



Contraception and Sexual Health, 1999

A report on research for the Department of Health using the
ONS Omnibus Survey

Fiona Dawe and Howard Meltzer

London: Office for National Statistics

© Crown copyright 2001.

Published with the permission of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office (HMSO).

ISBN **185774 444 6**

Applications for reproduction should be submitted to HMSO under HMSO's Class Licence:

www.clickanduse.hmso.gov.uk

Alternatively applications can be made in writing to:

HMSO
Licensing Division
St Clement's House
2-16 Colegate
Norwich
NR3 1BQ

Contact points

For enquiries about this publication, contact
Howard Meltzer

Tel: **020 7533 5391**

E-mail: howard.meltzer@ons.gov.uk

To order this publication, call National Statistics Direct on **01633 812078** or fax **01633 812762**.

For general enquiries, contact the National Statistics Public Enquiry Service on **0845 601 3034** (minicom: 01633 812399)
E-mail: info@statistics.gov.uk
Fax: 01633 652747
Letters: Zone DG/18, 1 Drummond Gate,
London SW1V 2QQ

You can also find National Statistics on the internet - go to **www.statistics.gov.uk**

A National Statistics publication

National Statistics are produced to high professional standards set out in the National Statistics Code of Practice. They undergo regular quality assurance reviews to ensure that they meet customer needs. They are produced free from any political interference.

About the Office for National Statistics

The Office for National Statistics (ONS) is the government agency responsible for compiling, analysing and disseminating many of the United Kingdom's economic, social and demographic statistics, including the retail prices index, trade figures and labour market data, as well as the periodic census of the population and health statistics. The Director of ONS is also the National Statistician and the Registrar General for England and Wales, and the agency that administers the registration of births, marriages and deaths there.

Navigate through this document by using Bookmarks, Thumbnails, or Links from the Contents listing below.
There are more sub-categories in the bookmarks than there are in the Contents listing.
Prevent the printing of these instructions by unchecking 'Annotations' in the Print dialogue box.

Select the HAND tool. Position it over the Contents list below and when an ARROW appears on the hand click the mouse button once to enlarge the text. Continue clicking the arrowed hand tool to advance down the list. When the HAND tool changes to a POINTED FINGER click the mouse button to link to the listed item.

Contents

	<i>Page</i>
List of tables and figures	iv
Notes to tables	v
Summary	1
Introduction	3
2. Contraceptive use among women aged under 50	4
2.1 Use of contraception	
2.2 Use of contraception by age and marital status	
2.3 Reasons for not using a method	
2.4 Women 'at risk' of pregnancy	
2.5 Emergency contraception	
2.6 Family planning services	
3. Sterilisation and vasectomies	14
4. Sexual health and condom use	16
4.1 Sexual behaviour	
4.2 Condom use	
5. Knowledge of sexually transmitted infections	23
Appendices	26
A The Omnibus Survey	
B The questions	
C Reports in the Omnibus Series	

Select the HAND tool. Position it over the list below and when an ARROW appears on the hand click the mouse button once to enlarge the text. Continue clicking the arrowed hand tool to advance down the list. When the HAND tool changes to a POINTED FINGER click the mouse button to link to the listed item.

List of tables and figures

List of Tables		<i>Page</i>
Table 1	Current use of contraception by age	8
Table 2	Current use of contraception by marital status	9
Table 3	Main reason for not using contraception by age	10
Table 4	Selected characteristics of women 'at risk' and 'not at risk' of pregnancy	10
Table 5	Age of women 'at risk' of pregnancy by type of contraception	11
Table 6	Knowledge of emergency contraception by age	11
Table 7	Knowledge of how long after intercourse emergency contraception is effective	11
Table 8	Use of emergency contraception during the two years prior to interview, by (a) age, (b) marital status and (c) whether currently using a method of contraception	12
Table 9	Where hormonal emergency contraception ('morning after pill') obtained by (a) age and (b) marital status	13
Table 10	Use of family planning services during the five years prior to interview by age	13
Table 11	Female sterilisation by age	14
Table 12	Male vasectomy by age	15
Table 13	Sexual partners of men by age	18
Table 14	Number of sexual partners in previous year by (a) age and sex and (b) marital status and sex	19
Table 15	Use of condoms in the previous year by (a) age and sex and (b) number of partners and sex	20
Table 16	Reasons for using a condom by age and sex	20
Table 17	Regularity of condom use by age and sex	21
Table 18	Whether information about HIV/AIDS had been an encouragement to use condoms by age and sex	22
Table 19	Source of information about HIV/AIDS and other STIs by (a) sex and (b) age	24
Table 20	Knowledge of chlamydia by age and sex	25
Table A1	Household level response of the Omnibus Survey for the months in which the contraception and sexual health questions were asked	27
Table A2	Response to the contraception and sexual health questions	27
List of Figures		
Figure A	Use of contraceptive pill and male condom among women aged 16–49	5
Figure B	Proportion of women aged 16–49 who had used the 'morning after pill' within the last 2 years	6
Figure C	Use of condoms in the last 12 months by age and sex	17
Figure D	Awareness of chlamydia as a sexually transmitted infection by sex (1997, 1998 and 1999)	24

Notes to tables

1. Very small bases have been avoided wherever possible because of the relatively high sampling errors that attach to small numbers. In general, percentage distribution are shown if the base is 30 or more. Where the base is smaller than this, actual numbers are shown within square brackets.
2. A percentage may be quoted in the text for a single category that is identifiable in the tables only by summing two or more component percentages. In order to avoid rounding errors, the percentage has been recalculated for the single category and therefore may differ by one percentage point from the sum of the percentages derived from the tables.
3. The row or column percentages may add to 99% or 101% because of rounding.
4. Unless otherwise stated, changes and differences mentioned in the text have been found to be statistically significant.

This is a blank page.

Summary

This report presents the results of a survey on contraception and sexual health carried out in 1999. Two earlier surveys were conducted in 1997 and 1998 and this report includes an examination of any significant changes in the data between 1998 and 1999.

Use of contraception

In 1999, the most commonly used forms of contraception for women aged under 50 were:

- the contraceptive pill (used by 26% of women)
- the male condom (used by 23% of women)
- sterilisation (12% of women had been sterilised and 11% had a partner who had been sterilised).

A quarter of women were not using any form of contraception: the main reason was that they were not currently in a sexual relationship (15% of all women aged under 50).

A slightly larger proportion of women were using non-surgical methods of contraception in 1999 (54%) than in 1998 (50%).

The method of contraception used by women varied by age:

- the contraceptive pill was more popular among younger women (half of all women aged 18–24 used this method of contraception compared with 7% of women aged 40–49)
- women aged 35 and over were more likely to use the male condom than the contraceptive pill
- among women aged 45–49 three times as many used the male condom than used the contraceptive pill
- the proportion of women who had been sterilised, or whose partner had been sterilised, rose with age.

Women at risk of pregnancy

In 1999, as in previous years, three-fifths of women aged 16–49 were ‘at risk’ of pregnancy, i.e. they were in a sexual relationship, but were neither pregnant nor protected by their own or their partner’s sterilisation.

Women ‘at risk’ of pregnancy were most likely to be:

- aged 20–39 (72%)
- using the contraceptive pill (44%)

Emergency contraception

Women who were not sterilised (or who had been sterilised within the previous two years) were asked about their knowledge and use of emergency contraception. Of these women:

- 91% had heard of hormonal emergency contraception (the ‘morning after pill’)
- 48% had heard of the emergency IUD
- 11% had used the ‘morning after pill’ (62% of women who had used the ‘morning after pill’ had obtained it from their own GP)
- 1% had used the emergency IUD after intercourse.

Family Planning Services

Two-fifths of women had used family planning services in the past five years.

Sterilisation and vasectomies

Among women aged 45–49 around a quarter had been sterilised and a further 12% had become sterile as a result of another operation.

Seventeen percent of men aged 16–69 had had a vasectomy and the proportion was highest among the middle age groups: a third of men in the 45–49 and 50–54 year age groups had had a vasectomy. Overall, men were twice as likely to have had a vasectomy carried out by the NHS than elsewhere.

Sexual behaviour

One in eight men and slightly fewer than one in ten women reported having more than one sexual partner in the year prior to interview. Younger people were most likely to have had more than one partner.

Condom use

One third of both men aged under 70 and women aged under 50 had used a condom in the twelve months prior to interview. Condom use was much more associated with age among men than among women: the proportion of men who had used a condom in the past year fell with age.

Among those who had used a condom in the previous twelve months:

- 50% of men and 54% of women had used a condom to prevent pregnancy
- two-fifths, of both men and women, had used a condom to prevent both pregnancy and the transmission of infections
- compared with the 1998 Omnibus Survey there was a rise in the proportion of men who used a condom to prevent pregnancy and a corresponding fall in the proportion who had used a condom to prevent both pregnancy and the transmission of infections
- around half of men and women said that they always used a condom when they had sex
- the proportion of men who said that they always used a condom, when they had sex, fell from 56% in 1998 to 49% in 1999, whilst the proportion who had used a condom “sometimes” rose from 17% in 1998 to 21% in 1999
- slightly more than two in five men and women said that information they had received about HIV/AIDS had encouraged them to use a condom

- the proportion of women who had been encouraged to use a condom, by the information they had received about HIV/AIDS, increased from 39% in 1998 to 46% in 1999.

Knowledge of sexually transmitted infections

The most commonly mentioned source of information about HIV/AIDS and other sexually transmitted infections were:

- television programmes (38%)
- television advertisements (22%)
- newspapers, magazines and books (23%)

Awareness of chlamydia, among both men and women, increased in 1999 (for example among women the proportion rose from 35% in 1998 to 42% in 1999). People in the youngest and oldest age groups were the least likely to have heard of chlamydia: among men 91% of men in both the 16–19 and 50–69 year age groups had not heard of chlamydia or did not know what it is.

Respondents who had heard of chlamydia and knew that it was a sexually transmitted infection were most likely to:

- be women
- be aged in the middle age groups (those in the youngest or eldest age groups were least likely to be aware of chlamydia)
- know that chlamydia can cause infertility and ectopic pregnancy.

1 Introduction

This report presents the results of the module on contraception and sexual health carried out on behalf of the Department of Health, as part of the Office for National Statistics Omnibus Survey.

The two main sources of information on contraceptive use and sexual health are the General Household Survey (GHS)¹ and the Omnibus Survey. The GHS has been collecting information about contraception and condom use since 1983. When the 1997 GHS was suspended the contraception module carried on the Omnibus Survey was extended to collect information previously gathered by the GHS. The Omnibus contraception modules also include questions on sexual health and condom use, which are not covered by the GHS. In addition to presenting the results of the 1999 Survey, this report will also examine any changes in the Omnibus data between 1998 and 1999.

The Omnibus Survey is a multipurpose survey based on a representative sample of adults in Great Britain. The Omnibus Survey interviewed 7,220 adults for four months between June 1999 and March 2000. Questions on contraceptive use and sexual health were asked only of women aged under 50 and men aged under 70, so the results of this report are based on 4930 adults who met this age criterion. The majority of respondents used the self-completion method of answering this module of questions. Self-completion was used to avoid potential embarrassment on the part of respondents and to encourage honest answers. Details about the Omnibus Survey are given in Appendix A and the questionnaire is shown in Appendix B.

Notes and references

- 1 The latest GHS figures on contraceptive use are: Bridgwood, A et al. *Living in Britain: Results from the 1998 General Household Survey*. TSO (London, 2000).

2 Contraceptive use among women aged under 50

2.1 Use of contraception

In 1999, the most commonly used method of contraception for women under 50 was the contraceptive pill: a quarter of all women said they used this method (26%). The next most commonly used method was the male condom (23%). One in eight women (12%) had been sterilised and a slightly smaller proportion (11%) had a partner who had been sterilised. A quarter of women were not using any form of contraception and about three fifths of these women (15% of all women aged 16–49) were not in a sexual relationship.

The pattern of contraception use found in the 1999 Omnibus Survey is similar to that in the 1998 Omnibus Survey and in the 1998 GHS: around three-quarters of women aged 16–49 were currently using some form of contraception. Half of all women aged 16–49 used a non-surgical method of contraception and a further quarter had been sterilised or had a partner who had been sterilised. The 1999 Omnibus Survey found a slight increase in the proportion of women using non-surgical methods of contraception: 54% compared with 50% in the 1998 Omnibus Survey and 49% in the 1998 GHS. As in 1998, there was a difference in the proportion of women using the male condom between the Omnibus Survey and the GHS: 23% in the 1999 Omnibus compared with 18% in the 1998 GHS. Similarly, a larger proportion of women reported using the withdrawal method in the 1998 and 1999 Omnibus Surveys than in the 1998 GHS (5% in the 1999 Omnibus Survey compared with 3% in the 1998 GHS).

2.2 Use of contraception by age and marital status

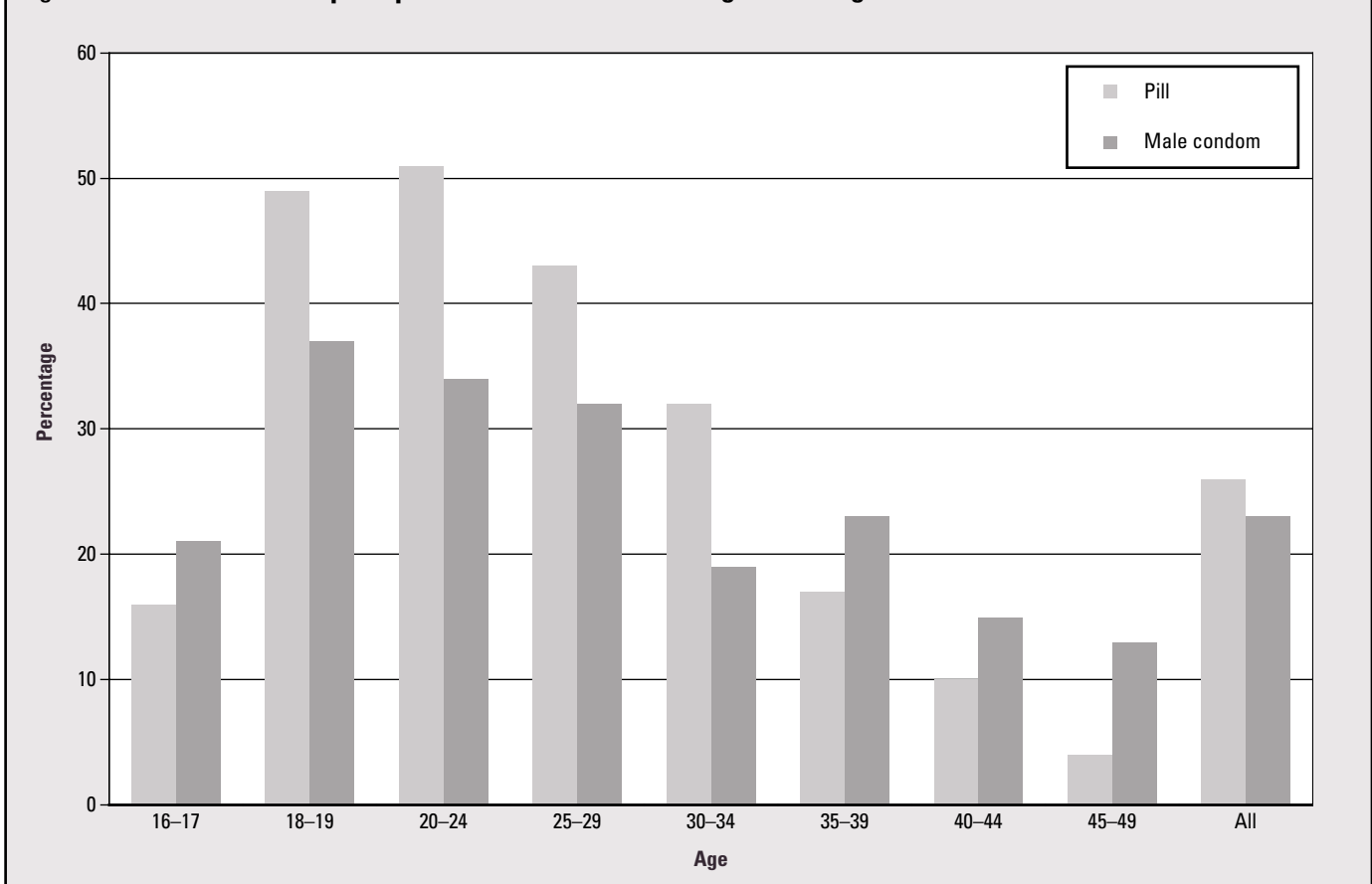
As in 1997 and 1998 there were marked differences in the use of contraceptive methods by age among women. Younger women were more likely than older women not to be in a sexual relationship and therefore not using any method of contraception: 46% of women aged under 20 compared with 11% aged 20–49.

The contraceptive pill was the most commonly used form of contraceptive, used by 26% of women, and was most popular amongst younger women. Half of all women aged 18–24 were using the contraceptive pill compared with only 7% aged 40–49. The male condom was the second most popular choice of contraceptive with just under a quarter of women currently using it. Again, younger women were most likely to be using the male condom: a third of women aged 18–29 used this method. Although the use of the male condom was lower than the use of the contraceptive pill amongst all women aged 16–49, women aged 35 and over were more likely to use the male condom than the contraceptive pill. For example, among those aged 45–49, three times as many women used the male condom than used the contraceptive pill (13% compared with 4%). (**Figure A**)

The proportion of women who had been sterilised, or whose partner had been sterilised, rose with age. Less than one in fifty women aged under 20 had been sterilised, or had a partner who had been sterilised, compared with two-fifths of women aged 40–49. Among women aged 45–49 the proportion who had been sterilised, or whose partner had been sterilised, was larger than the proportion that currently used non-surgical methods of contraception (39% compared with 28%). (**Table 1**)

The 1999 Omnibus Survey found that there were no significant differences between the marital status groups in the use of different non-surgical contraceptive methods. Similarly, the proportion in each marital status group not using a method of contraception was very similar. However, women who were widowed, divorced or separated were more likely to have been sterilised than women who were married or cohabiting (14% compared with 11%). Widowed, divorced or separated women were also the group of women least likely to have a partner who had been sterilised: 8% of widowed, divorced or separated women had a partner who had been sterilised compared with 11% of married or cohabiting women and 13% of single women. (**Table 2**)

Figure A Use of contraceptive pill and male condom among women aged 16–49



2.3 Reasons for not using a method

Women who were not using a method of contraception and had not been sterilised, but who were in a sexual relationship, were asked their reasons for not using a method. As in 1998, two thirds of these women were not using a contraceptive method because their partner was sterilised. The likelihood of a woman's partner being sterilised rose with age: just under one third of women aged under 30, not sterilised and not using contraception, had a partner who had been sterilised compared with just over three-quarters of those aged 40–49.

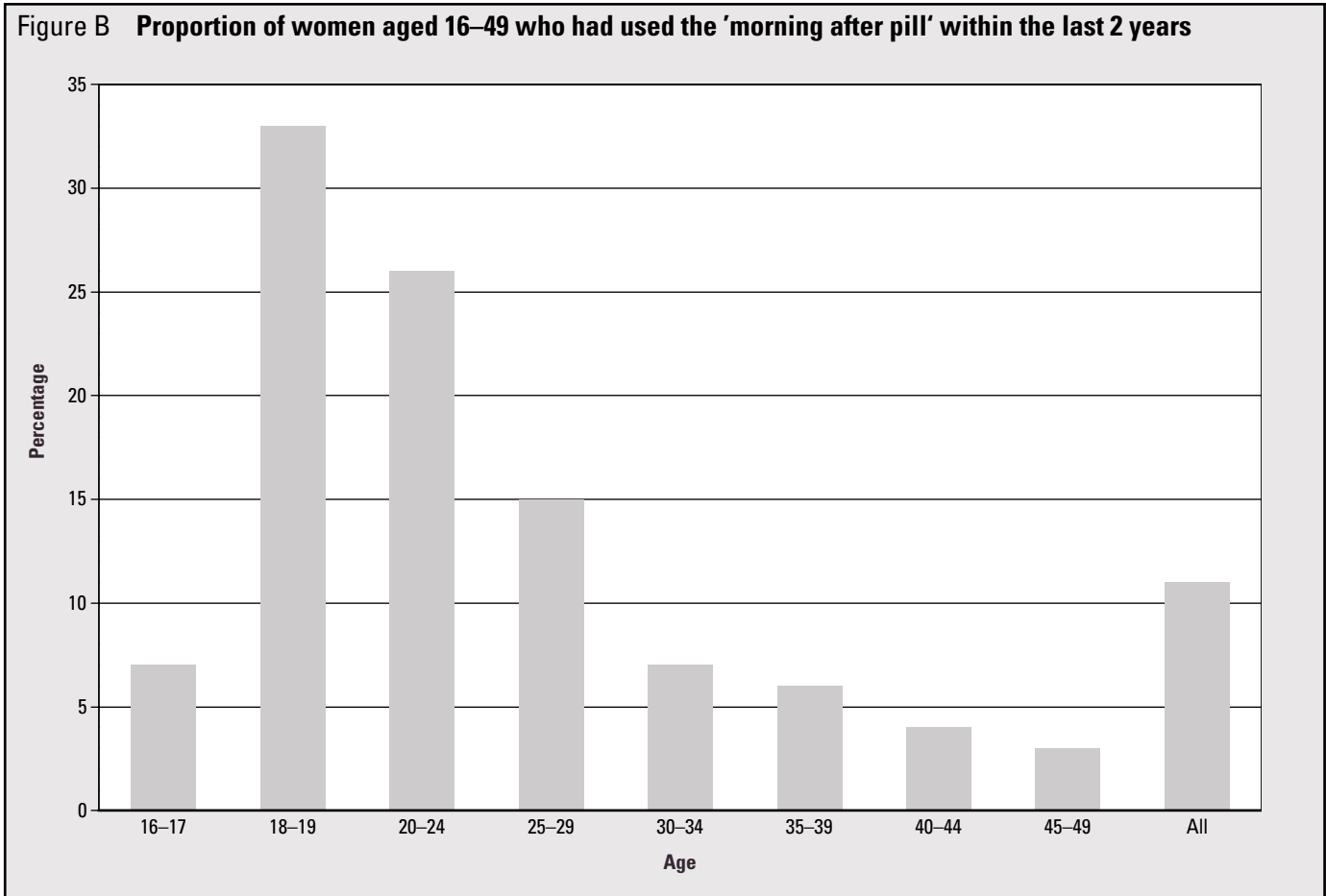
Six per cent of women who were not using a method of contraception were currently pregnant and a further nine per cent said they were not using contraception because they were trying to get pregnant

Younger women were more likely than older women to say that the reason they did not use contraception was that they did not like it. One in five women (19%) aged 16–29 gave this as their reason, compared with 2% of women in the older age groups. (Table 3)

2.4 Women 'at risk' of pregnancy

Women who are in a sexual relationship, who are neither pregnant nor sterilised, and whose partners are not sterilised, are deemed to be 'at risk' of pregnancy. As in previous years, around three fifths of women aged 16–49 were 'at risk' of pregnancy. Almost three quarters (72%) of women 'at risk' of pregnancy were aged between 20–39. However, the proportion of women aged 20–24 who were at risk of pregnancy rose from 13% in 1998 to 16% in 1999, making the likelihood of a woman aged 20–24 being at risk of pregnancy the same as that of a woman aged 35–39.

Women 'at risk' of pregnancy were most likely to be using the contraceptive pill (44%). Two-fifths of women 'at risk' of pregnancy used the male condom (40%) and a further 6% used the IUD. Just less than one in ten women were not using any form of contraception, half of whom were not using contraception because of infertility, the menopause or because they wanted to become pregnant. (Table 4)



Three-fifths of all women ‘at risk’ of pregnancy, who used the contraceptive pill, were aged 16–29. Women ‘at risk’ of pregnancy who used the male condom were equally likely to be aged 16–29 as aged 30–49. (Table 5)

2.5 Emergency contraception

There are two kinds of emergency contraception available to women after intercourse: hormonal emergency contraception (the ‘morning after pill’), which must be first administered within 72 hours of intercourse, and the emergency IUD, which must be inserted within five days of intercourse.

Women who were not sterilised (or who had been sterilised within the previous two years) were asked if they had heard of these methods of emergency contraception. As in the previous two years, nine out of ten of these women (91%) had heard of the ‘morning after pill’, but slightly less than half (48%) had heard of the emergency IUD. Women aged 16-17 years were the age group least likely to have heard of either emergency method of contraception. (Table 6)

Women who had heard of emergency contraception were asked how long after intercourse it could be used and still be successful. Amongst women who had heard of the ‘morning after pill’, 5% did not know when the ‘morning after pill’ would be effective and a further 7% thought they knew but overestimated the period of effectiveness thinking it to be more than 72 hours after intercourse. The remaining 87% answered that the ‘morning after pill’ should be taken within 72 hours after intercourse, although just under half of these women underestimated the period of effectiveness: 18% of women, who had heard of the ‘morning after pill’, thought it was effective for only 12 hours after intercourse and a further 27% thought its’ effectiveness lasted only up to 24 hours. The proportion of women who knew that the ‘morning after pill’ could be taken up to 72 hours after intercourse fell slightly between 1998 (45%) and 1999(42%).

Women who had heard of the emergency IUD were less likely to know how long after intercourse it could be inserted and still be successful than those who had heard of the ‘morning after pill’. Two-fifths of women, who had heard of the emergency IUD, did not know when it would be effective and a further 3% thought

they knew but overestimated the period of effectiveness thinking it to be more than 5 days after intercourse. The remaining 56% answered that the emergency IUD should be fitted within 5 days of intercourse, although four fifths of these women underestimated the period of effectiveness. The proportion of women who knew that the emergency IUD could be fitted up to 5 days after intercourse rose between 1998 and 1999: 10% of women in 1998 correctly identified when the emergency IUD could be fitted compared with 12% of women in 1999. (Table 7)

Women who had not been sterilised, or had been sterilised less than two years previously, and who had heard of emergency contraception, were asked whether they had used either method within the past two years. Of these women, 11% had used the 'morning after pill' and only 1% had used the emergency IUD. Around two thirds of women who had used the 'morning after pill' had done so only once in the past two years (7% of all women who had heard of the 'morning after pill').

Younger women were more likely than older women to have used either type of emergency contraception. A third of women aged 18–19 and a quarter of those aged 20–24 had used the

'morning after pill' at least once in the past two years compared with 4% aged 40–49. (Table 8 and Figure B)

In 1999, as in previous years, the majority of women who had used the 'morning after pill' had obtained it from their own GP (62%). About a third of women, in 1999, reported obtaining the 'morning after pill' from a Family Planning Clinic, compared with a quarter in 1997 and a fifth in 1998. Six per cent of women who had used the 'morning after pill' had obtained it from a GP other than their own and 3% from the Hospital Accident and Emergency department. (Table 9)

2.6 Family Planning Services

Women aged 16–49 were asked whether they had visited a range of services, in connection with family planning, in the previous five years. Of those who had used a service, four-fifths had visited their own GP, and a third had visited a family planning clinic. Around two-fifths of women (44%) had not visited anyone. Women aged 18–34 were those most likely to have used these services: for example 80% of women aged 25–29 compared with only 26% of women aged 45–49. (Table 10)

Table 1 Current use of contraception by age

Women aged 16–49

Great Britain: 1999

Current use of contraception	Age 16–17	18–19	20–24	25–29	30–34	35–39	40–44	45–49	All	1998 Omnibus	1997 Omnibus
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Non-surgical											
Pill*	16	49	51	43	32	17	10	4	26	26	26
Minipill	2	10	10	6	6	3	4	3	5	5	5
Combined pill	10	28	35	34	22	13	4	1	18	19	19
Male condom	21	37	34	32	19	23	15	13	23	21	21
Withdrawal	1	2	4	8	6	6	3	6	5	6	4
IUD	-	3	1	5	5	4	5	3	4	4	4
Injection/implant	7	1	6	3	3	2	1	1	3	2	2
Safe period/ rhythm method/ Persona	-	-	1	2	3	3	2	1	2	2	2
Cap/ diaphragm	-	-	0	1	1	1	2	0	1	1	2
Foams/ gels	-	-	0	-	-	1	1	0	0	1	0
Hormonal IUD	-	-	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	0
Female condom	1	3	0	1	-	-	1	0	0	0	0
Total at least one method non-surgical	35	69	75	80	61	48	37	28	54	50	52
Surgical											
Sterilised	-	2	1	3	11	18	21	23	12	12	11
Partner sterilised	1	-	0	3	9	17	22	16	11	12	10
Total at least one method	36	71	76	86	81	84	80	67	76	75	74
Not using a method											
No sexual relationship	60	25	20	8	10	8	8	14	15	13	14
Sterile after another operation	-	2	0	1	2	1	7	12	3	4	4
Wants to get pregnant	1	1	1	2	2	2	1	-	1	2	2
Pregnant now	-	-	2	1	2	2	-	-	1	1	2
Just doesn't use contraception	-	-	-	0	0	-	0	1	0	1	2
Going without sex to avoid pregnancy	2	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Unlikely to conceive because of menopause	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	4	1	1	1
Possibly infertile	-	-	-	0	1	2	2	1	1	1	1
Doesn't like contraception	1	1	1	1	1	0	-	1	1	0	0
Other reason	-	3	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	0
Total not using a method	64	29	24	14	19	16	20	33	24	25	26
<i>Base**</i>	<i>136</i>	<i>87</i>	<i>266</i>	<i>297</i>	<i>386</i>	<i>373</i>	<i>365</i>	<i>269</i>	<i>2179</i>	<i>1601</i>	<i>3357</i>

* Includes women who did not know the type of pill used.

** Percentages sum to more than 100 as respondents could give more than one answer.

Table 2 **Current use of contraception by marital status***Women aged 16–49**Great Britain: 1999*

Current use of contraception	Marital status Single	Married or cohabiting	Widowed, divorced or separated	All*
	%	%	%	%
Non-surgical				
Pill	24	26	27	26
Male condom	24	22	25	23
Withdrawal	5	5	6	5
IUD	4	4	3	4
Injection/implant	2	3	2	3
Safe period/ rhythm method/ Persona	1	2	3	2
Cap/ diaphragm	0	1	2	1
Foams/ gels	1	0	0	0
Hormonal IUD	1	1	0	1
Female condom	-	0	1	0
Surgical				
Sterilised	11	11	14	12
Partner sterilised	13	11	8	11
Total at least one method	76	76	78	76
Not using a method				
No sexual relationship	15	15	13	15
Sterile after another operation	3	3	4	3
Wants to get pregnant	1	2	1	1
Pregnant now	1	1	1	1
Just doesn't use contraception	1	0	0	0
Going without sex to avoid pregnancy	1	1	1	1
Unlikely to conceive because of menopause	1	0	1	1
Possibly infertile	1	1	1	1
Doesn't like contraception	0	1	1	1
Other reason	1	1	0	1
Total not using a method	25	24	22	24
<i>Base**</i>	<i>395</i>	<i>1269</i>	<i>514</i>	<i>2179</i>

* Total column includes women whose marital status is not known.

** Percentages sum to more than 100 as respondents could give more than one answer.

Table 3 Main reason for not using contraception by age

Women aged 16–49 in a sexual relationship, not using contraception and not sterilised

Great Britain: 1999

Main reason for not using contraception	Age 16–29	30–39	40–49	All	1998 Omnibus	1997 Omnibus
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Partner sterilised	30	69	78	69	67	58
Wants to become pregnant	27	12	3	9	10	10
Pregnant now	19	10	-	6	6	9
Menopause	-	1	6	3	6	4
Possibly infertile	3	6	8	7	4	5
Doesn't like contraception	19	2	2	4	2	2
Other reason	3	1	2	1	4	11
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
<i>Base</i>	<i>37</i>	<i>143</i>	<i>158</i>	<i>338</i>	<i>291</i>	<i>576</i>

Table 4 Selected characteristics of women 'at risk' and 'not at risk' of pregnancy

Women aged 16–49

Great Britain: 1999

Current use of contraception	At risk* 1999	1998	Not at risk 1999	1998
	%	%	%	%
Age				
16–19	9	9	12	10
20–24	16	13	7	3
25–29	20	19	5	8
30–34	20	19	14	13
35–39	16	18	19	18
40–44	12	12	23	21
45–49	7	9	19	28
<i>Base</i>	<i>1275</i>	<i>923</i>	<i>907</i>	<i>683</i>
Current use of contraception**				
Pill	44	46	-	-
Condom	40	38	-	-
IUD	6	8	-	-
Other methods	20	20	-	-
Not using contraception because of infertility, menopause or wants to become pregnant	5	7	-	-
Not using contraception because of other reasons	4	4	-	-
<i>Base</i>	<i>1272</i>	<i>923</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>

* Women aged 16–49 who were not pregnant, had a sexual relationship and were not protected by their own or partner's sterilisation.

** Percentages sum to more than 100 as respondents could give more than one answer.

Table 5 Age of women 'at risk' of pregnancy by type of contraception

Women aged 16–49 (excluded if pregnant, self or partner* sterilised or no sexual relationship) Great Britain: 1999

Age	Pill user**	Partner of Condom user**	Neither
	%	%	%
16-29	59	49	26
30-49	41	51	74
<i>Base</i>	563	499	330

* Refers to the woman's partner whether in the household or not.

** Women who used the pill and whose partner used the condom are included in both columns.

Table 6 Knowledge of emergency contraception by age

Women aged 16–49 (excluded if sterilised at least two years ago)

Great Britain: 1999

Emergency contraception	Age									1998 Omnibus	1997 Omnibus
	16–17	18–19	20–24	25–29	30–34	35–39	40–44	45–49	All		
Percentage who had heard of emergency contraception											
Hormonal emergency contraception	80	95	88	94	92	90	92	90	91	93	91
Emergency IUD	39	46	46	48	44	47	58	54	48	51	47
<i>Base</i>	137	84	267	296	351	311	280	188	1914	1396	2629

Table 7 Knowledge of how long after intercourse emergency contraception is effective

Women who had heard of emergency contraception

Great Britain: 1999

How long after intercourse respondent thought it is effective	Hormonal emergency contraception ('morning after pill')		Emergency IUD	
	1999	1998	1999	1998
	%	%	%	%
Up to 12 hours	18	16	14	14
Over 12, up to 24 hours	27	26	17	20
Over 24, up to 72 hours	42	45	13	13
Over 72 hours, up to 5 days	7	6	12	10
Over 5 days	0	0	3	4
Don't know	5	6	41	38
Total	100	100	100	100
<i>Base</i>	1733	1297	921	718

Table 8 Use of emergency contraception during the two years prior to interview, by (a) age, (b) marital status and (c) whether currently using a method of contraception

Women aged 16–49 (excluded if sterilised at least two years ago)

Great Britain: 1999

Emergency contraception	Age								Marital status				Use of contraception		All	1998 All	1997 All
	16–17	18–19	20–24	25–29	30–34	35–39	40–44	45–49	Single	Married	Co-habiting	Widowed, divorced or Separated	Currently using a method	Currently not using a method			
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Hormonal emergency contraception ('Morning after pill')																	
used once	4	24	14	10	6	3	2	3	7	7	6	9	8	5	7	7	6
used twice	1	7	5	3	1	2	1	1	2	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
used more than twice	3	2	7	1	1	1	0	-	1	2	5	1	2	1	2	1	1
not used	93	67	74	85	93	94	96	97	90	89	88	88	88	92	89	90	91
Emergency IUD																	
used	-	7	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	0	1	1	0
not used	100	93	99	100	99	99	99	99	99	99	97	99	99	100	99	99	100
<i>Base</i>	<i>137</i>	<i>84</i>	<i>266</i>	<i>295</i>	<i>352</i>	<i>310</i>	<i>280</i>	<i>188</i>	<i>353</i>	<i>996</i>	<i>128</i>	<i>434</i>	<i>1404</i>	<i>508</i>	<i>1912</i>	<i>1401</i>	<i>2932</i>

Table 9 **Where hormonal emergency contraception ('morning after pill') obtained by (a) age and (b) marital status**

Women aged 16–49 who had used the 'morning after pill' in the two years prior to the interview

Great Britain: 1999

Where obtained	Age		Marital Status			All	1998 All	1997 All
	16–29	30–49	Single	Married or Cohabiting	Widow, divorced or separated			
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Own GP	57	74	71	63	52	62	71	68
Family planning clinic	35	26	17	33	42	32	20	26
Other GP	7	3	9	6	2	6	8	10
Hospital Accident and Emergency	4	3	3	3	6	3	3	2
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1
<i>Base*</i>	149	61	35	125	50	210	143	238

* Percentages sum to more than 100 as respondents could give more than one answer.

Table 10 **Use of family planning services during the five years prior to interview by age**

Women aged 16–49

Great Britain: 1999

Use of family planning services	Age									Respondents who had used Family Planning Services	1998 All	1997 All
	16–17	18–19	20–24	25–29	30–34	35–39	40–44	45–49	All respondents			
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Own GP	21	38	60	67	58	47	33	19	45	33	45	45
Family planning clinic	17	45	27	29	21	13	8	8	18	81	18	16
Other GP	2	6	1	3	1	2	1	0	2	3	2	1
Somewhere else	1	2	2	2	1	3	1	1	2	3	1	2
Not visited anyone	67	32	26	20	31	44	61	74	44	nc	45	44
<i>Base</i>	137	87	267	299	389	375	366	269	2189	1231	1604	3355

nc = not collected.

* Percentages sum to more than 100 as respondents could give more than one answer.

3 Sterilisation and vasectomies

In 1999, as in 1998, an eighth of women (12%) aged 16–49 had been sterilised and, as Table 1 showed, the proportion of women who had been sterilised rose with age: 1 in 50 women aged 16–29 had been sterilised compared with around a quarter of women aged 45–49. An additional 3% of women had become sterilised as a result of another operation. Again older women were more likely to have been sterilised as a result of another operation: 12% of women aged 45–49 compared with 1% aged 16–29. Nine out of ten of the sterilisation operations had been performed by the NHS, only 8% of women who had been sterilised had had the operation performed elsewhere. (Table 11)

Among men aged 16–69, 17% had had a vasectomy, and as in previous years the proportion was highest among the middle age groups. One third of men in both the 45–49 and the 50–54 age groups had had a vasectomy.

Two thirds of men, who had had a vasectomy, had the operation performed by the NHS. However, men aged 55 and over were less likely, than younger men, to have had their vasectomy performed by the NHS: for example 90% of men aged 40–44 compared with 55% of men aged 55–64 had had their vasectomy performed by the NHS.

Table 11 Female sterilisation by age

<i>Women aged 16–49</i>							<i>Great Britain: 1999</i>	
Use of family planning	Age services	16–29	30–34	35–39	40–44	45–49	1998 All	1997 All
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Whether been sterilised	2	11	18	21	23	12	12	11
Organisation that carried out the sterilisation....*								
....NHS	[12]	98	97	96	95	96	92	91
....not NHS	[1]	2	3	4	5	4	8	9
Had another operation causing sterility	1	2	1	7	12	3	4	4
<i>Bases</i>								
<i>All women</i>	<i>792</i>	<i>391</i>	<i>375</i>	<i>367</i>	<i>269</i>	<i>2194</i>	<i>1605</i>	<i>3357</i>
<i>Women who had been sterilised</i>	<i>13</i>	<i>43</i>	<i>69</i>	<i>76</i>	<i>61</i>	<i>262</i>	<i>193</i>	<i>369</i>

* Percentages based on those respondents who had been sterilised.

Table 12 **Male vasectomy by age**

<i>Men aged 16–69</i>										<i>Great Britain: 1999</i>	
	Age									1998	1997
	16–29	30–34	35–39	40–44	45–49	50–54	55–64	65–69	All	All	All
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Whether had vasectomy	1	6	15	21	31	32	28	12	17	16	17
Oranisation that carried out the vasectomy...*											
....NHS	[8]	[12]	81	90	67	68	55	[11]	68	59	63
....not NHS	[-]	[4]	19	10	33	32	45	[13]	32	41	37
Had another operation causing sterility	0	0	1	-	-	1	2	2	1	1	1
<i>Bases</i>											
<i>All men</i>	<i>644</i>	<i>260</i>	<i>315</i>	<i>285</i>	<i>273</i>	<i>290</i>	<i>481</i>	<i>192</i>	<i>2740</i>	<i>2079</i>	<i>4207</i>
<i>Men who had had a vasectomy</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>16</i>	<i>47</i>	<i>58</i>	<i>85</i>	<i>93</i>	<i>138</i>	<i>24</i>	<i>469</i>	<i>333</i>	<i>715</i>

* Percentage based on those respondents who had had a vasectomy.

4 Sexual health and condom use

4.1 Sexual behaviour

The 1999 Omnibus Survey, as in previous years, included questions about sexual health in relation to HIV/AIDS and other sexually transmitted infections. Although detailed questions were thought to be inappropriate to this type of survey, more general questions on sexual behaviour were included to provide background information for the interpretation of the data on condom use. In particular, it is possible to estimate the proportion of men in this survey who reported having sex with men and also the number of individuals with multiple partners. These two groups are the main ones at risk of transmitting the HIV virus through unprotected sex.

All men, aged 70 and under, were asked whether they had had sex only or mainly with women, or only with other men. As in previous years, only a very small proportion of men reported having had sex at least once with another man (2% in 1999). (Table 13)

Both men and women were asked about the number of sexual partners they had had in the past year. The proportions reporting more than one sexual partner were similar to previous years: one in eight men and slightly fewer than one in ten women. Younger people were more likely, than older men and women, to have had more than one partner. Amongst men, those aged 20–24 were the age group most likely to have had at least two sexual partners in the past year (36%). Similarly, among women, those in the 20–24 year age group, as well as those aged 16–19, were most likely to have had multiple partners (20% in both age groups). (Table 14)

4.2 Condom use

One third of both men and women said that they had used a condom in the twelve months prior to the interview. Amongst both men and women, the use of condoms in the past year was associated with age: younger respondents were more likely, than older respondents, to have used a condom. For example, two-thirds of men in their twenties had used a condom in the last 12 months compared with slightly more than one in twenty men aged 60–69. (Table 15 and Figure C)

Adults who had used a condom in the twelve months prior to the interview were asked why they used them. The most common reason that condoms were used was to prevent pregnancy: 50% of men and 54% of women gave this as their reason for having used a condom. A further two-fifths of both men and women said that they used a condom both to prevent pregnancy and to prevent the transmission of infection. The data about reasons for using a condom collected in the 1999 Omnibus Survey, for women, was very similar to that collected by both the 1998 and 1997 Surveys. However, the data collected for men, in 1999, was more similar to that collected in 1997 than data collected in the 1998 Omnibus Survey. Therefore differences between the years, for data collected about respondents reasons for using a condom are spurious.

Amongst both men and women aged under 30 there was a very clear pattern between the reason for using a condom and age: the likelihood of the respondent using a condom because they wanted to prevent both pregnancy and the transmission of infections fell with age, whilst the proportion using a condom solely to prevent pregnancy rose with age. For example, among men, the proportion who said that they used a condom solely to prevent pregnancy rose from 17% aged 16–19 to 42% aged 25–29, and the proportion who used a condom both to prevent pregnancy and the transmission of infections fell from 78% aged 16–19 to 48% aged 25–29). Among men and women aged over 30, the pattern is much more stable: the proportion who said they used a condom solely to prevent pregnancy was much higher than the proportion using a condom both to prevent pregnancy and the transmission of sexual infections, in each age group. (Table 16)

Men and women who had used a condom in the past 12 months were asked whether they always, usually or sometimes, used a condom when they had sex. Around half of men and women, who had used a condom in the year before the interview, said they always used a condom when they had sex. Men were more likely than women to say that they usually used a condom: a third of women who had used a condom in the last year said that they only sometimes used this method of contraception. The 1999 Omnibus Survey found that the proportion of men, who said that they always used a condom when they had sex,

had fallen from 56% in 1998 to 49% in 1999: there was a corresponding rise in the proportion reporting that they usually used a condom (this proportion had risen from 17% in 1998 to 21% in 1999). (Table 17)

Respondents, who had used a condom in the twelve months prior to the interview, were asked whether information that they had received about HIV/AIDS had encouraged them to use a condom. Slightly more than two in five men and women, who had used a condom in the past year, said that information that they had received about HIV/AIDS had encouraged them to use a condom. Women were more likely, than men, to have been influenced in this way (43% of women compared with 40% of men). Additionally, the proportion of women who had been influenced by information about HIV/AIDS had increased from 39% in 1998 to 43% in 1999. Younger people were more likely, than older people, to have been influenced by information

about HIV/AIDS to use condoms: for example 78% of men aged 16–24 had been encouraged to use condoms compared with 23% of those aged 55 and over.

Men and women who had had more than one sexual partner in the past year were more likely, than those with one partner, to say that their use of condoms had been influenced by information about HIV/AIDS : three-quarters of both men and women who had multiple sexual partners said that they had been encouraged to use condoms compared with 33% of men and 39% of women who had only one sexual partner. There was a discernible pattern between age and the influence of information about HIV/AIDS on use of condoms among men and women in general: younger men and women were more likely to have been influenced, by information about HIV/AIDS, to use condoms than older men and women. (Table 18)

Figure C Use of condoms in the last 12 months by age and sex

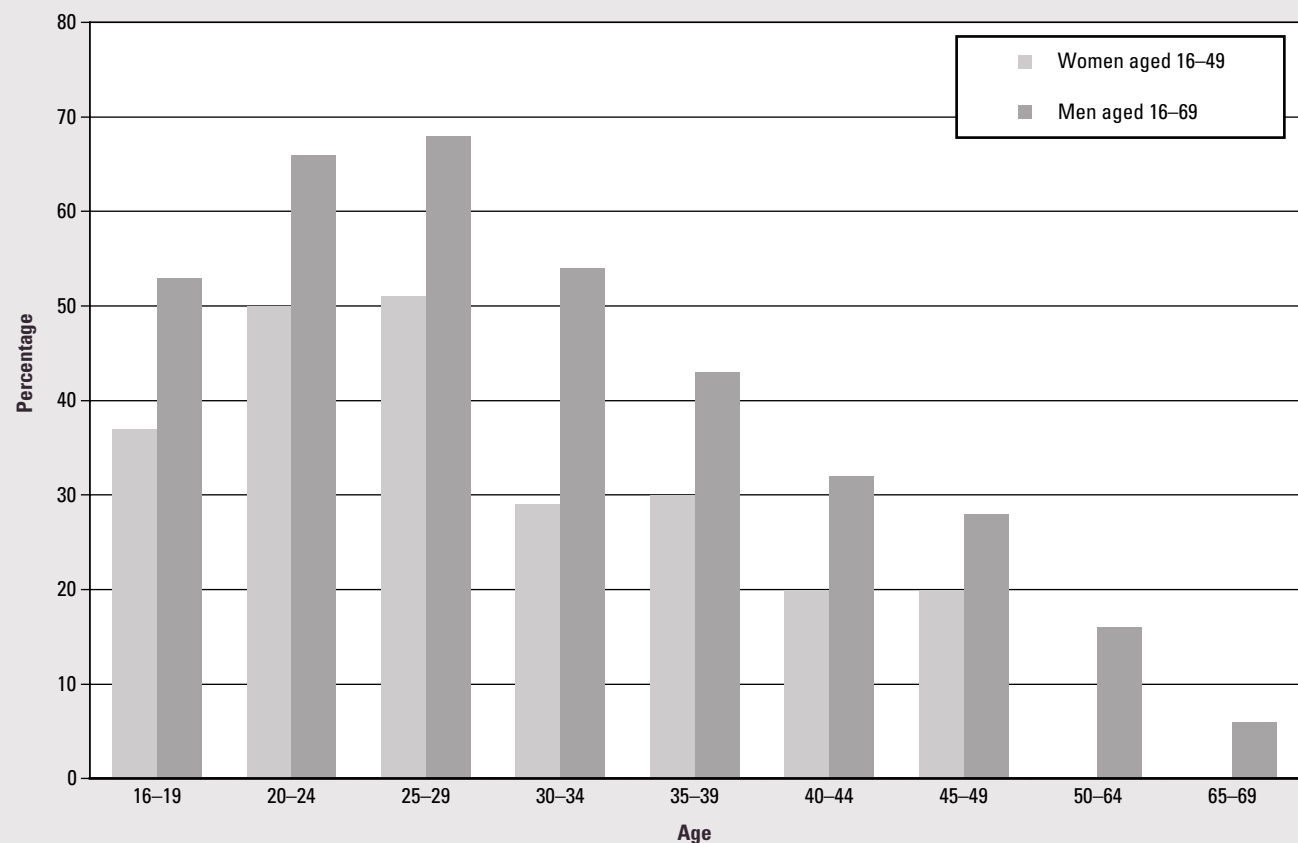


Table 13 **Sexual partners of men by age**

Men aged 16–69

Great Britain: 1999

Which of the following best describes your situation?	Age									1998 All	1997 All
	16–19	20–24	25–29	30–34	35–39	40–44	45–49	50–69	All		
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Sex only with women	62	88	93	97	96	96	96	96	93	91	92
Sex only with men	0	-	3	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	2
Usually with women but at least once with a man	-	1	2	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1
Usually with men but at least once with a woman	-	0	0	-	0	0	-	0	0	1	1
No sexual relationship yet	38	10	3	1	2	1	2	2	5	6	5
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
<i>Base</i>	<i>204</i>	<i>202</i>	<i>237</i>	<i>260</i>	<i>315</i>	<i>286</i>	<i>273</i>	<i>955</i>	<i>2732</i>	<i>2074</i>	<i>4192</i>

Table 14 Number of sexual partners in previous year by (a) age and sex and (b) marital status and sex

Men aged 16–69 and women aged 16–49

Great Britain: 1999

Number of sexual partners	Age									Marital status			All 1999	1998	1997
	16–19	20–24	25–29	30–34	35–39	40–44	45–49	50–64	65–69	Single	Married/ co-habiting	Widowed, divorced or Separated			
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Men															
None	43	15	8	3	7	8	7	14	28	15	13	14	14	15	14
One	29	49	65	82	83	86	85	82	71	71	76	74	74	73	75
Two or three	22	26	18	12	8	5	7	3	2	10	8	10	9	9	8
Four or more	6	10	8	3	2	1	1	1	-	4	2	2	3	4	3
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Women															
None	39	13	5	9	11	10	16	nc	nc	17	13	12	13	12	12
One	42	67	87	85	84	85	82	nc	nc	76	78	79	78	80	80
Two or three	12	13	8	5	5	4	3	nc	nc	5	7	7	7	7	6
Four or more	8	7	1	1	1	1	-	nc	nc	2	2	2	2	2	1
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	nc	nc	100	100	100	100	100	100
<i>Bases</i>															
Men	204	202	237	259	314	285	272	768	190	595	1435	700	2731	2077	4205
Women	224	266	297	388	373	365	268	nc	nc	394	1273	513	2181	1601	3357

nc not collected.

Table 15 Use of condoms in the previous year by (a) age and sex and (b) number of partners and sex

Men aged 16–69 and women aged 16–49

Great Britain: 1999

	Age									Number of partners			1998 All	1997 All
	16–19	20–24	25–29	30–34	35–39	40–44	45–49	50–64	65–69	One	Two or more	All		
Percentage using a condom in the previous year														
Men	53	66	68	54	43	32	28	16	6	34	77	36	37	37
Women	37	50	51	29	30	20	20	nc	nc	34	59	33	31	32
<i>Bases</i>														
Men	204	202	238	259	315	285	272	770	191	2032	324	2736	2081	4207
Women	224	268	300	391	375	367	269	nc	nc	1702	187	2194	1607	3357

nc not collected.

Table 16 Reasons for using a condom by age and sex

Men aged 16–69 and women aged 16–49

Great Britain: 1999

Why do you use a condom?	Age										1998 All	1997 All
	16–19	20–24	25–29	30–34	35–39	40–44	45–49	50–69	All	All		
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Men												
Prevent pregnancy	17	29	42	65	69	66	60	56	50	45	48	
Prevent infection	5	5	8	4	8	5	9	15	7	6	6	
Both reasons	78	63	48	29	19	21	26	24	39	46	42	
Other reason	-	2	2	3	5	8	5	5	4	3	4	
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	
Women												
Prevent pregnancy	22	32	55	68	76	66	57	nc	54	54	56	
Prevent infection	2	5	5	5	3	4	11	nc	4	6	6	
Both reasons	76	60	34	21	19	27	26	nc	38	34	33	
Other reason	-	4	7	6	3	3	6	nc	4	6	5	
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	nc	100	100	100	
<i>Bases</i>												
Men	110	133	164	139	133	91	78	131	979	765	1559	
Women	82	132	152	111	112	74	54	nc	717	498	1065	

nc not collected.

Table 17 **Regularity of condom use by age and sex***Men aged 16–69 and women aged 16–49**Great Britain: 1999*

How regularly do you use a condom?	Age									1998	1997
	16–19	20–24	25–29	30–34	35–39	40–44	45–49	50–69	All	All	All
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Men											
Always	50	55	42	50	42	42	58	60	49	56	54
Usually	32	17	24	22	16	21	9	24	21	17	16
Sometimes	18	28	34	28	42	37	33	16	29	28	29
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Women											
Always	68	40	43	51	56	57	60	nc	51	48	52
Usually	15	22	11	15	14	19	13	nc	15	17	13
Sometimes	17	38	46	34	31	24	27	nc	33	35	35
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	nc	100	100	100
<i>Bases</i>											
<i>Men</i>	110	134	164	139	134	91	76	130	978	759	1553
<i>Women</i>	82	133	151	113	111	74	52	nc	716	492	1062

nc: not collected.

Table 18 **Whether information about HIV/AIDS had been an encouragement to use condoms by age and sex**

Men aged 16–69 and women aged 16–49

Great Britain: 1999

	Age 16–24	25–44	45–54*	55 and over	All	1998 All	1997 All
	Percentages						
Men							
with 1 sexual partner	73	38	24	22	33	35	35
with 2 or more sexual partners	84	77	66	[8]	77	76	76
All men	78	44	27	23	40	40	40
Women							
with 1 sexual partner	72	36	26	nc	39	36	37
with 2 or more sexual partners	81	73	[3]	nc	76	75	69
All women	75	38	27	nc	43	39	39
<i>Bases</i>							
<i>Men with 1 sexual partner</i>	158	871	483	514	2027	1546	3501
<i>Men with 2 or more sexual partners</i>	129	148	30	16	324	266	452
<i>All men</i>	287	1019	513	530	2351	1827	3984
<i>Women with 1 sexual partner</i>	195	1122	209	nc	1528	1131	2556
<i>Women with 2 or more sexual partners</i>	77	74	5	nc	157	111	199
<i>All women</i>	272	1196	214	nc	1685	1248	2761

nc not collected.

* Data collected only for women aged 45–49.

5 Knowledge of sexually transmitted infections

Men aged under 70 and women under 50 were asked from which source they had learnt most about HIV/AIDS and other sexually transmitted infections (STIs). The findings from the 1999 Survey were very similar to those from the previous Omnibus Surveys. The main source of information about HIV/AIDS and other STIs was through television programmes: almost 2 in 5 respondents claimed this had been their main source of information about HIV/AIDS and other STIs. Both television advertisements and the written media (newspapers, magazines and books) were mentioned by just over a fifth of respondents as their main source of information on HIV/AIDS and other STIs (22% and 23% respectively). Four percent of respondents said that their source of information, on HIV/AIDS and other STIs, had come from government leaflets. Younger respondents, those aged 24 and under, were those most likely to have received information, about HIV/AIDS and STIs from friends and relatives. (Table 19)

Respondents were asked whether they had heard of chlamydia and whether they knew that it was an STI.¹ Those respondents who said that they had heard of chlamydia were asked to say if they agreed that any of a series of statements about the infection was true. Although the majority of respondents had not heard of chlamydia, or did not know what it was, the proportion of both men and women who were aware of chlamydia, and knew that it was a STI, had risen since the 1998 Omnibus Survey: awareness among men had risen from 13% to 16% and from 35% to 42% among women between 1998 and 1999. The increase in awareness corresponded with an increase, since 1998, in the proportions correctly identifying the characteristics of chlamydia.

Overall, women were almost three times as likely as men to be aware of chlamydia. Across all age groups the proportion of women who were aware of chlamydia was much larger than the corresponding proportion of men, however the differences between the proportions were smaller amongst those in the middle age groups. People in the two extremes of the age groups were those least likely to have heard of chlamydia, or to know what it was: for example, among men, 91% of both those aged 16–19 and those aged 50–69 either had not heard of chlamydia or did not know what it was, compared with 71% of 25- to 29-year-olds.

Respondents were given five statements about chlamydia, three of which were true. Of these true statements, respondents were most likely to recognise that chlamydia can cause infertility and ectopic pregnancy (87% of women and 79% of men who had heard of chlamydia). Three quarters of women, who had heard of chlamydia, knew that chlamydia does not always cause symptoms, and a slightly smaller proportion were aware that chlamydia is easily treated by antibiotics. Women, who had heard of chlamydia, were more likely to recognise the statements about the infection that were true, than men. Only a very small proportion of men and women thought that the two false statements were true: 6% of women and 5% of men, who knew that chlamydia was a sexually transmitted infection, thought that chlamydia has no serious side effects, and 1% of women and fewer than 1% of men thought that chlamydia only affects men. (Table 20 and Figure D)

Notes and references

- 1 The questions on chlamydia were asked of all respondents, irrespective of age. However, to maintain consistency with the other questions, the results shown in Table 20 are based only on men aged under 70 and women aged under 50.

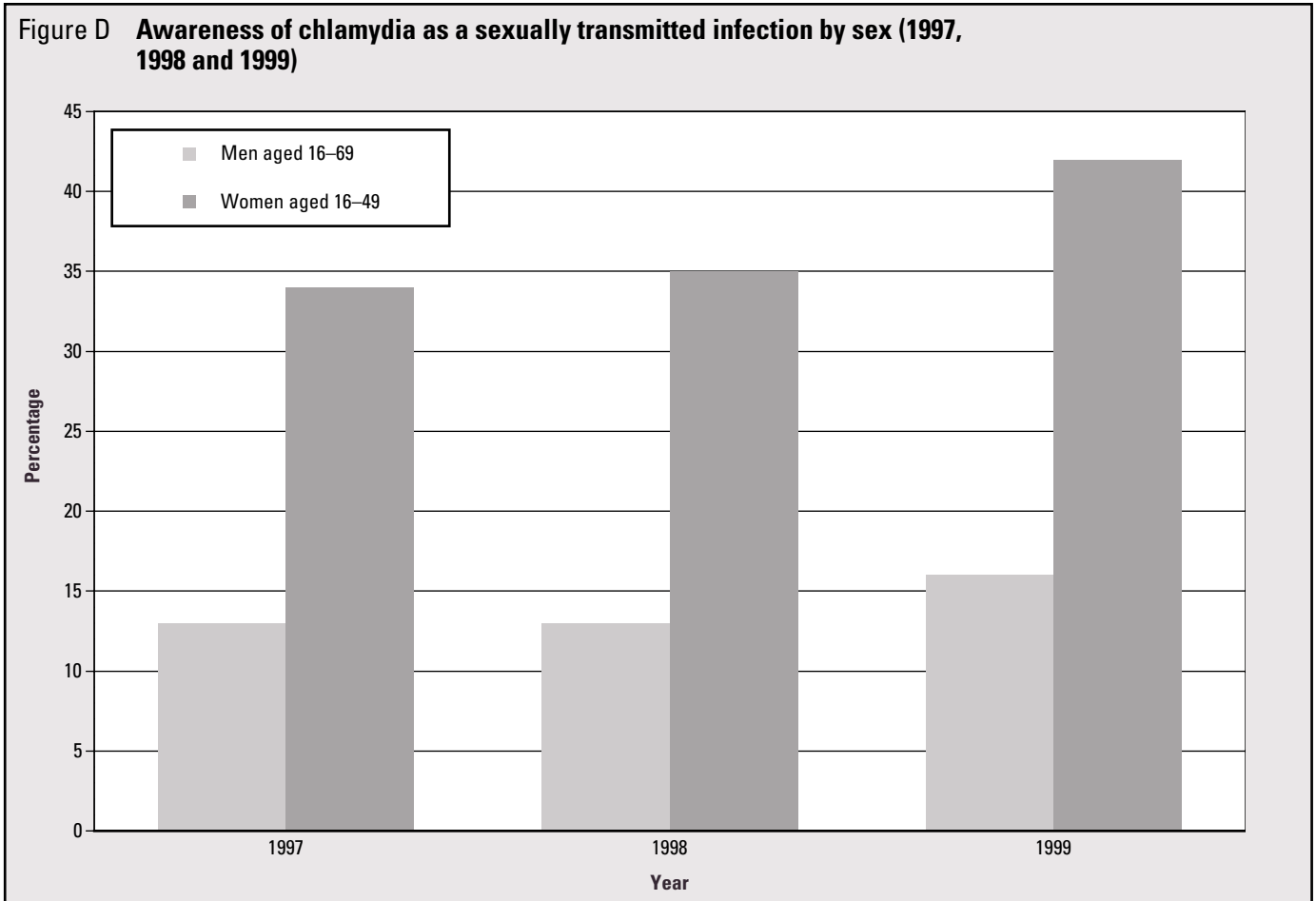


Table 19 Source of information about HIV/AIDS and other STIs by (a) sex and (b) age

Men aged 16-69 and women aged 16-49

Great Britain: 1999

Main source of information about HIV/AIDS and other STIs	Sex	Women	Age			All	1998* All	1997* All
	Men		16-24	25-49	50 and over			
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	
TV programmes	39	37	31	39	41	38	40	
TV advertisements	23	21	18	24	22	23	22	
Newspapers, magazines, books	23	23	23	22	26	23	24	
Government information leaflet	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	
Friends/relations	2	3	6	2	1	3	2	
GP	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Family planning clinic	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	
Somewhere else	6	9	16	6	5	8	7	
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	99*	
<i>Base</i>	<i>2725</i>	<i>2190</i>	<i>896</i>	<i>3067</i>	<i>950</i>	<i>4913</i>	<i>3684</i>	

* 1997 and 1998 also included answer category 'Hospital clinic': 1% and 0% of respondents gave this answer in 1997 and 1998 respectively.

Table 20 Knowledge of chlamydia by age and sex

Men aged 16–69 and women aged 16–49

Great Britain: 1999

Knowledge of chlamydia	Age									1998 Omnibus	1997 Omnibus
	16–19	20–24	25–29	30–34	35–39	40–44	45–49	50–69	All		
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Men											
Not heard of or does not know what it is	91	84	71	79	79	77	84	91	84	87	87
Men who knew Chlamydia was a Sexually Transmitted Infection and agreed that Chlamydia:*											
...Does not always cause symptoms	[9]	55	58	72	75	62	52	64	62	69	46
...Is easily treated by antibiotics	[6]	64	55	65	58	61	61	66	60	61	46
...Can cause infertility and ectopic pregnancy	[16]	64	80	91	78	86	77	72	79	77	62
...Has no serious side effects	[3]	6	3	4	5	6	5	6	5	8	8
...Only affects men	[-]	-	-	-	2	-	2	1	0	0	0
Women											
Not heard of or does not know what it is	69	58	53	55	56	60	60	nc	58	65	66
Women who knew Chlamydia was a Sexually Transmitted Infection and agreed that Chlamydia:*											
...Does not always cause symptoms	85	73	79	73	76	71	73	nc	75	71	56
...Is easily treated by antibiotics	57	67	67	66	73	71	73	nc	68	74	62
...Can cause infertility and ectopic pregnancy	87	92	87	89	84	89	83	nc	87	89	71
...Has no serious side effects	3	2	6	6	10	3	10	nc	6	6	6
...Only affects men	-	1	2	1	1	1	4	nc	1	0	6
<i>Bases</i>											
All men aged 16-69	204	202	238	260	314	285	272	961	2736	2027	4209
All women aged 16-49	222	267	300	390	374	365	269	nc	2188	1542	3357
Respondents who knew Chlamydia was a Sexually Transmitted Infection:											
Men	18	33	69	54	65	66	44	87	437	264	547
Women	68	113	140	177	165	146	108	nc	916	540	1141

nc not collected.

* Percentages sum to more than 100 as respondents could give more than one answer.

Appendix A: The ONS Omnibus Survey

The Omnibus Survey is a multi-purpose survey carried out by the Office for National Statistics for use by Government departments and other public or non-profit making bodies. Interviewing is carried out during eight months of the year (two months every quarter) and each month's questionnaire covers a variety of topics, reflecting different user's requirements.

The sample

A random probability sample of 3,000 private households in Great Britain is selected each month using the Postcode Address File as a sampling frame. One hundred new postal sectors are selected and are stratified by region, the proportion of households renting from the local authorities and the proportion in which the head of household is in Socio-Economic Groups 1-5 or 13 (that is a professional employer or manager). The postal sectors are selected with probability proportional to size and within each sector 30 addresses are selected randomly.

Within households with more than one adult, one person aged 16 or over is randomly selected for interview. No proxy interviews are taken.

Weighting

Because only one household member is interviewed at each address, people in households containing few adults have a higher probability of selection than those in households with many. Where the unit of analysis is individual adults, as it is for this module, a weighting factor is applied to correct for this unequal probability of selection.

Fieldwork

Interviews are carried out face-to-face by interviewers trained to carry out a range of ONS surveys. The Omnibus Survey uses computer assisted interviewing which has well documented effects on the quality of the data.

Response Rates

The small users' Postal Address File includes some business addresses and other address, such as new and empty properties, at which no private households are living. The expected proportion of such addresses, which are classified as ineligible is about 11-12%. This figure is removed before the response rate is calculated.

The response rate for Survey for the four months in which the contraception and sexual health questions were asked was 67%, as shown in Table A.1.

Table A.1 **Household level response of the Omnibus Survey for the months in which the contraception and sexual health questions were asked**

Set sample	12,000	100%
Ineligible addresses	1,188	10%
Eligible addresses	10,812	100%
Refusals	2,565	24%
Non-contacts	1,025	9%
Respondents	7,222	67%

Questions on contraception and sexual health were only asked of women aged under 50 and men aged under 70. Table A.2 shows that 95% of eligible respondents answered these questions.

Table A.2 **Response to the contraception and sexual health questions**

	All		Men		Women	
Respondents who met the age criteria	4,855	100%	2,682	100%	2,173	100%
Respondents who refused the section	236	5%	162	6%	74	3%
Respondents to the section	4,619	95%	2,520	94%	2,099	97%
Respondents to the section after weighting	4,930		2,737		2,193	

Appendix B:

The questions

ASK IF: Men under 70 OR women under 50

Intro

The next set of questions are for you to fill in yourself on the computer. I will show you how to answer the first two questions and then be here if you need any help.

This section is being asked on behalf of the Department of Health and begins with ways of preventing pregnancy.

- (1) Self-completion accepted and completed
- (2) Completed by interviewer
- (3) Section refused

ASK IF: Men under 70 OR women under 50

AND: Elected self-completion

Pract1

This is the first time I have used a computer

Enter the number that applies and then press the red button

- (1) Yes
- (2) No

ASK IF: Men under 70 OR women under 50

AND: Elected self-completion

Pract2

On which days of the week do you watch television?

Press the number of all the answers that apply pressing the space bar between each answer. When you have finished press the red button

SET [9] OF

- (1) Monday
- (2) Tuesday
- (3) Wednesday
- (4) Thursday
- (5) Friday
- (6) Saturday
- (7) Sunday
- (8) I do not have a television/Don't watch the television
- (9) I mostly only listen to the radio

ASK IF: Men under 70 OR women under 50

M170_1

Have you had a vasectomy?/

Have you ever been sterilised - I mean have you ever had an operation intended to prevent you getting pregnant?

(DO NOT INCLUDE HYSTERECTOMIES)

Enter the number that applies and then press the red button

- (1) Yes
- (2) No

ASK IF: Men under 70 OR women under 50

AND: Has had an operation to prevent pregnancy

M170_2

Was that operation carried out under the NHS or not?

Enter the number that applies and then press the red button

- (1) Yes
- (2) No

ASK IF: Men under 70 OR women under 50

AND: Has had an operation to prevent pregnancy

M170_3

Was the operation more or less than two years ago, that is before or after September 1997?

Enter the number that applies and then press the red button

- (1) More than 2 years ago
- (2) Less than 2 years ago

ASK IF: Men under 70 OR women under 50

AND: NOT (has had an operation to prevent pregnancy)

M170_4

Have you had any other operation which prevents you getting someone pregnant / becoming pregnant?

Enter the number that applies and then press the red button

- (1) Yes
- (2) No

ASK IF: Men under 70 or women under 50

AND: NOT (Has had an operation to prevent pregnancy)

AND: Had other operation preventing pregnancy

M170_5

Was the operation more or less than two years ago, that is before or September 1997?

Enter the number that applies and then press the red button

- (1) More than 2 years ago
- (2) Less than 2 years ago

ASK IF: Women under 50

AND: No operation

M170_6M

SHOWCARD C170.6

Here is a list of possible ways of preventing pregnancy. Which, if any, do you (and your partner) usually use at present?

Press the number of all the answers that apply pressing the space bar between each answer. When you have finished press the red button

SET [3] OF

- (1) No method used - no sexual relationship
- (2) No method used at all or partner sterilised / had a vasectomy
- (3) Withdrawal
- (4) Male sheath/condom
- (5) Safe period/rhythm method/Persona
- (6) Cap/Diaphragm
- (7) Pill
- (8) IUD/coil/intra-uterine device
- (9) Hormonal IUD - MIRENA
- (10) Foams/gels/sprays/pessaries (spermicides)
- (11) Going without sexual intercourse to avoid pregnancy
- (12) Female condom
- (13) Injections/implants
- (14) Another method

ASK IF: Women under 50

AND: No operation

AND: Used another method

SPEC6

What other method is used?

Type in answer and ask interviewer how to continue
STRING[200]

ASK IF: Women under 50

AND: No operation

AND: Used the pill

M170_7

SHOWCARD C170.7

Is the pill you take one of the brands listed here: (Micronor, Noriday, Femulem, Microval, Norgesten, Neogest?)

These are progestogen only pills (sometimes known as the mini-pill) as opposed to combined pills.

Enter the number that applies and then press the red button

- (1) Yes
- (2) No
- (3) Not sure

ASK IF: Women under 50

AND: No operation

AND: More than one method used

M170_8

You have mentioned that you usually use more than one method. Do you use them in combination or do you sometimes use one and sometimes the other?

Enter the number that applies and then press the red button

- (1) In combination
- (2) Sometimes one, sometimes other

ASK IF: Women under 50

AND: No operation

AND: More than one method used

AND: Sometimes one, sometimes other

M170_9

SHOWCARD C170.9

Which one do you use most often?

Enter the number that applies and then press the red button

- (3) Withdrawal
- (4) Male sheath/condom
- (5) Safe period/rhythm method/Persona
- (6) Cap/Diaphragm
- (7) Pill
- (8) IUD/coil/intra-uterine device
- (9) Hormonal IUD - MIRENA
- (10) Foams/gels/sprays/pessaries (spermicides)
- (11) Going without sexual intercourse to avoid pregnancy
- (12) Female condom
- (13) Injections/implants
- (14) Another method

ASK IF: Women under 50

AND: No operation

AND: Have a sexual relationship

M170_10

How long have you not been using a method / has this method been your usual one / have these methods been your usual ones?

Enter the number that applies and then press the red button

- (1) Less than 3 months
- (2) At least 3 months, less than 6 months
- (3) At least 6 months, less than 1 year
- (4) At least 1 year, less than 2 years
- (5) At least 2 years, less than 5 years
- (6) 5 years or more

ASK IF: Women under 50

AND: No operation

AND: Have a sexual relationship

AND: No method used

M170_11

SHOWCARD C170.11

Here is a list of reasons why people do not use any method for preventing pregnancy. Which of these reasons applies to you?

CODE MAIN REASON ONLY

Enter the number that applies and then press the red button

- (1) I am pregnant
- (2) I want to become pregnant
- (3) Unlikely to conceive because of the menopause
- (4) Unlikely to conceive because possibly infertile
- (5) Don't like contraception/Find methods unsatisfactory
- (6) My partner is sterilised (e.g. has had a vasectomy)
- (7) Some other reason

ASK IF: Women under 50

AND: No operation

AND: Have a sexual relationship

AND: No method used

AND: Some other reason in M170_11

SPEC11

RECORD OTHER REASON

Type in answer and ask interviewer how to continue
STRING[200]

ASK IF: Women under 50

AND: No operation

AND: No method used or no sexual relationship

M170_12

Have you used any method of contraception in the last 2 years?

Enter the number that applies and then press the red button

- (1) Yes
- (2) No

ASK IF: Women under 50

AND: No operation

AND: No method used or no sexual relationship

AND: Has used methods in last 2 years

M170_13M

SHOWCARD C170.13

Which method(s) did you usually use?

Press the number of all the answers that apply pressing the space bar between each answer. When you have finished press the red button

SET [3] OF

- (3) Withdrawal
- (4) Male sheath/condom
- (5) Safe period/rhythm method/Persona
- (6) Cap/Diaphragm
- (7) Pill
- (8) IUD/coil/intra-uterine device
- (9) Hormonal IUD - MIRENA
- (10) Foams/gels/sprays/pessaries (spermicides)
- (11) Going without sexual intercourse to avoid pregnancy
- (12) Female condom
- (13) Injections/implants
- (14) Another method

ASK IF: Women under 50

AND: Uses a method now and usual method less than 5 years, or operation less than 2 years ago

M170_14M

SHOWCARD C170.14

Which method(s) of contraception if any did you use immediately before that?

Press the number of all the answers that apply pressing the space bar between each answer. When you have finished press the red button

SET [3] OF

- (1) No method used - no sexual relationship
- (2) No method used - partner sterilised / had a vasectomy
- (3) Withdrawal
- (4) Male sheath/condom
- (5) Safe period/rhythm method/Persona
- (6) Cap/Diaphragm
- (7) Pill
- (8) IUD/coil/intra-uterine device
- (9) Hormonal IUD - MIRENA
- (10) Foams/gels/sprays/pessaries (spermicides)
- (11) Going without sexual intercourse to avoid pregnancy

- (12) Female condom
- (13) Injections/implants
- (14) Another method

ASK IF: Women under 50

AND: Usual method less than 5 years or operation less than 2 years ago and uses a method now

AND: Used the pill (at M170_14M)

M170_15

SHOWCARD C170.15

Is the pill you took one of the brands listed on this card (Micronor, Noriday, Femolen, Microval, Norgeston, Neoglast)? These are progestogen only pills (sometimes known as the mini- pill) as opposed to combined pills?

Enter the number that applies and then press the red button

- (1) Yes
- (2) No
- (3) Not sure

ASK IF: Women under 50

AND: No operation and method used

AND: Method at 6 not the same as method at 14

M170_16

Did the change in method happen because you began a relationship with a different partner?

Enter the number that applies and then press the red button

- (1) Yes
- (2) No

ASK IF: Women under 50

AND: No operation and method used

AND: Method at 6 not the same as method at 14

M170_17

[*] Compared with the method(s) you used before, do you think the method(s) you are using now is/are:
...more reliable in preventing pregnancy?

Enter the number that applies and then press the red button

- (1) Yes
- (2) No

ASK IF: Women under 50

AND: No operation and method used

AND: Method at 6 not the same as method at 14

M170_18

[*] (Compared with the method(s) you used before, do you think the method(s) you are using now is/are:
...more convenient to use?

Enter the number that applies and then press the red button

- (1) Yes
- (2) No

ASK IF: Women under 50

AND: No operation and method used

AND: Method at 6 not the same as method at 14

M170_19

[*] (Compared with the method(s) you used before, do you think the method(s) you are using now is/are:)

...better for your long-term health?

Enter the number that applies and then press the red button

- (1) Yes
- (2) No

ASK IF: Women under 50

AND: No operation and method used

AND: Method at 6 not the same as method at 14

M170_20

[*] (Compared with the method(s) you used before, do you think the method(s) you are using now is/are:)

...better for protecting against sexually transmitted diseases (including HIV)?

Enter the number that applies and then press the red button

- (1) Yes
- (2) No

ASK IF: Women under 50

AND: No operation and method used

AND: Method at 6 not the same as method at 14

M170_21

SHOWCARD C170.21

Which was the main reason for changing your method of contraception?

Enter the number that applies and then press the red button

- (1) Different partner
- (2) More reliable in preventing pregnancy
- (3) More convenient to use
- (4) Better for long-term health
- (5) Better for protecting against diseases
- (6) Some other reason

ASK IF: Women under 50

AND: No operation and method used

AND: Method at 6 not the same as method at 14

M170_22

Were you at all influenced to make the change by advice from a GP or Family Planning Clinic?

Enter the number that applies and then press the red button

- (1) Yes
- (2) No

ASK IF: Women under 50 who have not had operation or had operation less than 2 years ago

M170_23

There are two other kinds of contraception, which are referred to as emergency contraception. One is a pill based method, sometimes known as the 'morning after' pill. The other is an IUD (intra-uterine device) method. Before you read it/we mentioned it, had you heard of the pill method of emergency contraception after intercourse?

Enter the number that applies and then press the red button

- (1) Yes
- (2) No
- (3) Don't know

ASK IF: Women under 50 who have not had operation or had operation less than 2 years ago

AND: Has heard of emergency pill

M170_24

SHOWCARD C170.24

[*] If no other method of contraception has been used, how long after sexual intercourse has taken place do you think that the pill method of emergency contraception can be used successfully?

Enter the number that applies and then press the red button

- (1) Up to 12 hours
- (2) Over 12 hours, up to 24 hours
- (3) Over 24 hours, up to 72 hours
- (4) Over 72 hours, up to 5 days
- (5) Over 5 days
- (6) Don't know

ASK IF: Women under 50 who have not had operation or had operation less than 2 years ago

AND: Has heard of emergency pill

M170_25

SHOWCARD C170.25

Have you used the emergency contraception pill in the last 2 years?

Enter the number that applies and then press the red button

- (1) Yes
- (2) No

ASK IF: WOMEN UNDER 50 WHO HAVE NOT HAD OPERATION OR HAD OPERATION LESS THAN 2 YEARS AGO

AND: Has heard of emergency pill

AND: Has used emergency pill

M170_26

SHOWCARD C170.26

On how many occasions in the last 2 years have you used the emergency contraception pill?

Enter the number of times and then press the RED button
1..50

ASK IF: Women under 50 who have not had operation or had operation less than 2 years ago

AND: Has heard of emergency pill

AND: Has used emergency pill

M170_27M

SHOWCARD C170.27

Where did you go for this?

Press the number of all the answers that apply pressing the space bar between each answer. When you have finished press the red button

SET [5] OF

- (1) Your own GP
- (2) Another GP
- (3) Family Planning Clinic, (including Brook Clinics and Margaret Pyke centres)
- (4) Hospital Accident & Emergency Department
- (5) Other

ASK IF: Women under 50 who have not had operation or had operation less than 2 years ago

AND: Has heard of emergency pill

AND: Has not used emergency pill

M170_28M

SHOWCARD C170.28

If you were to need the emergency contraception pill where do you think you would be able to obtain it?

Press the number of all the answers that apply pressing the space bar between each answer. When you have finished press the red button

SET [5] OF

- (1) Your own GP
- (2) Another GP
- (3) Family Planning Clinic, (including Brook Clinics and Margaret Pyke centres)
- (4) Hospital Accident & Emergency Department
- (5) Other
- (6) Would not use

ASK IF: Women under 50 who have not had operation or had operation less than 2 years ago

M170_29

Before (I mentioned it/reading about it here), had you heard of the IUD method of emergency contraception after intercourse?

Enter the number that applies and then press the red button

- (1) Yes
- (2) No

ASK IF: Women under 50 who have not had operation or had operation less than 2 years ago

AND: Has heard of emergency IUD

M170_30

SHOWCARD C170.24

[*] If no other method of contraception has been used, how long after sexual intercourse has taken place do you think that an IUD can be successfully fitted as an emergency method of contraception?

Enter the number that applies and then press the red button

- (1) Up to 12 hours
- (2) Over 12 hours, up to 24 hours
- (3) Over 24 hours, up to 72 hours
- (4) Over 72 hours, up to 5 days
- (5) Over 5 days
- (6) Don't know

ASK IF: Women under 50 who have not had operation or had operation less than 2 years ago

AND: Has heard of emergency IUD

M170_31

SHOWCARD C170.31

Have you had an IUD fitted for emergency contraception in the last 2 years?

Enter the number that applies and then press the red button

- (1) Yes
- (2) No

ASK IF: Women under 50 who have not had operation or had operation less than 2 years ago

AND: Has heard of emergency IUD

M170_35M

SHOWCARD C170.35

Where did you go for this? / Where would you go for this?

Press the number of all the answers that apply pressing the space bar between each answer. When you have finished press the red button

SET [6] OF

- (1) Your own GP
- (2) Another GP
- (3) Family Planning Clinic, (including Brook Clinics and Margaret Pyke centres)
- (4) Hospital Accident & Emergency Department
- (5) Other
- (6) Would not use

ASK IF: Men under 70

AND: Not had operation which prevents pregnancy

M170_36M

SHOWCARD C170.36

Here is a list of possible ways of preventing pregnancy. Which, if any, do you (and your partner) use at present?

Press the number of all the answers that apply pressing the space bar between each answer. When you have finished press the red button

SET [4] OF

- (1) The contraceptive pill
- (2) Male condom
- (3) The Female condom
- (4) Another method of protection
- (5) No method
- (6) No sexual relations with a woman currently

ASK IF: Men under 70

M170_37

SHOWCARD C170.36

Which of the following best describes your situation?

Enter the number that applies and then press the red button

- (1) I have had sex only with women
- (2) I have had sex only with men
- (3) I have usually had sex only with women but have had sex at least once with a man
- (4) I have usually had sex only with men but have had sex at least once with a woman
- (5) I have not (yet) had a sexual relationship

ASK IF: Men under 70 or women under 50

M170_38M

SHOWCARD C170.38

Have you been to any of the following for family planning purposes within the last 5 years?

Press the number of all the answers that apply pressing the space bar between each answer. When you have finished press the red button

SET [4] OF

- (1) Family Planning Clinic (including Brook Clinics and Margaret Pyke centres)

- (2) Your own GP
- (3) Another local GP
- (4) Somewhere else
- (5) None of these

ASK IF: Men under 70 or women under 50

AND: Has been somewhere for family planning in the last 5 years

AND: More than one place visited

M170_39

Which did you visit most recently for family planning purposes?

Enter the number that applies and then press the red button

- (1) Family Planning Clinic (including Brook Clinics and Margaret Pyke centres)
- (2) Your own GP
- (3) Another local GP
- (4) Somewhere else

ASK IF: Men under 70 or women under 50

AND: Has been somewhere for family planning in the last 5 years

M170_40

When did you last go there for family planning purposes?

Enter the number that applies and then press the red button

- (1) Less than 3 months ago
- (2) at least 3 months but less than 6 months ago
- (3) at least 6 months but less than 1 year ago
- (4) or at least 1 year but less than 5 years ago

ASK IF: Men under 70 or women under 50

M170_41

SHOWCARD C170.41

There has been a lot of information in recent years about AIDS and about other sexually transmitted diseases. From which source would you say you have learnt most about these?

Enter the number that applies and then press the red button

- (1) TV advertisements
- (2) TV programmes
- (3) Newspapers, magazines or books
- (4) Your GP
- (5) Family Planning Clinic (including Brook Clinics and Margaret Pyke centres)
- (6) Clinic in a hospital
- (7) Friends or relations
- (8) Government information leaflet
- (9) Somewhere else

ASK IF: MALE UNDER 70 OR FEMALE UNDER 50

AND: HAVE A SEXUAL RELATIONSHIP

AND: HAS NOT SAID USES CONDOMS

M170_42

May I just check, have you (and your partner) used a condom in the last 12 months?

Please include either male or female condoms

Enter the number that applies and then press the red button

- (1) Yes
- (2) No

ASK IF: MALE UNDER 70 OR FEMALE UNDER 50

AND: HAVE A SEXUAL RELATIONSHIP

AND: USES A CONDOM

M170_43

SHOWCARD C170.43

Why do you use a condom?

Enter the number that applies and then press the red button

- (1) To prevent pregnancy
- (2) To prevent disease
- (3) Both to prevent pregnancy and disease
- (4) Some other reason

ASK IF: MALE UNDER 70 OR FEMALE UNDER 50

AND: HAVE A SEXUAL RELATIONSHIP

AND: USES A CONDOM

M170_45

SHOWCARD C170.45

How regularly do you use a condom?

Enter the number that applies and then press the red button

- (1) Whenever I have sexual intercourse
- (2) Usually when I have sexual intercourse
- (3) Sometimes when I have sexual intercourse

ASK IF: MALE UNDER 70 OR FEMALE UNDER 50

AND: HAVE A SEXUAL RELATIONSHIP

M170_44

Has what you have heard about HIV and AIDS encouraged you to use a condom or hasn't it influenced you?

Enter the number that applies and then press the red button

- (1) It has encouraged me
- (2) It has not influenced me

ASK IF: MALE UNDER 70 OR FEMALE UNDER 50

M170_46

SHOWCARD C170.46

And may I just check, how many sexual partners have you had in the last year?

Enter the number that applies and then press the red button

- (0) No partners/ No sexual relationships in the last 12 months
- (1) 1
- (2) 2 or 3
- (3) 4 or more

ASK IF: MALE UNDER 70 OR FEMALE UNDER 50

AND: MORE THAN ONE PARTNER

M170_47

SHOWCARD C170.47

And may I just check, do you use different methods of contraception with different partners, or do you currently only have one partner?

Enter the number that applies and then press the red button

- (1) Use different methods with different partners
- (2) Does not use different methods with different partners
- (3) Only one partner
- (4) Only use one method of contraception

ASK IF: MALE UNDER 70 OR FEMALE UNDER 50

M170_50

Please hand the computer back to the interviewer now.

THANK YOU FOR COMPLETING THIS MODULE

ASK IF: Male under 70 and Female under 50

M170_51

INTERVIEWER: PRESS 7 TO CONTINUE

1..2

ASK ALWAYS

M170_48

Have you ever heard of Chlamydia?

- (1) Yes
- (2) No

ASK IF: HEARD OF CHLAMYDIA

M170_48A

What is Chlamydia?

- (1) Sexually transmitted disease
- (2) Other

ASK IF: Recognised Chlamydia as STI at M170_60M

AND: Know that Chlamydia is a sexually transmitted disease

M170_49M

SHOWCARD C170.49

Which of the following statements about Chlamydia do you think are true?

CODE ALL THAT APPLY

SET [6] OF

- (1) Chlamydia does not always cause symptoms
- (2) Chlamydia is easily treated with antibiotics
- (3) Chlamydia has no serious effects
- (4) Chlamydia can cause infertility and ectopic pregnancy if untreated
- (5) Chlamydia only affects men

Appendix C:

Reports in the Omnibus Series

The prevalence of back pain in Great Britain. Val Mason. HMSO (1994)

National fire safety week and domestic fire safety. Amanda Wilmot and Joy Dobbs. HMSO (1994)

Cooking: attitudes and behaviour. Gerry Nicolaas. HMSO (1995)

Food Safety in the Home. Alison Walker. HMSO (1996)

Residual Medicines. Myra Woolf. HMSO (1996)

Smoking-related behaviour and attitudes. Fiona Dawe and Eileen Goddard. TSO (1997)

Drinking: adults' behaviour and knowledge. Eileen Goddard. TSO (1997)

The prevalence of back pain in Great Britain, 1996. Tricia Dodd. TSO (1997)

Smoking-related behaviour and attitudes, 1997. Stephanie Freeth. Office for National Statistics (1998)

Drinking: adults' behaviour and knowledge in 1998. Eileen Goddard. Office for National Statistics (1998)

Contraception and Sexual Health, 1997. Tricia Dodd and Stephanie Freeth. Office for National Statistics (1999)

Food safety in the home, 1998. Deborah Lader. Office for National Statistics (1999)

Contraception and Sexual Health, 1998. Laura Rainford and Howard Meltzer. Office for National Statistics (2000)

Smoking Related Behaviour and Attitudes, 1999. Deborah Lader and Howard Meltzer. Office for National Statistics (2000)

This is a blank page.