The year 2020 will be remembered by the COVID-19 pandemic and its immense global effects on society, quality of life, and economics. The year ended with a glimmer of hope when the FDA approved the use of the COVID-19 vaccination among those aged 16 and over. The vaccine campaign was a success: the rate of new infections in countries with high vaccination rates declined rapidly, despite the easing of lockdown restrictions. Nonetheless, limitations are still needed concerning the unvaccinated population (largely teenagers and children) that participate in activities both in and outside of school. Epidemiological data show that the younger a child is, the less likely they are to contract and transmit COVID-19. Infected children tend to present asymptomatically, and generally have a more favorable outcome than adults. The recently-emerged new variants, however, have shown to increase children’s risk of disease transmission and symptom severity [1], [2], [3].

In May 2021, the FDA and CHMP approved the use of the COVID-19 vaccine in teenagers aged 12 and over. Some countries are considering extending the vaccine population to children aged 12 to 16. They expect that this step will contribute to the control of the pandemic, which is paramount in the face of new disease variants. Increasing the vaccination rate will help to reach herd immunity and the recovery of the global economy. In order to implement such a strategy, it is keyfor authorities to understand parents’ vaccine hesitancy regarding their children, since parents are generally responsible for making the decision.

In Israel, the vaccination campaign started in mid-December 2020 and by June 3rd, 2021,

59.35% of the population was fully vaccinated. The highest level of the 7-day moving average of new infections per day was 8,624 on January 17th, 2021. This number gradually declined as the vaccination rate increased, dropping to 15 new cases per day by the beginning of June 2021. Due to the Delta variant, the weekly average of new cases increased to 450 at the beginning of July. According to an Israeli nationwide observational study, the vaccine’s effectiveness against symptomatic SARS-CoV-2 infection; COVID-19-related hospitalization; and COVID-19-related death exceeded 96% across all age groups. There is a positive correlation between the vaccination rate and age: for age 70 and above the rate exceeds 95%; for ages 50-69 it is approximately 90%; and for ages 20-50 approximately 80%. The vaccination rate of those receiving the first vaccine in Israel reached a plateau over the following two months: the rate only between, at 60.7%, , at 63%occurredlikely-u