



Parent's Vaccine Hesitancy Towards COVID-19 Vaccination in Children of Barangay San Perfecto, San Juan City

Authors:

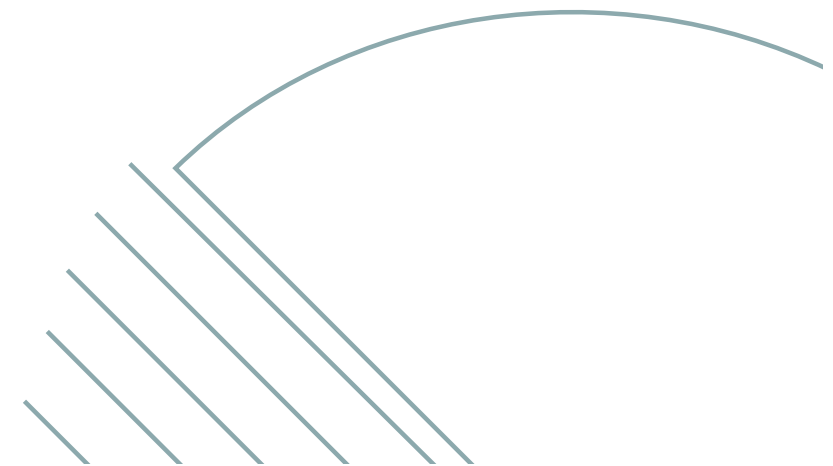
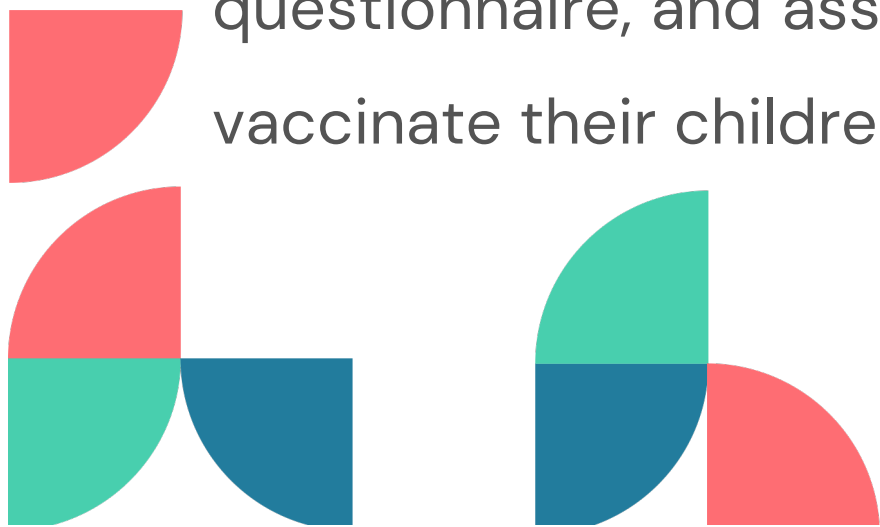
Lorraine F. Bacero, M.D.

Annelyn Fatima M. Lopez, M.D.

University of the East Ramon Magsaysay
Memorial Medical Center, Inc.

BACKGROUND OF THE STUDY

The COVID-19 pandemic is harming health, social and material well-being of children worldwide, with the poorest children – homeless children and children in detention. The aim of this study was to obtain the demographic profile of study participants as to relationship to child, age, number of children in household, marital status, education, household income, determine the prevalence of COVID-19 vaccine hesitancy among parents of children using a validated Filipino translated questionnaire, and associate the demographic factors with willingness of parents to vaccinate their children.





OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

The objective of this study is to determine the prevalence and extent of COVID-19 vaccine hesitancy among parents of children in Barangay San Perfecto, San Juan City.

Specifically, this study aims to:

- To obtain the demographic profile of study participants as to relationship to child, age, number of children in household, marital status, education, household income
- To determine the prevalence of COVID-19 vaccine hesitancy among parents of children using a validated Filipino translated questionnaire on parent attitude about childhood vaccines
- To associate the demographic factors with willingness of parents to vaccinate their children

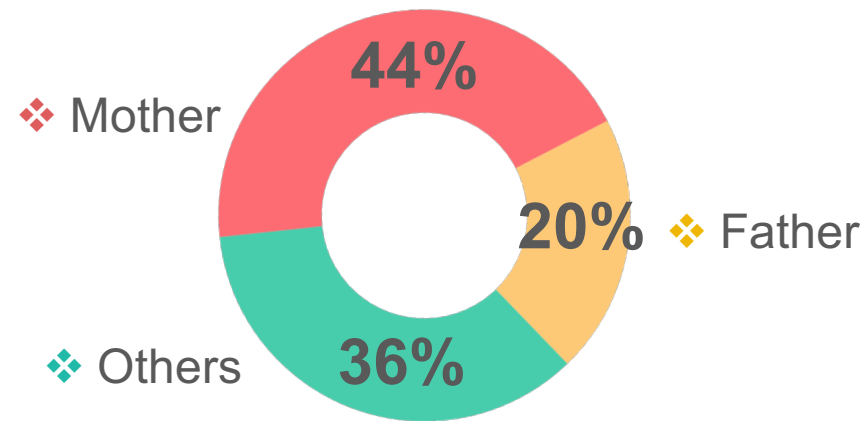


METHODOLOGY

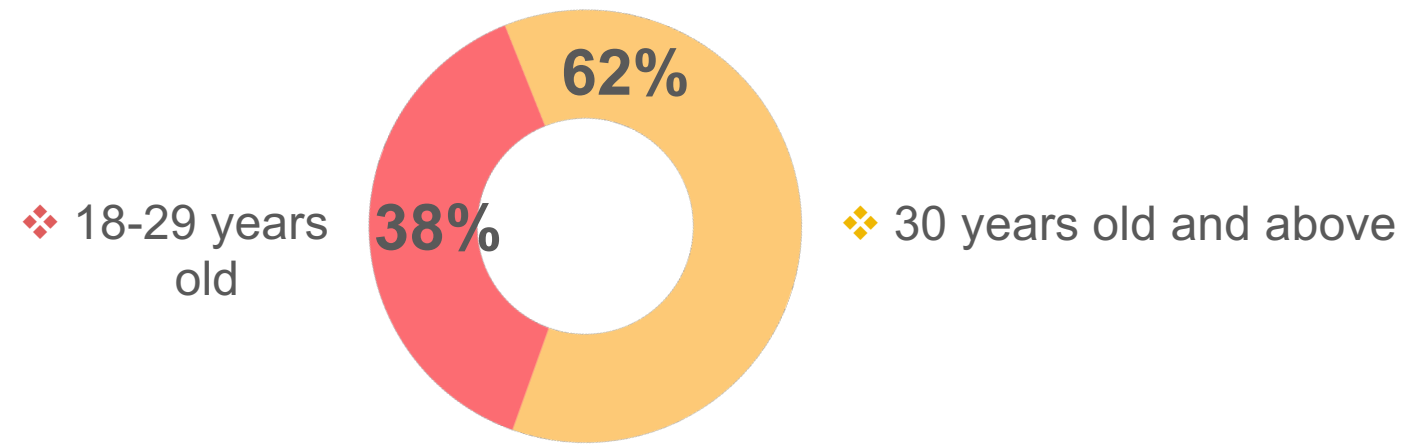
- A descriptive, cross-sectional approach was utilized for the study
- A survey was administered regarding administering COVID-19 vaccines to children, adapted from the 21-item validated Filipino translated questionnaire on Parent Attitudes About Childhood Vaccines by Flores et. al (2020)
- A pilot study with 30 respondents was implemented to confirm the questionnaire's reliability
- The Pearson chi-squared test of independence and Fisher's exact test were used to determine the association between the parent's vaccine hesitancy and the socio-demographic profiles of the parents

RESULTS

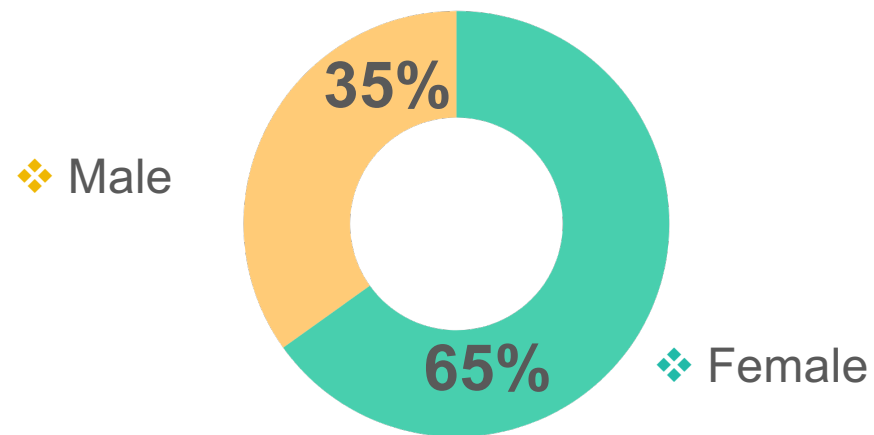
A. DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILES OF THE RESPONDENTS AND CHILDREN



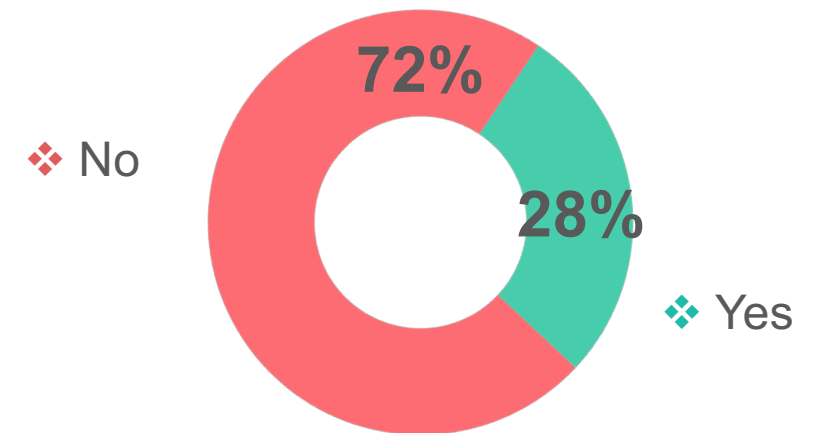
RELATIONSHIP WITH THE CHILD



AGE OF THE RESPONDENT



SEX OF THE CHILD

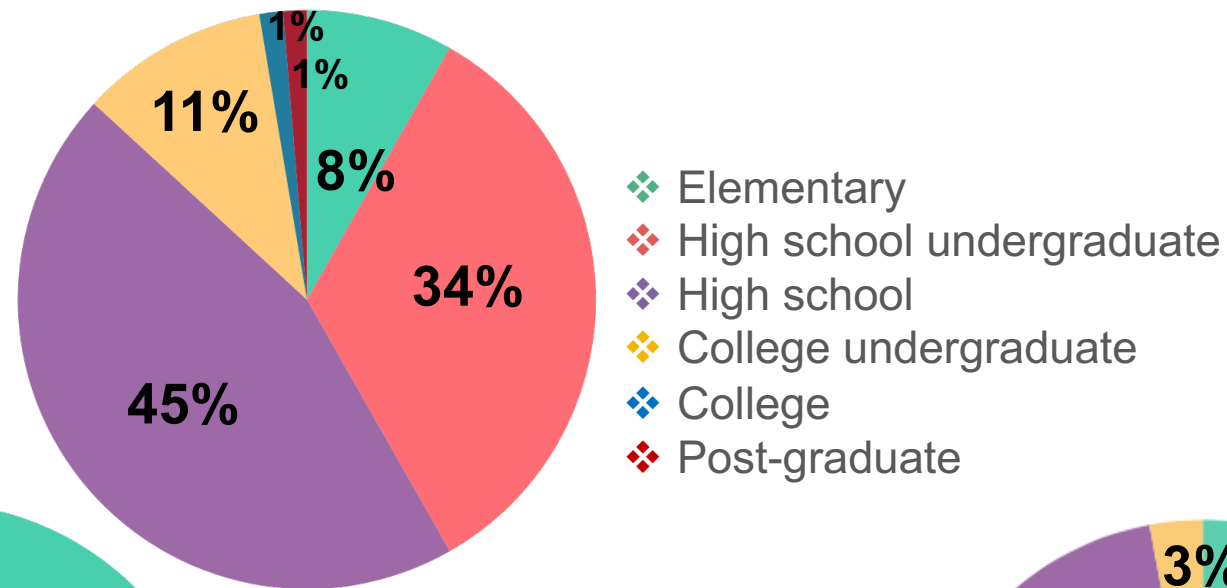


IS THE CHILD THE ELDEST?

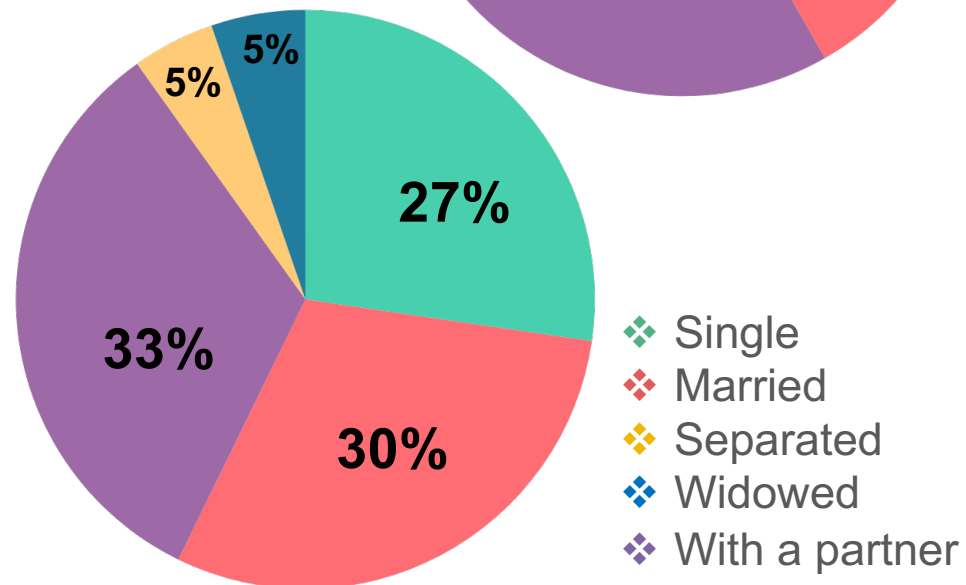
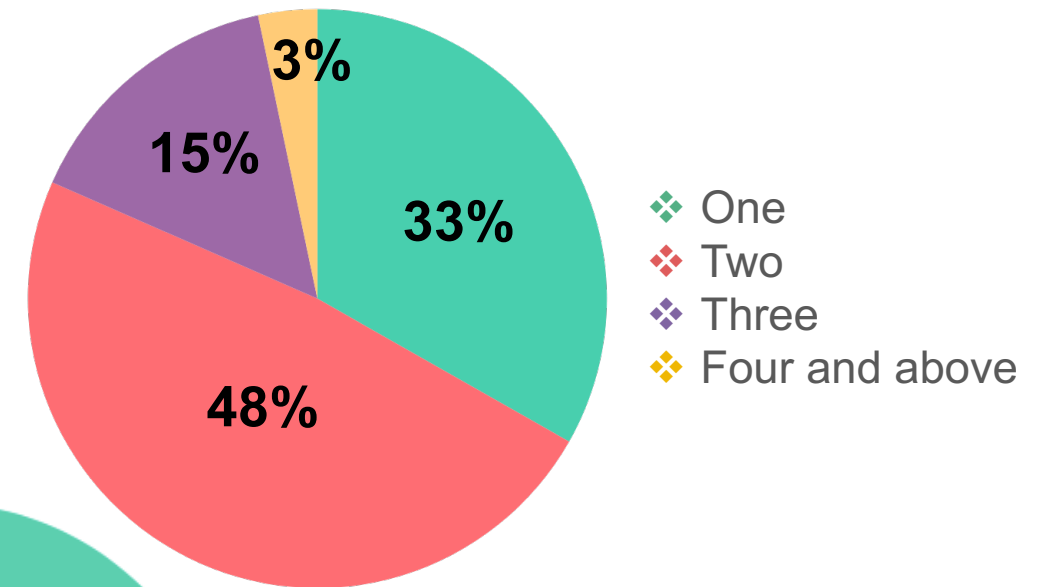
RESULTS

A. DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILES OF THE RESPONDENTS AND CHILDREN

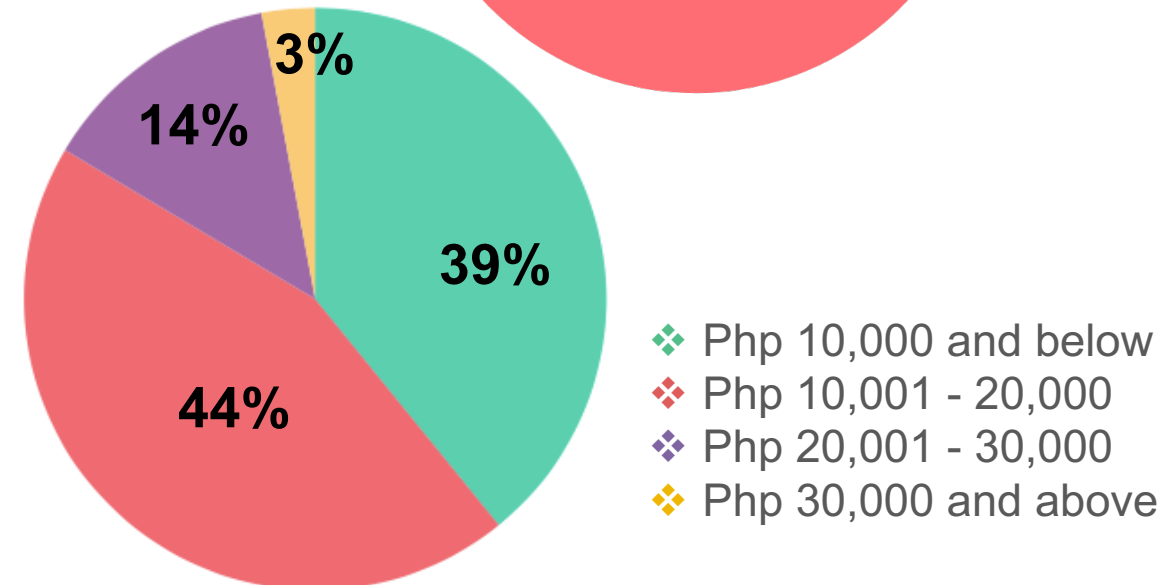
HIGHEST EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT



NUMBER OF CHILDREN



CIVIL STATUS

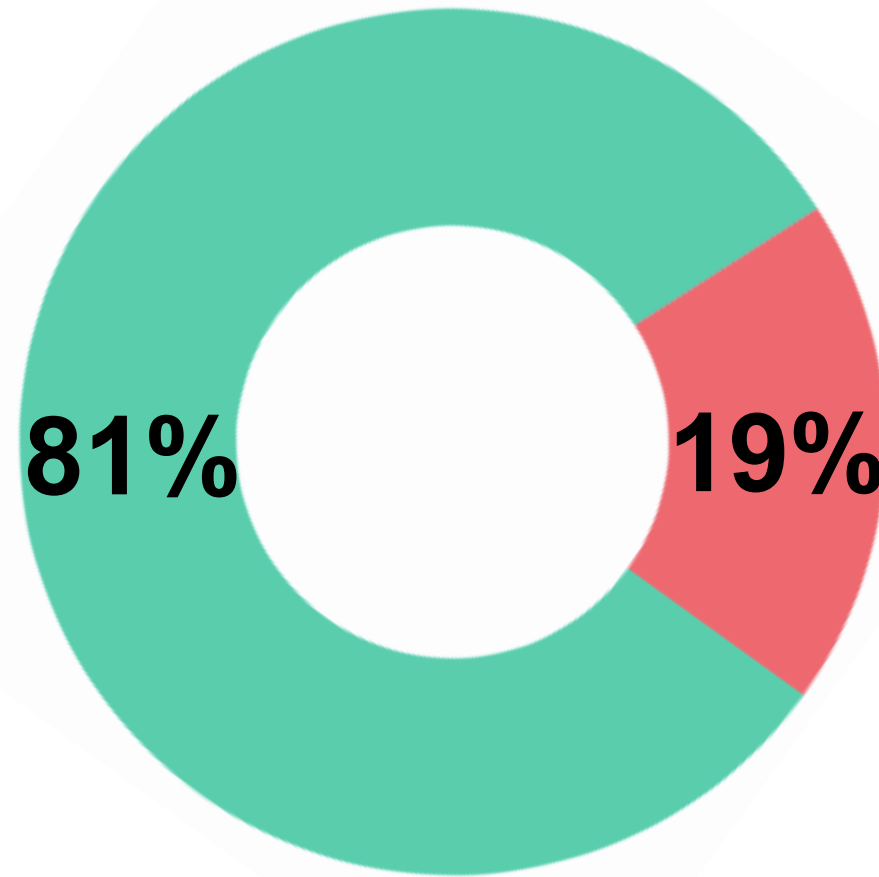


MONTHLY INCOME

RESULTS

B. VACCINE HESITANCY SCORES AMONG RESPONDENTS

❖ Non-hesitant 81% ❖ Hesitant 19%



RESULTS

C. RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN VACCINE HESITANCY AND DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILES OF THE RESPONDENTS

VARIABLES	P-values
Relationship with the child	0.279
Age of the respondent	0.366
Civil status	0.938
Highest educational attainment	0.242
Family monthly income	0.647
Sex of the child	0.862
Eldest child	0.074
Number of children in the household	0.702

- The Pearson's chi-squared test of independence and Fisher's exact test were used to test the relationship between vaccine hesitancy classification and the demographic profiles of the respondents, as applicable
- A p-value threshold of 0.05 is used to determine whether to accept or reject the null hypothesis

CONCLUSION

- The study revealed that the demographic profile does not have a statistically significant relationship with vaccine hesitancy among the respondents in Barangay San Perfecto in San Juan City
- In this study, the vaccine hesitancy is low among the respondents and only 59 (19.41%) are considered hesitant to COVID-19 vaccine. It is showed that regardless of the demographic profile of the respondent, anyone can be hesitant to giving COVID-19 vaccine in their children
- The source of information and how it is distributed to the respondents or community may significantly affect the hesitancy among parents



RECOMMENDATIONS

- The limitation of this study, which needs to be considered is that the study only represents the outcome and data collected in Barangay San Perfecto in San Juan City, and may not be representative of those from other barangays in San Juan City
- Most of the children in the said barangay were already vaccinated which may affect the hesitancy among the respondents
- The researcher recommends more local studies and health education in other barangays and other districts in the Philippines regarding the vaccine hesitancy of parents towards COVID-19 vaccination