

Short communication

Coronavirus disease 2019 vaccination among young children: Associations with fathers' and mothers' influenza vaccination status

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highlights the potential importance of fathers in childhood vaccination, a topic that has been overlooked.

While few studies have examined the role of fathers in childhood vaccination, a handful of studies have examined the role of parent-dyads. Although not specific to COVID-19, when looking at parents within the same household, both mothers' and fathers' intentions to vaccinate their children are independently associated with their child receiving routine childhood vaccines on-time (Grant et al., 2016). Likewise, in a recent study by Kaufmann et al. (2022) children were more likely to have received all of their routine childhood vaccinations when at least one parent in the household received the influenza vaccine, compared to children with two unvaccinated parents. While the Kaufmann study (Kaufmann et al., 2022) demonstrates parents' and children's vaccination histories are related, their work did not differentiate parent-dyads by parent gender. Therefore, it remains unclear if the impact of parent vaccination on child vaccination differs for fathers versus mothers. Furthermore, this study was conducted prior to the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic, when childhood vaccination rates were higher than they are today (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 2023).

Building on these findings, this study aimed to estimate the association between the father-mother dyad's vaccination (i.e., both parents versus father only versus mother only versus neither parent vaccinated) and child COVID-19 vaccination. Amidst COVID-19 vaccine mandates, it is not informative to examine the association between parent and child COVID-19 vaccination; instead, parent influenza vaccination was examined as a proxy, based on prior evidence it may serve as a predictor of COVID-19 vaccination intention (Galani et al., 2022; Soares et al., 2021).

(F F) is a cohort of fathers ($n = 1,272$) and their co-parents. Inclusion criteria included biological, adoptive, or social fathers of a child aged 1–6 years, at Snt

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the full sample, results from the full sample are only presented below. Analyses were conducted in R 4.3.1 ([RStudio: Integrated development for R., 2020](#)).

([Table A2](#)). The prevalence of father

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childcare enrollment) are presented. As a sensitivity analysis, we fit the logistic regression model with a sample that included father-mother dyads where fathers reported that their child was eligible ($n = 358$) for the COVID-19 vaccine. Since results were consistent with results from

With regard to limitations,

