

The HBSC Ireland Trends Report 1998–2010:

Child Health Behaviours, Outcomes and Contexts

September 2013

Aoife Gavin, Michal Molcho, Colette Kelly and Saoirse Nic Gabhainn



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Trends data for a further 46 HBSC indicators are included in the appendices.

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We would also like to thank all those who assisted in previous rounds of the HBSC Ireland survey (see www.nuigalway.ie/hbsc/members), and colleagues Professor Cecily Kelleher, Professor Sharon Friel, Professor Margaret Barry and Dr. Jane Sixsmith.

HBSC is an international study carried out in collaboration with WHO/EURO. The International Coordinator of HBSC is Professor Candace Currie (University of St. Andrews), and the Data Bank Manager is Professor Oddrun Samdal (University of Bergen).

The 2010 survey was conducted by Principal Investigators in 43 countries and regions: Albania (Elizana Petrela), Armenia (Sergey G. Sargsyan), Austria (Rosemarie Felder-Puig), Belgium-Flemish (Carine Vereecken), Belgium-French (Danielle Piette), Bulgaria (Lidiya Vasileva), Canada (William Pickett), Croatia (Marina Kuzman), Czech Republic (Michal Kalman), Denmark (Pernille Due), England (Antony Morgan), Estonia (Katrin Aasvee), Finland (Jorma Tynjälä), France (Emmanuelle Godeau), Germany (Petra Kolip), Greece (Anna Kokkevi), Greenland (Birgit Niclasen), Hungary (Ágnes Németh), Iceland (Thoroddur Bjarnason), Ireland (Saoirse Nic Gabhainn), Israel (Yossi Harel-Fisch), Italy (Franco Cavallo), Latvia (Iveta Pudule), Lithuania (Apolinaras Zaborskis), Luxembourg (Yolande Wagener), Macedonia, TYFR (Lina Kostorova Unkovska), Malta (Maryanne Massa), Netherlands (Wilma Vollebergh), Norway (Oddrun Samdal), Poland (Joanna Mazur), Portugal (Margarida Gaspar De Matos), Romania (Adriana Baban), Russia (Alexander Malinin), Scotland (Candace Currie), Slovak Republic (Andrea Madarasova Geckova), Slovenia (Helena Jericek), Spain (Carmen Moreno Rodriguez), Sweden (Lilly Eriksson), Switzerland (Emmanuel Kuntsche), Turkey (Oya Ercan), Ukraine (Olga Balakireva), United States (Ron Iannotti), Wales (Chris Roberts). For more details and information on Principal Investigators for previous study rounds see www.hbsc.org.

Foreword



This report explores the trends in the health and well-being of children in Ireland between 1998 and 2010. The Health Behaviour in School-aged Children (HBSC) Ireland study has been collecting data from school-aged children aged 10-17 over a period of 12 years. The most recent data collection occurred in 2010 and was the 4th survey cycle of the study in Ireland. Data were collected in 1998, 2002, 2006 and 2010. This report reviews the self-reported health status and behaviours of children in Ireland over this time period in relation to key indicators: the contexts of their lives, health behaviours and health outcomes.

It is encouraging to note that the number of children who have smoked tobacco has decreased, similar to the trend in alcohol consumption and use of cannabis. This is a step in the right direction and I hope to see this continue for the good of all our children.

Also included are internationally comparative trend data where the overall relative ranking of children in Ireland is compared to those from 27 other countries and regions that also collected data between 1998 and 2010.

The overall study aims are to gain insight into and increase our understanding of young people's health and well-being, health behaviours and their social context. As well as serving a monitoring and knowledge-generating function, one of the key objectives of HBSC is to inform policy and practice.

The trends identified here tells us where policy needs to adjust and focus so as to assist Government in addressing the behavioural trends that are a source of concern, or indeed to prevail with existing policy where encouraging positive trends have been reported.

Overall the survey provides us with essential lifestyle information which my Department will use in promoting healthy lifestyles in health and other sectors.

This is what Healthy Ireland is about – taking important steps towards making Ireland a healthier nation. Appropriate health indicators on the health status of children in Ireland are what we require.

I wish to acknowledge the work of the Health Promotion Research Centre at the National University of Ireland, Galway in compiling this study on behalf of the Department.

A handwritten signature in blue ink. The signature is cursive and appears to read 'James Reilly'. There is a horizontal line drawn across the signature.

Dr. James Reilly
Minister for Health

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Health Behaviour in School-aged Children (HBSC) trends report presents findings on indicators of children's health and well-being between 1998 and 2010. The report is divided into three main sections: health behaviours; health outcomes and contexts of children's lives. In general, this report presents findings that highlight positive changes to children's lives across each of these three areas.

Health Behaviours

Overall, there are encouraging trends in relation to both health risk behaviours and positive health behaviours. There is an overall significant decrease in the percentage of young people who are engaging in risky health behaviours, specifically substance use. However, particular attention should be given to girls and those from lower social classes who are consistently more likely to report engagement in these behaviours. There is an overall positive trend in young people reporting daily or more fruit consumption, tooth brushing twice daily and always wearing a seatbelt. However, fewer boys aged 15-17 consistently report seatbelt use and tooth brushing and fewer of those lower social class groups report consuming fruit daily or more. In addition, the percentage of young people who report exercising four or more times a week has decreased between 1998 and 2010.

Table 1.1 Summary trends in health risk behaviours

INDICATOR	SUMMARY
<i>Currently smoking</i>	Between 1998 and 2010 there was a statistically significant decrease in the percentage of young people who reported that they currently smoke (21.2% in 1998 and 11.9% in 2010).
<i>Age of first cigarette</i>	Between 2002 and 2010 there was a statistically significant decrease in the percentage of young people who reported that they had their first cigarette at age 13 or younger (60.6% in 2002 and 48.9% in 2010).
<i>Ever been drunk</i>	Between 1998 and 2010 there was a statistically significant decrease in the percentage of young people who reported they had ever been drunk (29.3% in 1998 and 28.3% in 2010).
<i>Cannabis use last 12 months</i>	Between 1998 and 2010 there was a statistically significant decrease in the percentage of young people who reported cannabis use in the last 12 months (10.3% in 1998 and 8.3% in 2010).
<i>Bully others</i>	Between 1998 and 2010 there was a statistically significant decrease in the percentage of young people who reported they have bullied others, two more times, in the past couple of months (24.0% in 1998 and 16.4% in 2010).
<i>On a diet</i>	Between 2002 and 2010 there was a statistically significant increase in the percentage of young people who reported they are currently on a diet (13.1% in 2002 and 13.2% in 2010).

Table 1.2 Summary trends in positive health behaviours

INDICATOR	SUMMARY
<i>Fruit consumption</i>	Between 2002 and 2010 there was a statistically significant increase in the percentage of young people who reported consuming fruit more than once a day (18.0% in 2002 and 20.0% in 2010).
<i>Tooth brushing</i>	Between 1998 and 2010 there was a statistically significant increase in the percentage of young people who reported brushing their teeth more than once a day (57.5% in 1998 and 67.1% in 2010).
<i>Use of seatbelt</i>	Between 1998 and 2010 there was a statistically significant increase in the percentage of young people who reported always wearing a seatbelt when travelling by car (40.8% in 1998 and 81.6% in 2010).
<i>Exercise 4+ times a week</i>	Between 1998 and 2010 there was a statistically significant decrease in the percentage of young people who reported that they exercise four or more times a week (53.5% in 1998 and 50.5% in 2010).

Health Outcomes

In general, there are stable or positive trends noted for both the physical health outcomes and positive health outcomes presented in this report. There was a decrease in the percentage of young people who reported that they had a medically attended injury, and a statistically significant increase across all three positive health outcomes: self-rated health, reporting being happy with life and overall life satisfaction.

Table 1.3 Summary trends in physical health outcomes

INDICATOR	SUMMARY
<i>Headache</i>	Between 1998 and 2010 the percentage of young people who reported they had a headache at least weekly in the past 6 months remained stable (26.0% in 1998 and 26.5% in 2010)
<i>Feeling low</i>	Between 1998 and 2010 the percentage of young people who reported feeling low at least weekly in the past 6 months remained stable (22.5% in 1998 and 24.0% in 2010).
<i>Times injured</i>	Between 1998 and 2010 there was a statistically significant decrease in the percentage of young people who reported having been injured and had to be treated by a doctor or nurse in the last 12 months (40.0% in 1998 and 37.2% in 2010).

Table 1.4 Summary trends in positive health outcomes

INDICATOR	SUMMARY
<i>Self-rated health</i>	Between 2002 and 2010 there was a statistically significant increase in the percentage of young people who reported their health is 'excellent' (27.8% in 2002 and 32.7% in 2010).
<i>Happy with life</i>	Between 1998 and 2010 there was a statistically significant increase in the percentage of young people who reported they are happy with their life (88.6% in 1998 and 91.1% in 2010).
<i>Life satisfaction</i>	Between 2002 and 2010 there was a statistically significant increase in the percentage of young people who reported high life satisfaction (75.1% in 2002 and 76.2% in 2010).

Social Contexts of Children's Lives

This section reports trends on four social contexts of children's lives: family, school, peers and their local area. In general, there are positive trends in all four contexts.

Table 1.5 Summary trends in family context

INDICATOR	SUMMARY
<i>Communication with mother</i>	Between 1998 and 2010 there was a statistically significant increase in the percentage of young people who reported positive maternal communication (74.0% in 1998 and 81.7% in 2010).
<i>Communication with father</i>	Between 1998 and 2010 there was a statistically significant increase in the percentage of young people who reported positive paternal communication (42.0% in 1998 and 59.8% in 2010).
<i>Living with both parents</i>	Between 1998 and 2010 there was a statistically significant decrease in the percentage of young people who reported that they currently live with both their mother and father (91.4% in 1998 and 73.7% in 2010).

Table 1.6 Summary trends in school context

INDICATOR	SUMMARY
<i>Liking school</i>	Between 2002 and 2010 there was a statistically significant increase in the percentage of young people who reported that they like school (68.8% in 2002 and 70.9% in 2010).
<i>Organising school events</i>	Between 2002 and 2010 there was a statistically significant increase in the percentage of young people who reported students in their school help to organise school events (55.8% in 2002 and 60.8% in 2010).
<i>Pressured by school work</i>	Between 1998 and 2010 there was a statistically significant increase in the percentage of young people who reported they feel pressured by school work (33.3% in 1998 and 41.1% in 2010).
<i>Teachers treat students fairly</i>	Between 1998 and 2010 there was a statistically significant increase in the percentage of young people who reported teachers in their school treat students fairly (55.4% in 1998 and 63.0% in 2010).

Table 1.7 Summary trends in peer context

INDICATOR	SUMMARY
<i>Close friends of the same sex</i>	Between 2002 and 2010 the percentage of young people who reported having three or more friends of the same gender remained stable (89.6% in 2002 and 89.3% in 2010).
<i>4+ evenings with friends</i>	Between 1998 and 2010 there was a statistically significant increase in the percentage of young people who reported spending four or more evenings after school with friends (37.7% in 1998 and 38.7% in 2010).
<i>E-communication</i>	Between 2002 and 2010 there was a statistically significant increase in the percentage of young people who reported they talk to their friend(s) on the phone, send them text messages or have contact through the internet every day (30.9% in 2002 and 51.5% in 2010).
<i>Communication with friend of same sex</i>	Between 1998 and 2010 there was a statistically significant increase in the percentage of young people who reported positive communication with a friend of the same sex (79.8% in 1998 and 82.6% in 2010).

Table 1.8 Summary trends in local area context

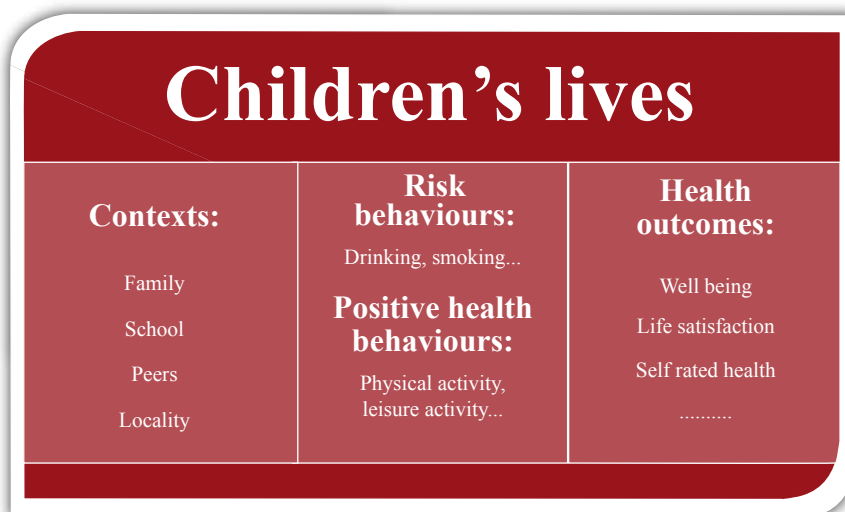
INDICATOR	SUMMARY
<i>Feel safe in local area</i>	Between 2002 and 2010 the percentage of young people who reported always feeling safe in their local area remained stable (52.9% in 2002 and 53.5% in 2010).
<i>Good places to spend free time</i>	Between 2002 and 2010 there was a statistically significant increase in the percentage of young people who reported there are good places to spend free time (43.8% in 2002 and 51.2% in 2010).
<i>Can ask neighbours for help</i>	Between 2002 and 2010 there was a statistically significant increase in the percentage of young people who reported they can ask for help or a favour from their neighbours (74.5% in 2002 and 80.0% in 2010).

Trends data for a further 46 HBSC indicators are included in the appendices.

This report explores the trends in the health and well-being of children in Ireland between 1998 and 2010. The Health Behaviour in School-aged Children (HBSC) Ireland study has been collecting data from school-aged children aged 10-17 over a period of 12 years. The most recent data collection took place in 2010 and was the 4th survey cycle of the study in Ireland. Data were collected in 1998, 2002, 2006 and 2010. To date HBSC Ireland has collected data from 39,915 school-aged children across the Republic of Ireland. This report reviews the self-reported health status and behaviours of children in Ireland over this time period in relation to key indicators: the contexts of their lives, health behaviours and health outcomes. For each indicator this report presents the data over time for both boys and girls, and where appropriate by age-group and social class. Also included are internationally comparative trend data where the overall relative ranking of children in Ireland is compared to those from 27 other countries and regions that also collected data between 1998 and 2010.

Analysing and presenting trends can provide invaluable information for needs assessment, programme planning and evaluation and particularly for policy development actions (e.g., Rosenberg, 1997). The model below (Figure 1) was used in conceptualising the framework and layout of this report.

Figure 2.1 Conceptualising children's health and wellbeing



HBSC is a cross-national research study conducted in collaboration with the World Health Organisation (WHO) Regional Office for Europe. The overall study aims to gain insight into and increase our understanding of young people's health and well-being, health behaviours and their social context. As well as serving a monitoring and knowledge-generating function, one of the key objectives of HBSC is to inform policy and practice.

The HBSC Ireland studies have been funded by the Department of Health (formerly Health and Children). The survey and analyses were carried out at the Health Promotion Research Centre, NUI Galway.

3.1 Overview

The HBSC survey is a WHO (Europe) collaborative survey. Principal investigators from all countries and regions co-operate in relation to survey content, methodology and timing, and an international protocol is developed. Strict adherence to the protocol is required for inclusion in the international database and this has been achieved for all four cycles of the HBSC study in Ireland.

In Ireland, sampling was conducted to be representative of the proportion of children in each geographical region. The objective was to achieve a nationally representative sample of school-aged children, and the procedures employed were consistent across all four HBSC Ireland surveys; 1998, 2002, 2006 and 2010.

Data from the most recent available census were employed to provide a picture of the population distribution across geographical regions. The sampling frame consisted of both primary and post-primary schools, lists of which were provided by the relevant Department of Education (formerly Education and Science). A two-stage process identified study participants. Individual schools within regions were first randomly selected and subsequently, class groups within schools were randomly selected for participation. In primary schools, classes from 3rd to 6th class groups were included, while in post-primary schools all classes, with the exception of Leaving Certificate groups were sampled.

School Principals were first approached by post and when positive responses were received, HBSC questionnaires in Irish or English were offered, along with blank envelopes to facilitate anonymity, parental consent forms, information sheets for teachers and classroom feedback forms. All returns were facilitated through the provision of FREEPOST envelopes. In order to maximise response rates, postal reminders were sent to schools, followed by telephone calls from research staff at the Health Promotion Research Centre, NUI Galway. Data entry was conducted according to the International HBSC protocol.

Table 3.1 Summary of methodological approach to data collection across the four HBSC Ireland surveys

	2010	2006	2002	1998
Ethics	Full ethical approval was granted by the NUIG Research Ethics Committee.	Full ethical approval was granted by the NUIG Research Ethics Committee.	Full ethical approval was given by the Royal College of Physicians in Ireland	Full ethical approval was given by an Ad-hoc committee convened by the DOHC
Population	School-going children aged 9-18.	School-going children aged 9-18 .	School-going children aged 10-17.	School-going children aged 9-17.
Sampling Frame	Department of Education and Science school lists.	Department of Education and Science school lists.	Department of Education school lists.	Department of Education school lists.
Sample	Cluster sample of students in classrooms.			
Stratification	Proportionate to the distribution of pupils across geographical regions.			
Survey instrument	Self-completion questionnaire.			
Delivery/ reminders	Post delivery via Principals and teachers, letter and telephone reminders.			
Return	Freepost addressed envelopes provided.			
Response Rate	67% of invited schools / 85% of students	63% of invited schools / 83% of students.	51% of invited schools / 82% of students	72% of invited schools / 89% of students
Obtained Sample	256 schools / 16,060 pupils	215 schools / 10,334 pupils	176 schools / 8,424 pupils.	187 schools / 8,497 pupils
Data Quality	Data were entered according to HBSC international protocol			

Details of the demographic representativeness of the samples can be found in the appendix.

3.2 Social Class

Social class is represented by SC 1-2, SC 3-4 and SC 5-6 corresponding to high, middle and low social class groups respectively. The categories used for social class are standard and determined by parental occupation. For this report, social class was determined by using the highest social class available for each respondent. This is similar to the approach used by the CSO where social class of dependents under 15 is determined by the highest social class in the house. Social class 1 represents professional occupations (e.g., solicitor, doctor), social class 2 represents managerial occupations (e.g., nurse, teacher), social class 3 represents non-manual occupations (e.g., sales person, office clerk), social class 4 represents skilled-manual occupations (e.g., hairdresser, carpenter), social class 5 represents semi-skilled occupation (e.g., post deliverers, driver) and social class 6 represents unskilled occupations (e.g., cleaner, labourer). The social class breakdown for each of the four survey years can be found in the appendix.

3.3 Analyses

3.3.1 Reporting trends

In order to report trends, the question wording and response options must have remained consistent across at least three of the four surveys. For the indicators presented in this report data was available from either 1998-2010 or 2002-2010. A data file was prepared to facilitate analysing the data over time with analysis carried out using SPSS 20.0. Due to the cross-sectional nature of the HBSC survey it should be noted that the trends presented are not reporting change in the behaviour of individuals, but rather, a change of reported behaviour of different cohorts. Nevertheless it is possible to comment on changes by gender, age groups and social classes over time.

3.3.2 Statistical analysis

For each indicator, overall percentages are presented, with a breakdown by gender, age group and social class. In order to determine if the differences over time were statistically significant, binary logistic regression models were applied. Within the models, the variable 'HBSC survey year' is treated as a predictor. This provides an overall significance value for the earliest survey year (1998 or 2002) and the most recent (2010) illustrating if there was a statistically significant increase or decrease in the indicator (or no significant change). By using the repeated contrast function for 'HBSC survey year', the model also provides a significance value which compares the mean of each survey year to the mean of the previous year. This allows us to comment on differences between each of the specified survey years. Age, gender and social class are included in the model meaning that they are controlled for – so differences between HBSC survey years are statistically significant irrespective of differences by age, gender and social class, and the minor variations in sample composition.

3.3.3 International trends

This report also contains international trends for the most of the indicators included. For each indicator we present the overall % of 15 year olds from Ireland, the minimum and maximum % internationally as well as the HBSC international average. The last row in each table presents the ranking of Ireland based on the 27 countries that have participated in all four survey rounds since 1998.

These countries include: Austria, Belgium (Flemish-speaking region), Belgium (French-speaking region), Canada, Czech Republic, Denmark, England, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Greenland, Hungary, Ireland, Israel, Latvia, Lithuania, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Russia, Scotland, Sweden, Switzerland, United States and Wales.

Where no internationally comparable data are available this is noted in the text.

**HEALTH
BEHAVIOURS**

**HEALTH
OUTCOMES**

**CONTEXTS OF
CHILDREN'S LIVES**

APPENDICES

TRENDS



4.1 Health Risk Behaviours

4.1.1 INDICATOR: Current smoker

Measure: Young people were asked how often they smoke at present. The response options ranged from 'every day' to 'I do not smoke'. The findings presented below show the proportions who reported smoking 'every day', 'at least once a week, but not every day' or 'less than once a week'.

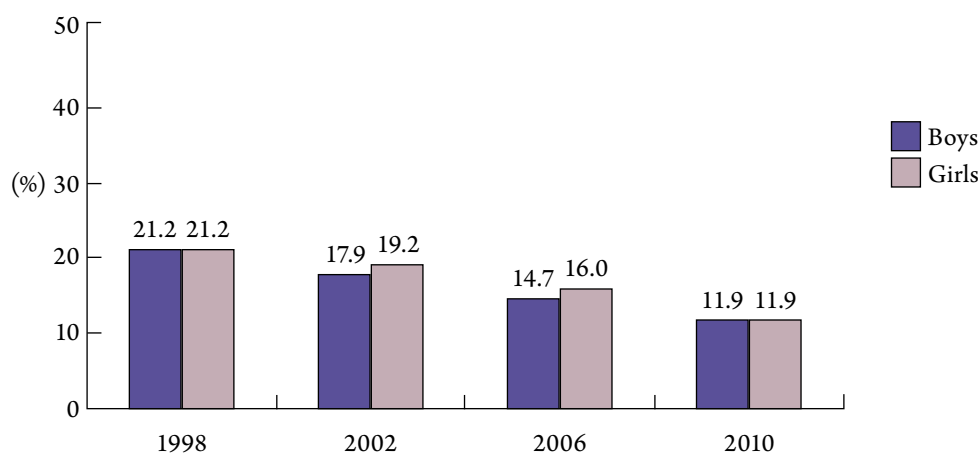
Findings

Overall, there was a statistically significant decrease between 1998 and 2010 in the percentage of young people who reported they currently smoke. The decrease between 1998 and 2002, 2002 and 2006, and 2006 and 2010 were all statistically significant. The decrease between 1998 and 2010 was evident among both boys and girls. A higher percentage of older children and those from lower social classes reported they currently smoke. The highest percentage of reported current smoking was among girls aged 15-17 across all four surveys.

Table 4.1 Percentage of young people who reported they currently smoke by gender, age group, social class and year, 1998-2002

	1998	2002	2006	2010
Overall	21.2	18.6	15.3	11.9
Girls				
All	21.2	19.2	16.0	11.9
10 to 11	4.6	2.6	1.7	1.6
12 to 14	18.9	13.3	10.9	6.5
15 to 17	36.9	33.1	27.7	22.4
Boys				
All	21.2	17.9	14.7	11.9
10 to 11	8.6	4.6	3.2	2.7
12 to 14	19.5	13.6	10.2	7.5
15 to 17	31.6	29.9	22.8	20.2
Girls				
SC 1-2	20.4	15.5	14.8	10.3
SC 3-4	20.2	22.4	16.0	12.5
SC 5-6	22.8	22.1	17.2	13.3
Boys				
SC 1-2	21.3	17.1	12.2	9.6
SC 3-4	20.2	17.7	14.9	11.5
SC 5-6	20.5	18.2	13.0	12.7

Figure 4.1 Percentage of young people who reported they currently smoke, 1998-2010, by gender



International comparisons

Overall, the relative rank of children in Ireland was inconsistent over time. In 2010, children in Ireland were below the international HBSC average for reporting current smoking.

Table 4.2 International data summary - currently smoking, 15 year olds, 1998-2010, overall and by gender

	OVERALL				BOYS				GIRLS			
	1998*	2002	2006	2010	1998*	2002	2006	2010	1998*	2002	2006	2010
HBSC 27 min	22.5	18.3	13.0	16.0	22.9	18.0	10.6	13.6	15.3	16.4	9.3	8.7
HBSC 27 max	60.5	67.7	46.6	59.1	53.8	59.2	38.8	54.9	67.7	73.7	54.2	62.9
HBSC 27 mean	32.8	31.1	24.2	23.5	32.6	30.9	23.7	23.5	33.0	31.2	24.8	23.4
Ireland	32.9	26.5	24.2	17.2	32.9	26.2	23.2	15.8	32.8	26.7	25.4	18.9
Ireland Rank	12	20	13	23	11	18	14	26	15	19	15	22

*England not included (different coding)

4.1.2 INDICATOR: Age of first cigarette

Measure: Young people were asked how old they were when they tried their first cigarette. The response options ranged from 'never' to '17'. The findings below present the proportions of those who reported having had their first cigarette at 11 or younger, 13 or younger and 15 or younger.

Findings

In 2002, 62.1% of young people aged 15-17 reported that they had ever tried smoking; the percentages were 54.1% in 2006 and 45.7% in 2010. The figures presented below reflect young people that have said that they have ever tried smoking.

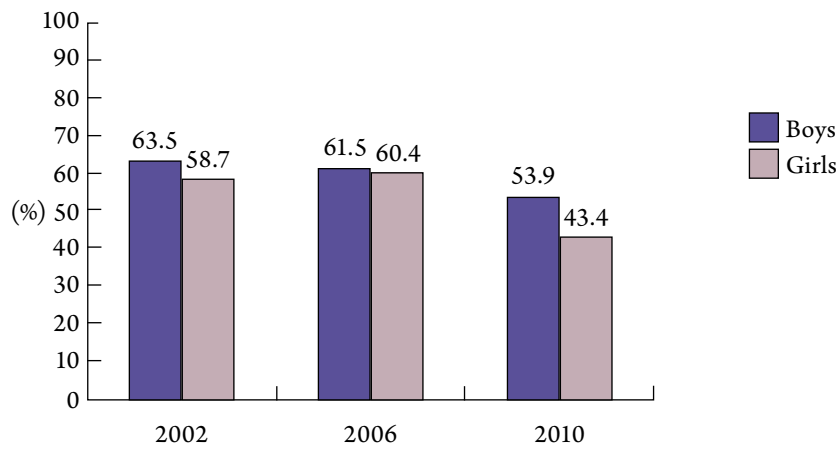
Overall, there was a statistically significant decrease between 2002 and 2010 in the percentage of young people who reported having their first cigarette at 13 or younger. The decreases between 2002 and 2006, and 2006 and 2010 were statistically significant. A higher percentage of both boys and girls reported having tried their first cigarette at 15 or younger than those who reported having tried their first cigarette at 11 or 13 and younger. Overall, but not always, a higher percentage of young people smoking at age 13 or younger were from social classes 5-6 than from social classes 1-2, this pattern was most clear in 2006.

Table 4.3 Percentage of young people aged 15-17 who reported they tried their first cigarette at or before ages 11, 13 and 15 by gender, social class and year 2002-2010

	1998	2002	2006	2010
Overall				
≤11	-	25.5	18.8	12.5
≤13	-	60.6	60.9	48.9
≤15	-	87.6	94.3	89.8
Girls				
≤11	-	20.3	16.5	10.3
≤13	-	58.7	60.4	43.4
≤15	-	88.6	95.0	89.3
Boys				
≤11	-	33.3	20.9	14.5
≤13	-	63.5	61.5	53.9
≤15	-	86.1	93.5	90.3
Girls*				
SC 1-2	-	55.7	55.3	40.1
SC 3-4	-	62.9	62.8	40.1
SC 5-6	-	55.6	68.0	47.5
Boys*				
SC 1-2	-	63.5	58.2	48.4
SC 3-4	-	62.6	59.3	57.5
SC 5-6	-	67.6	70.8	51.8

*This social class breakdown only includes young people that report that they tried their first cigarette at 13 or younger.

Figure 4.2 Percentage of young people aged 15-17 who reported they tried their first cigarette at age 13 or younger, 2002-2010, by gender



No internationally comparable data were available.

4.1.3 INDICATOR: Ever been drunk

Measure: Young people were asked whether they had ever been drunk. The findings presented below show the proportions who reported having ever been drunk.

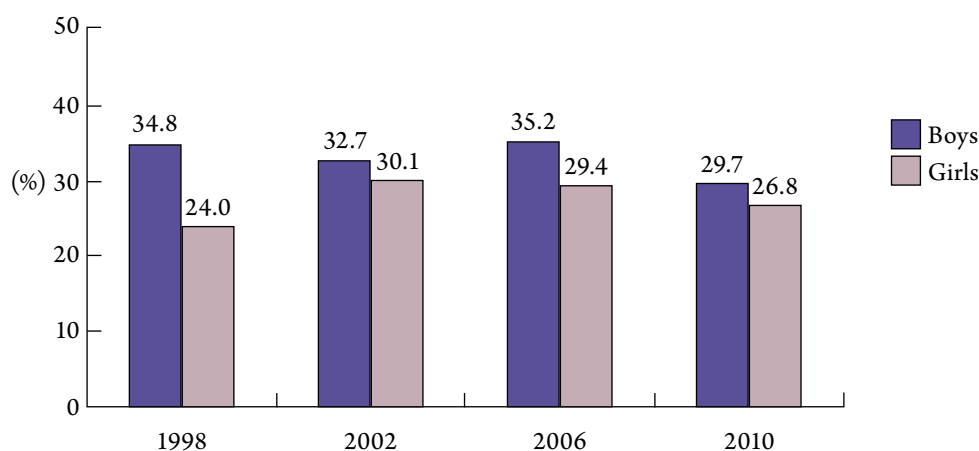
Findings

Overall, there was a statistically significant decrease between 1998 and 2010 in the percentage of young people who reported they have ever been drunk. The pattern over time was inconsistent; the difference between 1998 and 2002 was not statistically significant, the increase between 2002 and 2006 was statistically significant and the decrease between 2006 and 2010 was also statistically significant. A higher percentage of older children and boys reported they had ever been drunk, with no clear social class patterns.

Table 4.4 Percentage of young people who reported they had ever been drunk by gender, age group, social class and year, 1998-2010

	1998	2002	2006	2010
Overall	29.3	31.2	32.4	28.3
Girls				
All	24.0	30.1	29.4	26.8
10 to 11	5.4	3.0	1.6	2.9
12 to 14	17.2	17.2	16.3	14.6
15 to 17	48.9	56.4	55.9	51.9
Boys				
All	34.8	32.7	35.2	29.7
10 to 11	15.3	6.7	6.7	5.1
12 to 14	28.1	22.1	22.1	18.0
15 to 17	57.1	59.7	57.2	52.8
Girls				
SC 1-2	22.5	29.0	28.6	25.0
SC 3-4	24.3	31.2	30.7	26.3
SC 5-6	24.7	31.1	26.7	31.8
Boys				
SC 1-2	35.8	33.4	32.2	27.9
SC 3-4	34.3	30.9	35.0	29.0
SC 5-6	31.5	34.3	34.3	31.2

Figure 4.3 Percentage of young people who reported they had ever been drunk, 1998-2010, by gender



International Comparisons

The relative rank of children in Ireland over time is inconsistent. In 2010, children in Ireland are below the international HBSC average for this indicator.

Table 4.5 Summary international data: ever been drunk, 15 year olds, 1998-2010, overall and by gender.

	OVERALL				BOYS				GIRLS			
	1998	2002	2006	2010	1998	2002	2006	2010	1998	2002	2006	2010
HBSC 27 min	23.4	18.3	13.0	16.0	32.2	18.0	10.6	13.6	15.6	16.4	9.3	8.7
HBSC 27 max	80.3	67.7	46.6	59.1	83.3	59.2	38.8	54.9	81.8	73.7	54.2	62.9
HBSC 27 mean	53.3	31.1	24.2	23.5	56.8	30.9	23.7	23.5	50.1	31.2	24.8	23.4
Ireland	48.5	26.5	24.2	17.2	54.0	26.2	23.2	15.8	42.8	26.7	25.4	18.9
Ireland Rank	18	20	13	23	17	18	14	26	18	19	15	22

4.1.4 INDICATOR: Cannabis use in the last 12 months

Measure: Young people were asked how often they had used cannabis in the past 12 months. The response options ranged from 'never' to '40 times or more'. The findings presented below show the proportions of young people who reported any cannabis use in the past 12 months.

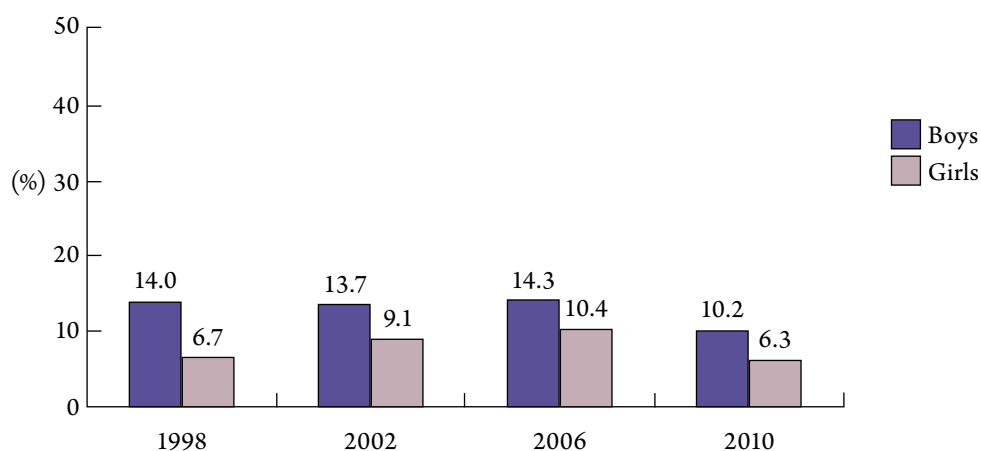
Findings

Overall, there was a statistically significant decrease between 1998 and 2010 in the percentage of young people who reported cannabis use in the past 12 months. There was an increase between 1998 and 2002 and between 2002 and 2006, but these changes were not statistically significant. There was a statistically significant decrease between 2006 and 2010. The decrease over time was evident among both boys and girls. A higher percentage of older children and boys reported cannabis use in the past 12 months. No clear social class patterns were evident across the four surveys.

Table 4.6 Percentage of young people who reported cannabis use in the previous 12 months by gender, age group, social class and year, 1998-2010

	1998	2002	2006	2010
Overall	10.3	11.1	12.4	8.3
Girls				
All	6.7	9.1	10.4	6.3
10 to 11	0.8	0.0	0.3	0.4
12 to 14	3.7	3.6	5.2	2.4
15 to 17	16.1	19.3	20.4	13.5
Boys				
All	14.0	13.7	14.3	10.2
10 to 11	3.1	1.0	2.0	1.0
12 to 14	10.6	6.2	8.0	4.9
15 to 17	26.5	30.5	24.6	19.8
Girls				
SC 1-2	6.6	8.1	9.6	5.4
SC 3-4	7.0	9.7	10.6	5.4
SC 5-6	5.6	10.4	9.4	9.7
Boys				
SC 1-2	14.5	13.8	13.0	9.1
SC 3-4	13.1	12.8	13.8	9.3
SC 5-6	10.8	14.6	12.1	8.9

Figure 4.4 Percentage of young people who reported cannabis use in the previous 12 months, 1998-2010, by gender



International Comparisons

The relative rank of children in Ireland remained stable over time. In 2010, children in Ireland were below the international HBSC average for this indicator.

Table 4.7 Summary international data: cannabis use in the previous 12 months, 15 year olds, 1998-2010, overall and by gender.

	OVERALL				BOYS				GIRLS			
	1998	2002*	2006**	2010 ⁺	1998	2002*	2006**	2010 ⁺	1998	2002*	2006**	2010 ⁺
HBSC 27 min	-	4.1	2.9	4.4	-	4.9	4.3	6.0	-	2.1	1.8	2.6
HBSC 27 max	-	40.0	28.8	28.6	-	43.3	33.2	28.7	-	37.5	27.5	28.6
HBSC 27 mean	-	18.9	15.5	15.6	-	22.0	17.9	17.8	-	16.1	13.3	13.6
Ireland	-	18.5	18.6	13.1	-	25.5	21.2	15.5	-	14.4	15.5	10.0
Ireland Rank		14	11	15		11	9	15		15	10	16

* Norway not included (no data)

** Norway (no data) and Sweden (no data) not included

+ Sweden not included (no data)

4.1.5 INDICATOR: Bully others

Measure: Young people were asked how often they had taken part in bullying (an)other student(s) at school in the past couple of months. The response options ranged from 'I have not bullied another student at school in the past couple of months' to 'several times a week'. The findings presented below show the proportion of young people who reported they have bullied others two or more times in the past couple of months.

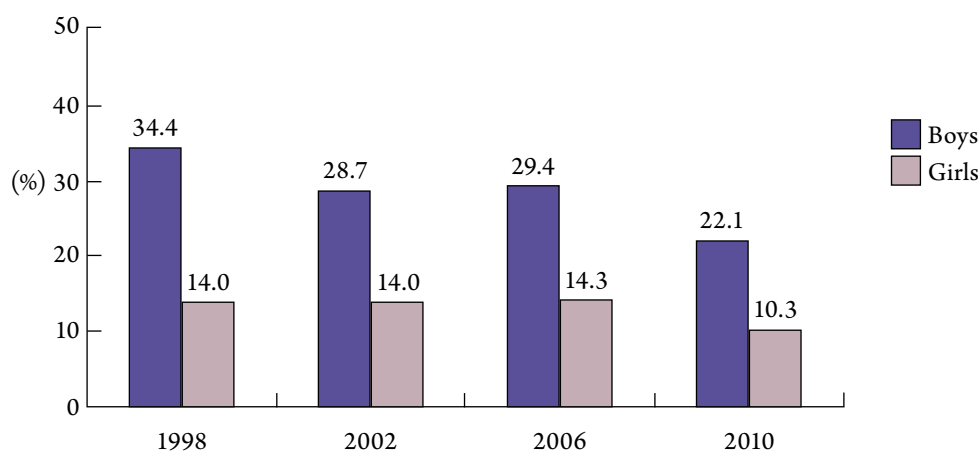
Findings

Overall, there was a statistically significant decrease between 1998 and 2010 in the percentage of young people who reported they had bullied others two or more times in the past couple of months. The decrease between 1998 and 2002 was statistically significant, the increase between 2002 and 2006 was not significant and the decrease between 2006 and 2010 was statistically significant. The decrease between 1998 and 2002 was evident among both boys and girls. A higher percentage of boys and older children reported they had bullied others two or more times in the past couple of months. Among boys (but not girls), this percentage was higher in lower social classes.

Table 4.8 Percentage of young people who reported they had bullied others two or more times in the past couple of months by gender, age group, social class and year, 1998-2010

	1998	2002	2006	2010
Overall	24.0	20.2	22.0	16.4
Girls				
All	14.0	14.0	14.3	10.3
10 to 11	13.1	12.0	13.4	10.2
12 to 14	15.9	15.2	15.4	11.2
15 to 17	11.3	13.6	13.1	9.4
Boys				
All	34.4	28.7	29.4	22.1
10 to 11	32.2	21.2	21.4	16.8
12 to 14	33.6	30.5	29.0	21.8
15 to 17	37.1	30.5	32.1	24.6
Girls				
SC 1-2	13.4	13.3	12.7	9.5
SC 3-4	15.4	14.7	14.4	10.2
SC 5-6	13.4	13.8	15.0	9.1
Boys				
SC 1-2	34.0	28.8	28.9	21.2
SC 3-4	33.6	28.4	29.1	21.3
SC 5-6	34.3	29.1	30.5	22.5

Figure 4.5 Percentage of young people who reported they had bullied others 2 or more times in the past couple of months, 1998-2010, by gender



International Comparisons

Overall, the relative rank of children in Ireland has remained stable between 1998 and 2010. In 2010, children in Ireland were below the international HBSC average for this indicator.

Table 4.9 Summary international data: have bullied others 2 or more times in the past couple of months, 15 year olds, 1998-2010, overall and by gender

	OVERALL				BOYS				GIRLS			
	1998	2002*	2006**	2010	1998	2002*	2006**	2010	1998	2002*	2006**	2010
HBSC 27 min	16.5	18.9	18.5	16.2	21.0	24.8	22.4	21.2	11.0	13.1	11.9	10.3
HBSC 27 max	67.0	73.2	61.9	61.4	78.0	79.0	68.6	65.6	59.1	67.1	56.6	59.5
HBSC 27 mean	39.0	37.5	35.5	34.0	48.3	46.2	43.8	41.9	30.5	29.7	27.6	26.5
Ireland	25.6	22.6	25.2	20.2	39.7	30.6	33.8	27.6	11.0	17.8	15.2	10.6
Ireland Rank	21	23	20	24	19	22	21	24	27	21	23	26

* Czech Republic not included (different coding)

** Israel not included (no data)

4.1.6 INDICATOR: On a diet

Measure: Young people were asked whether they are currently on a diet or doing something else to lose weight. The response options were: ‘no, my weight is fine’; ‘no, but I should lose some weight’; ‘no, I need to put on some weight’; and ‘yes’. The findings presented below report the proportion currently on a diet or doing something else to lose weight.

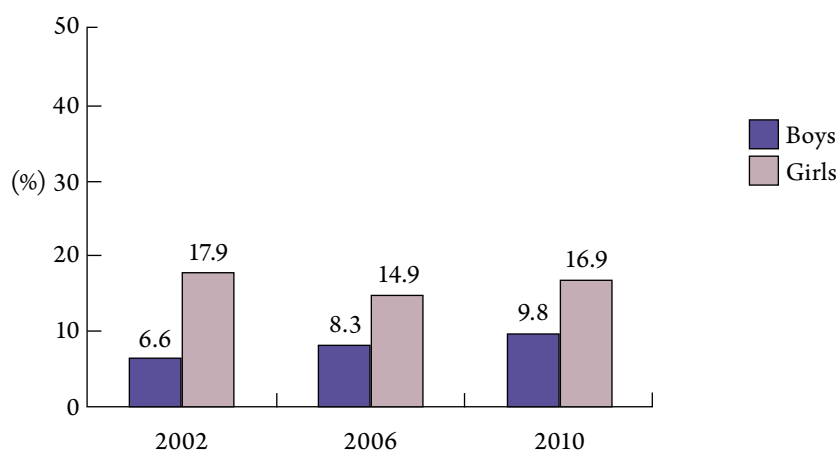
Findings

Overall, there was a statistically significant increase between 2002 and 2010 in the percentage of young people who reported they are currently on a diet. The decrease between 2002 and 2006 was statistically significant and the increase between 2006 and 2010 was statistically significant. A higher percentage of girls and older children reported being on a diet. Between 2002 and 2010 there was an increase in the percentage of boys who reported being on a diet. There were no clear social class patterns over the three surveys.

Table 4.10 Percentage of young people who reported they are currently on a diet or doing something else to lose weight, by gender, age group, social class and year, 2002-2010

	1998	2002	2006	2010
Overall	-	13.1	11.5	13.2
Girls				
All	-	17.9	14.9	16.9
10 to 11	-	7.8	8.3	10.2
12 to 14	-	16.4	13.0	15.2
15 to 17	-	24.2	19.7	21.6
Boys				
All	-	6.6	8.3	9.8
10 to 11	-	7.2	8.3	9.5
12 to 14	-	6.5	8.3	9.9
15 to 17	-	6.3	8.5	9.6
Girls				
SC 1-2	-	18.4	15.4	16.3
SC 3-4	-	18.5	14.7	17.7
SC 5-6	-	15.3	14.9	19.6
Boys				
SC 1-2	-	6.3	7.1	8.9
SC 3-4	-	6.6	9.9	11.0
SC 5-6	-	9.1	8.6	8.6

Figure 4.6 Percentage of young people who reported they are currently on a diet or doing something else to lose weight, 2002-2010, by gender



International Comparisons

The relative rank of children in Ireland remained stable between 1998 and 2010. In 2010, children in Ireland were below the international HBSC average for this indicator.

Table 4.11 Summary international data: currently on a diet or doing something else to lose weight, 15 year olds, 1998-2010, overall and by gender

	OVERALL				BOYS				GIRLS			
	1998*	2002**	2006	2010	1998*	2002**	2006	2010	1998*	2002**	2006	2010
HBSC 27 min	5.4	8.1	10.0	9.8	1.8	2.4	3.3	4.6	8.0	10.9	14.2	14.8
HBSC 27 max	19.7	25.7	22.7	25.9	9.0	20.8	16.5	17.5	30.0	35.9	31.2	36.9
HBSC 27 mean	11.7	15.4	15.7	16.1	4.4	7.1	7.9	9.5	18.3	22.9	23.0	22.6
Ireland	8.8	16.7	13.2	14.1	3.0	5.5	8.2	8.5	14.8	23.5	19.1	21.5
Ireland Rank	20	11	20	20	21	17	12	17	19	14	22	16

* Belgium Fl not included (different coding)

** Hungary not included (no data)

4.2 Positive Health Behaviours

4.2.1 INDICATOR: Fruit consumption

Measure: Young people were asked how often they eat fruit. The response options ranged from 'never' to 'more than once a day'. The findings presented below show the proportion of young people who reported eating fruit 'more than once a day'.

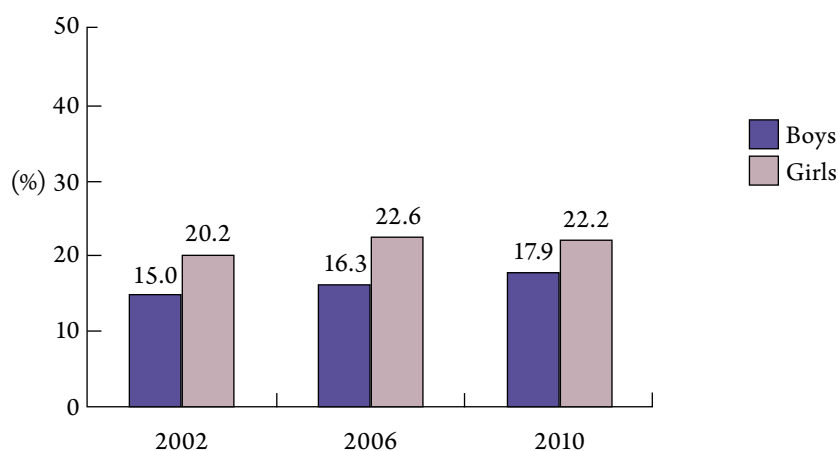
Findings

Overall, there was a statistically significant increase between 2002 and 2010 in the percentage of young people who reported they eat fruit 'more than once a day'. The increase between 2002 and 2006 was statistically significant, but the increase between 2006 and 2010 was not. A higher percentage of girls, younger children and those from higher social classes reported they eat fruit 'more than once a day'.

Table 4.12 Percentage of young people who reported they eat fruit 'more than once a day', by gender, age group, social class and year, 2002-2010

	1998	2002	2006	2010
Overall	-	18.0	19.4	20.0
Girls				
All	-	20.2	22.6	22.2
10 to 11	-	20.7	27.1	27.0
12 to 14	-	20.4	20.9	21.3
15 to 17	-	19.9	22.8	21.5
Boys				
All	-	15.0	16.3	17.9
10 to 11	-	17.3	18.2	20.7
12 to 14	-	16.1	16.6	18.2
15 to 17	-	12.0	15.2	17.0
Girls				
SC 1-2	-	22.6	26.4	26.2
SC 3-4	-	18.4	19.9	19.3
SC 5-6	-	15.8	20.9	17.5
Boys				
SC 1-2	-	15.4	18.8	21.3
SC 3-4	-	13.7	13.7	14.4
SC 5-6	-	15.8	16.4	14.8

Figure 4.7 Percentage of young people who reported they eat fruit ‘more than once a day’, 2002-2010, by gender



International Comparisons

The relative rank of children in Ireland remained stable between 1998 and 2010. In 2010, children in Ireland were above the international HBSC average for this indicator.

Table 4.13 Summary international data: eat fruit ‘more than once a day’, 15 year olds, 1998-2010, overall and by gender

	OVERALL				BOYS				GIRLS			
	1998*	2002	2006	2010	1998*	2002	2006	2010	1998*	2002	2006	2010
HBSC 27 min	8.2	8.7	6.2	6.6	7.3	6.1	5.6	3.8	9.1	6.0	4.9	9.0
HBSC 27 max	66.0	32.1	26.2	31.1	60.6	29.8	24.9	24.2	69.4	34.1	30.5	38.3
HBSC 27 mean	30.4	14.2	15.8	16.4	25.6	11.9	13.2	13.9	34.7	16.3	18.3	18.9
Ireland	31.3	15.9	20.1	17.2	26.6	12.5	15.8	15.5	36.1	18.0	25.2	19.6
Ireland Rank	10	6	6	11	10	10	11	10	8	7	5	10

* Belgium Flemish and Wales not included (different coding)

4.2.2 INDICATOR: Tooth brushing

Measure: Young people were asked how often they brush their teeth. The response options ranged from 'never' to 'more than once a day'. The findings presented below show the proportion of young people who reported they brush their teeth 'more than once a day'.

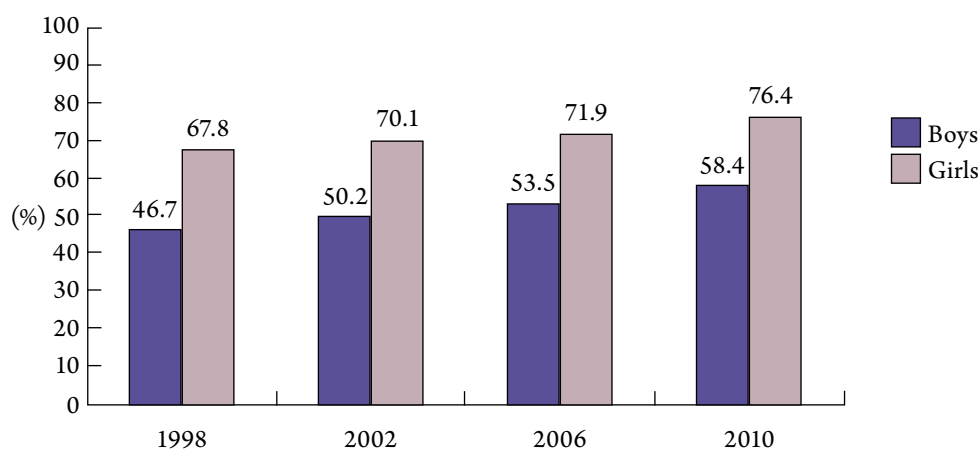
Findings

Overall, there was a statistically significant increase between 1998 and 2010 in the percentage of young people who reported they brush their teeth 'more than once a day'. The increases between 1998 and 2002, 2002 and 2006 and 2006 and 2010 were all statistically significant. The increase between 1998 and 2010 was evident for both boys and girls. A higher percentage of girls and those from higher social classes reported brushing their teeth 'more than once a day'. Across all four survey years, the highest percentage of tooth brushing 'every day' was among girls aged 15-17.

Table 4.14 Percentage of young people who reported they brush their teeth 'more than once a day' by gender, age group, social class and year, 1998-2010

	1998	2002	2006	2010
Overall	57.5	61.6	62.5	67.1
Girls				
All	67.8	70.1	71.9	76.4
10 to 11	60.8	63.9	67.5	71.3
12 to 14	67.1	67.7	69.7	76.0
15 to 17	74.4	76.1	76.8	79.0
Boys				
All	46.7	50.2	53.5	58.4
10 to 11	46.7	52.7	55.6	64.2
12 to 14	46.2	43.6	52.1	57.9
15 to 17	47.1	50.2	54.7	57.5
Girls				
SC 1-2	68.5	72.5	75.0	77.8
SC 3-4	67.8	69.4	70.5	76.9
SC 5-6	66.3	64.7	71.2	71.9
Boys				
SC 1-2	49.7	51.4	56.2	60.6
SC 3-4	45.8	50.8	52.8	59.7
SC 5-6	45.2	46.5	51.6	53.0

Figure 4.8 Percentage of young people who reported they brush their teeth 'more than once a day', 1998-2010, by gender



International Comparisons

The relative rank of children in Ireland remained stable overall between 1998 and 2010. In 2010, children in Ireland were below the international HBSC average for this indicator.

Table 4.15 Summary international data: tooth brushing 'more than once a day', 15 year olds, 1998-2010, overall and by gender

	OVERALL				BOYS				GIRLS			
	1998	2002	2006	2010	1998	2002	2006	2010	1998	2002	2006	2010
HBSC 27 min	44.0	-	43.5	47.7	30.7	-	32.0	35.1	52.6	-	53.3	60.8
HBSC 27 max	86.7	-	83.6	83.1	81.9	-	76.2	75.9	92.1	-	91.0	90.5
HBSC 27 mean	66.2	-	66.9	67.8	55.7	-	57.6	58.1	75.9	-	75.7	77.3
Ireland	60.1	-	62.7	63.7	46.4	-	51.6	54.7	74.4	-	75.8	75.6
Ireland Rank	18	-	18	17	21	-	19	16	17	-	15	16

4.2.3 INDICATOR: Use of seatbelt

Measure: Young people were asked how often they use a seatbelt when in a car. The response options were ‘always’; ‘often’; ‘sometimes’; ‘rarely or never’; ‘usually no seatbelt where I sit’; ‘never travel by car’. The findings presented below show the proportion of young people who reported ‘always’ wearing a seatbelt when in a car.

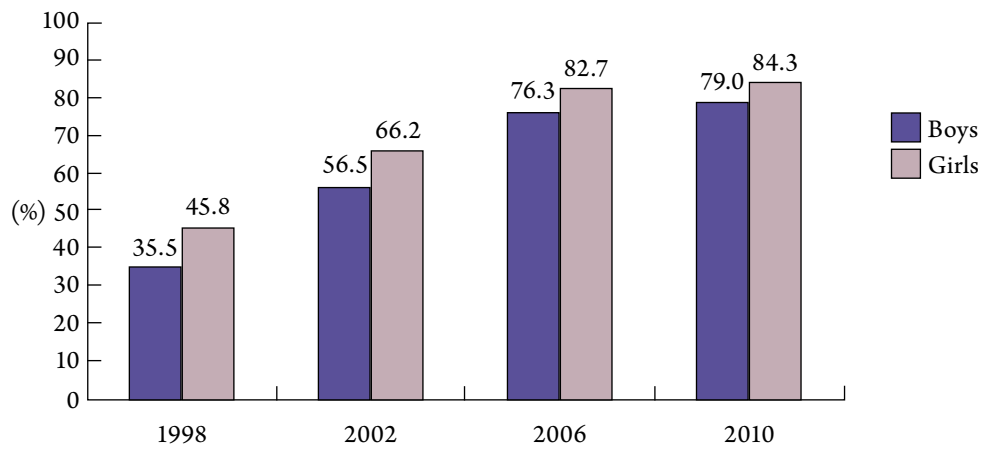
Findings

Overall, there was a statistically significant increase between 1998 and 2010 in the percentage of young people who reported they ‘always’ wear their seatbelt while travelling by car. The increases between 1998 and 2002, 2002 and 2006 and 2006 and 2010 were all statistically significant. The increase between 1998 and 2010 was evident among both boys and girls. A higher percentage of younger children and girls reported ‘always’ wearing a seatbelt in the car. There were no clear social class patterns across the four surveys.

Table 4.16 Percentage of young people who reported they ‘always’ wear a seatbelt by gender, age group, social class and year, 1998-2010

	1998	2002	2006	2010
Overall	40.8	62.1	79.4	81.6
Girls				
All	45.8	66.2	82.7	84.3
10 to 11	50.6	69.5	88.4	90.1
12 to 14	44.2	66.5	81.5	83.2
15 to 17	45.5	64.2	81.7	83.7
Boys				
All	35.5	56.5	76.3	79.0
10 to 11	38.4	63.1	84.8	82.3
12 to 14	35.6	56.0	76.0	77.4
15 to 17	33.8	53.6	74.7	79.5
Girls				
SC 1-2	46.1	66.7	82.7	84.8
SC 3-4	45.4	65.6	83.8	85.0
SC 5-6	45.4	67.8	82.5	81.5
Boys				
SC 1-2	37.6	56.3	76.6	79.6
SC 3-4	35.1	57.1	77.4	79.9
SC 5-6	31.1	56.1	76.9	77.3

Figure 4.9 Percentage of young people who reported they ‘always’ wear a seatbelt, 1998-2010, by gender



No internationally comparable data were available.

4.2.4 INDICATOR: Exercise 4+ times a week

Measure: Young people were asked how often they exercise in their free time. The response options ranged from 'every day' to 'less than once a month'. The findings presented below show the proportion of young people who reported they exercise four or more times a week.

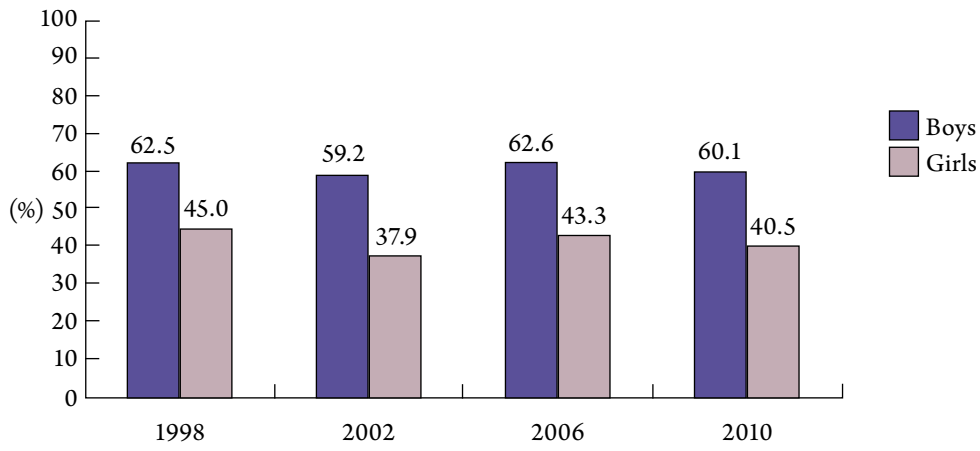
Findings

Overall, there was a statistically significant decrease between 1998 and 2010 in the percentage of young people who reported they exercise on four or more times a week. There was an inconsistent pattern between survey years, with a significant decrease between 1998 and 2002, a significant increase between 2002 and 2006, and a significant decrease between 2006 and 2010. A higher percentage of boys and younger children reported they exercise four or more times a week over the four surveys. Across all four surveys the lowest percentage was among girls aged 15-17. There were no clear social class patterns.

Table 4.17 Percentage of young people who reported they exercise 4 or more times a week by gender, age group, social class and year, 1998-2010

	1998	2002	2006	2010
Overall	53.5	47.0	53.0	50.5
Girls				
All	45.0	37.9	43.3	40.5
10 to 11	59.5	53.6	58.4	57.9
12 to 14	49.4	42.4	50.5	44.0
15 to 17	27.3	26.0	28.1	28.9
Boys				
All	62.5	59.2	62.6	60.1
10 to 11	62.3	64.7	71.8	65.7
12 to 14	65.9	63.0	67.3	64.0
15 to 17	53.6	51.3	54.7	53.2
Girls				
SC 1-2	47.2	37.4	42.9	41.0
SC 3-4	44.2	38.6	42.9	40.1
SC 5-6	41.7	39.9	44.7	37.0
Boys				
SC 1-2	64.7	60.7	64.3	62.4
SC 3-4	63.7	58.7	61.9	59.5
SC 5-6	58.5	59.4	63.5	55.4

Figure 4.10 Percentage of young people who reported they exercise 4 or more times a week, 1998-2010, by gender



No internationally comparable data were available.

5.1 Physical Health Outcomes

5.1.1 INDICATOR: Headache

Measure: Young people were asked how often in the last six months had they experienced headaches. The response options ranged from 'about every day' to 'rarely or never'. The findings presented below show the proportions of young people who reported they had a headache 'at least weekly' in the last six months.

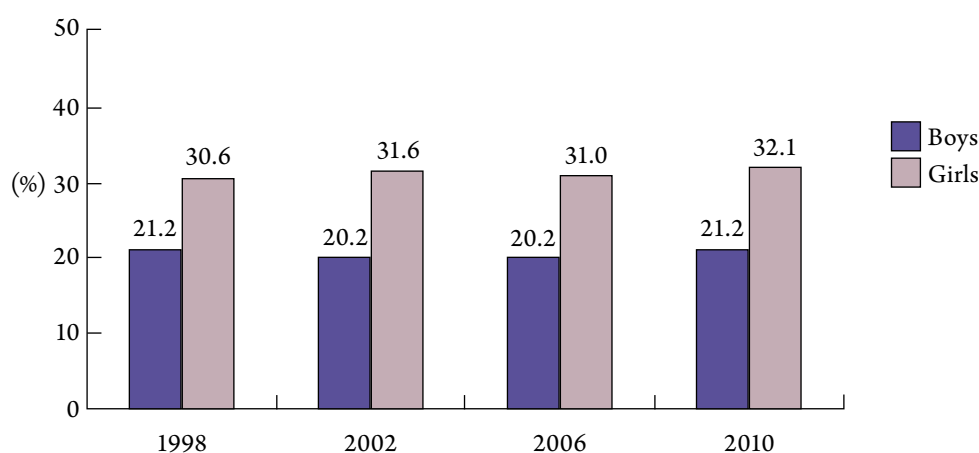
Findings

Overall, the percentage of young people who reported they had a headache 'at least weekly' in the last six months remained stable with no statistically significant changes between 1998 and 2010. A higher percentage of girls, older children and those from lower social classes reported they had a headache 'at least weekly' in the last six months across all four surveys.

Table 5.1 Percentage of young people who reported they had a headache 'at least weekly' in the last 6 months by gender, age group, social class and year, 1998-2010

	1998	2002	2006	2010
Overall	26.0	26.8	25.5	26.5
Girls				
All	30.6	31.6	31.0	32.0
10 to 11	22.7	15.8	19.2	19.7
12 to 14	29.4	28.3	27.6	30.3
15 to 17	38.0	41.5	39.8	39.3
Boys				
All	21.2	20.2	20.2	21.2
10 to 11	20.2	18.0	16.0	15.9
12 to 14	21.6	19.9	19.3	20.7
15 to 17	20.8	21.9	22.5	23.5
Girls				
SC 1-2	30.1	31.6	30.9	28.8
SC 3-4	31.0	32.5	29.8	34.4
SC 5-6	27.8	28.9	30.4	34.0
Boys				
SC 1-2	21.5	20.5	19.1	19.6
SC 3-4	21.4	19.8	20.7	20.3
SC 5-6	18.0	20.2	21.4	25.1

Figure 5.1 Percentage of young people who reported they had a headache ‘at least weekly’ in the last 6 months, 1998-2010, by gender



International Comparisons

The relative rank of children in Ireland remained stable between 1998 and 2010. In 2010, boys were slightly above the international HBSC average while girls were below the average for this indicator.

Table 5.2 Summary international data: headache ‘at least weekly’ in the last 6 months, 15 year olds, 1998-2010, overall and by gender

	OVERALL				BOYS				GIRLS			
	1998	2002	2006	2010	1998	2002	2006	2010	1998	2002	2006	2010
HBSC 27 min	19.7	23.2	20.7	24.2	13.1	12.2	11.3	14.9	26.7	30.3	28.0	32.0
HBSC 27 max	54.6	50.8	53.3	48.7	45.0	35.6	39.0	37.5	63.0	63.1	61.4	60.1
HBSC 27 mean	33.7	33.0	33.0	34.5	23.6	22.1	22.6	24.4	42.9	42.7	42.7	44.3
Ireland	29.8	34.1	29.0	32.1	22.2	20.5	21.0	25.0	37.8	42.2	38.3	41.5
Ireland Rank	19	12	19	18	15	16	17	11	20	13	18	20

5.1.2 INDICATOR: Feeling low

Measure: Young people were asked how often in the last six months had they experienced feeling low. The response options ranged from ‘about every day’ to ‘rarely or never’. The findings presented below show the proportion of young people who reported they had experienced feeling low ‘at least weekly’ in the last six months.

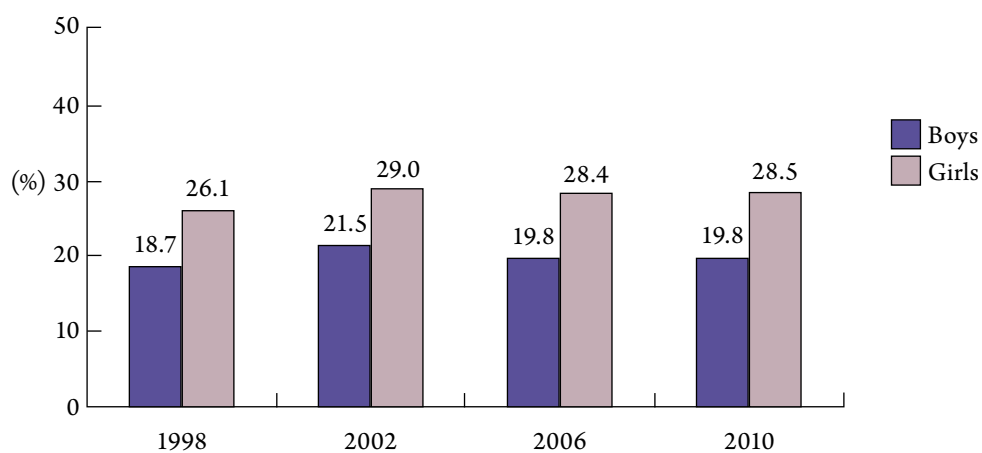
Findings

Overall, there was a statistically significant increase between 1998 and 2010 in the percentage of young people who reported feeling low ‘at least weekly’ in the past 6 months. The pattern between survey years was inconsistent with a statistically significant increase between 1998 and 2002, a statistically significant decrease between 2002 and 2006 and no statistically significant change between 2006 and 2010. A higher percentage of girls and older children reported feeling low ‘at least weekly’ in the last 6 months across all four surveys. The highest percentage was reported among girls aged 15-17. There was no clear social class pattern.

Table 5.3 Percentage of young people who reported feeling low ‘at least weekly’ in the past 6 months by gender, age group, social class and year, 1998-2010

	1998	2002	2006	2010
Overall	22.5	25.8	24.0	24.0
Girls				
All	26.1	29.0	28.4	28.5
10 to 11	18.6	15.9	14.5	17.1
12 to 14	24.5	25.8	26.0	25.5
15 to 17	33.7	37.8	36.9	36.8
Boys				
All	18.7	21.5	19.8	19.8
10 to 11	18.0	18.4	14.7	15.8
12 to 14	17.7	19.3	18.1	17.7
15 to 17	20.8	26.0	22.8	23.6
Girls				
SC 1-2	28.5	29.7	29.9	27.1
SC 3-4	23.2	29.0	26.5	27.6
SC 5-6	24.0	24.8	27.5	34.5
Boys				
SC 1-2	19.9	23.5	19.4	18.5
SC 3-4	19.0	18.9	20.0	18.9
SC 5-6	14.0	20.3	19.1	24.1

Figure 5.2 Percentage of young people who reported feeling low 'at least weekly' in the past 6 months, 1998-2010, by gender



No internationally comparable data were available.

5.1.3 INDICATOR: Times injured

Measure: Young people were asked how many times during the last 12 months they had been injured and had to be treated by a doctor or nurse. The response options ranged from 'I was not injured in the past 12 months' to 'four times or more'. The findings presented below show the percentage of young people who reported having a medically attended injury at least once.

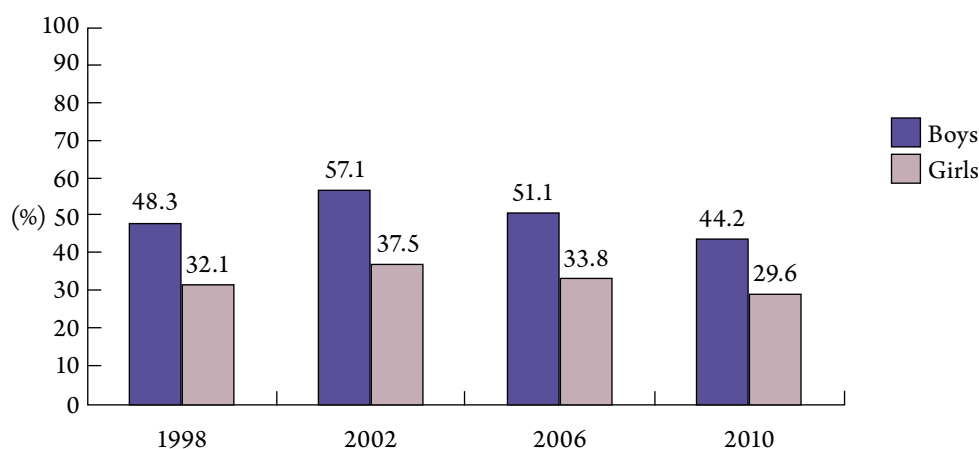
Findings

Overall, there was a statistically significant decrease between 1998 and 2010 in the percentage of young people who reported having been injured and had to be treated by a doctor or nurse in the last 12 months. There was a statistically significant increase between 1998 and 2002 and a statistically significant decrease between 2002 and 2006 and 2006 and 2010. A higher percentage of boys reported having a medically attended injury in the past 12 months. A higher percentage of older boys reported this; there was no clear age pattern among girls. There were no clear social class patterns.

Table 5.4 Percentage of young people who reported having been injured and had to be treated by a doctor or nurse in the last 12 months by gender, age group, social class and year, 1998-2010

	1998	2002	2006	2010
Overall	40.0	45.8	42.7	37.2
Girls				
All	32.1	37.5	33.8	29.6
10 to 11	33.0	38.0	32.1	25.4
12 to 14	32.9	38.7	35.8	31.5
15 to 17	29.5	36.3	31.8	29.1
Boys				
All	48.3	57.1	51.1	44.2
10 to 11	42.5	56.0	44.4	42.2
12 to 14	48.9	57.2	52.5	44.1
15 to 17	51.0	57.1	51.3	45.8
Girls				
SC 1-2	29.9	35.7	33.7	29.0
SC 3-4	34.6	39.4	32.7	30.3
SC 5-6	32.4	40.1	35.4	27.5
Boys				
SC 1-2	45.9	56.2	51.4	43.8
SC 3-4	50.1	55.8	50.3	45.7
SC 5-6	48.1	61.9	51.6	43.3

Figure 5.3 Percentage of young people who reported having been injured and had to be treated by a doctor or nurse in the last 12 months, 1998-2010, by gender



International Comparisons

Overall, there was a decrease in the relative rank of children in Ireland, most notably among boys. In 2010, children in Ireland were below the international HBSC average for this indicator.

Table 5.5 Summary international data: having been injured and had to be treated by a doctor or nurse in the last 12 months, 15 year olds, 1998-2010, overall and by gender

	OVERALL				BOYS				GIRLS			
	1998	2002	2006	2010	1998	2002	2006	2010	1998	2002	2006	2010
HBSC 27 min	-	30.0	29.7	27.5	-	35.5	33.6	34.2	-	25.2	26.1	21.2
HBSC 27 max	-	53.3	51.3	52.4	-	61.5	55.7	59.3	-	49.1	49.6	48.1
HBSC 27 mean	-	44.8	43.0	44.1	-	51.7	48.6	49.0	-	38.6	37.8	39.4
Ireland	-	46.5	42.2	40.3	-	59.7	49.6	45.7	-	38.5	33.6	33.2
Ireland Rank	-	13	17	20	-	4	14	21	-	18	22	22

5.2 Positive Health Outcomes

5.2.1 INDICATOR: Self-rated health

Measure: Young people were asked to describe their health (“would you say your health is...?”). The response options were ‘excellent’, ‘good’, ‘fair’ and ‘poor’. The findings presented below show the proportion of young people who reported their health is ‘excellent’.

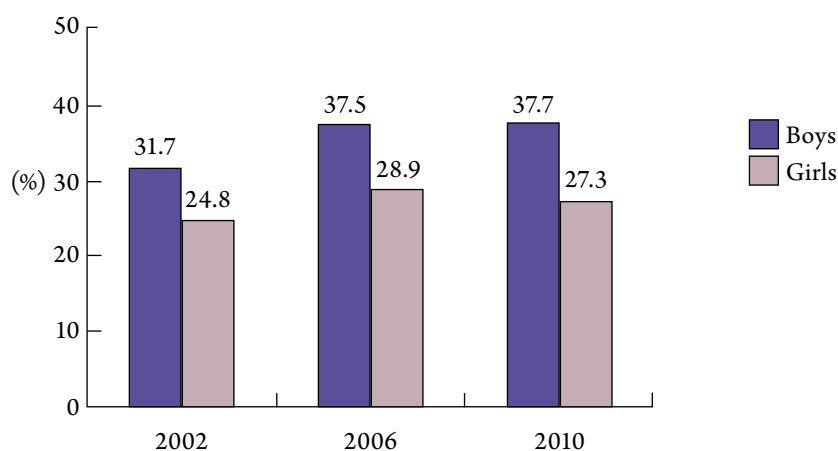
Findings

Overall, there was a statistically significant increase between 2002 and 2010 in the percentage of young people who reported their health is ‘excellent’. The increase between 2002 and 2006 was statistically significant and the decrease between 2006 and 2010 was statistically significant. The increase between 2002 and 2010 was evident among both boys and girls. A higher percentage of younger children and those from higher social classes reported their health is ‘excellent’ across all four surveys.

Table 5.6 Percentage of young people who reported their health is ‘excellent’ by gender, age group, social class and year, 2002-2010

	1998	2002	2006	2010
Overall	-	27.8	33.3	32.7
Girls				
All	-	24.8	28.9	27.3
10 to 11	-	35.0	39.4	38.6
12 to 14	-	27.3	32.4	29.4
15 to 17	-	17.5	20.2	20.1
Boys				
All	-	31.7	37.5	37.7
10 to 11	-	34.5	41.7	39.4
12 to 14	-	32.6	38.6	39.2
15 to 17	-	29.6	35.2	35.7
Girls				
SC 1-2	-	25.8	32.5	29.6
SC 3-4	-	23.6	26.9	26.6
SC 5-6	-	22.6	27.0	22.2
Boys				
SC 1-2	-	34.4	42.1	40.6
SC 3-4	-	30.3	34.5	35.7
SC 5-6	-	30.5	37.1	32.3

Figure 5.4 Percentage of young people who reported their health is 'excellent', 2002-2010, by gender



International Comparisons

The relative rank of children in Ireland remained stable between 2002 and 2010. In 2010, children in Ireland were above the international HBSC average for this indicator.

Table 5.7 Summary international data: health is 'excellent', 15 year olds, 1998-2010, overall and by gender

	OVERALL				BOYS				GIRLS			
	1998	2002*	2006	2010	1998	2002*	2006	2010	1998	2002*	2006	2010
HBSC 27 min	-	9.9	14.2	14.5	-	14.9	19.5	20.4	-	6.2	7.7	7.7
HBSC 27 max	-	48.1	57.0	55.6	-	55.7	64.8	60.3	-	41.9	52.5	50.8
HBSC 27 mean	-	25.2	28.1	28.3	-	33.0	35.3	35.2	-	18.2	21.4	21.5
Ireland	-	25.0	28.5	29.9	-	34.6	34.6	36.2	-	19.2	21.4	21.6
Ireland Rank	-	15	13	10	-	14	13	11	-	13	10	12

* France not included (no data)

5.2.2 INDICATOR: Happy with life

Measure: Young people were asked how they feel about their life at present. The response options ranged from 'very happy' to 'not happy at all'. The findings presented below show the proportions of young people who reported they are 'very happy' or 'quite happy' with their life at present.

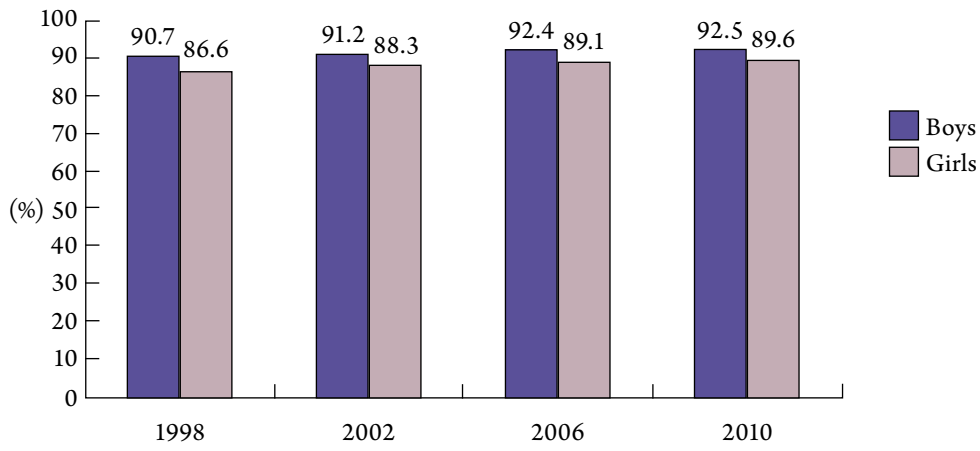
Findings

Overall, there was a statistically significant increase between 1998 and 2010 in the percentage of young people who reported they are happy with their life. The increases between 1998 and 2002 and 2002 and 2006 were statistically significant, but the increase between 2006 and 2010 was not statistically significant. The increase between 1998 and 2010 was evident among both boys and girls. A higher percentage of boys, younger children and those from higher social classes reported they are happy with their life across all four surveys.

Table 5.8 Percentage of young people who reported they are happy with life by gender, age group, social class and year, 1998-2010

	1998	2002	2006	2010
Overall	88.6	89.5	90.8	91.1
Girls				
All	86.6	88.3	89.1	89.6
10 to 11	93.6	96.0	95.6	94.1
12 to 14	87.1	88.9	90.4	90.5
15 to 17	81.1	84.5	85.0	86.4
Boys				
All	90.7	91.2	92.4	92.5
10 to 11	92.8	93.3	95.0	94.8
12 to 14	92.2	91.6	92.6	93.2
15 to 17	86.9	89.6	91.7	90.6
Girls				
SC 1-2	86.6	89.1	89.3	91.2
SC 3-4	87.9	87.8	90.0	89.4
SC 5-6	86.4	88.4	90.3	87.5
Boys				
SC 1-2	90.1	91.7	94.1	93.1
SC 3-4	90.8	92.1	92.7	93.6
SC 5-6	93.6	89.9	90.9	90.8

Figure 5.5 Percentage of young people who reported they are happy with life, 1998-2010, by gender



No internationally comparable data were available.

5.2.3 INDICATOR: Life satisfaction

Measure: Young people were asked to rate their life satisfaction using the ‘Cantril Ladder’. The top of the ladder indicates the best possible life and the bottom, the worst. Young people were asked to indicate the step of the ladder at which they would place their lives at present (from 0 to 10). The findings presented below show the proportion of young people who reported high life satisfaction (a score of 7 or more).

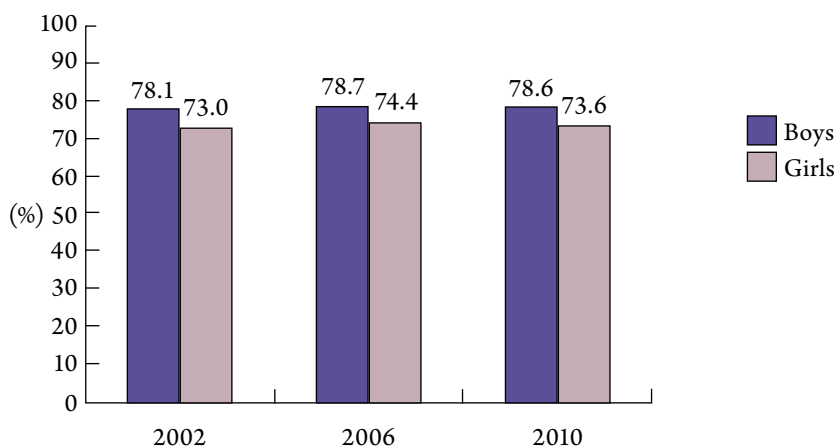
Findings

Overall, there was a statistically significant increase between 2002 and 2010 in the percentage of young people who reported high life satisfaction. The increase between 2002 and 2006 was statistically significant, but the increase between 2006 and 2010 was not statistically significant. A higher percentage of boys, younger children and those from higher social classes reported high life satisfaction across all four surveys.

Table 5.9 Percentage of young people who reported high life satisfaction (rank 7 or higher on the scale) by gender, age group, social class and year, 2002-2010

	1998	2002	2006	2010
Overall	-	75.1	76.6	76.2
Girls				
All	-	73.0	74.4	73.6
10 to 11	-	87.6	87.0	85.8
12 to 14	-	75.4	78.0	76.0
15 to 17	-	64.5	64.8	65.9
Boys				
All	-	78.1	78.7	78.6
10 to 11	-	83.4	86.9	83.4
12 to 14	-	79.6	81.1	81.6
15 to 17	-	73.4	74.2	72.8
Girls				
SC 1-2	-	74.7	75.6	77.1
SC 3-4	-	72.4	75.2	72.6
SC 5-6	-	72.1	74.6	69.5
Boys				
SC 1-2	-	78.8	81.5	80.7
SC 3-4	-	78.8	78.6	78.7
SC 5-6	-	76.4	76.6	74.3

Figure 5.6 Percentage of young people who reported high life satisfaction (rank 7 or higher on the scale), 2002-2010, by gender



International Comparisons

The relative ranking of children in Ireland decreased between 2002 and 2010. In 2010 children in Ireland were below the international HBSC average for this indicator.

Table 5.10 Summary international data: high life satisfaction (rank 7 or higher on the scale), 15 year olds, 1998-2010, overall and by gender

	OVERALL				BOYS				GIRLS			
	1998	2002*	2006**	2010	1998	2002	2006	2010	1998	2002	2006	2010
HBSC 27 min	-	52.0	56.2	54.7	-	55.3	58.5	59.4	-	49.0	53.1	50.2
HBSC 27 max	-	76.1	77.1	74.8	-	82.2	81.7	78.7	-	72.0	73.2	71.3
HBSC 27 mean	-	63.9	66.1	67.1	-	68.7	71.1	71.4	-	59.7	61.4	63.0
Ireland	-	66.0	65.7	65.0	-	72.3	70.6	67.9	-	62.3	60.0	61.2
Ireland Rank		11	15	21	-	9	16	21		9	13	19

*Belgium French (different coding) and Greece (no data) not included

** Belgium French not included (different coding)

6.1 Family

6.1.1 INDICATOR: Communication with mother

Measure: Young people were asked how easy it is for them to talk to their mother about things that really bother them. The response options ranged from 'very easy' to 'very difficult'. The findings presented below show the proportions who reported finding it 'easy' or 'very easy'.

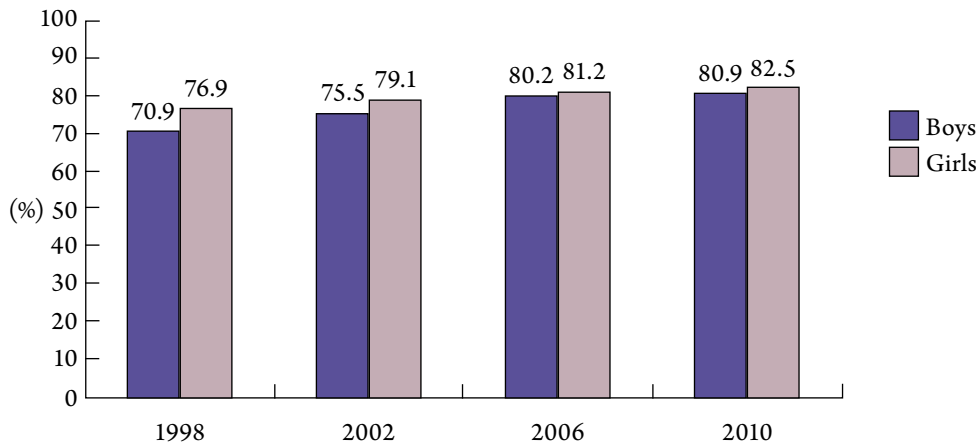
Findings

Overall, there was a statistically significant increase between 1998 and 2010 in the percentage of young people who reported that they find it 'easy' or 'very easy' to talk to their mother about things that really bother them. The increase between 1998 and 2002, and 2002 and 2006 was statistically significant, but the change between 2006 and 2010 was not. The increase over time was evident among both boys and girls, with a higher percentage of girls reporting positive maternal communication in each sequential survey. The percentage of young people who reported they find it 'easy' or 'very easy' to talk to their mother about things that really bother them was highest among younger children and decreased with age across all surveys. There was no clear social class pattern.

Table 6.1 Percentage of young people who reported they find it 'easy' or 'very easy' to talk to their mother about things that really bother them, by gender, age group, social class and year 1998-2010

	1998	2002	2006	2010
Overall	74.0	77.6	80.7	81.7
Girls				
All	76.9	79.1	81.2	82.5
10-11	84.2	87.8	91.7	89.2
12-14	78.9	81.9	84.7	84.7
15-17	68.3	72.5	72.3	77.3
Boys				
All	70.9	75.5	80.2	80.9
10-11	77.4	85.4	89.8	88.9
12-14	73.9	76.6	82.9	83.1
15-17	61.7	68.9	74.5	75.8
Girls				
SC 1-2	76.5	78.3	80.7	83.7
SC 3-4	78.1	80.4	81.4	83.2
SC 5-6	76.7	77.9	82.2	79.6
Boys				
SC 1-2	70.9	74.0	79.9	80.2
SC 3-4	70.4	76.1	81.1	81.5
SC 5-6	72.2	79.1	79.8	81.5

Figure 6.1 Percentage of young people who reported they find it 'easy' or 'very easy' to talk to their mother about things that really bother them, 1998-2010, by gender



International Comparisons

Overall, the relative ranking of children in Ireland improved between 1998 and 2010. In 2010, children from Ireland were below the international HBSC average for this indicator.

Table 6.2 Summary international data: finding it 'easy' or 'very easy' to talk to mother, 15 year olds, 1998-2010, overall and by gender

	OVERALL				BOYS				GIRLS			
	1998	2002	2006*	2010	1998	2002	2006*	2010	1998	2002	2006*	2010
HBSC 27 min	58.9	65.1	65.4	63.4	62.3	65.5	67.9	64.4	56.2	60.9	61.2	62.5
HBSC 27 max	84.4	86.6	86.8	88.5	84.5	88.1	85.9	89.5	84.3	88.1	87.4	87.7
HBSC 27 mean	71.5	75.7	76.0	75.7	71.7	75.7	77.0	76.6	71.3	75.7	75.0	74.9
Ireland	67.5	73.5	74.1	75.6	63.2	71.4	74.6	76.1	72.0	74.7	73.5	74.9
Ireland Rank	24	17	19	16	26	21	18	15	10	18	16	16

* Greenland – no data in 2006

6.1.2 INDICATOR: Communication with father

Measure: Young people were asked how easy it is for them to talk to their fathers about things that really bother them. The response options ranged from 'very easy' to 'very difficult'. The findings presented below show the proportions who reported finding it 'easy' or 'very easy'.

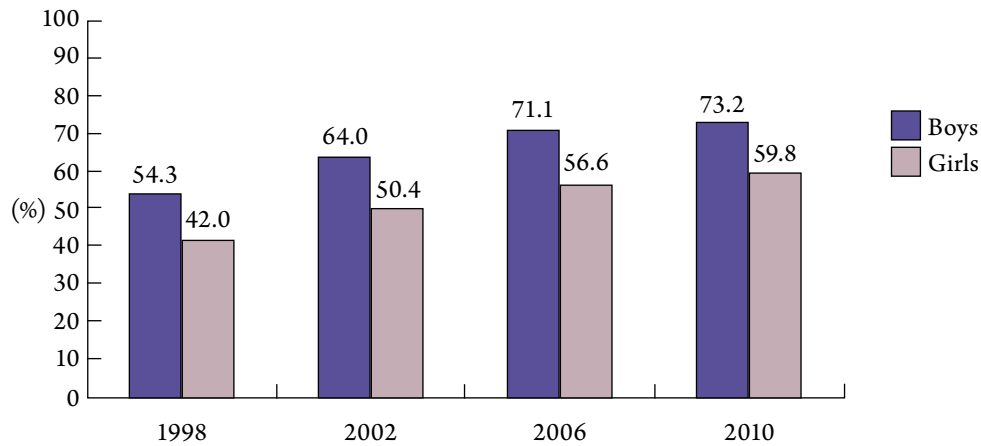
Findings

Overall, there was a statistically significant increase between 1998 and 2010 in the percentage of young people who reported they find it 'easy' or 'very easy' to talk to their father about things that really bother them. The increases between 1998 and 2002, 2002 and 2006, and 2006 and 2010 were all statistically significant. The increase over time was evident among both boys and girls, with a higher percentage of boys reporting positive paternal communication in each sequential survey. The percentage of young people who reported they find it 'easy' or 'very easy' to talk to their father about things that really bother them was highest among younger children and decreased with age across all surveys. There was no clear social class pattern.

Table 6.3 Percentage of young people who reported they find it 'easy' or 'very easy' to talk to their father about things that really bother them, by gender, age group, social class and year 1998-2010

	1998	2002	2006	2010
Overall	48.0	56.2	64.1	66.7
Girls				
All	42.0	50.4	56.6	59.8
10-11	54.3	64.4	71.4	69.0
12-14	43.0	51.4	59.6	60.9
15-17	31.7	43.7	46.6	54.1
Boys				
All	54.3	64.0	71.1	73.2
10-11	67.1	79.7	83.5	81.9
12-14	57.0	66.1	76.1	76.6
15-17	41.7	53.2	62.3	65.6
Girls				
SC 1-2	40.8	51.0	58.2	61.4
SC 3-4	44.3	50.4	54.6	59.4
SC 5-6	41.3	47.7	55.7	56.2
Boys				
SC 1-2	51.4	63.1	70.5	73.5
SC 3-4	54.9	63.8	70.7	73.8
SC 5-6	57.0	65.0	72.4	72.5

Figure 6.2 Percentage of young people who reported they find it 'easy' or 'very easy' to talk to their father about things that really bother them, 1998-2010, by gender



International Comparisons

Overall, the relative ranking of children in Ireland improved between 1998 and 2010. In 2010, children from Ireland were slightly above the HBSC average for this indicator.

Table 6.4 Summary international data: finding it 'easy' or 'very easy' to talk to father, 15 year olds, 1998-2010, overall and by gender

	OVERALL				BOYS				GIRLS			
	1998	2002	2006*	2010	1998	2002	2006*	2010	1998	2002	2006*	2010
HBSC 27 min	37.9	45.4	43.9	38.3	45.4	52.5	56.4	50.3	30.0	33.3	31.0	27.7
HBSC 27 max	66.8	68.3	73.2	76.4	77.3	79.3	79.7	83.2	61.2	63.7	68.2	70.9
HBSC 27 mean	48.5	54.2	56.5	57.9	57.4	63.6	66.5	67.6	40.3	45.4	46.9	48.5
Ireland	40.2	48.1	58.9	62.6	45.4	56.1	66.1	69.4	34.9	43.4	50.4	53.7
Ireland Rank	26	21	8	6	27	25	13	11	19	15	8	8

* Greenland – no data in 2006

6.1.3 INDICATOR: Live with both parents

Measure: Young people were asked about their current living arrangements. The findings presented below show the proportion of children who reported both their mother and father are currently living in the main home.

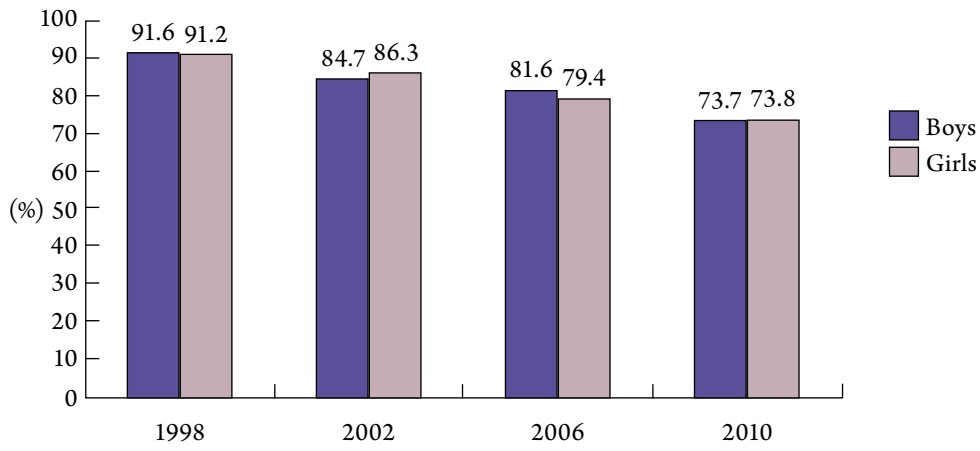
Findings

Overall, there was a statistically significant decrease between 1998 and 2010 in the percentage of young people who reported they currently live with both their mother and father. The decreases between 1998 and 2002, 2002 and 2006, and 2006 and 2010 were statistically significant. The decrease over time was evident for both boys and girls, with no clear gender differences. The percentage of young people who reported they currently live with both their mother and father was lowest among those in social class 5-6 across all four surveys.

Table 6.5 Percentage of young people who reported they currently live with both their mother and father, by gender, age group, social class and year 1998-2010

	1998	2002	2006	2010
Overall	91.4	85.6	80.5	73.7
Girls				
All	91.2	86.3	79.4	73.8
10-11	91.7	86.4	80.5	75.0
12-14	91.4	86.9	80.7	74.7
15-17	90.7	85.7	77.8	74.7
Boys				
All	91.6	84.7	81.6	73.7
10-11	91.8	84.9	84.0	74.7
12-14	92.0	85.3	81.8	74.3
15-17	91.0	84.1	81.5	73.9
Girls				
SC 1-2	92.2	89.6	84.5	82.8
SC 3-4	92.3	86.9	81.2	73.6
SC 5-6	90.6	83.7	74.3	68.6
Boys				
SC 1-2	94.4	89.2	86.9	81.5
SC 3-4	91.9	85.3	82.2	78.9
SC 5-6	90.9	79.1	78.0	71.6

Figure 6.3 Percentage of young people who reported they currently live with both their mother and father, 1998-2010, by gender



No internationally comparable data were available.

6.2 School

6.2.1 INDICATOR: Liking School

Measure: Young people were asked how they feel about school at present. The response options ranged from 'I like it a lot' to 'I don't like it at all'. The findings presented below show the proportion reporting that they like school 'a lot' or 'some'.

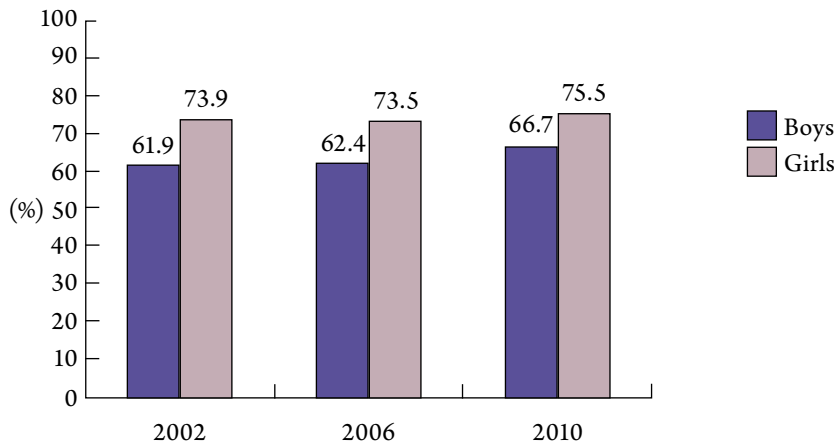
Findings

Overall, there was a statistically significant increase between 2002 and 2010 in the percentage of young people who reported they like school 'a lot' or 'some'. The decrease between 2002 and 2006 was not statistically significant, but the increase between 2006 and 2010 was significant. In general, the increase was evident for both genders, and greater among girls compared to boys with a higher percentage of girls reporting that they like school in each sequential survey. A higher percentage of younger children reported that they like school 'a lot' or 'some', and there were no clear social class patterns.

Table 6.6 Percentage of young people who reported they like school 'a lot' or 'some', by gender, age group, social class and year 2002-2010

	1998	2002	2006	2010
Overall	-	68.8	67.8	70.9
Girls				
All	-	73.9	73.5	75.5
10-11	-	80.7	82.6	81.7
12-14	-	75.3	76.1	78.6
15-17	-	69.8	66.7	69.1
Boys				
All	-	61.9	62.4	66.7
10-11	-	65.7	66.9	70.4
12-14	-	64.7	66.0	68.6
15-17	-	55.9	57.0	62.8
Girls				
SC 1-2	-	76.5	76.8	78.4
SC 3-4	-	73.5	72.2	75.4
SC 5-6	-	71.1	72.8	69.1
Boys				
SC 1-2	-	63.9	66.6	70.4
SC 3-4	-	59.2	60.7	66.6
SC 5-6	-	63.4	61.1	63.5

Figure 6.4 Percentage of young people who reported they like school 'a lot' or 'some', 2002-2010, by gender



International Comparisons

Overall, the relative rank remained stable across the four survey cycles, with children in Ireland below the HBSC international average except in 2002. Among girls the relative ranking has decreased between 1998 and 2010.

Table 6.7 Summary international data: liking school 'a lot' or 'some', 15 year olds, 1998-2010, overall and by gender

	OVERALL				BOYS				GIRLS			
	1998	2002	2006	2010	1998	2002	2006	2010	1998	2002	2006	2010
HBSC 27 min	46.9	45.0	48.8	49.4	37.8	41.2	42.1	44.1	56.0	47.9	52.8	55.0
HBSC 27 max	93.8	85.2	83.0	81.9	92.1	85.8	83.4	84.2	94.9	84.8	84.8	84.0
HBSC 27 mean	68.9	62.6	66.5	68.8	65.6	59.4	63.7	65.9	72.0	65.4	69.2	71.5
Ireland	63.9	63.4	60.8	59.8	54.8	58.3	55.8	57.4	73.4	66.4	66.8	62.9
Ireland Rank	20	12	20	24	22	17	20	22	11	12	16	24

6.2.2 INDICATOR: Organising school events

Measure: Young people were asked if students in their school were involved in organising school events. The response options ranged from 'strongly agree' to 'strongly disagree'. The findings presented below show the proportion that responded 'strongly agree' or 'agree'.

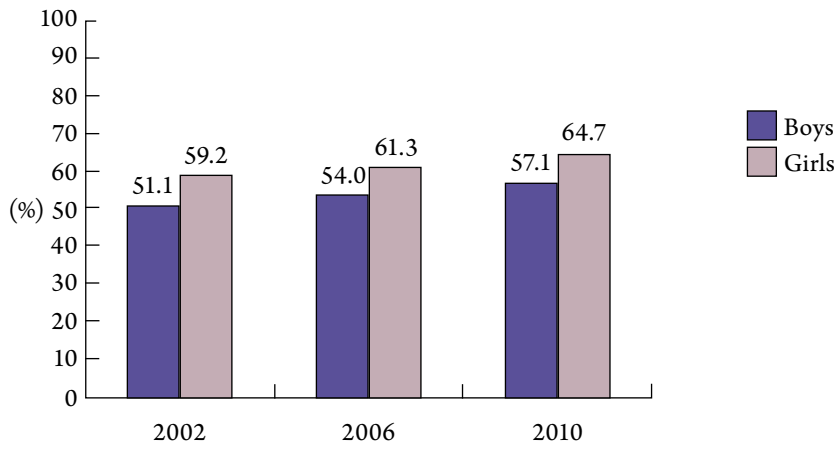
Findings

Overall, there was a statistically significant increase between 2002 and 2010 in the percentage of young people who reported students in their school help organise school events. The increases between 2002 and 2006, and 2006 and 2010 were statistically significant. The increase over time was evident for both boys and girls with a higher percentage of girls reporting involvement in organising school events in all three surveys. In general, the percentage who reported students in their school organise school events was higher among younger children and those in lower social classes.

Table 6.8 Percentage of young people who reported students in their school help organise school events by gender, age group, social class and year 2002-2010

	1998	2002	2006	2010
Overall	-	55.8	57.6	60.8
Girls				
All	-	59.2	61.3	64.7
10-11	-	67.6	70.1	66.4
12-14	-	57.5	60.0	63.7
15-17	-	57.6	59.5	65.3
Boys				
All	-	51.1	54.0	57.1
10-11	-	61.9	68.4	66.5
12-14	-	51.8	55.9	56.8
15-17	-	44.2	48.3	53.9
Girls				
SC 1-2	-	58.2	60.6	64.2
SC 3-4	-	58.8	60.6	64.6
SC 5-6	-	63.2	62.5	65.0
Boys				
SC 1-2	-	49.2	51.1	55.8
SC 3-4	-	51.5	54.8	57.6
SC 5-6	-	56.8	57.0	58.6

Figure 6.5 Percentage of young people who reported students in their school help organise school events, 2002-2010, by gender



No internationally comparable data were available.

6.2.3 INDICATOR: Pressured by school work

Measure: Young people were asked how pressured they feel by the schoolwork they have to do. The response options ranged from ‘a lot’ to ‘not at all’. The findings presented below show the proportion who reported feeling pressured by schoolwork either ‘a lot’ or ‘some’.

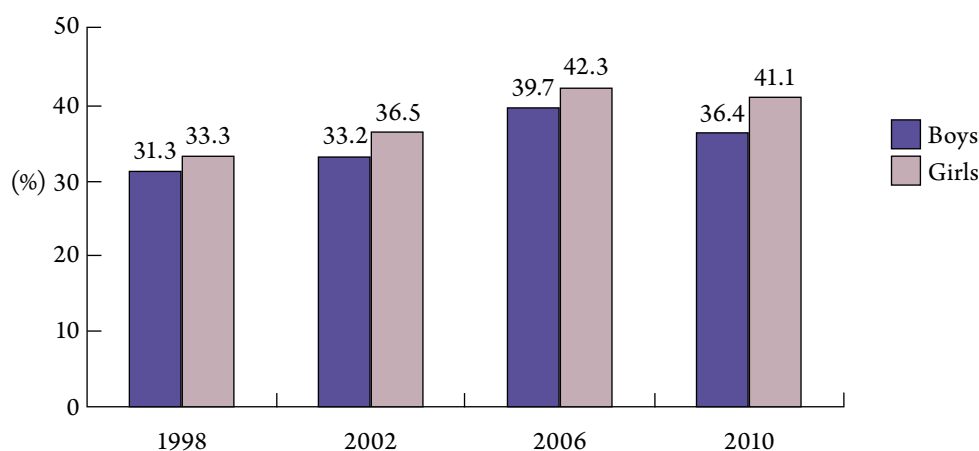
Findings

Overall, there was a statistically significant increase between 1998 and 2010 in the percentage of young people who reported they feel pressured by their school work. The increases between 1998 and 2002, and 2002 and 2006 were statistically significant, and the decrease between 2006 and 2010 was statistically significant. The increase over time was evident among both boys and girls, with a higher percentage of girls reporting that they feel pressured by schoolwork across all four surveys. The percentage of young people who reported feeling pressured by schoolwork increased with age for boys and girls, with no clear social class patterns.

Table 6.9 Percentage of young people who reported they feel pressured by school work, by gender, age group, social class and year 1998-2010

	1998	2002	2006	2010
Overall	32.3	35.1	41.0	38.7
Girls				
All	33.3	36.5	42.3	41.1
10 to 11	18.4	18.9	18.5	24.7
12 to 14	32.2	32.6	40.4	38.5
15 to 17	45.9	44.1	54.7	51.3
Boys				
All	31.3	33.2	39.7	36.4
10 to 11	24.0	29.9	23.4	25.3
12 to 14	30.5	31.9	39.3	35.1
15 to 17	36.9	36.0	44.2	41.7
Girls				
SC 1-2	34.0	37.2	44.0	35.2
SC 3-4	30.7	36.1	41.5	35.2
SC 5-6	32.8	34.8	38.8	41.8
Boys				
SC 1-2	32.7	33.3	40.8	42.1
SC 3-4	29.9	32.8	38.8	40.1
SC 5-6	30.5	33.5	37.2	40.6

Figure 6.6 Percentage of young people who reported they feel pressured by school work, 1998-2010, by gender



International Comparisons

Overall, the relative rank of children in Ireland remained stable between 1998 and 2010. In 2010, children in Ireland were above the HBSC international average for this indicator.

Table 6.10 Summary international data: feeling pressured by schoolwork, 15 year olds, 1998-2010, overall and by gender

	OVERALL				BOYS				GIRLS			
	1998*	2002	2006	2010	1998*	2002	2006	2010	1998*	2002	2006	2010
HBSC 27 min	10.6	23.9	23.4	21.6	10.8	19.5	17.1	17.4	10.4	25.9	23.0	20.9
HBSC 27 max	66.3	67.9	67.6	67.0	64.0	62.8	62.5	55.2	68.5	73.4	73.1	76.3
HBSC 27 mean	40.9	44.1	44.0	42.8	38.0	40.3	39.2	37.9	43.6	47.5	48.6	47.6
Ireland	42.7	46.3	53.4	50.3	38.5	42.0	47.4	44.6	47.0	48.9	60.5	57.7
Ireland Rank	12	14	9	10	12	13	9	10	12	15	7	8

* Lithuania – no data in 1998

6.2.4 INDICATOR: Teachers treat students fairly

Measure: Young people were asked if teachers in their school treat students fairly. The response options ranged from 'strongly agree' to 'strongly disagree'. The findings presented below show the proportion that responded 'strongly agree' or 'agree'.

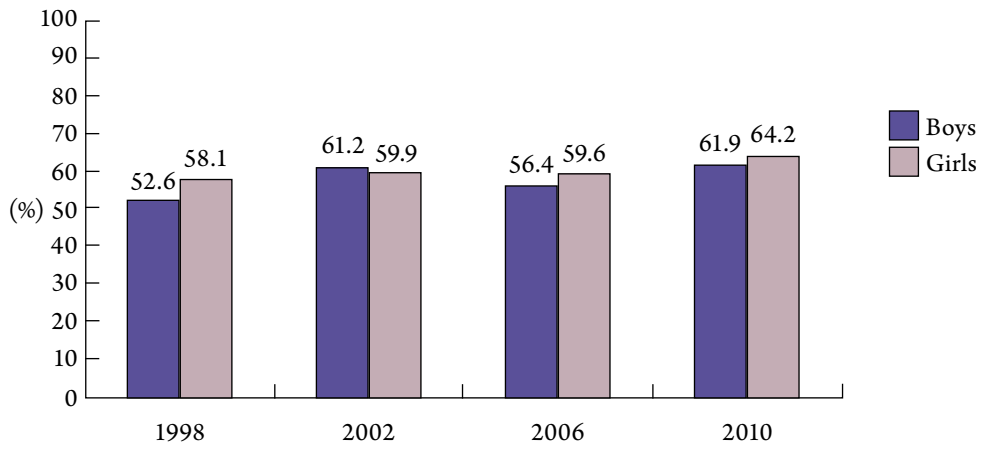
Findings

Overall, there was a statistically significant increase between 1998 and 2010 in the percentage of young people who reported teachers in their school treat students fairly. There was a significant increase between 1998 and 2002, a significant decrease between 2002 and 2006, and a significant increase between 2006 and 2010. The increase between 1998 and 2010 was evident for both boys and girls. A higher percentage of girls reported that teachers treat students fairly, except in 2002. The percentage of young people who reported that teachers in their school treat students fairly was higher among younger children across all four surveys, with no clear social class patterns.

Table 6.11 Percentage of young people who reported teachers in their school treat students fairly by gender, age group, social class and year 1998-2010

	1998	2002	2006	2010
Overall	55.4	60.4	57.9	63.0
Girls				
All	58.1	59.9	59.6	64.2
10 to 11	73.6	80.6	82.5	83.7
12 to 14	58.7	59.8	61.6	66.1
15 to 17	45.4	51.5	47.0	54.4
Boys				
All	52.6	61.2	56.4	61.9
10 to 11	63.9	74.1	78.0	76.6
12 to 14	54.1	64.1	58.4	64.8
15 to 17	42.8	50.2	48.4	53.1
Girls				
SC 1-2	54.8	59.8	58.9	63.3
SC 3-4	61.5	59.6	58.5	66.0
SC 5-6	60.8	61.4	62.2	64.2
Boys				
SC 1-2	50.4	60.0	57.4	63.2
SC 3-4	52.3	62.1	55.7	61.3
SC 5-6	57.0	64.1	58.0	63.0

Figure 6.7 Percentage of young people who reported teachers in their school treat students fairly, 1998-2010, by gender



No internationally comparable data were available.

6.3 Peers

6.3.1 INDICATOR: Close friends of the same sex

Measure: Young people were asked how many close male and female friends they currently have. The response options ranged from 'none' to 'three or more' and were answered separately for male and female friends. The findings presented below show the proportion who reported having 'three or more' friends of their own gender.

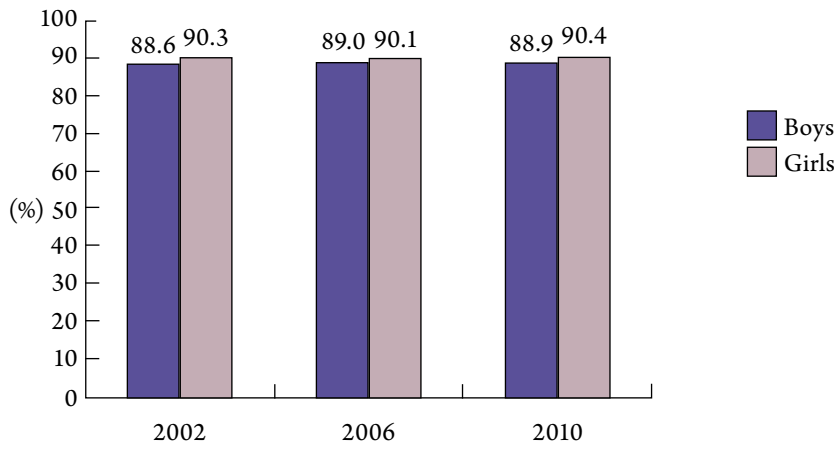
Findings

Overall, the percentage of young people who report they have 'three or more' friends of the same gender remained stable between 2002 and 2010 with no statistically significant changes between survey years. There were no clear patterns by gender, age group or social class.

Table 6.12 Percentage of young people who reported they have 'three or more friends' of the same sex by gender, age group, social class and year, 2002-2010

	1998	2002	2006	2010
Overall	-	89.6	89.5	89.3
Girls				
All	-	90.3	90.1	90.4
10 to 11	-	89.7	90.2	86.9
12 to 14	-	91.4	90.9	91.2
15 to 17	-	89.4	89.6	90.9
Boys				
All	-	88.6	89.0	88.3
10 to 11	-	88.7	88.7	87.2
12 to 14	-	89.2	89.9	89.9
15 to 17	-	87.8	88.3	87.2
Girls				
SC 1-2	-	91.0	90.5	91.3
SC 3-4	-	90.8	90.5	89.9
SC 5-6	-	87.0	90.9	90.1
Boys				
SC 1-2	-	88.4	89.2	89.7
SC 3-4	-	90.1	89.6	88.4
SC 5-6	-	87.4	90.9	87.1

Figure 6.8 Percentage of young people who reported they have 'three or more friends' of the same sex, 2002-2010, by gender



No internationally comparable data were available.

6.3.2 INDICATOR: Four or more evenings with friends

Measure: Young people were asked how many evenings per week after school they usually spend out with their friends. The response options were '0' to '7' evenings. The findings presented below show the proportion who reported spending four or more evenings per week out with friends.

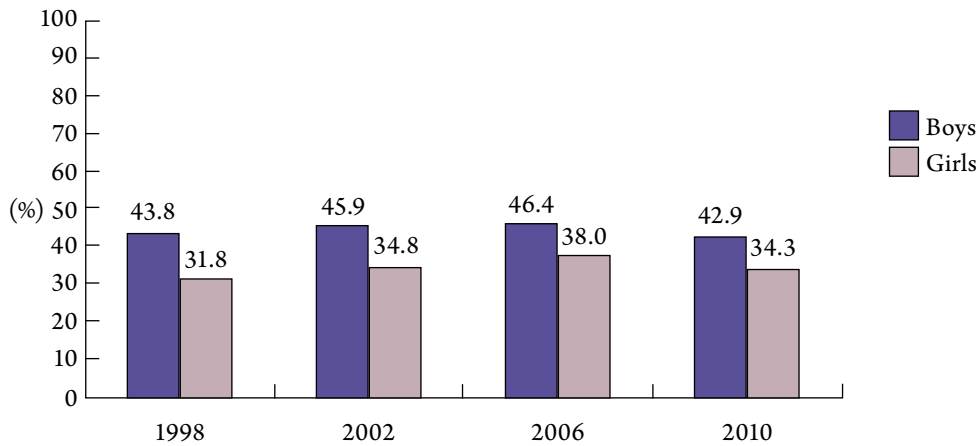
Findings

Overall, there was a statistically significant increase between 1998 and 2010 in the percentage of young people who reported they spend four or more evenings after school out with friends. There was a statistically significant increase between 1998 and 2002, the increase between 2002 and 2006 was not significant, and between 2006 and 2010 there was a statistically significant decrease. In general, a higher percentage of boys, younger children and those from lower social classes reported they spend four or more evenings a week with friends.

Table 6.13 Percentage of young people who reported they spend four or more evenings a week with friends by gender, age group, social class and year, 1998-2010

	1998	2002	2006	2010
Overall	37.7	39.5	42.2	38.7
Girls				
All	31.8	34.8	38.0	34.3
10 to 11	37.7	37.1	43.1	44.5
12 to 14	33.0	36.0	40.0	36.2
15 to 17	25.3	32.2	33.3	28.2
Boys				
All	43.8	45.9	46.4	42.9
10 to 11	46.3	44.1	50.8	46.4
12 to 14	46.3	48.6	47.5	45.4
15 to 17	37.9	42.7	44.1	38.7
Girls				
SC 1-2	22.2	28.4	28.5	26.6
SC 3-4	37.6	39.1	41.1	38.7
SC 5-6	37.6	41.7	46.4	45.8
Boys				
SC 1-2	33.7	40.7	37.8	37.4
SC 3-4	50.9	48.3	50.3	46.1
SC 5-6	46.7	52.5	52.9	43.2

Figure 6.9 Percentage of young people who reported they spend four or more evenings a week with friends, 1999-2010, by gender



International Comparisons

The relative rank of children in Ireland remained stable between 1998 and 2010. In 2010, children in Ireland were above the HBSC international average for this indicator.

Table 6.14 Summary international data: spending four or more evenings per week after school with friends, 15 year olds, 1998-2010, overall and by gender

	OVERALL				BOYS				GIRLS			
	1998	2002	2006	2010	1998	2002	2006	2010	1998	2002	2006	2010
HBSC 27 min	7.6	5.0	6.5	4.3	11.8	7.0	9.7	6.3	3.8	3.3	3.9	2.7
HBSC 27 max	65.6	68.4	71.2	73.3	70.7	75.0	73.2	75.3	60.1	63.7	69.3	71.6
HBSC 27 mean	32.2	30.1	29.0	27.0	36.0	33.5	32.6	30.0	28.8	27.0	25.7	24.2
Ireland	34.1	33.5	38.5	31.8	41.0	35.0	43.3	37.3	26.9	32.6	32.9	24.9
Ireland Rank	12	13	9	10	10	13	9	9	15	9	9	13

6.3.3 INDICATOR: E-communication (Electronic Media Communication)

Measure: Young people were asked how often they talk to their friend(s) on the telephone, send them text messages or have contact through the Internet. The response options ranged from 'rarely or never' to 'every day'. The findings presented below show the proportions who reported electronic communication with their friends 'every day'.

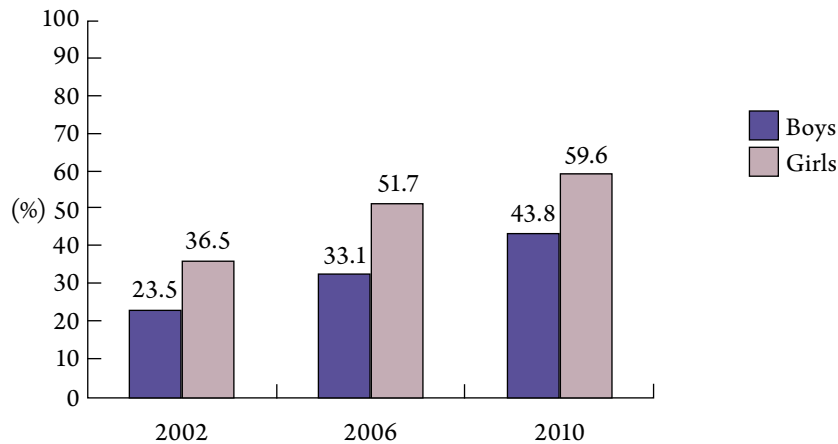
Findings

Overall, there was a statistically significant increase between 2002 and 2010 in the percentage of young people who reported they talk to their friend(s) on the phone, send them text messages or have contact through the Internet 'every day'. The increases between 2002 and 2006, and 2006 and 2010 were statistically significant. The increase over time was evident among both boys and girls, with a higher percentage of girls and older children reporting daily e-communication with their friends, with no clear social class patterns.

Table 6.15 Percentage of young people who reported they talk to their friend(s) on the phone or send them text messages or have contact through the Internet 'every day', by gender, age group, social class and year, 2002-2010

	1998	2002	2006	2010
Overall	-	30.9	42.3	51.5
Girls				
All	-	36.5	51.7	59.6
10 to 11	-	16.6	31.2	29.8
12 to 14	-	34.3	51.3	59.5
15 to 17	-	47.3	60.7	72.3
Boys				
All	-	23.5	33.1	43.8
10 to 11	-	10.2	20.9	20.8
12 to 14	-	21.7	30.5	42.8
15 to 17	-	32.4	39.2	53.3
Girls				
SC 1-2	-	36.0	51.6	58.4
SC 3-4	-	36.9	51.7	60.9
SC 5-6	-	36.5	52.7	64.5
Boys				
SC 1-2	-	22.4	32.9	43.6
SC 3-4	-	25.7	33.8	45.7
SC 5-6	-	22.2	33.3	44.4

Figure 6.10 Percentage of young people who reported they talk to their friend(s) on the phone or send them text messages or have contact through the Internet 'every day', 2002-2010, by gender



International Comparisons

Overall, the relative rank of children in Ireland was inconsistent. In 2010, children in Ireland were slightly above the HBSC international average, with girls above and boys below the average for this indicator.

Table 6.16 Summary international data: e-communication 'every day', 15 year olds, 1998-2010, overall and by gender

	OVERALL				BOYS				GIRLS			
	1998	2002*	2006**	2010 ⁺	1998	2002**	2006*	2010 ⁺	1998	2002**	2006*	2010 ⁺
HBSC 27 min	-	19.3	33.3	47.1	-	16.2	33.2	39.0	-	21.5	33.4	50.0
HBSC 27 max	-	56.5	76.1	73.4	-	50.0	69.5	66.3	-	62.7	82.7	81.2
HBSC 27 mean	-	39.2	51.8	60.1	-	32.7	44.8	52.4	-	45.1	58.4	67.4
Ireland	-	40.9	47.9	60.4	-	31.0	36.4	50.7	-	46.9	61.0	72.7
Ireland Rank		13	20	12		18	23	13		15	8	7

*Hungary not included (no data in 2002)

**Norway not included (no data in 2006)

+ Germany not included (different coding)

6.3.4 INDICATOR: Talk to friend of same sex

Measure: Young people were asked how easy it is for them to talk to a friend of the same sex about things that really bother them. The response options ranged from ‘very easy’ to ‘very difficult’. The findings presented below show the proportions of young people who reported finding it ‘easy’ or ‘very easy’.

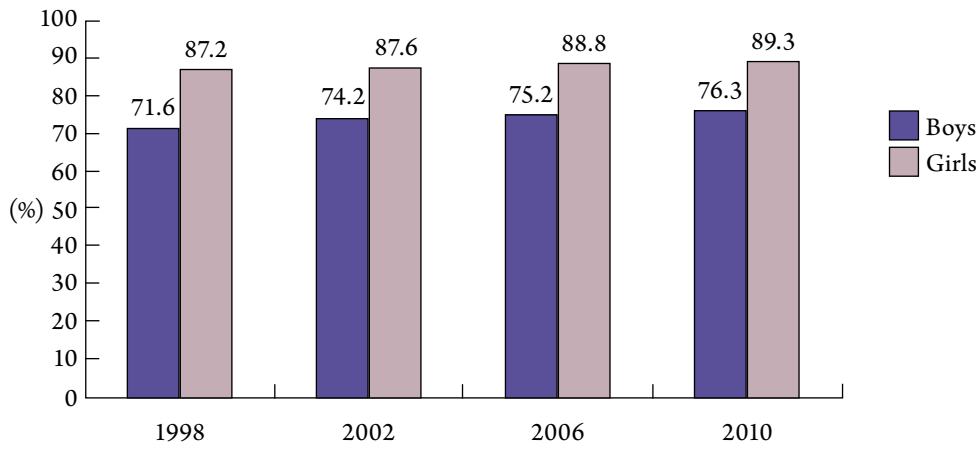
Findings

Overall, there was a statistically significant increase between 1998 and 2010 in the percentage of young people who reported they find it ‘easy’ or ‘very easy’ to talk to a friend of the same sex about things that really bother them. The changes between 1998 and 2002, 2002 and 2006, 2006 and 2010 were not statistically significant. In general, a higher percentage of girls and older children reported they find it ‘easy’ or ‘very easy’ to talk to a friend of the same gender about things that really bother them. There were no clear social class patterns across the four surveys.

Table 6.17 Percentage of young people who reported they find it ‘easy’ or ‘very easy’ to talk to a friend of the same sex when something is bothering them, by gender, age group, social class and year, 1998-2010

	1998	2002	2006	2010
Overall	79.8	82.2	82.0	82.6
Girls				
All	87.2	87.6	88.8	89.3
10 to 11	78.4	83.9	85.8	81.8
12 to 14	87.7	86.9	90.0	90.0
15 to 17	92.6	89.8	88.4	90.7
Boys				
All	71.6	74.2	75.2	76.3
10 to 11	65.7	75.7	73.4	72.2
12 to 14	73.8	74.1	76.7	76.7
15 to 17	71.6	73.5	73.9	76.8
Girls				
SC 1-2	86.3	87.7	88.2	90.3
SC 3-4	88.5	88.5	89.3	88.9
SC 5-6	88.1	85.2	88.6	89.5
Boys				
SC 1-2	71.9	73.4	75.0	75.3
SC 3-4	72.0	76.6	76.6	77.5
SC 5-6	70.5	73.2	73.0	76.3

Figure 6.11 Percentage of young people who reported they find it easy or very easy to talk to a friend of the same sex when something is bothering them, 1998-2010, by gender



No internationally comparable data were available.

6.4 Locality

6.4.1 INDICATOR: Feel safe in local area

Measure: Young people were asked if they felt safe in their local area. The response options ranged from 'always' to 'rarely or never'. The findings presented below show the proportions who reported 'always' feeling safe in their local area.

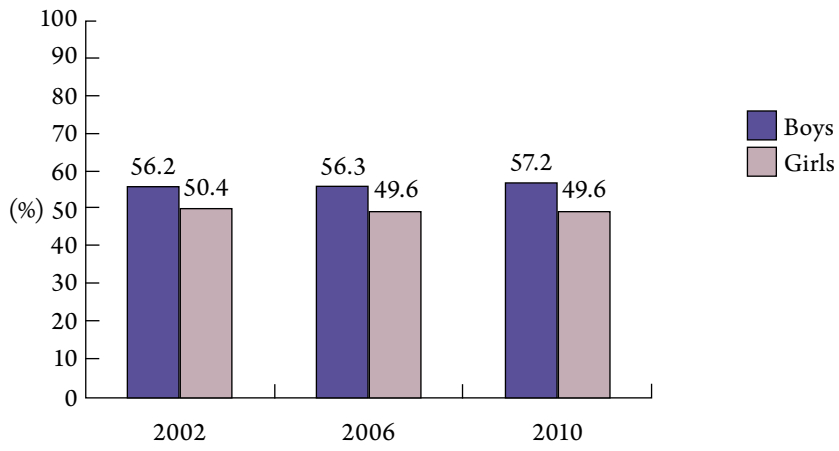
Findings

Overall, the percentage of young people who reported 'always' feeling safe in their local area remained stable between 2002 and 2010 with no statistically significant changes between survey years. In general, a higher percentage of boys and younger children reported 'always' feeling safe in their local area. Among boys, across all three surveys, feeling safe in their local area was lowest among those in the lower social classes; this pattern was not evident among girls.

Table 6.18 Percentage of young people who reported 'always' feeling safe in their local area by gender, age group, social class and year, 1998-2010

	1998	2002	2006	2010
Overall	-	52.9	53.0	53.5
Girls				
All	-	50.4	49.6	49.6
10 to 11	-	59.0	53.7	58.8
12 to 14	-	50.6	52.7	52.5
15 to 17	-	46.8	44.0	42.6
Boys				
All	-	56.2	56.3	57.2
10 to 11	-	59.4	55.2	59.6
12 to 14	-	55.5	56.7	58.2
15 to 17	-	55.5	56.2	55.2
Girls				
SC 1-2	-	50.5	51.0	51.4
SC 3-4	-	50.1	49.1	48.7
SC 5-6	-	50.2	49.4	48.5
Boys				
SC 1-2	-	58.0	60.0	59.4
SC 3-4	-	55.7	54.7	55.9
SC 5-6	-	55.4	52.9	54.7

Figure 6.12 Percentage of young people who reported they 'always' feel safe in their local area, 1998-2010, by gender



No internationally comparable data were available.

6.4.2 INDICATOR: Good places to go to spend free time

Measure: Young people were asked if there were good places in their area to go to spend free time. The response options ranged from 'strongly agree' to 'strongly disagree'. The findings presented below show the proportions who reported 'strongly agree' or 'agree'.

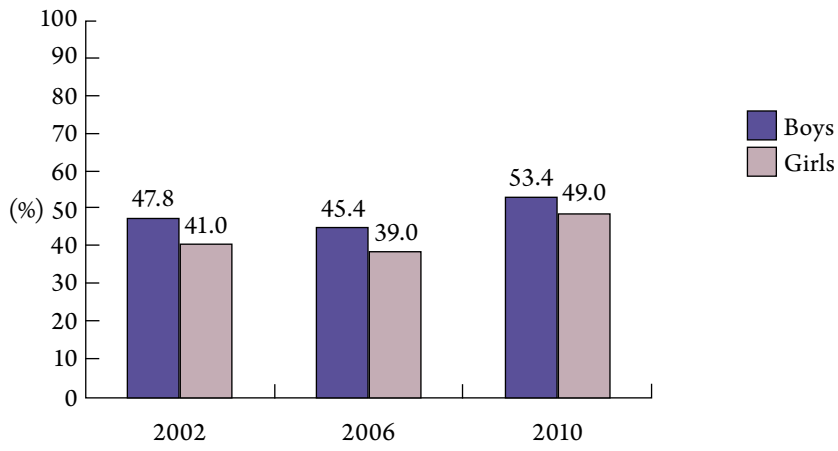
Findings

Overall, there was a statistically significant increase between 2002 and 2010 in the percentage of young people who reported there are good places in their area to go to spend free time. The decrease between 2002 and 2006 was statistically significant and the increase between 2006 and 2010 was statistically significant. The increase between 2002 and 2010 was evident among both boys and girls. A higher percentage of boys and younger children reported that there are good places to go to spend free time, with no clear social class patterns across the three surveys.

Table 6.19 Percentage of young people who reported there are good places to go to spend free time by gender, age group, social class and year, 2002-2010

	1998	2002	2006	2010
Overall	-	43.8	42.2	51.2
Girls				
All	-	41.0	39.0	49.0
10 to 11	-	59.4	54.9	62.1
12 to 14	-	43.7	41.9	54.4
15 to 17	-	31.0	28.5	36.3
Boys				
All	-	47.8	45.4	53.4
10 to 11	-	60.0	56.6	67.4
12 to 14	-	52.4	49.7	57.8
15 to 17	-	34.9	37.6	42.8
Girls				
SC 1-2	-	39.0	36.1	48.0
SC 3-4	-	42.7	38.5	49.8
SC 5-6	-	42.5	43.4	44.7
Boys				
SC 1-2	-	49.1	44.3	52.2
SC 3-4	-	47.7	44.7	53.3
SC 5-6	-	45.2	48.5	52.9

Figure 6.13 Percentage of young people who reported there are good places to go to spend free time, 2002-2010, by gender



No internationally comparable data were available.

6.4.3 INDICATOR: Can ask for help or a favour from neighbours

Measure: Young people were asked if they can ask for help or a favour from their neighbours. The response options ranged from ‘strongly agree’ to ‘strongly disagree’. The findings presented below show the proportion who reported ‘strongly agree’ or ‘agree’.

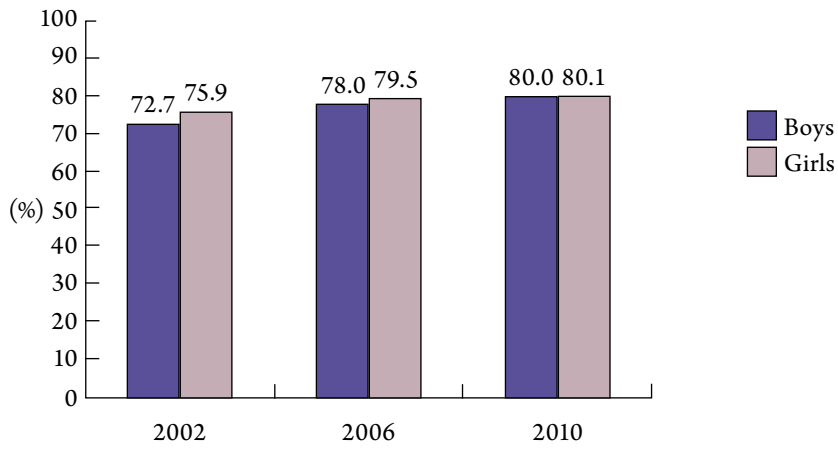
Findings

Overall, there was a statistically significant increase between 2002 and 2010 in the percentage of young people who reported they can ask for help or a favour from their neighbours. The increases between 2002 and 2006, and 2006 and 2010 were statistically significant. A higher percentage of younger children and those from higher social classes reported they can ask for help or a favour from neighbours across all three surveys. There were no apparent gender differences over time.

Table 6.20 Percentage of young people who reported they can ask for help or a favour from neighbours by gender, age group, social class and year, 2002-2010

	1998	2002	2006	2010
Overall	-	74.5	78.7	80.0
Girls				
All	-	75.9	79.5	80.1
10 to 11	-	79.1	85.3	83.7
12 to 14	-	76.1	81.0	81.8
15 to 17	-	74.6	75.3	76.4
Boys				
All	-	72.7	78.0	80.0
10 to 11	-	77.9	86.2	82.9
12 to 14	-	72.6	80.0	80.8
15 to 17	-	69.8	73.9	78.2
Girls				
SC 1-2	-	75.8	79.8	81.4
SC 3-4	-	76.6	80.4	80.6
SC 5-6	-	77.1	77.8	77.0
Boys				
SC 1-2	-	73.6	80.6	82.1
SC 3-4	-	73.7	78.1	81.1
SC 5-6	-	71.5	79.3	77.9

Figure 6.14 Percentage of young people who reported they can ask for help or a favour from their neighbours, 2002-2010, by gender



No internationally comparable data were available.

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Table 7.1 Significance levels from regression models for indicators with data from 1998 to 2010.

	Overall (1998-2010)	1998-2002	2002-2006	2006-2010
Communication with mother				
Communication with father				
Living with both parents				
Pressured by school work				
Teachers treat students fairly				
4+ evenings with friends				
Talk to friend of same sex				
Current smoker				
Ever been drunk				
Cannabis use last 12 months				
Bully others				
Tooth brushing				
Seatbelt				
Exercise 4+ days per week				
Headache				
Feeling Low				
Times injured				
Happy with life				

(↑): indicates an increase

(↓): indicates a decrease

Table 7.2 Significance levels from regression models for indicators with data from 2002 to 2010.

	Overall (2002-2010)	2002-2006	2006-2010
Liking school			
Organise school events			
Close friends of the same gender			
E-communication			
Feel safe in the local area			
Good places to spend free time			
Can ask neighbours for help			
Age of first cigarette (age ≤ 13)			
Fruit consumption			
On a diet			
Self-reported health			
Life satisfaction			

(↑): indicates an increase

(↓): indicates a decrease

Table 7.3 Representativeness of HBSC survey data in comparison to CSO data

	HBSC 1998	CSO 1996	HBSC 2002	CSO 2002	HBSC 2006	CSO 2006	HBSC 2010	CSO 2011
Gender								
Boys (10-18 years)	48.8	51.4 (9-16 Years)	43.0	51.2	51.1	51.2	51.4	51.1 (11-19 Years)
Girls (10-18 years)	51.2	48.6 (9-16 Years)	57.0	48.8	48.9	48.8	48.6	48.9 (11-19 Years)
Age								
10 years	3.6	11.4 (9 Years)	2.8	10.4	1.8	10.8	11.3	11.6 (11 Years)
11 years	16.0	11.6 (10 Years)	13.0	10.7	11.6	10.7	11.3	11.7 (12 Years)
12 years	17.6	11.8 (11 Years)	15.2	10.6	13.3	10.6	12.5	11.4 (13 Years)
13 years	15.7	12.2 (12 Years)	16.2	10.6	17.0	10.9	15.8	11.3 (14 Years)
14 years	17.2	12.8 (13 Years)	16.1	11.1	17.0	11.3	15.7	10.9 (15 Years)
15 years	16.0	13.2 (14 Years)	15.8	11.4	16.5	11.6	14.5	10.7 (16 Years)
16 years	11.3	13.5 (15 Years)	14.8	11.5	14.9	11.2	11.9	10.7 (17 Years)
17 years	2.3	13.6 (16 Years)	5.5	11.8	7.0	11.3	5.9	10.8 (18 Years)
18 years	0.3		0.7	11.8	0.9	11.6	1.0	10.9 (19 Years)
Gender & Age								
Boy (11 years)	15.0	11.4 (9 Years)	2.5	10.3	1.2	10.9	10.6	11.6 (11 Years)
Boy (12 years)	16.8	11.6 (10 Years)	14.2	10.8	9.5	10.7	11.0	11.7 (12 Years)
Boy (13 years)	16.2	11.8 (11 Years)	16.5	10.6	11.3	10.6	11.5	11.5 (13 Years)
Boy (14 years)	18.3	12.2 (12 Years)	16.8	10.6	18.2	11.0	16.1	11.3 (14 Years)
Boy (15 years)	16.5	12.8 (13 Years)	15.5	11.1	18.2	11.3	16.5	11.0 (15 Years)
Boy (16 years)	11.7	13.1 (14 Years)	14.9	11.5	17.6	11.7	15.0	10.7 (16 Years)
Boy (17 years)	2.1	13.5 (15 Years)	13.5	11.5	14.9	11.2	12.0	10.7 (17 Years)
Boy (18 years)	0.2	13.6 (16 Years)	0.7	11.9	7.3	11.2	6.2	10.9 (18 Years)
				11.8	1.2	11.5	1.1	10.7 (19 Years)
Girl (11 years)	17.0	11.3 (9 Years)	3.0	10.5	2.4	10.7	12.1	11.6 (11 Years)
Girl (12 years)	18.3	11.6 (10 Years)	12.1	10.6	13.8	10.7	11.7	11.6 (12 Years)
Girl (13 years)	15.2	11.7 (11 Years)	14.2	10.6	14.7	10.6	13.4	11.4 (13 Years)
Girl (14 years)	16.1	12.2 (12 Years)	15.7	10.6	15.8	10.9	15.5	11.2 (14 Years)
Girl (15 years)	15.6	12.9 (13 Years)	16.5	11.2	15.8	11.4	14.9	10.9 (15 Years)
Girl (16 years)	10.9	13.2 (14 Years)	16.5	11.3	15.3	11.5	13.9	10.7 (16 Years)
Girl (17 years)	2.4	13.5 (15 Years)	15.7	11.6	14.9	11.3	11.9	10.6 (17 Years)
Girl (18 years)	0.4	13.5 (16 Years)	5.5	11.7	6.7	11.3	5.6	10.8 (18 Years)
			0.7	11.8	0.7	11.7	0.9	11.1 (19 Years)

Table 7.4 Social class group breakdown by survey year

2010		2006		2002		1998	
SC 1-2	43.9	SC 1-2	38.6	SC 1-2	44.1	SC 1-2	45.3
SC 3-4	29.9	SC 3-4	36.8	SC 3-4	34.9	SC 3-4	33.7
SC 5-6	8.5	SC 5-6	12.4	SC 5-6	12.1	SC 5-6	16.3
Unknown/ Sysmis	17.7	Unknown/ Sysmis	12.2	Unknown/ Sysmis	9.0	Unknown/ Sysmis	9.9

In the following tables describing trend analyses:

* = $p < 0.5$; ** = $p < 0.01$; *** = $p < 0.001$; ns = not significant.

Table 7.5 Percentage of young people who report that they find communication with their step-mothers easy or very easy (of those that have step-mothers).

	1998	2002	2006	2010
Overall	-	43.4	49.6	52.3
Girls				
All	-	42.5	47.8	48.8
10 to 11	-	45.0	56.3	49.4
12 to 14	-	42.9	47.1	50.3
15 to 17	-	40.6	43.6	45.9
Boys				
All	-	44.1	51.1	54.9
10 to 11	-	42.9	68.1	58.6
12 to 14	-	47.2	52.4	58.9
15 to 17	-	39.3	45.7	45.6
Girls				
SC 1-2	-	40.9	45.5	49.3
SC 3-4	-	44.9	49.1	50.2
SC 5-6	-	40.0	51.8	44.1
Boys				
SC 1-2	-	35.4	47.9	52.4
SC 3-4	-	51.3	52.1	51.7
SC 5-6	-	54.1	48.6	57.5

Table 7.6 Trends analysis for communication with step-mothers

	2002-2010	2002-2006	2006-2010
p-value	0.053(ns)	0.066(ns)	0.574(ns)

Table 7.7 Percentage of young people who report that they find communication with their step-father easy or very easy (of those that have step-fathers).

	1998	2002	2006	2010
Overall	-	42.1	51.5	54.2
Girls				
All	-	36.3	45.1	46.9
10 to 11	-	52.7	57.0	58.1
12 to 14	-	27.7	47.3	45.6
15 to 17	-	35.6	36.3	44.1
Boys				
All	-	48.1	56.9	59.8
10 to 11	-	58.0	69.5	71.2
12 to 14	-	53.7	56.1	61.5
15 to 17	-	32.9	54.5	52.5
Girls				
SC 1-2	-	33.3	43.7	50.6
SC 3-4	-	36.0	45.5	48.6
SC 5-6	-	40.0	55.3	39.6
Boys				
SC 1-2	-	43.8	54.5	56.2
SC 3-4	-	60.2	55.4	59.9
SC 5-6	-	51.3	55.4	61.5

Table 7.8: Trends analysis for communication with step-father

	2002-2010	2002-2006	2006-2010
p-value	0.001***	0.004**	0.357(ns)

Table 7.9 Percentage of young people who report that they find communication with their elder brother easy or very easy (of those that have elder brothers).

	1998	2002	2006	2010
Overall	48.3	54.9	59.4	61.4
Girls				
All	38.7	47.7	52.4	55.5
10 to 11	36.2	45.4	54.8	53.5
12 to 14	37.8	46.2	50.3	54.2
15 to 17	41.8	50.5	53.8	58.1
Boys				
All	58.0	64.5	66.2	66.6
10 to 11	57.0	62.9	68.6	67.6
12 to 14	59.6	64.3	65.8	69.0
15 to 17	55.6	65.1	66.1	63.3
Girls				
SC 1-2	38.1	47.4	52.5	57.4
SC 3-4	40.3	49.1	50.8	57.0
SC 5-6	37.4	49.0	52.1	47.3
Boys				
SC 1-2	56.3	62.6	66.4	66.4
SC 3-4	58.2	68.8	65.2	64.9
SC 5-6	60.4	63.5	67.8	66.8

Table 7.10 Trends analysis for communication with elder brother

	1998-2010	1998-2002	2002-2006	2006-2010
p-value	0.000***	0.000***	0.039*	0.060(ns)

Table 7.11 Percentage of young people who report that they find communication with their elder sister easy or very easy (of those that have elder sisters).

	1998	2002	2006	2010
Overall	64.2	72.4	73.1	73.1
Girls				
All	72.3	77.1	79.9	79.2
10 to 11	69.6	75.0	78.3	74.4
12 to 14	73.1	77.3	80.8	79.3
15 to 17	72.8	77.2	79.7	80.7
Boys				
All	56.0	66.3	66.4	67.8
10 to 11	58.0	67.4	63.2	62.0
12 to 14	56.9	64.7	66.9	70.1
15 to 17	53.2	67.8	66.7	66.0
Girls				
SC 1-2	72.6	75.1	79.3	80.2
SC 3-4	72.4	79.1	81.3	77.2
SC 5-6	70.7	77.0	78.3	79.7
Boys				
SC 1-2	53.5	64.3	63.3	68.8
SC 3-4	56.4	68.9	68.1	66.5
SC 5-6	57.1	66.2	70.2	68.4

Table 7.12 Trends analysis for communication with elder sisters

	1998-2010	1989-2002	2002-2006	2006-2010
p-value	0.000***	0.000***	0.116(ns)	0.700(ns)

Table 7.13 Percentage of young people who report that their family is very or quite well-off

	1998	2002	2006	2010
Overall	46.7	51.4	56.6	49.0
Girls				
All	42.5	48.9	53.1	45.2
10 to 11	49.9	54.1	57.2	46.9
12 to 14	43.0	51.8	55.9	47.6
15 to 17	36.4	44.2	48.1	41.3
Boys				
All	51.1	54.8	60.0	52.7
10 to 11	57.5	59.5	64.0	53.0
12 to 14	52.7	57.7	62.8	56.2
15 to 17	44.7	48.4	56.2	48.2
Girls				
SC 1-2	48.7	55.0	61.6	51.3
SC 3-4	41.7	45.6	49.8	40.9
SC 5-6	35.1	40.4	44.5	37.0
Boys				
SC 1-2	58.0	59.3	67.9	58.5
SC 3-4	49.7	53.0	57.8	48.7
SC 5-6	44.0	47.9	48.4	46.7

Table 7.14 Trends analysis for family being well-off

	1998-2010	1998-2002	2002-2006	2006-2010
p-value	0.000***	0.000***	0.000***	0.000***

Table 7.15 Percentage of young people who report that there is a computer in their home

	1998	2002	2006	2010
Overall	-	84.9	91.9	97.6
Girls				
All	-	84.4	91.6	97.9
10 to 11	-	82.7	89.0	96.4
12 to 14	-	85.1	91.1	98.3
15 to 17	-	84.7	93.4	98.0
Boys				
All	-	85.5	92.3	97.3
10 to 11	-	84.4	90.7	95.5
12 to 14	-	85.0	92.3	97.6
15 to 17	-	87.1	92.8	97.6
Girls				
SC 1-2	-	90.2	96.5	98.7
SC 3-4	-	83.0	91.2	98.4
SC 5-6	-	75.0	87.3	98.0
Boys				
SC 1-2	-	89.6	96.1	98.4
SC 3-4	-	85.4	93.0	98.4
SC 5-6	-	77.3	86.2	96.6

Table 7.16 Trends analysis for having a computer at home

	2002-2010	2002-2006	2006-2010
p-value	0.000***	0.000***	0.000***

Table 7.17 Percentage of young people who report that their family owns a car, van or truck

	1998	2002	2006	2010
Overall	93.0	94.9	94.7	95.9
Girls				
All	93.0	95.2	94.7	95.6
10 to 11	91.5	95.8	94.1	95.9
12 to 14	93.4	95.1	94.4	95.6
15 to 17	94.0	95.0	95.3	95.8
Boys				
All	93.1	94.6	94.7	96.1
10 to 11	91.5	94.4	94.8	95.2
12 to 14	93.3	94.5	95.3	95.9
15 to 17	93.9	94.5	94.3	96.8
Girls				
SC 1-2	98.1	97.4	98.5	98.1
SC 3-4	93.6	96.4	96.3	96.8
SC 5-6	89.7	91.3	89.4	92.4
Boys				
SC 1-2	98.0	96.6	97.8	98.0
SC 3-4	94.5	94.9	96.4	97.3
SC 5-6	87.0	90.7	89.1	93.2

Table 7.18 Trends analysis for vehicle ownership

	1998-2010	1998-2002	2002-2006	2006-2010
p-value	0.000***	0.198(ns)	0.070(ns)	0.013*

Table 7.19 Percentage of young people who report that they have their own bedroom

	1998	2002	2006	2010
Overall	62.3	71.6	76.1	80.6
Girls				
All	63.1	73.1	76.8	81.6
10 to 11	58.2	69.8	71.4	75.5
12 to 14	63.7	71.7	75.0	80.7
15 to 17	66.2	76.2	81.4	85.2
Boys				
All	61.5	69.6	75.3	79.6
10 to 11	55.3	64.7	69.5	72.0
12 to 14	59.6	69.0	73.7	78.9
15 to 17	68.2	72.3	79.0	82.9
Girls				
SC 1-2	69.7	78.1	82.6	85.9
SC 3-4	62.6	70.8	76.3	80.0
SC 5-6	56.0	66.0	70.4	74.9
Boys				
SC 1-2	68.0	71.9	80.4	82.9
SC 3-4	60.2	69.6	72.9	79.1
SC 5-6	52.9	63.7	69.5	75.3

Table 7.20 Trends analysis for having own bedroom

	1998-2010	1998-2002	2002-2006	2006-2010
p-value	0.000***	0.000***	0.000***	0.000***

Table 7.21 Percentage of young people who report that they have been on holidays with their family in the last year

	1998	2002	2006	2010
Overall	75.4	81.0	79.9	80.0
Girls				
All	73.6	82.6	79.1	80.1
10 to 11	80.5	85.4	81.3	83.1
12 to 14	77.3	85.2	81.1	82.4
15 to 17	62.9	78.4	76.0	76.0
Boys				
All	77.3	79.0	80.8	79.9
10 to 11	82.5	83.6	85.4	86.2
12 to 14	80.5	81.8	84.7	83.0
15 to 17	68.7	73.1	75.6	74.2
Girls				
SC 1-2	77.7	86.4	84.4	84.0
SC 3-4	75.8	81.0	78.1	80.5
SC 5-6	66.4	78.0	76.2	73.3
Boys				
SC 1-2	78.9	80.3	84.6	84.5
SC 3-4	79.3	80.3	80.6	80.3
SC 5-6	73.3	74.4	75.3	74.1

Table 7.22 Trends analysis for going on holidays in the last year

	1998-2010	1998-2002	2002-2006	2006-2010
p-value	0.000***	0.000***	0.960(ns)	0.965(ns)

Table 7.23 Percentage of young people who agree that students in their class(es) enjoy being together

	1998	2002	2006	2010
Overall	79.0	75.4	74.4	77.6
Girls				
All	79.7	75.2	74.4	76.8
10 to 11	85.4	82.3	81.8	80.7
12 to 14	80.7	77.6	74.0	77.4
15 to 17	73.7	69.3	72.1	74.7
Boys				
All	78.4	75.6	74.4	78.3
10 to 11	83.0	83.9	83.5	80.9
12 to 14	80.4	77.3	74.7	78.9
15 to 17	72.5	69.3	71.5	76.7
Girls				
SC 1-2	79.0	74.5	74.8	78.5
SC 3-4	80.8	75.7	74.5	76.2
SC 5-6	79.2	74.8	72.8	74.9
Boys				
SC 1-2	77.7	76.3	77.3	78.0
SC 3-4	79.2	76.0	73.3	80.5
SC 5-6	80.9	74.4	71.2	77.0

Table 7.24 Trends analysis for students enjoying being together

	1998-2010	1998-2002	2002-2006	2006-2010
p-value	0.000***	0.000***	0.437(ns)	0.000***

Table 7.25 Percentage of young people who agree that most of the students in their class(es) are kind and helpful

	1998	2002	2006	2010
Overall	68.3	68.5	67.6	73.1
Girls				
All	76.7	74.0	73.8	78.5
10 to 11	79.4	80.2	84.6	84.5
12 to 14	76.5	73.2	74.4	78.5
15 to 17	75.0	72.4	68.9	76.4
Boys				
All	59.5	61.0	61.6	68.1
10 to 11	69.1	73.0	78.1	76.3
12 to 14	59.7	61.5	62.0	68.9
15 to 17	53.2	54.5	56.7	64.1
Girls				
SC 1-2	76.7	74.4	74.0	79.2
SC 3-4	77.3	73.9	74.1	78.7
SC 5-6	76.8	73.5	71.4	77.6
Boys				
SC 1-2	59.1	61.1	62.8	70.3
SC 3-4	59.2	62.2	61.9	70.7
SC 5-6	62.1	56.7	61.9	63.6

Table 7.26 Trends analysis for students being kind and helpful

	1998-2010	1998-2002	2002-2006	2006-2010
p-value	0.000***	0.772(ns)	0.254(ns)	0.000***

Table 7.27 Percentage of young people who agree that other students in their class(es) accept them as they are

	1998	2002	2006	2010
Overall	79.4	80.9	79.8	83.2
Girls				
All	80.0	81.6	79.1	83.4
10 to 11	81.7	84.2	83.1	87.6
12 to 14	81.4	81.3	80.0	83.1
15 to 17	77.2	80.6	76.3	82.5
Boys				
All	78.8	79.8	80.5	82.9
10 to 11	81.3	81.7	84.8	85.7
12 to 14	79.0	80.8	81.7	83.9
15 to 17	77.2	77.4	77.8	80.9
Girls				
SC 1-2	79.8	82.3	78.8	84.7
SC 3-4	82.2	80.9	79.6	83.1
SC 5-6	78.5	82.0	77.7	82.6
Boys				
SC 1-2	77.6	79.2	82.3	83.7
SC 3-4	79.4	81.9	79.7	85.5
SC 5-6	83.7	80.7	81.0	80.5

Table 7.28 Trends analysis for other students accepting them as they are

	1998-2010	1998-2002	2002-2006	2006-2010
p-value	0.000***	0.033*	0.117(ns)	0.000***

Table 7.29 Percentage of young people who agree that students in their school take part in making school rules

	1998	2002	2006	2010
Overall	-	23.5	22.5	32.5
Girls				
All	-	22.4	23.1	34.5
10 to 11	-	38.0	42.5	49.1
12 to 14	-	23.9	23.6	39.0
15 to 17	-	13.9	14.0	23.1
Boys				
All	-	25.0	21.9	30.6
10 to 11	-	33.7	33.2	40.7
12 to 14	-	27.9	24.6	35.1
15 to 17	-	15.5	15.9	21.4
Girls				
SC 1-2	-	21.3	21.0	32.9
SC 3-4	-	21.8	23.0	36.0
SC 5-6	-	23.7	25.4	34.2
Boys				
SC 1-2	-	24.8	19.6	29.3
SC 3-4	-	26.1	21.9	31.3
SC 5-6	-	25.4	23.6	30.2

Table 7.30 Trends analysis for taking part in school rules

	2002-2010	2002-2006	2006-2010
p-value	0.000***	0.275(ns)	0.000***

Table 7.31 Percentage of young people who agree that students in their school are treated too strictly

	1998	2002	2006	2010
Overall	33.0	36.7	33.0	34.7
Girls				
All	29.0	33.8	31.0	32.5
10 to 11	22.7	25.2	21.0	22.4
12 to 14	28.4	34.9	30.3	30.7
15 to 17	34.5	36.2	36.3	39.1
Boys				
All	37.2	40.7	34.8	36.8
10 to 11	31.2	35.7	24.8	30.1
12 to 14	38.6	40.6	33.9	37.0
15 to 17	38.2	43.4	38.6	39.1
Girls				
SC 1-2	27.4	30.7	29.3	30.5
SC 3-4	29.5	36.3	31.7	32.3
SC 5-6	29.0	34.3	30.7	34.3
Boys				
SC 1-2	35.8	39.0	32.9	33.7
SC 3-4	37.6	40.5	34.1	38.5
SC 5-6	37.5	44.9	35.4	35.8

Table 7.32 Trends analysis for students being treated too strictly

	1998-2010	1998-2002	2002-2006	2006-2010
p-value	0.000***	0.000***	0.000***	0.008**

Table 7.33 Percentage of young people who agree that their school rules are fair

	1998	2002	2006	2010
Overall	55.3	55.2	55.0	60.3
Girls				
All	57.7	54.9	57.8	61.3
10 to 11	69.1	72.6	81.0	79.8
12 to 14	58.4	55.6	59.3	64.6
15 to 17	48.0	46.4	45.7	49.6
Boys				
All	52.8	55.6	52.4	59.3
10 to 11	63.0	68.1	74.7	75.5
12 to 14	52.6	59.5	55.7	62.7
15 to 17	47.2	43.3	42.7	48.9
Girls				
SC 1-2	56.2	54.6	56.9	61.4
SC 3-4	58.2	54.5	57.0	62.7
SC 5-6	60.7	56.3	61.9	59.6
Boys				
SC 1-2	53.1	55.2	53.5	60.6
SC 3-4	52.7	57.4	53.3	59.0
SC 5-6	52.4	55.0	49.7	64.4

Table 7.34 Trends analysis for school rules being fair

	1998-2010	1998-2002	2002-2006	2006-2010
p-value	0.000***	0.130(ns)	0.174(ns)	0.000***

Table 7.35 Percentage of young people who agree that their school is a nice place to be

	1998	2002	2006	2010
Overall	54.2	58.0	57.7	63.9
Girls				
All	60.3	60.9	62.7	68.3
10 to 11	72.5	76.4	84.1	79.7
12 to 14	61.4	60.4	64.3	70.9
15 to 17	49.4	55.4	51.6	60.4
Boys				
All	47.7	53.9	52.9	59.7
10 to 11	53.5	65.5	72.7	73.4
12 to 14	50.1	56.3	56.2	62.2
15 to 17	39.5	44.1	43.6	51.7
Girls				
SC 1-2	61.0	62.4	62.9	70.7
SC 3-4	59.4	60.6	61.7	67.4
SC 5-6	62.6	55.6	63.9	63.7
Boys				
SC 1-2	48.7	56.2	54.7	61.7
SC 3-4	47.2	52.8	51.4	60.5
SC 5-6	46.9	53.9	51.8	61.1

Table 7.36 Trends analysis for school being a nice place to be

	1998-2010	1998-2002	2002-2006	2006-2010
p-value	0.000***	0.000***	0.205(ns)	0.000***

Table 7.37 Percentage of young people who agree that they belong at their school

	1998	2002	2006	2010
Overall	62.1	65.8	67.8	68.8
Girls				
All	66.6	68.2	70.5	71.2
10 to 11	74.1	78.8	83.1	79.9
12 to 14	68.2	68.1	72.0	73.3
15 to 17	58.9	63.8	63.4	65.3
Boys				
All	57.3	62.7	65.2	66.5
10 to 11	62.3	70.3	79.3	76.1
12 to 14	59.3	65.7	68.3	69.0
15 to 17	51.3	54.5	58.1	59.9
Girls				
SC 1-2	67.8	69.2	71.4	72.8
SC 3-4	66.2	68.3	70.0	71.6
SC 5-6	69.0	64.7	71.4	68.2
Boys				
SC 1-2	59.0	63.3	67.2	68.5
SC 3-4	57.0	63.2	65.3	68.0
SC 5-6	57.4	62.6	65.2	67.0

Table 7.38 Trends analysis for feeling they belong at their school

	1998-2010	1998-2002	2002-2006	2006-2010
p-value	0.000***	0.000***	0.000***	0.091(ns)

Table 7.39 Percentage of young people who agree that they feel safe at school

	1998	2002	2006	2010
Overall	85.5	72.5	72.1	76.2
Girls				
All	86.9	74.9	74.7	80.6
10 to 11	87.9	85.8	89.5	90.3
12 to 14	86.7	74.3	75.2	81.1
15 to 17	86.7	71.2	67.9	76.5
Boys				
All	83.9	69.3	69.6	72.0
10 to 11	87.7	79.9	83.8	82.6
12 to 14	82.2	69.8	69.3	73.2
15 to 17	84.8	63.2	66.4	66.8
Girls				
SC 1-2	88.5	75.5	75.9	82.6
SC 3-4	87.1	74.5	74.4	80.5
SC 5-6	86.2	76.3	74.9	76.6
Boys				
SC 1-2	85.6	69.9	71.8	74.7
SC 3-4	83.9	69.7	69.2	73.4
SC 5-6	85.1	71.2	70.1	69.6

Table 7.40 Trends analysis for feeling safe at school

	1998-2010	1998-2002	2002-2006	2006-2010
p-value	0.000***	0.000***	0.294(ns)	0.000***

Table 7.41 Percentage of young people who agree that students in their school are encouraged to express their views

	1998	2002	2006	2010
Overall	59.2	62.1	62.8	68.6
Girls				
All	63.1	63.3	65.1	70.8
10 to 11	65.4	70.2	77.3	73.4
12 to 14	63.3	62.0	65.2	70.8
15 to 17	61.6	62.0	60.0	69.3
Boys				
All	55.1	60.4	60.5	66.6
10 to 11	55.4	63.0	73.5	68.4
12 to 14	56.2	62.7	61.0	67.7
15 to 17	53.4	55.6	56.9	64.2
Girls				
SC 1-2	64.6	63.6	66.3	71.8
SC 3-4	62.7	63.4	64.1	70.7
SC 5-6	61.7	65.1	65.5	71.5
Boys				
SC 1-2	55.4	58.7	61.3	67.0
SC 3-4	53.6	62.4	61.1	67.1
SC 5-6	58.2	65.5	60.2	66.8

Table 7.42 Trends analysis for students being encouraged to express their own views

	1998-2010	1998-2002	2002-2006	2006-2010
p-value	0.000***	0.000***	0.086(ns)	0.000***

Table 7.43 Percentage of young people who agree that they can get extra help from their teachers if they need it

	1998	2002	2006	2010
Overall	67.9	66.2	69.5	71.3
Girls				
All	69.8	67.5	70.2	71.6
10 to 11	78.3	81.0	84.9	83.9
12 to 14	69.3	67.0	70.3	72.4
15 to 17	64.7	62.6	63.9	66.1
Boys				
All	65.9	64.5	68.8	71.0
10 to 11	73.4	73.3	83.1	83.5
12 to 14	66.0	64.0	69.4	71.4
15 to 17	61.0	60.3	64.6	66.5
Girls				
SC 1-2	66.4	67.5	68.9	71.7
SC 3-4	73.5	66.5	70.4	71.8
SC 5-6	71.5	71.1	71.8	71.9
Boys				
SC 1-2	63.6	64.5	68.7	71.3
SC 3-4	67.5	64.2	68.7	72.8
SC 5-6	68.3	69.1	69.5	72.7

Table 7.44 Trends analysis for getting extra help from teachers when needed

	1998-2010	1998-2002	2002-2006	2006-2010
p-value	0.000***	0.391(ns)	0.000***	0.000***

Table 7.45 Percentage of young people who agree that their teachers are interested in them as a person

	1998	2002	2006	2010
Overall	43.6	48.5	50.0	51.2
Girls				
All	47.4	49.4	52.7	53.3
10 to 11	58.5	68.8	77.9	69.4
12 to 14	48.9	50.5	53.2	54.7
15 to 17	36.3	40.1	41.3	45.1
Boys				
All	39.7	47.4	47.4	49.3
10 to 11	47.0	59.6	67.2	60.1
12 to 14	40.0	49.9	48.8	50.5
15 to 17	34.3	36.9	40.4	43.8
Girls				
SC 1-2	45.6	48.3	50.6	53.5
SC 3-4	49.4	50.3	53.0	53.1
SC 5-6	50.1	52.2	54.2	52.2
Boys				
SC 1-2	38.5	45.8	47.9	49.7
SC 3-4	40.1	50.2	47.0	49.3
SC 5-6	42.0	49.2	47.7	50.9

Table 7.46 Trends analysis for teachers being interested in them as a person

	1998-2010	1998-2002	2002-2006	2006-2010
p-value	0.000***	0.000***	0.014*	0.039*

Table 7.47 Percentage of young people who report that they find it easy or very easy to talk to their best friend

	1998	2002	2006	2010
Overall	-	88.3	87.8	88.3
Girls				
All	-	92.0	92.8	93.1
10 to 11	-	88.9	89.6	88.7
12 to 14	-	91.5	93.1	93.7
15 to 17	-	93.8	93.7	94.0
Boys				
All	-	83.0	82.8	83.8
10 to 11	-	83.6	80.4	77.4
12 to 14	-	80.7	82.8	83.6
15 to 17	-	85.8	83.8	85.8
Girls				
SC 1-2	-	92.3	93.5	93.6
SC 3-4	-	91.8	92.5	92.9
SC 5-6	-	91.1	91.3	92.6
Boys				
SC 1-2	-	82.5	82.5	83.1
SC 3-4	-	84.9	83.8	84.8
SC 5-6	-	82.1	82.7	84.6

Table 7.48 Trends analysis for finding it easy to talk to their best friend

	2002-2010	2002-2006	2006-2010
p-value	0.209(ns)	0.872(ns)	0.140(ns)

Table 7.49 Percentage of young people who report that they find it easy or very easy to talk to friends of the opposite sex

	1998	2002	2006	2010
Overall	46.8	54.9	59.8	62.1
Girls				
All	41.3	51.0	54.2	57.8
10 to 11	21.7	32.6	37.9	34.7
12 to 14	38.5	45.6	51.2	53.1
15 to 17	57.5	62.5	63.4	69.9
Boys				
All	52.5	60.4	65.0	66.1
10 to 11	41.2	53.9	57.9	53.9
12 to 14	52.4	57.3	62.1	63.7
15 to 17	58.3	66.7	69.8	72.3
Girls				
SC 1-2	40.5	50.4	54.6	57.9
SC 3-4	42.2	52.0	53.8	57.6
SC 5-6	41.3	50.3	51.7	57.7
Boys				
SC 1-2	53.5	56.9	62.4	65.1
SC 3-4	52.1	62.0	67.0	65.4
SC 5-6	49.6	67.9	67.4	67.2

Table 7.50 Trends analysis for finding it easy to talk to friends of the opposite sex

	1998-2010	1998-2002	2002-2006	2006-2010
p-value	0.000***	0.000***	0.000***	0.001**

Table 7.51 Percentage of young people who report that their local area is quite or very well-off

	1998	2002	2006	2010
Overall	-	44.8	46.2	38.2
Girls				
All	-	44.2	45.5	37.1
10 to 11	-	46.5	46.7	35.2
12 to 14	-	46.6	48.1	38.3
15 to 17	-	40.6	41.9	35.3
Boys				
All	-	45.7	46.8	39.2
10 to 11	-	48.0	46.5	39.6
12 to 14	-	49.8	48.9	41.0
15 to 17	-	38.8	44.8	36.9
Girls				
SC 1-2	-	50.1	53.0	42.0
SC 3-4	-	41.0	42.1	34.5
SC 5-6	-	33.1	37.9	29.0
Boys				
SC 1-2	-	51.6	54.4	43.0
SC 3-4	-	42.7	43.6	37.7
SC 5-6	-	38.4	41.4	37.6

Table 7.52 Trends analysis for local area being well-off

	2002-2010	2002-2006	2006-2010
p-value	0.000***	0.004**	0.000***

Table 7.53 Percentage of young people who report that there are lots or some groups of young people causing trouble in their local area

	1998	2002	2006	2010
Overall	-	59.1	54.5	55.8
Girls				
All	-	58.1	52.9	55.2
10 to 11	-	50.0	44.0	42.9
12 to 14	-	56.1	50.5	53.8
15 to 17	-	63.7	59.6	61.7
Boys				
All	-	60.5	56.0	56.5
10 to 11	-	51.2	50.8	52.5
12 to 14	-	59.4	53.6	54.2
15 to 17	-	67.3	59.9	60.8
Girls				
SC 1-2	-	57.9	48.4	51.3
SC 3-4	-	58.1	53.3	57.9
SC 5-6	-	58.0	59.4	60.9
Boys				
SC 1-2	-	57.0	50.5	52.5
SC 3-4	-	61.9	57.3	57.6
SC 5-6	-	64.3	64.8	64.2

Table 7.54 Trends analysis for groups causing trouble in the local area

	2002-2010	2002-2006	2006-2010
p-value	0.000***	0.000***	0.002**

Table 7.55 Percentage of young people who report that there is some or lots of litter, broken glass or rubbish lying around in their local area

	1998	2002	2006	2010
Overall	-	57.6	58.4	58.4
Girls				
All	-	57.0	58.1	58.2
10 to 11	-	53.4	55.5	50.7
12 to 14	-	56.6	57.2	58.7
15 to 17	-	59.3	60.6	60.9
Boys				
All	-	58.3	58.6	59.2
10 to 11	-	52.2	58.6	56.3
12 to 14	-	57.8	57.0	58.6
15 to 17	-	62.4	60.4	61.0
Girls				
SC 1-2	-	55.8	54.0	55.1
SC 3-4	-	57.1	59.8	60.1
SC 5-6	-	61.4	61.3	61.6
Boys				
SC 1-2	-	56.2	54.1	55.1
SC 3-4	-	58.0	60.1	60.1
SC 5-6	-	63.3	61.3	61.6

Table 7.56 Trends analysis for litter, broken glass or rubbish in local area

	2002-2010	2002-2006	2006-2010
p-value	0.190(ns)	0.786(ns)	0.087(ns)

Table 7.57 Percentage of young people who report that there are some or lots of run down houses or buildings in their local area

	1998	2002	2006	2010
Overall	-	25.5	30.6	32.9
Girls				
All	-	23.7	30.0	32.2
10 to 11	-	13.7	18.7	19.5
12 to 14	-	24.1	29.2	30.6
15 to 17	-	27.0	35.1	39.5
Boys				
All	-	28.0	31.2	33.5
10 to 11	-	19.5	23.0	27.7
12 to 14	-	25.7	28.2	30.3
15 to 17	-	35.8	36.8	39.4
Girls				
SC 1-2	-	22.2	27.2	30.1
SC 3-4	-	23.8	31.9	33.6
SC 5-6	-	26.7	29.3	36.2
Boys				
SC 1-2	-	25.9	29.0	33.0
SC 3-4	-	28.2	31.4	31.1
SC 5-6	-	29.2	31.4	38.5

Table 7.58 Trends analysis for run down houses or buildings in local area

	2002-2010	2002-2006	2006-2010
p-value	0.000***	0.000***	0.000***

Table 7.59 Percentage of young people who agree that their local area is a good place to live

	1998	2002	2006	2010
Overall	-	72.1	75.3	77.4
Girls				
All	-	72.9	75.0	76.7
10 to 11	-	82.6	81.0	86.0
12 to 14	-	74.7	78.1	79.1
15 to 17	-	67.0	68.7	69.5
Boys				
All	-	70.8	75.6	78.0
10 to 11	-	79.4	81.5	82.7
12 to 14	-	72.8	78.1	80.4
15 to 17	-	63.1	71.9	73.4
Girls				
SC 1-2	-	77.2	80.8	81.0
SC 3-4	-	69.6	74.8	75.8
SC 5-6	-	70.4	66.6	68.2
Boys				
SC 1-2	-	75.5	81.4	81.4
SC 3-4	-	69.6	74.6	79.4
SC 5-6	-	62.9	69.0	69.2

Table 7.60 Trends analysis for local area being a good place to live

	2002-2010	2002-2006	2006-2010
p-value	0.000***	0.000***	0.081

Table 7.61 Percentage of young people who agree that it is safe for younger children to play outside during the day in their local area

	1998	2002	2006	2010
Overall	-	82.9	83.4	87.2
Girls				
All	-	81.8	81.5	86.0
10 to 11	-	83.0	79.4	86.0
12 to 14	-	81.4	82.1	86.3
15 to 17	-	81.7	82.0	85.7
Boys				
All	-	84.5	85.2	88.4
10 to 11	-	87.9	82.3	88.4
12 to 14	-	85.1	86.1	87.9
15 to 17	-	81.9	85.1	89.1
Girls				
SC 1-2	-	83.6	84.4	89.0
SC 3-4	-	81.2	82.0	84.8
SC 5-6	-	80.0	76.2	81.9
Boys				
SC 1-2	-	85.7	88.0	90.7
SC 3-4	-	85.1	84.9	88.5
SC 5-6	-	80.8	83.3	85.1

Table 7.62 Trends analysis for being safe for younger children to play outside in local area

	2002-2010	2002-2006	2006-2010
p-value	0.000***	0.191	0.000***

Table 7.63 Percentage of young people who report that they ever smoked tobacco

	1998	2002	2006	2010
Overall	49.2	40.1	35.9	26.0
Girls				
All	47.6	40.4	35.1	25.3
10 to 11	17.4	8.1	7.3	3.0
12 to 14	47.9	33.0	27.0	15.8
15 to 17	69.3	62.6	56.7	46.4
Boys				
All	50.8	39.7	36.7	26.6
10 to 11	25.4	12.7	10.4	4.9
12 to 14	50.0	34.0	29.6	18.0
15 to 17	67.4	61.4	51.8	45.1
Girls				
SC 1-2	47.9	37.9	34.5	23.3
SC 3-4	45.3	43.2	36.1	25.1
SC 5-6	49.9	42.1	35.1	33.4
Boys				
SC 1-2	53.5	41.3	35.3	24.8
SC 3-4	49.8	38.3	36.8	25.7
SC 5-6	47.7	38.3	36.2	29.4

Table 7.64 Trends analysis for lifetime tobacco smoking

	1998-2010	1998-2002	2002-2006	2006-2010
p-value	0.000***	0.000***	0.000***	0.000***

Table 7.65 Percentage of young people who report that they had ever taken cannabis in their lifetime

	1998	2002	2006	2010
Overall	12.3	12.1	15.7	10.3
Girls				
All	8.6	10.2	13.2	8.1
10 to 11	1.2	0.3	0.1	0.8
12 to 14	4.9	4.0	6.4	3.5
15 to 17	20.4	21.7	26.4	16.6
Boys				
All	16.2	14.6	18.1	12.3
10 to 11	4.6	1.4	1.5	1.4
12 to 14	12.3	6.7	10.1	6.3
15 to 17	30.0	32.3	31.3	23.5
Girls				
SC 1-2	7.8	9.3	12.0	6.9
SC 3-4	9.4	10.9	13.9	7.3
SC 5-6	8.0	12.2	13.5	11.5
Boys				
SC 1-2	16.6	14.2	16.4	10.7
SC 3-4	15.6	14.1	17.3	11.9
SC 5-6	13.7	15.8	17.0	12.7

Table 7.66 Trends analysis for lifetime cannabis use

	1998-2010	1998-2002	2002-2006	2006-2010
p-value	0.000***	0.018*	0.004**	0.000***

Table 7.67 Percentage of young people who report that they consume soft drinks containing sugar more than daily

	1998	2002	2006	2010
Overall	-	23.2	15.3	12.5
Girls				
All	-	20.1	13.0	11.4
10 to 11	-	17.0	9.2	8.8
12 to 14	-	19.2	13.2	11.8
15 to 17	-	22.6	14.5	12.1
Boys				
All	-	27.2	17.4	13.6
10 to 11	-	16.7	10.9	8.5
12 to 14	-	27.3	15.6	14.1
15 to 17	-	32.2	21.0	14.6
Girls				
SC 1-2	-	14.5	8.1	7.5
SC 3-4	-	23.6	15.1	12.8
SC 5-6	-	28.3	16.0	15.8
Boys				
SC 1-2	-	22.3	13.0	9.8
SC 3-4	-	30.2	19.1	13.7
SC 5-6	-	33.0	22.8	21.1

Table 7.68 Trends analysis for more than daily soft drinks consumption

	2002-2010	2002-2006	2006-2010
p-value	0.000***	0.000***	0.000***

Table 7.69 Percentage of young people who report that they consume ‘diet’ soft drinks more than daily

	1998	2002	2006	2010
Overall	-	7.8	5.9	4.8
Girls				
All	-	8.4	5.8	5.2
10 to 11	-	8.6	5.9	4.0
12 to 14	-	7.6	6.2	5.4
15 to 17	-	9.1	5.0	5.4
Boys				
All	-	7.0	6.0	4.4
10 to 11	-	7.4	5.1	4.4
12 to 14	-	7.6	6.1	4.8
15 to 17	-	6.1	5.9	3.9
Girls				
SC 1-2	-	6.1	3.8	3.3
SC 3-4	-	10.1	5.9	5.9
SC 5-6	-	10.0	8.2	8.0
Boys				
SC 1-2	-	6.0	4.0	2.9
SC 3-4	-	7.5	6.8	4.4
SC 5-6	-	6.5	7.2	7.4

Table 7.70 Trends analysis for more than daily ‘diet’ soft drinks consumption

	2002-2010	2002-2006	2006-2010
p-value	0.000***	0.000***	0.000***

Table 7.71 Percentage of young people who report that they consume crisps more than daily

	1998	2002	2006	2010
Overall	-	11.8	6.9	5.0
Girls				
All	-	10.9	6.7	5.0
10 to 11	-	9.9	6.2	4.3
12 to 14	-	11.2	6.9	4.9
15 to 17	-	11.2	6.7	5.0
Boys				
All	-	13.0	7.0	5.1
10 to 11	-	13.5	4.1	3.2
12 to 14	-	12.5	7.0	5.2
15 to 17	-	13.4	7.5	5.8
Girls				
SC 1-2	-	8.1	4.0	2.7
SC 3-4	-	11.3	7.4	5.4
SC 5-6	-	13.9	9.3	8.0
Boys				
SC 1-2	-	9.7	4.6	3.6
SC 3-4	-	14.2	7.8	4.5
SC 5-6	-	17.6	8.9	8.9

Table 7.72 Trends analysis for more than daily crisp consumption

	2002-2010	2002-2006	2006-2010
p-value	0.000***	0.000***	0.000***

Table 7.73 Percentage of young people who report that they consume vegetables more than daily

	1998	2002	2006	2010
Overall	-	16.9	17.9	20.0
Girls				
All	-	18.3	20.2	21.4
10 to 11	-	17.3	21.4	22.9
12 to 14	-	18.9	19.6	21.9
15 to 17	-	17.6	20.4	20.4
Boys				
All	-	15.0	15.6	18.7
10 to 11	-	16.2	15.2	18.9
12 to 14	-	15.0	15.9	19.7
15 to 17	-	14.1	15.4	17.3
Girls				
SC 1-2	-	20.6	24.1	24.6
SC 3-4	-	16.0	18.3	19.4
SC 5-6	-	17.0	18.3	18.0
Boys				
SC 1-2	-	14.6	17.7	21.7
SC 3-4	-	14.3	14.0	16.5
SC 5-6	-	17.1	14.0	17.0

Table 7.74 Trends analysis for more than daily vegetable consumption

	2002-2010	2002-2006	2006-2010
p-value	0.000***	0.000***	0.000***

Table 7.75 Percentage of young people who report that they have been in a physical fight during the last 12 months

	1998	2002	2006	2010
Overall	44.3	37.1	38.2	34.3
Girls				
All	29.6	24.3	24.2	20.3
10 to 11	20.1	19.5	21.1	17.7
12 to 14	30.8	24.9	24.9	20.3
15 to 17	34.4	25.1	24.7	21.5
Boys				
All	60.1	54.4	51.5	47.5
10 to 11	56.1	54.3	48.2	49.3
12 to 14	62.5	56.4	56.2	48.4
15 to 17	58.5	51.7	47.3	46.0
Girls				
SC 1-2	28.4	21.6	20.6	17.3
SC 3-4	30.4	25.5	24.2	21.3
SC 5-6	30.1	27.8	29.2	22.2
Boys				
SC 1-2	58.4	52.9	49.9	46.4
SC 3-4	61.1	54.5	51.7	46.4
SC 5-6	61.0	56.2	51.9	50.4

Table 7.76 Trends analysis for physical fighting in the last 12 months

	1998-2010	1998-2002	2002-2006	2006-2010
p-value	0.000***	0.000****	0.017*	0.000***

Table 7.77 Percentage of young people who report that they watch television for two or more hours per day on weekdays

	1998	2002	2006	2010
Overall	-	63.9	61.7	53.4
Girls				
All	-	62.0	60.9	53.2
10 to 11	-	58.1	54.9	46.2
12 to 14	-	62.9	61.4	52.4
15 to 17	-	62.4	63.2	57.0
Boys				
All	-	68.8	65.6	56.1
10 to 11	-	67.6	62.6	49.9
12 to 14	-	69.3	65.0	55.7
15 to 17	-	68.7	67.2	58.8
Girls				
SC 1-2	-	57.0	56.6	49.4
SC 3-4	-	65.4	64.2	55.8
SC 5-6	-	68.3	64.0	60.2
Boys				
SC 1-2	-	65.3	61.7	53.3
SC 3-4	-	72.8	68.8	58.6
SC 5-6	-	70.1	70.1	59.2

Table 7.78 Trends analysis for watching television for two or more hours on weekdays

	2002-2010	2002-2006	2006-2010
p-value	0.000***	0.002**	0.000***

Table 7.79 Percentage of young people who report that watch television for two or more hours per day on weekends

	1998	2002	2006	2010
Overall	-	75.7	72.2	68.5
Girls				
All	-	76.3	71.7	69.7
10 to 11	-	67.6	61.1	59.7
12 to 14	-	76.8	72.8	69.3
15 to 17	-	78.9	75.0	74.0
Boys				
All	-	78.9	76.0	70.5
10 to 11	-	72.8	70.9	62.4
12 to 14	-	79.6	75.0	69.8
15 to 17	-	81.3	78.7	74.4
Girls				
SC 1-2	-	77.0	71.9	70.3
SC 3-4	-	76.3	72.5	69.1
SC 5-6	-	75.7	72.7	69.8
Boys				
SC 1-2	-	78.8	76.2	70.4
SC 3-4	-	80.2	77.0	71.7
SC 5-6	-	77.1	77.0	72.2

Table 7.80 Trends analysis for watching television for two or more hours per day on weekends

	2002-2010	2002-2006	2006-2010
p-value	0.000***	0.000***	0.000***

Table 7.81 Percentage of young people who report being physically active for at least 60 minutes per day for four or more of the last seven days

	1998	2002	2006	2010
Overall	-	61.2	69.8	67.1
Girls				
All	-	53.4	61.5	58.3
10 to 11	-	68.6	84.7	77.5
12 to 14	-	59.1	69.6	65.1
15 to 17	-	40.7	41.7	42.3
Boys				
All	-	71.6	77.8	75.3
10 to 11	-	78.1	89.4	83.5
12 to 14	-	75.5	83.1	80.3
15 to 17	-	63.3	68.9	67.2
Girls				
SC 1-2	-	54.4	61.9	59.5
SC 3-4	-	52.2	60.3	58.6
SC 5-6	-	53.4	64.1	55.4
Boys				
SC 1-2	-	72.8	78.4	76.6
SC 3-4	-	72.9	78.0	76.2
SC 5-6	-	68.0	79.5	70.7

Table 7.82 Trends analysis for physical activity over the last seven days

	2002-2010	2002-2006	2006-2010
p-value	0.000***	0.000***	0.000***

Table 7.83 Percentage of young people who report that they have had stomach-ache weekly or more frequently over the last six months

	1998	2002	2006	2010
Overall	14.5	13.6	15.0	15.4
Girls				
All	16.7	16.3	19.4	19.3
10 to 11	19.7	14.4	16.8	16.7
12 to 14	16.9	16.7	17.0	19.2
15 to 17	13.9	16.5	23.1	20.4
Boys				
All	12.1	10.1	10.7	11.6
10 to 11	14.5	10.4	10.9	10.4
12 to 14	11.9	10.4	11.3	11.2
15 to 17	10.9	9.5	10.1	12.5
Girls				
SC 1-2	15.9	15.5	18.4	17.0
SC 3-4	17.9	17.2	18.4	18.7
SC 5-6	14.6	14.8	21.3	23.7
Boys				
SC 1-2	10.2	10.6	9.4	9.6
SC 3-4	13.4	9.9	10.5	10.8
SC 5-6	12.0	8.1	13.6	16.1

Table 7.84 Trends analysis for at least weekly stomach-ache

	1998-2010	1998-2002	2002-2006	2006-2010
p-value	0.012*	0.090(ns)	0.007**	0.721(ns)

Table 7.85 Percentage of young people who report that they have had backache weekly or more frequently over the last six months

	1998	2002	2006	2010
Overall	15.3	14.7	17.1	19.0
Girls				
All	14.4	13.7	17.5	20.0
10 to 11	9.4	7.9	6.4	9.0
12 to 14	14.2	12.6	15.9	19.1
15 to 17	17.9	17.1	23.8	25.3
Boys				
All	16.3	16.1	16.7	17.9
10 to 11	11.8	9.5	9.5	9.7
12 to 14	15.4	14.4	15.1	16.5
15 to 17	20.8	21.4	20.3	22.5
Girls				
SC 1-2	14.8	13.9	16.4	19.3
SC 3-4	14.0	14.0	18.0	20.2
SC 5-6	12.9	12.5	17.6	19.5
Boys				
SC 1-2	17.3	15.9	15.4	16.4
SC 3-4	16.0	16.9	17.0	17.0
SC 5-6	13.7	15.0	17.1	21.1

Table 7.86 Trends analysis for at least weekly backache

	1998-2010	1998-2002	2002-2006	2006-2010
p-value	0.000***	0.061(ns)	0.003**	0.001**

Table 7.87 Percentage of young people who report that they have had irritability or bad temper weekly or more frequently over the last six months

	1998	2002	2006	2010
Overall	47.0	44.2	42.9	39.7
Girls				
All	46.5	44.2	43.0	41.8
10 to 11	42.2	30.5	29.6	25.0
12 to 14	46.3	42.1	40.6	40.1
15 to 17	49.8	52.1	52.0	50.3
Boys				
All	47.5	44.3	42.8	37.7
10 to 11	42.6	36.9	29.7	25.1
12 to 14	46.0	43.0	42.5	35.6
15 to 17	52.8	50.2	46.8	44.4
Girls				
SC 1-2	48.3	44.2	42.8	39.7
SC 3-4	46.3	44.0	42.3	42.4
SC 5-6	42.4	45.1	43.9	45.6
Boys				
SC 1-2	46.3	44.9	41.0	35.1
SC 3-4	47.8	43.3	44.5	38.1
SC 5-6	46.7	45.1	40.6	42.5

Table 7.88 Trends analysis for at least weekly irritability or bad temper

	1998-2010	1998-2002	2002-2006	2006-2010
p-value	0.000***	0.000***	0.013*	0.000***

Table 7.89 Percentage of young people who report that they felt nervous weekly or more frequently over the last six months

	1998	2002	2006	2010
Overall	31.9	32.0	30.4	30.9
Girls				
All	34.5	33.2	33.7	34.7
10 to 11	32.6	25.0	27.2	27.3
12 to 14	34.9	33.9	32.9	33.0
15 to 17	34.8	35.4	37.4	39.4
Boys				
All	29.2	30.3	27.3	27.4
10 to 11	28.4	29.2	20.9	23.6
12 to 14	27.5	29.9	27.3	26.3
15 to 17	32.1	31.4	28.8	29.7
Girls				
SC 1-2	34.8	34.4	34.2	33.1
SC 3-4	33.0	32.6	32.3	35.3
SC 5-6	33.5	30.0	36.6	37.9
Boys				
SC 1-2	30.4	29.6	26.9	26.4
SC 3-4	28.2	28.6	27.2	27.7
SC 5-6	26.8	33.5	29.3	30.8

Table 7.90 Trends analysis for at least weekly nervousness

	1998-2010	1998-2002	2002-2006	2006-2010
p-value	0.262(ns)	0.586(ns)	0.226(ns)	0.681(ns)

Table 7.91 Percentage of young people who report that they felt dizzy weekly or more frequently over the last six months

	1998	2002	2006	2010
Overall	16.6	14.9	16.3	19.2
Girls				
All	16.6	15.3	18.5	22.4
10 to 11	10.7	8.6	10.4	13.5
12 to 14	16.5	13.7	16.7	21.1
15 to 17	20.1	20.0	23.8	27.3
Boys				
All	16.7	14.4	14.2	16.1
10 to 11	14.7	11.3	10.2	14.6
12 to 14	15.7	13.4	13.4	14.4
15 to 17	19.7	17.5	16.2	18.7
Girls				
SC 1-2	16.1	14.2	16.9	21.4
SC 3-4	17.6	15.9	18.8	21.7
SC 5-6	14.4	15.5	18.3	22.6
Boys				
SC 1-2	15.5	13.7	11.9	15.2
SC 3-4	17.9	12.6	15.0	15.2
SC 5-6	15.1	16.4	15.5	18.2

Table 7.92 Trends analysis for at least weekly dizziness

	1998-2010	1998-2002	2002-2006	2006-2010
p-value	0.000***	0.000***	0.030*	0.000***

Table 7.93 Percentage of young people who report that they have been bullied at school in the past couple of months

	1998	2002	2006	2010
Overall	24.6	23.3	24.5	24.2
Girls				
All	19.9	21.0	23.4	22.9
10 to 11	27.2	29.5	30.2	31.2
12 to 14	20.1	22.6	23.9	24.3
15 to 17	14.0	15.8	19.5	18.0
Boys				
All	29.5	26.4	25.6	25.4
10 to 11	36.2	26.8	27.9	28.2
12 to 14	30.5	29.9	28.2	26.1
15 to 17	23.7	21.7	22.1	23.7
Girls				
SC 1-2	18.8	20.5	23.3	21.4
SC 3-4	20.4	21.0	22.9	22.1
SC 5-6	20.1	23.7	23.7	27.4
Boys				
SC 1-2	28.1	26.6	26.5	25.1
SC 3-4	29.6	25.9	24.9	24.6
SC 5-6	30.6	24.5	25.0	26.0

Table 7.94 Trends analysis for being bullied at school in the last couple of months

	1998-2010	1998-2002	2002-2006	2006-2010
p-value	0.348(ns)	0.937(ns)	0.119(ns)	0.212(ns)

Table 7.95 Percentage of young people who report that they think their body is too fat

	1998	2002	2006	2010
Overall	32.1	30.6	29.2	27.9
Girls				
All	46.5	37.8	36.8	34.9
10 to 11	30.7	18.5	19.0	19.1
12 to 14	45.9	37.6	34.0	33.6
15 to 17	58.5	46.2	47.8	42.7
Boys				
All	26.1	20.8	21.9	21.3
10 to 11	22.3	18.4	19.9	18.0
12 to 14	29.0	22.2	23.2	20.8
15 to 17	23.7	20.1	21.0	22.9
Girls				
SC 1-2	48.0	37.4	36.2	34.0
SC 3-4	43.8	39.4	36.3	35.9
SC 5-6	48.6	34.8	37.1	37.0
Boys				
SC 1-2	27.0	19.2	19.6	20.7
SC 3-4	27.2	21.7	24.2	21.9
SC 5-6	23.3	24.2	22.8	22.6

Table 7.96 Trends analysis for thinking they are too fat

	1998-2010	1998-2002	2002-2006	2006-2010
p-value	0.000***	0.000***	0.382(ns)	0.180(ns)