

# Children's Worlds National Report

## Estonia



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## 1. Introduction

### 1.1 Context and population

Estonia lies on the eastern shores of the Baltic Sea, neighbouring Finland, Sweden, Latvia and Russia. Estonia is a small country with 1.3 million people. In January 2021, children and young people aged 0 to 18 years old numbered 270 643<sup>1</sup>, which is 20.3% of the population of Estonia. Out of them, 28.1% (76 008) were children aged 8 to 12. Estonia, like the whole of Europe, is an ageing society where the proportion of children among the population is decreasing while the proportion of older people is increasing. People in Estonia are concerned about the survival of the Estonian nation: low fertility and transnational migration are the main risk factors.

About 70% of the population are Estonians and the next biggest ethnic group is formed by Russians. The main religion in Estonia is Protestant and Russian Orthodox is the second, however Estonians are, according to comparative European studies, the most secular nation in Europe. Even being secular, children celebrate Christmas and enjoy days out of school or kindergarten during Easter holidays.

Estonia's GDP per capita has significantly increased during this decade – it was 27 419 USD and 37 659 USD<sup>2</sup> (current PPPs) in 2013 and 2020, respectively. Annual real GDP growth has been 4.1-5.8% between 2017-2019, but -3% in 2020.

### Context of COVID-19 in Estonia

The lockdown was promptly promulgated in Estonia on 12 March 2020. Schools went to online distance learning for two months; some hobby schools closed doors but some others continued online. Shopping centres, theatres, cinemas, and all entertainment places were closed. From July to October 2020 the whole Estonian society felt deep relief and kept high hopes that the COVID-19 pandemic is over.

The second outbreak started in December 2020 and a state of emergency was declared on 11 March 2021, together with new strict measures (i.e., semi-lockdown). Schools went back to distance learning, shopping centres, theatres, cinemas, and all entertainment places were closed. On 3 May 2021, young children (grades one to three) returned to contact learning, the older ones from 17 May.

The third outbreak took place from September to November 2021. From 21 October, the government declared corona restrictions, including carrying facemasks at school from 12

years old. There was no universal closure of schools but the school principals could send classes or the whole school to isolation due to the reported corona cases. Also children who had close contact with corona, had to stay in self-isolation. From 1st November, regular fast corona testing started at schools.

The fourth outbreak dates from December 2021 to March 2022. All children from 12 years old and all teachers had to wear facemasks at school; corona testing continued, distance and contact learning decisions were made regionally. From the 3rd of April, facemasks were not compulsory but recommended. To conclude, in the study year 2021/22, a simple quarantine rules is applied: the student should stay in self-isolation after being in contact with the virus and after four days to make the PCR test. If the test is negative, the child can return to school. The quarantine does not apply to the vaccinated students or who had the corona infection in last six months.

## **1.2 Sampling: Strategy and outcome**

We designed the sample to consist of schools all over the country, including schools with both larger and smaller number of students, urban and rural schools, municipal and private schools. To obtain 1,000 respondents we planned an initial sample size of 2,000 students. Based on the number of students in the Estonian Education Information System in 2020, we calculated the proportions of respondents per county in the initial sample. We decided to survey the same schools that participated in the previous ISCWeB study, in 2018. In 2018, the sample comprised the schools with Russian language of instruction as well, however, in the current study we had to exclude these schools due to lack of time to translate the questionnaire into Russian. Thus, we replaced Russian schools with schools in the same area using Estonian as the language of instruction. As the planned sample size is now smaller than in 2018 (about 3000 respondents), we did not need all schools with Estonian instruction, so we left some of them out of the list. Schools with a very small number of students (smaller than 10 in 4th - 6th classes together) and schools for students with special educational needs were excluded from the sample in this and previous study.

The initial sample consisted of 26 schools. We replaced four schools that refused to participate at the outset with those of similar size in the same county. We added a school just in case following the sampling plan for counties. We used data from the Estonian Education Information System while choosing the schools in the sample. The schools were not randomly selected. During the survey, another school refused and three schools did not manage to conduct the survey due to the high teaching load at the end of the school year.

In medium or small schools (1–3 parallel classes at each age) we asked to participate in all 4th, 5th and 6th classes. In large schools, we asked to take part in two parallel classes. The selection of classes was done by the school administration.

The Estonian sample is not representative, but close to representative. The final sample includes 23 schools and 1310 children across Estonia. Due to the data quality issues, the number of children in corrected data file is 1255 (by age and gender, see Table 1).

Data was collected from 21.04.2021 till 07.06.2021. We used an online questionnaire (web survey) as the survey method. Initially we planned to conduct the survey in the way that children complete the questionnaire at home independently, because at the end of April, schools in Estonia were still closed due to COVID-19 restrictions. At the beginning of the study period, students up to the 4th grade were allowed to go to school, later also older students. Therefore, we offered the schools three possibilities to conduct the study (below) to decide.

1. Web survey during a class (in classroom)
2. Web survey during an online class (at home)
3. Web survey at the child's own time (mostly at home)

The survey conducted during a class was administered by the school staff, otherwise it was self-administered. Six of the 23 schools asked the children to complete the questionnaire at home at a time of their choice. In seven schools, the questionnaire was filled in at school during a class. The rest of the schools combined different methods (mostly completion in the classroom or during online class).

## 2. Results

### 2.1 About children (Q1-2, Q5-10)

Table 1. Number of children by age (Q1) and gender (Q2)

	8	10	11	12	13	14	Total
Boy	0	66	197	196	137	2	598
Girl	1	94	185	212	131	3	626
Not a boy or a girl	0	3	5	11	9	0	28
Total	1	163	387	419	277	5	1252

Missings Q2: 3

Comments: there are in total 1255 children, mostly 10-13 years-old.

Table 2. Q5: With whom children live (%)

With my family, in our home	With my family, but not at our regular home	With my family, but in more than one home (parents live in dif. homes)	With my family, but in more than one home (more than one home)	In residential care	In a family different than mine
85.4	0.7	10.9	2.4	0.4	0.2

Missings Q5: 6

Comment: Most of the children lived in home with their family, but approximately 1 out of 10 lived in more than one home because their parents live in different homes.

Table 3. Q6, Q7: Situation during the Coronavirus pandemic (%)

Item	Yes	No	Not sure
Everybody in my city/town/village was in lockdown for many days	79.0	7.2	13.8
Me or somebody in my home got infected with Coronavirus	16.4	78.2	5.4
Somebody in my family (not living with me) got infected with Coronavirus	24.2	60.9	14.8
Somebody I know got infected with Coronavirus (e.g.: from my neighborhood or in a friend's family)	58.7	23.6	17.7
At home we had to be very careful because somebody was considered at high risk of getting very ill if they got infected with the Coronavirus	24.5	56.8	18.7
I had to stay at home for many days	41.1	52.0	6.8
I could not attend school for many days	25.1	59.8	15.1
There were times where I had to be in my home all day (including the garden, yard or balcony, if you have) because of the Coronavirus	66.1	24.9	8.9
There were times where I was only allowed to leave my home for a few hours during the day because of the Coronavirus	43.5	40.0	16.4

Missings Q6\_1: 8; Q6\_2: 17; Q6\_3: 26; Q6\_4: 19; Q6\_5: 16; Q6\_6: 13; Q6\_7: 13; Q7\_7: 12; Q7\_8: 14.

Q7\_1 – Q7\_6 not asked in Estonia

Comment: majority of children stated that they or their family member did not get infected with Coronavirus, but more than half (58.7%) knew somebody who got infected. 66.1% of the children stated that there were times during the Coronavirus pandemic where they had to be home all day because of the virus, but only 25.1% stated that they could not attend school for many days.

Table 4: Q8: Feeling safe and protected (%)

Item	I do not agree	Agree a little bit	Agree somewhat	Agree a lot	Totally agree
I feel safe at home	1.4	3.7	5.0	12.5	77.4
I feel safe at school	7.1	16.1	20.4	31.9	24.5
I feel safe when I walk around in the area I live in	2.8	7.2	11.3	26.4	52.2
I feel safe with my friends	2.6	6.2	11.5	23.1	56.6
I feel protected from the Coronavirus	9.8	10.8	22.2	28.8	28.4

Missings Q8\_1: 1; Q8\_2: 19; Q8\_3: 9; Q8\_4: 6; Q8\_6: 21

Comment: 89.9% of children felt safe at home, 79.7% felt safe with their friends, 78.6% felt safe walking around in the neighbourhood but only 56.4% of children felt safe at school. Only 57.2% of children felt protected from the Coronavirus.

Table 5: Q8: Feeling alone and missing others (%)

Item	I do not agree	Agree a little bit	Agree somewhat	Agree a lot	Totally agree
I feel alone	50.9	20.7	13.5	9.4	5.5
I miss my friends	19.8	12.2	13.2	16.8	37.9
I miss my relatives	14.9	11.4	12.4	17.9	43.4

Missings Q8\_5: 12; Q8\_8: 24; Q8\_9: 7.

Q8\_7, Q8\_10 not asked in Estonia

Comment: 14.9% of children felt alone, more than half - 54.7% and 61.3% missed their friends and relatives, respectively.

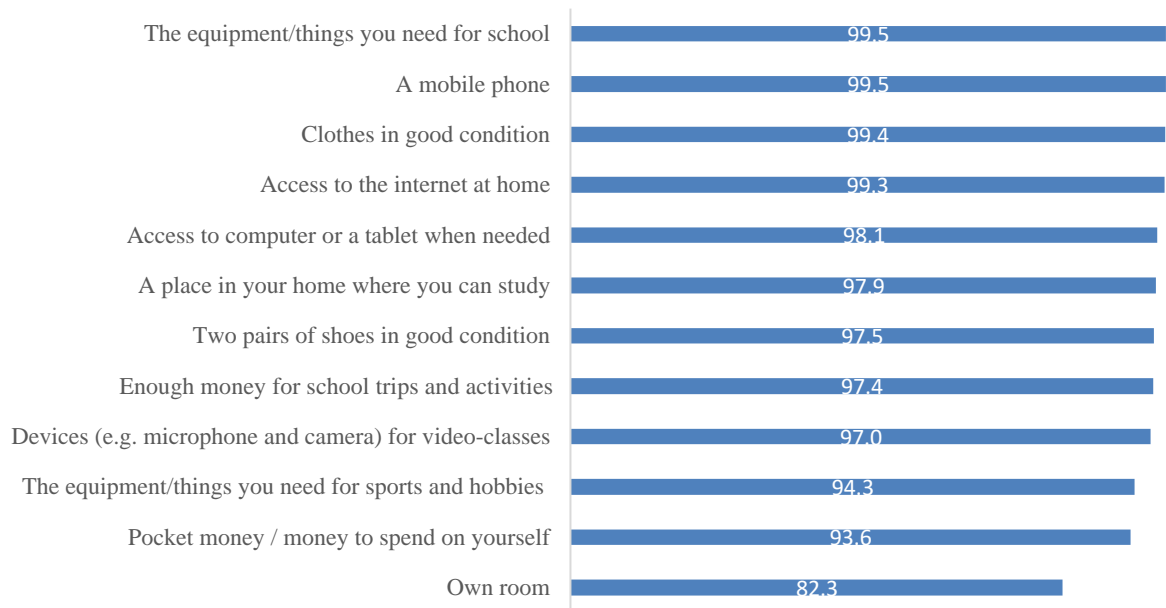


Figure 1. Q9: Do children have ... (yes %)

Missings Q9\_1: 2; Q9\_2: 4; Q9\_3: 5; Q9\_4: 2; Q9\_5: 7; Q9\_6: 4; Q9\_7: 7; Q9\_8: 3; Q9\_9: 4; Q9\_10: 4; Q9\_11: 2; Q9\_12: 5.

Comment: almost all children (>95%) had all their material necessities covered, only 17.7% did not have their own room, 6.4% did not have pocket money, and 5.7% did not have equipment for sports or hobbies.

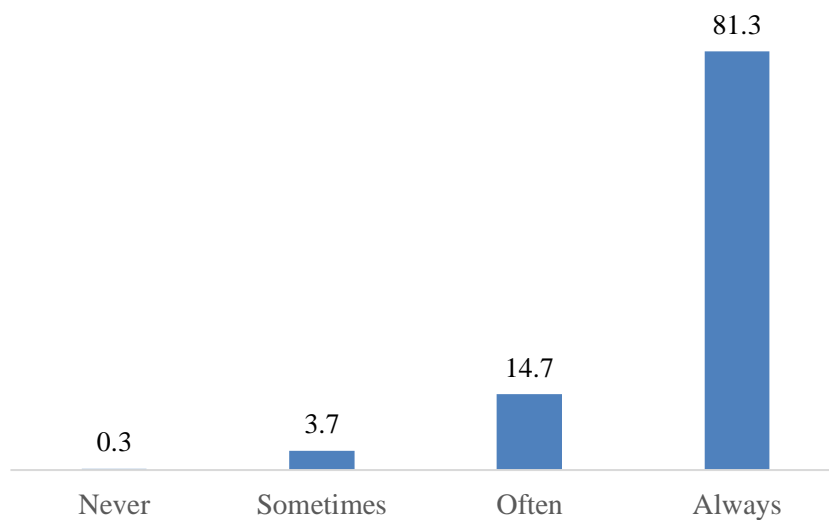


Figure 2. Q10: During the lockdown did you have enough food to eat each day? (%)

Comment: majority of children had always enough food to eat each day during the lockdown, only 4% had it sometimes or never.

## 2.2 Children's lives during the Coronavirus (Q11-14)

Table 6. Q11: Information about the Coronavirus (%)

Item	I do not agree	Agree a little bit	Agree somewhat	Agree a lot	Totally agree
I have enough information about the Coronavirus	6.9	13.8	23.2	31.4	24.7
We speak together about the Coronavirus in my home	20.2	31.2	20.2	13.8	14.5
My opinions about the Coronavirus are taken seriously in my home	15.1	18.3	21.3	20.2	25.1
I received a lot of information about the Coronavirus from my family members or caregivers	14.3	18.0	21.3	21.2	25.2
I received a lot of information about the Coronavirus from other children	33.5	29.4	19.6	12.1	5.4
I received a lot of information about Coronavirus from teachers	12.0	24.7	24.1	22.6	16.6
I received a lot of information about Coronavirus through social media (Instagram, WhatsApp, Facebook, etc.)	27.2	19.2	16.7	16.2	20.7
I received a lot of information about the Coronavirus through the news	9.3	11.8	12.9	20.2	45.9
I think that a lot of the news about the Coronavirus are unreliable	18.8	28.9	21.8	17.1	13.3

Missings Q11\_1: 2; Q11\_2: 19; Q11\_3: 20; Q11\_4: 7; Q11\_5: 3; Q11\_6: 14; Q11\_7: 18; Q11\_9: 14; Q11\_10: 18.

Q11\_8 not asked in Estonia

Comment: 56.1% of children had enough information about the Coronavirus. Most often, children received a lot of information about the Coronavirus through the news (66.1%), although 30.4% thought that a lot of the news about the Coronavirus were unreliable. Children also received information from their family members or caregivers (46.4%), from teachers (39.2%), through social media (36.9%), and most unlikely from other children (17.5%). 28.3% of children speak together in their home about the virus and 45.3% of children state that their opinions about the Coronavirus are taken seriously in their home.

Table 7. Q12, Q13: How satisfied with each of the following things in your life before and now during the Coronavirus? M(SD)

Item	Before	During
With how I normally spend my time	8.4 (2.1)	7.3 (2.6)



With the things I learn at school	7.3 (2.4)	6.9 (2.6)
With the relationships I had with my friends	8.7 (2.0)	8.1 (2.4)
With the relationships I have with people I live with	8.8 (1.9)	8.5 (2.2)

Missings Q12\_1: 5; Q12\_2: 5; Q12\_3: 18; Q12\_4: 7; Q13\_1: 18; Q13\_2: 19; Q13\_3: 21; Q13\_4: 17.

Comments: for children the most notable decrease during the Coronavirus pandemic was in the satisfaction with how they normally spend their time and in the satisfaction with the relationships with their friends. Satisfaction with the relationships with people living with and things learnt at school decreased less.

Table 8. Q14: Worry during the last month, M(SD), 0-not at all ... 10-very much (0-10 %)

Item	M (SD)
By the Coronavirus situation	4.1 (3.0)
That I may get infected by the Coronavirus	3.6 (3.1)
That people I know may get infected by the Coronavirus	4.9 (3.1)
That I may infect other people with the Coronavirus	3.4 (3.2)
That I may get bad school marks because of the Coronavirus situation	3.6 (3.5)
The money my family has during the Coronavirus period	3.1 (3.3)
The changes in my life as a student because of the Coronavirus situation	4.0 (3.2)

Missings Q14\_1: 19; Q14\_2: 26; Q14\_3: 25; Q14\_4: 26; Q14\_5: 24; Q14\_6: 21; Q14\_7: 35.

Comments: children worried the most that people they know may get infected by the Coronavirus, and least that they may infect other people with the Coronavirus, and about the money their family has during the Coronavirus period.

### 2.3 School and relationships (Q16-19, Q22-23)

Table 9. Q16: During the Coronavirus, when schools were closed, how did you learn at home? (%)

Online classes with teachers	Learning by searching the internet	Learning with parents or people that are looking after you	Learning with my friends	Online classes in hobby school	Did not study at home
88.2	59.5	47.9	50.6	18.3	2.9

Comments: during the Coronavirus, when schools were closed children mostly learned in online classes with teachers.

#### Q17 not asked in Estonia

Table 10. Q18: Access to the Internet, missing teacher's advice, classmates, wish to go back to school, and help with the schoolwork provided by parent or sister/brother (%)

Item	Never	Sometimes	Often	Always
How often did you have access to the Internet?	0.4	1.9	9.9	87.8
How often did it happen that you could not access the Internet for an entire day?	59.6	31.7	4.9	3.9
How often did you have problems with the Internet connection while having a class over web?	30.3	56.3	10.9	2.5
How often did you miss your teacher's advice?	25.8	48.2	19.7	6.3
How often did you miss your classmates?	17.7	33.6	30.2	18.4
How often did you wish that you could go back to school?	25.0	35.2	21.7	18.0
How often did your parent or a sister/brother help you with schoolwork?	9.5	52.9	26.6	11.0

Missings Q18\_1: 39; Q18\_2: 45; Q18\_3: 48; Q18\_4: 52; Q18\_5: 48; Q18\_6: 49; Q18\_7: 44.

Comments: 69.7% of children had at least sometimes problems with the Internet connection while having a class over web, and for 40.4% of children at least sometimes happened that they could not access the Internet for an entire day. Every fourth child often or always missed their teacher's advice, 48.6% of children often or always missed their classmates, and 39.7% of children often or always wished that they could go back to school. Parent or a sister/brother often or always helped 37.6% of children with their schoolwork.

#### Q19 not asked in Estonia

Table 11. Q22: During the Coronavirus, I felt well-supported by... (%)

Item	I do not agree	Agree a little bit	Agree somewhat	Agree a lot	Totally agree
some of my friends	9.9	17.9	22.2	22.0	27.9
some of my teachers	9.8	15.6	24.4	26.4	23.8
some people I live with	3.4	7.3	10.4	21.7	57.3

Missings Q22\_1: 46; Q22\_2: 47; Q22\_3: 45.

Comments: during the Coronavirus pandemic, 79% of children felt well-supported by some people they live with, 50.2% of children by some of their teachers and 49.9% by some of their friends.

Table 12. Q23: During the Coronavirus ... (%)

Item	I do not agree	Agree a little bit	Agree somewhat	Agree a lot	Totally agree
I became closer to some members of my family	23.6	20.1	20.2	16.6	19.5
My relationships with my friends was affected	21.5	21.2	19.7	17.0	20.6
I made new friends with other children online	61.8	12.6	7.1	5.5	12.9

Missings Q23\_1: 53; Q23\_2: 52; Q23\_3: .52.

Comments: during the Coronavirus pandemic, 36.1% of children became closer to some members of their family. For 37.6% of children, their relationships with their friends were affected, and 18.4% of children made new friends with other children online.

## 2.4 How do children feel about their life (Q24-28)

Table 13. Q24.1-5: Children's Worlds Subjective Well-being Scale (CW-SWBS, 5-item version) items (0-not at all agree ... 10 – totally agree; %) based on the Student Life Satisfaction Scale by Huebner, 1991.

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
I enjoy my life	1.9	1.3	1.4	2.9	3.9	6.9	5.8	9.8	11.8	15.7	38.6
My life is going well	2.1	1.3	1.5	2.6	3.3	6.8	5.8	10.3	14.9	17.2	34.2
I have a good life	2.0	1.3	1.9	2.3	2.7	5.4	5.4	8.3	10.1	17.5	43.1
The things that happen in my life are excellent	2.2	1.5	2.4	3.8	6.0	6.4	7.7	10.4	14.0	18.3	27.3
I am happy with my life	3.0	1.3	2.2	3.2	3.5	5.4	4.9	7.5	9.3	16.1	43.7

Missings Q24\_1: 55; Q24\_2: 56; Q24\_3: 61; Q24\_4: 57; Q24\_5: 56.

Comment: majority of children's cognitive well-being is good as they enjoy their life, state that their life is going well, that they have a good life, that things that happen in their life are excellent, and that they are happy with their life.

Table 14. Q24.6-11: Children's Worlds Psychological Subjective Well-Being Scale (CW-PSWBS) items (0-not at all agree ... 10 – totally agree; %) based on Ryff, 1989.

How much you agree with	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
I like being the way I am	2,8	1,7	2,1	3	3,5	6,5	5,4	9,1	11,5	17,2	37,1
I am good at managing my daily responsibilities	1,5	2	1,5	2,3	3,8	6,4	7,4	10,3	13,7	20,6	30,6
People are generally pretty friendly towards me	1,5	0,9	1,7	3,1	3,7	7	5,5	11,3	14,5	22,2	28,5
I have enough choice about how I spend my time	1,7	1,3	1,2	2,5	3	7,5	4,9	8,4	15,1	20,8	33,8
I feel that I am learning a lot at the moment	2,5	1,8	2,4	3,8	3,8	9,7	7,6	11,7	12,8	16,9	27,1
I feel positive about my future	3,2	1,8	1,8	3,1	2,1	6,9	5,7	6,9	13	17,1	38,5

Missings Q24\_6: 57; Q24\_7: 59; Q24\_8: 59; Q24\_9: 61; Q24\_10: 64; Q24\_11: 59.

Comment: majority of children's psychological well-being is good as they like being the way they are, are good at managing their daily responsibilities, state that people are generally pretty friendly towards them, that they have enough choice about how they spend their time, feel that they are learning a lot, feel positive about their future.

Table 15. Q25: Children's Worlds Positive and Negative Affect Scale (CW-PNAS; based on Barrett & Russell, 1998) items (%; 0-not at all, 10-extremely)

Last two weeks: How often feeling	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Happy	1,7	0,9	1,8	3	4	6,8	6,5	11,6	15,3	17,9	30,5
Calm	3	1,4	2,2	4,4	4,9	12,7	9,6	12,4	14,4	13	22
Full of energy	3,3	2	4,1	5,5	5,7	10,5	9,1	10,9	12,2	11,8	25
Sad	14,9	17,4	12,4	12,3	8,6	9,8	6	5,3	6,1	2,5	4,7
Stressed	15,8	10,3	9,8	8,9	7,5	10,1	6,5	8,7	8,3	6	8
Bored	11	9,2	9,4	6,8	9,4	8,9	7,6	6,9	7,5	7,6	15,8

Missings Q25\_1: 62; Q25\_3: 73; Q25\_5: 70; Q25\_2: 72; Q25\_4: 76; Q25\_6: 69.

Comments: majority of children have high positive affect – in the last two weeks they felt happiness, calmness and energetic. Majority of children have low negative affect - in the last two weeks they did not feel sadness and stress. Feeling boredom was a bit more common negative feeling.

Table 16. Q26: Coronavirus anxiety (%)

Item	I do not agree	Agree a little bit	Agree somewhat	Agree a lot	Totally agree
I am very afraid of the Coronavirus	46.7	26.9	13.9	7.7	4.8
It makes me uncomfortable to think about the Coronavirus	59.8	20.5	9.6	5.4	4.7
My hands become sweaty when I think about the Coronavirus	87.3	5.6	3.4	1.9	1.9
I am afraid of losing my life because of the Coronavirus	63.3	17.5	8.3	4.5	6.4
When I watch news and stories about the Coronavirus on the TV and social media, I become nervous or anxious	75.0	13.8	5.2	3.1	2.9
I cannot sleep because I'm worrying about getting the Coronavirus	88.6	5.5	2.5	1.8	1.7
My heart races (beats very fast) when I think about getting the Coronavirus	83.8	9.6	2.9	2.0	1.8

Missings Q26\_1: 67; Q26\_2: 72; Q26\_3: 67; Q26\_4: 73; Q26\_5: 65; Q26\_6: 66; Q26\_7: 67.

Comments: 53.3% of children agreed at least a little bit that they are very afraid of the Coronavirus and 36.7% that they are afraid of losing their life because of the virus. 40.2% of children agreed at least a little bit that it made them uncomfortable to think about the Coronavirus and 25% that watching news and stories about the Coronavirus on the TV and social media, made them nervous or anxious. Physical symptoms of Coronavirus anxiety (sweating hands, sleeping problems, heart racing) were less common to children.

Table 17. Q27: How satisfied are you with each of the following things in your life (0-not at all satisfied ... 10-totally satisfied)? Mean (M) and standard deviation (SD).

Item	M (SD)
The people you live with	8.7 (2.1)
The house you live in	8.9 (1.9)
The area where you live	8.8 (2.1)
About how safe you feel	8.8 (2.0)
Your friends	8.6 (2.1)
How you use your time	8.2 (2.3)
The things you have	8.7 (1.9)
The freedom you have	8.4 (2.3)
What may happen later in your life	7.9 (2.4)

How you are listened to by adults in general 7.6 (2.6)

Your health 8.4 (2.3)

Your life as a whole 8.2 (2.5)

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Missings Q27\_1: 70; Q27\_2: 72; Q27\_3: 90; Q27\_4: 75; Q27\_5: 76; Q27\_6: 73; Q27\_8: 80; Q27\_9: 84; Q27\_10: 92; Q27\_11: 79; Q27\_12: 80; Q27\_13: 83.

Q27\_7 not asked in Estonia

Comment: children's satisfaction with their life as a whole is rather high – 8.2 on 0-10 scale. Their satisfaction with the house and area where they live in, the things they have, about how safe they feel, the people they live with, their friends, the freedom they have and their health is even higher. Among different domains, children were least satisfied with how they are listened to by adults in general and what may happen later in their life.

Table 18. Q28: How happy with your life as whole ... Mean (M) and standard deviation (SD).

Before the Coronavirus	During the Coronavirus
8.4 (2.2)	7.2 (2.7)

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Missings Q28\_1: 81; Q28\_2: 81.

Comments: on average, children's happiness with their life as a whole decreased during the Coronavirus pandemic notably.

### 3. Conclusions

This report presents the findings of an initial descriptive analysis of Estonian ISCWeB Covid Supplement survey dataset. Majority of Estonian children stated that they or their family member did not get infected with Coronavirus, but more than half knew somebody who got infected. Most Estonian children lived in home with their family. Two out of three children stated that there were times during the Coronavirus pandemic where they had to be home all day because of the virus. About every third child became closer to some members of their family. During the Coronavirus pandemic, 8 children out of 10 felt well-supported by some people they live with. A bit more than a third of children were often or always helped with their schoolwork by parent or a sister/brother.

A bit more than half of the children had enough information about the Coronavirus. Most often, children received a lot of information about the Coronavirus through the news. About every third child thought that a lot of the news about the Coronavirus were unreliable. Watching news and stories about the Coronavirus on the TV and social media, made every fourth child nervous or anxious. Approximately every third child speaks together in their home about the virus and almost a half of children believe that their opinions about the Coronavirus are taken seriously in their home.

About half of children agreed at least a little bit that they are very afraid of the Coronavirus, every third that they are afraid of losing their life because of the virus, but approximately half felt protected from the Coronavirus. Nine out of ten children felt safe at home. Although children worried that people they know may get infected by the Coronavirus, they worried less that they may infect other people, and 8 out of 10 children felt safe with their friends. Still, only a bit more than a half felt safe at school.

Every fourth child stated that they could not attend school for many days. When schools were closed children mostly learned in online classes with teachers, but 7 out of 10 children had at least sometimes problems with the Internet connection while having a class over web. Four children out of ten often or always wished that they could go back to school. Half of the children often or always missed their classmates and every fourth child often or always missed their teacher's advice. Half of the children felt well-supported by some of their teachers.

About every third child's relationships with their friends were affected by the Coronavirus pandemic situation. Children's satisfaction with the relationships with their friends decreased more than satisfaction with the relationships with people living with. More than half of Estonian children missed their friends and relatives. During the Coronavirus pandemic half of the children felt well-supported by some of their friends.

Although majority of Estonian children's cognitive, affective and psychological well-being was good in spring 2021, on average, Estonian children's happiness with their life as a whole during the Coronavirus pandemic decreased notably. For children a notable decrease during the Coronavirus pandemic was in the satisfaction with how they normally spend their time. Feeling boredom was the most common negative feeling for children. Also, among different domains, in spring 2021 children were least satisfied with how they are listened to by adults in general and what may happen later in their life.