Perceived Social Responsibility and Vaccine Hesitancy Among Parents of Grade 12 Student in Laboratory High School

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A B S T R A C T S

Concerns about vaccine hesitancy are growing worldwide, and now parents are also refusing to vaccinate their children because of vaccination issues even against vaccine-preventable diseases. Hence, this study was conducted to determine the level of vaccine hesitancy and perceived social responsibility in parents and their association with one another. The novelties in this research are (1) Level of Perceived Social Responsibility among Parents, (2) Level of Vaccine Hesitancy among Parents, and (3) Association between the Level of Perceived Social Responsibility and Level of Vaccine Hesitancy. In this study, a quantitative-descriptive research design was used to find out the level of acceptability among the 40 selected parents of Grade 12 students in Sultan Kudarat State University (SKSU) – Laboratory High School. A random sampling technique was utilized in this study. The results implied that the parents have a high level of perceived social responsibility. The results also showed that the parents have a low level of vaccine hesitancy. As to the test of the association between perceived social responsibility and vaccine hesitancy, it shows that there is a statistically significant association between them. Therefore, parents of Grade 12 students have a high level of perceived social responsibility and know that vaccinations are part of their responsibilities as citizens.
1. INTRODUCTION

The COVID-19 pandemic has caused a massive impact on the health of people (Anggraeni et al., 2020). Many researchers have reported the ways to against Covid-19 pandemic (Machmud and Minghat, 2020; Putra and Abidin, 2020; Anggraeni et al., 2020; Razon, 2020; Hamidah et al., 2020; Hashim et al., 2020; Dirgantari et al., 2020; Mulyanti et al., 2020; Sangsawang, 2020; Hasanah et al., 2020).

Concerns about vaccine hesitancy are growing worldwide. Parents are also refusing to vaccinate their children because of vaccination issues even against vaccine-preventable diseases. Literature related to vaccine hesitancy (Lazarus et al., 2021), susceptibility of vaccine-hesitant parents (Migrino et al., 2020), the perspective of parents towards immunization (Hendrix et al., 2020), and vaccination issues (Wilder-Smith et al., 2019) were used in forming this study. However, there is no study about the association between the level of vaccine hesitancy and perceived social responsibility among parents (Gowda et al., 2013).

The study was conducted to determine the level of vaccine hesitancy and perceived social responsibility in parents. The purpose of the study is to gather data on how vaccine-hesitant parents are and its association with their perceived social responsibility as citizens through the use of surveys and statistical analysis. It is unique for it is relevant for the current condition of the world. It is the reflection of the current thoughts of parents during a pandemic, their perspective towards vaccinations, and how these are determined through their perceived responsibility as parents.

2. METHODS

This study utilized the following instruments for the surveys: (1) SRS-37, a standardized social responsibility questionnaire to determine perceived social responsibility among parents, and (2) Vaccine Hesitancy survey questionnaire by WHO to measure the extent of vaccine hesitancy among parents.

The Likert Scale was utilized in this study. In perceived social responsibility, a five-point Likert scale was presented: (0) strongly disagree, (1) disagree, (2) neutral, (3) agree, and (4) strongly agree. In vaccine hesitancy, a three-point Likert scale was used: (0) no, (1) neutral, and (2) yes.

The rating scales shown in Tables 1 and 2 were used to determine and interpret the level of perceived social responsibility and vaccine hesitancy among the respondents. This scale was used to interpret the obtained mean for each indicator.

Table 1. Rating scale and its interpretation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Range</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Interpretation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3.25 – 4</td>
<td>Very High</td>
<td>Very High level of Perceived Social Responsibility</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.45 – 3.2</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>High Level of Perceived Social Responsibility Score</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.65 – 2.4</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>Moderate Level of Perceived Social Responsibility Score</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.85 – 1.6</td>
<td>Low</td>
<td>Low Level of Perceived Social Responsibility Score</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.00 – 0.8</td>
<td>Very Low</td>
<td>Very Low Level of Social Responsibility Score</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 2. Rating and interpretation scale on level of vaccine hesitancy

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Range</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Interpretation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2.45 - 3</td>
<td>Very High</td>
<td>Very High Level of Vaccine Hesitancy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.85 – 2.4</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>High Level of Vaccine Hesitancy</td>
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<td>Low Level of Vaccine Hesitancy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.00 – 0.6</td>
<td>Very Low</td>
<td>Very Low Level of Vaccine Hesitancy</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

3.1. Level of perceived social responsibility among parents

Table 3 presents the level of perceived social responsibility of the respondents. The questions were divided into three categories: 1) civil consciousness and public interest, 2) reflection on consequences of one’s action, and 3) moral consciousness. In conclusion, the parents of Grade 12 students had a high level of perceived social responsibility in terms of civil consciousness and public interest (3.17), reflection on consequences of one’s actions (2.63), and moral consciousness (3.185) with a total of 2.995. Vaccination is a social responsibility (Kovalchuk, 2010). It is a duty for us to owe each other as members of a community (Williams et al., 2013). Since vaccination protects do not only apply for the individual but also for protecting the community, it then becomes a social responsibility.

3.2. Level of academic support of parents in online learners

Table 4 shows the level of vaccine hesitancy of the parents by three factors: 1) Contextual Influence, 2) Individual and Group Influence, and 3) Vaccine/ Vaccination- specific issues. In conclusion, the parents of Grade 12 students had a low level of vaccine hesitancy in terms of Contextual Influence (0.99), very low level in the factor of Individual and Group Influence (0.52), and low level in terms of Vaccine/ Vaccination- specific issues (1.16). In total, the respondents have a mean of 0.89 which meant they are categorized to have a low level of vaccine hesitancy. This result is in a good agreement with literature (Dube et al., 2015).

Table 3. Perceived social responsibility and its interpretation.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Perceived Social Responsibility In Terms of:</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Interpretation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Civil Consciousness and Public Interest</td>
<td>3.17</td>
<td>High Level of Perceived Social Responsibility</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reflection on Consequences of One’s Action</td>
<td>2.63</td>
<td>High Level of Perceived Social Responsibility</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moral Consciousness</td>
<td>3.185</td>
<td>High Level of Perceived Social Responsibility</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>2.995</td>
<td>High Level of Perceived Social Responsibility</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 4. Level of vaccine hesitancy

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Table 5. Association between Perceived Social Responsibility and Vaccine Hesitancy

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sources of Variation</th>
<th>Spearman’s Correlation rho</th>
<th>p-value</th>
<th>n</th>
<th>Interpretation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Level of Perceived Social Responsibility and Level of Vaccine Hesitancy</td>
<td>-0.2803</td>
<td>0.0798</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>There is a statistically significant association</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3.3. Association between the level of perceived social responsibility and level of vaccine hesitancy

Table 5 shows the results on the association between the level of perceived social responsibility and vaccine hesitancy among the parents. The results shown in the table that the Spearman’s rho is -0.2803 and that the p-value is 0.0798. The decision rule is that the Null Hypothesis will be rejected if p-value < 0.10. Since the p-value = 0.0798 and is less than 0.10, the Null Hypothesis (H0) will be rejected. Therefore, there is a statistically significant association between Perceived Social Responsibility and Vaccine Hesitancy among the parents of Grade 12 students in Laboratory High School. In the table, the Spearman’s rho value is p = -0.2803. At α=0.10, there is a negatively weak monotonic association between Perceived Social Responsibility and Vaccine Hesitancy of the parents.

4. CONCLUSION

In conclusion, parents do know that their responsibility in terms of decision-making on getting a vaccination for their family is crucial to the health of both them and their children. They are less hesitant to vaccines and know that getting a vaccine is a social responsibility to them. It also indicates that a parent that has a high level of perceived social responsibility does know that getting a vaccine is a responsibility that every citizen should do.

5. AUTHORS’ NOTE

The authors declare that there is no conflict of interest regarding the publication of this article. Authors confirmed that the paper was free of plagiarism.

6. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS
We wanted to give thanks to everyone who has been part of the making of the study, especially the research advisers and the respondents.

7. REFERENCES


