The global repercussions of the Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) on humans, their life quality, and economics will be a lasting memory of 2020. The year ended with a glimmer of hope when the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) approved COVID-19 vaccination for 16-year-olds and older. The vaccine campaign was a success; the number of new infections declined rapidly in countries with a high rate of vaccinated population, despite the easing of lockdown restrictions. However, limitations on the activities of the unvaccinated population, primarily teenagers and children, remain necessary in schools and public places. Epidemiological data indicate that children’s susceptibility to and transmission of COVID-19 decrease with age. Children tend to develop an asymptomatic disease and have a more favorable outcome than adults. However, the recent emergence of new variants increased the risk of transmission to children and the disease’s severity [1–3].

On May 2021, the FDA and Committee for Medicinal Products for Human Use approved the COVID-19 vaccine use on 12-year-old teenagers and older. Some countries are considering extending the qualifying population to children from 12 to 16 years old. They expect this step to control the pandemic, which is crucial after the spread of new variants. Increasing the vaccination rate will help reach herd immunity and global economic recovery. First, it is essential to understand the parents’ hesitancy toward their children’s vaccination since they usually decide.

In Israel, the vaccination campaign started in mid-December 2020, and by June 3, 2021, 59.35% of the population was fully vaccinated. The highest 7-day moving average of new infections was 8,624/day on January 17, 2021. This number gradually declined when the percentage of vaccinated people increased and reached 15 new cases per day at the beginning of June 2021. Due to the delta variant, the weekly average of new cases increased to 450 at the beginning of July. Based on an Israelian nationwide observational study, the vaccine’s effectiveness against symptomatic SARS-CoV-2—the virus causing COVID-19—infection and COVID-19-related hospitalization and death exceeded 96% across all age groups. The vaccination rate was positively correlated to the patient’s age: it exceeded 95% for 70-year-olds and older and was around 90% for 50–70-year-olds and 80% for 20–40-year-olds. The percentage of vaccinated people in Israel reached a plateau over the last two months, increasing from 60.7% on April 1 to 63% on June 1, 2021 [4–6]. This phenomenon was also observed in other countries and is probably caused by vaccine hesitancy, which the World Health Organization defines as a delay in vaccination acceptance or refusal despite vaccine availability [7]. The causes of vaccine hesitancy vary for each country and are vaccine-specific, indicating a need to strengthen the capacity of national programs to identify local causal factors and develop appropriate strategies [8,9].