Smoking behaviour among Irish schoolchildren

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Summary
HBSC Ireland has found that 18.6% of children report that they currently smoke, representing a small reduction since 1998. The percentage of smokers increases with age, from 4.6% of 10-11 year old boys and 2.6% of 10-11 year old girls, to 30% of 15-17 year old boys and 33% of 15-17 year old girls. Those who smoke report more negative school perceptions, poorer communication with their parents, and report feeling less healthy and less happy about their lives compared to non-smokers. Smokers are more likely to have good relationships with their friends and to spend more evenings out with their friends than non-smokers.

Why this topic?
Smoking is a leading cause of premature illness and death in developed countries. Although the majority of smoking-related deaths occur later in life, smoking is often established in adolescence. Young smokers may become addicted before reaching adulthood, making them less able to quit and more likely to have tobacco-related health problems. Current smoking in this factsheet refers to children who report that they smoke at least monthly could fall within the statistical error margins.

Trends 1998 – 2002
There has been a decrease in the percentage of children who report they are smokers from 21.2% in 1998 to 18.6% in 2002. The decrease is more pronounced among boys (from 21.2% to 17.9%) than among girls (from 21.2% to 19.2%). The decrease is most marked among children aged 12-14. However, these decreases are relatively small and could fall within the statistical error margins.
International

Irish 15 year olds (boys and girls together) are ranked 27th among 35 countries in Europe and North America, with 27% reporting that they currently smoke. Overall, 5% of Irish 11 year olds (rank 9th) and 10% of Irish 13 year olds (rank 30th), report that they are current smokers.

Implications

The percentage of young people reporting they currently smoke has decreased over the years and is relatively low in Ireland compared to other countries in Europe and North America. However, about one third of those between 15-17 years smoke at least monthly. These data suggest that good relationships with parents may play a protective role, whereas peer relationships may increase the likelihood of smoking. Renewed attention should be directed at both the prevention of smoking initiation and support for smoking cessation for young people.

References


