

Parents' views on the mental health of their child

Analytical report

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This survey was requested by the Directorate General Health and Consumers and coordinated by Directorate General Communication.

This document does not represent the point of view of the European Commission. The interpretations and opinions contained in it are solely those of the authors.

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Conducted by
The Gallup Organization, Hungary
upon the request of Directorate General Health
and Consumers



Survey co-ordinated by
Directorate General Communication

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THE GALLUP ORGANIZATION

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Introduction

This Flash Eurobarometer (N° 246) measures *parents'* views on the health-related quality of life and general health condition of *their child* (6 to 17 years-of-age). Although parents are regularly asked to assess their child's quality of life, the parent and child have different perspectives. As a consequence, parent proxy-reports of the quality of life and children's own reports are not necessarily the same. However, both reports are valid, and constitute important information concerning a child's well-being.

The fieldwork was carried out between 22 and 30 September 2008. Approximately 12,750 randomly selected parents (including step-parents/guardians) of a 6-17 year-old child were interviewed in the 27 EU Member States. If there was more than one 6-17 year-old in the household, the parents were asked to answer the questions thinking about the child whose birthday was closest to the date of the interview.

Interviews were predominantly carried out via fixed telephone, with WebCATI (web-based computer assisted telephone interviewing), approximately 500 in each country – except in Cyprus, Luxembourg and Malta where approximately 250 interviews were conducted. More details on survey methodology are included in the Annex of this report.

Main findings

The survey examined parents' perceptions of several aspects of the quality of life: i.e. physical well-being, moods and emotions, autonomy, peers and social support and the school environment. The final part of the report takes a holistic view of the quality of life and compares this to the parent's perceived view of the child's state of health.

Physical well-being: feeling fit and energetic

- Almost eight out of 10 parents said their child had felt extremely or very **fit and well** over the past week (33% “extremely well” and 44% “very well”). One-fifth answered that their child felt moderately fit and well, while almost no parents selected “slightly fit and well” (3%) or “not at all fit and well” (2%).
- Forty-two percent of parents answered that their child always felt **full of energy** in the past week. One-third said their child was very often energetic in the past week and one-fifth said “quite often”. Only 6% of parents thought their child was seldom full of energy and 1% said this never occurred during the past week.

Moods and emotions: feeling sad or lonely

- Three out of 10 parents said their child never **felt sad** in the past seven days, while half of them answered that this had seldom happened. One-fifth of the parents described their child as having regularly felt sad: 18% “quite often”, 2% “very often” and 1% “always”.
- A slim majority of the interviewees (56%) thought that their child had never **felt lonely** during the past seven days and one-third said this might have occurred on rare occasions. Only one-tenth of the parents thought their child had quite often (8%) or very often (1%) felt lonely in the past seven days.

Autonomy: time for themselves and free-time activities

- Seven out of 10 parents said that their child had **enough time for him or herself** over the past week (37% “always had enough time” and 34% “very often had enough time”). A quarter of respondents (23%) thought that their child had quite often had enough time for him or herself. Only one in 20 parents said that their child seldom or never had sufficient time for him or herself.
- The question relating to whether children had been **able to do the things they wanted to do in their free time** – over the course of the past week – showed a similar distribution of responses. One-third of parents said their child was always able to use his or her free time as he or she wanted, while 38% and 23%, respectively, said this happened “very often” and “quite often”.

Peers and social support: fun with friends

- Thirty-five percent of the parents thought that, in the past seven days, their child had always **had fun with his/her friends**. The same proportion said their child very frequently had fun with friends and 21% said this occurred “quite often”. Less than one in 10 parents thought their child rarely (7%) or never (2%) had fun with friends during the previous week.

School environment: getting on well at school and paying attention

- Three-quarters of the parents said their child **got on well at school**: three out of 10 said that he/she got on extremely well and 44% very well. One-fifth of the interviewees thought that

their child got on moderately well at school during the past week. Finally, a minority of the parents said their child did not get on well at school.

- When asked if their child had been **able to pay attention** in the past week, three out of 10 parents said “always” (29%) and slightly more than a third opted for “very often” (36%). A quarter of the children – in the opinion of the parents questioned in the survey – had quite often been able to pay attention, while 7% had seldom done so and 1% never.

Quality of life – country comparison

- In the Netherlands and Austria, almost four out of 10 parents selected one of the two most positive responses for each of the questions about their child’s well-being. In Luxembourg, Germany, Finland and Sweden, more than a quarter of the parents made a similar positive assessment of their child’s quality of life, compared to less than one in 10 parents in Estonia, Latvia, France and Lithuania.
- The country rankings were relatively consistent across the dimensions of “physical well-being”, “autonomy”, “peers and social support” and “school environment”. The Netherlands, Luxembourg, Germany, Austria, Finland and Sweden were the countries that consistently scored the highest levels of quality of life. The three Baltic states and France, on the other hand, were generally at the very bottom of the country rankings.
- For “moods and emotions”, however, France, Romania, Poland and the Baltic countries were seen at the top of the distribution – parents in these countries were the most likely to answer that their child never or seldom felt sad or lonely in the past week. Spain, Sweden, Finland, Luxembourg and the Netherlands scored the lowest.

Quality of life – socio-demographic analysis

- One-third of the parents, answering questions about a girl, said that their daughter got on extremely well at school in the past week, while 45% said that she got on very well and 18% moderately well. In comparison, only 27% of the parents, answering questions about a boy, said that their son got on extremely well at school, 44% said that he got on very well and slightly more than a fifth (22%) thought their son only got on moderately well at school
- The younger the child, the more often the parent answered that their child felt extremely well (38% of 6-10 year-olds vs. 28% of 15-17 year-olds) and/or always full of energy in the past week (51% vs. 34%, respectively).
- For younger children, parents also gave a more positive evaluation about their child’s behaviour at school (i.e. “getting on very or extremely well at school” and “very often or always paying attention”) than parents who were talking about their teenage son or daughter. For example, eight out of 10 parents said that their 6-10 year old son or daughter got on very or extremely well at school compared to 65% of the parents of a 15-17 year-old.
- The higher the educational level of the parents, the less likely they were to say that their son or daughter was always full of energy (41% of those with the highest level of education vs. 47% of those with the lowest level) or never felt lonely in the past week (54% and 62% respectively).
- More than three-quarters of the most highly-educated parents (78%) answered that their child got on very or extremely well at school, compared to only slightly more than six out of 10 parents with the lowest level of education (62%).

The perceived status of children and young people's health

- Two-thirds of parents described their child's health, in general, as excellent (26%) or very good (38%). Three out of 10 interviewees rated their child's general health condition as good. In only a minority of the interviews was the child's health described as fair (5%) or poor (1%).
- Half of the parents in Cyprus, Ireland and Greece answered that their child was generally in excellent health. Furthermore, one-third of the parents in Cyprus and four out of 10 parents in the two latter countries described their child's health as very good.
- In the three Baltic states, on the other hand, less than one in seven parents rated their child's health as excellent (7%, 10% and 14%, respectively) and just approximately a quarter gave a "very good" rating (22%, 23% and 17%, respectively).

The perceived status of children and young people's health – socio-demographic analysis

- The younger the child, the more likely it was that his or her parent described their child's health, in general, as excellent (30% for 6-10 year-olds vs. 21% of 15-17 year-olds). Parents who answered this question about a teenager were slightly more likely to say that their son's or daughter's general health was good or fair.
- "Being in excellent health" was used to describe 29% of the children living in a metropolitan area compared to only 25% of those living in urban and rural areas. The corresponding proportions for "a good health" were 33% for children in rural areas compared to 28%-29% for children living in a city (urban or metropolitan).
- The higher the educational level of the parent, the more likely they were to describe their child's health, in general, as excellent or very good (67% of those with the highest level of education vs. 57% of those with the lowest level and 55% of those still in education).
- Two-thirds of the self-employed and employees said that their child's health was very good or excellent, compared to only six out of 10 non-working and manual worker parents.

General health condition and quality of life

- In some countries, the three Baltic states for example, parents most frequently described their child's health as fair or poor, and the rankings for those countries were also the lowest in terms of the children's and young people's quality of life (as assessed by their parents).
- In other countries, Luxembourg and Austria for example, parents more often described their child's health as excellent or very good, and the rankings for those countries were relatively high in terms of the children's and young people's quality of life.
- However, for most other countries a high (or low) ranking of the children's perceived health status was not associated – *at a macro level* - with a high (or low) ranking concerning the various dimensions of the quality of life.
- *At a micro level*, by examining whether parents who rated their child's health as very good also made a positive evaluation of their child's quality of life, one could see that this indeed was the case. For example, eight out of 10 parents who rated their child's health as excellent, and two-thirds of the parents who said their child was in very good health, assumed that their child felt extremely or very fit and was always or very often full of energy in the past week.
- Moreover, those parents who said that their child's general health was fair or poor scored the lowest on each of the quality of life dimensions.

1. Measuring parents' views about their child's mental health

Parents' perceptions about their child's health-related quality of life and general condition of health were measured by asking a number of questions about the frequency of behaviour or feelings or, in fewer cases, the extent of an attitude.

Thinking about the past week...

Has your child felt fit and well?

[not at all; slightly; moderately; very; extremely]

Has your child felt full of energy?

[never; seldom; quite often; very often; always]

Has your child felt sad?

[never; seldom; quite often; very often; always]

Has your child felt lonely?

[never; seldom; quite often; very often; always]

Has your child has enough time for him or herself?

[never; seldom; quite often; very often; always]

Has your child been able to do the things that he/she wanted to do in his/her free time?

[never; seldom; quite often; very often; always]

Has your child had fun with his/her friends?

[never; seldom; quite often; very often; always]

Has your child got on well at school?

[not at all; slightly; moderately; very; extremely]

Has your child been able to pay attention?

[never; seldom; quite often; very often; always]

In general, how would your child rate her/his health?

[excellent; very good; good; fair; poor]

(based on the KIDSCREEN-10 Index)¹

Parents were asked to answer the questions to the best of their knowledge, while ensuring that the answers they give reflected their child's perspective. This study showed that parents always had definite opinions about their child's mental health; almost no "don't know" responses were recorded. Three-quarters of the interviews were carried out with mothers, as they tended to be available when the interviewer called and/or were more willing to answer this set of questions about their child's mental health.

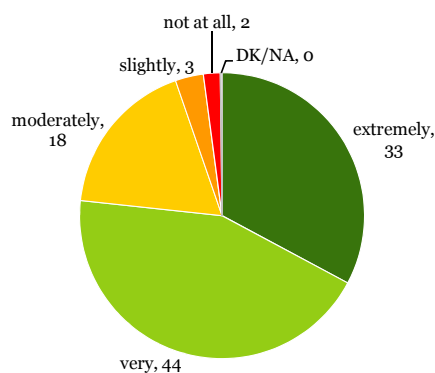
¹ The KIDSCREEN project aimed at a cooperative European development of a standardised screening instrument for children's quality of life. Three instruments – KIDSCREEN-52, KIDSCREEN-27 and KIDSCREEN-10 index – were developed to assess quality of life of children and young people in terms of physical, mental and social well-being. All instruments have child and parent/proxy versions. For more information, see: <http://kidscreen.diehauptstadt.de/>

2. Physical well-being: *feeling fit and energetic*

Almost eight out of 10 parents said their child had felt extremely or very **fit and well** over the past week (33% “extremely well” and 44% “very well”). One-fifth answered that their child felt moderately fit and well, while almost no parents selected “slightly fit and well” (3%) or “not at all fit and well” (2%) to describe their son’s or daughter’s physical well-being in the past week.

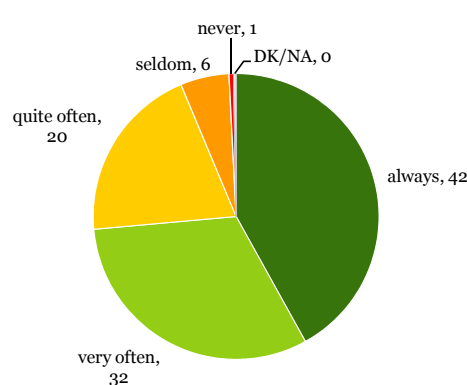
Forty-two percent of parents also answered that, every moment of the past week, their child had felt **full of energy**. One-third said their child was very often energetic in the past week and one-fifth said “quite often”. Only 6% of parents thought their child had seldom felt full of energy and 1% said this never occurred during the past week.

To what extent did your child feel fit and well in the past week?



Q4_1. Has your child felt fit and well?
Base: all respondents
% EU27

How often did your child feel full of energy in the past week?



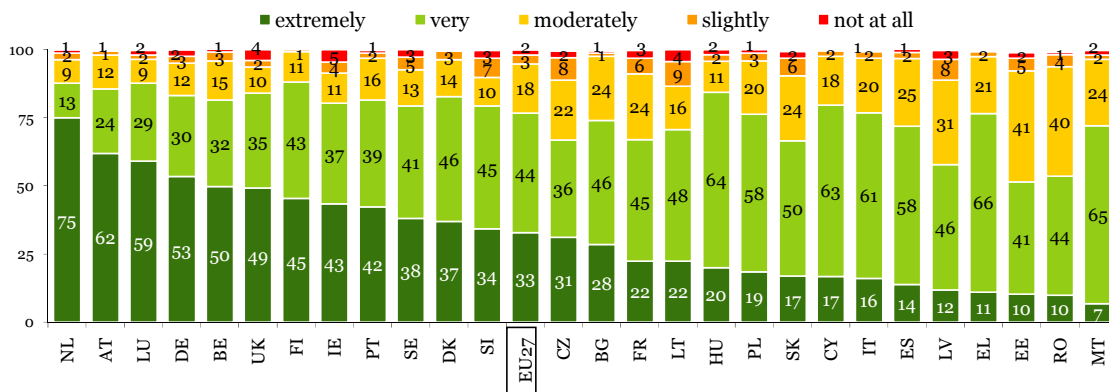
Q4_2. Has your child felt full of energy?
Base: all respondents
% EU27

In all of the individual Member States, more than half of the parents thought that their child had felt very or extremely **fit and well** over the past week; ranging from 51% in Estonia to 88% in the Netherlands, Finland and Luxembourg. Furthermore, in only two countries – Lithuania and Latvia – did more than one in 10 parents describe their son or daughter as slightly or not at all fit (13% and 11%, respectively).

The proportion of parents who said that their child had felt extremely fit and well over the past seven days ranged from less than one-tenth in Malta (7%) to three-quarters in the Netherlands. Austria and Luxembourg were in a similar position to the Netherlands; in these countries, approximately six out of 10 parents gave a similarly positive evaluation and less than one in seven parents described their child as being anything less than very fit (“moderately”, “slightly”, “not at all”).

Although only 7% of the Maltese parents thought that their child was extremely fit, almost two-thirds said their child was very fit and well. In Estonia and Romania, on the other hand, a similar proportion of the parents said their child had felt extremely fit (both 10%), but only four out of 10 parents selected the “very fit” response.

To what extent did your child feel fit and well in the past week?



Q4_1. Has your child felt fit and well?

Base: all respondents

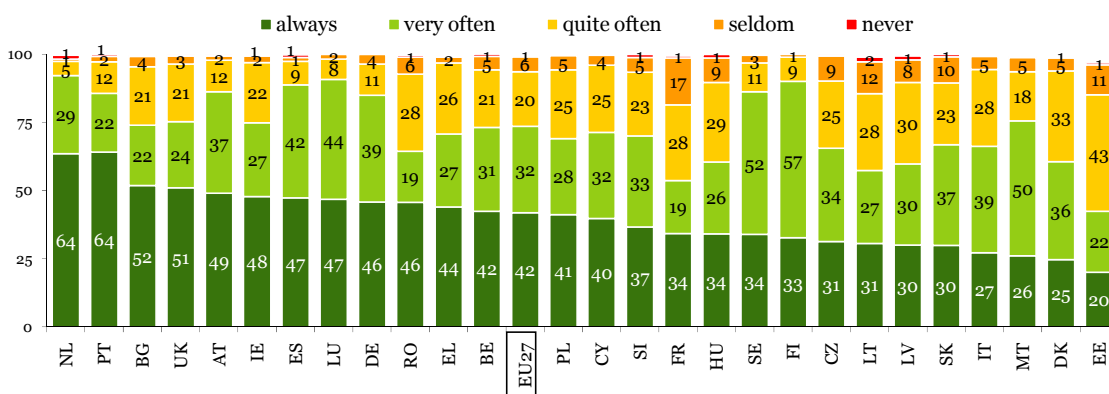
% by country, DK/NA not shown

Approximately nine out of 10 parents in the Netherlands and Portugal said that their child was always, or – at least – very often, **full of energy** in the past week; the proportion selecting “always energetic” was more than twice as large as those opting for “very often energetic” (64% vs. 29% for the Netherlands and 64% vs. 22% for Portugal).

An equally large number of parents in, for example, Finland (90%) and Sweden (86%) said that their child was most of the time, or always, full of energy. However, there were only half as many parents who said this was always the case compared to those saying that this happened very frequently (33% vs. 57% for Finland and 34% vs. 52% for Sweden).

In sharp contrast, only four out of 10 Estonian parents said that, in the past seven days, their child was most of the time or always full of energy (20% “always” and 22% “very often”), while an equally large proportion (43%) answered that their child was quite often full of energy. It was, however, the French parents who most often thought that their child was seldom or never full of energy (17% “seldom” and 1% “never”), followed by the Lithuanians (12% “seldom” and 2% “never”).

How often did your child feel full of energy in the past week?



Q4_2. Has your child felt full of energy?

Base: all respondents

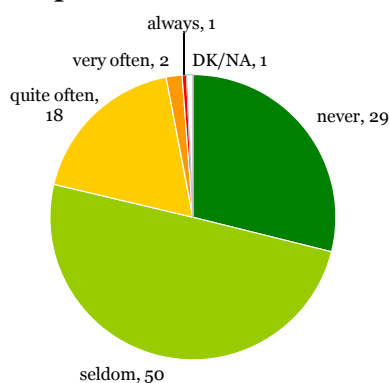
% by country, DK/NA not shown

3. Moods and emotions: *feeling sad or lonely*

Three out of 10 parents said their child never **felt sad** in the past seven days, while half of them answered that this had seldom been the case. One-fifth of the parents described their child as having regularly felt sad: 18% “quite often”, 2% “very often” and 1% “always”.

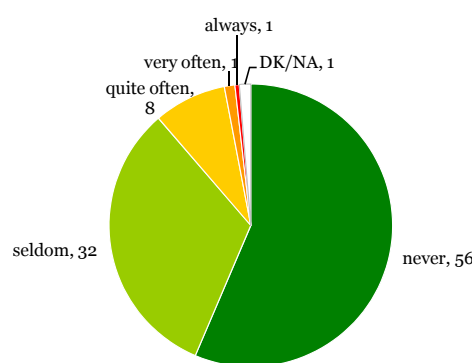
A slim majority of the interviewees (56%) thought their child never **felt lonely** during the past seven days, and one-third said this might have occurred on rare occasions. Only one-tenth of the parents thought their child had quite often (8%) or very often (1%) felt lonely in the past seven days. “Always feeling lonely” was almost never used to describe children.

How often did your child feel sad in the past week?



Q4_3. Has your child felt sad?
Base: all respondents
% EU27

How often did your child feel lonely in the past week?



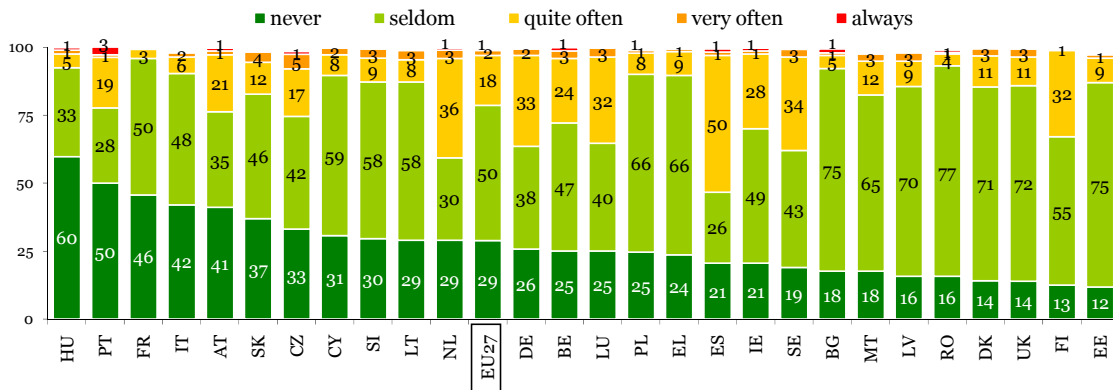
Q4_4. Has your child felt lonely?
Base: all respondents
% EU27

Similar to the results for the EU27 overall, a majority of parents in a large number of Member States thought their child seldom **felt sad** in the past seven days, while the second largest group thought this never happened. Furthermore, in those countries more than 80% of the interviewees said that their child never or seldom felt sad in the past week. For example, 31% of Cypriot parents thought their child never felt sad in the past seven days, 59% assumed that he/she seldom felt sad and one-tenth said this might have happened more frequently (8% “quite often” and 2% “very often”).

In Hungary and Portugal, the majority of parents responded that their child was never sad (60% and 50%, respectively). Other countries where many parents thought their child never felt sad in the past seven days were France (46%), Italy (42%) and Austria (41%). Furthermore, in Hungary, France and Italy, less than one in 10 parents thought their child – quite often, very often or always – felt sad in the past seven days.

In Spain and the Netherlands, on the other hand, the relative majority of interviewees thought that, in the past week, their son or daughter had quite often been sad (50% and 36%, respectively). Other countries where at least three out of 10 parents thought their child was regularly sad (i.e. quite often, very often or always) in the past week were Sweden (37%), Germany (35%), Luxembourg (35%), Finland (33%) and Ireland (30%).

How often did your child feel sad in the past week?



Q4_3. Has your child felt sad?

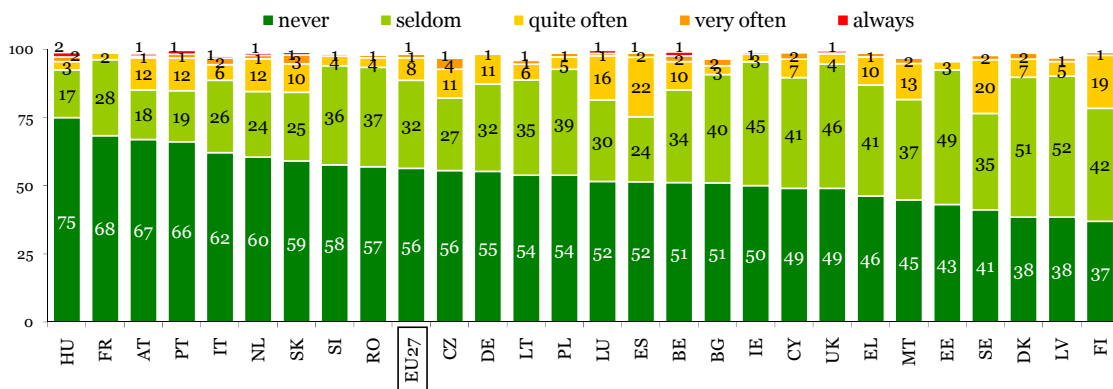
Base: all respondents

% by country, DK/NA not shown

In all of the EU27 Member States, parents rarely said their child **felt lonely**; the proportion of parents who thought that, in the past seven days, their child felt – quite often, very often or always – lonely ranged from 2% in France to 25% in Spain. The Spanish, Swedish and Finnish parents were not only among the most likely to answer that that their child regularly felt sad, but also that he/she regularly felt lonely. Similarities could, however, also be seen at the other end of the scale: the French and Romanian parents were the least likely to think that their child had felt either sad or lonely.

Regarding the proportion of respondents who answered that their child never felt sad in the past week, the Hungarian parents were twice as likely as the Finnish, Latvian and Danish respondents to select this response (75% vs. 37%-38%). Other countries at the higher end of the scale were France (68%), Austria (67%) and Portugal (66%), while Sweden (41%), Estonia (43%), Malta (45%) and Greece (46%) joined Finland, Latvia and Denmark at the lower end of the scale.

How often did your child feel lonely in the past week?



Q4_4. Has your child felt lonely?

Base: all respondents

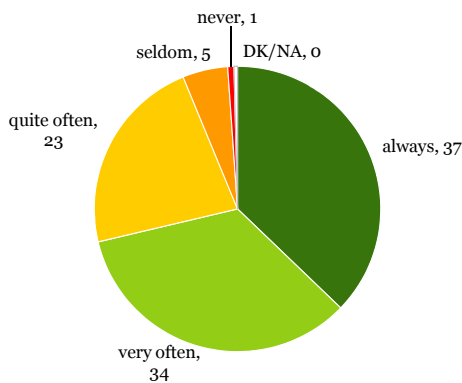
% by country, DK/NA not shown

4. Autonomy: *time for themselves and free-time activities*

Seven out of 10 parents participating in this survey answered that their child had **enough time for him or herself** over the past week (37% “always had enough time” and 34% “very often had enough time”). A quarter of respondents (23%) thought that, in the past seven days, their child had quite often had enough time for him or herself. Only one in 20 parents said that their child seldom (5%) or never (1%) had sufficient time for him or herself during the past week.

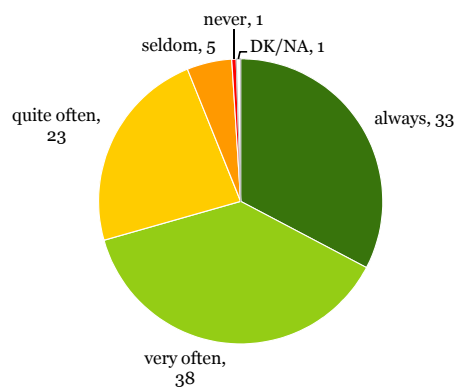
The question relating to whether children had been **able to do the things they wanted to do in their free time** – over the course of the past week – showed a similar distribution of responses. One-third of parents said their child was always able to use his or her free time as he or she wanted to, while 38% and 23%, respectively, said this happened “very often” and “quite often”. Only a minority of the parents said that their child could only seldom (5%), or never (1%), fill his or her free time with the chosen activities.

Has your child had enough time for him or herself in the past week?



Q4_5. Has your child had enough time for him/herself?
Base: all respondents
% EU27

Has your child been able to do what he or she wanted to do in their free time in the past week?

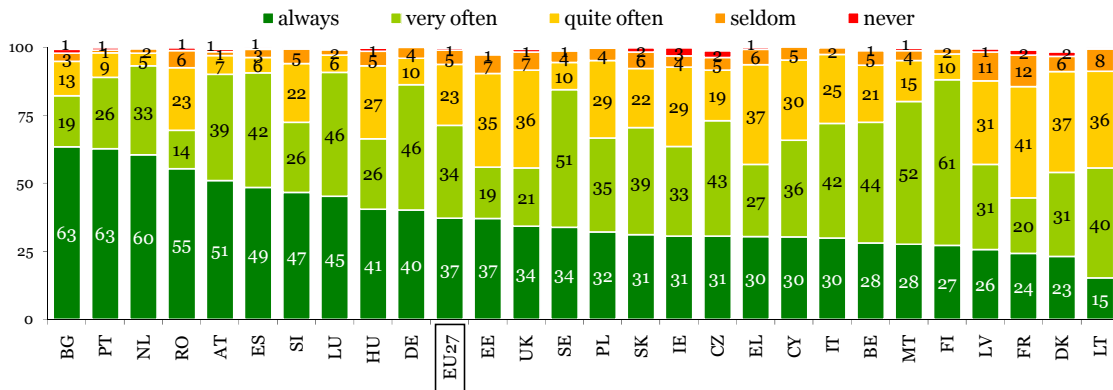


Q4_6. Has your child been able to do the things that he/she wants to do in his/her free time?
Base: all respondents
% EU27

A majority of parents in each Member State (excluding France – see further) thought that their child had **enough time for him or herself** in the past week; the proportion of respondents selecting “always” or “very often” ranged from 54% in Denmark to 93% in the Netherlands. Furthermore, Bulgarian, Portuguese and Dutch parents were the most liable to say their child always had enough time for him or herself (60%-63%), while those in Lithuania (15%) were the least likely to say so.

In France, less than half of the interviewees thought their child always or very often had enough time for him or herself. Four out of 10 French parents thought that, in the past seven days, their child had quite often had enough time for him or herself, and slightly more than one-tenth said this rarely or never happened. In only six other countries (Denmark, Lithuania, Greece, the UK, Estonia and Latvia) did more than four out of 10 parents think that their child had insufficient time (“quite often”, “seldom” or “never”) for him or herself in the past week.

Has your child had enough time for him or herself in the past week?



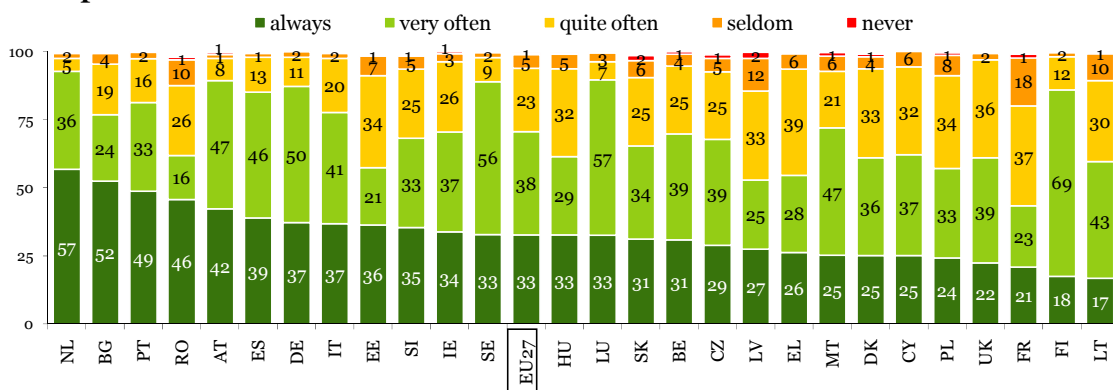
Q4_5. Has your child has enough time for him/herself?

Base: all respondents
% by country, DK/NA not shown

Similar to the previous item, a majority of the parents in each country (again excluding France) thought that their child had – at least – frequently (“very often”) been **able to do what he or she wanted to do in their free time** over the past week; the proportion selecting “always” or “very often” ranged from 52% in Latvia to 93% in the Netherlands. In France, 21% of the parents said that their child was always able to use his/her free time as they wished and a quarter (23%) said this happened frequently.

The same countries appeared at the higher and lower ends of the distribution for both of the items in question (“has your child had enough time” and “has your child been able to do what he/she wanted”). Respondents in the Netherlands, Bulgaria and Portugal most frequently said that their child was always able to use his/her free time as they preferred (57%, 52% and 49%, respectively), while respondents in Lithuania, Finland and France, were the least likely to say so (17%, 18% and 21%, respectively). However, while one-tenth of the Lithuanians and one-fifth of the French said that their child was seldom or never able to choose what they wanted to do in their free time, virtually none of the Finnish parents said this was the case. Of the latter, 69% said their child very often had a choice.

Has your child been able to do what he or she wanted to do in their free time in the past week?



Q4_6. Has your child been able to do the things that he/she wants to do in his/her free time?

Base: all respondents
% by country, DK/NA not shown

5. Peers and social support: *fun with friends*

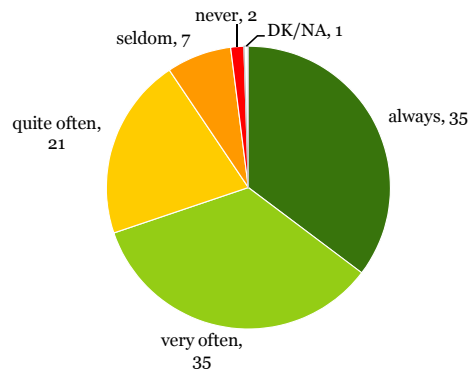
Thirty-five percent of the parents thought that, in the past seven days, their child had always had fun with his/her friends. The same proportion said their child very often had fun with friends and 21% said this occurred “quite often”. Less than one in 10 parents thought their child rarely had fun with friends (7%) or never (2%) during the previous week.

A majority of Dutch and Spanish parents thought that their child always had a good time with his/her friends (68% and 60%, respectively) in the past week. In all other countries, less than half of the parents said this was always the case (ranging from 7% in Lithuania to 48% in Bulgaria). In Finland, Luxembourg and Sweden, nonetheless, half or more of the parents assumed that their child frequently had fun with friends in the past week (60%, 52% and 49%, respectively).

In Lithuania, Estonia and France, only four out of 10 parents answered that, in the past seven days, their child always or very often had a good time with friends. Almost half of the Estonian parents (46%) said it quite often happened that their child had fun with his/her friends, while slightly more than one-tenth (13%) said this rarely happened. In Lithuania and France, on the other hand, only slightly more than a third of the interviewees selected the “quite often” response, while one in five parents said that their child seldom had fun with friends (20% and 21%, respectively) and one in 20 said this never occurred during the past week (6% and 4%, respectively).

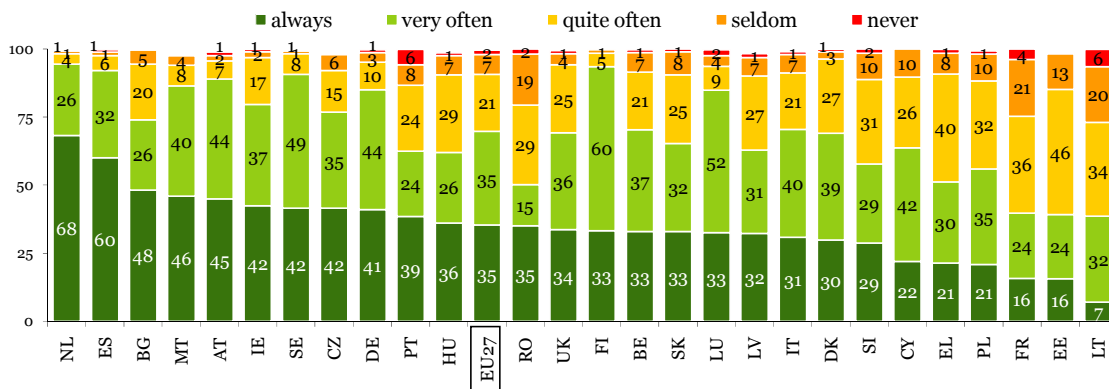
In only seven countries did more than a tenth of the parents say that their child only rarely or never had fun with his/her friends in the past week: Lithuania, Estonia, France (see above), Romania (21%), Portugal (14%), Slovenia (12%) and Poland (11%).

Has your child had fun with his or her friends in the past week?



Q4_8. Has your child had fun with his/her friends?
Base: all respondents
% EU27

Has your child had fun with his or her friends in the past week?



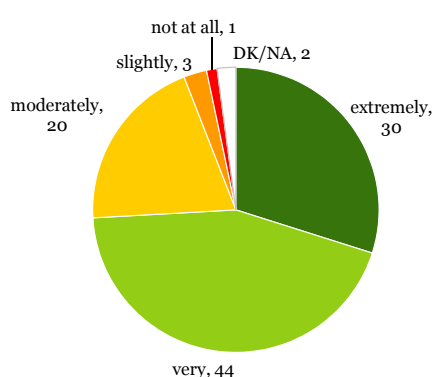
Q4_8. Has your child had fun with his/her friends?
Base: all respondents
% by country, DK/NA not shown

6. School environment: *getting on well at school and paying attention*

Three-quarters of the parents participating in this survey thought their child **got on well at school**; three out of 10 said that he/she got on extremely well at school and 44% very well. One-fifth of the interviewees answered that their child got on moderately well at school during the past week. Finally, a minority of the parents said their child did not get on well at school in the previous week (3% “slightly” and 1% “not at all”).

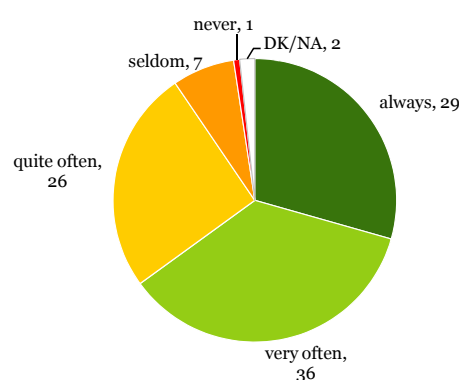
When asked if their child had been **able to pay attention** in the past week, three out of 10 parents said “always” (29%) and slightly more than a third opted for “very often” (36%). A quarter of the children in question – in the opinion of one of the parents – had quite often been able to pay attention, while 7% had seldom done so and 1% never.

Has your child got on well at school in the past week?



Q4_9. Has your child got on well at school?
Base: all respondents
% EU27

Has your child been able to pay attention in the past week?

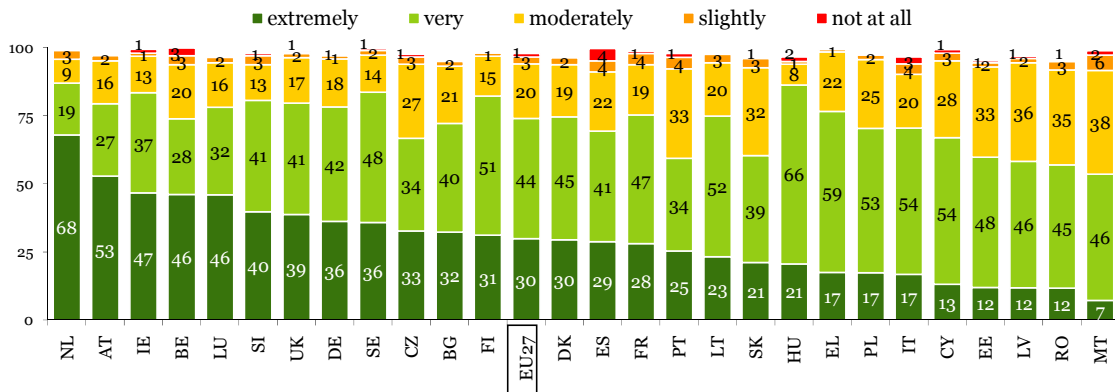


Q4_10. Has your child been able to pay attention?
Base: all respondents
% EU27

Almost seven out of 10 Dutch parents and a slim majority of the Austrian parents (53%) said that their child **got on extremely well at school** in the past week. In all other countries, less than half of the parents were of this opinion; ranging from 7% in Malta to 46%-47% in Belgium, Luxembourg and Ireland. Romania, Latvia, Estonia and Cyprus joined Malta at the lower end of the scale with slightly more than a tenth of parents saying that their child got on extremely well at school. Nevertheless, summing the “extremely well” and “very well” responses showed that even in the former countries at least a slim majority of the respondents thought their child got on very well at school.

In almost all of the EU27 Member States, less than one in 20 parents thought that their child did not get on well at school in the previous week. The exceptions were Spain, Malta, Italy and Belgium – but even in these countries, not more than 6% of the parents said that their son or daughter got on only slightly well at school and not more than 4% said that he or she did not get on well at all.

Has your child got on well at school in the past week?

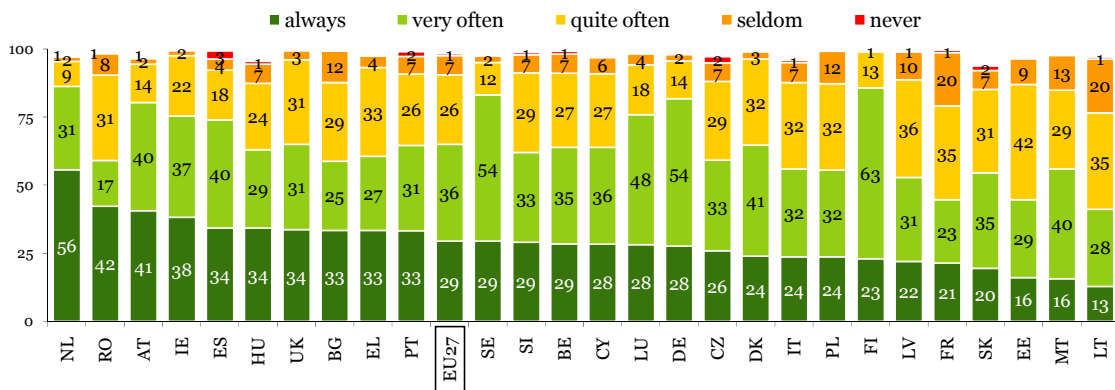


Q4_9. Has your child got on well at school?
Base: all respondents
% by country, DK/NA not shown

The Dutch parents were not only the most likely to say that their child got on extremely well at school in the past week, but also that their child was always **able to pay attention** during that period (56%). Austria and Ireland were once more at the higher end of the scale with, respectively, 41% and 38% of interviewees who said their child was always able to pay attention. A similar proportion of Romanian parents shared this opinion, even though they were among the least likely to answer that their child got on extremely well at school in the past week. However, while at least an additional three out of 10 Dutch, Austrian and Irish parents thought their child was frequently able to pay attention, Romanian respondents were twice as likely to think their child quite often paid attention during the past week, rather than very often (41% vs.17%).

Less than one-sixth of respondents in Malta, Lithuania and Estonia said that their child was always able to pay attention in the past week. Four out of 10 parents in Malta thought their child was very often able to pay attention, while in the two latter countries only three out of 10 parents said the same. In other words, while a slim majority of the Maltese parents (56%) thought that their child always or very often paid attention, less than half of the Lithuanian and Estonian parents thought the same (41% and 45%, respectively). In only one additional country – France – did less than half of the parents share this opinion. Furthermore, it was the French and the Lithuanians who most often said that their child seldom or never paid attention in the past week (each 20% “seldom” and 1% “never”).

Has your child been able to pay attention in the past week?



Q4_10. Has your child been able to pay attention?
Base: all respondents
% by country, DK/NA not shown

7. Quality of life – country comparison

In this section, we compare the individual country rankings across the different aspects of quality of life (i.e. physical well-being, moods and emotions, autonomy, social support and school environment).

The first five columns of the following table show the proportion of parents who always selected one of the two most positive responses for each of the items measuring well-being in a certain domain (e.g. the numbers in the column “physical well-being” are the proportion of parents in each country who said that their child felt *extremely or very fit* and *always or very often full of energy* – in the past week). The last column shows the proportion of parents always selecting one of the two most positive responses for all nine items – this is a cumulative measure across the five quality of life domains.

	Physical well-being (2 items)	Moods and emotions (2 items)	Autonomy (2 item)	Peers and social support (1 item)	School environment (2 items)	Total (all items)
	<i>% of parents selecting the two most positive responses within each dimension</i>					<i>% selecting these responses for all items</i>
	(extremely+very) & (always+very often)	(never+seldom)	(always+very often)	(always+very often)	(extremely+very) & (always+very often)	
EU27	63	74	58	70	56	19
Netherlands	84	57	89	94	78	39
Austria	78	69	82	89	70	37
Luxembourg	84	57	83	85	68	33
Finland	82	57	77	93	77	32
Germany	76	59	78	85	71	30
Sweden	73	54	76	91	74	26
Hungary	57	87	48	62	58	22
Belgium	68	68	61	70	55	20
Cyprus	61	83	49	64	54	19
Slovakia	55	76	57	65	44	19
Bulgaria	60	86	68	74	53	19
Spain	67	41	80	92	59	18
Ireland	64	68	51	80	69	18
Italy	58	82	64	70	51	18
Denmark	56	80	42	69	56	17
Portugal	75	69	76	63	45	17
UK	68	83	40	69	58	17
Slovenia	62	84	56	58	56	16
Czech Rep.	54	69	54	77	47	15
Malta	62	73	61	86	39	14
Greece	60	81	40	51	55	13
Poland	59	86	43	56	45	12
Romania	40	88	50	50	40	11
Lithuania	47	81	44	39	35	8
France	47	93	28	40	39	7
Latvia	42	82	35	63	37	7
Estonia	29	83	40	39	32	5

Overall well-being

In the Netherlands and Austria, almost four out of 10 parents selected one of the two most positive responses for each of the nine questions about their child's well-being (see last column of the above table). In Luxembourg, Germany, Finland and Sweden, more than a quarter of the parents made a similar positive assessment of their child's quality of life, compared to less than one in 10 parents in Estonia, Latvia, France and Lithuania. The above-mentioned countries scored either the highest or the lowest in terms of children and young people's quality of life – as assessed by their parents.

High and low scores

A first glance at the results across each of the aspects of well-being (the first columns of the above table) shows that the country rankings were relatively consistent across the dimensions of “physical well-being”, “autonomy”, “peers and social support” and “school environment”. The Netherlands, Luxembourg, Germany, Austria, Finland and Sweden were the ones that consistently scored the highest levels of quality of life; these countries figured in the top five positions for almost all dimensions. The three Baltic states and France, on the other hand, were generally at the very bottom of the country rankings.

Exceptions to the rule

For “moods and emotions”, however, we saw an opposite effect in the countries that scored the highest and those that scored the lowest in all of the other dimensions. France, Romania, Poland and the Baltic countries were seen at the top of the distribution – parents in these countries were the most likely to answer that their child never or seldom felt sad or lonely in the past week. However, Spain, Sweden, Finland, Luxembourg and the Netherlands scored the lowest. Note that children's and young people's “moods and emotions” were measured by asking their parents how often their child had felt sad or lonely – these were the only negatively formulated questions in the survey.

Furthermore, the comparison of the country ranking for the different dimensions also showed, for example, that:

- Finland figured in the top five positions for almost all the aspects of well-being; this was despite Finnish parents being frequently among the least likely to choose the most positive answer (e.g. “always”). A majority of these parents, for almost all of the questions, selected the second most positive response (“very often”); this explains their high ranking.
- Ireland was ranked among the highest in the dimensions “peers and social support” (80% of the Irish parents selected one of the two most positive responses compared to the EU27 average of 70%) and “school environment” (69% vs. 56% average). However, it was ranked below average or average in the other domains.
- Similarly, Spain was ranked among the highest in the dimensions “autonomy” (80% vs. 58% average) and “peers and social support” (92% vs. 70% average) but it was ranked below average or average in the other domains.

8. Quality of life – socio-demographic comparison

This section studies the impact on children's and young people's quality of life – assessed by parents – of the characteristics of the children and young people themselves (gender, education and place of residence) and of the parents answering the questions in this survey (gender, educational attainment and occupation).

Sons and daughters

When answering questions about their child's **physical well-being**, his/her **moods and emotions**, level of **autonomy** and **social support**, parents talking about a son were slightly more likely to choose the most positive answer (e.g. "extremely"), while parents talking about a daughter more frequently selected the second highest or middle category (e.g. "very" or "moderately"). For example, "always full of energy" was used to describe 44% of the boys compared to only 40% of the girls. The corresponding proportions for "very often full of energy" were 33% for girls compared to 30% for boys.

However, for the questions about children's **behaviour at school**, one could see the opposite effect. One-third of the parents, answering questions about a girl, said that their daughter got on extremely well at school in the past week, while 45% said that she got on very well and 18% moderately well. In comparison, only 27% of the parents, answering questions about a boy, said that their son got on extremely well at school, 44% said that he got on very well and slightly more than a fifth (22%) thought their son only got on moderately well at school. Similarly, one-third of the girls were described as always being able to pay attention compared to a quarter of the boys; however, three out of 10 boys "quite often paid attention" and 9% "seldom paid attention" compared to, respectively, 23% and 6% of the girls.

The child's age

The younger the child, the more often the parent answered that their child **felt extremely well** (38% of 6-10 year-olds vs. 28% of 15-17 year-olds) and/or always **full of energy** in the past week (51% vs. 34%, respectively). Parents who answered these two questions about a teenager were slightly more likely to say that he or she felt moderately fit and well in the past week and quite often or only seldom full of energy.

Parents talking about their 6-10 year-old also more frequently said that he or she never **felt lonely** in the past seven days (58% vs. 55%-56% for 11-17 year-olds). However, concerning **feeling sad**, one could see an opposite effect: 27% of the parents said that their 6-10 year-old never felt sad in the past week, compared to 30% of the parents answering questions about their teenage son or daughter.

In the parents' assessment, a 15-17 year-old was "always" more likely than a 6-14 year-old to have been **able to do in their free time what he or she wanted to do** (38% vs. 31%), while for the younger children, parents more frequently said this was "very often" the case in the past seven days (39% vs. 35%).

The proportion of parents who said that their 6-10 year-old or 15-17 year-old son or daughter always had a **good time with his or her friends** in the past week was slightly higher than the proportion saying the same about a 11-14 year-old (38% and 36%, respectively, vs. 32%). However, for the latter, parents more frequently said that he or she very often had a good time (36% vs. 33%-34%, respectively).

Parents answering a question about a younger child gave a more positive evaluation about their child's **behaviour at school** (i.e. "getting on very or extremely well at school" and "very often or always paying attention") than the parents who were talking about their teenage son or daughter. For example,

eight out of 10 parents said that their 6-10 year old son or daughter got on very or extremely well at school compared to 65% of the parents of a 15-17 year-old.

Place of residence

Rural residents more frequently said that their child felt extremely **fit and well** (37% vs. 30% of city dwellers) and always **full of energy** (44% vs. 41%). Respondents living in a metropolitan area were most likely to say their child never **felt sad** (59% vs. 55% in urban and 57% in rural areas) or never **felt lonely** (33% vs. 27% in urban and 29% in rural areas) in the past week. Respondents in urban and rural areas, on the other hand, slightly more often said that their child might have had such emotions on rare occasions. The evaluation of the children's level of autonomy and social support, and their school environment by place of residence, only showed a few (small) differences.

Fathers and mothers

Fathers and mothers did not differ much in their responses to the nine measures of the quality of life. One could see the largest, but still small, difference when looking at parents' answers to the question about free-time activities. While a third of the mothers said that their child was always able to do what he or she wanted to do in their free time during the past week, slightly less fathers shared this opinion (30%). The latter, however, slightly more often said that this was very often the case (40% vs. 37% of mothers).

Educational attainment of the parent

The higher the educational level of the parents, the less likely they were to say that their son or daughter was always **full of energy** (41% of those with the highest level of education vs. 47% of those with the lowest level). The former tended to slightly more frequently select the "very often" response for this question. Furthermore, parents in the middle educational category more often said that their child felt extremely **fit and well** in the past week (34% vs. 33% average), while those in the highest category more frequently said their child was very fit (47% vs. 44% average). Those in the lowest category, however, were slightly more likely to answer that their child only felt moderately fit (20% vs. 18% average).

Similarly, the higher the educational level of the parents, the less likely they were to say that their son or daughter never **felt lonely** in the past week (54% of those with the highest level of education vs. 62% of those with the lowest level), but the more likely they were to think that this seldom occurred (35% vs. 27%). For the question about **feeling sad**, the "seldom" and "quite often" responses showed the largest differences. Of the respondents in the lowest educational category, 40% said their child rarely felt sad in the past week and a quarter said that their child quite often felt that way; the corresponding percentages for the more highly-educated parents were 51% and 18%.

When answering the questions about their child's levels of **autonomy** and **social support**, the least-educated parents were slightly more likely to choose the most positive answer ("always"), while the more highly-educated parents more often selected the second highest or middle category ("very often" or "quite often"). For example, 45% of the parents in the lowest educational category thought that, in the past seven days, their child always had fun with his/her friends, one-third said their child very often had fun with friends and 15% said it was "quite often". The corresponding percentages for respondents in the highest educational category were 32% for "always", 37% for "very often" and 22% for "quite often".

More than three-quarters of the most highly-educated parents (78%) answered that their child **got on very or extremely well at school**, compared to only slightly more than six out of 10 parents with the lowest level of education (62%). The latter were, however, slightly more likely to answer that their child was always **able to pay attention** in the past week (32% vs. 29%), while the former more frequently said that their child very often paid attention (38% vs. 33%).

Only a small number of parents said they were still in education. For several of the quality of life measures, this group of parents responded in a similar way to the parents with the lowest level of educational attainment.

Occupational status of the parent

Employees were the most likely to answer that their child **felt extremely well** in the past week (36% vs. 33% average), while manual workers and non-working parents more frequently said that their son or daughter only felt moderately well (20%-21% vs. 16% of the employees). However, those respondents who were not working and the self-employed more often said that their child was always **full of energy** in the past seven days (44% vs. 40%-41% of manual workers and employees).

Almost four out of 10 non-working parents (37%) said that their child was always **able to do what he or she wanted to do in their free time** during the previous week compared to three out of 10 parents in the other occupational groups. Parents who were not working or manual workers also most frequently said that their child always had **enough time for him or herself** and always had a **good time with his/her friends**. For example, four out of 10 of these parents said that their child always had enough time for him or herself, compared to 36%-37% of the self-employed and employees.

Three-quarters of employees and the self-employed answered that their child **got on very or extremely well at school**, compared to only 65% of the parents who were manual workers and 70% of the non-working parents. The manual workers were, also, the least liable to say that their child was very often or always **able to pay attention** in the past week (58% vs. 68% of the self-employed).

For more details, see Annex tables 1b through 9b.

9. The perceived status of children and young people’s health

9.1 Perceived general health status

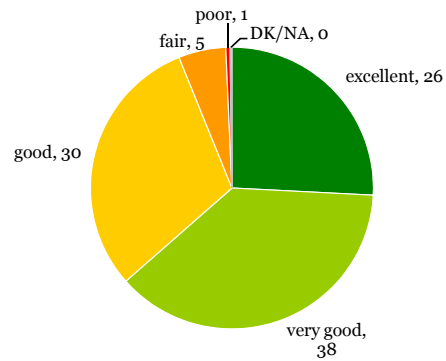
Two-thirds of parents described their child’s health, in general, as excellent (26%) or very good (38%). Three out of 10 interviewees rated their child’s general health condition as good. In only a minority of the interviews was the child’s health described as fair (5%) or poor (1%).

Half of the parents in Cyprus, Ireland and Greece answered that their child was generally in excellent health. Furthermore, one-third of the parents in Cyprus and four out of 10 parents in the two latter countries described their child’s health as very good.

In the three Baltic states, on the other hand, less than one in seven parents rated their child’s health as excellent (7%, 10% and 14%, respectively) and approximately a quarter only gave a “very good” rating (22%, 23% and 17%, respectively). Although a similarly low proportion of Maltese parents (14%) said their child was in excellent health, the proportion of parents choosing the “very good” response was higher – almost half (48%) – than in the Baltic states.

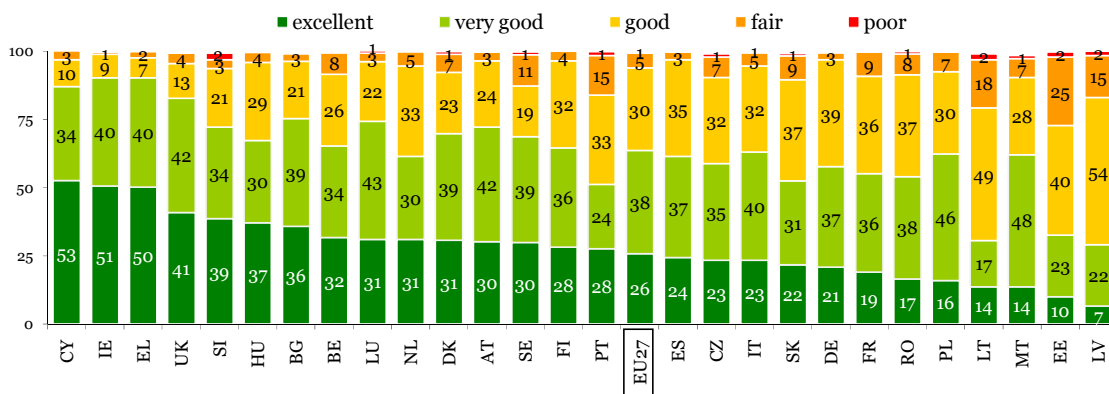
Parents in Estonia, followed by those in Lithuania and Latvia, were the most likely to say that their child’s general health was fair (25%, 18% and 15%, respectively) or poor (all 2%). Other countries where a larger number of parents chose the answers at the low end of the scale were Portugal (16% “fair” or “poor”), Sweden (12%) and Slovakia (10%). In all other member States, less than one in 10 parents described their child’s health as fair or poor.

How would you rate your child’s health?



Q5. In general, how would your child rate her/his health?
Base: all respondents
% EU27

How would you rate your child’s health?



Q5. In general, how would your child rate her/his health?
Base: all respondents
% by country, DK/NA not shown

The socio-demographic analysis of parents’ ratings of their child’s general health showed that:

- The younger the child, the more likely it was that his or her parent described their child’s health, in general, as excellent (30% for 6-10 year-olds vs. 21% of 15-17 year-olds). Parents who answered this question about a teenager were slightly more likely to say that their son’s or daughter’s general health was good or fair.
- “Being in excellent health” was used to describe 29% of the children living in a metropolitan area compared to only 25% of those living in urban and rural areas. The corresponding

proportions for “a good health” were 33% for children in rural areas compared to 28%-29% for children living in a city (urban or metropolitan).

- The higher the educational level of the parent, the more likely they were to describe their child’s health, in general, as excellent or very good (67% of those with the highest level of education vs. 57% of those with the lowest level and 55% of those still in education).
- Two-thirds of the self-employed and employees said that their child’s health was very good or excellent, compared to only six out of 10 non-working and manual worker parents.

For more details, see annex table 10b.

9.2 The association between general health condition and health-related quality of life

In some countries, the three Baltic states for example, parents most frequently described their child’s health as fair or poor and the rankings were also the lowest in terms of the children’s and young people’s quality of life (as assessed by their parents). In other countries, Luxembourg and Austria for example, parents more often described their child’s health as excellent or very good and the rankings for those countries were relatively high in terms of children’s and young people’s quality of life.

However, for most other countries a high (or low) ranking of the children’s perceived health status was not associated with a high (or low) ranking concerning the various dimensions of the quality of life. For example, in the Netherlands, parents were the most likely to always select one of the two most positive responses for all nine items measuring the quality of life, whereas this country had only average scores in terms of the parents’ rating of their child’s health. Overall, the association at country (macro-) level between the parents’ ratings of children’s health and their answers to the quality of life questions was imperfect.

By cross-tabulating the answers to the question on children’s health status and those for the quality of life questions – at the individual (micro-) level, one can examine whether parents rating their child’s health as very good also made a positive evaluation of their child’s quality of life.

Q5. How would you rate your child’s health?	Quality of life					Total (all items)
	Physical well-being (2 items)	Moods and emotions (2 items)	Autonomy (2 item)	Social support (1 item)	School environment (2 items)	
Excellent (n=3297)	79	80	64	78	65	28
Very good (n=4824)	67	76	59	70	60	20
Good (n=3881)	52	68	54	65	47	12
Fair/poor (n=754)	30	63	49	56	34	7

Q5. In general, how would your child rate her/his health?
Base: all respondents
% by country, DK/NA not shown

A large majority of the parents who rated their child’s health as excellent or very good also gave a very positive evaluation of their child’s quality of life. For example, eight out of 10 parents who rated their child’s health as excellent, and two-thirds of the parents who said their child was in very good health, assumed that their child felt extremely or very fit and was always or very often full of energy – in the past week. Furthermore, 28% and 20%, respectively, of these two groups always selected one of the two most positive responses when answering the nine questions about their child’s well-being.

In comparison, fewer interviewees who described their child’s health as good assumed that their child, for example, felt extremely or very fit and was always or very often full of energy in the past week (52%). Furthermore, only slightly more than one in 10 selected one of the two most positive responses when answering the nine questions about their child’s well-being.

Moreover, those parents who said that their child’s general health was fair or poor scored the lowest on each of the quality of life dimensions. For example, only one-third of these parents said that, in the

past week, their child got on very or extremely well at school and was always or very often able to pay attention. Parents who rated their child's health as fair or poor were four times less likely than the parents who said their child was in excellent health to give a very positive overall evaluation of their child's well-being (7% vs. 28%).

Flash EB Series #246

Parents' views on
the mental health
of their child

Annex
tables and
survey
details

THE GALLUP ORGANIZATION

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Table 1a. To what extent did your child feel fit and well in the past week? – *by country*

QUESTION: Q4_1. Has your child felt fit and well?





























	Total N	% not at all	% slightly	% moderately	% very	% extremely	% DK/NA
 EU27	12783	1.9	3.2	18	43.9	32.8	0.2
COUNTRY							
 Belgium	505	1	3.2	14.5	31.7	49.7	0
 Bulgaria	500	0.8	1	23.6	45.6	28.4	0.6
 Czech Rep.	501	2.4	8.2	22	35.7	31.1	0.6
 Denmark	502	0.4	3.2	13.5	45.8	36.9	0.2
 Germany	500	2.2	2.6	11.8	29.8	53.4	0.2
 Estonia	501	2	4.6	40.7	41.3	10.2	1.2
 Greece	500	0.4	1.8	20.8	65.6	11	0.4
 Spain	501	1.2	2.2	24.8	58.1	13.8	0
 France	501	2.8	5.8	24.2	44.5	22.4	0.4
 Ireland	500	4.6	4	11	37	43.4	0
 Italy	500	0.6	2.4	20	60.8	16	0.2
 Cyprus	251	0.4	2	17.9	62.9	16.7	0
 Latvia	500	3.2	7.6	31	46	11.8	0.4
 Lithuania	500	4.4	9	16	48.2	22.4	0
 Luxembourg	252	1.6	1.6	8.7	28.6	59.1	0.4
 Hungary	501	1.8	2.4	11.4	64.3	20	0.2
 Malta	250	1.6	1.6	24.4	65.2	6.8	0.4
 Netherlands	500	1.2	2.4	8.6	12.6	75	0.2
 Austria	500	0.6	1.4	12.4	23.8	61.8	0
 Poland	504	1.4	2.8	19.6	57.7	18.5	0
 Portugal	504	1	1.8	15.5	39.1	42.3	0.4
 Romania	504	0.8	4.4	40.1	43.7	9.9	1.2
 Slovenia	500	2.8	7	10.4	45.2	34.2	0.4
 Slovakia	502	2.4	6.4	23.9	49.6	16.9	0.8
 Finland	504	0	0.8	11.1	42.7	45.4	0
 Sweden	500	2.8	4.6	13.2	41.4	38	0
 United Kingdom	500	4	2.4	9.6	34.8	49.2	0

Table 1b. To what extent did your child feel fit and well in the past week? – *by segment*

QUESTION: Q4_1. Has your child felt fit and well?




	Total N	% not at all	% slightly	% moderately	% very	% extremely	% DK/NA
EU27	12783	1.9	3.2	18	43.9	32.8	0.2
 SEX OF PARENT							
Male	3526	1.5	3.3	17.6	43.8	33.4	0.4
Female	9257	2.1	3.2	18.2	43.9	32.5	0.2
 EDUCATION OF PARENT (end of)							
Until 15 years of age	1166	2	3.2	19.9	43.8	30.7	0.4
16 – 20	6649	2.2	3.4	18.1	42.1	33.9	0.2
20 +	4653	1.5	2.9	16.9	46.8	31.7	0.2
Still in education	154	0.9	4.3	20	42	32.9	0
 URBANISATION							
Metropolitan	2132	2.7	3.6	17.3	46.2	29.9	0.3
Urban	5283	1.7	2.5	17.8	47.5	30.3	0.2
Rural	5312	1.8	3.6	18.4	39.3	36.6	0.3
 OCCUPATION OF PARENT							
Self-employed	1560	1.3	2.8	19.2	45.6	30.9	0.2
Employee	6892	2.2	2.8	16	42.7	36.2	0.2
Manual worker	1226	1.2	5.4	20.2	44.8	27.8	0.6
Not working	3018	1.8	3.4	20.7	45.6	28.3	0.2
 AGE OF CHILD							
6 – 10	4832	1.5	2.4	14	44.5	37.5	0.1
11 - 14	4349	2.2	3.9	18.8	43.5	31.2	0.4
15 – 17	3602	2.1	3.3	22.4	43.5	28.4	0.2
 SEX OF CHILD							
Boy	6481	2	2.8	17.5	43.7	33.7	0.2
Girl	6302	1.8	3.6	18.5	44.1	31.8	0.2

Table 2a. How often did your child feel full of energy in the past week? – *by country*

QUESTION: Q4_2. Has your child felt full of energy?





























	Total N	% never	% seldom	% quite often	% very often	% always	% DK/NA
 EU27	12783	0.5	5.5	20.1	31.6	41.9	0.3
COUNTRY							
 Belgium	505	0.8	5	21.2	30.7	42.4	0
 Bulgaria	500	0.4	3.8	21.4	22.2	51.8	0.4
 Czech Rep.	501	0.4	9.2	24.6	34.3	31.3	0.2
 Denmark	502	0.6	4.8	33.3	35.9	24.7	0.8
 Germany	500	0	3.6	11.4	39.2	45.8	0
 Estonia	501	0.8	11	42.7	22.4	20	3.2
 Greece	500	0.4	2.2	26	26.8	44	0.6
 Spain	501	1	1.4	8.6	41.5	47.3	0.2
 France	501	0.8	17.2	27.7	19.4	34.3	0.6
 Ireland	500	0.6	2.4	22.2	27	47.8	0
 Italy	500	0.4	4.8	28.2	39	27.2	0.4
 Cyprus	251	0.4	3.6	24.7	31.5	39.8	0
 Latvia	500	1.4	8.4	29.8	29.8	30	0.6
 Lithuania	500	1.8	11.6	28.2	26.8	30.6	1
 Luxembourg	252	0	1.6	7.5	44	46.8	0
 Hungary	501	1.2	9	29.3	26.3	34.1	0
 Malta	250	0.4	5.2	18	49.6	26	0.8
 Netherlands	500	1.4	0.8	5.2	28.6	63.6	0.4
 Austria	500	0.4	1.6	11.6	37.2	49	0.2
 Poland	504	0.4	5.2	25.2	28	41.1	0.2
 Portugal	504	0.8	2	11.5	21.6	64.1	0
 Romania	504	0.6	6.2	28.4	18.8	45.6	0.4
 Slovenia	500	1.2	5.4	23.4	33.4	36.6	0
 Slovakia	502	0.8	9.6	22.7	36.9	29.9	0.2
 Finland	504	0	1	8.9	57.3	32.7	0
 Sweden	500	0.2	2.8	10.6	52.2	34	0.2
 United Kingdom	500	0.4	3	21.2	24.2	51	0.2

Table 2b. How often did your child feel full of energy in the past week? – *by segment*

QUESTION: Q4_2. Has your child felt full of energy?



	Total N	% never	% seldom	% quite often	% very often	% always	% DK/NA
EU27	12783	0.5	5.5	20.1	31.6	41.9	0.3
 SEX OF PARENT							
Male	3526	0.3	4.8	20.2	31.3	42.9	0.5
Female	9257	0.6	5.8	20.1	31.8	41.6	0.2
 EDUCATION OF PARENT (end of)							
Until 15 years of age	1166	0.6	3.6	19.8	28.7	46.7	0.6
16 - 20	6649	0.5	6.4	20	31.4	41.6	0.1
20 +	4653	0.5	4.9	20.6	32.7	41	0.4
Still in education	154	2	3.8	14.2	37.3	42.5	0.2
 URBANISATION							
Metropolitan	2132	0.5	6	20.7	31.5	41.1	0.2
Urban	5283	0.6	5.1	21.5	31.8	40.7	0.3
Rural	5312	0.5	5.7	18.6	31.4	43.6	0.2
 OCCUPATION OF PARENT							
Self-employed	1560	0.7	4.7	20.8	29.6	43.7	0.5
Employee	6892	0.5	5.3	20.3	32.5	41.3	0.2
Manual worker	1226	0.4	7.9	19.7	31.2	40.2	0.7
Not working	3018	0.6	5.5	19.6	30.6	43.5	0.2
 AGE OF CHILD							
6 - 10	4832	0.2	3.7	14.4	31	50.6	0
11 - 14	4349	0.8	5.4	21.5	32.8	39.1	0.4
15 - 17	3602	0.6	8.2	26	31	33.7	0.4
 SEX OF CHILD							
Boy	6481	0.5	5.7	20.2	29.9	43.5	0.2
Girl	6302	0.6	5.3	20	33.4	40.3	0.3

Table 3a. How often did your child feel sad over the past week? – *by country*

QUESTION: Q4_3. Has your child felt sad?



























	Total N	% never	% seldom	% quite often	% very often	% always	% DK/NA
 EU27	12783	28.9	49.8	18.3	1.8	0.5	0.7
COUNTRY							
 Belgium	505	25.1	47.1	23.6	2.8	1.2	0.2
 Bulgaria	500	17.6	74.6	4.8	1	1.4	0.6
 Czech Rep.	501	33.1	41.5	17.4	5.4	1	1.6
 Denmark	502	14.1	71.3	11.4	2.6	0	0.6
 Germany	500	25.8	37.8	33.4	2.4	0.2	0.4
 Estonia	501	11.8	75.2	9	1.2	0.4	2.4
 Greece	500	23.6	66	8.8	1	0.2	0.4
 Spain	501	20.6	26.1	50.3	1.2	1.2	0.6
 France	501	45.7	50.1	3.4	0.4	0	0.4
 Ireland	500	20.6	49.4	27.6	1	1	0.4
 Italy	500	42	48.4	6	1.6	0.4	1.6
 Cyprus	251	30.7	59	7.6	2.4	0.4	0
 Latvia	500	15.8	69.8	9.2	3.2	0.4	1.6
 Lithuania	500	29	58.2	8.2	3.4	0.2	1
 Luxembourg	252	25	39.7	31.7	3.2	0.4	0
 Hungary	501	59.7	32.7	5.2	1.4	0.8	0.2
 Malta	250	17.6	64.8	12.4	2.8	0.4	2
 Netherlands	500	29	30.4	36.4	3.2	0.6	0.4
 Austria	500	41.2	35	21	1.4	1	0.4
 Poland	504	24.6	65.5	7.7	1	0.6	0.6
 Portugal	504	50	27.6	18.7	1	2.8	0
 Romania	504	15.7	77.4	4.4	0.6	0.8	1.2
 Slovenia	500	29.6	57.6	8.8	3.4	0.2	0.4
 Slovakia	502	36.9	45.8	11.8	3.8	0.4	1.4
 Finland	504	12.5	54.6	31.7	0.6	0.4	0.2
 Sweden	500	19	43	34.4	2.8	0.4	0.4
 United Kingdom	500	14	71.8	10.6	3	0.2	0.4

Table 3b. How often did your child feel sad over the past week? – *by segment*

QUESTION: Q4_3. Has your child felt sad?

	Total N	% never	% seldom	% quite often	% very often	% always	% DK/NA
EU27	12783	28.9	49.8	18.3	1.8	0.5	0.7
 SEX OF PARENT							
Male	3526	30.4	49.5	17.3	1.3	0.4	1
Female	9257	28.3	50	18.6	2	0.6	0.5
 EDUCATION OF PARENT (end of)							
Until 15 years of age	1166	30.9	39.9	26.3	1.3	0.4	1.2
16 - 20	6649	29.3	50.8	16.7	2.1	0.5	0.6
20 +	4653	27.7	51.4	18.3	1.5	0.5	0.6
Still in education	154	24.9	45.7	26.6	2.3	0.5	0
 URBANISATION							
Metropolitan	2132	33	45.7	18.2	2.3	0.4	0.4
Urban	5283	27.4	52.5	17.3	1.6	0.6	0.6
Rural	5312	28.6	49	19.2	1.9	0.4	0.8
 OCCUPATION OF PARENT							
Self-employed	1560	29.4	52.5	14.2	2.2	0.7	0.9
Employee	6892	27.7	51.1	18.7	1.6	0.4	0.6
Manual worker	1226	33.1	46.7	17.5	1.4	0.5	0.7
Not working	3018	29.5	47.1	19.8	2.3	0.8	0.6
 AGE OF CHILD							
6 - 10	4832	27.4	52.4	18.1	1.5	0.4	0.3
11 - 14	4349	29.9	49.1	18	1.8	0.5	0.7
15 - 17	3602	29.7	47.3	18.8	2.4	0.7	1
 SEX OF CHILD							
Boy	6481	31.1	49.6	16.3	1.8	0.5	0.7
Girl	6302	26.7	50.1	20.3	1.8	0.5	0.6

Table 4a. How often did your child feel lonely in the past week? – *by country*

QUESTION: Q4_4. Has your child felt lonely?






















	Total N	% never	% seldom	% quite often	% very often	% always	% DK/NA
 EU27	12783	56.4	32.3	8.3	1.2	0.5	1.3
COUNTRY							
 Belgium	505	51.1	34.1	10.3	2.2	1.4	1
 Bulgaria	500	51	39.8	3.2	2.4	0.4	3.2
 Czech Rep.	501	55.5	26.7	10.6	4	0.6	2.6
 Denmark	502	38.4	51.4	6.6	2.2	0	1.4
 Germany	500	55.2	32	11	0.6	0.2	1
 Estonia	501	43.1	49.3	3.2	0.4	0	4
 Greece	500	46.2	40.8	10.2	1.4	0.2	1.2
 Spain	501	51.5	23.8	21.8	1.6	0.6	0.8
 France	501	68.3	27.9	2.4	0.4	0.4	0.6
 Ireland	500	50	45.4	2.8	0.8	0	1
 Italy	500	62.2	26.4	5.8	2.4	0.8	2.4
 Cyprus	251	49	40.6	6.8	2.4	0.4	0.8
 Latvia	500	38.4	51.8	5.4	1.4	0.4	2.6
 Lithuania	500	53.8	35	5.8	1.4	0.6	3.4
 Luxembourg	252	51.6	29.8	16.3	0.8	1.2	0.4
 Hungary	501	75	17.4	3.2	1.6	1.6	1.2
 Malta	250	44.8	36.8	13.2	2	0.4	2.8
 Netherlands	500	60.4	24.2	12	1.2	0.8	1.4
 Austria	500	67	18.2	11.8	0.6	0.8	1.6
 Poland	504	53.8	38.9	4.6	1.4	0.4	1
 Portugal	504	66.1	18.7	12.1	1.4	1.4	0.4
 Romania	504	56.9	36.5	3.6	1	0.4	1.6
 Slovenia	500	57.6	36.4	3.6	0.8	0.2	1.4
 Slovakia	502	59	25.3	10.4	3.2	1	1.2
 Finland	504	36.9	41.5	19.4	1.2	0.2	0.8
 Sweden	500	41.2	35.4	19.6	1.6	0.2	2
 United Kingdom	500	49	45.6	3.8	0.2	0.6	0.8

Table 4b. How often did your child feel lonely in the past week? – *by segment*

QUESTION: Q4_4. Has your child felt lonely?


	Total N	% never	% seldom	% quite often	% very often	% always	% DK/NA
EU27	12783	56.4	32.3	8.3	1.2	0.5	1.3
 SEX OF PARENT							
Male	3526	57.7	32	7.7	1	0.4	1.3
Female	9257	55.9	32.4	8.6	1.3	0.6	1.2
 EDUCATION OF PARENT (end of)							
Until 15 years of age	1166	61.6	26.5	7.7	2	1.1	1.2
16 - 20	6649	57.5	32.1	7.7	1.1	0.5	1.1
20 +	4653	53.5	34.5	9.1	1.1	0.5	1.3
Still in education	154	54	24	17	1.2	0.2	3.7
 URBANISATION							
Metropolitan	2132	58.7	30.1	8.5	1.3	0.7	0.9
Urban	5283	55.1	33.1	8.8	1.2	0.5	1.3
Rural	5312	56.8	32.5	7.7	1.1	0.5	1.4
 OCCUPATION OF PARENT							
Self-employed	1560	54.8	35.4	6.8	1.3	0.7	1.1
Employee	6892	55.2	33.7	8.4	1.2	0.4	1.2
Manual worker	1226	59.5	31.1	6.9	1.2	0.3	1.1
Not working	3018	58.9	28.1	9.2	1.2	1	1.6
 AGE OF CHILD							
6 - 10	4832	58.3	32.2	7.6	0.8	0.5	0.6
11 - 14	4349	55.8	32	9	1.2	0.4	1.6
15 - 17	3602	54.5	32.8	8.4	1.7	0.8	1.8
 SEX OF CHILD							
Boy	6481	57.8	31.2	7.9	1.2	0.6	1.3
Girl	6302	55	33.4	8.7	1.2	0.5	1.2

Table 5a. Has your child had enough time for him or herself in the past week? – *by country*

QUESTION: Q4_5. Has your child has enough time for him/herself?





























	Total N	% never	% seldom	% quite often	% very often	% always	% DK/NA
 EU27	12783	0.7	5.1	22.5	34.1	37.2	0.4
COUNTRY							
 Belgium	505	0.6	5.3	21	44.4	28.1	0.6
 Bulgaria	500	1.4	3	12.6	18.8	63.4	0.8
 Czech Rep.	501	2.4	4.6	18.6	42.5	30.5	1.4
 Denmark	502	1.6	5.6	37.1	30.9	23.1	1.8
 Germany	500	0	4	9.8	46	40.2	0
 Estonia	501	0.6	6.8	34.5	18.8	37.1	2.2
 Greece	500	0.8	5.6	36.6	26.6	30.4	0
 Spain	501	0.6	3	5.6	42.1	48.5	0.2
 France	501	1.8	11.6	40.9	20.4	24.2	1.2
 Ireland	500	3	4	29.2	33	30.6	0.2
 Italy	500	0	2.4	25.4	42.2	29.8	0.2
 Cyprus	251	0	4.8	29.5	35.5	30.3	0
 Latvia	500	1.2	10.6	30.6	31.4	25.6	0.6
 Lithuania	500	0.4	8.2	35.6	40.4	15.2	0.2
 Luxembourg	252	0.4	2	6.3	45.6	45.2	0.4
 Hungary	501	1.2	5.4	26.7	25.9	40.5	0.2
 Malta	250	0.8	3.6	15.2	52.4	27.6	0.4
 Netherlands	500	0	1.6	4.6	32.8	60.4	0.6
 Austria	500	0.8	1.4	7	39	51	0.8
 Poland	504	0.4	4.4	28.6	34.5	32.1	0
 Portugal	504	0.8	1	9.1	26.2	62.7	0.2
 Romania	504	1	6.3	23	14.1	55.4	0.2
 Slovenia	500	0.2	5.4	21.6	25.8	46.6	0.4
 Slovakia	502	1.6	6	21.7	39.4	31.1	0.2
 Finland	504	0	1.8	9.5	60.9	27.2	0.6
 Sweden	500	0.6	4.2	10	50.6	33.8	0.8
 United Kingdom	500	1	6.6	36	21.4	34.2	0.8

Table 5b. Has your child had enough time for him or herself in the past week? – *by segment*

QUESTION: Q4_5. Has your child has enough time for him/herself?


	Total N	% never	% seldom	% quite often	% very often	% always	% DK/NA
EU27	12783	0.7	5.1	22.5	34.1	37.2	0.4
 SEX OF PARENT							
Male	3526	0.6	4.3	23.2	34.7	36.4	0.8
Female	9257	0.7	5.4	22.2	33.9	37.5	0.3
 EDUCATION OF PARENT (end of)							
Until 15 years of age	1166	0.4	4.4	18.6	34.4	41.7	0.5
16 - 20	6649	0.7	5.3	22.8	33.1	37.8	0.3
20 +	4653	0.7	5	23.1	35.6	34.9	0.6
Still in education	154	2.4	4.1	16.5	38.6	38.3	0
 URBANISATION							
Metropolitan	2132	0.8	5.3	23	33.4	36.9	0.6
Urban	5283	0.8	4.4	23.2	33.9	37.1	0.4
Rural	5312	0.5	5.5	21.5	34.7	37.4	0.3
 OCCUPATION OF PARENT							
Self-employed	1560	0.8	4.7	23.4	33.3	36.6	1.2
Employee	6892	0.7	5.1	23.3	35.1	35.6	0.3
Manual worker	1226	0.6	5.7	23.2	30.6	39.6	0.4
Not working	3018	0.7	4.9	19.7	33.9	40.3	0.5
 AGE OF CHILD							
6 - 10	4832	0.6	4.4	22.9	34.1	37.6	0.5
11 - 14	4349	0.8	5.1	22.6	35.2	35.9	0.3
15 - 17	3602	0.8	5.8	21.8	32.8	38.3	0.5
 SEX OF CHILD							
Boy	6481	0.8	5	21.8	33.9	38	0.4
Girl	6302	0.6	5.1	23.1	34.4	36.4	0.5

Table 6a. Has your child been able to do what he or she wanted to do in their free time in the past week? – *by country*

QUESTION: Q4_6. Has your child been able to do the things that he/she wants to do in his/her free time?




	Total N	% never	% seldom	% quite often	% very often	% always	% DK/NA
 EU27	12783	0.5	5.1	23.3	37.9	32.7	0.5
COUNTRY							
 Belgium	505	0.8	4.4	25	38.8	30.9	0.2
 Bulgaria	500	0.4	4	18.6	24.4	52.4	0.2
 Czech Rep.	501	1.2	5	24.8	38.9	28.9	1.2
 Denmark	502	1	4.4	32.7	35.9	25.1	1
 Germany	500	0	2	10.8	50	37.2	0
 Estonia	501	0.6	7.2	33.9	21	36.3	1
 Greece	500	0.4	5.6	39	28.4	26.2	0.4
 Spain	501	0.2	1.4	12.8	46.3	38.9	0.4
 France	501	1.4	17.6	36.7	22.6	20.8	1
 Ireland	500	0.8	3	25.8	36.6	33.8	0
 Italy	500	0.2	1.8	20	40.8	36.8	0.4
 Cyprus	251	0	5.6	32.3	37.1	25.1	0
 Latvia	500	2.2	12	32.8	25.4	27.4	0.2
 Lithuania	500	0.6	9.8	29.8	42.8	16.8	0.2
 Luxembourg	252	0.4	3.2	6.7	57.1	32.5	0
 Hungary	501	0.4	5.4	32.3	28.7	32.7	0.4
 Malta	250	1.2	5.6	20.8	46.8	25.2	0.4
 Netherlands	500	0.2	1.8	4.8	36	56.8	0.4
 Austria	500	0.6	1.4	8.2	47.2	42.2	0.4
 Poland	504	0.8	7.5	34.1	32.9	24.2	0.4
 Portugal	504	0.2	2.4	16.1	32.5	48.8	0
 Romania	504	1	9.5	25.6	16.3	45.6	2
 Slovenia	500	0.6	4.8	25.4	32.8	35.4	1
 Slovakia	502	1.8	6.2	25.1	34.3	31.1	1.6
 Finland	504	0.2	1.6	12.1	68.5	17.5	0.2
 Sweden	500	0.4	1.8	8.8	56.2	32.8	0
 United Kingdom	500	0.4	2.4	36	38.6	22.4	0.2

Table 6b. Has your child been able to do what he or she wanted to do in their free time in the past week? – *by segment*

QUESTION: Q4_6. Has your child been able to do the things that he/she wants to do in his/her free time?




	Total N	% never	% seldom	% quite often	% very often	% always	% DK/NA
EU27	12783	0.5	5.1	23.3	37.9	32.7	0.5
 SEX OF PARENT							
Male	3526	0.6	4.4	24	39.8	30.4	0.8
Female	9257	0.5	5.4	23	37.2	33.6	0.3
 EDUCATION OF PARENT (end of)							
Until 15 years of age	1166	0.4	4.7	20.1	38.2	36.1	0.4
16 - 20	6649	0.6	5.5	23.2	36.8	33.5	0.4
20 +	4653	0.4	4.5	24.2	39.9	30.5	0.5
Still in education	154	0.4	6	22.7	35.1	35.4	0.4
 URBANISATION							
Metropolitan	2132	0.7	5.7	23.6	36.8	32.6	0.6
Urban	5283	0.5	5	25.1	36.1	32.8	0.5
Rural	5312	0.5	5	21.3	40.3	32.7	0.3
 OCCUPATION OF PARENT							
Self-employed	1560	0.2	5.5	23.2	39.2	30.9	1
Employee	6892	0.5	4.9	23.7	39	31.6	0.3
Manual worker	1226	1	6.3	23.8	37.5	30.8	0.6
Not working	3018	0.5	4.8	22.2	35	37.1	0.4
 AGE OF CHILD							
6 – 10	4832	0.5	4.6	24.4	39.3	30.9	0.3
11 - 14	4349	0.4	6.3	23.5	38.7	30.6	0.6
15 – 17	3602	0.7	4.3	21.5	35.1	37.7	0.6
 SEX OF CHILD							
Boy	6481	0.5	4.9	23.1	36.9	34.1	0.5
Girl	6302	0.5	5.3	23.4	39	31.3	0.5

Table 7a. Has your child had fun with his or her friends in the past week? – *by country*

QUESTION: Q4_8. Has your child had fun with his/her friends?












	Total N	% never	% seldom	% quite often	% very often	% always	% DK/NA
 EU27	12783	1.5	7.4	20.8	34.5	35.3	0.5
COUNTRY							
 Belgium	505	1	7.1	21.2	37.4	32.9	0.4
 Bulgaria	500	0.2	5.2	20.4	25.8	48.2	0.2
 Czech Rep.	501	0.4	6	15.2	35.3	41.5	1.6
 Denmark	502	0.8	2.8	27.1	39.2	29.9	0.2
 Germany	500	1	3.4	10.2	44	41	0.4
 Estonia	501	0.4	13.2	45.9	23.6	15.6	1.4
 Greece	500	1.4	7.6	39.6	29.8	21.4	0.2
 Spain	501	0.8	1.2	5.6	31.9	60.1	0.4
 France	501	3.8	20.8	35.5	24	15.8	0.2
 Ireland	500	0.8	2.2	17.2	37.2	42.4	0.2
 Italy	500	1	6.8	20.8	39.6	30.8	1
 Cyprus	251	0	10.4	25.9	41.8	21.9	0
 Latvia	500	1.4	6.8	27.2	30.6	32.2	1.8
 Lithuania	500	6.4	20.4	34.4	31.6	7	0.2
 Luxembourg	252	2	4	8.7	52.4	32.5	0.4
 Hungary	501	1	7	28.5	25.9	36.1	1.4
 Malta	250	0.4	3.6	7.6	40.4	46	2
 Netherlands	500	0.6	1	3.8	26.2	68.2	0.2
 Austria	500	1.2	2	6.6	44	45	1.2
 Poland	504	1.2	9.9	32.3	35.1	20.8	0.6
 Portugal	504	5.6	7.5	24.2	24	38.5	0.2
 Romania	504	1.8	18.7	29.2	15.1	35.1	0.2
 Slovenia	500	1.6	9.6	31	29	28.8	0
 Slovakia	502	1	8.4	25.3	32.3	32.9	0.2
 Finland	504	0	1.2	5	60.1	33.3	0.4
 Sweden	500	0.6	1	7.6	49	41.6	0.2
 United Kingdom	500	1.2	4	25	35.6	33.6	0.6

Table 7b. Has your child had fun with his/her friends in the past week? – *by segment*

QUESTION: Q4_8. Has your child had fun with his/her friends?

	Total N	% never	% seldom	% quite often	% very often	% always	% DK/NA
EU27	12783	1.5	7.4	20.8	34.5	35.3	0.5
 SEX OF PARENT							
Male	3526	1.1	6.6	20.9	36.4	34.1	0.9
Female	9257	1.6	7.7	20.8	33.7	35.7	0.4
 EDUCATION OF PARENT (end of)							
Until 15 years of age	1166	1.8	5.7	15.2	31.9	44.5	0.9
16 - 20	6649	1.4	7.6	21.3	33.4	35.8	0.5
20 +	4653	1.6	7.7	21.6	37.1	31.7	0.4
Still in education	154	0.1	2.9	21.6	29.4	46	0
 URBANISATION							
Metropolitan	2132	2.7	7.1	19.7	33.9	36.3	0.2
Urban	5283	1.2	7.1	21.8	33.7	35.7	0.5
Rural	5312	1.2	7.9	20.3	35.5	34.4	0.6
 OCCUPATION OF PARENT							
Self-employed	1560	1.3	6.6	22.6	33	35	1.5
Employee	6892	1.5	7.1	21.6	36.2	33.3	0.2
Manual worker	1226	1.8	9	17.2	34.3	37	0.7
Not working	3018	1.3	8	19.4	31.2	39.4	0.7
 AGE OF CHILD							
6 - 10	4832	1.2	6.2	20.9	33.7	37.6	0.3
11 - 14	4349	1.7	7.6	21.7	36.4	32.1	0.5
15 - 17	3602	1.5	8.8	19.6	33.2	36	0.9
 SEX OF CHILD							
Boy	6481	1.8	7.1	21	34.2	35.5	0.4
Girl	6302	1.2	7.7	20.6	34.8	35.1	0.6

Table 8a. Has your child got on well at school in the past week? – *by country*

QUESTION: Q4_9. Has your child got on well at school?





























	Total N	% not at all	% slightly	% moderately	% very	% extremely	% DK/NA
 EU27	12783	1.2	2.6	20	44.2	29.9	2.1
COUNTRY							
 Belgium	505	2.8	3.2	20	27.7	46.1	0.2
 Bulgaria	500	0	1.8	20	39.8	34	4.4
 Czech Rep.	501	1	2.6	27.3	33.9	32.7	2.4
 Denmark	502	0.4	2.4	19.3	45	29.5	3.4
 Germany	500	0.6	1.2	17.6	42	36.2	2.4
 Estonia	501	1	1.4	33.5	48.5	11	4.6
 Greece	500	0	0.8	21.8	59.2	17.4	0.8
 Spain	501	4.4	4.2	21.6	40.7	28.7	0.4
 France	501	0.8	4	18.6	47.1	28.1	1.4
 Ireland	500	1.4	1.2	13.4	36.8	46.6	0.6
 Italy	500	2.6	3.8	19.8	53.6	16.8	3.4
 Cyprus	251	1.2	2.8	28.3	53.8	13.1	0.8
 Latvia	500	0.8	1.6	36.2	46.4	11.8	3.2
 Lithuania	500	0.2	3.2	19.6	51.6	23.2	2.2
 Luxembourg	252	0.4	2	16.3	32.1	46	3.2
 Hungary	501	1.6	1	7.6	65.7	20.6	3.6
 Malta	250	1.6	5.6	38	46.4	7.2	1.2
 Netherlands	500	0.6	2.8	10	17.8	68.2	0.6
 Austria	500	0	1.8	15.8	26.6	52.8	3
 Poland	504	0.4	1.8	25.2	53	17.3	2.4
 Portugal	504	1.4	4.2	32.9	33.9	25.4	2.2
 Romania	504	0.6	3	34.9	45.2	11.7	4.6
 Slovenia	500	0.8	3.2	13.2	40.8	39.8	2.2
 Slovakia	502	0.6	3.4	32.3	39.2	21.1	3.4
 Finland	504	0	1	14.7	51	31.2	2.2
 Sweden	500	0.6	1.8	13.6	47.8	35.8	0.4
 United Kingdom	500	0.6	1.6	16.6	40.8	38.8	1.6

Table 8b. Has your child got on well at school in the past week? – *by segment*

QUESTION: Q4_9. Has your child got on well at school?







	Total N	% not at all	% slightly	% moderately	% very	% extremely	% DK/NA
EU27	12783	1.2	2.6	20	44.2	29.9	2.1
 SEX OF PARENT							
Male	3526	1.1	2.2	20.9	44.5	29.2	2.2
Female	9257	1.3	2.7	19.7	44.1	30.1	2.1
 EDUCATION OF PARENT (end of)							
Until 15 years of age	1166	3.3	4.5	28.2	36.5	25.1	2.4
16 - 20	6649	1.1	2.5	20.8	44.8	28.9	1.8
20 +	4653	1	2	16.9	45.3	32.4	2.4
Still in education	154	0.4	1.8	11.7	47.8	34.6	3.8
 URBANISATION							
Metropolitan	2132	2	3	18.6	45.5	29.9	1
Urban	5283	0.9	2	21	45.4	28.6	2.1
Rural	5312	1.3	2.9	19.4	42.6	31.3	2.5
 OCCUPATION OF PARENT							
Self-employed	1560	1.2	3.3	18.8	47.5	27.7	1.4
Employee	6892	1.1	1.8	17.9	45	32.2	2.1
Manual worker	1226	1.6	3.2	27.1	41.9	23.3	2.9
Not working	3018	1.5	3.7	22.1	42	28.5	2.2
 AGE OF CHILD							
6 - 10	4832	0.6	1.5	12.6	46.4	35.4	3.5
11 - 14	4349	0.8	2.9	22.7	44.8	27.8	1
15 - 17	3602	2.7	3.6	26.6	40.4	25	1.6
 SEX OF CHILD							
Boy	6481	1.8	3.2	22.1	43.5	27	2.3
Girl	6302	0.7	1.9	17.8	44.9	32.8	1.9

Table 9a. Has your child been able to pay attention in the past week? – *by country*

QUESTION: Q4_10. Has your child been able to pay attention?



























	Total N	% never	% seldom	% quite often	% very often	% always	% DK/NA
 EU27	12783	0.7	7.1	25.5	35.6	29.4	1.7
COUNTRY							
 Belgium	505	1	7.1	27.1	35.4	28.5	0.8
 Bulgaria	500	0.4	11.6	28.8	25.4	33.4	0.4
 Czech Rep.	501	2.2	6.8	28.9	33.3	25.9	2.8
 Denmark	502	0.4	2.8	31.5	40.8	23.9	0.6
 Germany	500	0.2	2.4	13.8	54.2	27.6	1.8
 Estonia	501	0	9.2	42.3	28.7	16	3.8
 Greece	500	0.2	4.2	32.6	27.2	33.4	2.4
 Spain	501	3	4	18.2	39.7	34.3	0.8
 France	501	0.8	19.6	34.5	23.2	21.4	0.6
 Ireland	500	0.4	1.8	22.2	37.2	38.2	0.2
 Italy	500	0.8	7.4	31.6	32.4	23.6	4.2
 Cyprus	251	0.4	6	27.1	35.5	28.3	2.8
 Latvia	500	0.6	10.2	35.8	30.8	22	0.6
 Lithuania	500	0.8	19.6	35.4	28.4	12.8	3
 Luxembourg	252	0	4	18.3	47.6	28.2	2
 Hungary	501	1	7	24.4	28.7	34.3	4.6
 Malta	250	0	12.8	28.8	40.4	15.6	2.4
 Netherlands	500	0.6	1.6	9.2	30.6	55.6	2.4
 Austria	500	0.6	2	14	39.8	40.6	3
 Poland	504	0	11.9	31.7	31.9	23.6	0.8
 Portugal	504	1.6	6.5	26.2	31.3	33.3	1
 Romania	504	0.6	7.9	31.3	16.7	42.3	1.2
 Slovenia	500	0.8	6.6	29.2	33	29	1.4
 Slovakia	502	1.6	7	30.5	35.1	19.5	6.4
 Finland	504	0	0.6	13.1	62.7	23	0.6
 Sweden	500	0.4	2.4	11.8	53.8	29.4	2.2
 United Kingdom	500	0.2	3.4	31	31.4	33.6	0.4

Table 9b. Has your child been able to pay attention in the past week? – *by segment*

QUESTION: Q4_10. Has your child been able to pay attention?

	Total N	% never	% seldom	% quite often	% very often	% always	% DK/NA
EU27	12783	0.7	7.1	25.5	35.6	29.4	1.7
 SEX OF PARENT							
Male	3526	0.5	6.4	25.3	35.1	31.1	1.6
Female	9257	0.8	7.3	25.6	35.8	28.7	1.7
 EDUCATION OF PARENT (end of)							
Until 15 years of age	1166	1.3	7	25.5	33.1	30.6	2.5
16 - 20	6649	0.7	8.3	26	34.5	29.1	1.4
20 +	4653	0.6	5.5	24.7	38	29.3	1.9
Still in education	154	0.5	5.3	27.8	33.1	32.7	0.6
 URBANISATION							
Metropolitan	2132	1.5	6.4	24.1	35.9	31.2	0.9
Urban	5283	0.6	6.9	26.9	34.1	29.8	1.8
Rural	5312	0.6	7.6	24.5	37.1	28.4	1.8
 OCCUPATION OF PARENT							
Self-employed	1560	0.6	6.6	24.1	37	30.6	1.2
Employee	6892	0.7	6.4	25.3	36.8	29.2	1.6
Manual worker	1226	1.2	10.9	27.8	29.3	28.7	2
Not working	3018	0.8	7.5	25.5	34.6	29.8	1.8
 AGE OF CHILD							
6 - 10	4832	0.7	6.3	24.1	35.3	31.7	1.9
11 - 14	4349	0.5	7.6	26	36.5	28.2	1.2
15 - 17	3602	1.1	7.5	26.9	34.8	27.8	1.9
 SEX OF CHILD							
Boy	6481	1	8.5	28.5	35.1	25	1.9
Girl	6302	0.5	5.6	22.5	36.1	33.9	1.5

Table 10a. How would you rate your child's health? – *by country*

QUESTION: Q5. In general, how would your child rate her/his health?










	Total N	% excellent	% very good	% good	% fair	% poor	% DK/NA
 EU27	12783	25.8	37.7	30.4	5.4	0.5	0.2
COUNTRY							
 Belgium	505	31.7	33.5	26.3	7.9	0.2	0.4
 Bulgaria	500	35.8	39.4	21	2.8	0	1
 Czech Rep.	501	23.4	35.3	31.7	7.4	1.2	1
 Denmark	502	30.7	39	22.5	6.6	1	0.2
 Germany	500	20.8	36.8	39.2	2.6	0.4	0.2
 Estonia	501	10	22.6	40.1	25.1	1.8	0.4
 Greece	500	50.2	40	7.4	2.2	0	0.2
 Spain	501	24.4	37.1	35.3	2.8	0.2	0.2
 France	501	19	36.1	35.7	8.8	0.4	0
 Ireland	500	50.6	39.6	8.6	0.8	0.2	0.2
 Italy	500	23.4	39.6	31.6	4.8	0.6	0
 Cyprus	251	52.6	34.3	10	3.2	0	0
 Latvia	500	6.6	22.4	54	15.4	1.6	0
 Lithuania	500	13.6	17	48.6	17.6	2.2	1
 Luxembourg	252	31	43.3	21.8	3.2	0.8	0
 Hungary	501	37.1	30.1	28.7	3.6	0.2	0.2
 Malta	250	13.6	48.4	28.4	6.8	1.2	1.6
 Netherlands	500	31	30.4	33.2	5.2	0.2	0
 Austria	500	30.2	42	24.2	3.2	0.2	0.2
 Poland	504	15.9	46.4	30.2	7.1	0.2	0.2
 Portugal	504	27.6	23.6	32.7	14.5	1.4	0.2
 Romania	504	16.5	37.5	37.3	7.7	0.8	0.2
 Slovenia	500	38.6	33.6	21.4	3.2	2.4	0.8
 Slovakia	502	21.7	30.7	37.1	8.8	0.8	1
 Finland	504	28.2	36.3	31.9	3.6	0	0
 Sweden	500	29.8	38.8	18.6	11.4	1	0.4
 United Kingdom	500	40.8	42	12.6	3.8	0.4	0.4

Table 10b. How would you rate your child's health? – *by segment*

QUESTION: Q5. In general, how would your child rate her/his health?

	Total N	% excellent	% very good	% good	% fair	% poor	% DK/NA
EU27	12783	25.8	37.7	30.4	5.4	0.5	0.2
 SEX OF PARENT							
Male	3526	26.6	38.5	29.8	4.3	0.4	0.5
Female	9257	25.5	37.5	30.6	5.9	0.5	0.1
 EDUCATION OF PARENT (end of)							
Until 15 years of age	1166	21.3	35.2	36.2	6.7	0.5	0.1
16 - 20	6649	24.3	38.5	30.7	5.8	0.5	0.2
20 +	4653	29.3	37.5	28.3	4.4	0.3	0.3
Still in education	154	18.2	37	33.4	9.8	1.7	0
 URBANISATION							
Metropolitan	2132	29.4	36.8	28	4.9	0.7	0.1
Urban	5283	24.9	40.1	28.6	5.7	0.5	0.3
Rural	5312	25.3	35.9	33	5.4	0.4	0.1
 OCCUPATION OF PARENT							
Self-employed	1560	28.9	39.7	27.8	3.2	0.1	0.3
Employee	6892	27.2	38.6	28.7	4.9	0.4	0.2
Manual worker	1226	21.3	36.8	34.4	7.1	0.3	0.1
Not working	3018	23	35.3	33.6	7.2	0.7	0.2
 AGE OF CHILD							
6 - 10	4832	30.3	38.4	26	4.5	0.5	0.3
11 - 14	4349	24.9	37.1	31.8	5.3	0.7	0.2
15 - 17	3602	20.8	37.7	34.4	6.9	0.2	0.1
 SEX OF CHILD							
Boy	6481	26.7	37.8	30.3	4.6	0.4	0.2
Girl	6302	24.9	37.7	30.5	6.3	0.5	0.2

II. Survey details

This Flash Eurobarometer “Parents’ views on the mental health of their child” (N° 246) was conducted for the European Commission, European Commission Health and Consumers DG, C4-Health Determinants.

Telephone interviews were conducted in each country between the 22/09/2008 and the 30/09/2008 by these Institutes:

Belgium	BE	Gallup Europe	(Interviews : 22/09/2008 - 30/09/2008)
Czech Republic	CZ	Focus Agency	(Interviews : 22/09/2008 - 30/09/2008)
Denmark	DK	Hermelin	(Interviews : 22/09/2008 - 30/09/2008)
Germany	DE	IFAK	(Interviews : 22/09/2008 - 30/09/2008)
Estonia	EE	Saar Poll	(Interviews : 22/09/2008 - 30/09/2008)
Greece	EL	Metroanalysis	(Interviews : 22/09/2008 - 30/09/2008)
Spain	ES	Gallup Spain	(Interviews : 22/09/2008 - 30/09/2008)
France	FR	Efficiencie3	(Interviews : 22/09/2008 - 30/09/2008)
Ireland	IE	Gallup UK	(Interviews : 22/09/2008 - 30/09/2008)
Italy	IT	Demoskopoea	(Interviews : 22/09/2008 - 30/09/2008)
Cyprus	CY	CYMAR	(Interviews : 22/09/2008 - 30/09/2008)
Latvia	LV	Latvian Facts	(Interviews : 22/09/2008 - 30/09/2008)
Lithuania	LT	Baltic Survey	(Interviews : 22/09/2008 - 30/09/2008)
Luxembourg	LU	Gallup Europe	(Interviews : 22/09/2008 - 30/09/2008)
Hungary	HU	Gallup Hungary	(Interviews : 22/09/2008 - 30/09/2008)
Malta	MT	MISCO	(Interviews : 22/09/2008 - 30/09/2008)
Netherlands	NL	Telder	(Interviews : 22/09/2008 - 30/09/2008)
Austria	AT	Spectra	(Interviews : 22/09/2008 - 30/09/2008)
Poland	PL	Gallup Poland	(Interviews : 22/09/2008 - 30/09/2008)
Portugal	PT	Consulmark	(Interviews : 22/09/2008 - 30/09/2008)
Slovenia	SI	Cati d.o.o	(Interviews : 22/09/2008 - 30/09/2008)
Slovakia	SK	Focus Agency	(Interviews : 22/09/2008 - 30/09/2008)
Finland	FI	Norstat Finland Oy	(Interviews : 22/09/2008 - 30/09/2008)
Sweden	SE	Hermelin	(Interviews : 22/09/2008 - 30/09/2008)
United Kingdom	UK	Gallup UK	(Interviews : 22/09/2008 - 30/09/2008)
Bulgaria	BG	Vitoshia	(Interviews : 22/09/2008 - 30/09/2008)
Romania	RO	Gallup Romania	(Interviews : 22/09/2008 - 30/09/2008)

Representativeness of the results

Target of the sample were parents (stepparents/guardians) of children 6-17 years-of-age in each of the EU27 Member States.

Sizes of the sample

In most EU countries the target sample size was 500 respondents (in Cyprus, Malta and Luxembourg, the target was 250 interviews), the table below shows the achieved sample size by country.

We applied a weighting factor to the national results in order to compute a marginal total where each country contributes to the European Union result in proportion to its population.

Due to absence of systematic information regarding the parents population, a nonresponse weighting (e.g. controlling for specific socio-demographic parameters such as age, sex, etc.) was not carried out in the sample. However, for calculating average figures for multiple countries (most notably the

overall average for the EU), a weight factor was assigned to each country in the proportion of the total Eurobarometer population.

The table below presents, for each of the countries:

- (1) the number of interviews actually carried out in each country
- (2) the population-weighted total number of interviews for each country

TOTAL INTERVIEWS

	Total Interviews			
	Conducted	% of Total	EU27 Weighted	% on Total (weighted)
Total	12783	100	12783	100
BE	505	4.0	271	2.1
BG	500	3.9	211	1.7
CZ	501	3.9	274	2.1
DK	502	3.9	138	1.1
DE	500	3.9	2241	17.5
EE	501	3.9	36	0.3
EL	500	3.9	293	2.3
ES	501	3.9	1102	8.6
FR	501	3.9	1517	11.9
IE	500	3.9	101	0.8
IT	500	3.9	1568	12.3
CY	251	2.0	19	0.1
LV	500	3.9	62	0.5
LT	500	3.9	90	0.7
LU	252	2.0	11	0.1
HU	501	3.9	264	2.1
MT	250	2.0	10	0.1
NL	500	3.9	419	3.3
AT	500	3.9	211	1.6
PL	504	3.9	1003	7.8
PT	504	3.9	274	2.1
RO	504	3.9	563	4.4
SI	500	3.9	54	0.4
SK	502	3.9	141	1.1
FI	504	3.9	136	1.1
SE	500	3.9	234	1.8
UK	500	3.9	1540	12.0

Questionnaires

1. The questionnaire prepared for this survey is reproduced at the end of this results volume, in English (see hereafter).
2. The institutes listed above translated the questionnaire in their respective national language(s).
3. One copy of each national questionnaire is annexed to the results.

Tables of results

VOLUME A: COUNTRY BY COUNTRY

The VOLUME A presents the European Union results country by country.

VOLUME B: RESPONDENTS' DEMOGRAPHICS

The VOLUME B presents the European Union results with the following socio-demographic characteristics of respondents as breakdowns:

Volume B:

Sex of parents (Male, Female)

Education of parents (15-, 16-20, 21+, Still in full time education)

Subjective urbanisation (Metropolitan zone, Other town/urban centre, Rural zone)

Occupation (Self-employed, Employee, Manual worker, Not working)

Sex of child (Boy, Girl)

Age of child (6-10,11-14, 15-17)

Sampling error

The results in a survey are valid only between the limits of a statistical margin caused by the sampling process. This margin varies with three factors:

1. The sample size (or the size of the analysed part in the sample): the greater the number of respondents is, the smaller the statistical margin will be;
2. The result in itself: the closer the result approaches 50%, the wider the statistical margin will be;
3. The desired degree of confidence: the more "strict" we are, the wider the statistical margin will be.

As an example, examine this illustrative case:

1. One question has been answered by 500 people;
2. The analysed result is around 50%;
3. We choose a significance level of 95 % (it is the level most often used by the statisticians, and it is the one chosen for the Table hereafter);

In this illustrative case the statistical margin is: (+/- 4.4%) around the observed 50%. And as a conclusion: the result for the whole population lies between 45.6% and 54.4 %.

Hereafter, the statistical margins computed for various observed results are shown, on various sample sizes, at the 95% significance level.

STATISTICAL MARGINS DUE TO THE SAMPLING PROCESS (AT THE 95 % LEVEL OF CONFIDENCE)

Various sample sizes are in rows;

Various observed results are in columns:

	5%	10%	15%	20%	25%	30%	35%	40%	45%	50%
N=50	6.0	8.3	9.9	11.1	12.0	12.7	13.2	13.6	13.8	13.9
N=500	1.9	2.6	3.1	3.5	3.8	4.0	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.4
N=1000	1.4	1.9	2.2	2.5	2.7	2.8	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.1
N=1500	1.1	1.5	1.8	2.0	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.5
N=2000	1.0	1.3	1.6	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.2
N=3000	0.8	1.1	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.8
N=4000	0.7	0.9	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5
N=5000	0.6	0.8	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4
N=6000	0.6	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.3

III. Questionnaire

D11. Thinking about the child among your children aged 6 - 17 years old whose birthday is closest to the date of this interview (first birthday to come), is it a boy or a girl?

A boy 1
A girl..... 2

D12. How old is this child?

IF “REFUSAL” - FINISH THE INTERVIEW

Dear Parent,

How is your child [the one whose birthday is closest to the date of this interview (first birthday to come)]? How does she/he feel? This is what we would like to know from you.

Please answer the following questions to the best of your knowledge, ensuring that the answers you give reflect the perspective of your child.

Please try to remember your child’s experiences over the last week [last months for Q4_9 in countries where there are still holidays at the time of the interviews] ...

Q4_1. Has your child felt fit and well?

not at all 1
slightly 2
moderately 3
very 4
extremely 5
[DK/NA]..... 9

Q4_2. Has your child felt full of energy?

never 1
seldom 2
quite often 3
very often 4
always 5
[DK/NA]..... 9

Q4_3. Has your child felt sad?

never 1
seldom 2

quite often.....	3
very often.....	4
always.....	5
[DK/NA].....	9

Q4_4. Has your child felt lonely?

never.....	1
seldom.....	2
quite often.....	3
very often.....	4
always.....	5
[DK/NA].....	9

Q4_5. Has your child has enough time for him/herself?

never.....	1
seldom.....	2
quite often.....	3
very often.....	4
always.....	5
[DK/NA].....	9

Q4_6. Has your child been able to do the things that he/she wants to do in his/her free time?

never.....	1
seldom.....	2
quite often.....	3
very often.....	4
always.....	5
[DK/NA].....	9

q4_8. Has your child had fun with his/her friends?

never.....	1
seldom.....	2
quite often.....	3
very often.....	4
always.....	5
[DK/NA].....	9

Q4_9. Has your child got on well at school?

not at all	1
slightly	2
moderately	3
very	4
extremely	5
[DK/NA].....	9

Q4_10. Has your child been able to pay attention?

never	1
seldom	2
quite often.....	3
very often.....	4
always.....	5
[DK/NA].....	9

Q5. In general, how would your child rate her/his health?

excellent.....	1
very good.....	2
good.....	3
fair 4	
poor.....	5
[DK/NA].....	9

D1. Gender of respondent

[DO NOT ASK - MARK APPROPRIATE]

Male.....	1
Female	2

D3. How old were you when you stopped full-time education?

[WRITE IN THE AGE WHEN EDUCATION WAS TERMINATED]

[][].....	years old
[00]	[STILL IN FULL TIME EDUCATION]
[01]	[NEVER BEEN IN FULL TIME EDUCATION]
[99]	[REFUSAL/NO ANSWER]

D4. As far as your current occupation is concerned, would you say you are self-employed, an employee, a manual worker or would you say that you are without a professional activity? Does it mean that you are a(n)...

[IF A RESPONSE TO THE MAIN CATEGORY IS GIVEN, READ OUT THE RESPECTIVE SUB-CATEGORIES - ONE ANSWER ONLY]

- Self-employed

→ i.e. :	- farmer, forester, fisherman	11
	- owner of a shop, craftsman.....	12
	- professional (lawyer, medical practitioner, accountant, architect,...)	13
	- manager of a company.....	14
	- other	15

- Employee

→ i.e. :	- professional (employed doctor, lawyer, accountant, architect)	21
	- general management, director or top management.....	22
	- middle management.....	23
	- Civil servant.....	24
	- office clerk	25
	- other employee (salesman, nurse, etc...)	26
	- other	27

- Manual worker

→ i.e. :	- supervisor / foreman (team manager, etc...).....	31
	- Manual worker.....	32
	- unskilled manual worker	33
	- other	34

- Without a professional activity

→ i.e. :	- looking after the home.....	41
	- student (full time)	42
	- retired	43
	- seeking a job	44
	- other	45
	- [Refusal].....	99

D6. Would you say you live in a ...?

- metropolitan zone.....	1
- other town/urban centre	2
- rural zone	3
- [Refusal].....	9