

UNIVERSITI TEKNOLOGI MARA

**FACTORS AFFECTING THE VACCINATION, PUBLIC
AWARENESS AND ACCEPTANCE TOWARDS VACCINE**

MUHAMMAD AKMAL BIN SUHAIMI

2015145971

**Bachelor of Mass Communication (Hons)
Public Relations**

Faculty of Communication and Media Studies

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study was to examine the factors; awareness and acceptance associated with the intention to get vaccinated. A researcher used quantitative survey methods which involved 150 respondents. Purposive sampling has been used which those acknowledge on vaccines. The descriptive quantitative research study was conducted through a survey using questionnaire form. The questionnaire included socio-demographic characteristics, the independent variables which is factors that affecting vaccination (1) family characteristics-related, (2) health and health service utilisation, (3) communication, information, and knowledge, (4) political attitudes, and also the dependent variables (1) vaccines necessity and (2) awareness towards vaccines. A researcher use Reasoned Action Model Theory by Martin Fishbein and Icek Ajzen which is indicated to study towards perceptions, belief and behaviour (action). The theory is practically implemented on the decision making process.

The hypothesis testing gained by two different methods which indicated different result which is Pearson Correlation and Multiple Linear Regression. A cross-sectional survey and structured questionnaire were used for data collection. SPSS ver. 23 software was used in the analysis. Based on the research by using Pearson Correlation method, the five listed null hypothesis is accepted based on Multiple Regression Method, there are two different reading which formed different results. The first result is based on the Beta value which shows the most significant relationship between independent towards dependent variables. Thus, the result indicated family characteristics-related (IV) ($\beta=0.414$) is the strongest relationship towards dependent variables vaccines acceptance (DV). However, based on the significant value in Coefficient Multiple Linear Regression analysis, the null hypothesis of vaccines acceptance ($P=0.056$), and awareness towards vaccines ($P=0.365$) is being accepted with the significant value below than $p=0.05$.

Keywords: Awareness, Acceptance, Vaccination, Health Service Utilisation, Political Attitudes, Knowledge, Vaccine.

ABSTRAK

Tujuan kajian ini adalah untuk mengkaji faktor-faktor tersebut; kesedaran dan penerimaan untuk mendapatkan vaksinasi. Satu sampel wakil sebanyak 150 orang. Pensampelan purposif telah digunakan bagi mengkaji vaksin. Borang kaji selidik digunakan termasuk pelbagai item yang berkaitan dengan pembolehubah bebas yang merupakan faktor-faktor yang mempengaruhi vaksinasi (1) ciri keluarga berkaitan, (2) penggunaan perkhidmatan kesihatan dan kesihatan, (3) komunikasi, maklumat dan pengetahuan, dan juga pemboleh ubah bergantung (1) keperluan vaksin dan (2) kesedaran terhadap vaksin. Seorang penyelidik menggunakan Teori Model Tindakan yang Dipetik oleh Martin Fishbein dan Icek Ajzen yang ditunjukkan untuk mengkaji persepsi, kepercayaan dan tingkah laku (tindakan). Teori ini praktikal dilaksanakan pada proses membuat keputusan.

Ujian hipotesis diperolehi oleh dua kaedah yang berbeza yang menunjukkan hasil yang berbeza iaitu Korelasi Pearson dan Regresi Linier Pelbagai. Survei rentas keratin dan soal selidik berstruktur digunakan untuk pengumpulan data. SPSS ver. 23 perisian digunakan dalam analisis. Berdasarkan kajian dengan menggunakan kaedah Korelasi Pearson, lima hipotesis nol terdaftar diterima berdasarkan Kaedah Regresi Pelbagai, terdapat dua bacaan yang berbeza yang membentuk hasil yang berbeza. Hasil pertama didasarkan pada nilai Beta yang menunjukkan hubungan yang paling signifikan antara pembolehubah bebas yang bergantung kepada. Oleh itu, hasilnya menunjukkan bahawa ciri keluarga berkaitan (IV) ($\beta = 0.414$) adalah hubungan kuat ke pembolehubah bergantung keperluan vaksin (DV). Walau bagaimanapun, berdasarkan nilai signifikan dalam analisis Regresi Pelbagai Linear Pekali, hipotesis nol penerimaan vaksin ($P=0.056$), dan kesedaran terhadap vaksin ($P=0.365$) diterima dengan nilai signifikan di bawah $p = 0.05$.

Kata Kunci: Kesedaran, Penerimaan, Vaksinasi, Penggunaan Perkhidmatan Kesihatan, Sikap Politik, Pengetahuan, Vaksin

CANDIDATE'S DECLARATION

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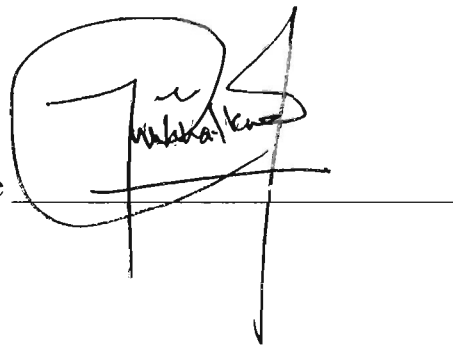
Name of Candidate: MUHAMMAD AKMAL BIN SUHAIMI

Candidate's ID No. : 2015145971

Programme : Degree of Bachelor of Mass Communication
(Hons) in Public Relations

Thesis Title : Factors Affecting the Vaccination, Public Awareness and
Acceptance towards Vaccine

Signature of Candidate

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Muhammad Akmal Bin Suhaimi', is written over a horizontal line. The signature is stylized with a large circular loop at the beginning and a long vertical stroke extending downwards.

Date: 4th July 2018

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