The year 2020 will be remembered by the coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) pandemic and its impact on human health, quality of life, and economies worldwide. The year concluded with a ray of hope upon the approval of COVID-19 vaccination by the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) in people aged ≥16 years. The vaccine campaign proved successful, decreasing new infections rapidly, despite the easing of lockdown restrictions in countries with high rate of vaccinated populations. However, limitations on the activities of unvaccinated populations (principally teenagers and children) are still required in schools and outdoors. Epidemiological data suggest a decline in the susceptibility and transmission of COVID-19 in children with a decrease in age. Children tend to develop asymptomatic disease, presenting more favorable outcomes than adults. Nonetheless, the recent emergence of novel variants increase the risk of disease transmission and severity in children [1], [2], [3].

In May 2021, the FDA and Committee for Medicinal Products for Human Use approved the use of the COVID-19 vaccines in people aged ≥12 years. Some countries are contemplating extending the vaccine population to children aged from 12 to 16 years. This step will expectedly contribute to pandemic control, particularly considering the spread of new variants. Increasing the vaccinate rate will help achieving herd immunity and facilitate the recovery of global economy. To implement this strategy, understanding parental vaccine hesitancy about their children is vital because parents are usually the decision makers.

In Israel, the vaccination campaign commenced in the middle of December 2020. By June 03, 2021, 59.35% of the population was fully vaccinated. The highest 7-day moving average of new infections per day was 8,624 on January 17, 2021. This number gradually declined with an increase in the percentage of vaccinated population and reached 15 new cases per day at the beginning of June 2021. However, the weekly average of new cases increased to 450 at the beginning of July because of the delta variant. Based on a nationwide observational study in Israel, vaccine effectiveness against symptomatic severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 infection, COVID-19-related hospitalization, and COVID-19-related deaths exceeded 96% across all age groups. The vaccination rate is positively correlated with the age as follows: >95% for ≥70 years, approximately 90% for 50 to 70 years, and approximately 80% for 20 to 40 years. The percentage of vaccinated people in Israel reached a plateau over the previous 2 months,

increasing only by 2.3% from 60.7% in April 01, 2021 to 63% in June 01, 2021 [4], [5], [6]. This phenomenon has been recorded in other countries and is likely caused by vaccine hesitancy. The World Health Organization (WHO) defines “vaccine hesitancy” as a delay in the acceptance or refusal of vaccination, despite the availability of vaccination services [7]. The causes of vaccine hesitancy vary across countries and vaccines, highlighting the need to strengthen the capacity of national programs to identify the local casual factors and develop appropriate strategies [8], [9].