ABSTRACT
THE DETERMINANTS OF FULL IMMUNIZATION STATUS IN 12-23 MONTHS OLD CHILDREN IN INDONESIA

(Data Analysis of Indonesia Demographic and Health Survey 2012)

By : Dwida Rizki Pradiptasiwi

Introduction : Immunization is one of the most cost-effective health interventions, immunization prevents illness, disability and death caused by Immunizable Diseases (PD3I). This study aimed to assess the determinants of full immunization status in children aged 12-23 months in Indonesia.

Methods : This study used the Indonesia Demographic and Health Survey 2012. The survey was cross sectional by design and used a multistage cluster sampling procedure. A total of 3,231 mothers with children of 12–23 months of age were extracted from the children's dataset. Mothers' self-reported data and observations of vaccination cards were used to determine vaccine coverage. An adjusted odds ratio (AOR) with 95% confidence intervals (CI) was used to outline the independent predictors. Statistical significance was set at p=0.05.

Results : The prevalence of fully immunized children was 37.4%. BCG (86.9%), DPT 1 (85.5%), polio 1 (88%), DPT 2 (79.1%), polio 2 (83.3%), DPT 3 (70.1%), polio 3 (74.5%), measles 78.3%), hepatitis B0 (74.9%), hepatitis B1 (74.2%), hepatitis B2 (65.5%), hepatitis B3 (46.2%). The multivariate logistic regression showed that mothers with first children are 2.84 times more likely to complete vaccinate their children compared to mothers with ≥ 6 children. Mothers with second and third children are 2.13 times more likely to complete vaccinate their children compared to mothers with ≥ 6 children. Mothers with poorest wealth index are 0.63 times less likely to complete vaccinate their children compared to mothers with richest wealth index. Mothers with maternal deliveries in non health facilities are 0.67 times less likely to complete vaccinate their children compared to mothers with with maternal deliveries in health facilities. Mother's deliveries with professionals assisted are 1.56 times more likely to complete vaccinate their children compared to mother's deliveries with non professionals assisted. Mothers with lower 4 times of antenatal care (ANC) services are 0.45 times less likely to complete vaccinate their children compared to mothers with higher 4 times of antenatal care (ANC) services.

Discussion : Overall coverage of complete immunization in Indonesia is quite low compared to the established strategic target (91.5%) by 2016. Birth order, wealth index, antenatal care, delivery sites and birth attendants were found to predict complete immunization coverage. Appropriate strategies should be designed to improve health information and accessibility for complete immunization coverage by addressing provincial variations.

Keywords : *determinants, immunization, 12-23 months, IDHS.*