INTRODUCTION
The global efforts to lessen the impact of the COVID 19 pandemic rely heavily on preventive measures. The rapid development and emergency use of vaccines against COVID 19 is a huge part of this effort and a step forward against the pandemic, however, vaccine hesitancy has affected its progress markedly. More so in children, to whom vaccination is not yet approved worldwide. Identifying the factors affecting decisions of parents on COVID 19 vaccination is vital information in the success of the fight against COVID 19.

OBJECTIVES
To synthesize available evidence from published studies factors affecting COVID 19 Vaccine hesitancy among parents

METHODOLOGY
A systematic search of literature was performed in accordance with the PRISMA checklist on databases such as PubMed, Web of Science, Cochrane Library, and Embase in September 2021. The data used were from univariate analysis and reported the pooled analysis on Odds Ratio and 95% confidence interval (CI) with extracted variables, the total number of surveyed persons, and the number of persons who accepted vaccination against COVID-19.

RESULTS

Fig 1: Odds Ratio for Parental Age

Fig 2: Odds Ratio for Number of Children

Fig 3: Odds Ratio on Household Income

Fig 4: Odds Ratio on Level of Educational attainment

CONCLUSION

- COVID 19 vaccine acceptance among parents: 55% to 85%
- COVID 19 vaccine hesitancy: 40% to 63%
- Factors affecting COVID 19 vaccine acceptance among parents
  - Age 30 years old and below
  - Attended at least college or university
  - Less than 2 children
  - Lower income threshold

An action plan regarding improvement of parent and patient education needs to be placed as early as now, to improve vaccine uptake among parents. Those parents more than 40 years old, those with more children and those with lower educational background needs to be targeted to improve uptake.

Keywords:
COVID 19, SARS-COV 19, Vaccine hesitancy