The year 2020 will be remembered by the COVID-19 pandemic and its global effects on human health, quality of life, and economics. Last year ended with a glimmer of hope when the FDA approved the use of the COVID-19 vaccine for ages 16 and up. Overall, the vaccine campaign was a success; in countries with high rates of vaccinated population the number of new infections declined rapidly despite the easing of lockdown restrictions. However, because of the limitations concerning vaccine eligibility due to age (mainly teenagers and children), restrictions on activities both in and outside school of are still required. However, epidemiological data show that the susceptibility and transmission of COVID-19 by children decrease with age. This results in children tend to develop asymptomatic infection and result in a more favorable outcome compared to adults. However, the recent emergence of new variants increase the risk of disease transmission and severity to children [1][2][3].

During May 2021, the FDA and CHMP approved the use of the COVID-19 vaccine to teenagers 12 years of age or older. Following its approval, some countries have considered extending the vaccine population to children age 12 to 16 years old. These countries expect that this step will help to control the pandemic, which is a critical step in slowing the spread of new variants. Increasing the vaccinate rate will help reaching herd immunity, which will in turn aid in the recovery of the global economy. Since parents are usually the decision makers, implementing an effective vaccine strategy requires an understanding of a parent's vaccine hesitancy towards their children.

In Israel the vaccination campaign started in mid-December 2020, and by June 3rd, 2021, 59.35 percent of the population were fully vaccinated. The highest 7-day moving average of new infections per day was 8,624 on January 17th, 2021, which gradually declined as the percentage of vaccinated population increased, reaching 15 new cases per day at the beginning of June 2021. Due to the delta variant the average number of weekly new cases increased to 450 at the beginning of July. Based on a nationwide observational study in Israel, vaccine effectiveness against symptomatic COVID-19-related infection, hospitalization, and death exceeded 96% across all age groups. Additionally, there is a positive correlation between the vaccination rate and age: for people aged 70 and above the rate exceed 95%, for 50-70 it is around 90%, and for 20-40 around 80%.

The percentage of people who were vaccinated in Israel reached a plateau after two months since initial vaccination, only increasing by 2.3% from 60.7% on April 1st, 2021, to 63% on June 1st 2021 [4][5][6].This phenomenon exists in other countries as well and is likely 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 vary by country and can be vaccine specific, indicating a need to strengthen the capacity of national programs to identify local causal factors and develop appropriate strategies [8][9].