PARENTAL VIEWS ON HPV VACCINATION – QUESTIONNAIRE ITEMS

Brief description of the study methods:

The attached questionnaire was sent to mothers of girls in years 5-9 (ages 8-14 years). It was distributed through 10 different schools in 4 different areas of England. Out of 1205 eligible mothers 684 (56.8%) returned completed questionnaires.

Papers published from this data:


Origin of items:

Below are the references items/scales used in the attached questionnaire.


Where there is no reference the items were developed by the researchers. These were based on social cognition theories and following findings from a qualitative study:


Scales and reliability:

Many of the items were analysed individually but the table below shows cronbach's alpha for the scales that were used.

Importance of vaccinations (α = .76)

Vaccination is one way that parents can make a positive contribution to their children's health
More kids should be vaccinated against diseases so that outbreaks do not occur
I have a responsibility to have my children vaccinated for the protection of all children
People who don’t have their kids vaccinated put others at risk
It is very important that my children receive all their vaccinations
General trust in doctors and government (a = .66)
Doctors are too dismissive of what parents claim about vaccination*
The government is too defensive about MMR*
The government would stop vaccinations if there was evidence of a serious risk
The government does a good job of protecting us from risks to health

Susceptibility of HPV (a = .80)
It is likely that my daughter will get HPV one day
My daughter may one day be at risk of getting HPV
It is possible that my daughter may get HPV in the future

Severity of HPV (a = .83)
I believe that HPV can be extremely harmful
I believe that HPV can be serious
I believe that HPV can have serious negative consequences

Susceptibility of cervical cancer (a = .59)
It is likely that my daughter(s) will get cervical cancer one day
My daughter(s) may one day be at risk of getting cervical cancer
It is possible that my daughter(s) will get cervical cancer in the future

Severity of cervical cancer (a = .74)
I believe that cervical cancer can be extremely harmful
I believe that cervical cancer is serious
I believe that cervical cancer has serious negative consequences

HPV knowledge measure (a = .60)
HPV often has no visible signs or symptoms
Having many sexual partners increases the risk of getting HPV
HPV always causes genital warts
HPV is related to the AIDS virus
HPV can be transmitted during sexual intercourse
HPV can be treated with antibiotics
HPV is very rare
HPV can cause cervical cancer
HPV usually goes away without needing any treatment
Most sexually active people will get HPV at some point in their lives
A person always knows if they have HPV
A person could have HPV for many years without knowing it
Men cannot get HPV

The HPV knowledge measure was developed by the researchers and the final measure includes 13 items (see above). Two items were removed (A smear test will always pick up an HPV infection in the cervix; HPV usually has no effect on men).

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