



**PARENTAL SOCIOECONOMIC AND MATERNAL BEHAVIORAL FACTORS
THAT INFLUENCE IMMUNIZATION COVERAGE AMONG CHILDREN
AGED 18-23 MONTHS IN BANJAR DISTRICT
INDONESIA**

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“ มีหน้าที่ทำกมลมี มี ชั่วครู่ ”

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ABSTRACT

This study is aimed to identify parental socioeconomic factors and behavioral factors that influencing coverage of expanded programme of immunization. The community based case control study was conducted during period of february 1 - 28 , 1993 in Banjar district, south kalimantan province Indonesia to determine the factors. The study population is two hundred and eighty six mothers whose children aged 18-23 months which selected

in to two groups, one hundred and forty in cases group and one hundred and forty six in controls group.

Majority of study population were young, married, poor education, low income and house wife. The result revealed that most of socioeconomic variable included in this study were statistically significantly associated with children immunization status. Along with socioeconomic variables, knowledge, attitude and practice of mother regarding children immunization were also significantly associated with children immunization status. There were also significant difference in knowledge, attitude and practice of mothers in case group and in control group.

When using logistic regression analysis to control the effect of other variables simultaneously and also to predict which variables will play important roles on incompletely immunized children, the poor practice of mother is the most influencing factor which affected on getting incompletely immunized children. Other variables which were significantly associated with children immunization status in the logistic regression model were poor knowledge of mothers, poor education of mothers, number of children under five years in family, and housing ownership status. There was also interaction effect between poor education of mothers with poor practice of mother with children's immunization status. Those variables can be good predictors in getting of incomplete immunization of children in this study.