Emotional well-being among Irish schoolchildren

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Summary
HBSC Ireland has found that 44.2% of Irish children report that they are very happy about their life, (boys 47.1%, girls 42.1%), representing a slight increase since 1998. The percentage of children reporting being very happy decreases with age, from 58.6% of 10-11 year old boys and 60.1% of 10-11 year old girls, to 38.6% of 15-17 year old boys and 31.4% of 15-17 year old girls. Children who feel very happy are less likely to feel pressured by schoolwork, while they are more likely to: live with both parents, find it easy to talk to their parents and best friend, spend more than 4 evenings a week with friends and report excellent health. Very happy in this factsheet refers to children who report feeling very happy about their life at present.

Trends 1998 – 2002
Overall, the percentage of children who report being very happy about their life, has increased slightly between 1998 (42.2%) and 2002 (44.2%). This increase is seen among both boys (44.5% to 47.1%) and girls (40% to 42.1%) and across all age groups. The most pronounced increases are seen among boys aged 15-17 (32.7% to 38.6%) and girls aged 15-17 (24.8% to 31.4%).

Well-being in context
- Children who are very happy are more likely to live with both parents, than those who do not (45% vs. 37%).
- Children who are very happy are more likely to find it easy to talk to their mother (84% vs. 69%) and father (66% vs. 43%), than those who are not.
- Children who are very happy are more likely to find it easy to talk to their best friend, than those who are not (87% vs. 83%).
- Children who are very happy are more likely to spend 4 or more evenings a week with friends, than those who are not (43% vs. 37%).
- Children who are very happy are less likely to feel pressured by schoolwork, than those who are not (26% vs. 43%).
- Children who are very happy are more likely to report having excellent health (43% vs. 16%), than those who are not.
- Feeling very happy is not associated with social class.
From the findings presented in this factsheet, it is evident that strong family and peer relationships are associated with self-rated happiness. Attention should focus on those children that rate their happiness and life satisfaction as being poor, with special emphasis placed on the underlying reasons for such ratings. Support structures should be developed and implemented to address specific adolescent issues of well-being and mental health.

References

Implications
The percentage of young people in Ireland that report being very happy has shown a slight increase since 1998. In addition, the percentage of children with high life satisfaction can be considered midrange among the rankings of other countries in Europe and North America.