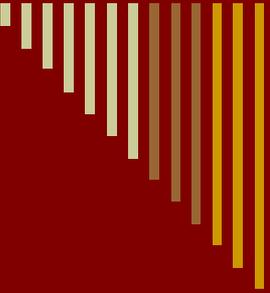


**KNOWLEDGE, PERCEPTION AND
ATTITUDE OF LIBRARIANS
TOWARDS HEALTH INFORMATION
SERVICES IN THE SELECTED
PUBLIC LIBRARIES OF TANZANIA**

Presenter : Charles W.Marwa

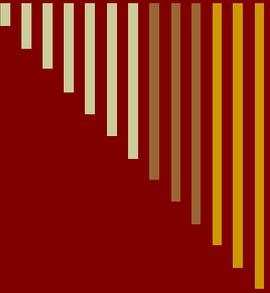
**Assistant Lecturer cum Librarian at Muhimbili University
of Health and Allied Sciences**

18th October 2016 AHILA Congress UGANDA



Introduction

Health information is a critical component in healthcare around the globe, it empowers and creates patient-centered practices, it avoids health risks, detecting and diagnosing health problems through educational interventions for preventive measures as well as self-care and to address non-treatment factors, Funnell & Anderson, (2004) and Chaudhry et al. (2014); Gann et al, (2014); Godlee et al. (2004) and Parker & Kreps (2005).



Introduction

Non-Communicable Diseases (NCDs) contribute to 52% of deaths (WHO, 2015), access to the right kind of information at the right time and in the right format could prevent an epidemic, even a pandemic, and save many lives, Ukachi (2011) ; Nijman *et al.* (2014) and Gann *et al.* (2014), this will support self management and improve health care, Kwesigabo *et al.* (2012).

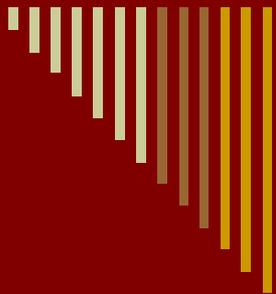
Coulter and Ellins (2007); Pulvirenti, Macmilan and Lawn (2011); Benigeri and Pluye (2003); Rowand *et al.* (2014) and Gann *et al.* (2014) uphold that, patients and care-takers should become co-partners in their own health care.



Introduction

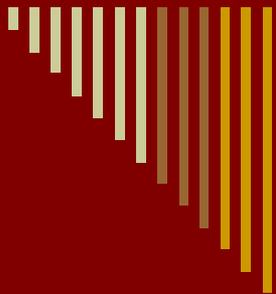
Flaherty (2013) and Chan, Adiputra and Yang, (2013); Omotosho & Okiki (2012) and Vandeveldde et al. (2006) and Winning and Beverley (2003) considers public libraries as trustworthy health information resources, Ghosh (2016) determine that, public library should make part of the whole process in health care provision through avoiding health risks, detecting and diagnosing health problems Godlee et al. (2004) and Parker & Kreps (2005).

Expertise and knowledge of public librarians in searching medical literature is required Chobot (2010b); Nijman et al. (2014) Homan et al., (2002) and Brettle (2007).



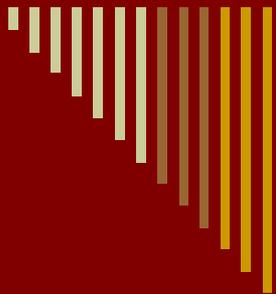
Research purpose

The purpose of this research is to investigate knowledge, perception and attitude of librarians towards health information provision and propose framework for health information provisional services in the public libraries of Tanzania.



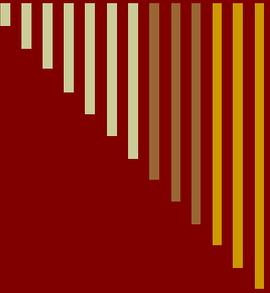
Research purpose

Librarians plays a significant role in sourcing information, Hesse, et al., (2005); however the readiness of public librarians to actively support and direct users to the health information is unknown, Omotosho and Okiki (2012); Ezema & Ugwuanyi (2014); Ukachi (2011); Omona (2006); Wasike and Tenya (2013); Omotosho and Okiki, (2012) pointed out that health information provisional is a daunting task for librarians in the public libraries



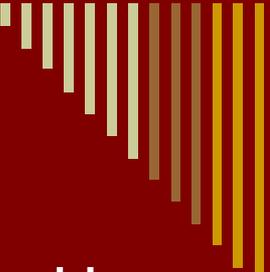
Research Focus

Walton, Childs and Blenkinsopp (2005), elucidate that the general public can access and utilize health information from the public libraries. Murray (2008); Chan et al. (2013); Luo & Park (2013); Altman et al. (2006) and Silver (2006), reported librarians in public libraries to have not adequately involved in health information service for several reasons such as collection itself, knowledge, perception and attitude as well as librarians' reluctance



Research question

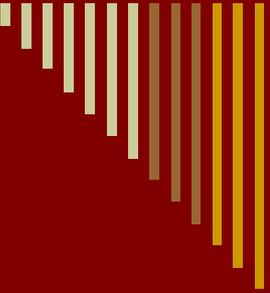
World Health Organization (WHO) and All Part Parliamentary Groups of 2014 reports ascertain significance of health care beyond clinical settings, health care outside clinical settings is achievable through health information provision (DelPiccolo and Goss (2012) and Owand et al. 2014). Omotosho & Okiki (2012); Walter (2003); Perry (2016); Ghosh (2016) public library is a common ground to provide necessary and tremendously need of health information.



Research question Cont....

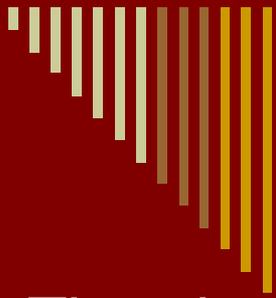
However study done by Murray (2008); Chan et al. (2013); Luo & Park (2013); Altman et al. (2006) and Silver (2006), reported that, librarians in public libraries to have not adequately involved in health information service and it is looked as daunting task for librarians, Omotosho and Okiki (2012); Ezema & Ugwuanyi (2014); Ukachi (2011); Omona (2006); Wasike & Tenya, (2013) Omotosho and Okiki, (2012). Therefore knowledge, perception and attitude of librarians towards health information services provisional is unknown in public libraries.

Hence it makes motivational for this study in public libraris of Tanzania.



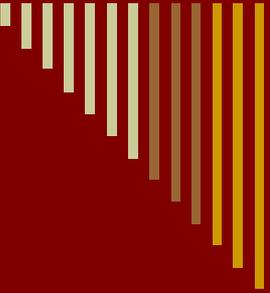
Research Objectives

1. To assess the influence of knowledge and skills of librarian on health information services provisional in the public libraries of Tanzania.
 2. To assess librarian's perceptions towards health information service provision in the public libraries of Tanzania.
 3. To assess librarian's attitude towards health information services provision in the public libraries of Tanzania
 4. To examine the factors perceived by librarians as challenges in providing health information services
 5. To examine the extent to which librarians are influenced by their perceptions and attitude in providing health information.
 6. To propose and recommend framework for health information provision in the public libraries of Tanzania.
-



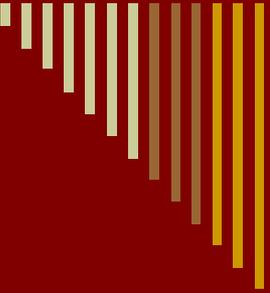
Theories

Theories guides research and organises ideas, Taylor & Hillestad (2014); Poe & Stassen (2002) and Rajasekar et al. (2013), Two theories are used in this study, theory of Reasoned Action (TRA) which was developed by Fishbein & Ajzen, (1980) and the Theory of Planned Behavior (TPB) proposed by Ajzen, (1991), it holds that only specific attitudes toward the behavior in question predict the behavior. The attitude towards the behaviour in question which in this study was refered to, health information service provisional in the public libraries is subject to knowledge and perception



Theories

- It is therefore expected that a positive attitude among librarians towards health information service provision will improve the service in the public libraries and eventually will improve health status of individuals and that of communities.
-

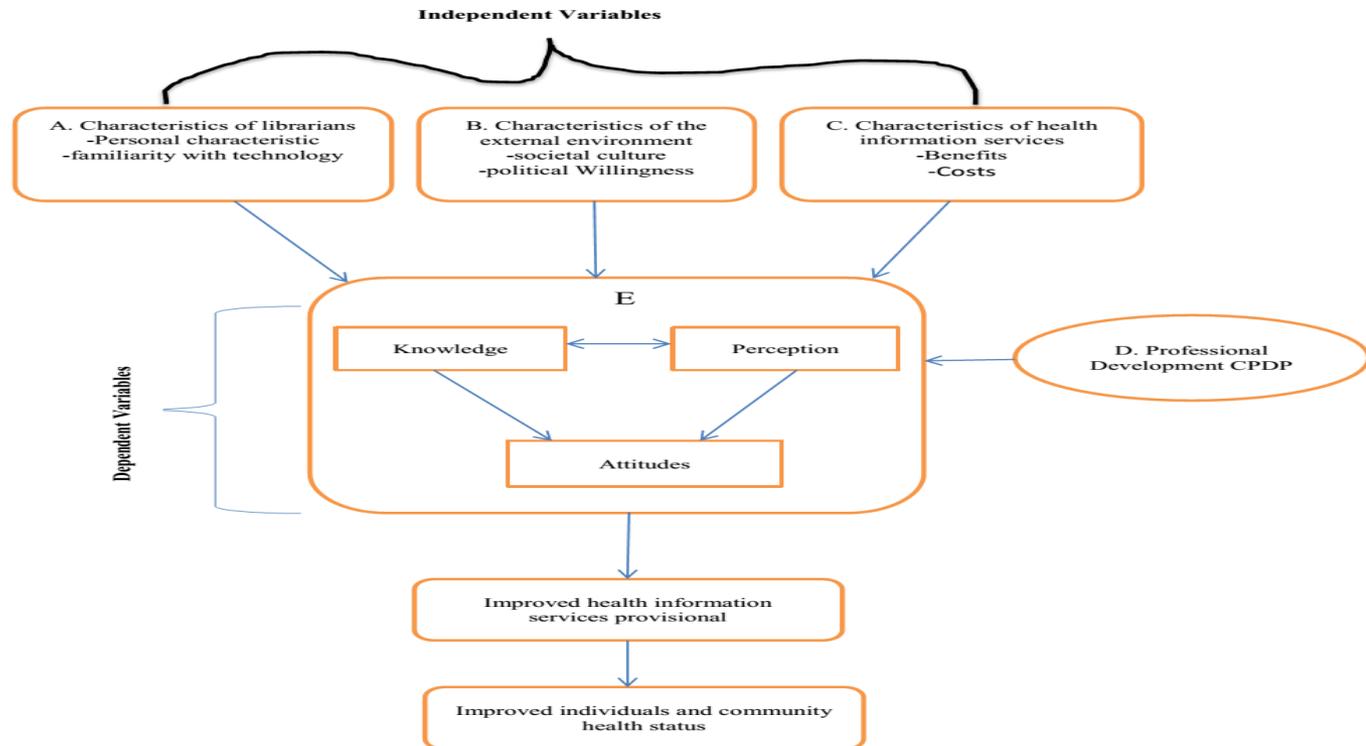


Conceptual Framework

Maxwell (2011) define conceptual framework as a visual presentation that explains key factors, concepts or variables either graphically or in narrative form.

Conceptual Framework

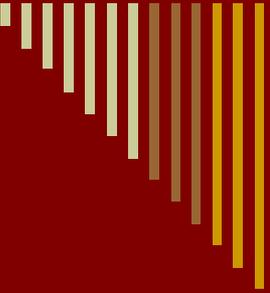
Figure 2: Conceptual Framework





Conceptual Framework

Knowledge, Perception and Attitude (intrinsic variables) which are at the centre of the analytical conceptual framework acts as catalysts towards the behaviour. The positive of the three will motivate health information service provision and ultimately improve individuals' health status as well as that of communities. Professional development part is considered as an intervening variable which is crucial for professional development for knowledge acquisition and adaptation of new technologies and available tools for health information. The intervening variable (D) influences knowledge, perception and attitudes about health information services



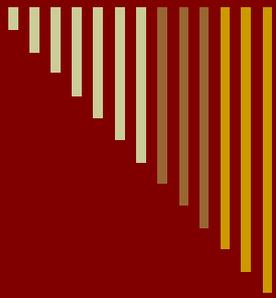
Research Design & Approach

□ Research Design

A descriptive research design with survey techniques are used to determine health information services provisional in the selected public libraries of Tanzania

□ Research Approach

Combined research method approach is used whereby both qualitative and quantitative approach are combined. This is because it has the ability of capturing characteristics, opinions as well as behavior and beliefs of a large population

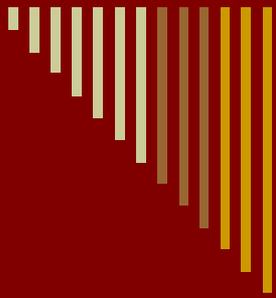


Population

Two categories of population;

The first category is a population of eight (8) out of 26 branch libraries in the entire public library system of Tanzania.

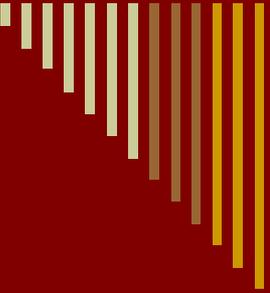
The second category is the population of librarians who works in the selected eight (8) libraries to be surveyed.



Sampling

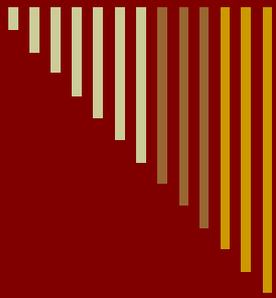
Sampling branch libraries; Probability sampling; applying multistage cluster sampling procedure. This approach was appropriate as the study covers large geographical area.

Sampling Librarians; probability sampling to sample respondents from the selected libraries; simple random sampling specifically proportionate random sampling to sample 197 librarians from the libraries to be surveyed.



Data collection and analysis

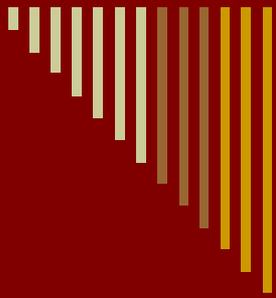
1. Survey questionnaires
 2. In-depth interviews
 3. Observation
 4. Document reviews
-



Data analysis

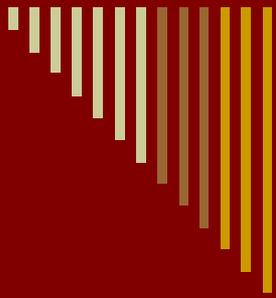
Quantitative data will be processed and analyzed to answer the research questions, the data will be organized, described, coded and analyzed using Statistical Package of Social Sciences (SPSS)

Qualitative data arising from in-depth interviews, documents review and observation will be analyzed using content analysis



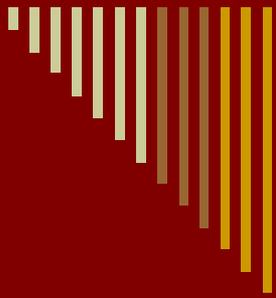
Scope

The study covers only eight (8) libraries out of 26 branch libraries in the entire public library system of Tanzania, at least one regional/branch public libraries from seven zones are selected.



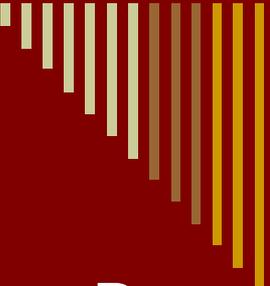
Scope

The study covers only eight (8) libraries out of 26 branch libraries in the entire public library system of Tanzania, at least one regional/branch public libraries from seven zones are selected.



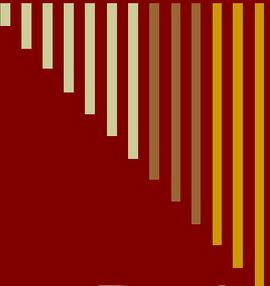
Limitation

Firstly, it would have been more appropriate to conduct needs assessment regarding health information needs to library users before assessing knowledge perception and attitude of librarians towards health information services provisional. But due to, time and financial constraints the researcher continue with the proposed study design. The baseline information was drawn from existing three (3) HIC available in three public libraries of Tanzania



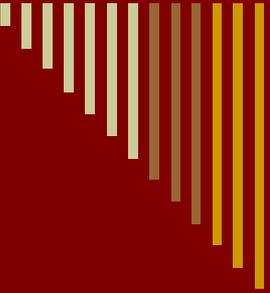
Expected outcome

- Patrons/individuals meet their health information needs for uptake of preventive measures as well as management of the self-care.
 - Increased support to the government to meet its health goals agendas for policy making as well as meet information needs for health professionals, researchers, and any other interested stakeholders
 - The findings are used to inform the policy makers, government and stakeholders to encourage and promote citizens self-education for self-care and management of diseases
-



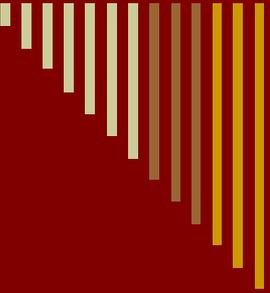
Expected output

- Reduced resources, time and cost of applying intervention as well as time spent in the hospital
 - Sustainable development and poverty eradication by creating health society
 - Self-management of chronic condition and reduce resource utilization from individuals, families and government.
-



Q & A Time!





Thanks for coming!



Remember, if you need help,
just ask at the Reference Desk!
We'll be glad to help!
