





CHILDREN'S EXPERIENCES WITH DIGITAL LEARNING DURING COVID-19 PERIOD

- FINDINGS FROM THE CHILDREN'S ADVISORY PANEL

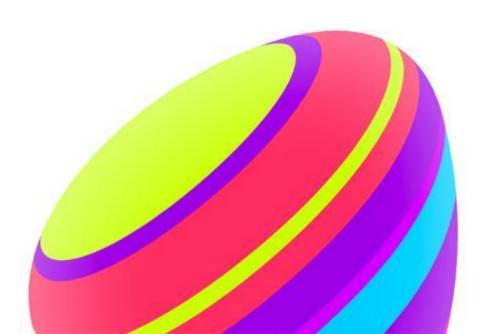
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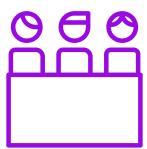


INTRODUCTION





THE CHILDREN'S ADVISORY PANEL



The rapid development of technology and communications networks in recent years has made it possible for young people to be online all day, every day. Many children have smartphones that allow them constant mobile connectivity. It has become an essential part of their lives.

The Children's Advisory Panel (CAP) is an initiative by Telia Company in collaboration with child rights organizations and schools in seven countries across the Nordics and the Baltics. It was created to get a better understanding of children's own perspectives of online and digital aspects of life by listening to them through quantitative and qualitative co-creative methods.

Due to COVID19 pandemic the schools in Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Latvia, Lithuania and Norway, as well as high school level in Sweden were closed during spring 2020, causing children and young people to participate in school work over digital channels. The home schooling via digital channels presented both a set of challenges and opportunities for children, parents, schools, teachers and local municipalities. The purpose of this study is to better understand how the children have experienced the period they have studied online from home during the COVID-19 pandemic. It is important for us to listen to the children's own perspective and experiences.

In spring 2020, 7017 10-18 -year-olds from 7 Nordic and Baltic countries participated in the digital CAP study and shared their experiences with digital learning during COVID-19 pandemic.

Participating organizations

The child rights organization **World Childhood Foundation** is a main partner for the Children's Advisory Panel, to ensure a professional approach to the child perspective. On a national level the following child rights organisations have been involved in the project: **Bris, Friends, Generation Pep** and **Save the Children Centre for Child Rights and Business** in Sweden, **Estonian Union for Child Welfare** in Estonia, **Save the Children** in Finland and **Dross Internets** in Latvia.

Ipsos, a research and analysis company, has managed the study, analysed the material and produced this report from the study.

Implications of the study

Findings of the Children's Advisory Panel that are shared in this report will also be communicated by Telia Company and its partners through various channels. Telia Company also invites further discussion with the ICT industry, child rights organizations and society.



FOREWORD BY THE WORLD CHILDHOOD FOUNDATION

Children's right to education is a fundamental part of society. Already in 1948 The Universal Declaration of Human Rights stated that everyone has the right to education and that education should aim for the full development of the human personality, including promoting understanding, tolerance and friendship among all people. We also know that education plays an essential part in keeping children safe, both by teaching them about their rights and giving them access to support and a safe space.

Our connected world in 2020 is dramatically different from 1948, and children's right and access to education have never been higher on the global agenda. What has evolved over time is the understanding of how important it is for children's voices to be heard on all matters affecting them. The Children's Advisory Panel 2020 is yet again invoking Article 12 of the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child – that children have a right to express their views and have them taken seriously.

The COVID-19 pandemic abruptly resulted in millions of children being forced to only access their teachers, friends and classes via online tools. Across the Nordic and Baltic countries, parents, teachers, politicians and journalists started discussing the psychological, financial and physical challenges this sudden thrust into online learning meant.

But children's perspectives have been missing in the general discourse. What are their thoughts and needs? Do they feel safe and supported? What can we as adults learn from them?

The insights in this report – as shared with us by children themselves – can help us gain a deeper understanding of how to improve digital learning both for the immediate future, and as a tool towards achieving the still unfulfilled goals set out in the hopefulness of 1948, namely education for all and for the betterment of humankind. And children can bring us there.

Susanne Drakborg

Program Manager WORLD CHILDHOOD FOUNDATION www.childhood.org

World Childhood Foundation has long partnered with Telia Company on issues concerning children's safety online. Our participation in Telia's Children's Advisory Panel initiative is a proud part of that collaboration.



TELIA CAP ON DIGITAL LEARNING - RESULTS IN SUMMARY

When the children participating in this study evaluated their overall experience of digital studying from home, a majority stated that they were very satisfied with this period of time. However, the overall satisfaction is highly effected by whether the child has good access to the internet and to devices needed for participating and solving school tasks.

More than half of the children participating states that the support they have received from parents or other family members has increased during the period of digital studying from home. This combined with almost as many saying that support from teachers has decreased shows that parents have taken on some of the teachers responsibilities. Meanwhile, a fifth of the children have received more support from teachers, indicating an increased focus on a smaller portion of the student body.

The study experience varies greatly between students – about as many see an increase as a decrease in their ability to concentrate while studying, their ability to finish tasks in time and in their engagement level during classes. What many agree on though is their increased ability to solve school tasks independently. More see an increase rather than decrease in learnings and results during this period.

Many children state emotional gains during the period of digital studying from home, e.g. feeling safe and calm. Many also state that they have felt more productive and focused while studying from home – but also bored. About the same amount of children say that their mental and physical wellbeing has increased or decreased. When it comes to physical health, most children see an increase in screen time, many sleep and eat better but they also see a decrease in time spent on exercise and sports.

Around one in ten children state that they have been contacted by an unknown adult while studying from home. This has been more common in the Nordics compared to the Baltics.

The most common safety issue during the period of digital learning has been phishing attempts followed by accidentally seeing material online, or receiving material, that made the child uncomfortable.

A larger share state that they have seen or experienced less bullying than the share stating that it has increased.

Jonas Fritz

Project lead Ipsos Public Affairs **Hanna Agnes Persson**

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THREE FOCUS AREAS

OVERALL SATISFACTION/ACCESS

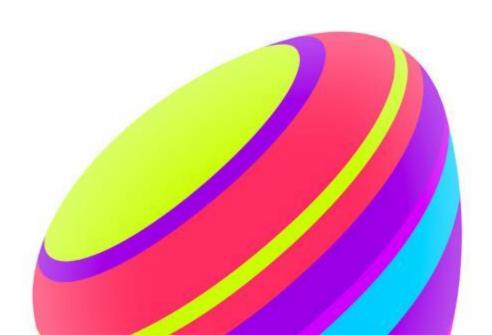
SCHOOLING/LEARNING/ SUPPORT

WELLBEING/SAFETY



RESULTS – GAINS AND CHALLENGES







GREATER INDEPENDENCE, IMPROVED RESULTS
AND MORE PARENT INVOLVEMENT

GAINS AND CHALLENGES



SUPPORT AND INTERACTION BETWEEN CLASSMATES AND WITH THE SCHOOL/TEACHERS HAS DECREASED.

GAINS – INCREASED INDEPENDENCE, IMPROVED RESULTS AND MORE PARENT INVOLVEMENT

- Digital schooling seems to have paved the way for an increased independence in relation to learning and schooling. Tasks the students have done on their own has increased for a majority in all countries and within all age groups. Furthermore, a majority of the students state that their ability to independently solve tasks has improved.
- Independence also entails planning and scheduling your studies and activities, and a majority in all countries state that their ability to take breaks during studying has improved after digital schooling started.
- The results also show that students own learning and results has improved for many – especially in the Baltic countries where almost half says it has improved.
- In contrast to independence, we can see that parents has become more involved in their children's schooling as a result of digital schooling. In all markets we see a majority of kids who states that support from parents has improved (around half in all markets). This goes especially for the younger age group between 10 to 12 years.

CHALLENGES - NEW WAYS OF INTERACTION

- At the same time that independence has increased, the level of interaction
 with classmates and teachers has decreased. The results show that tasks
 done with classmates has decreased in all countries and within all age
 groups. Also, the discussions held around tasks has decreased for a majority
 in all countries.
- The interaction in terms of support from school (teachers and student health)
 has become worse for a majority in all countries. Also, opportunities to ask
 classmates for help has become worse for many, especially among the
 youngest kids.
- However, at the same time a majority states that they have learnt new communication tools and new ways of communicating with teachers. When asked what support from teachers they find the most important the top answers in all markets are that the teachers are available for questions outside of classes and give useful feedback on assignments. This could indicate that there is still no satisfying way of communicating between student and teacher, or between classmates, outside of an online classroom setting. A challenge is thus to create new satisfactory ways of interaction within the framework of digital schooling.

RESULTS WELLBEING/SAFETY



- MENTAL AND PHYSICAL WELLBEING MOSTLY UNAFFECTED.
- BULLYING HAS DECREASED





- **UNSTIMUALTING MANY FEEL BORED AND TIRED**
- LESS TIME WITH FRIENDS
- EXERCISE AND SPORTS EXCHANGED FOR SCREEN TIME

GAINS – LESS BULLYING, MORE TIME WITH FAMILY/PETS, NEW HABITS AND ONLINE SAFETY

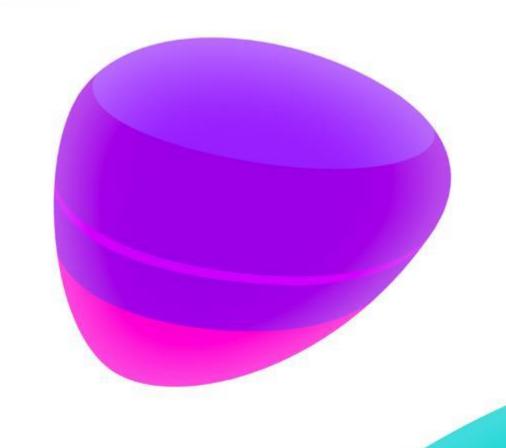
- Overall mental and physical wellbeing has been unaffected by digital schooling for a majority of children and remains the same as before. It is as many that says its decreased as increased – around a fifth in each country. Although a majority has felt safe in general during digitally studying from home some have has negative safety experiences. Most common has been being subjected to phishing attempts, especially in the Nordics where about 1 in 5 has experienced this. About 1 in 10 children across countries has been contacted online by an adult they didn't know.
- Both seeing, experiencing and thinking about bullying has decreased, according to 20-30% in each country. Very few feel it has increased during the period of digital studying.
- The increased time spent at home during Covid-19 and digital studying has also led to children spending significantly more time with family and pets in all countries, which has the potential to improve social relationships and mental wellbeing.
- Furthermore, digital schooling has led to more healthy habits for some children. Kids are getting more sleep, around 2 out of 5 states it has increased. Also, many kids are eating more regularly especially in the Baltic countries (around a third says its increased).

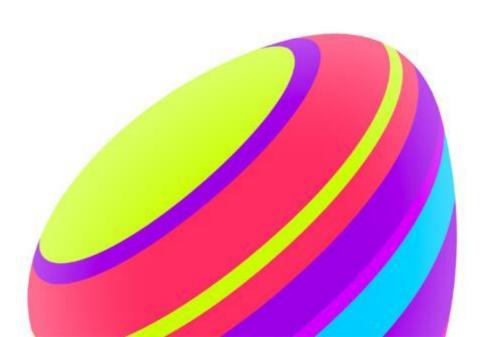
CHALLENGES – FEELINGS OF BEING UNSTIMULATED AND LESS TIME FOR FRIENDS AND EXERCISE

- The most common negative feelings during the period of digital studying from home is feeling bored and tired. Between a fourth to a half of the children in the target countries feel bored, and between a fifth to a third feel tired. A challenge for digital studying is therefor to keep the children feeling stimulated and energized.
- Time spent with friends has decreased for a large portion of the children in all age groups, the percentage who states this amounts to 7 out of 10 children in some countries. Time spend on exercise and sports has decreased as well in all countries, from a third to half of the kids says it has decreased. Simultaneously screen time has increased significantly in all countries, around 8 out of 10 says its increased. A challenge for the period of digital studying is to keep children active, both in a social and physical way, to avoid children spending the larger portion of their time in front of a screen which has several health drawbacks.

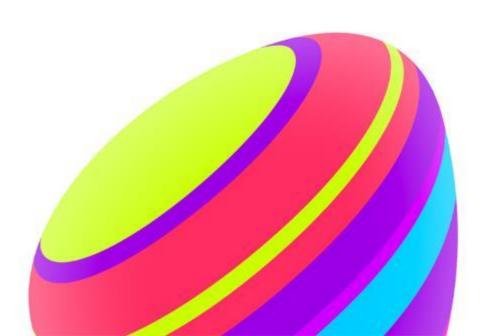


RESULTS SORTED BY COUNTRY AND QUESTION AREA





DENMARK





RESULTS IN SUMMARY - DENMARK



DANISH CHILDREN ARE LESS SATISFIED WITH STUDYING FROM HOME DURING CORONA COMPARED TO OTHER COUNTRIES

OVERALL SATISFACTION/ACCESS

Denmark has the worst overall satisfaction of all 7 countries – only 4 out of 10 are satisfied overall with digital studying from home. 1 out of 5 are dissatisfied.

1 out of 5 say that their access to school systems has worked poorly.

2 out of 3 say that they have had good access to the devices needed, only 1 out of 10 say access to this has been bad.

Good access to devices needed and to internet correlates strongly with overall satisfaction.

AGE DIFFERENCES

13-15 y/o are somewhat more satisfied overall.

16-18 y/o are the least satisfied (one third).



RESULTS IN SUMMARY - DENMARK



CHILDREN IN DENMARK HAS SPENT LESS TIME STUDYING DURING THE PANDEMIC

SCHOOLING, LEARNING AND SUPPORT

Half has spent less hours studying since studying from home started. Half have also done more tasks on their own and 2 out of 3 say they have had less discussions with classmates regarding tasks.

A majority has been able to take more breaks and half have received more support from their parents. However, about half of the children also state that they get less support from their teachers and see less opportunities to ask classmates for help.

7 out of 10 state that the way their classes study and learn has changed – half say that they have used new methods for studying.

The most important support from family comes in the form of being available for questions if needed, but also by respecting the child's need for space.

From the teachers the most valued support is being available outside classes and by giving useful feedback.

AGE DIFFERENCES

10-12 y/o – a majority say they have spend less hours studying.

13-15 y/o – learning has changed to a higher extent, almost 4 out of 5 say this is true

16-18 y/o – more than 4 out of 10 say their concentration when studying has decreased.

The need of family to respect space increases with age.



RESULTS IN SUMMARY - DENMARK



DANISH CHILDREN HAVE FELT CALM, RELAXED AND HAPPY DURING THE PERIOD OF STUDYING FROM HOME – BUT ALSO BORED.

WELLBEING AND SAFETY ONLINE

In Denmark most children describe their emotions due to digital studying from home as being calm, relaxed and happy. On the other hand, they are also more bored than inspired and a third feel tired.

Increase in positive emotions are lower in Denmark than in rest of the countries.

1 out of 6 has experienced phishing attempts since studying from home began. Fewer children in Denmark, less than 1 in 10, has accidentally seen something online that made them uncomfortable.

The vast majority state that their screen time and time spent with family has increased.

2 out of 5 also say that their hours of sleep has increased, 1 out of 6 say they have decreased.

A majority say that they spend less time on exercise and sports, as well as spending time with friends.

About 1 out of 5 say that they has seen less bullying since studying from home, only less than 1 out of 10 say they have seen more bullying.

AGE DIFFERENCES

10-12 y/o – have felt more energetic than the older children since studying from home.

16-18 y/o – feel more tired than the younger kids.



ESTONIA





RESULTS IN SUMMARY - ESTONIA



CHILDREN IN ESTONIA ARE MORE SATISFIED WITH STUDYING FROM HOME THAN AVERAGE – AND HAVE BETTER ACCESS TO THE DEVICES NEEDED

OVERALL SATISFACTION/ACCESS

A majority of Estonian children feel satisfied overall with digital studying from home.
Only 1 out of 10 express dissatisfaction.

In Estonia the children state to a higher extent than in the other countries that the access to needed devices has been good – 4 out of 5 say this.

Access to school systems has also been better in Estonia than in the other countries.

Good access to devices needed and to internet correlates strongly with overall satisfaction.

AGE DIFFERENCES

10-12 y/o – 2 out of 5 has had to share a device used for school work with a sibling or parent.

16-18 y/o are somewhat more satisfied overall.



RESULTS IN SUMMARY - ESTONIA



EVERY OTHER CHILD IN ESTONIA THINK THE SCHOOL TASKS HAVE BECOME MORE DIFFICULT SINCE STUDYING FROM HOME

SCHOOLING, LEARNING AND SUPPORT

Task done on your own has increased while both solving and discussing tasks with classmates has decreased.

Almost half say they spend more hours studying than before – but 1 out of 3 say they spend less hours.

Half of the children experience the tasks to have been more difficult during the period of studying from home.

3 out of 4 say that their ability to take breaks has increased.

The support given by parents has increased while 2 out of 5 say they have received less support from teachers while studying from home.

7 out of 10 say they have learned or started to use new study methods and tools of communication during the period of studying from home.

The children want their family members to be available for questions above all else, while from teachers the most valued support come in the form of useful feedback and being available for questions outside the classroom.

AGE DIFFERENCES

The need of family to respect space increases with age.



RESULTS IN SUMMARY - ESTONIA



ESTONIAN CHILDREN HAVE FELT SAFE, PRODUCTIVE AND RELAXED WHILE STUDYING FROM HOME – BUT ALSO BORED.

WELLBEING AND SAFETY ONLINE

4 out of 5 children has felt safe due to studying from home instead of attending school.

Half has felt productive, the same amount has felt happy, relaxed and not lonely.

1 out of 3 has felt bored because of studying from home.

Only very few has attended a school meeting regarding bullying on the internet.

1 out of 7 has accidentally seen something online that made them feel uncomfortable. 1 out of 10 has experienced a phishing attempt. Screen time and time spent with the family has increased for the vast majority.

Almost 1 out of 2 say that they have slept more hours during this period. 1 out of 3 state that they eat more regularly and somewhat less that they eat more healthy.

Time spent on exercise/sports has decreased for half– but 3 out of 10 say this has increased.

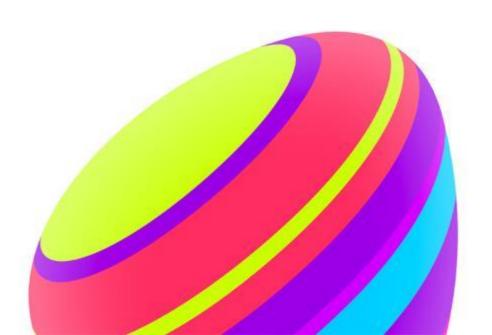
Time spent with friends has decreased for the majority.

AGE DIFFERENCES

No significant difference.



FINLAND





RESULTS IN SUMMARY - FINLAND



CHILDREN IN FINLAND ARE GENERALLY SATISFIED WITH THE PERIOD OF STUDYING FROM HOME – THE YOUNGEST ESPECIALLY

OVERALL SATISFACTION/ACCESS

2 out of 3 are satisfied with the period of studying from home – more than in the other countries.

3 out of 4 feel their access to devices needed for studying from home has been good. Internet access has also been good for the vast majority.

AGE DIFFERENCES

10-12 y/o – more satisfied overall



RESULTS IN SUMMARY - FINLAND



FINNISH STUDENTS HAVE BECOME MORE INDEPENDENT WHILE STUDYING FROM HOME.

SCHOOLING, LEARNING AND SUPPORT

3 out of 4 has solved more tasks on their own than before. Half has also become more independent in solving tasks.

2 out of 5 has spent less time studying – but 3 out of 10 has spent more. 1 out of 3 think the difficulty of school tasks has increased.

2 out of 3 has seen discussions with classmates on tasks decrease, and even more so seen a decrease in tasks solved together with classmates.

7 out of 10 has had an increased ability to take breaks.

Half has received more support from parents – support from teachers has however decreased for 2 out of 5

Almost 4 out of 5 state that the way their class learns has changed since studying from home began. 2 out of 3 has learned or started to use new methods for studying and new communication tools.

From family members the most important support comes by being available for questions if needed. From teachers the most important is to be available outside classes and providing useful feedback.

AGE DIFFERENCES

10-12 y/o – puts less emphasis on information being made available by the teachers

16-18 y/o – values less that the teachers ask if help is needed – prefers that information is being made available

The need of family to respect space increases with age.



RESULTS IN SUMMARY - FINLAND



FINNISH STUDENTS HAVE FELT MORE SAFE AND PRODUCTIVE DUE TO STUDYING FROM HOME.

WELLBEING AND SAFETY ONLINE

4 out of 5 children has felt safe due to studying from home instead of attending school.

1 out of 2 has felt productive, the same amount has felt focused and not lonely.

1 out of 3 has felt bored because of studying from home.

1 out of 5 has attended a school meeting on online bullying – more than in the other countries

2 out of 5 has accidentally seen something online that made them feel uncomfortable. 1 out of 6 has experienced a phishing attempt. Screen time and time spent with the family has increased for most of the children.

2 out of 5 say that they have slept more hours during this period.

Time spent on exercise/sports has decreased for 2 out of 5 – but 1 out of 4 say this has increased.

Time spent with friends has decreased for the majority.

AGE DIFFERENCES

10-12 y/o – have felt more inspired and calm than the older kids
2 out of 5 has talked about bullying online with a parent or family member – less so among the older children

16-18 y/o – more has felt stressed while studying from home – 1 out of 3



LATVIA





RESULTS IN SUMMARY - LATVIA



OVERALL SATISFACTION AND ACCESS TO DEVICES UNDER THE PERIOD OF DIGITAL STUDYING FROM HOME HAS BEEN HIGH

OVERALL SATISFACTION/ACCESS

1 out of 2 are satisfied overall with the period of studying from home – 1 in 5 are dissatisfied.

7 out of 10 says the access to devices needed and internet has been good.

Little more than 1 in 10 say that the access to school systems and tools for interaction has been bad.

Good access to devices needed and to internet correlates strongly with overall satisfaction.

AGE DIFFERENCES

No significant differences



RESULTS IN SUMMARY - LATVIA



STUDENTS IN LATVIA SAY TASKS HAVE BECOME INCREASINGLY DIFFICULT – AND SPEND MORE TIME STUDYING THAN BEFORE DIGITAL HOME STUDYING BEGAN.

SCHOOLING, LEARNING AND SUPPORT

3 out of 5 has solved more tasks on their own than before. Half have become more independent in solving tasks.

Half think the difficulty of school tasks has increased. More than half has spent more hours on studying – 3 out of 10 has spent less.

Almost 2 out of 3 has seen discussions with classmates on tasks decrease, and even more so see a decrease in tasks solved together with classmates.

1 out of 2 has had an increased ability to take breaks.

2 out of 3 has received more support from parents – support from teachers has however decreased for 2 out of 5

4 out of 5 see a change in how their class learns. 2 out of 3 has learned or started to use new methods for studying and new communication tools. Among those, 3 of 4 mention online tests and tutorial videos.

From family members the most important support comes by being available for questions if needed and by asking if help is needed. From teachers the primary support is to be available outside classes and providing useful feedback.

AGE DIFFERENCES

16-18 y/o – somewhat more feel their ability to finish tasks in time and to concentrate while studying has increase

The need of family to respect space increases with age.



RESULTS IN SUMMARY - LATVIA



CHILDREN IN LATVIA HAVE SLEPT MORE AND EATEN BETTER DURING THE PERIOD OF DIGITAL STUDYING FROM HOME.

WELLBEING AND SAFETY ONLINE

3 out of 5 children have felt safe due to studying from home instead of attending school. Half say they have felt calm rather than worried.

Almost 1 out of 2 has felt productive, the same amount has not felt lonely. 3 out of 10 has felt bored because of studying from home.

Very few has attended a school-organized meeting regarding online bullying.

1 out of 10 has either been affected by an internet virus or accidentally seen something online that made them uncomfortable.

Screen time and time spent with the family has increased for most of the children.

1 out of 2 say that they have slept more hours during this period.

More than a third say that they have eaten healthier and more regularly.

Time spent on exercise/sports has decreased for 1 out of 2 children.

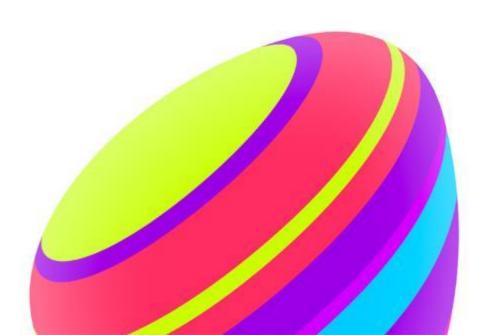
Times thought about and times seen bullying has decreased for 1 out of 4 children.

AGE DIFFERENCES

No significant differences.



LITHUANIA





RESULTS IN SUMMARY - LITHUANIA



ABOUT HALF OF STUDENTS IN LITHUANIA ARE SATISFIED WITH THE PERIOD OF DIGITAL STUDYING FROM HOME

OVERALL SATISFACTION/ACCESS

Half are satisfied overall with the period of studying from home.

1 out of 5 say they have experienced the access to school systems as bad.

Good access to devices needed and to internet correlates strongly with overall satisfaction.

AGE DIFFERENCES

No significant differences



RESULTS IN SUMMARY - LITHUANIA



STUDENTS IN LITHUANIA SAY THAT THE DIFFICULTY OF SCHOOL TASKS HAS INCREASED – BUT SO HAS THEIR LEARNINGS AND RESULTS.

SCHOOLING, LEARNING AND SUPPORT

3 out of 5 say they have done more tasks on their own. Half say that the difficulty of tasks has increased.

1 out of 2 have spent more hours studying – 3 out of 10 has spent less.

1 out of 3 say discussions on tasks with classmates has increased - but 2 out of 5 say it has decreased. 1 out of 2 have solved fewer tasks together with classmates.

1 out of 2 have had an increased ability to take breaks. Half of the children also say their learnings and results have increased. 1 out of 2 has had increased support from their family – 2 out of 5 say the support from teachers has decreased.

Most children have learnt or started to use new methods of studying and new communication tools. Online tests and social media is the most frequently mentioned new methods learnt.

Being available for questions is the most important kind of support from family members – followed by not disturbing and respecting the child's need for space. From teachers the most valued support is making information available and being available for questions outside classes.

AGE DIFFERENCES

10-12 y/o – more see the need for the teacher keeping order during classes.

16-18 y/o – agrees somewhat less to having learnt new study methods and communication tools.

The need of family to respect space increases with age.



RESULTS IN SUMMARY - LITHUANIA



CHILDREN IS LITHUANIA HAS SLEPT AND EATEN BETTER DURING THE PERIOD OF STUDYING FROM HOME.

WELLBEING AND SAFETY ONLINE

7 out of 10 say they have felt safe when studying from home.

Half say they haven't felt lonely and that they have felt more productive.

2 out of 3 children have spent more time with their families. At the same time half have spent less time with their friends.

3 out of 10 have seen less, and thought less about, bullying during the period of studying from home

Screen time has increased for 4 out of 5 children.

2 out of 5 say that they have slept more – almost as many have eaten more regularly.

In Lithuania, is has been more frequent with people accessing digital lessons that should not have been able to. 1 out of 5 say they have experienced this.

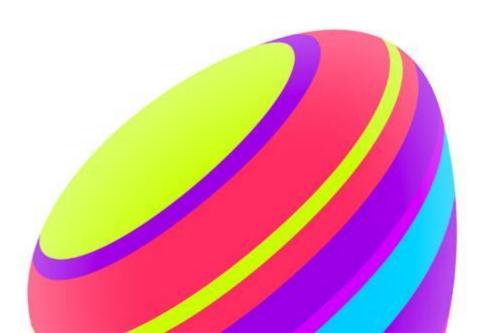
Unlawful access to school platforms are more frequent as well – 1 out of 7 say this has occurred.

AGE DIFFERENCES

No significant differences.



NORWAY





RESULTS IN SUMMARY - NORWAY



THE MAJORITY OF STUDENTS IN NORWAY ARE SATISFIED LOOKING BACK AT THE PERIOD OF DIGITAL STUDYING FROM HOME.

OVERALL SATISFACTION/ACCESS

3 out of 5 are satisfied overall with the period of studying from home. 1 out of 7 are dissatisfied.

Good access to devices needed and to internet correlates strongly with overall satisfaction.

AGE DIFFERENCES

16-18 y/o – somewhat less satisfied overall



RESULTS IN SUMMARY - NORWAY



STUDENTS IN NORWAY HAS TO A HIGHER EXTENT THAN STUDENTS IN OTHER COUNTRIES RECEIVED AN INCREASED SUPPORT FROM TEACHERS – BUT STILL, MORE SEE A DECREASE IN SUPPORT COMPARED TO BEFORE.

SCHOOLING, LEARNING AND SUPPORT

Almost 3 out of 5 say they have done more tasks on their own. 3 out of 10 say that the difficulty of tasks has increased.

1 out of 3 has spent more hours studying – but 2 out of 5 have spent less.

Half say discussions on tasks with classmates has decreased while 1 out of 4 state the opposite. Same for solving tasks together with classmates.

1 out of 2 has had an increased ability to take beaks.

1 out of 2 say they have become more independent in solving tasks.

2 out of 5 say their learnings and results has increased.

Most children have learnt or started to use new methods of studying and new communication tools. Online tests and social media is the most frequently mentioned new methods learnt.

1 out of 2 has received more support from their family. More has seen a decrease in support from teachers than an increase – but still Norway is ahead of rest of the countries.

AGE DIFFERENCES

10-12 y/o – has learned or started to use more new ways of communicating and learning

16-18 y/o – have spent more hours studying

The need of family to respect space increases with age.



RESULTS IN SUMMARY - NORWAY



STUDENTS IN NORWAY HAS HAD A LESS SAFE ONLINE EXPERIENCE DURING THE PERIOD OF DIGITAL STUDYING FROM HOME COMPARED TO STUDENTS FROM OTHER COUNTRIES

WELLBEING AND SAFETY ONLINE

3 out of 4 say they have felt safe while studying from home.

2 out of 3 say that they have felt happy, calm or relaxed.

7 out of 10 children have spent more time with their families. 2 out of 5 have spent less time with their friends.

Children in Norway has to a higher extent than in other countries seen more bullying while studying from home – 1 out of 7 say they have seen this.

Screen time has increased for 4 out of 5 children.

2 out of 5 say that they have slept more during this period.

1 in 5 children has experienced phishing attempts while studying from home.

About 1 in 10 have received photos or videos that made them feel uncomfortable.

Children in Norway have also experienced unlawful access to social media accounts, web cameras, digital classes and school systems to a higher extent compared to children in the remaining countries.

AGE DIFFERENCES

16-18 y/o – have had more bad experiences regarding safety online than the younger students.



SWEDEN





RESULTS IN SUMMARY - SWEDEN



ABOUT HALF OF THE CHILDREN STUDYING FROM HOME IN SWEDEN ARE SATISFIED WITH THE EXPERIENCE. A FIFTH IS DISSATISFIED.

OVERALL SATISFACTION/ACCESS

Somewhat less than half of the students in Sweden are satisfied with the period of studying from home. 1 in 5 are dissatisfied. This is in line with the 16-18 y/o groups in general.

Good access to devices needed and to internet correlates strongly with overall satisfaction.



RESULTS IN SUMMARY - SWEDEN



SWEDISH STUDENTS HAVE STRUGGLED MORE TO BE ABLE TO TAKE BREAKS WHILE STUDYING DIGITALLY FROM HOME COMPARED TO STUDENTS IN OTHER COUNTRIES.

SCHOOLING, LEARNING AND SUPPORT

Almost 3 out of 5 say they have done more tasks on their own. 1 out of 3 say that the difficulty of tasks has increased.

1 out of 3 has spent more hours studying – as many have spent less.

1 out of 2 says discussions on tasks with classmates has decreased while 1 out of 5 state the opposite.

Students in Sweden state to a lesser extent than in other countries that their ability to take breaks has increased – 2 in 5 say this.

7 in 10 state they have learned or started using new ways of communicating with their teachers. As many say the way the class is learning has changed. Creating content together is a new method more frequently mentioned in Sweden compared to other countries.

The most important support from the family is respecting the need of space. From teachers, being available outside classes are the most valued type of support by Swedish children.

While the support from parents has increased, the teacher support has decreased.



RESULTS IN SUMMARY - SWEDEN



SWEDISH STUDENTS HAVE FELT SAFE BUT BORED DURING THE PERIOD OF STUDYING FROM HOME.

WELLBEING AND SAFETY ONLINE

2 out of 3 say they have felt safe due to studying from home.

1 out of 2 say they have felt either calm or happy.

2 out of 5 have felt bored.

1 in 6 children studying from home in Sweden has attended a school meeting on online bullying.

Screen time has increased for 4 out of 5 children.

1 out of 3 say that they have slept more.

Almost half have spent less time with their friends.

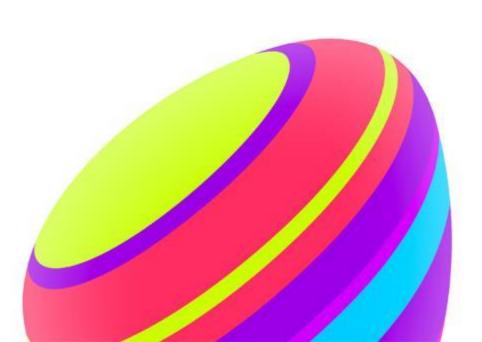
1 in 5 children has experienced phishing attempts while studying from home.

About 1 in 10 have received photos or videos that made them feel uncomfortable.





SCORECARDS - OVERALL SATISFACTION/ ACCESS



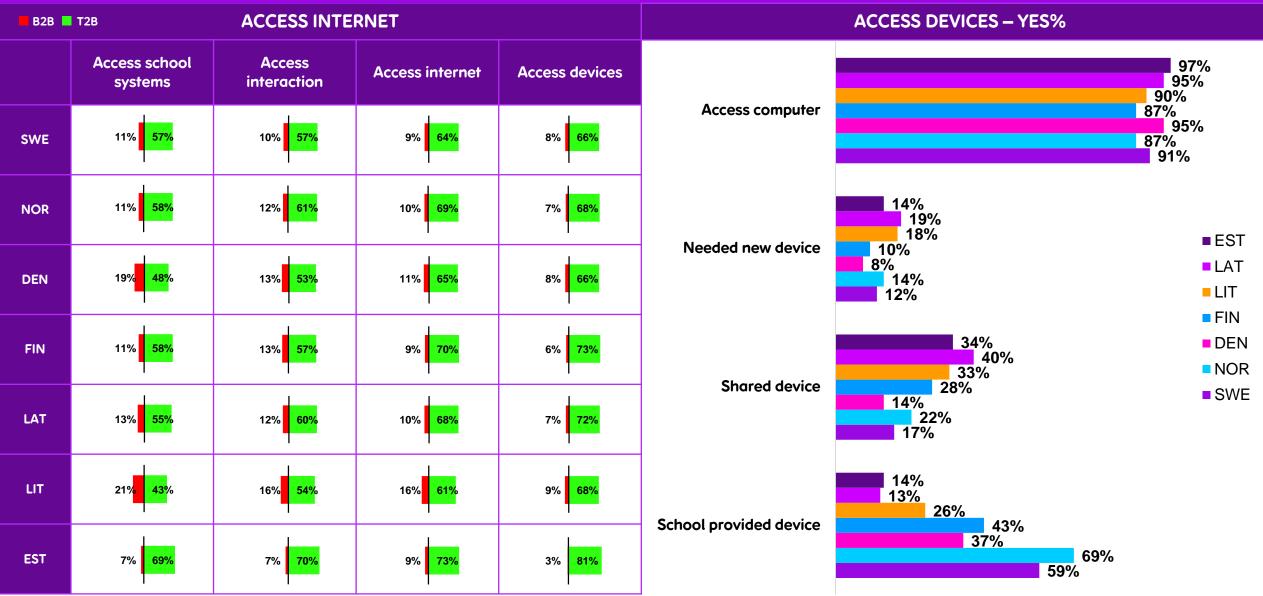


OVERALL SATISFACTION





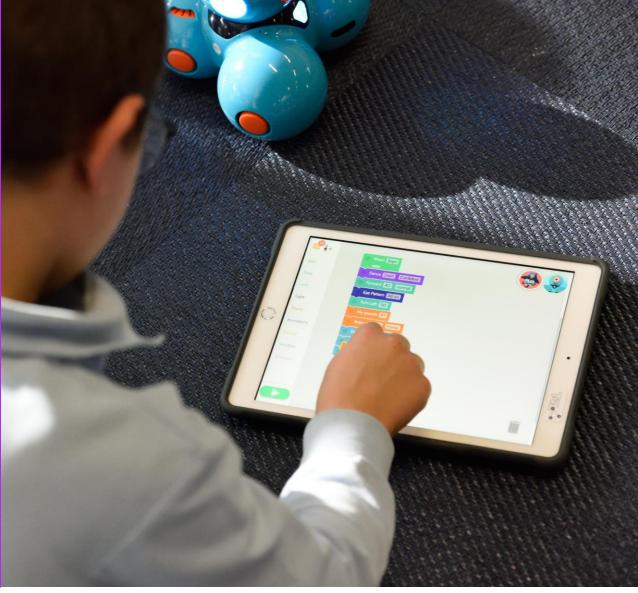
TOTAL





AGE 10-12

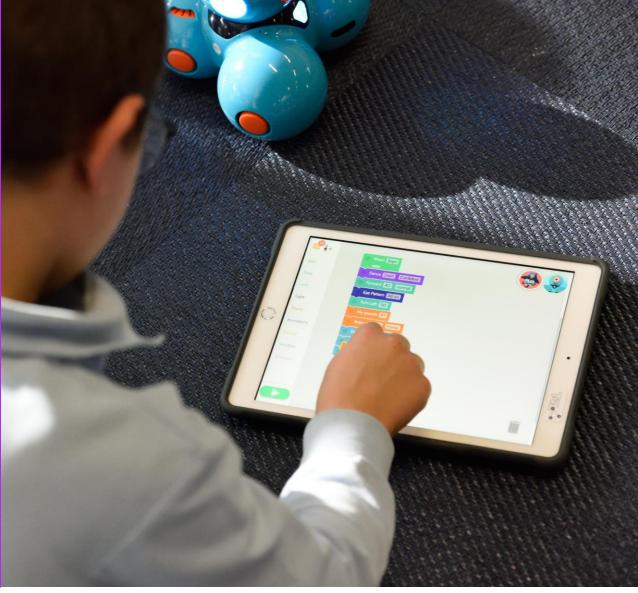
■ B2B ■	Т2В	ACCESS INTE	RNET	
	Access school systems	Access interaction	Access internet	Access devices
NOR	10% 59%	10% 65%	6% <mark>75%</mark>	5% 74%
DEN	20% 43%	12% 53%	8% <mark>67%</mark>	9% 68%
FIN	11% 59%	13%	9% 72%	7%
LAT	14% 52%	13% 55%	10% 68%	7%
LIT	18% <mark>46%</mark>	15% 58%	12% 66%	8% 70%
EST	6% 67%	7%	9% 73%	4% 83%





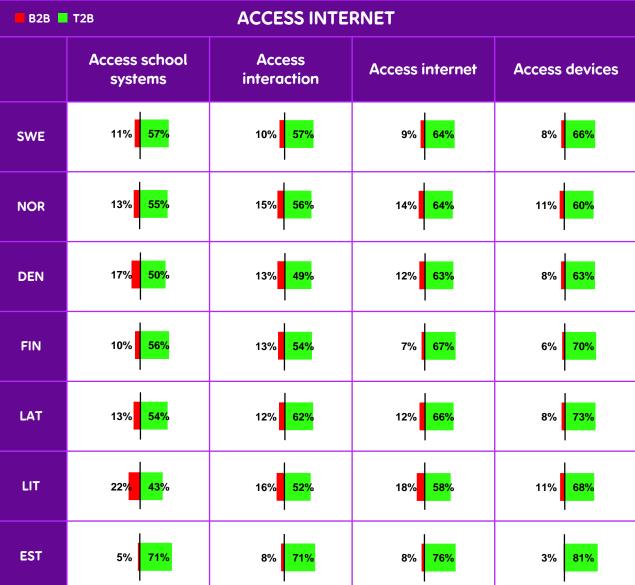
AGE 13-15

■ B2B ■	Т2В	ACCESS INTE	RNET	
	Access school systems	Access interaction	Access internet	Access devices
NOR	10% 59%	11% 63%	9% <mark>69%</mark>	6% 70%
DEN	19% 51%	13%	12% 63%	7% 68%
FIN	11% 59%	12% 58%	10% 71%	6% 74%
LAT	11% 59%	12%	9% 71%	7%
LIT	22% 42%	17% 50%	16%	8%
EST	8% 69%	8% 73%	8% <mark>72%</mark>	3%





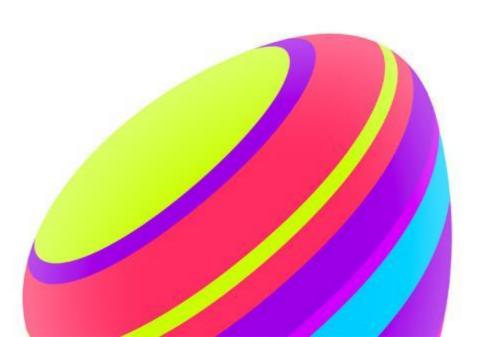
AGE 16-18







SCORECARDS - SCHOOLING/ LEARNING/SUPPORT



■ B2B	T2B		SCHOOLIN	IG		
	Hours studying	Tasks - on my own	Tasks – with classmates	Tasks - difficulty	Tasks - discussions	Activity in classes
SWE	32 <mark>% 3</mark> 0%	14% 55%	5 <mark>6%</mark> 18%	11% 32%	5 <mark>3%</mark> 19%	33 <mark>% 2</mark> 5%
NOR	42 <mark>% 3</mark> 3%	14% <mark>56%</mark>	5 <mark>4%</mark> 24%	15% <mark>31</mark> %	5 <mark>3%</mark> 24%	35 <mark>% 2</mark> 7%
DEN	5 <mark>0% 2</mark> 9%	18% <mark>50%</mark>	5 <mark>9%</mark> 17%	18% <mark>28</mark> %	6 <mark>4%</mark> 11%	3 <mark>4% 2</mark> 3%
FIN	4 <mark>3% 3</mark> 0%	8% <mark>75%</mark>	69% 10%	12%	65% 15%	3 <mark>1% 2</mark> 0%
LAT	29% 54%	13% 62%	5 <mark>9%</mark> 19%	10% 49%	5 <mark>6%</mark> 23%	35 <mark>% 2</mark> 9%
LIT	30 <mark>% 46</mark> %	13% 60%	4 <mark>9% 2</mark> 6%	10% 46%	39 <mark>% 3</mark> 4%	37 <mark>% 3</mark> 1%
EST	36 <mark>% 44</mark> %	14% 57%	5 <mark>9%</mark> 20%	11% 48%	5 <mark>7%</mark> 24%	35 <mark>% 2</mark> 5%





■ B2B	T2B		SCHOOLIN	I G		
	Hours studying	Tasks - on my own	Tasks - with classmates	Tasks - difficulty	Tasks - discussions	Activity in classes
NOR	5 <mark>2%</mark> 23%	13% 57%	5 <mark>8%</mark> 22%	17 <mark>% 24</mark> %	21%	3 <mark>6% 2</mark> 3%
DEN	5 <mark>5%</mark> 23%	19% <mark>49%</mark>	72% 11%	20 <mark>% 27</mark> %	<mark>74%</mark> 7%	3 <mark>6% 2</mark> 2%
FIN	4 <mark>9% 2</mark> 3%	8% <mark>75%</mark>	73% 9%	15% <mark>26</mark> %	6 <mark>7%</mark> 11%	2 <mark>9% 1</mark> 7%
LAT	32 <mark>% 48</mark> %	17% <mark>56%</mark>	70% 9%	11% 44%	6 <mark>9%</mark> 12%	4 <mark>1% 2</mark> 5%
LIT	37 <mark>% 40</mark> %	16% 56%	5 <mark>9%</mark> 18%	12%	5 <mark>4%</mark> 20%	37 <mark>% 2</mark> 9%
EST	41 <mark>% 40</mark> %	14% 56%	<mark>72%</mark> 13%	13% <mark>43%</mark>	<mark>75%</mark> 11%	3 <mark>9% 2</mark> 2%





■ B2B	T2B		SCHOOLIN	IG		
	Hours studying	Tasks - on my own	Tasks - with classmates	Tasks - difficulty	Tasks - discussions	Activity in classes
NOR	42 <mark>% 3</mark> 3%	13% 56%	5 <mark>4% 2</mark> 3%	13% <mark>32%</mark>	5 <mark>4% 2</mark> 2%	35 <mark>% 2</mark> 6%
DEN	5 <mark>0% 3</mark> 2%	15%	5 <mark>4%</mark> 20%	17% 31%	6 <mark>4%</mark> 12%	3 <mark>4% 2</mark> 2%
FIN	41 <mark>% 3</mark> 2%	7% <mark>75%</mark>	71% 9%	11% 37%	<mark>65%</mark> 16%	29 <mark>% 2</mark> 4%
LAT	29% <mark>58%</mark>	11% 64%	5 <mark>6% 2</mark> 5%	9% 52%	4 <mark>7% 3</mark> 0%	32 <mark>% 32</mark> %
LIT	29% <mark>49</mark> %	13% 61%	4 <mark>9% 2</mark> 6%	11% 47%	34 <mark>% 39</mark> %	39 <mark>% 3</mark> 0%
EST	35 <mark>% 45</mark> %	13% 59%	5 <mark>8%</mark> 21%	10% 53%	5 <mark>0% 2</mark> 9%	33 <mark>% 2</mark> 6%





■ B2B	T2B		SCHOOLIN	IG .		
	Hours studying	Tasks - on my own	Tasks – with classmates	Tasks - difficulty	Tasks - discussions	Activity in classes
SWE	32 <mark>% 3</mark> 0%	14% 55%	5 <mark>6%</mark> 18%	11% 32%	5 <mark>3%</mark> 19%	33 <mark>% 2</mark> 5%
NOR	31 <mark>% 43</mark> %	16% 56%	4 <mark>8% 2</mark> 8%	14% <mark>36%</mark>	4 <mark>7% 2</mark> 8%	33 <mark>% 31</mark> %
DEN	43 <mark>% 3</mark> 1%	22% 46%	4 <mark>9%</mark> 20%	17% <mark>27</mark> %	5 <mark>4%</mark> 14%	33 <mark>% 2</mark> 4%
FIN	37 <mark>% 37</mark> %	9% 74%	15%	10% <mark>33%</mark>	18%	34% 20%
LAT	24% 60%	9% 67%	4 <mark>6% 2</mark> 8%	8% <mark>53%</mark>	45 <mark>% 3</mark> 2%	31 <mark>% 32</mark> %
LIT	24% 49%	9% 64%	38 <mark>% 3</mark> 3%	9% 49%	27% <mark>43</mark> %	35 <mark>% 35</mark> %
EST	32 <mark>% 46</mark> %	16% 54%	4 <mark>4% 2</mark> 9%	11% <mark>48%</mark>	42 <mark>% 3</mark> 6%	32 <mark>% 2</mark> 7%





■ B2B ■ T2B STUDY EFFECTS ON SELF						
	Concentration studying	Engagement classes/tasks	Tasks - independence	Learning and results	Ability take breaks	Ability finish in time
SWE	38 <mark>% 3</mark> 1%	3 <mark>5% 2</mark> 4%	14%	25 <mark>% 29</mark> %	25 <mark>% 39</mark> %	21% 28%
NOR	29% <mark>41</mark> %	32 <mark>% 2</mark> 9%	12% <mark>50%</mark>	20% 38%	17% <mark>53%</mark>	17% <mark>39</mark> %
DEN	36 <mark>% 2</mark> 6%	3 <mark>7% 2</mark> 1%	13% <mark>43%</mark>	28 <mark>% 2</mark> 7%	12% <mark>63%</mark>	16% <mark>30</mark> %
FIN	29 <mark>% 35</mark> %	26 <mark>% 26</mark> %	10% <mark>52%</mark>	21 <mark>% 29</mark> %	11% <mark>70%</mark>	19% <mark>35</mark> %
LAT	4 <mark>3% 2</mark> 8%	27 <mark>% 32</mark> %	16% <mark>46%</mark>	20% 47%	14% <mark>50%</mark>	33 <mark>% 2</mark> 9%
LIT	38 <mark>% 2</mark> 6%	31 <mark>% 2</mark> 7%	16% <mark>43%</mark>	19% 47%	22% 48%	27 <mark>% 28</mark> %
EST	39 <mark>% 2</mark> 6%	3 <mark>0% 1</mark> 9%	15% <mark>39%</mark>	19% 40%	11% 74%	28% 31%





■ B2B ■ T2B STUDY EFFEC				ON SELF		
	Concentration studying	Engagement classes/tasks	Tasks - independence	Learning and results	Ability take breaks	Ability finish in time
NOR	23% 44%	29 <mark>% 2</mark> 7%	9% <mark>53%</mark>	15% <mark>37%</mark>	16% 56%	14%
DEN	29 <mark>% 2</mark> 7%	3 <mark>3% 2</mark> 2%	13% <mark>45%</mark>	25 <mark>% 29</mark> %	10% <mark>64%</mark>	11% 31%
FIN	27 <mark>% 32</mark> %	23 <mark>% 23</mark> %	11% <mark>47%</mark>	15% <mark>27</mark> %	10% 74%	18% 34%
LAT	5 <mark>1% 2</mark> 2%	30 <mark>% 27</mark> %	18% <mark>43</mark> %	22% 44%	15% <mark>45%</mark>	3 <mark>5% 2</mark> 4%
LIT	3 <mark>8% 2</mark> 5%	27 <mark>% 31</mark> %	16% <mark>41%</mark>	18% <mark>43%</mark>	22% 46%	27 <mark>% 29</mark> %
EST	4 <mark>1% 2</mark> 5%	3 <mark>2% 2</mark> 0%	20% <mark>36</mark> %	19% 38%	9% 76%	31 <mark>% 31</mark> %





B2B T2B STUDY EFFECTS ON SELF						
	Concentration studying	Engagement classes/tasks	Tasks - independence	Learning and results	Ability take breaks	Ability finish in time
NOR	31 <mark>% 37</mark> %	31 <mark>% 29</mark> %	10% 50%	19% <mark>40</mark> %	17% <mark>52%</mark>	15% 3 <mark>7%</mark>
DEN	38 <mark>% 2</mark> 9%	4 <mark>0%</mark> 21%	12% <mark>46%</mark>	26 <mark>% 29</mark> %	10% 66%	16% <mark>31</mark> %
FIN	28% 41%	25 <mark>% 30</mark> %	10% <mark>54%</mark>	23 <mark>% 34</mark> %	11% <mark>72%</mark>	20% 36%
LAT	39 <mark>% 3</mark> 0%	25 <mark>% 35</mark> %	15% 45%	20% 47%	14% 51%	38 <mark>% 3</mark> 1%
LIT	40 <mark>% 2</mark> 7%	31 <mark>% 2</mark> 6%	20% 43%	19% 51%	23% 51%	27 <mark>% 28</mark> %
EST	38 <mark>% 2</mark> 8%	3 <mark>0% 2</mark> 0%	16% <mark>39%</mark>	20% 46%	15% <mark>70%</mark>	31 <mark>% 30</mark> %





■ B2B	T2B		STUDY EFFECTS	ON SELF		
	Concentration studying	Engagement classes/tasks	Tasks - independence	Learning and results	Ability take breaks	Ability finish in time
SWE	38 <mark>% 3</mark> 1%	3 <mark>5% 2</mark> 4%	14%	25 <mark>% 29</mark> %	25 <mark>% 39</mark> %	21% 28%
NOR	33 <mark>% 41</mark> %	36 <mark>% 3</mark> 2%	17% <mark>47%</mark>	27 <mark>% 38</mark> %	19% <mark>50%</mark>	23% 36%
DEN	4 <mark>3% 2</mark> 2%	4 <mark>0% 1</mark> 9%	14% 38%	3 <mark>3% 2</mark> 2%	16% <mark>58%</mark>	22 <mark>% 27</mark> %
FIN	32 <mark>% 3</mark> 0%	32 <mark>% 2</mark> 4%	9% <mark>55%</mark>	26 <mark>% 2</mark> 4%	13% <mark>64%</mark>	21% 33%
LAT	34 <mark>% 36</mark> %	26 <mark>% 37</mark> %	13% 51%	17% <mark>50%</mark>	12% <mark>56%</mark>	23% <mark>36</mark> %
ЦΤ	36 <mark>% 2</mark> 7%	35 <mark>% 2</mark> 5%	13% <mark>45%</mark>	21% 46%	20% 47%	27 <mark>% 27</mark> %
EST	40 <mark>% 2</mark> 6%	2 <mark>8% 1</mark> 8%	9% 44%	18% 35%	11% 76%	22% 33%





■ B2B	Т2В	STUDY EFFECTS -	SUPPORT	
	Ask help classmates	Support from teachers	Support from parents	Support student health services
SWE	4 <mark>6%</mark> 19%	4 <mark>3%</mark> 19%	6% <mark>42%</mark>	3 <mark>7%</mark> 12%
NOR	39 <mark>% 2</mark> 7%	37 <mark>% 2</mark> 8%	7% <mark>53%</mark>	2 <mark>7% 1</mark> 7%
DEN	4 <mark>9%</mark> 13%	<mark>53%</mark> 14%	5% 50%	<mark>23%</mark> 6%
FIN	5 <mark>1%</mark> 14%	4 <mark>3%</mark> 14%	5% <mark>52%</mark>	<mark>40%</mark> 6%
LAT	4 <mark>1% 2</mark> 1%	4 <mark>3% 2</mark> 3%	4% 66%	50% 8%
LIT	33 <mark>% 2</mark> 9%	4 <mark>4% 2</mark> 1%	5% 50%	<mark>43%</mark> 6%
EST	3 <mark>4% 2</mark> 2%	4 <mark>3% 1</mark> 9%	4% 56%	<mark>40%</mark> 5%





■ B2B	Т2В	STUDY EFFECTS -	SUPPORT	
	Ask help classmates	Support from teachers	Support from parents	Support student health services
NOR	4 <mark>3% 2</mark> 3%	33 <mark>% 2</mark> 7%	3% 64%	2 <mark>6%</mark> 12%
DEN	61% 10%	5 <mark>5%</mark> 16%	4% <mark>65%</mark>	<mark>26%</mark> 6%
FIN	57% 11%	4 <mark>2%</mark> 17%	7% 61%	<mark>39%</mark> 6%
LAT	53% 13%	4 <mark>4% 2</mark> 4%	3% 76%	<mark>54%</mark> 9%
LIT	5 <mark>0%</mark> 18%	4 <mark>1% 2</mark> 0%	6%	43% 5%
EST	51% 13%	4 <mark>6%</mark> 20%	3% 66%	<mark>45%</mark> 5%





■ B2B ■ T2B STUDY EFFECTS - SUPPORT				
	Ask help classmates	Support from teachers	Support from parents	Support student health services
NOR	39 <mark>% 2</mark> 6%	39 <mark>% 2</mark> 7%	7% <mark>53%</mark>	3 <mark>1%</mark> 14%
DEN	4 <mark>8%</mark> 14%	5 <mark>5%</mark> 12%	7% <mark>49%</mark>	<mark>21%</mark> 6%
FIN	4 <mark>9%</mark> 16%	4 <mark>1%</mark> 13%	4% <mark>51%</mark>	<mark>37%</mark> 5%
LAT	33 <mark>% 2</mark> 5%	3 <mark>9% 2</mark> 4%	4% 63%	<mark>46%</mark> 9%
LIT	28 <mark>% 34</mark> %	4 <mark>9%</mark> 17%	5% 53%	5%
EST	27 <mark>% 26</mark> %	4 <mark>2%</mark> 19%	5%	<mark>39%</mark> 5%

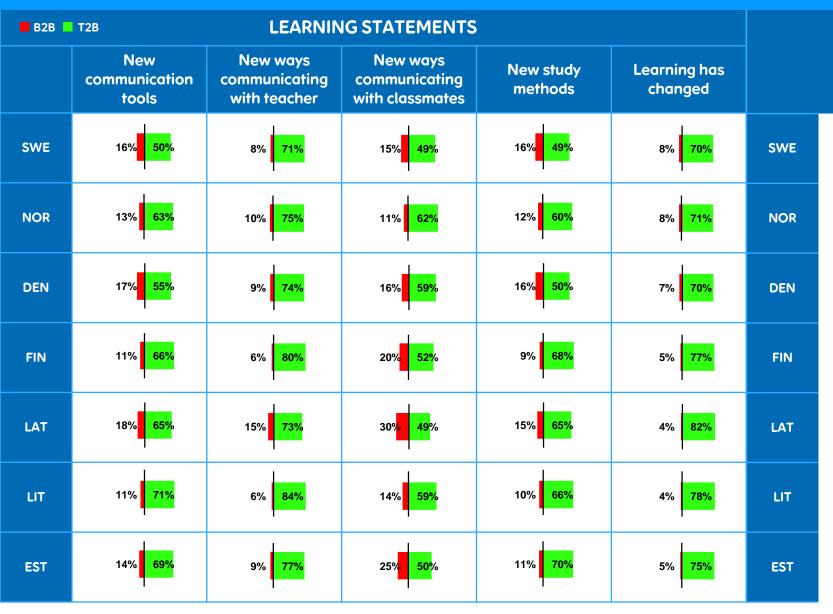


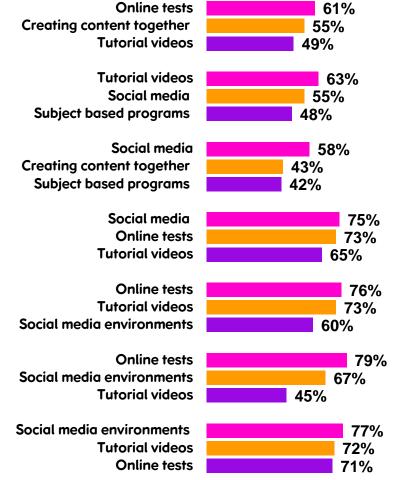


■ B2B ■ T2B STUDY EFFECTS - SUPPORT					
	Ask help classmates	Support from teachers	Support from parents	Support student health services	
SWE	4 <mark>6% 1</mark> 9%	4 <mark>3%</mark> 19%	6% <mark>42%</mark>	3 <mark>7%</mark> 12%	
NOR	34 <mark>% 33</mark> %	38 <mark>% 3</mark> 0%	11% 42%	25 <mark>% 24</mark> %	
DEN	3 <mark>8%</mark> 14%	4 <mark>8%</mark> 14%	5% <mark>34%</mark>	<mark>22%</mark> 5%	
FIN	4 <mark>6%</mark> 13%	<mark>46%</mark> 10%	5% <mark>40%</mark>	<mark>45%</mark> 8%	
LAT	31 <mark>% 28</mark> %	4 <mark>6%</mark> 18%	5% 53%	<mark>49%</mark> 7%	
LIT	20% 37%	4 <mark>2% 2</mark> 4%	5% <mark>29%</mark>	<mark>42%</mark> 6%	
EST	22 <mark>% 29</mark> %	4 <mark>0% 1</mark> 8%	3% 45%	<mark>35%</mark> 7%	

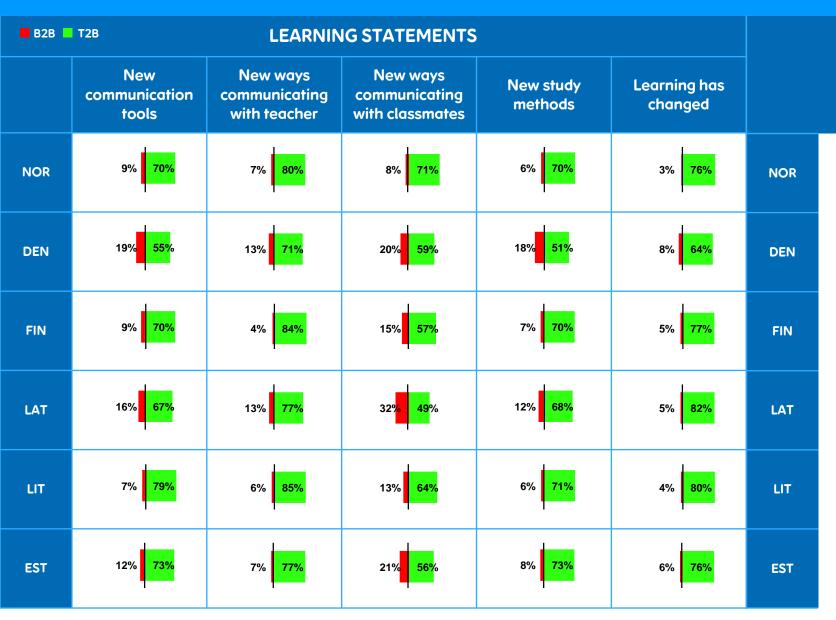


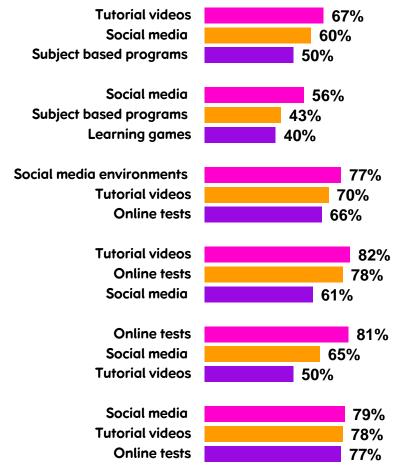




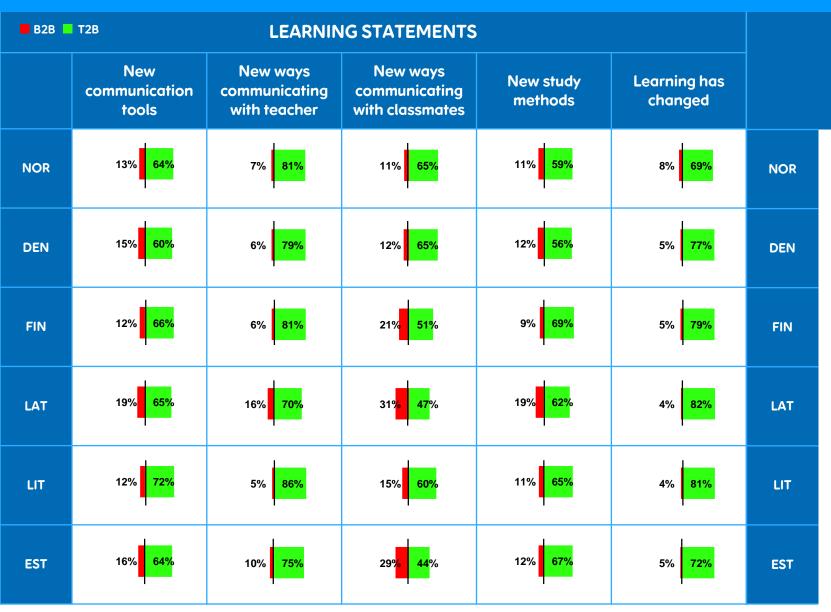


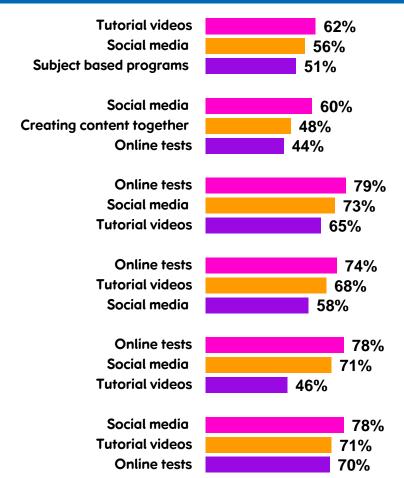




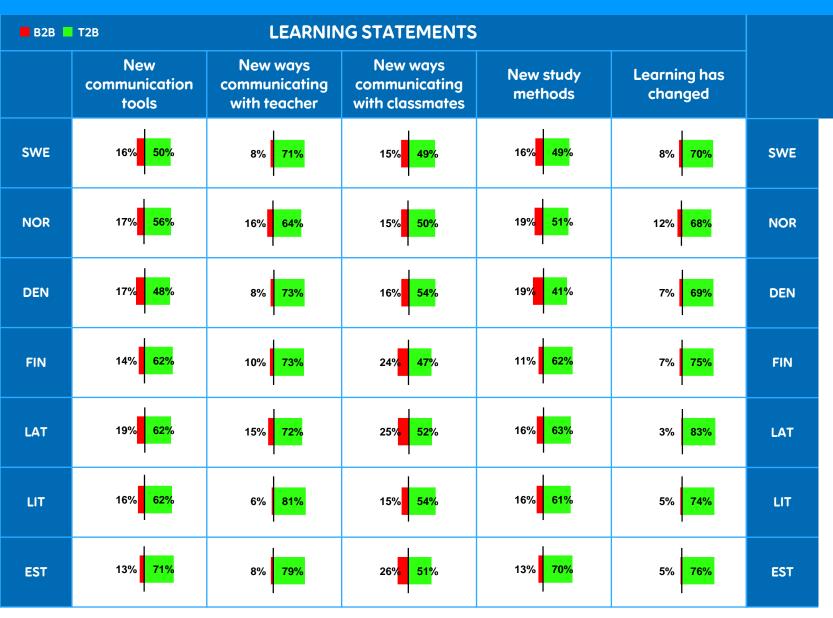


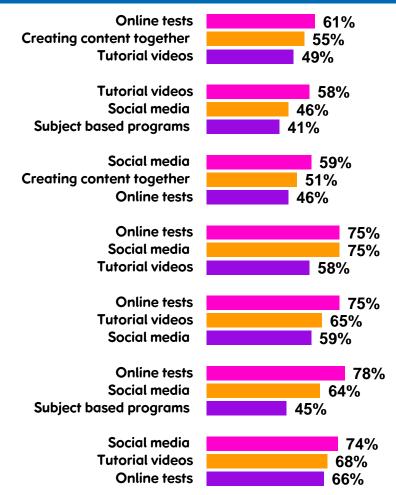




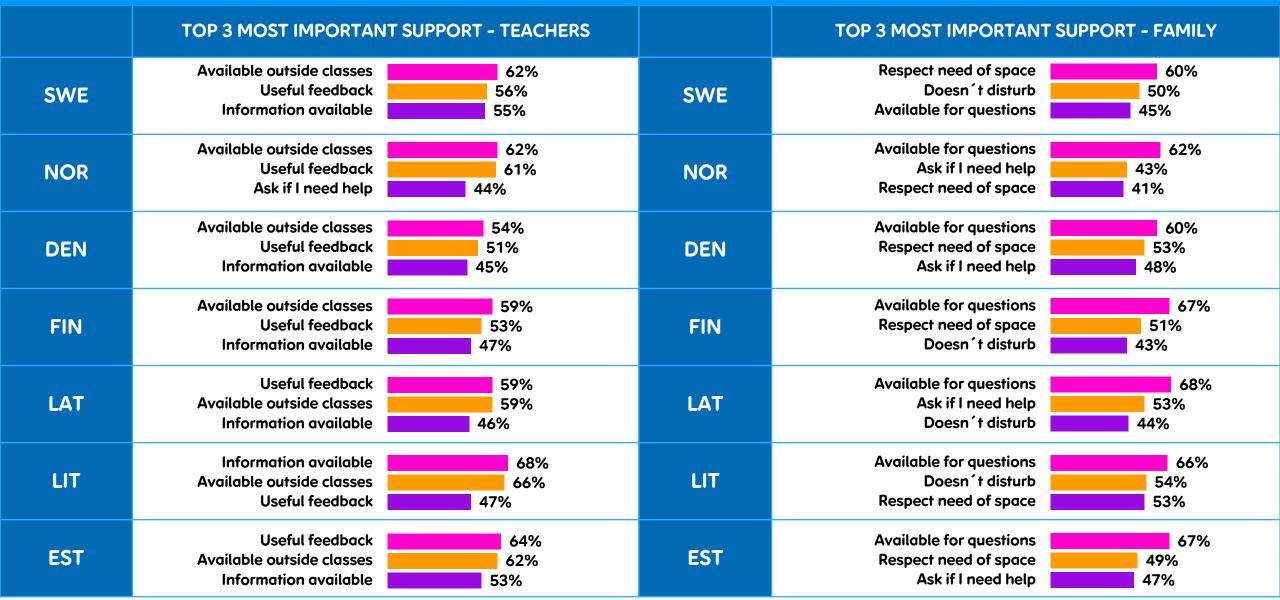




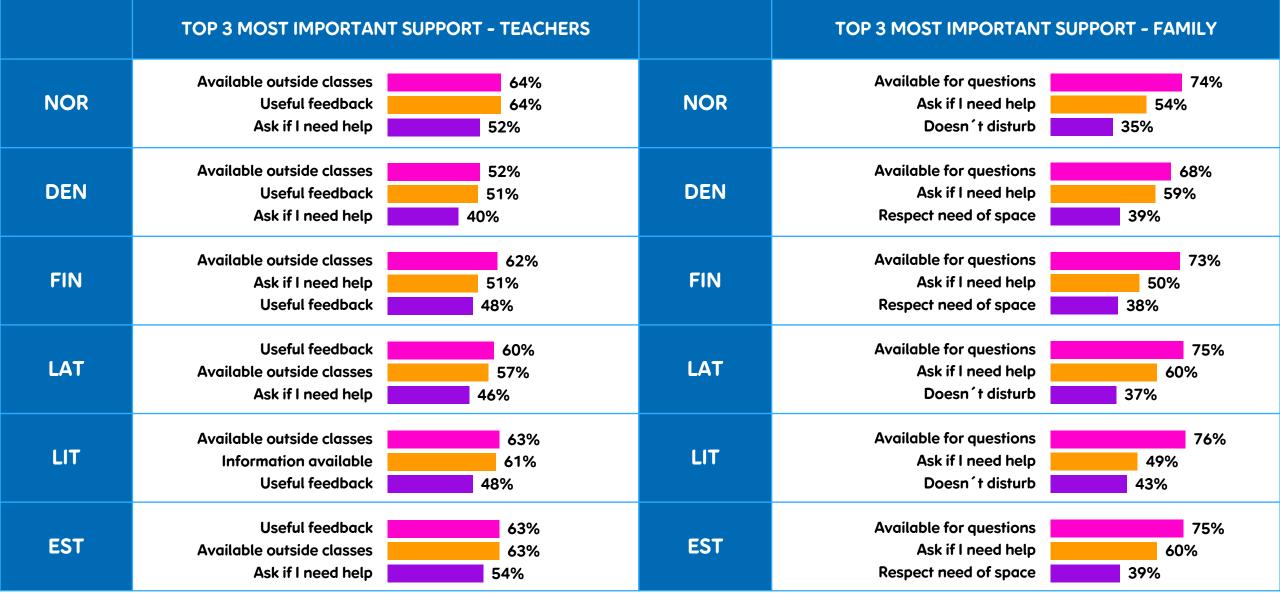




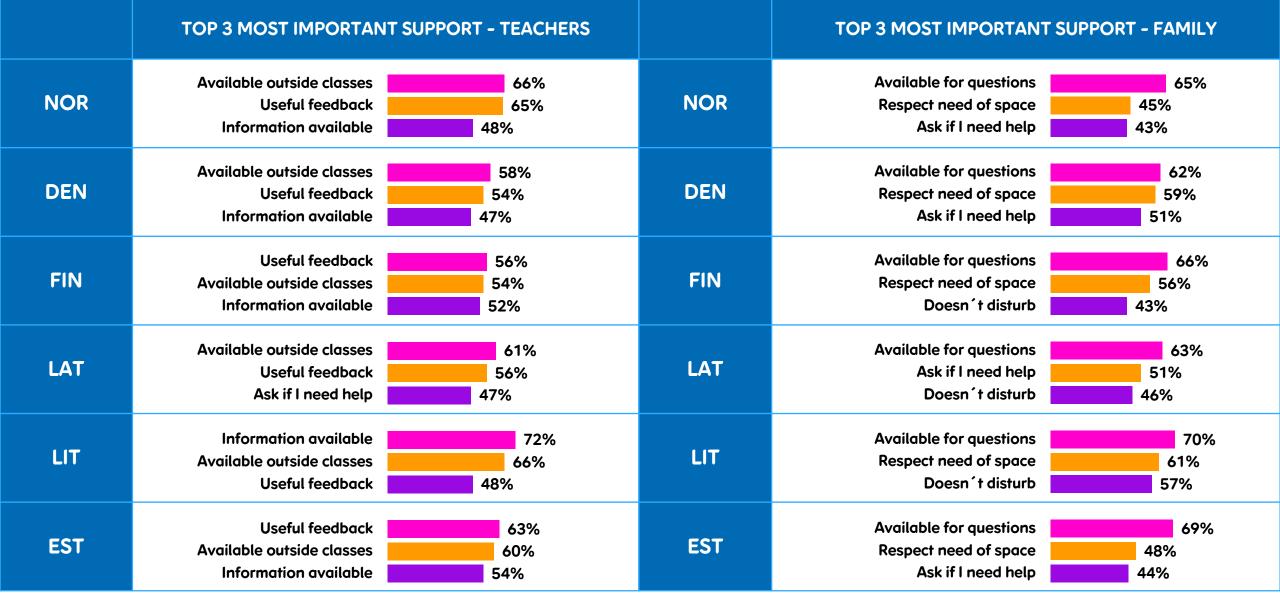




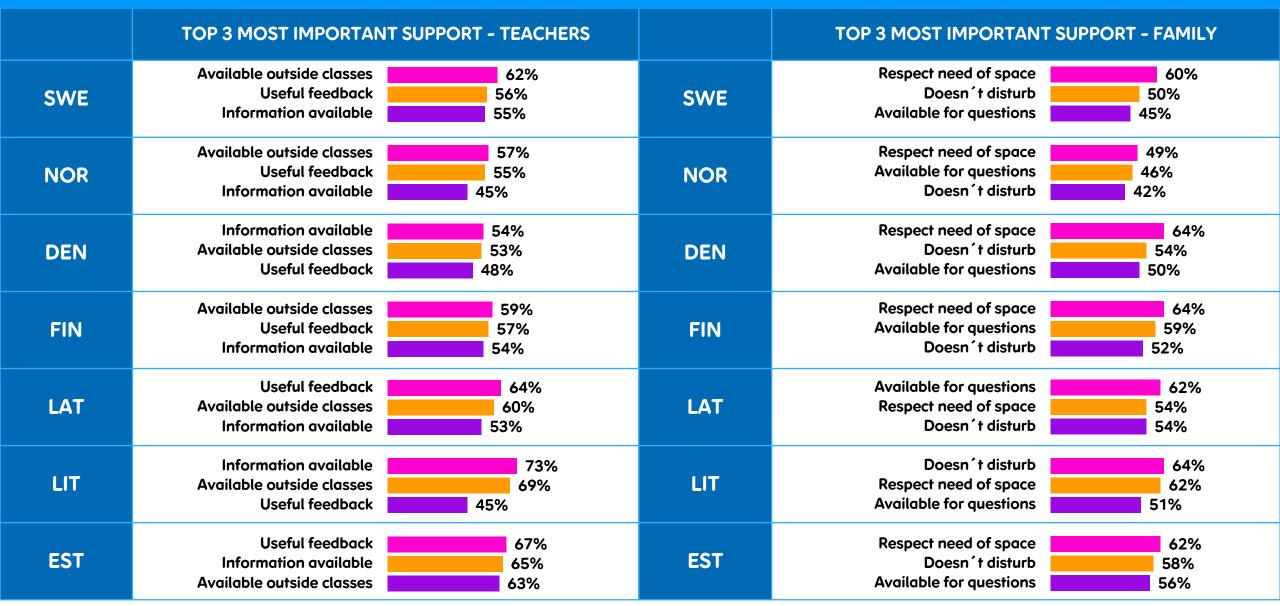












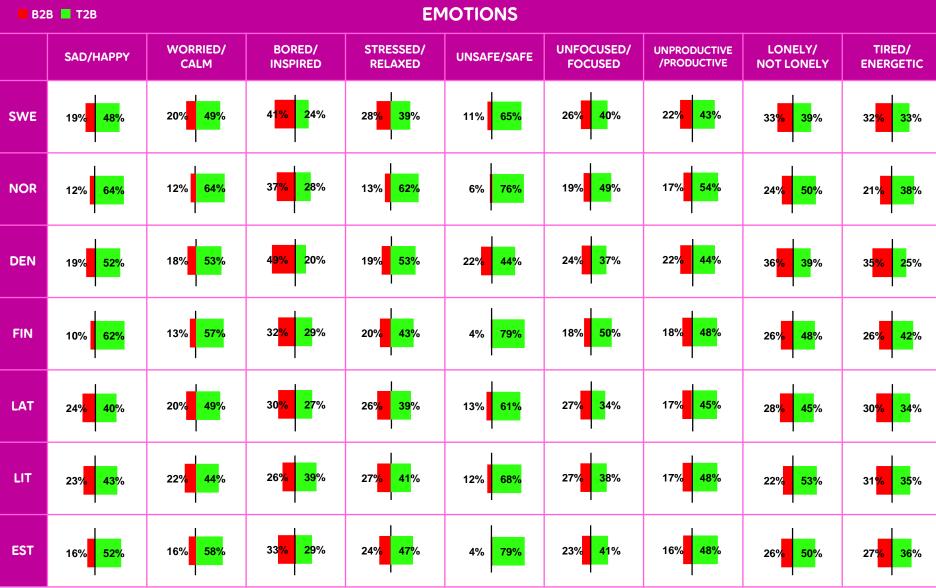


SCORECARDS - WELLBEING/ SAFETY





WELLBEING/SAFETY

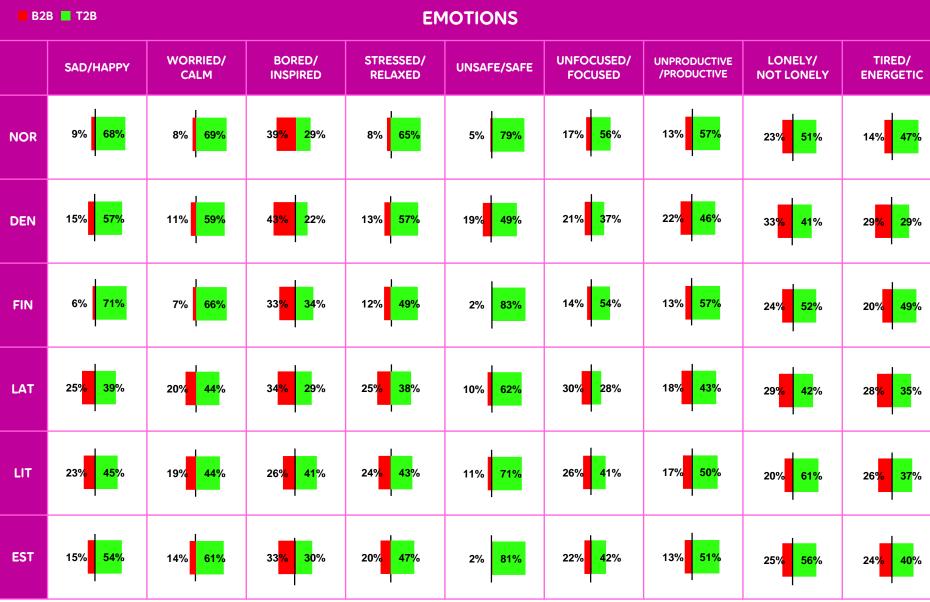


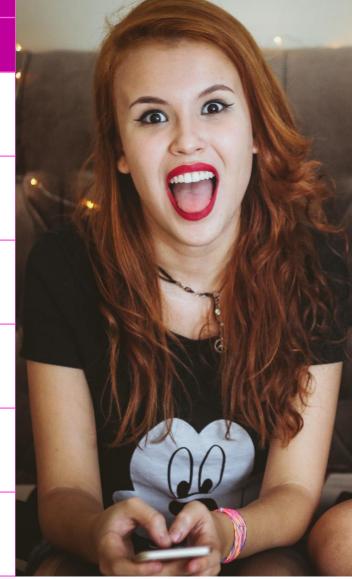


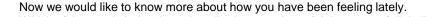


AGE 10-12

WELLBEING/SAFETY



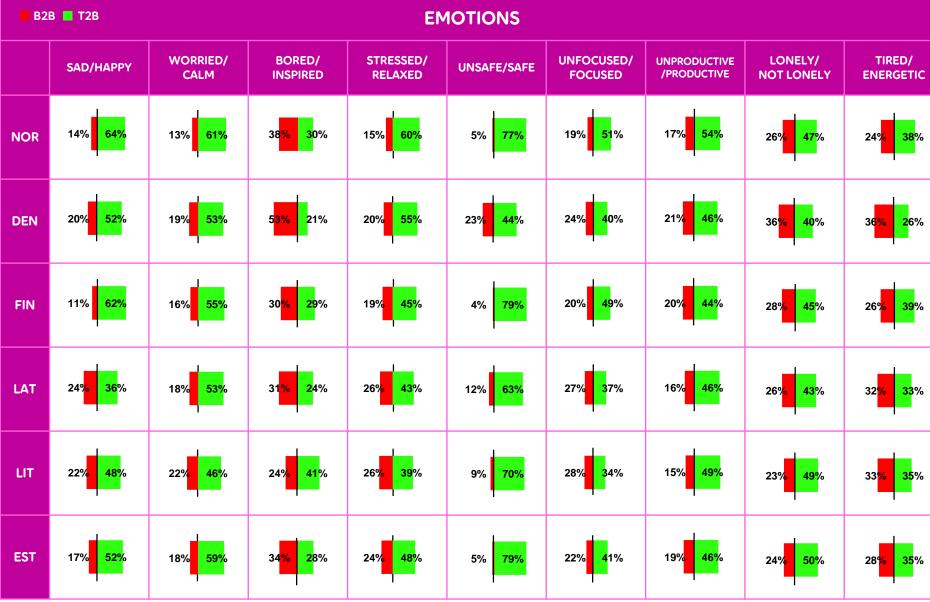




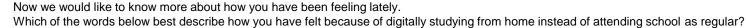
Which of the words below best describe how you have felt because of digitally studying from home instead of attending school as regular? Please answer on a scale 1-5

AGE 13-15

WELLBEING/SAFETY





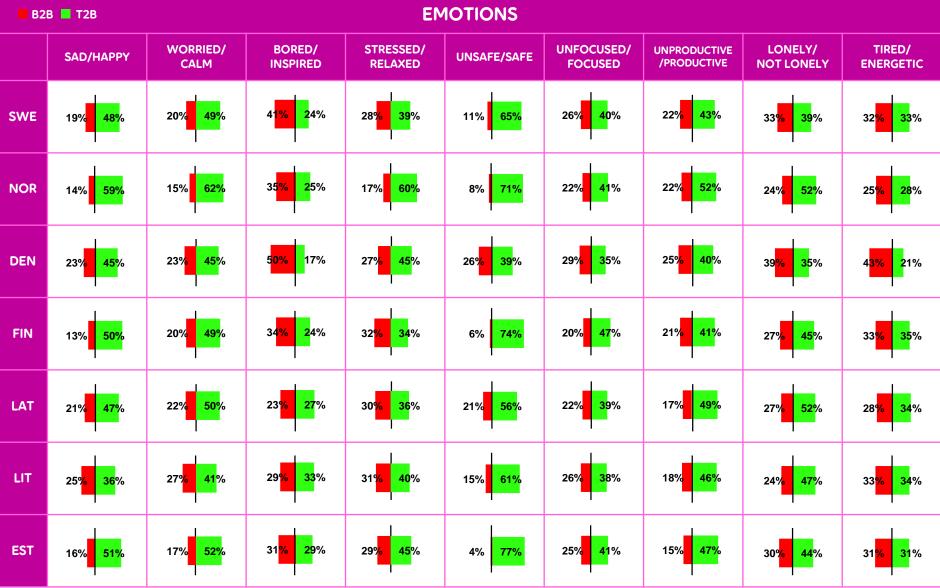


71 Please answer on a scale 1-5



Age 16-18

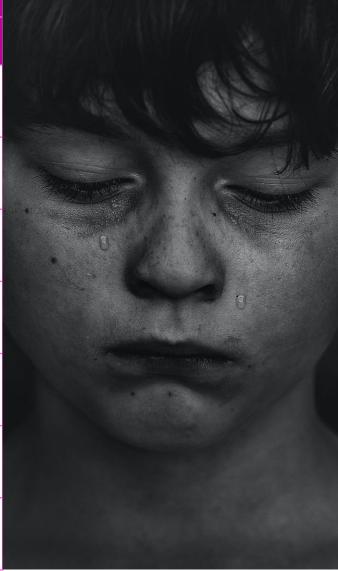
WELLBEING/SAFETY





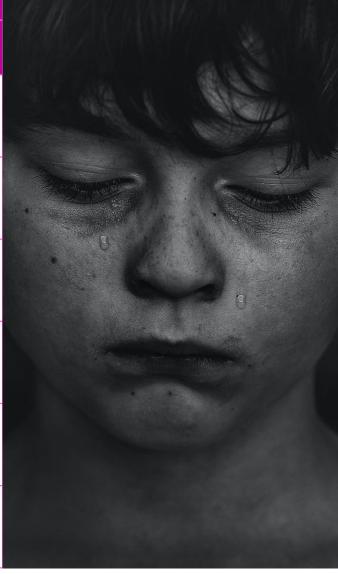


■ B2B	l T2B		MENTAL HEA			
	Seen bullying	Thought about bullying	Mental well- being	Time spent with family	Time spent with pet	Time spent with friends
SWE	16 <mark>% 1</mark> 2%	15 <mark>% 1</mark> 2%	21 <mark>% 21</mark> %	54%	5% <mark>40%</mark>	4 <mark>5%</mark> 20%
NOR	17 <mark>% 1</mark> 3%	17 <mark>% 1</mark> 4%	15% <mark>25</mark> %	5% 70%	6% 41%	43 <mark>% 2</mark> 9%
DEN	2 <mark>2%</mark> 8%	23% 7%	23 <mark>% 2</mark> 1%	6% 70%	4%	69% 13%
FIN	2 <mark>2%</mark> 7%	2 <mark>0%</mark> 6%	10% 21%	5% 62%	4% 37%	16%
LAT	27% 6%	28% 6%	21% 28%	6% 72%	6% <mark>51%</mark>	6 <mark>4%</mark> 19%
LIT	28% 7%	<mark>28%</mark> 7%	22 <mark>% 23</mark> %	8% 66%	7% 41%	5 <mark>0% 2</mark> 7%
EST	28% 5%	27% 5%	16% 27%	6%	5% 45%	64% 18%





■ B2B ■	l T2B		MENTAL HEA			
	Seen bullying	Thought about bullying	Mental well- being	Time spent with family	Time spent with pet	Time spent with friends
NOR	1 <mark>8% 1</mark> 2%	15 <mark>% 1</mark> 1%	7%	1% 79%	2% 42%	43 <mark>% 3</mark> 1%
DEN	2 <mark>4% 1</mark> 11%	2 <mark>5%</mark> 9%	16% <mark>25</mark> %	6% 76%	5% 44%	6 <mark>8%</mark> 15%
FIN	2 <mark>1%</mark> 8%	1 <mark>8%</mark> 8%	9% 22%	3% 66%	4% 38%	5 <mark>8%</mark> 18%
LAT	2 <mark>5%</mark> 6%	27% 5%	18% 30%	9% 75%	6% <mark>52%</mark>	18%
LIT	31% 8%	34% 6%	17 <mark>% 23</mark> %	6% 72%	7% 44%	5 <mark>7%</mark> 23%
EST	<mark>32%</mark> 6%	32% 6%	13% 27%	6% 72%	4%	18%





■ B2B ■	T2B		MENTAL HEA			
	Seen bullying	Thought about bullying	Mental well- being	Time spent with family	Time spent with pet	Time spent with friends
NOR	17 <mark>% 1</mark> 4%	19 <mark>% 1</mark> 6%	17% <mark>24</mark> %	4% 69%	5% 43%	4 <mark>7% 2</mark> 6%
DEN	2 <mark>2%</mark> 6%	22% 5%	25 <mark>% 1</mark> 8%	6% 69%	3% 41%	69% 11%
FIN	2 <mark>2%</mark> 8%	21% 6%	11% 21%	6% 61%	3%	5 <mark>9%</mark> 18%
LAT	28% 6%	<mark>26%</mark> 7%	21% 28%	4% 70%	5%	6 <mark>1%</mark> 21%
LIT	30% 6%	28% 9%	25 <mark>% 26</mark> %	7% 66%	7% <mark>42%</mark>	4 <mark>7% 3</mark> 2%
EST	28% 3%	27% 3%	18% 25%	7%	8% 42%	16%





■ B2B ■	Т2В		MENTAL HEA			
	Seen bullying	Thought about bullying	Mental well- being	Time spent with family	Time spent with pet	Time spent with friends
SWE	16 <mark>% 1</mark> 2%	15 <mark>% 1</mark> 2%	21 <mark>% 21</mark> %	54%	5% <mark>40%</mark>	4 <mark>5%</mark> 20%
NOR	17 <mark>% 1</mark> 5%	18 <mark>% 1</mark> 6%	21 <mark>% 25</mark> %	12% 61%	11% <mark>36%</mark>	39 <mark>% 30</mark> %
DEN	2 <mark>1%</mark> 6%	23% 5%	29 <mark>% 1</mark> 9%	8% 64%	5% 35%	70% 11%
FIN	22% 5%	21% 5%	12% 20%	6% 55%	6% 33%	13%
LAT	29% 5%	31% 5%	25 <mark>% 25</mark> %	6% <mark>72%</mark>	6% <mark>52%</mark>	18%
LIT	2 <mark>3%</mark> 7%	21% 5%	26 <mark>% 2</mark> 0%	10% <mark>59%</mark>	7% <mark>38%</mark>	4 <mark>5% 2</mark> 6%
EST	23% 5%	21% 6%	17% 28%	5% 68%	3% 45%	5 <mark>8%</mark> 19%





■ B2B ■ T2B			PHYSICAL HE			
	Time spent on exercise/sports	Screen time	Hours slept	Physical well- being		
SWE	31 <mark>% 2</mark> 3%	5% 77%	11% <mark>36%</mark>	1 <mark>9% 20</mark> %	16 <mark>% 24</mark> %	15 <mark>% 23</mark> %
NOR	4 <mark>7% 2</mark> 3%	6% <mark>77%</mark>	11% <mark>39%</mark>	16 <mark>% 25%</mark>	15% <mark>26</mark> %	13% <mark>29</mark> %
DEN	5 <mark>7%</mark> 16%	3% 84%	14% 38%	2 <mark>1% 18</mark> %	18 <mark>% 21</mark> %	20 <mark>% 1</mark> 9%
FIN	38 <mark>% 2</mark> 6%	3% 79%	12% 38%	13 <mark>% 20%</mark>	15% 23%	13% 25%
LAT	5 <mark>0% 2</mark> 22%	4%	14% 45%	18 <mark>% 25%</mark>	10% <mark>38%</mark>	11% 30%
LIT	5 <mark>4%</mark> 15%	5% <mark>82%</mark>	18% 42%	2 <mark>0% 22%</mark>	17% <mark>37</mark> %	15% 28%
EST	4 <mark>7% 2</mark> 6%	3%	15% <mark>45%</mark>	17 <mark>% 23%</mark>	11% <mark>32%</mark>	13% 27%





■ B2B ■	l T2B		PHYSICAL HE			
	Time spent on exercise/sports	Screen time	Hours slept	Physical well- being	Eating regularly	Eating healthy food
NOR	5 <mark>2%</mark> 22%	3% 82%	7% 32%	12 <mark>% 24%</mark>	10% 21%	8% <mark>30%</mark>
DEN	5 <mark>9%</mark> 18%	3% 85%	10% <mark>33%</mark>	13 <mark>% 20%</mark>	12% 24%	14 <mark>% 20</mark> %
FIN	40 <mark>% 2</mark> 7%	4% 77%	8%	10 <mark>% 19%</mark>	14% 20%	11% 21%
LAT	4 <mark>8% 2</mark> 2%	7% 81%	12%	14 <mark>% 24%</mark>	11% 34%	12% 24%
LIT	5 <mark>7%</mark> 14%	5% 82%	13% 46%	18 <mark>% 22%</mark>	14% 36%	14% 29%
EST	4 <mark>5% 2</mark> 6%	6% <mark>79%</mark>	14% 42%	15 <mark>% 22%</mark>	12% 29%	11% 26%





■ B2B ■	T2B		PHYSICAL HE			
	Time spent on exercise/sports	Screen time	Hours slept	Physical well- being Eating regularly		Eating healthy food
NOR	5 <mark>1%</mark> 20%	5% <mark>80%</mark>	12% <mark>40%</mark>	16 <mark>% 25%</mark>	14% 29%	12% 28%
DEN	5 <mark>7%</mark> 15%	3%	18% 41%	2 <mark>2%</mark> 17%	19 <mark>% 21</mark> %	2 <mark>6% 1</mark> 5%
FIN	39 <mark>% 2</mark> 6%	2%	14% <mark>40%</mark>	14 <mark>% 22%</mark>	15% 25%	16% <mark>28</mark> %
LAT	5 <mark>4%</mark> 21%	3%	15% 45%	2 <mark>0% 25%</mark>	8% 40%	10% 35%
LIT	5 <mark>2%</mark> 15%	5% 85%	21% 40%	1 <mark>8% 22%</mark>	17% 43%	16% 30%
EST	4 <mark>8% 2</mark> 3%	2% 84%	15% <mark>46%</mark>	16 <mark>% 22%</mark>	11% 32%	16% <mark>25</mark> %

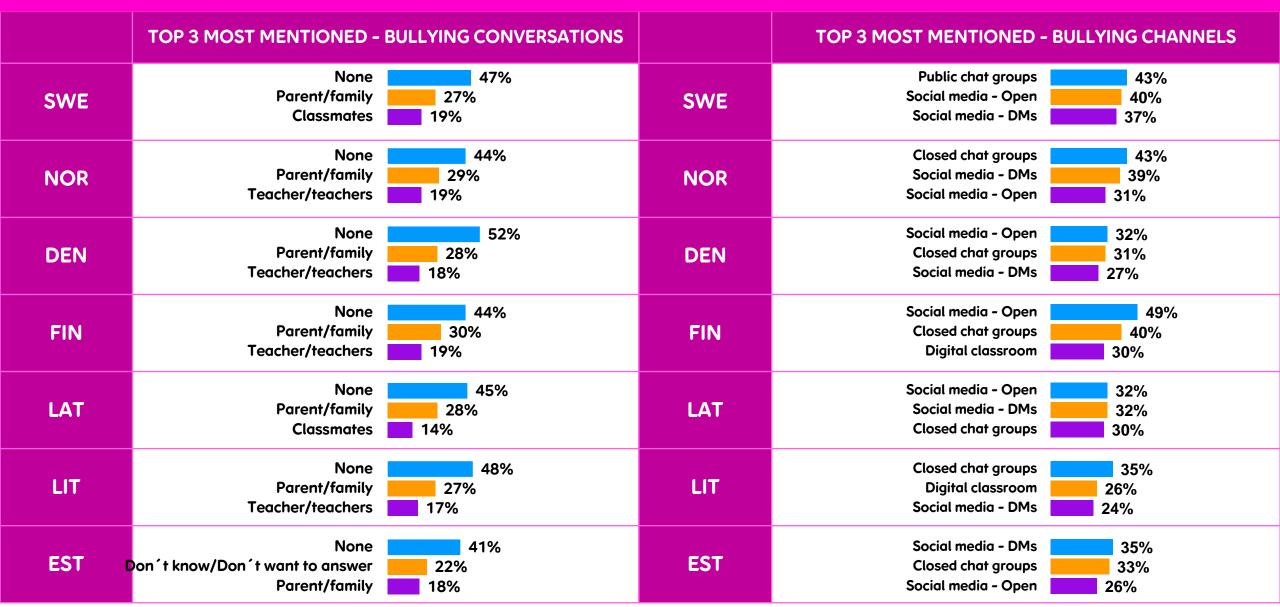




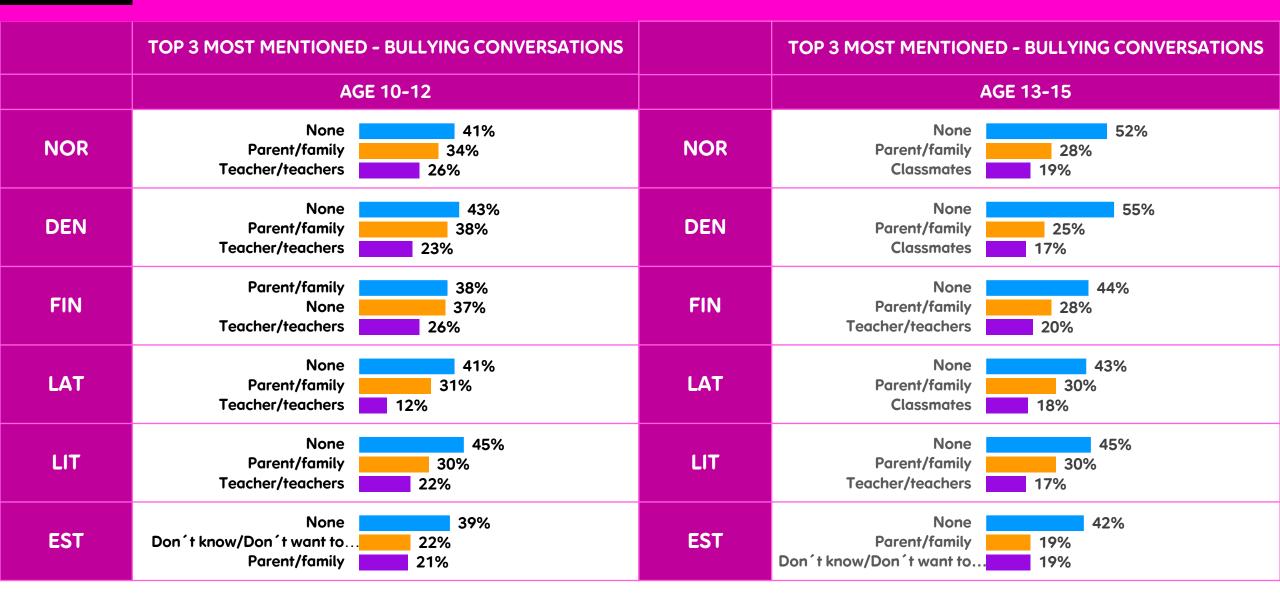
■ B2B	T2B		PHYSICAL HE			
	Time spent on exercise/sports	Screen time	Hours slept	Physical well- being		
SWE	31 <mark>% 2</mark> 3%	5% 77%	11% <mark>36%</mark>	1 <mark>9% 20</mark> %	16 <mark>% 24</mark> %	15 <mark>% 23</mark> %
NOR	38 <mark>% 2</mark> 8%	11% <mark>67%</mark>	16% <mark>47%</mark>	21 <mark>% 26%</mark>	22 <mark>% 30</mark> %	18% <mark>31</mark> %
DEN	5 <mark>5%</mark> 14%	4%	13% 42%	<mark>30% 17</mark> %	25 <mark>% 1</mark> 9%	19 <mark>% 22</mark> %
FIN	3 <mark>5% 2</mark> 3%	4%	15% 38%	1 <mark>6% 18%</mark>	17 <mark>% 24</mark> %	11% 25%
LAT	4 <mark>7% 2</mark> 5%	2% 85%	15% <mark>49%</mark>	21 <mark>% 27%</mark>	10% 41%	12% 33%
LIT	5 <mark>1%</mark> 17%	5% <mark>79%</mark>	19% 38%	2 <mark>5% 21</mark> %	21% 32%	16% <mark>25</mark> %
EST	4 <mark>8% 2</mark> 8%	1% 88%	16% <mark>46%</mark>	20% 24%	11% <mark>35%</mark>	12% 32%



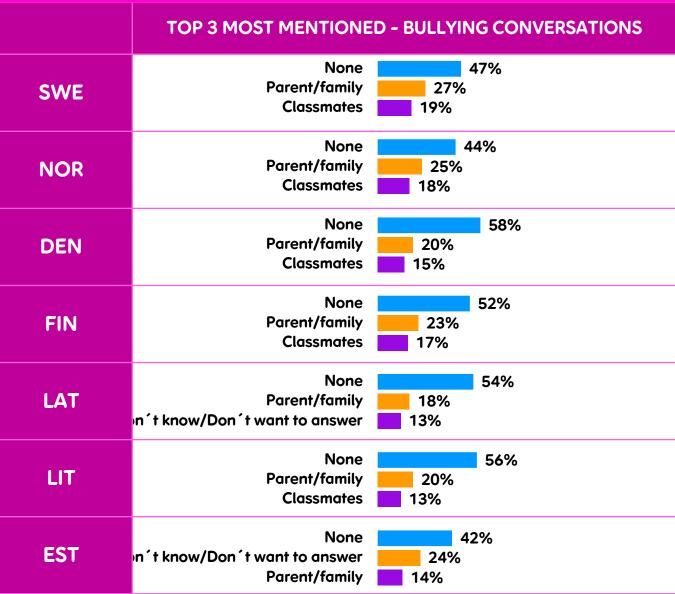
















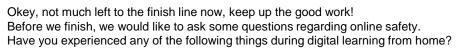
Yes	■ Yes SAFETY EXPERIENCE								
	SWE	NOR	DEN	FIN	LAT	LIT	EST		
Phishing	21%	18%	14%	16%	7%	5%	10%		
Viruses	9%	12%	7%	7%	12%	11%	7%		
Access school platforms	6%	10%	6%	6%	3%	14%	4%		
Access social media	6%	10%	4%	4%	3%	3%	3%		
Access web camera	5%	8%	3%	3%	1%	1%	1%		
Access photos/videos	7%	9%	5%	4%	2%	3%	2%		
Access lessons	7%	9%	5%	8%	4%	21%	9%		
Uncomfortable – accidentally	13%	15%	8%	18%	11%	12%	14%		
Uncomfortable - received photos/videos	11%	12%	7%	10%	3%	6%	6%		
Password	6%	9%	5%	4%	2%	2%	3%		
Contacted by unknown adult	9%	12%	7%	9%	6%	6%	5%		





SAFETY EXPERIENCE								
	NOR	DEN	FIN	LAT	LIT	EST		
Phishing	8% 20% 26%	11% 11% 20%	13% 16% 21%	7% 7%	4% 5% 7%	8% 10% 11%		
Viruses	7%	8% 6% 9%	7% 8% 8%	11% ^{12%} 11%	10% 9% ^{13%}	7% 7% 7%		
Access school platforms	7% 9%	5% 5% 7%	6% 6% 7%	2% 4% 3%	19% 15% 8%	3% 5% 4%		
Access social media	7% 7%	6% 4% 2%	4% 4% 5%	4% 3% 1%	2% 2%	3% 3% 4%		
Access web camera	2% 8% 14%	3% 3% 2%	3% 2%	2% 2% 0%	1% 1% 2%	1% 1% 1%		
Access photos/videos	5% 9% 14%	5% 3%	4% 5% 2%	1% ^{2%} 1%	3% 3% 4%	1% 2%		
Access lessons	4%	6% 4% 5%	7% 11% 7%	2% 3%	13% 27% 23%	6% 10% 10%		
Uncomfortable – accidentally	9% 17% 20%	10% 6% 7%	20% 21% 13%	13% _{11%} 7%	12% 14% 8%	13% 14% 14%		
Uncomfortable – received photos/videos	8% 10%	5% 7% 7%	9% 11% 10%	4% 4%	4% 7% 7%	3% 8%		
Password	6% 8% ^{12%}	5% 5% 5%	4% 5% 3%	3% 3% 0%	3% 3% 2%	4% 3% 3% 		
Contacted by unknown adult	8%	7% 7% 8%	8% 8% 1	5%	5% 5% 7%	3% 5% 8% 		

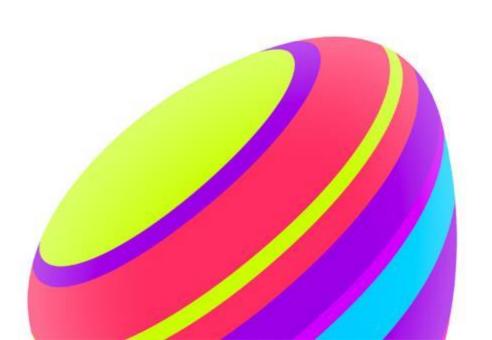






AGE 16-18 AGE 13-15 AGE 10-12

METHOD AND SCOPE





FIELDWORK AND REPORTING

This report is based on a quantitative interviews carried out in Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Latvia, Lithuania, Norway and Sweden with children aged 10-18 years. In Sweden, only children aged 16-18 years were interviewed. The interviews were conducted through online panels in 8 languages including Russian in the Baltic countries.

Since GDPR rules state that panellists need to be a minimum of 18 years old, and that interviewing kids below 16 years of age requires the consent of a parent or legal guardian, the survey targeted parents in a first stage. The parent have then given permission to interview the child and handed over the device to the child who completed the survey.

Interviews were carried out between 8th of May and 27th of May. Interview length was approx. 12 minutes.

Results are presented unweighted and as percentages if nothing else is stated.

In this report results are often presented as Top 2 Box (T2B) and Bottom 2 Box (B2B), which is the two highest, respectively two lowest, scores on a 5 point scale. For example

Scale:

1 – Very bad

2

3 – Neither good or bad

4

5- Very Good

B2B = 1+2 "Bad"

T2B = 4+5 "Good"

The Ipsos team responsible for analysis and reporting:

Jonas Fritz

Insight Consultant

Hanna Agnes Persson

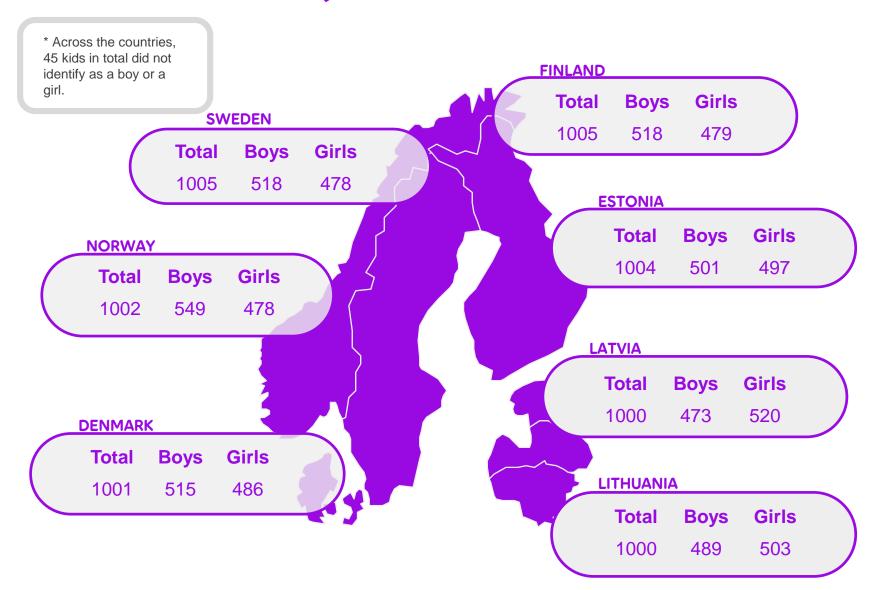
Research Executive

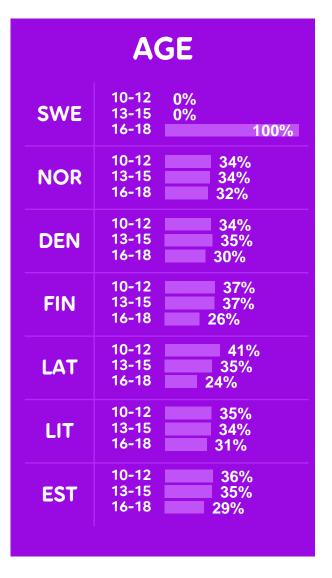
IPSOS

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7 COUNTRIES, 7017 PARTICIPANTS







LOCAL PARTNERS

On a national level the following child rights organisations have been involved in Children's Advisory Panel:

ESTONIA



FINLAND



LATVIA



SWEDEN











