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Delta State Branch

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DELTA STATE BRANCH

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Journal of Nigeria Association for Physical, Health Education, Recreation, Sport and Dance (JONAPHER.SD), Delta State is a nation-wide recognized peer-reviewed annual publications annual of Nigeria Association for Physical, Health Education, Recreation, Sport and Dance (NAPHER.SD) Delta State Branch in collaboration with Department of Human Kinetics, Recreation and sport sciences Education, Delta State University, Abraka and Department of Health and Safety Education, Delta State University, Abraka. JONAPHER.SD-DS is dedicated to increasing the depth of the subject across physical and Health Education/Promotion disciplines with the ultimate goal of providing a crystal-clear outlet for original articles on the theory and practice relating to diverse areas of Physical Health Education and Promotion with national, regional and international perspectives. The journal welcomes the submission of manuscripts that meet the general criteria of significance and excellence in Physical and Health Education, Health Promotion, Public Health, Community Health, Occupational Health and Safety, environmental Health, Sport sciences, Exercise Sciences and other related sub-areas.

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Personalities of Nursing Mothers on the Utilization of Immunization Services in the
Era of COVID-19 in Delta State

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Abstract

The study investigated the personalities of nursing mothers on the utilization of immunization services in the era of COVID-19 in Delta State. Three research questions and three hypotheses were answered and tested. The sample consisted of 684 women of reproductive age. The cross sectional survey research design was used for the study. Nursing mothers' personality influence on Utilization of Immunization Service Questionnaire (NMPUISQ) designed by the researcher and validated by research expert was the major instrument used in the study. The mean and standard deviation was used to answer the research questions while the Pearson Moment Correlation was used to test hypotheses respectively. The findings of the study showed that there was significant relationship between personality of nursing mothers in terms of their income and the utilization of immunization service in the era of COVID-19; there was significant relationship between personality of nursing mothers in terms of their educational background and the utilization of immunization service in the era of COVID-19. Lastly, the study showed that there was a significant relationship between personality of nursing mothers in terms of their occupation and the utilization of immunization service in the era of COVID-19. Conclusion was reached that that income, occupation and educational background of nursing mothers are important factor in the utilization of immunization in the era of COVID-19. It was recommended amongst other thus, that Community and hospital based immunization programme should focus more attention on the low income earners to solve the problem bias in infant immunization especially in the era of COVID-19. Health education programme should include and focus more on the uneducated mothers on the need of immunization since the mothers make effective use of immunization.

Keywords: Personalities, Nursing Mothers, Utilization, Immunization Services, COVID-19

Introduction:

Coronavirus disease-2019 (COVID-19) had spread across all continents with two million cases and 120,000 deaths reported worldwide as of mid- April 2020. Risk factors for adverse outcomes had already been established with healthy women of childbearing age, new born babies and infants generally considered to be less severely affected by the severe acute respiratory syndrome. However, as the pandemic has progressed, the associated disruption of public services has caused significant collateral damage with particular implications for maternal and child

health. There are now growing concerns over the severe impact of COVID-19 on the provision of vital immunization services, although the consequences are yet to be systematically evaluated.

Immunization has a long history of success. Studies have shown that it has an impact on the major causes of infant death and that it shapes trends of mortality and morbidity among communities. Immunization is the process whereby a person is made immune or resistant to an infectious disease, typically by the administration of a vaccine. Immunization remains one of most cost-effective health interventions and has proven to prevent up to 24% of the 10 million yearly deaths of children under five. Nevertheless, vaccination has always faced multiple adversities the most recent being the suspicion that it is an international conspiracy against selected communities, particularly those in developing countries (Renne, 2006). According to Awosika (2000), Routine immunization (RI) is provided largely through the public health system, with significant variations between the 36 States and Federal Capital Territory (FCT); private or NGO providers are the source of up to one-third of RI in Delta state. Public sector provision is by health staff based at facilities run by the 21 Local Government Areas (LGAs), with a Primary Health Care Coordinator (PHCC), a Local Immunization Officer and a Cold Chain Officer attached to them. These officers staff members are under the control of the Head of Local Govt Administration and are employees of the State Government (Ministry of Local Government and Local Government Service Commission). Routine immunizations are done at the fixed posts in the health centres, health posts, General hospitals and tertiary health facilities in the State. However, immunization in seems to have been neglected due personalities of nursing mothers.

Personality is a construct that reflects one's access to collectively desired resources, be they material goods, money, power, friendship networks, healthcare, leisure time, or educational opportunities (Oakes and Rossi 2003). Whatever definition that is used, it is essential to appreciate that personality is more difficult to define in the complex world of the 21st Century than it was in, the early 19th century or before. In the pre-modern era, personality may have been based on physical strength, intelligence, and/or choice of parents. In the modern era, wealth, income, educational attainment, and occupational prestige have been defensible indicators of personality. But in our current post-industrial era, it is not altogether clear what indicators signal access to what resources and whether there is sufficient social consensus on the desirable resources themselves. A final point about the definition of personality revolves around the issue of quantifying social inequality. Thus, in this era of COVID-19, nursing mother in Delta State seems to have phobia for the immunization of their child due to their personalities.

Delta State, centrally located in the south-south geopolitical zone of the Federal Republic of Nigeria is not immune to the catalogue of problems facing immunization uptake in Nigeria. Since the mid-1990s, Delta State has continued to witness fluctuations in immunization coverage for all vaccine-preventable diseases and this has had grave consequences on children's health and survival. It is disheartening to note that despite the policies, and programmes aimed at reducing childhood mortality rates, high morbidity and mortality rates persists. In view of this persistent high mortality rates, among children, the Integrated Management of Childhood illness (IMCI) strategy was developed by the WHO and UNICEF in 1995, in response to the challenges of providing health care for children. Data from the 2013 National Immunization Coverage Survey reveal a very gloomy picture with only 12.7 percent of children aged 12-23 months

receiving full immunization service. Of great significance and concern is the emerging status of Nigeria as the country with the highest number of Wild Polioviruses (WPV) in the world. Increased widespread transmission of the WPV was reported in the highly endemic in Nigeria. In this era of COVID-19 pandemic, some nursing mothers seem to add to death rate of children due to lack of immunization. Their personalities seems not help matters. Based on the aforementioned statement, the presents study sought to find answer to one major question: "What is the influence of personalities of nursing mothers on the utilization of immunization services in the era of COVID-19? Thus, the problem of this study put in question forms is: could it be that nursing mother personality in terms of low income level of education and occupation influences the utilization of immunization service in this era of COVID-19?

Research Questions

The following research questions were formulated to guide this study.

1. Is there any relationship between nursing mothers' personality (income) and the utilization of immunization service in the era of COVID-19?
2. Is there any relationship between nursing mothers' personality (educational background) and the utilization of immunization service in the era of COVID-19?
3. Is there any relationship between nursing mothers' personality (occupation) and the utilization of immunization service in the era of COVID-19?

Hypotheses

The following hypotheses were postulated to guide the study; and each of them were tested at .05 level of significance.

1. There is no significant relationship between nursing mothers personality (income) and the utilization of immunization service in the era of COVID-19
2. There is no significant relationship between nursing mothers personality (educational background) and the utilization of immunization service in the era of COVID-19
3. There is no significant relationship between nursing mothers personality (occupation) and the utilization of immunization service in the era of COVID-19

RESEARCH METHOD AND PROCEDURE

Design of the Study

The design employed in the study was the cross-sectional design. Specifically the study involved the use of questionnaire to attain information/data from respondents' on nursing mothers personalities affecting the utilization of immunization services in the era of COVID-19.

Population for the Study

The estimated population for this research was 684, 675 women of attending immunization service in the eight local-government areas between 2020- first quarter of 2021 in Delta South Senatorial District. This figure emanated from records of the Centre for Population and Environmental Development, CPED in their 2016 policy brief which gave a total population of 684,675 as the overall number of women of attending immunization in the senatorial district studied.

Sample, and Sampling Technique

684 women attending immunization service at the PHC was sampled using the simple random sampling procedure. In other to ascertain this figure, a pre-study visit was done by the

researcher to find out the actual number of mothers and their babies under five years of age that attend and make use of CHS in these PHC facilities that were sampled using 0.001% depending on the population of each PHC.

Instrument for Data Collection

The instrument used for data collection is the Nursing mothers personality influence on Utilization of Immunization Service Questionnaire (NMPUISQ). This was designed by the researcher with information from literature reviewed, and contributions made by experts in PHS, taking into considerations the objectives of the study.

Validity of the instrument

To ascertain the validity of the instrument, the draft copies were given to three research experts in the area of Human Kinetics and Health Education at the Delta state University Abraka. These experts checked the instrument for their face and content validity. At the end of the validation process, Suggestions from these experts were incorporated into the final copies of the instrument for data collection.

Reliability of the instrument

The reliability of the instrument was established using test retest method, where fifty copies of the instrument were administered to 50 mothers attending PHC in Abraka PHC Delta Central Senatorial District, outside the study area. The data obtained were analyzed using the Kruder Richardson formula 21. A reliability index of 0.81 was obtained, indicating the instrument was reliable.

Method of Data Collection

In order to gain access to the respondents, the investigator meet with the head of each PHC with a presentation of study objective. At each of the PHC, the investigator visited them one by one to solicit the help of each Chief Nursing Officer in charge to elicit the attention of the mothers in order to administer the questionnaire. The completed copies of the questionnaire were collected back on the spot to ensure high return rate and also prevent possible change of initial independent responses.

Method of Data Analysis

Mean and standard deviation was used to answer research questions. Values was assigned to different scaling points of the questionnaire and corresponding mean scores interpreted using real limit of numbers. The rule of thumb by Kerlinger was introduced, any item statement that had a mean score of 2.50 and above was accepted and 2.49 below was rejected. On the other hand, the null hypotheses were tested using Pearson Product Moment Correlation analysis at 0.05 level of significance (r). Any null hypothesis whose r -calculated value was less than r -table value of 1.96 at 0.05 level of significance was upheld while any null hypothesis whose r -calculated value was greater than r -table value of 1.96 at 0.05 level of significance was rejected.

Result and Discussion

Research Question One: Is there any relationship between nursing mothers' personality (income) and the utilization of immunization service in the era of COVID-19?

Table 1: Relationship between nursing mothers' personality (income) and the utilization of immunization service in the era of COVID-19

	High Income Earners N= 117	Medium Income Earners N=303	Low Income Earners N=264
Nursing mothers who are financially constrained do not make optimal utilization of Immunization Services in the era of COVID-19.	3.98±1.20	3.88±1.30	4.03±1.24
There is a relationship between the income of nursing mothers and the utilization of Immunization services in the era of COVID-19.	3.38±1.67	3.60±1.59	4.39±0.69
Nursing mothers who are financially balanced have no problem in making optimal utilizations of Immunization Services in the era of COVID-19.	3.25±1.38	4.55±0.77	4.24±0.85
Grand Mean	3.54±1.42	4.01±1.22	4.22±0.93

The data presented in table 1 shows the responses on the relationship between nursing mother income and the utilization of immunization services in the era of COVID-19. It indicates that mothers who are high, medium and low income earners agrees that mothers who are financially constrained do not make optimal use of immunization services this was indicated by a mean score of 3.98±1.20; 3.88±1.30 and 4.03±1.24 respectively. Also it showed that the three categories of income earners agrees that there is a relationship between the income of nursing mothers and the utilization of immunization services in the era of COVID-19 as their scores also showed mean of 3.38±1.67; 3.60±1.59 and 4.24±0.85 respectively. The result further revealed that nursing mothers who are financially balanced have no problem in making optimal use of immunization services indicated by scores of 3.25±1.38 for high income earners, 4.55±0.77 for medium income earners and 4.24±0.85 for low income earners. On the average, the grand mean revealed a score of 3.54±1.42 for high income earners, 4.01±1.22 for low income earners and 4.22±0.93 for low income earners.

Hypothesis One: There is no significant relationship nursing mothers' personality (income) and the utilization of immunization service in the era of COVID-19

Table 2: Test of Significant Relationship nursing mothers' personality (income) and the utilization of immunization service in the era of COVID-19

Variable	Parental Income
Utilization of Immunization services.	Pearson Correlation 0.374
	Sig. (2 tailed) 0.000
	N 684

Table 2 shows the Pearsons' product moment correlation coefficient (PPMC) on the level of utilization of immunization services and nursing mothers income in Delta State. The table shows a PPMC score of 0.374 that is significant at 0.000. Since the computed significance level of 0.000 is much lower than the 0.05 alpha levels set for the study, hypothesis number one which states that there is no significant relationship nursing mothers' personality (income) and the utilization of immunization service in the era of COVID-19 was therefore rejected. The finding therefore, is that a significant relationship was found between nursing mothers income and the level of utilization of immunization services in the era of COVID-19 in Delta State.

Research Question Two: Is there any relationship between personality of nursing mothers (educational background) and the utilization of immunization service in the era of COVID-19 in Delta state?

Table 3: Relationship between nursing mothers Education and Utilization of Immunization Services in the era of COVID-19

	No Formal Education 128	Primary 178	Secondary 195	Tertiary 145	Postgraduate 38
Nursing mothers who have a high educational background usually make optimal utilization of immunization services in the era of COVID-19 in Delta State.	4.37±0.99	4.27±0.97	4.04±1.14	4.32±0.88	4.50±1.10
Poor educational background of nursing mothers can stand as a jeopardy in the utilization of immunization services in the era of COVID-19 in Delta State	4.24±0.67	4.08±1.06	4.26±1.22	4.18±0.95	4.22±1.18
With or without the educational background of nursing mothers, immunization services will experience no set back in in the era of COVID-19 in Delta State.	2.52±0.93	3.52±0.79	1.51±0.67	1.33±0.89	1.52±0.75
Illiterate nursing mothers have limited awareness of the importance Immunization to the wellbeing of the child and may not utilize such services during the era COVID-19 in Delta State.	4.56±0.88	4.64±0.57	4.46±0.68	4.41±0.83	4.47±0.87
Grand Mean	3.92±0.87	4.13±0.85	3.57±0.93	3.56±0.89	3.68±0.98

Table 3 presents responses of respondents on the relationship between nursing mothers educational background and utilization of immunization services. It showed that all classes of

respondents agreed that nursing mothers who have a high educational background makes more optimal use of utilization of immunization services in the era of COVID-19 indicated by mean score of 4.37 ± 0.99 for those without formal education, 4.27 ± 0.97 for those with primary education, 4.04 ± 1.14 for those with secondary education, 4.32 ± 0.88 for those with tertiary education and 4.50 ± 1.10 for those with postgraduate education. The same trends were observed on the statement that poor educational background of nursing mothers could jeopardise utilization of immunization services in the era of COVID-19 as indicated by mean scores of 4.24 ± 0.67 ; 4.08 ± 1.06 ; 4.26 ± 1.22 ; 4.18 ± 0.95 and 4.22 ± 1.18 respectively. With respect to the statement on whether with or without education of nursing mothers that immunization will experience no set back, it was agreed by nursing mothers with no formal education and primary education indicated by mean scores of 2.52 ± 0.93 and 3.52 ± 0.79 respectively. Those with secondary, tertiary and postgraduate education however disagreed indicated by mean scores of 1.51 ± 0.67 , 1.33 ± 0.89 and 1.52 ± 0.75 respectively. It was also agreed by all however that illiterate nursing mothers have limited awareness of the importance of immunization for a child's wellbeing indicated by mean scores of 4.56 ± 0.88 , 4.64 ± 0.57 , 4.46 ± 0.68 , 4.41 ± 0.83 and 4.47 ± 0.87 respectively. A grand mean score of 3.92 ± 0.87 for those with no formal education, 4.13 ± 0.85 for those with primary education, 3.57 ± 0.93 for those with secondary education, 3.56 ± 0.89 for those with tertiary education and 3.68 ± 0.98 for those with postgraduate education indicates that nursing mothers educational background influences utilization of immunization services in the era of COVID-19.

Hypothesis Two: There is no significant relationship between nursing mothers personality (educational background) and the utilization of immunization service in the era of COVID-19

Table 4: Test of Significant Relationship between nursing mothers personality (educational background) and the utilization of immunization service in the era of COVID-19

Variable		Parental Educational Background
Utilization of Immunization services.	Pearson Correlation	0.288
	Sig. (2 tailed)	0.002
	N	684

Table 4 shows the Pearsons' product moment correlation coefficient (PPMC) on the level of utilization of immunization services and nursing mothers educational background in the era of COVID-19 in Delta State. The table shows a PPMC score of 0.288 that is significant at 0.002. Since the computed significance level of 0.002 is much lower than the 0.05 alpha levels set for the study, hypothesis number two which states that there is no significant relationship nursing mothers personality (educational background) and the utilization of immunization service in the era of COVID-19 in Delta State was therefore rejected. The finding therefore, is that a significant relationship was found between nursing mothers personality (educational background) and the utilization of immunization service in the era of COVID-19 in Delta State.

Research Question Three: Is there any relationship between nursing mothers' personality (occupation) and the utilization of immunization service in the era of COVID-19?

Table 5: Relationship between Nursing mothers Occupation and Utilization of Immunization Services in the era of COVID-19

	House wife 152	Trading 241	Artisan 183	Civil Servant 108
Nursing mothers who are Medical Doctors would by all means encourage the Immunization Services than those who are mainly farmers in the era of COVID-19.	3.87±0.78	4.02±1.28	3.78±0.68	4.06±0.98
Occupation of nursing mothers can pose a serious threat to the proper utilization of Immunization services, if their jobs are time consuming in this era of COVID-19.	4.43±1.05	4.40±0.69	4.39±1.00	4.93±0.25
There is a strong relationship between the occupation of nursing mothers and the utilization of immunization services, depending on how much free time they have especially in this era of COVID-19	4.41±0.88	4.40±0.77	4.64±0.62	4.93±0.25
Nursing mothers occupation has no relationship with the utilization of immunization services in this era of COVID-19 in Delta State.	4.48±2.89	4.44±0.71	4.56±2.72	4.69±0.53
Grand Mean	4.29±1.34	4.31±1.80	4.34±1.26	4.65±0.50

Table 5 presents responses on relationship between nursing mothers occupation and utilization of immunization services in COVID-19 era. It showed that all respondents agreed that nursing mothers who are medical doctors would by all means encourage utilization of immunization services by nursing mothers who are farmers. This is indicated by scores of 3.87±0.78 for house wife, 4.02±1.28 for traders, 3.78±0.68 for artisans and 4.06±0.98 for civil servants. It further showed that they agreed that nursing mothers occupation could pose a threat to utilization of immunization services by scores of 4.44±1.05; 4.40±0.69; 4.39±1.00 and 4.93±0.25 for housewives, traders, artisans and civil servants respectively. Responses also indicates that they all agreed that there is a strong relationship between nursing mothers occupation and utilization of immunization services with the mean scores of 4.41±0.88, 4.40±0.77, 4.64±0.62 and 4.93±0.25 respectively. Put together, the grand mean scores of 4.29±1.34 for house wives, 4.31±1.80 for traders, 4.34±1.26 for artisans and 4.65±0.50 for civil servants indicates that there is a relationship between nursing mothers occupation and utilization of immunization services in the era of COVID-19.

Hypothesis Three: There is no significant relationship between nursing mothers person (occupation) and the utilization of immunization service in the era of COVID-19

Table 6: Test of Significant Relationship between nursing mothers personality (occupa and the utilization of immunization service in the era of COVID-19

Variable		Parental Occupation
Utilization of Immunization services.	Pearson Correlation	0.198
	Sig. (2 tailed)	0.046
	N	684

Table 6 shows the Pearsons' product moment correlation coefficient (PPMC) on the level utilization of immunization services and nursing mothers occupation in the era of COVID-19 Delta State. The table shows a PPMC score of 0.198 that is significant at 0.046. Since computed significance level of 0.046 is slightly lower than the 0.05 alpha levels set for the st hypothesis number three which states that there is no significant relationship between nur mothers personality (occupation) and the utilization of immunization service in the er COVID-19 in Delta State was therefore rejected. The finding therefore, is that there exis significant relationship was found between nursing mothers personality (occupation) and utilization of immunization service in the era of COVID-19in Delta State.

Discussion

The first research question investigated the relationship between nursing mothers incc and the utilization of immunization services in the era of COVID-19, findings from tabi revealed that On the average, the grand mean revealed a score of 3.54 ± 1.42 for high incc earners, 4.01 ± 1.22 for low income earners and 4.22 ± 0.93 for low income earners. Also, tested hypothesis revealed a significant positive relationship ($r=0.374$; $p=0.000$) hence, the hypothesis which states that there is no significant relationship between nursing mothers incc and the utilization of immunization service in COVID-19 was rejected. This implies that th was a significant relationship between nursing mothers income and the utilization immunization service. This finding is in line the study of Ramey and Ramey (2004) who four relationship among the courses opted by different children belonging to different socio-econoi status families Ramey and Ramey (2004) opined that nursing mothers with high income earr tend to have a better attitude towards the utilization of immunization while the nursing moth with low income go towards negative attitude towards immunization as a result of not meet the demand of the primary healthcare service. Also, this finding supports the view of Adiv (2002) who opined that the status of family also affects the health conditions of the family. 7 children belonging to poor families have low health and this make a great negative influence the attitude of nursing mothers towards the utilization of immunization services. Howev Khodaei (2009) shows that nursing mothers income has positive effects on the utilization primary healthcare service.

The second research question investigated the relationship between nursing moth educational background and the utilization of immunization service in the era of COVID-19 Delta state. Findings from table 4 showed that a grand mean score of 3.92 ± 0.87 for those with formal education, 4.13 ± 0.85 for those with primary education, 3.57 ± 0.93 for those w

secondary education, 3.56 ± 0.89 for those with tertiary education and 3.68 ± 0.98 for those with postgraduate education indicates that nursing mothers' educational background influences utilization of immunization services. Also, the tested hypothesis revealed a significant positive relationship ($r = 0.288$; $p = 0.002$) hence, the null hypothesis was rejected. This implies that there was significant relationship between nursing mothers' educational background and the utilization of immunization service in COVID-19 era in Delta State. This finding agreed to the findings of National Immunization Coverage Survey (NICS) 2003; there was a positive correlation between mothers' education and the fully immunised child: nationally 31.1% of children of mothers with secondary education are fully immunised; the figure for children of mothers with no education is 3.9%. The possible reason why this survey varied from a previous study in 2003 is that public enlightenment campaigns on immunization have been so elaborately utilised in Anambra State that the importance of immunization is presently equally known to the illiterate as the literate. Also, Currie and Moretti (2003) found a positive relationship between maternal education and their child's birth weight, which is a strong predictor of child health. The existence of such effects provides an important argument for subsidizing education, especially in households with low income and/or low educated parents.

The third research question investigated the relationship between nursing mothers' occupation and the utilization of immunization service in COVID-19 era Delta state. Findings from table 6 revealed that put together, the grand mean scores of 4.29 ± 1.34 for house wives, 4.31 ± 1.80 for traders, 4.34 ± 1.26 for artisans and 4.65 ± 0.50 for civil servants indicates that there is a relationship between nursing mothers' occupation and utilization of immunization services.

Also, the corresponding hypothesis tested in table 6 also showed a significant positive relationship ($r = 0.198$; $p = 0.046$) hence, the null hypothesis was rejected. This implies that there was a significant relationship between nursing mothers' occupation and the utilization of immunization service. These findings are similar to that of Memo, Muhammad, and Muhammad (2010). in their research on the impact of parents' socioeconomic status on health and educational achievement at secondary schools districts of Malir, Karachi, in Indian. They found that there was significance relationship between parents' occupation and students' health. Students whose fathers have better occupation have sound mind and adequate health than those students whose fathers have a less prestigious occupation. They concluded that mother's occupation also influences child health due to fact that mothers are the first caretaker of the child, they are one that see the day to day need of the child, when its time for proper immunization, they are the one to take note of the health record.

In the same vein, this finding also supports the study of Zaibun (2012) who conducted a study on effect of parental socioeconomic status on the health status of the child in Karak district, Pakistan. One thousand five hundred children were selected from 60 government boy's high school in Karak district as a sample of the study. They classified parents into four classes based on their occupation; class 1, class 2, class 3, and class 4. The result indicated that those children whose parents belong to class 1 have a better health than the other classes in comparison. Likewise, the students belong to class 2, are better than those from Class 3, and then followed by class 3, to class 4 respectively. Therefore, it is important to note that parents'

occupation plays a significant role on children health. The study indicated that parents with prestigious occupation provide necessary health facilities needed for the enhancement of their children health when the need arises. Therefore, the influence of parents' occupation cannot be overemphasized, even though, other socioeconomic status variables such as income, education do affect children health achievement.

Conclusion/Policy Recommendation

Based on the findings of this study the conclusion drawn is that nursing mothers' personality in terms of income, educational background and occupation influences the utilization of immunization services in the era of COVID-19 in Delta State. And at such, Community and hospital based immunization programme should focus more attention on the low income earners to solve the problem bias in infant immunization. Also, Health education programme should include and focus more on the uneducated mothers on the need of immunization since the mothers make effective use of immunization, it should be used as a contact point to get the attention of mothers to educate them on the need for child immunization.

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