



Socio-demographic determinants of childhood vaccination in Indonesia: A cross-sectional study

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BACKGROUND

- The Indonesian government has included several immunizations in its national immunization program.
- The number of children who are entirely unvaccinated or partially immunized remains high.
- This study aimed to investigate the factors related to low immunization coverage among Indonesian children.

METHODS

- The socio-demographic and immunization status of the children were obtained from the fifth wave of the Indonesia Family Life Survey (IFLS).
- There were 3,657 children included in the study.
- Logistic regression was performed to identify the variables associated with the completeness of childhood vaccination.

RESULTS

- There are 6.5%, 28.1%, and 65.4% of the children who were not immunized, partially immunized, and fully immunized, respectively.
- Children whose mothers were older than 35 years, had parents with a higher level of education, living on Java island, had health insurance, and who came from families with a higher income had significantly higher vaccination rates.
- There is a significant correlation between the complete uptake of childhood vaccination with the willingness to purchase rotavirus vaccine (p-value <0.001 [OR 3.856; 95%CI 2.595-5.729]).

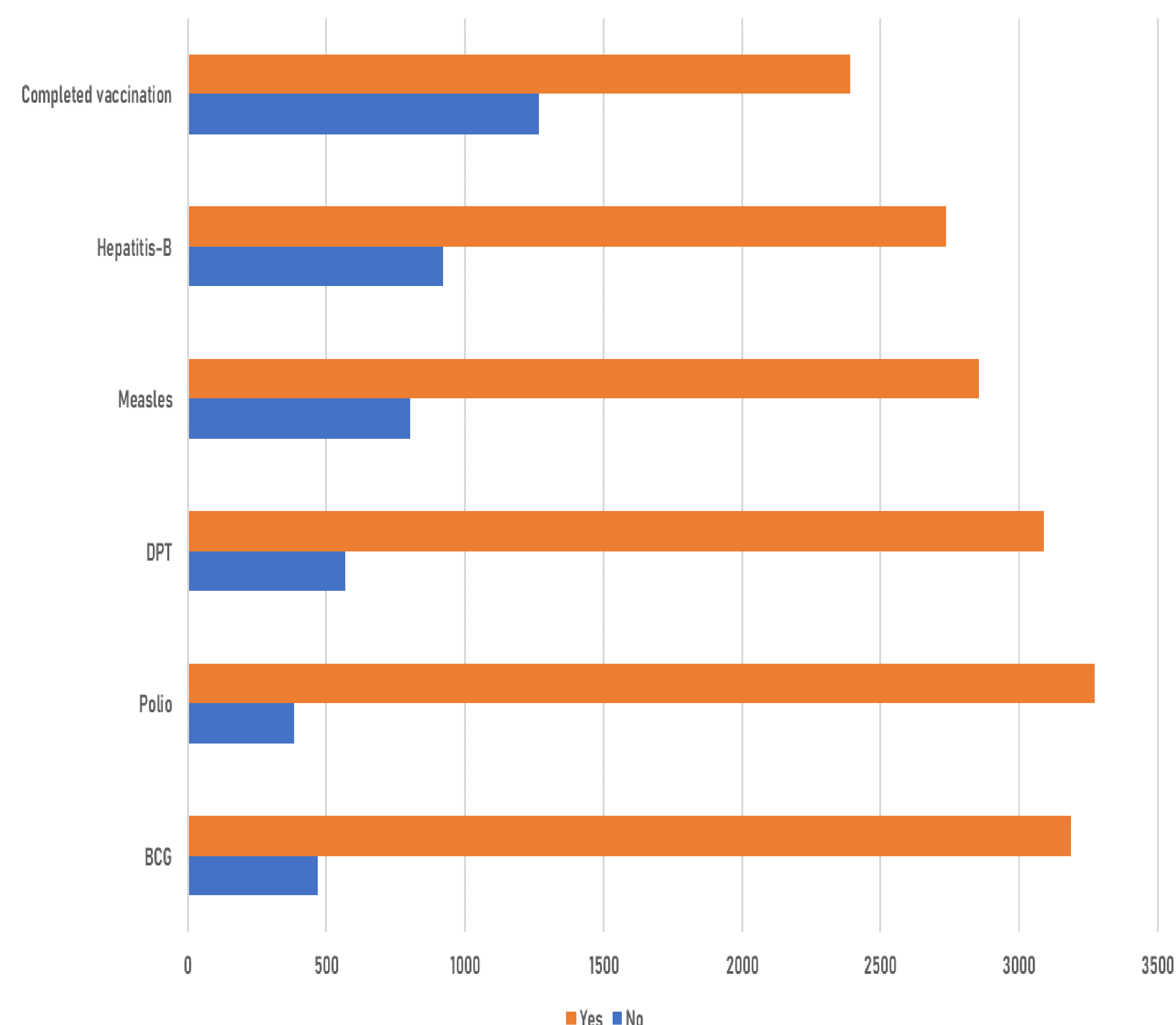


Figure 1. Vaccination status of the population

Note: DPT (Diphtheria, Pertussis, Tetanus.), BCG (Bacillus Calmette–Guérin)

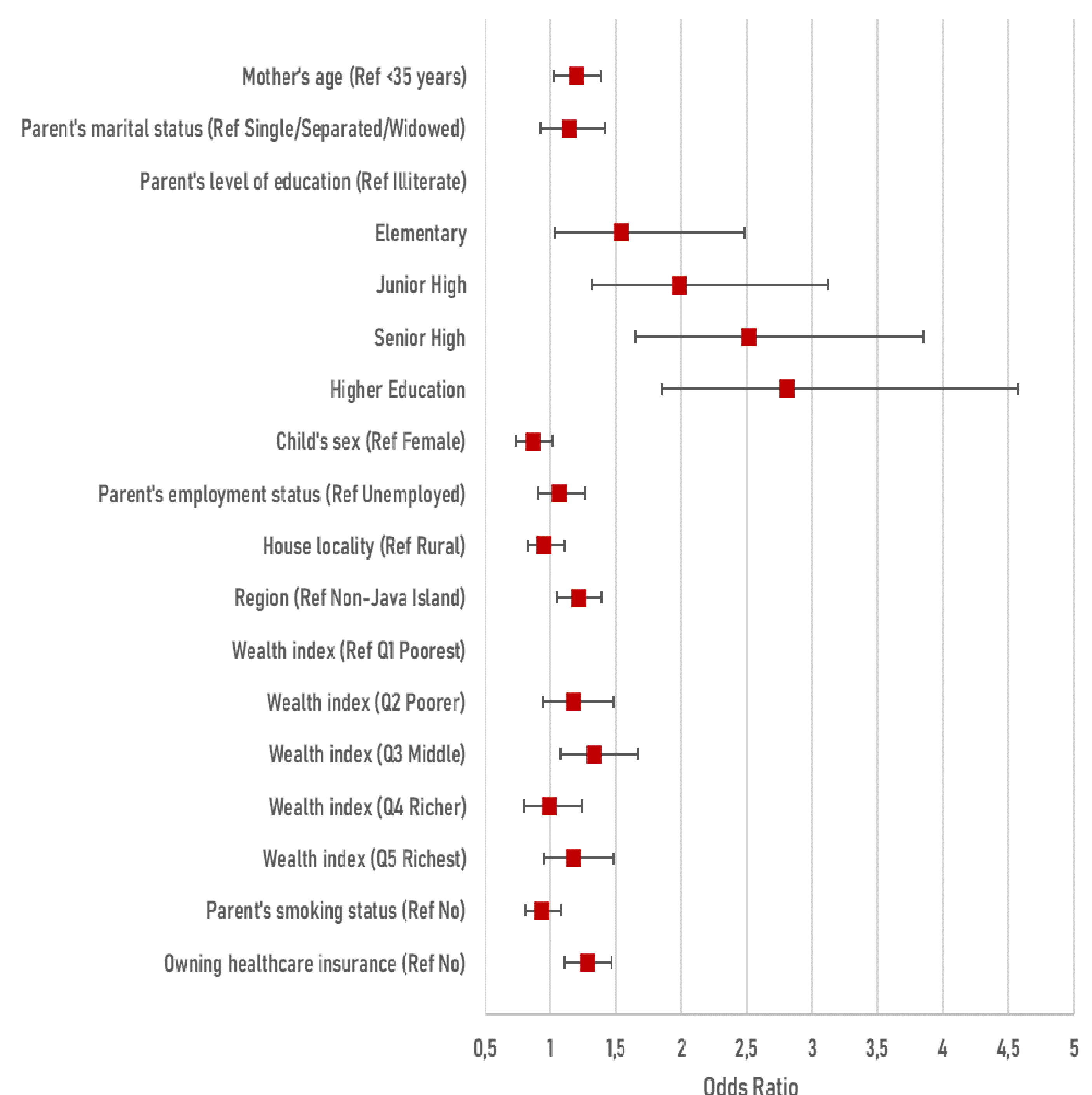


Figure 2. Stepwise logistic regression analysis of determinants associated with basic childhood vaccination completeness

CONCLUSION

- The chance of not being immunized was substantially correlated with socioeconomic characteristics.
- Policymakers may take these determinants into account to increase immunization coverage in Indonesia and achieve the government's goal of childhood immunization coverage.

