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Factors Related To The Behavior Of Asmat Tribe Use Of Covid-19 Vaccine In Bis Village, Agats District, Asmat Regency

Lina Lince Imbiri

Faculty of Public Health, Universitas Cenderawasih

Abstract:

Background: COVID-19 has become a pandemic and causes death worldwide. In central to regional government programs in implementing vaccinations for the entire community. Asmat Regency can be categorized as an inland area that needs serious attention in the implementation of vaccination. Public awareness of the importance of COVID-19 vaccination is needed to make the vaccination program a success and reduce the number of COVID-19 cases. Objective: In this study, to determine the factors related to the behavior of using the Covid-19 vaccine for the Asmat Tribe community in Bis Agats Village, Agats District, Asmat Regency.

Methods: This research is a quantitative, cross sectional study with a questionnaire. Data collection was carried out in December 2021 - January 2022. Statistical analysis was performed using IBM SPSS v.26, p < 0.05).

Results: it is known that of the 60 respondents studied, 44 have been vaccinated (73.3%) and 16 (26.7%) have not been vaccinated. The age of adult respondents is 49 (81.7%) and elderly respondents are 11 (18.3%). Low education is 57 (95%) and high education is 3 (5%). Lack of knowledge is 41 (68.3%) and good knowledge is 19 (31.7%). Negative Perception 39 (65%) and Positive Perception 21 (35%). Mileage, There is no difference in distance either near or far. Information about 56 (93.3%) received vaccine information and 4 (6.7%) did not receive vaccination information. Social Support All Respondents Get Social Support. The bivariate test found that there was no relationship between age, education, knowledge, perception, vaccine information, distance of residence and social support with the behavior of using COVID-19 vaccination.

Keywords: Covid-19, Vaccination, age, education, knowledge, perception, vaccine information, distance of residence and social support with the behavior of using covid-19 vaccination.

I. BACKGROUND

Since the *Corona Virus Disease-19* (Covid-19) outbreak first began in Wuhan, Hubei Province, China on December 31, 2019. The spread of this epidemic continues to grow and spread in 215 countries *World Health Organization* in March 2020 officially declared Covid -19 as a pandemic. As of December 19, 2020, the number of COVID-19 cases globally reached a total number of confirmed cases of 21,992,619 deaths (CFR 3.5%) in 215 infected countries and 176 local transmission countries (WHO, 2020).

Indonesia is one of the countries exposed to Covid-19 with the number of positive cases continuing to increase since it was confirmed by President Joko Widodo. There were 207,203 confirmed cases of COVID-19, 147,510 recovered and 8,456 died with the addition of 3,861 cases, a significant increase compared to the previous day's cases and 485 regencies/cities in 34 provinces affected by corona virus transmission, or more than 90% of the cases. throughout Indonesia and is in position 23 in the world and in Asia, Indonesia is in 9th place and in Southeast Asia, Indonesia is in 2nd place after the Philippines (Kemenkes RI, 2020).

Based on the data obtained, the number of targets for COVID-19 vaccination in Asmat Regency is 88,000 people, with a population of 14,652 people in Agats District, and 9,747 residents of Bis Agats Village. Meanwhile, the number of indigenous Asmat people in the village of Bis Agats is 6,498 people with the number who have been vaccinated against covid 19 by 1073 people (16.5%) and the number who have not vaccinated against covid 19 as many as 5,425 people

(83.4%) (Dinkes, Asmat district).

This problem is the background for conducting research on factors related to the behavior of using the covid-19 vaccine for the tribal community in the Bis Village, Agats District, Asmat Regency.

II. METHODS

The type of research used is quantitative research with a cross-sectional design approach *(Cross Sectional)*. This research was conducted in Agats District, Asmat Regency. The time of the research took place from December 2021 - January 2022. So the minimum number of samples used in this study was 54 respondents which were rounded up to 60 respondents. The research instrument using the questionnaire method or questionnaire is a data collection technique carried out by giving a set of written statements to respondents to answer.

III. RESULTS

It is known that of the 60 respondents studied, 44 have been vaccinated (73.3%) and 16 (26.7%) have not. vaccinated. The age of adult respondents is 49 (81.7%) and elderly respondents are 11 (18.3%). Low education is 57 (95%) and high education is 3 (5%). Lack of knowledge is 41 (68.3%) and good knowledge is 19 (31.7%). Negative Perception 39 (65%) and Positive Perception 21 (35%). Mileage, There is no difference in distance either near or far. Information about 56 (93.3%) received vaccine information and 4 (6.7%) did not receive vaccination information. Social Support All Respondents Get Social Support. The bivariate test found that there was no relationship between age, education, knowledge, perception, vaccine information, distance of residence and social support with the behavior of using COVID-19 vaccination.

IV. CONCLUSION

Based on the results of statistical tests there is no significant relationship between age, education, knowledge, perception and behavior in the use of the Covid-19 vaccine for the Asmat community.

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