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Relationship attitude with student parent acceptance against COVID-19 vaccine in elementary school children age (6-11 years) in Makassar city

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Abstract--This study examines the relationship between attitudes and parental acceptance of the COVID-19 vaccine in elementary school children aged (6-11 years) in Makassar City. The type of research used is analytic observational with a cross sectional study design. The population in this study were all parents of students with school-age children (6-11 years) in Makassar City who were categorized as eligible for vaccination, which was around 264,000 people. While the number of samples as many as 1,073 parents of students. The sampling technique used is snowball sampling. Data

were analyzed using SPSS with Chi-square test. Data analysis performed was univariate and bivariate. The results showed that the attitude variable had a significant relationship ($p < 0.05$).

Keywords---Child COVID-19 vaccine, attitude, acceptance.

Introduction

The current COVID-19 vaccination activity is not only given to children aged 12 years, but has begun to be given to children aged 6-11 years (1). The implementation of this COVID-19 vaccination is based on the issuance of recommendations from the National Immunization Expert Advisory Committee (Indonesian Technical Advisory Group on Immunizational / ITAGI) regarding the study of COVID-19 vaccination for children aged 6-11 years and the existence of Emergency Use Authorization (EUA) from BPOM for the use of Sinovac vaccine for children aged 6-11 years (2). The COVID-19 vaccination has begun to be carried out in almost all regencies and cities in Indonesia, one of which is South Sulawesi Province. The realization of vaccination achievement from the target of 896,163 doses for the first dose was around 179,242 (20%) and the second dose was 446 (0.05%) (3).

One of the regencies/cities in South Sulawesi with low realization of vaccination for children aged 6-11 years is Makassar City. Based on data from the Makassar Education Office, (2022) out of a target of 132,000 children, there were 21,811 elementary school students who had been given the COVID-19 vaccine (4). This is as reported by the South Sulawesi Provincial Health Office, (2022) dated 28 January 2022 with a vaccination coverage percentage of 9.92%. The data coverage above is still far from the predetermined target. The implementation of the COVID-19 Vaccination activity has almost the same obstacles as the obstacles experienced in the implementation of vaccination activities at the age of 12 years and over, namely the problem related to receiving the COVID-19 vaccination. There is a rejection of the vaccine, causing the achievement target of vaccination activities has not been achieved (5). This could be due to the negative attitude of respondents regarding the benefits or effectiveness of the vaccine itself.

Based on the facts above, it is necessary to conduct a deeper study or research regarding whether there is a relationship between attitudes and their acceptance of the COVID-19 vaccine. It is hoped that later the data obtained can be useful, especially for the Makassar City government in accelerating the distribution of COVID-19 vaccination activities in children.

Research Methods

This research was conducted in Makassar City from March to June 2022. This type of research is an analytic observational study with a cross sectional study design. The population in the study were all parents of students who have school-age children (6-11 years) in Makassar City who were categorized as eligible for vaccination, namely around 264,000 parents. Based on the calculation of the minimum sample size, a sample of 1,073 parents was obtained. Data processing

is carried out using the SPSS program and then presented in the form of a table accompanied by an explanation in the form of a narrative. The test used to see the relationship between variables was analyzed using bivariate data with the chi square test.

Results

Table 1
Distribution By Characteristics of Respondents

Characteristics of Respondents	Number of Respondents (n=1,073)	
	n	%
Gender		
Man	181	16,9
Woman	892	83,1
Age Group		
25-34 years	240	22,4
35-44 years	616	57,4
45-54 years	201	18,7
55-64 years	16	1,5
Work		
Not Working	73	6,8
Laborers/farmers	44	4,1
House Wife	553	51,4
Employee	147	13,7
Civil servants	141	13,1
Self employed	115	10,7
Education		
Did not finish elementary school	19	1,8
Graduated elementary school	57	5,3
Graduated from junior high school	68	6,3
Finished High School	392	36,5
Bachelor/Diploma	484	45,1
Master	51	4,8
PhD	2	0,2

Source

: Data Primer, 2022

Table 1 shows that the majority of respondents are women (83%) or as many as 892 people. Based on the age group the most respondents were the age range of 35-44 years, namely (57.4%) or as many as 616 people. The smallest age group is the range of 55-64 years, namely (1.5%) or as many as 16 people. As many as (51%) or as many as 553 respondents work as IRT, this shows that the majority of respondents fill in from the IRT while the least are from the workers/farmers (4.1%) or as many as 44 people. The education of the respondents who filled the

most was S1/D3 (45.1%) or 484 people, while the education of the respondents who filled the least was S3 (0.2%) or as many as 2 people.

Table 2
Distribution of Respondents by Attitude

No.	Statement Attitude	Strongly disagree		Disagree		Agree		Strongly Agree	
		n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
1.	I believe vaccines are the best solution to prevent the transmission of COVID-19	6	0,6	114	10,6	664	61,9	289	26,9
2.	I believe the Vaccination given to my child can reduce the chances of getting the virus	5	0,5	115	10,7	679	63,3	274	25,5
3.	I am afraid that at this time there is a lot of <i>hoax</i> news about vaccines	29	2,7	245	22,8	609	56,8	190	17,7
4.	I am afraid that the side effects of the vaccine will greatly interfere with my son's activities	69	6,4	646	60,2	280	26,1	78	7,3
5.	I am confident against the efficacy of the vaccine	2	0,2	157	14,6	756	70,5	158	14,7
6.	I believe Vaccines for children are safe	9	0,8	111	10,3	719	67,0	234	21,8
7.	I believe the children's vaccine is kosher	2	0,2	78	7,3	762	71,0	231	21,5
8.	I am afraid that in the future the vaccine will be paid at a high price	46	4,3	482	44,9	454	42,3	91	8,5
9.	I am afraid that vaccines are the product of propaganda, a conspiracy deliberately created to spread fear	96	8,9	664	61,9	54	5,0	259	24,1
10.	I am afraid that vaccination is in such a hurry in its manufacture that it is not yet feasible to give	56	5,2	622	58,0	325	30,3	70	6,5

to the child

Source: Primary Data, 2022

Table 2 shows that the attitude statements are most chosen by parents, namely they agree and believe that the child vaccine is halal (71.0%) or as many as 762 people. In addition, from the table above, we can also see that there are still quite a lot of parents who are worried that their children's vaccines will be paid at a high price in the future (42.3%) or as many as 454 people.

Table 3
Analyze the Relationship between Attitudes and Parents' Acceptance Against COVID-19 Vaccines in Children

Attitude	Vaccine Acceptance				Total	P Value
	Receive		Refuse			
	n	%	n	%		
Negative	85	7,9	118	11,0	203	100,0
Positive	814	75,9	56	5,2	870	100,0
Total	899	83,8	174	16,2	1.073	100,0

Source: Primary Data, 2022

Based on table 3, it can be seen that the percentage of respondents who received the COVID-19 vaccine in children was the most positive (83.8%) or as many as 814 people compared to respondents who had a negative attitude (7.9%) or as many as 85 people and this shows that respondents who have a negative attitude are more refusing (11.0%) than those who accept. However, the data shows that the percentage who accept positive and negative attitudes is greater than those who refuse the COVID-19 vaccine in children. Based on the results of the Chi-square test analysis, it can be seen that the p value = 0.000 < 0.05, which means that H₀ (Null Hypothesis) is rejected. This means that "There is a relationship between attitude and acceptance of the COVID-19 vaccine in children".

Discussion

Relationship between Attitude and Parental Acceptance of the COVID-19 Vaccine in Children

In this study, the results showed that there was a significant relationship between attitudes and parental acceptance of the COVID-19 vaccine in children ($p = 0.000$). Table 3 shows that 75.9% of parents who have a positive attitude receive the COVID-19 vaccine for their child. Of course, this figure is high when compared to parents who refuse.

The same results were found in the study (Elhadi et al., 2021) "*knowledge, attitude, and acceptance of healthcare workers and the public regarding the COVID-19 vaccine: a cross sectional study*" shows that out of 12,006 respondents, 79.6%

showed a positive attitude and received the COVID-19 vaccine. Based on the results of the analysis, it shows that there is a significant relationship between attitude and acceptance of the COVID-19 vaccine (6). Other research conducted by (Pogue et al., 2020) "*Influences on Attitudes Regarding Potential COVID-19 Vaccination in the United States*" shows that out of 316 respondents there are 54.83% of respondents who have a positive attitude towards the COVID-19 vaccine. This shows that a positive attitude has an influence on the acceptance of the COVID-19 vaccine (7).

Different results were found in research (Jasuja et al., 2021) "*Attitudes and Intentions of US Veterans Regarding COVID-19 Vaccination*" which shows that out of 1,178 respondents there are 29% who refuse and show a negative attitude towards the COVID-19 vaccine. The results of the analysis showed that there was no significant relationship between attitude and receipt of the COVID-19 vaccine ($p=0.21$) (8). Based on the discussion and theory that has been put forward, it can be concluded that attitudes towards the COVID-19 vaccine have an influence on respondent acceptance. The more positive the attitudes of parents, the higher their acceptance of the COVID-19 vaccine, on the contrary, the more negative the attitudes of parents, the lower their acceptance of the COVID-19 vaccine.

Conclusions and Recommendations

Based on the discussion of the research results, we can conclude that there is a significant relationship between attitudes and parental acceptance of the COVID-19 vaccine in elementary school children aged (6-11 years) in Makassar City. It is hoped that all elements or related agencies will re-passive all things related to the COVID-19 vaccine in children so that they can contribute in finding solutions to accelerate the distribution of COVID-19 vaccination activities in children aged (6-11 years).

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