

Health Behaviour Study in School-Aged Children

***World Health Organisation (WHO) Collaborative Cross-National
Survey***

Malta

2010



Health Promotion and Disease Prevention Directorate

Superintendence of Public Health

Ministry for Health

Preface

Adolescents represent a fifth of the world's population. Many are in good health however a significant proportion faces problems which are a threat to their health. Some of these threats come in the form of risk factors which can be altered and hence minimising the risk to their health at present and in the future as adults.

The Health Promotion and Disease Prevention Directorate within the Superintendence of Public Health in the Ministry for Health, Malta is responsible for preventing illness and promoting health in order to improve the health and well-being of the Maltese population and for providing leadership for health promotion to reduce/delay the onset of illness. This directorate is responsible for promoting healthy lifestyles amongst the population and working in partnership with other Ministries and external stakeholders to tackle the determinants of illness, particularly to reduce the disease burden caused by non-communicable and communicable diseases.

The directorate carries out its functions through a variety of initiatives in order to promote health and prevent illness at various stages of life. Key risk factors for adolescents include overweight and obesity, tobacco, alcohol and sexual ill health. These areas are now being tackled in a strategic approach which includes inter-sectorial collaboration. The Non-Communicable Disease Prevention and Control Strategy and the National Cancer Plan lay down strategic actions to target tobacco from various aspects including monitoring, protection from smoke, warnings, bans on advertising, promotion and sponsorship, price and tax measures, public education, assistance to quit and training of professionals. The Healthy Weight for Life Strategy targets the issue of obesity which has been found to be a problem across the lifespan in Malta as well. This strategy aims to halt the rising overweight and obesity rates and eventually to decrease the number of people suffering from this condition. This will be tackled in a multi-sectorial approach through healthy eating, physical activity, service provision and possibly fiscal measures. Sexual health is another priority area which is being tackled through the sexual health policy and sexual health strategy. The vision is to improve sexual health and to improve prevention, information, education and services to all people of all ages and backgrounds as well as to address and reduce inequalities in sexual health.

Research is an important pillar in tackling health issues at any age. Research is the basis for identifying priority areas, identifying root causes and taking evidence based strategic actions. Research is also an essential element in monitoring of the implementation of any policy or strategy. We would like to thank the Directorate for Health Information and Research which thrives to supply high quality epidemiological information and indicators on the health of the nation and implement and support research initiatives in health. Malta has been collaborating with the Health Behaviour Study in School Children since 1986 and this has provided us with the information required to base our initiatives and monitor our actions in order to achieve better health for our adolescents at present and in the future.

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1. Introduction

1.1 Background

The Health Behaviour in School-aged Children (HBSC) study is a cross-national research survey conducted in collaboration with the World Health Organization Regional Office for Europe. The HBSC aims to gain new insight into, and increase the understanding of young people's health and well-being, health behaviours, and their social context.

This research dates back to 1982 and was adopted by WHO regional office for Europe for a collaborative project in 1983.

The international network is organized around an interlinked series of focus and topic groups related to the following areas:

- Body image
- Bullying and fighting
- Eating behaviours
- Health complaints
- Injuries
- Life satisfaction
- Obesity
- Oral health
- Physical activity and sedentary behaviour
- Relationships: Family and Peers
- School environment
- Self-rated health
- Sexual behaviour
- Socioeconomic environment
- Substance use: Alcohol, Tobacco and Cannabis
- Weight reduction behaviour

1.2 Methodology

The study is a school-based survey with data collected through self-completed questionnaires administered in the classroom. The study was carried out according to an International protocol which lays out the methodology of the study.

An international standard questionnaire was produced for the survey to enable collection of common data across participating countries and hence be able to quantify patterns of key health behaviours, health indicators and contextual variables. This will also allow cross national comparisons to be made and gather trend data over successive surveys over time. Countries could also include other questions they felt were required within the local scenario.

A full list of adolescents attending Forms 1, 3 and 5 classes at secondary level was drawn from all state, church and independent schools and cluster sampling was carried out to have a representative sample from each type of school.

The questionnaires were completed within the school setting at individual desks and without discussion with other pupils in order to maintain young people’s confidentiality and ensure that pupils answered questions reliably. On completion, each pupil individually placed the questionnaire in a sealed envelope and these were collected. The data collection was carried out over a two-week period in May 2010.

1.3 Data Analysis

The dataset for Malta was sent to the data clearing house which was managing all international datasets for the World Health Organisation. Data was cleaned against the data protocols and validation rules to ensure that analysis is comparable across the WHO countries taking part in this project. Categorisation of age and body mass index was conducted by the data cleaners.

In total there were 807 children in the dataset, of these 15 had their age or gender missing and were excluded from the analysis. In total data from 792 students was analysed. The students were broken down by age and gender as illustrated below:

	AGE CATEGORY			
	11	13	15	Total
BOY	108	96	143	347
GIRL	178	89	178	445
Total	286	185	321	792

Analysis was conducted using SPSS. To ensure comparison against past studies and the HBSC international data, all indicators included in this report are replicated from the WHO international report using the same cut off points used in their analysis. Cross tabulations were conducted for each indicator to see the differences in percentages by gender within each age category separately. The data for 2010 was compared against the HBSC international average which is the average of the indicator across 38 countries. Where available, local data was also compared to data from two previous local surveys conducted in 2006 and 2002.

1.4 Overview of Report

This report is composed of four chapters covering the following health related aspects of school aged children:

(1) Social Context, (2) Health Outcomes, (3) Health Behaviours and (4) Risk Behaviours

This report covers 32 indicators across these 4 chapters. Each indicator is concisely compiled within a single page per indicator for ease of reading and where applicable, a graph is presented for each age category outlining trends from past surveys, gender differences and comparisons to the HBSC international average. A short summary paragraph gives a brief description of the most salient points related to the interpretation of the graphs.

As an annex to this report there are country tables for the indicators discussed. These country tables contain the data for the 38 countries participating in this study and are presented as separate tables for each indicator in alphabetical order by country.

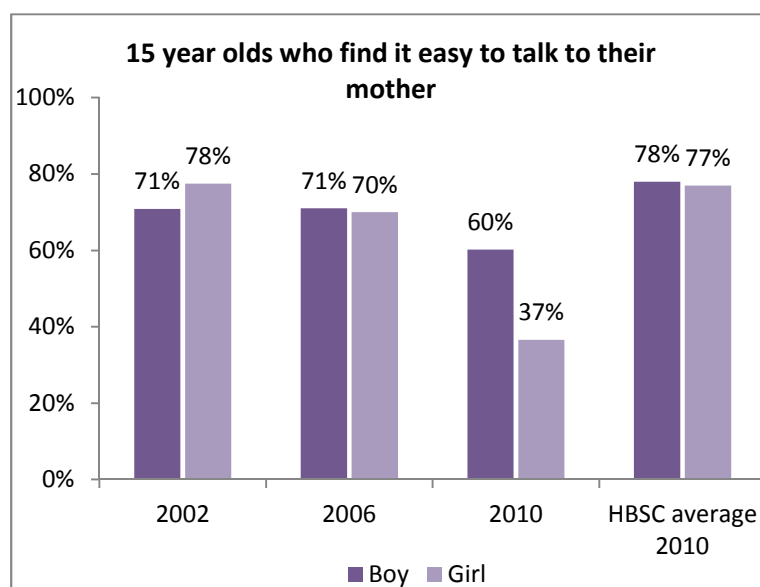
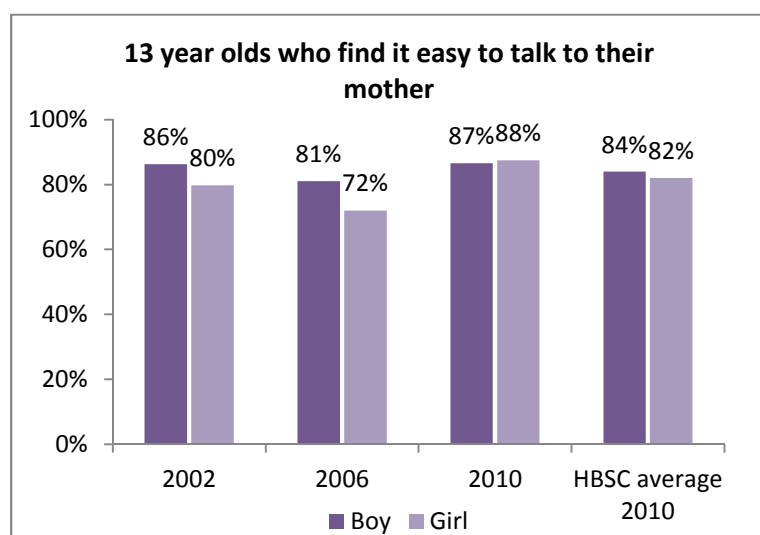
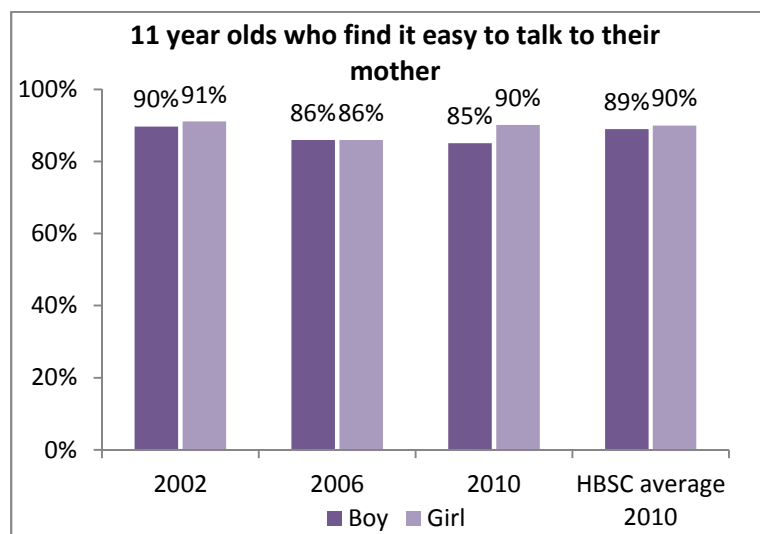
2. Social Context

Family

Peers

School

2.1 Family: Communication with Mother

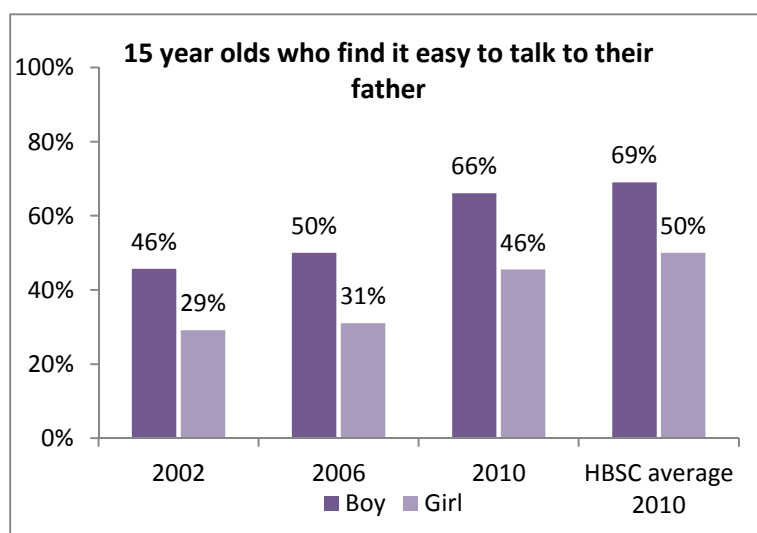
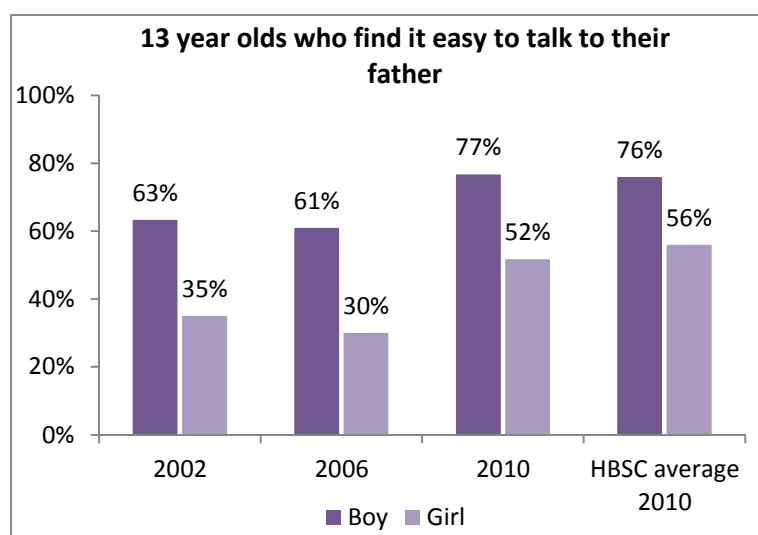
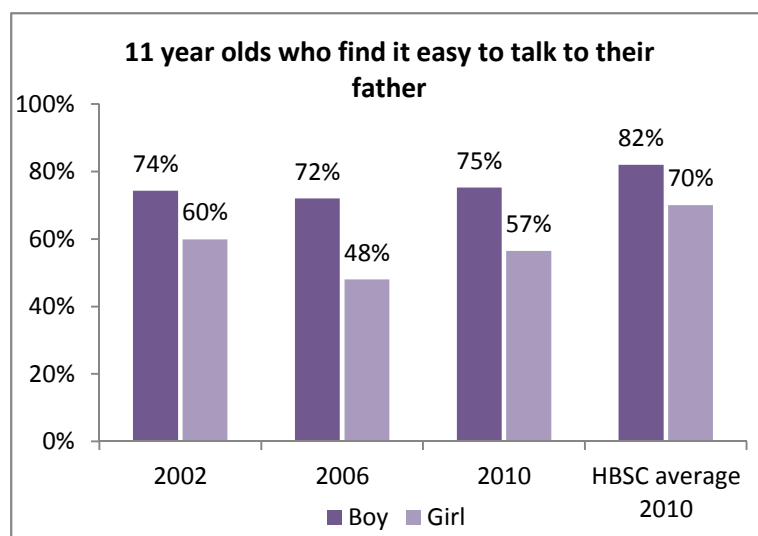


There seems to be a very slight difference between boys and girls who find it easy to communicate with their mother. At the ages of 11 and 13, girls seem to find it easier than boys to communicate with their mother. However there is considerable decrease in the proportion at age 15 that report they find it easy to communicate with their mother with a drop of around 51% in girls and around 27%.

Malta is similar to the HBSC 2010 average for 11 year old girls. However at the age of 13, girls in Malta are above the average but below the average at age 15. Moreover Malta is below the HBSC 2010 average for 11 and 15 year old boys, but above average for 13 year old boys. The largest difference between Malta and the HBSC 2010 average is at age 15, with a difference of 41% in girls and 18% in boys.

Since 2006 the percentage of girls who find it easy to communicate with their mother increased at ages 11 and 13; however a drop of 33% was seen at age 15. The percentage of boys who find it easy to communicate with their mother has decreased since 2006 at ages 11 and 15 but increased at age 13 in boys.

2.2 Family: Communication with Father

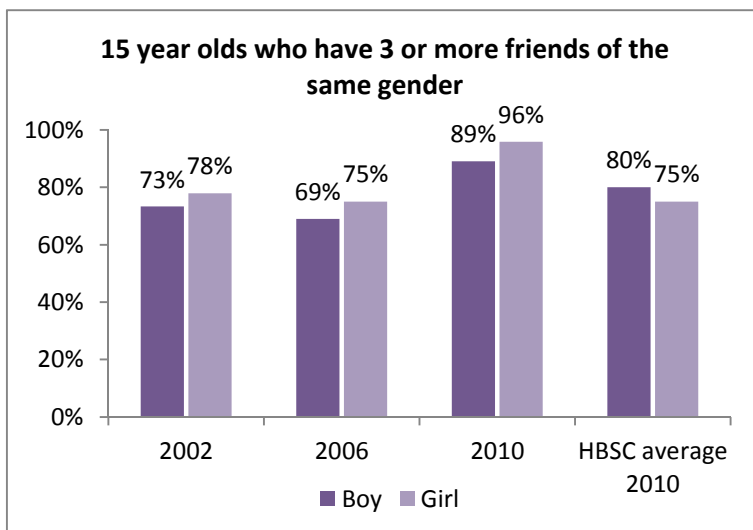
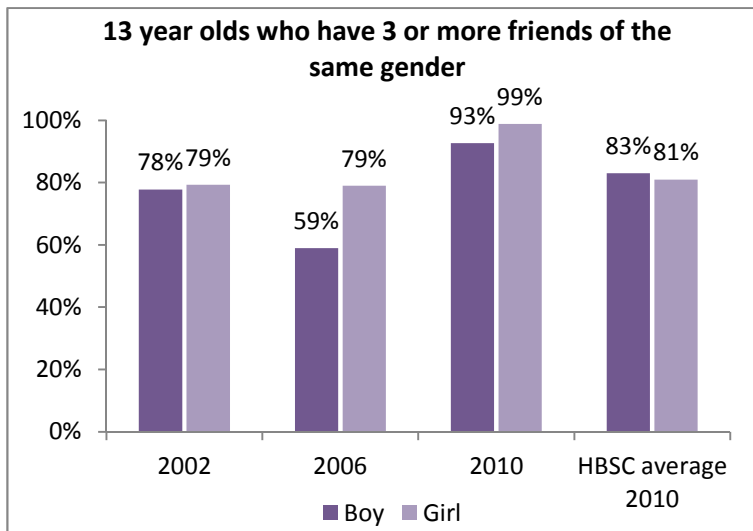
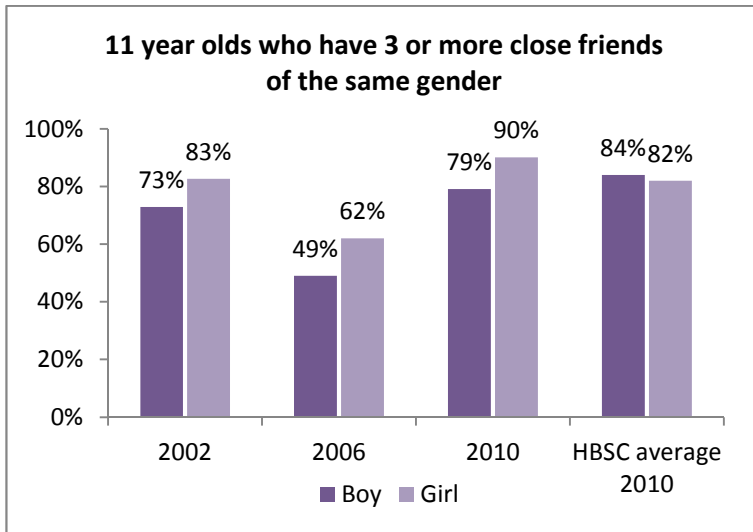


The percentage of boys who find it easy to communicate with their father is higher than girls across all ages. Around 52% of girls and 73% of boys find it easy to communicate with their father.

As age increases, the percentage of girls who find it easy to communicate with their father decreases. The difference between boys and girls who find it easy to communicate with their father is also evident in the HBSC 2010 average.

Malta is below the HBSC 2010 average for girls across all ages, with the greatest difference being 13% at age 11. Malta is below the HBSC 2010 average for 11 and 15 year old boys but above the average for 13 year old boys. There were large increases since 2002 and 2006 in the percentage of boys and girls who find it easy to communicate with their father.

2.3 Peers: Close Friendships



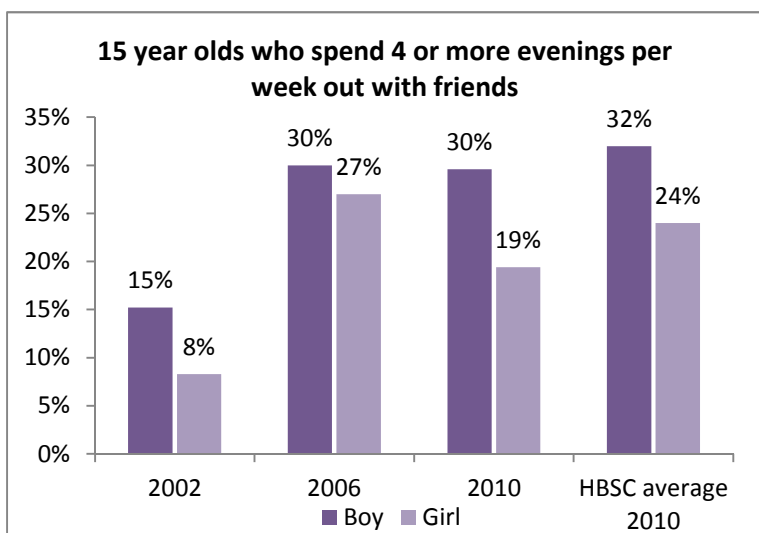
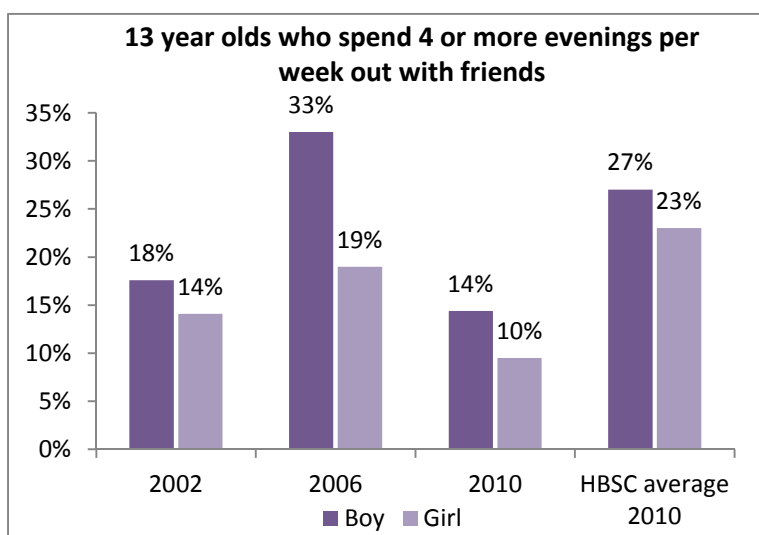
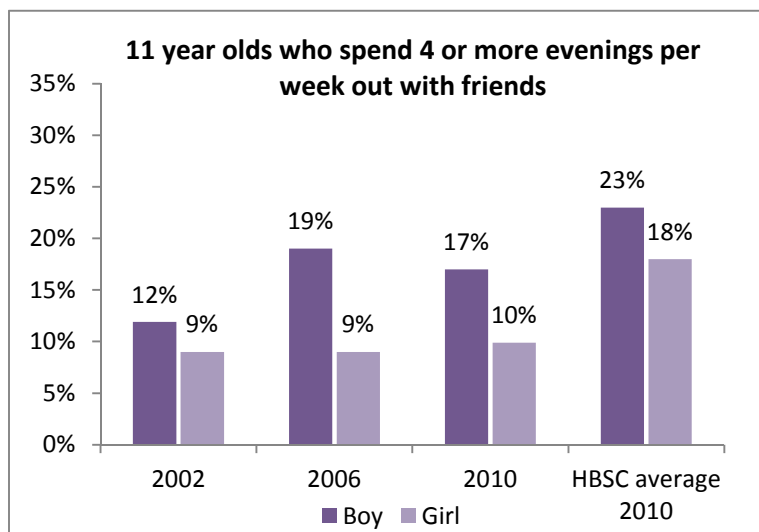
There does not seem to be a large difference between boys and girls in having three or more close friends of the same gender, with girls being slightly higher than boys across all ages. Around 95% of girls and 87% of boys report having three or more close friends of the same gender.

There seems to be no pattern as age increases, however at age 13, the percentage of boys and girls who have three or more close friends is the highest. In comparison, in the HBSC 2010 average the percentage of boys having three or more close friends was always slightly higher than that of girls.

Malta is above the HBSC 2010 average for girls across all ages. However, whilst Malta is below the HBSC 2010 average for 11 year old boys, Malta is above the HBSC 2010 average for 13 and 15 year old boys.

There has been an increase since 2002 and 2006 in the percentage of boys and girls who have three or more close friends of the same gender.

2.4 Peers: Evenings with Friends

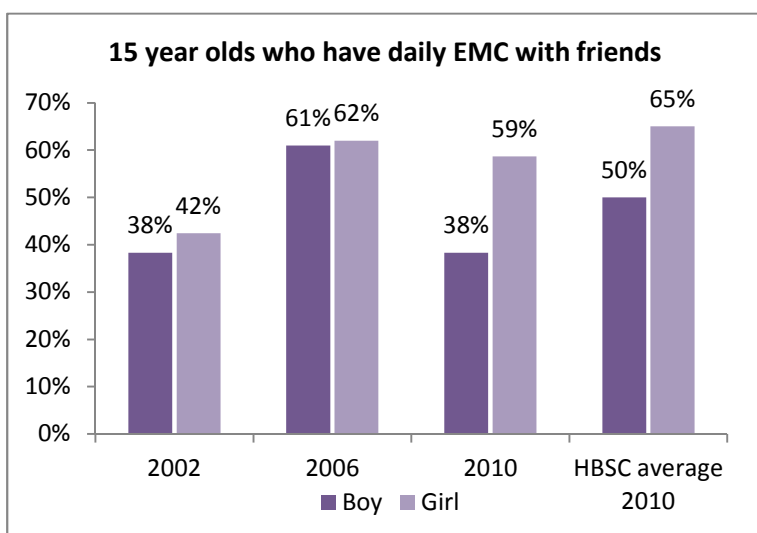
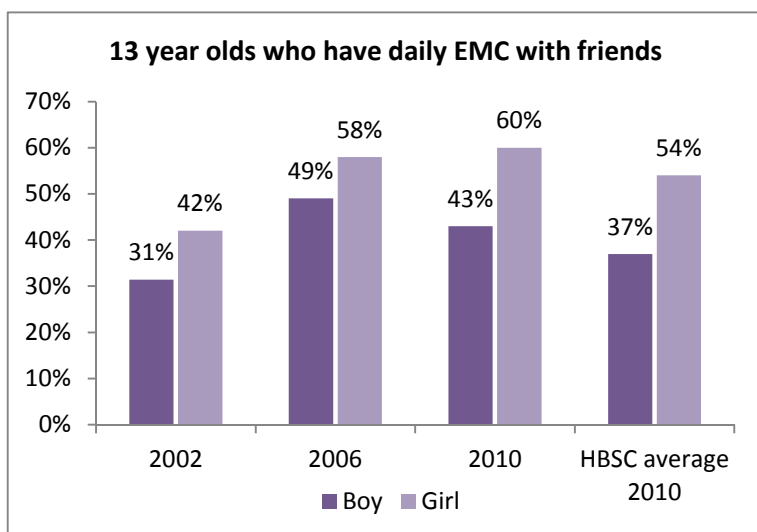
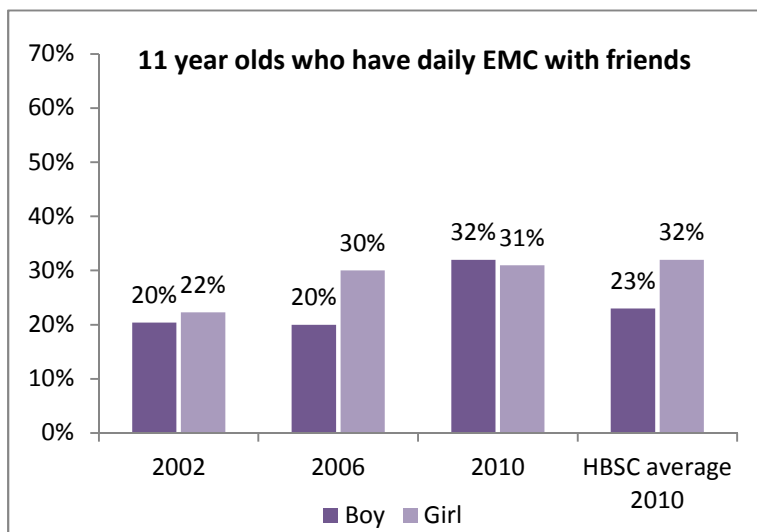


Across all ages the percentage of boys who spend 4 or more evenings per week out with friends is more than that of girls. Around 10% of girls at age 11 and 13 spend 4 or more evenings per week out with friends, this rises by around 9% at the age of 15. Similarly around 16% of 11 and 13 year old boys spend 4 or more evenings per week out with friends. This rises to 30% at the age of 15.

The HBSC 2010 average also shows that boys tend to spend more evenings per week out with friends than girls. Malta is below the HBSC 2010 average for both boys and girls across all ages, with the largest difference being at age 13.

Since 2006, the percentage of girls who spend 4 or more evenings per week out with friends increased at age 11 but decreased at ages 13 and 15. However the percentage of boys who spend 4 or more evenings per week out with friends decreased since 2006 across all ages except at age 15 where the percentages remained consistent.

2.5 Peers: Electronic Media Contact (EMC)

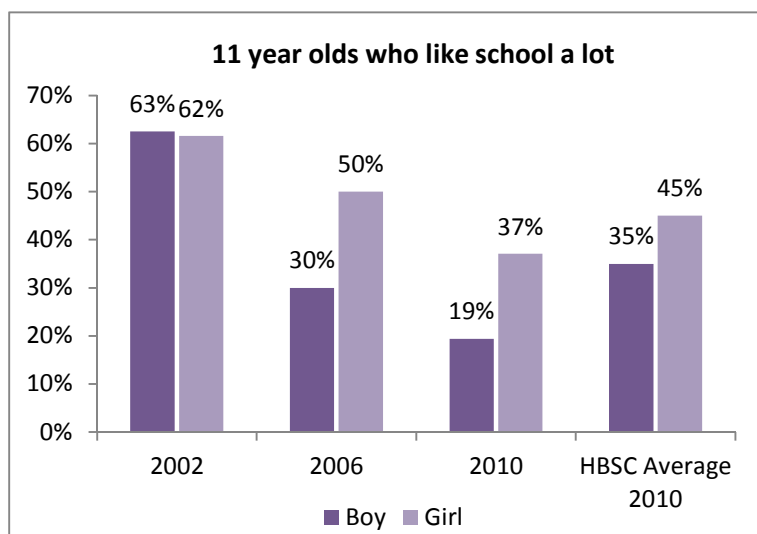


As age increases electronic media contact generally increases. By the age of 13, 60% of girls use electronic media to contact others on a daily basis. This remains the same for 15 year olds. Amongst boys, the peak of electronic media contact is for 13 year olds at 43%. EMC is higher amongst 13 and 15 year old girls when compared to their male counterparts.

Similar to Malta, in the HBSC 2010 average, the percentage of girls engaging in EMC with friends is more than that of boys. Malta is below the HBSC 2010 average for 11 and 15 year old girls, but above the average for 13 year old girls. Malta is above the HBSC 2010 average for 11 and 13 year old boys but below the average for 15 year old boys.

Since 2006 there was an increase in both boys and girls at age 11 who have daily EMC with friends. At age 13 there was an increase in girls but a decrease in boys since 2006 while at age 15 the percentage for both boys and girls decreased.

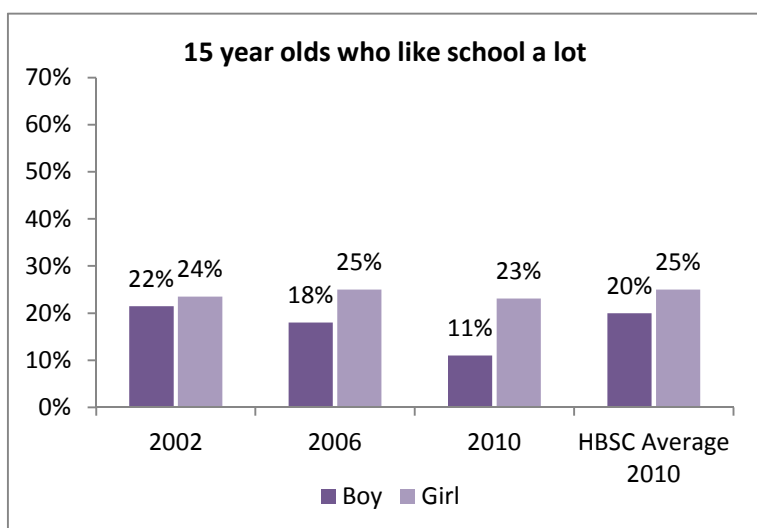
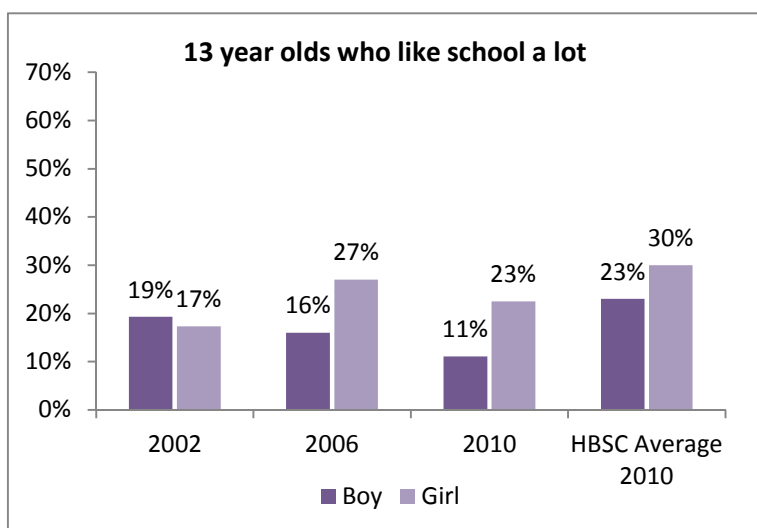
2.6 School: Liking school



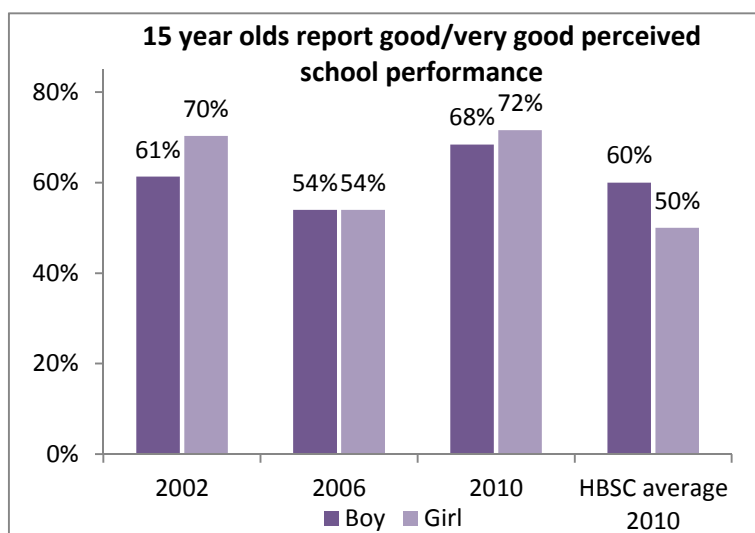
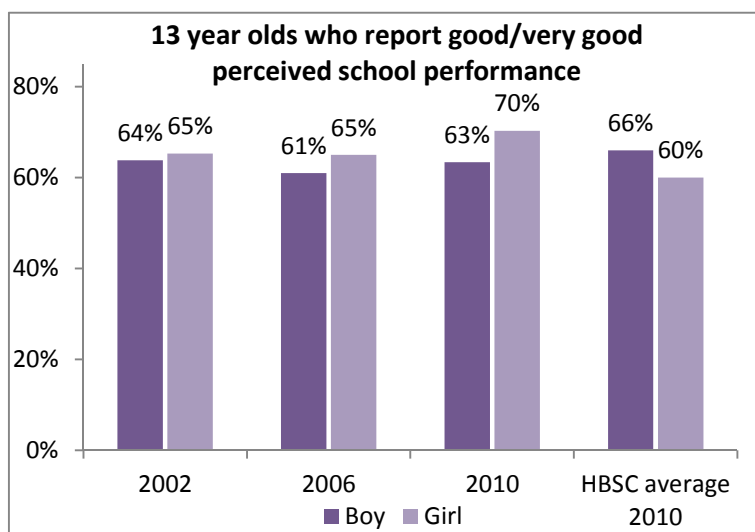
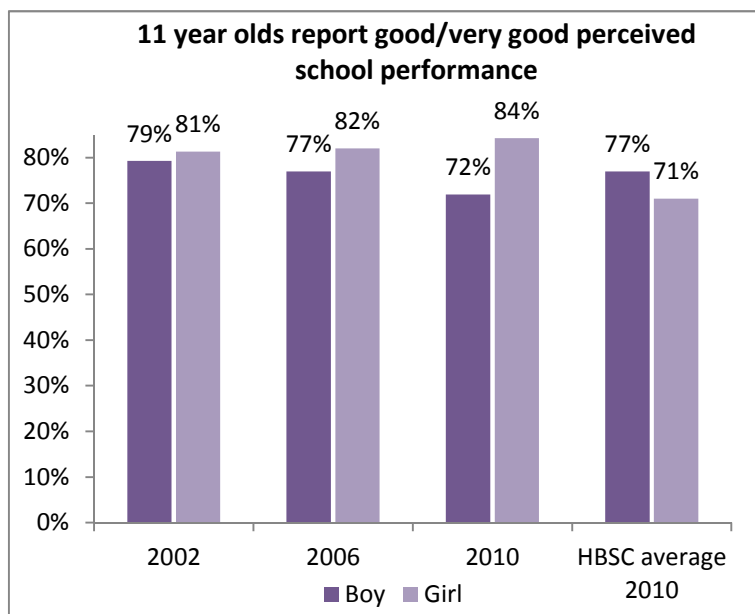
The percentage of students who like school a lot decreases with age and is greater amongst girls. By the age of 15; 11% of boys report liking school a lot compared to 23% of girls.

The proportion liking school a lot is lower than the HBSC average in all age groups especially amongst boys with the HBSC average being nearly double that for boys in Malta. The HBSC average shows a trend of decreasing enjoyment of school with an increase in age with a greater percentage of girls reporting they like school in all age groups. This pattern is similar for the data in Malta.

Since 2002 the proportion of boys reporting that they like school a lot has decreased in all age groups and decreased amongst 11 year old girls.



2.7 School: Perceived School Performance

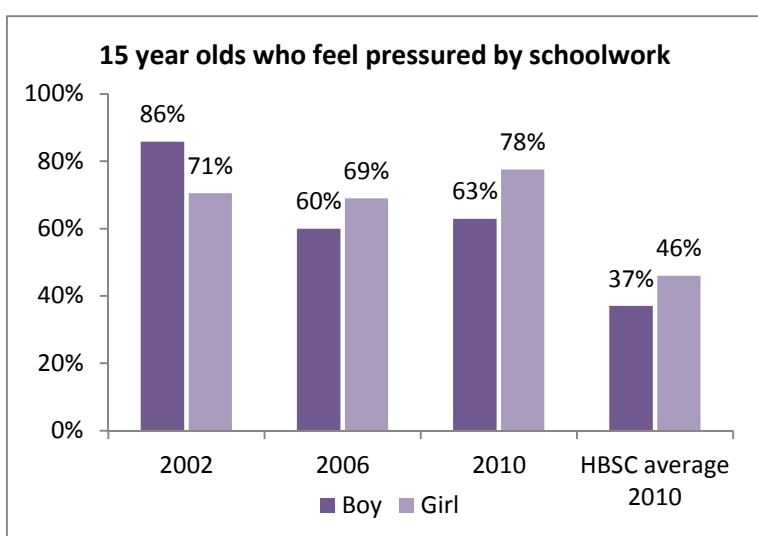
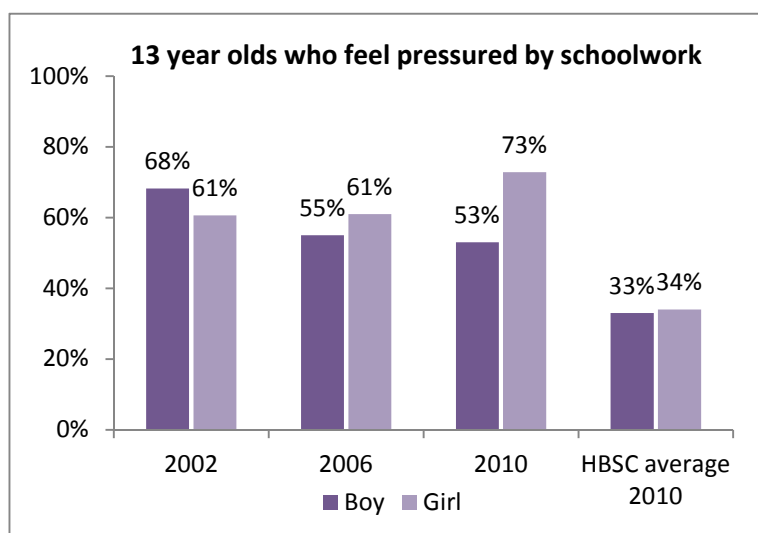
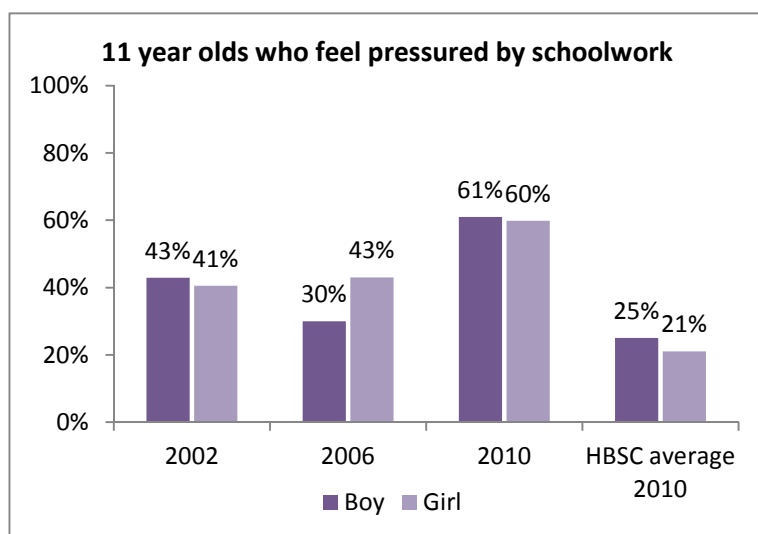


Eleven year olds perceive their school performance as good most when compared to other age groups. Performance is perceived as better amongst girls when compared to boys. At the age of 11, 84% of girls perceive their performance at school as good or very good compared to 72% of boys. By the age of 15; 72% of girls perceive themselves as performing well at school compared to 68% of boys.

The proportion of boys aged 11 and 13 perceiving their performance as good is lower than the HBSC average while in girls and 11 year old boys the proportions are higher than the HBSC average. Similar to the Maltese data, the HBSC average for perceived school performance decreases with age however across all age groups the average shows greater values in boys when compared to girls which is in contrast with the data in Malta.

Since 2002, perceived school performance has decreased in boys aged 11 and increased in boys aged 15. Perceived school performance has increased amongst all girl categories.

2.8 School: Pressured by Schoolwork



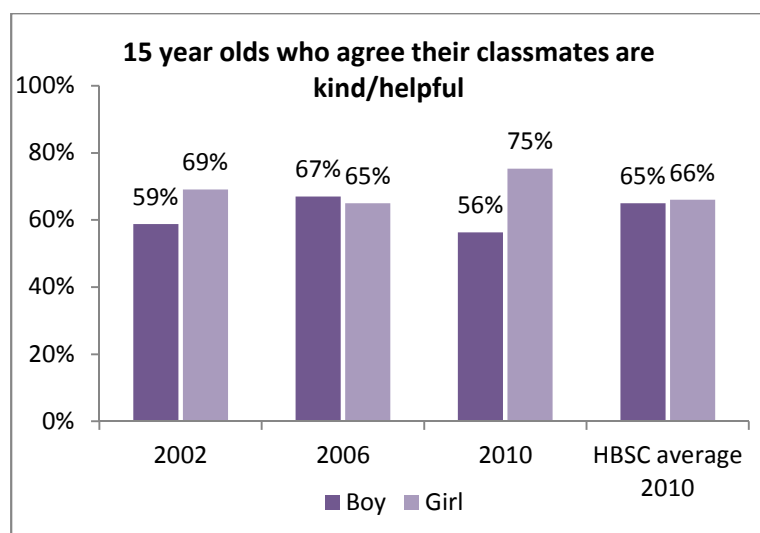
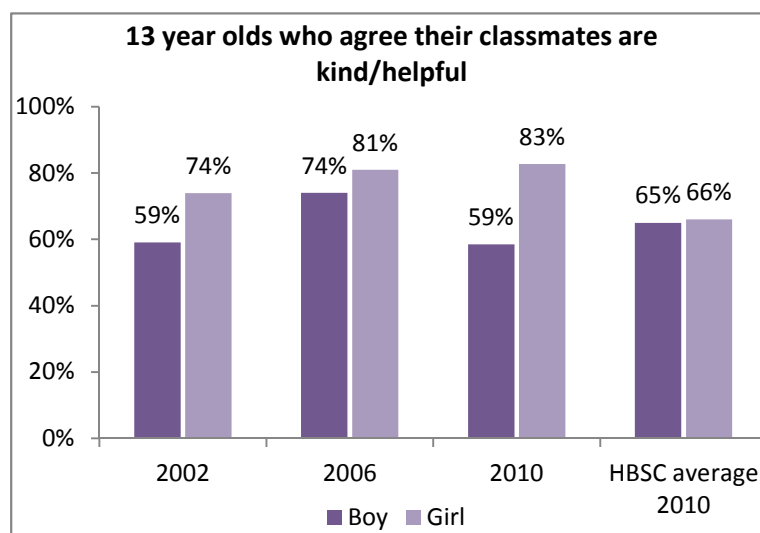
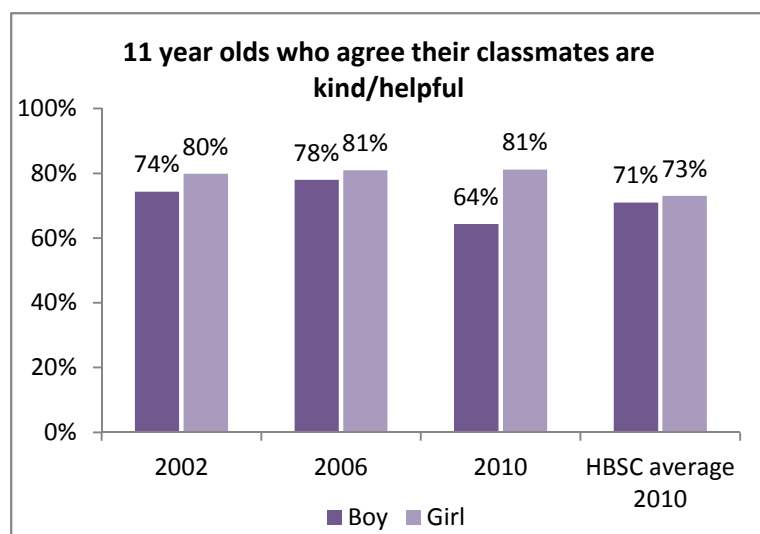
Feeling pressured by school work generally increases with age except amongst 13 year old boys where there is a drop in the proportion reporting being pressured by school work.

Girls report being more pressured than boys except in the 11 year old group. By the age of 15, 78% of girls report being pressured by school work compared to 63% of boys.

Compared to the HBSC average the proportions for Malta are nearly double in all age groups. The trend of increasing pressure with increasing age found in the Maltese data; is also exhibited in the HBSC average.

The proportion reporting being pressured by school has increased amongst 11 year old boys and all girls since 2002 while there has been a decrease amongst boys aged 13 and 15.

2.9 School: Classmate Support



As age increases there is a reduction in the proportion of students reporting that their classmates are helpful. About 75% of girls perceived their classmates as helpful while approximately 60% of boys perceive their classmates as helpful.

Compared to the HBSC average the proportion for girls is higher in all age groups while for boys they are below the average. The HBSC average does not exhibit a varying trend in this indicator neither by age nor by gender unlike the pattern for Malta.

Since 2002 the proportion of girls reporting their classmates as helpful has increased while the proportion for boys has decreased in all age groups.

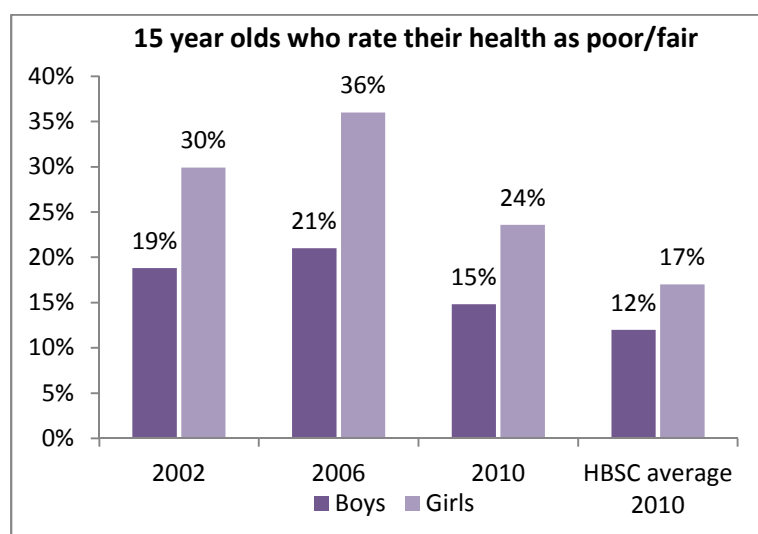
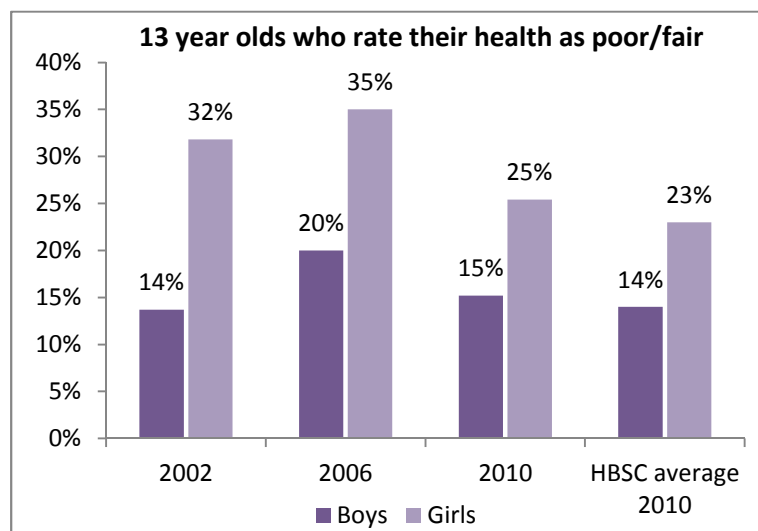
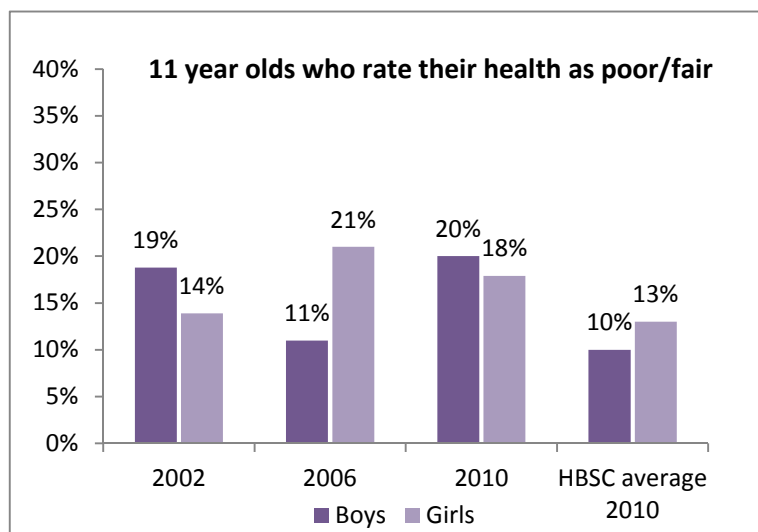
3. Health Outcomes

Positive Health

Medically Attended Injuries

Body Weight

3.1 Positive Health: Self-Rated Health

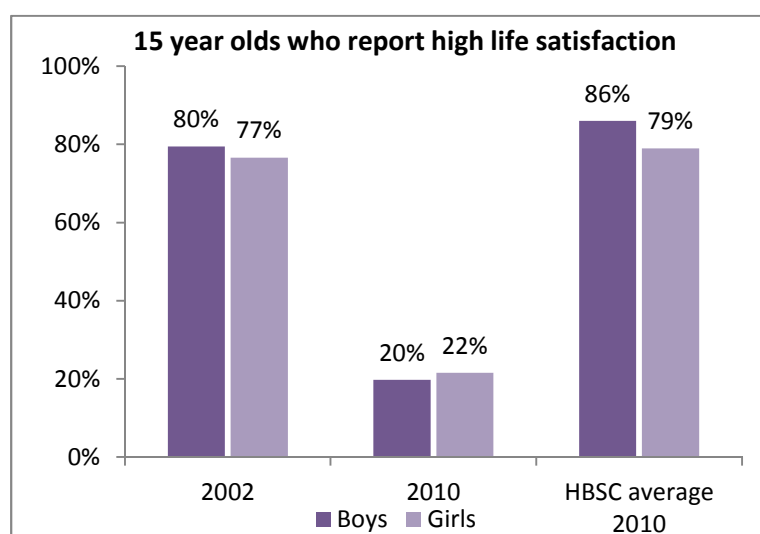
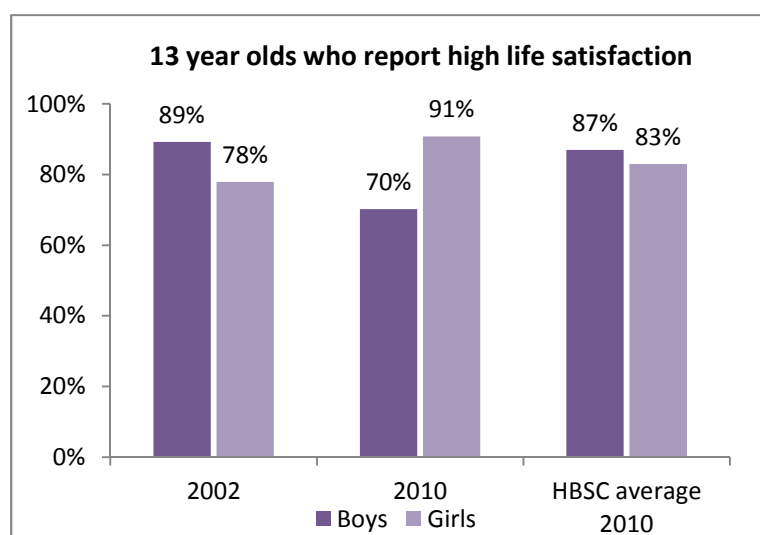
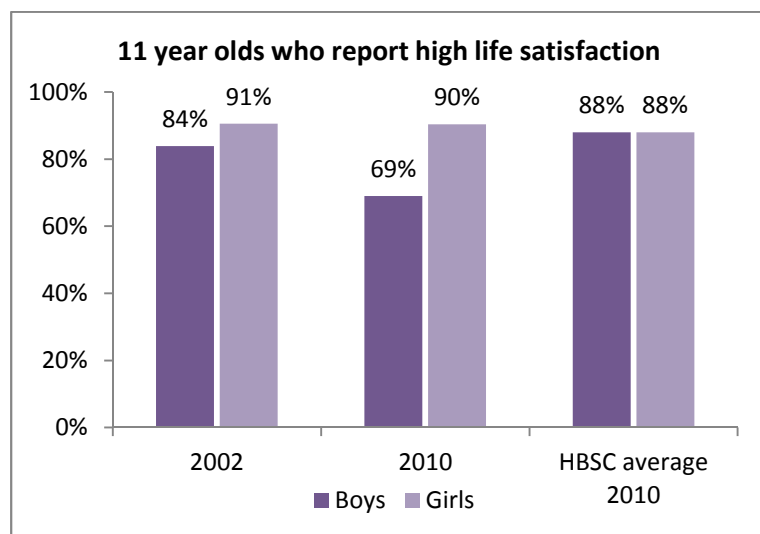


Overall girls rate their health as fair or poor more often than boys. Around 17% of boys and 22% of girls rate their health as fair or poor. As age increases the percentage of boys rating their health as fair or poor decreases whilst for girls it increases.

At all ages, the percentage of boys and girls rating their health as poor or fair is higher than the HBSC 2010 average. The HBSC 2010 average shows that girls rate their health as poor or fair more often than boys which is comparable to the pattern observed in Malta. Moreover, the trends by age in the HBSC 2010 average are similar to those for Malta.

Since 2002, the percentage of girls rating their health as poor or fair decreased. The percentage of boys who rate their health as fair or poor at age 11 increased since 2006, but decreased at age 13 and 15

3.2 Positive Health: Life Satisfaction

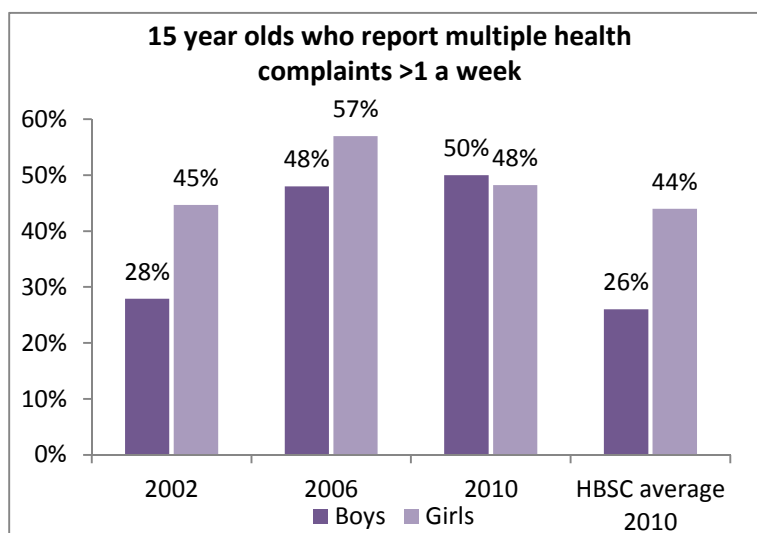
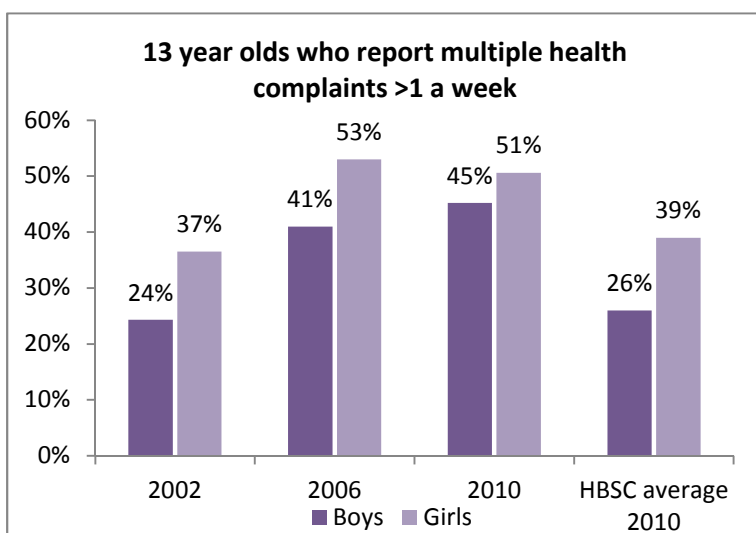
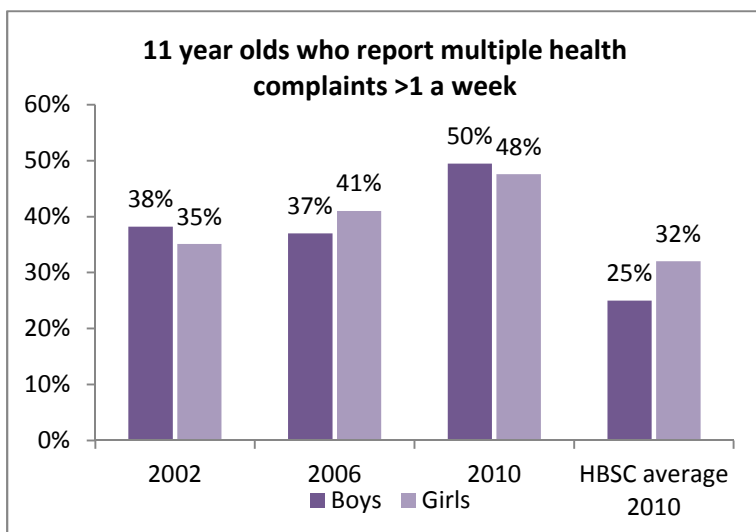


High life satisfaction is greater in girls when compared to boys. At the age of 11 and 13 the difference between boys and girls is 21%. Life satisfaction decreases considerably by age 15 in both genders, in fact for boys there is a drop of 50% while for girls the drop is of 70%.

The percentage of boys who reported high life satisfaction was below the HBSC 2010 average across all ages. The percentage of girls who reported high life satisfaction was above the HBSC 2010 average at ages of 11 and 13 but below the average at age 15. The HBSC 2010 average varied differently to Malta with boys being slightly higher than girls

The percentage of boys reporting high life satisfaction decreased since 2002. The percentage of girls reporting high life satisfaction, increased at the age of 13 but there was a large decrease at the age of 15.

3.3 Positive Health: Multiple Health Complaints

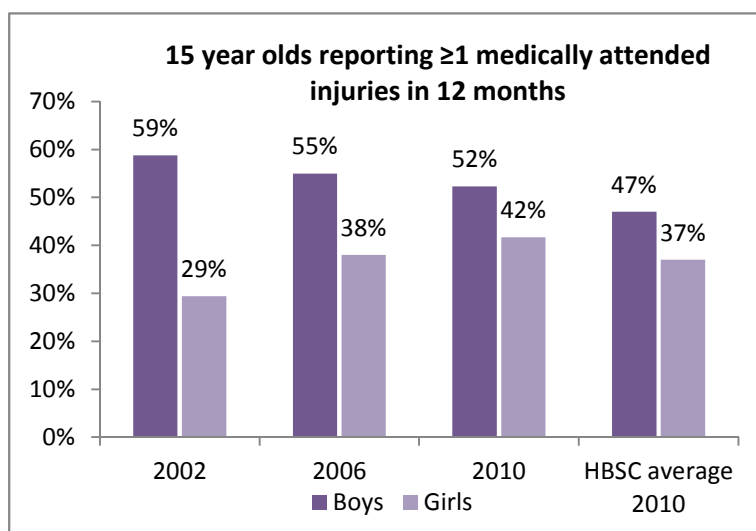
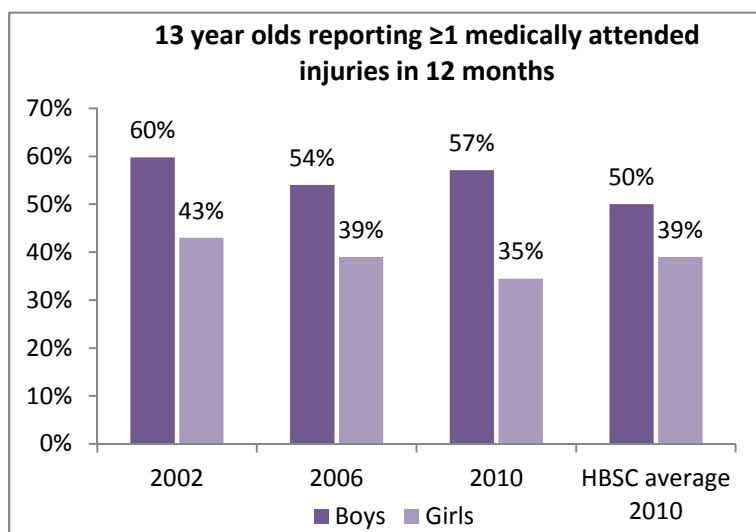
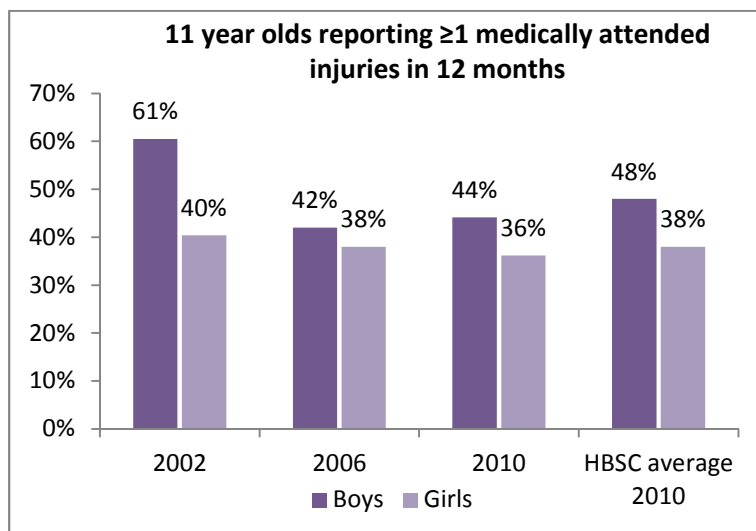


There is a slight difference between boys and girls in reporting multiple health complaints at different age groups. At the age of 11 and 15, the percentage of boys reporting multiple health complaints is slightly greater than that of girls however at age 13 the percentage of girls is more than that of boys. There does not seem to be a pattern as age increases.

Malta is above the HBSC 2010 average across all ages for boys and girls. In the HBSC 2010 average, the percentage of girls reporting health complaints more than once a week was higher than that of boys throughout all the ages, with the difference increasing as age increases.

The percentage of girls reporting multiple health complaints increased since 2006 for 11 year old girls, but decreased at ages 13 and 15. The percentage of boys reporting multiple health complaints more than once a week increased across all ages since 2002.

3.4 Medically Attended Injuries

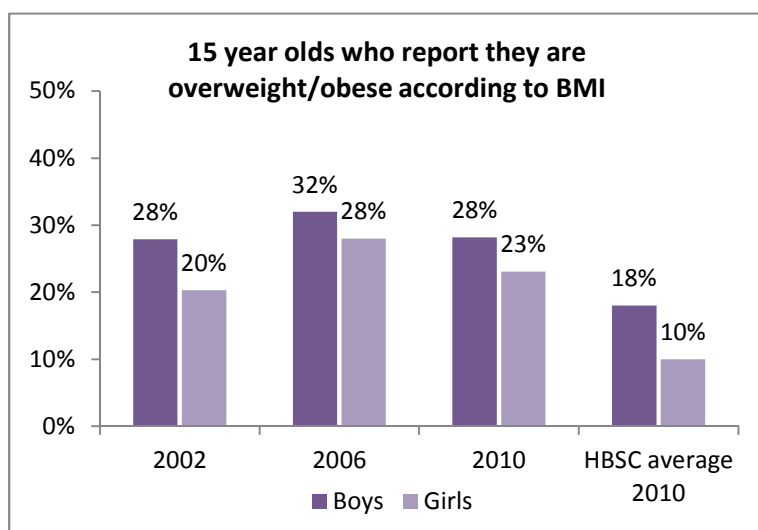
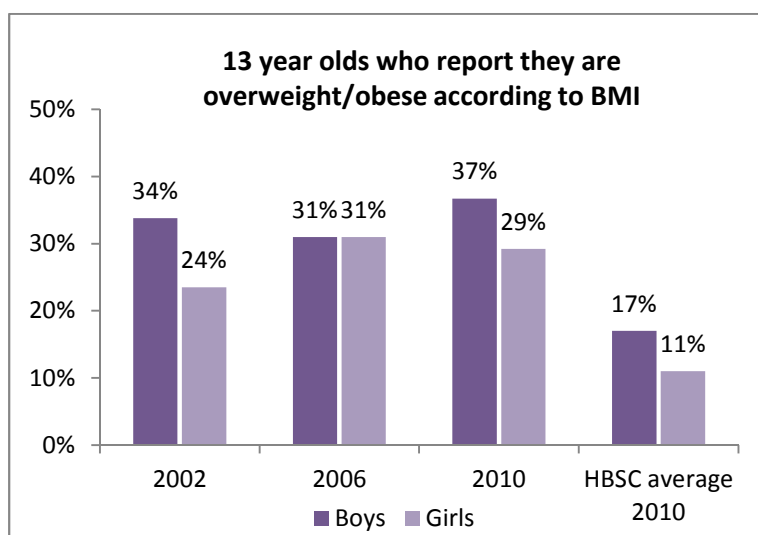
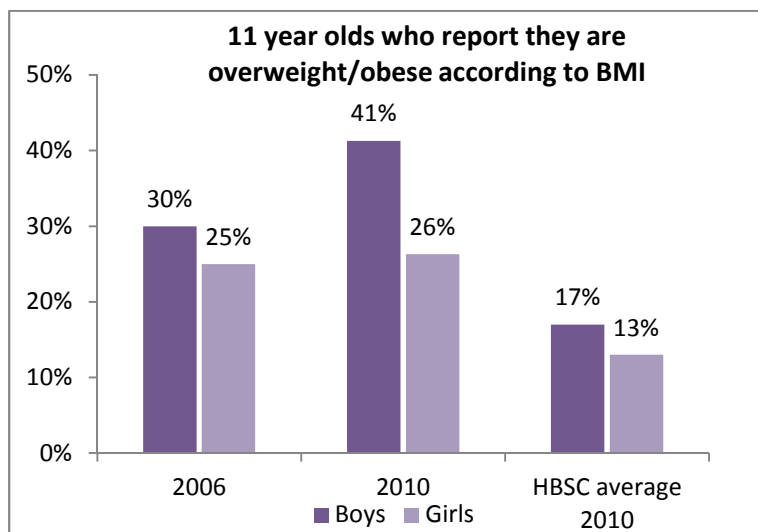


Across all ages, boys report having medically attended injuries more often than girls. The largest difference between boys and girls was observed at the age of 13, a difference of 22%. There does not seem to be a pattern as age increases,

The HBSC 2010 average is slightly higher for 11 and 13 year old girls, but slightly lower than Malta for 15 year old girls. Malta is lower than the HBSC 2010 average for 11 year old boys and above the average for 13 and 15 year old boys. A difference between boys and girls is observed in the HBSC 2010 average, which is comparable to the pattern for Malta.

The percentage of girls reporting having medically attended injuries has decreased since 2002 at ages 11 and 13, but increased at age 15. On the contrary, the percentage of boys who reported at least one medically attending injury increased since 2006 at ages 11 and 13 but decreased at age 15.

3.5 Body Weight: Overweight and Obesity

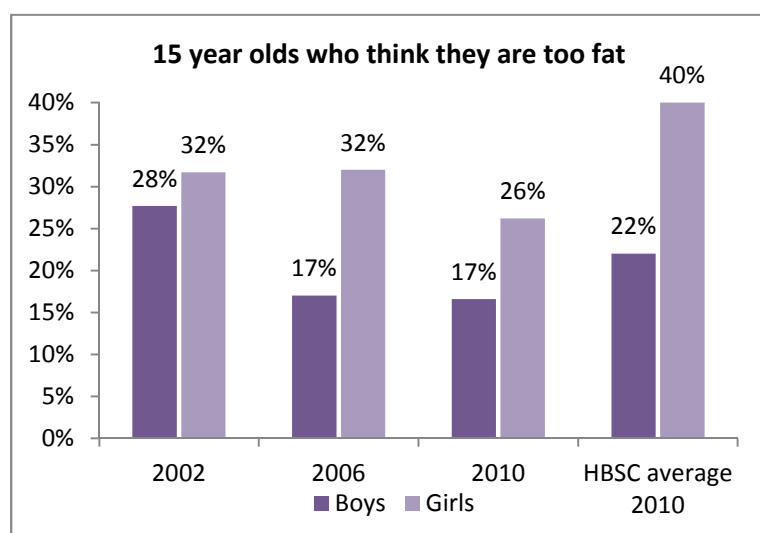
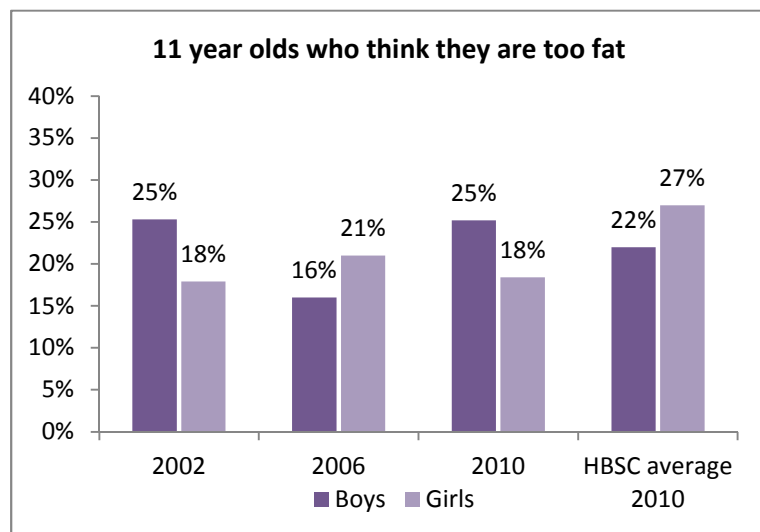


The percentage of boys who are obese or overweight is higher than that of girls across all ages. Around 26% of girls and 35% of boys are obese or overweight. The percentage of boys who are obese or overweight decreases as age increases. However no pattern can be observed by age amongst girls. The largest percentage of girls who are obese or overweight was at age 13.

Malta is above the HBSC 2010 average across all ages for both boys and girls. Similarly to Malta, the percentage of boys who are obese or overweight is larger than that of girls for the HBSC average.

The percentage of girls who are obese or overweight decreased since 2006 across all ages except at age 11 where there was a slight increase. The percentage of boys who are obese or overweight increased at the ages of 11 and 13 but decreased at the age of 15.

3.6 Body Weight: Body Image

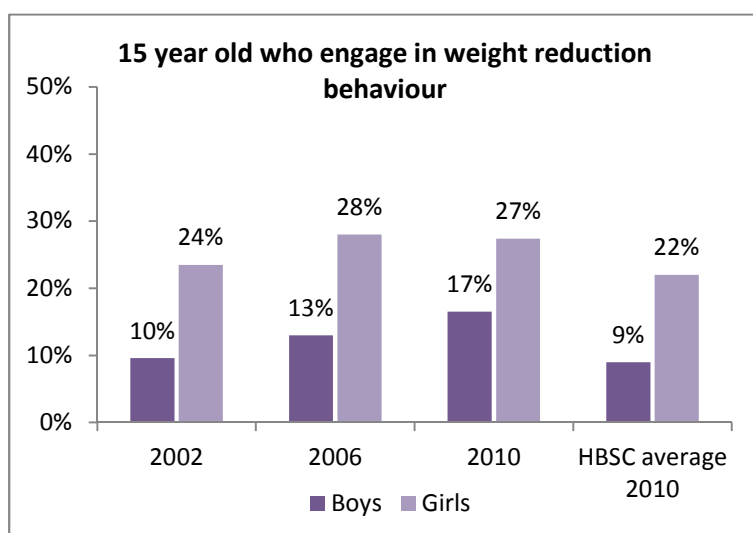
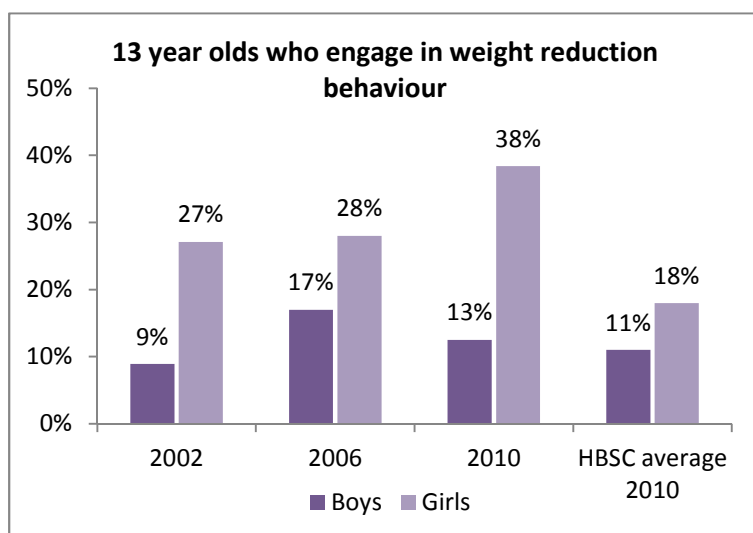
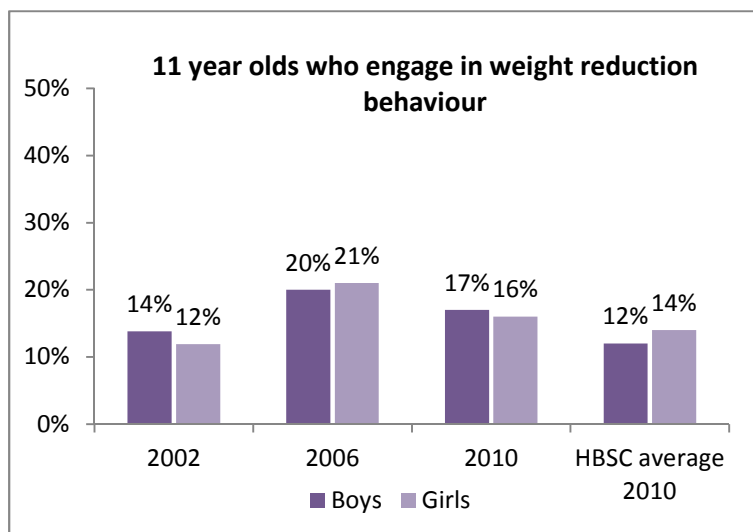


Around 26% of girls and 23% of boys believe they are fat. Even though at the age of 11, the percentage of boys feeling fat is greater than that of girls in the other age groups a reverse pattern is seen. There does not seem to be a trend with age, however the largest percentage of girls and boys who feel they are fat is at age 13.

Malta is below the HBSC 2010 average for girls across all ages and above the average for 11 and 13 year old boys. However Malta is below the average for 15 year old boys. In the HBSC 2010 average the percentage of girls feeling fat was higher than that of boys across all ages, which is similar to the pattern observed in Malta, except at the age of 11

A decrease since 2002 was seen in girls aged 11 and 15. However an increase since was seen in 13 year old girls. This increase was also observed amongst 11 and 13 year old boys since 2002. On the contrary, at age 15 a decrease was observed since 2002 for boys.

3.7 Body Weight: Weight Reduction Behaviour



There is a minimal difference between boys and girls who engage in weight reduction at the age of 11, with boys engaging in weight reduction slightly more than girls. However at the age of 13 and 15, the percentage of girls engaging in weight reduction significantly exceeds that of boys. There does not seem to be a pattern with age.

Malta is above the HBSC 2010 average for both boys and girls across all ages. The HBSC 2010 average shows that girls engage in weight reduction more than boys, which is similar to Malta except at the age of 11.

The percentage of girls engaging in weight reduction decreased since 2006 for 11 and 15 year old girls, but increased for 13 year old girls. The percentage of boys who engaged in weight reduction decreased since 2006 at ages 11 and 13 but increased at age 15.

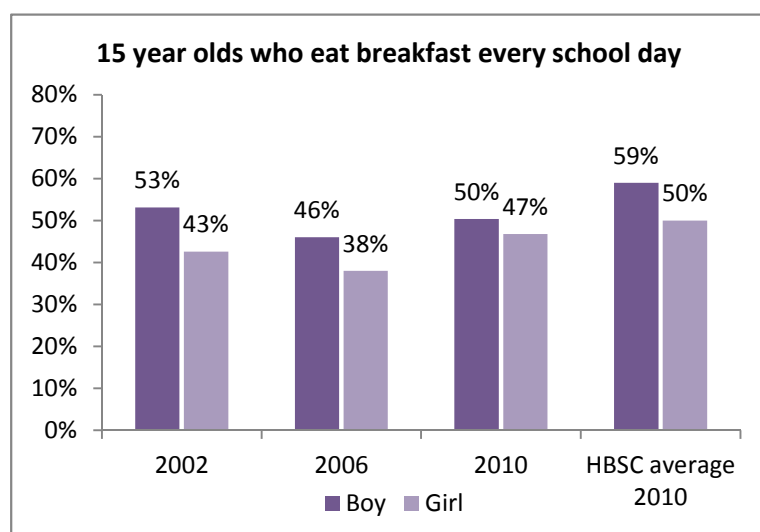
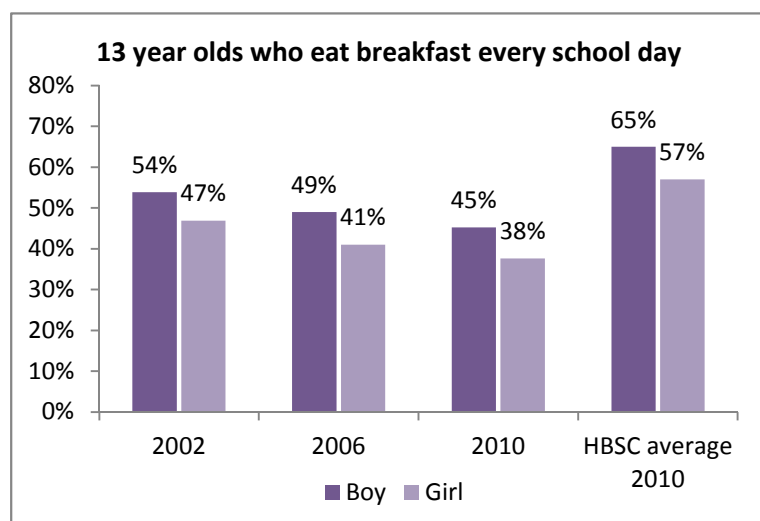
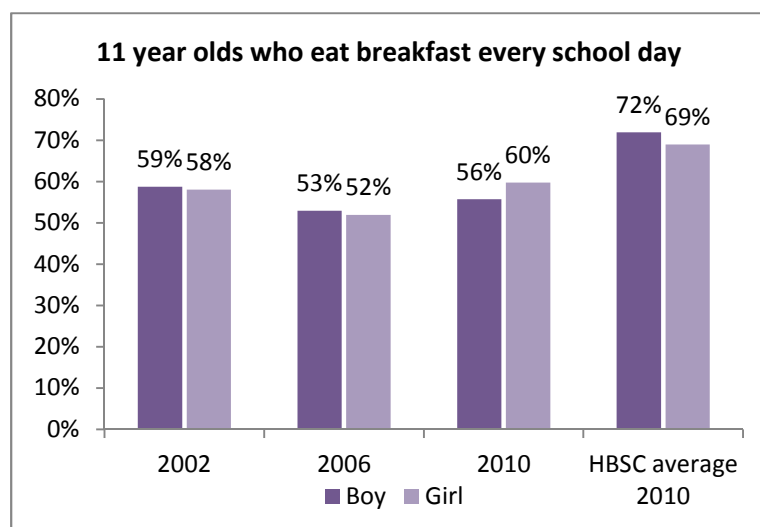
4. Health Behaviours

Eating Behaviour

Oral Health

Energy Expenditure

4.1 Eating Behaviour: Breakfast Consumption

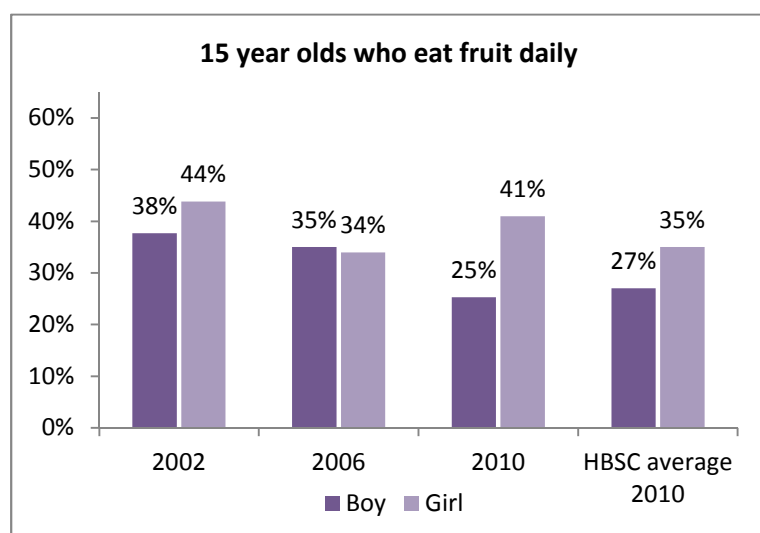
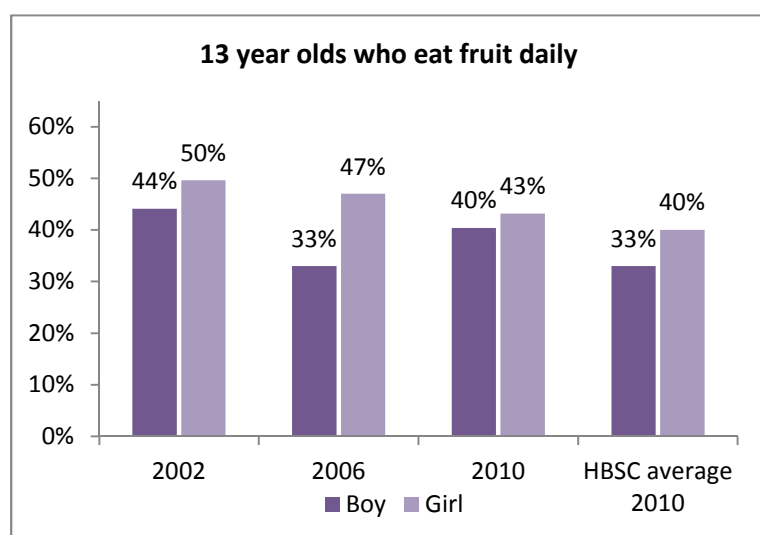
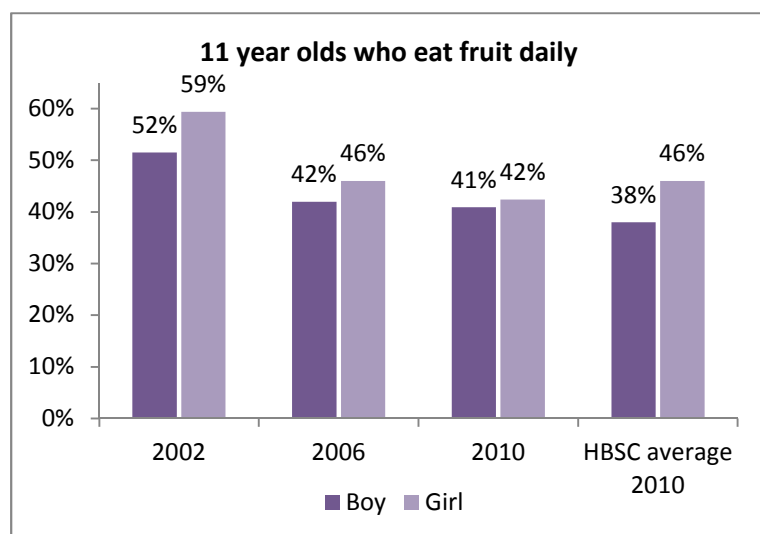


Average daily breakfast consumption reduces with age. From an average of 55% in those aged 11 to an average of 45% in those aged 15. In 2010 consumption was greater in boys when compared to girls in the older age groups of 13 and 15 while consumption was greater in girls in the younger age group.

For all three age categories, the proportion of Maltese children consuming breakfast daily is lower than the HBSC average for 2010. The trend amongst the HBSC average is that of a reduction in breakfast consumption with age. This is similar to the trend for Maltese data. Consumption is also greater amongst boys when compared to girls and this is also comparable to the Maltese data except for the 11 year old age group where girls consume more than boys in Malta.

Since 2002 there is no apparent trend related to breakfast consumption rates except among 13 year olds where there is a downward trend since 2002 for both genders.

4.2 Eating Behaviour: Fruit Consumption

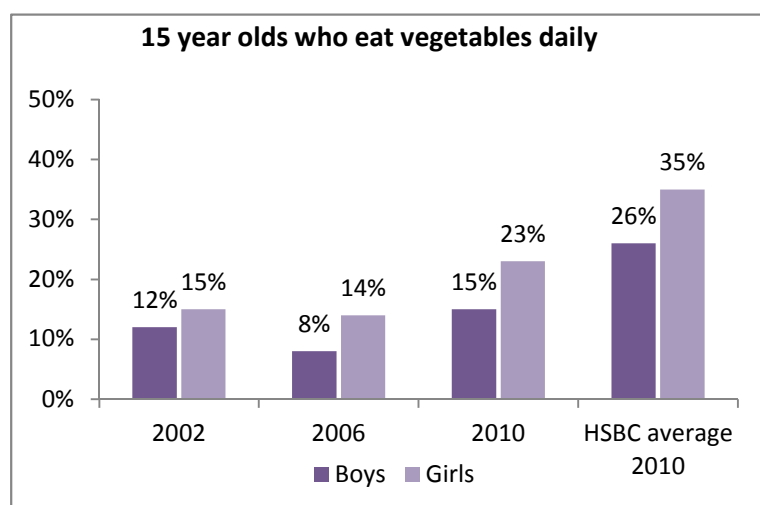
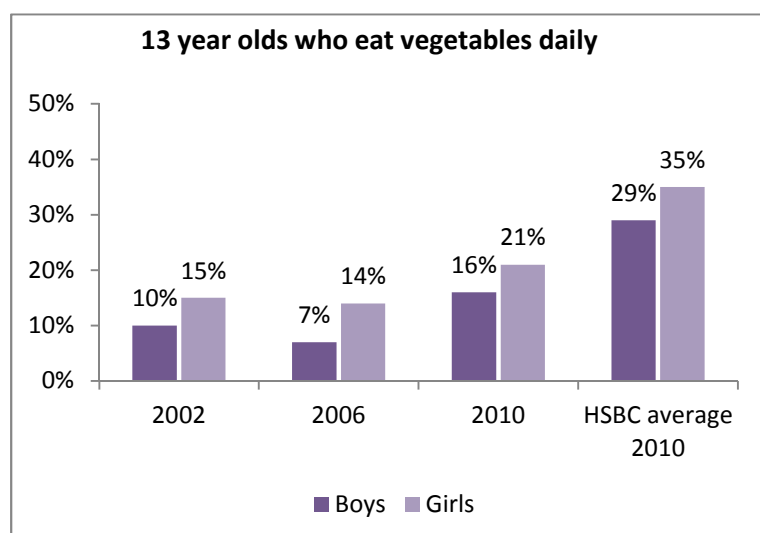


Amongst girls, daily fruit consumption remains relatively constant throughout the three age groups at approximately 42%. Amongst boys there is a sharp decline in the 15 year old age group with only 25% consuming fruit daily when compared to 40% in the younger categories.

When compared to the HBSC average for 2010, Maltese girls aged 13 and 15 consume fruit more often while boys aged 11 and 13 are also above the average. The trends observed for the data from Malta is similar to the trend in the HBSC average where we see a decline with age and a difference between genders with girls consuming fruit more than boys.

Since 2002 there has been a constant drop in the proportion consuming fruit daily among 11 year olds, 13 year old girls and 15 year old boys. There was an increase in consumption in girls aged 15 since 2006 and an increase in 13 year olds boy since 2006.

4.3 Eating Behaviour: Vegetable Consumption

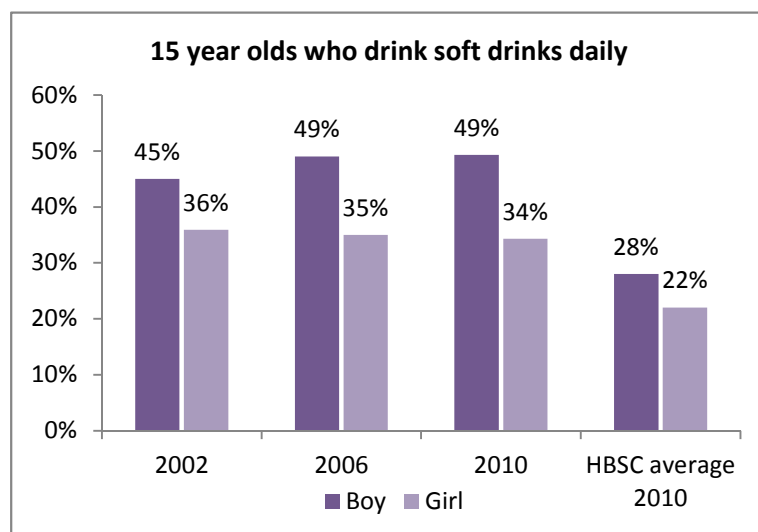
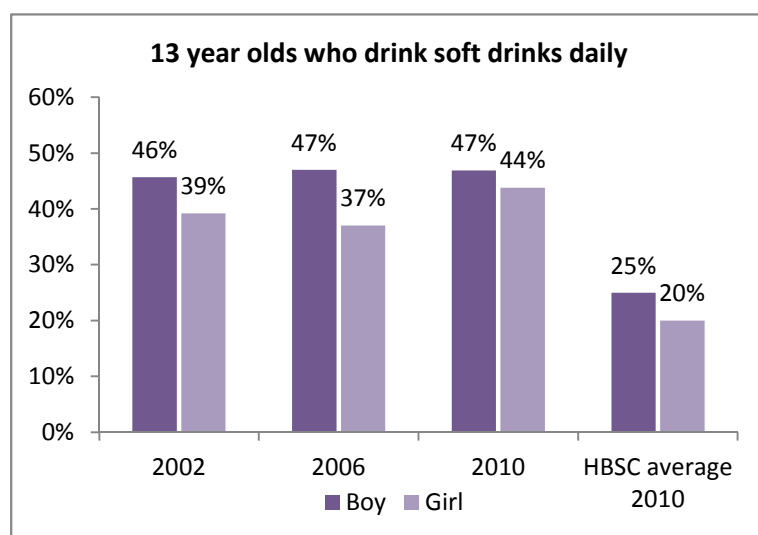
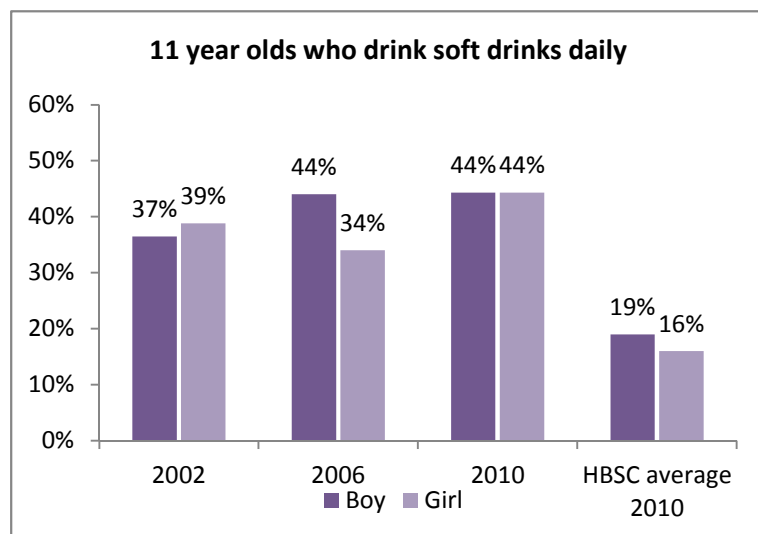


Girls seem to consume vegetables on a daily basis more often than boys across all ages. Around 21 % of the girls and 16 % of the boys consume vegetables on a daily basis. This difference seems to increase as age increases. As age increases, girls tend to consume vegetables on a daily basis more. However there is a slight decrease as age increases in boys.

Across all ages, Malta is below the HSBC 2010 average. This difference decreases as age decreases. The pattern observed in the HBSC 2010 average is similar to that of Malta, whereby the consumption of vegetables on a daily basis is higher in girls than in boys. Moreover as age increases, the percentage of boys consuming vegetables on a daily basis decreases, which is similar to the pattern observed in Malta. Contrary to Malta, the percentage of girls consuming vegetables on a daily basis decreases as age increases.

Since 2002, the percentage of girls consuming vegetables on a daily basis was higher than that of boys. However, the percentage of 11-year olds consuming vegetables on a daily basis decreased since 2002, whilst the percentage of 13 and 15 year-olds consuming vegetables on a daily basis increased since 2002.

4.4 Eating Behaviour: Soft Drink Consumption

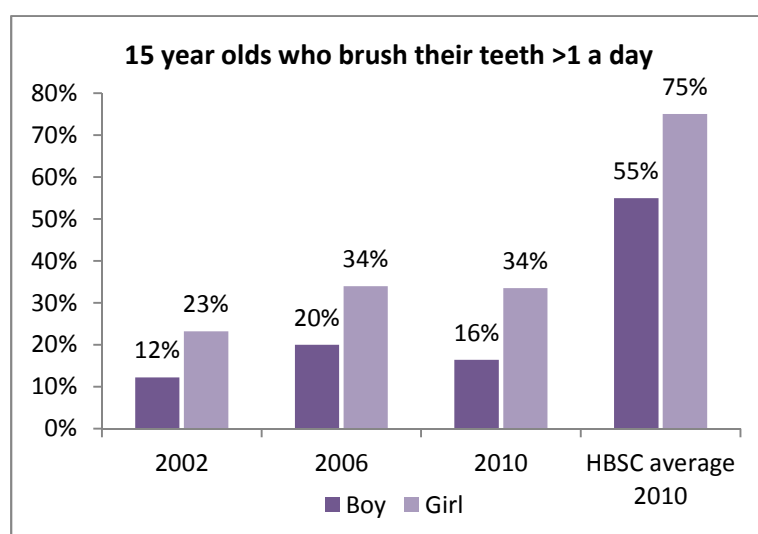
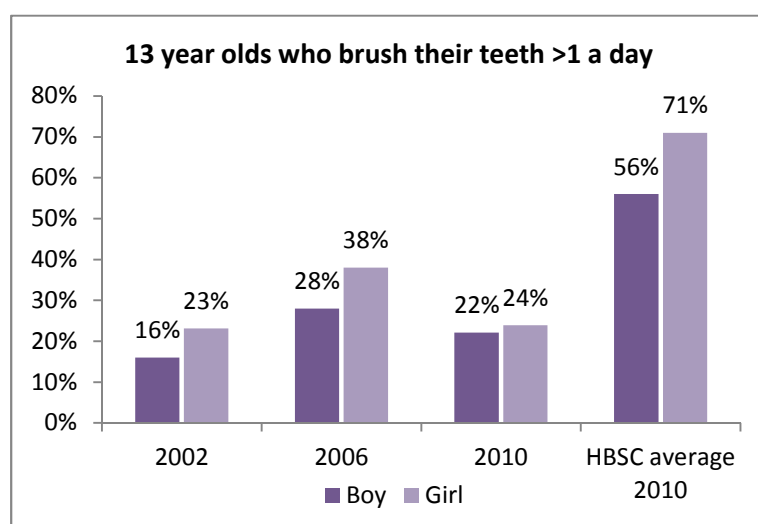
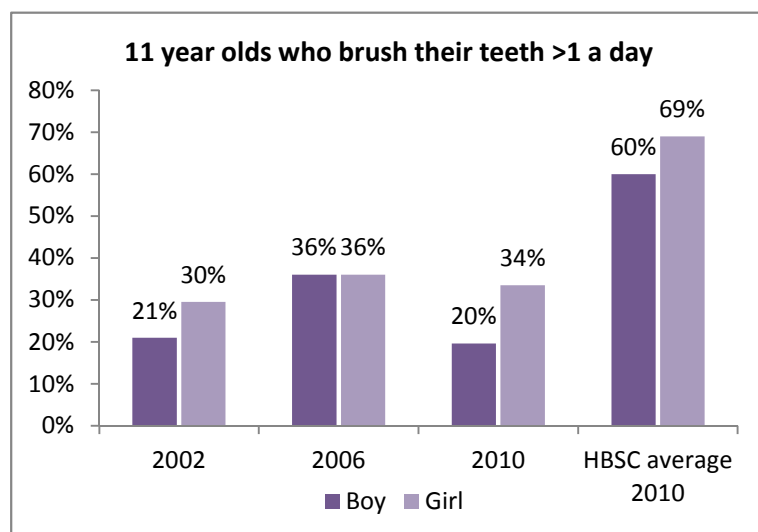


Amongst boys; daily soft drink consumption increases with age from 44% in 11 year olds to 49% in 15 year olds. On the other hand, amongst girls consumption decreases with age from 44% in 11 year olds to 34% in 15 year olds. In 2010 consumption of soft drinks daily did not vary amongst genders in 11 year olds but by the age of 13 and more so by the age of 15, boys consume more soft drinks when compared to girls.

The proportion consuming soft drinks daily is well above the HBSC average for all three age groups. As age increases the HBSC average for soft drink consumption increases and the percentage consumption is greater amongst boys when compared to girls in all age groups. This is the same pattern observed in the data for Malta.

Since 2002 we see increases in the proportion consuming soft drinks in 11 year olds, 13 year old girls and 15 year old boys.

4.5 Oral health

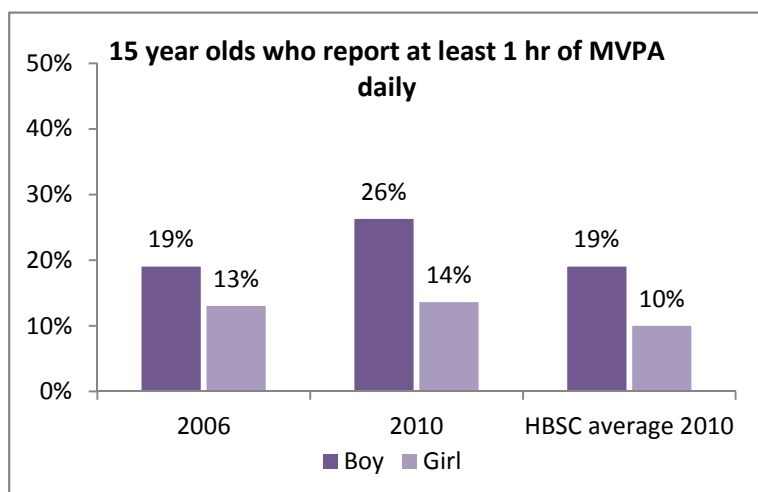
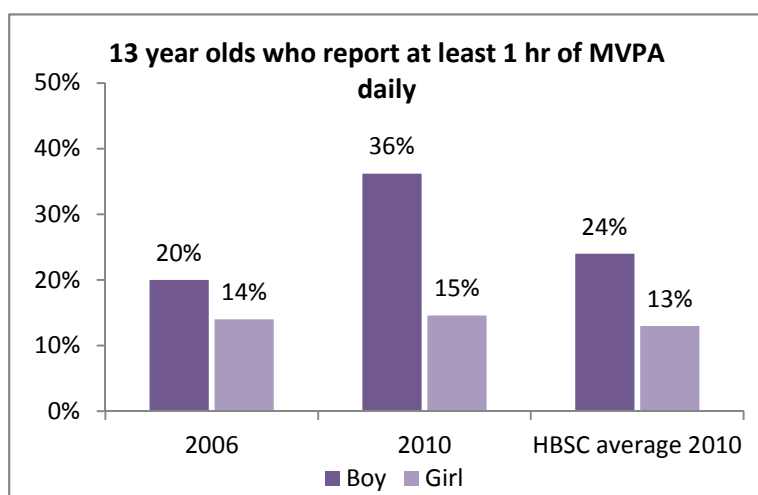
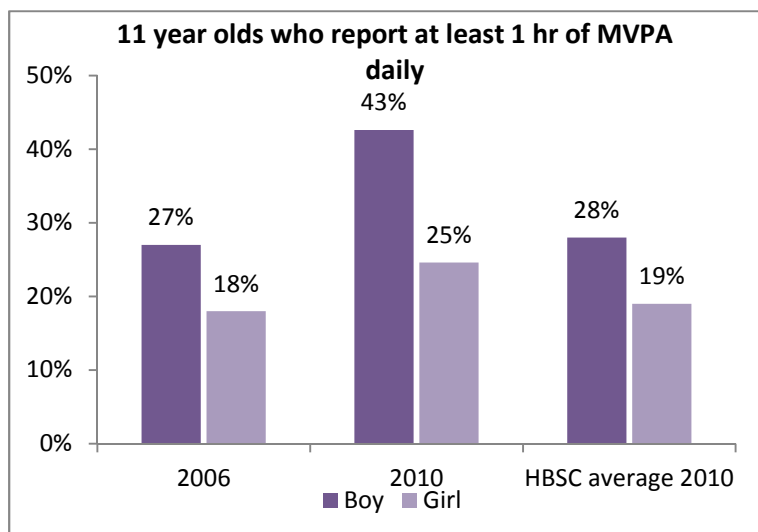


Oral health behaviour does not exhibit a distinct pattern with age but rather peaks differently accordingly to gender. Amongst boys the highest proportion brushing teeth more than once daily is in the 13 year old age group while the lowest proportion is in the 15 year old group at 16%. Amongst girls the highest proportion is in the 11 and 15 year old age group at 34%. There is a clear gender difference with girls in all age groups practicing recommended oral health behaviour more than boys. This is especially seen in the 15 year old age group with double the proportion of girls brushing their teeth more than once daily.

In all age groups the proportion brushing their teeth more than once daily is well below the HBSC average. The HBSC average shows that girls brush their teeth more often than boys. For girls the proportion increases with age while amongst boys it decreases with age. The gender differences are similar to those observed in Malta.

In 2006 oral health practices showed an increase from 2002 however these proportions have dropped in 2010.

4.6 Energy Expenditure: Moderate-to-Vigorous Physical Activity (MVPA)

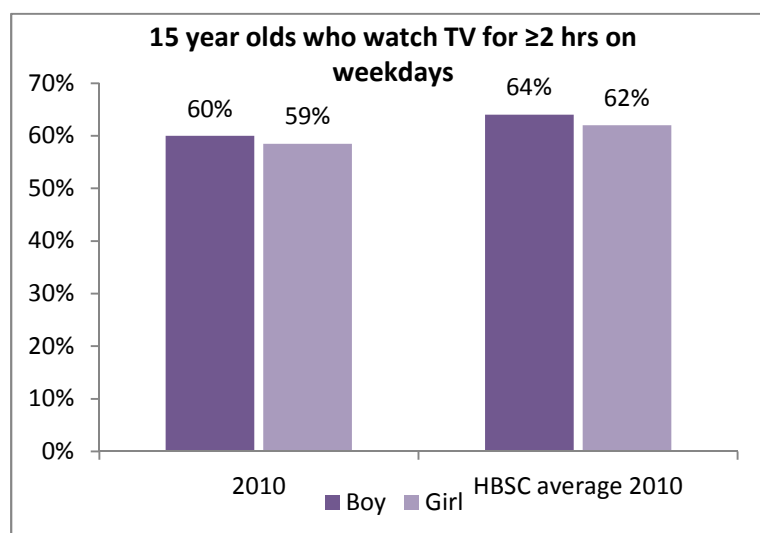
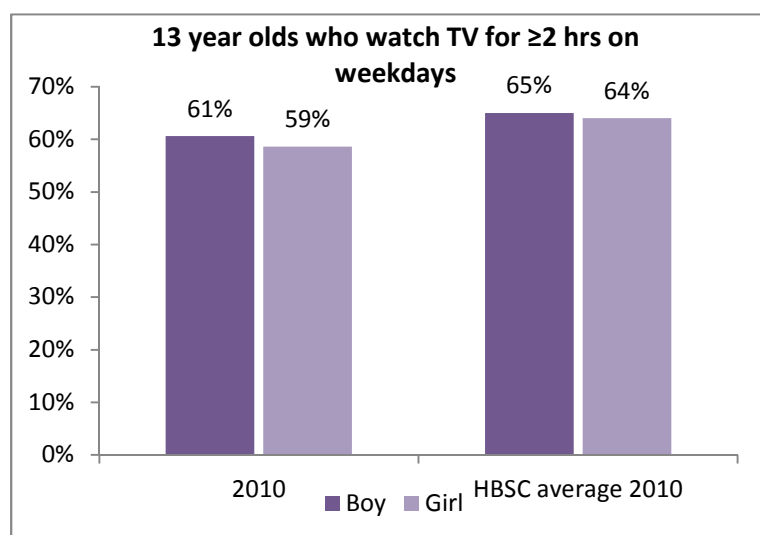
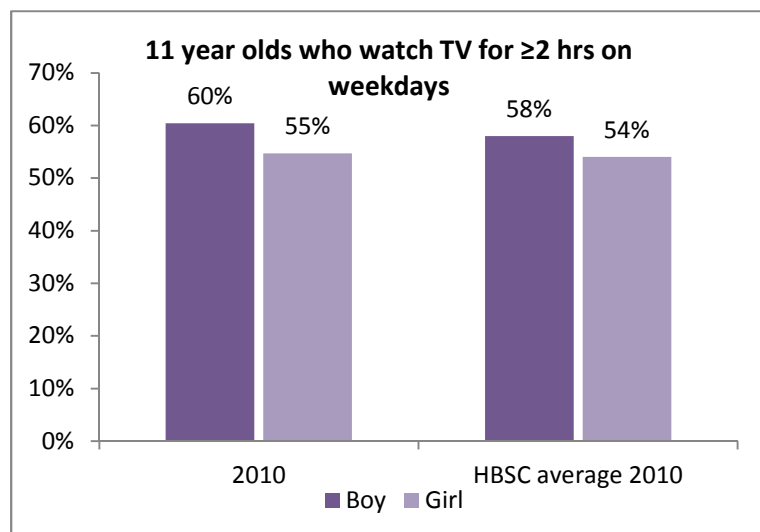


Physical activity declines with age. While 43% of 11 year old boys report participating in 60 minutes of moderate to vigorous activity daily; only 26% of 15 year olds report similar participation. Amongst girls the proportion drops from 25% in 11 year olds to 14% in 15 year olds. Across all age groups, participation is greater in boys when compared to girls.

In all age groups and gender categories the proportion reporting participating in physical activity is greater than the HBSC average. The trend amongst the HBSC country average is that of decreasing physical activity with age and a constant difference by gender, with boys participating in moderate to vigorous activity more than girls. This pattern is also observed for the data in Malta.

Since 2006 there have been substantial increases in the proportion reporting being physically active.

4.7 Energy Expenditure: Sedentary Behaviour, Watching Television



Weekday television viewing increases slightly amongst 13 year olds in both genders with an increase of 7% in boys and 10% in girls. The proportion watching 2 hours or more of television on weekdays is slightly higher in boys when compared to girls.

Television watching in 2010 was greater than the HBSC average amongst 11 year olds but lower than the average for 13 and 15 year olds. The pattern observed in the HBSC average data is similar to that in Malta with a slightly increased proportion amongst boys and a slight increase with age.

5. Risk Behaviours

Tobacco Use

Alcohol Use

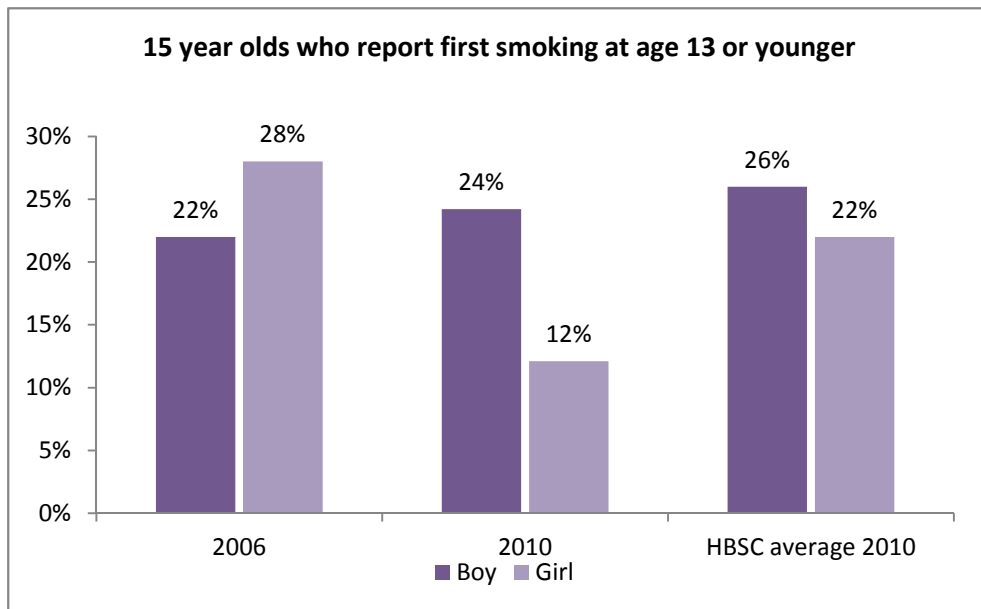
Cannabis Use

Sexual Behaviour

Fighting

Bullying

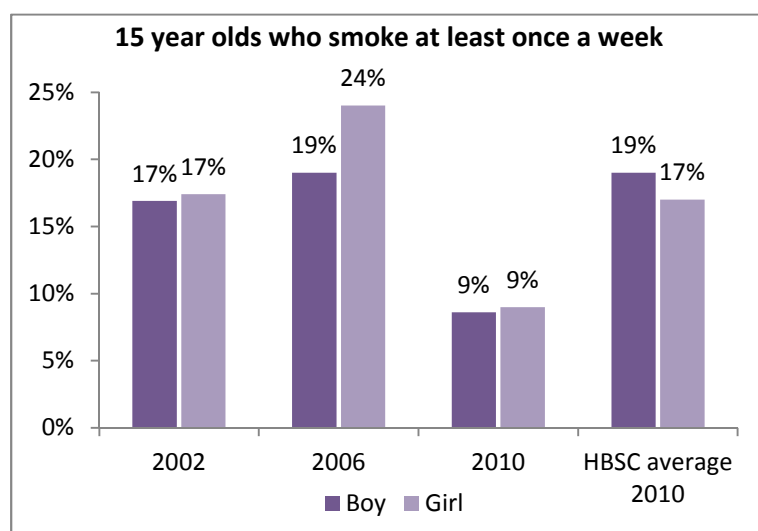
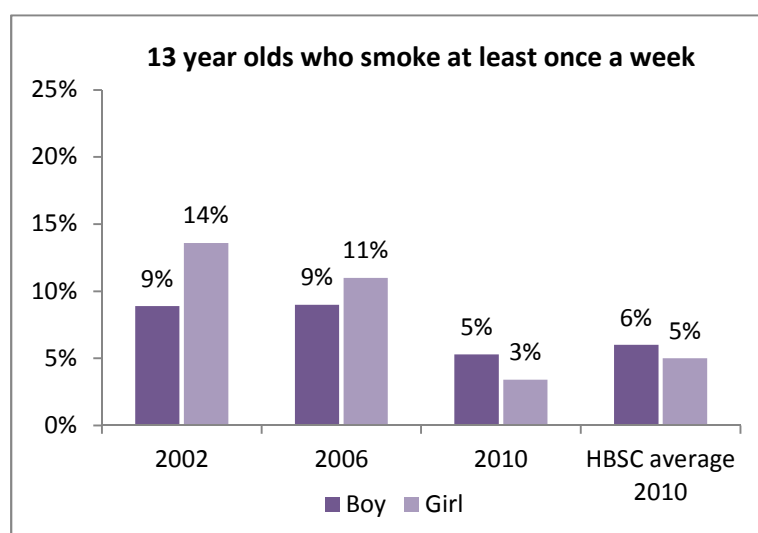
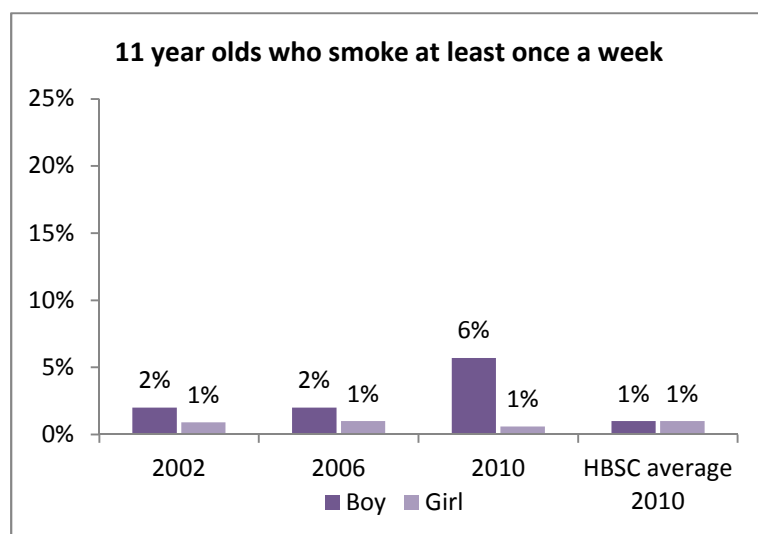
5.1 Tobacco: Initiation



24% of boys aged 15 started smoking when they were 13 years old or younger while 12% of girls reported they started smoking at 13 years or younger. There has been a significant drop in the proportion who started smoking at age 13 since 2006 with a small increase of 2% in boys and a decrease 16% in girls.

The proportion for boys and girls in 2010 is lower than the HBSC average especially amongst girls with a difference of 10%.

5.2 Tobacco: Weekly Smoking

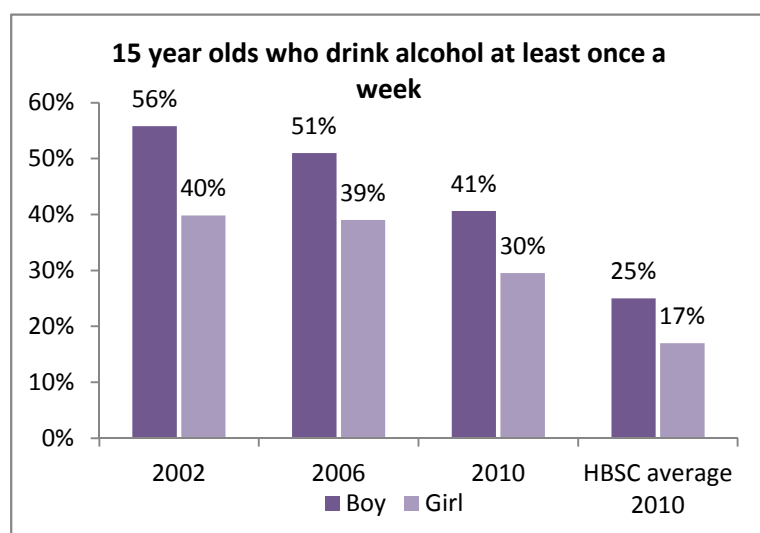
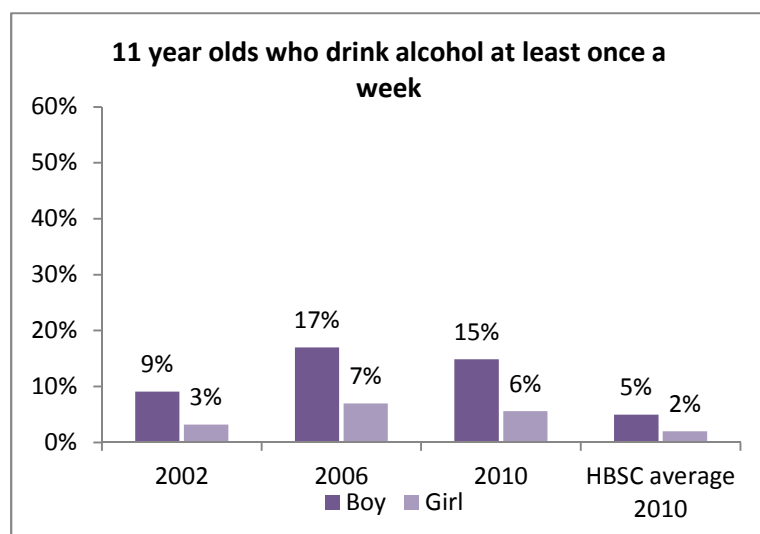


Weekly smoking increases with age especially amongst girls, by the age of 15, 9% are smoking at least once a week. In the 11 and 13 year old age groups boys smoke more than girls however in the 15 year old group smoking behaviour is equal.

Weekly smoking in 2010 is below the HBSC average except for 11 year old boys. The trend observed in HBSC data is similar to that in Malta, smoking increases with age and tends to be more common amongst boys.

Since 2002 there has been a significant reduction in the proportion smoking weekly amongst 13 and 15 year olds. The proportion however has tripled amongst 11 year old boys and stayed the same amongst 11 year old girls.

5.3 Alcohol Use: Weekly Drinking

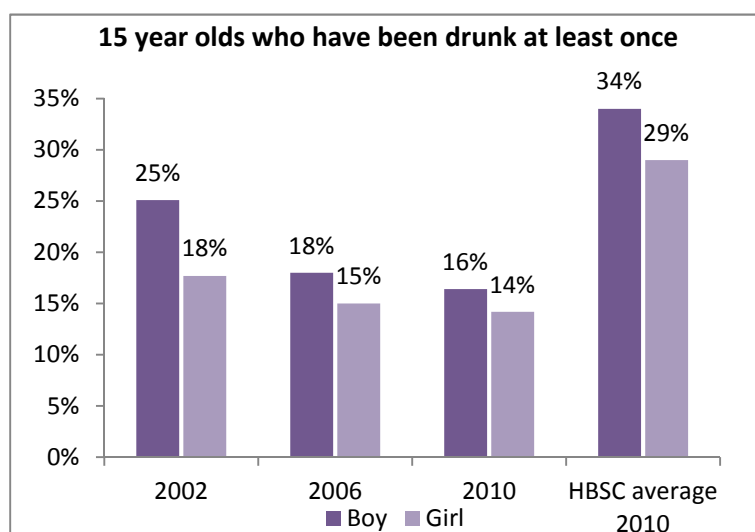
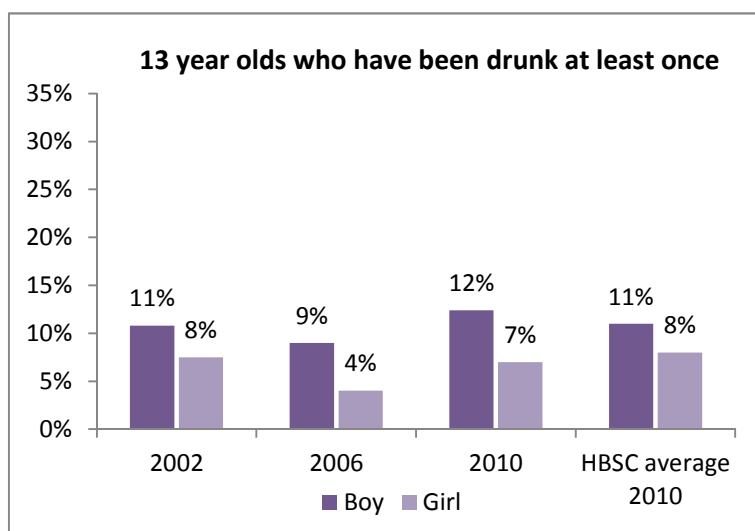
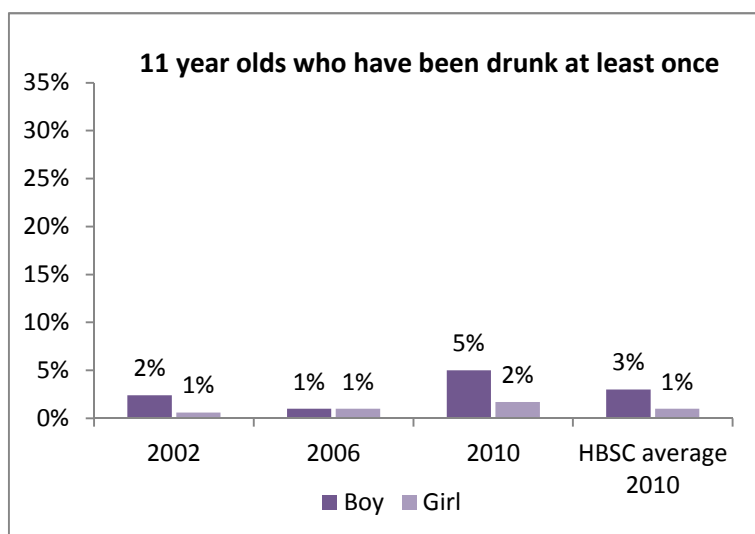


Weekly drinking increases with age, by the age of 15, 41% of boys consume alcohol at least once a weekly while 30% of girls drink at least once a week. Over all three age groups, boys consume alcohol more than girls.

The proportions for weekly consumption for Malta are greater than the HBSC average for all age groups. On average the proportions for Malta are double those of the HBSC average. While the proportions are greater, the trends observed in Malta are similar to those of the HBSC average. With age consumption increases while boys consistently consume alcohol more than girls.

Since 2006 there has been a drop in the proportion consuming alcohol weekly within all age groups though for 11 and 13 year olds the proportions are greater than those reported in 2002.

5.4 Alcohol Use: Drunkenness

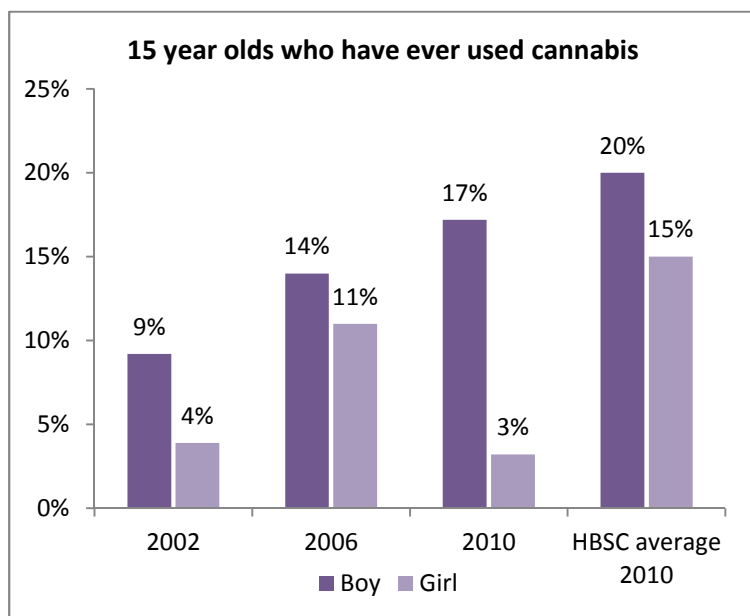


The proportion of students reporting being drunk at least once increases with age, by the age of 15 approximately 15% of students report having been drunk at least once. Boys report being drunk at least once, more than girls though the gap decreases considerably by the age of 15.

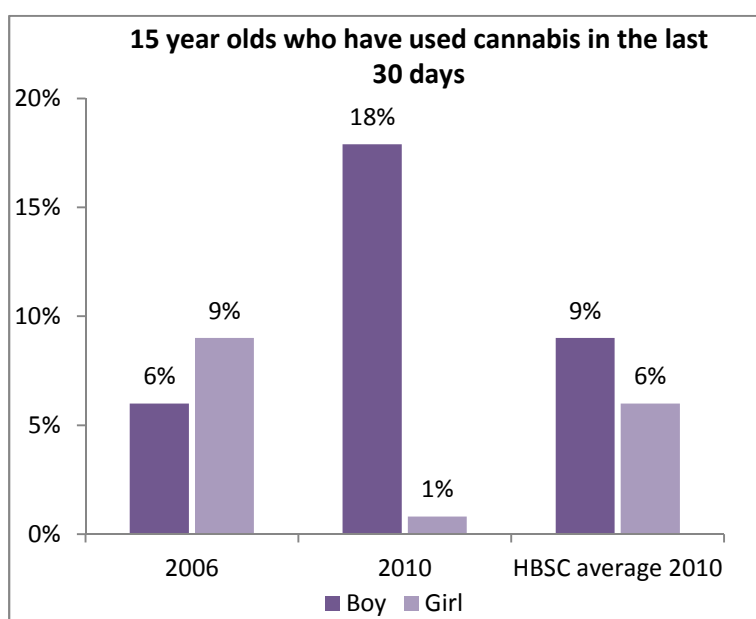
Amongst 11 year old and 13 year old boys, Malta exceeds the HBSC average for this indicator while in the other groups Malta is at the average or below it. Similar to data in Malta, the average percentages increase with age and are higher in boys when compared to girls.

There is no distinct trend since 2002 though the proportions in 2010 are highest for 11 and 13 year olds and lowest for 15 year olds when compared to the two other survey periods.

5.5 Cannabis Use

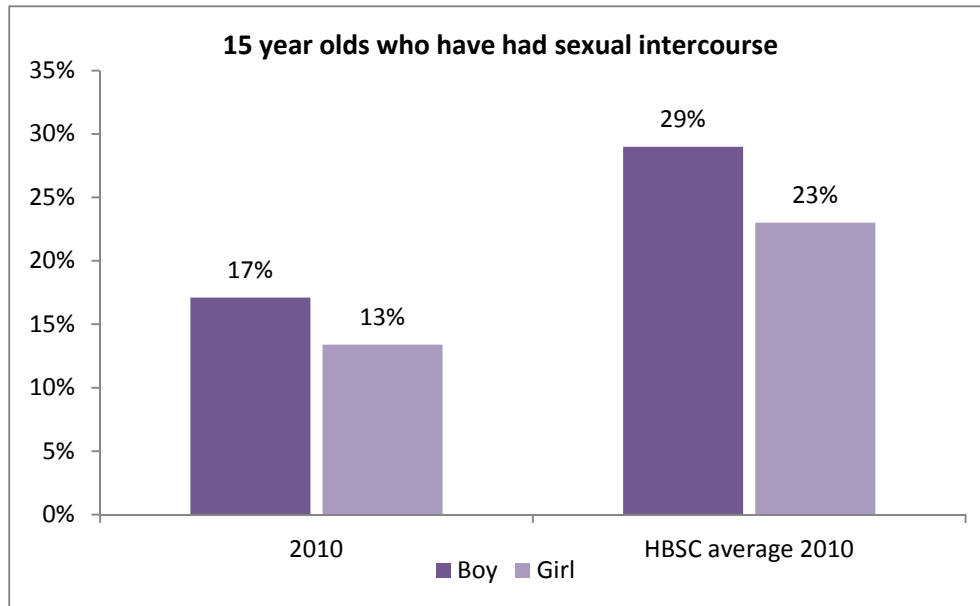


Cannabis use amongst 15 year olds is higher in boys when compared to girls. 17% of 15 year old boys report having smoked cannabis at least once compared to 3% of girls. Since 2002 there has been a linear increase in the proportion of boys reporting they smoked cannabis while there has been a decrease amongst girls. For both genders, the proportion for Malta is lower than the HBSC average.



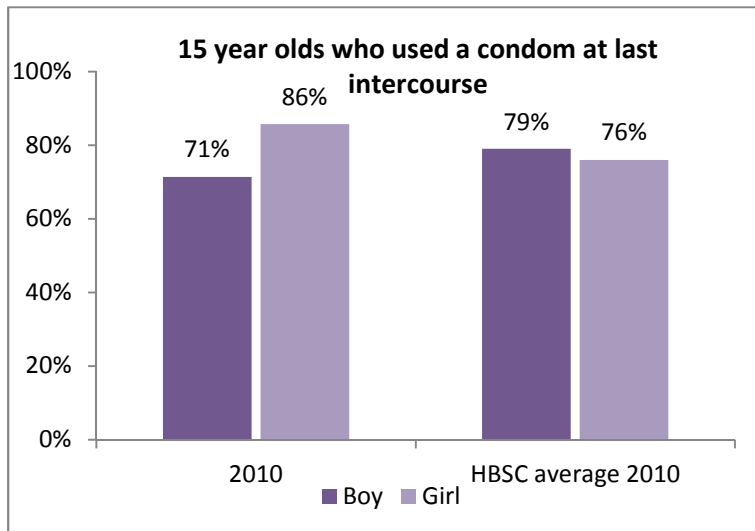
18% of 15 year old boys report smoking cannabis in the last 30 days compared to 1% of girls. Cannabis smoking in the past 30 days has increased amongst boys since 2006 and decreased in girls. The data for Malta is above the HBSC average amongst boys while lower than the average amongst girls.

5.6 Sexual Behaviour: Experience of Sexual Intercourse



Approximately 15% of 15 year olds report having had sexual intercourse. The proportion of boys is slightly higher than girls at 17% in boys compared to 13% in girls. The proportion for boys and girl is well below the HBSC average which is approximately 10% higher in both genders.

5.7 Sexual Behaviour: Condom and Pill Use

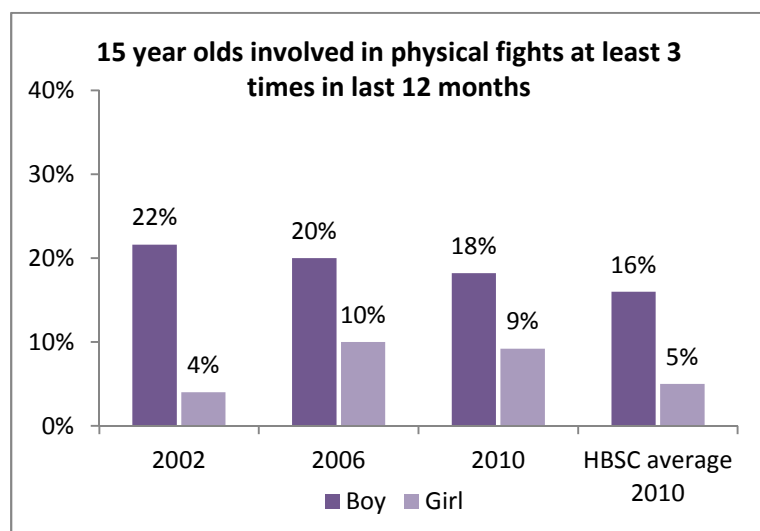
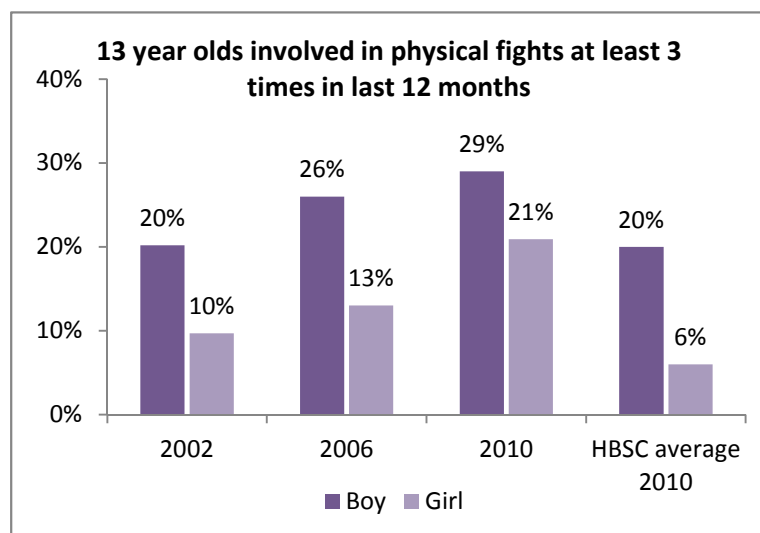
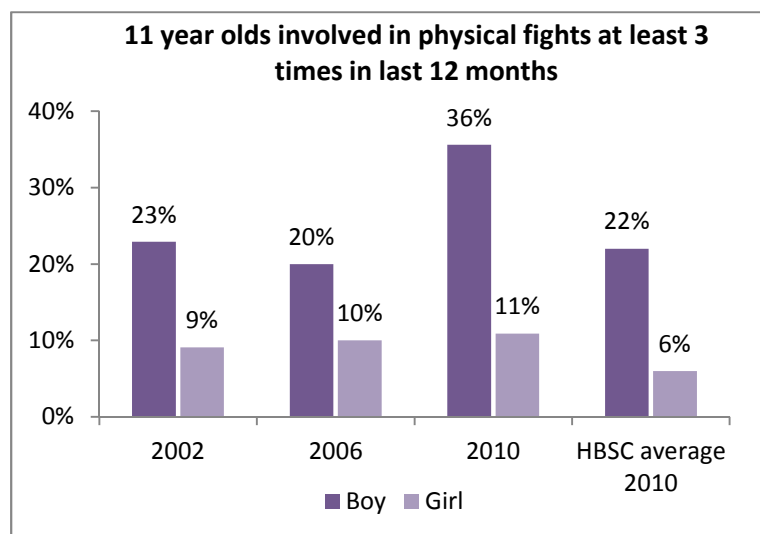


Condom use during last sexual intercourse is approximately 75%. The reported use of condom is higher in girls than boys, i.e. 85% of girls reported that their partners used condoms compared to 71% of boys who report having used a condom. When compared to the HBSC average, condom use amongst girls is greater than the average while amongst boys it is lower than the average.



33% of boys said their partners used the contraceptive pill the last time they engaged in sexual intercourse, this is much higher than the proportion for girls at 9%. The proportion for boys is well above the HBSC average while the proportion for girls is three times lower than the HBSC average.

5.8 Fighting

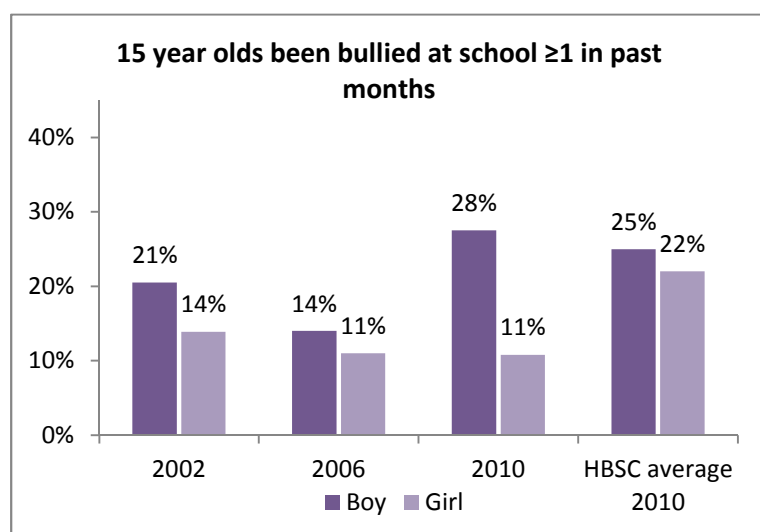
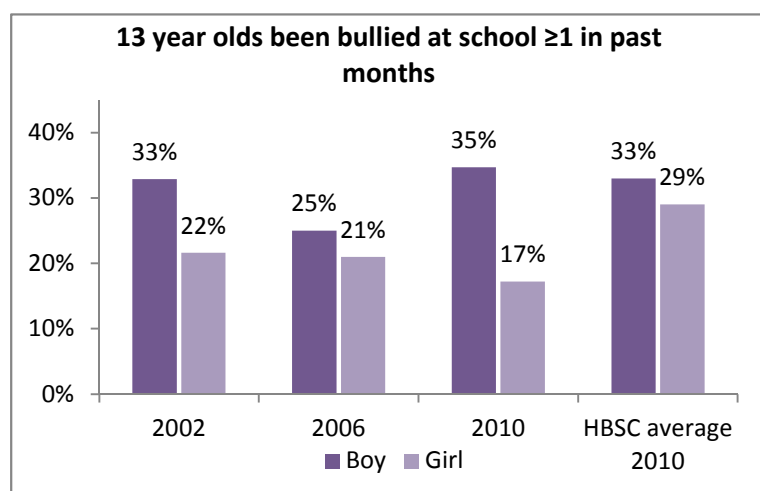
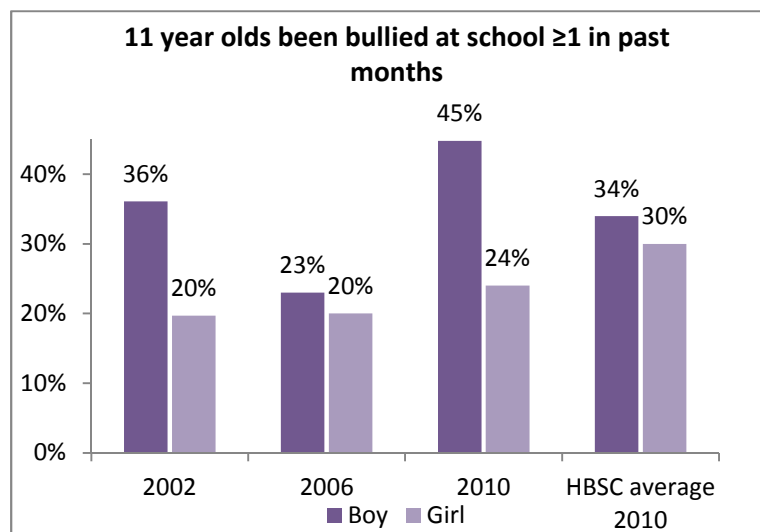


Amongst boys, engaging in physical fights decreases with age at 35.6% amongst 11 year olds to 18% amongst 15 year olds. Amongst girls the peak of physical fighting is in the 13 year age group at 21%. In all age groups boys engage in physical fights more than girls.

The proportions in 2010 are above the HBSC average in all age groups. The HBSC average also shows a decrease in physical fighting with age and a difference between boys and girls in all age groups.

Since 2002 there has been a rise in the proportion involved in 3 or more physical fights in a year amongst 11 year old boys and all 13 year olds however there has been a decrease amongst 15 year olds.

5.9 Bullying: Being Bullied

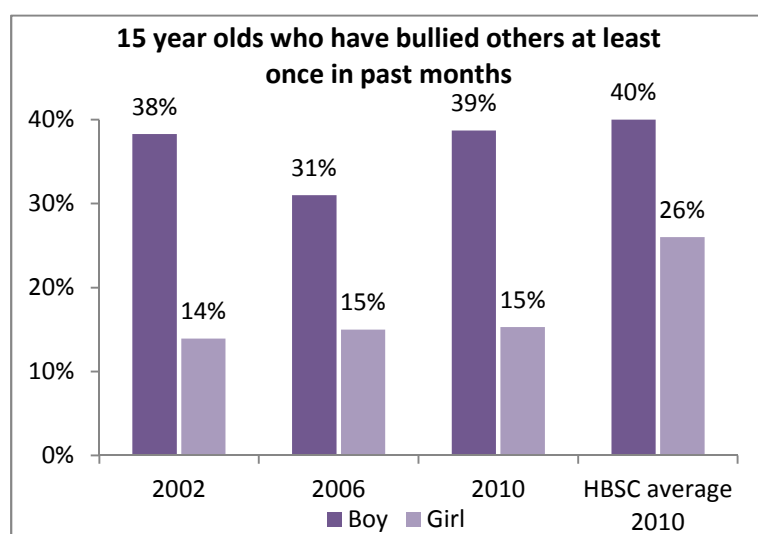
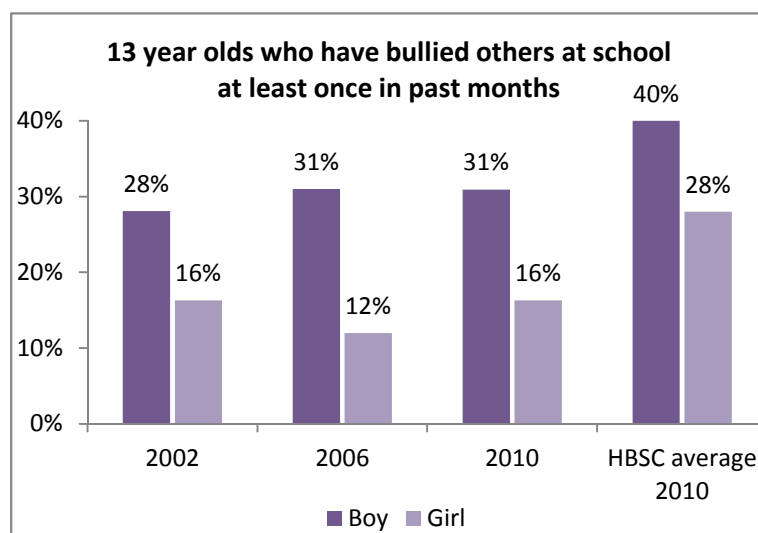
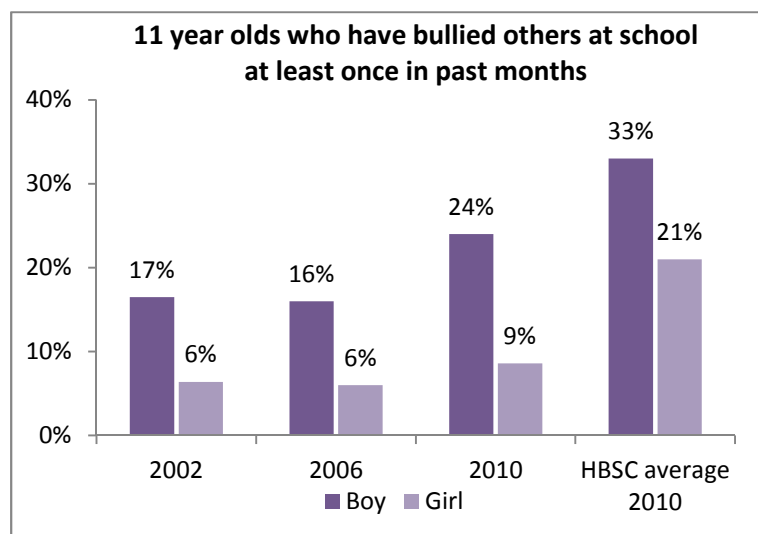


The proportion who report being bullied decreases with age. Boys report being bullied more than girls in all age groups. At the age of 11, 45% of boys report being bullied at least once over a couple of months compared to 24% of girls. By the age of 15; 28% of boys report being bullied compared to 11% of girls.

Bullying amongst girls in 2010 is lower than the HBSC average but higher amongst boys in all age groups. The HBSC average also shows a decrease in the proportion reporting being bullied with age and a difference between boys and girls in all age groups.

Since 2006 bullying has increased amongst 11 year olds, 13 year old boys and 15 year old boys while decreased amongst 13 year old girls and 15 year olds girls.

5.10 Bullying: Bullying Others



Bullying others increases with age and is greater amongst boys than girls. By the age of 15; 39% of boys report bullying others at school at least once in the past few months compared to 15% of girls.

Bullying behaviour is below the HBSC average in all age groups. The HBSC average shows a trend of increasing bullying behaviour with age though it is not a steep trend. Similar to the Malta data, bullying is more common amongst boys.

Bullying behaviour has increased since 2002 amongst 11 year olds and 13 year old boys while stayed the same or reached the values from 2002 in the other categories.

Annex: Country Tables

Percentage who find it easy to communicate with their mother						
	11		13		15	
	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys
Armenia	90	83	85	76	85	74
Austria	88	90	77	85	75	79
Belgium Flemish	90	89	76	85	71	73
Belgium French	78	79	72	74	64	68
Canada	87	88	76	80	73	74
Croatia	96	93	90	86	84	84
Czech Republic	89	84	83	80	76	79
Denmark	89	92	85	84	81	75
England	91	92	82	83	74	78
Estonia	91	88	84	87	83	84
Finland	92	95	83	91	77	83
France	79	82	69	70	63	64
Germany	89	89	78	83	75	75
Greece	93	90	82	81	80	73
Greenland	96	94	88	90	88	90
Hungary	93	90	90	91	87	89
Iceland	95	94	90	90	83	84
Ireland	89	88	85	84	75	76
Italy	89	89	80	79	73	69
Latvia	88	82	84	80	77	82
Lithuania	89	88	80	81	76	72
Luxembourg	86	87	74	84	70	76
Malta	90	85	88	87	37	60
MKD	95	88	92	91	88	87
Netherlands	92	96	91	91	90	90
Norway	87	89	81	81	65	70
Poland	93	94	88	88	79	80
Portugal	89	90	75	80	76	78
Romania	93	94	91	89	86	89
Russian Federation	85	91	83	89	80	85
Scotland	87	89	79	79	74	73
Slovakia	87	87	76	81	71	73
Spain	94	93	86	86	81	79
Sweden	93	93	85	88	75	82
Switzerland	89	90	77	80	72	74
Turkey	89	90	81	86	74	79
Ukraine	94	94	92	90	87	85
United States	82	82	70	76	64	70
Wales	91	92	81	86	77	79

Percentage who find it easy to communicate with their father						
	11		13		15	
	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys
Armenia	60	76	41	72	44	78
Austria	70	82	50	73	46	69
Belgium Flemish	64	77	48	72	42	60
Belgium French	54	64	42	59	36	57
Canada	61	76	52	71	50	66
Croatia	76	84	60	81	55	74
Czech Republic	67	74	54	72	47	66
Denmark	74	84	58	77	57	67
England	73	81	59	78	51	72
Estonia	75	82	55	74	56	72
Finland	79	90	59	84	49	76
France	52	70	41	59	28	50
Germany	70	82	52	73	42	67
Greece	63	85	47	77	42	69
Greenland	86	93	70	84	70	83
Hungary	78	84	69	81	66	81
Iceland	86	91	74	85	65	78
Ireland	65	80	61	78	54	69
Italy	64	79	48	67	38	62
Latvia	64	74	56	78	52	72
Lithuania	69	79	45	73	42	67
Luxembourg	65	81	49	72	43	66
Malta	57	75	52	77	46	66
MKD	87	86	71	89	63	81
Netherlands	82	90	74	84	71	87
Norway	72	80	61	75	44	59
Poland	79	88	66	81	59	66
Portugal	65	80	43	69	43	66
Romania	76	88	62	83	59	79
Russian Federation	67	81	61	79	58	78
Scotland	64	81	52	74	47	62
Slovakia	69	79	50	70	40	63
Spain	75	85	65	79	52	68
Sweden	78	89	65	82	50	74
Switzerland	66	80	52	69	43	63
Turkey	65	77	50	68	38	51
Ukraine	77	88	72	85	60	81
United States	58	78	47	71	41	63
Wales	74	84	60	80	50	70

Percentage who have three or more close friends of the same gender						
	11		13		15	
	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys
Armenia	77	87	72	87	64	83
Austria	84	87	82	85	81	81
Belgium Flemish	84	88	88	89	78	85
Belgium French	80	80	85	83	78	78
Canada	89	86	87	86	83	81
Croatia	85	89	81	87	76	86
Czech Republic	86	88	88	89	81	84
Denmark	91	90	88	85	82	80
England	89	90	94	86	90	90
Estonia	82	83	71	80	60	71
Finland	85	84	86	85	79	79
France	84	86	86	87	81	81
Germany	82	87	82	81	78	79
Greece	57	71	59	68	52	60
Greenland	79	71	63	73	72	74
Hungary	90	89	90	90	88	91
Iceland	86	92	87	88	85	86
Ireland	88	88	91	89	91	88
Italy	79	86	70	80	59	74
Latvia	75	82	77	83	67	81
Lithuania	87	87	82	86	74	82
Luxembourg	75	83	77	82	75	75
Malta	90	79	99	93	96	89
MKD	81	85	72	85	66	81
Netherlands	88	89	87	91	84	89
Norway	91	91	91	90	85	85
Poland	73	80	68	76	57	65
Portugal	82	76	82	72	75	72
Romania	83	82	76	82	68	79
Russian Federation	60	71	60	70	46	68
Scotland	91	87	95	89	90	89
Slovakia	92	89	87	88	82	88
Slovenia	76	86	74	79	68	75
Spain	77	81	73	75	59	65
Sweden	88	86	90	87	83	86
Switzerland	82	87	85	89	81	87
Turkey	77	77	78	78	77	82
Ukraine	78	77	71	81	61	76
United States	88	82	85	83	75	77
Wales	92	90	92	84	88	87

Percentage who spend 4 or more evenings per week out with friends						
	11		13		15	
	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys
Armenia	13	34	17	40	18	56
Austria	5	6	9	11	9	17
Belgium Flemish	10	12	14	16	21	23
Belgium French	3	5	3	6	3	9
Canada	22	30	28	29	29	34
Croatia	16	28	21	25	23	32
Czech Republic	12	14	24	17	26	25
Denmark	5	8	14	15	17	24
England	29	38	29	38	28	44
Estonia	20	26	28	28	28	31
Finland	38	44	40	45	45	46
France	7	11	7	14	7	15
Germany	10	14	13	17	18	22
Greece	7	14	11	16	11	26
Greenland	44	49	67	65	72	75
Hungary	3	4	4	8	11	12
Iceland	14	14	27	24	34	32
Ireland	44	43	37	44	25	37
Italy	8	10	22	15	15	19
Latvia	20	28	32	38	38	40
Lithuania	13	20	22	23	26	33
Luxembourg	4	5	6	11	7	15
Malta	10	17	10	14	19	30
MKD	19	31	18	29	21	36
Netherlands	4	6	9	11	18	21
Norway	28	37	33	38	36	40
Poland	17	20	20	24	23	30
Portugal	2	5	3	7	3	6
Romania	24	33	27	40	26	39
Russian Federation	39	42	46	42	51	56
Scotland	32	35	41	42	32	38
Slovakia	24	30	36	37	38	41
Slovenia	12	17	13	16	16	23
Spain	39	45	43	50	40	50
Sweden	11	16	18	22	24	28
Switzerland	2	5	7	8	9	15
Turkey	10	18	8	34	7	28
Ukraine	38	43	40	45	37	50
United States	18	24	19	26	20	27
Wales	27	35	36	41	33	42

Percentage who have daily EMC with friends						
	11		13		15	
	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys
Armenia	30	31	40	32	56	44
Austria	32	23	56	40	69	52
Belgium Flemish	25	19	59	48	76	65
Belgium French	24	18	54	35	67	48
Canada	32	22	55	35	67	49
Croatia	38	34	57	38	68	47
Czech Republic	25	18	48	36	43	49
Denmark	50	40	67	55	69	61
England	40	28	60	41	73	61
Estonia	30	27	51	35	60	46
Finland	37	24	54	38	61	50
France	25	15	50	30	67	49
Germany	22	11	43	27	54	39
Greece	29	28	61	41	67	45
Greenland	43	20	46	37	63	47
Hungary	21	20	43	36	49	48
Iceland	28	20	52	37	68	55
Ireland	33	24	65	47	73	51
Italy	31	23	63	42	77	57
Latvia	37	24	54	39	66	48
Lithuania	56	40	76	55	81	66
Luxembourg	22	13	55	38	64	52
Malta	31	32	60	43	59	38
MKD	33	27	53	36	67	50
Netherlands	12	8	44	25	60	40
Poland	37	30	59	39	69	52
Portugal	37	28	67	47	77	62
Romania	39	33	55	39	62	49
Russian Federation	57	38	61	43	64	48
Scotland	39	26	68	45	75	60
Slovakia	30	27	48	34	49	38
Slovenia	27	22	53	34	69	46
Spain	15	14	35	21	48	25
Sweden	38	26	70	47	77	65
Switzerland	15	12	47	31	60	44
Turkey	11	11	24	19	45	30
Ukraine	40	26	56	32	63	47
United States	34	17	53	37	67	49
Wales	35	23	58	37	67	51

Percentage who like school a lot						
	11		13		15	
	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys
Armenia	81	68	66	50	63	45
Austria	53	48	27	24	28	25
Belgium (Flemish)	43	31	32	24	15	12
Belgium (French)	45	30	28	18	13	13
Canada	40	27	31	22	24	19
Croatia	17	11	7	4	7	5
Czech Republic	24	18	15	16	18	14
Denmark	39	31	26	27	24	17
England	52	38	28	21	17	13
Estonia	17	11	7	7	10	4
Finland	21	20	19	12	13	8
France	52	43	30	20	29	21
Germany	52	50	31	27	20	20
Greece	38	29	18	12	13	7
Greenland	57	57	37	39	32	31
Hungary	42	24	28	19	46	40
Iceland	54	41	45	34	43	38
Ireland	34	19	34	24	20	13
Italy	31	23	12	7	10	7
Latvia	50	35	35	26	31	22
Lithuania	59	50	34	30	39	28
Luxembourg	37	27	18	19	8	12
Malta	37	19	23	11	23	11
MKD	89	82	61	54	51	48
Netherlands	55	42	49	39	28	19
Poland	29	16	30	15	18	15
Portugal	36	28	22	15	22	16
Romania	64	51	42	29	40	24
Russian Federation	29	24	28	22	21	20
Scotland	43	32	26	20	14	14
Slovakia	37	22	22	16	25	9
Slovenia	24	48	16	11	37	38
Spain	49	38	25	17	15	13
Sweden	44	32	22	19	14	14
Switzerland	35	25	20	17	13	16
Ukraine	50	39	32	26	29	31
United States	47	41	30	23	23	22
Wales	51	45	26	22	17	18

Percentage who have good or very good perceived school performance						
	11		13		15	
	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys
Armenia	76	76	73	62	73	62
Austria	77	68	60	55	46	51
Belgium (Flemish)	74	69	58	56	54	50
Belgium (French)	70	68	57	52	48	47
Canada	82	73	70	63	70	59
Croatia	91	86	87	81	71	68
Czech Republic	61	57	56	57	58	54
Denmark	80	75	60	65	60	52
England	79	71	73	68	72	67
Estonia	78	63	65	57	68	51
Finland	81	65	62	58	59	51
France	68	63	54	43	42	39
Germany	68	63	48	45	48	43
Greece	92	88	75	71	72	61
Greenland	77	76	67	70	61	56
Hungary	68	64	52	45	38	39
Iceland	85	77	71	65	64	55
Ireland	80	76	78	71	71	62
Italy	73	64	60	48	45	39
Latvia	71	59	62	47	55	43
Lithuania	69	62	58	49	52	41
Luxembourg	80	70	56	58	49	55
Malta	84	72	70	63	72	68
MKD	94	96	93	90	91	87
Netherlands	82	77	70	63	65	56
Poland	79	66	60	47	55	43
Portugal	61	57	49	46	42	46
Romania	82	77	75	61	68	58
Russian Federation	60	56	57	54	50	50
Scotland	79	68	71	65	66	63
Slovakia	81	69	70	62	74	55
Slovenia	91	88	79	69	66	63
Spain	83	81	69	62	50	48
Sweden	82	79	68	66	57	57
Switzerland	80	76	66	66	66	63
Ukraine	69	60	56	49	52	46
United States	79	77	76	68	67	64
Wales	81	76	72	69	69	65

Percentage who feel pressured by school work						
	11		13		15	
	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys
Armenia	15	18	25	25	29	24
Austria	9	14	21	21	27	26
Belgium (Flemish)	19	20	28	34	37	35
Belgium (French)	23	17	30	18	34	18
Canada	28	33	41	41	55	46
Croatia	14	23	24	31	35	33
Czech Republic	25	26	36	32	43	31
Denmark	23	27	28	26	43	35
England	30	33	39	39	67	50
Estonia	22	27	38	35	47	38
Finland	23	30	46	44	67	54
France	18	16	24	21	29	17
Germany	20	23	21	25	28	26
Greece	21	26	49	47	56	43
Greenland	13	15	17	17	22	23
Hungary	10	13	18	25	21	22
Iceland	25	30	49	46	62	49
Ireland	25	25	36	34	58	45
Italy	27	33	42	42	55	47
Latvia	15	22	18	20	30	27
Lithuania	27	34	50	46	58	47
Luxembourg	11	19	28	27	42	34
Malta	60	61	73	53	78	63
MKD	18	26	39	40	52	47
Netherlands	8	10	19	16	31	17
Poland	16	14	23	22	31	23
Portugal	30	29	51	41	76	55
Romania	18	24	32	34	47	38
Russian Federation	27	28	32	30	38	32
Scotland	19	24	30	25	60	46
Slovakia	14	18	22	24	16	20
Slovenia	35	44	51	54	60	48
Spain	27	38	52	56	64	59
Sweden	6	9	19	14	53	31
Switzerland	16	22	29	25	28	27
Ukraine	27	25	32	35	34	28
United States	33	33	43	38	54	42
Wales	21	25	35	30	63	55

Percentage who agree classmates kind and helpful						
	11		13		15	
	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys
Armenia	75	84	72	79	74	77
Austria	80	70	70	65	72	59
Belgium (Flemish)	79	76	77	72	78	71
Belgium (French)	78	76	77	72	71	72
Canada	65	63	58	56	56	53
Croatia	76	73	68	68	65	69
Czech Republic	63	57	56	54	54	54
Denmark	76	77	74	77	80	79
England	77	68	65	58	58	54
Estonia	70	64	62	59	68	67
Finland	73	65	65	62	64	68
France	60	61	56	50	59	54
Germany	82	79	83	74	77	73
Greece	50	58	35	43	34	45
Greenland	72	81	62	70	62	68
Hungary	65	62	50	53	64	55
Iceland	79	81	78	79	81	84
Ireland	84	76	78	69	74	60
Italy	76	75	64	64	63	69
Latvia	62	58	52	55	52	50
Lithuania	62	65	50	60	54	58
Luxembourg	81	74	77	69	73	67
Malta	81	64	83	59	75	56
MKD	90	89	78	83	79	81
Netherlands	83	78	83	78	84	77
Poland	48	51	55	51	51	50
Portugal	77	78	79	80	79	83
Romania	71	71	62	68	61	55
Russian Federation	59	61	58	60	62	64
Scotland	78	72	60	60	58	55
Slovakia	64	60	60	60	63	63
Slovenia	82	81	76	73	78	71
Spain	69	74	63	62	65	69
Sweden	89	88	83	82	75	78
Switzerland	78	77	79	77	82	80
Ukraine	70	69	59	57	56	59
United States	61	66	54	55	49	53
Wales	81	75	67	62	59	57

Percentage who rate their health as fair or poor						
	11		13		15	
	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys
Armenia	26	17	28	17	28	16
Austria	11	8	16	8	21	11
Belgium Flemish	14	12	25	17	32	21
Belgium French	17	13	18	17	28	15
Canada	9	9	8	12	24	17
Croatia	7	9	16	12	23	14
Czech Republic	11	8	9	10	13	9
Denmark	16	13	23	11	22	15
England	14	13	17	16	23	15
Estonia	10	10	14	13	18	16
Finland	10	10	14	12	15	13
France	9	10	13	11	17	10
Germany	9	11	14	11	19	12
Greece	5	5	9	5	8	7
Greenland	23	9	21	14	23	20
Hungary	12	12	20	17	34	23
Iceland	11	11	17	16	21	18
Ireland	7	7	13	10	21	12
Italy	7	7	12	5	17	7
Latvia	20	13	20	13	31	16
Lithuania	14	11	19	8	24	12
Luxembourg	11	9	17	12	23	14
Malta	18	20	25	15	24	15
MKD	3	2	4	3	7	3
Netherlands	10	9	14	12	24	13
Norway	21	16	19	13	18	16
Poland	13	10	20	14	31	17
Portugal	12	9	13	9	17	10
Romania	16	9	19	10	27	13
Russian Federation	19	13	22	16	29	19
Scotland	12	14	24	16	34	22
Slovakia	8	10	13	10	15	11
Slovenia	7	6	13	8	19	8
Spain	3	3	9	5	4	7
Sweden	10	8	9	12	21	10
Switzerland	5	5	10	16	12	8
Turkey	17	13	17	14	22	15
Ukraine	26	14	34	18	46	22
United States	16	15	25	20	33	19
Wales	18	14	28	20	35	21

Percentage who have high life satisfaction						
	11		13		15	
	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys
Armenia	95	96	92	94	81	88
Austria	88	90	81	90	80	86
Belgium Flemish	93	92	88	90	88	91
Belgium French	86	90	85	88	77	88
Canada	81	86	80	88	80	87
Croatia	88	88	86	86	78	87
Czech Republic	86	87	83	87	80	87
Denmark	85	88	80	89	84	90
England	86	88	83	91	79	89
Estonia	90	91	84	88	84	86
Finland	91	92	88	91	87	90
France	88	87	82	87	82	87
Germany	84	87	79	85	81	89
Greece	94	95	87	90	80	88
Greenland	87	93	81	86	75	85
Hungary	86	88	83	82	75	82
Iceland	92	92	90	93	85	89
Ireland	90	90	86	91	78	84
Italy	89	87	86	91	77	85
Latvia	85	85	85	88	83	83
Lithuania	83	85	76	84	76	84
Luxembourg	91	88	82	89	77	87
Malta	90	69	91	70	22	20
MKD	90	89	86	87	84	85
Netherlands	94	96	92	97	90	96
Norway	90	91	86	92	80	89
Poland	85	87	78	80	69	81
Portugal	89	88	81	86	80	84
Romania	79	79	72	80	68	81
Russian Federation	82	83	78	84	81	86
Scotland	90	92	84	90	82	87
Slovakia	90	83	79	83	80	83
Slovenia	89	91	85	86	82	88
Spain	95	94	88	90	84	88
Sweden	91	92	85	89	77	88
Switzerland	90	91	82	90	84	88
Turkey	70	74	62	68	58	63
Ukraine	82	82	79	81	75	77
United States	86	86	82	85	81	85
Wales	86	88	78	87	74	84

Percentage who reported multiple health complaints in the last 12 months						
	11		13		15	
	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys
Armenia	38	39	50	39	55	34
Austria	19	15	29	17	31	17
Belgium Flemish	21	17	27	22	35	20
Belgium French	38	28	41	31	51	29
Canada	32	25	37	23	45	29
Croatia	32	28	36	22	40	25
Czech Republic	37	30	44	29	50	35
Denmark	25	20	32	18	29	21
England	34	26	37	27	44	23
Estonia	30	22	39	25	41	24
Finland	26	19	29	18	38	19
France	39	29	45	31	48	30
Germany	22	16	28	15	30	14
Greece	28	23	52	31	58	38
Greenland	33	23	37	29	43	28
Hungary	29	25	35	26	43	30
Iceland	30	24	35	26	44	29
Ireland	27	21	31	22	43	28
Italy	50	37	53	36	68	36
Latvia	38	30	36	28	44	24
Lithuania	38	29	45	30	47	29
Luxembourg	26	21	38	23	49	28
Malta	48	50	51	45	48	50
MKD	26	19	37	25	44	25
Netherlands	29	23	33	22	31	15
Norway	34	21	35	21	44	21
Poland	39	29	40	30	48	30
Portugal	23	17	29	15	35	17
Romania	40	34	50	32	57	33
Russian Federation	39	26	41	30	46	25
Scotland	24	20	33	24	42	27
Slovakia	35	30	47	33	44	31
Slovenia	16	12	21	13	25	14
Spain	32	26	37	23	43	24
Sweden	26	21	38	23	48	24
Switzerland	30	20	39	23	38	19
Turkey	65	56	73	62	65	54
Ukraine	40	24	45	25	56	25
United States	36	29	43	27	45	28
Wales	23	21	34	20	41	23

Percentage who reported medically attended injuries in the past 12 months						
	11		13		15	
	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys
Armenia	34	55	27	55	26	41
Austria	39	51	47	55	47	56
Belgium Flemish	34	40	30	38	35	42
Belgium French	49	65	46	57	40	51
Canada	38	47	43	49	41	48
Croatia	36	48	43	52	37	48
Czech Republic	43	45	46	54	45	53
Denmark	45	51	42	48	42	49
England	40	52	47	59	36	51
Estonia	40	46	40	45	40	48
Finland	38	45	37	45	37	44
France	41	49	36	48	38	46
Germany	43	55	51	60	45	49
Greece	38	49	35	48	32	48
Greenland	21	35	28	42	21	34
Hungary	31	34	29	38	25	40
Iceland	54	60	54	60	51	55
Ireland	27	45	31	45	33	46
Italy	35	53	42	54	39	56
Latvia	59	71	52	67	46	59
Lithuania	46	58	45	61	42	57
Luxembourg	33	37	32	40	35	47
Malta	36	44	35	57	42	52
MKD	15	24	14	20	5	17
Netherlands	46	50	39	45	35	46
Norway	40	54	42	51	45	46
Poland	30	35	25	40	33	36
Portugal	22	35	37	44	41	49
Romania	30	45	24	41	22	34
Russian Federation	41	52	41	48	36	49
Scotland	42	50	42	56	42	53
Slovakia	26	31	28	37	28	36
Slovenia	41	52	44	56	38	48
Spain	56	68	59	68	56	66
Sweden	32	40	33	39	32	41
Switzerland	36	50	44	53	48	55
Turkey	63	71	55	66	39	54
Ukraine	29	42	29	42	25	37
United States	40	48	43	51	40	50
Wales	36	48	38	53	36	53

Percentage who are obese or overweight						
	11		13		15	
	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys
Armenia	13	17	9	15	5	14
Austria	11	15	11	17	11	19
Belgium Flemish	10	10	11	10	9	14
Belgium French	11	11	8	14	8	15
Canada	17	26	16	21	17	24
Croatia	15	21	12	22	10	23
Czech Republic	12	21	7	20	10	19
Denmark	9	11	8	10	8	10
England	14	13	14	9	11	11
Estonia	13	19	13	18	9	16
Finland	13	19	14	19	11	17
France	8	12	10	13	7	13
Germany	10	13	13	15	10	18
Greece	18	26	15	25	13	28
Greenland	14	21	19	9	14	17
Hungary	13	19	10	19	11	19
Iceland	10	13	12	16	13	20
Ireland	18	25	9	12	12	16
Italy	14	22	14	20	11	22
Latvia	8	13	9	14	7	13
Lithuania	10	16	8	13	5	13
Luxembourg	11	11	11	17	12	22
Malta	26	41	29	37	23	28
MKD	16	21	11	19	6	21
Netherlands	9	8	8	9	5	11
Norway	9	13	9	13	11	17
Poland	n.a	n.a.	13	21	10	17
Portugal	20	23	13	22	15	19
Romania	14	21	10	15	8	20
Russian Federation	13	21	6	14	6	10
Scotland	16	15	6	16	11	16
Slovakia	11	17	8	20	7	15
Slovenia	16	22	13	20	13	23
Spain	16	20	13	21	12	19
Sweden	10	14	9	13	7	17
Switzerland	5	7	6	12	7	14
Turkey	11	16	10	18	6	17
Ukraine	9	12	7	13	6	14
United States	30	31	22	32	27	34
Wales	16	21	14	19	15	22

Percentage who feel fat						
	11		13		15	
	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys
Armenia	18	15	19	15	15	8
Austria	35	30	44	32	50	30
Belgium Flemish	37	24	46	25	52	28
Belgium French	35	27	42	33	51	26
Canada	25	21	32	24	38	23
Croatia	22	20	27	23	34	19
Czech Republic	28	28	34	25	38	22
Denmark	32	26	42	25	43	23
England	28	21	40	23	45	22
Estonia	34	31	41	32	39	21
Finland	35	25	47	26	49	21
France	29	21	37	27	41	21
Germany	44	31	52	37	53	36
Greece	26	18	30	21	36	21
Greenland	21	24	33	17	37	18
Hungary	29	25	38	30	43	24
Iceland	14	12	24	19	33	21
Ireland	20	19	33	22	46	22
Italy	21	20	29	22	34	21
Latvia	24	19	27	18	35	15
Lithuania	23	20	33	19	39	15
Luxembourg	40	31	50	34	52	33
Malta	18	25	33	27	26	17
MKD	10	11	13	12	16	11
Netherlands	34	24	42	27	47	25
Norway	25	17	39	23	51	27
Poland	43	33	51	31	51	24
Portugal	33	27	42	28	50	27
Romania	20	18	25	18	27	18
Russian Federation	17	13	19	11	20	10
Scotland	24	20	45	29	52	29
Slovakia	22	22	29	22	29	16
Slovenia	39	34	49	31	54	29
Spain	25	23	39	28	45	25
Sweden	24	15	40	25	48	23
Switzerland	27	20	36	23	41	22
Turkey	15	14	20	14	18	14
Ukraine	21	13	25	14	28	8
United States	25	22	32	27	35	24
Wales	27	20	41	28	45	28

Percentage who engage in weight reduction behaviour						
	11		13		15	
	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys
Armenia	17	11	20	11	21	5
Austria	16	15	22	16	24	12
Belgium Flemish	13	9	14	6	18	8
Belgium French	18	15	19	14	29	10
Canada	10	12	15	8	20	8
Croatia	10	12	15	10	17	7
Czech Republic	18	18	21	15	25	10
Denmark	27	20	37	19	37	14
England	14	11	21	10	26	9
Estonia	13	10	15	8	19	7
Finland	10	11	13	7	16	6
France	9	7	14	7	17	5
Germany	16	13	19	12	21	8
Greece	17	15	23	12	27	13
Greenland	15	19	21	17	28	11
Hungary	18	17	27	16	29	12
Iceland	17	15	25	18	31	15
Ireland	11	9	15	9	21	9
Italy	13	13	17	11	23	10
Latvia	17	13	14	10	17	7
Lithuania	13	10	16	10	24	7
Luxembourg	16	15	20	16	27	14
Malta	16	17	38	13	27	17
MKD	8	7	9	6	11	8
Netherlands	7	6	9	5	10	3
Norway	15	12	22	12	30	11
Poland	17	19	20	13	22	11
Portugal	9	7	12	8	16	6
Romania	14	13	14	9	16	10
Russian Federation	14	8	15	7	21	7
Scotland	13	11	21	11	30	9
Slovakia	14	14	16	12	22	10
Slovenia	11	11	18	9	21	9
Spain	10	14	17	11	20	9
Sweden	6	6	12	7	15	5
Switzerland	13	13	18	10	21	9
Turkey	4	5	6	4	8	3
Ukraine	11	6	14	5	18	4
United States	18	17	20	17	24	17
Wales	18	12	23	12	26	12

Percentage who eat breakfast every school day						
	11		13		15	
	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys
Armenia	60	65	46	55	34	49
Austria	63	65	45	59	40	48
Belgium (Flemish)	82	83	71	77	62	71
Belgium (French)	70	71	58	63	51	62
Canada	69	75	53	67	46	59
Croatia	62	64	53	58	48	55
Czech Republic	61	69	47	58	42	46
Denmark	81	82	66	75	65	72
England	71	74	53	64	43	62
Estonia	68	69	61	63	58	68
Finland	79	79	62	69	58	60
France	73	78	58	72	52	65
Germany	75	77	58	65	58	59
Greece	57	63	46	54	40	46
Greenland	65	55	59	65	53	63
Hungary	60	63	44	54	39	49
Iceland	80	82	66	74	60	69
Ireland	77	80	65	76	59	71
Italy	71	72	58	68	45	60
Latvia	70	68	59	65	53	61
Lithuania	64	65	50	61	46	56
Luxembourg	71	72	56	56	43	52
Malta	56	60	38	45	47	50
MKD	67	66	65	68	69	65
Netherlands	93	95	82	87	75	79
Poland	64	63	56	63	53	61
Portugal	91	91	78	88	69	82
Romania	52	54	40	48	35	42
Russian Federation	64	71	60	68	50	57
Scotland	77	79	50	66	47	60
Slovakia	60	62	47	58	43	51
Slovenia	51	55	39	33	36	37
Spain	73	77	58	67	51	65
Sweden	84	87	68	76	59	70
Switzerland	63	67	52	59	44	50
Ukraine	71	74	65	68	56	68
United States	61	62	42	55	36	48
Wales	67	72	50	61	41	57

Percentage who eat fruit daily						
	11		13		15	
	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys
Armenia	49	44	54	44	51	49
Austria	55	43	49	36	37	23
Belgium (Flemish)	38	31	35	26	29	17
Belgium (French)	50	49	50	49	50	43
Canada	53	43	48	41	45	37
Croatia	46	41	38	32	29	24
Czech Republic	55	42	46	39	40	29
Denmark	60	51	50	42	56	34
England	46	34	43	37	40	33
Estonia	32	29	29	25	27	17
Finland	33	25	26	20	29	15
France	44	43	43	36	38	31
Germany	48	36	43	30	40	23
Greece	41	37	37	34	28	26
Greenland	21	16	16	13	16	9
Hungary	50	36	41	33	27	25
Iceland	46	35	38	28	35	23
Ireland	46	41	38	32	35	28
Italy	51	44	43	39	39	33
Latvia	35	28	33	24	26	16
Lithuania	34	26	28	21	29	18
Luxembourg	47	41	40	34	40	32
Malta	42	41	43	40	41	25
MKD	52	45	48	43	44	29
Netherlands	46	38	35	27	30	20
Poland	45	33	36	25	25	20
Portugal	57	44	46	44	39	34
Romania	52	43	44	36	40	29
Russian Federation	41	35	34	33	30	27
Scotland	50	42	35	31	43	26
Slovakia	47	45	38	33	31	27
Slovenia	57	42	46	32	38	25
Spain	46	34	39	36	36	33
Sweden	41	31	27	23	26	22
Switzerland	54	46	48	38	41	30
Ukraine	44	36	41	32	29	24
United States	55	45	45	42	36	33
Wales	39	36	34	30	30	25

Percentage who consume vegetables daily						
	11		13		15	
	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys
Armenia	31	27	33	26	37	33
Austria	33	25	30	20	23	12
Belgium Flemish	56	50	65	51	61	46
Belgium French	45	45	53	45	59	46
Canada	50	39	47	40	47	38
Croatia	31	27	23	21	23	19
Czech Republic	43	30	34	27	36	21
Denmark	52	41	41	37	49	33
England	45	35	44	37	41	34
Estonia	24	20	19	20	21	16
Finland	30	26	26	19	35	14
France	52	47	47	42	47	38
Germany	32	21	31	18	33	17
Greece	37	33	36	28	33	25
Greenland	44	34	39	34	40	35
Hungary	33	26	29	24	22	20
Iceland	36	25	29	21	27	19
Ireland	48	39	44	37	42	39
Italy	27	20	27	22	26	20
Latvia	31	27	27	21	25	16
Lithuania	39	28	26	21	28	20
Luxembourg	40	36	33	28	32	24
Malta	18	16	21	16	23	15
MKD	44	38	41	30	38	27
Netherlands	52	41	45	39	42	35
Norway	37	31	28	27	33	23
Poland	35	26	28	23	30	21
Portugal	35	30	29	24	28	19
Romania	44	35	36	28	32	21
Russian Federation	35	33	30	33	29	28
Scotland	43	35	38	33	37	31
Slovakia	34	31	29	25	25	20
Slovenia	32	27	28	20	26	17
Spain	25	23	24	18	24	15
Sweden	47	36	36	30	39	30
Switzerland	50	42	46	38	45	34
Turkey	36	26	36	27	31	21
Ukraine	55	46	50	40	44	37
United States	44	34	40	35	34	31
Wales	33	29	36	30	34	30

Percentage who drink soft drinks daily						
	11		13		15	
	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys
Armenia	19	27	28	28	32	32
Austria	12	19	18	24	21	31
Belgium (Flemish)	22	29	30	36	34	46
Belgium (French)	26	24	27	30	28	36
Canada	6	9	9	15	12	17
Croatia	19	27	22	30	25	32
Czech Republic	16	19	23	27	20	28
Denmark	4	5	6	8	6	16
England	32	38	39	43	39	43
Estonia	6	9	5	8	3	7
Finland	2	5	2	7	3	7
France	17	24	27	32	26	34
Germany	13	17	18	26	19	28
Greece	4	8	7	13	10	17
Greenland	28	21	29	31	36	46
Hungary	23	24	27	34	28	36
Iceland	4	6	6	12	6	15
Ireland	15	15	17	24	19	29
Italy	15	18	17	22	18	26
Latvia	7	8	8	11	6	10
Lithuania	5	10	6	10	6	12
Luxembourg	16	20	26	35	34	47
Malta	44	44	44	47	34	49
MKD	22	23	30	35	36	36
Netherlands	17	22	30	36	31	45
Poland	21	28	25	35	23	31
Portugal	14	21	25	25	21	24
Romania	27	32	29	35	29	33
Russian Federation	22	26	22	28	16	24
Scotland	15	18	18	25	21	32
Slovakia	30	32	37	38	36	43
Slovenia	27	36	31	41	39	49
Spain	15	19	20	22	25	29
Sweden	2	5	5	8	6	12
Switzerland	19	23	25	30	27	37
Ukraine	15	18	14	18	18	17
United States	25	25	31	31	31	33
Wales	19	21	24	28	22	28

Percentage who brush their teeth more than once a day						
	11		13		15	
	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys
Armenia	58	54	53	39	57	39
Austria	84	77	82	66	81	64
Belgium (Flemish)	60	57	61	58	67	54
Belgium (French)	61	55	70	54	72	51
Canada	72	67	74	63	80	62
Croatia	66	54	73	47	78	48
Czech Republic	76	66	75	63	79	59
Denmark	77	73	77	71	84	73
England	79	62	84	71	87	73
Estonia	67	57	73	48	79	53
Finland	61	49	64	47	70	43
France	72	62	74	62	79	62
Germany	82	81	83	72	87	75
Greece	57	43	57	38	61	35
Greenland	72	51	66	52	72	53
Hungary	64	53	55	50	71	51
Iceland	74	62	78	81	79	56
Ireland	69	61	75	58	74	55
Italy	72	64	80	65	86	65
Latvia	56	42	61	43	69	40
Lithuania	52	42	62	40	65	40
Luxembourg	79	70	76	66	78	62
Malta	34	20	24	22	34	16
MKD	71	61	73	55	73	49
Netherlands	84	80	80	72	81	68
Poland	69	58	73	53	85	59
Portugal	69	58	71	58	82	64
Romania	52	38	54	33	61	42
Russian Federation	61	49	62	47	72	48
Scotland	80	68	82	68	83	63
Slovakia	62	54	69	52	70	50
Slovenia	71	60	70	55	74	53
Spain	67	61	71	54	71	51
Sweden	87	84	83	76	86	71
Switzerland	89	80	88	80	90	76
Ukraine	58	48	60	41	59	38
United States	71	62	75	59	72	60
Wales	75	62	82	65	84	65

Percentage who do at least 1 hour of moderate-to-vigorous physical activity a day						
	11		13		15	
	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys
Armenia	21	34	17	27	14	29
Austria	30	40	17	34	9	20
Belgium (Flemish)	15	25	11	18	9	18
Belgium (French)	18	30	12	20	9	15
Canada	21	31	16	30	14	25
Croatia	19	31	15	31	8	22
Czech Republic	23	28	19	30	14	25
Denmark	10	16	10	12	8	14
England	20	33	15	27	12	25
Estonia	16	19	11	17	9	13
Finland	25	38	17	32	18	17
France	9	21	6	17	5	14
Germany	20	25	14	21	9	13
Greece	12	21	8	21	5	18
Greenland	27	30	20	31	28	25
Hungary	22	30	11	25	9	21
Iceland	17	25	11	20	9	15
Ireland	31	43	20	36	12	28
Italy	7	10	5	10	5	12
Latvia	18	26	15	28	13	22
Lithuania	17	23	12	18	11	18
Luxembourg	18	32	16	32	13	24
Malta	25	43	15	36	14	26
MKD	28	32	15	28	13	22
Netherlands	19	24	15	24	13	19
Poland	23	31	14	22	10	23
Portugal	14	23	7	19	6	14
Romania	20	32	18	25	7	16
Russian Federation	11	17	9	18	7	13
Scotland	16	24	10	19	8	13
Slovakia	22	30	15	30	12	27
Slovenia	20	31	15	25	10	20
Spain	26	41	17	27	8	25
Sweden	17	19	11	14	9	13
Switzerland	11	20	8	16	6	12
Ukraine	25	34	17	29	9	24
United States	24	30	19	34	17	33
Wales	19	29	13	23	9	21

Percentage who watch TV for two or more hours on weekdays						
	11		13		15	
	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys
Armenia	61	66	75	74	82	79
Austria	37	46	55	61	60	63
Belgium (Flemish)	55	58	64	61	65	65
Belgium (French)	40	43	49	55	54	58
Canada	56	64	60	65	62	64
Croatia	69	69	77	76	67	71
Czech Republic	56	61	69	72	59	63
Denmark	58	64	68	65	67	69
England	60	64	68	74	64	71
Estonia	68	69	75	74	63	66
Finland	58	61	59	60	50	55
France	42	49	55	59	48	54
Germany	43	44	59	65	64	68
Greece	64	69	74	73	70	71
Greenland	39	52	57	55	68	61
Hungary	48	50	65	64	57	64
Iceland	41	49	52	60	46	52
Ireland	48	55	52	56	56	60
Italy	42	48	60	59	61	62
Latvia	65	70	73	74	68	68
Lithuania	69	69	75	72	70	72
Luxembourg	40	42	52	56	58	63
Malta	55	60	59	61	59	60
MKD	47	52	70	63	65	61
Netherlands	64	69	69	71	69	71
Poland	61	64	67	68	65	67
Portugal	60	61	75	72	64	67
Romania	64	65	75	77	68	69
Russian Federation	69	67	71	67	65	63
Scotland	58	61	67	66	68	69
Slovakia	66	71	78	75	72	73
Slovenia	55	63	64	67	46	54
Spain	45	48	54	60	63	65
Sweden	56	60	67	66	60	63
Switzerland	24	29	34	35	38	45
Ukraine	71	69	76	77	69	69
United States	50	56	55	57	53	54
Wales	56	62	69	71	67	73

Percentage who smoke at least once a week						
	11		13		15	
	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys
Armenia	0	1	0	3	1	11
Austria	0	1	7	5	29	25
Belgium (Flemish)	0	0	4	4	16	15
Belgium (French)	1	1	4	6	17	16
Canada	0	1	4	2	8	8
Croatia	1	0	5	8	25	27
Czech Republic	1	2	10	9	28	22
Denmark	0	0	5	3	13	14
England	1	1	5	3	14	9
Estonia	1	1	6	10	16	22
Finland	0	1	6	6	19	20
France	1	2	6	5	20	20
Germany	0	1	3	3	15	15
Greece	0	1	3	3	13	18
Greenland	9	7	35	25	61	53
Hungary	1	2	5	7	26	26
Iceland	0	0	1	2	7	9
Ireland	1	0	3	4	14	12
Italy	1	1	4	5	23	22
Latvia	1	2	7	11	22	32
Lithuania	0	2	5	9	21	34
Luxembourg	1	2	6	5	19	22
Malta	1	6	3	5	9	9
MKD	1	2	1	2	9	14
Netherlands	0	0	4	4	17	15
Poland	1	1	7	7	12	16
Portugal	1	1	3	3	10	11
Romania	2	6	7	9	15	25
Russian Federation	3	5	5	8	15	19
Scotland	0	0	5	4	15	14
Slovakia	1	3	7	9	17	21
Slovenia	0	0	3	3	19	20
Spain	0	1	5	5	23	15
Sweden	0	0	4	3	15	13
Switzerland	0	1	4	6	15	19
Ukraine	1	2	3	8	13	31
United States	0	1	3	4	7	9
Wales	0	0	6	3	16	11

Percentage who drink alcohol at least once a week						
	11		13		15	
	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys
Armenia	7	21	7	20	11	27
Austria	1	3	5	7	28	37
Belgium (Flemish)	1	3	3	8	16	32
Belgium (French)	1	6	5	8	20	27
Canada	1	2	4	5	13	17
Croatia	3	10	8	20	27	43
Czech Republic	5	10	17	21	33	44
Denmark	2	4	7	9	17	26
England	1	5	10	10	22	31
Estonia	1	2	8	8	13	20
Finland	n.a.	n.a.	2	4	8	7
France	2	5	6	10	13	25
Germany	0	1	2	6	15	28
Greece	1	5	9	18	34	43
Greenland	4	4	3	6	8	6
Hungary	3	7	5	11	20	32
Iceland	0	1	1	3	5	8
Ireland	0	2	3	5	9	13
Italy	3	10	8	17	26	39
Latvia	2	4	6	12	21	26
Lithuania	1	4	6	9	17	25
Luxembourg	1	2	5	6	15	26
Malta	6	15	20	23	30	41
MKD	1	5	2	5	12	23
Netherlands	1	1	3	5	18	25
Poland	1	2	4	8	11	17
Portugal	0	1	2	3	6	12
Romania	11	19	10	25	11	36
Russian Federation	5	7	6	10	9	13
Scotland	2	4	9	10	25	29
Slovakia	4	7	9	15	16	28
Slovenia	1	3	4	10	20	33
Spain	0	3	5	8	22	23
Sweden	1	4	3	4	9	11
Switzerland	1	3	5	8	13	26
Ukraine	6	14	15	20	30	44
United States	2	4	4	5	9	11
Wales	2	5	14	14	29	35

Percentage who have been drunk at least twice						
	11		13		15	
	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys
Armenia	3	10	6	13	8	37
Austria	0	1	5	6	31	39
Belgium (Flemish)	1	2	4	7	33	32
Belgium (French)	1	2	7	8	23	25
Canada	1	2	10	8	35	33
Croatia	1	8	8	16	26	44
Czech Republic	1	5	14	17	40	46
Denmark	1	2	12	13	56	55
England	1	3	15	15	43	38
Estonia	1	1	17	18	42	48
France	1	1	4	5	17	26
Germany	0	1	3	5	27	35
Greece	1	2	4	7	19	26
Greenland	4	4	15	18	52	41
Hungary	2	2	6	13	35	47
Iceland	0	1	1	4	16	18
Ireland	1	2	6	7	28	30
Italy	1	2	2	4	14	19
Latvia	2	8	12	25	42	51
Lithuania	2	5	17	20	47	57
Luxembourg	1	1	4	5	17	20
Malta	2	5	7	12	14	16
MKD	0	2	2	4	8	19
Netherlands	0	1	3	2	17	19
Norway	0	1	4	4	28	26
Poland	1	2	8	13	27	35
Portugal	2	1	6	9	18	23
Romania	2	9	7	22	18	47
Russian Federation	6	6	12	13	19	24
Scotland	1	3	16	14	46	40
Slovakia	1	3	11	13	31	39
Slovenia	1	2	5	15	36	45
Spain	0	1	6	10	36	31
Sweden	0	0	4	3	27	21
Switzerland	1	1	6	7	20	27
Ukraine	3	8	10	15	24	38
United States	0	1	4	4	13	15
Wales	2	4	18	17	50	47

	Percentage of 15 year olds who have used cannabis in the last 30 days		Percentage of 15 year olds ever used cannabis	
	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys
Armenia	1	4	0	7
Austria	4	8	13	14
Belgium (Flemish)	7	11	17	23
Belgium (French)	9	14	18	23
Canada	18	18	33	33
Croatia	4	7	11	16
Czech Republic	10	12	30	31
Denmark	4	4	14	16
England	9	9	24	22
Estonia	2	5	18	27
Finland	3	6	8	11
France	12	16	24	30
Germany	3	5	9	14
Greece	2	6	3	11
Greenland	3	6	15	21
Hungary	4	8	12	19
Iceland	2	5	5	12
Ireland	5	10	12	18
Italy	9	12	16	23
Latvia	5	13	21	30
Lithuania	2	9	13	29
Luxembourg	7	10	15	22
Malta	1	18	3	17
MKD	1	3	1	4
Netherlands	7	12	19	23
Norway	1	4	4	7
Poland	4	11	14	24
Portugal	4	7	9	15
Romania	1	5	5	12
Russian Federation	5	7	6	11
Scotland	6	12	15	22
Slovakia	3	8	13	21
Slovenia	8	12	19	27
Spain	15	17	25	30
Switzerland	11	17	24	35
Ukraine	1	5	5	18
United States	12	16	26	30
Wales	9	11	20	22

	Percentage of 15 year olds who have had sexual intercourse		Percentage of 15 year olds who used pill at last sexual intercourse		Percentage of 15 year olds who used condom at last sexual intercourse	
	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys
Armenia	2	45	n.a.	9	n.a.	76
Austria	28	36	43	33	77	86
Belgium (Flemish)	28	25	55	51	69	79
Canada	25	26	45	35	74	75
Croatia	13	26	8	7	81	83
Denmark	38	38	56	36	n.a.	n.a.
England	32	26	33	21	73	74
Estonia	18	27	14	11	89	91
Finland	24	20	35	29	63	76
France	23	32	31	23	82	90
Germany	24	20	62	54	75	84
Greece	18	39	2	5	86	87
Greenland	71	46	12	9	n.a.	n.a.
Hungary	24	37	13	12	74	79
Iceland	30	28	32	19	64	71
Ireland	24	20	16	17	77	70
Italy	22	26	8	9	78	78
Latvia	18	27	11	8	84	77
Lithuania	12	26	7	10	84	77
Luxembourg	24	37	44	33	84	90
Malta	13	17	9	33	86	71
MKD	3	31	n.a.	4	n.a.	76
Netherlands	22	19	54	30	75	75
Norway	30	26	32	32	63	75
Poland	13	19	14	15	83	78
Portugal	18	27	33	18	84	80
Romania	17	48	9	6	61	79
Scotland	35	27	21	14	70	72
Slovakia	10	15	15	13	76	77
Slovenia	24	31	25	21	82	85
Spain	23	21	8	3	85	81
Sweden	32	31	37	25	58	69
Switzerland	16	23	38	21	80	84
Ukraine	17	40	4	4	79	82
Wales	39	29	24	19	78	83

Percentage Involved in a physical fight at least 3 times in last 12 months						
	11		13		15	
	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys
Armenia	5	47	7	51	7	54
Austria	3	20	5	22	6	21
Belgium (Flemish)	5	17	2	12	5	14
Belgium (French)	18	38	11	31	8	19
Canada	4	22	6	17	5	15
Croatia	4	22	7	22	4	15
Czech Republic	8	34	6	30	4	20
Denmark	5	23	5	17	2	10
England	6	20	5	14	6	13
Estonia	4	16	2	14	4	10
Finland	2	14	4	13	4	10
France	7	23	5	19	4	17
Germany	2	10	3	7	3	7
Greece	7	21	10	27	8	23
Greenland	3	22	6	15	2	10
Hungary	7	24	6	25	6	20
Iceland	4	20	4	17	3	11
Ireland	5	18	5	14	7	17
Italy	6	22	4	17	5	16
Latvia	6	33	6	23	4	17
Lithuania	4	17	5	17	2	14
Luxembourg	4	15	6	16	6	19
Malta	11	36	21	29	9	18
MKD	4	12	4	12	2	15
Netherlands	3	14	4	12	4	12
Poland	5	28	4	20	2	16
Portugal	3	18	3	15	3	9
Romania	8	25	6	26	4	19
Russian Federation	6	27	9	25	6	18
Scotland	5	22	6	15	5	14
Slovakia	5	22	7	23	6	19
Slovenia	8	22	7	24	6	14
Spain	9	19	23	28	4	10
Sweden	4	18	4	15	5	11
Ukraine	5	33	6	27	5	23
United States	6	15	8	14	7	14
Wales	5	16	6	14	7	13

Percentage bullied at school at least once in the past couple of months						
	11		13		15	
	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys
Armenia	12	16	9	13	9	9
Austria	35	43	41	47	32	45
Belgium (Flemish)	38	41	23	27	21	24
Belgium (French)	43	61	46	63	39	55
Canada	43	42	38	36	26	28
Croatia	16	21	19	21	13	14
Czech Republic	14	16	16	17	15	15
Denmark	25	25	21	19	12	14
England	33	30	31	32	21	21
Estonia	47	51	42	50	26	29
Finland	33	37	30	35	22	25
France	40	36	34	37	28	28
Germany	27	32	32	30	26	32
Greece	25	24	27	30	26	34
Greenland	35	44	38	39	34	35
Hungary	31	40	27	31	19	18
Iceland	23	26	17	23	11	12
Ireland	32	33	25	29	23	26
Italy	10	20	10	13	6	9
Latvia	52	56	48	50	36	37
Lithuania	56	59	58	58	45	49
Luxembourg	33	36	29	31	27	25
Malta	24	45	17	35	11	28
MKD	18	26	19	32	12	21
Netherlands	30	35	23	26	13	21
Poland	28	36	21	35	15	24
Portugal	32	47	37	47	28	38
Romania	36	45	42	48	33	43
Russian Federation	43	45	40	42	27	27
Scotland	32	25	26	26	15	21
Slovakia	25	35	26	33	20	20
Slovenia	21	21	23	26	14	19
Spain	11	20	12	20	9	14
Sweden	14	14	13	14	10	9
Switzerland	36	47	36	40	28	32
Ukraine	49	48	48	44	38	36
United States	32	34	29	31	21	20
Wales	29	31	28	31	22	27

Percentage bullied others at school at least once in the past couple of months						
	11		13		15	
	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys
Armenia	5	22	8	24	8	22
Austria	22	40	37	57	37	63
Belgium (Flemish)	25	40	29	37	35	42
Belgium (French)	33	52	36	51	35	45
Canada	27	34	37	42	32	44
Croatia	8	20	18	33	16	30
Czech Republic	8	11	12	18	13	23
Denmark	13	26	18	25	16	31
England	10	18	18	33	15	31
Estonia	35	53	42	64	30	53
Finland	16	35	26	39	22	39
France	28	35	38	46	35	50
Germany	22	31	36	48	31	54
Greece	20	34	29	51	37	65
Greenland	32	41	41	46	45	51
Hungary	19	33	21	37	16	31
Iceland	11	27	12	25	8	18
Ireland	12	20	10	21	11	28
Italy	8	20	14	24	16	22
Latvia	45	59	59	69	59	63
Lithuania	37	54	55	65	48	66
Luxembourg	26	35	32	44	34	47
Malta	9	24	16	31	15	39
MKD	17	29	20	36	20	34
Netherlands	20	35	25	35	24	39
Poland	23	41	23	41	24	45
Portugal	21	40	33	45	21	36
Romania	44	52	59	66	61	68
Russian Federation	29	41	33	45	25	38
Scotland	14	21	15	25	11	26
Slovakia	25	38	35	46	32	45
Slovenia	16	26	25	40	20	34
Spain	10	19	19	27	18	26
Sweden	6	13	13	19	11	21
Switzerland	26	48	39	57	38	59
Ukraine	37	47	47	54	42	50
United States	21	25	30	34	25	33
Wales	9	15	19	28	13	28