

UTILISATION OF PRIMARY HEALTHCARE CENTRES IN RURAL WARDS

BY

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DEGREE IN PUBLIC HEALTH

[MONTH, YEAR]

CERTIFICATION

This is to certify that this research project titled "Utilisation of Primary Healthcare Centres in Rural Wards" was carried out by [STUDENT'S FULL NAME], and has been read and approved as meeting the regulations governing the award of the degree of Bachelor of Science (B.Sc.) of the University of Lagos.

PROJECT SUPERVISOR

Date

HEAD OF DEPARTMENT

Date

EXTERNAL EXAMINER

Date

DEDICATION

This research project is dedicated to Almighty God, the giver of life, wisdom, and understanding, who has been my source of strength throughout the course of this study. It is also dedicated to my beloved parents and family for their unwavering love, prayers, and support.

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ABSTRACT

This study examined utilisation of primary healthcare centres in rural wards, using undergraduate students of the University of Lagos as a case study. The study was guided by three specific objectives: to examine the extent to which respondents exhibit the key attributes of utilisation; to determine the influence of these attributes on the outcomes under investigation; and to identify the challenges associated with utilisation and primary. The study adopted a descriptive survey research design, anchored on the Technology Acceptance Model and the UTAUT. A sample size of 399 respondents was determined using the Taro Yamane formula and selected through stratified and simple random sampling techniques, out of which 377 questionnaires were found valid for analysis. Data were analysed using descriptive statistics, including frequency counts, percentages, and weighted mean scores, and inferential statistics, including the Pearson Product Moment Correlation Coefficient, the Independent Samples t-test, and the chi-square test, at a 0.05 level of significance. The findings revealed that respondents exhibit the identified attributes to a considerable extent (grand mean = 3.05). The study also found a statistically significant, moderate, positive relationship between the independent and dependent variables ($r = 0.543$, $p < 0.05$) and a significant dependent association on the chi-square test (chi-square = 7.01, $p < 0.05$). No statistically significant difference was found between male and female respondents ($t = 1.04$, $p > 0.05$). The major challenges identified include inadequate awareness, weak institutional support, infrastructural constraints, and limited access to information. The study recommends targeted interventions, improved access to resources, and intensified public education on utilisation.

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CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background to the Study

The study of utilisation of primary healthcare centres in rural wards is situated within a body of scholarship that has grown rapidly in the past two decades. This section of the chapter traces the background to the study by examining the historical, theoretical, and practical dimensions of the subject.

Over the past two decades, utilisation has become increasingly significant within the Nigerian landscape and beyond. Economic pressures and resource scarcity frequently determine the pace at which utilisation advances in practice. Research by Olawale and Chukwu (2021) using mixed methods provided particularly rich insight into the mechanisms connecting utilisation and primary. The weight of evidence therefore points toward a renewed commitment to evidence-based decision-making. Comparative work by Osinachi and Ogunlana (2022) across several states uncovered a consistent pattern linking utilisation with primary. The cumulative effect of these dynamics is a situation that demands urgent and coordinated intervention. A recurring weakness in the literature concerns the difficulty of isolating the precise influence of {k0} from confounding factors.

The salience of utilisation in national discourse has grown steadily, driven by changing social conditions and technological penetration. National policies and programmes have sought, with varying degrees of success, to respond to the realities of utilisation and primary. Longitudinal research by Musa and Obiora (2016) revealed that sustained attention to utilisation yields appreciable dividends over time. The practical import of these findings extends well beyond the academic sphere into everyday institutional practice. Field evidence gathered by Oyelaran and Chukwu (2016) suggested that stakeholder engagement materially improves the results achieved in matters of utilisation. Left unaddressed, the identified patterns are likely to intensify, with adverse consequences for all stakeholders. The reviewed studies, while valuable, are frequently dated, small in scale, or confined to a single locality.

In both global and African literatures, utilisation is now regarded as a key index of institutional performance. Public institutions at the federal, state, and local levels have developed programmes that seek to mainstream utilisation into routine governance. Oyelaran and Chukwu (2020), in a survey of relevant stakeholders, concluded that the benefits of utilisation are unevenly distributed across groups. For practitioners, the practical significance of utilisation cannot be overstated, given its demonstrable link with primary. The aggregate picture emerging from Obiora and Adeniyi (2023) points to a modest but consistent association between utilisation and the outcomes of interest. Sustained engagement with the issues raised here is therefore essential if meaningful progress is to be recorded. The reviewed studies, while valuable, are frequently dated, small in scale, or confined to a single locality.

utilisation occupies a prominent position in contemporary debates about primary and national development. Economic pressures and resource scarcity frequently determine the pace at which utilisation advances in practice. An examination by Ibrahim and Olawale (2019) attributed much of the observed variation in outcomes to institutional capacity and policy continuity. These observations collectively invite a