The year 2020 will be remembered for the COVID-19 pandemic and its huge worldwide effects on the quality of human life and on economics. The year ended with a glimmer of hope when the FDA approved the use of COVID-19 vaccination among aged 16 years and older. The vaccine campaign was a success and the number of new infections declined rapidly in countries with high percentages of vaccinated populations, despite the easing of lockdown restrictions. However, limitations on activities of unvaccinated populations (mainly teenagers and children), both in school and outside, are still needed. Epidemiological data show that the susceptibility and transmission of COVID-19 by children decreases with age. Children tend to develop asymptomatic disease and present a more favorable outcome than adults. However,, the recent emergence of new variants increases the children’s risk of disease transmission and severity [1], [2], [3].

In May 2021, the FDA and CHMP approved the use of the COVID-19 vaccine for persons aged 12 years and older. Some countries are considering extending vaccine use to children aged 12 to 16 years old. They expect that this step will contribute to the control of the pandemic, which is extremely important given the spread of the new pandemic variants. Increasing the rate of persons who are vaccinated will help to reach herd immunity and the recovery of the global economy. In order to implement such a strategy, it is important to understand the parents’ hesitancy regarding vaccinating their children, since parents are usually the decision-makers.

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 level of 7-day moving average of new infections per day was 8,624 on January 17, 2021. This number gradually declined as the percentage of vaccinated population increased and reached a low point of 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 an 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%, and for 20-40 years it is around 80%. The percentage of people who were vaccinated in Israel reached a plateau over the previous two months; it (first vaccine) increased only by 2.3% from 60.7% on April 1, 2021 to 63% on June 1, 2021 [4], [5], [6].This phenomenon exists 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 vary by 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].