

ABSTRACT

Background: Toddlers have a high level of vulnerability to various diseases. The purpose of the study was to determine differences in immunization behavior and identify determinant factors between the Suku Anak Dalam community along Lintas Tengah Sumatra and the general public.

Methods: Research with comparative study type with Cross Sectional design. Data collection time was November 2024-June 2025. The study sample was 33 mothers of toddlers (0-59 months) from the SAD community and 61 mothers from the general public. Data collection by interview through questionnaires. Univariate and bivariate analysis using chi-square.

Results: All mothers who had toddlers in the SAD Community did not immunize, some determinants were poor knowledge (97%), negative attitudes (100%), family income <UMK (87.9%), husband did not support (90.9%), access to health facilities was difficult (49.5%), negative norms (81.8%) and not exposed to media (42.4%). Mothers of children under five in the general community had good knowledge (72.1%), income $\geq$ UMK (41%), supportive husband (80.3%), easy access to health facilities (77%), positive norms (96.7%) and media exposure (86.9%). Factors associated with under-five immunization behavior were knowledge (p -value=0.000 PR=29.38 (95%CI;4.186-206.305), attitude (p -value=0.000), family income (p -value=0.008 PR=3.235 (95%CI;1.252-8.358), husband support (p -value=0.000 PR=12.38 (95%CI;4.060-37.756), access to health facilities (p -value= 0.021 PR=2.00 (95%CI;1.185-3.402), media exposure (p -value=0.003 PR=2.411 (95%CI;1.465-3.970), and norms (p -value=0.000 PR=10.08 (95%CI;4.676-21.756).

Conclusions and Suggestion: There are differences in determinants of immunization behavior between the SAD community and the general public. Poor knowledge, negative attitude, income <UMK, husband does not support, access to health facilities is difficult, not exposed to the media, and negative norms affect the behavior of not immunizing toddlers. It is expected to improve the immunization behavior of SAD through mobile health services that can reach and educate related to immunization.

Keywords: Immunization Behavior, Toddlers, Suku Anak Dalam

ABSTRAK

Latar Belakang: Balita memiliki tingkat kerentanan tinggi terhadap berbagai penyakit. Tujuan penelitian untuk mengetahui perbedaan perilaku imunisasi dan mengidentifikasi faktor-faktor determinan antara komunitas Suku Anak Dalam di Sepanjang Lintas Tengah Sumatera dengan masyarakat umum.

Metode: Penelitian dengan tipe studi komparatif dengan desain *Cross Sectional*. Waktu pengumpulan data November 2024–Juni 2025. Sampel penelitian sebanyak 33 ibu balita (0-59 bulan) komunitas SAD dan 61 ibu dari masyarakat umum. Pengumpulan data dengan wawancara melalui kuesioner. Analisis secara *univariate* dan *bivariate* menggunakan *chi-square*.

Hasil: Semua ibu yang memiliki balita pada Komunitas SAD tidak melakukan imunisasi, beberapa determinan yaitu pengetahuan kurang (97%), sikap negatif (100%), pendapatan keluarga <UMK (87,9%), suami tidak mendukung (90,9%), akses fasilitas kesehatan sulit (49,5%), norma negatif (81,8%) dan tidak terpapar media (42,4%). Ibu balita pada masyarakat umum berpengetahuan baik (72,1%), berpendapatan $\geq$ UMK (41%), suami mendukung (80,3%), akses fasilitas kesehatan mudah (77%), norma positif (96,7%) dan terpapar media (86,9%). Faktor yang berhubungan dengan perilaku imunisasi balita adalah pengetahuan (p -value=0,000 PR=29,38 (95%CI;4,186-206,305), sikap (p -value=0,000), pendapatan keluarga (p -value=0,008 PR=3,235 (95%CI;1,252-8,358), dukungan suami (p -value=0,000 PR=12,38 (95%CI;4,060-37,756), akses fasilitas kesehatan (p -value= 0,021 PR=2,00 (95%CI;1,185-3,402), keterpaparan media (p -value=0,003 PR=2,411 (95%CI;1,465-3,970), dan norma (p -value=0,000 PR=10,08 (95%CI;4,676-21,756).

Kesimpulan dan Saran: Ada perbedaan determinan perilaku imunisasi antara komunitas SAD dengan masyarakat umum. Pengetahuan kurang, sikap negatif, pendapatan <UMK, suami tidak mendukung, akses fasilitas kesehatan sulit, tidak terpapar media, dan norma negatif berpengaruh terhadap perilaku tidak imunisasi balita. Diharapkan bisa meningkatkan perilaku imunisasi SAD melalui layanan kesehatan keliling yang dapat menjangkau serta melakukan edukasi terkait imunisasi.

Kata Kunci: Perilaku Imunisasi, Balita, Suku Anak Dalam