The year 2020 will be remembered for the global devastating effects of COVID-19 pandemic on human, quality of life and economics. . However, the post-pandemic two years brought someglimmer of hope with the COVID-19 vaccination approval by the United States Food of Drug Administration (USFDA) and the Committee for Medicinal Products for Human Use (CHMP) on May 2021 among 16 years and aged. The vaccine campaign became successful in most parts of the world, and the number of new infections declined rapidly despite the easing of lockdown restrictions due to high number of vaccinated population. However, limitation of the unvaccinated population (mainly teenagers and children) activities are still needed in both school and outside environments. Epidemiological data show that the susceptibility and transmission of COVID-19 decreases with the ageing of children and they tend to develop asymptomatic disease, and present a more favorable outcome than adults. Still, recent emergence of new variants increase the children risk of disease transmission and severity [1-3].

Some countries expect that extending the vaccine coverage to children aged 12 to 16 years old will contribute to control the pandemic. Also, increasing the vaccination rate will help achieve herd immunity and revert back the global economy to the normalcy. In order to imply such a strategy it is important to understand the parent's vaccine hesitancy for their children as they are usually the decision makers for their children.

In Israel, the vaccination campaign started on mid December 2020 and by 3rd June 2021, 59.35 percent of the population were fully vaccinated. The highest level of 7-day average of new infections was 8,624 per day on 17th January 2021. However, this number gradually declined as the percentage of vaccinated population increased and reached 15 new cases per day by the beginning of June 2021. The average number of new cases increased to 450 per week by the beginning of July 2021 due to the emergence of the Delta variant. Israel’s nationwide observational study revealed that the effectiveness of vaccination against the symptomatic severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus (SARS-CoV-2) infection, COVID-19-related hospitalization, and death exceeded 96% across all age groups. A positive correlation was observed between the vaccination rate and 70 years and aged people for that the COVID rate exceeded 95% among 70 years and aged, 90% among 5-70 years’ age group and 80% among the 20-40 years’ age group. The percentage of vaccinated people reached a plateau over the previous two months in Israel- first increased only by 2.3% from 60.7% in 1st April 2021 to 63% in 1st June 2021 [4-6]. This phenomenon also existed in other countries as well and is probably the output of the vaccine hesitancy. Vaccine hesitancy was defined by the World Health Organization (WHO) as a delay in acceptance or refusal of vaccination despite the availability of the vaccination services [7]. The causes of vaccine hesitancy may vary by country and are sometimes vaccine specific, indicating a need to strengthen the capacity of the national programs to identify the local causal factors and develop appropriate strategies for the same [8,9].