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THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN KNOWLEDGE LEVEL, SOCIOECONOMIC LEVEL AND HUSBAND'S SUPPORT FOR COMPLETENESS OF BASIC IMMUNIZATION FOR BABIES AT POSYANDU TIARA, CIBODAS BARU VILLAGE IN 2023

Anisa Triyana [*], Melisa Putri Rah Madhena
Sekolah Tinggi Ilmu Kesehatan Abdi Nusantara, Jakarta, Indonesia
Email: [*] anisatriyana692@gmail.com

Abstract

Background: Immunization is a very effective health strategy for reducing the mortality rate of newborns and children. 2018 Basic Health Research data shows that Complete Basic Immunization (IDL) coverage reached 57.9% and for incomplete immunization it was 32.9% and 9.2%. Objective: To determine the relationship between mother's level of knowledge, socio-economic level, and husband's support for the completeness of basic immunization for babies at Posyandu Tiara, Cibodas Baru Village in 2023. Method: This research design used a cross sectional with a questionnaire method with a sample size of 72 respondents with the criteria of mothers having children aged > 1 year at Posyandu Tiara with chi-square α=0.05. Results: The results of the study show that there is a significant relationship between level of knowledge (p= 0.002), husband's support (p= 0.004) and there is no significant relationship between socio-economic level (p= 0.060). Conclusion: the completeness of basic immunization for babies at Tiara Posyandu means that the number of mothers who have babies is 72, with incomplete immunization results for their children being 22 (30.6%) while those with complete basic immunization for their children are 50 (69). 4%) respondents. Suggestion: Posyandu cadres need to make efforts to ensure mothers take their babies to the posyandu and monitor the completeness of basic immunizations for babies.

Keywords: Complete Basic Immunization, Level of Knowledge, Husband's Support, Socioeconomic Level

Introduction

Immunization is a very effective health strategy for reducing the mortality rate of newborns and children. Tuberculosis, whooping cough, diphtheria and hepatitis B are some of the diseases that can be avoided through immunization. (Rahmi Afzahul, 2019). Globally, it is estimated that 2 -3 million deaths per year can be prevented due to diphtheria, measles, pertussis and polio through immunization, but there are still around 22 million babies in the world who have not received complete immunization and 9.5 million are in the Southeast Asia region. including Indonesia (Unicef, 2018)

According to the World Health Organization (WHO), in 2021 as many as 25 million children will not receive immunizations globally. This data shows 5.9 million more than in 2019. In Indonesia, the number of children who have not received complete immunization from 2017 to 2021 is 1,525. 936 children (WHO, 2020)

Basic Health Research data in 2018 shows that coverage of Complete Basic Immunization (IDL) reached 57.9% and for incomplete immunization 32.9% and 9.2% were not immunized (Ministry of Health 2018). Meanwhile, in 2019, the Ministry of Health targets that immunization

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coverage needs to be increased to reach the target of 93%. General immunization coverage in 2020 only reached around 80% in Indonesia, decreasing, in 2020 immunization coverage for measles was 45%, Diptheri tetanus 40%, diphtheria tetanus and the same, namely 40% (Ministry of Health of the Republic of Indonesia, 2021).

Data on the completeness of basic immunization for children aged 1 year in Cibodas Baru Village in 2023 includes Hepatitis B immunization for 165 babies, BCG for 113 babies, DPT-HB-Hib 1 for 92 babies, DPT-HB-Hib 2 for 77 babies, DPT-HB-Hib 3 had 52 babies, polio 1 had 59 babies, polio 2 had 49 babies, polio 3 had 40 babies, polio 4 had 50 babies and measles had 33 babies (Cibodas Baru Village, 2023).

Immunization comes from the word immune, resistant or resistant. Immunization of children means that they are given immunity against a particular disease. Immunization is an effort to actively increase a person's immunity against a disease, so that if one day they are exposed to the disease they will not get sick or only experience mild illness (Dian Nur, et al, 2015)

Completeness of baby immunization is said to be complete (Complete Basic Immunization/IDL) if you have received an immunization package according to standards and on time, namely: HB-0, BCG, Polio (4x), DPT/HB/HiB (3x) and Measles (Abu Choir, 2020). Based on (Indonesian Ministry of Health, 2021). Various infectious diseases in Indonesia that can be prevented by immunization are hereinafter referred to as Diseases that Can Be Prevented by Immunization (PD3I), namely: Diphtheria, Pertussis, Tetanus, Tuberculosis (TBC) and Measles

Based on the results of this research data regarding the completeness of basic immunization for babies at Posyandu Tiara, Cibodas Baru Village in 2023, it was found that the number of mothers who had babies was 72 people, with the results of incomplete immunization for their children being 22 (30.6%) while those with incomplete basic immunization complete to their children as many as 50 (69.4%) respondents.

This is also supported by showing that there are several factors related to the completeness of basic immunization, namely the level of knowledge. Mothers have an important role in the basic immunization program for babies because most of the care of children is the responsibility of parents, especially mothers. Mother's knowledge about immunization influences the provision of immunization to babies (Setyaningsih, 2019)

The results of this research are that those with a higher socio-economic level will have a higher level of complete basic immunization, because the higher the family's socio-economic level, the more complete the basic immunization given to their babies, but there are still respondents who do not bring their children for basic immunization. complete. This is supported by research regarding the mother's socio-economic level and husband's support. This research is supported by Retno Ayu, et al (2023). From the chi-square statistical test, at a significance level of a = 0.05, p value = 0.000, which means there is a relationship between husband's support and complete basic immunization.

Based on the background, the researcher is therefore interested in conducting research on "The Relationship Between Knowledge Level, Socio-Economic Level and Husband's Support for Completeness of Basic Immunization for Babies at Posyandu Tiara, Cibodas Baru Village in 2023".

Research Methods

This research is a type of quantitative research with an *analytical research design* with a *cross sectional design*. The population of this study is all mothers who have babies over 1 year old at Posyandu Tiara, Cibodas Baru Village in 2023, a total of 72 babies. The sample in this study was 31 respondents. The research location was carried out at Posyandu Tiara and the time of the research was carried out in September and data collection was carried out in December 2023.

The sample size was determined based on the Lameshow formula. The sampling technique in this research is probability sampling or simple random sampling. Sample selection was carried out using inclusion and exclusion criteria. The inclusion criteria in this study were being willing to be a respondent, the mother having a baby over 1 year old, distribution only to respondents who had a KIA book, respondents who had a cell phone (HP).

The exclusion criteria for this research are those who are not willing to act as respondents, mothers who do not have a KIA book, respondents who do not have a cell phone (HP). This research has passed ethical tests. The research instrument uses primary data and secondary data (KIA Book). For primary data, use a questionnaire that has been tested for validity and reliability. For the analysis of this research, univariate analysis and bivariate analysis.

Results and Discussion

a. Univariate analysis

Table 1. Frequency Distribution of Respondents Based on Completeness of Basic Immunization for Babies

Basic Immunization Equipment	n	Percent (%)
Incomplete	22	30.6
Complete	50	69.4
Total	72	100

Source: Primary Data

Based on table 1 above, it shows that the distribution of respondents' frequency of complete basic immunization for babies was 72 respondents. It can be seen that there were 22 (30.6%) respondents who gave incomplete immunization to their children, while 50 (69) gave complete basic immunization to their children. 4%) respondents.

b. Bivariate Analysis

Table 2. Chi-Square Test Results of the Relationship between Knowledge Level and Completeness of Basic Immunization for Babies at Posyandu Tiara, Cibodas Baru Village in 2023

Level Knowledge	Basic Immunization Equipment						P Value	OR	CI (95%)
	Incomplete		Complete		Total				
	N	Percentage (%)	N	Percentage (%)	N	Percentage (%)			
Good	8	13.8	37	31.3	45	45.0%	0.002	0.201	(0.069-0.588)
Not enough	14	24.7	13	75.3	27	27.0%			
Total	22	20.0	50	50.0	72	100.0%			

Source: Primary Data

The results of the Chi Square statistical test obtained a value of p = 0.002 and an alpha value ($\alpha \leq 0.05$), so it can be concluded that Ho is rejected and Ha is accepted, meaning that there is a relationship between the level of knowledge and the completeness of basic immunization for babies at

Posyandu Tiara, Cibodas Baru Village in 2023. Results analysis obtained a value of OR= 0.201 (CI 95% 0.069-0.588) meaning that mothers who have poor knowledge are 2 times more likely to not carry out complete immunization compared to mothers who have good knowledge

Table 3. *Chi-Square* Test Results of the Relationship between Social Economic Level and Completeness of Basic Immunization for Babies at Posyandu Tiara, Cibodas Baru Village in 2023

Socioeconomic Level	Basic Immunization Completeness						P Value
	Incomplete		Complete		Total		
	N	Percentage (%)	N	Percentage (%)	N	Percentage (%)	
On	15	10.7	20	24.3	35	35.0	0.060
Intermediate	5	5.1	15	13.9	20	20.0	
Lower	2	5.2	15	11.8	17	17.0	
Total	22	22.0	50	50.0	72	100.0%	

Source: Primary Data

The results of the Chi-Square statistical test obtained a p value = 0.060 and an alpha value (α≥ 0.005), so it can be concluded that Ho is accepted and Ha is rejected, meaning that there is no significant relationship between socio-economic level and the completeness of basic immunization for babies at the Tiara posyandu, Cibodas Baru Village, year 2023.

Table 4. *Chi-Square* Test Results of the Relationship between Husband's Support and Completeness of Basic Immunization for Babies at Posyandu Tiara, Cibodas Baru Village in 2023

Husband's Support	Basic Immunization Equipment						P Value	OR	CI (95%)
	Incomplete		Complete		Total				
	N	Percentage (%)	N	Percentage (%)	N	Percentage (%)			
Support	8	13.4	36	30.6	44	44.0%	0.004	0.222	(0.077-0.645)
Does not support	14	8.6	14	19.4	28	28.0%			
Total	22	22.0	50	50.0	72	100.0%			

Source: Primary Data

The results of the Chi Square statistical test obtained a value of p = 0.004 and an alpha value (α ≤ 0.05), so it can be concluded that Ho is rejected and Ha is accepted, meaning that there is a relationship between the level of knowledge and the completeness of basic immunization for babies at the Tiara posyandu, Cibodas Baru Village in 2023. Results analysis obtained a value of OR= 0.222 (CI 95% 0.077-0.645) meaning that mothers who receive husband's support are 2.2 times more likely to carry out complete immunization compared to mothers who do not have husband's support

a. The Relationship Between the Level of Mother's Knowledge and Completeness of Basic Immunization for Babies at Posyandu Tiara, Cibodas Baru Village in 2023.

This research is in accordance with the theory (Notoatmodjo, 2018) that knowledge can be defined as information encountered and obtained by humans through rational observation to recognize an object or event that has never been seen or felt before. Knowledge is often used as a guide to determine a person's level of intelligence.

This research is supported by Dillyana, 2019, it is known that the majority of respondents have a good level of knowledge about basic immunization as many as 19 respondents (48.72%), a sufficient level of knowledge as many as 12 respondents (30.77%) and a poor level of knowledge as many as 8 respondents (20 .51%). The result of the p value = 0.001 < 0.05 means Ho is accepted so that there is a relationship between maternal knowledge and the completeness of basic immunization status for toddlers in RW 8, Wonokusumo Village (Dillyana, 2019).

The research results showed that 45 (62.5%) respondents who had good knowledge had higher levels of complete basic immunization, because the higher the knowledge, the more complete the basic immunization given to their babies. It is known that the mother's knowledge about the completeness of immunization basic immunization for babies, what the majority of respondents know best is where mothers can get immunization services to carry out basic immunizations for babies.

b. The Relationship between Socioeconomic Level and Completeness of Basic Immunization for Babies at Posyandu Tiara, Cibodas Baru Village in 2023.

The results of the study showed that socio-economic level had no effect on the completeness of immunization for babies. This is due to the high economic level of the family's mindset and behavior regarding the importance of complete basic immunization for babies. This research is in line with research with theory (Saraswati, 2019) that socio-economic levels are divided into three types of upper class (> IDR 3,000,000). middle class type (Rp. 2,000,000 - 3,000,000). lower class type (< Rp. 2,000,000).

This research was supported by (Sudaryanto, et al, 2023). The results of the analysis showed that there were 4 respondents in the lower class economic status category (6.7%), 11 respondents (18.3%) in the middle class economic status and 45 respondents (75%) in the upper class economic status category. From this data it can be concluded that the average respondent has an economic status in the upper class or high category.

Not in line with research (Emir Gahara, et al, 2016). Based on the results using the chi-square test, it was found that p-value = 0.000 was smaller than the significance level used ($\alpha = 0.05$), making the null hypothesis (Ho) rejected and the working hypothesis (Ha) acceptable. Therefore, the working hypothesis (Ha) proposed in this study which states that there is a relationship between the socio-economic level of the family and the completeness of immunization can be accepted. The results of the research show that respondents who have a higher socio-economic level will carry out a higher level of basic immunization, because the higher the family's socio-economic level, the more complete the basic immunization given to their babies, but there are still respondents who do not bring their children to do it. complete basic immunization.

c. The Relationship between Husband's Support and Completeness of Basic Immunization for Babies at Posyandu Tiara, Cibodas Baru Village in 2023.

The results of the Chi Square statistical test obtained a p value = 0.004 and an alpha value ($\alpha \leq 0.05$) and the results of the analysis obtained an OR value = 0.222 (95% CI 0.077-0.645), meaning that mothers who received husband's support were 2.2 times more likely to carry out complete immunization compared to mothers who do not have warm support.

This research is supported by (Retno Ayu, et al, 2023). From the chi-square statistical test, at the significance level a = 0.05, p value = 0.000 is obtained, which means there is a relationship between husband's support and complete basic immunization so that the hypothesis states that there is a relationship between husband's support with basic immunization is statistically proven. The Odds Ratio results obtained a value of 13,000, which means that respondents who received husband's support were 13,000 times more likely to fully immunize their children compared to respondents who did not receive husband's support.

This research is also in line with the results of research by Nelvianti at el (2020) on the relationship between employment status, motivation and husband's support with complete basic immunization for babies in the Guntung Manggis Community Health Center Work Area in 2020. The results of statistical tests using Chi-square found p-value = 0.000 < α 0.05, then Ho is rejected, meaning there is a significant relationship between husband's support and complete basic immunization for babies in the Guntung Manggis Health Center Working Area in 2020.

In this study, respondents supported their husbands with immunizations in carrying out complete basic immunizations. What is meant is that the husband's encouragement regarding the completeness of basic immunizations for babies was given by the husband by reminding him of the immunization schedule, the husband always accompanied him during immunizations, the family paid attention to the completeness of immunizations, paid attention to the impact or consequences of the baby not immunized

Conclusion

In this research, the relationship between mother's level of knowledge, socio-economic level and husband's support for complete basic immunization for babies at Tiara Posyandu, Cibodas Baru Village in 2023, obtained the following results:

1. There is a significant relationship between the level of knowledge regarding the completeness of immunizations for babies and the completeness of basic immunizations for babies at the Tiara posyandu, Cibodas Baru Village in 2023 (p-value 0.002).
2. There is no significant relationship between social economic level and completeness of basic immunization for babies at Tiara posyandu, Cibodas Baru Village in 2023 (p-value 0.060)
3. There is a significant relationship between husband's support for the completeness of basic immunization for babies at Tiara posyandu, Cibodas Baru Village in 2023 (p-value 0.004).

Suggestions that researchers can give in the future are expected to be able to carry out further and in-depth research on other factors related to the completeness of basic immunization research to be carried out more widely and evenly across various levels of society so that more varied results can be obtained.

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