



Children and Young People's Indicator Set

Outcome "Active and Healthy"

An International Comparison



Copyright © Minister for Children, Equality, Disability, Integration and Youth, 2023

Department of Children, Equality, Disability, Integration and Youth
Block 1, Miesian Plaza, 50–58 Lower Baggot Street, Dublin 2
D02 XW14
Tel: +353 (0)1 647 3000
Email: dataandanalytics@equality.gov.ie
Web: www.gov.ie/dcediy

The Department of Children, Equality, Disability, Integration and Youth should be acknowledged in all references to this publication.

For rights of translation or reproduction, please contact the Department of Children, Equality, Disability, Integration and Youth.



Contents

List of tables	iv
List of figures	iv
Acknowledgements	1
1. Introduction	2
2. Breastfeeding	7
2a. Infants breastfed at age 3 months	7
3. Healthy weight	9
3a. Infants born with low birth weight	9
3b. Children aged 6–9 years overweight or obese	11
3c. Young people aged 15–24 years overweight or obese	13
4. Immunisation uptake	15
4a. Children aged 1 year receiving first dose of measles-containing vaccine	15
5. Mortality rate	17
5a. Perinatal mortality rate	17
5b. Death rate among children and young people aged 0–24 years	19
5c. Suicide rate among children and young people aged 0–24 years	21
6. Positive perceived mental health and well-being	23
6a. Children aged 11–15 years having high life satisfaction	23
7. Positive self-perception	25
7a. Children aged 11–15 years thinking they are too fat	25
8. Physical activity levels	27
8a. Children aged 11–15 years physically active for at least 60 minutes a day	27
8b. Young people aged 15–24 years physically active for at least 150 minutes a week	29
9. Risky health behaviours	31
9a. Children aged 11–15 years smoking cigarettes in the last 30 days	31
9b. Young people aged 15–16 years using e-cigarettes in the last 30 days	33
9c. Children aged 11–15 years drinking alcohol in their lifetime	35
9d. Young people aged 15 years using cannabis in the last 30 days	37
9e. Young people aged 15–16 years using illicit drugs (excluding cannabis) in their lifetime	39
9f. Young people aged 15–16 years using new psychoactive substances in their lifetime	41
9g. Current smoking among young people aged 15–24 years	43
9h. Heavy episodic drinking monthly or more frequently among young people aged 15–24 years	45
9i. Young people aged 15–24 years using illicit drugs in their lifetime	47
9j. Young people aged 15–24 years using illicit drugs in the last year	49
10. Early sexual activity	51



10a. Young people aged 15 years having had sexual intercourse	51
11. Teenage pregnancy	53
11a. Births to mothers aged 10–17 years	53
12. Knowledge about sexual health	55
12a. Young people aged 15 years using a condom at last intercourse	55
12b. STI (excluding HIV) notifications among young people aged 15–24 years	57
12c. HIV diagnoses among young people aged 15–24 years	59
13. Participation in sport, leisure and recreational activities	61
13a. Young people aged 15–24 years participating in sport weekly or more frequently	61
14. Screen time	63
14a. Time spent on the Internet by young people aged 15 years	63
15. Summary	65
Background notes	68
Sources	69
Appendices	70
Appendix A: Technical details	70
Appendix B: Population tables	71
Appendix C: International indicator tables	73
Previous Statistical Spotlights in the series	102

List of tables

Table 1. Children and Young People's Indicators and corresponding international indicators	4
Table 2. Summary table of latest data for each international indicator	6
Table 3. Population (in thousands) by age range, 2021, all countries	71
Table 4. Share of population by age range (%), 2021, all countries	72
Table 5. Infants breastfed at age 3 months (%), 2011–21, all countries	73
Table 6. Infants born with low birth weight (%), 2011–21, all countries	74
Table 7. Children aged 6–9 years overweight or obese (%), 2012–18, all countries	75
Table 8. Young people aged 15–24 years overweight or obese (%), 2014–19, all countries	76
Table 9. Children aged 1 year receiving first dose of measles-containing vaccine (%), 2011–21, all countries	77
Table 10. Perinatal mortality rate (per 1,000), 2011–21, all countries	78
Table 11. Death rate (per 100,000) among children and young people aged 0–24 years, 2011–21, all countries	79
Table 12. Suicide rate (per 100,000) among children and young people aged 0–24 years, 2011–21, all countries	80
Table 13. Children aged 11–15 years having high life satisfaction (%), 2014–18, all countries	81
Table 14. Children aged 11–15 years thinking they are too fat (%), 2014–18, all countries	82
Table 15. Children aged 11–15 years physically active for at least 60 minutes a day (%), 2014–18, all countries	83



Table 16. Young people aged 15–24 years physically active for at least 150 minutes a week (%), 2014–19, all countries	84
Table 17. Children aged 11–15 years smoking cigarettes in the last 30 days (%), 2018, all countries	85
Table 18. Young people aged 15–16 years using e-cigarettes in the last 30 days (%), 2019, all countries	86
Table 19. Children aged 11–15 years drinking alcohol in their lifetime (%), 2018, all countries	87
Table 20. Young people aged 15 years using cannabis in the last 30 days (%), 2014–18, all countries	88
Table 21. Young people aged 15–16 years using illicit drugs (excluding cannabis) in their lifetime (%), 2011–19, all countries	89
Table 22. Young people aged 15–16 years using new psychoactive substances in their lifetime (%), 2015–19, all countries	90
Table 23. Current smoking among young people aged 15–24 years (%), 2014–19, all countries	91
Table 24. Heavy episodic drinking monthly or more frequently among young people aged 15–24 years (%), 2014–19, all countries	92
Table 25. Young people aged 15–24 years using illicit drugs in their lifetime (%), 2012–22, all countries	93
Table 26. Young people aged 15–24 years using illicit drugs in the last year (%), 2011–21, all countries	94
Table 27. Young people aged 15 years having had sexual intercourse (%), 2014–18, all countries	95
Table 28. Rate (per 1,000) of births to mothers aged 10–17 years, 2011–21, all countries	96
Table 29. Young people aged 15 years using a condom at last intercourse (%), 2014–18, all countries	97
Table 30. STI (excluding HIV) notification rate (per 1,000) among young people aged 15–24 years, 2011–21, all countries	98
Table 31. HIV notification rate (per 100,000) among young people aged 15–24 years, 2016–21, all countries	99
Table 32. Young people aged 15–24 years participating in sport weekly or more frequently (%), 2013–22, all countries	100
Table 33. Time (in hours per week) spent on the Internet by young people aged 15 years, 2012–18, all countries	101

List of figures

Figure 1. Infants breastfed at age 3 months (%), 2011–21, selected countries	7
Figure 2. Infants breastfed at age 3 months (%), latest data, all countries	8
Figure 3. Infants born with low birth weight (%), 2011–21, selected countries	9
Figure 4. Infants born with low birth weight (%), latest data, all countries	10
Figure 5. Children aged 6–9 years overweight or obese (%), 2012–18, selected countries	11
Figure 6. Children aged 6–9 years overweight or obese (%), latest data, all countries	12
Figure 7. Young people aged 15–24 years overweight or obese (%), 2014–19, selected countries	13
Figure 8. Young people aged 15–24 years overweight or obese (%), latest data, all countries	14
Figure 9. Children aged 1 year receiving first dose of measles-containing vaccine (%), 2011–21, selected countries	15
Figure 10. Children aged 1 year receiving first dose of measles-containing vaccine (%), latest data, all countries	16



Figure 11. Perinatal mortality rate (per 1,000), 2011–21, selected countries	17
Figure 12. Perinatal mortality rate (per 1,000), latest data, all countries	18
Figure 13. Death rate (per 100,000) among children and young people aged 0–24 years, 2011–21, selected countries	19
Figure 14. Death rate (per 100,000) among children and young people aged 0–24 years, latest data, all countries	20
Figure 15. Suicide rate (per 100,000) among children and young people aged 0–24 years, 2011–21, selected countries	21
Figure 16. Suicide rate (per 100,000) among children and young people aged 0–24 years, latest data, all countries	22
Figure 17. Children aged 11–15 years having high life satisfaction (%), 2014–18, selected countries	23
Figure 18. Children aged 11–15 years having high life satisfaction (%), latest data, all countries	24
Figure 19. Children aged 11–15 years thinking they are too fat (%), 2014–18, selected countries	25
Figure 20. Children aged 11–15 years thinking they are too fat (%), latest data, all countries	26
Figure 21. Children aged 11–15 years physically active for at least 60 minutes a day (%), 2014–18, selected countries	27
Figure 22. Children aged 11–15 years physically active for at least 60 minutes a day (%), latest data, all countries	28
Figure 23. Young people aged 15–24 years physically active for at least 150 minutes a week (%), 2014–18, selected countries	29
Figure 24. Young people aged 15–24 years physically active for at least 150 minutes a week (%), latest data, all countries	30
Figure 25. Children aged 11–15 years smoking cigarettes in the last 30 days (%), latest data, all countries	32
Figure 26. Young people aged 15–16 years using e-cigarettes in the last 30 days (%), latest data, all countries	34
Figure 27. Children aged 11–15 years drinking alcohol in their lifetime (%), latest data, all countries	36
Figure 28. Young people aged 15 years using cannabis in the last 30 days (%), 2014–18, selected countries	37
Figure 29. Young people aged 15 years using cannabis in the last 30 days (%), latest data, all countries	38
Figure 30. Young people aged 15–16 years using illicit drugs (excluding cannabis) in their lifetime (%), 2011–19, selected countries	39
Figure 31. Young people aged 15–16 years using illicit drugs (excluding cannabis) in their lifetime (%), latest data, all countries	40
Figure 32. Young people aged 15–16 years using new psychoactive substances in their lifetime (%), 2015–19, selected countries	41
Figure 33. Young people aged 15–16 years using new psychoactive substances in their lifetime (%), latest data, all countries	42
Figure 34. Current smoking among young people aged 15–24 years (%), 2014–19, selected countries	43
Figure 35. Current smoking among young people aged 15–24 years (%), latest data, all countries	44
Figure 36. Heavy episodic drinking monthly or more frequently among young people aged 15–24 years (%), 2014–19, selected countries	45
Figure 37. Heavy episodic drinking monthly or more frequently among young people aged 15–24 years (%), latest data, all countries	46



Figure 38. Young people aged 15–24 years using illicit drugs in their lifetime (%), 2015 and 2019 latest data, selected countries	47
Figure 39. Young people aged 15–24 years using illicit drugs in their lifetime (%), latest data, all countries	48
Figure 40. Young people aged 15–24 years using illicit drugs in the last year (%), 2015 and 2019 latest data, selected countries	49
Figure 41. Young people aged 15–24 years using illicit drugs in the last year (%), latest data, all countries	50
Figure 42. Young people aged 15 years having had sexual intercourse (%), 2014–18, selected countries	51
Figure 43. Young people aged 15 years having had sexual intercourse (%), latest data, all countries	52
Figure 44. Rate (per 1,000) of births to mothers aged 10–17 years, 2011–21, selected countries	53
Figure 45. Rate (per 1,000) of births to mothers aged 10–17 years, latest data, all countries	54
Figure 46. Young people aged 15 years using a condom at last intercourse (%), 2014–18, selected countries	55
Figure 47. Young people aged 15 years using a condom at last intercourse (%), latest data, all countries	56
Figure 48. STI (excluding HIV) notification rate (per 1,000) among young people aged 15–24 years, 2011–21, selected countries	57
Figure 49. STI (excluding HIV) notification rate (per 1,000) among young people aged 15–24 years, latest data, all countries	58
Figure 50. HIV notification rate (per 100,000) among young people aged 15–24 years, 2016–21, selected countries	59
Figure 51. HIV notification rate (per 100,000) among young people aged 15–24 years, latest data, all countries	60
Figure 52. Young people aged 15–24 years participating in sport weekly or more frequently (%), 2013–22, selected countries	61
Figure 53. Young people aged 15–24 years participating in sport weekly or more frequently (%), latest data, all countries	62
Figure 54. Time (in hours per week) spent on the Internet by young people aged 15 years, 2012–18, selected countries	63
Figure 55. Time (in hours per week) spent on the Internet by young people aged 15 years, latest data, all countries	64



Acknowledgements

Thank you to colleagues in the Data and Analytics Unit for their helpful comments on earlier versions of the paper, in particular Shauna Allen.



1. Introduction

The aim of this Spotlight is to compare Ireland's progress for children and young people on the national outcome of "Active and healthy" with comparable data from other European countries. There are five national outcomes defined in *Young Ireland, the national policy framework for children and young people 2023–2028*¹. These outcomes were first identified in Better Outcomes, Brighter Futures (BOBF), the policy framework which covered the period 2014-2020. These outcomes are for children and young people to be/have:

1. Active and healthy
2. Achieving full potential in learning and development
3. Safe and protected from harm
4. Economic security and opportunity
5. Connected, respected and contributing to their world.

The Children and Young People's (CYP) Indicator Set² aims to track progress across each of the five national outcomes. This indicator set was previously known as the BOBF indicator set, which was initially developed in 2017³. It includes 18 indicator areas associated with the outcome "Active and healthy", with multiple indicators per indicator area. An overview of these indicator areas, in three groups, is shown below.

A. Children and young people should have the best possible physical and mental health:

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. Breastfeeding | 6. Self-harm |
| 2. Healthy weight | 7. Parental mental health |
| 3. Immunisation uptake | 8. Access to mental health services |
| 4. Mortality rate | 9. Positive self-perception |
| 5. Positive perceived mental health and well-being | 10. Social and emotional well-being, skills and behaviour |

¹ For more information about the Young Ireland national policy framework, see here: <https://www.gov.ie/en/test-link-test-link-test-link-test-link-test-link-test-link-test-link-test-link-test-link>

² To view to CYP Indicator set, see here: <https://www.gov.ie/en/test-link-test-link-test-link-test-link-test-link-test-link-test-link-test-link-test-link>

³ To view the BOBF indicator set, and its accompanying methodology report, see here: <https://www.gov.ie/en/publication/582092-better-outcomes-brighter-future-indicator-set>

**B. Children and young people should make informed health and lifestyle choices:**

- | | |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 11. Physical activity levels | 14. Teenage pregnancy |
| 12. Risky health behaviours | 15. Knowledge about sexual health |
| 13. Early sexual activity | |

C. Children and young people should enjoy leisure time, express themselves creatively, and access nature and recreation:

- | | |
|---|-----------------|
| 16. Participation in sport, leisure and recreational activities | 17. Play |
| | 18. Screen time |

The CYP Indicator Set provides a comprehensive picture of the health of children and young people in Ireland today, and helps identify trends since the establishment of the previous national policy framework in 2014. To accompany these indicators, this Spotlight aims to provide comparable international data. Providing data from other countries, as well as regional averages, can shed light on how children and young people in Ireland fare compared to their international peers, create international benchmarks to better evaluate Ireland's progress in an international context, and help identify which countries have achieved the best results and could serve as a role model to Ireland.

International data has been identified for as many of the indicators in the outcome "Active and healthy" as possible, and when equivalent data was not found, data for similar definitions were used when available. Table 1 shows the resulting list of 29 international indicators which will be studied in the Spotlight, with each one corresponding to an indicator from the outcome "Active and healthy" of the CYP Indicator Set. A total of 13 out of 18 indicator areas contain indicators for which international data was found, covering topics such as healthy weight, mortality, physical activity, risky health behaviours, and sexual activity. Differences in age range between the CYP Indicator Set and the international indicators are highlighted in red, and other differences are highlighted in blue.

It should be noted that even when an indicator appears identical to one in the CYP Indicator Set, data may still not be consistent due to differing definitions, methodologies or data sources. The CYP Indicator Set has the most robust data that represents the children and young people in Ireland at a national level. This Spotlight focuses on available international comparable data, the values of which, as noted may not always match the national data used in the CYP Indicator Set.


Table 1. Children and Young People's Indicators and corresponding international indicators

Children and Young People's Indicator	International indicator
1.2 Infants breastfed at 3 months	Infants breastfed at age 3 months
2.1 Infants born with low birth weight	Infants born with low birth weight
2.2 <i>6-7-year-olds</i> overweight or obese	<i>6-9-year-olds</i> overweight or obese
2.3 15-24-year-olds overweight or obese	15-24-year-olds overweight or obese
3.1 (b) Infants receiving first dose of <i>measles, mumps and rubella vaccine</i> at <i>24 months</i>	Infants receiving first dose of <i>measles-containing vaccine</i> at <i>12 months</i>
4.1 Perinatal mortality rate	Perinatal mortality rate
4.2 (a) Deaths among 0-24-year-olds	Deaths among 0-24-year-olds
4.2 (b) Suicides among 0-24-year-olds	Suicides among 0-24-year-olds
5.2 <i>11-17-year-olds</i> having high life satisfaction	<i>11-15-year-olds</i> having high life satisfaction
9.2 <i>11-17-year-olds</i> thinking they are too fat	<i>11-15-year-olds</i> thinking they are too fat
11.1 <i>11-17-year-olds</i> physically active for at least 60 minutes a day	<i>11-15-year-olds</i> physically active for at least 60 minutes a day
11.2 15-24-year-olds physically active for at least 150 minutes a week	15-24-year-olds physically active for at least 150 minutes a week
12.1 <i>11-17-year-olds</i> smoking tobacco <i>monthly or more frequently</i>	<i>11-15-year-olds</i> smoking tobacco <i>in last 30 days</i>
12.2 <i>11-17-year-olds</i> using e-cigarettes in last 30 days	<i>15-16-year-olds</i> using e-cigarettes in last 30 days
12.3 <i>11-17-year-olds</i> drinking alcohol in lifetime	<i>11-15-year-olds</i> drinking alcohol in lifetime
12.4 <i>11-17-year-olds</i> using cannabis in last <i>12 months</i>	<i>15-year-olds</i> using cannabis in last <i>30 days</i>
12.5 15-16-year-olds using illicit drugs (excluding cannabis) in lifetime	15-16-year-olds using illicit drugs (excluding cannabis) in lifetime
12.6 15-16-year-olds using new psychoactive substances in lifetime	15-16-year-olds using new psychoactive substances in lifetime
12.7 Current smoking among 15-24-year-olds	Current smoking among 15-24-year-olds
12.8 Heavy episodic drinking among 15-24-year-olds <i>who drink</i>	Heavy episodic drinking <i>monthly or more frequently</i> among 15-24-year-olds
12.9 (a) 15-24-year-olds using illicit drugs in lifetime	15-24-year-olds using illicit drugs in lifetime
12.9 (b) 15-24-year-olds using illicit drugs in last year	15-24-year-olds using illicit drugs in last year
13.1 <i>15-17-year-olds</i> having had sex	<i>15-year-olds</i> having had sex
14.1 Births to 10-17-year-olds	Births to 10-17-year-olds
15.1 <i>15-17-year-olds</i> using a condom at last intercourse	<i>15-year-olds</i> using a condom at last intercourse
15.3 (a) STI (excluding HIV) notifications among 15-24-year-olds	STI (excluding HIV) notifications among 15-24-year-olds
15.3 (b) HIV diagnoses among 15-24-year-olds	HIV diagnoses among 15-24-year-olds
16.2 (a) <i>16-19</i> and (b) <i>20-24-year-olds</i> participating in sport <i>in last seven days</i>	<i>15-24-year-olds</i> participating in sport <i>weekly or more frequently</i>
18.1 15-year-olds <i>spending more than 6 hours per school day on the Internet, outside of school</i>	<i>Time (in hours per week) spent on the Internet</i> by 15-year-olds



The data is drawn from a variety of sources, including the World Health Organisation (WHO), Eurostat, the Health Behaviour in School-aged Children (HBSC) survey, the European School Survey Project on Alcohol and Other Drugs (ESPAD), the European Health Interview Survey (EHIS), and the European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control (ECDC). A full list of sources is provided at the end of the report. Some datasets may have been modified by recalculating averages or aggregating variables, see Appendix A for details.

In order to provide consistent and relevant comparisons, the geographical scope of the international data has been limited to the European region, including both EU and non-EU member states. A complete list of countries, along with population data, can be found in Appendix B.

In the remainder of the report, indicators are grouped by indicator area and their international data is presented through charts and commentary. For each indicator, latest values and trends for Ireland and selected neighbouring countries are highlighted. Two types of international average are provided: firstly, the average value for a given year over all countries which have provided data for that year, and secondly, the average value over the latest values of all countries. The first type allows for comparison at specific years, but typically includes fewer countries than the second type as not all countries may have data for the given year. Note that while the international average is often referred to as “European average”, it includes both EU and non-EU member states. Data tables for each indicator can be found in Appendix B.

Table 2 presents a summary of how Ireland compares to the latest international data for each international indicator. Data for Ireland comes from the latest year in the given period for which data is available. In brackets is the European average over all latest data over this period. “Ireland rank” refers to the position of Ireland when all such countries have their latest data ranked from highest to lowest. Finally, a summary of the rank is given. For instance, “top sixth” refers to Ireland’s value being higher than five sixths of all countries, and “top third” refers to Ireland’s value being higher than two thirds of all countries (and lower than one sixth).



Table 2. Summary table of latest data for each international indicator

International indicator	Period	Ireland value (Europe avg)	Ireland rank	Ireland rank summary
2a. Infants breastfed at age 3 months	2012–21	40% (60%)	20/22	Bottom sixth
3a. Infants born with low birth weight	2012–21	5.5% (6.6%)	22/38	Middle third
3b. 6–9-year-olds overweight or obese	2012–18	18% (22%)	23/30	Bottom third
3c. 15–24-year-olds overweight or obese	2014–19	31% (22%)	2/30	Top sixth
4a. Infants receiving first dose of measles-containing vaccine at 12 months	2021	90% (92%)	24/38	Middle third
5a. Perinatal mortality rate (per 1,000)	2018–21	4.0 (6.2)	26/31	Bottom third
5b. Death rate (per 100,000) among 0–24-year-olds	2012–21	23 (32)	34/39	Bottom sixth
5c. Suicide rate (per 100,000) among 0–24-year-olds	2018–21	4.0 (2.7)	9/31	Top third
6a. 11–15-year-olds having high life satisfaction	2018	57% (59%)	27/35	Bottom third
7a. 11–15-year-olds thinking they are too fat	2014–18	27% (29%)	20/35	Middle third
8a. 11–15-year-olds physically active for at least 60 minutes a day	2018	26% (16%)	4/35	Top sixth
8b. 15–24-year-olds physically active for at least 150 minutes a week	2014–19	51% (50%)	12/30	Middle third
9a. 11–15-year-olds smoking tobacco in last 30 days	2018	5% (8%)	32/35	Bottom sixth
9b. 15–16-year-olds using e-cigarettes in last 30 days	2019	15% (14%)	10/31	Top third
9c. 11–15-year-olds drinking alcohol in lifetime	2018	24% (40%)	33/35	Bottom sixth
9d. 15-year-olds using cannabis in last 30 days	2018	6% (8%)	19/33	Middle third
9e. 15–16-year-olds using illicit drugs (excluding cannabis) in lifetime	2011–19	6% (5%)	11/35	Top third
9f. 15–16-year-olds using new psychoactive substances in lifetime	2015–19	4.8% (3.5%)	7/33	Top third
9g. Current smoking among 15–24-year-olds	2014–19	18% (22%)	22/30	Bottom third
9h. Heavy episodic drinking monthly or more frequently among 15–24-year-olds	2014–19	36% (26%)	6/30	Top third
9i. 15–24-year-olds using illicit drugs in lifetime	2015–22	27% (34%)	16/27	Middle third
9j. 15–24-year-olds using illicit drugs in last year	2015–22	19% (20%)	11/26	Middle third
10a. 15-year-olds having had sex	2018	15% (19%)	27/34	Bottom third
11a. Rate (per 1,000) of births to 10–17-year-olds	2012–21	0.5 (1.6)	31/39	Bottom third
12a. 15-year-olds using a condom at last intercourse	2014–18	66% (67%)	20/34	Middle third
12b. STI (excluding HIV) notification rate (per 1,000) among 15–24-year-olds	2011–21	6.2 (6.4)	9/27	Top third
12c. HIV notification rate (per 100,000) among 15–24-year-olds	2019–21	3.9 (4.2)	15/39	Middle third
13a. 15–24-year-olds participating in sport weekly or more frequently	2017–22	75% (66%)	5/27	Top sixth
14a. Time (in hours per week) spent on the Internet by 15-year-olds	2012–18	33 (33)	21/31	Middle third



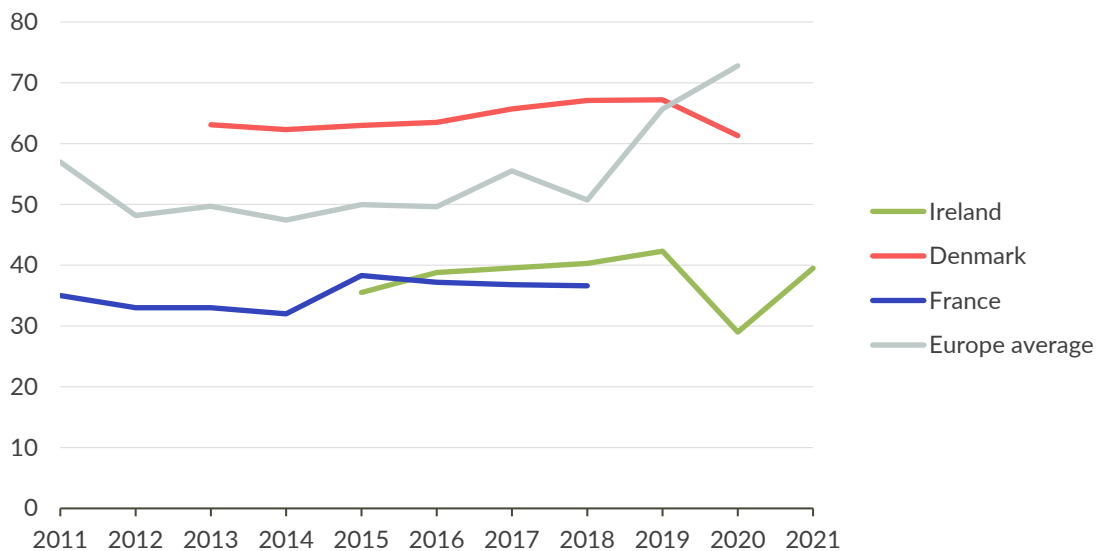
2. Breastfeeding

2a. Infants breastfed at age 3 months

Data on breastfeeding at age 3 months in Europe is collected by the WHO European Region as part of their Health for All database. The data for Ireland is taken from the Health Service Executive's (HSE) performance reports and refers to breastfeeding both exclusively and not exclusively.

In 2021, 40% of babies in Ireland were breastfed at age 3 months (see Figure 1). From 2015 to 2019 this rate increased slowly from 35.5% to 42.3%, before falling rapidly to 29% in 2020 and returning to 40% in 2021. Meanwhile the European average stayed relatively stable at around 50%, before jumping from 51% in 2018 to 73% in 2020. The gap between Ireland's value and the European average reached 44 percentage points in 2020. France has seen a similar rate to Ireland, most recently 37% in 2018, while Denmark's rate has been significantly higher, most recently 61% in 2020. See Table 5 in Appendix C for further details.

Figure 1. Infants breastfed at age 3 months (%), 2011–21, selected countries

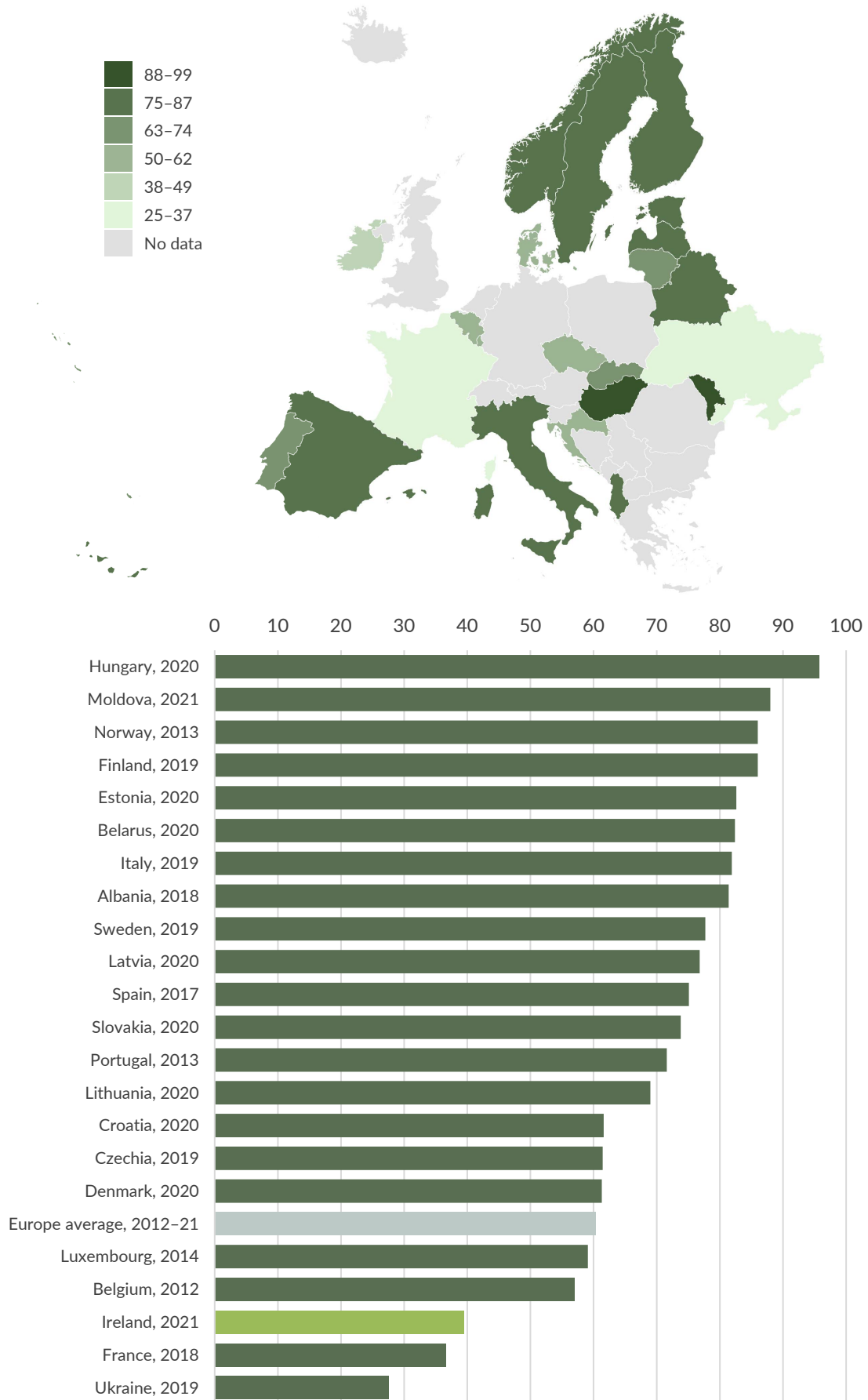


Source: [WHO Regional Office for Europe](#), [HSE Performance Reports](#)

Figure 2 shows the latest data available since 2012 for 22 European countries. Ireland sits near the bottom with a rate of 40%, ahead only of France and Ukraine. The highest rate was recorded in Hungary at 96%, while the average of all latest data was 60%.



Figure 2. Infants breastfed at age 3 months (%), latest data, all countries



Source: [WHO Regional Office for Europe, HSE Performance Reports](#)



3. Healthy weight

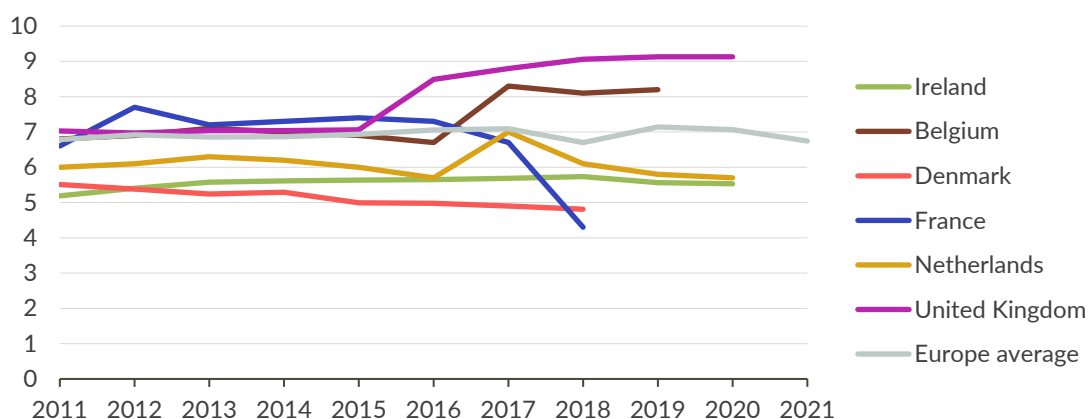
There are three indicators concerning healthy weight: the first one concerning infants at birth, the second one covering 6/7-year-olds and the last one covering 15–24-year-olds.

3a. Infants born with low birth weight

Data on low birth weight in Europe is collected by the WHO European Region as part of their Health for All database. This data measures the proportion of live births weighing less than 2,500 grams, the WHO's definition of low birth weight. The data here for Ireland comes from the CSO's Vital Statistics Annual Reports, while data in the CYP Indicator Set is sourced from the National Perinatal Reporting System and may therefore differ.

In 2020, 5.5% of babies in Ireland were born with a low birth weight, compared to an average of 7.1% among European countries (see Figure 3). Rates of low birth weight in both Ireland and across Europe have stayed relatively stable since 2011. The Netherlands has had similar rates to Ireland since 2011 (5.7% in 2020), while the United Kingdom saw significantly higher rates in recent years (9.1% in 2020). France had a much higher rate in the past but registered a sharp decline from 6.7% in 2017 to 4.3% in 2018. See Table 6 in Appendix C for further details.

Figure 3. Infants born with low birth weight (%), 2011–21, selected countries

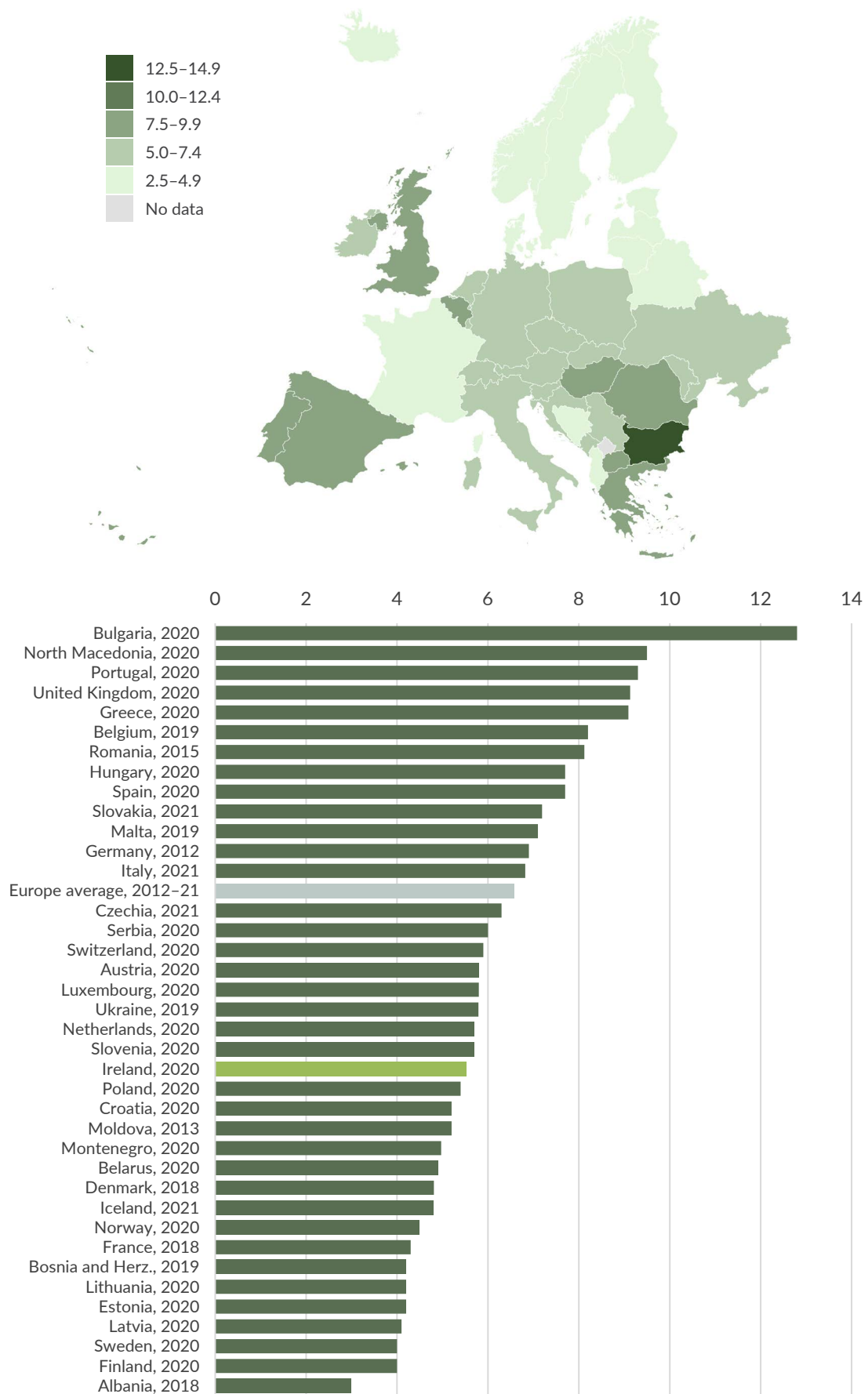


Source: [WHO Regional Office for Europe](#), [CSO Vital Statistics Annual Report](#)

Figure 4 shows the latest data available since 2012 for 38 European countries. The prevalence of low birth weight ranged from 3.0% in Albania to 12.8% in Bulgaria. Ireland's rate of 5.5% ranked 22nd, below the overall average of 6.6%.



Figure 4. Infants born with low birth weight (%), latest data, all countries



Source: WHO Regional Office for Europe, CSO Vital Statistics Annual Report



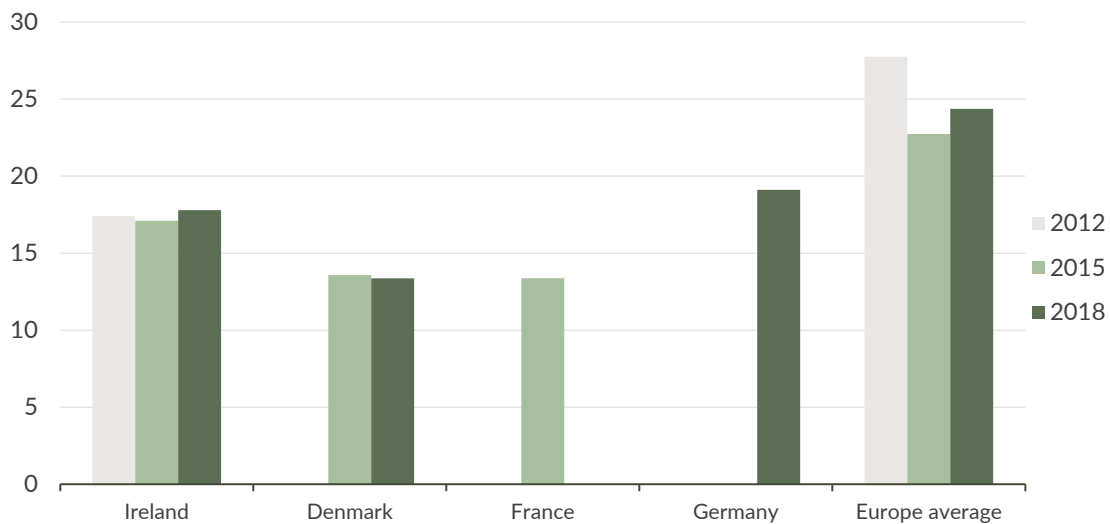
3b. Children aged 6–9 years overweight or obese

The WHO European Childhood Obesity Surveillance Initiative (COSI) provides data on overweight and obesity across participating countries in the WHO European Region. The data presented here refers to the prevalence of overweight and obesity using International Obesity Task Force cut-off points. Data is given for children aged 7 if possible, otherwise for ages 6, 8, or 9 depending on the availability of data.

Ireland's data refers to 7-year-olds, as opposed to data in the CYP Indicator Set which relates to first class students (6 or 7 years of age), and any further differences may be due to different weightings used.

In 2018, 18% of 7-year-olds in Ireland were classified as overweight or obese, compared to an average of 24% among children aged 6 to 9 in all participating European countries (see Figure 5). Ireland's rate has not differed much in the three COSI rounds completed since 2012, while the international average decreased from 28% in 2012 to 24% in 2018. While lower than the international average, Ireland's rate was higher than France's (13% in 2015) and Denmark's (13% in 2015 and 2018). See Table 7 in Appendix C for further details.

Figure 5. Children aged 6–9 years overweight or obese (%), 2012–18, selected countries

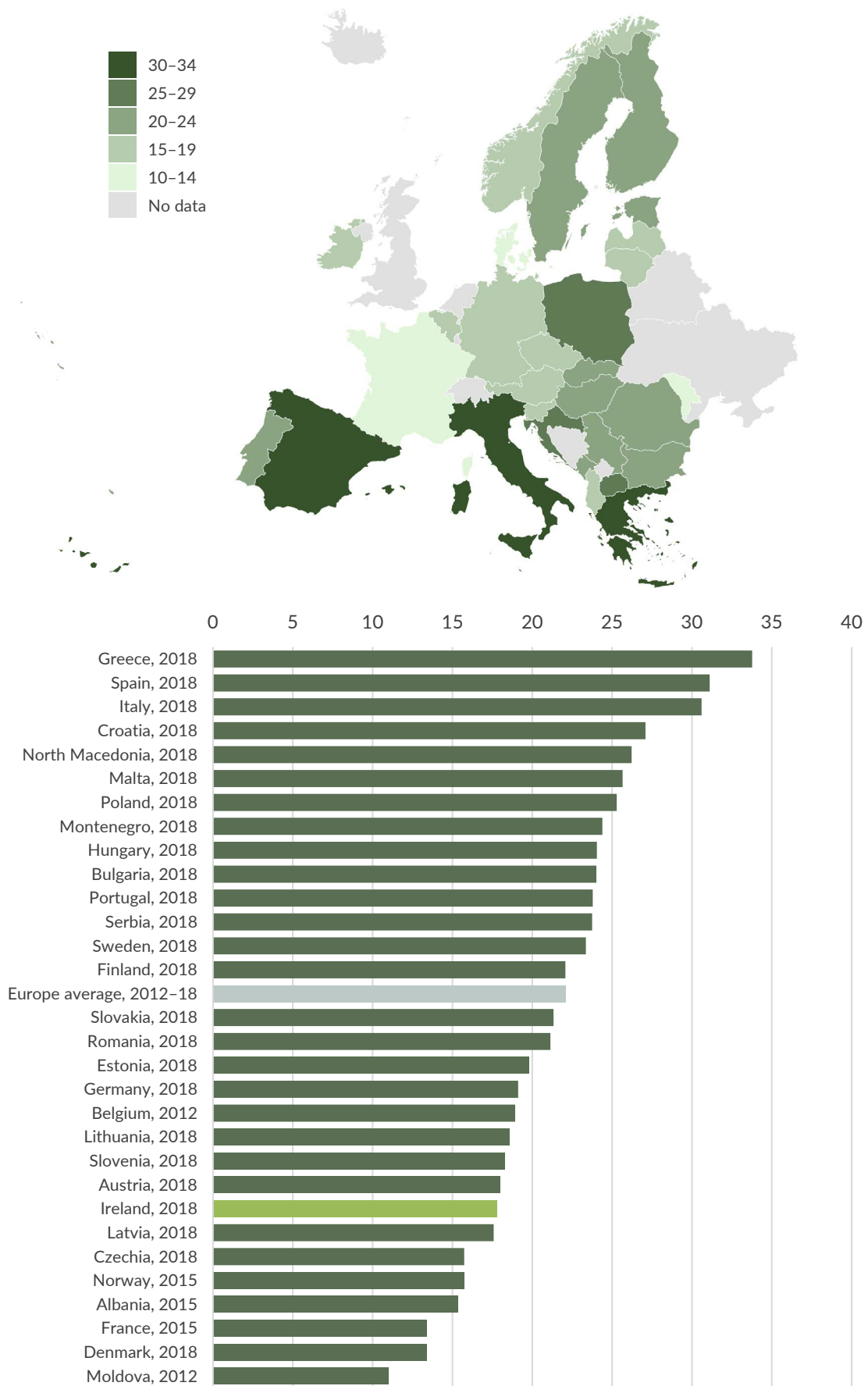


Source: [WHO European Childhood Obesity Surveillance Initiative](#)

Figure 6 presents the latest data for all 30 European countries who have participated in COSI since 2012. The prevalence of overweight and obesity ranged from 11% in Moldova to 34% in Greece. Ireland's rate of 18% was below the overall average of 22%, ranking 23rd out of all countries.



Figure 6. Children aged 6–9 years overweight or obese (%), latest data, all countries



Source: [WHO European Childhood Obesity Surveillance Initiative](#)

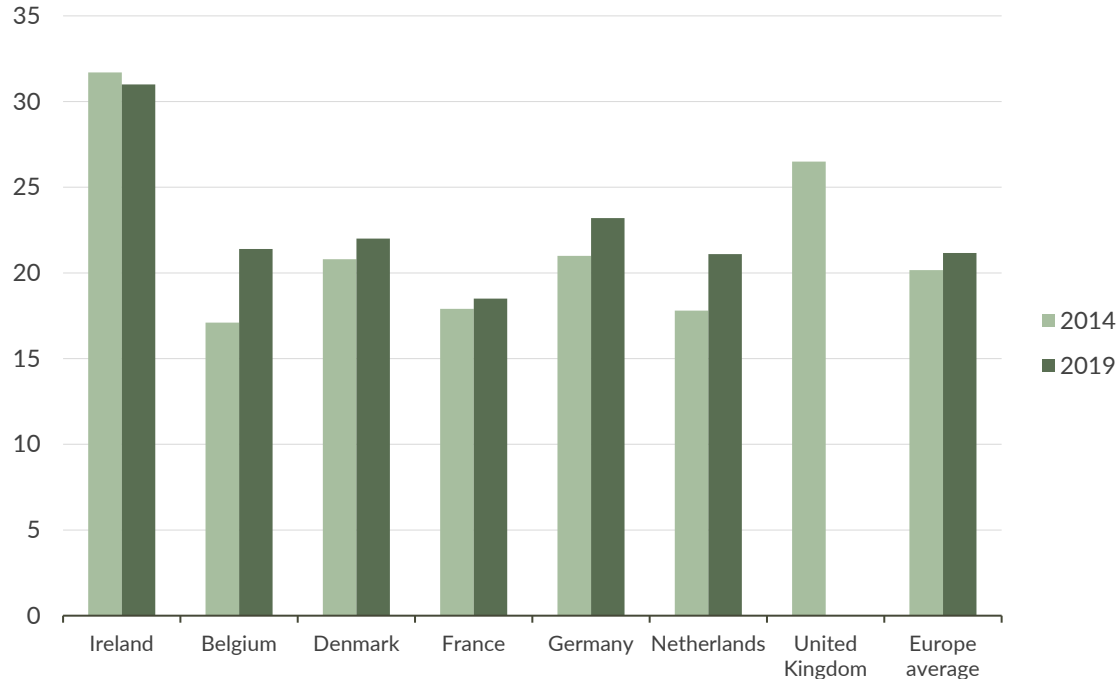


3c. Young people aged 15–24 years overweight or obese

The European Health Interview Survey (EHIS) provides data on overweight and obesity in participating European countries. This data uses WHO definitions of overweight and obesity (BMI greater than 25 and 30 respectively). The data presented here for Ireland comes from CSO's Irish Health Survey. Note that the data in the CYP Indicator Set was instead sourced from the Department of Health's Healthy Ireland Survey.

In 2019, 31% of 15- to 24-year-olds in Ireland were classified as overweight or obese, compared to an average of 22% in participating European countries (see Figure 7). There was only a small change since the previous EHIS wave in 2014, when Ireland's rate measured 32%. Among selected other countries, the United Kingdom had the closest rate to Ireland in 2014 at 27%, while France's rate in 2019 was significantly lower at 19%. See Table 8 in Appendix C for further details.

Figure 7. Young people aged 15–24 years overweight or obese (%), 2014–19, selected countries



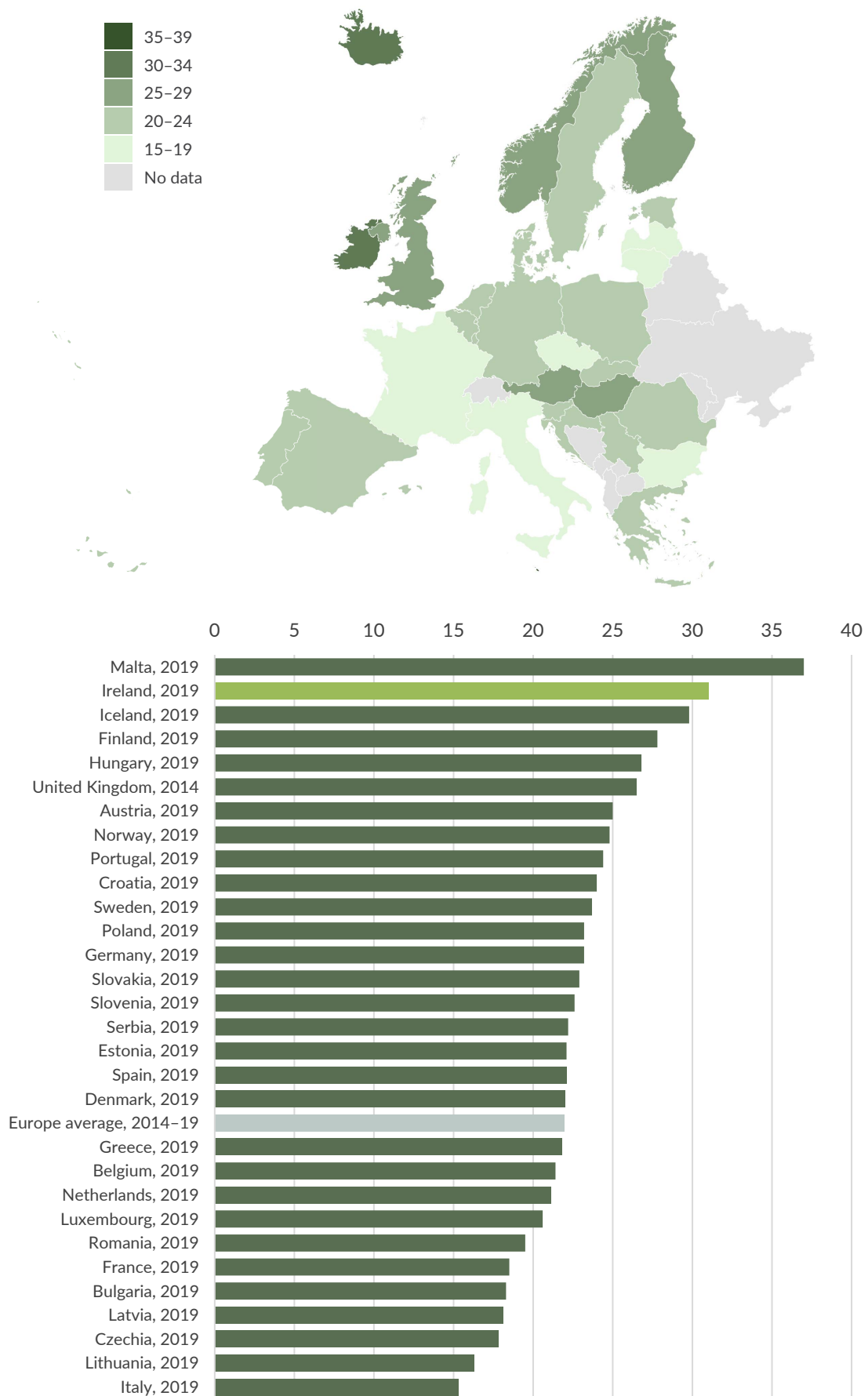
Note: Data not available for the United Kingdom in 2019

Source: [European Health Interview Survey](#), [CSO Irish Health Survey](#)

Figure 8 presents the most recent data for the 30 European countries which participated in EHIS since 2014. The prevalence of overweight and obesity for this age group ranged from 15% in Italy to 37% in Malta. Ireland occupied second place at 31%, well above the overall average of 22%.



Figure 8. Young people aged 15–24 years overweight or obese (%), latest data, all countries



Source: [European Health Interview Survey](#), [CSO Irish Health Survey](#)



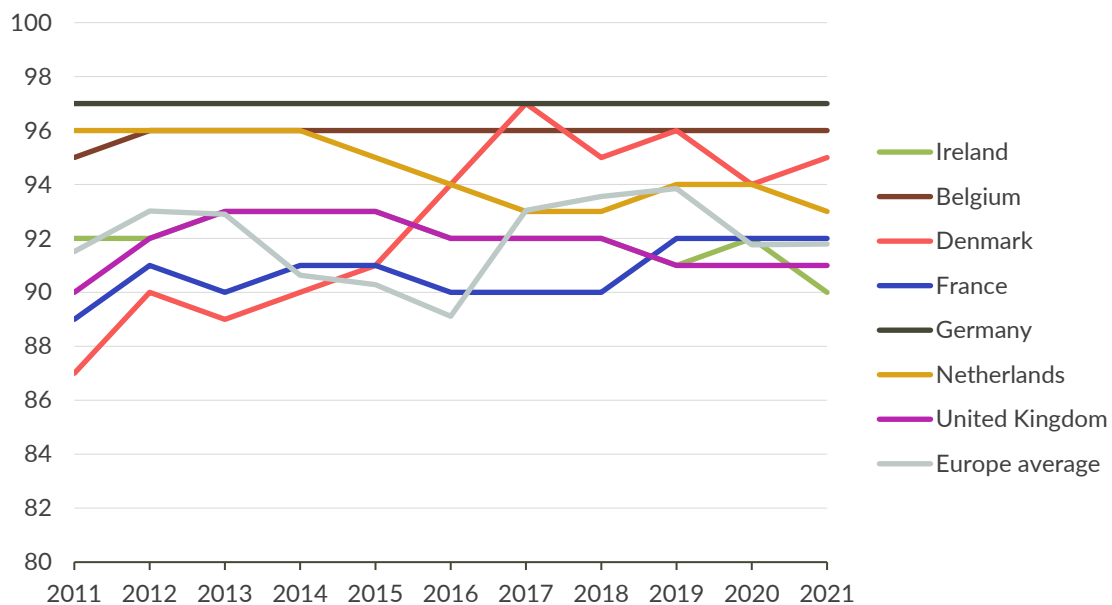
4. Immunisation uptake

4a. Children aged 1 year receiving first dose of measles-containing vaccine

The WHO's Global Health Observatory data repository collects data on immunisation uptake for the first dose of measles-containing-vaccine (MCV1) among 1-year-old children. This differs from the corresponding indicator in the CYP Indicator Set, which measures immunisation uptake for the first dose of measles, mumps, and rubella vaccine (MMR1) among 2-year-old children.

In 2021, 90% of 1-year-olds in Ireland were vaccinated with MCV1, just below the European average of 92% (see Figure 9). These figures have not changed much since 2011. Among selected countries, Ireland has seen a similar immunisation uptake to the United Kingdom, with identical figures from 2012 to 2019. France also has recorded similar rates over the past ten years (92% in 2021), while those for Belgium and Germany have been consistently higher (96% and 97% in 2021 respectively). See Table 9 in Appendix C for further details.

Figure 9. Children aged 1 year receiving first dose of measles-containing vaccine (%), 2011–21, selected countries

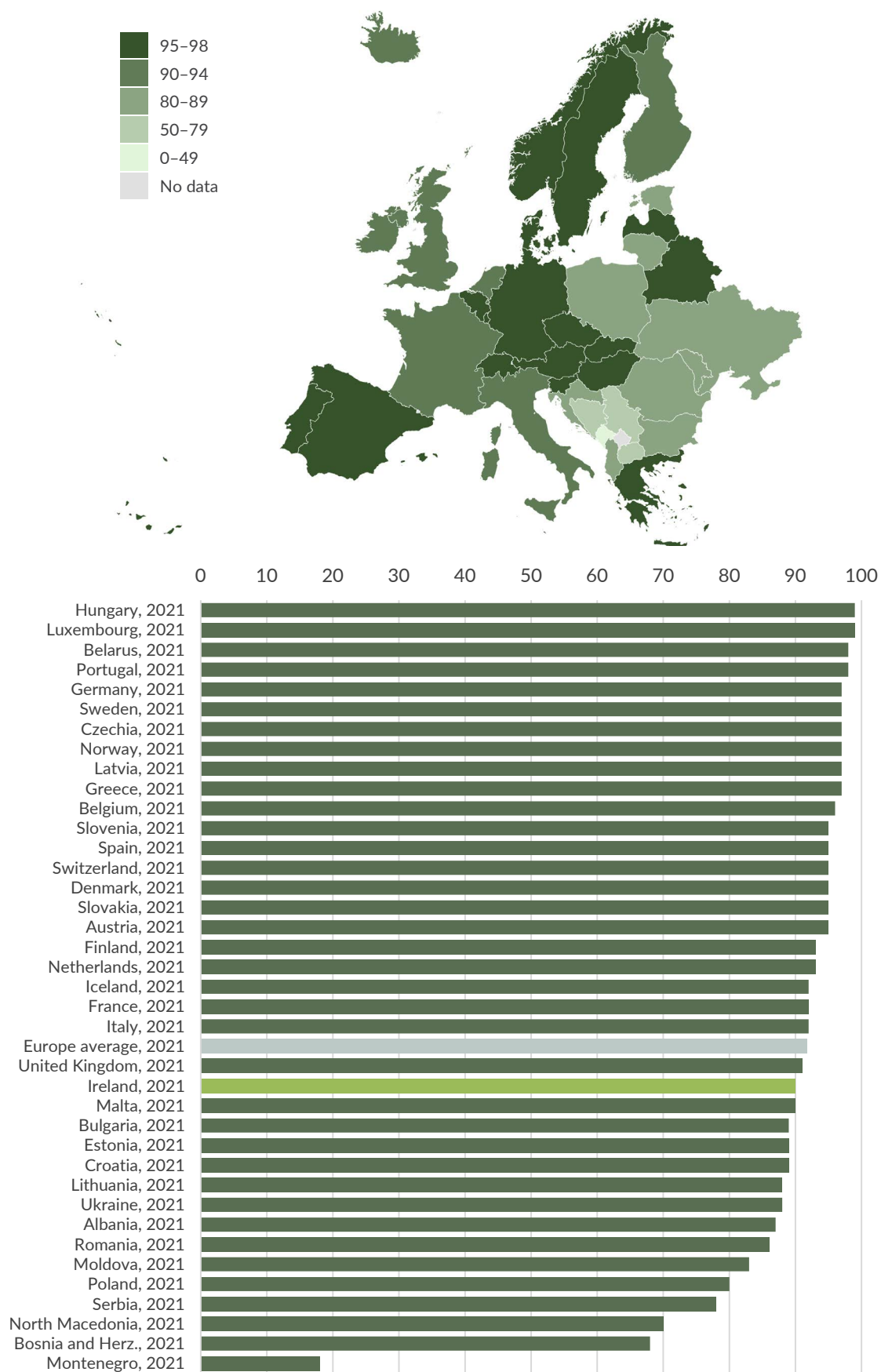


Source: [WHO Global Health Observatory](#)

Figure 10 shows data for 38 European countries in 2021. MCV1 coverage ranged from 18% in Montenegro to 99% in Hungary and Luxembourg. Ireland occupied 24th place with its rate of 90%.



Figure 10. Children aged 1 year receiving first dose of measles-containing vaccine (%), latest data, all countries



Source: [WHO Global Health Observatory](#)



5. Mortality rate

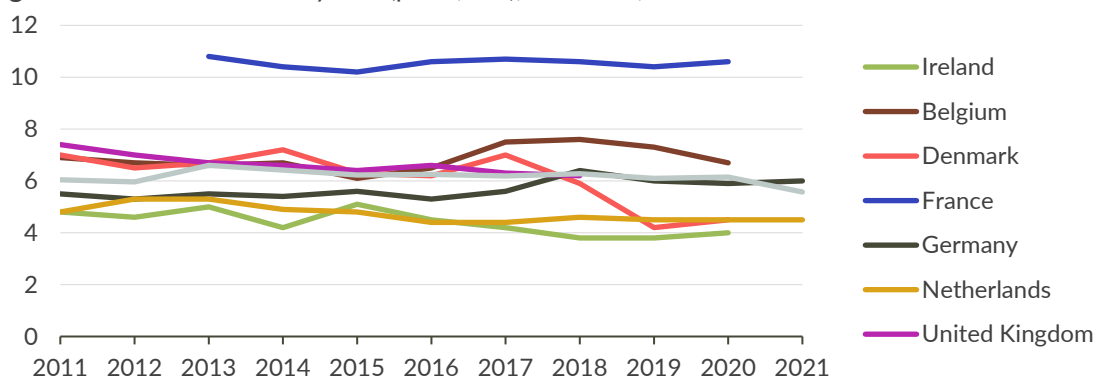
There are three indicators concerning mortality: the first one covering perinatal mortality, the second one concerning mortality of 0–24-year-olds, and the last one concerning suicides among 0–24-year-olds. Mortality will be examined in more detail in a future Statistical Spotlight.

5a. Perinatal mortality rate

Eurostat collects data on perinatal mortality rate for EU member states (and some other countries). Perinatal mortality rate refers to stillbirths and deaths from age day 0 up to (and including) day 6, and is expressed per 1,000 births. While the Irish data here is provided by the CSO, the data in the CYP Indicator Set is sourced from the National Perinatal Reporting System and may therefore differ.

In 2020 the perinatal mortality rate in Ireland was 4.0 per 1,000 births, compared to a European average of 6.1. Ireland had a similar rate in 2020 to the Netherlands (4.5), and a significantly lower rate than Germany (5.9), Belgium (6.7), and France (10.6). From 2011 to 2020 the Irish rate only decreased slightly, from 4.8 to 4.0, while the European average changed even less. Denmark's rate fluctuated around 6–7 from 2011 to 2018, and since then it has fallen to just above Ireland's rate (4.5). See Table 10 in Appendix C for further details.

Figure 11. Perinatal mortality rate (per 1,000), 2011–21, selected countries

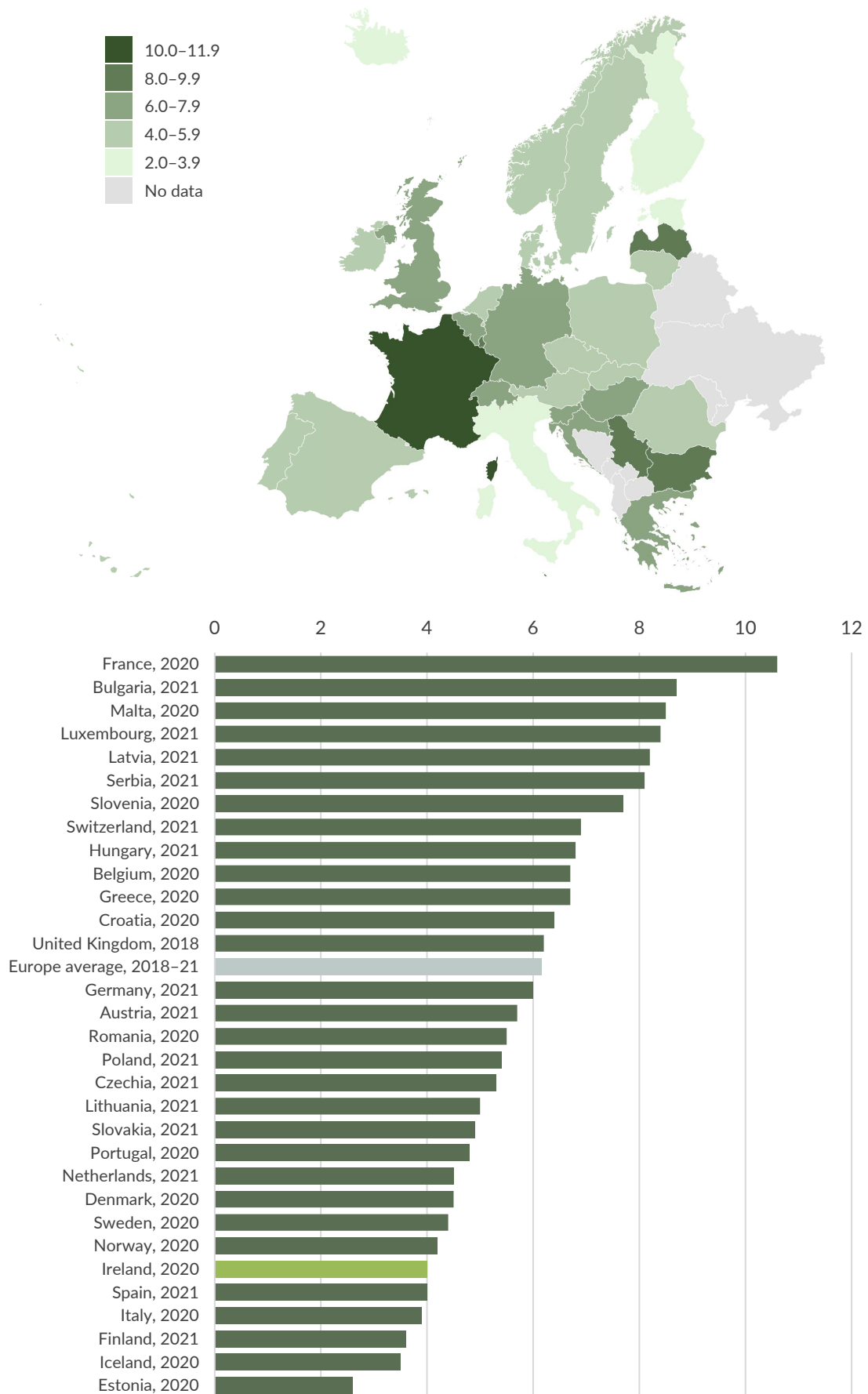


Source: [Eurostat](#)

Figure 12 shows the latest data available for 31 European countries since 2018. Perinatal mortality rates ranged from 2.6 in Estonia to 10.6 in France. Ireland's rate of 4.0 ranked in the bottom third of countries, at 26th place, below the European average of 6.2.



Figure 12. Perinatal mortality rate (per 1,000), latest data, all countries



Source: Eurostat

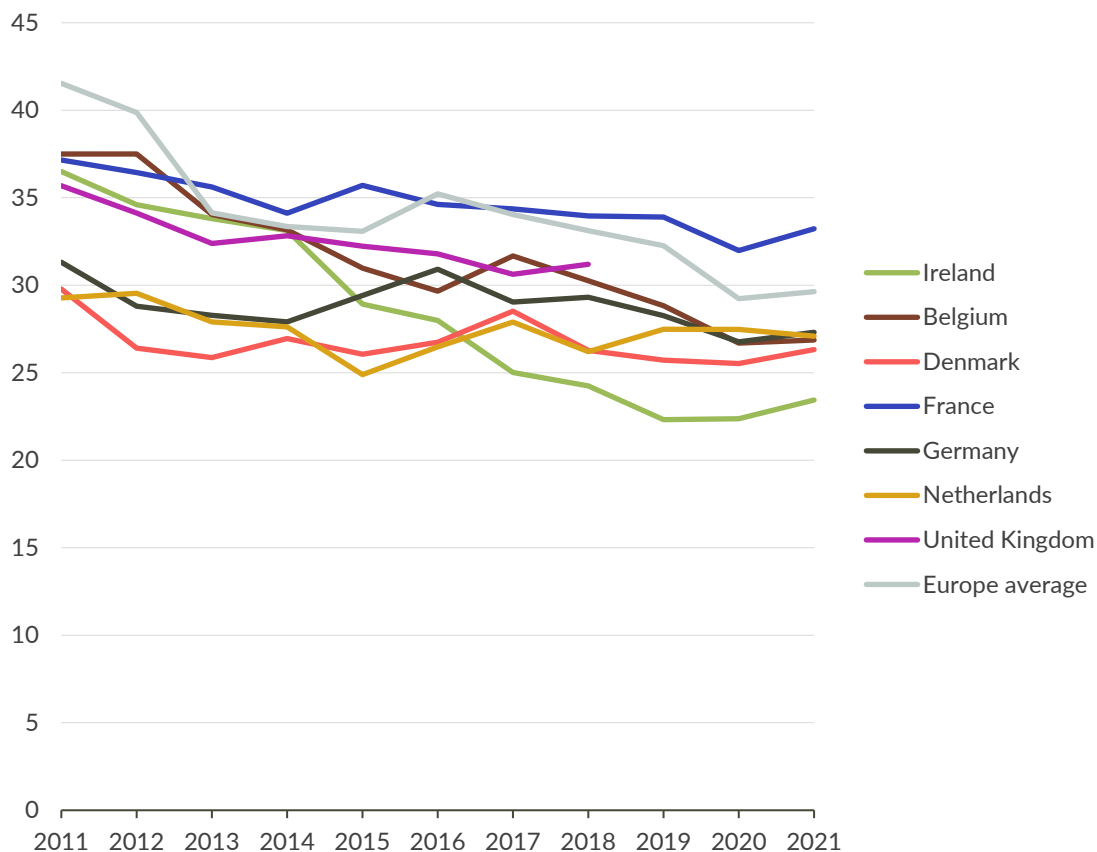


5b. Death rate among children and young people aged 0–24 years

Eurostat collects data on deaths in EU member states (and some other countries). This indicator concerns the number of deaths of children and young people aged 0–24 years, age-standardised per 100,000 population.

In 2021, 23 deaths per 100,000 were recorded in Ireland among children and young people aged 0–24 years (see Figure 13). This marked a decrease from 36 in 2011. The death rate in Europe overall also decreased during this ten-year period, from 42 to 30. Ireland's rate was lower in 2021 than Belgium's, Germany's, and the Netherlands' (all 27), and France's (33). Each of these countries registered a decline since 2011, but none as steep as Ireland's. See Table 11 in Appendix C for further details.

Figure 13. Death rate (per 100,000) among children and young people aged 0–24 years, 2011–21, selected countries

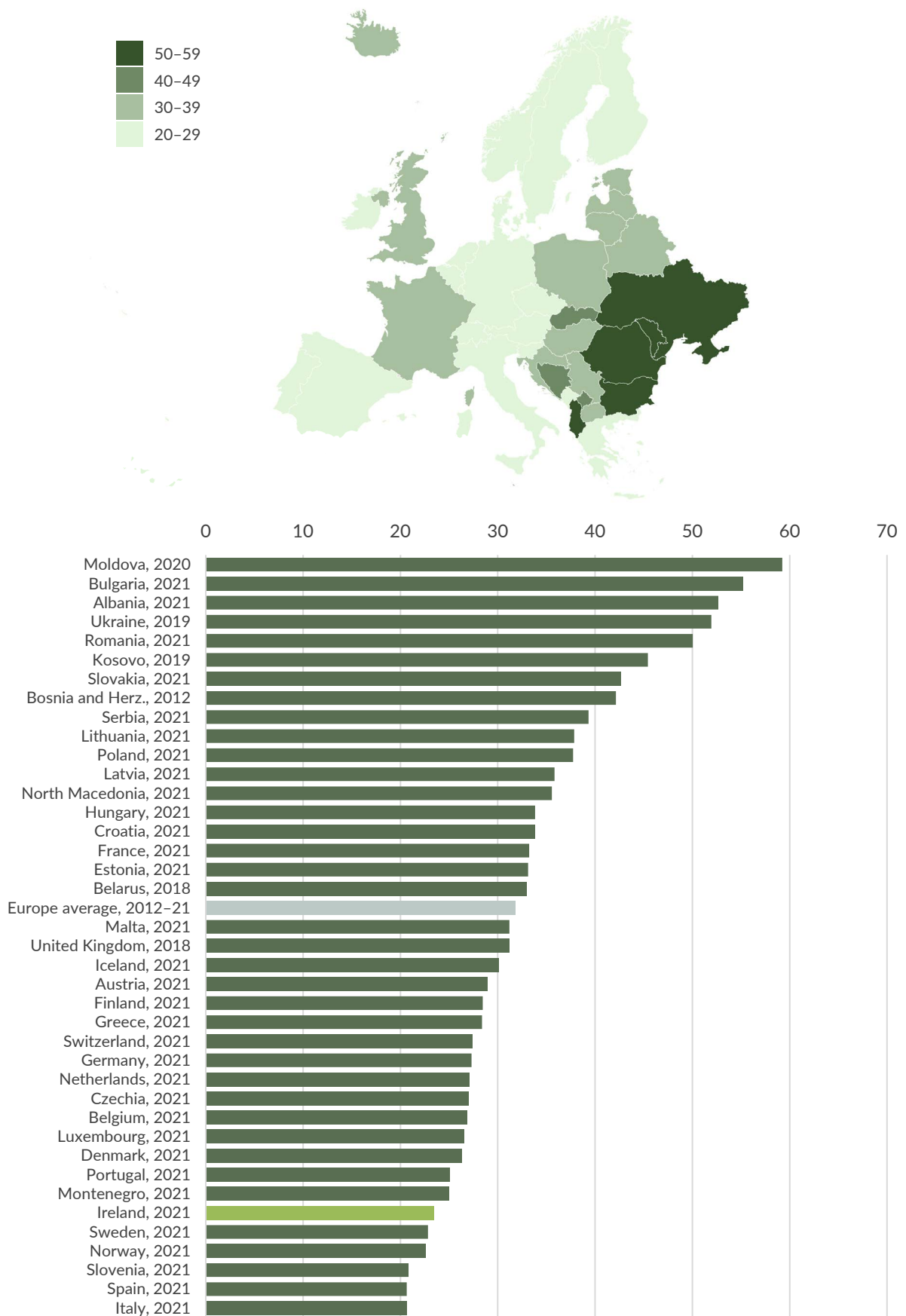


Source: [Eurostat](#)

Figure 14 shows the latest data for 39 European countries since 2012. Rates of death ranged from 21 per 100,000 in Italy to 59 in Moldova. Ireland's rate was among the lowest at 23, lower than the overall average of 32.



Figure 14. Death rate (per 100,000) among children and young people aged 0–24 years, latest data, all countries



Source: [Eurostat](#)

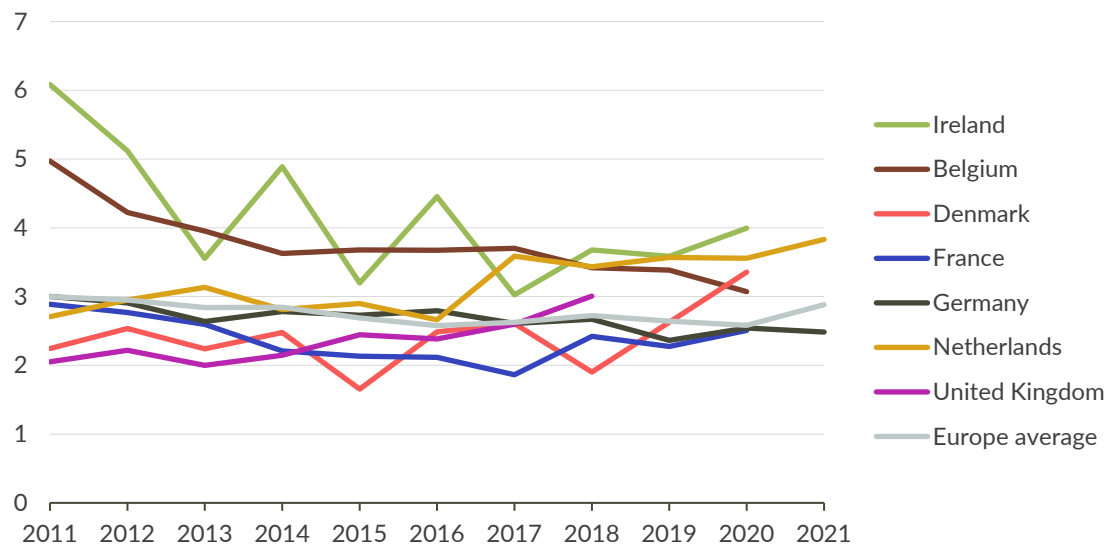


5c. Suicide rate among children and young people aged 0–24 years

Eurostat collects data on cause of death in EU member states (and some other countries). This indicator concerns the number of suicides of children and young people aged 0–24 years, age-standardised per 100,000 population. Suicide refers to deaths classified as “intentional self-harm” in the International Classification of Diseases⁴ (ICD).

In 2020, 4.0 suicides per 100,000 were recorded in Ireland among 0- to 24-year-olds (see Figure 15). The suicide rate in Ireland has fluctuated over the years, but overall decreased from 6.1 in 2011 to 4.0 in 2020. The Irish rate was consistently higher than the European average of 2.6 in 2020, which did not change much since 2011. Ireland had a higher rate in 2020 than all selected neighbouring countries. The Netherlands was closest at 3.6, while France and Germany were much lower (both 2.5). See Table 12 in Appendix C for further details.

Figure 15. Suicide rate (per 100,000) among children and young people aged 0–24 years, 2011–21, selected countries



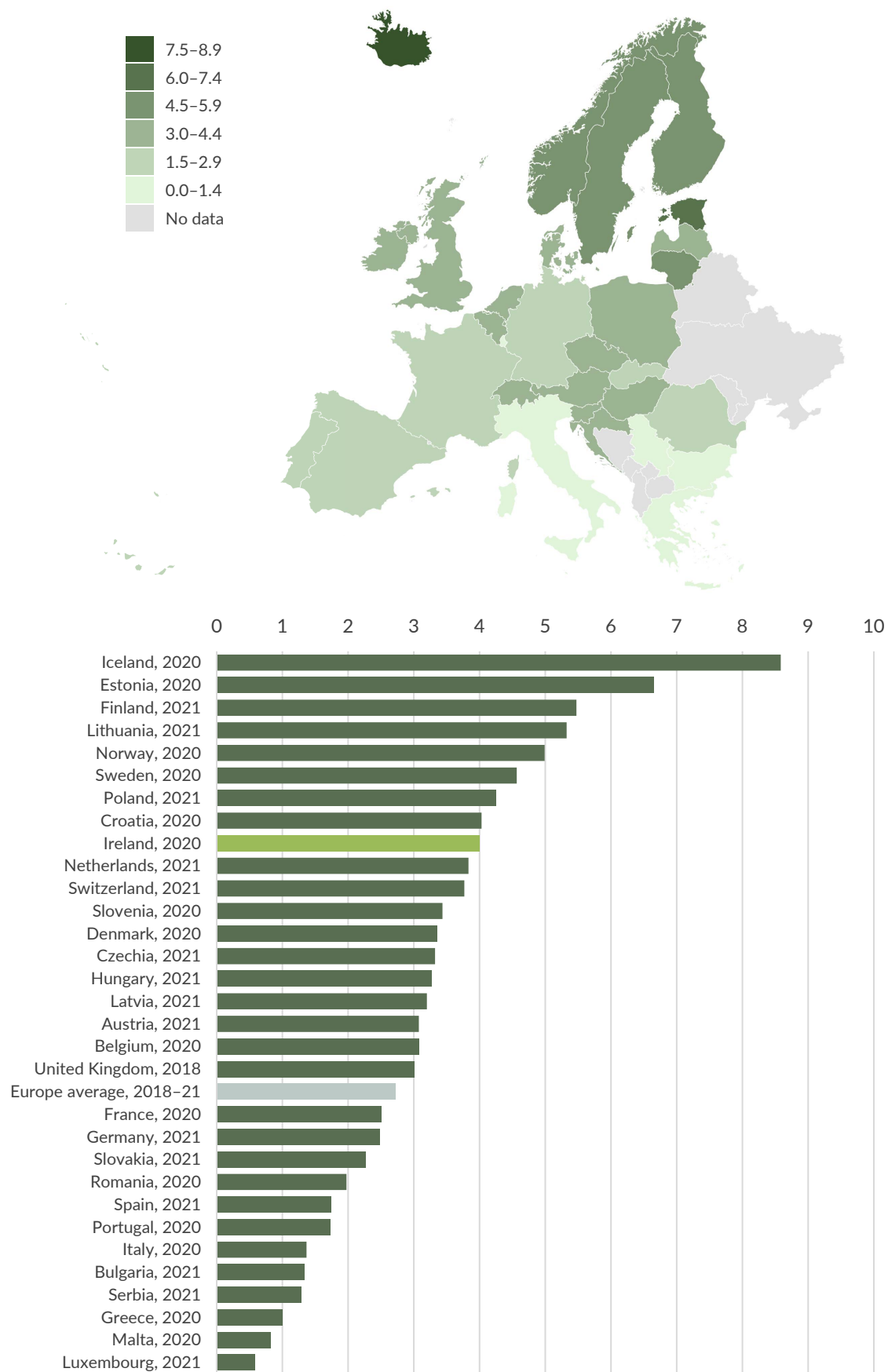
Source: [Eurostat](#)

Figure 16 shows the latest data for 31 European countries since 2018. The rate of suicide ranged from 0.6 in Luxembourg to 8.6 in Iceland. Ireland’s rate ranked 9th highest, in the top third of countries, while the average of all latest European data was 2.7.

⁴ See <https://icd.who.int/browse10/2010/en#/X60-X84>



Figure 16. Suicide rate (per 100,000) among children and young people aged 0–24 years, latest data, all countries



Source: [Eurostat](#)



6. Positive perceived mental health and well-being

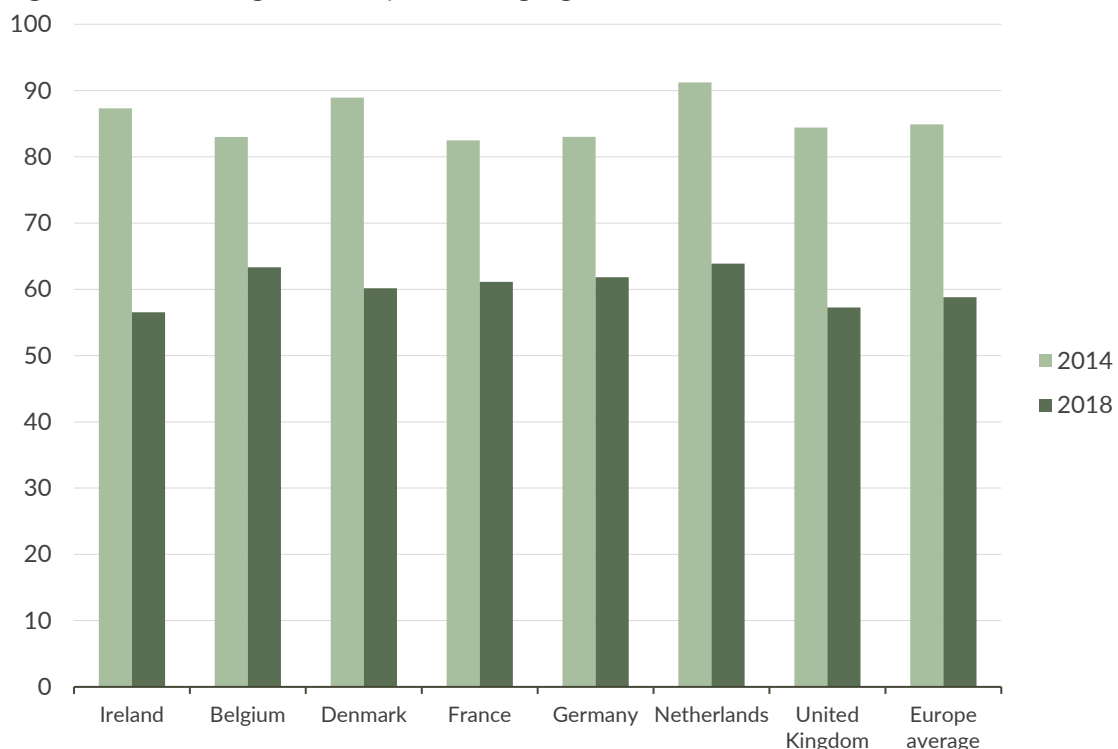
6a. Children aged 11–15 years having high life satisfaction

A question in the HBSC survey asks respondents to rate their life satisfaction on a scale from 0 to 10. A score of 6 or more is considered high life satisfaction.

International HBSC data is presented here for children aged 11–15 years, while the CYP Indicator Set contains HBSC data on children aged 11 to 17.

In 2018, 57% of 11- to 15-year-olds in Ireland reported high life satisfaction, compared to 59% in Europe overall (see Figure 17). Ireland's rate of 57% in 2018 was down from 87% in 2014, and rates decreased considerably for all neighbouring European countries as well over this period. The United Kingdom had the same rate to Ireland in 2018, while the Netherlands' and Belgium's were higher (64% and 63% respectively). See Table 13 in Appendix C for further details.

Figure 17. Children aged 11–15 years having high life satisfaction (%), 2014–18, selected countries

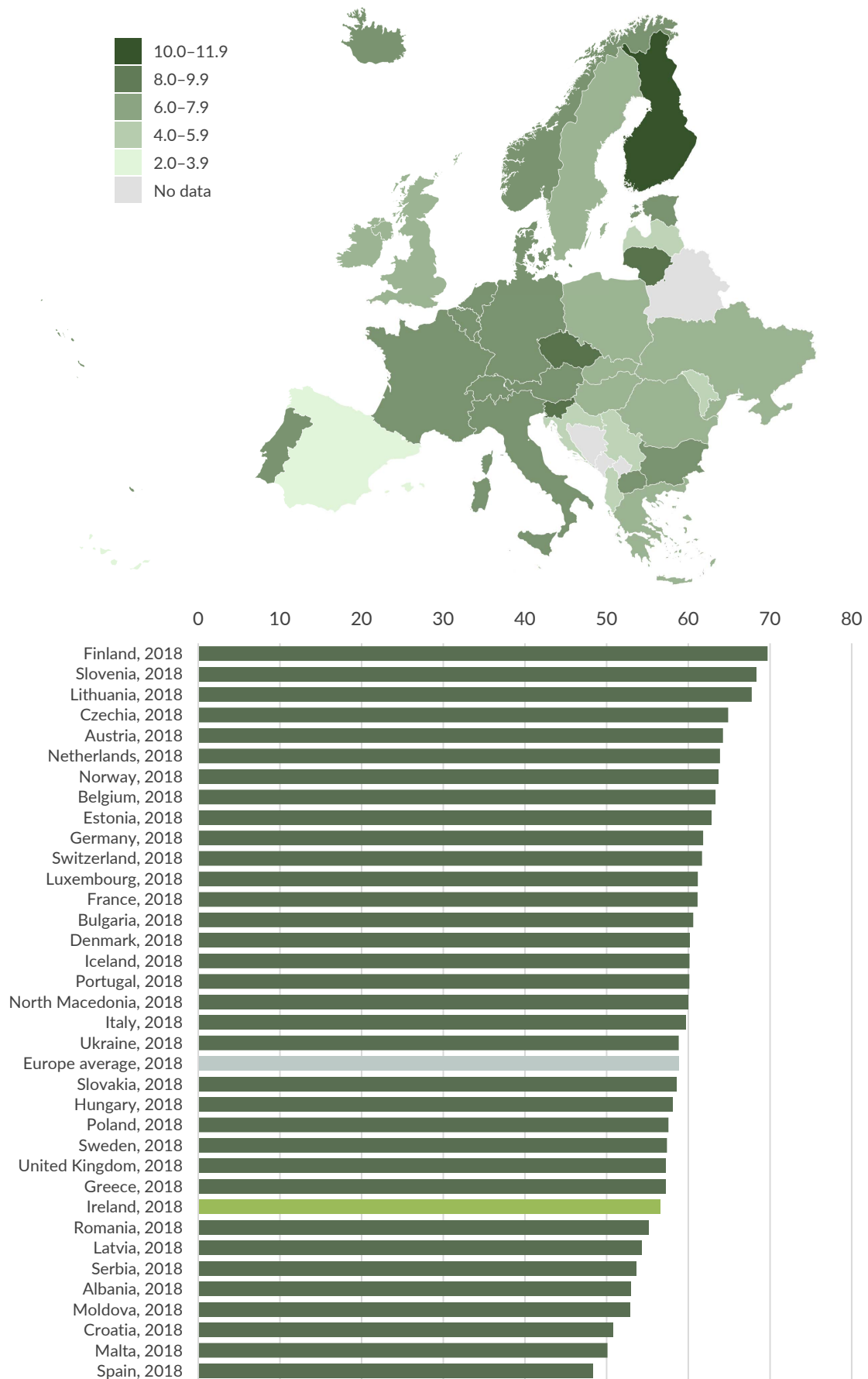


Source: [Health Behaviour in School-aged Children](#)

Figure 18 shows data for 35 European countries in 2018. Rates of high life satisfaction among children aged 11–15 years varied from 48% in Spain to 70% in Finland. Ireland's rate was the 27th highest, and was among the bottom third of all countries.



Figure 18. Children aged 11–15 years having high life satisfaction (%), latest data, all countries



Source: [Health Behaviour in School-aged Children](#)



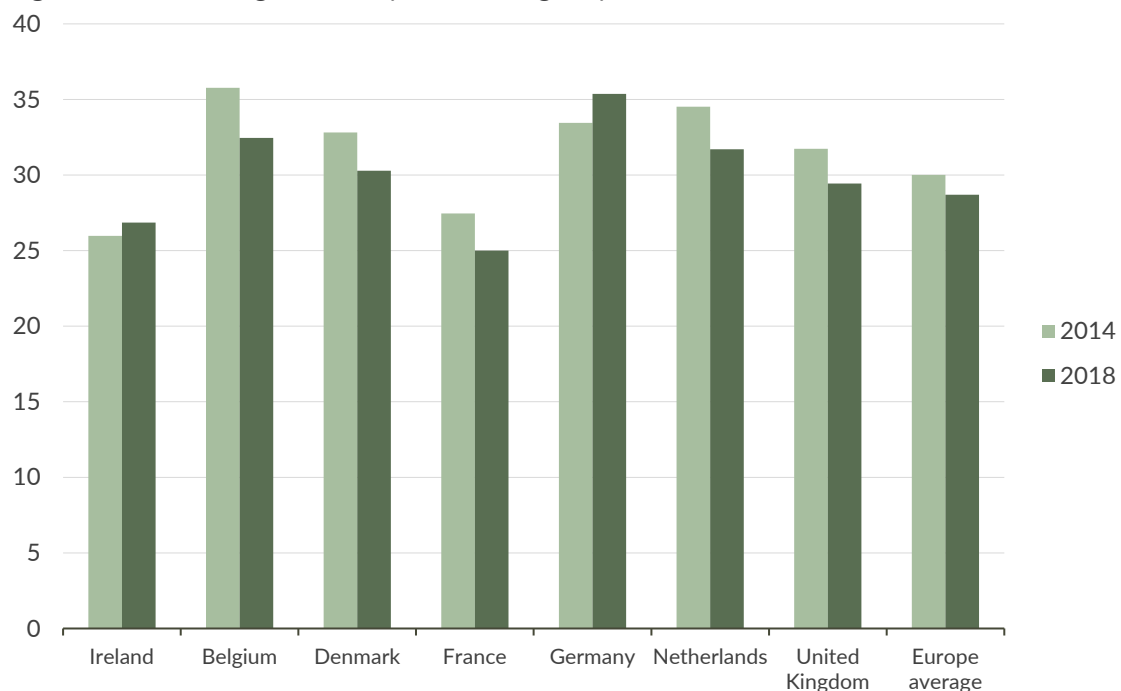
7. Positive self-perception

7a. Children aged 11–15 years thinking they are too fat

The HBSC survey asks respondents about how they perceive their body. This indicator measures the proportion of 11- to 15-year-olds who perceive their body to be either “a bit fat” or “much too fat”. International data from the HBSC survey is presented here for children aged 11–15 years, while the CYP Indicator Set contains HBSC data on children aged 11 to 17.

In 2018, 27% of 11- to 15-year-olds in Ireland considered themselves to be too fat, compared to 29% in Europe overall (see Figure 19). Rates did not change much since 2014, either in Ireland or in Europe overall. France had a slightly lower rate than Ireland in 2018 (25%), the United Kingdom had a slightly higher rate (29%), and Germany had a considerably higher rate (35%). See Table 14 in Appendix C for further details.

Figure 19. Children aged 11–15 years thinking they are too fat (%), 2014–18, selected countries

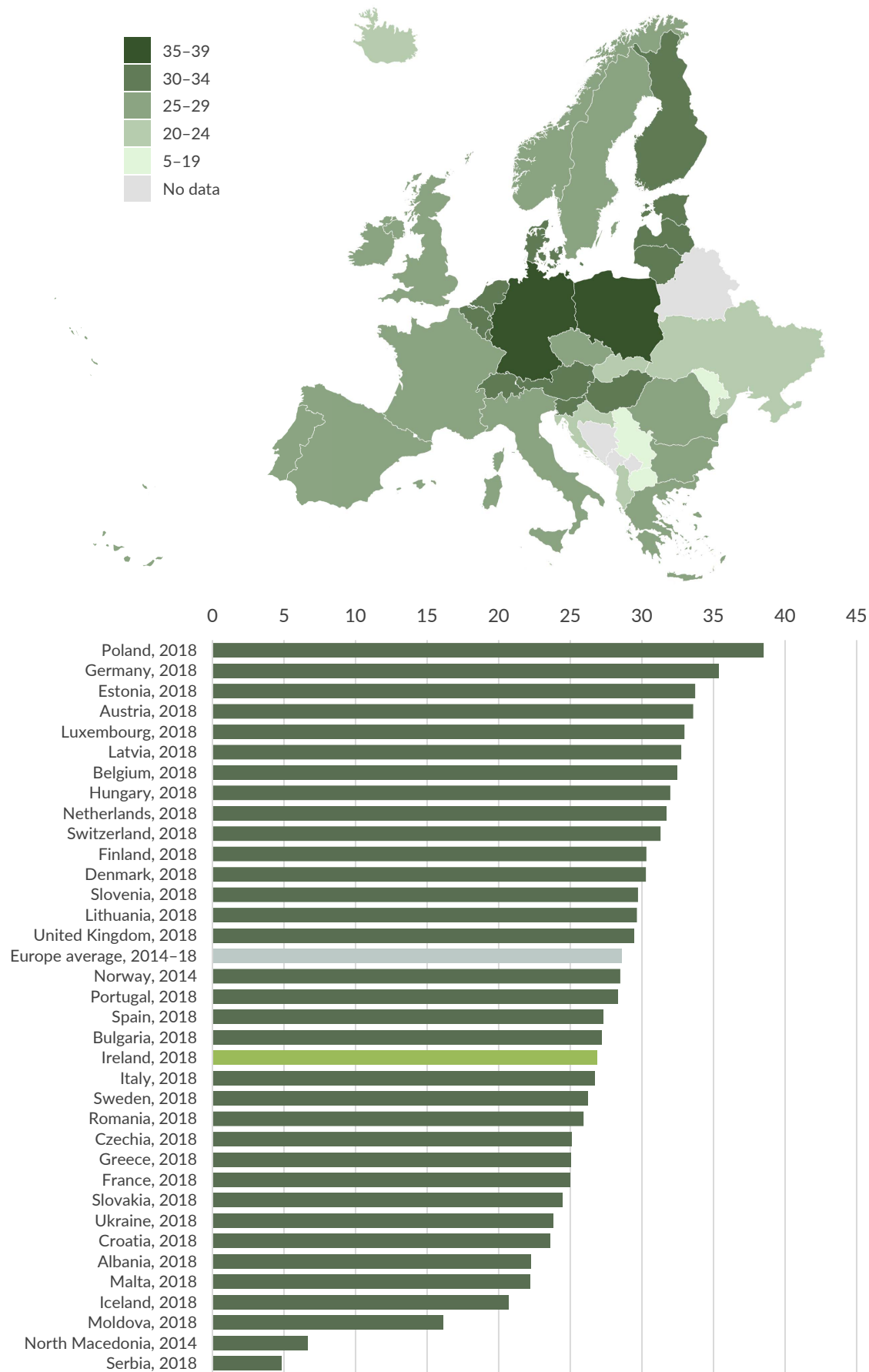


Source: [Health Behaviour in School-aged Children](#)

Figure 20 presents the latest data for 35 European countries since 2014. The percentage 11- to 15-year-olds thinking that they are too fat ranged from 5% in Serbia to 39% in Poland. Ireland’s rate of 27% was in the middle third of all countries, ranking 20th. This compared to a European average of 29%.



Figure 20. Children aged 11–15 years thinking they are too fat (%), latest data, all countries



Source: [Health Behaviour in School-aged Children](#)



8. Physical activity levels

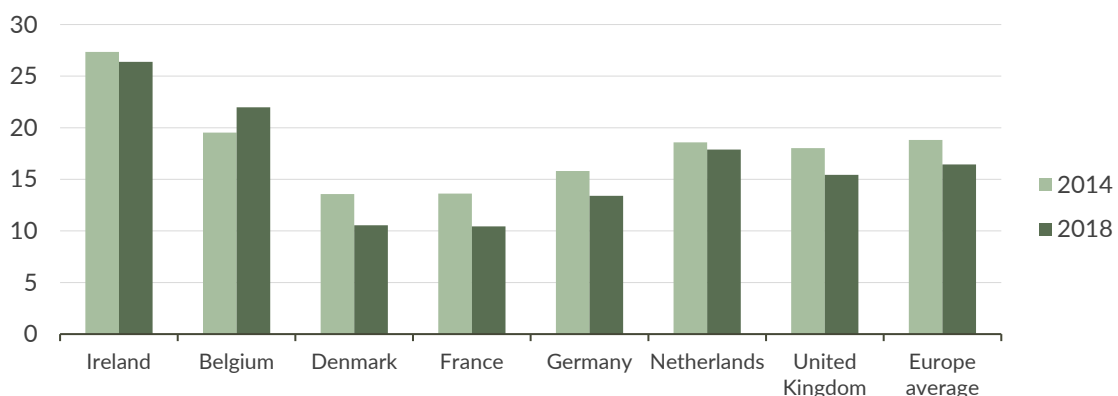
There are two indicators concerning physical activity guidelines: the first one covering 11–15-year-olds and the second one 15–24-years-olds.

8a. Children aged 11–15 years physically active for at least 60 minutes a day

Ireland’s National Physical Activity Guidelines state that children aged 2–17 years should be active, at a moderate to vigorous level, for at least 60 minutes a day⁵. A question in the HBSC survey asks respondents how many days in the past week they were physically active for at least 60 minutes. International data from the HBSC survey is presented here for ages 11–15 years, as opposed to 11–17 years in the CYP Indicator Set.

In 2018, 26% of 11- to 15-year-olds in Ireland reported at least an hour of physical activity daily (see Figure 21). This was higher than the European average of 16%. Ireland’s rate did not change much since 2014, while the European average decreased slightly. In 2018, Ireland’s rate was twice as high as Germany’s 13%, and more than double France’s 10%. The closest to Ireland among selected countries was Belgium at 22%. See Table 15 in Appendix C for further details.

Figure 21. Children aged 11–15 years physically active for at least 60 minutes a day (%), 2014–18, selected countries



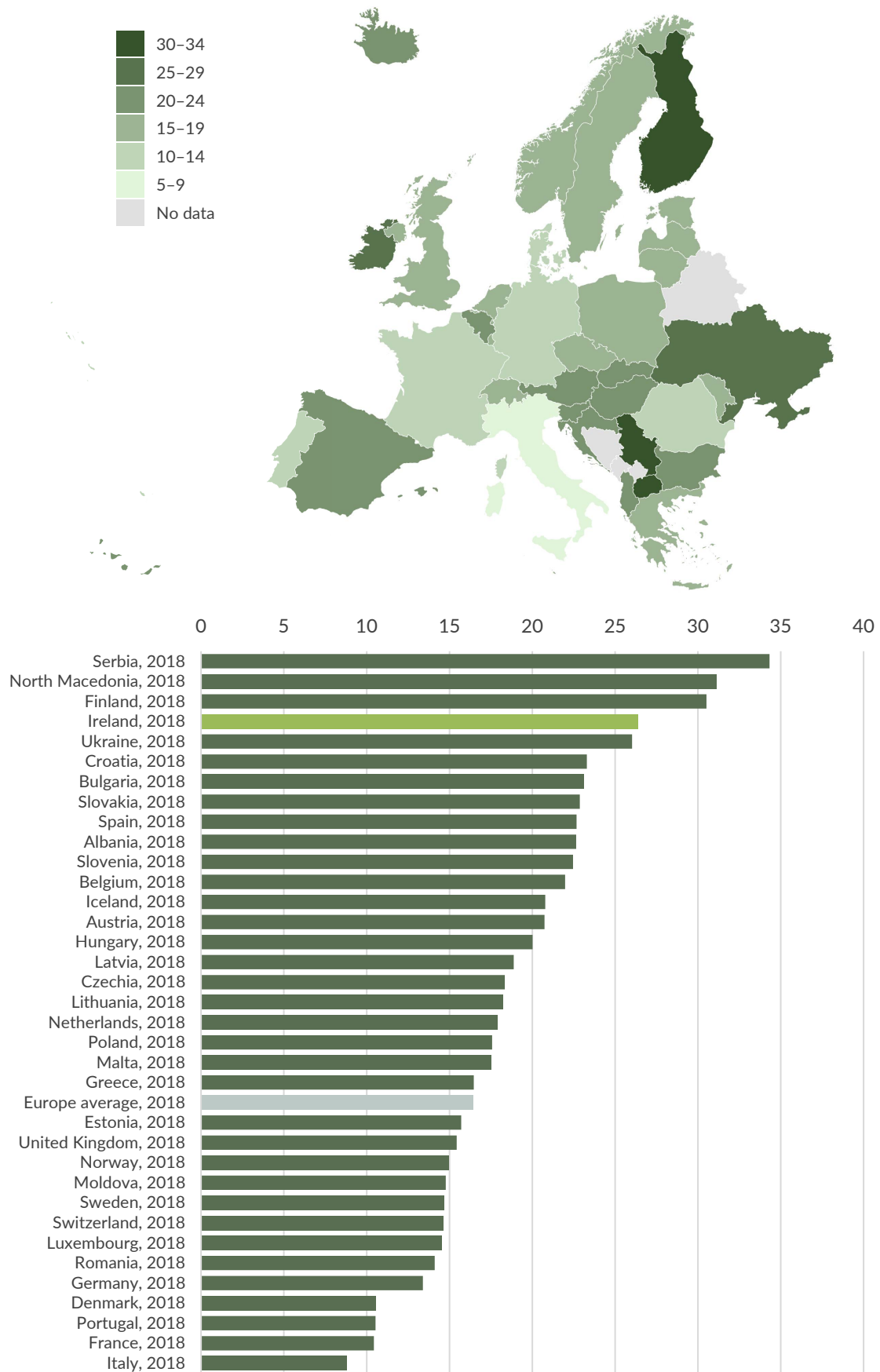
Source: [Health Behaviour in School-aged Children](#)

Figure 22 shows the latest data available for all 35 participating European countries. Values for this indicator ranged from 9% in Italy to 34% in Serbia. Ireland’s rate was among the highest, surpassed only by Serbia, North Macedonia, and Finland.

⁵ <https://www.hse.ie/eng/about/who/healthwellbeing/our-priority-programmes/health/physical-activity-guidelines>



Figure 22. Children aged 11–15 years physically active for at least 60 minutes a day (%), latest data, all countries



Source: [Health Behaviour in School-aged Children](#)



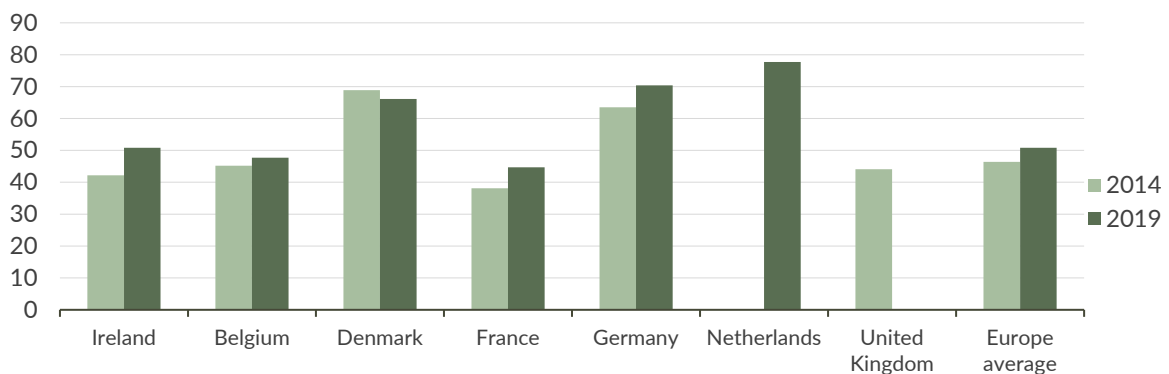
8b. Young people aged 15–24 years physically active for at least 150 minutes a week

Ireland's National Physical Activity Guidelines for adults aged 18–64 years sets out a requirement of at least 150 minutes a week of moderate intensity activity⁶. The European Health Interview Survey (EHIS) provides data on time spent on health-enhancing (non-work-related) aerobic physical activity in participating European countries. While the Irish data presented here comes from the CSO's Irish Health Survey, the data in the CYP Indicator Set comes from the Department of Health's Healthy Ireland Survey.

In 2019, 51% of 15- to 24-year-olds in Ireland engaged in physical activity for at least 150 minutes a week, the same proportion as in Europe overall (see Figure 23).

Ireland's rate had increased from 42% in 2014, while the European average saw a smaller increase from 46% in 2019. France and Belgium had slightly lower rates to Ireland in 2019 (45% and 48% respectively), while Denmark and Germany had considerably higher rates (66% and 70% respectively). See Table 15 in Appendix C for further details.

Figure 23. Young people aged 15–24 years physically active for at least 150 minutes a week (%), 2014–18, selected countries



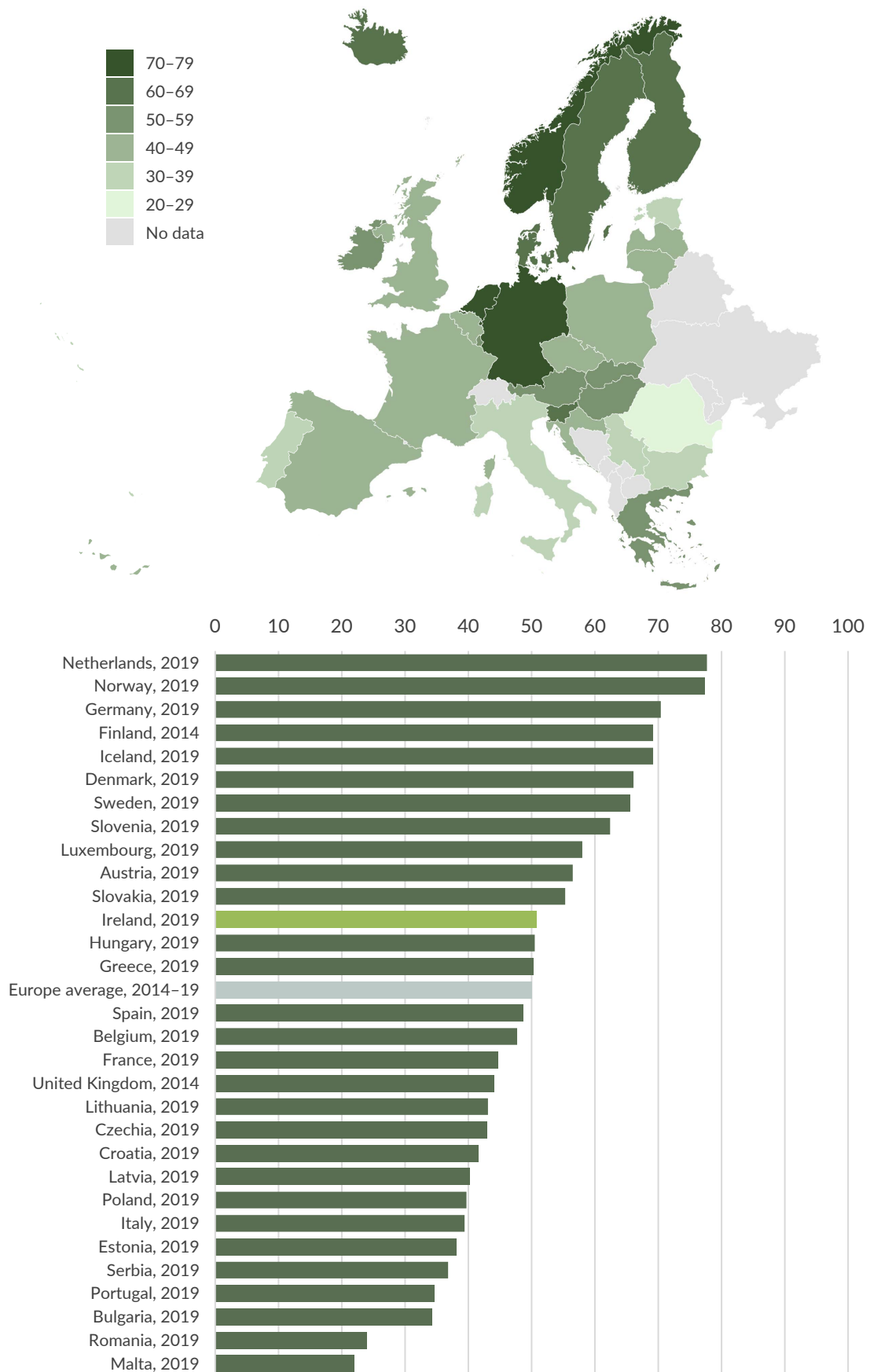
Source: [European Health Interview Survey](#)

Figure 24 shows the latest data for all 30 European countries that participated in the EHIS since 2014. Values for this indicator varied from 22% in Malta to 78% in the Netherlands. Ireland ranked near the middle of the group, slightly higher the overall average of 50%.

⁶ <https://www.hse.ie/eng/about/who/healthwellbeing/our-priority-programmes/health/physical-activity-guidelines>



Figure 24. Young people aged 15–24 years physically active for at least 150 minutes a week (%), latest data, all countries



Source: [European Health Interview Survey](#)



9. Risky health behaviours

There are 10 indicators concerning the use of tobacco, alcohol, and other drugs. Concerning tobacco, there are indicators for monthly smoking among 11–15-year-olds and current smoking among 15–24-year-olds. Additionally, an indicator on e-cigarette use among 15/16-year-olds is included. As for alcohol, there are indicators for lifetime drinking among 11–15-year-olds and binge-drinking among 15–24-year-olds who drink. The use of new psychoactive substances among 15/16-year-olds is also studied, as well as an indicator on monthly cannabis use among 15-year-olds. Illicit drug use among 15–24-year-olds is covered, both in the last year, in the lifetime. Finally, an indicator is included for the use of illicit drugs excluding cannabis among 15/16-year-olds.

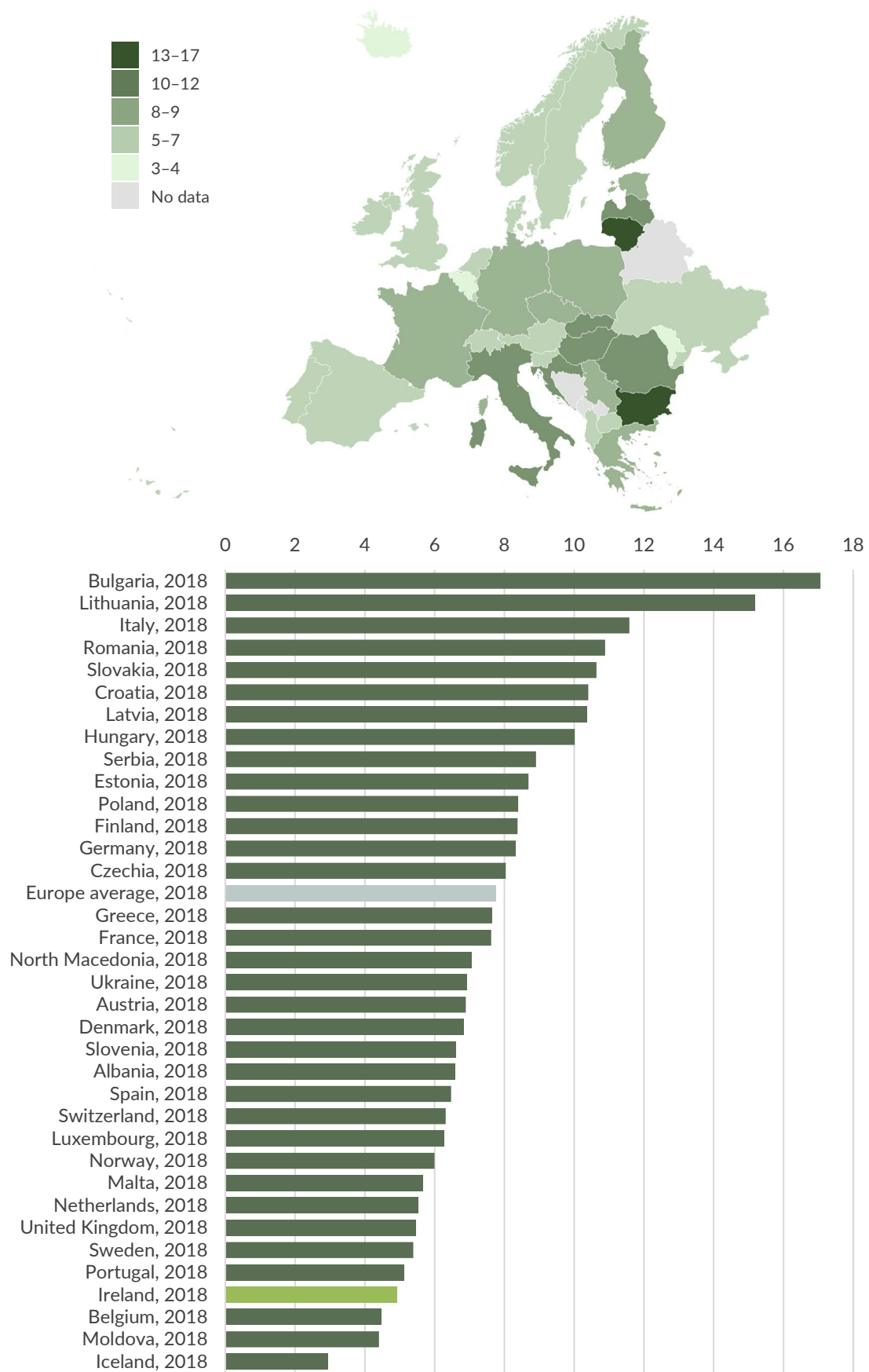
9a. Children aged 11–15 years smoking cigarettes in the last 30 days

The HBSC survey asks children and young people about their cigarette use. International data is presented here for the proportion of children aged 11–15 years who have smoked cigarettes in the last 30 days, while the CYP Indicator Set contains HBSC data on the proportion of children aged 11 to 17 who smoke cigarettes monthly or more frequently.

In 2018, the only year for which international data is available, 5% of 11- to 15-year-olds in Ireland had smoked cigarettes in the last 30 days (see Figure 25). This was among the lowest rates out of 35 European countries, for which the overall average was 8%. Ireland's rate was similar to both Belgium's and the United Kingdom's, but significantly lower than France's and Germany's (both 8%). The lowest rate in Europe was recorded in Iceland (3%), while the highest was recorded in Bulgaria (17%). See Table 17 in Appendix C for further details.



Figure 25. Children aged 11–15 years smoking cigarettes in the last 30 days (%), latest data, all countries



Source: [Health Behaviour in School-aged Children](#)



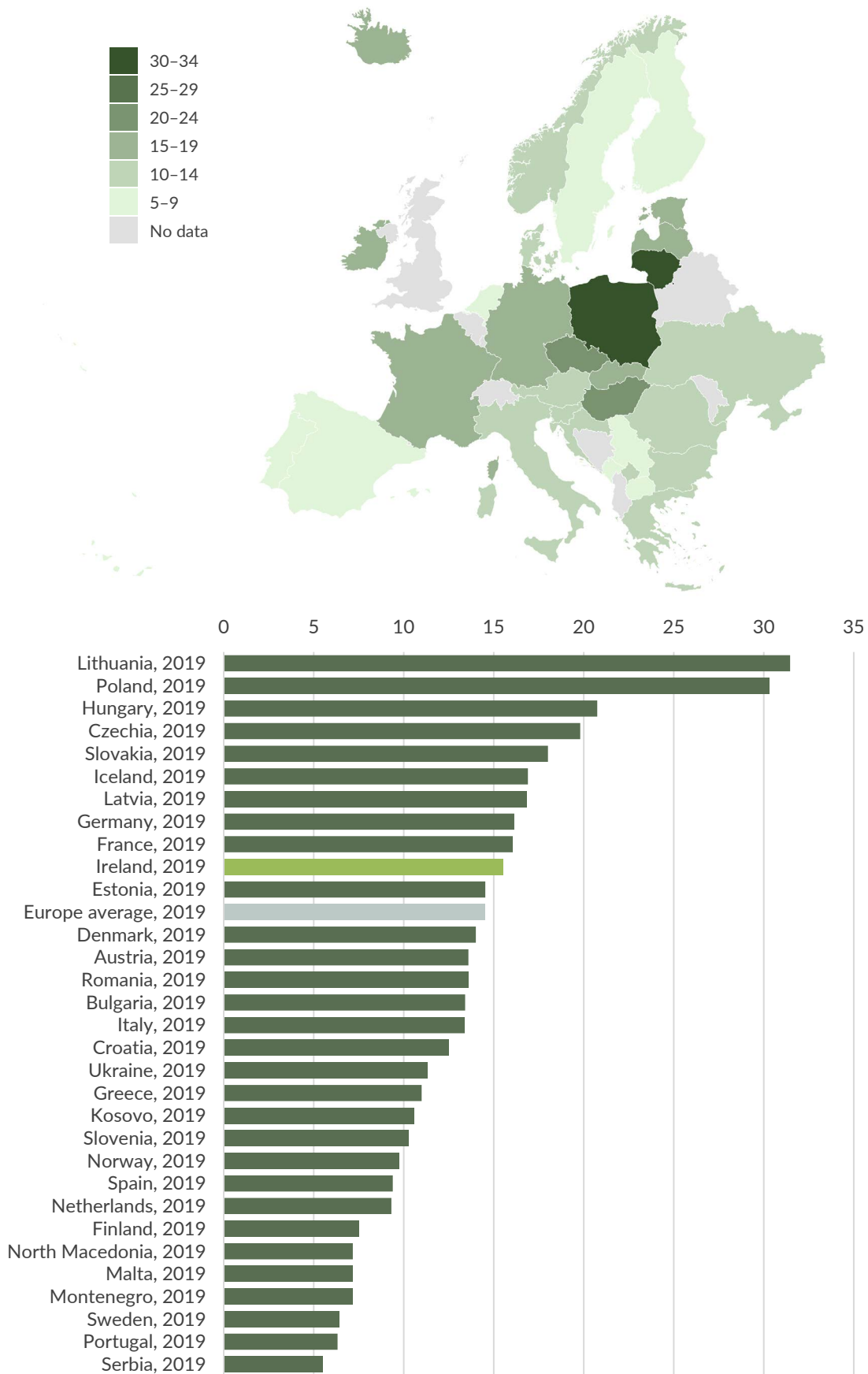
9b. Young people aged 15–16 years using e-cigarettes in the last 30 days

ESPAD collects data on e-cigarette use among students aged 15–16 years in participating European countries. The data for corresponding indicator in the CYP Indicator Set is instead taken from the results of the HBSC survey, and concerns children aged 11–17 years.

In 2019, the only year for which international data is available, 15% of 15- and 16-year-olds in Ireland had used e-cigarettes in the last 30 days (see Figure 26). This was just above the overall European average of 14%. Denmark, France, and Germany all had a similar rate to Ireland, while the Netherlands' was considerably lower (9%). Serbia had the lowest rate out of all European countries (5%), while the highest was found in Lithuania (31%). Ireland ranked 10th out of 31 European countries. See Table 18 in Appendix C for further details.



Figure 26. Young people aged 15–16 years using e-cigarettes in the last 30 days (%), latest data, all countries



Source: [European School Survey Project on Alcohol and Other Drugs](#)



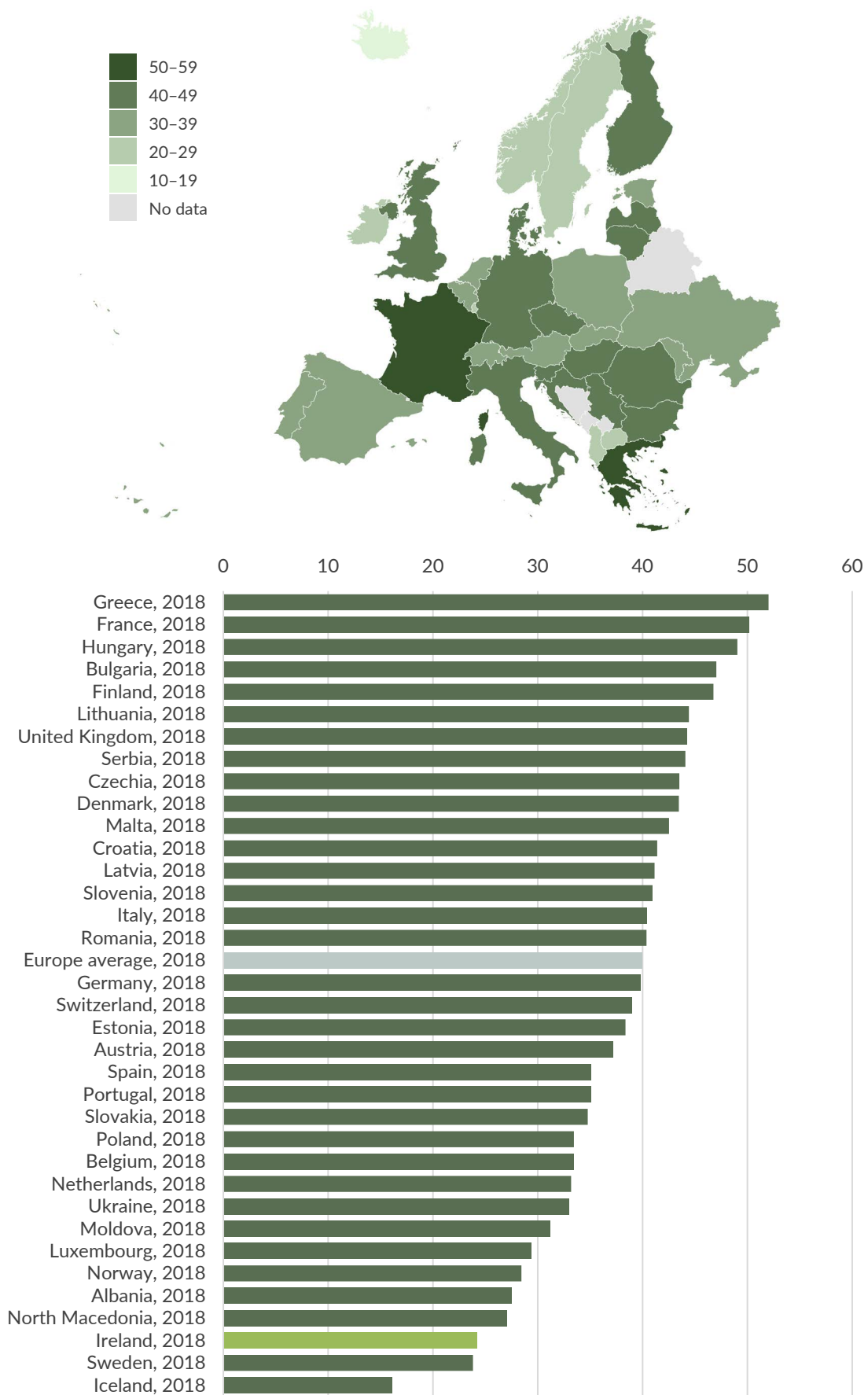
9c. Children aged 11–15 years drinking alcohol in their lifetime

The HBSC survey asks respondents about their alcohol use. International data from the HBSC survey is presented here for the proportion of children aged 11–15 years, while the CYP Indicator Set contains HBSC data on children aged 11 to 17.

In 2018, the only year for which international data is available, 24% of 11- to 15-year-olds in Ireland had ever drunk alcohol in their lifetime (see Figure 27). This was among the lowest rates in Europe, where the overall average was 40%. Ireland's rate was lower than Belgium's and the Netherlands' (both 33%), and around half the rates in the United Kingdom and France (44% and 50% respectively). The lowest rate in Europe was recorded in Iceland (16%), while the highest rate was recorded in Greece (52%). See Table 19 in Appendix C for further details.



Figure 27. Children aged 11–15 years drinking alcohol in their lifetime (%), latest data, all countries



Source: [Health Behaviour in School-aged Children](#)

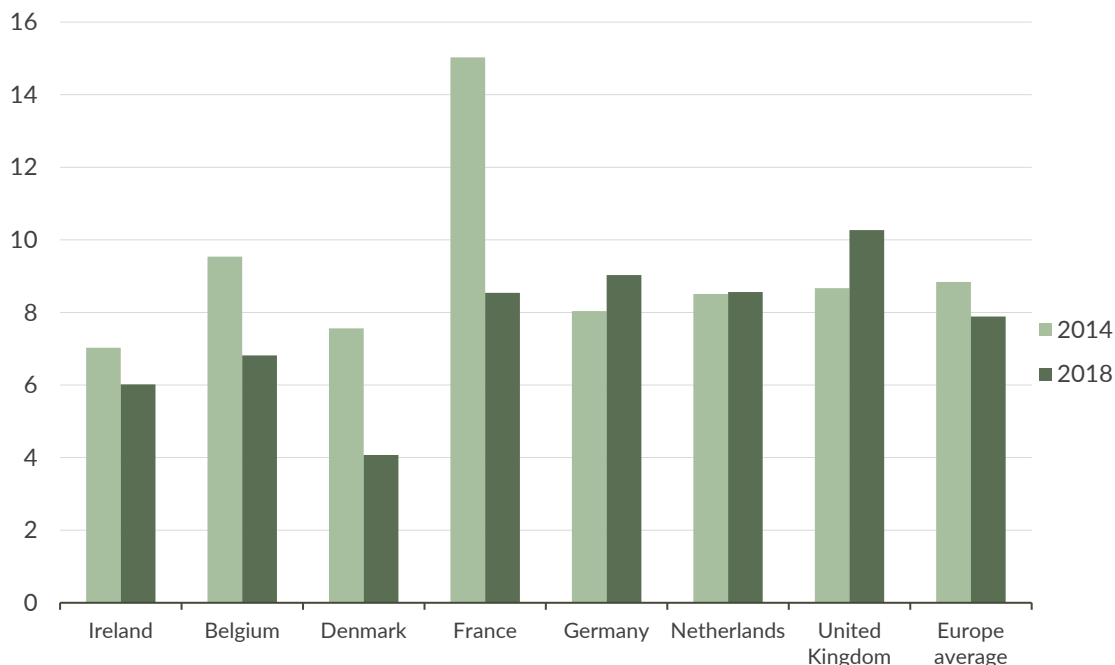


9d. Young people aged 15 years using cannabis in the last 30 days

The HBSC survey asks young people about their cannabis use. International data from the HBSC survey is presented here for the proportion of children aged 15 years who have used cannabis in the last 30 days, while the CYP Indicator Set contains HBSC data on the proportion of children aged 11 to 17 who have used cannabis in the last 12 months.

In 2018, 6% of 15-year-olds in Ireland had used cannabis in the last 30 days (see Figure 28). This was a small decrease from 7% in 2014, and lower than the European average of 8% in 2018. Most selected neighbouring countries had higher rates in 2018, including Germany and the United Kingdom at 9% and 10% respectively. Denmark's and France's rates decreased significantly from 2014 to 2018, from 8% to 4% in Denmark, and 15% to 9% in France. See Table 20 in Appendix C for further details.

Figure 28. Young people aged 15 years using cannabis in the last 30 days (%), 2014–18, selected countries

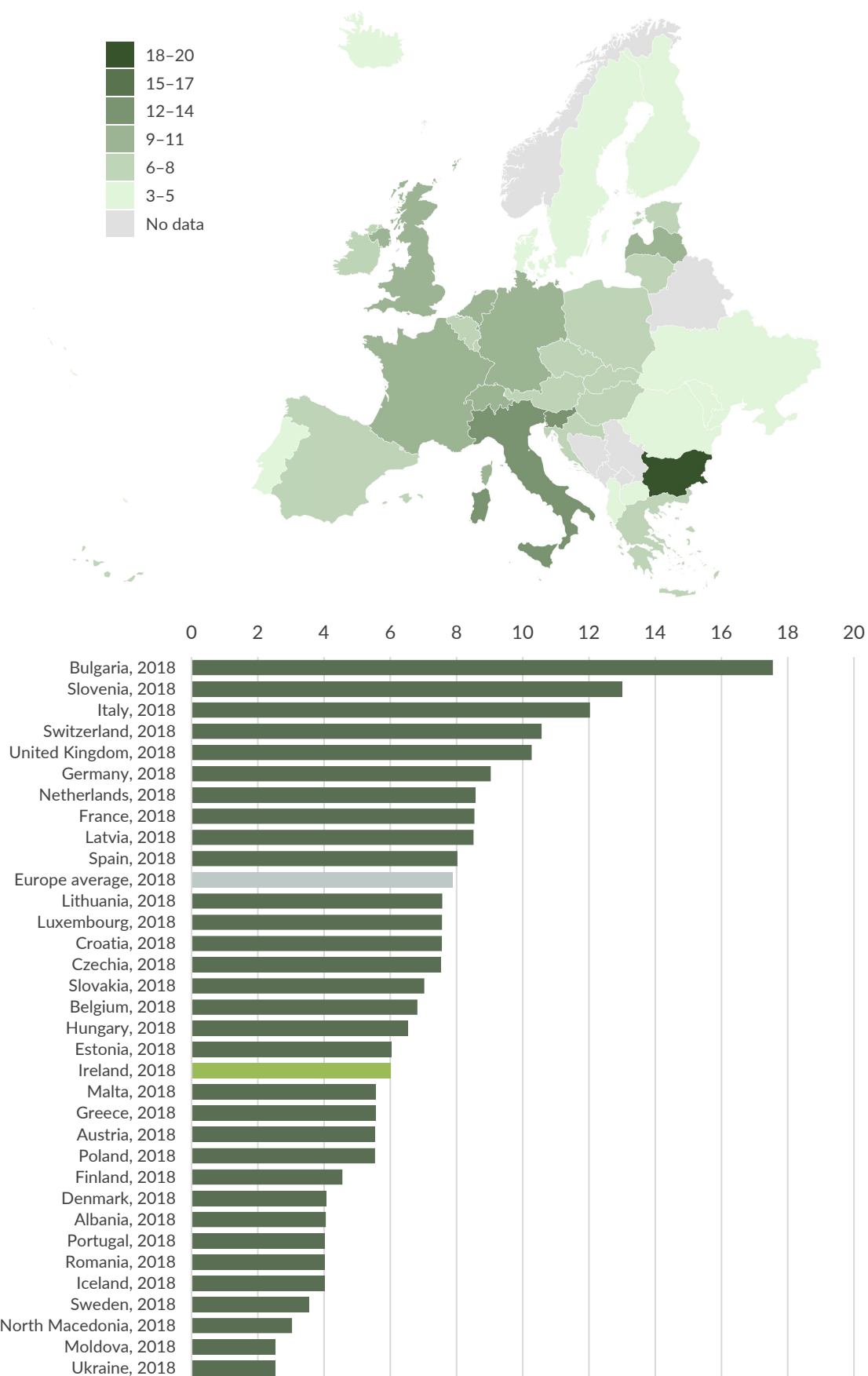


Source: [Health Behaviour in School-aged Children](#)

Figure 29 shows data for this indicator from 2018 across 33 European countries. Rates of cannabis usage in the last 30 days ranged from 3% in Ukraine and Moldova to 18% in Bulgaria. Ireland's rate occupied the 19th position, near the middle.



Figure 29. Young people aged 15 years using cannabis in the last 30 days (%), latest data, all countries



Source: [Health Behaviour in School-aged Children](#)

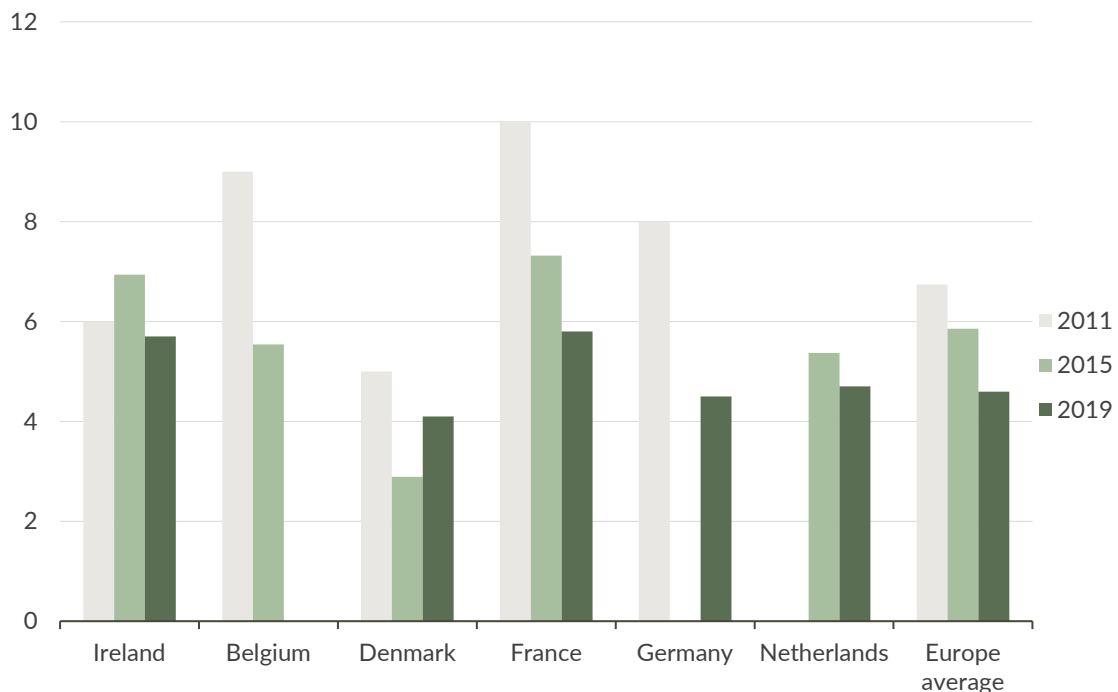


9e. Young people aged 15–16 years using illicit drugs (excluding cannabis) in their lifetime

ESPAD collects data on drug use among students aged 15–16 years in participating European countries. This indicator relates to the use of illicit drugs other than cannabis, including amphetamine, cocaine, crack, ecstasy, LSD or other hallucinogens, heroin and GHB. Some of these drugs may not be included for certain countries.

In 2019, 6% of 15- and 16-year-olds in Ireland had ever used illicit drugs in their lifetime (see Figure 30). This was slightly higher than the European average of 5%. Ireland's rate did not change much since 2011, while the international average decreased from 7% in 2011. France's rate was the same as Ireland's in 2019, down from 10% in 2011, while the Netherlands and Denmark's rates were lower (5% and 4% respectively). See Table 21 in Appendix C for further details.

Figure 30. Young people aged 15–16 years using illicit drugs (excluding cannabis) in their lifetime (%), 2011–19, selected countries

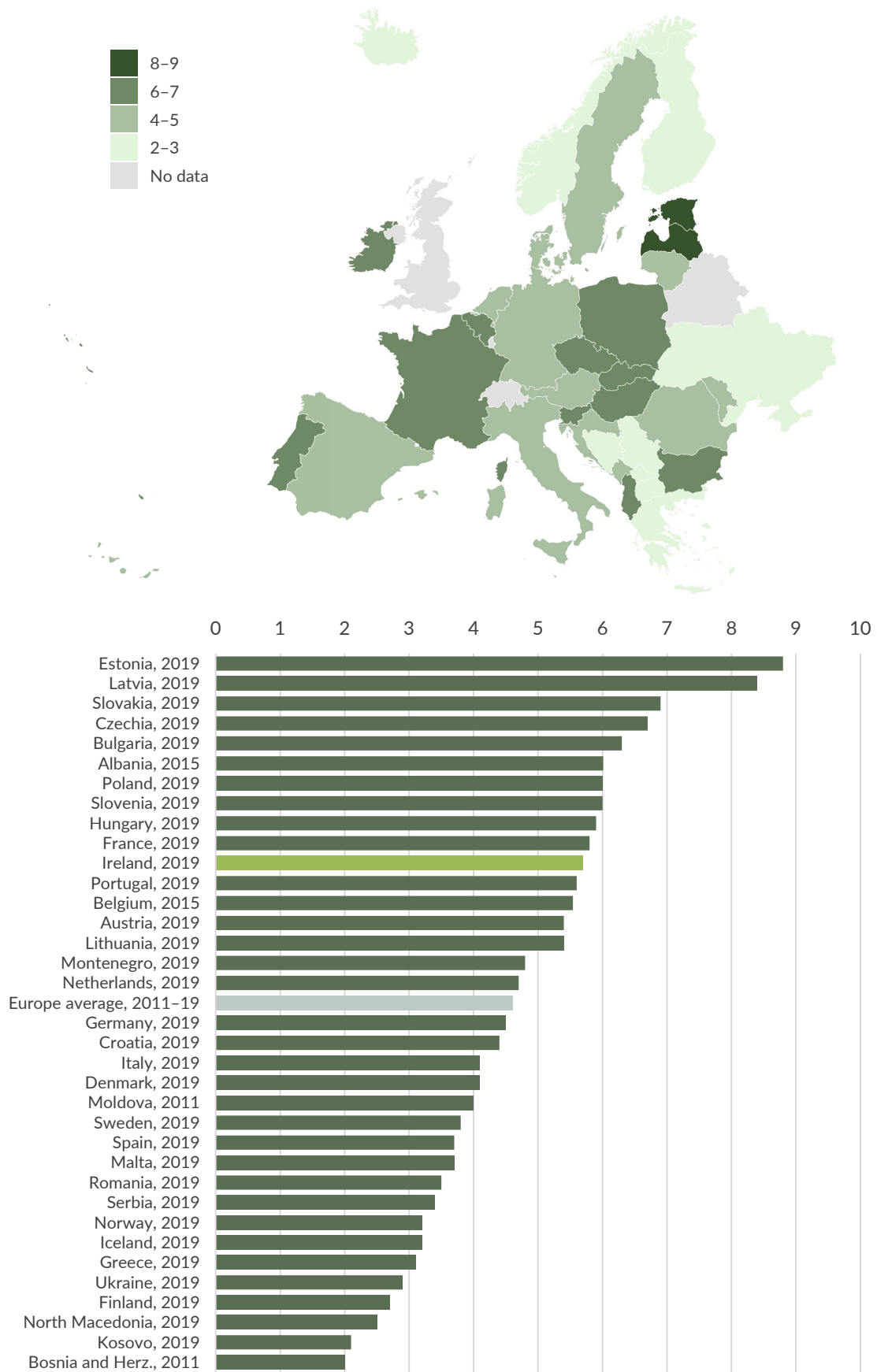


Source: [European School Survey Project on Alcohol and Other Drugs](#)

Figure 31 shows the most recent data available for 35 European countries since 2011. The prevalence of illicit drug use ranged from 2% in Bosnia and Herzegovina to 9% in Estonia. Ireland ranked in the top third of countries, at 11th place, above the average percentage of 5%.



Figure 31. Young people aged 15–16 years using illicit drugs (excluding cannabis) in their lifetime (%), latest data, all countries



Source: [European School Survey Project on Alcohol and Other Drugs](#)

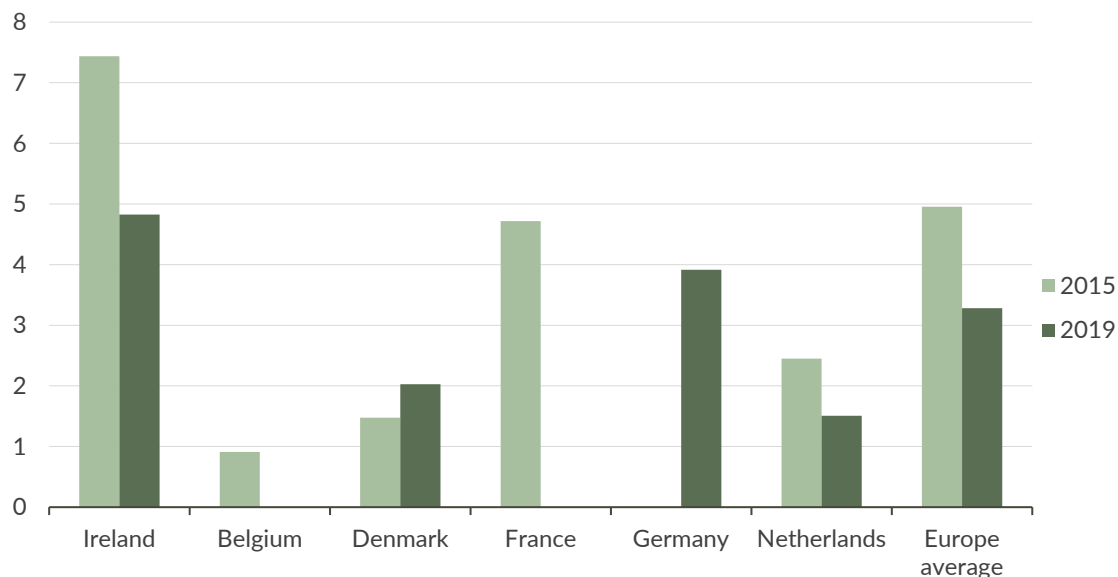


9f. Young people aged 15–16 years using new psychoactive substances in their lifetime

ESPAD collects data on drug use among students aged 15–16 years in participating European countries. This indicator relates to the use of new psychoactive substances, defined as “substances that imitate the effects of illicit drugs such as cannabis or ecstasy and are sometimes called ‘legal highs’, ‘ethnobotanicals’ or ‘research chemicals’ and can come in different forms (herbal mixtures, powders, crystals or tablets)”.

In 2019, 4.8% of 15- and 16-year-olds in Ireland had ever used new psychoactive substances in their lifetime (see Figure 32). This was higher than the European average (3.3%), as well as rates in Germany (3.9%), Denmark (2.0%) and the Netherlands (1.5%). Both Ireland’s rate and the European average decreased since 2015, falling 2.6 and 1.7 percentage points respectively. See Table 22 in Appendix C for further details.

Figure 32. Young people aged 15–16 years using new psychoactive substances in their lifetime (%), 2015–19, selected countries

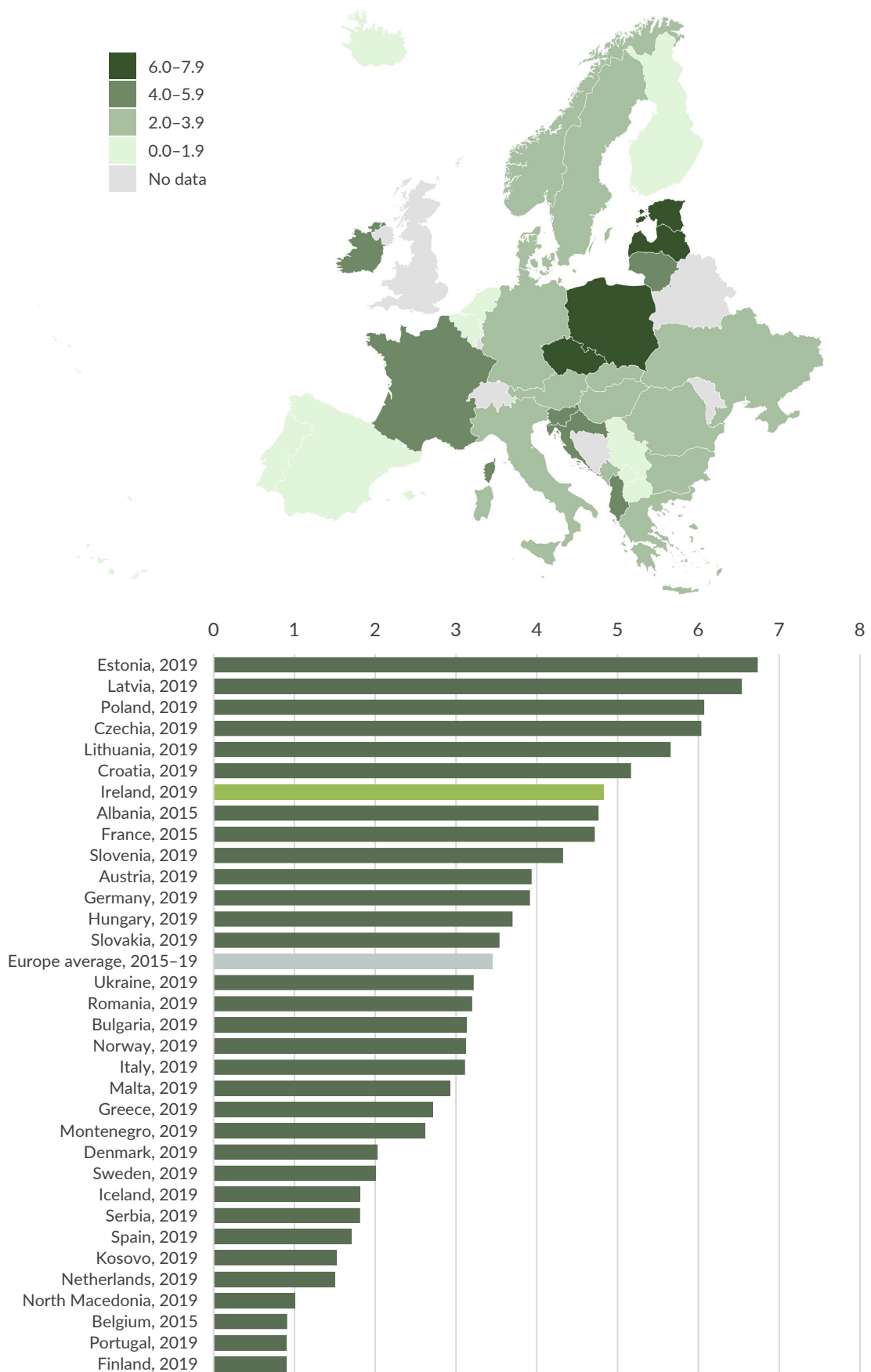


Source: [European School Survey Project on Alcohol and Other Drugs](#)

Figure 33 shows the most recent data for 33 European countries since 2015. The use of new psychoactive substances was most prevalent in Estonia (6.7%) and least prevalent in Finland, Portugal, and Belgium (all 0.9%). Ireland ranked 7th, in the top third of all countries, and above the overall average of 3.3%.



Figure 33. Young people aged 15–16 years using new psychoactive substances in their lifetime (%), latest data, all countries



Source: [European School Survey Project on Alcohol and Other Drugs](#)

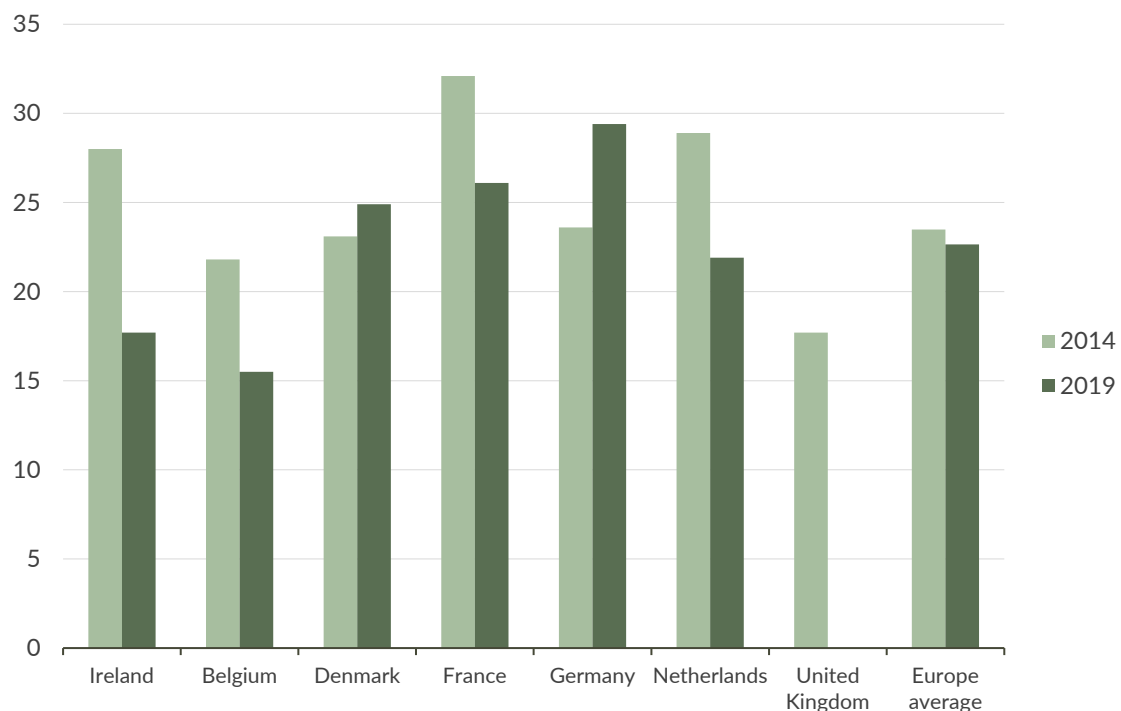


9g. Current smoking among young people aged 15–24 years

The EHIS provides data on the prevalence of current smoking in participating European countries. Current smoking refers to smoking tobacco products daily or occasionally. While the Irish data presented here comes from the CSO's Irish Health Survey, the data in the CYP Indicator Set comes from the Department of Health's Healthy Ireland Survey.

In 2019, 18% of 15- to 24-year-olds in Ireland were current smokers, compared to 23% in Europe overall (see Figure 34). While the European average was the same in 2014, Ireland's figure has significantly decreased from 28%. Belgium's rate was lower than Ireland's in 2019 (16%), while Denmark's and France's were higher (25% and 26% respectively). Germany's rate increased from 24% to 29% from 2014 to 2019. See Table 23 in Appendix C for further details.

Figure 34. Current smoking among young people aged 15–24 years (%), 2014–19, selected countries

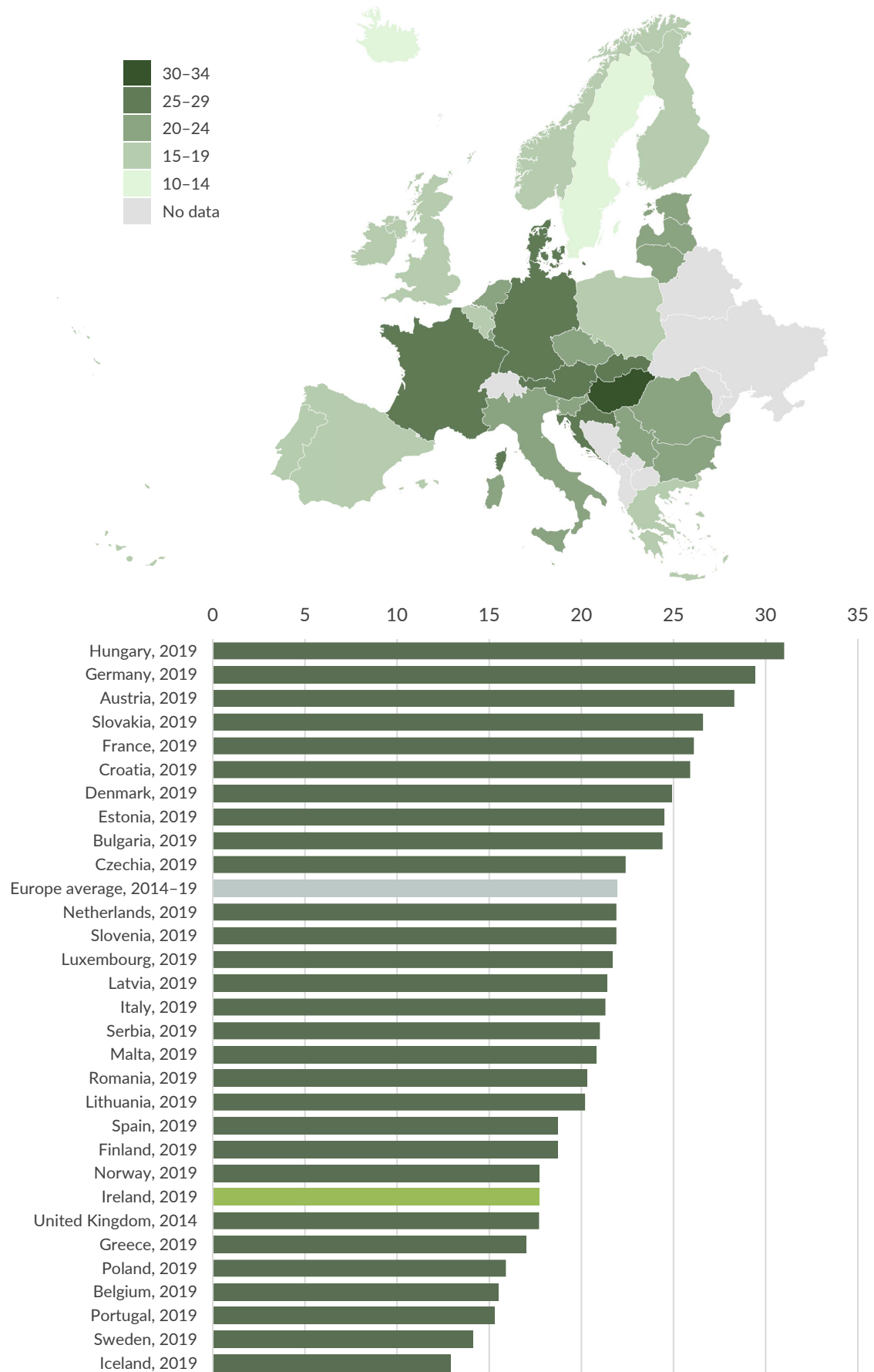


Source: [European Health Interview Survey](#)

Figure 35 shows the latest data for 30 European countries since 2014. The prevalence of smoking among 15- to 24-year-olds was lowest in Iceland (13%) while highest in Hungary (31%). Ireland's rate was positioned 22nd, in the bottom third of all countries, and was below the European average of 22%.



Figure 35. Current smoking among young people aged 15–24 years (%), latest data, all countries



Source: [European Health Interview Survey](#)

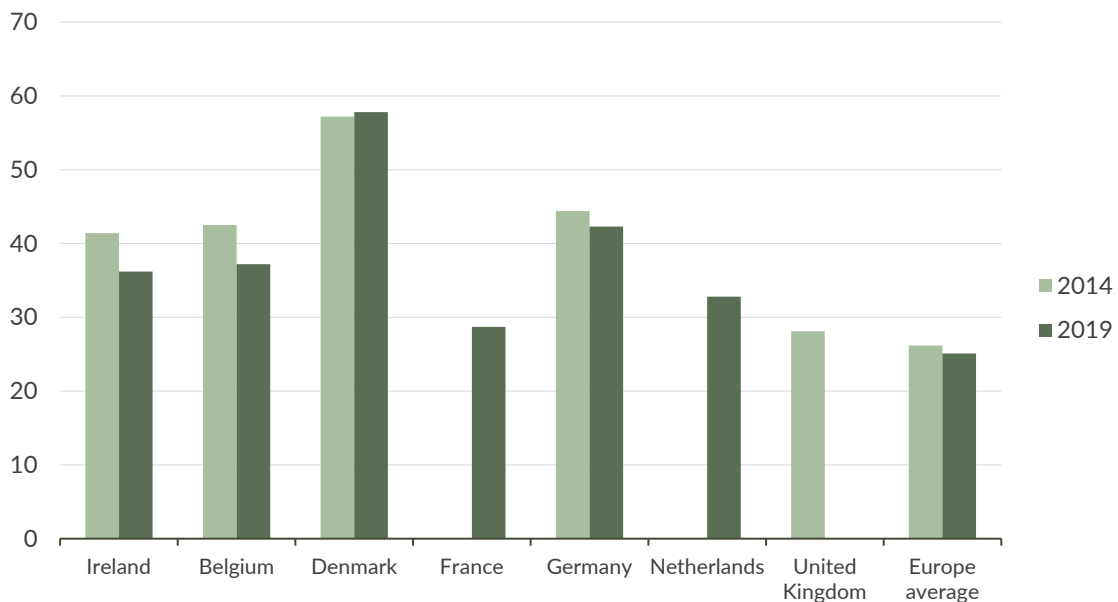


9h. Heavy episodic drinking monthly or more frequently among young people aged 15–24 years

The EHIS provides data on the prevalence of heavy episodic drinking (binge drinking) in participating European countries. Heavy episodic drinking refers to ingesting more than 60g of pure ethanol on a single occasion. While the Irish data presented here comes from the CSO's Irish Health Survey, the data in the CYP Indicator Set comes from the Department of Health's Healthy Ireland Survey, and refers instead to the prevalence of heavy episodic drinking among people who drink.

In 2019, 36% of 15- to 24-year-olds in Ireland who drink were binge drinkers, compared to 25% in Europe overall (see Figure 36). While the European average did not change much since 2014, the Irish rate decreased from 41% to 36%. Belgium had a similar rate to Ireland in 2019 at 37%, and saw a similar trend. Denmark's rate was higher at 58%, while France's was lower at 29%. See Table 24 in Appendix C for further details.

Figure 36. Heavy episodic drinking monthly or more frequently among young people aged 15–24 years (%), 2014–19, selected countries

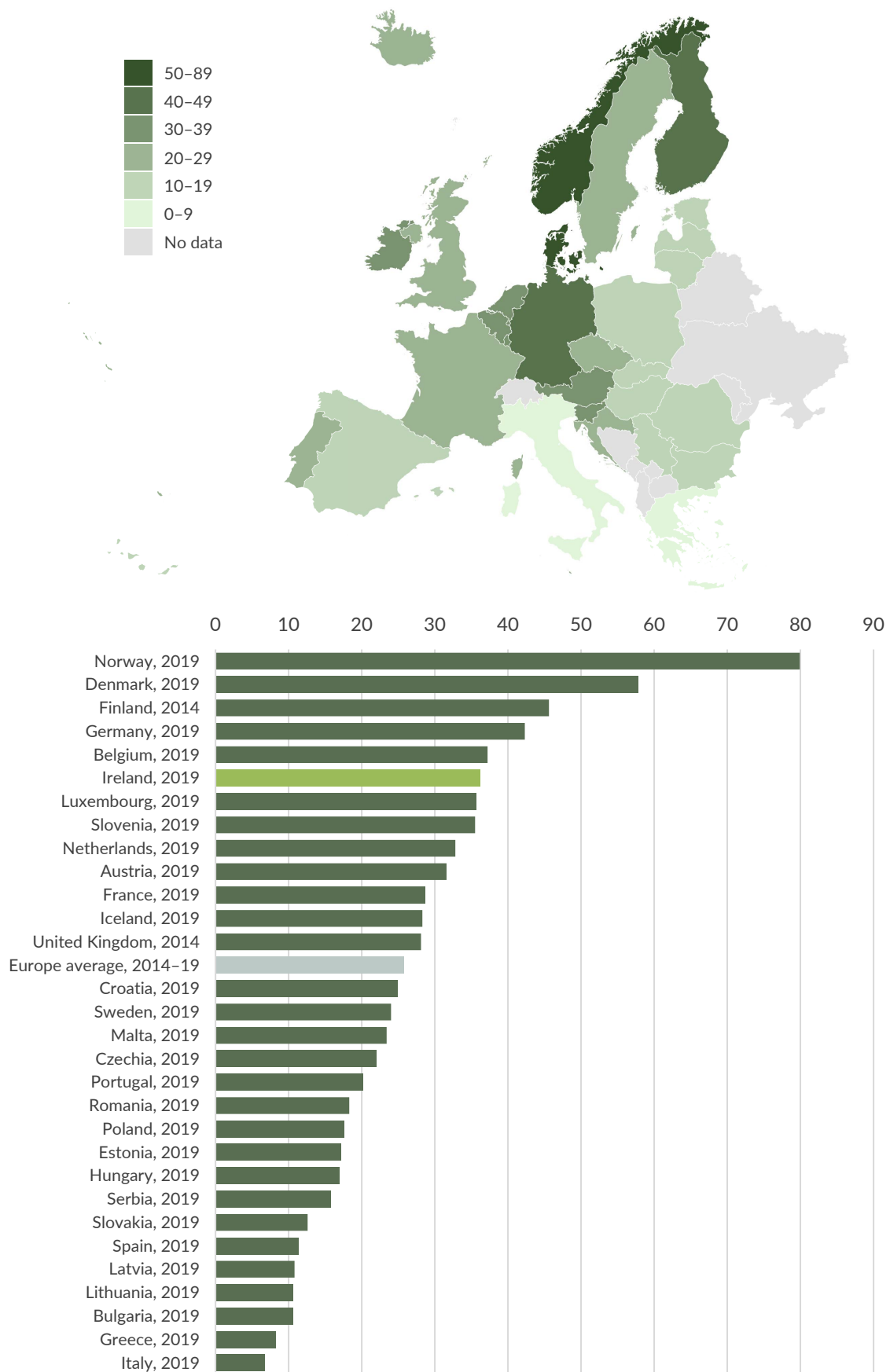


Source: [European Health Interview Survey](#)

Figure 37 shows the most recent data for 30 European countries since 2014. The prevalence of heavy episodic drinking among 15- to 24-year-olds was lowest in Italy (7%) and highest in Norway (80%). Ireland's rate was 6th highest, above the overall average of 26%.



Figure 37. Heavy episodic drinking monthly or more frequently among young people aged 15–24 years (%), latest data, all countries



Source: [European Health Interview Survey](#)

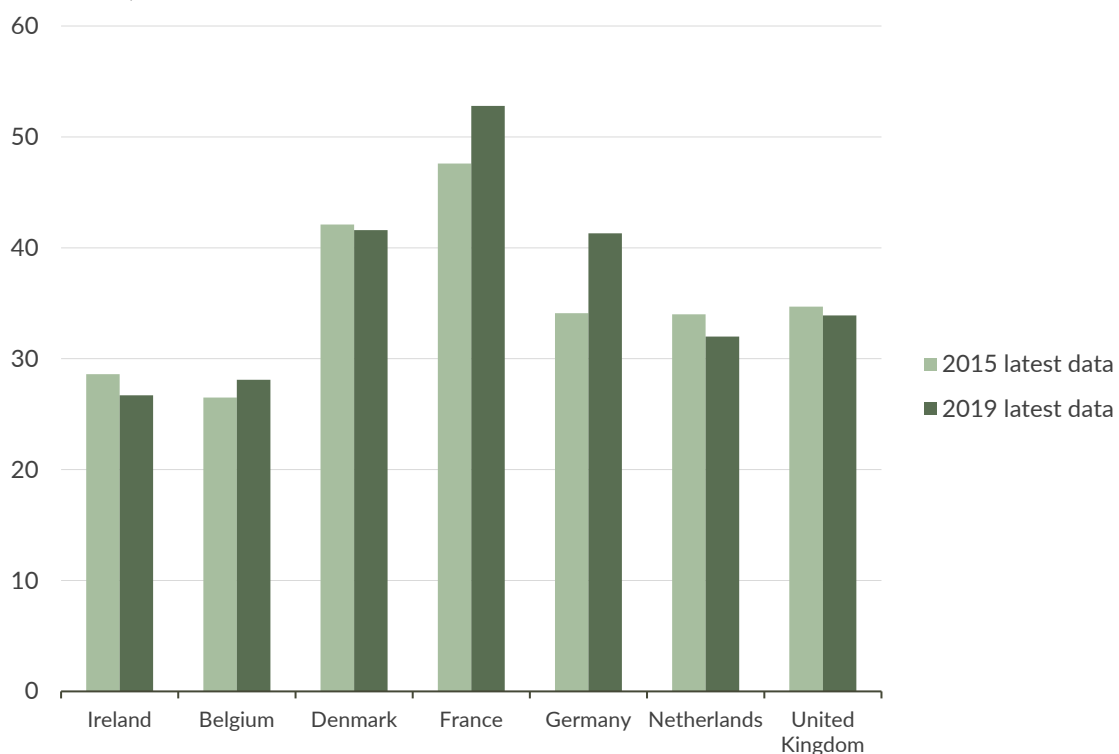


9i. Young people aged 15–24 years using illicit drugs in their lifetime

EMCDDA collects data on the use of illicit drugs in European countries. Data is sourced from national surveys, which take place on different years. In Ireland’s case, data comes from the National Drug and Alcohol Survey, which was conducted in 2014/15 and 2019/20.

Figure 38 shows the latest values for European countries on the two occasions that Irish data was collected. In 2015, 29% of 15 to 24-year-olds in Ireland had used illicit drugs in their lifetime, which fell slightly to 27% in 2019. In 2019, Ireland’s rate was similar to Belgium’s rate of 28%. The United Kingdom and Germany had higher rates (34% and 41% respectively), while France’s was much higher (53%). See Table 25 in Appendix C for further details.

Figure 38. Young people aged 15–24 years using illicit drugs in their lifetime (%), 2015 and 2019 latest data, selected countries

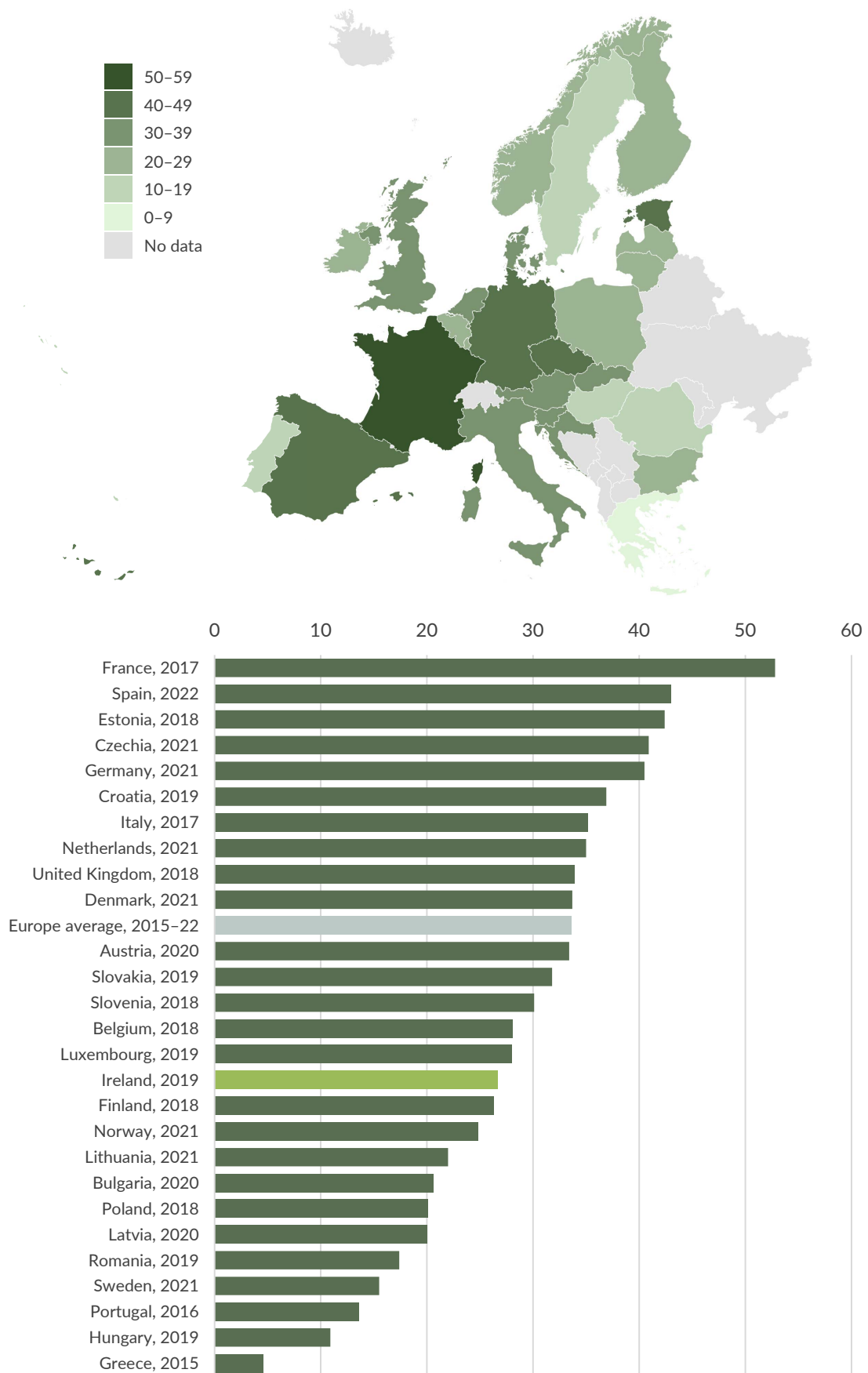


Source: [European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction](#)

Figure 39 shows the latest data for 27 European countries since 2015. The lifetime prevalence of illicit drugs among 15 to 24-year-olds varied from 5% in Greece to 53% in France. Ireland ranked 16th, near the middle. Its rate of 27% was lower than the European average of 34%.



Figure 39. Young people aged 15–24 years using illicit drugs in their lifetime (%), latest data, all countries



Source: [European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction](#)

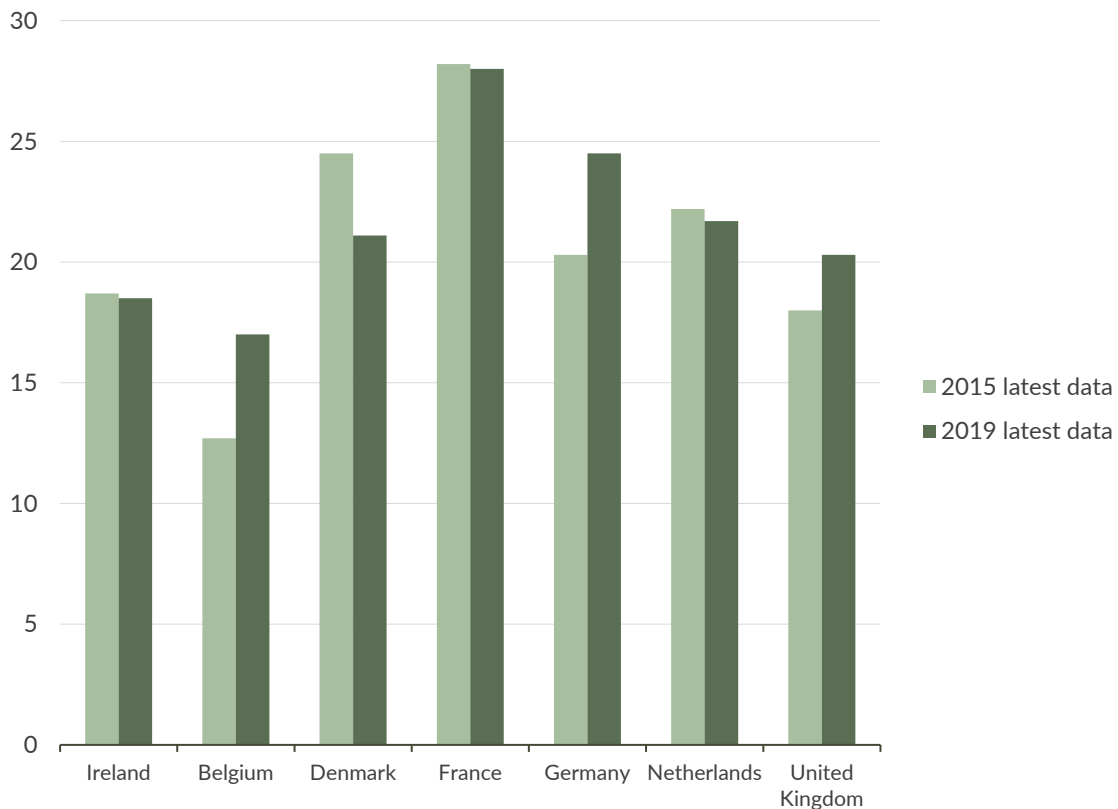


9j. Young people aged 15–24 years using illicit drugs in the last year

EMCDDA collects data on the use of illicit drugs in European countries. Data is sourced from national surveys, which take place on different years. In Ireland’s case, data comes from the National Drug and Alcohol Survey, which was conducted in 2014/15 and 2019/20.

Figure 40 shows the latest values for European countries on the two occasions that Irish data was collected. In both 2015 and 2019, 19% of 15 to 24-year-olds in Ireland had used illicit drugs in the last year. In 2019, Belgium saw a lower rate of 17% while the United Kingdom’s was slightly higher (20%). France saw a considerably higher rate of 28%. See Table 26 in Appendix C for further details.

Figure 40. Young people aged 15–24 years using illicit drugs in the last year (%), 2015 and 2019 latest data, selected countries

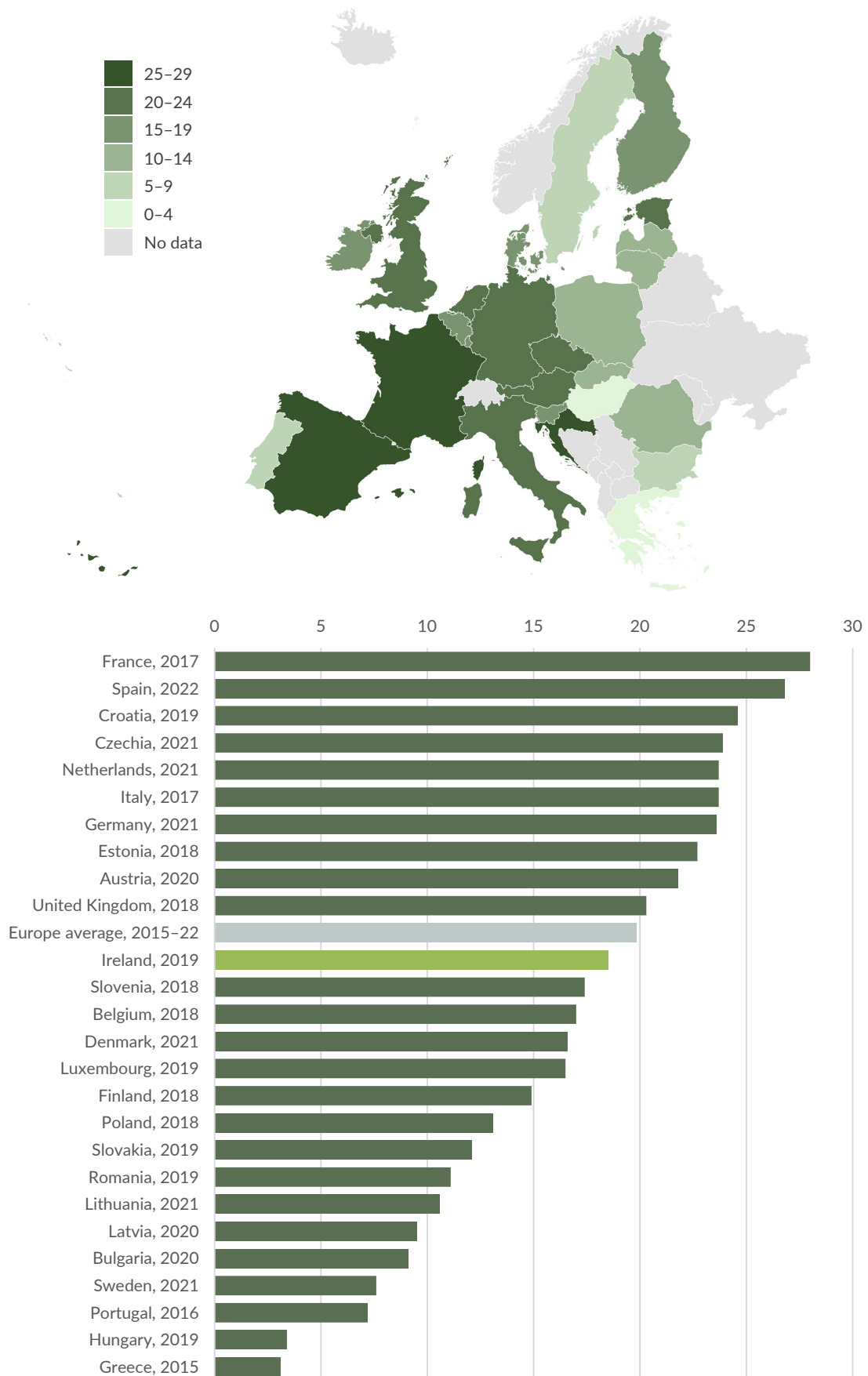


Source: [European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction](#)

Figure 41 shows the latest data for 26 European countries since 2015. The last-year prevalence of illicit drugs among 15 to 24-year-olds ranged from 3% in Greece to 28% in France. Ireland’s rate of 19% ranked 11th highest, near the middle of all countries and just below the overall average of 20%.



Figure 41. Young people aged 15–24 years using illicit drugs in the last year (%), latest data, all countries



Source: [European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction](#)



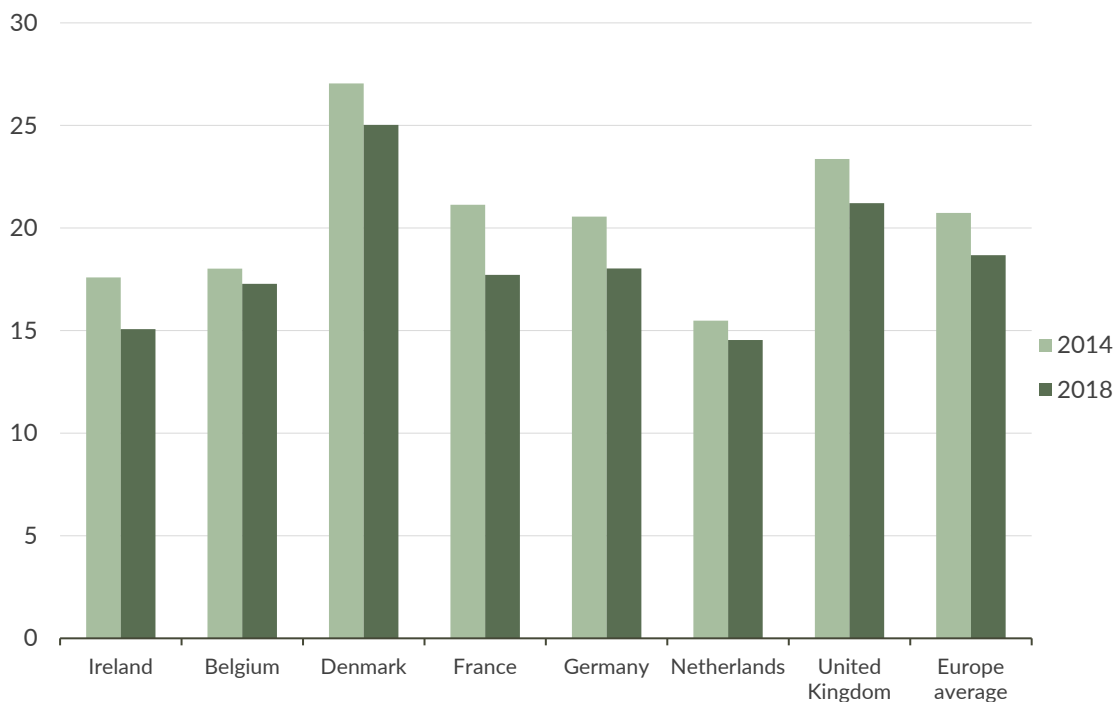
10. Early sexual activity

10a. Young people aged 15 years having had sexual intercourse

A question in the HBSC survey asks respondents whether they had ever had sexual intercourse. International data from the HBSC survey is presented here for children aged 15 years, while the CYP Indicator Set contains HBSC data on children aged 15 to 17.

In 2018, 15% of 15-year-olds in Ireland had ever had sexual intercourse, compared to 19% in Europe overall (see Figure 42). In both Ireland and Europe overall rates have declined slightly since 2014. The Netherlands had the same rate to Ireland in 2018 (15%), while the United Kingdom and Denmark had rates that were much higher (21% and 25% respectively). See Table 27 in Appendix C for further details.

Figure 42. Young people aged 15 years having had sexual intercourse (%), 2014–18, selected countries

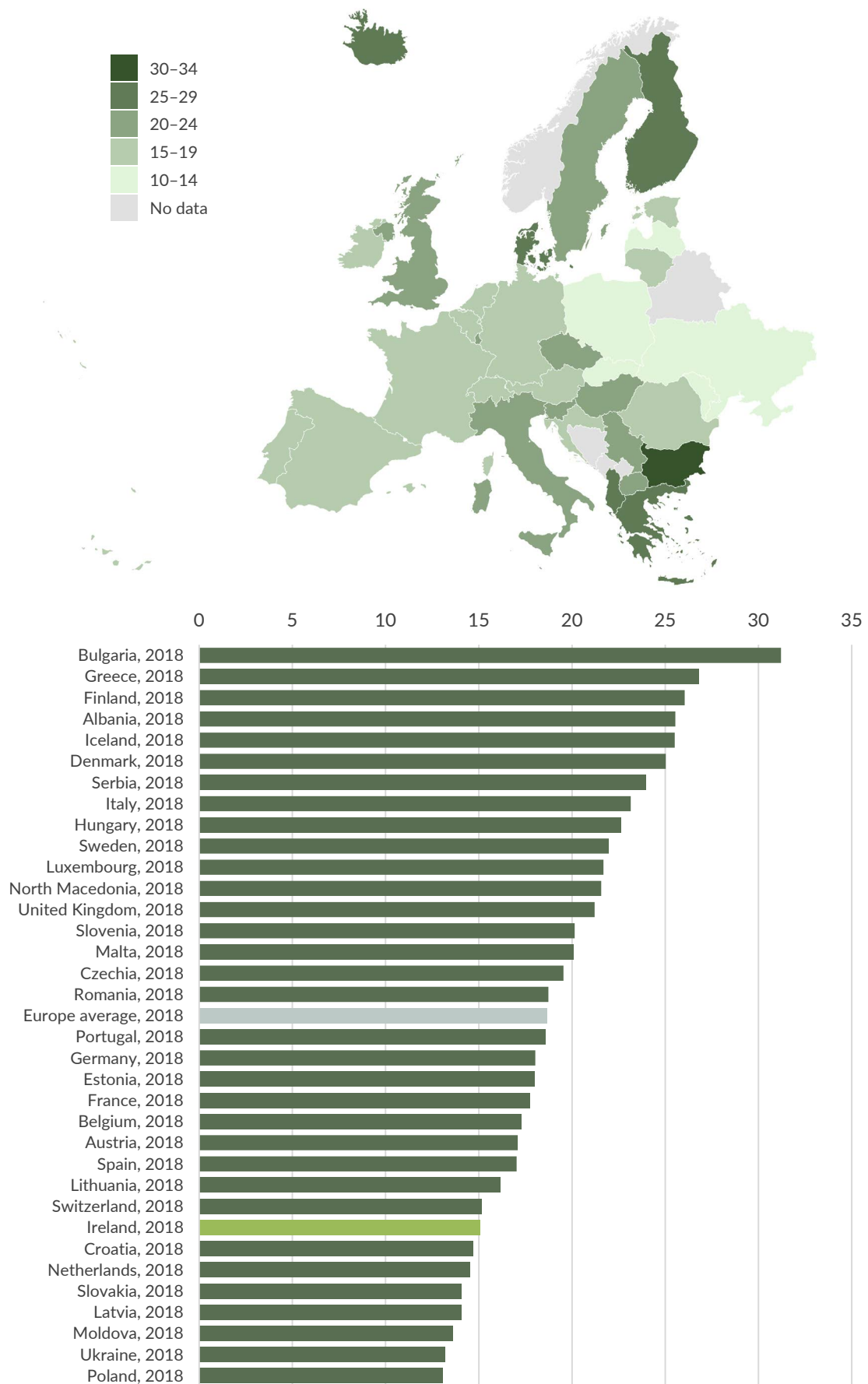


Source: [Health Behaviour in School-aged Children](#)

Figure 43 shows data for 34 European countries in 2018. Poland had the lowest percentage (13%) of 15-year-olds who have had sexual intercourse, while Bulgaria had the highest (31%). Ireland's rate was the 27th highest, and was among the bottom third of all countries.



Figure 43. Young people aged 15 years having had sexual intercourse (%), latest data, all countries



Source: [Health Behaviour in School-aged Children](#)



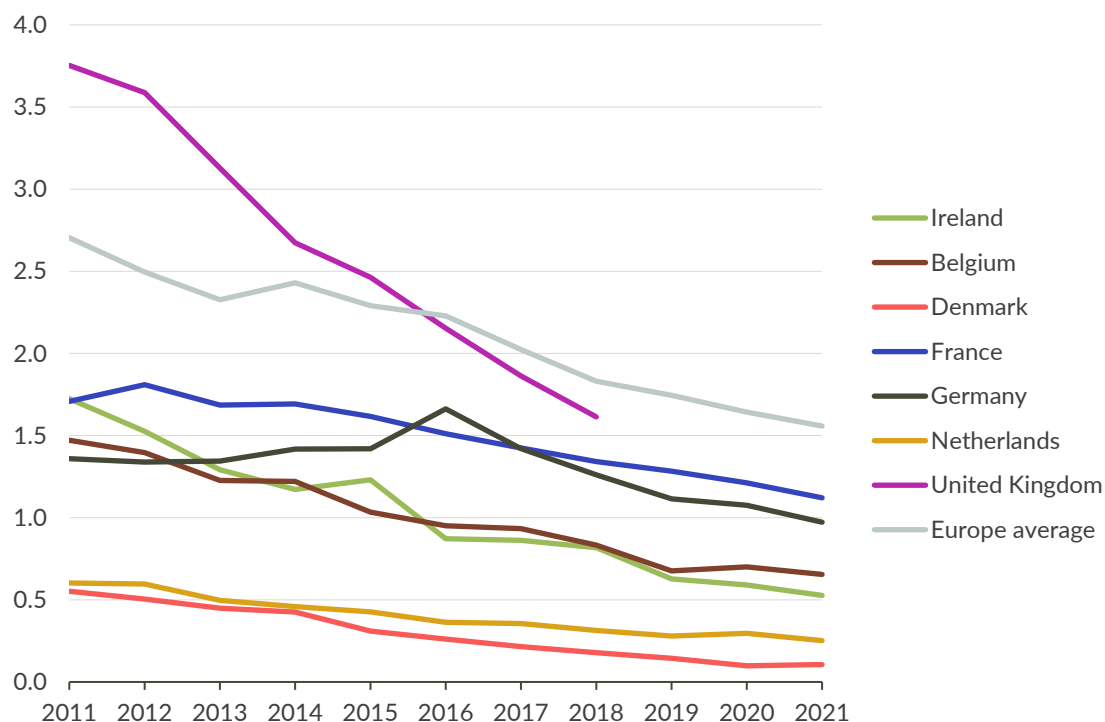
11. Teenage pregnancy

11a. Births to mothers aged 10–17 years

Eurostat collects data on births by mother's age in EU member states (and some other countries). This indicator concerns the number of births registered to mothers aged 10–17 years, age-standardised per 1,000 female population.

In 2021 the rate of births to mothers aged 10–17 years was 0.5 per 1,000, more than three times smaller than the rate of 1.7 in 2011 (see Figure 44). In Europe overall, the rate also declined over this period, from 2.7 to 1.6. Denmark and the Netherlands had lower rates to Ireland in 2021 (0.1 and 0.3 respectively), while rates in Germany and France were significantly higher (1.0 and 1.1 respectively). The United Kingdom's rate declined sharply from 3.8 in 2011 to 1.6 in 2018. See Table 28 in Appendix C for further details.

Figure 44. Rate (per 1,000) of births to mothers aged 10–17 years, 2011–21, selected countries

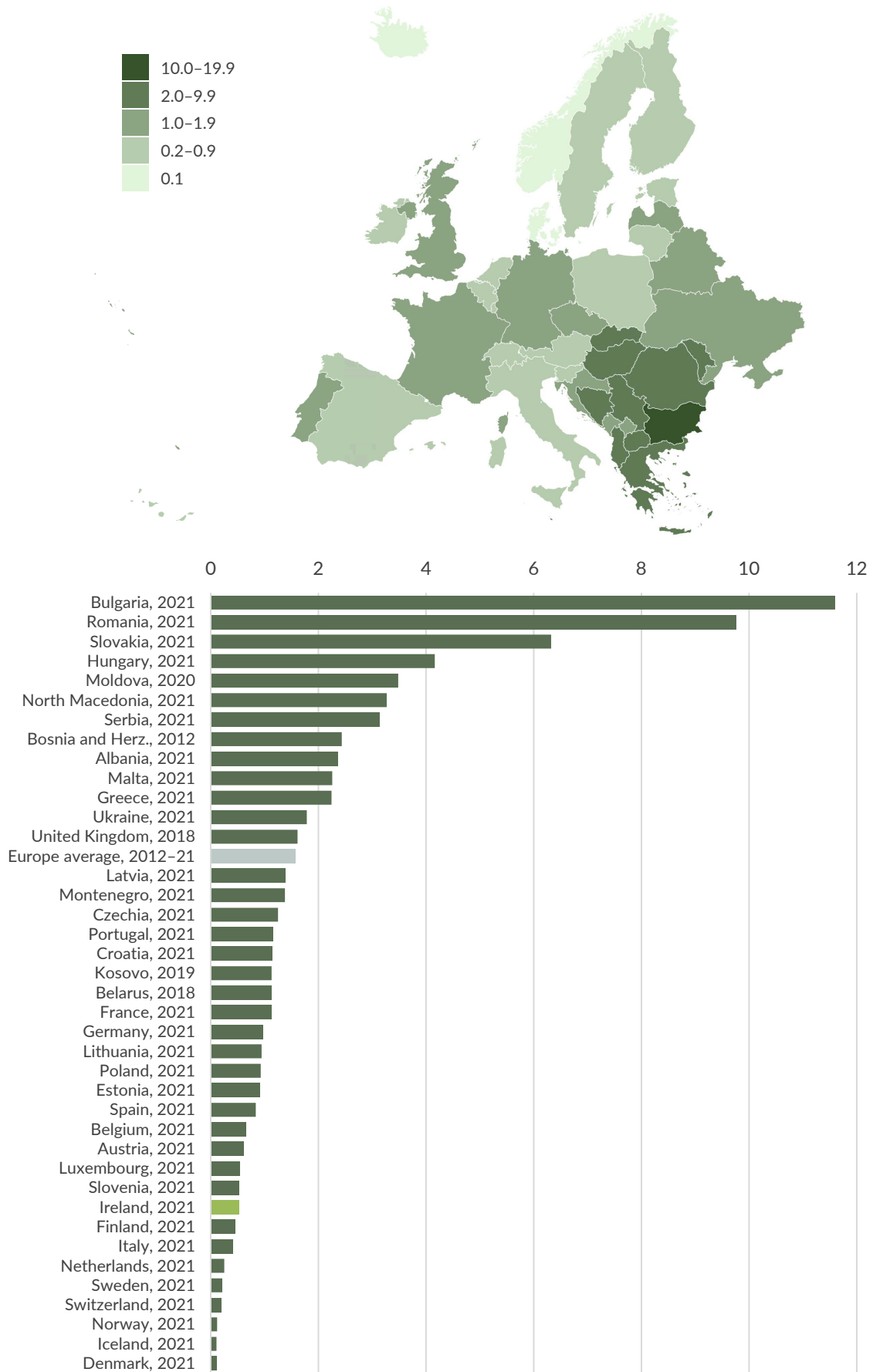


Source: [Eurostat](#)

Figure 45 presents the latest data for 39 European countries since 2012. The prevalence of births to mothers under 18 ranged from 0.1 per 1,000 in Denmark, Iceland, and Norway to 11.6 in Bulgaria. Ireland's rate ranked 31st, in the bottom third of all countries, and was lower than the European average of 1.6.



Figure 45. Rate (per 1,000) of births to mothers aged 10–17 years, latest data, all countries



Source: Eurostat



12. Knowledge about sexual health

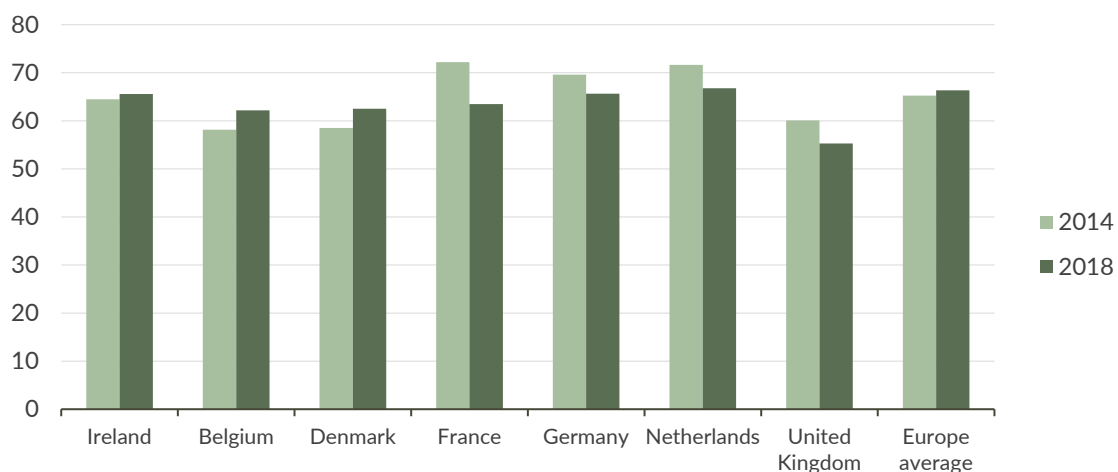
There are three indicators concerning sexual health. The first one relates to condom use, the second one concerns sexually transmitted disease, and the final one concerns HIV.

12a. Young people aged 15 years using a condom at last intercourse

A question in the HBSC survey asks respondents if they or their partner had used a condom the last time they had intercourse. International HBSC data is presented here for children aged 15 years, while the CYP Indicator Set contains data on children aged 15 to 17.

In 2018, 66% of 15-year-olds in Ireland had used a condom on last occasion of sexual intercourse, the same proportion as in Europe overall (see Figure 46). Both the data for Ireland and Europe overall increased slightly since 2014. The Netherlands had a similar rate in 2018 (67%), while Denmark's and Belgium's were lower (63% and 62% respectively). The United Kingdom's rate decreased from 60% to 55% from 2014 to 2018. See Table 29 in Appendix C for further details.

Figure 46. Young people aged 15 years using a condom at last intercourse (%), 2014–18, selected countries

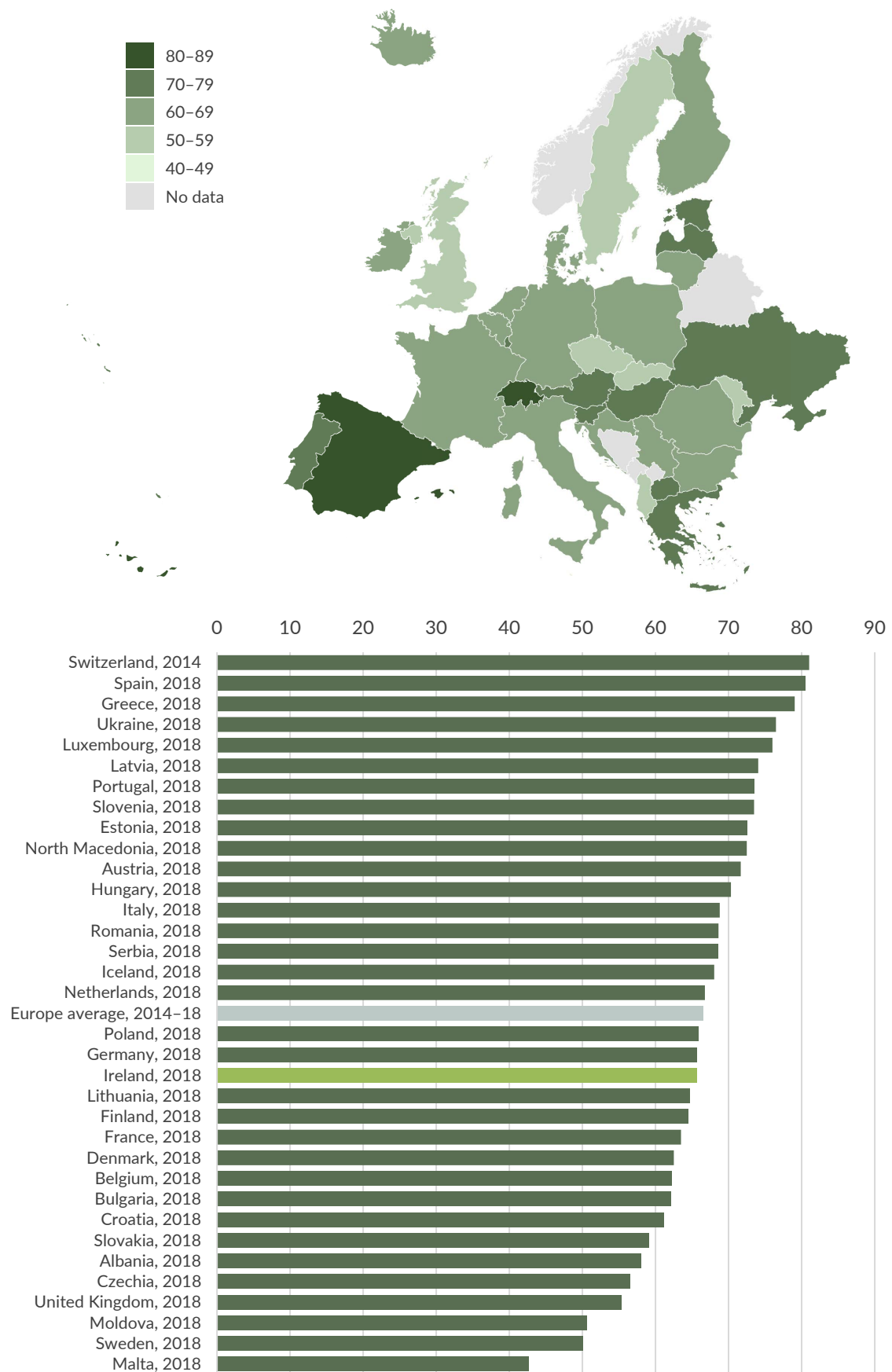


Source: [Health Behaviour in School-aged Children](#)

Figure 47 shows the most recent data for 34 European countries since 2014. Rates of condom use among 15-year-olds were lowest in Malta (43%) and highest in Switzerland and Spain (both 81%). Ireland's rate of 66% ranked 20th highest, in the middle third of all countries. This compared to the European average of 67%.



Figure 47. Young people aged 15 years using a condom at last intercourse (%), latest data, all countries



Source: [Health Behaviour in School-aged Children](#)

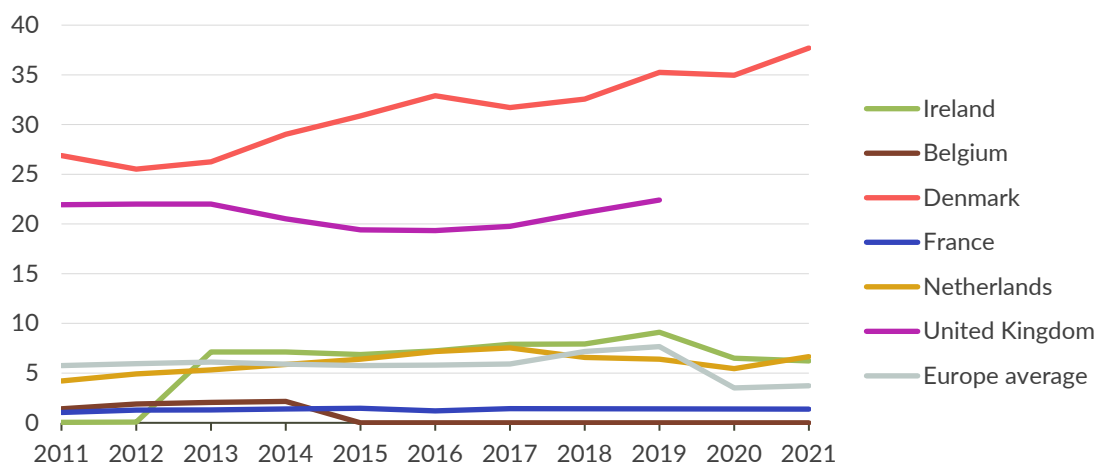


12b. STI (excluding HIV) notifications among young people aged 15–24 years

ECDC collects surveillance data on communicable diseases from EU member states (and some other countries). This indicator presents the notification rate (per 1,000) of sexually transmitted infections (STIs) among 15- to 24-year-olds, and is based on numbers of reported cases. Note that while this indicator considers only chlamydia, gonorrhoea, and syphilis, the corresponding indicator in the CYP Indicator Set includes additional STIs such as genital herpes, trichomoniasis, and lymphogranuloma venereum (LGV). Differences in notification rates may be due to differences in testing and reporting, rather than actual differences in STI distribution.

In 2021, the STI notification rate among 15- to 24-year-olds in Ireland was 6.2 per 1,000, above the European average of 3.7 (see Figure 48). The Netherlands had a similar rate to Ireland in 2021 (6.7), while the United Kingdom had a considerably higher rate in 2019 (22.4). Denmark's rate rose from 26.9 in 2011 to 37.7 in 2021. France had a rate of only 1.4 in 2021, while Belgium saw no cases since 2015. Ireland's rate did not change much since 2013. The European average more than halved from 2019 to 2020, although this was partly due to missing data in 2020. See Table 30 in Appendix C for further details.

Figure 48. STI (excluding HIV) notification rate (per 1,000) among young people aged 15–24 years, 2011–21, selected countries

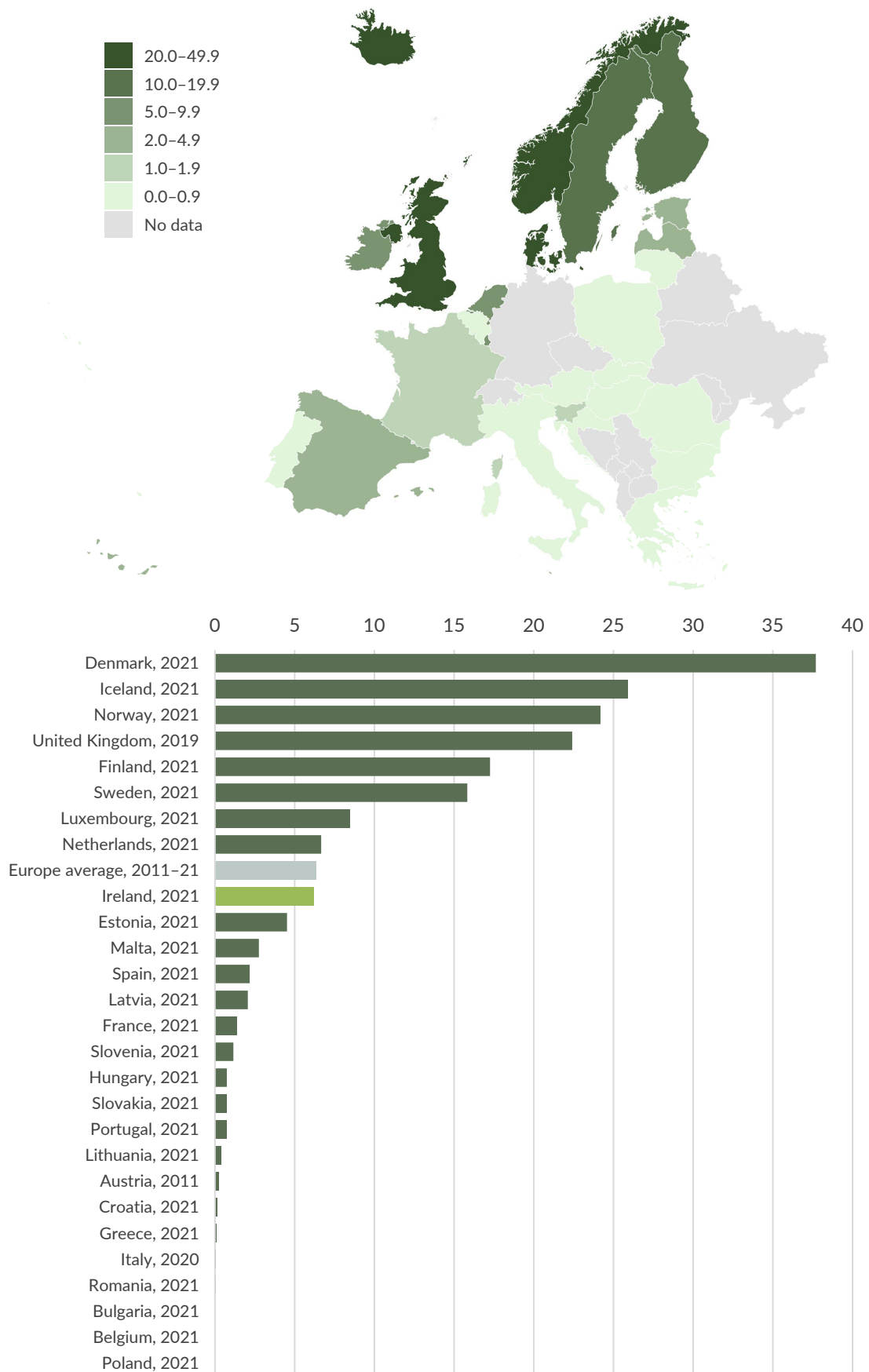


Source: [European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control](#)

Figure 49 shows the latest data for 27 European countries since 2011. STI notification rates varied widely from zero in both Belgium and Poland to 37.7 in Denmark. Ireland's rate occupied 9th position, just below the average of all latest data.



Figure 49. STI (excluding HIV) notification rate (per 1,000) among young people aged 15–24 years, latest data, all countries



Source: [European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control](#)

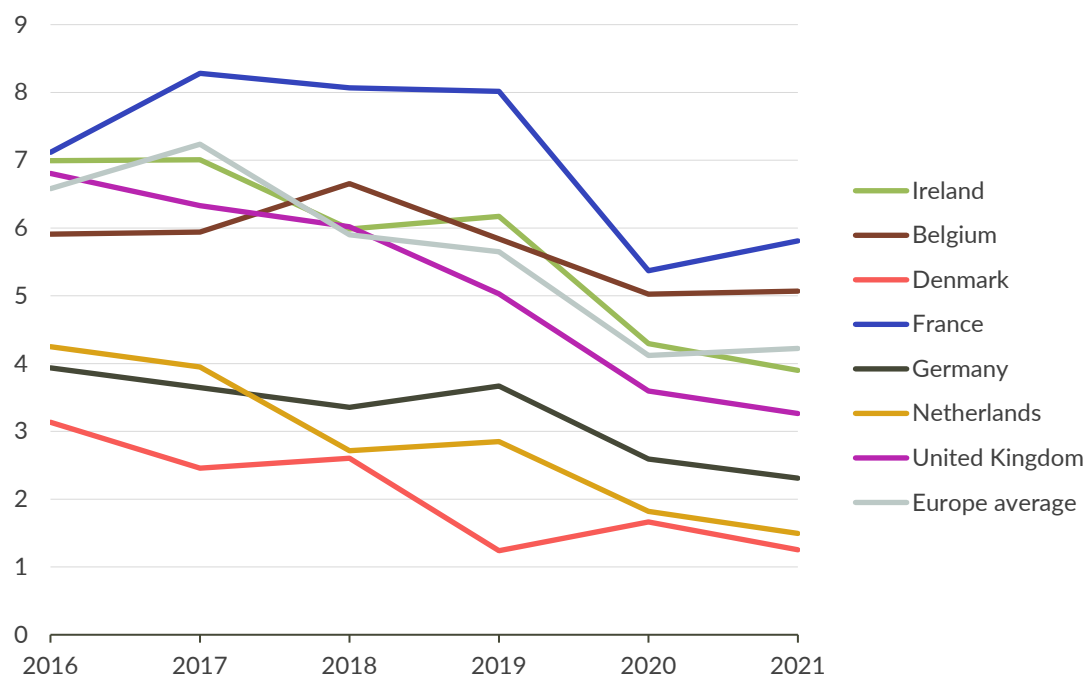


12c. HIV diagnoses among young people aged 15–24 years

ECDC collects surveillance data on communicable diseases from EU member states (and some other countries). The data is provided by WHO and Ministries of Health from the affected countries. This indicator presents the notification rate (per 100,000) of HIV among 15–24-year-olds, and is based on numbers of diagnoses. Note that differences in notification rates may be due to differences in testing and reporting, rather than actual differences in HIV distribution.

In 2021, Ireland recorded 3.9 HIV diagnoses among 15–24-year-olds per 100,000 (see Figure 50). This was slightly lower than the European average of 4.2. Both Ireland's rate and the European average have decreased since 2016, when they measured 7.0 and 6.6 respectively. Ireland's rate declined sharply from 6.2 in 2019 to 4.1 in 2020. The United Kingdom saw a similar trend to Ireland, and recorded a slightly lower rate of 3.3 in 2021. See Table 31 in Appendix C for further details.

Figure 50. HIV notification rate (per 100,000) among young people aged 15–24 years, 2016–21, selected countries

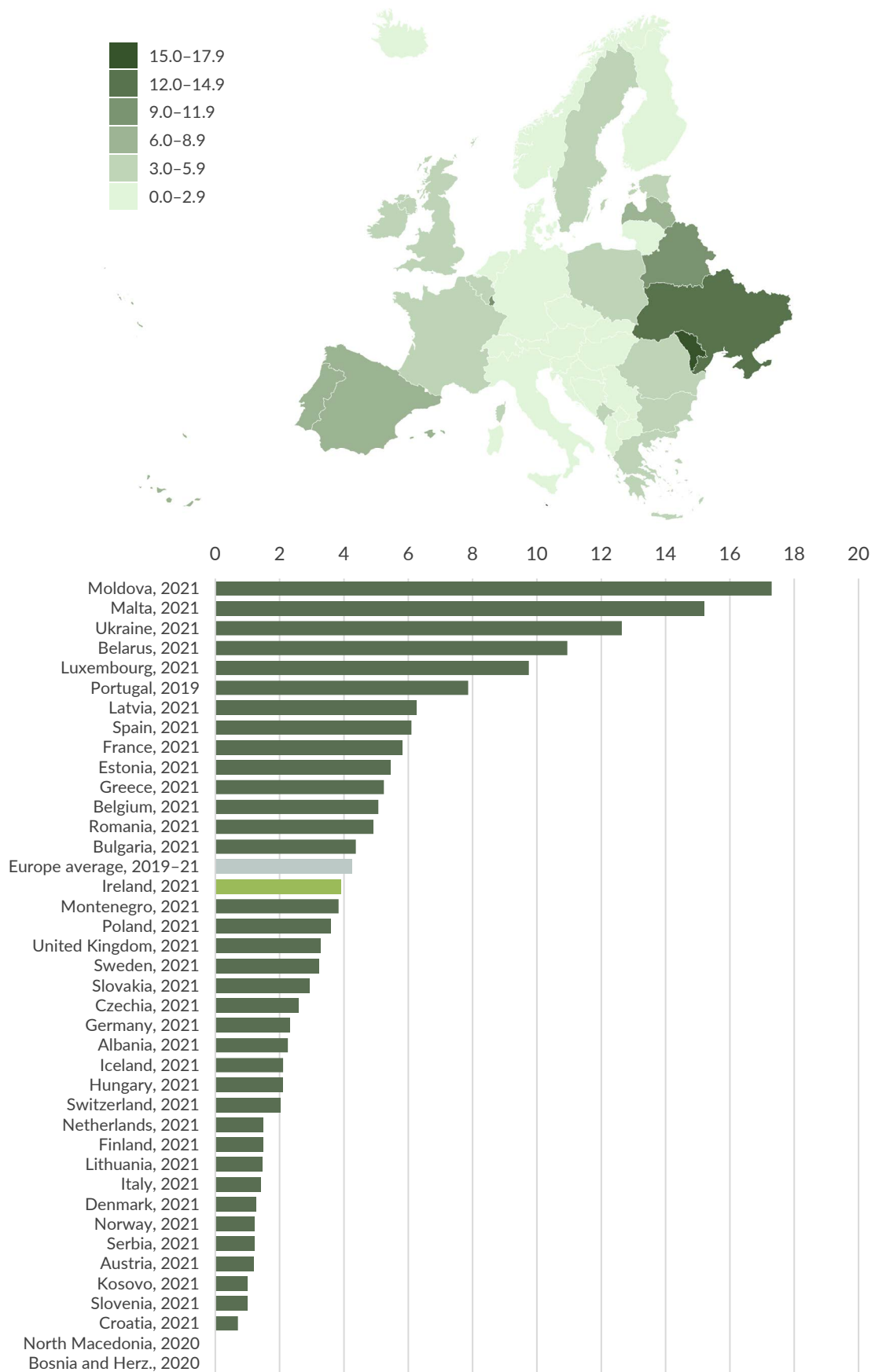


Source: [European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control](#)

Figure 51 shows the latest data for 39 European countries since 2019. Rates of HIV diagnoses among 15–24-year-olds ranged from zero in both Bosnia and Herzegovina and North Macedonia, to 17.3 in Moldova. Ireland's rate of 3.9 was just below the average of 4.2, and was the 15th highest rate overall.



Figure 51. HIV notification rate (per 100,000) among young people aged 15–24 years, latest data, all countries



Source: [European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control](#)



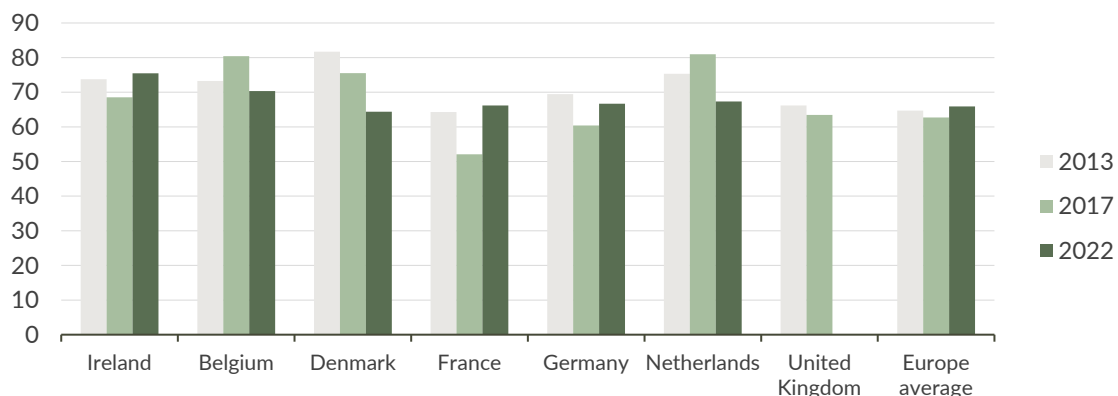
13. Participation in sport, leisure and recreational activities

13a. Young people aged 15–24 years participating in sport weekly or more frequently

Participation in sport and other physical activities in the EU is examined in a series of Eurobarometer surveys. These surveys were last conducted in 2013, 2017, and 2022. Respondents were asked how often they exercise or play sport, with exercise meaning “any form of physical activity done in a sport context or sport-related setting, such as swimming, training in a fitness centre or a sport club, or running in the park”.

In 2022, 75% of 15- to 24-year-olds in Ireland participated in sport, higher than the European average of 66% (see Figure 52). Ireland saw a decline in its rate from 2013 to 2017, which was then reversed from 2017 to 2022. Most neighbouring countries also did not see much change between the 2013 and 2022 Eurobarometer surveys. Denmark, however, registered a large decrease from 82% in 2013 to 64% in 2022, and the Netherlands registered a smaller decrease from 75% to 67% over the same period. See Table 32 in Appendix C for further details.

Figure 52. Young people aged 15–24 years participating in sport weekly or more frequently (%), 2013–22, selected countries

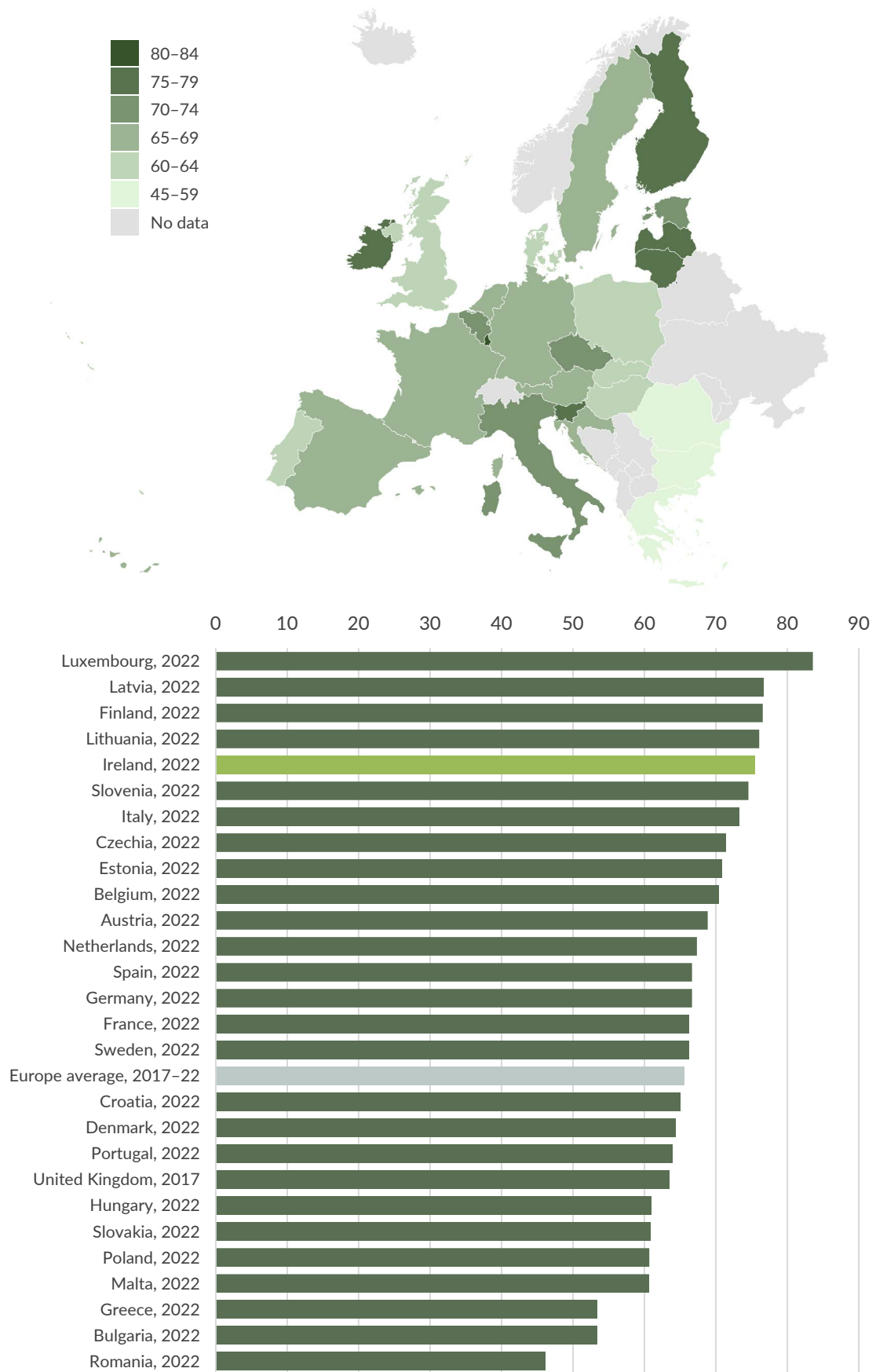


Source: [Eurobarometer Surveys on Sport and Physical Activity](#)

Figure 53 shows the most recent data for all EU27 countries since 2017. Sport participation among 15- to 24-year-olds was lowest in Romania at 46% and highest in Luxembourg at 84%. Ireland had one of the highest participation rates, behind only Luxembourg, Latvia, Finland, and Lithuania.



Figure 53. Young people aged 15–24 years participating in sport weekly or more frequently (%), latest data, all countries



Source: [Eurobarometer Surveys on Sport and Physical Activity](#)



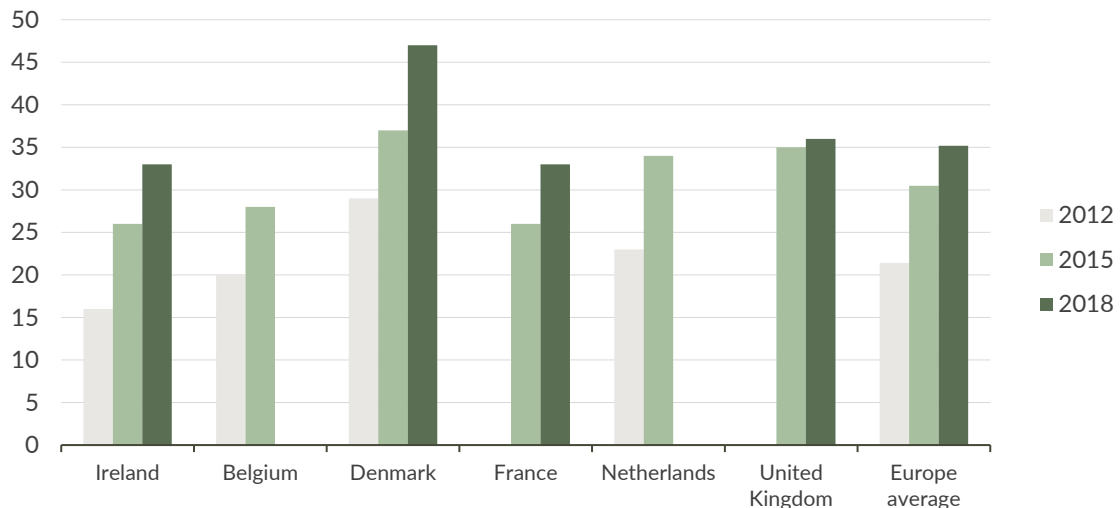
14. Screen time

14a. Time spent on the Internet by young people aged 15 years

As part of OECD's Programme for International Student Assessment (PISA), students are asked how long they use the Internet at school, outside of school on school days, and outside of school on weekends. This indicator presents data on total Internet use, expressed in average hours per week. The corresponding indicator in the CYP Indicator Set measures instead the proportion of students spending more than 6 hours on the Internet outside of school on a typical school day.

In 2018, 15-year-olds in Ireland spent on average of 33 hours on the Internet per week (see Figure 54). This was just below the European average of 35. Young people in Ireland spent twice as much time on the internet compared to 2012 (only 16 hours), consistent with an increase in Europe overall. France had identical times to Ireland during 2015 and 2018, while the United Kingdom's were higher (36 hours in 2018). See Table 33 in Appendix C for further details.

Figure 54. Time (in hours per week) spent on the Internet by young people aged 15 years, 2012–18, selected countries

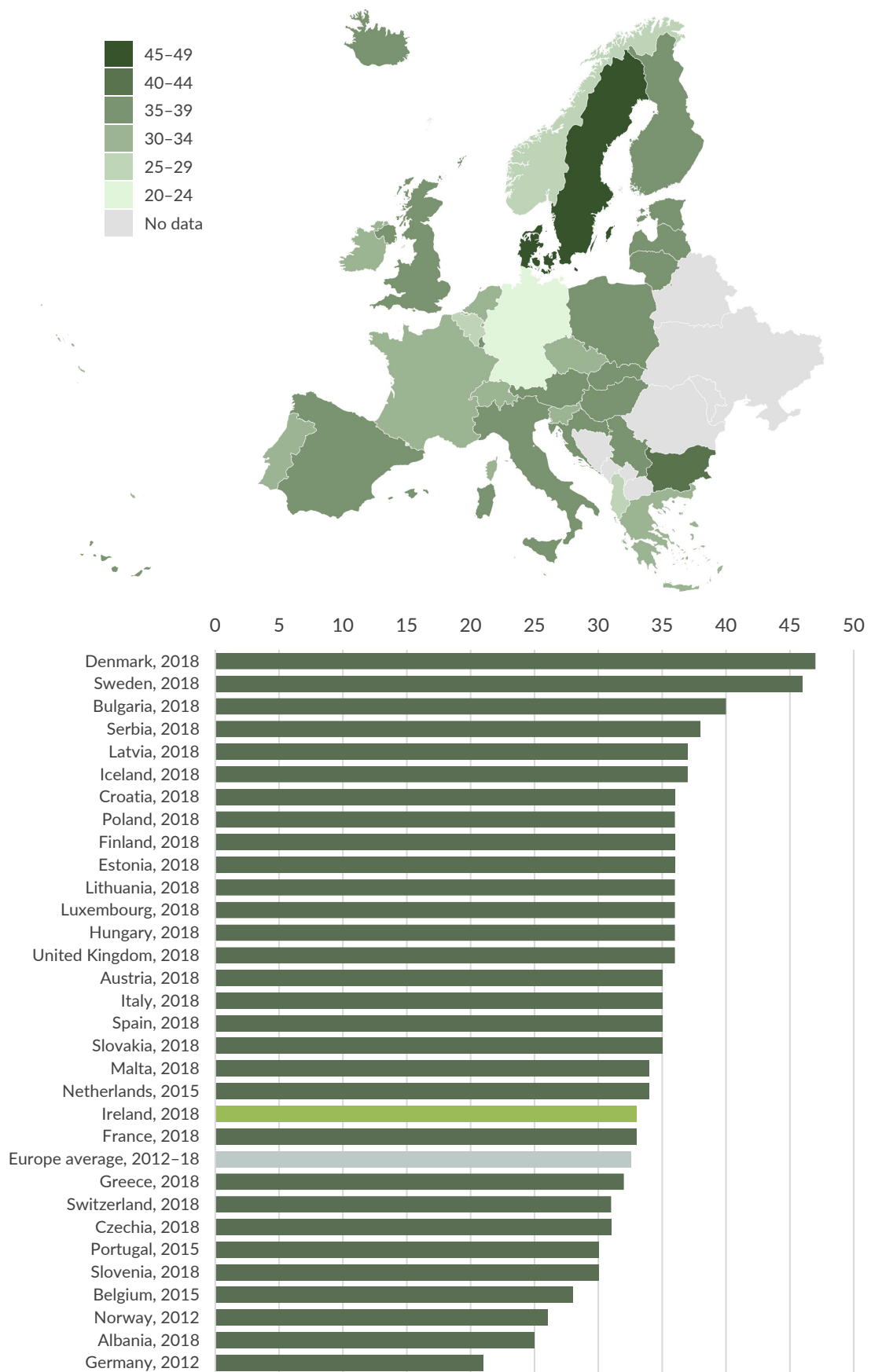


Source: [OECD Programme for International Student Assessment](#)

Figure 55 presents the latest data for 31 European countries since 2012. Germany had the lowest amount of time spent on the Internet at 21 hours a week (although this figure is from 2012), while Denmark had the highest at 47 hours. Ireland's time was 21st highest, although ahead of the European average of 32 hours.



Figure 55. Time (in hours per week) spent on the Internet by young people aged 15 years, latest data, all countries



Source: [OECD Programme for International Student Assessment](#)



15. Summary

A summary of results for each indicator can be found in Table 2, including the latest Irish data and European average. Note that in this context the European average refers to the average of latest data, rather than the average over any particular year, as this provides a better base of comparison when countries are missing data.

Ireland has one of the lowest rates of breastfeeding in Europe, with 40% of infants in Ireland breastfed at 3 months in 2021, compared to 60% in Europe overall.

Meanwhile 5.5% of infants in Ireland were born with a low birth weight in 2020, lower than the European average of 6.6%.

Results for the prevalence of overweight and obesity depend on the age range. 6- to 9-year-olds in Ireland are less likely to be overweight or obese than their European counterparts (18% in Ireland in 2018, compared to 22% in Europe overall). On the other hand, 15- to 24-year-olds in Ireland have one of the highest rates of overweight and obesity in Europe (31% in Ireland in 2019, compared to 22% in Europe overall).

Immunisation against measles in Ireland is near the European average. 90% of Irish infants were vaccinated in 2021, compared to 92% internationally.

Rates of both mortality and perinatal mortality are lower in Ireland. Ireland had a perinatal mortality rate of 4.0 per 1,000 in 2020 compared to the European average of 6.2 per 1,000. The death rate of 0- to 24-year-olds was 23 per 100,000 in Ireland in 2021, compared to 32 in Europe overall. Meanwhile the suicide rate is higher in Ireland: 4.0 suicides of 0- to 24-year-olds were registered in 2020, compared to 2.7 internationally.

Irish children are slightly less likely to report that they have high life satisfaction, and think that they are too fat, than their European peers. 57% of 11- to 15-year-olds in Ireland reported higher life satisfaction in 2018, compared to 59% in Europe overall. Ireland's rate of 57% in 2018 was down from 87% in 2014, and rates decreased considerably for all neighbouring European countries as well over this period. 27% of 11- to 15-year-olds in Ireland think that they are fat, compared to 29% overall.



While the proportion of Irish children meeting Ireland's national physical activity guidelines for children is among the highest in Europe, the proportion of young people in Ireland meeting guidelines for adults is slightly higher than the European average. 26% of 11- to 15-year-olds in Ireland met national physical activity guidelines in 2018, compared to 16% in Europe overall, while 51% of 15- to 24-year-olds in Ireland met national physical activity guidelines in 2019, compared to 50% internationally.

The use of alcohol and tobacco in Ireland varies compared to Europe. Ireland measures considerably higher than average for monthly binge drinking among 15- to 24-year-olds (36% in 2019, compared to 26% internationally), but close to the European average for monthly e-cigarette use among 15- and 16-year-olds (15% in 2019, compared to 14% internationally). Ireland measures considerably lower than average for monthly tobacco smoking among 11- to 15-year-olds (5% in 2018, compared to 8% internationally), lifetime alcohol drinking among 11- to 15-year-olds (24% in 2018, compared to 40% internationally), and current smoking among 15- to 24-year-olds (36% in 2019, compared to 26% internationally).

The use of other drugs in Ireland also varies compared to Europe. The lifetime use of new psychoactive substances among 15- and 16-year-olds is considerable higher in Ireland (4.8% in 2019, compared to 3.5% internationally). Meanwhile, Ireland is close to the European average in lifetime use of illicit drugs excluding cannabis among 15- and 16-year-olds (6% in 2019, compared to 5% internationally), and yearly use of illicit drugs among 15- to 24-year-olds (19% in 2019, compared to 20% internationally). Finally, Ireland measures considerably lower than average for monthly cannabis use among 15 year olds (6% in 2018, compared to 8% internationally), and lifetime use of illicit drugs among 15- to 24-year-olds (27% in 2019, compared to 34% internationally).

Young people in Ireland are less likely to have had sexual intercourse, and teen births are less common, than young people in Europe overall. 15% of 15-year-olds in Ireland had had sex in 2018, compared to the European average of 19%. There were 0.5 teen births per 1,000 female population in Ireland in 2021, compared to the European average of 1.6.



A proportion of 66% of 15-year-olds in Ireland have used condoms during their last occasion of intercourse, almost equal to the European average of 67%. Furthermore, notification rates of HIV and other STIs among 15- to 24-year-olds are lower than the European average. In 2021, 6.2 STI notifications (excluding HIV) were recorded per 1,000 population in Ireland compared to 6.4 in Europe overall, and 3.9 HIV diagnoses were recorded per 100,000 population in Ireland compared to 4.2 in Europe overall.

Finally, while young people are considerably more likely to participate in sport, they spend as much time on the Internet as their European counterparts. 75% of 15- to 24-year-olds in Ireland participated in sport weekly in 2022, compared to the European average of 66%. Meanwhile, Irish students aged 15 years spent an average of 33 hours per week on the internet in 2018, the same amount as in Europe overall.

This Spotlight has shown that measures relating to the health of children and young people in Ireland vary widely compared to their international peers. For some indicators, such as overweight and obesity in young people, physical activity of children, and participation in sport by young people, Ireland has some of the highest results in Europe. Meanwhile indicators concerning breastfeeding, death rate, monthly tobacco use, and lifetime alcohol consumption show Ireland having some of the lowest rates in Europe. While the indicators presented here are by no means exhaustive, hopefully this data provides insight into the health of children and young people in Ireland and abroad, and highlights the need for comparable international data across all aspects of the lives of children and young people.

Tony Zheng

Nicola Tickner

Data and Analytics Unit | August 2023



For queries please contact the Data
and Analytics team at
dataandanalytics@equality.gov.ie



Background notes

This is the 11th report in the Statistical Spotlight series. A Statistical Spotlight is a publication focused on a specific topic, gathering together available statistical data to highlight trends or patterns in the data. The publications include a short commentary on the data, detailing (where relevant) trends and comparisons (e.g. comparisons between sex, age groups, points in time etc.).

The primary purpose of this publication is to gather comparable international data for the indicators of the Children and Young People's Indicator Set associated with the national outcome "Active and healthy". This Spotlight aims to highlight trends and features observed in the data. Therefore, although it could serve as the basis for further research, none of the information contained therein should in and of itself be used to ascribe cause and effect between any two variables.



Sources

Central Statistics Office (CSO) Irish Health Survey

<https://www.cso.ie/en/statistics/health/irishhealthsurvey>

Central Statistics Office (CSO) Vital Statistics Annual Reports

<https://www.cso.ie/en/statistics/birthsdeathsandmarriages/vitalstatisticsannualreport>

Eurobarometer Surveys on Sport and Physical Activity

<https://europa.eu/eurobarometer/surveys/browse/all/series/8923>

European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control (ECDC)

<https://www.ecdc.europa.eu>

European Health Interview Survey (EHIS)

<https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/microdata/european-health-interview-survey>

European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction (EMCDDA)

<https://www.emcdda.europa.eu>

European School Survey Project on Alcohol and Other Drugs (ESPAD)

<http://www.espad.org>

Eurostat

<https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat>

Health Behaviour in School-aged Children (HBSC) survey

<https://hbsc.org>

Health Service Executive (HSE) Performance Reports

<https://www.hse.ie/eng/services/publications/performance-reports>

OECD Programme for International Student Assessment (PISA)

<https://www.oecd.org/pisa>

UN Population Division

<https://population.un.org/wpp/Download/SpecialAggregates/EconomicTrading>

WHO European Childhood Obesity Surveillance Initiative (COSI)

[https://www.who.int/europe/initiatives/who-european-childhood-obesity-surveillance-initiative-\(cosi\)](https://www.who.int/europe/initiatives/who-european-childhood-obesity-surveillance-initiative-(cosi))

WHO European Health for All database

<https://gateway.euro.who.int/en/datasets/european-health-for-all-database>

WHO Global Health Observatory

<https://www.who.int/data/gho>



Appendices

Appendix A: Technical details

Some calculations on the source data were performed during the production of this report, details of which can be found below. All population figures were obtained from the UN Population Division, which provides population estimates by single year of age and gender. Population estimates were taken at the reference year of the data, except for 2022 data which used 2021 population estimates.

Some indicators from Eurostat (deaths, suicides, and teen births) were provided as absolute numbers. For more useful international comparison this data was normalised by dividing by population figures for the relevant age group.

Some indicators were only available in a disaggregated form, and required aggregation using population figures. Data from COSI and HBSC required aggregation by both age and gender. Note that HBSC data is only available for odd years of age, e.g. 11–15 years refers to 11, 13, and 15 years. HBSC provides only regional figures for the United Kingdom and Belgium. Combining these regions required population estimates from their countries' national statistical institutes, ONS and Statistics Belgium respectively.

European averages (i.e. means) were calculated for all indicators, regardless of whether or not international averages were included in the source. Averages were calculated using population figures for the relevant age group. For indicators based on infants or births (breastfeeding at 3 months, low birth weight, perinatal mortality rate, and teen births) population estimates at 0 years of age were used.

Note that data provided for some countries for some indicators may not be nationally representative. For instance, data provided for the United Kingdom may refer only to England and Wales. For any caveats concerning specific indicators, consult the source website.



Appendix B: Population tables

Table 3. Population (in thousands) by age range, 2021, all countries

Country	0-4 years	5-9 years	10-14 years	15-19 years	20-24 years	0-17 years	18-24 years
Albania	141	160	163	186	213	574	290
Austria	431	431	422	434	493	1,542	668
Belarus	474	591	548	474	457	1,901	643
Belgium	599	655	683	648	675	2,329	931
Bosnia and Herz.	154	164	170	168	193	588	261
Bulgaria	306	320	338	315	303	1,156	426
Croatia	180	190	203	196	230	691	308
Czechia	551	551	581	491	474	1,983	664
Denmark	310	301	335	343	374	1,152	512
Estonia	71	71	77	66	62	260	87
Finland	244	297	313	300	307	1,036	425
France	3,408	3,801	4,002	3,909	3,680	13,568	5,233
Germany	3,971	3,860	3,740	3,862	4,581	13,836	6,178
Greece	433	484	551	548	558	1,794	781
Hungary	468	462	483	490	517	1,707	714
Iceland	22	23	24	22	25	83	34
Ireland	305	332	356	326	315	1,189	445
Italy	2,161	2,525	2,809	2,847	2,953	9,203	4,091
Kosovo	96	125	145	154	146	455	210
Latvia	93	101	98	91	85	348	120
Lithuania	140	146	137	127	145	499	196
Luxembourg	33	34	34	33	38	122	52
Malta	24	24	22	22	31	82	40
Moldova	202	216	188	167	168	709	233
Montenegro	37	38	39	38	40	136	56
Netherlands	866	896	952	1,022	1,119	3,309	1,545
North Macedonia	105	116	116	124	137	408	191
Norway	280	309	328	317	336	1,108	462
Poland	1,908	1,904	2,075	1,808	1,946	6,982	2,659
Portugal	433	441	500	535	566	1,690	784
Romania	1,029	1,013	1,055	1,028	1,026	3,722	1,430
Serbia	345	355	341	374	372	1,253	534
Slovakia	289	289	287	263	282	1,026	385
Slovenia	101	109	112	96	105	380	143
Spain	1,897	2,271	2,531	2,467	2,419	8,198	3,387
Sweden	595	628	631	594	582	2,215	816
Switzerland	436	442	431	420	473	1,560	642
Ukraine	1,798	2,387	2,442	2,043	2,047	7,898	2,819
United Kingdom	3,652	4,107	4,124	3,751	4,031	14,169	5,496

Source: [UN Population Division](#)


Table 4. Share of population by age range (%), 2021, all countries

Country	0-4 years	5-9 years	10-14 years	15-19 years	20-24 years	0-17 years	18-24 years
Albania	5.0	5.6	5.7	6.5	7.5	20.1	10.1
Austria	4.8	4.8	4.7	4.9	5.5	17.3	7.5
Belarus	4.9	6.2	5.7	5.0	4.8	19.9	6.7
Belgium	5.2	5.6	5.9	5.6	5.8	20.1	8.0
Bosnia and Herz.	4.7	5.0	5.2	5.1	5.9	18.0	8.0
Bulgaria	4.4	4.6	4.9	4.6	4.4	16.8	6.2
Croatia	4.4	4.7	5.0	4.8	5.7	17.0	7.6
Czechia	5.2	5.2	5.5	4.7	4.5	18.9	6.3
Denmark	5.3	5.1	5.7	5.9	6.4	19.7	8.7
Estonia	5.3	5.4	5.8	5.0	4.7	19.5	6.6
Finland	4.4	5.4	5.7	5.4	5.5	18.7	7.7
France	5.3	5.9	6.2	6.1	5.7	21.0	8.1
Germany	4.8	4.6	4.5	4.6	5.5	16.6	7.4
Greece	4.1	4.6	5.3	5.2	5.3	17.2	7.5
Hungary	4.8	4.8	5.0	5.0	5.3	17.6	7.4
Iceland	5.9	6.1	6.6	6.0	6.8	22.3	9.1
Ireland	6.1	6.7	7.1	6.5	6.3	23.8	8.9
Italy	3.6	4.3	4.7	4.8	5.0	15.5	6.9
Kosovo	5.8	7.5	8.7	9.2	8.8	27.4	12.6
Latvia	5.0	5.4	5.3	4.9	4.5	18.6	6.4
Lithuania	5.0	5.2	4.9	4.5	5.2	17.9	7.0
Luxembourg	5.2	5.4	5.3	5.2	6.0	19.0	8.1
Malta	4.5	4.5	4.2	4.1	5.9	15.6	7.5
Moldova	6.6	7.1	6.1	5.5	5.5	23.2	7.6
Montenegro	5.9	6.1	6.3	6.1	6.4	21.7	8.9
Netherlands	4.9	5.1	5.4	5.8	6.4	18.9	8.8
North Macedonia	5.0	5.5	5.5	5.9	6.5	19.4	9.1
Norway	5.2	5.7	6.1	5.9	6.2	20.5	8.6
Poland	5.0	5.0	5.4	4.7	5.1	18.2	6.9
Portugal	4.2	4.3	4.9	5.2	5.5	16.4	7.6
Romania	5.3	5.2	5.5	5.3	5.3	19.3	7.4
Serbia	4.7	4.9	4.7	5.1	5.1	17.2	7.3
Slovakia	5.3	5.3	5.3	4.8	5.2	18.8	7.1
Slovenia	4.8	5.2	5.3	4.5	5.0	17.9	6.8
Spain	4.0	4.8	5.3	5.2	5.1	17.3	7.1
Sweden	5.7	6.0	6.0	5.7	5.6	21.2	7.8
Switzerland	5.0	5.1	5.0	4.8	5.4	17.9	7.4
Ukraine	4.1	5.5	5.6	4.7	4.7	18.1	6.5
United Kingdom	5.4	6.1	6.1	5.6	6.0	21.1	8.2

 Source: [UN Population Division](#)



Appendix C: International indicator tables

Table 5. Infants breastfed at age 3 months (%), 2011–21, all countries

Country	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Albania	89	91	86	87	86	–	–	81	–	–	–
Belarus	82	84	84	84	85	85	83	83	83	82	–
Belgium	–	57	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Croatia	56	–	58	47	48	60	72	62	57	62	–
Czechia	64	64	64	62	61	60	62	67	61	–	–
Denmark	–	–	63	62	63	64	66	67	67	61	–
Estonia	73	73	80	81	81	83	82	83	84	83	–
Finland	–	–	–	–	–	–	84	–	86	–	–
France	35	33	33	32	38	37	37	37	–	–	–
Hungary	96	97	96	96	96	96	96	96	96	96	–
Ireland	–	–	–	–	36	39	–	40	42	29	40
Italy	77	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	82	–	–
Latvia	76	77	77	78	77	76	79	77	77	77	–
Lithuania	62	64	64	61	64	68	65	68	70	69	–
Luxembourg	–	–	–	59	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Moldova	95	93	94	93	92	93	90	89	89	87	88
Norway	–	–	86	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Portugal	69	–	72	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Slovakia	73	74	75	74	72	71	71	72	73	74	–
Spain	67	–	–	–	–	–	75	–	–	–	–
Sweden	81	80	80	80	79	79	79	78	78	–	–
Ukraine	28	29	26	27	28	27	28	28	28	–	–
Europe average	57	48	50	47	50	50	56	51	66	73	58

Source: WHO Regional Office for Europe, HSE Performance Reports


Table 6. Infants born with low birth weight (%), 2011–21, all countries

Country	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Albania	0.2	5.1	5.0	5.0	4.5	3.4	3.2	3.0	—	—	—
Austria	6.9	6.8	6.8	6.6	6.5	6.4	6.4	6.2	6.2	5.8	—
Belarus	5.1	5.1	5.1	4.8	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.0	4.9	—
Belgium	6.8	6.9	7.1	7.0	6.9	6.7	8.3	8.1	8.2	—	—
Bosnia and Herz.	7.2	5.6	4.8	5.0	5.9	5.5	5.6	5.2	4.2	—	—
Bulgaria	17.9	16.5	13.2	13.5	13.3	13.4	13.6	13.8	14.1	12.8	—
Croatia	5.1	4.9	4.8	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.2	5.3	5.2	5.2	—
Czechia	7.6	8.0	8.0	7.7	7.6	7.5	7.4	6.9	6.7	6.5	6.3
Denmark	5.5	5.4	5.2	5.3	5.0	5.0	4.9	4.8	—	—	—
Estonia	4.4	4.6	4.3	4.6	4.2	4.0	4.2	4.1	4.4	4.2	—
Finland	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.3	4.1	4.2	4.1	4.1	4.0	—
France	6.6	7.7	7.2	7.3	7.4	7.3	6.7	4.3	—	—	—
Germany	6.9	6.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Greece	9.8	9.8	9.3	9.4	9.3	9.4	9.4	9.8	9.5	9.1	—
Hungary	8.5	8.6	8.8	8.9	8.5	8.5	8.3	8.5	8.2	7.7	—
Iceland	4.5	4.5	4.3	4.3	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.2	4.4	4.5	4.8
Ireland	5.2	5.4	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.6	5.5	—
Italy	7.1	7.1	7.2	7.2	7.4	7.5	7.4	7.3	7.2	6.9	6.8
Latvia	4.7	4.6	4.5	4.4	4.5	4.3	4.4	4.4	4.3	4.1	—
Lithuania	4.7	4.8	4.6	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.9	3.7	4.6	4.2	—
Luxembourg	7.1	6.5	7.0	6.7	6.7	7.2	6.6	6.3	6.8	5.8	—
Malta	7.9	7.0	6.8	6.6	6.4	7.6	7.5	7.3	7.1	—	—
Moldova	5.0	5.1	5.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Montenegro	3.3	5.1	5.0	5.1	5.4	5.0	5.3	—	10.0	5.0	—
Netherlands	6.0	6.1	6.3	6.2	6.0	5.7	7.0	6.1	5.8	5.7	—
North Macedonia	7.0	7.2	7.4	7.3	7.6	8.2	8.2	8.0	8.2	9.5	—
Norway	4.8	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.7	4.9	4.8	4.7	4.6	4.5	—
Poland	5.6	5.7	6.0	5.9	6.2	5.8	5.8	5.5	5.7	5.4	—
Portugal	8.5	8.6	8.7	8.8	8.9	8.7	8.9	9.1	9.0	9.3	—
Romania	8.4	8.4	8.6	8.3	8.1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Serbia	6.0	6.1	6.2	6.1	6.0	6.0	6.3	6.2	6.5	6.0	—
Slovakia	8.1	7.9	7.6	7.8	7.7	7.5	7.5	7.3	7.5	7.3	7.2
Slovenia	6.2	6.0	6.3	6.4	6.4	6.6	7.0	6.3	5.9	5.7	—
Spain	8.1	8.2	8.1	8.2	8.3	8.2	8.2	8.1	7.9	7.7	—
Sweden	4.2	4.0	4.1	4.3	4.2	4.3	4.2	4.1	4.2	4.0	—
Switzerland	6.4	6.7	6.6	6.4	6.5	6.6	6.4	6.5	6.1	5.9	—
Ukraine	5.3	5.3	5.4	5.4	5.7	5.8	5.7	5.8	5.8	—	—
United Kingdom	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.1	8.5	8.8	9.1	9.1	9.1	—
Europe average	6.8	6.9	6.9	6.9	6.9	7.1	7.1	6.7	7.1	7.1	6.7

Source: WHO Regional Office for Europe, CSO Vital Statistics Annual Report

**Table 7.** Children aged 6–9 years overweight or obese (%), 2012–18, all countries

Country	2012	2015	2018
Albania	16	15	–
Austria	–	19	18
Belgium	19	–	–
Bulgaria	22	23	24
Croatia	–	25	27
Czechia	16	17	16
Denmark	–	14	13
Estonia	–	20	20
Finland	–	21	22
France	–	13	–
Germany	–	–	19
Greece	34	32	34
Hungary	–	22	24
Ireland	17	17	18
Italy	34	32	31
Latvia	17	16	18
Lithuania	18	19	19
Malta	27	29	26
Moldova	11	–	–
Montenegro	–	27	24
North Macedonia	21	26	26
Norway	16	16	–
Poland	–	23	25
Portugal	26	23	24
Romania	–	22	21
Serbia	–	24	24
Slovakia	–	21	21
Slovenia	20	19	18
Spain	32	32	31
Sweden	–	20	23
Europe average	28	23	24

Source: [WHO European Childhood Obesity Surveillance Initiative](#)


Table 8. Young people aged 15–24 years overweight or obese (%), 2014–19, all countries

Country	2014	2019
Austria	21	25
Belgium	17	21
Bulgaria	19	18
Croatia	20	24
Czechia	17	18
Denmark	21	22
Estonia	22	22
Finland	25	28
France	18	19
Germany	21	23
Greece	22	22
Hungary	19	27
Iceland	29	30
Ireland	32	31
Italy	16	15
Latvia	19	18
Lithuania	15	16
Luxembourg	21	21
Malta	33	37
Netherlands	18	21
Norway	26	25
Poland	18	23
Portugal	22	24
Romania	18	20
Serbia	–	22
Slovakia	18	23
Slovenia	24	23
Spain	20	22
Sweden	20	24
United Kingdom	27	–
Europe average	20	21

 Source: [European Health Interview Survey](#), [CSO Irish Health Survey](#)



Table 9. Children aged 1 year receiving first dose of measles-containing vaccine (%), 2011–21, all countries

Country	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Albania	99	98	99	98	97	96	96	94	95	91	87
Austria	84	88	92	96	96	95	96	94	95	95	95
Belarus	99	98	99	99	99	98	97	98	98	97	98
Belgium	95	96	96	96	96	96	96	96	96	96	96
Bosnia and Herz.	89	94	92	89	83	68	69	68	68	68	68
Bulgaria	95	94	95	93	92	92	94	93	95	88	89
Croatia	96	95	94	94	93	90	89	93	93	91	89
Czechia	98	98	99	99	99	98	97	96	92	94	97
Denmark	87	90	89	90	91	94	97	95	96	94	95
Estonia	94	94	94	93	93	93	93	87	88	91	89
Finland	97	97	97	96	95	94	94	96	96	95	93
France	89	91	90	91	91	90	90	90	92	92	92
Germany	97	97	97	97	97	97	97	97	97	97	97
Greece	99	99	99	97	97	97	97	97	97	97	97
Hungary	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	99
Iceland	94	90	91	90	93	91	92	93	93	93	92
Ireland	92	92	93	93	93	92	92	92	91	92	90
Italy	90	90	90	87	85	87	92	93	94	92	92
Latvia	92	90	96	95	96	93	96	98	99	99	97
Lithuania	94	93	93	93	94	94	94	92	93	90	88
Luxembourg	96	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	99
Malta	84	93	99	98	89	93	91	96	96	95	90
Moldova	91	91	91	90	89	88	93	93	97	84	83
Montenegro	91	90	88	76	64	47	58	42	33	24	18
Netherlands	96	96	96	96	95	94	93	93	94	94	93
North Macedonia	97	96	96	93	89	82	83	75	75	63	70
Norway	93	94	93	94	95	96	96	96	97	97	97
Poland	98	98	98	97	96	96	94	93	93	80	80
Portugal	97	97	98	98	98	98	98	99	99	99	98
Romania	93	94	92	89	86	86	86	90	90	87	86
Serbia	93	87	92	86	86	82	86	92	87	78	78
Slovakia	98	99	98	97	95	95	96	96	96	96	95
Slovenia	96	95	94	94	94	92	93	93	94	94	95
Spain	97	97	95	96	96	97	98	98	98	96	95
Sweden	97	98	97	97	98	97	97	97	97	97	97
Switzerland	93	93	93	94	94	94	95	95	95	97	95
Ukraine	67	79	79	56	56	42	86	91	93	85	88
United Kingdom	90	92	93	93	93	92	92	92	91	91	91
Europe average	92	93	93	91	90	89	93	94	94	92	92

Source: [WHO Global Health Observatory](#)


Table 10. Perinatal mortality rate (per 1,000), 2011–21, all countries

Country	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Austria	5.8	5.2	5.5	5.3	5.4	5.4	5.2	5.0	5.1	6.0	5.7
Belgium	6.9	6.7	6.6	6.7	6.1	6.5	7.5	7.6	7.3	6.7	–
Bulgaria	11.7	11.0	10.3	10.3	9.0	9.7	8.9	8.4	7.6	7.7	8.7
Croatia	6.2	5.7	6.2	7.0	6.8	6.9	6.0	6.7	6.8	6.4	–
Czechia	6.2	6.3	5.6	5.6	5.8	6.0	5.4	5.4	5.5	5.9	5.3
Denmark	7.0	6.5	6.7	7.2	6.3	6.2	7.0	5.9	4.2	4.5	–
Estonia	5.2	4.4	4.6	4.3	4.7	4.2	4.1	3.9	2.3	2.6	–
Finland	4.0	3.9	3.4	4.0	4.0	4.1	3.9	4.1	3.9	3.7	3.6
France	–	–	10.8	10.4	10.2	10.6	10.7	10.6	10.4	10.6	–
Germany	5.5	5.3	5.5	5.4	5.6	5.3	5.6	6.4	6.0	5.9	6.0
Greece	5.4	5.6	5.8	5.6	5.3	5.4	5.7	5.4	7.0	6.7	–
Hungary	7.8	10.8	11.0	7.4	6.8	6.6	6.6	6.3	6.0	6.2	6.8
Iceland	1.8	2.9	3.0	4.3	3.6	2.7	3.9	2.6	3.8	3.5	–
Ireland	4.8	4.6	5.0	4.2	5.1	4.5	4.2	3.8	3.8	4.0	–
Italy	4.3	4.4	4.3	4.2	4.3	4.2	4.3	4.0	3.7	3.9	–
Latvia	13.3	12.5	10.2	10.5	9.7	10.1	12.1	8.2	8.3	9.7	8.2
Lithuania	7.0	5.3	6.5	6.2	5.7	5.9	4.8	5.4	5.6	4.4	5.0
Luxembourg	7.6	7.3	9.7	7.2	9.6	7.2	7.6	5.8	10.1	7.1	8.4
Malta	11.0	8.9	8.9	9.7	6.4	10.2	7.6	8.9	7.3	8.5	–
Netherlands	4.8	5.3	5.3	4.9	4.8	4.4	4.4	4.6	4.5	4.5	4.5
Norway	–	–	5.3	6.4	5.2	5.1	4.7	5.2	4.4	4.2	–
Poland	6.7	6.5	6.0	5.7	5.0	5.1	4.9	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.4
Portugal	4.5	5.1	4.2	5.1	4.8	5.0	4.5	5.3	4.7	4.8	–
Romania	7.6	7.0	7.7	7.1	6.5	6.2	5.6	5.7	5.3	5.5	–
Serbia	8.8	8.9	8.6	8.7	8.7	8.6	7.8	8.1	8.1	8.2	8.1
Slovakia	5.0	5.3	4.9	5.4	5.4	4.4	4.5	4.9	5.0	5.2	4.9
Slovenia	6.4	5.4	6.7	6.1	6.5	6.4	6.9	6.6	6.0	7.7	–
Spain	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.3	4.5	4.5	4.4	4.4	4.2	4.0
Sweden	4.8	5.0	5.1	5.2	5.2	5.1	4.8	4.8	4.2	4.4	–
Switzerland	7.2	7.2	7.9	7.2	7.1	7.1	6.7	6.8	6.7	6.6	6.9
United Kingdom	7.4	7.0	6.7	6.6	6.4	6.6	6.3	6.2	–	–	–
Europe average	6.0	6.0	6.6	6.4	6.2	6.3	6.2	6.3	6.1	6.1	5.6

 Source: [Eurostat](#)


Table 11. Death rate (per 100,000) among children and young people aged 0–24 years, 2011–21, all countries

Country	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Albania	–	–	71	63	59	57	55	56	57	50	53
Austria	36	33	31	31	31	31	29	28	30	29	29
Belarus	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	33	–	–	–
Belgium	37	37	34	33	31	30	32	30	29	27	27
Bosnia and Herz.	–	42	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bulgaria	69	65	63	62	58	55	55	54	53	48	55
Croatia	41	36	39	38	38	36	37	36	34	36	34
Czechia	37	34	33	31	31	32	31	31	31	26	27
Denmark	30	26	26	27	26	27	29	26	26	26	26
Estonia	47	48	40	47	38	41	33	29	28	25	33
Finland	35	35	29	29	25	27	30	29	31	29	28
France	37	36	36	34	36	35	34	34	34	32	33
Germany	31	29	28	28	29	31	29	29	28	27	27
Greece	39	34	32	33	32	34	31	29	29	27	28
Hungary	41	40	38	37	38	35	35	32	34	32	34
Iceland	26	16	25	25	26	24	29	22	13	27	30
Ireland	36	35	34	33	29	28	25	24	22	22	23
Italy	28	26	26	25	25	24	24	24	21	20	21
Kosovo	65	–	–	–	50	43	48	54	45	–	–
Latvia	63	58	50	59	49	52	53	45	44	42	36
Lithuania	64	58	59	63	56	49	42	44	42	38	38
Luxembourg	33	28	33	28	27	25	29	28	32	31	27
Malta	44	33	42	33	41	41	40	32	40	31	31
Moldova	–	86	–	–	–	78	–	–	–	59	–
Montenegro	39	42	40	41	32	32	30	28	33	32	25
Netherlands	29	30	28	28	25	26	28	26	27	27	27
North Macedonia	47	55	58	56	56	65	54	37	39	41	36
Norway	34	28	26	25	24	24	25	23	26	23	23
Poland	49	47	46	43	41	40	40	40	37	36	38
Portugal	32	31	27	26	27	28	26	28	27	25	25
Romania	73	72	65	63	62	58	58	53	52	48	50
Serbia	47	45	44	45	40	40	38	40	38	38	39
Slovakia	49	51	48	48	48	46	43	46	46	45	43
Slovenia	34	27	32	24	26	29	23	23	22	20	21
Spain	29	27	23	24	22	22	22	21	20	20	21
Sweden	28	29	29	27	28	26	27	27	24	25	23
Switzerland	33	30	31	30	33	28	29	30	28	31	27
Ukraine	89	87	–	–	–	65	61	55	52	–	–
United Kingdom	36	34	32	33	32	32	31	31	–	–	–
Europe average	42	40	34	33	33	35	34	33	32	29	30

 Source: [Eurostat](#)


Table 12. Suicide rate (per 100,000) among children and young people aged 0–24 years, 2011–21, all countries

Country	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Austria	4.4	3.4	3.6	4.5	3.7	3.7	3.2	3.5	2.9	2.5	3.1
Belgium	5.0	4.2	4.0	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.4	3.4	3.1	–
Bulgaria	2.6	3.2	2.2	2.2	1.7	1.9	2.0	1.6	1.5	1.1	1.3
Croatia	2.9	3.9	4.2	4.5	4.0	3.4	2.6	4.2	3.0	4.0	–
Czechia	5.2	3.7	5.0	3.8	3.3	4.0	3.9	4.4	3.6	2.8	3.3
Denmark	2.2	2.5	2.2	2.5	1.7	2.5	2.6	1.9	2.6	3.4	–
Estonia	5.6	4.9	5.0	6.3	6.9	4.1	5.5	4.7	6.1	6.7	–
Finland	7.5	7.5	6.6	5.9	4.9	6.9	6.9	6.4	7.4	5.8	5.5
France	2.9	2.8	2.6	2.2	2.1	2.1	1.9	2.4	2.3	2.5	–
Germany	3.0	2.9	2.6	2.8	2.7	2.8	2.6	2.7	2.4	2.5	2.5
Greece	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.3	0.9	0.9	1.2	1.5	1.4	1.0	–
Hungary	4.1	3.7	2.8	3.2	3.4	2.9	3.0	2.9	2.9	2.7	3.3
Iceland	5.3	4.4	4.4	5.3	6.1	7.9	6.1	5.2	4.3	8.6	–
Ireland	6.1	5.1	3.6	4.9	3.2	4.5	3.0	3.7	3.6	4.0	–
Italy	1.5	1.6	1.4	1.6	1.5	1.3	1.7	1.5	1.5	1.4	–
Latvia	7.8	7.5	4.0	7.2	5.5	4.2	3.7	3.3	4.0	4.0	3.2
Lithuania	9.7	8.7	13.9	13.0	10.2	6.6	6.8	5.2	6.9	6.5	5.3
Luxembourg	3.3	3.9	1.3	3.1	3.7	0.0	2.4	1.8	4.7	2.9	0.6
Malta	2.5	0.8	3.4	3.4	2.5	0.0	2.5	1.6	1.6	0.8	–
Netherlands	2.7	3.0	3.1	2.8	2.9	2.7	3.6	3.4	3.6	3.6	3.8
Norway	5.4	4.3	4.4	3.7	4.1	4.7	5.9	5.7	5.6	5.0	–
Poland	5.4	5.4	5.5	5.9	5.1	4.3	4.1	3.7	4.0	3.9	4.2
Portugal	1.0	1.3	0.9	1.5	1.5	1.2	1.8	1.1	1.5	1.7	–
Romania	4.1	3.5	3.1	2.8	2.9	2.3	2.5	2.1	2.3	2.0	–
Serbia	2.1	2.2	1.7	1.9	2.0	1.4	1.9	1.6	1.8	0.9	1.3
Slovakia	2.1	3.0	3.3	2.3	2.0	2.0	1.7	2.4	2.3	1.6	2.3
Slovenia	4.0	4.2	5.0	4.1	3.7	4.6	2.1	3.6	2.7	3.4	–
Spain	1.0	1.4	1.6	1.7	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.7
Sweden	4.4	4.3	5.2	4.4	4.0	4.0	4.8	5.1	4.9	4.6	–
Switzerland	4.1	4.0	3.6	3.2	4.2	3.3	3.6	4.6	3.9	4.2	3.8
United Kingdom	2.1	2.2	2.0	2.1	2.4	2.4	2.6	3.0	–	–	–
Europe average	3.0	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.9

 Source: [Eurostat](#)

**Table 13.** Children aged 11–15 years having high life satisfaction (%), 2014–18, all countries

Country	2014	2018
Albania	93	53
Austria	90	64
Belgium	83	63
Bulgaria	87	61
Croatia	86	51
Czechia	80	65
Denmark	89	60
Estonia	88	63
Finland	89	70
France	82	61
Germany	83	62
Greece	88	57
Hungary	84	58
Iceland	88	60
Ireland	87	57
Italy	85	60
Latvia	85	54
Lithuania	87	68
Luxembourg	83	61
Malta	86	50
Moldova	91	53
Netherlands	91	64
North Macedonia	80	60
Norway	89	64
Poland	81	58
Portugal	83	60
Romania	89	55
Serbia	—	54
Slovakia	81	59
Slovenia	88	68
Spain	88	48
Sweden	84	57
Switzerland	89	62
Ukraine	85	59
United Kingdom	84	57
Europe average	85	59

Source: [Health Behaviour in School-aged Children](#)

**Table 14.** Children aged 11–15 years thinking they are too fat (%), 2014–18, all countries

Country	2014	2018
Albania	21	22
Austria	38	34
Belgium	36	32
Bulgaria	31	27
Croatia	26	24
Czechia	29	25
Denmark	33	30
Estonia	30	34
Finland	28	30
France	27	25
Germany	33	35
Greece	24	25
Hungary	31	32
Iceland	26	21
Ireland	26	27
Italy	28	27
Latvia	30	33
Lithuania	28	30
Luxembourg	38	33
Malta	28	22
Moldova	20	16
Netherlands	35	32
North Macedonia	7	—
Norway	28	—
Poland	42	39
Portugal	32	28
Romania	26	26
Serbia	—	5
Slovakia	26	24
Slovenia	36	30
Spain	29	27
Sweden	28	26
Switzerland	28	31
Ukraine	21	24
United Kingdom	32	29
Europe average	30	29

Source: [Health Behaviour in School-aged Children](#)

**Table 15.** Children aged 11–15 years physically active for at least 60 minutes a day (%), 2014–18, all countries

Country	2014	2018
Albania	28	23
Austria	21	21
Belgium	20	22
Bulgaria	28	23
Croatia	25	23
Czechia	22	18
Denmark	14	11
Estonia	16	16
Finland	28	31
France	14	10
Germany	16	13
Greece	13	16
Hungary	22	20
Iceland	23	21
Ireland	27	26
Italy	10	9
Latvia	19	19
Lithuania	20	18
Luxembourg	24	15
Malta	17	18
Moldova	26	15
Netherlands	19	18
North Macedonia	27	31
Norway	19	15
Poland	24	18
Portugal	16	11
Romania	23	14
Serbia	–	34
Slovakia	25	23
Slovenia	19	22
Spain	27	23
Sweden	14	15
Switzerland	15	15
Ukraine	27	26
United Kingdom	18	15
Europe average	19	16

Source: [Health Behaviour in School-aged Children](#)

**Table 16.** Young people aged 15–24 years physically active for at least 150 minutes a week (%), 2014–19, all countries

Country	2014	2019
Austria	62	57
Belgium	45	48
Bulgaria	33	34
Croatia	41	42
Czechia	57	43
Denmark	69	66
Estonia	36	38
Finland	69	–
France	38	45
Germany	64	70
Greece	39	50
Hungary	51	51
Iceland	73	69
Ireland	42	51
Italy	37	39
Latvia	47	40
Lithuania	48	43
Luxembourg	59	58
Malta	41	22
Netherlands	–	78
Norway	69	77
Poland	33	40
Portugal	37	35
Romania	27	24
Serbia	–	37
Slovakia	57	55
Slovenia	59	62
Spain	48	49
Sweden	66	66
United Kingdom	44	–
Europe average	46	51

Source: [European Health Interview Survey](#)

**Table 17.** Children aged 11–15 years smoking cigarettes in the last 30 days (%), 2018, all countries

Country	2018
Albania	7
Austria	7
Belgium	4
Bulgaria	17
Croatia	10
Czechia	8
Denmark	7
Estonia	9
Finland	8
France	8
Germany	8
Greece	8
Hungary	10
Iceland	3
Ireland	5
Italy	12
Latvia	10
Lithuania	15
Luxembourg	6
Malta	6
Moldova	4
Netherlands	6
North Macedonia	7
Norway	6
Poland	8
Portugal	5
Romania	11
Serbia	9
Slovakia	11
Slovenia	7
Spain	6
Sweden	5
Switzerland	6
Ukraine	7
United Kingdom	5
Europe average	8

Source: [Health Behaviour in School-aged Children](#)

**Table 18.** Young people aged 15–16 years using e-cigarettes in the last 30 days (%), 2019, all countries

Country	2019
Austria	14
Bulgaria	13
Croatia	12
Czechia	20
Denmark	14
Estonia	15
Finland	7
France	16
Germany	16
Greece	11
Hungary	21
Iceland	17
Ireland	15
Italy	13
Kosovo	11
Latvia	17
Lithuania	31
Malta	7
Montenegro	7
Netherlands	9
North Macedonia	7
Norway	10
Poland	30
Portugal	6
Romania	14
Serbia	5
Slovakia	18
Slovenia	10
Spain	9
Sweden	6
Ukraine	11
Europe average	14

Source: [European School Survey Project on Alcohol and Other Drugs](#)

**Table 19.** Children aged 11–15 years drinking alcohol in their lifetime (%), 2018, all countries

Country	2018
Albania	28
Austria	37
Belgium	33
Bulgaria	47
Croatia	41
Czechia	44
Denmark	43
Estonia	38
Finland	47
France	50
Germany	40
Greece	52
Hungary	49
Iceland	16
Ireland	24
Italy	40
Latvia	41
Lithuania	44
Luxembourg	29
Malta	43
Moldova	31
Netherlands	33
North Macedonia	27
Norway	28
Poland	33
Portugal	35
Romania	40
Serbia	44
Slovakia	35
Slovenia	41
Spain	35
Sweden	24
Switzerland	39
Ukraine	33
United Kingdom	44
Europe average	40

Source: [Health Behaviour in School-aged Children](#)

**Table 20.** Young people aged 15 years using cannabis in the last 30 days (%), 2014–18, all countries

Country	2014	2018
Albania	2	4
Austria	4	6
Belgium	10	7
Bulgaria	11	18
Croatia	9	8
Czechia	8	8
Denmark	8	4
Estonia	8	6
Finland	4	5
France	15	9
Germany	8	9
Greece	–	6
Hungary	5	7
Iceland	3	4
Ireland	7	6
Italy	12	12
Latvia	7	9
Lithuania	6	8
Luxembourg	9	8
Malta	8	6
Moldova	1	3
Netherlands	9	9
North Macedonia	2	3
Poland	11	6
Portugal	6	4
Romania	3	4
Slovakia	7	7
Slovenia	11	13
Spain	10	8
Sweden	2	4
Switzerland	12	11
Ukraine	3	3
United Kingdom	9	10
Europe average	9	8

Source: [Health Behaviour in School-aged Children](#)



Table 21. Young people aged 15–16 years using illicit drugs (excluding cannabis) in their lifetime (%), 2011–19, all countries

Country	2011	2014	2019
Albania	6	6	—
Austria	—	5	5
Belgium	9	6	—
Bosnia and Herz.	2	—	—
Bulgaria	10	11	6
Croatia	5	5	4
Czechia	8	6	7
Denmark	5	3	4
Estonia	8	5	9
Finland	3	2	3
France	10	7	6
Germany	8	—	5
Greece	5	4	3
Hungary	8	6	6
Iceland	4	3	3
Ireland	6	7	6
Italy	6	7	4
Kosovo	—	—	2
Latvia	9	7	8
Lithuania	6	5	5
Malta	6	5	4
Moldova	4	—	—
Montenegro	5	6	5
Netherlands	—	5	5
North Macedonia	—	4	3
Norway	2	2	3
Poland	7	8	6
Portugal	8	4	6
Romania	5	6	4
Serbia	3	—	3
Slovakia	7	7	7
Slovenia	6	5	6
Spain	6	5	4
Sweden	4	3	4
Ukraine	4	3	3
Europe average	7	6	5

Source: [European School Survey Project on Alcohol and Other Drugs](#)



Table 22. Young people aged 15–16 years using new psychoactive substances in their lifetime (%), 2015–19, all countries

Country	2015	2019
Albania	4.8	—
Austria	3.5	3.9
Belgium	0.9	—
Bulgaria	9.3	3.1
Croatia	7.6	5.2
Czechia	6.9	6.0
Denmark	1.5	2.0
Estonia	10.6	6.7
Finland	1.5	0.9
France	4.7	—
Germany	—	3.9
Greece	2.6	2.7
Hungary	3.7	3.7
Iceland	2.9	1.8
Ireland	7.4	4.8
Italy	6.0	3.1
Kosovo	—	1.5
Latvia	7.4	6.5
Lithuania	5.9	5.7
Malta	4.4	2.9
Montenegro	3.5	2.6
Netherlands	2.5	1.5
North Macedonia	4.0	1.0
Norway	1.5	3.1
Poland	10.4	6.1
Portugal	1.2	0.9
Romania	5.5	3.2
Serbia	—	1.8
Slovakia	4.1	3.5
Slovenia	3.2	4.3
Spain	3.9	1.7
Sweden	3.8	2.0
Ukraine	4.6	3.2
Europe average	5.0	3.3

Source: [European School Survey Project on Alcohol and Other Drugs](#)

**Table 23.** Current smoking among young people aged 15–24 years (%), 2014–19, all countries

Country	2014	2019
Austria	37	28
Belgium	22	16
Bulgaria	30	24
Croatia	26	26
Czechia	29	22
Denmark	23	25
Estonia	28	25
Finland	24	19
France	32	26
Germany	24	29
Greece	26	17
Hungary	31	31
Iceland	18	13
Ireland	28	18
Italy	21	21
Latvia	31	21
Lithuania	20	20
Luxembourg	23	22
Malta	23	21
Netherlands	29	22
Norway	18	18
Poland	19	16
Portugal	21	15
Romania	18	20
Serbia	–	21
Slovakia	30	27
Slovenia	24	22
Spain	22	19
Sweden	17	14
United Kingdom	18	–
Europe average	23	23

Source: [European Health Interview Survey](#)



Table 24. Heavy episodic drinking monthly or more frequently among young people aged 15–24 years (%), 2014–19, all countries

Country	2014	2019
Austria	39	32
Belgium	43	37
Bulgaria	13	11
Croatia	14	25
Czechia	23	22
Denmark	57	58
Estonia	25	17
Finland	46	–
France	–	29
Germany	44	42
Greece	12	8
Hungary	11	17
Iceland	33	28
Ireland	41	36
Italy	10	7
Latvia	20	11
Lithuania	15	11
Luxembourg	38	36
Malta	34	23
Netherlands	–	33
Norway	56	80
Poland	19	18
Portugal	13	20
Romania	19	18
Serbia	–	16
Slovakia	14	13
Slovenia	34	36
Spain	14	11
Sweden	30	24
United Kingdom	28	–
Europe average	26	25

Source: [European Health Interview Survey](#)



Table 25. Young people aged 15–24 years using illicit drugs in their lifetime (%), 2012–22, all countries

Country	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Austria	–	–	–	30	–	–	–	–	33	–	–
Belgium	–	27	–	–	–	–	28	–	–	–	–
Bulgaria	20	–	–	–	29	–	–	–	21	–	–
Croatia	23	–	–	32	–	–	–	37	–	–	–
Czechia	–	–	–	–	–	41	48	44	49	41	–
Denmark	–	42	–	–	–	42	–	–	–	34	–
Estonia	–	–	–	–	–	–	42	–	–	–	–
Finland	–	–	24	–	–	–	26	–	–	–	–
France	–	–	48	–	–	53	–	–	–	–	–
Germany	28	–	–	34	–	–	41	–	–	41	–
Greece	–	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Hungary	–	–	–	19	–	–	–	11	–	–	–
Ireland	–	–	–	29	–	–	–	27	–	–	–
Italy	–	–	32	–	–	35	–	–	–	–	–
Latvia	–	–	–	29	–	–	–	–	20	–	–
Lithuania	15	–	–	–	17	–	–	–	–	22	–
Luxembourg	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	28	–	–	–
Netherlands	–	–	–	34	–	34	35	32	35	35	–
Norway	–	–	24	24	–	27	26	27	28	25	–
Poland	–	–	25	–	–	–	20	–	–	–	–
Portugal	13	–	–	–	14	–	–	–	–	–	–
Romania	–	12	–	–	14	–	–	17	–	–	–
Slovakia	–	–	–	29	–	–	–	32	–	–	–
Slovenia	28	–	–	–	–	–	30	–	–	–	–
Spain	–	38	–	36	–	38	–	–	43	–	43
Sweden	–	–	16	–	15	–	15	–	18	16	–
United Kingdom	–	–	37	35	–	35	34	–	–	–	–
Europe average	26	30	35	32	16	40	33	27	36	36	43

Source: [European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction](#)



Table 26. Young people aged 15–24 years using illicit drugs in the last year (%), 2011–21, all countries

Country	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Austria	–	–	–	20	–	–	–	–	22	–	–
Belgium	–	13	–	–	–	–	17	–	–	–	–
Bulgaria	13	–	–	–	19	–	–	–	9	–	–
Croatia	13	–	–	20	–	–	–	25	–	–	–
Czechia	–	–	–	–	–	24	30	34	35	24	–
Denmark	–	25	–	–	–	21	–	–	–	17	–
Estonia	–	–	–	–	–	–	23	–	–	–	–
Finland	–	–	16	–	–	–	15	–	–	–	–
France	–	–	28	–	–	28	–	–	–	–	–
Germany	15	–	–	20	–	–	25	–	–	24	–
Greece	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Hungary	–	–	–	8	–	–	–	3	–	–	–
Ireland	–	–	–	19	–	–	–	19	–	–	–
Italy	–	–	23	–	–	24	–	–	–	–	–
Latvia	–	–	–	15	–	–	–	–	10	–	–
Lithuania	7	–	–	–	8	–	–	–	–	11	–
Luxembourg	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	17	–	–	–
Netherlands	–	–	–	22	–	24	23	22	26	24	–
Poland	–	–	10	–	–	–	13	–	–	–	–
Portugal	6	–	–	–	7	–	–	–	–	–	–
Romania	–	5	–	–	8	–	–	11	–	–	–
Slovakia	–	–	–	14	–	–	–	12	–	–	–
Slovenia	16	–	–	–	–	–	17	–	–	–	–
Spain	–	22	–	21	–	21	–	–	23	–	27
Sweden	–	–	8	–	–	15	8	–	9	8	–
United Kingdom	–	–	19	18	–	20	20	–	–	–	–
Europe average	14	16	20	18	10	23	20	17	22	22	27

Source: [European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction](#)

**Table 27.** Young people aged 15 years having had sexual intercourse (%), 2014–18, all countries

Country	2014	2018
Albania	21	26
Austria	22	17
Belgium	18	17
Bulgaria	31	31
Croatia	14	15
Czechia	23	20
Denmark	27	25
Estonia	20	18
Finland	25	26
France	21	18
Germany	21	18
Greece	26	27
Hungary	28	23
Iceland	24	26
Ireland	18	15
Italy	21	23
Latvia	18	14
Lithuania	15	16
Luxembourg	23	22
Malta	22	20
Moldova	19	14
Netherlands	15	15
North Macedonia	20	22
Poland	17	13
Portugal	20	19
Romania	23	19
Serbia	–	24
Slovakia	16	14
Slovenia	21	20
Spain	22	17
Sweden	25	22
Switzerland	15	15
Ukraine	17	13
United Kingdom	23	21
Europe average	21	19

Source: [Health Behaviour in School-aged Children](#)


Table 28. Rate (per 1,000) of births to mothers aged 10–17 years, 2011–21, all countries

Country	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Albania	–	–	2.8	2.7	3.2	2.9	2.6	2.7	2.6	2.2	2.4
Austria	1.6	1.5	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.6
Belarus	–	–	–	2.6	2.1	1.9	1.4	1.1	–	–	–
Belgium	1.5	1.4	1.2	1.2	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7
Bosnia and Herz.	–	2.4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bulgaria	14.6	13.7	13.1	12.7	12.3	12.8	12.8	12.2	11.6	11.3	11.6
Croatia	2.0	1.9	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.1
Czechia	2.2	2.1	1.9	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.2
Denmark	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Estonia	3.4	2.6	3.0	2.4	2.1	1.6	1.5	1.2	1.1	1.0	0.9
Finland	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.5
France	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.1
Germany	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.7	1.4	1.3	1.1	1.1	1.0
Greece	2.5	2.3	2.2	2.4	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.2
Hungary	4.9	5.2	5.6	6.1	5.7	6.0	5.5	5.2	4.8	4.7	4.2
Iceland	1.3	1.5	1.1	0.5	0.9	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.8	0.4	0.1
Ireland	1.7	1.5	1.3	1.2	1.2	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.5
Italy	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.4
Kosovo	1.8	–	–	–	1.6	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.1	–	–
Latvia	3.7	3.8	3.4	3.1	2.9	2.4	2.4	1.7	1.9	1.4	1.4
Lithuania	2.4	2.7	2.8	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.2	1.8	1.4	1.1	0.9
Luxembourg	1.1	1.1	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.4	0.4	0.8	0.4	0.5	0.5
Malta	4.5	3.2	3.0	2.7	3.4	2.2	2.2	2.2	3.0	2.3	2.3
Moldova	4.9	4.5	–	–	–	4.9	–	–	–	3.5	–
Montenegro	2.9	2.1	1.7	2.2	1.8	1.6	1.8	1.7	1.5	1.5	1.4
Netherlands	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
North Macedonia	3.9	4.1	4.0	4.2	3.5	3.8	3.9	3.7	3.3	3.5	3.3
Norway	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
Poland	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.2	2.0	1.9	1.6	1.4	1.3	1.1	0.9
Portugal	2.8	2.5	2.3	2.0	1.8	1.8	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.2	1.2
Romania	10.9	11.0	10.6	11.3	11.5	11.6	11.5	10.5	10.3	10.1	9.8
Serbia	3.8	3.9	3.8	3.7	3.3	3.0	3.2	2.8	3.0	3.0	3.1
Slovakia	5.5	5.5	5.6	6.4	6.3	6.6	6.1	6.1	6.2	5.8	6.3
Slovenia	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.5
Spain	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.1	1.1	0.9	0.8
Sweden	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.2
Switzerland	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2
Ukraine	4.8	–	–	4.3	3.9	3.4	2.8	2.6	2.1	–	1.8
United Kingdom	3.8	3.6	3.1	2.7	2.5	2.2	1.9	1.6	–	–	–
Europe average	2.7	2.5	2.3	2.4	2.3	2.2	2.0	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.6

 Source: [Eurostat](#)



Table 29. Young people aged 15 years using a condom at last intercourse (%), 2014–18, all countries

Country	2014	2018
Albania	51	58
Austria	76	72
Belgium	58	62
Bulgaria	61	62
Croatia	59	61
Czechia	70	57
Denmark	59	63
Estonia	72	73
Finland	65	65
France	72	63
Germany	70	66
Greece	79	79
Hungary	75	70
Iceland	69	68
Ireland	64	66
Italy	70	69
Latvia	70	74
Lithuania	57	65
Luxembourg	72	76
Malta	41	43
Moldova	65	51
Netherlands	72	67
North Macedonia	56	72
Poland	26	66
Portugal	74	74
Romania	55	69
Serbia	–	69
Slovakia	61	59
Slovenia	72	73
Spain	70	81
Sweden	54	50
Switzerland	81	–
Ukraine	77	76
United Kingdom	60	55
Europe average	65	66

Source: [Health Behaviour in School-aged Children](#)



Table 30. STI (excluding HIV) notification rate (per 1,000) among young people aged 15–24 years, 2011–21, all countries

Country	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Austria	0.2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Belgium	1.4	1.9	2.0	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Bulgaria	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Croatia	–	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Denmark	26.9	25.5	26.3	29.0	30.9	32.9	31.7	32.6	35.3	35.0	37.7
Estonia	6.3	6.8	6.9	7.2	6.3	5.8	5.3	4.6	5.3	4.5	4.5
Finland	13.7	13.3	13.1	12.8	13.0	13.6	13.7	14.4	16.0	16.6	17.3
France	1.0	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.2	1.4	–	–	–	1.4
Greece	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Hungary	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.9	0.7	0.7
Iceland	32.2	29.2	33.0	24.7	29.9	32.8	33.2	27.1	24.3	25.3	25.9
Ireland	0.0	0.1	7.1	7.1	6.9	7.2	7.9	7.9	9.1	6.5	6.2
Italy	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	–
Latvia	3.3	3.9	4.2	4.7	3.4	3.4	3.6	3.2	3.2	3.0	2.1
Lithuania	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.4
Luxembourg	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.6	6.5	8.4
Malta	1.4	1.1	1.6	1.0	1.5	1.9	2.6	2.7	2.4	1.4	2.8
Netherlands	4.2	4.9	5.3	5.9	6.4	7.2	7.5	6.6	6.4	5.5	6.7
Norway	23.8	22.2	22.9	25.0	25.2	26.4	25.3	27.1	29.2	26.6	24.2
Poland	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Portugal	–	–	–	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.7
Romania	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
Slovakia	0.4	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.7
Slovenia	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.5	1.0	0.7	1.2
Spain	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.8	1.8	2.1	1.9	2.2
Sweden	21.1	21.4	19.5	20.0	20.5	18.6	18.4	16.9	18.7	17.8	15.8
United Kingdom	21.9	22.0	22.0	20.5	19.4	19.3	19.8	21.2	22.4	–	–
Europe average	5.8	6.0	6.1	5.9	5.8	5.8	5.9	7.2	7.7	3.5	3.7

Source: [European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control](#)



Table 31. HIV notification rate (per 100,000) among young people aged 15–24 years, 2016–21, all countries

Country	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Albania	3.3	1.9	2.0	2.5	2.6	2.3
Austria	3.3	2.6	1.3	2.1	1.6	1.2
Belarus	16.0	16.6	12.4	12.2	10.9	10.9
Belgium	5.9	5.9	6.7	–	5.0	5.1
Bosnia and Herz.	0.7	0.7	0.2	1.3	0.0	–
Bulgaria	3.5	3.7	5.7	4.3	3.9	4.4
Croatia	2.5	3.0	2.6	3.1	2.8	0.7
Czechia	4.3	3.5	1.8	2.3	2.5	2.6
Denmark	3.1	2.5	2.6	1.2	1.7	1.3
Estonia	10.6	12.5	7.9	8.7	7.1	5.5
Finland	1.7	1.4	1.6	2.1	0.5	1.5
France	7.1	8.3	8.1	8.0	5.4	5.8
Germany	3.9	–	3.4	3.7	2.6	2.3
Greece	5.0	4.3	5.9	5.9	5.0	5.2
Hungary	2.5	2.4	2.6	3.1	1.5	2.1
Iceland	4.2	4.2	6.3	4.2	2.1	2.1
Ireland	7.0	7.0	6.0	6.2	4.3	3.9
Italy	6.2	7.0	4.5	3.3	1.6	1.4
Kosovo	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.3	1.0
Latvia	16.4	12.4	16.2	11.4	9.7	6.3
Lithuania	6.9	5.2	2.3	3.4	0.0	1.5
Luxembourg	5.8	8.5	1.4	1.4	4.2	9.7
Malta	10.5	1.8	10.8	12.8	14.9	15.2
Moldova	22.3	25.1	24.3	22.0	19.3	17.3
Montenegro	2.4	3.6	2.4	2.5	5.0	3.8
Netherlands	4.2	3.9	2.7	2.8	1.8	1.5
North Macedonia	1.0	2.4	3.5	0.0	0.0	–
Norway	2.4	2.9	3.6	1.5	0.9	1.2
Poland	3.5	3.4	3.5	4.4	2.3	3.6
Portugal	10.2	10.8	9.2	7.9	–	–
Romania	5.4	4.5	4.7	4.8	4.1	4.9
Serbia	2.4	2.5	2.9	2.7	2.1	1.2
Slovakia	2.4	1.2	1.6	2.5	2.9	2.9
Slovenia	1.0	1.5	0.5	0.5	1.5	1.0
Spain	7.8	8.5	6.5	6.1	4.4	6.1
Sweden	3.3	3.5	2.4	2.3	1.9	3.2
Switzerland	4.8	3.5	3.0	3.8	2.2	2.0
Ukraine	18.8	21.1	17.6	17.4	14.6	12.6
United Kingdom	6.8	6.3	6.0	5.0	3.6	3.3
Europe average	6.6	7.2	5.9	5.7	4.1	4.2

Source: [European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control](#)



Table 32. Young people aged 15–24 years participating in sport weekly or more frequently (%), 2013–22, all countries

Country	2013	2017	2022
Austria	67	65	69
Belgium	73	80	70
Bulgaria	42	53	53
Croatia	57	48	65
Czechia	66	54	71
Denmark	82	76	64
Estonia	71	63	71
Finland	78	80	77
France	64	52	66
Germany	69	60	67
Greece	66	52	53
Hungary	68	63	61
Ireland	74	69	75
Italy	58	67	73
Latvia	54	67	77
Lithuania	67	66	76
Luxembourg	79	75	84
Malta	33	53	61
Netherlands	75	81	67
Poland	57	62	61
Portugal	53	59	64
Romania	47	53	46
Slovakia	65	55	61
Slovenia	73	70	75
Spain	67	70	67
Sweden	79	71	66
United Kingdom	66	63	—
Europe average	65	63	66

Source: [Eurobarometer Surveys on Sport and Physical Activity](#)



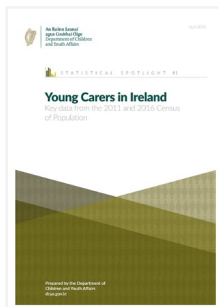
Table 33. Time (in hours per week) spent on the Internet by young people aged 15 years, 2012–18, all countries

Country	2012	2015	2018
Albania	–	–	25
Austria	20	30	35
Belgium	20	28	–
Bulgaria	–	37	40
Croatia	21	29	36
Czechia	23	31	31
Denmark	29	37	47
Estonia	26	33	36
Finland	19	29	36
France	–	26	33
Germany	21	–	–
Greece	23	27	32
Hungary	23	32	36
Iceland	24	31	37
Ireland	16	26	33
Italy	18	30	35
Latvia	22	28	37
Lithuania	–	26	36
Luxembourg	–	30	36
Malta	–	–	34
Netherlands	23	34	–
Norway	26	–	–
Poland	22	29	36
Portugal	21	30	–
Serbia	21	–	38
Slovakia	24	32	35
Slovenia	22	25	30
Spain	23	31	35
Sweden	28	39	46
Switzerland	18	25	31
United Kingdom	–	35	36
Europe average	21	30	35

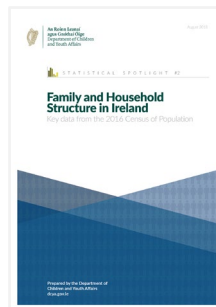
Source: [OECD Programme for International Student Assessment](#)



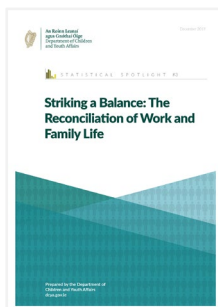
Previous Statistical Spotlights in the series



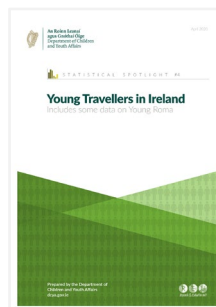
Statistical Spotlight #1
Young Carers in Ireland
Publication Date
April 2018



Statistical Spotlight #2
Family and Household Structure in Ireland
Publication Date
August 2018



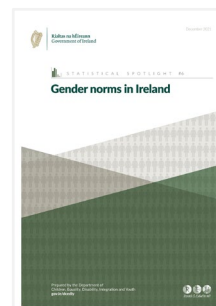
Statistical Spotlight #3
Striking a Balance: The Reconciliation of Work and Family Life
Publication Date
December 2019



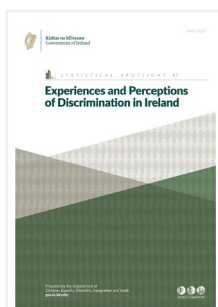
Statistical Spotlight #4
Young Travellers in Ireland
Publication Date
April 2020



Statistical Spotlight #5
Profile of Parents in Ireland
Publication Date
May 2021



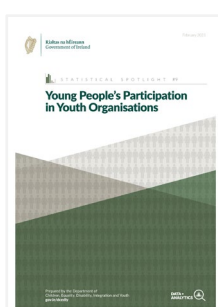
Statistical Spotlight #6
Gender Norms in Ireland
Publication Date
December 2021



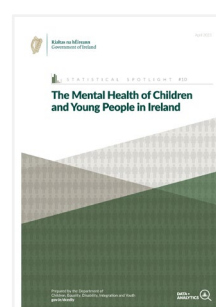
Statistical Spotlight #7
Experiences and Perceptions of Discrimination in Ireland
Publication Date
March 2022



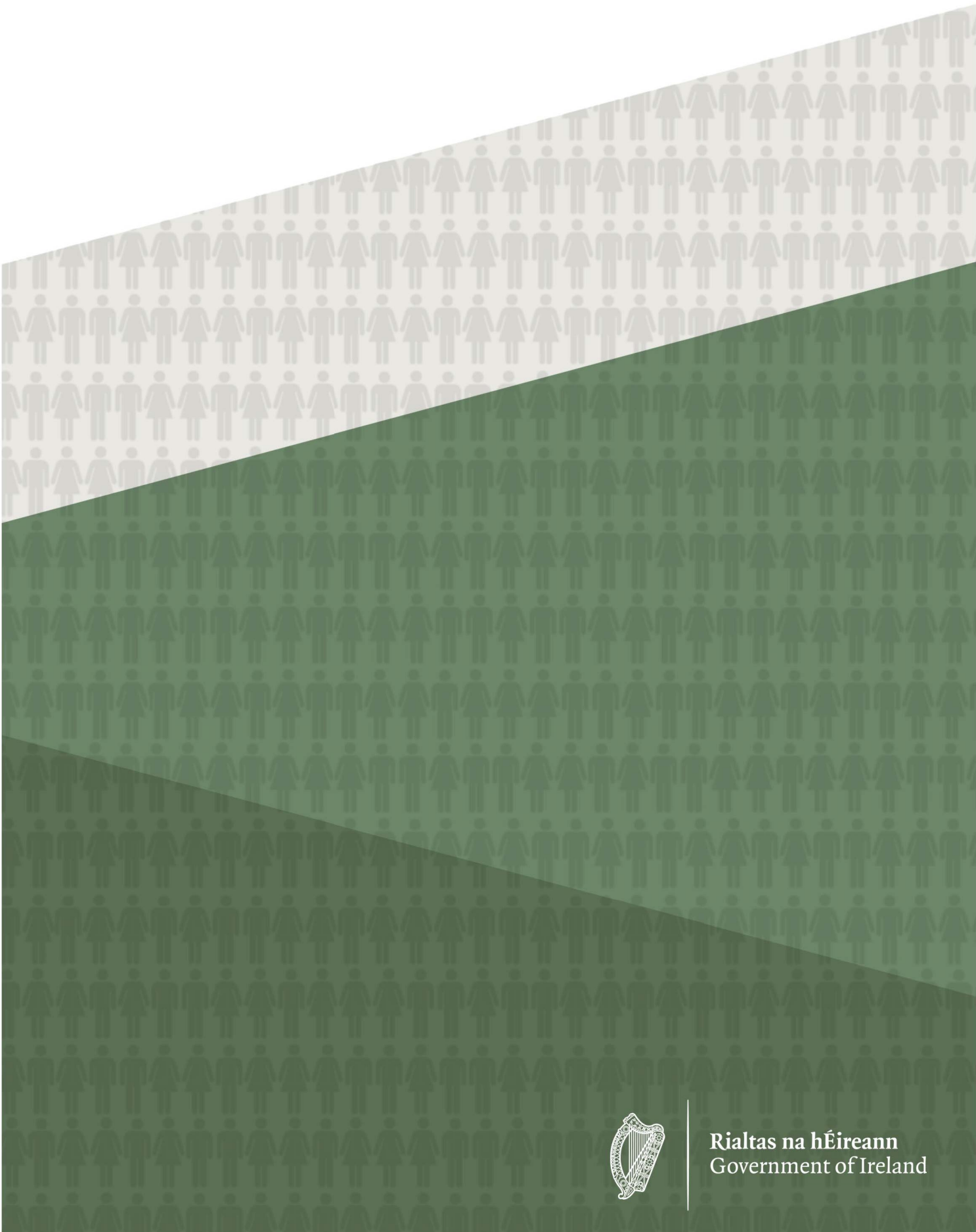
Statistical Spotlight #8
The First Five Years of Life in Ireland
Publication Date
December 2022



Statistical Spotlight #9
Young People's Participation in Youth Organisations
Publication Date
February 2023



Statistical Spotlight #10
The Mental Health of Children and Young People in Ireland
Publication Date
April 2023



Rialtas na hÉireann
Government of Ireland