The year 2020 will be remembered by the huge worldwide effects of COVID-19 pandemic on humanity, quality of life and economies. The year ended with a glimmer of hope when the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) approved the use of COVID-19 vaccination for those aged 16 years and above. The vaccine campaign was a success; the number of new infections declined rapidly despite the easing of lockdown restrictions in countries with high rates of vaccinated population. However, concerning unvaccinated population (mainly teenagers and children), limitation of activities both in school and outside is still needed. Epidemiological data show that the susceptibility and transmission of COVID-19 by children decrease with age. Children tend to develop asymptomatic diseases and present more favorable outcomes than adults, although the recent emergence of new variants increases the children’s risk of disease transmission and severity [1] - [3].

On May 2021, the FDA and CHMP approved the use of COVID-19 vaccines to teenagers aged 12 years and above. Some countries are considering extending the vaccine population to children from 12 to 16 years old. They expect that this will contribute to the control of the pandemic, which is extremely important after the spread of the new variants of the virus. Increasing the vaccination rate will help reach herd immunity and the recovery of the global economy. To employ such a strategy, it is important to understand the parents’ vaccine hesitancy regarding their children since the decision to vaccinate usually rests with the parents.

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

59.35% of the population were fully vaccinated. The highest level of 7-day moving average of new infections per day was 8624 on January 17, 2021; this number gradually declined as the percentage of the vaccinated population increased and reached 15 new cases per day at the beginning of June 2021. Due to the delta variant the number of weekly average of new cases increased to 450 at the beginning of July. Based on the Israel nationwide observational study, vaccine 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 70 years and above, the rate exceeds 95%; for 50-70 years, it is around 90%; for 20-40 years, the rate is around 80%. The percentage of people who received the first dose of the vaccine in Israel reached a plateau over the last two months; it increased by only 2.3% from 60.7% on April 1, 2021 to 63% on June 1, 2021 [4] - [6]. This phenomenon occurred in other countries as well and is probably caused by vaccine hesitancy. Vaccine hesitancy is defined by the World Health Organization (WHO) as a delay in acceptance or refusal of vaccination despite the availability of vaccination services [7]. The causes of vaccine hesitancy are country and vaccine specific, indicating the need to strengthen the capacity of national programs to identify local causal factors and develop appropriate strategies [8], [9].