

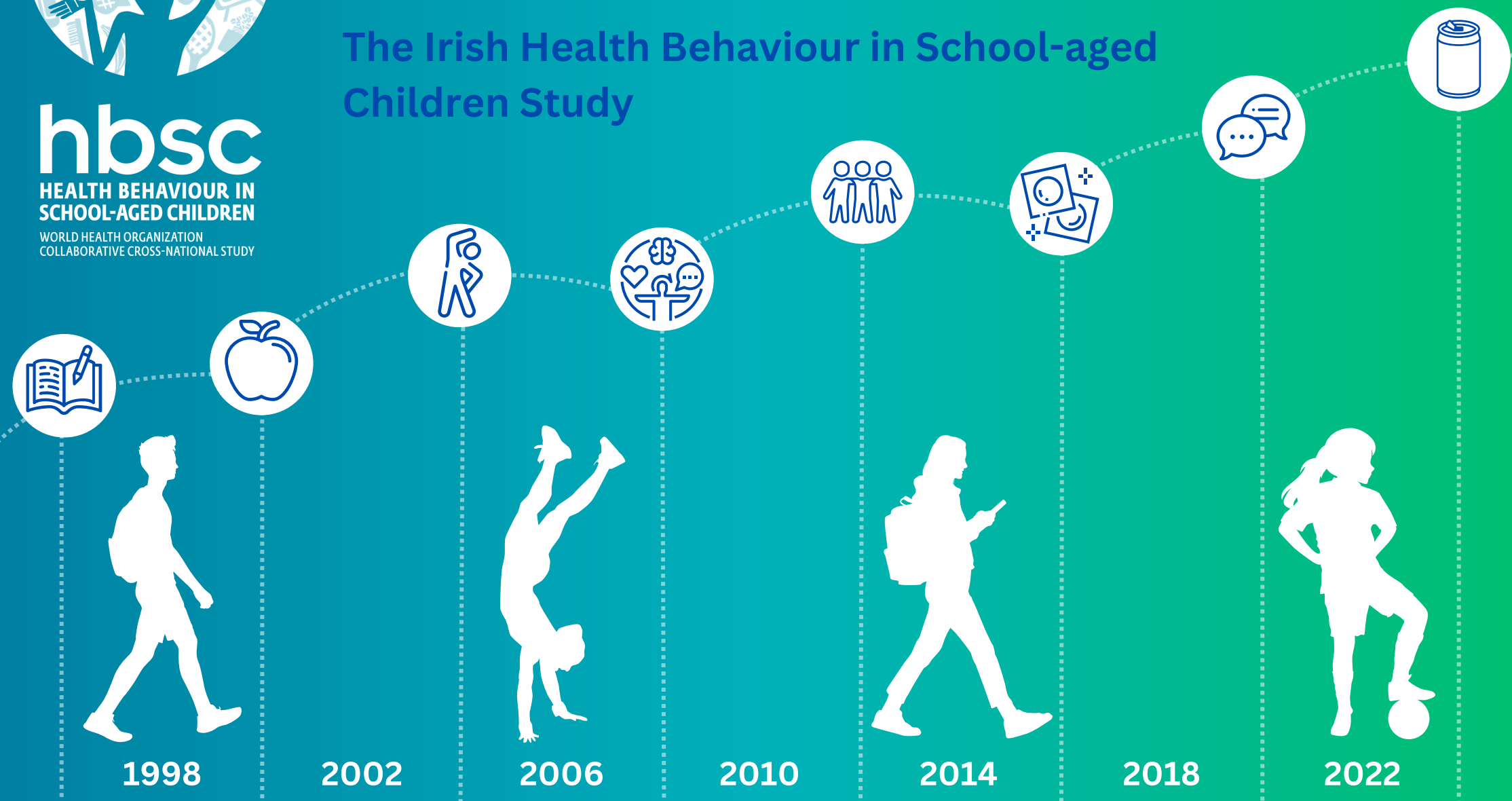


**hbosc**  
HEALTH BEHAVIOUR IN  
SCHOOL-AGED CHILDREN

WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION  
COLLABORATIVE CROSS-NATIONAL STUDY

# Trends in Health Behaviours, Outcomes and Contexts: 1998-2022

## The Irish Health Behaviour in School-aged Children Study



OLLSCOIL NA GAILLIMHE  
UNIVERSITY OF GALWAY



An Roinn Sláinte  
Department of Health

# **Trends in Health Behaviours, Outcomes and Contexts:1998-2022**

## **The Irish Health Behaviour in School-aged Children Study**

June 2025

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Health Behaviour in School-aged Children: a World Health Organization (WHO) collaborative cross-national study

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I am pleased to present the most recent Irish Health Behaviour in School-aged Children report on Trends in Health Behaviours, Outcomes and Contexts: 1998-2022. This analysis provides a comprehensive overview of the evolving health behaviours and wellbeing of young people in our country over the past 24 years. The Report details the progress that we have made in protecting the health of young people since Ireland joined the HBSC Study in the late 1990s.

The HBSC study has been a vital tool in monitoring and understanding the health-related behaviours and experiences of children and adolescents. For example, the Report details some very positive trends, describing declining tobacco, alcohol and cannabis consumption in people aged under 18.

However, other trends, such as those describing physical and mental wellbeing, are less positive. However, we must recognise that fieldwork for the most recent cycle of HBSC was completed in 2022, soon after we were emerging from the necessary health restrictions in place during the Covid-19 pandemic. The annual Healthy Ireland Survey notes improvements in mental health since 2022; we hope that future waves of HBSC might document a similar recovery in our children and young people.

As we continue to navigate the complexities of modern life, it is essential that we recognise the importance of early intervention and support for our young people. The insights provided in this report reveal not only the challenges they face but also the progress that has been made in fostering a healthier, more resilient generation. From physical activity and nutrition to mental health and social

wellbeing, the HBSC trends report highlight key areas where we must focus our efforts to promote better health outcomes and ensure that all children have the opportunity to thrive.

The Government remains committed to improving the lives of young people across Ireland through initiatives that address both the physical and mental health needs of our children. This report will serve as a foundation for future policy and programme development, as we continue to work towards creating an environment that supports the wellbeing of young people.

I would like to extend my gratitude to the researchers, schools, teachers, and of course, first and foremost, the young people who have shared the details of their lives with us, contributing to this valuable work. Our commitment to HBSC and other studies and surveys is crucial in ensuring that we're aware of the ever-changing pressures on children's lives and can respond to their needs.

We must continue to provide the resources and support that they require for a happy and healthy journey through life. In summary, this report is a critical step forward in our shared journey towards planning for a healthier, happier, and more prosperous future for Ireland's young people.



**Jennifer Murnane O'Connor, T.D.**

Minister of State at the Department of Health with special responsibility for Public Health, Well Being and the National Drugs Strategy. TD for Carlow-Kilkenny.

# EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This Health Behaviour in School-aged Children (HBSC) Trends Report presents findings on indicators of children's health and wellbeing between 1998 and 2022. The report is divided into three sections: health behaviours, health outcomes and the social contexts of children's lives.

Relative changes from 1998 or the first available survey year are indicated by arrows as described in Table i. The arrows indicate the proportionate change from 1998 (or the first available year) to 2022. The number of arrows reflect the magnitude of change. For example, a 50% proportionate decrease (i.e. from 40% to 20% in the prevalence) is classified as large and is accompanied by three downward arrows. For all the indicators presented in the executive summary, the overall trends were statistically significant ( $p < 0.05$ ).

**Table i: Arrows indicate increasing or decreasing trends**

Statistically significant trends			
↑	Small increase $\leq 25\%$	↓	Small decrease $\leq 25\%$
↑↑	Moderate increase 25-49.9%	↓↓	Moderate decrease 25-49.9%
↑↑↑	Large increase 50-74.9%	↓↓↓	Large decrease 50-74.9%
↑↑↑↑	Very large increase $\geq 75\%$	↓↓↓↓	Very large decrease $\geq 75\%$

## HEALTH BEHAVIOURS

### Tobacco Use

There was an overall decrease in the proportion of children who reported that they currently smoked tobacco. There was also an overall decrease in the proportion of young people aged 15-17 who reported having their first cigarette at age 13 or younger.

**Table ii: Summary of trends in tobacco use**

INDICATOR	1998 %	2022 %	TREND	SUMMARY
Current tobacco smoker	22.6	4.7	↓↓↓↓	There was a very large decrease in the proportion of children who reported being current tobacco smokers.
Age of first cigarette ( $\leq 13$ yrs)	61.0*	27.7	↓↓↓	There was a large decrease in the proportion of young people aged 15-17 who had ever smoked that reported having smoked their first cigarette at age 13 or younger.

\*The first survey year is 2002.

# EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

## Alcohol and Drug Use

There was an overall decrease in the proportion of children who reported having ever been really drunk and using cannabis in the last 12 months. There was also an overall decrease in the proportion of young people aged 15-17 who reported having their first alcoholic drink at age 13 or younger.

**Table iii: Summary of trends in alcohol and drug use**

INDICATOR	1998 %	2022 %	TREND	SUMMARY
Ever been really drunk	33.0	17.8	↓↓	There was a moderate decrease in the proportion of children who reported having ever been really drunk.
Age of first alcoholic drink (≤13 yrs)	42.1*	24.8	↓↓	There was a moderate decrease in the proportion of young people aged 15-17 who had ever drunk alcohol that reported having their first alcoholic drink at age 13 or younger.
Cannabis use in the last 12 months	12.3	6.5	↓↓	There was a moderate decrease in the proportion of children who reported cannabis use in the last 12 months.

\*The first survey year is 2002.

## Dietary and Physical Activity Behaviours

There was an overall increase in the proportion of children who reported trying to lose weight, going to school or bed hungry and eating fruit more than once a day. There was an overall decrease in the proportion of children who reported soft drink consumption and vigorous exercise.

**Table iv: Summary of trends in dietary and physical activity behaviours**

INDICATOR	1998 %	2022 %	TREND	SUMMARY
Trying to lose weight	11.9*	12.7	↑	There was a small increase in the proportion of children who reported being on a diet or doing something else to lose weight.
Going to school or bed hungry	16.6*	18.3	↑	There was a small increase in the proportion of children who reported ever going to school or bed hungry because there was not enough food at home.
Soft drink consumption	37.4*	6.6	↓↓↓↓	There was a very large decrease in the proportion of children who reported drinking soft drinks daily or more.
Fruit consumption	17.6*	24.7	↑↑	There was a moderate increase in the proportion of children who reported eating fruit more than once a day.
Vigorous exercise	52.6	50.3	↓	There was a small decrease in the proportion of children who reported participating in vigorous exercise four or more times a week.

\*The first survey year is 2002.

# EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

## Positive Health Behaviours

There was an overall increase in the proportion of children who reported brushing their teeth more than once a day and always wearing a seatbelt.

**Table v: Summary of trends in positive health behaviours**

INDICATOR	1998 %	2022 %	TREND	SUMMARY
Toothbrushing	57.6	72.5	↑↑	There was a moderate increase in the proportion of children who reported brushing their teeth more than once a day.
Seatbelt use	41.0	81.2	↑↑↑↑	There was a very large increase in the proportion of children who reported always wearing a seatbelt when travelling by car.

## Sexual Health Behaviours

There was an overall decrease in the proportion of young people aged 15-17 who reported having had sexual intercourse. Of those who reported having had sex there was an overall decrease in the proportion who reported that they used a condom at last sexual intercourse.

**Table vi: Summary of trends in sexual health behaviours**

INDICATOR	2010 %	2022 %	TREND	SUMMARY
Ever had sexual intercourse	25.5	19.6	↓	There was a small decrease in the proportion of young people aged 15-17 who reported that they have ever had sexual intercourse.
Condom use at last sexual intercourse	78.0	55.2	↓↓	There was a moderate decrease in the proportion of young people aged 15-17 who reported that they or their partner used a condom at last sexual intercourse (of those who have ever had sexual intercourse).



# EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

## HEALTH OUTCOMES

### Physical Health Outcomes

There was an overall increase in the proportion of children who reported having a headache, experiencing sleep difficulties and injuries requiring medical attention.

**Table vii: Summary of trends in physical health outcomes**

INDICATOR	1998 %	2022 %	TREND	SUMMARY
Headache	26.0	38.2	↑↑	There was a moderate increase in the proportion of children who reported having a headache about every week or more frequently in the last six months.
Sleep difficulties	30.9	46.3	↑↑	There was a moderate increase in the proportion of children who reported difficulties in getting to sleep about every week or more frequently in the last six months.
Medically attended injuries	40.0	42.9	↑	There was a small increase in the proportion of children who reported being injured and requiring medical attention in the last six months.

### Mental Health and Wellbeing Outcomes

There was an overall decrease in the proportion of children who reported that their health was excellent, being happy with life at present and high life satisfaction. There was an overall increase in the proportion of children who reported feeling low.

**Table viii: Summary of trends in positive health outcomes**

INDICATOR	1998 %	2022 %	TREND	SUMMARY
Self-rated health	28.2*	25.5	↓	There was a small decrease in the proportion of children who reported that their health was excellent.
Happy with life at present	88.1	78.5	↓	There was a small decrease in the proportion of children who reported feeling very or quite happy about their life at present.
Life satisfaction	76.0*	61.6	↓	There was a small decrease in the proportion of children who reported high life satisfaction.
Feeling low	23.0	46.3	↑↑↑↑	There was a very large increase in the proportion of children who reported feeling low about every week or more frequently in the last six months.

\*The first survey year is 2002.

# EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

## SOCIAL CONTEXTS OF CHILDREN'S LIVES

### Family

There was an overall increase in the proportion of children who reported finding it easy to talk to their mother and father. There was an overall decrease in the proportion of children who reported living with both parents and in those experiencing high levels of family support.

**Table ix: Summary of trends in family context**

INDICATOR	1998 %	2022 %	TREND	SUMMARY
Communication with mother	73.0	81.9	↑	There was a small increase in the proportion of children who reported finding it easy to talk to their mother about things that really bother them.
Communication with father	47.4	70.2	↑↑	There was a moderate increase in the proportion of children who reported finding it easy to talk to their father about things that really bother them.
Live with both parents	90.8	77.9	↓	There was a small decrease in the proportion of children who reported that both their mother and father live in the main home.
Family support	57.3*	55.2	↓	There was a small decrease in the proportion of children who reported high family support.

\*The first survey year is 2014.

### Peers

There was an overall decrease in the proportion of children who reported having three or more same-sex friends, spending four or more evenings per week out with friends and experiencing high levels of peer support. There was an overall increase in the proportion of children who reported finding it easy to talk to their same-sex friends about things that really bother them.

**Table x: Summary of trends in peer context**

INDICATOR	1998 %	2022 %	TREND	SUMMARY
Close friends of the same sex	89.3*	87.3	↓	There was a small decrease in the proportion of children who reported having three or more close friends of the same sex.
Evenings out with friends	38.0	28.3	↓↓	There was a moderate decrease in the proportion of children who reported spending four or more evenings per week out with friends.
Communication with friends of the same sex	79.7	80.9	↑	There was a small increase in the proportion of children who reported finding it easy to talk to friends of the same sex about things that really bother them.
Peer support	55.2**	52.2	↓	There was a small decrease in the proportion of children who reported high peer support.

\*The first survey year is 2002. \*\*The first survey year is 2014.

# EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

## School

There was an overall decrease in the proportion of children who reported liking school, experiencing high levels of teacher support and bullying others at school. There was an overall increase in the proportion of children who reported that students in their class(es) get involved in organising school events, feeling pressured by schoolwork and having been bullied at school.

**Table xi: Summary of trends in school context**

INDICATOR	1998 %	2022 %	TREND	SUMMARY
Liking school	68.1*	67.5	↓	There was a small decrease in the proportion of children who reported liking school.
Organising school events	55.6*	56.8	↑	There was a small increase in the proportion of children who reported that students in their class(es) get involved in organising school events.
Teacher support	51.9**	49.2	↓	There was a small decrease in the proportion of children who reported high teacher support.
Pressured by schoolwork	32.9	47.8	↑↑	There was a moderate increase in the proportion of children who reported feeling pressured by schoolwork.
Bullied others	21.5	12.8	↓↓	There was a moderate decrease in the proportion of children who reported bullying others at school once or more in the past couple of months.
Been bullied	24.6	28.6	↑	There was a small increase in the proportion of children who reported being bullied at school once or more in the past couple of months.

\*The first survey year is 2002. \*\*The first survey year is 2014.

## Local Area

There was an increase in the proportion of children who reported that there were good places to spend free time. There was a decrease in the proportion of children who reported feeling safe in their local area and that they could ask for help or a favour from neighbours.

**Table xii: Summary of trends in local area context**

INDICATOR	2002 %	2022 %	TREND	SUMMARY
Feel safe in local area	52.8	51.1	↓	There was a small decrease in the proportion of children who reported always feeling safe in the area where they live.
Good places to spend free time	45.1	63.1	↑↑	There was a moderate increase in the proportion of children who reported that there are good places in their local area to spend their free time.
Help or favours from neighbours	74.2	70.4	↓	There was a small decrease in the proportion of children who reported that they could ask for help or a favour from neighbours.



# THANK YOU

**to everyone who contributed  
to HBSC Ireland 1998-2022**

**In particular, thanks to the children  
who participated in the study,  
providing a wealth of data and  
giving us an insight into their lives.**

## INTRODUCTION

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Health Behaviour in School-aged Children (HBSC) is a cross-national research study with teams in countries across Europe, Canada and central Asia. It was adopted as a WHO Regional Office for Europe Collaborative study in 1983. The overall study aims to gain insight into and increase our understanding of young people's health and wellbeing, health behaviours and their social context. HBSC serves a monitoring and knowledge-generating function, and one of the key objectives is to inform policy and practice. The Irish HBSC surveys have been funded by the Department of Health (formerly Health and Children). The survey and analyses were carried out by the Health Promotion Research Centre, University of Galway.

This report presents trends in the health and wellbeing of children in Ireland between 1998 and 2022. The Irish HBSC study has been collecting data from school-aged children aged 10-17 since 1998. The 2022 study was the seventh survey cycle in Ireland. Data collection took place shortly after schools reopened, following the easing of COVID-19 restrictions (see [Technical Note 1](#)). Previous surveys were undertaken in 1998, 2002, 2006, 2010, 2014 and 2018. To date, HBSC Ireland has collected data from 70,533 school-aged children aged 10-17 across the Republic of Ireland. This report describes the self-reported health status of children in Ireland over time in relation to key indicators: health behaviours, health outcomes and the social context of their lives. Each indicator is presented overall and separately for boys and girls by age group, and by social class.

For each indicator that was administered internationally, data from 15-year-olds in Ireland are compared to those from all the countries and regions that participated in the international HBSC study between 1998 and 2022.

Analysing and presenting trends can provide valuable information for needs assessment, programme planning and evaluation, and for policy development actions. The variables included in the report were agreed with the Department of Health and other stakeholders.

## Overview

Principal investigators from all participating countries and regions cooperate in relation to survey content, methodology, timing and an international protocol is developed (Inchley et al., 2023)<sup>1</sup>. Strict adherence to the protocol is required for inclusion in the international database and this has been achieved for all seven cycles of the Irish HBSC survey.

In Ireland, sampling was representative of the proportion of children within eight geographical regions. The objective was to achieve a nationally representative sample of school-aged children, and the procedures employed were consistent in all seven Irish HBSC surveys: 1998, 2002, 2006, 2010, 2014, 2018 and 2022.

For each survey cycle, data from the most recent census (<https://www.cso.ie/en/census/>) were used 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 sourced from the Department of Education (formerly Education and Science/Education and Skills). A two-stage process was used to identify study participants. First, individual schools within regions were randomly selected; subsequently, class groups within schools were randomly selected for participation. In primary schools, only 5<sup>th</sup> and 6<sup>th</sup> class groups were included in the main HBSC Study, while in post-primary schools all classes, with the exception of Leaving Certificate groups, were sampled.

School principals were initially contacted via post and email by research staff at the Health Promotion Research Centre, University of Galway. If positive responses were received, parental consent forms, information sheets and HBSC questionnaires in Irish or English were provided to the school, along with blank envelopes to facilitate anonymity. For the 2022 survey, schools were given the option to administer the questionnaire using either paper or online versions. Qualtrics software (Qualtrics, Provo, UT) was used to host the online questionnaires. If a school opted for the online questionnaire, a unique survey link was emailed to class teachers in addition to the other materials that were posted to the school. To maximise response rates, schools received follow-up reminders. Data entry, checking and cleaning were conducted according to the international HBSC protocol (Inchley et al., 2023)<sup>1</sup>. The methodological approach to data collection across the seven HBSC Ireland surveys is summarised in [Table xiii](#).

## 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 parental social class for each child. This is similar to the approach used by the Central Statistics Office (CSO) where social class of dependents under 15 years is determined by the highest social class in the household. Social class 1 represents professional occupations (e.g. solicitor, doctor), social class 2 represents managerial and technical occupations (e.g. nurse, teacher), social class 3 represents non-manual occupations (e.g. salesperson, office clerk), social class 4 represents skilled-manual occupations (e.g. hairdresser, carpenter), social class 5 represents semi-skilled occupations (e.g. post deliverer, carer) and social class 6 represents unskilled occupations (e.g. cleaner, labourer). [Table xiv](#) in the appendix describes the participants included in this report across the HBSC Ireland survey cycles by gender, age group and social class.

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<sup>1</sup> Inchley, J., Currie, D., Samdal, O., Jåstad, A., Cosma, A. & Nic Gabhainn, S. (Eds.) (2023). *Health Behaviour in School-aged Children (HBSC) Study Protocol: Background, methodology and mandatory items for the 2021/22 survey*. Glasgow: MRC/CSO Social and Public Health Sciences Unit, University of Glasgow. Available at: <https://hbsc.org/publications/survey-protocols/> (Date of access: 29 January 2025).

**Table xiii: Summary of methodological approach to data collection across the seven HBSC Ireland surveys**

	1998	2002	2006	2010	2014	2018	2022
Full ethical approval granted by	An <i>ad-hoc</i> committee convened by the Department of Health and Children	The Royal College of Physicians in Ireland	The NUI Galway Research Ethics Committee	The NUI Galway Research Ethics Committee	The NUI Galway Research Ethics Committee	The NUI Galway Research Ethics Committee	The University of Galway Research Ethics Committee
Population	5 <sup>th</sup> class to first year post Junior cycle		5 <sup>th</sup> class to 5 <sup>th</sup> year				
Sampling frame	Department of Education school lists		Department of Education and Science school lists		Department of Education and Skills school lists		Department of Education school lists
Sample	Cluster sample of pupils in classrooms						
Stratification	Proportionate to the distribution of pupils across geographical regions						
Survey instrument	Self-completion paper questionnaires, with an online version available in 2022						
Delivery	Post delivery via principals and teachers, 5 <sup>th</sup> class to 5 <sup>th</sup> year, links to online questionnaires were emailed in 2022						
Reminders	Reminders via letter and telephone, email reminders were also used in 2022						
Return	Freepost addressed envelopes provided for return of paper questionnaires, in 2022 online questionnaire data were downloaded from Qualtrics						
Response rate	72% of invited schools	51% of invited schools	63% of invited schools	67% of invited schools	59% of invited schools	63% of invited schools	51% of invited schools*
Sample obtained	187 schools / 8,497 pupils	176 schools / 8,424 pupils	215 schools / 10,333 pupils	256 schools / 12,661 pupils	230 schools / 10,555 pupils	255 schools / 12,002 pupils	191 schools / 8,061 pupils
Data	Data were entered according to HBSC international protocols (see <a href="https://hbsc.org/publications/survey-protocols/">https://hbsc.org/publications/survey-protocols/</a> )						

\* Recruitment for 2022 was particularly challenging, perhaps due to the return to school following long periods of school closures and remote learning during the COVID-19 pandemic.

## Analysis

### Reporting trends

To report trends, the question wording and response options must have remained consistent across at least three of the seven surveys. The indicators presented in this report are based on data available from at least three of the seven survey rounds up to and including 2022. Analysis was conducted using SPSS 28.0 (IBM Corp. Armonk, NY). Due to the cross-sectional nature of HBSC, 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 group and social class over time.

### Statistical analysis

An overall weighted (see [Technical Note 2](#)) proportion for each indicator is presented for each survey cycle (see [Technical Note 3](#)). Weighted findings are also stratified by gender (girls, boys), age group (10-11 years, 12-14 years, 15-17 years) and social class (SC 1-2, SC 3-4, SC 5-6). [Table xiv](#) presents the case base for analysis (see [Technical Note 4](#)).

To determine if the differences over time were statistically significant, binary logistic regression models were used and survey year treated as a continuous predictor variable (the reference being 1998 or the first survey year when the variable was introduced). For each indicator, regression models were used to assess time trends in the overall sample and disaggregated by gender. Trends analyses for each age and social class group were also conducted for girls and boys separately. A p-value lower than 0.05 was considered statistically significant.

In the tables, rows with statistically significant trends are indicated by arrows, where ↑ is for an increasing trend and ↓ is a decreasing trend. Relative changes from 1998 or the first available survey year of less than 25% are indicated by one arrow; changes between 25–49.9% are indicated by two arrows; changes between 50–74.9% are indicated by three arrows and changes greater than 75% are indicated by four arrows. No arrow appears when the trend analysis was not statistically significant.

### International comparisons

This report contains international comparisons of 15-year-olds in Ireland compared to 15-year-olds from other countries and regions that participated in the international HBSC study between 1998 and 2022. Internationally comparable data are presented for each indicator, where such data are available.

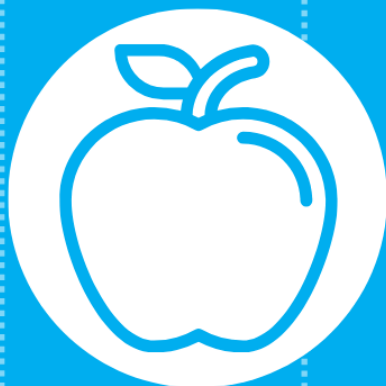
The international HBSC average is compared to 15-year-olds in Ireland. An overall rank for 15-year-olds in Ireland is provided for each survey cycle. Countries with the highest percentage are ranked first.

For each indicator, see [HBSC 2022 Trends Report participating countries list](#) for the countries and regions included in each survey round.





# Health Behaviours



1998

2002

2006

2010

2014

2018

2022



# CURRENT TOBACCO SMOKER

Children were asked how often they smoke tobacco at present. The response ranged from 'every day' to 'I do not smoke'. The findings here present the percentage of children who reported smoking tobacco 'every day', 'at least once a week, but not every day' or 'less than once a week'.

## Findings

Between 1998 and 2022, there was a very large decrease in the percentage of girls and boys who reported being current tobacco smokers. This decrease was evident across all age and social class groups.

**Figure 1: Percentage of 10-17 year olds who reported being a current tobacco smoker, overall and by gender from 1998-2022**

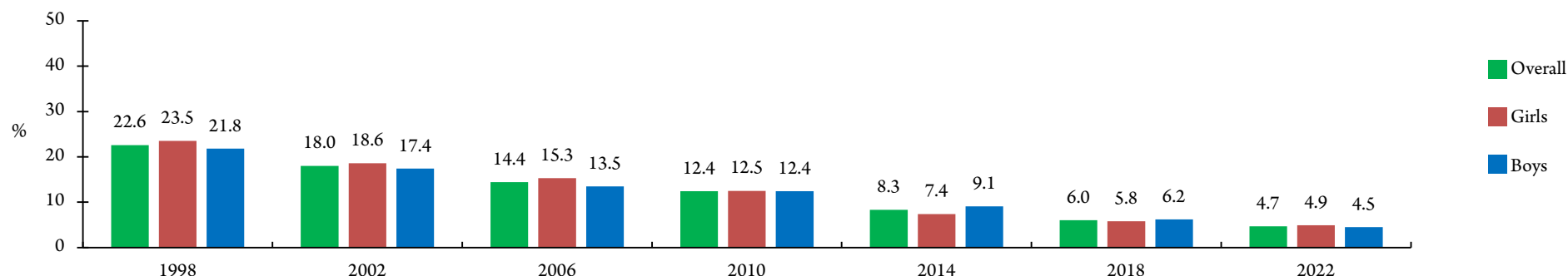
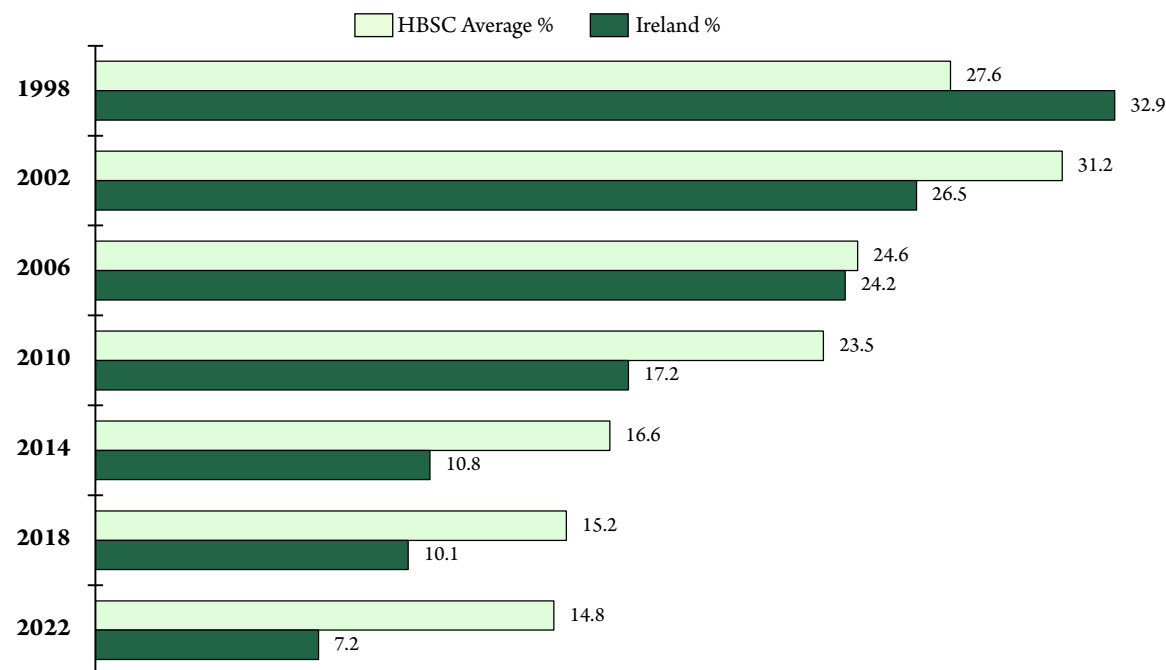


Table 1: Percentage of 10-17 year olds who reported being a current tobacco smoker, by age group and social class from 1998-2022									
		1998	2002	2006	2010	2014	2018	2022	Trend
Age group	10 to 11 years	6.6	3.7	2.6	2.2	1.6	0.4	0.4	↓↓↓↓
	12 to 14 years	19.2	13.6	10.7	7.2	4.5	2.7	1.8	↓↓↓↓
	15 to 17 years	34.6	31.0	25.2	21.4	14.4	11.7	9.0	↓↓↓
Social class group	High	22.5	16.0	12.7	10.4	7.2	4.9	3.6	↓↓↓↓
	Middle	21.8	19.4	14.6	12.6	7.3	6.1	3.9	↓↓↓↓
	Low	22.5	19.5	13.7	13.1	8.4	7.6	5.3	↓↓↓↓

For a full breakdown by gender, age group and social class see appendix [Table A1](#)

# CURRENT TOBACCO SMOKER - INTERNATIONAL

**Figure 1.1: Percentage of 15-year-olds who reported being a current tobacco smoker from 1998-2022**



## International comparisons

In 2022, 15-year-olds in Ireland were below the international HBSC average for reporting current tobacco smoking. Ireland ranked 19<sup>th</sup> out of 20 countries, with 18 countries reporting a higher percentage of current tobacco smoking. Kyrgyzstan had a lower percentage of current tobacco smoking than Ireland.

The international report *A focus on adolescent substance use in Europe, central Asia and Canada. Health Behaviour in School-aged Children international report from the 2021/2022 survey. Volume 3*, includes further HBSC data on tobacco use.

<https://iris.who.int/handle/10665/376573>.

Table 1.1: Summary of international data - 15-year-olds who reported being a current tobacco smoker from 1998-2022						
	HBSC Min %	HBSC Max %	HBSC Average %	Ireland %	No. of countries	Ireland Rank
1998	23.0	60.5	27.6	32.9	28	12
2002	17.6	67.7	31.2	26.5	35	27
2006	13.0	46.6	24.6	24.2	40	19
2010	7.1	59.1	23.5	17.2	39	32
2014	3.3	54.9	16.6	10.8	42	36
2018	6.0	35.1	15.2	10.1	27	26
2022	5.5	42.8	14.8	7.2	20	19

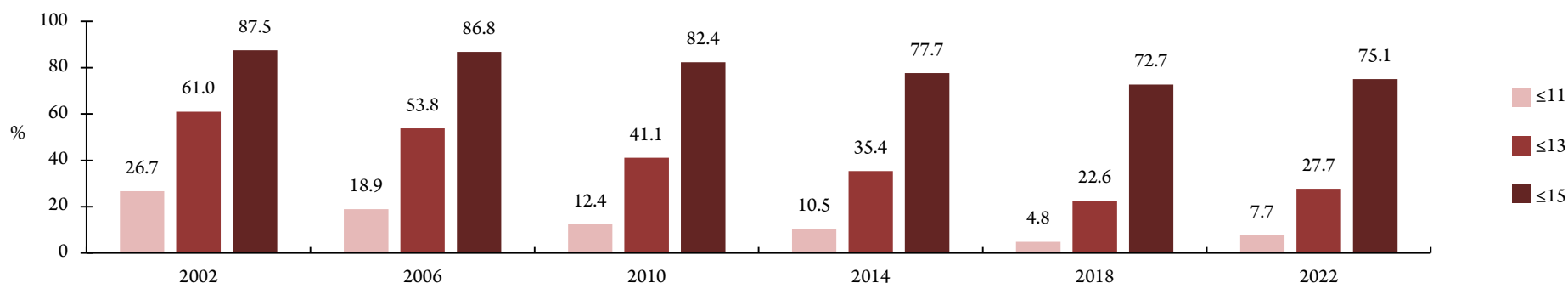
# AGE OF FIRST CIGARETTE

Children were asked at what age they first smoked a cigarette (more than a puff). The response options ranged from 'never' to '16 years or older'. The percentage of 15-17 year olds who reported ever smoking and having smoked their first cigarette aged 11 or younger, 13 or younger and 15 or younger are presented here.

## Findings

Between 2002 and 2022, there was a large decrease in the percentage of 15-17 year old girls and boys who reported that they had first smoked a cigarette at age 13 or younger.

**Figure 2: Age of first cigarette in 15-17 year olds who reported ever smoking, from 2002-2022\***



\*See Technical Note 5

**Table 2: Percentage of 15-17 year olds who reported ever smoking and who reported that they tried their first cigarette at age ≤13, by gender and social class from 2002-2022**

		2002	2006	2010	2014	2018	2022	Trend
Gender	Girls	58.9	55.3	38.5	33.8	19.5	24.8	↓↓↓
	Boys	62.9	52.1	43.7	36.9	25.5	31.4	↓↓↓
Social class group	High	60.0	48.8	35.7	27.5	19.4	18.7	↓↓↓
	Middle	62.5	53.7	43.7	40.1	24.5	29.6	↓↓↓
	Low	61.1	64.2	40.3	37.9	28.2	39.3	↓↓

For a full breakdown by gender and social class see appendix [Table A2](#)

No internationally comparable data were available.

# EVER BEEN REALLY DRUNK

Children were asked if they have ever had so much alcohol that they were really drunk. The response options ranged from 'never' to 'yes, more than 10 times'. The findings here present the percentage of children who reported having been really drunk (on one or more occasions).

## Findings

Between 1998 and 2022, there was a moderate decrease in the percentage of girls who reported having ever been really drunk, and a large decrease for boys. The decrease was most evident among younger children and across all social class groups.

**Figure 3: Percentage of 10-17 year olds who reported having ever been really drunk, overall and by gender from 1998-2022**

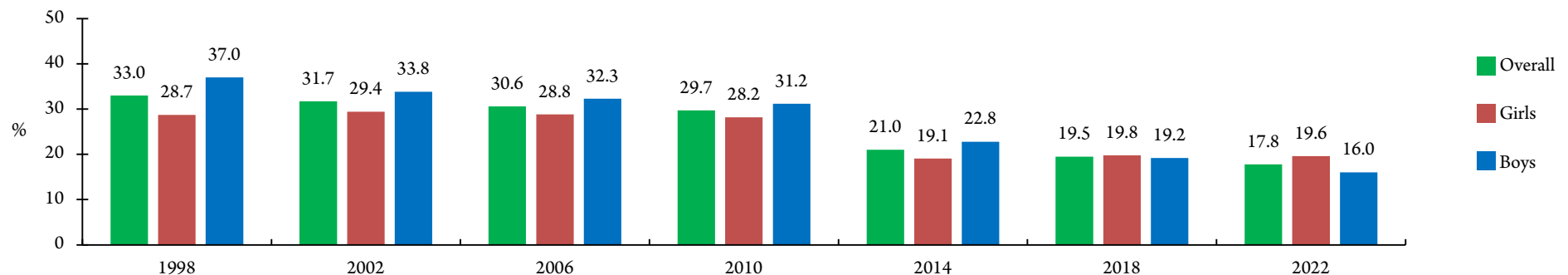
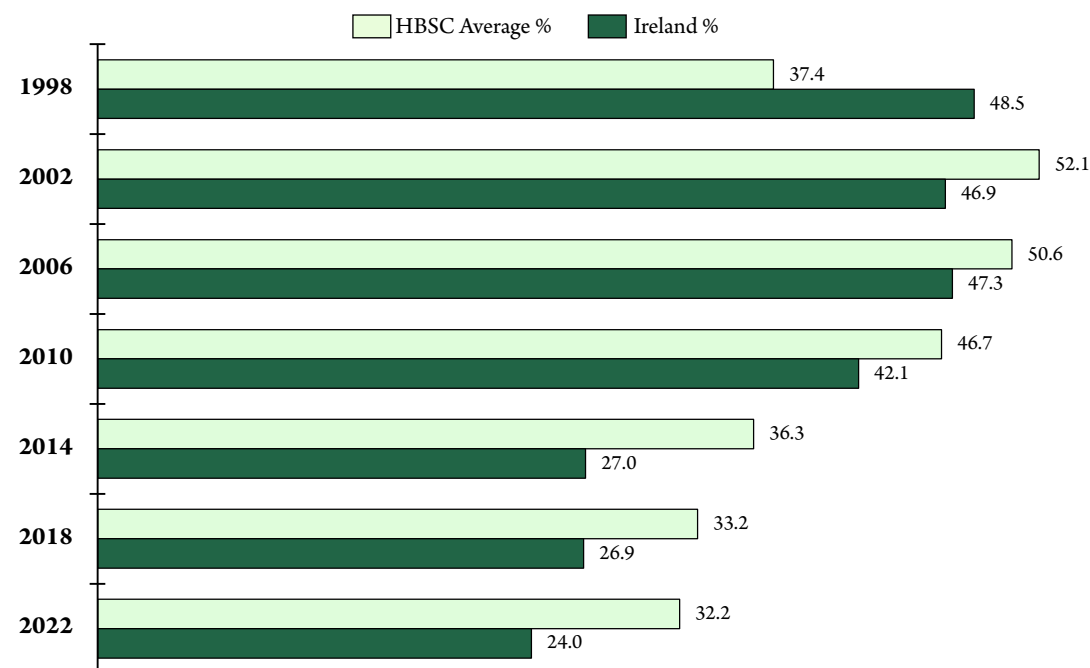


Table 3: Percentage of 10-17 year olds who reported having ever been really drunk, by age group and social class from 1998-2022									
		1998	2002	2006	2010	2014	2018	2022	Trend
Age group	10 to 11 years	10.3	5.4	4.1	4.0	1.6	0.6	1.3	↓↓↓↓
	12 to 14 years	23.2	20.0	19.7	16.5	7.7	6.1	4.5	↓↓↓↓
	15 to 17 years	54.5	58.2	57.2	52.7	41.2	41.0	37.2	↓↓
Social class group	High	32.8	31.3	29.0	27.6	20.3	19.5	17.6	↓↓
	Middle	33.1	31.5	31.0	29.2	20.3	18.9	16.2	↓↓↓
	Low	31.2	32.3	27.6	33.3	20.6	19.1	13.3	↓↓↓

For a full breakdown by gender, age group and social class see appendix [Table A3](#)

# EVER BEEN REALLY DRUNK - INTERNATIONAL

**Figure 3.1: Percentage of 15-year-olds who reported having ever been really drunk from 1998-2022**



## International comparisons

In 2022, 15-year-olds in Ireland were below the international HBSC average for reporting having ever been really drunk. Ireland ranked 34<sup>th</sup> out of 43 countries, with 33 countries reporting a higher percentage of 15-year-olds having ever been really drunk.

The international report *A focus on adolescent substance use in Europe, central Asia and Canada. Health Behaviour in School-aged Children international report from the 2021/2022 survey. Volume 3*, includes further HBSC data on alcohol use.

<https://iris.who.int/handle/10665/376573>.

**Table 3.1: Summary of international data - 15-year-olds who reported having ever been really drunk from 1998-2022**

	HBSC Min %	HBSC Max %	HBSC Average %	Ireland %	No. of countries	Ireland Rank
1998	28.8	80.3	37.4	48.5	29	20
2002	25.5	79.2	52.1	46.9	35	24
2006	27.7	76.6	50.6	47.3	39	23
2010	25.2	74.5	46.7	42.1	39	23
2014	11.0	58.9	36.3	27.0	42	33
2018	5.2	55.8	33.2	26.9	46	34
2022	0.8	59.3	32.2	24.0	43	34

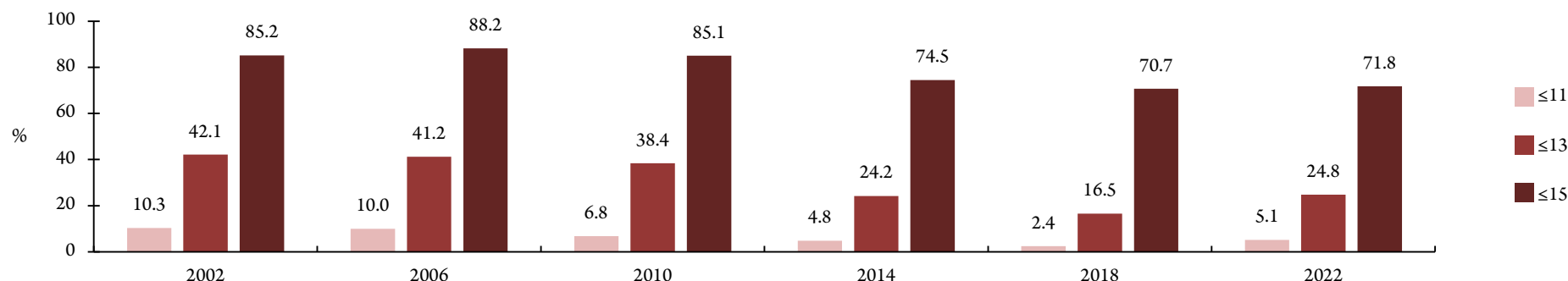
# AGE OF FIRST ALCOHOLIC DRINK

Children were asked at what age they first drunk alcohol (more than a small amount). The response options ranged from 'never' to '16 years or older'. The percentage of 15-17 year olds who reported ever drinking alcohol and having their first drink aged 11 or younger, 13 or younger and 15 or younger are presented here.

## Findings

Between 2002 and 2022, there was a moderate overall decrease in the percentage of 15-17 year old girls who reported that they were age 13 or younger when they had their first alcoholic drink, and a large overall decrease for boys. For girls, the decrease in those who had their first drink at age 13 or younger was most evident in the highest social class groups. For boys, the decrease was most evident in the highest and middle social class groups. There was also a large overall decrease in boys reporting having had their first drink at age 11 or younger.

**Figure 4: Age of first alcoholic drink in 15-17 year olds who reported ever having had an alcoholic drink, from 2002-2022**



\*See Technical Note 5

**Table 4: Percentage of 15-17 year olds who reported ever having had an alcoholic drink and who reported that they tried their first alcoholic drink at age ≤13, by gender and social class from 2002-2022**

		2002	2006	2010	2014	2018	2022	Trend
Gender	Girls	34.1	39.3	33.7	22.5	14.5	25.3	↓↓
	Boys	49.6	42.9	43.2	25.7	18.4	24.3	↓↓↓
Social class group	High	42.2	39.8	34.9	19.0	14.2	19.6	↓↓↓
	Middle	39.8	41.1	41.0	27.8	18.0	25.4	↓↓
	Low	37.4	43.1	33.9	22.4	10.9	31.4	↓

For a full breakdown by gender and social class see appendix [Table A4](#)

No internationally comparable data were available.

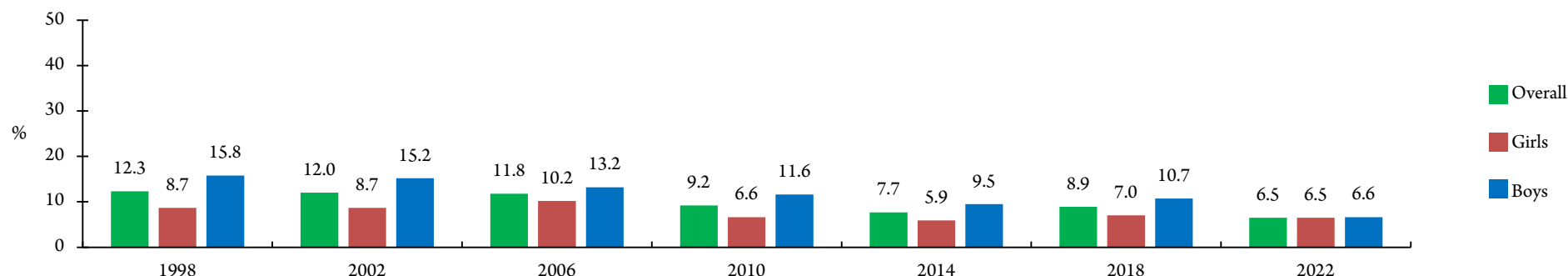
# CANNABIS USE IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS

Children were asked if they have used cannabis in the last 12 months. The response options ranged from 'never' to '30 days or more'. The findings here present the percentage of children who reported cannabis use in the last 12 months.

## Findings

Between 1998 and 2022, there was a moderate overall decrease in the percentage of girls who reported cannabis use in the last 12 months, and a large overall decrease for boys. The decrease among girls was most evident in the 12-14 age group and in both the highest and middle social class groups. The decrease among boys was evident across all age and social class groups.

**Figure 5: Percentage of 10-17 year olds who reported cannabis use in the last 12 months, overall and by gender from 1998-2022**



**Table 5: Percentage of 10-17 year olds who reported cannabis use in the last 12 months, by age group and social class from 1998-2022**

		1998	2002	2006	2010	2014	2018	2022	Trend
Age group	10 to 11 years	2.2	0.6	1.1	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.5	↓↓↓↓
	12 to 14 years	7.6	5.1	6.8	4.2	2.5	2.6	2.1	↓↓↓
	15 to 17 years	22.1	25.3	23.0	17.5	15.4	18.6	13.0	↓↓
Social class group	High	12.5	11.5	10.9	8.0	7.1	8.6	5.2	↓↓↓↓
	Middle	12.2	11.9	11.6	8.3	7.4	7.8	4.6	↓↓↓
	Low	9.3	13.0	9.7	10.1	6.2	8.9	6.1	↓↓

For a full breakdown by gender, age group and social class see appendix [Table A5](#)

No internationally comparable data were available.

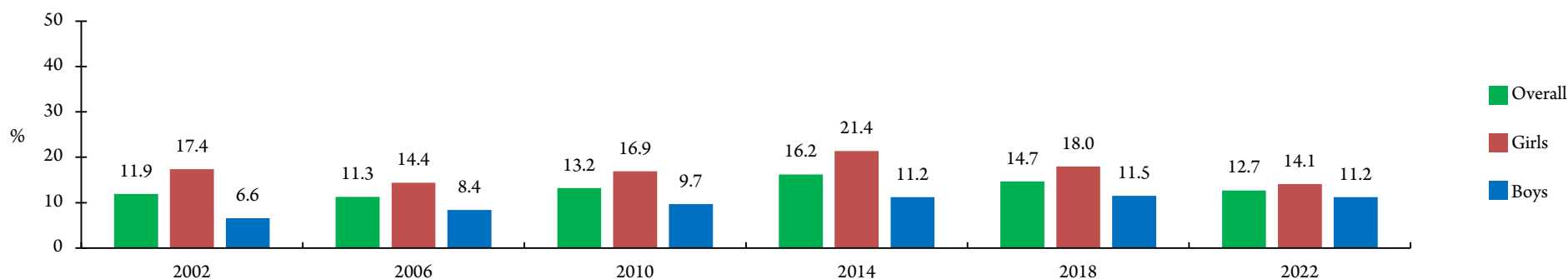
# TRYING TO LOSE WEIGHT

Children were asked whether they are on a diet or doing something else to lose weight at present. 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 here present the percentage of children who reported being on a diet or doing something else to lose weight at present.

## Findings

Between 2002 and 2022, there was a small overall decrease in the percentage of girls who reported dieting or doing something else to lose weight, and a large overall increase for boys. The increase was most evident among older boys and boys across all social class groups.

**Figure 6: Percentage of 10-17 year olds who reported being on a diet or doing something else to lose weight, overall and by gender from 2002-2022**



**Table 6: Percentage of 10-17 year olds who reported being on a diet or doing something else to lose weight, by age group and social class from 2002-2022**

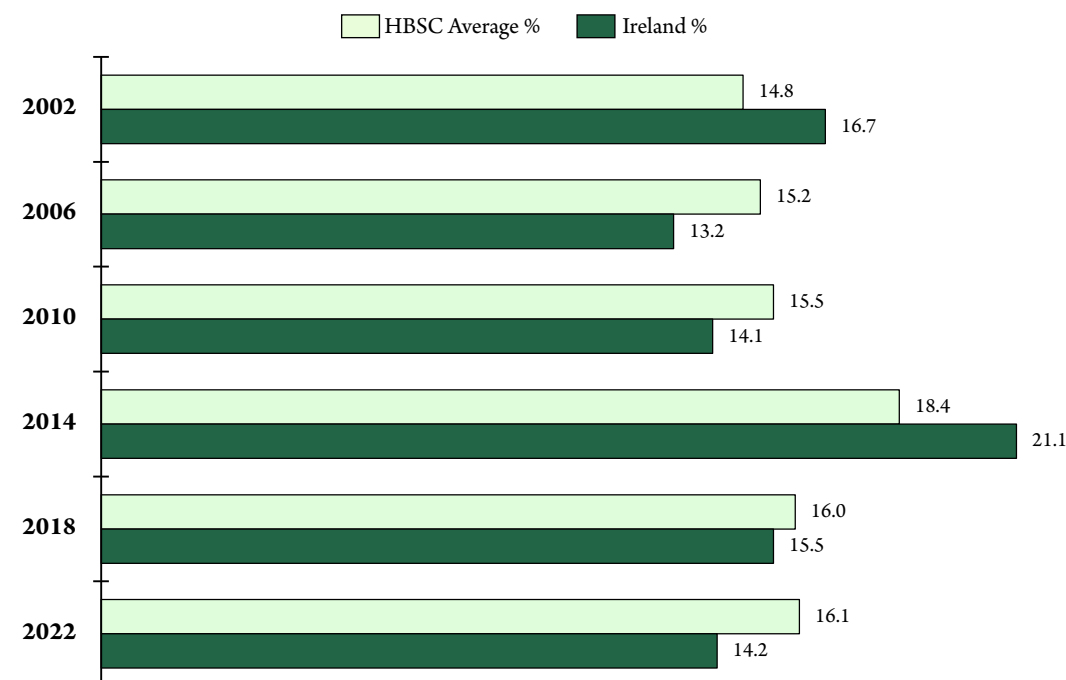
		2002	2006	2010	2014	2018	2022	Trend
Age group	10 to 11 years	7.3	8.0	9.6	10.0	10.8	7.0	↓
	12 to 14 years	11.6	10.6	12.4	15.0	13.7	12.6	↑
	15 to 17 years	14.9	13.9	15.2	19.7	17.2	14.3	↓
Social class group	High	12.1	11.1	12.7	16.0	14.1	12.2	↑
	Middle	12.2	11.9	14.2	17.0	14.9	12.6	↑
	Low	11.0	11.4	13.9	19.0	17.9	12.6	↑

For a full breakdown by gender, age group and social class see appendix [Table A6](#)



# TRYING TO LOSE WEIGHT - INTERNATIONAL

**Figure 6.1: Percentage of 15-year-olds who reported being on a diet or doing something else to lose weight from 2002-2022**



## International comparisons

In 2022, 15-year-olds in Ireland were below the international HBSC average for reporting being on a diet or doing something else to lose weight. Ireland ranked 16<sup>th</sup> out of 22 countries, with 15 countries reporting a higher percentage of children being on a diet or doing something else to lose weight.

The international report *A focus on adolescent physical activity, eating behaviours, weight status and body image in Europe, central Asia and Canada. Health Behaviour in School-aged Children international report from the 2021/2022 survey, Volume 4*, includes further HBSC data on food and dietary behaviours.

<https://iris.who.int/handle/10665/376772>.

**Table 6.1: Summary of international data - 15-year-olds who reported being on a diet or doing something else to lose weight from 2002-2022**

	HBSC Min %	HBSC Max %	HBSC Average %	Ireland %	No. of countries	Ireland Rank
2002	8.1	25.7	14.8	16.7	34	14
2006	5.5	24.4	15.2	13.2	41	27
2010	5.5	25.9	15.5	14.1	40	26
2014	7.1	29.2	18.4	21.1	42	15
2018	5.1	24.3	16.0	15.5	25	15
2022	5.6	22.3	16.1	14.2	22	16

# GOING TO SCHOOL OR BED HUNGRY

Children were asked if they experienced going to school or bed hungry because there was not enough food at home. Response options ranged from 'never' to 'always'. The findings here present the percentage of children who reported ever going to school or bed hungry.

## Findings

Between 2002 and 2022, there was a small overall increase in the percentage of girls who reported ever going to school or bed hungry because there was not enough food at home, the trend was stable for boys. The increase was most evident among younger children and those in the lowest social class groups.

**Figure 7: Percentage of 10-17 year olds who reported ever going to school or bed hungry, overall and by gender from 2002-2022**

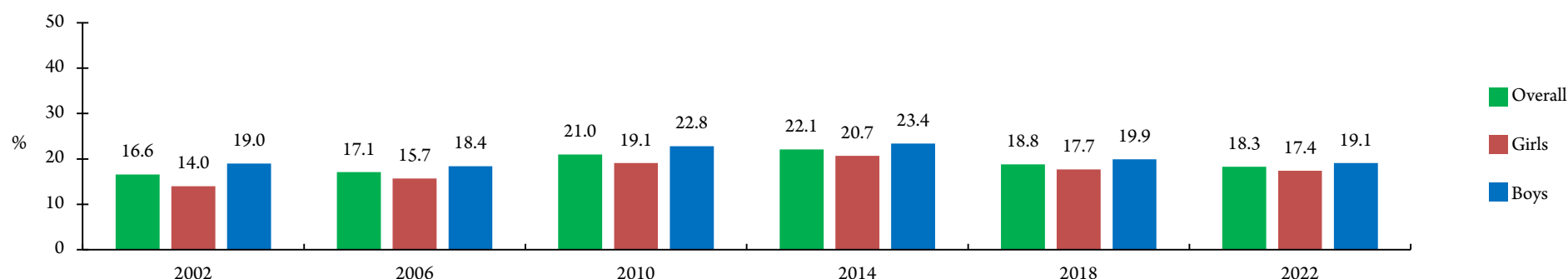


Table 7: Percentage of 10-17 year olds who reported ever going to school or bed hungry, by age group and social class from 2002-2022								
		2002	2006	2010	2014	2018	2022	Trend
Age group	10 to 11 years	16.9	19.6	26.1	23.0	21.8	22.0	↑↑
	12 to 14 years	17.3	15.5	20.9	22.9	18.7	18.1	↑
	15 to 17 years	15.7	16.9	19.3	20.9	17.8	17.4	↑
Social class group	High	15.2	16.0	19.2	19.9	15.4	15.4	↑
	Middle	17.6	17.5	20.8	23.1	20.7	18.9	↑
	Low	14.8	15.2	24.2	24.4	22.5	23.5	↑↑↑

For a full breakdown by gender, age group and social class see appendix [Table A7](#)

No internationally comparable data were available.

# SOFT DRINK CONSUMPTION

Children were asked how often they drink coke or other soft drinks that contain sugar. The response options ranged from 'never' to 'every day, more than once'. The findings here present the percentage of children who reported drinking soft drinks daily or more.

## Findings

Between 2002 and 2022, there was a very large decrease in the percentage of boys and girls who reported drinking soft drinks daily or more. The decrease was evident across all age and social class groups.

**Figure 8: Percentage of 10-17 year olds who reported drinking soft drinks daily or more, overall and by gender from 2002-2022**

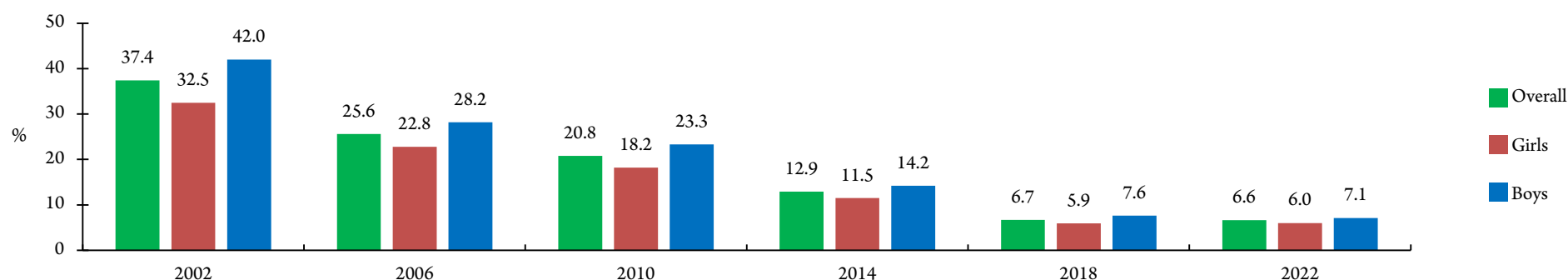
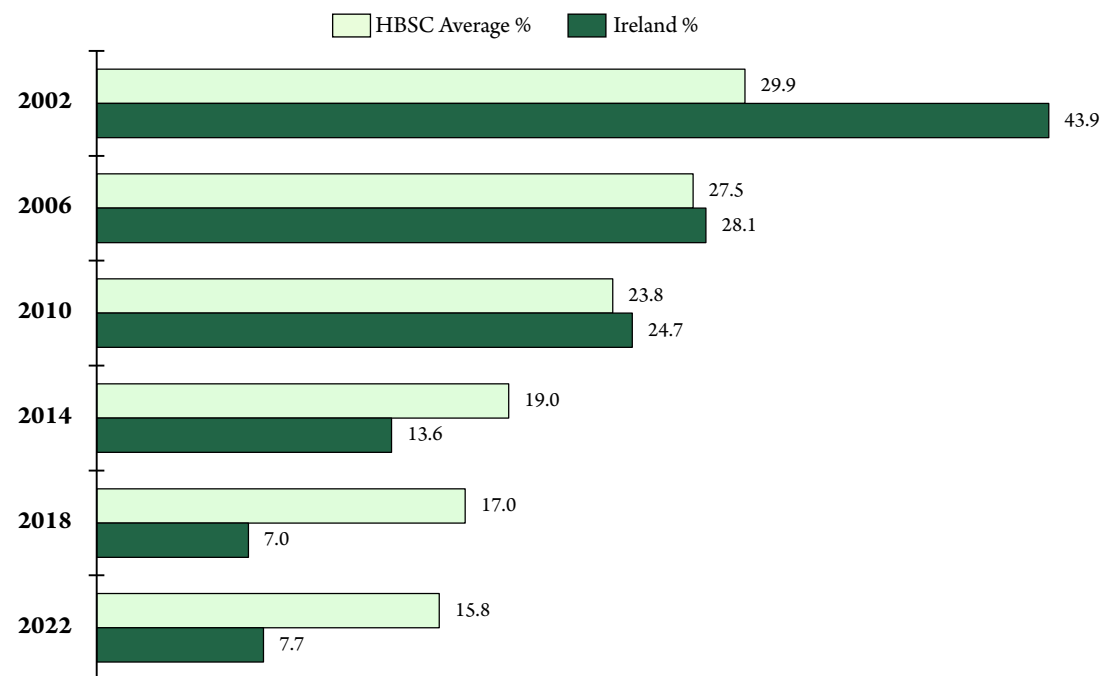


Table 8: Percentage of 10-17 year olds who reported drinking soft drinks daily or more, by age group and social class from 2002-2022								
		2002	2006	2010	2014	2018	2022	Trend
Age group	10 to 11 years	28.3	18.6	14.5	7.8	4.1	4.3	↓↓↓↓
	12 to 14 years	38.4	25.7	20.5	13.1	7.1	6.0	↓↓↓↓
	15 to 17 years	41.9	29.7	23.3	14.5	7.4	7.9	↓↓↓↓
Social class group	High	31.7	19.2	15.7	7.4	3.9	3.5	↓↓↓↓
	Middle	41.9	28.3	22.0	13.6	7.3	7.1	↓↓↓↓
	Low	44.2	29.3	29.6	17.7	10.8	9.1	↓↓↓↓

For a full breakdown by gender, age group and social class see appendix [Table A8](#)

# SOFT DRINK CONSUMPTION - INTERNATIONAL

**Figure 8.1: Percentage of 15-year-olds who reported drinking soft drinks daily or more from 2002-2022**



## International comparisons

In 2022, 15-year-olds in Ireland were below the international HBSC average for reporting drinking soft drinks daily or more. Ireland ranked 37<sup>th</sup> out of 44 countries, with 36 countries reporting a higher percentage of soft drink consumption.

The international report *A focus on adolescent physical activity, eating behaviours, weight status and body image in Europe, central Asia and Canada. Health Behaviour in School-aged Children international report from the 2021/2022 survey, Volume 4*, includes further HBSC data on food and dietary behaviours.

<https://iris.who.int/handle/10665/376772>.

**Table 8.1: Summary of international data - 15-year-olds who reported drinking soft drinks daily or more from 2002-2022**

	HBSC Min %	HBSC Max %	HBSC Average %	Ireland %	No. of countries	Ireland Rank
2002	8.0	56.3	29.9	43.9	35	6
2006	6.0	49.7	27.5	28.1	41	23
2010	4.7	44.0	23.8	24.7	40	23
2014	3.2	38.2	19.0	13.6	42	29
2018	4.4	33.3	17.0	7.0	47	40
2022	5.2	41.7	15.8	7.7	44	37

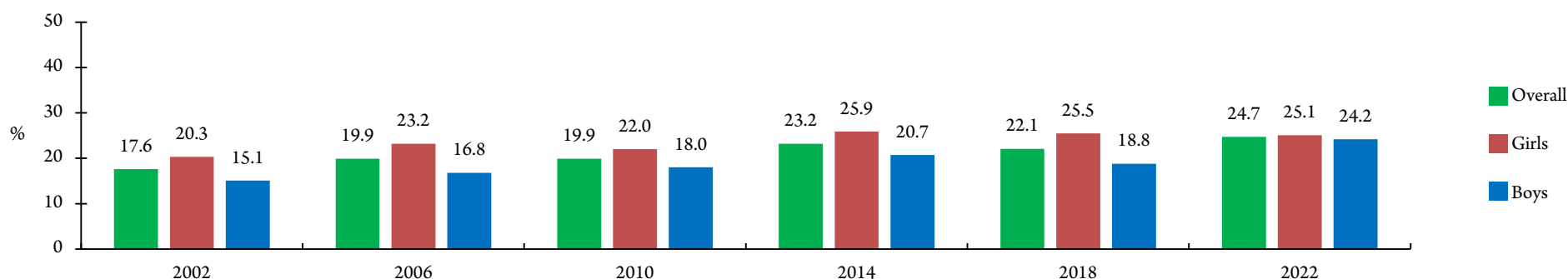
# FRUIT CONSUMPTION

Children were asked how often they eat fruit. The response options ranged from 'never' to 'every day, more than once'. The findings here present the percentage of children who reported eating fruit more than once a day.

## Findings

Between 2002 and 2022, there was a small overall increase in the percentage of girls who reported eating fruit more than once a day, and a large overall increase for boys. The increase was most evident among older boys and boys in the highest and lowest social class groups.

**Figure 9: Percentage of 10-17 year olds who reported eating fruit more than once a day, overall and by gender from 2002-2022**



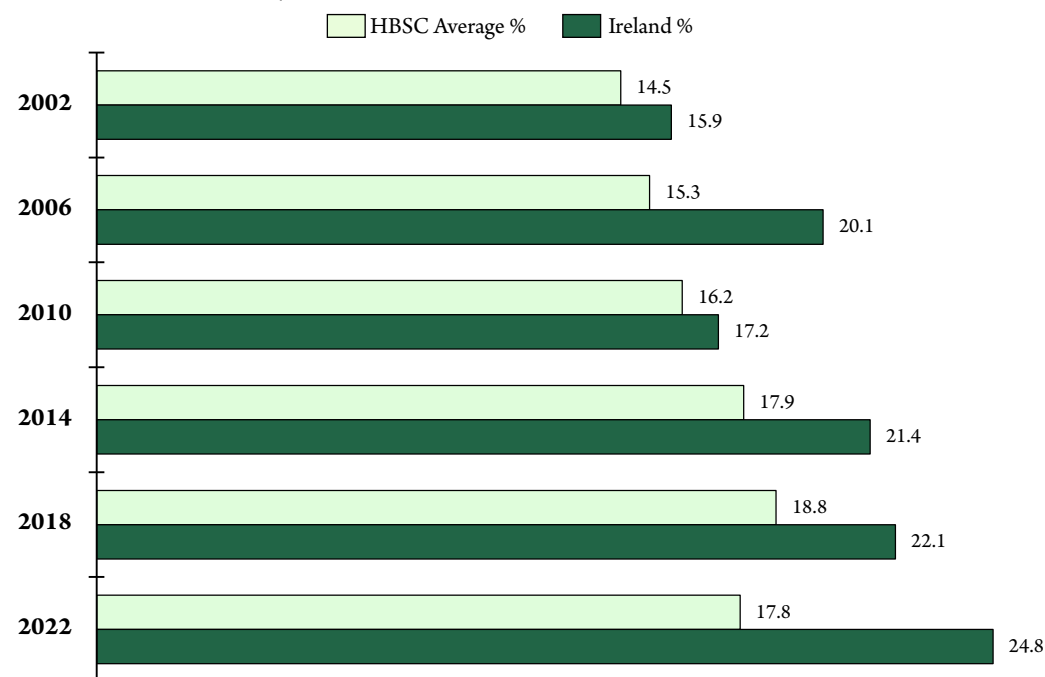
**Table 9: Percentage of 10-17 year olds who reported eating fruit more than once a day, by age group and social class from 2002-2022**

		2002	2006	2010	2014	2018	2022	Trend
Age group	10 to 11 years	19.4	23.9	24.1	29.3	29.8	25.6	↑↑
	12 to 14 years	18.3	18.7	19.3	22.5	21.3	25.4	↑↑
	15 to 17 years	15.8	18.6	19.1	21.9	19.8	23.6	↑↑
Social class group	High	18.9	22.8	23.8	29.1	26.5	29.0	↑↑↑
	Middle	16.1	17.7	16.5	20.5	19.1	19.5	↑
	Low	15.3	19.8	15.5	17.0	17.7	22.2	↑↑

For a full breakdown by gender, age group and social class see appendix [Table A9](#)

# FRUIT CONSUMPTION - INTERNATIONAL

**Figure 9.1: Percentage of 15-year-olds who reported eating fruit more than once a day from 2002-2022**



## International comparisons

In 2022, 15-year-olds in Ireland were above the international HBSC average for reporting eating fruit more than once a day. Ireland ranked 5<sup>th</sup> out of 44 countries, with 4 countries reporting a higher percentage of fruit consumption.

The international report *A focus on adolescent physical activity, eating behaviours, weight status and body image in Europe, central Asia and Canada. Health Behaviour in School-aged Children international report from the 2021/2022 survey. Volume 4*, includes further HBSC data on food and dietary behaviours.

<https://iris.who.int/handle/10665/376772>.

**Table 9.1: Summary of international data - 15-year-olds who reported eating fruit more than once a day from 2002-2022**

	HBSC Min %	HBSC Max %	HBSC Average %	Ireland %	No. of countries	Ireland Rank
2002	8.7	32.1	14.5	15.9	35	11
2006	6.2	24.7	15.3	20.1	41	7
2010	6.6	33.5	16.2	17.2	40	14
2014	5.2	42.2	17.9	21.4	42	9
2018	7.8	45.2	18.8	22.1	47	8
2022	8.0	44.7	17.8	24.8	44	5

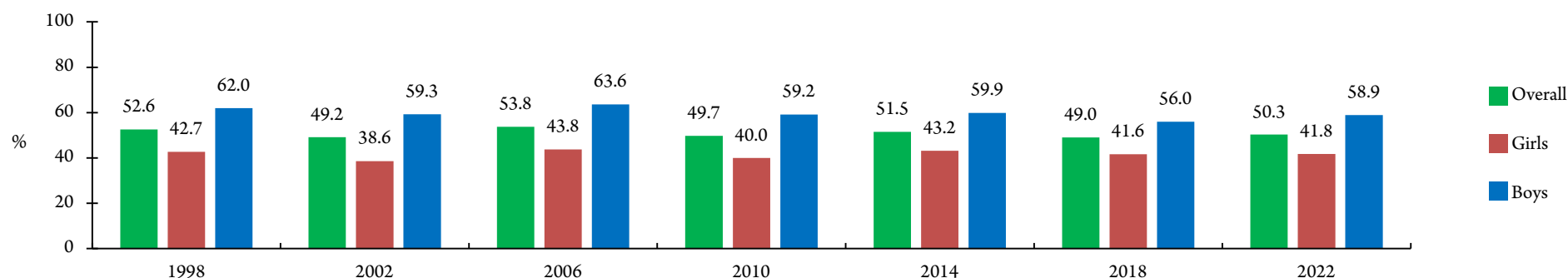
# VIGOROUS EXERCISE

Children were asked how often they usually exercise in their free time so much that they get out of breath or sweat. The response options ranged from 'never' to 'every day'. The findings here present the percentage of children who reported vigorous exercise four or more times a week.

## Findings

Between 1998 and 2022, there was a small overall decrease in the percentage of girls and boys who reported participating in vigorous exercise four or more times a week. The decrease was evident among younger children, and children from the middle and lowest social class groups.

**Figure 10: Percentage of 10-17 year olds who reported participating in vigorous exercise four or more times per week, overall and by gender from 1998-2022**



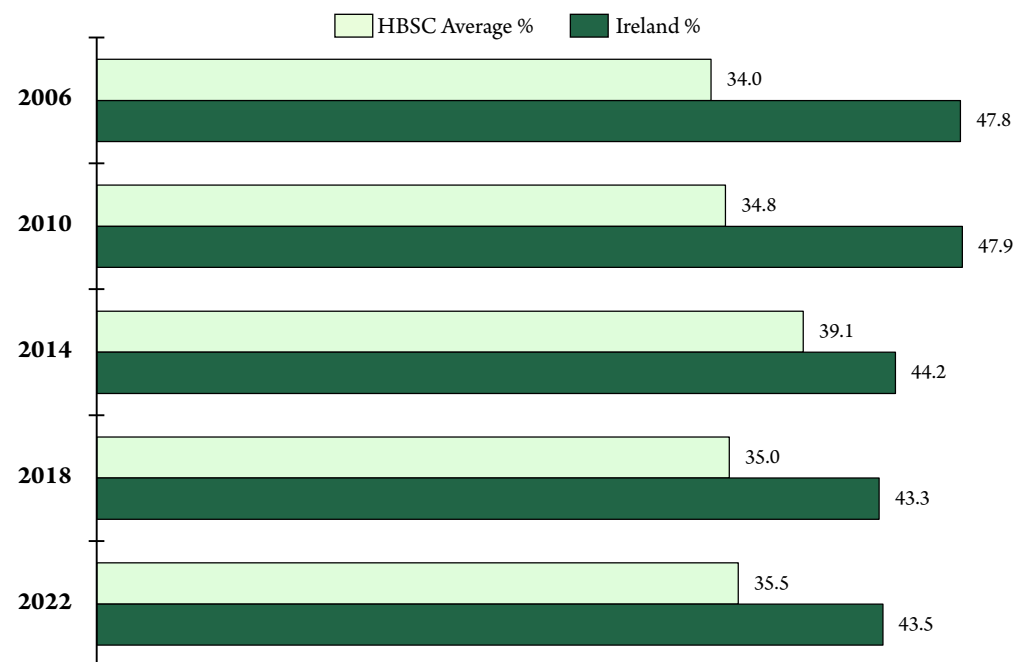
**Table 10: Percentage of 10-17 year olds who reported participating in vigorous exercise four or more times per week, by age group and social class from 1998-2022**

		1998	2002	2006	2010	2014	2018	2022	Trend
Age group	10 to 11 years	63.7	59.7	65.6	62.8	59.1	65.3	60.0	↓
	12 to 14 years	57.7	53.1	59.0	54.0	55.0	51.5	52.3	↓
	15 to 17 years	41.7	39.2	41.4	40.5	45.2	39.6	45.1	↑
Social class group	High	53.9	49.3	54.1	50.9	53.7	50.5	55.9	↑
	Middle	53.0	49.6	53.4	49.1	51.7	48.8	47.4	↓
	Low	49.6	49.6	54.3	46.3	45.0	44.9	42.8	↓

For a full breakdown by gender, age group and social class see appendix [Table A10](#)

# VIGOROUS EXERCISE - INTERNATIONAL

**Figure 10.1: Percentage of 15-year-olds who reported participating in vigorous exercise four or more times per week from 2006-2022\***



## International comparisons

In 2022, 15-year-olds in Ireland were above the international HBSC average for reporting participating in vigorous exercise four or more times per week. Ireland ranked 6<sup>th</sup> out of 45 countries, with 5 countries reporting a higher percentage of vigorous exercise.

The international report *A focus on adolescent physical activity, eating behaviours, weight status and body image in Europe, central Asia and Canada. Health Behaviour in School-aged Children international report from the 2021/2022 survey. Volume 4*, includes further HBSC data on physical activity.

<https://iris.who.int/handle/10665/376772>.

**Table 10.1: Summary of international data - 15-year-olds who reported participating in vigorous exercise four or more times per week from 2006-2022\***

	HBSC Min %	HBSC Max %	HBSC Average %	Ireland %	No. of countries	Ireland Rank
2006	21.8	49.9	34.0	47.8	41	2
2010	19.9	50.9	34.8	47.9	40	2
2014	26.9	57.7	39.1	44.2	41	7
2018	19.1	51.5	35.0	43.3	47	8
2022	14.2	54.4	35.5	43.5	45	6

\* See [Technical Note 6](#)



# TOOTHBRUSHING

Children were asked how often they brush their teeth. The response options ranged from 'never' to 'more than once a day'. The findings here present the percentage of children who reported brushing their teeth more than once a day.

## Findings

Between 1998 and 2022, there was a small increase in the percentage of girls who reported brushing their teeth more than once a day, and a moderate increase for boys. The increase was evident across all age and social class groups.

**Figure 11: Percentage of 10-17 year olds who reported they brush their teeth more than once a day, overall and by gender from 1998-2022**

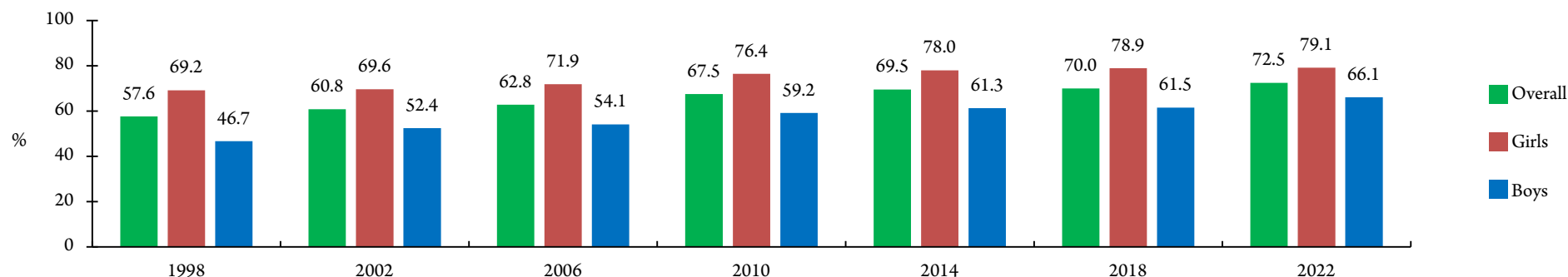
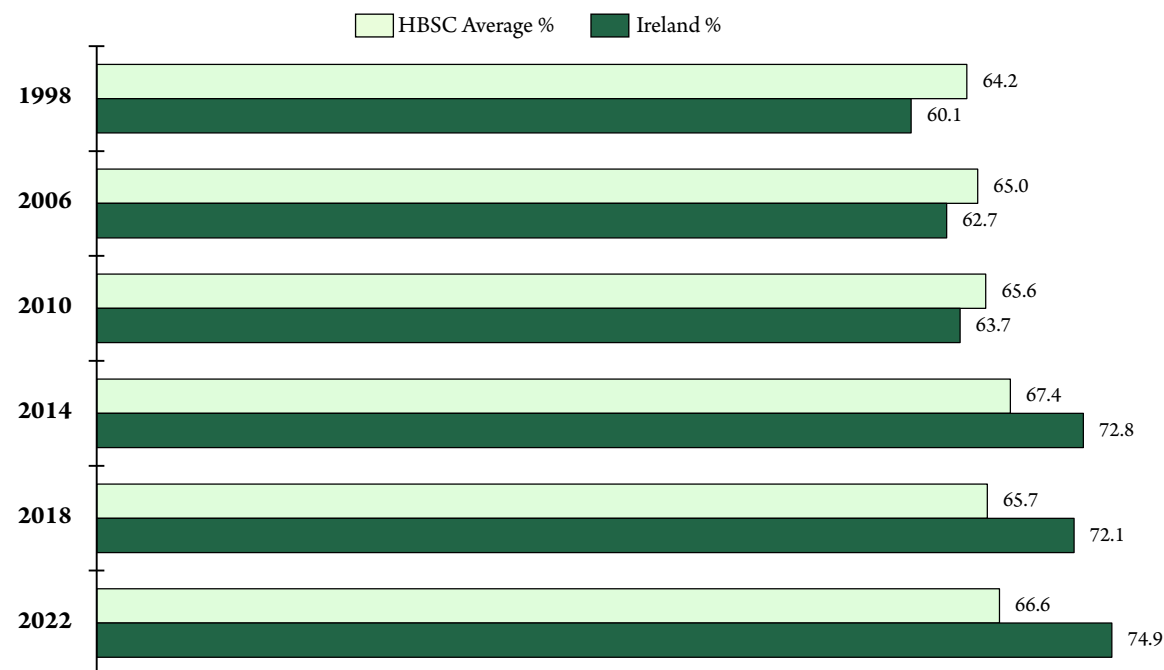


Table 11: Percentage of 10-17 year olds who reported they brush their teeth more than once a day, by age group and social class from 1998-2022									
		1998	2002	2006	2010	2014	2018	2022	Trend
Age group	10 to 11 years	53.6	58.5	61.6	67.2	70.4	70.5	66.7	↑
	12 to 14 years	56.2	59.0	60.6	66.5	67.7	67.4	70.9	↑↑
	15 to 17 years	61.2	63.9	65.6	68.7	71.1	72.5	76.0	↑
Social class group	High	60.3	63.4	66.5	69.3	73.0	73.5	75.5	↑↑
	Middle	56.5	60.4	61.8	68.8	70.2	68.5	69.5	↑
	Low	55.5	54.7	61.6	63.5	63.2	65.2	66.3	↑

For a full breakdown by gender, age group and social class see appendix [Table A11](#)

# TOOTHBRUSHING - INTERNATIONAL

**Figure 11.1: Percentage of 15-year-olds who reported they brush their teeth more than once a day from 1998-2022**



## International comparisons

In 2022, 15-year-olds in Ireland were above the international HBSC average for reporting brushing their teeth more than once a day. Ireland ranked 12<sup>th</sup> out of 45 countries, with 11 countries reporting a higher percentage of children brushing their teeth more than once a day.

**Table 11.1: Summary of international data - 15-year-olds who reported they brush their teeth more than once a day from 1998-2022**

	HBSC Min %	HBSC Max %	HBSC Average %	Ireland %	No. of countries	Ireland Rank
1998	44.0	86.7	64.2	60.1	29	20
2006	26.8	83.6	65.0	62.7	41	24
2010	38.2	83.1	65.6	63.7	40	21
2014	34.6	85.4	67.4	72.8	42	13
2018	31.3	83.5	65.7	72.1	47	15
2022	41.9	81.6	66.6	74.9	45	12

\*See [Technical Note 7](#)

# SEATBELT USE

Children were asked how often they use a seatbelt when they sit in a car. The response options were 'rarely or never', 'sometimes', 'often', 'always', 'usually there is no seatbelt where I sit' and 'I never travel by car'. The findings here present the percentage of children who reported always wearing a seatbelt when travelling by car.

## Findings

Between 1998 and 2022, there was a large increase in the percentage of girls who reported always wearing a seatbelt when travelling by car, and a very large increase for boys. The increase was evident for both boys and girls across all age and social class groups.

**Figure 12: Percentage of 10-17 year olds who reported always wearing a seatbelt, overall and by gender from 1998-2022**

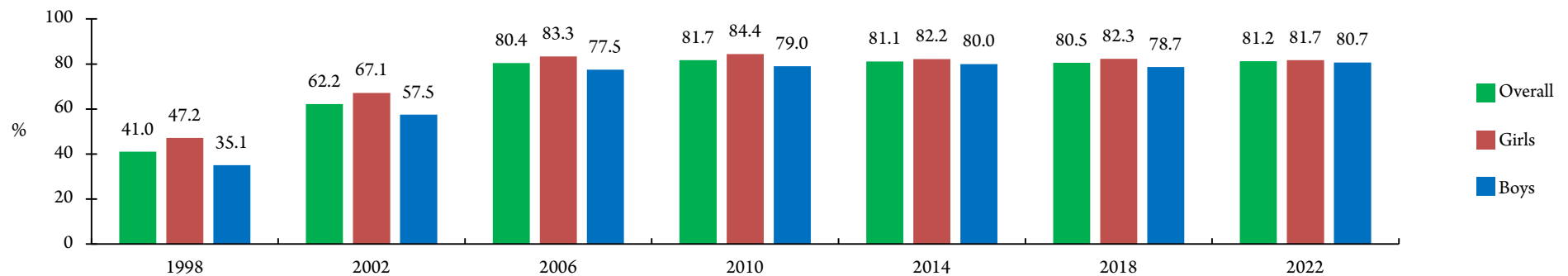


Table 12: Percentage of 10-17 year olds who reported always wearing a seatbelt, by age group and social class from 1998-2022									
		1998	2002	2006	2010	2014	2018	2022	Trend
Age group	10 to 11 years	43.8	68.0	86.9	85.4	86.9	88.9	90.1	↑↑↑↑
	12 to 14 years	40.5	61.9	78.9	79.8	80.6	80.3	81.1	↑↑↑↑
	15 to 17 years	39.9	58.9	77.7	82.3	79.6	77.2	78.7	↑↑↑↑
Social class group	High	42.5	62.2	79.4	82.0	82.1	82.2	84.3	↑↑↑↑
	Middle	39.9	62.4	82.1	82.9	82.1	81.3	81.2	↑↑↑↑
	Low	38.6	62.5	81.7	78.5	82.8	77.2	72.2	↑↑↑↑

For a full breakdown by gender, age group and social class see appendix [Table A12](#)

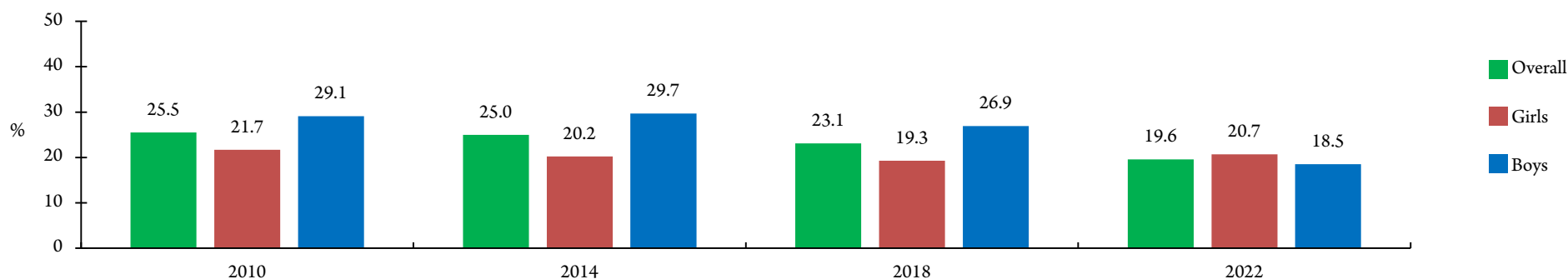
# EVER HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE

Young people aged 15 to 17 were asked about engaging in sexual intercourse. The findings here present the percentage of young people who reported that they have ever had sexual intercourse.

## Findings

Between 2010 and 2022, there was a small overall decrease in the percentage of 15-17 year old girls who reported having ever had sexual intercourse, and a moderate overall decrease for boys. The decrease was most evident among boys in the lowest social class groups.

**Figure 13: Percentage of 15-17 year olds who reported having ever had sexual intercourse, overall and by gender from 2010-2022**



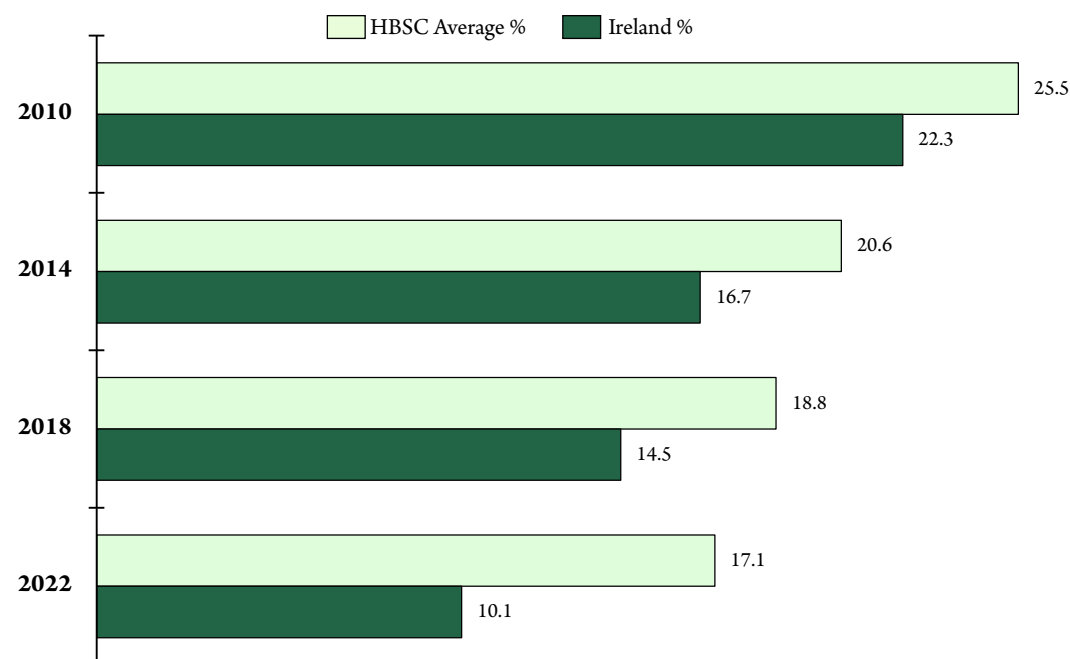
**Table 13: Percentage of 15-17 year olds who reported having ever had sexual intercourse, by gender and social class from 2010-2022**

		2010	2014	2018	2022	Trend
15-17 year olds	Overall	25.5	25.0	23.1	19.6	↓
	Girls	21.7	20.2	19.3	20.7	↓
	Boys	29.1	29.7	26.9	18.5	↓↓
Social class group	High	23.1	25.0	20.1	17.3	↓↓
	Middle	28.0	25.2	24.3	19.4	↓↓
	Low	25.1	21.8	26.4	17.1	↓↓

For a full breakdown by gender and social class see appendix [Table A13](#)

# EVER HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE - INTERNATIONAL

**Figure 13.1: Percentage of 15-year-olds who reported having ever had sexual intercourse from 2010-2022**



## International comparisons\*

In 2022, 15-year-olds in Ireland were below the international HBSC average for reporting having ever had sexual intercourse. Ireland ranked 39<sup>th</sup> out of 43 countries, with 38 countries reporting a higher percentage of 15-year-olds having ever had sex.

The international report *A focus on adolescent sexual health in Europe, central Asia and Canada. Health Behaviour in School-aged Children international report from the 2021/2022 survey. Volume 5*, includes further HBSC data on sexual health.

<https://iris.who.int/handle/10665/378547>

Table 13.1: Summary of international data - 15-year-olds who reported having ever had sexual intercourse from 2010-2022						
	HBSC Min %	HBSC Max %	HBSC Average %	Ireland %	No. of countries	Ireland Rank
2010	12.7	59.8	25.5	22.3	38	26
2014	9.0	31.1	20.6	16.7	40	32
2018	7.1	38.3	18.8	14.5	44	35
2022	3.0	40.8	17.1	10.1	43	39

\*Age of consent differs across HSBC countries, see <https://www.ageofconsent.net/world> for further details.

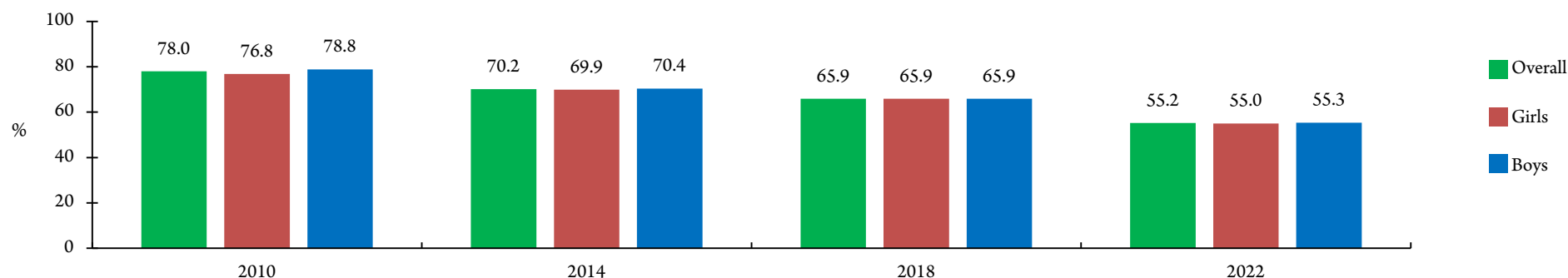
# CONDOM USE AT LAST SEXUAL INTERCOURSE

Young people aged 15 to 17 who ever had sex were asked if they or their partner used a condom at last sexual intercourse. The findings here present the percentage of young people who reported that they used a condom at last sexual intercourse.

## Findings\*

Between 2010 and 2022, there was a moderate decrease in the percentage of 15-17 year old girls and boys who reported that they or their partner used a condom at last sexual intercourse.

**Figure 14: Percentage of 15-17 year olds who reported using a condom at last sexual intercourse, overall and by gender from 2010-2022 (of those who have ever had sexual intercourse)**



**Table 14: Percentage of 15-17 year olds who reported using a condom at last sexual intercourse, by gender from 2010-2022 (of those who have ever had sexual intercourse)**

		2010	2014	2018	2022**	Trend
15-17 year olds	Overall	78.0	70.2	65.9	55.2	↓↓
	Girls	76.8	69.9	65.9	55.0	↓↓
	Boys	78.8	70.4	65.9	55.3	↓↓

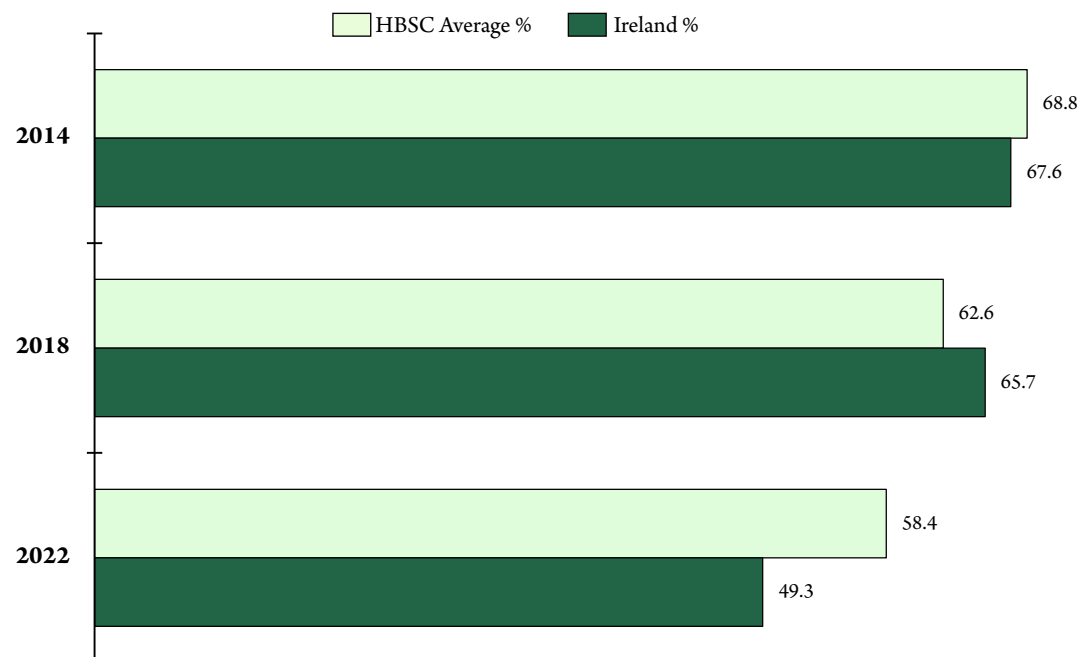
For a full breakdown by gender and social class see appendix [Table A14](#)

\* See [Technical Note 8](#) and [Technical Note 9](#)

\*\* Data in 2022 were collected before the launch of the Free Contraception Scheme. Data have been collected on other contraception methods and will be available in future publications.

# CONDOM USE AT LAST SEXUAL INTERCOURSE - INTERNATIONAL

**Figure 14.1: Percentage of 15-year-olds who reported using a condom at last sexual intercourse from 2014-2022 (of those who have ever had sexual intercourse)**



## International comparisons\*

In 2022, 15-year-olds in Ireland were below the international HBSC average for reporting using a condom at last sexual intercourse. Ireland ranked 38<sup>th</sup> out of 43 countries, with 37 countries reporting a higher percentage of condom use.

The international report *A focus on adolescent sexual health in Europe, central Asia and Canada. Health Behaviour in School-aged Children international report from the 2021/2022 survey. Volume 5*, includes further HBSC data on sexual health.

<https://iris.who.int/handle/10665/378547>

**Table 14.1: Summary of international data - 15-year-olds who reported using a condom at last sexual intercourse from 2014-2022 (of those who have ever had sexual intercourse)**

	HBSC Min %	HBSC Max %	HBSC Average %	Ireland %	No. of countries	Ireland Rank
2014	42.5	82.8	68.8	67.6	40	23
2018	42.4	78.2	62.6	65.7	43	22
2022	34.3	75.9	58.4	49.3	43	38

\* See [Technical Note 10](#)



# Health Outcomes



1998

2002

2006

2010

2014

2018

2022



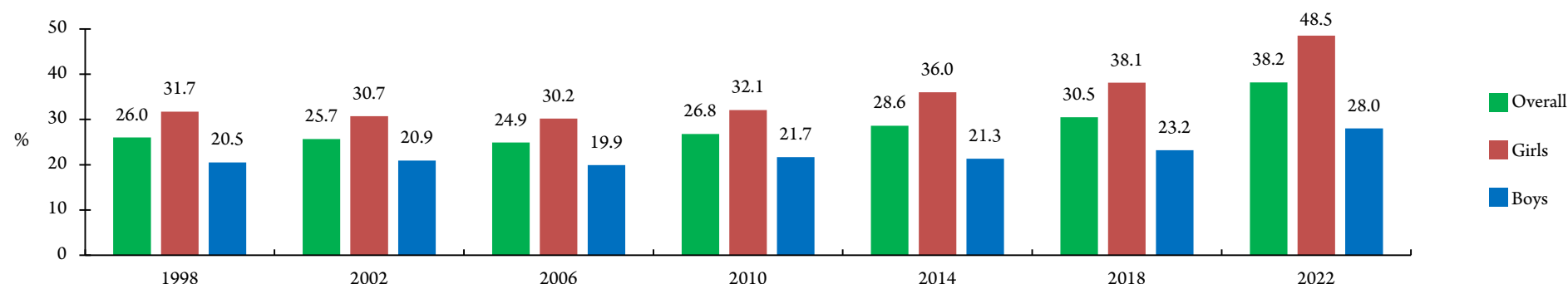
# HEADACHE

Children were asked how often they experienced headaches in the last six months. The response options ranged from ‘rarely or never’ to ‘about every day’. The findings here present the percentage of children who reported experiencing headaches about every week or more frequently in the last six months.

## Findings

Between 1998 and 2022, there was a large overall increase in the percentage of girls who reported having a headache about every week or more frequently in the last six months, and a moderate overall increase for boys. The increase was most evident among older children and children in the lowest social class groups.

**Figure 15: Percentage of 10-17 year olds who reported having a headache about every week or more frequently in the last six months, overall and by gender from 1998-2022**



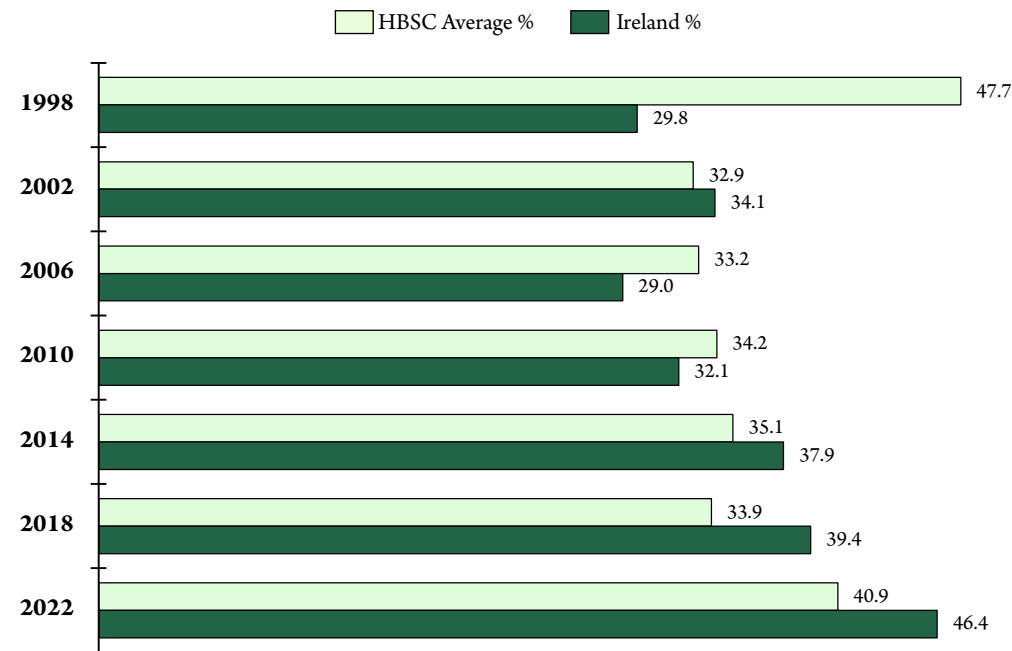
**Table 15: Percentage of 10-17 year olds who reported having a headache about every week or more frequently in the last six months, by age group and social class from 1998-2022**

		1998	2002	2006	2010	2014	2018	2022	Trend
Age group	10 to 11 years	21.1	17.8	16.7	18.1	14.7	18.0	22.5	↑
	12 to 14 years	25.0	24.0	23.4	25.4	25.8	28.8	36.0	↑↑
	15 to 17 years	29.5	31.9	31.5	31.3	36.1	37.2	45.2	↑↑↑
Social class group	High	26.3	26.0	24.5	24.6	27.4	29.2	35.4	↑↑
	Middle	26.5	26.0	24.9	27.1	28.6	30.2	37.7	↑↑
	Low	22.0	23.9	25.0	30.6	29.5	32.2	40.8	↑↑↑↑

For a full breakdown by gender, age group and social class see appendix [Table A15](#)

# HEADACHE - INTERNATIONAL

**Figure 15.1: Percentage of 15-year-olds who reported having a headache about every week or more frequently in the last six months from 1998-2022**



## International comparisons

In 2022, 15-year-olds in Ireland were above the international HBSC average for reporting having a headache about every week or more frequently in the last six months. Ireland ranked 10<sup>th</sup> out of 45 countries, with 9 countries reporting a higher percentage of having a headache.

The international report *A focus on adolescent mental health and well-being in Europe, central Asia and Canada. Health Behaviour in School-aged Children international report from the 2021/2022 survey. Volume 1*, includes further HBSC data on health complaints.

<https://iris.who.int/handle/10665/373201>

**Table 15.1: Summary of international data - 15-year-olds who reported having a headache about every week or more frequently in the last six months from 1998-2022**

	HBSC Min %	HBSC Max %	HBSC Average %	Ireland %	No. of countries	Ireland Rank
1998	19.7	55.0	47.7	29.8	29	21
2002	21.8	50.8	32.9	34.1	35	15
2006	20.3	50.9	33.2	29.0	41	28
2010	20.7	48.8	34.2	32.1	40	26
2014	27.3	51.3	35.1	37.9	42	12
2018	22.2	49.9	33.9	39.4	47	10
2022	27.6	52.5	40.9	46.4	45	10

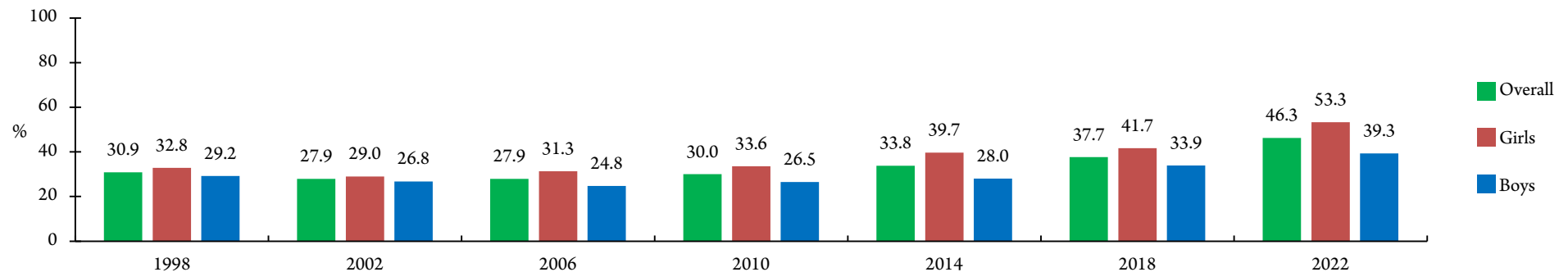
# SLEEP DIFFICULTIES

Children were asked how often they experienced difficulties in getting to sleep in the last six months. The response options ranged from 'rarely or never' to 'about every day'. The findings here present the percentage of children who reported experiencing difficulties in getting to sleep about every week or more frequently in the last six months.

## Findings

Between 1998 and 2022, there was a large overall increase in the percentage of girls who reported difficulties in getting to sleep about every week or more frequently in the last six months, and a moderate overall increase for boys. The increase was most evident among those in the middle and lowest social class groups and across all age groups.

**Figure 16: Percentage of 10-17 year olds who reported experiencing difficulties in getting to sleep about every week or more frequently in the last 6 months, overall and by gender from 1998-2022**



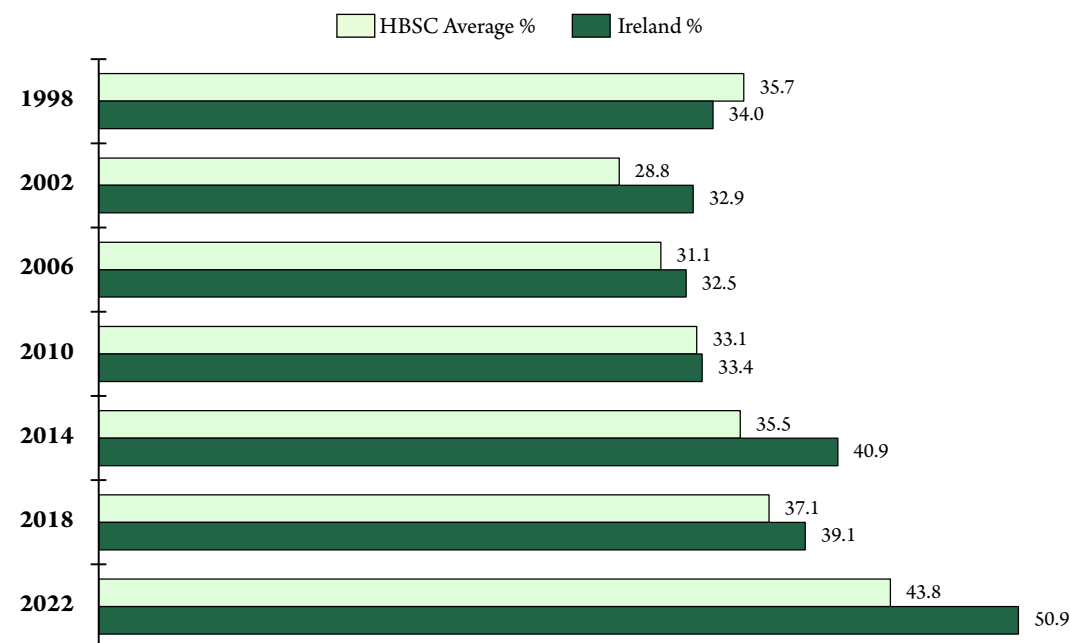
**Table 16: Percentage of 10-17 year olds who reported experiencing difficulties in getting to sleep about every week or more frequently in the last 6 months, by age group and social class from 1998-2022**

		1998	2002	2006	2010	2014	2018	2022	Trend
Age group	10 to 11 years	29.1	25.2	21.2	27.3	27.5	34.5	43.1	↑↑
	12 to 14 years	28.9	25.5	26.2	27.2	31.7	36.7	45.2	↑↑↑
	15 to 17 years	33.8	31.6	33.8	33.7	38.1	40.1	48.3	↑↑
Social class group	High	32.5	28.6	27.5	29.3	32.8	36.9	42.9	↑↑
	Middle	29.9	26.6	28.3	29.8	33.5	37.5	48.2	↑↑↑
	Low	28.6	28.7	26.4	33.6	35.5	39.8	46.8	↑↑↑

For a full breakdown by gender, age group and social class see appendix [Table A16](#)

# SLEEP DIFFICULTIES - INTERNATIONAL

**Figure 16.1: Percentage of 15-year-olds who reported experiencing difficulties in getting to sleep about every week or more frequently in the last 6 months from 1998-2022**



## International comparisons

In 2022, 15-year-olds in Ireland were above the international HBSC average for reporting experiencing difficulties in getting to sleep about every week or more frequently over the last six months. Ireland ranked 11<sup>th</sup> out of 45 countries, with 10 countries reporting a higher percentage of experiencing sleep difficulties.

The international report *A focus on adolescent mental health and well-being in Europe, central Asia and Canada. Health Behaviour in School-aged Children international report from the 2021/2022 survey. Volume 1*, includes further HBSC data on health complaints.

<https://iris.who.int/handle/10665/373201>

**Table 16.1: Summary of international data - 15-year-olds who reported experiencing difficulties in getting to sleep about every week or more frequently in the last 6 months from 1998-2022**

	HBSC Min %	HBSC Max %	HBSC Average %	Ireland %	No. of countries	Ireland Rank
1998	16.3	44.5	35.7	34.0	29	9
2002	14.3	40.0	28.8	32.9	35	12
2006	16.4	45.0	31.1	32.5	41	19
2010	16.3	45.4	33.1	33.4	40	18
2014	17.6	53.5	35.5	40.9	42	11
2018	20.3	51.8	37.1	39.1	46	21
2022	24.0	58.2	43.8	50.9	45	11

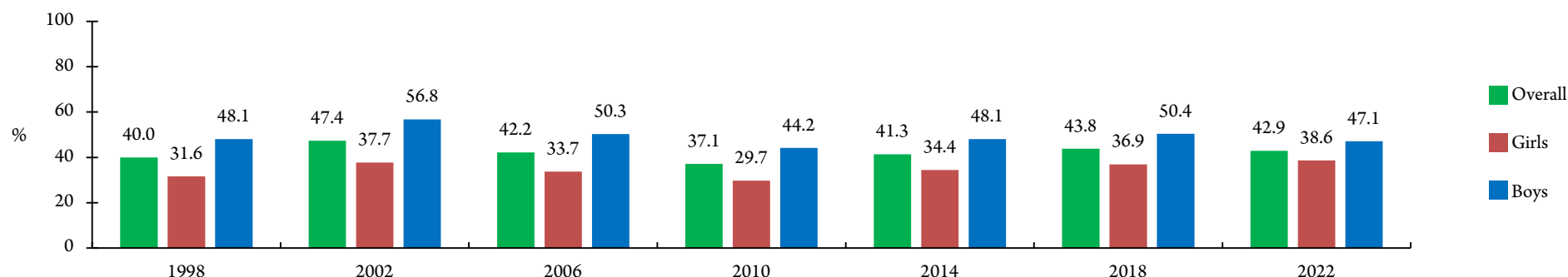
# MEDICALLY ATTENDED INJURIES

Children were asked how many times they had been injured and had to be treated by a doctor or nurse during the past 12 months. The response options ranged from 'I was not injured in the past 12 months' to '4 times or more'. The findings here present the percentage of children who reported having been injured once or more frequently and requiring medical attention.

## Findings

Between 1998 and 2022, there was a small overall increase in the percentage of girls who reported being injured once or more and requiring medical attention, and a small overall decrease for boys. The increase was most evident among older girls and girls in the highest social class groups. The decrease among boys was evident across all age groups and in both the middle and lowest social groups.

**Figure 17: Percentage of 10-17 year olds who reported being injured and requiring medical attention in the last 12 months, overall and by gender from 1998-2022**



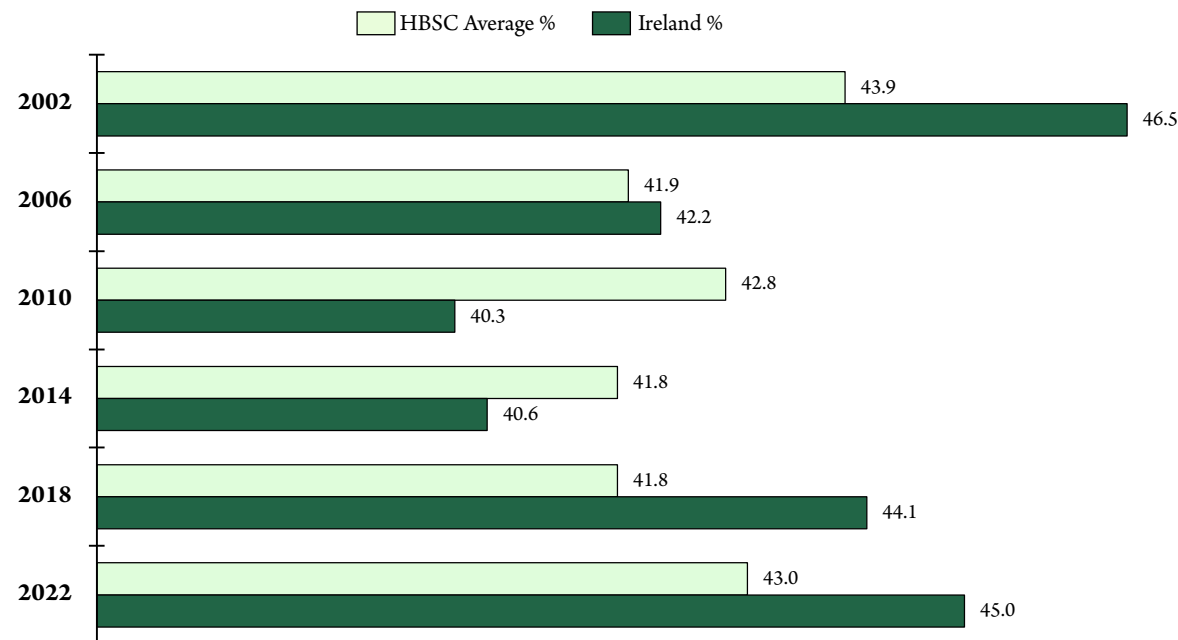
**Table 17: Percentage of 10-17 year olds who reported being injured and requiring medical attention in the last 12 months, by age group and social class from 1998-2022**

		1998	2002	2006	2010	2014	2018	2022	Trend
Age group	10 to 11 years	37.6	47.7	38.9	34.5	35.9	41.4	38.5	↑
	12 to 14 years	41.4	48.3	44.7	37.5	41.2	45.0	43.3	↑
	15 to 17 years	40.1	46.5	41.9	37.7	43.4	43.5	43.9	↑
Social class group	High	37.4	46.0	41.9	36.5	41.5	45.2	43.0	↑
	Middle	42.7	47.4	41.5	37.9	41.6	43.1	44.3	↑
	Low	39.7	52.4	43.2	35.5	38.1	40.6	39.9	↑

For a full breakdown by gender, age group and social class see appendix [Table A17](#)

# MEDICALLY ATTENDED INJURIES - INTERNATIONAL

**Figure 17.1: Percentage of 15-year-olds who reported being injured and requiring medical attention in the last 12 months from 2002-2022**



## International comparisons

In 2022, 15-year-olds in Ireland were above the international HBSC average for reporting being injured once or more and requiring medical attention in the last 12 months. Ireland ranked 20<sup>th</sup> out of 45 countries, with 19 countries reporting a higher percentage of children having been injured.

**Table 17.1: Summary of international data - 15-year-olds who reported being injured and requiring medical attention in the last 12 months from 2002-2022**

	HBSC Min %	HBSC Max %	HBSC Average %	Ireland %	No. of countries	Ireland Rank
2002	27.4	56.8	43.9	46.5	35	14
2006	24.4	56.3	41.9	42.2	41	22
2010	12.6	61.0	42.8	40.3	40	28
2014	19.0	59.5	41.8	40.6	42	21
2018	16.4	59.1	41.8	44.1	47	19
2022	10.7	57.5	43.0	45.0	45	20

\*See [Technical Note 11](#)

# SELF-RATED HEALTH

Children were asked how they would describe their health. The response options were 'poor', 'fair', 'good' and 'excellent'. The findings here present the percentage of children who reported their health as excellent.

## Findings

Between 2002 and 2022, there was a small overall decrease in the percentage of girls and boys who reported excellent health. For girls, the decrease was evident across all age groups and among those in the highest and middle social class groups. For boys, the decrease was evident among older age groups and across all social class groups.

**Figure 18: Percentage of 10-17 year olds who reported their health is excellent, overall and by gender from 2002-2022**

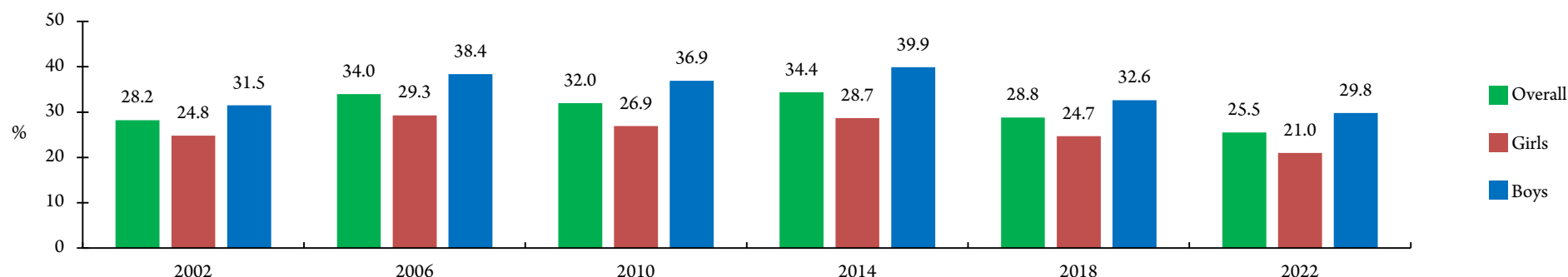
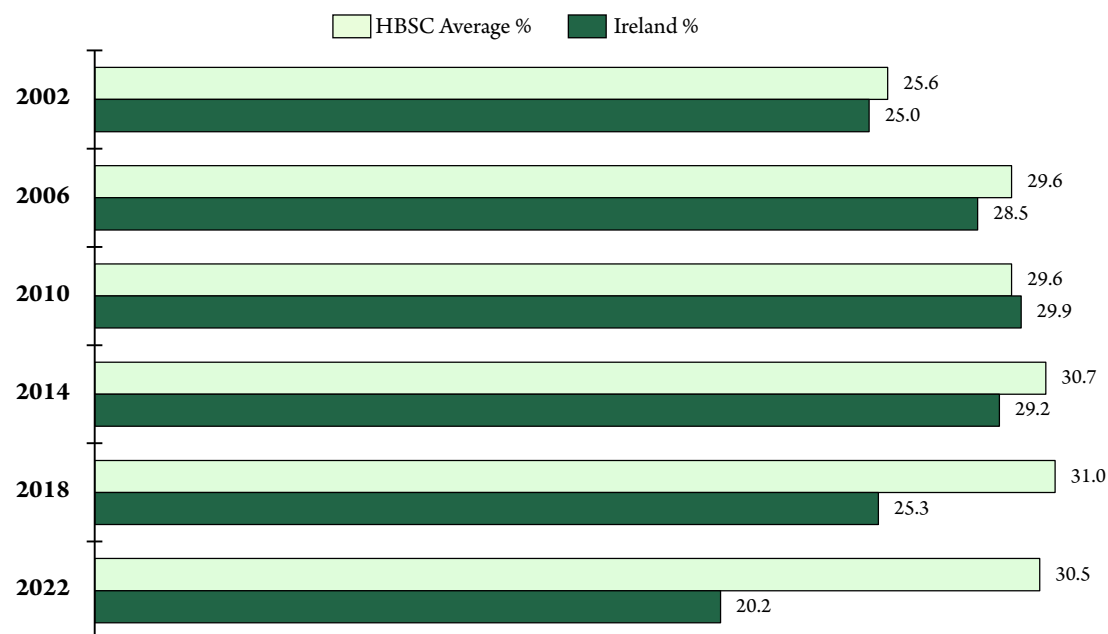


Table 18: Percentage of 10-17 year olds who reported their health is excellent, by age group and social class from 2002-2022								
		2002	2006	2010	2014	2018	2022	Trend
Age group	10 to 11 years	33.5	41.0	39.1	44.0	37.8	32.3	↓
	12 to 14 years	29.9	35.6	34.2	35.8	29.8	26.4	↓
	15 to 17 years	23.4	27.9	27.2	29.6	24.1	22.4	↓
Social class group	High	29.9	37.3	34.4	37.9	31.2	29.4	↓
	Middle	27.1	32.2	30.4	32.5	27.6	21.9	↓
	Low	27.3	33.7	26.8	31.1	23.3	27.1	↓

For a full breakdown by gender, age group and social class see appendix [Table A18](#)

# SELF-RATED HEALTH - INTERNATIONAL

**Figure 18.1: Percentage of 15-year-olds who reported their health is excellent from 2002-2022**



## International comparisons

In 2022, 15-year-olds in Ireland were below the international HBSC average for reporting excellent health. Ireland ranked 39<sup>th</sup> out of 44 countries, with 38 countries reporting a higher percentage of excellent health.

The international report *A focus on adolescent mental health and well-being in Europe, central Asia and Canada. Health Behaviour in School-aged Children international report from the 2021/2022 survey. Volume 1*, includes further HBSC data on well-being.

<https://iris.who.int/handle/10665/373201>

**Table 18.1: Summary of international data - 15-year-olds who reported their health is excellent from 2002-2022**

	HBSC Min %	HBSC Max %	HBSC Average %	Ireland %	No. of countries	Ireland Rank
2002	9.9	53.0	25.6	25.0	34	18
2006	12.8	67.0	29.6	28.5	41	21
2010	14.5	68.3	29.6	29.9	40	15
2014	15.8	69.8	30.7	29.2	42	22
2018	15.6	68.8	31.0	25.3	47	31
2022	13.2	69.8	30.5	20.2	44	39



# HAPPY WITH LIFE AT PRESENT

Children were asked how they feel about their life at present. The response options ranged from 'not happy at all' to 'very happy'. The findings here present the percentage of children who reported feeling very or quite happy about their life at present.

## Findings

Between 1998 and 2022, there was a small overall decrease in the percentage of girls and boys who reported feeling happy about their life at present. The decrease was evident across all age and social class groups.

**Figure 19: Percentage of 10-17 year olds who reported feeling happy about their lives at present, overall and by gender from 1998-2022**

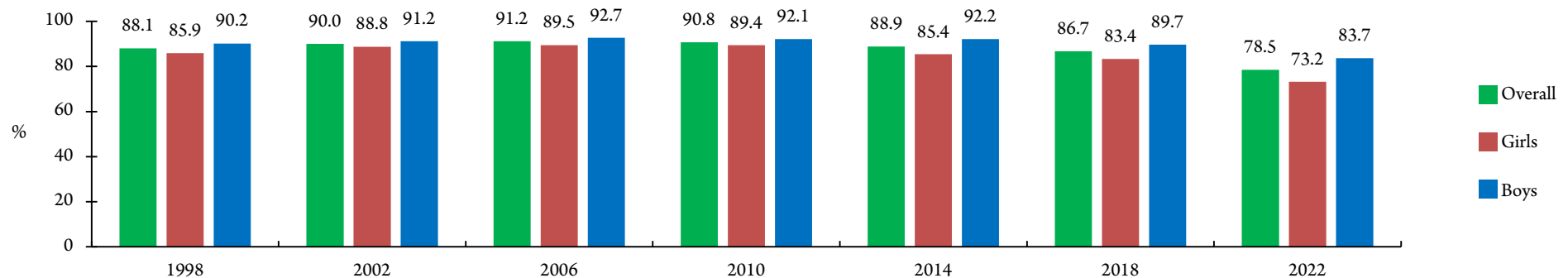


Table 19: Percentage of 10-17 year olds who reported feeling happy about their lives at present, by age group and social class from 1998-2022									
		1998	2002	2006	2010	2014	2018	2022	Trend
Age group	10 to 11 years	93.1	94.3	95.6	94.3	94.7	94.1	89.7	↓
	12 to 14 years	89.5	90.5	91.4	91.9	90.1	87.8	80.3	↓
	15 to 17 years	83.9	87.1	88.2	88.4	85.5	82.4	73.3	↓
Social class group	High	87.7	90.7	91.9	91.8	89.9	87.4	81.2	↓
	Middle	88.6	90.7	91.6	91.5	89.6	87.1	78.8	↓
	Low	89.7	89.4	91.2	88.6	86.5	85.4	78.2	↓

For a full breakdown by gender, age group and social class see appendix [Table A19](#)

No internationally comparable data were available.

# LIFE SATISFACTION

Children were asked to rate their life satisfaction on a scale from '0' (the worst possible life) to '10' (the best possible life). The findings here present the percentage of children who reported high life satisfaction (a score of 7/10 or higher).

## Findings

Between 2002 and 2022, there was a moderate overall decrease in the percentage of girls who reported high life satisfaction, and a small overall decrease for boys. The decrease was most evident among older girls and girls in the middle social class groups.

**Figure 20: Percentage of 10-17 year olds who reported high life satisfaction, overall and by gender from 2002-2022**

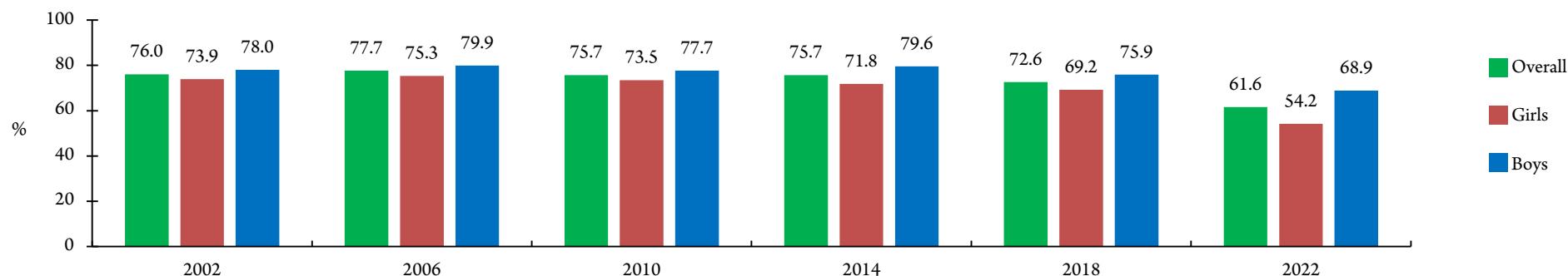
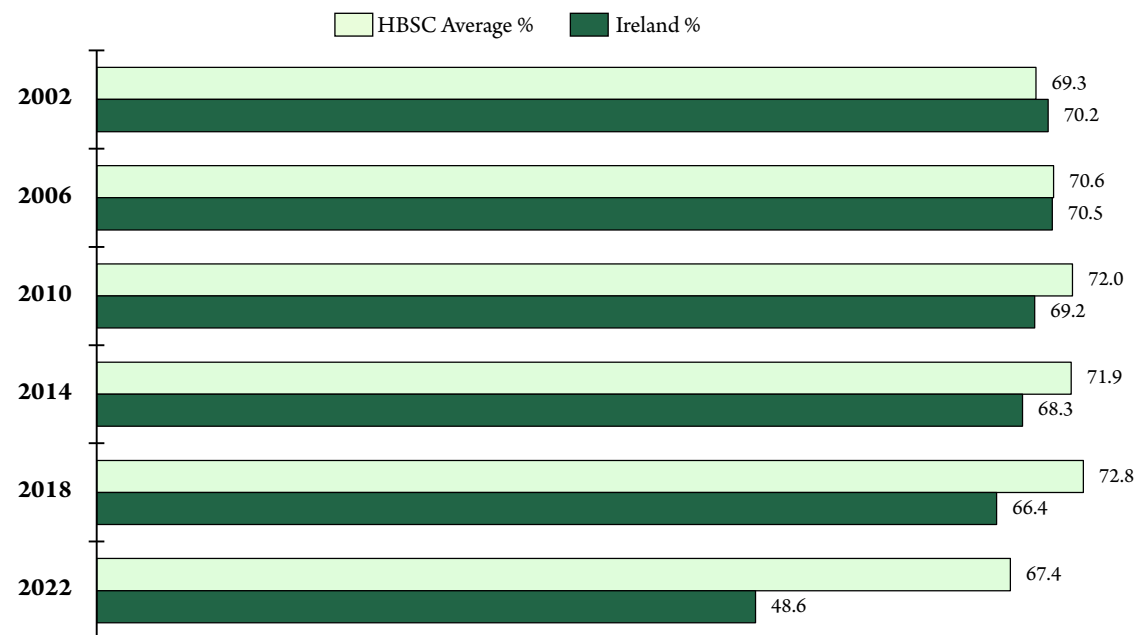


Table 20: Percentage of 10-17 year olds who reported high life satisfaction, by age group and social class from 2002-2022								
		2002	2006	2010	2014	2018	2022	Trend
Age group	10 to 11 years	85.0	88.2	84.6	88.2	86.9	80.2	↓
	12 to 14 years	77.7	79.5	78.7	79.5	75.4	66.1	↓
	15 to 17 years	68.8	69.3	69.3	67.5	64.0	50.9	↓↓
Social class group	High	76.9	79.1	78.4	78.7	74.9	66.5	↓
	Middle	76.3	78.1	75.6	76.6	72.7	62.0	↓
	Low	75.3	77.7	70.5	70.5	68.2	62.7	↓

For a full breakdown by gender, age group and social class see appendix [Table A20](#)

# LIFE SATISFACTION - INTERNATIONAL

**Figure 20.1: Percentage of 15-year-olds who reported high life satisfaction from 2002-2022**



## International comparisons

In 2022, 15-year-olds in Ireland were below the international HBSC average for reporting high life satisfaction (a score of 7/10 or higher). Ireland ranked 44<sup>th</sup> out of 45 countries, with 43 countries reporting a higher percentage of high life satisfaction.

The international report *A focus on adolescent mental health and well-being in Europe, central Asia and Canada. Health Behaviour in School-aged Children international report from the 2021/2022 survey. Volume 1*, includes further HBSC data on mental health and well-being.

<https://iris.who.int/handle/10665/373201>

**Table 20.1: Summary of international data - 15-year-olds who reported high life satisfaction from 2002-2022**

	HBSC Min %	HBSC Max %	HBSC Average %	Ireland %	No. of countries	Ireland Rank
2002	50.4	84.4	69.3	70.2	32	16
2006	47.2	82.7	70.6	70.5	39	19
2010	45.8	84.9	72.0	69.2	40	31
2014	62.0	85.0	71.9	68.3	42	30
2018	42.8	82.7	72.8	66.4	47	42
2022	41.8	84.3	67.4	48.6	45	44

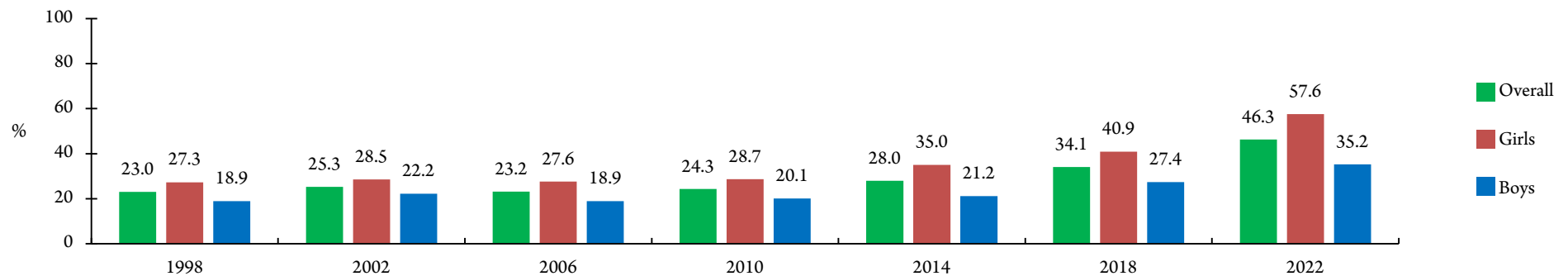
# FEELING LOW

Children were asked how often they experienced feeling low in the last six months. The response options ranged from 'rarely or never' to 'about every day'. The findings here present the percentage of children who reported experiencing feeling low about every week or more frequently in the last six months.

## Findings

Between 1998 and 2022, there was a very large overall increase in the percentage of girls and boys who reported feeling low about every week or more frequently in the last six months. The increase was most evident among older children and across all social class groups.

**Figure 21: Percentage of 10-17 year olds who reported feeling low about every week or more frequently in the last six months, overall and by gender from 1998-2022**



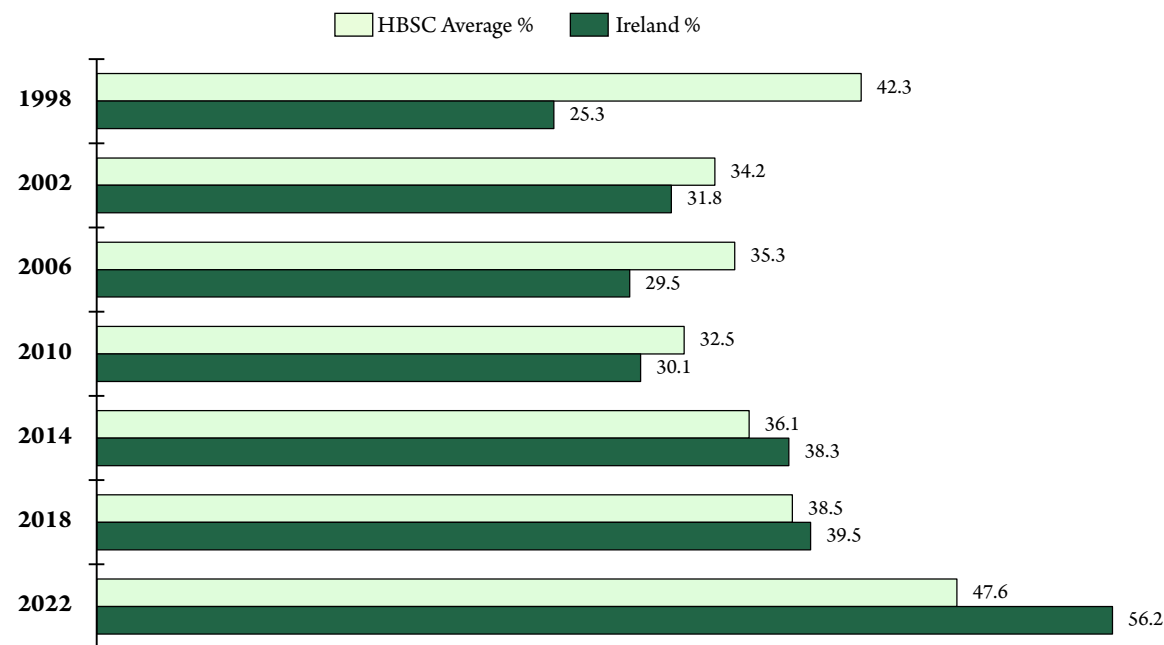
**Table 21: Percentage of 10-17 year olds who reported feeling low about every week or more frequently in the last six months, by age group and social class from 1998-2022**

		1998	2002	2006	2010	2014	2018	2022	Trend
Age group	10 to 11 years	18.1	17.6	13.6	16.0	13.2	18.4	27.3	↑↑↑
	12 to 14 years	21.1	22.9	22.2	21.5	24.5	31.2	42.5	↑↑↑↑
	15 to 17 years	27.5	31.9	30.0	30.2	36.7	43.2	55.9	↑↑↑↑
Social class group	High	24.8	26.8	23.7	23.3	27.2	34.0	44.5	↑↑↑↑
	Middle	21.9	23.7	22.5	23.0	27.5	33.5	45.5	↑↑↑↑
	Low	19.6	22.5	22.4	30.4	28.4	36.1	47.3	↑↑↑↑

For a full breakdown by gender, age group and social class see appendix [Table A21](#)

# FEELING LOW - INTERNATIONAL

**Figure 21.1: Percentage of 15-year-olds who reported feeling low about every week or more frequently in the last six months from 1998-2022**



## International comparisons

In 2022, 15-year-olds in Ireland were above the international HBSC average for reporting feeling low about every week or more frequently in the last six months. Ireland ranked 11<sup>th</sup> out of 45 countries, with 10 countries reporting a higher percentage of feeling low.

The international report *A focus on adolescent mental health and well-being in Europe, central Asia and Canada. Health Behaviour in School-aged Children international report from the 2021/2022 survey. Volume 1*, includes further HBSC data on health complaints.

<https://iris.who.int/handle/10665/373201>

**Table 21.1: Summary of international data - 15-year-olds who reported feeling low about every week or more frequently in the last six months from 1998-2022**

	HBSC Min %	HBSC Max %	HBSC Average %	Ireland %	No. of countries	Ireland Rank
1998	10.3	55.4	42.3	25.3	29	24
2002	13.6	62.3	34.2	31.8	35	19
2006	13.5	65.3	35.3	29.5	41	28
2010	14.2	65.4	32.5	30.1	40	24
2014	22.0	61.0	36.1	38.3	41	18
2018	21.9	73.4	38.5	39.5	47	23
2022	23.1	70.7	47.6	56.2	45	11



# Social Contexts of Children's Lives



1998

2002

2006

2010

2014

2018

2022

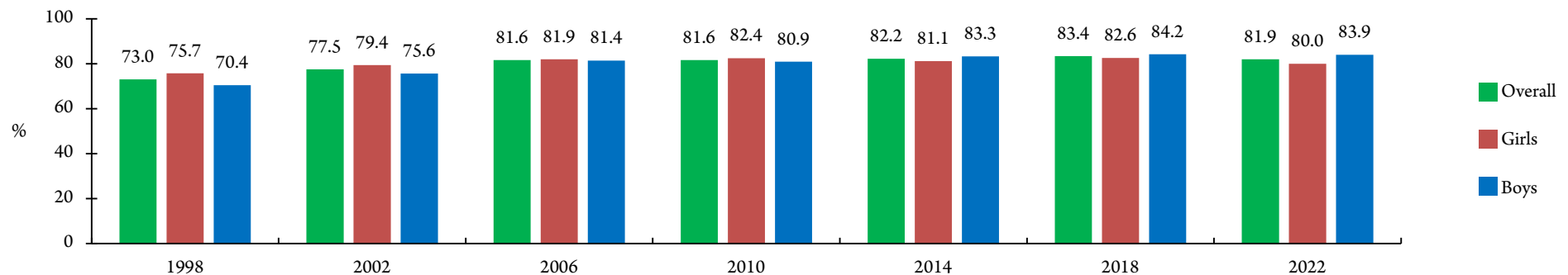
# COMMUNICATION WITH MOTHER

Children were asked how easy it is to talk to their mother about things that really bother them. The response options ranged from 'very difficult' to 'very easy'. The findings here present the percentage of children who reported it is easy or very easy to talk to their mother.

## Findings

Between 1998 and 2022, there was a small overall increase in the percentage of girls and boys who reported finding it easy to talk to their mother about things that really bother them. The increase was most evident among older boys.

**Figure 22: Percentage of 10-17 year olds who reported finding it easy to talk to their mother about things that really bother them, overall and by gender from 1998-2022**



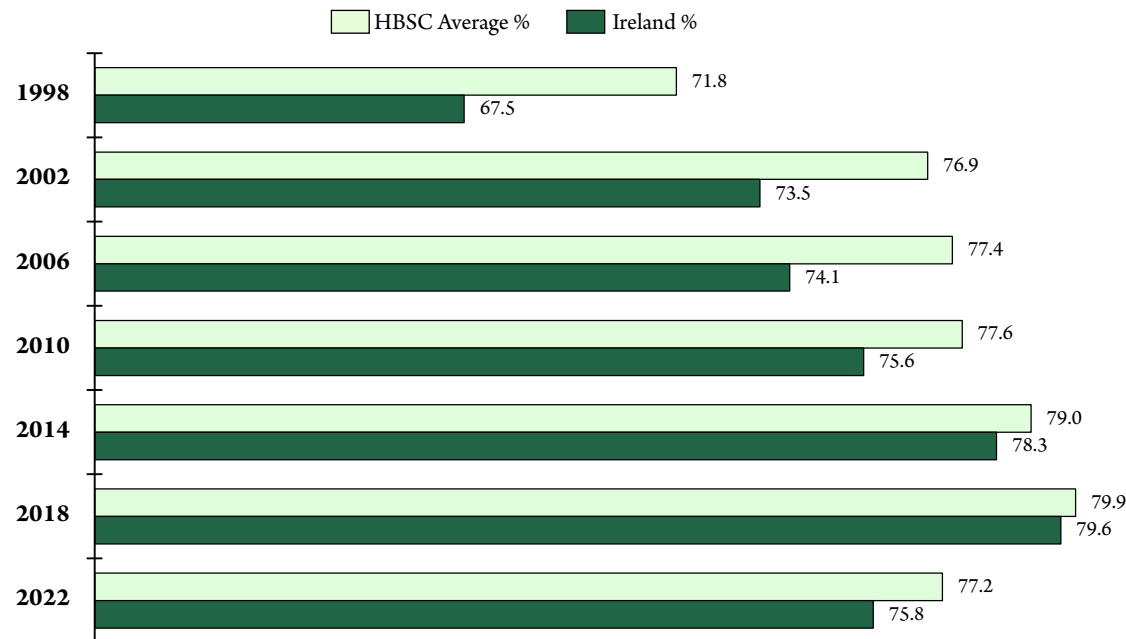
**Table 22: Percentage of 10-17 year olds who reported finding it easy to talk to their mother about things that really bother them, by age group and social class from 1998-2022**

		1998	2002	2006	2010	2014	2018	2022	Trend
Age group	10 to 11 years	81.2	86.7	90.9	89.1	89.6	90.8	88.3	↑
	12 to 14 years	76.8	79.1	83.9	84.0	84.2	85.1	83.5	↑
	15 to 17 years	64.9	70.7	73.7	76.6	77.6	78.7	78.2	↑
Social class group	High	73.2	75.9	81.1	81.6	83.2	83.9	84.3	↑
	Middle	73.0	79.3	82.3	82.7	82.4	83.5	82.3	↑
	Low	72.7	79.0	82.0	79.6	79.2	81.6	78.1	↑

For a full breakdown by gender, age group and social class see appendix [Table A22](#)

# COMMUNICATION WITH MOTHER - INTERNATIONAL

**Figure 22.1: Percentage of 15-year-olds who reported finding it easy to talk to their mother about things that really bother them from 1998-2022**



## International comparisons

In 2022, 15-year-olds in Ireland were below the international HBSC average for reporting finding it easy to talk to their mother about things that really bother them. Ireland ranked 25<sup>th</sup> out of 44 countries, with 24 countries reporting a higher percentage of children finding it easy to talk to their mother.

The international report *A focus on adolescent social contexts in Europe, central Asia and Canada. Health Behaviour in School-aged Children international report from the 2021/2022 survey. Volume 7*, includes further HBSC data on family context.

<https://iris.who.int/handle/10665/379486>

**Table 22.1: Summary of international data - 15-year-olds who reported finding it easy to talk to their mother about things that really bother them from 1998-2022**

	HBSC Min %	HBSC Max %	HBSC Average %	Ireland %	No. of countries	Ireland Rank
1998	60.2	84.4	71.8	67.5	29	26
2002	65.1	90.5	76.9	73.5	34	23
2006	65.4	88.5	77.4	74.1	39	29
2010	63.4	90.3	77.6	75.6	39	26
2014	63.2	88.7	79.0	78.3	42	27
2018	69.9	92.2	79.9	79.6	47	25
2022	63.8	93.5	77.2	75.8	44	25



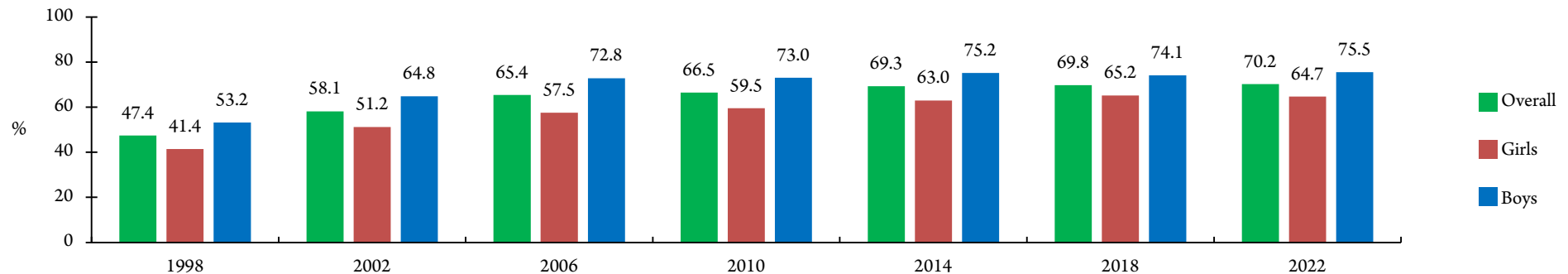
# COMMUNICATION WITH FATHER

Children were asked how easy it is to talk to their father about things that really bother them. The response options ranged from 'very difficult' to 'very easy'. The findings here present the percentage of children who reported it is easy or very easy to talk to their father.

## Findings

Between 1998 and 2022, there was a large overall increase in the percentage of girls who reported finding it easy to talk to their father about things that really bother them, and a moderate overall increase for boys. The increase was most evident among older children and in the highest social class groups.

**Figure 23: Percentage of 10-17 year olds who reported finding it easy to talk to their father about things that really bother them, overall and by gender from 1998-2022**



**Table 23: Percentage of 10-17 year olds who reported finding it easy to talk to their father about things that really bother them, by age group and social class from 1998-2022**

		1998	2002	2006	2010	2014	2018	2022	Trend
Age group	10 to 11 years	60.5	71.8	78.3	75.7	79.1	79.6	81.0	↑↑
	12 to 14 years	51.0	58.7	68.1	69.6	71.8	72.3	71.4	↑↑
	15 to 17 years	36.8	49.3	54.7	59.9	63.1	63.0	65.4	↑↑↑↑
Social class group	High	45.9	57.7	65.2	67.4	70.1	70.4	71.7	↑↑↑
	Middle	48.7	58.5	64.7	66.4	69.6	69.5	70.3	↑↑
	Low	48.0	57.2	65.2	64.5	65.0	67.5	68.6	↑↑

For a full breakdown by gender, age group and social class see appendix [Table A23](#)

# COMMUNICATION WITH FATHER - INTERNATIONAL

**Figure 23.1: Percentage of 15-year-olds who reported finding it easy to talk to their father about things that really bother them from 1998-2022**



## International comparisons

In 2022, 15-year-olds in Ireland were above the international HBSC average for reporting finding it easy to talk to their father about things that really bother them. Ireland ranked 20<sup>th</sup> out of 44 countries, with 19 countries reporting a higher percentage of children finding it easy to talk to their father.

The international report *A focus on adolescent social contexts in Europe, central Asia and Canada. Health Behaviour in School-aged Children international report from the 2021/2022 survey. Volume 7*, includes further HBSC data on family context.

<https://iris.who.int/handle/10665/379486>

**Table 23.1: Summary of international data - 15-year-olds who reported finding it easy to talk to their father about things that really bother them from 1998-2022**

	HBSC Min %	HBSC Max %	HBSC Average %	Ireland %	No. of countries	Ireland Rank
1998	35.1	66.8	54.0	40.2	29	27
2002	37.0	77.2	55.2	48.1	34	27
2006	41.1	73.2	57.1	58.9	39	12
2010	38.3	79.1	59.7	62.6	39	12
2014	45.2	77.3	63.2	62.5	42	24
2018	12.9	80.7	64.5	66.6	47	22
2022	46.4	80.8	63.6	66.4	44	20

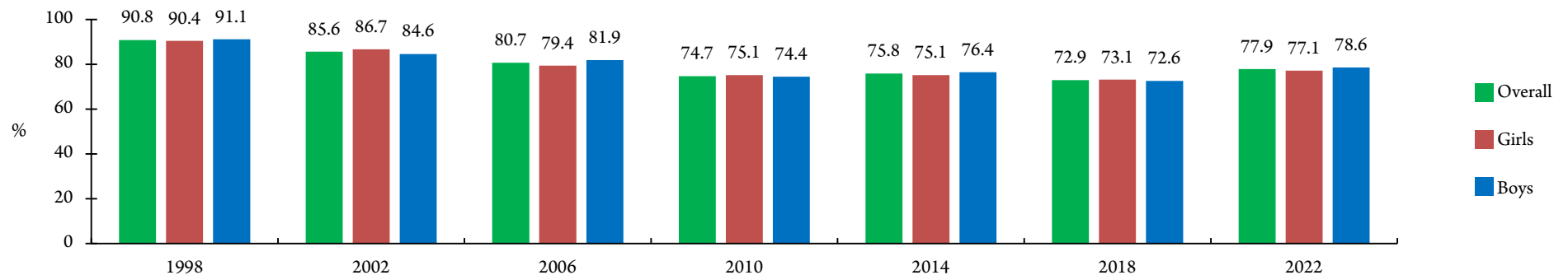
# LIVE WITH BOTH PARENTS

Children were asked who lives in the home where they live all or most of the time. The findings here present the percentage of children who reported that their mother and father live in the main home.

## Findings

Between 1998 and 2022, there was a small overall decrease in the percentage of girls and boys who reported living with both their mother and father. The decrease was evident across all age and social class groups.

**Figure 24: Percentage of 10-17 year olds who reported living with their mother and father, overall and by gender from 1998-2022**



**Table 24: Percentage of 10-17 year olds who reported living with their mother and father, by age group and social class from 1998-2022**

		1998	2002	2006	2010	2014	2018	2022	Trend
Age group	10 to 11 years	91.6	86.0	82.6	75.7	78.1	76.3	83.3	↓
	12 to 14 years	91.1	86.0	81.0	75.0	75.3	73.1	78.8	↓
	15 to 17 years	90.0	85.1	79.2	74.2	75.4	71.2	75.1	↓
Social class group	High	92.6	89.6	85.9	82.9	83.6	80.8	87.6	↓
	Middle	91.5	86.6	82.1	76.6	76.6	75.5	81.7	↓
	Low	90.3	80.7	75.4	70.7	66.9	65.5	77.4	↓

For a full breakdown by gender, age group and social class see appendix [Table A24](#)

No internationally comparable data were available.

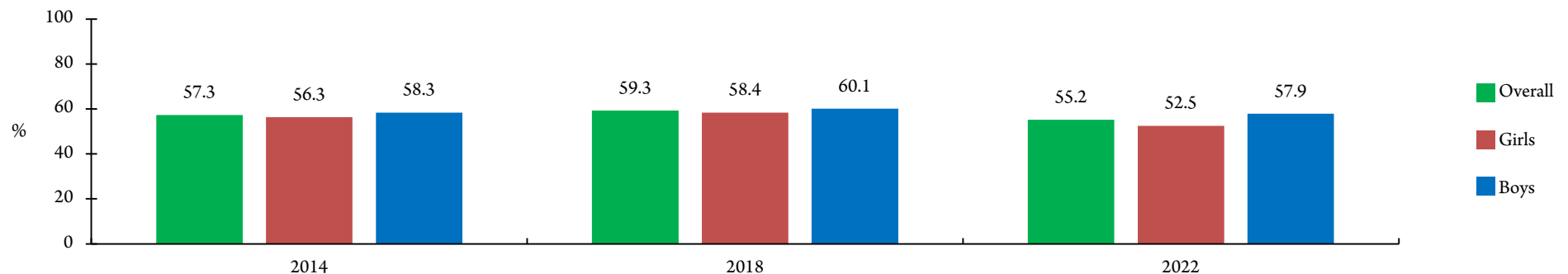
# FAMILY SUPPORT

Children were asked if they feel that their family really tries to help them, that they can get emotional support from them when they need it, they can talk to their family about problems, and if their family is willing to help them make decisions. Seven response options ranged from 'very strongly disagree' to 'very strongly agree'. The four items were combined to create a mean score. The findings here present the percentage of children who scored 5.5 or more, categorised as high family support.

## Findings

Between 2014 and 2022, there was a small overall decrease in the percentage of girls and boys who reported high family support. For girls, the decrease was evident across all age and social class groups. For boys, the direction of the trends was inconsistent across age and social class groups.

**Figure 25: Percentage of 10-17 year olds who reported high family support, overall and by gender from 2014-2022**



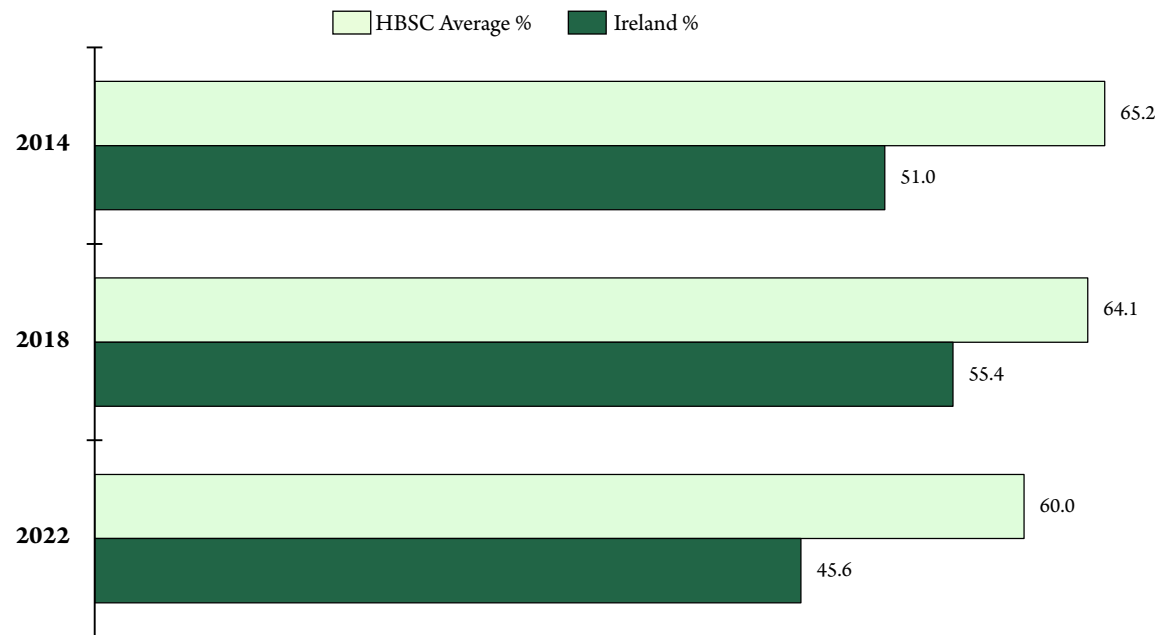
**Table 25: Percentage of 10-17 year olds who reported high family support, by age group and social class from 2014-2022**

		2014	2018	2022	Trend
Age group	10 to 11 years	69.5	68.9	66.9	-
	12 to 14 years	61.8	61.7	58.5	↓
	15 to 17 years	48.6	52.9	47.9	-
Social class group	High	59.5	61.6	57.9	↓
	Middle	58.4	58.4	55.1	↓
	Low	55.2	57.8	50.5	↓

For a full breakdown by gender, age group and social class see appendix [Table A25](#)

# FAMILY SUPPORT - INTERNATIONAL

**Figure 25.1: Percentage of 15-year-olds who reported high family support from 2014-2022**



## International comparisons

In 2022, 15-year-olds in Ireland were below the international HBSC average for reporting high family support. Ireland ranked 40<sup>th</sup> out of 45 countries, with 39 countries reporting a higher percentage of children with high family support.

The international report *A focus on adolescent social contexts in Europe, central Asia and Canada. Health Behaviour in School-aged Children international report from the 2021/2022 survey. Volume 7*, includes further HBSC data on family context.

<https://iris.who.int/handle/10665/379486>

**Table 25.1: Summary of international data - 15-year-olds who reported high family support from 2014-2022**

	HBSC Min %	HBSC Max %	HBSC Average %	Ireland %	No. of countries	Ireland Rank
2014	49.3	83.4	65.2	51.0	39	36
2018	39.4	86.7	64.1	55.4	46	36
2022	38.9	85.7	60.0	45.6	45	40

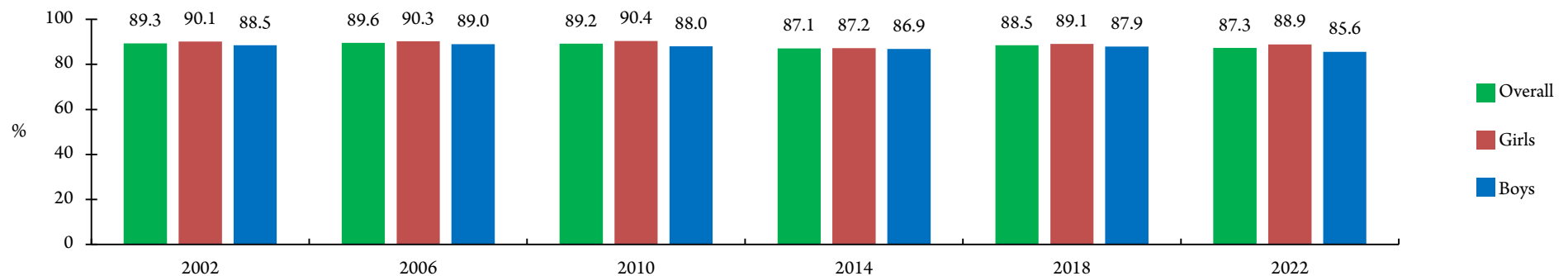
# CLOSE FRIENDS OF THE SAME SEX

Children were asked how many close male and female friends they have at present. The response options ranged from 'none' to 'three or more'. The findings here present the percentage who reported having three or more close friends of the same sex.

## Findings

Between 2002 and 2022, there was a small overall decrease in the percentage of girls and boys who reported having three or more close friends of the same sex. The decrease was evident among older children. The direction of the trends were inconsistent across social class groups.

**Figure 26: Percentage of 10-17 year olds who reported having three or more close friends of the same sex at present, overall and by gender from 2002-2022**



**Table 26: Percentage of 10-17 year olds who reported having three or more close friends of the same sex at present, by age group and social class from 2002-2022**

		2002	2006	2010	2014	2018	2022	Trend
Age group	10 to 11 years	89.3	89.7	86.6	89.6	92.6	91.8	↑
	12 to 14 years	90.4	90.2	90.6	88.8	90.4	89.2	↓
	15 to 17 years	88.3	89.0	88.7	84.3	84.8	83.5	↓
Social class group	High	89.3	90.1	90.3	87.9	89.8	89.4	↑
	Middle	90.1	89.8	89.2	88.2	89.2	86.3	↓
	Low	88.2	91.1	88.2	86.6	85.1	84.9	↓

For a full breakdown by gender, age group and social class see appendix [Table A26](#)

No internationally comparable data were available.

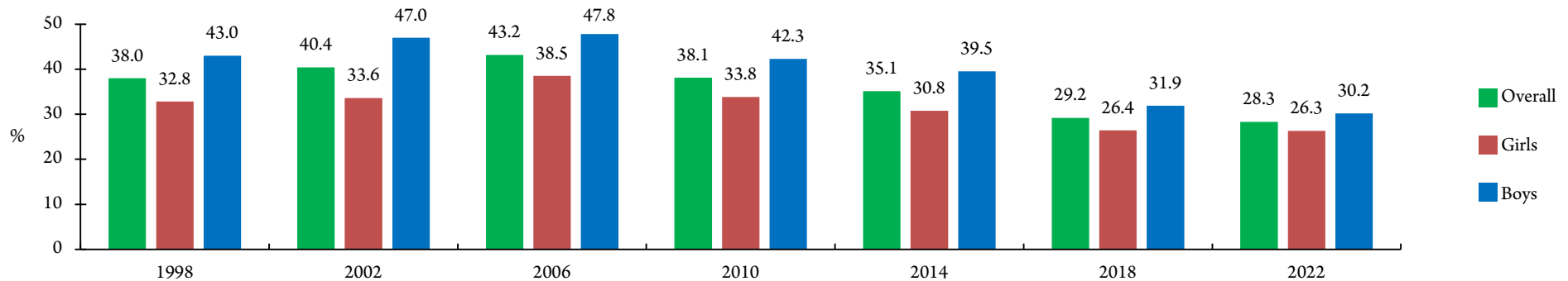
# EVENINGS OUT WITH FRIENDS

Children were asked how many evenings per week they usually spend out with friends. The response options ranged from '0 evenings' to '7 evenings'. The findings here present the percentage of children who reported spending four or more evenings per week out with friends.

## Findings

Between 1998 and 2022, there was a small overall decrease in the percentage of girls who reported spending four or more evenings per week out with friends, and a moderate overall decrease for boys. The decrease was most evident in the middle and lowest social class groups and across all age groups.

**Figure 27: Percentage of 10-17 year olds who reported spending four or more evenings per week out with friends, overall and by gender from 1998-2022**



**Table 27: Percentage of 10-17 year olds who reported spending four or more evenings per week out with friends, by age group and social class from 1998-2022**

		1998	2002	2006	2010	2014	2018	2022	Trend
Age group	10 to 11 years	41.4	40.6	46.1	43.9	40.8	34.9	32.6	↓
	12 to 14 years	40.6	43.1	45.2	40.3	38.4	30.5	30.7	↓
	15 to 17 years	33.7	37.7	39.5	33.9	29.8	25.6	24.2	↓↓
Social class group	High	28.1	34.5	32.9	31.8	26.0	25.3	24.7	↓
	Middle	44.2	43.4	47.5	41.4	38.6	32.1	29.7	↓↓
	Low	43.1	48.3	50.2	44.4	42.6	31.0	28.3	↓↓

For a full breakdown by gender, age group and social class see appendix [Table A27](#)

No internationally comparable data were available.

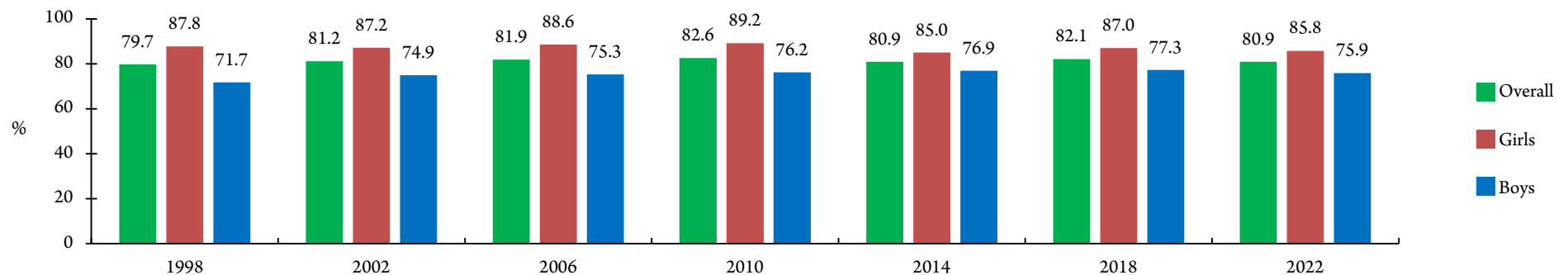
# COMMUNICATION WITH FRIENDS OF THE SAME SEX

Children were asked how easy it is to talk to friends of the same sex about things that really bother them. The response options ranged from 'very difficult' to 'very easy'. The findings here present the percentage of children who reported it is easy or very easy to talk to friends of the same sex.

## Findings

Between 1998 and 2022, there was a small overall decrease in the percentage of girls who reported finding it easy to talk to friends of the same sex about things that really bother them, and there was a small overall increase for boys. The increase among boys was evident across all age and social class groups. The decrease among girls was evident in older age groups and across all social class groups.

**Figure 28: Percentage of 10-17 year olds who reported finding it easy to talk to friends of the same sex about things that really bother them, overall and by gender from 1998-2022**



**Table 28: Percentage of 10-17 year olds who reported finding it easy to talk to friends of the same sex about things that really bother them, by age group and social class from 1998-2022**

		1998	2002	2006	2010	2014	2018	2022	Trend
Age group	10 to 11 years	72.2	79.8	80.4	76.9	80.3	80.3	81.0	↑
	12 to 14 years	80.7	80.8	83.6	83.1	81.9	82.8	82.2	↑
	15 to 17 years	82.6	82.2	81.2	84.0	80.2	82.1	79.3	↓
Social class group	High	79.8	80.4	81.0	82.7	80.7	82.7	81.5	-
	Middle	80.6	83.6	82.9	83.2	82.6	82.2	81.0	↑
	Low	78.3	80.0	82.2	82.7	79.7	81.3	79.8	↑

For a full breakdown by gender, age group and social class see appendix [Table A28](#)



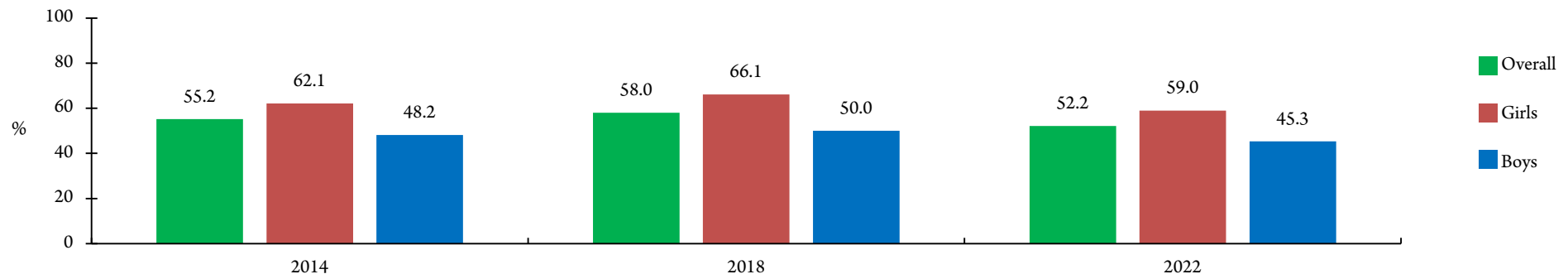
# PEER SUPPORT

Children were asked if they feel that their friends really try to help them, that they can count on them when things go wrong, if they had friends with whom they can share their sorrows and joys, and if they can talk to them about their problems. Seven response options ranged from 'very strongly disagree' to 'very strongly agree'. The four items were combined to create a mean score. The findings presented here show the percentage of children who scored 5.5 or more, categorised as high peer support.

## Findings

Between 2014 and 2022, there was a small overall decrease in the percentage of girls and boys who reported high peer support. The decrease among girls was evident in the older age groups and across all social class groups. The decrease among boys was evident across all age and social class groups.

**Figure 29: Percentage of 10-17 year olds who reported high peer support, overall and by gender from 2014-2022**



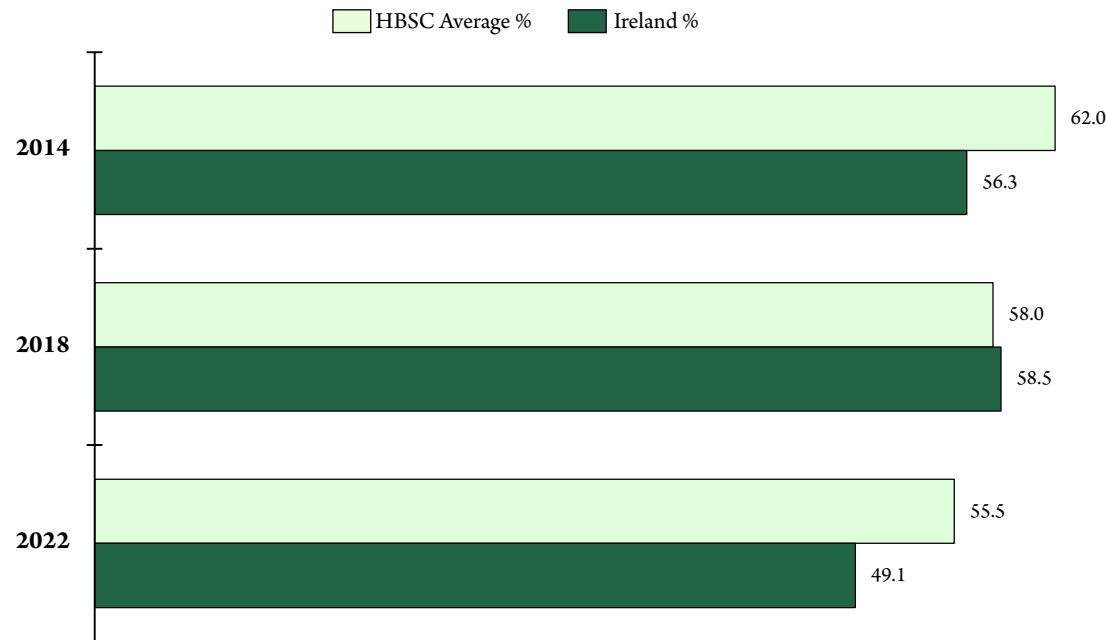
**Table 29: Percentage of 10-17 year olds who reported high peer support, by age group and social class from 2014-2022**

		2014	2018	2022	Trend
Age group	10 to 11 years	61.9	61.9	58.4	↓
	12 to 14 years	55.5	58.7	53.8	↓
	15 to 17 years	52.4	55.6	48.3	↓
Social class group	High	56.5	59.3	53.5	↓
	Middle	56.5	58.1	54.3	-
	Low	55.6	56.7	47.1	↓

For a full breakdown by gender, age group and social class see appendix [Table A29](#)

# PEER SUPPORT - INTERNATIONAL

**Figure 29.1: Percentage of 15-year-olds who reported high peer support from 2014-2022**



## International comparisons

In 2022, 15-year-olds in Ireland were below the international HBSC average for reporting high peer support. Ireland ranked 36<sup>th</sup> out of 44 countries, with 35 countries reporting a higher percentage of children with high peer support.

The international report *A focus on adolescent social contexts in Europe, central Asia and Canada. Health Behaviour in School-aged Children international report from the 2021/2022 survey. Volume 7*, includes further HBSC data on peer context.

<https://iris.who.int/handle/10665/379486>

**Table 29.1: Summary of international data - 15-year-olds who reported high peer support from 2014-2022**

	HBSC Min %	HBSC Max %	HBSC Average %	Ireland %	No. of countries	Ireland Rank
2014	37.0	81.0	62.0	56.3	39	28
2018	30.4	77.7	58.0	58.5	47	30
2022	37.6	73.6	55.5	49.1	44	36

# LIKING SCHOOL

Children were asked how they feel about school at present. The response options ranged from 'I don't like it at all' to 'I like it a lot'. The findings here present the percentage of children who reported liking school a bit or a lot.

## Findings

Between 2002 and 2022, there was a small overall decrease in the percentage of girls who reported liking school, and a small overall increase for boys. The decrease among girls and the increase among boys were evident across all age and social class groups.

**Figure 30: Percentage of 10-17 year olds who reported liking school, overall and by gender from 2002-2022**

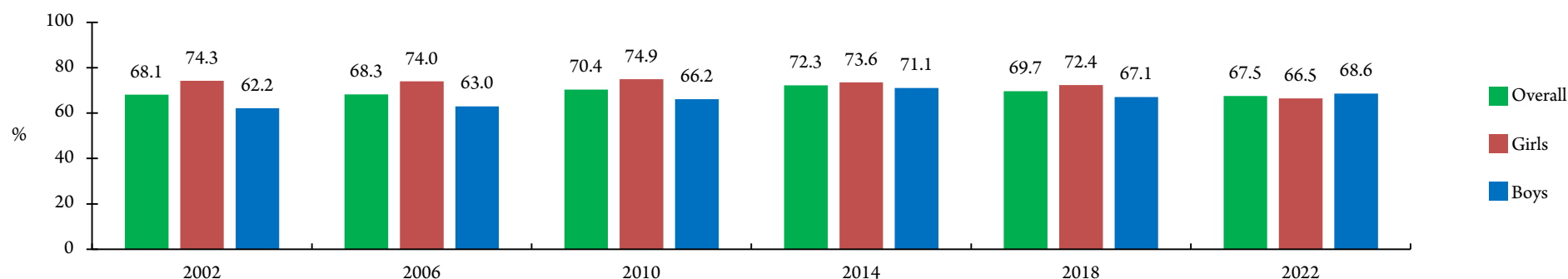
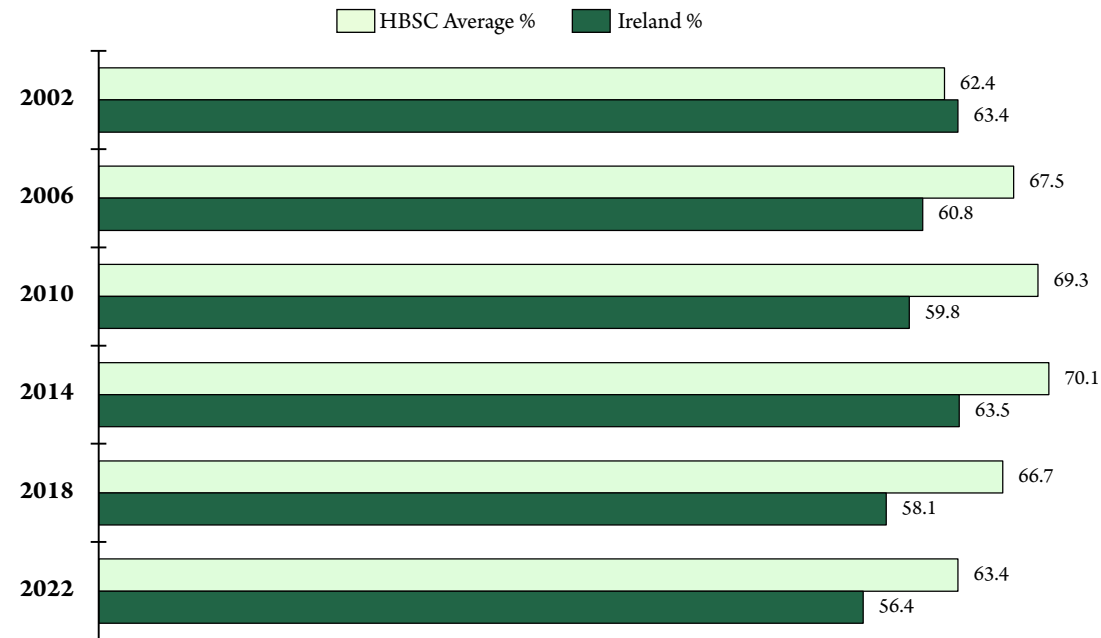


Table 30: Percentage of 10-17 year olds who reported liking school, by age group and social class from 2002-2022								
		2002	2006	2010	2014	2018	2022	Trend
Age group	10 to 11 years	73.2	74.2	74.8	83.3	79.6	77.6	↑
	12 to 14 years	70.3	71.2	73.1	75.3	72.8	70.4	↑
	15 to 17 years	63.1	62.0	66.1	65.5	62.6	61.5	↓
Social class group	High	70.3	71.6	73.9	75.6	73.4	73.1	↑
	Middle	66.8	67.0	70.5	72.1	67.7	65.3	↓
	Low	67.2	67.6	64.5	69.6	65.9	64.1	↓

For a full breakdown by gender, age group and social class see appendix [Table A30](#)

# LIKING SCHOOL - INTERNATIONAL

**Figure 30.1: Percentage of 15-year-olds who reported liking school from 2002-2022**



## International comparisons

In 2022, 15-year-olds in Ireland were below the international HBSC average for reporting liking school. Ireland ranked 30<sup>th</sup> out of 45 countries, with 29 countries reporting a higher percentage of children liking school.

The international report *A focus on adolescent social contexts in Europe, central Asia and Canada. Health Behaviour in School-aged Children international report from the 2021/2022 survey. Volume 7*, includes further HBSC data on school experiences.

<https://iris.who.int/handle/10665/379486>

**Table 30.1: Summary of international data - 15-year-olds who reported liking school from 2002-2022**

	HBSC Min %	HBSC Max %	HBSC Average %	Ireland %	No. of countries	Ireland Rank
2002	42.6	86.3	62.4	63.4	35	15
2006	48.1	88.9	67.5	60.8	41	29
2010	46.6	90.6	69.3	59.8	40	32
2014	46.1	93.0	70.1	63.5	42	32
2018	43.9	89.2	66.7	58.1	47	36
2022	45.1	94.3	63.4	56.4	45	30

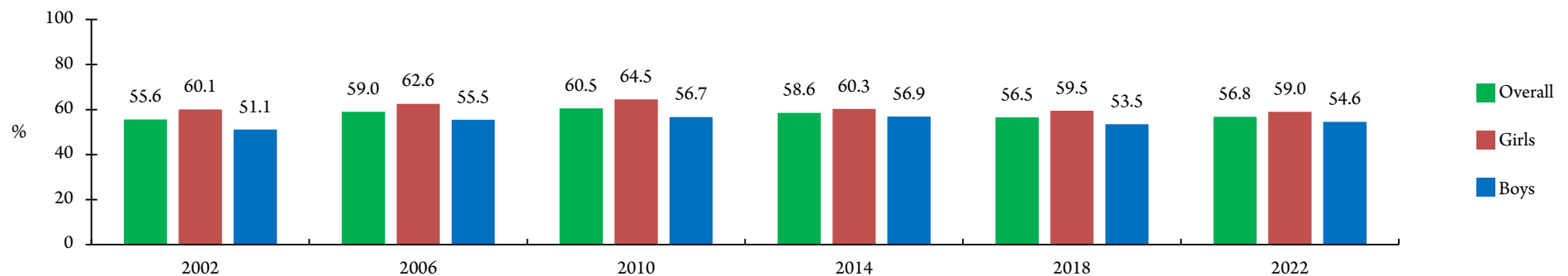
# ORGANISING SCHOOL EVENTS

Children were asked if students in their class(es) get involved in organising school events. The response options ranged from 'strongly disagree' to 'strongly agree'. The findings here present the percentage of children who reported that they agree or strongly agree.

## Findings

Between 2002 and 2022, there was a small overall decrease in the percentage of girls who reported that students in their class(es) get involved in organising school events, and a small overall increase for boys. The decrease among girls was evident in younger age groups and in both the middle and lowest social class groups. The increase among boys was evident in the oldest age group and in both the highest and lowest social class groups.

**Figure 31: Percentage of 10-17 year olds who reported that students in their class(es) get involved in organising school events, overall and by gender from 2002-2022**



**Table 31: Percentage of 10-17 year olds who reported that students in their class(es) get involved in organising school events, by age group and social class from 2002-2022**

		2002	2006	2010	2014	2018	2022	Trend
Age group	10 to 11 years	64.9	68.9	65.3	74.2	67.1	63.8	↓
	12 to 14 years	54.6	58.4	60.1	58.4	56.8	54.9	↑
	15 to 17 years	50.8	53.4	59.3	53.6	51.9	56.8	↑
Social class group	High	53.2	57.6	59.9	58.0	55.6	57.1	↑
	Middle	56.2	58.8	60.6	58.4	56.6	55.5	↓
	Low	60.3	60.8	60.6	59.8	58.1	61.2	-

For a full breakdown by gender, age group and social class see appendix [Table A31](#)

No internationally comparable data were available.

# TEACHER SUPPORT

Children were asked if they feel that their teachers accept them as they are, that their teachers care about them as a person, and if they feel a lot of trust in their teachers. Five response options ranged from 'strongly agree' to 'strongly disagree'. The three items were combined to create a mean score. The findings presented here show the percentage of children who scored 4 or more, categorised as high teacher support.

## Findings

Between 2014 and 2018, there was a small overall decrease in the percentage of girls and boys who reported high teacher support. The direction of the trends was inconsistent across age and social class groups.

**Figure 32: Percentage of 10-17 year olds who reported high teacher support, overall and by gender from 2014-2022**

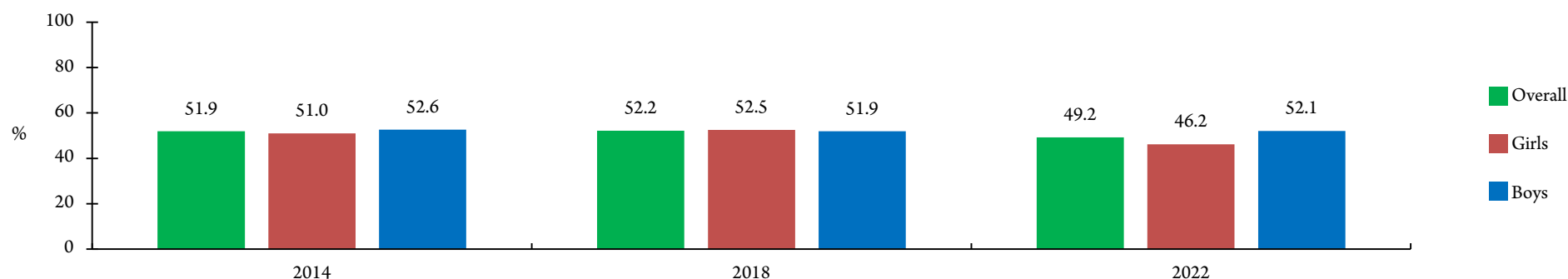
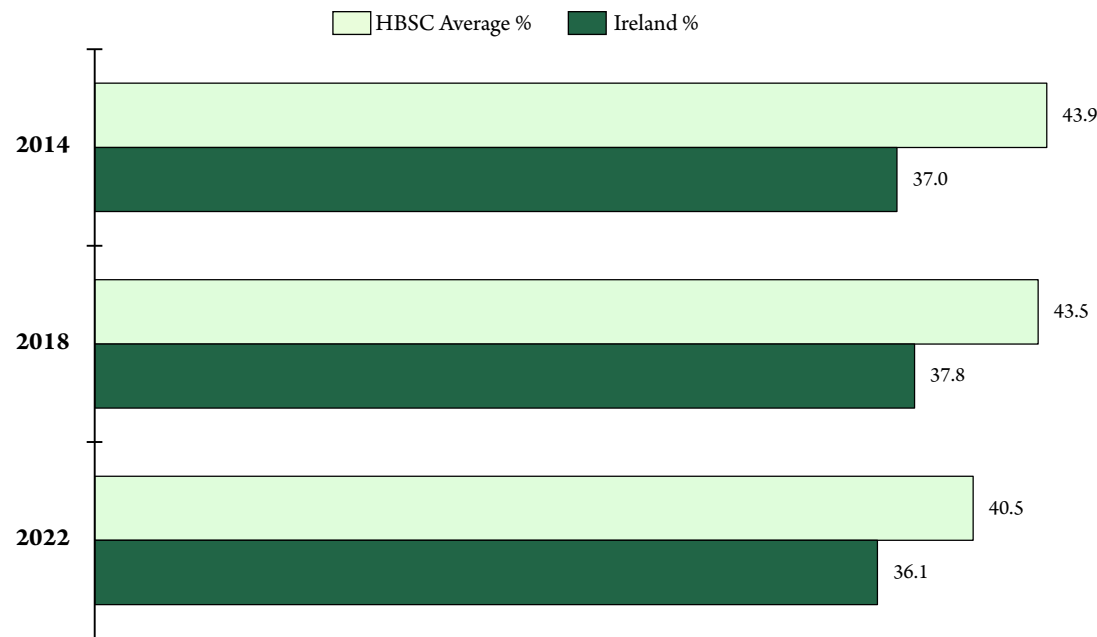


Table 32: Percentage of 10-17 year olds who reported high teacher support, by age group and social class from 2014-2022					
		2014	2018	2022	Trend
Age group	10 to 11 years	80.6	75.7	71.6	↓
	12 to 14 years	55.1	55.5	52.9	↓
	15 to 17 years	38.7	39.3	38.5	↓
Social class group	High	51.5	52.3	50.9	↓
	Middle	53.6	53.8	51.5	↓
	Low	53.9	51.9	52.0	-

For a full breakdown by gender, age group and social class see appendix [Table A32](#)

# TEACHER SUPPORT - INTERNATIONAL

**Figure 32.1: Percentage of 15-year-olds who reported high teacher support from 2014-2022**



## International comparisons

In 2022, 15-year-olds in Ireland were below the international HBSC average for reporting high teacher support. Ireland ranked 27<sup>th</sup> out of 45 countries, with 26 countries reporting a higher percentage of children with high teacher support.

The international report *A focus on adolescent social contexts in Europe, central Asia and Canada. Health Behaviour in School-aged Children international report from the 2021/2022 survey. Volume 7*, includes further HBSC data on school experiences.

<https://iris.who.int/handle/10665/379486>

**Table 32.1: Summary of international data - 15-year-olds who reported high teacher support from 2014-2022**

	HBSC Min %	HBSC Max %	HBSC Average %	Ireland %	No. of countries	Ireland Rank
2014	25.9	68.6	43.9	37.0	42	29
2018	27.2	76.0	43.5	37.8	45	32
2022	23.7	82.7	40.5	36.1	45	27

# PRESSURED BY SCHOOLWORK

71

Children were asked how pressured they feel by the schoolwork they have to do. The response options ranged from 'not at all' to 'a lot'. The findings here present the percentage of children who reported feeling some or a lot of pressure from schoolwork.

## Findings

Between 1998 and 2022, there was a large increase in the percentage of girls who reported feeling pressured by schoolwork, and a moderate increase for boys. The increase among girls was most evident across all social class groups and among younger age groups. The increase among boys was most evident in the 12-14 age group and the lowest social class groups.

**Figure 33: Percentage of 10-17 year olds who reported feeling pressured by schoolwork, overall and by gender from 1998-2022**

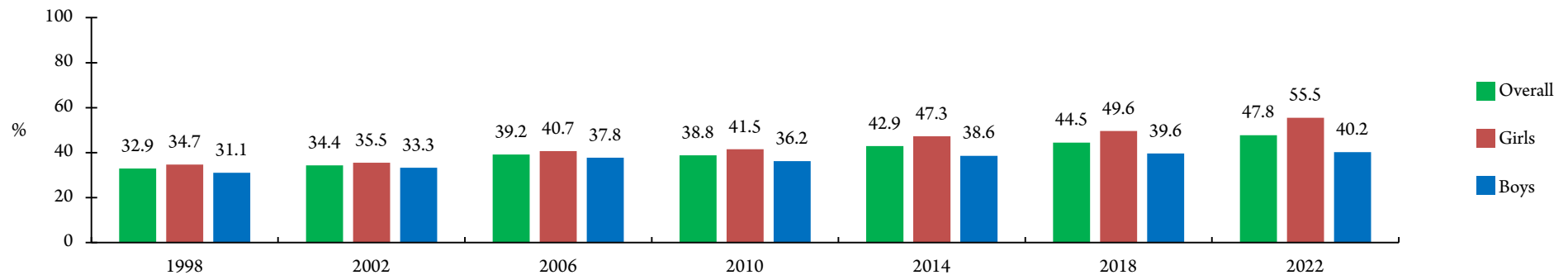


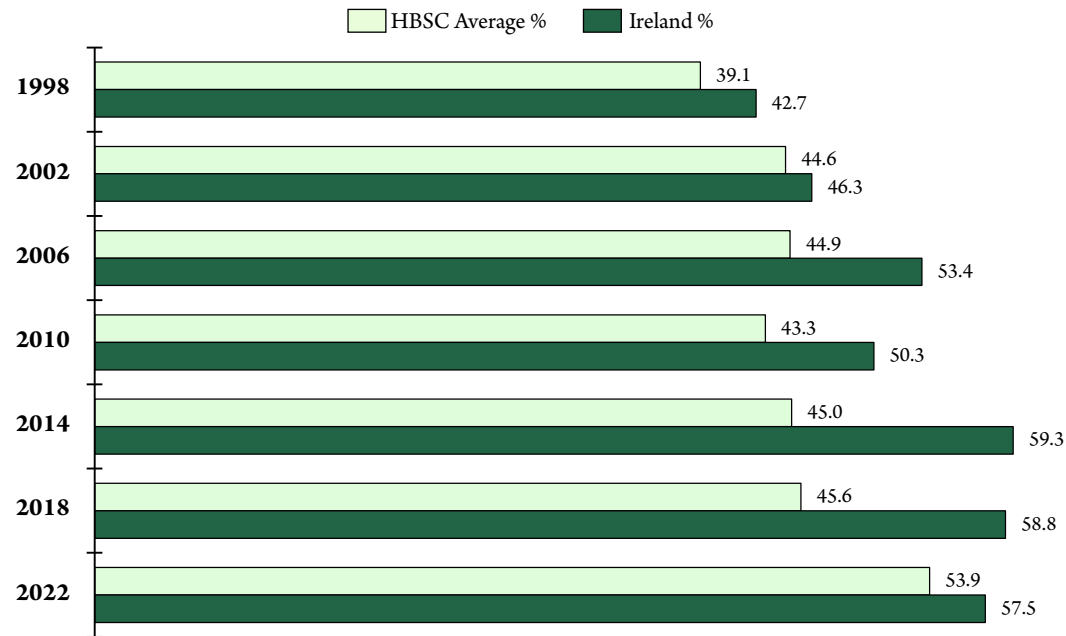
Table 33: Percentage of 10-17 year olds who reported feeling pressured by schoolwork, by age group and social class from 1998-2022									
		1998	2002	2006	2010	2014	2018	2022	Trend
Age group	10 to 11 years	20.9	24.6	21.3	24.4	22.4	22.5	29.1	↑↑
	12 to 14 years	31.3	34.3	40.1	36.5	38.2	42.8	46.7	↑↑
	15 to 17 years	41.0	40.4	49.5	46.4	54.9	55.1	54.3	↑↑
Social class group	High	34.1	35.1	40.9	38.7	44.5	44.6	46.7	↑↑
	Middle	31.1	33.4	38.4	37.7	41.0	44.0	46.0	↑↑
	Low	31.8	33.4	35.2	41.2	40.3	45.4	48.9	↑↑↑

For a full breakdown by gender, age group and social class see appendix [Table A33](#)



# PRESSURED BY SCHOOLWORK - INTERNATIONAL

**Figure 33.1: Percentage of 15-year-olds who reported feeling pressured by schoolwork from 1998-2022**



## International comparisons

In 2022, 15-year-olds in Ireland were above the international HBSC average for reporting feeling pressured by schoolwork. Ireland ranked 19<sup>th</sup> out of 45 countries, with 18 countries reporting a higher percentage of children feeling pressured by schoolwork.

The international report *A focus on adolescent social contexts in Europe, central Asia and Canada. Health Behaviour in School-aged Children international report from the 2021/2022 survey. Volume 7*, includes further HBSC data on school experiences.

<https://iris.who.int/handle/10665/379486>

Table 33.1: Summary of international data - 15-year-olds who reported feeling pressured by schoolwork from 1998-2022						
	HBSC Min %	HBSC Max %	HBSC Average %	Ireland %	No. of countries	Ireland Rank
1998	10.6	66.3	39.1	42.7	28	13
2002	22.5	78.9	44.6	46.3	35	19
2006	23.4	67.6	44.9	53.4	41	14
2010	18.4	68.7	43.3	50.3	40	15
2014	18.5	73.9	45.0	59.3	42	8
2018	8.7	71.7	45.6	58.8	47	12
2022	15.3	74.3	53.9	57.5	45	19

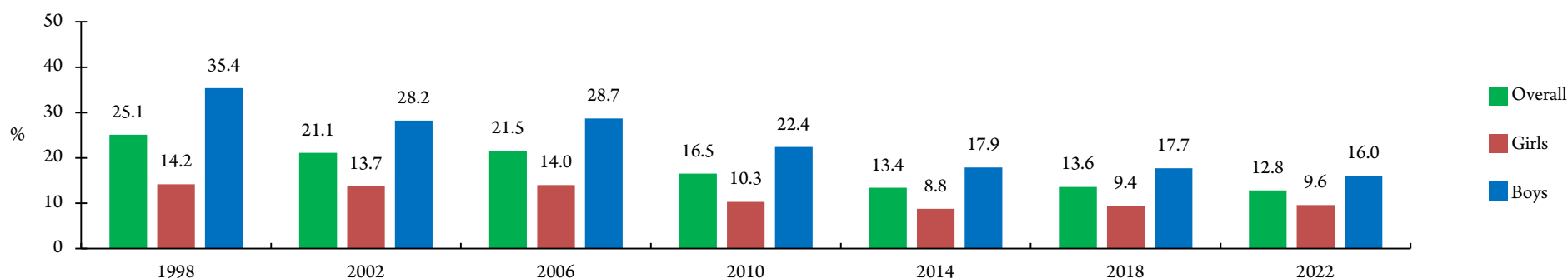
# BULLIED OTHERS

Children were asked how often they had taken part in bullying another person(s) at school in the past couple of months. The response options ranged from 'I have not bullied another person(s) at school in the past couple of months' to 'several times a week'. The findings here present the percentage of children who reported they had bullied others once or more frequently in the past couple of months.

## Findings

Between 1998 and 2022, there was a moderate decrease in the percentage of girls who reported bullying others at school once or more in the past couple of months, and a large decrease for boys. This decrease was evident across all age and social class groups.

**Figure 34: Percentage of 10-17 year olds who reported bullying others at school (once or more) in the past couple of months, overall and by gender from 1998-2022**



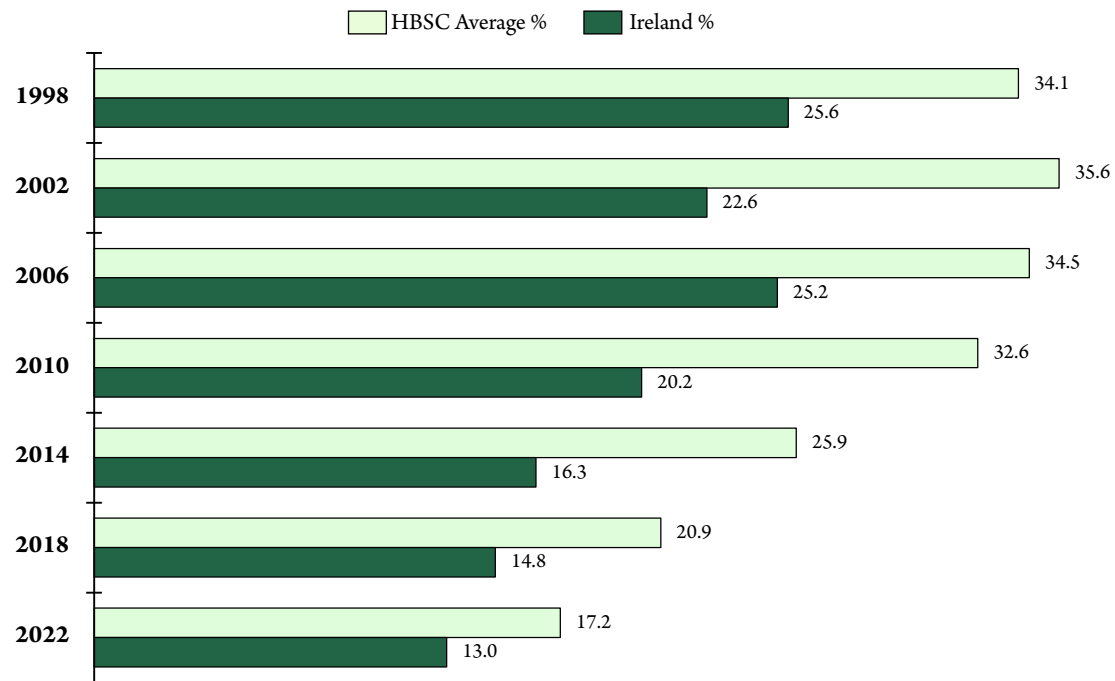
**Table 34: Percentage of 10-17 year olds who reported bullying others at school (once or more) in the past couple of months, by age group and social class from 1998-2022**

		1998	2002	2006	2010	2014	2018	2022	Trend
Age group	10 to 11 years	23.4	15.9	18.1	13.5	10.3	11.6	11.7	↓↓↓
	12 to 14 years	25.3	23.3	22.6	16.8	11.9	13.3	13.5	↓↓
	15 to 17 years	25.8	22.2	22.6	17.3	16.0	14.7	12.4	↓↓↓
Social class group	High	24.2	20.7	20.8	15.2	12.5	12.5	10.8	↓↓↓
	Middle	25.3	21.2	21.2	16.0	12.1	13.8	13.2	↓↓
	Low	25.3	21.5	21.6	16.4	14.3	14.8	11.2	↓↓↓

For a full breakdown by gender, age group and social class see appendix [Table A34](#)

# BULLIED OTHERS

**Figure 34.1: Percentage of 15-year-olds who reported bullying others at school (once or more) in the past couple of months from 1998-2022**



## International comparisons

In 2022, 15-year olds in Ireland were below the international HBSC average for reporting bullying others at school once or more in the past couple of months. Ireland ranked 27<sup>th</sup> out of 44 countries, with 26 countries reporting a higher percentage of children having bullied others.

The international report *A focus on adolescent peer violence and bullying in Europe, central Asia and Canada. Health Behaviour in School-aged Children international report from the 2021/2022 survey. Volume 2*, includes further HBSC data on bullying.

<https://iris.who.int/handle/10665/376323>

Table 34.1: Summary of international data - 15-year-olds who reported bullying others at school (once or more) in the past couple of months from 1998-2022						
	HBSC Min %	HBSC Max %	HBSC Average %	Ireland %	No. of countries	Ireland Rank
1998	16.9	67.0	34.1	25.6	29	21
2002	18.9	73.2	35.6	22.6	35	29
2006	18.5	61.9	34.5	25.2	39	28
2010	13.1	64.2	32.6	20.2	39	33
2014	8.2	55.4	25.9	16.3	40	33
2018	5.1	54.0	20.9	14.8	45	33
2022	5.5	41.0	17.2	13.0	44	27

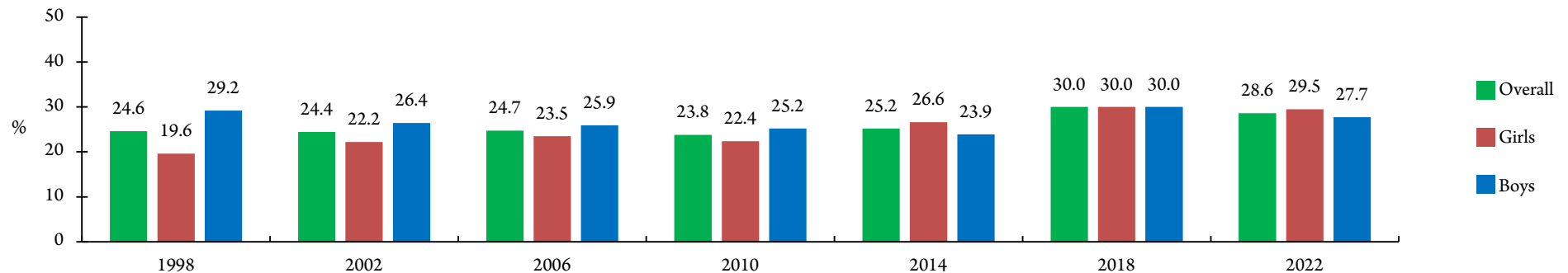
# BEEN BULLIED

Children were asked how often they had been bullied at school in the past couple of months. The response options ranged from 'I have not been bullied at school in the past couple of months' to 'several times a week'. The findings here present the percentage of children who reported they had been bullied once or more frequently in the past couple of months.

## Findings

Between 1998 and 2022, there was a large overall increase in the percentage of girls who reported being bullied at school once or more in the past couple of months, the overall trend was stable for boys. The increase was most evident among older girls, and girls in both the middle and lowest social class groups.

**Figure 35: Percentage of 10-17 year olds who reported having been bullied at school (once or more) in the past couple of months, overall and by gender from 1998-2022**



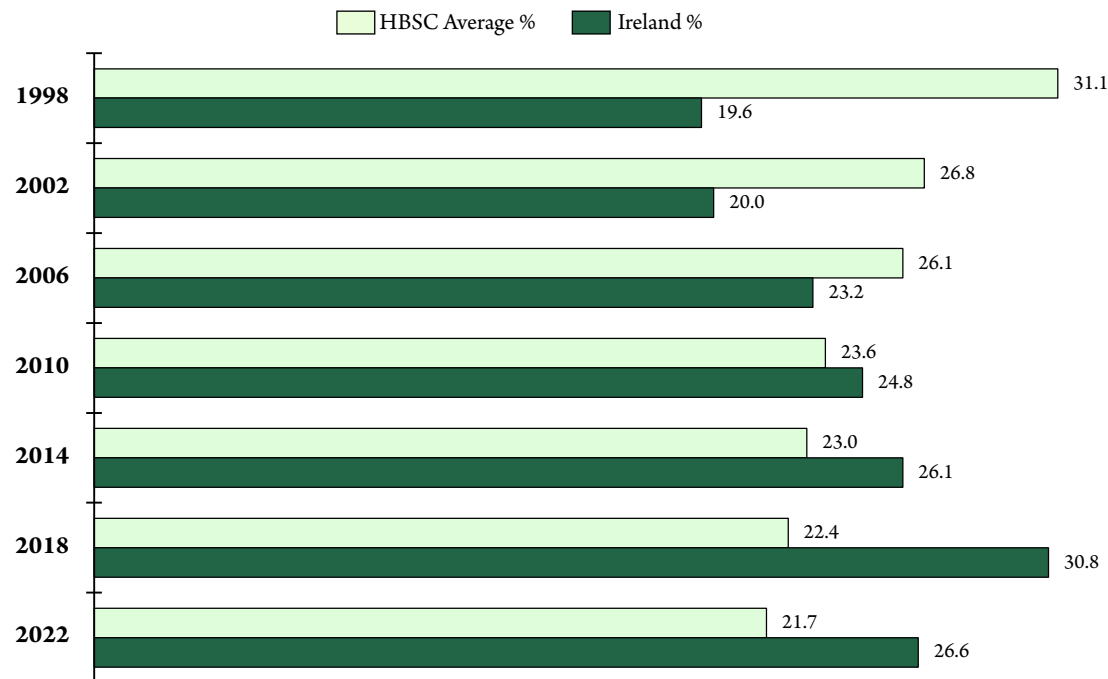
**Table 35: Percentage of 10-17 year olds who reported having been bullied at school (once or more) in the past couple of months, by age group and social class from 1998-2022**

		1998	2002	2006	2010	2014	2018	2022	Trend
Age group	10 to 11 years	32.1	28.9	28.9	29.1	26.1	31.3	30.4	↓
	12 to 14 years	25.8	26.6	26.2	25.2	26.4	30.9	30.4	↑
	15 to 17 years	19.2	19.5	20.6	20.5	23.8	28.5	26.0	↑↑
Social class group	High	23.4	24.3	25.1	23.0	23.1	27.7	25.7	↑
	Middle	24.8	23.9	24.6	23.0	25.5	30.9	30.4	↑
	Low	25.4	24.8	23.4	25.6	29.6	33.2	28.0	↑

For a full breakdown by gender, age group and social class see appendix [Table A35](#)

# BEEN BULLIED - INTERNATIONAL

**Figure 35.1: Percentage of 15-year-olds who reported having been bullied at school (once or more) in the past couple of months from 1998-2022**



## International comparisons

In 2022, 15-year-olds in Ireland were above the international HBSC average for reporting being bullied at school once or more in the past couple of months. Ireland ranked 12<sup>th</sup> out of 44 countries, with 11 countries reporting a higher percentage of children having been bullied.

The international report *A focus on adolescent peer violence and bullying in Europe, central Asia and Canada. Health Behaviour in School-aged Children international report from the 2021/2022 survey. Volume 2*, includes further HBSC data on bullying.

<https://iris.who.int/handle/10665/376323>

**Table 35.1: Summary of international data - 15-year-olds who reported having been bullied at school (once or more) in the past couple of months from 1998-2022**

	HBSC Min %	HBSC Max %	HBSC Average %	Ireland %	No. of countries	Ireland Rank
1998	13.0	64.6	31.1	19.6	29	24
2002	12.4	61.3	26.8	20.0	35	26
2006	11.5	51.5	26.1	23.2	39	21
2010	7.1	47.0	23.6	24.8	39	17
2014	6.5	49.4	23.0	26.1	41	16
2018	8.5	46.8	22.4	30.8	46	10
2022	8.5	40.7	21.7	26.6	44	12

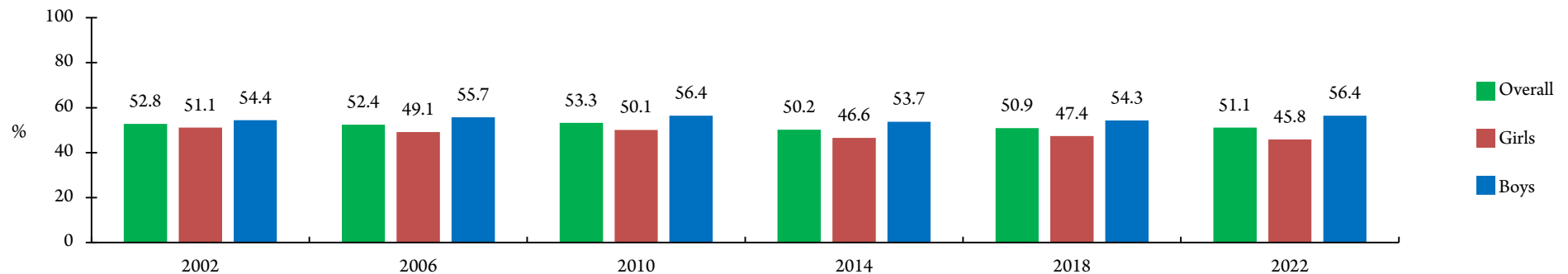
# FEEL SAFE IN LOCAL AREA

Children were asked if they generally feel safe in the area where they live. The response options ranged from 'rarely or never' to 'always'. The findings here present the percentage of children who reported always feeling safe in the area where they live.

## Findings

Between 2002 and 2022, there was a small overall decrease in the percentage of girls who reported always feeling safe in the area where they live, and a small overall increase for boys. The decrease among girls was evident across all age and social class groups. The increase among boys was evident across all age groups and in the highest and lowest social class groups.

**Figure 36: Percentage of 10-17 year olds who reported always feeling safe in the area where they live, overall and by gender from 2002-2022**



**Table 36: Percentage of 10-17 year old girls and boys who reported always feeling safe in the area where they live, by age group and social class from 2002-2022**

		2002	2006	2010	2014	2018	2022	Trend
Age group	10 to 11 years	57.7	55.6	60.0	58.2	61.6	59.2	↑
	12 to 14 years	51.9	53.8	55.8	52.4	51.1	52.0	↑
	15 to 17 years	50.5	49.2	48.3	45.0	46.3	47.6	↓
Social class group	High	53.1	54.8	55.2	54.0	54.2	54.5	↑
	Middle	53.3	51.3	52.0	48.8	48.4	50.4	↓
	Low	51.8	51.1	51.2	43.9	46.2	51.3	↓

For a full breakdown by gender, age group and social class see appendix [Table A36](#)

No internationally comparable data were available.

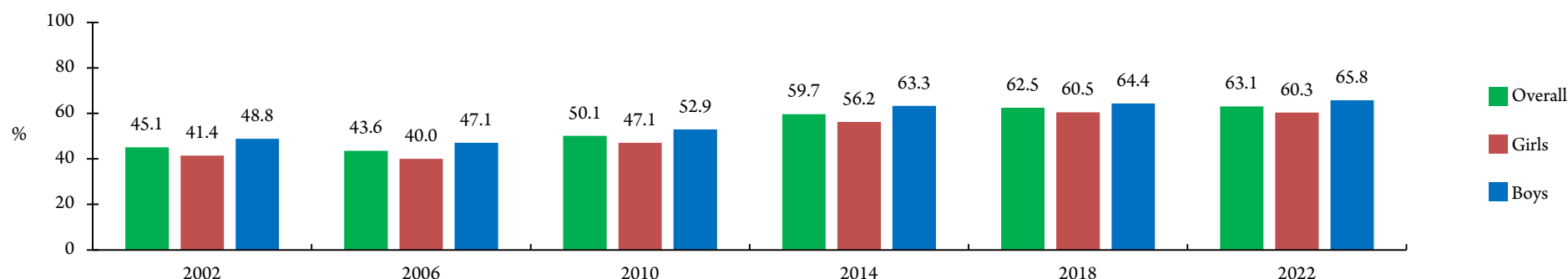
# GOOD PLACES TO SPEND FREE TIME

Children were asked if there are good places in their local area to spend their free time. The response options ranged from 'strongly disagree' to 'strongly agree'. The findings here present the percentage of children who reported that they agree or strongly agree.

## Findings

Between 2002 and 2022, there was a moderate overall increase in the percentage of girls and boys who reported that there are good places in their local area to spend their free time. The increase was evident across all age and social class groups.

**Figure 37: Percentage of 10-17 year olds who reported that there are good places in their local area to spend their free time, overall and by gender from 2002-2022**



**Table 37: Percentage of 10-17 year olds who reported that there are good places in their local area to spend their free time, by age group and social class from 2002-2022**

		2002	2006	2010	2014	2018	2022	Trend
Age group	10 to 11 years	59.9	54.9	63.8	74.1	78.0	75.2	↑↑
	12 to 14 years	48.3	46.7	55.3	66.1	67.2	68.4	↑↑
	15 to 17 years	33.2	33.4	39.8	48.2	51.5	53.0	↑↑↑
Social class group	High	44.5	41.6	49.1	58.1	63.3	62.3	↑↑
	Middle	46.2	42.7	50.2	60.1	60.2	65.1	↑↑
	Low	45.5	47.4	48.8	60.5	61.9	64.2	↑↑

For a full breakdown by gender, age group and social class see appendix [Table A37](#)

No internationally comparable data were available.

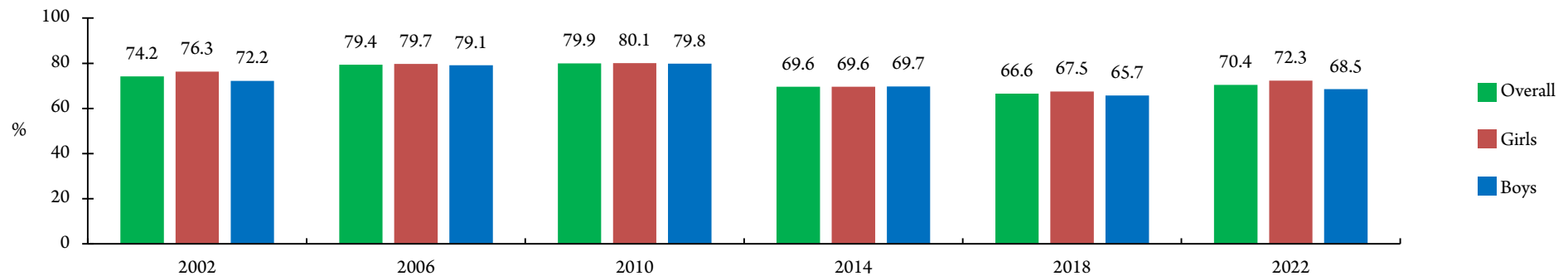
# HELP OR FAVOURS FROM NEIGHBOURS

Children were asked if they could ask for help or a favour from neighbours. The response options ranged from 'strongly disagree' to 'strongly agree'. The findings here present the percentage of children who reported that they agree or strongly agree that they could ask for help or a favour from neighbours.

## Findings

Between 2002 and 2022, there was a small overall decrease in the percentage of girls and boys who reported that they could ask for help or a favour from neighbours. The decrease was evident across all age and social class groups.

**Figure 38: Percentage of 10-17 year olds who reported they could ask for help or a favour from neighbours, overall and by gender from 2002-2022**



**Table 38: Percentage of 10-17 year olds who reported they could ask for help or a favour from neighbours, by age group and social class from 2002-2022**

		2002	2006	2010	2014	2018	2022	Trend
Age group	10 to 11 years	78.3	86.0	83.5	77.2	74.4	76.2	↓
	12 to 14 years	73.9	80.0	81.1	71.4	67.8	71.4	↓
	15 to 17 years	71.9	74.6	77.5	65.2	62.2	67.3	↓
Social class group	High	74.3	80.9	81.8	71.2	68.0	73.2	↓
	Middle	75.6	79.3	80.4	71.0	66.8	70.5	↓
	Low	74.5	80.2	77.4	68.1	66.2	66.5	↓

For a full breakdown by gender, age group and social class see appendix [Table A38](#)

No internationally comparable data were available.



## TECHNICAL NOTES

1. The 2022 findings presented in this report are from the first HBSC Ireland Study conducted since the start of the COVID-19 pandemic. The data were collected during a time when schools had recently reopened, and young people were readjusting following long periods of school closures and remote learning. The findings presented in this report should be interpreted with this specific historical timeframe in mind, considering the impacts of COVID-19 pandemic measures on young people's lives.
2. The data presented in this report have been weighted for all seven survey cycles. The data were probability weighted prior to analysis to account for any gender and regional imbalance within survey cycles. The sample weights were constructed using appropriate census data (i.e. the nearest previous census to each survey cycle) and accounted for using gender, age group and region. The weights were constructed as  $W=1/P$ , where  $W$  can be interpreted as the inverse selection probability ( $P$ ).
3. The 2018 figures presented in this report differ from those in the previous trends report due to updated data weighting and the use of a different case base.
4. Due to variations in missing data by variable, the case base varies within each survey cycle for results stratified by gender, age group and social class.
5. Age of first cigarette/Age of first alcoholic drink: The cut offs are not mutually exclusive.
6. Vigorous exercise: No internationally comparable data available for 1998 and 2002.
7. Toothbrushing: No internationally comparable data available for 2002.
8. In 2014 there was a change in the response options for the question on condom use.
9. Data are not reported by social class in 2022 due to low numbers reporting having had sexual intercourse and using a condom at last sexual intercourse.
10. Condom use: The percentages for 15-year-olds in Ireland differ from those in the previous trends report due to differences in cleaning. No internationally comparable data available for 2010.
11. Medically attended injuries: No internationally comparable data available for 1998.
12. Table xiv (appendix table): The figures presented differ from those previously reported. The figures in the table reflect the number of cases included in the analysis for this report only.

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See also the [HBSC Acknowledgements](#) webpage.

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## **Advisory Input**

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HBSC is a cross-national study undertaken in collaboration with the World Health Organization (Europe). The International Co-ordinator and Databank Manager is Professor Oddrun Samdal of the University of Bergen, Norway. The International Co-ordinator for the 2022 HBSC survey was Dr. Jo Inchley of the University of Glasgow, Scotland.

The 2022 HBSC survey was led by Principal Investigators in 45 countries and regions: Albania (Gentiana Qirjako), Armenia (Sergey G. Sargsyan and Marina Melkumova), Austria (Rosemarie Felder-Puig), Belgium-Flemish (Maxim Dierckens), Belgium-French (Katia Castleborn), Bulgaria (Anna Alexandrova-Karamanova and Elitsa Dimitrova), Canada (William Pickett and Wendy Craig), Croatia (Ivana Pavic Simetin), Cyprus (Yiasemina Karagiorgi), Czechia (Michal Kalman and Petr Badura), Denmark (Katrine Rich Madsen), England (Sabina Hulbert and Sally Kendal), Estonia (Leila Oja and Jaanika Piksööt), Finland (Leena Paakkari and Nelli Lyyra), France (Emmanuelle Godeau and Mariane Sentenac), Germany (Irene Moor and Kevin Dadaczynski), Greece (Anastasios Fotiou and Anna Kokkevi), Greenland (Birgit Niclasen), Hungary (Ágnes Németh), Iceland (Ragny Thora), Ireland (Saoirse Nic Gabhainn), Israel (Yossi Harel-Fisch), Italy (Lorena Charrier and Paola Nardone), Kazakhstan (Shynar Abdrakhmanova), Krygyzstan (Nasira Beishebaeva and Shayirbek Sulaimano), Latvia (Iveta Pudule), Lithuania (Kastytis Šmigelskas), Luxembourg (Carolina Catunda and Maud Moinard), Malta (Charmaine Gauci), Netherlands (Gonneke Stevens and Saskia van Dorsselaer), North Macedonia (Sheruse Osmani Balazhi and Kalina Sotiroska Ivanoska), Norway (Oddrun Samdal), Poland (Agnieszka Malkowska-Szkutnick and Anna Dzielska), Portugal (Tania Gaspar), Republic of Moldova (Galina Lesco), Romania (Adriana Baban), Scotland (Jo Inchley), Serbia (Jelena Gudelj Rakic), Slovakia (Andrea Madarasova Geckova), Slovenia (Helena Jeriček Klanšček), Spain (Carmen Moreno and Francisco Rivera), Sweden (Petra Lofstedt), Switzerland (Marina Delgrande), Tajikistan (Sabir Kurbanov and Zohir Nabiev), Wales (Chris Roberts).

For more details see [www.hbsc.org/](http://www.hbsc.org/).



# Appendices



1998

2002

2006

2010

2014

2018

2022

**Table xiv: Description of the Irish HBSC sample included for trends analysis between 1998-2022 by gender, age group and social class (unweighted numbers, weighted percentages)**

		1998	2002	2006	2010	2014	2018	2022
	N*	8,322	8,218	10,145	12,159	10,343	11,762	7,649
<b>Gender</b>	Girls	4,261 (48.7)	4,682 (48.8)	4,960 (48.7)	5,864 (48.6)	6,067 (49.1)	6,139 (48.8)	4,213 (49.3)
	Boys	4,061 (51.3)	3,536 (51.2)	5,185 (51.3)	6,295 (51.4)	4,276 (50.9)	5,623 (51.2)	3,436 (50.7)
<b>Age group</b>	10-11	1,639 (22.8)	1,306 (24.0)	1,370 (24.3)	1,611 (15.3)	1,554 (14.7)	2,016 (16.7)	1,033 (11.9)
	12-14	4,212 (36.6)	3,930 (36.7)	4,844 (37.2)	6,064 (43.0)	4,765 (43.1)	5,863 (42.2)	4,093 (45.9)
	15-17	2,471 (40.6)	2,982 (39.4)	3,931 (38.5)	4,484 (41.7)	4,024 (42.1)	3,883 (41.1)	2,523 (42.2)
<b>Social class</b>	High	3,374 (44.8)	3,639 (48.8)	3,913 (42.7)	5,410 (53.8)	4,275 (49.3)	5,551 (54.1)	3,228 (57.0)
	Middle	2,823 (37.2)	2,878 (37.8)	3,763 (43.0)	3,682 (36.0)	3,345 (39.1)	3,621 (35.3)	2,038 (35.5)
	Low	1,352 (18.0)	988 (13.4)	1,248 (14.3)	1,045 (10.2)	1,006 (11.6)	1,100 (10.6)	429 (7.4)

\*of those aged 10-17 years (see [Technical Note 4 and 12](#))

# Appendix Tables - Current tobacco smoker

Table A1: Percentage of 10-17 year olds who reported being a current tobacco smoker, by gender, age group and social class from 1998-2022									
		1998	2002	2006	2010	2014	2018	2022	Trend
Overall		22.6	18.0	14.4	12.4	8.3	6.0	4.7	↓↓↓↓
Girls		23.5	18.6	15.3	12.5	7.4	5.8	4.9	↓↓↓↓
Boys		21.8	17.4	13.5	12.4	9.1	6.2	4.5	↓↓↓↓
10 to 11 years		6.6	3.7	2.6	2.2	1.6	0.4	0.4	↓↓↓↓
12 to 14 years		19.2	13.6	10.7	7.2	4.5	2.7	1.8	↓↓↓↓
15 to 17 years		34.6	31.0	25.2	21.4	14.4	11.7	9.0	↓↓↓
Social Class High		22.5	16.0	12.7	10.4	7.2	4.9	3.6	↓↓↓↓
Social Class Middle		21.8	19.4	14.6	12.6	7.3	6.1	3.9	↓↓↓↓
Social Class Low		22.5	19.5	13.7	13.1	8.4	7.6	5.3	↓↓↓↓
Girls	10 to 11 years	4.4	2.6	1.4	1.7	0.9	0.1	0.4	↓↓↓↓
	12 to 14 years	18.7	13.9	11.0	6.5	3.7	2.3	2.0	↓↓↓↓
	15 to 17 years	38.3	33.1	27.8	22.5	13.4	11.7	9.4	↓↓↓↓
Boys	10 to 11 years	8.7	4.8	3.8	2.7	2.3	0.7	0.4	↓↓↓↓
	12 to 14 years	19.6	13.3	10.4	7.9	5.2	3.1	1.7	↓↓↓↓
	15 to 17 years	31.1	29.0	22.8	20.4	15.4	11.8	8.6	↓↓↓
Girls	SC High	23.2	15.3	14.3	11.0	6.0	4.5	4.0	↓↓↓↓
	SC Middle	22.6	21.5	15.5	13.0	6.9	5.9	4.6	↓↓↓↓
	SC Low	24.7	20.9	15.2	14.1	9.1	7.4	3.9	↓↓↓↓
Boys	SC High	21.7	16.6	11.1	9.9	8.6	5.4	3.1	↓↓↓↓
	SC Middle	21.1	17.3	13.7	12.2	7.7	6.3	3.3	↓↓↓↓
	SC Low	20.5	18.4	12.1	12.0	7.7	7.9	6.7	↓↓↓

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# Appendix Tables - Age of first cigarette

Table A2: Percentage of 15-17 year olds who reported ever smoking and who reported that they tried their first cigarette at age ≤11, ≤13 or ≤15 by gender and social class from 2002-2022								
		2002	2006	2010	2014	2018	2022	Trend
≤11		26.7	18.9	12.4	10.5	4.8	7.7	↓↓↓
≤13		61.0	53.8	41.1	35.4	22.6	27.7	↓↓↓
≤15		87.5	86.8	82.4	77.7	72.7	75.1	↓
Social Class High*		60.0	48.8	35.7	27.5	19.4	18.7	↓↓↓
Social Class Middle*		62.5	53.7	43.7	40.1	24.5	29.6	↓↓↓
Social Class Low*		61.1	64.2	40.3	37.9	28.2	39.3	↓↓
Girls	≤11	20.3	16.4	10.5	7.6	3.3	6.5	↓↓↓
	≤13	58.9	55.3	38.5	33.8	19.5	24.8	↓↓↓
	≤15	88.7	89.5	83.7	78.1	71.1	72.6	↓
Boys	≤11	33.0	21.6	14.2	13.2	6.1	9.2	↓↓↓
	≤13	62.9	52.1	43.7	36.9	25.5	31.4	↓↓↓
	≤15	86.3	83.9	81.1	77.2	74.2	78.2	↓
Girls*	SC High	56.4	49.8	34.8	23.0	16.2	-	
	SC Middle	62.8	55.9	37.7	37.6	24.1	-	
	SC Low	56.5	67.0	38.2	42.6	15.5	-	
Boys*	SC High	63.4	47.6	36.7	31.8	22.5	-	
	SC Middle	62.2	51.1	49.1	42.8	24.8	-	
	SC Low	64.9	61.0	43.2	32.3	41.0	-	

\* Social class data is for 15-17 year olds who reported ever smoking and who reported that they tried their first cigarette at age ≤13. 2022 data breakdown by gender and social class are not reported due to low numbers reporting ever smoking and age of first cigarette.

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# Appendix Tables - Ever been really drunk

Table A3: Percentage of 10-17 year olds who reported having ever been really drunk, by gender, age group and social class from 1998-2022									
		1998	2002	2006	2010	2014	2018	2022	Trend
Overall		33.0	31.7	30.6	29.7	21.0	19.5	17.8	↓↓
Girls		28.7	29.4	28.8	28.2	19.1	19.8	19.6	↓↓
Boys		37.0	33.8	32.3	31.2	22.8	19.2	16.0	↓↓↓
10 to 11 years		10.3	5.4	4.1	4.0	1.6	0.6	1.3	↓↓↓↓
12 to 14 years		23.2	20.0	19.7	16.5	7.7	6.1	4.5	↓↓↓↓
15 to 17 years		54.5	58.2	57.2	52.7	41.2	41.0	37.2	↓↓
Social Class High		32.8	31.3	29.0	27.6	20.3	19.5	17.6	↓↓
Social Class Middle		33.1	31.5	31.0	29.2	20.3	18.9	16.2	↓↓↓
Social Class Low		31.2	32.3	27.6	33.3	20.6	19.1	13.3	↓↓↓
Girls	10 to 11 years	5.3	3.5	1.5	3.0	1.0	0.4	0.5	↓↓↓↓
	12 to 14 years	18.2	17.5	16.7	14.5	6.7	6.4	5.3	↓↓↓
	15 to 17 years	51.1	56.1	56.8	51.4	38.4	41.3	41.4	↓
Boys	10 to 11 years	14.9	7.3	6.6	4.9	2.3	0.8	2.2	↓↓↓↓
	12 to 14 years	27.9	22.5	22.6	18.5	8.7	5.8	3.8	↓↓↓↓
	15 to 17 years	57.7	60.1	57.5	53.9	43.8	40.8	33.3	↓↓
Girls	SC High	27.8	28.4	27.8	26.4	17.8	19.7	19.2	↓↓
	SC Middle	29.0	30.7	30.6	27.4	19.3	19.6	18.3	↓↓
	SC Low	28.7	29.1	25.2	33.6	19.5	18.5	17.0	↓↓
Boys	SC High	37.6	34.1	30.1	28.8	22.9	19.3	15.9	↓↓↓
	SC Middle	37.0	32.3	31.3	30.9	21.3	18.3	14.2	↓↓↓
	SC Low	33.5	35.0	30.4	33.1	21.7	19.7	9.4	↓↓↓



# Appendix Tables - Age of first alcoholic drink

**Table A4: Percentage of 15-17 year olds who reported ever having had an alcoholic drink and who reported that they tried their first alcoholic drink at age  $\leq 11$ ,  $\leq 13$  or  $\leq 15$  by gender and social class from 2002-2022**

		2002	2006	2010	2014	2018	2022	Trend
	$\leq 11$	10.3	10.0	6.8	4.8	2.4	5.1	↓↓↓
	$\leq 13$	42.1	41.2	38.4	24.2	16.5	24.8	↓↓
	$\leq 15$	85.2	88.2	85.1	74.5	70.7	71.8	↓
	<b>Social Class High*</b>	42.2	39.8	34.9	19.0	14.2	19.6	↓↓↓
	<b>Social Class Middle*</b>	39.8	41.1	41.0	27.8	18.0	25.4	↓↓
	<b>Social Class Low*</b>	37.4	43.1	33.9	22.4	10.9	31.4	↓
<b>Girls</b>	$\leq 11$	5.7	7.7	4.1	3.6	1.4	3.3	↓↓
	$\leq 13$	34.1	39.3	33.7	22.5	14.5	25.3	↓↓
	$\leq 15$	82.9	87.9	84.0	74.7	71.2	72.2	↓
<b>Boys</b>	$\leq 11$	14.6	12.2	9.5	5.8	3.5	7.1	↓↓↓
	$\leq 13$	49.6	42.9	43.2	25.7	18.4	24.3	↓↓↓
	$\leq 15$	87.5	88.5	86.2	74.3	70.3	71.4	↓
<b>Girls*</b>	<b>SC High</b>	32.2	38.5	31.5	17.9	13.4	16.0	↓↓↓
	<b>SC Middle</b>	34.4	38.4	36.0	26.6	15.5	30.4	↓
	<b>SC Low</b>	37.4	43.1	33.9	22.4	10.9	31.4	↓
<b>Boys*</b>	<b>SC High</b>	51.4	41.1	38.5	20.0	14.9	23.8	↓↓↓
	<b>SC Middle</b>	45.7	43.8	46.0	28.9	20.5	20.2	↓↓↓
	<b>SC Low</b>	49.1	39.1	33.1	28.0	27.5	38.3	↓

\* Social class data is for 15-17 year olds who reported ever having had an alcoholic drink and who reported that they tried their first alcoholic drink at age  $\leq 13$ .

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# Appendix Tables - Cannabis use in the last 12 months

Table A5: Percentage of 10-17 year olds who reported cannabis use in the last 12 months, by gender, age group and social class from 1998-2022									
		1998	2002	2006	2010	2014	2018	2022	Trend
<b>Overall</b>		12.3	12.0	11.8	9.2	7.7	8.9	6.5	↓↓
<b>Girls</b>		8.7	8.7	10.2	6.6	5.9	7.0	6.5	↓↓
<b>Boys</b>		15.8	15.2	13.2	11.6	9.5	10.7	6.6	↓↓↓
<b>10 to 11 years</b>		2.2	0.6	1.1	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.5	↓↓↓↓
<b>12 to 14 years</b>		7.6	5.1	6.8	4.2	2.5	2.6	2.1	↓↓↓
<b>15 to 17 years</b>		22.1	25.3	23.0	17.5	15.4	18.6	13.0	↓↓
<b>Social Class High</b>		12.5	11.5	10.9	8.0	7.1	8.6	5.2	↓↓↓
<b>Social Class Middle</b>		12.2	11.9	11.6	8.3	7.4	7.8	4.6	↓↓↓
<b>Social Class Low</b>		9.3	13.0	9.7	10.1	6.2	8.9	6.1	↓↓
<b>Girls</b>	<b>10 to 11 years</b>	0.9	0.0	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.4	-
	<b>12 to 14 years</b>	4.3	3.6	5.3	2.4	2.1	2.3	1.9	↓↓↓
	<b>15 to 17 years</b>	16.9	18.6	20.8	13.3	11.6	14.4	13.4	↓
<b>Boys</b>	<b>10 to 11 years</b>	3.5	1.1	1.9	1.1	0.2	0.5	0.5	↓↓↓↓
	<b>12 to 14 years</b>	10.7	6.4	8.2	5.8	2.9	2.8	2.4	↓↓↓↓
	<b>15 to 17 years</b>	27.1	31.8	25.0	21.5	19.0	22.6	12.6	↓↓↓
<b>Girls</b>	<b>SC High</b>	9.1	7.6	9.5	5.6	5.1	7.0	5.1	↓↓
	<b>SC Middle</b>	8.9	9.3	10.6	5.8	5.7	6.2	4.7	↓↓
	<b>SC Low</b>	7.1	9.6	8.9	10.3	6.2	6.4	6.8	↓
<b>Boys</b>	<b>SC High</b>	15.9	15.4	12.2	10.5	9.3	10.3	5.2	↓↓↓
	<b>SC Middle</b>	15.2	14.4	12.4	10.8	9.1	9.3	4.6	↓↓↓
	<b>SC Low</b>	11.3	15.8	10.8	9.9	6.1	11.5	5.4	↓↓↓

# Appendix Tables - Trying to lose weight

**Table A6: Percentage of 10-17 year olds who reported being on a diet or doing something else to lose weight, by gender, age group and social class from 2002-2022**

		2002	2006	2010	2014	2018	2022	Trend
<b>Overall</b>		11.9	11.3	13.2	16.2	14.7	12.7	↑
<b>Girls</b>		17.4	14.4	16.9	21.4	18.0	14.1	↓
<b>Boys</b>		6.6	8.4	9.7	11.2	11.5	11.2	↑↑↑
<b>10 to 11 years</b>		7.3	8.0	9.6	10.0	10.8	7.0	↓
<b>12 to 14 years</b>		11.6	10.6	12.4	15.0	13.7	12.6	↑
<b>15 to 17 years</b>		14.9	13.9	15.2	19.7	17.2	14.3	↓
<b>Social Class High</b>		12.1	11.1	12.7	16.0	14.1	12.2	↑
<b>Social Class Middle</b>		12.2	11.9	14.2	17.0	14.9	12.6	↑
<b>Social Class Low</b>		11.0	11.4	13.9	19.0	17.9	12.6	↑
<b>Girls</b>	<b>10 to 11 years</b>	7.0	8.0	10.2	11.8	10.6	6.2	↓
	<b>12 to 14 years</b>	16.9	13.1	15.2	19.4	16.1	13.1	↓
	<b>15 to 17 years</b>	24.1	19.5	20.9	27.0	22.8	17.6	↓↓
<b>Boys</b>	<b>10 to 11 years</b>	7.5	8.0	9.0	8.0	10.9	7.9	↑
	<b>12 to 14 years</b>	6.4	8.3	9.8	10.7	11.4	12.1	↑↑↑↑
	<b>15 to 17 years</b>	6.2	8.7	9.9	12.8	11.9	11.3	↑↑↑↑
<b>Girls</b>	<b>SC High</b>	18.0	15.0	16.5	20.1	17.3	13.5	↓↓
	<b>SC Middle</b>	17.8	14.0	17.5	22.5	17.9	14.6	↓
	<b>SC Low</b>	15.2	14.3	18.9	26.0	22.1	10.8	↓↓
<b>Boys</b>	<b>SC High</b>	6.2	7.2	8.9	11.5	10.9	10.9	↑↑↑↑
	<b>SC Middle</b>	6.7	10.0	11.1	11.6	12.1	10.6	↑↑↑
	<b>SC Low</b>	7.4	8.1	8.8	12.2	13.5	14.5	↑↑↑↑

# Appendix Tables - Going to school or bed hungry

Table A7: Percentage of 10-17 year olds who reported ever going to school or bed hungry, by gender, age group and social class from 2002-2022								
		2002	2006	2010	2014	2018	2022	Trend
<b>Overall</b>		16.6	17.1	21.0	22.1	18.8	18.3	↑
<b>Girls</b>		14.0	15.7	19.1	20.7	17.7	17.4	↑
<b>Boys</b>		19.0	18.4	22.8	23.4	19.9	19.1	-
<b>10 to 11 years</b>		16.9	19.6	26.1	23.0	21.8	22.0	↑↑
<b>12 to 14 years</b>		17.3	15.5	20.9	22.9	18.7	18.1	↑
<b>15 to 17 years</b>		15.7	16.9	19.3	20.9	17.8	17.4	↑
<b>Social Class High</b>		15.2	16.0	19.2	19.9	15.4	15.4	↑
<b>Social Class Middle</b>		17.6	17.5	20.8	23.1	20.7	18.9	↑
<b>Social Class Low</b>		14.8	15.2	24.2	24.4	22.5	23.5	↑↑↑
<b>Girls</b>	<b>10 to 11 years</b>	14.0	16.5	24.5	21.6	18.8	18.8	↑↑
	<b>12 to 14 years</b>	13.8	14.0	18.7	21.8	17.5	17.1	↑
	<b>15 to 17 years</b>	14.1	16.8	17.5	19.3	17.5	17.3	↑
<b>Boys</b>	<b>10 to 11 years</b>	19.7	22.6	27.6	24.4	24.6	25.6	↑↑
	<b>12 to 14 years</b>	20.6	17.0	23.0	24.1	19.8	19.0	↓
	<b>15 to 17 years</b>	17.1	17.0	20.9	22.5	18.0	17.6	↑
<b>Girls</b>	<b>SC High</b>	13.0	14.7	17.8	18.7	14.9	15.0	↑
	<b>SC Middle</b>	14.6	16.1	18.9	21.3	19.9	17.1	↑
	<b>SC Low</b>	13.2	14.9	22.6	25.0	20.1	23.7	↑↑↑↑
<b>Boys</b>	<b>SC High</b>	17.4	17.3	20.6	21.2	15.9	15.8	↓
	<b>SC Middle</b>	20.4	18.8	22.7	24.8	21.5	20.5	↑
	<b>SC Low</b>	16.2	15.5	25.7	23.8	25.1	23.3	↑↑

# Appendix Tables - Soft drink consumption

Table A8: Percentage of 10-17 year olds who reported drinking soft drinks daily or more, by gender, age group and social class from 2002-2022								
		2002	2006	2010	2014	2018	2022	Trend
<b>Overall</b>		37.4	25.6	20.8	12.9	6.7	6.6	↓↓↓↓
<b>Girls</b>		32.5	22.8	18.2	11.5	5.9	6.0	↓↓↓↓
<b>Boys</b>		42.0	28.2	23.3	14.2	7.6	7.1	↓↓↓↓
<b>10 to 11 years</b>		28.3	18.6	14.5	7.8	4.1	4.3	↓↓↓↓
<b>12 to 14 years</b>		38.4	25.7	20.5	13.1	7.1	6.0	↓↓↓↓
<b>15 to 17 years</b>		41.9	29.7	23.3	14.5	7.4	7.9	↓↓↓↓
<b>Social Class High</b>		31.7	19.2	15.7	7.4	3.9	3.5	↓↓↓↓
<b>Social Class Middle</b>		41.9	28.3	22.0	13.6	7.3	7.1	↓↓↓↓
<b>Social Class Low</b>		44.2	29.3	29.6	17.7	10.8	9.1	↓↓↓↓
<b>Girls</b>	<b>10 to 11 years</b>	27.5	16.9	16.1	8.6	3.5	4.4	↓↓↓↓
	<b>12 to 14 years</b>	33.2	23.8	17.7	11.8	6.5	5.4	↓↓↓↓
	<b>15 to 17 years</b>	34.9	25.3	19.3	12.3	6.2	7.2	↓↓↓↓
<b>Boys</b>	<b>10 to 11 years</b>	29.0	20.2	12.9	6.9	4.8	4.2	↓↓↓↓
	<b>12 to 14 years</b>	43.5	27.5	23.1	14.3	7.7	6.5	↓↓↓↓
	<b>15 to 17 years</b>	48.6	33.9	27.1	16.5	8.5	8.5	↓↓↓↓
<b>Girls</b>	<b>SC High</b>	26.9	15.0	12.7	6.3	3.0	2.9	↓↓↓↓
	<b>SC Middle</b>	37.0	26.2	20.1	12.4	6.8	6.3	↓↓↓↓
	<b>SC Low</b>	39.3	28.0	26.8	18.2	10.7	9.1	↓↓↓↓
<b>Boys</b>	<b>SC High</b>	36.3	23.3	18.6	8.5	4.7	4.1	↓↓↓↓
	<b>SC Middle</b>	46.7	30.2	23.8	14.8	7.8	7.9	↓↓↓↓
	<b>SC Low</b>	48.4	30.8	32.5	17.2	10.8	9.2	↓↓↓↓

# Appendix Tables - Fruit consumption

Table A9: Percentage of 10-17 year olds who reported eating fruit more than once a day, by gender, age group and social class from 2002-2022							
	2002	2006	2010	2014	2018	2022	Trend
<b>Overall</b>	17.6	19.9	19.9	23.2	22.1	24.7	↑↑
<b>Girls</b>	20.3	23.2	22.0	25.9	25.5	25.1	↑
<b>Boys</b>	15.1	16.8	18.0	20.7	18.8	24.2	↑↑↑
<b>10 to 11 years</b>	19.4	23.9	24.1	29.3	29.8	25.6	↑↑
<b>12 to 14 years</b>	18.3	18.7	19.3	22.5	21.3	25.4	↑↑
<b>15 to 17 years</b>	15.8	18.6	19.1	21.9	19.8	23.6	↑↑
<b>Social Class High</b>	18.9	22.8	23.8	29.1	26.5	29.0	↑↑↑
<b>Social Class Middle</b>	16.1	17.7	16.5	20.5	19.1	19.5	↑
<b>Social Class Low</b>	15.3	19.8	15.5	17.0	17.7	22.2	↑↑
<b>Girls</b>	<b>10 to 11 years</b>	20.9	28.5	26.3	31.4	32.4	↑↑
	<b>12 to 14 years</b>	20.5	20.8	21.2	23.7	23.7	↑
	<b>15 to 17 years</b>	19.7	22.2	21.1	26.1	24.6	↑
<b>Boys</b>	<b>10 to 11 years</b>	18.1	19.5	21.9	27.2	27.4	↑↑
	<b>12 to 14 years</b>	16.2	16.8	17.5	21.3	19.0	↑↑↑
	<b>15 to 17 years</b>	12.2	15.2	17.1	17.9	15.1	↑↑↑↑
<b>Girls</b>	<b>SC High</b>	22.5	27.0	26.1	32.0	29.9	↑↑
	<b>SC Middle</b>	18.8	20.5	19.1	23.8	23.0	↑
	<b>SC Low</b>	15.3	21.1	16.0	17.0	20.9	↑↑
<b>Boys</b>	<b>SC High</b>	15.4	18.6	21.6	26.0	22.9	↑↑↑↑
	<b>SC Middle</b>	13.6	15.1	14.0	17.3	15.4	↑↑
	<b>SC Low</b>	15.3	18.4	15.0	17.1	14.3	↑↑↑

# Appendix Tables - Vigorous exercise

Table A10: Percentage of 10-17 year olds who reported participating in vigorous exercise four or more times per week, by gender, age group and social class from 1998-2022									
		1998	2002	2006	2010	2014	2018	2022	Trend
<b>Overall</b>		52.6	49.2	53.8	49.7	51.5	49.0	50.3	↓
<b>Girls</b>		42.7	38.6	43.8	40.0	43.2	41.6	41.8	↓
<b>Boys</b>		62.0	59.3	63.6	59.2	59.9	56.0	58.9	↓
<b>10 to 11 years</b>		63.7	59.7	65.6	62.8	59.1	65.3	60.0	↓
<b>12 to 14 years</b>		57.7	53.1	59.0	54.0	55.0	51.5	52.3	↓
<b>15 to 17 years</b>		41.7	39.2	41.4	40.5	45.2	39.6	45.1	↑
<b>Social Class High</b>		53.9	49.3	54.1	50.9	53.7	50.5	55.9	↑
<b>Social Class Middle</b>		53.0	49.6	53.4	49.1	51.7	48.8	47.4	↓
<b>Social Class Low</b>		49.6	49.6	54.3	46.3	45.0	44.9	42.8	↓
<b>Girls</b>	<b>10 to 11 years</b>	59.0	53.5	59.5	57.9	54.8	62.6	58.0	↓
	<b>12 to 14 years</b>	48.8	42.1	50.6	44.2	47.4	45.4	43.6	↓
	<b>15 to 17 years</b>	28.0	26.2	27.8	29.3	34.7	29.4	34.2	↑
<b>Boys</b>	<b>10 to 11 years</b>	68.1	65.6	71.3	67.6	63.7	67.8	62.1	↓
	<b>12 to 14 years</b>	66.2	63.7	67.3	63.4	62.6	57.3	61.2	↓
	<b>15 to 17 years</b>	54.7	51.6	55.0	51.8	55.8	49.8	55.4	↑
<b>Girls</b>	<b>SC High</b>	43.8	37.6	43.6	40.9	46.3	43.8	47.7	↑
	<b>SC Middle</b>	42.2	39.6	43.3	39.3	43.5	41.4	38.9	↓
	<b>SC Low</b>	39.8	39.8	45.4	37.0	36.7	37.1	34.6	↓
<b>Boys</b>	<b>SC High</b>	64.0	61.0	64.6	61.1	61.8	57.5	64.2	↑
	<b>SC Middle</b>	63.0	59.4	63.0	58.6	59.7	55.6	55.8	↓
	<b>SC Low</b>	58.8	57.9	64.5	56.0	53.3	53.1	51.7	↓

# Appendix Tables - Toothbrushing

Table A11: Percentage of 10-17 year olds who reported they brush their teeth more than once a day, by gender, age group and social class from 1998-2022									
		1998	2002	2006	2010	2014	2018	2022	Trend
<b>Overall</b>		57.6	60.8	62.8	67.5	69.5	70.0	72.5	↑↑
<b>Girls</b>		69.2	69.6	71.9	76.4	78.0	78.9	79.1	↑
<b>Boys</b>		46.7	52.4	54.1	59.2	61.3	61.5	66.1	↑↑
<b>10 to 11 years</b>		53.6	58.5	61.6	67.2	70.4	70.5	66.7	↑
<b>12 to 14 years</b>		56.2	59.0	60.6	66.5	67.7	67.4	70.9	↑↑
<b>15 to 17 years</b>		61.2	63.9	65.6	68.7	71.1	72.5	76.0	↑
<b>Social Class High</b>		60.3	63.4	66.5	69.3	73.0	73.5	75.5	↑↑
<b>Social Class Middle</b>		56.5	60.4	61.8	68.8	70.2	68.5	69.5	↑
<b>Social Class Low</b>		55.5	54.7	61.6	63.5	63.2	65.2	66.3	↑
<b>Girls</b>	<b>10 to 11 years</b>	61.0	62.7	67.5	70.2	73.5	76.5	71.7	↑
	<b>12 to 14 years</b>	66.8	68.0	69.6	76.1	76.3	76.7	77.2	↑
	<b>15 to 17 years</b>	75.9	75.3	76.9	78.9	81.5	82.2	83.3	↑
<b>Boys</b>	<b>10 to 11 years</b>	46.5	54.4	56.1	64.3	67.2	64.9	61.3	↑↑
	<b>12 to 14 years</b>	46.1	50.3	52.0	57.5	59.5	58.5	64.7	↑↑
	<b>15 to 17 years</b>	47.2	53.1	54.9	59.1	61.2	63.1	69.0	↑↑
<b>Girls</b>	<b>SC High</b>	69.9	71.6	75.1	77.3	80.9	81.8	81.0	↑
	<b>SC Middle</b>	69.6	69.1	70.9	77.5	77.6	77.1	77.1	↑
	<b>SC Low</b>	66.9	63.1	71.0	72.3	72.3	75.4	69.2	↑
<b>Boys</b>	<b>SC High</b>	50.7	55.2	57.9	61.4	64.6	65.0	69.8	↑↑
	<b>SC Middle</b>	44.4	52.0	53.4	60.4	63.0	60.6	62.2	↑↑
	<b>SC Low</b>	44.7	47.6	50.8	54.5	54.3	54.3	63.2	↑↑



# Appendix Tables - Seatbelt use

Table A12: Percentage of 10-17 year olds who reported always wearing a seatbelt, by gender, age group and social class from 1998-2022									
		1998	2002	2006	2010	2014	2018	2022	Trend
Overall		41.0	62.2	80.4	81.7	81.1	80.5	81.2	↑↑↑↑
Girls		47.2	67.1	83.3	84.4	82.2	82.3	81.7	↑↑↑
Boys		35.1	57.5	77.5	79.0	80.0	78.7	80.7	↑↑↑↑
10 to 11 years		43.8	68.0	86.9	85.4	86.9	88.9	90.1	↑↑↑↑
12 to 14 years		40.5	61.9	78.9	79.8	80.6	80.3	81.1	↑↑↑↑
15 to 17 years		39.9	58.9	77.7	82.3	79.6	77.2	78.7	↑↑↑↑
Social Class High		42.5	62.2	79.4	82.0	82.1	82.2	84.3	↑↑↑↑
Social Class Middle		39.9	62.4	82.1	82.9	82.1	81.3	81.2	↑↑↑↑
Social Class Low		38.6	62.5	81.7	78.5	82.8	77.2	72.2	↑↑↑↑
Girls	10 to 11 years	50.4	72.7	88.5	89.4	87.6	90.6	91.5	↑↑↑↑
	12 to 14 years	45.3	67.2	81.6	82.8	81.1	82.4	82.0	↑↑↑↑
	15 to 17 years	47.2	63.5	81.8	84.2	81.4	78.9	78.0	↑↑↑
Boys	10 to 11 years	37.5	63.5	85.4	81.6	86.2	87.4	88.5	↑↑↑↑
	12 to 14 years	35.9	56.7	76.3	76.9	80.1	78.2	80.1	↑↑↑↑
	15 to 17 years	33.1	54.5	73.8	80.4	77.8	75.5	79.3	↑↑↑↑
Girls	SC High	48.2	66.7	82.8	84.8	83.7	83.8	84.1	↑↑↑
	SC Middle	46.0	67.2	84.8	85.1	83.4	83.7	82.9	↑↑↑↑
	SC Low	46.4	68.2	83.5	81.0	80.9	78.5	71.5	↑↑↑
Boys	SC High	36.8	57.6	76.1	79.1	80.4	80.6	84.4	↑↑↑↑
	SC Middle	34.2	57.7	79.5	80.8	80.8	79.1	79.6	↑↑↑↑
	SC Low	31.3	57.7	79.7	75.9	84.6	75.8	73.0	↑↑↑↑

# Appendix Tables - Ever had sexual intercourse

Table A13: Percentage of 15-17 year olds who reported ever having had sexual intercourse, by gender, age group and social class from 2010-2022						
		2010	2014	2018	2022	Trend
Overall		25.5	25.0	23.1	19.6	↓
Girls		21.7	20.2	19.3	20.7	↓
Boys		29.1	29.7	26.9	18.5	↓↓
Social Class High		23.1	25.0	20.1	17.3	↓↓
Social Class Middle		28.0	25.2	24.3	19.4	↓↓
Social Class Low		25.1	21.8	26.4	17.1	↓↓
Girls	SC High	20.2	20.9	16.2	19.7	-
	SC Middle	25.3	19.5	20.5	19.9	-
	SC Low	20.1	18.6	23.7	23.0	↑
Boys	SC High	26.0	29.5	24.3	14.9	↓↓
	SC Middle	30.7	30.9	27.9	19.0	↓↓
	SC Low	29.9	24.6	29.4	11.2	↓↓↓

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# Appendix Tables - Condom use at last sexual intercourse

Table A14: Percentage of 15-17 year olds who reported using a condom at last sexual intercourse, by gender and social class from 2010-2022 (of those who have ever had sexual intercourse)					
	2010	2014	2018	2022	Trend
<b>Overall</b>	78.0	70.2	65.9	55.2	↓↓
<b>Girls</b>	76.8	69.9	65.9	55.0	↓↓
<b>Boys</b>	78.8	70.4	65.9	55.3	↓↓
<b>Social Class High*</b>	76.1	73.0	68.0	-	
<b>Social Class Middle*</b>	78.4	66.5	64.0	-	
<b>Social Class Low*</b>	79.1	72.8	73.2	-	
<b>Girls*</b>	<b>SC High</b>	74.1	70.2	67.1	-
	<b>SC Middle</b>	77.0	71.0	66.1	-
	<b>SC Low</b>	77.1	63.9	70.7	-
<b>Boys*</b>	<b>SC High</b>	77.8	75.3	68.7	-
	<b>SC Middle</b>	79.7	63.7	62.6	-
	<b>SC Low</b>	80.4	78.8	75.5	-

\* 2022 data breakdown by social class are not reported due to low numbers reporting having had sexual intercourse and using a condom at last sexual intercourse.

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# Appendix Tables - Headache

**Table A15: Percentage of 10-17 year olds who reported having a headache about every week or more frequently over the last six months, by gender, age group and social class from 1998-2022**

		1998	2002	2006	2010	2014	2018	2022	Trend
<b>Overall</b>		26.0	25.7	24.9	26.8	28.6	30.5	38.2	↑↑
<b>Girls</b>		31.7	30.7	30.2	32.1	36.0	38.1	48.5	↑↑↑
<b>Boys</b>		20.5	20.9	19.9	21.7	21.3	23.2	28.0	↑↑
<b>10 to 11 years</b>		21.1	17.8	16.7	18.1	14.7	18.0	22.5	↑
<b>12 to 14 years</b>		25.0	24.0	23.4	25.4	25.8	28.8	36.0	↑↑
<b>15 to 17 years</b>		29.5	31.9	31.5	31.3	36.1	37.2	45.2	↑↑↑
<b>Social Class High</b>		26.3	26.0	24.5	24.6	27.4	29.2	35.4	↑↑
<b>Social Class Middle</b>		26.5	26.0	24.9	27.1	28.6	30.2	37.7	↑↑
<b>Social Class Low</b>		22.0	23.9	25.0	30.6	29.5	32.2	40.8	↑↑↑↑
<b>Girls</b>	<b>10 to 11 years</b>	22.8	16.3	17.4	19.8	17.4	20.5	26.0	↑
	<b>12 to 14 years</b>	29.6	28.2	27.8	29.9	31.1	34.9	44.9	↑↑↑
	<b>15 to 17 years</b>	38.5	41.6	40.4	38.8	47.7	48.4	59.6	↑↑↑
<b>Boys</b>	<b>10 to 11 years</b>	19.5	19.2	16.0	16.5	11.9	15.7	18.7	↓
	<b>12 to 14 years</b>	20.8	19.9	19.3	21.0	20.6	23.0	27.3	↑↑
	<b>15 to 17 years</b>	20.9	22.7	23.0	24.2	25.1	26.4	31.3	↑↑
<b>Girls</b>	<b>SC High</b>	31.9	30.9	30.4	29.0	33.2	37.2	45.9	↑↑
	<b>SC Middle</b>	32.3	31.5	29.7	34.1	36.6	37.2	48.3	↑↑
	<b>SC Low</b>	28.8	27.9	28.8	34.9	38.3	38.7	52.9	↑↑↑↑
<b>Boys</b>	<b>SC High</b>	20.7	21.1	18.6	20.2	21.2	20.9	24.6	↑
	<b>SC Middle</b>	21.2	20.5	20.5	20.3	20.8	23.7	27.5	↑↑
	<b>SC Low</b>	15.7	20.5	20.7	26.2	20.7	25.2	28.3	↑↑↑↑

# Appendix Tables - Sleep difficulties

**Table A16: Percentage of 10-17 year olds who reported experiencing difficulties in getting to sleep about every week or more frequently in the last 6 months, by gender, age group and social class from 1998-2022**

		1998	2002	2006	2010	2014	2018	2022	Trend
<b>Overall</b>		30.9	27.9	27.9	30.0	33.8	37.7	46.3	↑↑
<b>Girls</b>		32.8	29.0	31.3	33.6	39.7	41.7	53.3	↑↑↑
<b>Boys</b>		29.2	26.8	24.8	26.5	28.0	33.9	39.3	↑↑
<b>10 to 11 years</b>		29.1	25.2	21.2	27.3	27.5	34.5	43.1	↑↑
<b>12 to 14 years</b>		28.9	25.5	26.2	27.2	31.7	36.7	45.2	↑↑↑
<b>15 to 17 years</b>		33.8	31.6	33.8	33.7	38.1	40.1	48.3	↑↑
<b>Social Class High</b>		32.5	28.6	27.5	29.3	32.8	36.9	42.9	↑↑
<b>Social Class Middle</b>		29.9	26.6	28.3	29.8	33.5	37.5	48.2	↑↑↑
<b>Social Class Low</b>		28.6	28.7	26.4	33.6	35.5	39.8	46.8	↑↑↑
<b>Girls</b>	<b>10 to 11 years</b>	28.7	22.4	21.2	28.1	28.0	34.3	48.5	↑↑↑
	<b>12 to 14 years</b>	30.3	26.6	29.4	30.7	37.3	40.7	52.0	↑↑↑
	<b>15 to 17 years</b>	37.1	35.1	39.3	38.4	46.4	45.8	56.3	↑↑↑
<b>Boys</b>	<b>10 to 11 years</b>	29.4	27.9	21.1	26.4	27.0	34.6	37.4	↑↑
	<b>12 to 14 years</b>	27.5	24.5	23.2	23.8	26.3	32.8	38.7	↑↑
	<b>15 to 17 years</b>	30.7	28.3	28.5	29.2	30.1	34.6	40.6	↑↑
<b>Girls</b>	<b>SC High</b>	34.0	29.9	30.4	32.4	38.7	40.8	50.3	↑↑
	<b>SC Middle</b>	31.9	28.7	32.5	33.7	39.3	41.0	54.9	↑↑↑
	<b>SC Low</b>	31.5	29.0	29.6	38.4	42.2	43.3	57.4	↑↑↑↑
<b>Boys</b>	<b>SC High</b>	31.0	27.4	24.7	26.2	26.4	32.8	35.4	↑
	<b>SC Middle</b>	28.0	24.6	24.4	26.1	27.8	34.2	41.7	↑↑
	<b>SC Low</b>	25.9	28.4	22.6	28.7	29.0	36.1	35.7	↑↑

# Appendix Tables - Medically attended injuries

**Table A17: Percentage of 10-17 year olds who reported being injured and requiring medical attention in the last 12 months, by gender, age group and social class from 1998-2022**

		1998	2002	2006	2010	2014	2018	2022	Trend
<b>Overall</b>		40.0	47.4	42.2	37.1	41.3	43.8	42.9	↑
<b>Girls</b>		31.6	37.7	33.7	29.7	34.4	36.9	38.6	↑
<b>Boys</b>		48.1	56.8	50.3	44.2	48.1	50.4	47.1	↓
<b>10 to 11 years</b>		37.6	47.7	38.9	34.5	35.9	41.4	38.5	↑
<b>12 to 14 years</b>		41.4	48.3	44.7	37.5	41.2	45.0	43.3	↑
<b>15 to 17 years</b>		40.1	46.5	41.9	37.7	43.4	43.5	43.9	↑
<b>Social Class High</b>		37.4	46.0	41.9	36.5	41.5	45.2	43.0	↑
<b>Social Class Middle</b>		42.7	47.4	41.5	37.9	41.6	43.1	44.3	↑
<b>Social Class Low</b>		39.7	52.4	43.2	35.5	38.1	40.6	39.9	↑
<b>Girls</b>	<b>10 to 11 years</b>	32.6	38.1	32.4	25.8	31.4	36.2	37.2	-
	<b>12 to 14 years</b>	33.5	38.7	36.3	31.1	35.2	38.8	39.1	↑
	<b>15 to 17 years</b>	29.2	36.5	32.0	29.6	34.6	35.4	38.5	↑↑
<b>Boys</b>	<b>10 to 11 years</b>	42.4	56.7	45.1	42.8	40.6	46.2	39.9	↓
	<b>12 to 14 years</b>	48.9	57.7	52.8	43.6	47.0	51.0	47.4	↓
	<b>15 to 17 years</b>	50.5	55.9	51.3	45.5	51.8	51.5	48.9	↓
<b>Girls</b>	<b>SC High</b>	29.7	36.5	33.3	29.2	34.3	37.5	39.6	↑↑
	<b>SC Middle</b>	34.4	39.0	32.6	30.1	35.5	36.9	41.1	↑
	<b>SC Low</b>	30.8	40.0	37.0	28.7	31.7	34.8	36.9	↑
<b>Boys</b>	<b>SC High</b>	45.3	55.5	50.3	43.9	49.1	53.0	46.4	↑
	<b>SC Middle</b>	50.3	55.8	49.7	45.4	47.6	48.8	47.4	↓
	<b>SC Low</b>	48.3	62.8	50.3	42.3	44.5	46.7	43.0	↓

# Appendix Tables - Self-rated health

Table A18: Percentage of 10-17 year olds who reported their health is excellent, by gender, age group and social class from 2002-2022								
		2002	2006	2010	2014	2018	2022	Trend
Overall		28.2	34.0	32.0	34.4	28.8	25.5	↓
Girls		24.8	29.3	26.9	28.7	24.7	21.0	↓
Boys		31.5	38.4	36.9	39.9	32.6	29.8	↓
10 to 11 years		33.5	41.0	39.1	44.0	37.8	32.3	↓
12 to 14 years		29.9	35.6	34.2	35.8	29.8	26.4	↓
15 to 17 years		23.4	27.9	27.2	29.6	24.1	22.4	↓
Social Class High		29.9	37.3	34.4	37.9	31.2	29.4	↓
Social Class Middle		27.1	32.2	30.4	32.5	27.6	21.9	↓
Social Class Low		27.3	33.7	26.8	31.1	23.3	27.1	↓
Girls	10 to 11 years	33.7	39.0	37.9	42.8	37.0	31.8	↓
	12 to 14 years	27.1	32.3	29.7	30.4	26.1	21.8	↓
	15 to 17 years	17.2	20.3	19.9	21.8	18.4	16.7	↓
Boys	10 to 11 years	33.2	43.0	40.2	45.2	38.6	32.9	-
	12 to 14 years	32.6	38.8	38.4	41.0	33.3	30.7	↓
	15 to 17 years	29.4	35.1	34.1	37.1	29.5	27.9	↓
Girls	SC High	25.5	32.5	28.9	31.8	27.3	24.5	↓
	SC Middle	24.0	27.2	26.2	27.2	22.9	17.8	↓↓
	SC Low	23.0	28.4	20.8	23.4	21.9	26.6	-
Boys	SC High	34.4	41.9	40.0	44.4	35.2	34.3	↓
	SC Middle	30.1	36.8	34.4	37.8	31.9	25.9	↓
	SC Low	30.8	39.9	32.8	38.8	24.8	27.7	↓

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# Appendix Tables - Happy with life at present

Table A19: Percentage of 10-17 year olds who reported feeling happy about their lives at present, by gender, age group and social class from 1998-2022									
		1998	2002	2006	2010	2014	2018	2022	Trend
<b>Overall</b>		88.1	90.0	91.2	90.8	88.9	86.7	78.5	↓
<b>Girls</b>		85.9	88.8	89.5	89.4	85.4	83.4	73.2	↓
<b>Boys</b>		90.2	91.2	92.7	92.1	92.2	89.7	83.7	↓
<b>10 to 11 years</b>		93.1	94.3	95.6	94.3	94.7	94.1	89.7	↓
<b>12 to 14 years</b>		89.5	90.5	91.4	91.9	90.1	87.8	80.3	↓
<b>15 to 17 years</b>		83.9	87.1	88.2	88.4	85.5	82.4	73.3	↓
<b>Social Class High</b>		87.7	90.7	91.9	91.8	89.9	87.4	81.2	↓
<b>Social Class Middle</b>		88.6	90.7	91.6	91.5	89.6	87.1	78.8	↓
<b>Social Class Low</b>		89.7	89.4	91.2	88.6	86.5	85.4	78.2	↓
<b>Girls</b>	<b>10 to 11 years</b>	93.6	95.9	96.1	94.0	94.4	93.9	88.4	↓
	<b>12 to 14 years</b>	86.8	89.1	90.2	90.8	86.7	84.8	73.7	↓
	<b>15 to 17 years</b>	80.7	84.2	84.7	86.3	80.8	77.9	68.0	↓
<b>Boys</b>	<b>10 to 11 years</b>	92.6	92.8	95.2	94.6	95.1	94.4	91.0	↓
	<b>12 to 14 years</b>	92.2	91.8	92.5	92.9	93.4	90.7	86.6	↓
	<b>15 to 17 years</b>	87.0	89.8	91.5	90.4	90.0	86.8	78.4	↓
<b>Girls</b>	<b>SC High</b>	85.6	89.1	89.6	90.7	86.4	84.8	76.4	↓
	<b>SC Middle</b>	86.7	88.8	89.9	89.8	86.8	83.2	71.1	↓
	<b>SC Low</b>	86.1	89.7	91.4	86.4	82.4	82.0	75.9	↓
<b>Boys</b>	<b>SC High</b>	89.8	92.2	94.2	92.9	93.6	90.0	86.2	↓
	<b>SC Middle</b>	90.3	92.5	93.2	93.1	92.2	90.6	86.2	↓
	<b>SC Low</b>	93.1	89.2	91.0	90.8	90.5	88.9	80.6	↓



# Appendix Tables - Life satisfaction

Table A20: Percentage of 10-17 year olds who reported high life satisfaction, by gender, age group and social class from 2002-2022								
		2002	2006	2010	2014	2018	2022	Trend
Overall		76.0	77.7	75.7	75.7	72.6	61.6	↓
Girls		73.9	75.3	73.5	71.8	69.2	54.2	↓↓
Boys		78.0	79.9	77.7	79.6	75.9	68.9	↓
10 to 11 years		85.0	88.2	84.6	88.2	86.9	80.2	↓
12 to 14 years		77.7	79.5	78.7	79.5	75.4	66.1	↓
15 to 17 years		68.8	69.3	69.3	67.5	64.0	50.9	↓↓
Social Class High		76.9	79.1	78.4	78.7	74.9	66.5	↓
Social Class Middle		76.3	78.1	75.6	76.6	72.7	62.0	↓
Social Class Low		75.3	77.7	70.5	70.5	68.2	62.7	↓
Girls	10 to 11 years	87.5	88.1	85.6	87.7	87.2	77.4	↓
	12 to 14 years	75.5	77.7	76.2	75.9	71.9	57.7	↓
	15 to 17 years	64.1	64.9	66.3	61.8	59.2	42.9	↓↓
Boys	10 to 11 years	82.6	88.2	83.7	88.8	86.6	83.2	↑
	12 to 14 years	79.9	81.1	81.0	83.1	78.7	74.2	↓
	15 to 17 years	73.4	73.6	72.2	72.9	68.7	58.7	↓
Girls	SC High	75.0	76.3	77.0	75.3	72.7	60.4	↓
	SC Middle	73.6	75.3	72.9	72.2	68.6	53.9	↓↓
	SC Low	73.9	77.7	68.1	65.3	64.5	57.0	↓
Boys	SC High	78.9	81.8	79.8	82.4	77.2	72.8	↓
	SC Middle	78.9	80.6	78.2	80.8	76.5	69.9	↓
	SC Low	76.5	77.6	72.9	75.6	72.1	68.5	↓

# Appendix Tables - Feeling low

**Table A21: Percentage of 10-17 year olds who reported feeling low about every week or more frequently, by gender, age group and social class from 1998-2022**

		1998	2002	2006	2010	2014	2018	2022	Trend
<b>Overall</b>		23.0	25.3	23.2	24.3	28.0	34.1	46.3	↑↑↑↑
<b>Girls</b>		27.3	28.5	27.6	28.7	35.0	40.9	57.6	↑↑↑↑
<b>Boys</b>		18.9	22.2	18.9	20.1	21.2	27.4	35.2	↑↑↑↑
<b>10 to 11 years</b>		18.1	17.6	13.6	16.0	13.2	18.4	27.3	↑↑↑
<b>12 to 14 years</b>		21.1	22.9	22.2	21.5	24.5	31.2	42.5	↑↑↑↑
<b>15 to 17 years</b>		27.5	31.9	30.0	30.2	36.7	43.2	55.9	↑↑↑↑
<b>Social Class High</b>		24.8	26.8	23.7	23.3	27.2	34.0	44.5	↑↑↑↑
<b>Social Class Middle</b>		21.9	23.7	22.5	23.0	27.5	33.5	45.5	↑↑↑↑
<b>Social Class Low</b>		19.6	22.5	22.4	30.4	28.4	36.1	47.3	↑↑↑↑
<b>Girls</b>	<b>10 to 11 years</b>	18.7	15.8	14.1	17.1	16.1	18.8	31.9	↑↑↑
	<b>12 to 14 years</b>	24.5	26.3	26.5	25.5	30.4	38.1	53.4	↑↑↑↑
	<b>15 to 17 years</b>	34.7	38.1	36.9	36.3	46.5	52.6	70.1	↑↑↑↑
<b>Boys</b>	<b>10 to 11 years</b>	17.5	19.4	13.3	14.9	10.1	18.0	22.4	-
	<b>12 to 14 years</b>	17.8	19.6	18.1	17.7	18.8	24.6	31.9	↑↑↑↑
	<b>15 to 17 years</b>	20.6	26.1	23.3	24.3	27.3	34.2	42.3	↑↑↑↑
<b>Girls</b>	<b>SC High</b>	29.8	29.8	29.0	27.6	34.0	39.3	56.3	↑↑↑↑
	<b>SC Middle</b>	25.0	27.9	26.2	27.3	33.7	41.7	56.5	↑↑↑↑
	<b>SC Low</b>	24.9	23.8	26.0	35.5	35.4	42.7	58.6	↑↑↑↑
<b>Boys</b>	<b>SC High</b>	19.9	23.8	18.4	19.0	19.9	28.4	32.4	↑↑↑
	<b>SC Middle</b>	19.1	19.5	19.1	19.0	21.5	25.7	34.9	↑↑↑↑
	<b>SC Low</b>	14.6	21.4	18.3	25.3	21.4	29.1	35.6	↑↑↑↑

# Appendix Tables - Communication with mother

Table A22: Percentage of 10-17 year olds who reported finding it easy to talk to their mother about things that really bother them, by gender, age group and social class from 1998-2022									
		1998	2002	2006	2010	2014	2018	2022	Trend
<b>Overall</b>		73.0	77.5	81.6	81.6	82.2	83.4	81.9	↑
<b>Girls</b>		75.7	79.4	81.9	82.4	81.1	82.6	80.0	↑
<b>Boys</b>		70.4	75.6	81.4	80.9	83.3	84.2	83.9	↑
<b>10 to 11 years</b>		81.2	86.7	90.9	89.1	89.6	90.8	88.3	↑
<b>12 to 14 years</b>		76.8	79.1	83.9	84.0	84.2	85.1	83.5	↑
<b>15 to 17 years</b>		64.9	70.7	73.7	76.6	77.6	78.7	78.2	↑
<b>Social Class High</b>		73.2	75.9	81.1	81.6	83.2	83.9	84.3	↑
<b>Social Class Middle</b>		73.0	79.3	82.3	82.7	82.4	83.5	82.3	↑
<b>Social Class Low</b>		72.7	79.0	82.0	79.6	79.2	81.6	78.1	↑
<b>Girls</b>	<b>10 to 11 years</b>	84.3	88.8	92.2	89.2	88.8	91.3	89.4	↑
	<b>12 to 14 years</b>	79.3	81.5	84.9	84.9	82.7	84.3	80.9	↑
	<b>15 to 17 years</b>	67.6	72.1	72.6	77.7	76.8	77.4	75.9	↑
<b>Boys</b>	<b>10 to 11 years</b>	78.2	84.6	89.6	89.0	90.5	90.3	87.3	↑
	<b>12 to 14 years</b>	74.3	76.7	83.0	83.2	85.7	85.9	86.2	↑
	<b>15 to 17 years</b>	62.4	69.3	74.7	75.7	78.5	80.0	80.4	↑ ↑
<b>Girls</b>	<b>SC High</b>	75.4	78.3	81.8	83.4	81.8	83.8	81.7	↑
	<b>SC Middle</b>	76.6	80.9	82.0	83.4	81.3	82.3	82.2	↑
	<b>SC Low</b>	75.1	78.0	82.8	79.4	81.2	79.4	71.7	-
<b>Boys</b>	<b>SC High</b>	71.0	73.4	80.5	79.8	84.7	84.0	87.1	↑
	<b>SC Middle</b>	69.6	77.6	82.6	81.9	83.4	84.7	82.4	↑
	<b>SC Low</b>	70.4	79.9	81.1	79.7	77.1	83.9	84.7	↑

# Appendix Tables - Communication with father

Table A23: Percentage of 10-17 year olds who reported finding it easy to talk to their father about things that really bother them, by gender, age group and social class from 1998-2022									
		1998	2002	2006	2010	2014	2018	2022	Trend
<b>Overall</b>		47.4	58.1	65.4	66.5	69.3	69.8	70.2	↑↑
<b>Girls</b>		41.4	51.2	57.5	59.5	63.0	65.2	64.7	↑↑↑
<b>Boys</b>		53.2	64.8	72.8	73.0	75.2	74.1	75.5	↑↑
<b>10 to 11 years</b>		60.5	71.8	78.3	75.7	79.1	79.6	81.0	↑↑
<b>12 to 14 years</b>		51.0	58.7	68.1	69.6	71.8	72.3	71.4	↑↑
<b>15 to 17 years</b>		36.8	49.3	54.7	59.9	63.1	63.0	65.4	↑↑↑↑
<b>Social Class High</b>		45.9	57.7	65.2	67.4	70.1	70.4	71.7	↑↑↑
<b>Social Class Middle</b>		48.7	58.5	64.7	66.4	69.6	69.5	70.3	↑↑
<b>Social Class Low</b>		48.0	57.2	65.2	64.5	65.0	67.5	68.6	↑↑
<b>Girls</b>	<b>10 to 11 years</b>	54.2	64.5	72.0	69.2	73.5	76.3	77.1	↑↑
	<b>12 to 14 years</b>	44.0	51.1	59.7	61.4	64.7	67.2	64.3	↑↑
	<b>15 to 17 years</b>	31.7	43.3	46.4	54.1	57.3	58.5	61.0	↑↑↑↑
<b>Boys</b>	<b>10 to 11 years</b>	66.6	78.9	84.1	81.7	84.7	82.7	85.2	↑↑
	<b>12 to 14 years</b>	57.6	66.1	76.0	77.3	78.5	77.1	78.4	↑↑
	<b>15 to 17 years</b>	41.6	55.2	62.5	65.5	68.6	67.3	69.4	↑↑↑
<b>Girls</b>	<b>SC High</b>	40.9	51.3	58.6	61.4	64.4	67.0	66.3	↑↑↑
	<b>SC Middle</b>	42.7	52.4	55.8	58.8	62.5	63.5	65.3	↑↑↑
	<b>SC Low</b>	41.3	46.5	56.9	55.8	58.9	64.6	58.7	↑↑
<b>Boys</b>	<b>SC High</b>	50.7	64.1	71.6	73.4	76.1	73.8	77.3	↑↑↑
	<b>SC Middle</b>	54.2	64.4	72.7	73.3	76.3	75.0	75.0	↑↑
	<b>SC Low</b>	54.4	66.4	74.6	72.8	71.2	70.6	78.6	↑↑

# Appendix Tables - Live with both parents

Table A24: Percentage of 10-17 year olds who reported living with their mother and father, by gender, age group and social class from 1998-2022									
		1998	2002	2006	2010	2014	2018	2022	Trend
<b>Overall</b>		90.8	85.6	80.7	74.7	75.8	72.9	77.9	↓
<b>Girls</b>		90.4	86.7	79.4	75.1	75.1	73.1	77.1	↓
<b>Boys</b>		91.1	84.6	81.9	74.4	76.4	72.6	78.6	↓
<b>10 to 11 years</b>		91.6	86.0	82.6	75.7	78.1	76.3	83.3	↓
<b>12 to 14 years</b>		91.1	86.0	81.0	75.0	75.3	73.1	78.8	↓
<b>15 to 17 years</b>		90.0	85.1	79.2	74.2	75.4	71.2	75.1	↓
<b>Social Class High</b>		92.6	89.6	85.9	82.9	83.6	80.8	87.6	↓
<b>Social Class Middle</b>		91.5	86.6	82.1	76.6	76.6	75.5	81.7	↓
<b>Social Class Low</b>		90.3	80.7	75.4	70.7	66.9	65.5	77.4	↓
<b>Girls</b>	<b>10 to 11 years</b>	91.6	86.6	81.3	75.1	74.2	77.7	81.2	↓
	<b>12 to 14 years</b>	90.6	87.3	80.2	75.2	75.8	72.7	79.2	↓
	<b>15 to 17 years</b>	89.6	86.2	77.4	75.0	74.8	71.8	73.3	↓
<b>Boys</b>	<b>10 to 11 years</b>	91.6	85.5	83.8	76.2	82.2	75.0	85.7	↓
	<b>12 to 14 years</b>	91.6	84.8	81.7	74.7	74.8	73.5	78.3	↓
	<b>15 to 17 years</b>	90.3	83.9	81.0	73.4	76.0	70.7	76.8	↓
<b>Girls</b>	<b>SC High</b>	90.6	89.7	84.8	83.6	83.2	80.1	88.2	↓
	<b>SC Middle</b>	91.9	87.5	81.3	74.0	75.5	75.4	80.4	↓
	<b>SC Low</b>	90.5	84.1	73.1	69.1	64.5	66.8	75.3	↓
<b>Boys</b>	<b>SC High</b>	94.5	89.5	87.0	82.1	84.1	81.5	87.0	↓
	<b>SC Middle</b>	91.1	85.7	82.9	79.0	77.7	75.6	83.0	↓
	<b>SC Low</b>	90.0	77.9	78.2	72.4	69.3	64.1	79.7	↓

# Appendix Tables - Family support

Table A25: Percentage of 10-17 year olds who reported high family support, by gender, age group and social class from 2014-2022					
		2014	2018	2022	Trend
<b>Overall</b>		57.3	59.3	55.2	↓
<b>Girls</b>		56.3	58.4	52.5	↓
<b>Boys</b>		58.3	60.1	57.9	↓
<b>10 to 11 years</b>		69.5	68.9	66.9	-
<b>12 to 14 years</b>		61.8	61.7	58.5	↓
<b>15 to 17 years</b>		48.6	52.9	47.9	-
<b>Social Class High</b>		59.5	61.6	57.9	↓
<b>Social Class Middle</b>		58.4	58.4	55.1	↓
<b>Social Class Low</b>		55.2	57.8	50.5	↓
<b>Girls</b>	<b>10 to 11 years</b>	70.2	68.4	65.1	↓
	<b>12 to 14 years</b>	59.5	60.8	54.0	↓
	<b>15 to 17 years</b>	48.2	52.2	46.7	↓
<b>Boys</b>	<b>10 to 11 years</b>	68.8	69.4	68.9	↑
	<b>12 to 14 years</b>	64.1	62.7	63.0	↓
	<b>15 to 17 years</b>	49.0	53.6	49.1	↑
<b>Girls</b>	<b>SC High</b>	58.8	60.8	55.2	↓
	<b>SC Middle</b>	55.6	56.9	50.7	↓
	<b>SC Low</b>	54.6	57.6	47.1	↓
<b>Boys</b>	<b>SC High</b>	60.3	62.4	60.7	↑
	<b>SC Middle</b>	61.2	59.9	59.4	↓
	<b>SC Low</b>	55.8	58.1	54.1	↓

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# Appendix Tables - Close friends of the same sex

**Table A26: Percentage of 10-17 year olds who reported having three or more close friends of the same sex at present, by gender, age group and social class from 2002-2022**

		2002	2006	2010	2014	2018	2022	Trend
<b>Overall</b>		89.3	89.6	89.2	87.1	88.5	87.3	↓
<b>Girls</b>		90.1	90.3	90.4	87.2	89.1	88.9	↓
<b>Boys</b>		88.5	89.0	88.0	86.9	87.9	85.6	↓
<b>10 to 11 years</b>		89.3	89.7	86.6	89.6	92.6	91.8	↑
<b>12 to 14 years</b>		90.4	90.2	90.6	88.8	90.4	89.2	↓
<b>15 to 17 years</b>		88.3	89.0	88.7	84.3	84.8	83.5	↓
<b>Social Class High</b>		89.3	90.1	90.3	87.9	89.8	89.4	↑
<b>Social Class Middle</b>		90.1	89.8	89.2	88.2	89.2	86.3	↓
<b>Social Class Low</b>		88.2	91.1	88.2	86.6	85.1	84.9	↓
<b>Girls</b>	<b>10 to 11 years</b>	89.6	90.2	86.5	90.5	92.4	91.3	↑
	<b>12 to 14 years</b>	91.2	90.8	91.2	88.7	91.2	90.4	↓
	<b>15 to 17 years</b>	89.5	89.8	91.0	84.5	85.7	86.4	↓
<b>Boys</b>	<b>10 to 11 years</b>	89.1	89.3	86.8	88.8	92.9	92.4	↑
	<b>12 to 14 years</b>	89.7	89.7	90.0	88.9	89.6	88.1	↓
	<b>15 to 17 years</b>	87.2	88.3	86.4	84.2	84.0	80.8	↓
<b>Girls</b>	<b>SC High</b>	90.8	90.7	91.3	88.1	90.0	90.4	↓
	<b>SC Middle</b>	90.2	90.5	89.8	87.9	89.5	88.1	↓
	<b>SC Low</b>	87.7	91.0	90.1	86.5	87.6	87.9	↑
<b>Boys</b>	<b>SC High</b>	87.9	89.4	89.2	87.6	89.5	88.4	↑
	<b>SC Middle</b>	89.9	89.1	88.6	88.5	89.0	84.6	↓
	<b>SC Low</b>	88.7	91.2	86.2	86.6	82.5	81.7	↓

# Appendix Tables - Evenings out with friends

**Table A27: Percentage of 10-17 year olds who reported spending four or more evenings per week out with friends, by gender, age group and social class from 1998-2022**

		1998	2002	2006	2010	2014	2018	2022	Trend
<b>Overall</b>		38.0	40.4	43.2	38.1	35.1	29.2	28.3	↓↓
<b>Girls</b>		32.8	33.6	38.5	33.8	30.8	26.4	26.3	↓
<b>Boys</b>		43.0	47.0	47.8	42.3	39.5	31.9	30.2	↓↓
<b>10 to 11 years</b>		41.4	40.6	46.1	43.9	40.8	34.9	32.6	↓
<b>12 to 14 years</b>		40.6	43.1	45.2	40.3	38.4	30.5	30.7	↓
<b>15 to 17 years</b>		33.7	37.7	39.5	33.9	29.8	25.6	24.2	↓↓
<b>Social Class High</b>		28.1	34.5	32.9	31.8	26.0	25.3	24.7	↓
<b>Social Class Middle</b>		44.2	43.4	47.5	41.4	38.6	32.1	29.7	↓↓
<b>Social Class Low</b>		43.1	48.3	50.2	44.4	42.6	31.0	28.3	↓↓
<b>Girls</b>	<b>10 to 11 years</b>	38.0	35.0	41.0	44.5	41.7	34.7	31.6	↓
	<b>12 to 14 years</b>	34.9	35.3	41.0	35.7	33.3	27.3	28.9	↓
	<b>15 to 17 years</b>	27.9	31.1	34.5	28.1	24.2	22.2	21.6	↓
<b>Boys</b>	<b>10 to 11 years</b>	44.7	46.0	50.8	43.3	39.8	35.1	33.5	↓↓
	<b>12 to 14 years</b>	46.0	50.8	49.4	44.6	43.4	33.6	32.5	↓↓
	<b>15 to 17 years</b>	39.3	44.1	44.4	39.5	35.3	28.9	26.7	↓↓
<b>Girls</b>	<b>SC High</b>	23.2	26.9	28.4	26.8	22.6	23.3	23.3	↑
	<b>SC Middle</b>	38.5	37.4	41.9	37.3	33.7	28.5	28.0	↓↓
	<b>SC Low</b>	38.8	41.3	47.0	43.1	40.5	26.2	26.4	↓↓
<b>Boys</b>	<b>SC High</b>	32.9	42.2	37.3	36.9	29.6	27.4	26.1	↓
	<b>SC Middle</b>	49.4	49.2	52.8	45.3	43.5	35.5	31.4	↓↓
	<b>SC Low</b>	47.1	54.3	53.7	45.8	44.8	36.1	30.3	↓↓



# Appendix Tables - Communication with friends of same sex

Table A28: Percentage of 10-17 year olds who reported finding it easy to talk to friends of the same sex about things that really bother them, by gender, age group and social class from 1998-2022									
		1998	2002	2006	2010	2014	2018	2022	Trend
<b>Overall</b>		79.7	81.2	81.9	82.6	80.9	82.1	80.9	↑
<b>Girls</b>		87.8	87.2	88.6	89.2	85.0	87.0	85.8	↓
<b>Boys</b>		71.7	74.9	75.3	76.2	76.9	77.3	75.9	↑
<b>10 to 11 years</b>		72.2	79.8	80.4	76.9	80.3	80.3	81.0	↑
<b>12 to 14 years</b>		80.7	80.8	83.6	83.1	81.9	82.8	82.2	↑
<b>15 to 17 years</b>		82.6	82.2	81.2	84.0	80.2	82.1	79.3	↓
<b>Social Class High</b>		79.8	80.4	81.0	82.7	80.7	82.7	81.5	-
<b>Social Class Middle</b>		80.6	83.6	82.9	83.2	82.6	82.2	81.0	↑
<b>Social Class Low</b>		78.3	80.0	82.2	82.7	79.7	81.3	79.8	↑
<b>Girls</b>	<b>10 to 11 years</b>	78.1	83.4	86.7	81.7	81.8	84.0	82.7	↑
	<b>12 to 14 years</b>	87.8	86.8	90.0	90.1	85.7	87.9	86.3	↓
	<b>15 to 17 years</b>	92.8	89.6	88.2	90.8	85.3	87.3	86.2	↓
<b>Boys</b>	<b>10 to 11 years</b>	66.2	76.2	74.0	72.1	78.8	76.7	79.0	↑
	<b>12 to 14 years</b>	73.8	74.5	77.2	76.3	78.2	77.8	78.2	↑
	<b>15 to 17 years</b>	72.5	74.7	74.3	77.4	75.1	77.0	72.7	↑
<b>Girls</b>	<b>SC High</b>	86.8	86.7	87.5	90.2	85.2	87.8	86.5	↓
	<b>SC Middle</b>	89.0	89.1	89.2	88.8	85.9	87.1	85.1	↓
	<b>SC Low</b>	88.5	84.2	89.2	89.6	85.2	87.0	82.8	↓
<b>Boys</b>	<b>SC High</b>	72.6	73.6	74.5	75.1	75.9	77.3	76.2	↑
	<b>SC Middle</b>	72.5	77.8	76.7	77.7	79.4	77.6	77.0	↑
	<b>SC Low</b>	68.3	76.0	74.0	75.7	74.0	74.9	76.7	↑

# Appendix Tables - Peer support

Table A29: Percentage of 10-17 year olds who reported high peer support, by gender, age group and social class from 2014-2022					
		2014	2018	2022	Trend
<b>Overall</b>		55.2	58.0	52.2	↓
<b>Girls</b>		62.1	66.1	59.0	↓
<b>Boys</b>		48.2	50.0	45.3	↓
<b>10 to 11 years</b>		61.9	61.9	58.4	↓
<b>12 to 14 years</b>		55.5	58.7	53.8	↓
<b>15 to 17 years</b>		52.4	55.6	48.3	↓
<b>Social Class High</b>		56.5	59.3	53.5	↓
<b>Social Class Middle</b>		56.5	58.1	54.3	-
<b>Social Class Low</b>		55.6	56.7	47.1	↓
<b>Girls</b>	<b>10 to 11 years</b>	67.4	67.4	64.8	-
	<b>12 to 14 years</b>	62.4	68.0	59.2	↓
	<b>15 to 17 years</b>	59.9	63.7	56.9	↓
<b>Boys</b>	<b>10 to 11 years</b>	56.1	56.7	51.6	↓
	<b>12 to 14 years</b>	48.6	49.8	48.4	↓
	<b>15 to 17 years</b>	44.9	47.5	39.9	↓
<b>Girls</b>	<b>SC High</b>	63.0	66.5	59.9	↓
	<b>SC Middle</b>	62.4	66.8	61.2	↓
	<b>SC Low</b>	62.9	65.5	57.4	↓
<b>Boys</b>	<b>SC High</b>	49.5	51.8	47.0	↓
	<b>SC Middle</b>	50.7	49.9	47.8	↓
	<b>SC Low</b>	48.0	47.4	35.2	↓ ↓

# Appendix Tables - Liking school

Table A30: Percentage of 10-17 year olds who reported liking school, by gender, age group and social class from 2002-2022								
		2002	2006	2010	2014	2018	2022	Trend
<b>Overall</b>		68.1	68.3	70.4	72.3	69.7	67.5	↓
<b>Girls</b>		74.3	74.0	74.9	73.6	72.4	66.5	↓
<b>Boys</b>		62.2	63.0	66.2	71.1	67.1	68.6	↑
<b>10 to 11 years</b>		73.2	74.2	74.8	83.3	79.6	77.6	↑
<b>12 to 14 years</b>		70.3	71.2	73.1	75.3	72.8	70.4	↑
<b>15 to 17 years</b>		63.1	62.0	66.1	65.5	62.6	61.5	↓
<b>Social Class High</b>		70.3	71.6	73.9	75.6	73.4	73.1	↑
<b>Social Class Middle</b>		66.8	67.0	70.5	72.1	67.7	65.3	↓
<b>Social Class Low</b>		67.2	67.6	64.5	69.6	65.9	64.1	↓
<b>Girls</b>	<b>10 to 11 years</b>	81.4	81.9	81.0	87.4	85.1	79.7	↓
	<b>12 to 14 years</b>	75.5	76.1	78.3	75.9	75.2	68.9	↓
	<b>15 to 17 years</b>	68.9	67.0	69.1	66.1	64.6	59.7	↓
<b>Boys</b>	<b>10 to 11 years</b>	65.4	66.9	68.8	78.9	74.4	75.3	↑
	<b>12 to 14 years</b>	65.2	66.5	68.1	74.7	70.4	71.8	↑
	<b>15 to 17 years</b>	57.5	57.1	63.3	64.9	60.7	63.3	↑
<b>Girls</b>	<b>SC High</b>	76.2	77.3	77.6	76.7	75.9	70.9	↓
	<b>SC Middle</b>	74.1	72.5	75.0	72.8	70.1	65.2	↓
	<b>SC Low</b>	71.2	72.5	67.8	69.9	68.6	63.7	↓
<b>Boys</b>	<b>SC High</b>	64.5	65.9	70.2	74.5	70.8	75.4	↑
	<b>SC Middle</b>	59.6	61.9	66.2	71.4	65.5	65.4	↑
	<b>SC Low</b>	63.8	61.9	61.2	69.3	62.9	64.6	↑

# Appendix Tables - Organising school events

**Table A31: Percentage of 10-17 year olds who reported that students in their class(es) get involved in organising school events, by gender, age group and social class from 2002-2022**

		2002	2006	2010	2014	2018	2022	Trend
<b>Overall</b>		55.6	59.0	60.5	58.6	56.5	56.8	↑
<b>Girls</b>		60.1	62.6	64.5	60.3	59.5	59.0	↓
<b>Boys</b>		51.1	55.5	56.7	56.9	53.5	54.6	↑
<b>10 to 11 years</b>		64.9	68.9	65.3	74.2	67.1	63.8	↓
<b>12 to 14 years</b>		54.6	58.4	60.1	58.4	56.8	54.9	↑
<b>15 to 17 years</b>		50.8	53.4	59.3	53.6	51.9	56.8	↑
<b>Social Class High</b>		53.2	57.6	59.9	58.0	55.6	57.1	↑
<b>Social Class Middle</b>		56.2	58.8	60.6	58.4	56.6	55.5	↓
<b>Social Class Low</b>		60.3	60.8	60.6	59.8	58.1	61.2	-
<b>Girls</b>	<b>10 to 11 years</b>	68.7	70.6	65.3	73.7	70.8	66.2	↓
	<b>12 to 14 years</b>	57.6	60.6	63.5	58.7	58.7	56.5	↓
	<b>15 to 17 years</b>	57.3	59.7	65.4	57.3	56.0	59.5	-
<b>Boys</b>	<b>10 to 11 years</b>	61.3	67.3	65.3	74.7	63.7	61.2	↓
	<b>12 to 14 years</b>	51.7	56.2	56.9	58.0	55.0	53.3	-
	<b>15 to 17 years</b>	44.4	47.4	53.5	50.0	47.9	54.2	↑
<b>Girls</b>	<b>SC High</b>	57.7	61.8	64.1	60.9	58.7	59.1	-
	<b>SC Middle</b>	60.8	61.7	64.3	59.1	60.4	57.8	↓
	<b>SC Low</b>	65.3	64.5	63.4	60.4	59.2	59.5	↓
<b>Boys</b>	<b>SC High</b>	48.7	53.4	55.6	54.8	52.4	55.0	↑
	<b>SC Middle</b>	51.5	56.2	56.9	57.8	53.0	53.4	-
	<b>SC Low</b>	56.0	56.5	57.8	59.2	57.0	63.0	↑

# Appendix Tables - Teacher support

Table A32: Percentage of 10-17 year olds and who reported high teacher support, by gender, age group and social class from 2014-2022					
		2014	2018	2022	Trend
<b>Overall</b>		51.9	52.2	49.2	↓
<b>Girls</b>		51.0	52.5	46.2	↓
<b>Boys</b>		52.6	51.9	52.1	↓
<b>10 to 11 years</b>		80.6	75.7	71.6	↓
<b>12 to 14 years</b>		55.1	55.5	52.9	↓
<b>15 to 17 years</b>		38.7	39.3	38.5	↓
<b>Social Class High</b>		51.5	52.3	50.9	↓
<b>Social Class Middle</b>		53.6	53.8	51.5	↓
<b>Social Class Low</b>		53.9	51.9	52.0	-
<b>Girls</b>	<b>10 to 11 years</b>	82.2	79.5	72.7	↓
	<b>12 to 14 years</b>	54.6	54.3	49.3	↓
	<b>15 to 17 years</b>	36.3	40.0	34.7	↓
<b>Boys</b>	<b>10 to 11 years</b>	78.9	72.1	70.4	↓
	<b>12 to 14 years</b>	55.7	56.6	56.5	↑
	<b>15 to 17 years</b>	41.0	38.7	42.2	↑
<b>Girls</b>	<b>SC High</b>	49.6	52.9	46.4	↓
	<b>SC Middle</b>	52.5	54.0	48.4	↓
	<b>SC Low</b>	53.7	50.3	56.5	↑
<b>Boys</b>	<b>SC High</b>	53.6	51.7	55.6	↑
	<b>SC Middle</b>	54.6	53.6	54.6	-
	<b>SC Low</b>	54.2	53.6	47.3	↓

# Appendix Tables - Pressured by schoolwork

Table A33: Percentage of 10-17 year olds who reported feeling pressured by schoolwork, by gender, age group and social class from 1998-2022									
		1998	2002	2006	2010	2014	2018	2022	Trend
<b>Overall</b>		32.9	34.4	39.2	38.8	42.9	44.5	47.8	↑↑
<b>Girls</b>		34.7	35.5	40.7	41.5	47.3	49.6	55.5	↑↑↑
<b>Boys</b>		31.1	33.3	37.8	36.2	38.6	39.6	40.2	↑↑
<b>10 to 11 years</b>		20.9	24.6	21.3	24.4	22.4	22.5	29.1	↑↑
<b>12 to 14 years</b>		31.3	34.3	40.1	36.5	38.2	42.8	46.7	↑↑
<b>15 to 17 years</b>		41.0	40.4	49.5	46.4	54.9	55.1	54.3	↑↑
<b>Social Class High</b>		34.1	35.1	40.9	38.7	44.5	44.6	46.7	↑↑
<b>Social Class Middle</b>		31.1	33.4	38.4	37.7	41.0	44.0	46.0	↑↑
<b>Social Class Low</b>		31.8	33.4	35.2	41.2	40.3	45.4	48.9	↑↑↑
<b>Girls</b>	<b>10 to 11 years</b>	18.3	18.8	18.2	24.0	21.7	21.3	30.0	↑↑↑
	<b>12 to 14 years</b>	32.4	36.8	40.9	38.5	41.9	46.4	54.4	↑↑↑
	<b>15 to 17 years</b>	46.0	44.4	54.6	51.0	62.3	64.1	64.5	↑↑
<b>Boys</b>	<b>10 to 11 years</b>	23.4	30.2	24.3	24.8	23.1	23.6	28.1	-
	<b>12 to 14 years</b>	30.1	31.9	39.4	34.6	34.6	39.3	39.3	↑↑
	<b>15 to 17 years</b>	36.2	36.6	44.7	41.9	47.8	46.5	44.5	↑
<b>Girls</b>	<b>SC High</b>	35.5	36.2	42.6	42.5	49.6	49.9	54.4	↑↑↑
	<b>SC Middle</b>	32.5	34.9	40.4	40.5	45.6	49.5	54.3	↑↑↑
	<b>SC Low</b>	34.7	34.2	35.8	40.4	40.8	48.2	53.5	↑↑↑
<b>Boys</b>	<b>SC High</b>	32.6	33.9	39.2	34.9	39.1	39.1	38.8	↑
	<b>SC Middle</b>	29.7	31.9	36.6	35.1	36.5	39.0	37.9	↑↑
	<b>SC Low</b>	29.1	32.8	34.5	42.1	39.9	42.3	44.2	↑↑↑

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# Appendix Tables - Bullied others

**Table A34: Percentage of 10-17 year olds who reported bullying others at school (once or more) in the past couple of months, by gender, age group and social class from 1998-2022**

		1998	2002	2006	2010	2014	2018	2022	Trend
<b>Overall</b>		25.1	21.1	21.5	16.5	13.4	13.6	12.8	↓↓
<b>Girls</b>		14.2	13.7	14.0	10.3	8.8	9.4	9.6	↓↓
<b>Boys</b>		35.4	28.2	28.7	22.4	17.9	17.7	16.0	↓↓↓
<b>10 to 11 years</b>		23.4	15.9	18.1	13.5	10.3	11.6	11.7	↓↓↓
<b>12 to 14 years</b>		25.3	23.3	22.6	16.8	11.9	13.3	13.5	↓↓
<b>15 to 17 years</b>		25.8	22.2	22.6	17.3	16.0	14.7	12.4	↓↓↓
<b>Social Class High</b>		24.2	20.7	20.8	15.2	12.5	12.5	10.8	↓↓↓
<b>Social Class Middle</b>		25.3	21.2	21.2	16.0	12.1	13.8	13.2	↓↓
<b>Social Class Low</b>		25.3	21.5	21.6	16.4	14.3	14.8	11.2	↓↓↓
<b>Girls</b>	<b>10 to 11 years</b>	13.2	11.1	13.2	10.1	8.6	8.9	9.6	↓↓
	<b>12 to 14 years</b>	16.7	15.9	15.7	11.4	8.0	10.7	10.4	↓↓
	<b>15 to 17 years</b>	12.5	13.2	13.0	9.3	9.8	8.4	8.6	↓↓
<b>Boys</b>	<b>10 to 11 years</b>	33.1	20.5	22.7	16.8	12.1	14.2	13.9	↓↓↓
	<b>12 to 14 years</b>	33.5	30.5	29.3	21.9	15.7	15.9	16.5	↓↓↓
	<b>15 to 17 years</b>	38.4	30.8	31.9	24.9	22.0	20.9	15.9	↓↓↓
<b>Girls</b>	<b>SC High</b>	13.9	12.9	12.7	9.4	8.0	8.1	7.8	↓↓
	<b>SC Middle</b>	15.6	14.4	14.1	10.4	7.9	9.6	9.6	↓↓
	<b>SC Low</b>	13.6	13.6	14.9	9.6	12.0	11.8	6.8	↓↓↓
<b>Boys</b>	<b>SC High</b>	34.5	28.6	28.9	21.1	17.3	17.0	13.8	↓↓↓
	<b>SC Middle</b>	34.4	27.9	27.8	21.3	16.2	17.7	16.7	↓↓↓
	<b>SC Low</b>	36.5	28.2	29.2	23.2	16.4	18.1	15.7	↓↓↓

# Appendix Tables - Been bullied

Table A35: Percentage of 10-17 year olds who reported having been bullied at school (once or more) in the past couple of months, by gender, age group and social class from 1998-2022									
		1998	2002	2006	2010	2014	2018	2022	Trend
<b>Overall</b>		24.6	24.4	24.7	23.8	25.2	30.0	28.6	↑
<b>Girls</b>		19.6	22.2	23.5	22.4	26.6	30.0	29.5	↑↑↑
<b>Boys</b>		29.2	26.4	25.9	25.2	23.9	30.0	27.7	-
<b>10 to 11 years</b>		32.1	28.9	28.9	29.1	26.1	31.3	30.4	↓
<b>12 to 14 years</b>		25.8	26.6	26.2	25.2	26.4	30.9	30.4	↑
<b>15 to 17 years</b>		19.2	19.5	20.6	20.5	23.8	28.5	26.0	↑↑
<b>Social Class High</b>		23.4	24.3	25.1	23.0	23.1	27.7	25.7	↑
<b>Social Class Middle</b>		24.8	23.9	24.6	23.0	25.5	30.9	30.4	↑
<b>Social Class Low</b>		25.4	24.8	23.4	25.6	29.6	33.2	28.0	↑
<b>Girls</b>	<b>10 to 11 years</b>	27.0	30.6	29.3	31.1	29.2	31.4	31.8	-
	<b>12 to 14 years</b>	20.8	23.3	23.9	24.0	28.2	32.2	31.5	↑↑↑
	<b>15 to 17 years</b>	14.5	16.2	19.5	17.7	24.2	27.2	26.4	↑↑↑↑
<b>Boys</b>	<b>10 to 11 years</b>	37.0	27.3	28.4	27.2	22.9	31.2	29.0	↓
	<b>12 to 14 years</b>	30.6	29.8	28.5	26.4	24.7	29.7	29.2	↓
	<b>15 to 17 years</b>	23.7	22.7	21.8	23.2	23.5	29.8	25.6	↑
<b>Girls</b>	<b>SC High</b>	18.6	21.8	23.4	21.2	23.9	26.8	26.3	↑↑
	<b>SC Middle</b>	20.6	22.4	23.6	21.6	26.6	32.4	32.1	↑↑↑
	<b>SC Low</b>	19.6	25.1	22.3	26.3	32.1	33.6	31.9	↑↑↑
<b>Boys</b>	<b>SC High</b>	28.2	26.8	26.8	24.8	22.2	28.7	25.1	↓
	<b>SC Middle</b>	28.7	25.4	25.5	24.3	24.4	29.6	28.9	↑
	<b>SC Low</b>	30.9	24.6	24.7	24.9	27.2	32.9	23.9	↓



# Appendix Tables - Feel safe in local area

Table A36: Percentage of 10-17 year olds who reported always feeling safe in the area where they live, by gender, age group and social class from 2002-2022								
		2002	2006	2010	2014	2018	2022	Trend
<b>Overall</b>		52.8	52.4	53.3	50.2	50.9	51.1	↓
<b>Girls</b>		51.1	49.1	50.1	46.6	47.4	45.8	↓
<b>Boys</b>		54.4	55.7	56.4	53.7	54.3	56.4	↑
<b>10 to 11 years</b>		57.7	55.6	60.0	58.2	61.6	59.2	↑
<b>12 to 14 years</b>		51.9	53.8	55.8	52.4	51.1	52.0	↑
<b>15 to 17 years</b>		50.5	49.2	48.3	45.0	46.3	47.6	↓
<b>Social Class High</b>		53.1	54.8	55.2	54.0	54.2	54.5	↑
<b>Social Class Middle</b>		53.3	51.3	52.0	48.8	48.4	50.4	↓
<b>Social Class Low</b>		51.8	51.1	51.2	43.9	46.2	51.3	↓
<b>Girls</b>	<b>10 to 11 years</b>	57.3	55.4	59.2	57.6	60.7	56.7	↓
	<b>12 to 14 years</b>	50.5	51.4	53.6	49.8	48.5	46.6	↓
	<b>15 to 17 years</b>	48.0	42.9	43.2	39.3	40.9	41.3	↓
<b>Boys</b>	<b>10 to 11 years</b>	58.1	55.8	60.7	58.8	62.4	61.8	↑
	<b>12 to 14 years</b>	53.2	56.1	57.9	54.9	53.5	57.5	↑
	<b>15 to 17 years</b>	53.1	55.3	53.3	50.6	51.5	53.6	↑
<b>Girls</b>	<b>SC High</b>	50.5	50.0	51.9	50.6	50.2	49.7	↓
	<b>SC Middle</b>	52.3	48.8	48.7	43.9	45.7	43.9	↓
	<b>SC Low</b>	49.2	50.0	48.4	40.7	42.7	43.4	↓
<b>Boys</b>	<b>SC High</b>	55.6	59.5	58.6	57.7	58.2	59.4	↑
	<b>SC Middle</b>	54.3	53.7	55.1	53.5	51.0	56.8	-
	<b>SC Low</b>	54.0	52.2	54.0	47.1	49.9	60.0	↑

# Appendix Tables - Good places to spend free time

**Table A37: Percentage of 10-17 year olds who reported that there are good places in their local area to spend their free time, by gender, age group and social class from 2002-2022**

		2002	2006	2010	2014	2018	2022	Trend
<b>Overall</b>		45.1	43.6	50.1	59.7	62.5	63.1	↑↑
<b>Girls</b>		41.4	40.0	47.1	56.2	60.5	60.3	↑↑
<b>Boys</b>		48.8	47.1	52.9	63.3	64.4	65.8	↑↑
<b>10 to 11 years</b>		59.9	54.9	63.8	74.1	78.0	75.2	↑↑
<b>12 to 14 years</b>		48.3	46.7	55.3	66.1	67.2	68.4	↑↑
<b>15 to 17 years</b>		33.2	33.4	39.8	48.2	51.5	53.0	↑↑↑
<b>Social Class High</b>		44.5	41.6	49.1	58.1	63.3	62.3	↑↑
<b>Social Class Middle</b>		46.2	42.7	50.2	60.1	60.2	65.1	↑↑
<b>Social Class Low</b>		45.5	47.4	48.8	60.5	61.9	64.2	↑↑
<b>Girls</b>	<b>10 to 11 years</b>	58.3	53.7	61.5	73.3	77.9	73.4	↑↑
	<b>12 to 14 years</b>	42.8	42.6	53.5	62.5	65.2	66.1	↑↑↑
	<b>15 to 17 years</b>	29.9	29.0	35.6	43.7	49.0	49.0	↑↑↑
<b>Boys</b>	<b>10 to 11 years</b>	61.5	56.1	66.0	75.0	78.1	77.2	↑↑
	<b>12 to 14 years</b>	53.6	50.8	57.1	69.6	69.1	70.7	↑↑
	<b>15 to 17 years</b>	36.5	37.7	43.9	52.8	53.9	56.9	↑↑↑
<b>Girls</b>	<b>SC High</b>	38.5	38.0	46.0	54.8	61.6	60.8	↑↑↑
	<b>SC Middle</b>	43.2	38.5	47.7	56.8	58.2	61.1	↑↑
	<b>SC Low</b>	45.9	43.9	43.8	57.1	60.1	62.4	↑↑
<b>Boys</b>	<b>SC High</b>	50.6	45.2	52.2	61.8	65.0	63.9	↑↑
	<b>SC Middle</b>	49.2	46.6	52.6	63.2	62.1	69.1	↑↑
	<b>SC Low</b>	45.2	51.4	53.8	63.9	63.8	66.2	↑↑

# Appendix Tables - Help or favours from neighbours

Table A38: Percentage of 10-17 year olds who reported they could ask for help or a favour from neighbours, by gender, age group and social class from 2002-2022								
		2002	2006	2010	2014	2018	2022	Trend
<b>Overall</b>		74.2	79.4	79.9	69.6	66.6	70.4	↓
<b>Girls</b>		76.3	79.7	80.1	69.6	67.5	72.3	↓
<b>Boys</b>		72.2	79.1	79.8	69.7	65.7	68.5	↓
<b>10 to 11 years</b>		78.3	86.0	83.5	77.2	74.4	76.2	↓
<b>12 to 14 years</b>		73.9	80.0	81.1	71.4	67.8	71.4	↓
<b>15 to 17 years</b>		71.9	74.6	77.5	65.2	62.2	67.3	↓
<b>Social Class High</b>		74.3	80.9	81.8	71.2	68.0	73.2	↓
<b>Social Class Middle</b>		75.6	79.3	80.4	71.0	66.8	70.5	↓
<b>Social Class Low</b>		74.5	80.2	77.4	68.1	66.2	66.5	↓
<b>Girls</b>	<b>10 to 11 years</b>	79.3	85.6	83.8	78.4	78.7	76.1	↓
	<b>12 to 14 years</b>	75.8	80.4	81.9	71.6	68.6	72.5	↓
	<b>15 to 17 years</b>	74.9	75.4	77.0	64.4	62.0	70.7	↓
<b>Boys</b>	<b>10 to 11 years</b>	77.4	86.5	83.1	75.9	70.4	76.3	↓
	<b>12 to 14 years</b>	72.1	79.6	80.3	71.2	67.0	70.3	↓
	<b>15 to 17 years</b>	68.9	73.9	77.9	66.0	62.5	64.0	↓
<b>Girls</b>	<b>SC High</b>	75.7	80.3	81.7	71.0	68.9	74.9	↓
	<b>SC Middle</b>	77.4	80.3	80.3	70.0	67.0	72.3	↓
	<b>SC Low</b>	77.7	77.9	76.6	69.3	68.8	69.4	↓
<b>Boys</b>	<b>SC High</b>	72.8	81.5	81.9	71.5	67.2	71.5	↓
	<b>SC Middle</b>	73.8	78.4	80.4	71.9	66.6	68.7	↓
	<b>SC Low</b>	71.7	82.7	78.2	66.9	63.5	63.4	↓





