

The Role of Parents in Providing Covid-19 Vaccination to Children Aged 6-11 Years at SD Inpres Sambung Jawa 1 and 3 in Makassar City

Peran Orang Tua Dalam Pemberian Vaksinasi Covid-19 Anak Usia 6-11 Tahun di SD Sambung Jawa 1 dan 3 Kota Makassar

Vivi Adriana⁽¹⁾, Hasniati⁽²⁾, Harbaeni⁽¹⁾, Suriani Bahrun⁽²⁾, Popy Rahayu Inaku⁽¹⁾, Yunita Suriani⁶, Siti Aqma⁽³⁾

⁽¹⁾Bachelor of Nursing program at STIKES Gema Insan Akademik Makassar

⁽²⁾Professional Nursing Program at STIKES Gema Insan Akademik Makassar

⁽³⁾Diploma III Midwifery program at STIKES Gema Insan Akademik Makassar

Korespondensi Penulis : Hasniati, Professional Nursing Program at STIKES Gema Insan Akademik Makassar Email : hasniati@stikgiamakassar.ac.id

ABSTRAK

Peran orang tua merupakan cara yang digunakan oleh orang tua berkaitan dengan pandangan mengenai tugas yang harus dijalankan dalam mengasuh anak. Pandemi Covid-19 memberikan dampak besar buat kehidupan manusia, anak usia sekolah termasuk kelompok risiko tinggi terpapar Covid-19, untuk mencegah dan meningkatkan kekebalan tubuh agar tidak tertular dengan cara vaksinasi Covid-19 sehingga peran orang tua sangat penting dalam pemberian vaksinasi pada anak. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui Peran Orang Tua Dalam Pemberian Vaksinasi Covid-19 Anak Usia 6-11 Tahun di SD Sambung Jawa 1 dan 3 Kota Makassar. Jenis penelitian ini bersifat non eksperimental dengan menggunakan desain deskriptif-kuantitatif dengan pendekatan survei analitik. Populasi dari penelitian ini adalah orang tua yang memiliki anak berusia 6-11 tahun di SD Sambung Jawa 1 dan 3 Kota Makassar dengan populasi sebanyak 460 orang menggunakan metode pengambilan sampel yaitu Systematic Random Sampling sebanyak 230 orang tua. Hasil penelitian dari 230 responden yang terdiri dari 2 sekolah yaitu SD Sambung Jawa 1 terdiri dari 123 responden terdapat 95 responden memiliki peran yang baik terhadap pemberian Vaksinasi Covid-19 dan SD Sambung Jawa 3 terdiri dari 107 responden terdapat 88 responden memiliki peran yang baik terhadap pemberian Vaksinasi Covid-19. Kesimpulan mayoritas orang tua memiliki peran yang baik dalam pengambilan keputusan terhadap pemberian Vaksinasi Covid-19 Anak Usia 6-11 tahun di SD Sambung Jawa 1 dan 3 Kota Makassar.

Kata Kunci: Peran Orang Tua, Vaksinasi Covid-19

ABSTRACT

This study investigates the role of parents in facilitating COVID-19 vaccinations for children aged 6-11 years in two schools in Makassar City: SD Sambung Jawa 1 and SD Sambung Jawa 3. Parental roles are defined by the various duties parents perceive as necessary for effective child-rearing, encompassing areas such as motor skills, psychological well-being, emotional development, and the child's interaction with their environment. Utilizing a non-experimental, descriptive-quantitative research design with an analytical survey approach. A systematic random sampling technique yielded a sample of 230 parents for the study. From the sample, SD Sambung Jawa 1 contributed 123 respondents, 95 of whom were found to have a positive role in ensuring their children receive the COVID-19 vaccine. Similarly, out of 107 respondents from SD Sambung Jawa 3; 88 parents were identified as actively facilitating the vaccination process for their children. In summary, the majority of parents at both schools demonstrated a strong commitment to safeguarding their children's health through COVID-19 vaccination.

Keywords: The Role of Parents, Covid-19 Vaccination

INTRODUCTION

Until now, the incidence of Covid-19 in several countries is still quite high. One of the policies in handling Covid-19 is the administration of vaccines. Previously, vaccinations have been given to children over 12 years old, adults and the elderly. Currently, with the high incidence of Covid-19 with various new variants that have emerged so that children aged 6-11 years are considered mandatory to get immunity by vaccination.

Worldwide research shows that of the 1,214 in 2020 children under the age of five with confirmed Covid-19 infections based on the results of laboratory examinations, showing that 50% of Covid-19 cases were infants, 53% were men, 43% were asymptomatic and 7% had severe illnesses requiring treatment in intensive care units. Of the 139 newborns of mothers infected with Covid-19, five (3.6%) were positive for Covid-19 (Uddin et al., 2020).

The South Sulawesi Provincial Health Office recorded that as many as 5,771 children aged 0-17 years were positive for Covid-19. The most cases in Makassar are 14 cases, Parepare City there are 4, Tanah Toraja and North Luwu Regencies there are 3 cases. in Barru, Jeneponto, Maros, Bulukumba and Pinrang districts only 1 case, East Luwu, Pangkep and Selayar 2 cases each. The addition of new cases was 35 cases as of June 30, 2021. This shows an increase in the spread of Covid-19 to children by 10%. (Dinkes Kota Makassar, 2021).

A total of 2,260 children aged 12-15 years showed vaccination reactions mostly mild to moderate, including injection sites pain (79-86%), fatigue (60-66%) and headaches (55-65%) (Zheng et al., 2021)

Of the 26.4 million children, there are 13.7 million children or 51.9% who have received the first dose of vaccination, and 1.6 million children or 6.3% have received a full dose of vaccination. The provision of vaccinations to children aged 6-11 years is an effort by the government to protect children from the potential transmission of Covid-19, especially the Omicron variant. Considering that children are one of the groups that are very vulnerable to being infected with the virus, so they need additional protection to increase their immunity (Kemenkes, 2022).

Until now, 30,129 students have undergone Covid-19 vaccination in Makassar City. (Medcom, 2022). Based on data taken from SD Inpres sambung Jawa 1 dated February 5, 2022 the number of children aged 6-11 years at SD Inpres Sambung Jawa 1 was 342 students while at SD Sambung Jawa 3 as many as 347

students. The number of students of SD Inpres Sambung Jawa 1 who have been vaccinated is 137 people and at SD Inpres Sambung Jawa 3 as many as 136 people.

Due to the soaring covid-19 cases, WHO (World Health Organization) and the government recommends vaccinating at all ages, one of which is in children. For this reason, the role of parents for children to vaccinate, namely being educators, guards, developers and supervisors, is needed to provide support to children in providing Covid-19 vaccinations.

The purpose of this study is to find out how the role of parents in providing covid vaccination for children aged 6-11 years at SD Sambung Jawa 1 and 3 Makassar City. This research field is in accordance with the Vision and Mission and Roadmap of STIKES Gema Insan Akademik Makassar research, namely Community-Based research.

SUBJECT AND METHOD

This research is a quantitative research with research methods the research design used is an analytical observation method with a "Cross Sectional" approach, which is a data collection method where independent variables and dependent variables are studied at the same time.

This research was conducted at SD Inpres Sambung Jawa 1 and SD Inpres Sambung Jawa 3 from April to July 2022. The population in this research consists of parents who have children aged 6-11 years attending SD Inpres Sambung Jawa 1 and 3, totaling 460 students. A systematic random sampling technique yielded a sample of 230 parents for the study. SD Sambung Jawa 1 contributed 123 respondents and 107 respondents from SD Sambung Jawa 3.

Data collection was carried out with a Guttman-scale questionnaire where this was used for clear (unequivocal) and consistent answers. On this scale, there are also several questions that are sorted or arranged to see a certain attitude of a person according to (jenita doli, 2016). The analysis used is a univariate analysis carried out to analyze existing variables descriptively. To illustrate the role of parents in providing Covid-19 vaccination to children aged 6-11 years at SD Sambung Jawa 1 and 3.

RESULT

Table 1. Demographic Profile of Respondent Parents and Children at SD Inpres Sambung Jawa 1 Makassar City

Karasteristics	Frequency	%
Gender of Parents		
Man	19	15.4
Woman	104	84.6
Total	123	100.0
Age of Parents		
25-36 Years	52	42.3
36-45 Years	57	46.3
46-55 Years	10	8.1
56-65 Years	4	3.3
Total	123	100.0
Parent education		
Not Attending School	0	0
Elementary School	16	13.0
Junior High School	29	23.6
Senior High School	67	54.5
Bachelor	11	8.9
Total	123	100.0
Parental work		
IRT	83	67.5
Self employed	22	17.9
Laborer	11	8.9
Merchant	1	.8
Civil Servants/PRIVATE	6	4.9
Total	123	100.0
Child age		
6-7 Years	26	21.1
8-9 Years	52	42.3
10-11 Years	45	36.6
Total	123	100.0
Class		
1	7	5.7
2	18	14.6
3	34	27.6
4	19	15.4
5	17	13.8
6	28	22.8
Total	123	100.0
Gender of the child		
Man	44	35.8
Woman	79	64.2
Total	123	100.0

Source: Primary Data, 2022

Based on table 1, the results were obtained that from 123 respondents, parents of the female sex as many as 104 respondents (84.6%) and men as many as 19 respondents

(15.4%), the most parental age was in the age range of 36-45 years, namely as many as 57 respondents (46.3%) and the lowest was in the age range of 56-65 years as many as 4

respondents (3.3%), the most parental education was Senior High School with 67 respondents (54.5%) and the lowest was not attending school, The most parental jobs are IRT with 83 respondents (67.5%) and the lowest is Trader with 1 respondent (8%), For the age of children the most is in the age range of 8-9 years with 52 respondents (42.3%) and the lowest is age 6-7 years with 26 respondents (21.1%), The most class is in class 3 with 34 respondents (27.6%) and the lowest is in class 1 with 7 respondents (5.7%), As for the sex of children, the most were women with 79 respondents (64.2%) and men with 44 respondents (35.8%).

Tabel 2. Distribution of Parental Roles in COVID-19 Vaccination at SD Inpres Sambung Jawa 1, Makassar City

The Role of Parents	Frequency	
	n	%
Good	95	77.2%
Less	28	22.8%
Total	123	100%

Source: Primary Data, Year 2022

Characteristics based on the role of good and poor parents were obtained results, namely the role of good parents at SD Sambung Jawa 1 there were 95 respondents (77.2%). Meanwhile, the role of parents was lacking, namely as many as 28 respondents (22.8%).

Table 3. The role of parents in administering vaccines to children based on the age of parents at SD Inpres Sambung Jawa 1 Makassar City

Characteristics of Parental Age	SD Inpres Sambung Jawa 1				Sum	
	Good		Less		n	%
	n	%	n	%		
25 - 35 Years	40	32.5%	12	9.8%	52	42.3%
36 - 45 Years	44	35.8%	13	10.6%	57	46.3%
46 - 55 Years	8	6.5%	2	1.6%	10	8.1
56 - 65 Years	3	2.4%	1	0.8%	4	3.3%
Total	95	77.2%	28	22.8%	123	100.0%

Source: Primary Data, 2022

The characteristics of respondents based on the age of parents, obtained the highest parental role results were in the age range of 36-45 years with a total of 44 respondents (35.8%), the lowest good parental role was in the age range of 56-65 years with a total of 3

respondents (2.4%). While the role of parents is not good the highest is in the age range of 36-45 years with a total of 13 respondents (10.6%), the role of parents is not good at the lowest is in the age range of 56-65 years with a total of 1 respondent (0.8%).

Table 4. The role of parents in providing covid 19 vaccination based on parental education at SD Inpres Sambung Jawa 1 Makassar City

Parent Education	The role of parents in providing covid 19 vaccination				Sum	
	Good		Less		n	%
	n	%	n	%		
Not Attending School	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Elementary School	11	8.9%	5	4.1%	16	13.0%
Junior High School	21	17.1%	8	6.5%	29	23.6%
Senior High School	53	43.1%	14	11.4%	67	54.5%
Bachelor	10	8.1%	1	0.8%	11	8.9%
Total	95	77.2%	28	22.8%	123	100.0%

Source: Primary Data, 2022

The characteristics of respondents based on the last education, the role of good parents is the highest, namely Senior High School with 53 respondents (43.1%), the role of good parents is the lowest, namely not attending school with 0 respondents and bachelor with 10 respondents

(8.1%). While the role of parents is less the highest, namely Senior High School with a total of 14 respondents (11.4%), the role of parents is less at the lowest, namely not attending school with a total of 0 respondents and bachelor with 1 responden (0.8%).

Table 5. The role of parents in providing covid 19 vaccination based on parents' work at SD Inpres Sambung Jawa 1 Makassar City

Parent's Work	The role of parents in providing covid 19 vaccination				Sum	
	Good		Less		n	%
	n	%	n	%		
IRT	62	50.4%	21	17.1%	83	67.5%
Self Employed	16	13.0%	6	4.9%	22	17.9%
Laborer	11	8.9%	0	0.0%	11	8.9%
Merchant	0	0.0%	1	0.8%	1	0.8%
Civil Servants/Private	6	4.9%	0	0.0%	6	4.9%
Total	95	77.2%	28	22.8%	123	100.0%

Source: Primary Data, 2022

The characteristics of respondents based on parental work, obtained the highest results of the role of parents, namely IRT with a total of 62 respondents (50.4%), the role of good parents was the lowest, namely traders with 0 respondents and Civil Servants/Private sector with a total of 6 respondents (4.9%).

Meanwhile, the role of parents is not good the highest, namely IRT with 21 respondents (17.1%), the role of parents is not good at the lowest, namely traders with 1 respondent (0.8%) and Civil Servants/Private sector with a total of 0 respondents.

Table 6. Frequency Distribution of Parental and Child Characteristics at SD Inpres Sambung Jawa 3, Makassar City

Karasteristics	Frequency	%
Gender of Parents		
Man	24	22.4
Woman	83	77.6
Total	107	100.0
Age of Parents		
25-36 Years	40	37.4
36-45 Years	50	46.7
46-55 Years	15	14.0
56-65 Years	2	1.9
Parent education		
Not Attending School	1	.9
Elementary School	12	11.2
Junior High School	28	26.2
Senior High School	53	49.5
Bachelor	13	12.1
Parental work		
IRT	60	56.1
Self employed	19	17.8
Laborer	14	13.1
Merchant	2	1.9
Civil Servants/Private	12	11.2
Child age		
6-7 Years	17	15.9
8-9 Years	46	43.0
10-11 Years	44	41.1
Class		
1	5	4.7
2	12	11.2
3	21	19.6
4	24	22.4
5	18	16.8
6	27	25.2
Gender of the child		
Man	39	36.4
Woman	68	63.6

Source: Primary Data, 2022

Based on table 5 , it was found that out of 107 respondents, parents of the female sex were higher, namely 83 respondents (77.6%) and men as many as 24 respondents (22.4%), The most parental age was in the age range of 36-45 years with a total of 50 respondents (46.7%) and the lowest was at the age of 56-65 years with a total of 2 respondents (1.9%), The highest parental education is Senior High School with 53 respondents (49.5%) and the lowest is not attending school with 1 repondent (9%), the highest parental work is IRT with 60 respondents (56.1%) and the lowest is traders with 2 respondents (1.9%), The most children's age is in the age range of 8-9 years with 46 respondents (43.0%) and the lowest is 6-7 years old with 17 respondents (15.9%), based on the largest class of children, namely class 4 with 24 respondents (22.4%) and the lowest, namely class 1 with 5 respondents (4.7%) While for the sex of children the most were women with 68

respondents (63.6%) and men as many as 39 respondents (36.4%).

Table 7. The Role of Parents in Giving Covid-19 Vaccination at SD Inpres Sambung Jawa 3 Makassar City

The Role of Parents	Frequency	
	n	%
Good	88	82.2%
Less	19	17.8%
Total	107	100%

Source: Primary Data, 2022

Characteristics based on the role of good and poor parents obtained results, namely the role of good parents at SD Sambung Jawa 3 there were 88 respondents (82.2%). Meanwhile, the role of parents was lacking, namely as many as 19 respondents (17.8%).

Table 8. The role of parents in providing Covid 19 vaccination to children based on the age of parents at SD Inpres Sambung Jawa 3 Makassar City

Characteristics of Parental Age	The role of parents in providing covid 19 vaccination				Sum	
	Good		Less		n	%
	n	%	n	%		
25 - 35 Years	34	31.8%	6	5.6%	40	37.4%
36 - 45 Years	41	39.3%	8	7.5%	50	46.7%
46 - 55 Years	10	9.3%	5	4.7%	15	14.0%
56 - 65 Years	2	1.9%	0	0.0%	2	1.9%
Total	88	82.2%	19	17.8%	107	100.0%

Source: Primary Data, Year 2022

The characteristics of respondents based on the age of the parents, obtained the highest parental role results were in the age range of 36-45 years with a total of 41 respondents (39.3%), the lowest good parental role was in the age range of 56-65 years with a total of 0

respondents (0.0%). While the role of parents is not good the highest is in the age range of 36-45 years with a total of 8 respondents (7.5%), the role of parents is not good the lowest is in the age range of 56-65 years with a total of 2 respondents (1.9%).

Table 9. The role of parents in providing covid 19 vaccination to children based on education at SD Inpres Sambung Jawa 3 Makassar City

Parent Education	The role of parents in providing covid 19 vaccination				Sum	
	Good		Less		n	%
	n	%	n	%		
Not Attending School	1	0.9%	0	0.0%	1	0.9%
Elementary School	8	7.5%	4	3.7%	12	11.2%
Junior High School	20	18.8%	8	7.5%	28	26.2%
Senior High School	46	43.0%	7	6.5%	53	49.5%
Bachelor	13	12.1%	0	0.0%	13	12.1%
Total	88	82.2%	19	17.8%	107	100.0%

Source: Primary Data, 2022

The characteristics of respondents based on the last education, the role of good parents is the highest, namely Senior High School with 46 respondents (43.0%), the role of good parents is the lowest, namely not attending school with 1 respondent (0.9%) and bachelor with 0

respondents (0.0%). While the role of parents is less the highest, namely junior high school with a total of 8 respondents (7.5%), the role of parents is not good at the lowest, namely not attending school and bachelor with a total of 0 respondents (0.0%).

Table 10. The role of parents in providing covid 19 vaccination to children based on the work of parents at SD Inpres Sambung Jawa 3 Makassar City

Parent's Work	The role of parents in providing covid 19 vaccination				Sum	
	Good		Less		n	%
	n	%	n	%		
IRT	48	44.9%	12	11.2%	60	56.1%
Self Employed	17	15.9%	2	1.9%	19	17.8%
Laborer	9	8.4%	5	4.7%	14	13.1%
Merchant	2	1.9%	0	0.0%	2	1.9%
Civil	12	11.2%	0	0.0%	12	11.2%
Servants/Private						
Total	88	82.2%	19	17.8%	107	100.0%

Source: Primary Data, 2022

The characteristics of respondents based on parental work, obtained the highest results of parental roles, namely IRT with 48 respondents (44.9%), The role of parents is the lowest, namely traders with a total of 2 respondents (1.9%). While the role of parents is not good the

highest, namely IRT with 12 respondents (11.2%), the role of parents is not good the lowest, namely traders and civil servants / PRIVATE sector with a total of 0 respondents (0.0%).

DISCUSSION

Based on the results of the research conducted at SD Sambung Jawa 1 and 3 in Makassar City, it was found that the role of parents, both positive and negative, in the administration of Covid-19 vaccinations varies depending on the characteristics of the respondents (parental gender, parental age, parental education, parental occupation, child's age, class, and child's gender). Therefore, the researchers assume that the majority of women dominate this study, and it was discovered that most parents play a positive role in deciding to administer Covid-19 vaccinations. This was evident in the case of 185 children who received vaccinations, as their parents allowed them to be vaccinated, provided information about the definition, types of vaccines, benefits, and explained the potential side effects of Covid-19 vaccination. At this stage, parents play a crucial role in decision-making regarding Covid-19 vaccination, especially in accompanying their children, as they are familiar with their children's medical history. In cases where parents have a positive role, their employment status does not affect their level of knowledge, as knowledge can be acquired through observation, discussion, listening, learning, or reading. Conversely, parents with a less positive role in decision-making regarding vaccination are often uninformed about the type of vaccine, its side effects, and the potential consequences of vaccination.

Parents play a vital role in their children's lives, including caring for, teaching, and providing for their biological and psychological needs through various parenting strategies. Parents also have a significant role in ensuring the success of vaccinations for children aged 6-11. Therefore, the government encourages active parental involvement in persuading their children to receive the Covid-19 vaccination by (Budiarti, 2019)

Showed that respondents under 35 years of age were balanced with those above 35 years of age. Female respondents dominated the study, resulting in generally good knowledge about vaccines. Respondents aged 56-65 expressed concerns about vaccine side effects, which aligns with research by Astarini et al. (2022) showing that female respondents tend to have positive perceptions. Based on the research, the majority of parents are willing to vaccinate their children against Covid-19, and

parental perceptions of vaccination risks are associated with their readiness to vaccinate their children (Muslim & Hasnita, 2022).

The research also revealed that parents play a positive role in vaccination because they are informed about the potential side effects of vaccinating their children. Even though most parents of students at SD Sambung Jawa 1 and 3 have only completed high school education, they are still able to absorb and process information from the government regarding the importance of Covid-19 vaccination. Education level influences an individual's thinking and understanding of the importance of Covid-19 vaccination for their children. Additionally, the government mandates vaccination for school-aged children, so parents are obliged to follow these rules.

Education is a process of acquiring knowledge, skills, attitudes, and behaviors through teaching and training. Education is also a factor that affects anxiety, as it is an internal factor derived from within oneself. The research by penelitian (Desak Made Ari Dwi Jayanti & Laksmi, 2022), found that lower levels of education are associated with higher levels of anxiety, supported by respondent data. For children who are not vaccinated, it is often due to parents' reluctance, influenced by public and workplace concerns about potential side effects of Covid-19 vaccination on their children, especially if the child has underlying health conditions (Hawari, 2018).

Most parents believe that they will not have difficulty accessing Covid-19 vaccination services for children aged 6-11. However, some parents report difficulties in making vaccination appointments and accessing vaccination locations. Parents find that vaccinating their children at school is the easiest option (Humble et al., 2022).

Suggests that occupation is a factor that influences an individual's perception of vaccination. Respondents who are employed tend to have a positive perception of Covid-19 vaccination because they have more social interactions, workplace exposure, and access to information. On the other hand, unemployed individuals may have a positive perception due to their social environment, friends, and education level. Therefore, having a positive perception of vaccination does not necessarily correlate with the willingness to get vaccinated (Argista, 2021). In line with the research by

(Astarini et al., 2022), there is a significant relationship between parental employment status and the timing of Covid-19 vaccination for children. Employed parents have better access to vaccination information, although work commitments affect family life. Conversely, unemployed parents may have more time for discussion and interaction, leading to better attitudes and behaviors regarding Covid-19 vaccination because they have more time to accompany their children to get vaccinated.

CONCLUSION

Based on the research results obtained, it can be concluded that the majority of parents have a positive role in the decision-making process regarding Covid-19 vaccination among 183 respondents at SD Inpres Sambung Jawa 1 and 3 in Makassar City. It is recommended to continue promoting awareness and education about the importance of Covid-19 vaccination among parents to maintain their positive role in the decision-making process. Additionally, healthcare authorities and educational institutions should collaborate to provide accessible and reliable information to further support informed decisions regarding vaccination.

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