Final Comprehensive Report

Asking young people about sexual and reproductive behaviors

Results from Belgium, Czech Republic, Estonia and Portugal

Written by: Inês Fronteira

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I. MATERIAL, POPULATION AND METHODS

1. STUDY DESIGN

This study can be classified as observational

> *"…does not involve any intervention, experimental or otherwise."*[1]

And cross-sectional

> *"…examines the relationship between diseases (or other health-related characteristics) and other variables of interest as they exist in a defined population at one particular time."*[1]

2. POPULATION AND SAMPLE

By population we mean the all collection of sample units[1]. Thus, young people with 16 to 19 years of age define the population for this study.

2.1. Basic Sample Unit

Since it is difficult to sample young people aged 16 to 19 years old without an updated population registry we decided to select our sample based on schools' classes. We selected only schools' with 10th, 11th and 12th grade classes or legal equivalent* because in these classes the majority of students are in the age group (16 to 19 years) (e.g., in Portugal 66% of secondary students are between 16 and 19 years[2]).

Thus the basic sample unit (BSU) for this study were young people, either male or female, who go to 10th, 11th or 12th grade classes, or legal equivalent, and who are 16 to 19 years old.

Since we had budget constrains the minimum BSU considered for this study and for each country was 350. Table 1 shows the total number of interviewed BSU per country

Table 1 - Total number of interviewed basic sample units (BSU) per country

	Czech Republic	Belgium	Estonia	Portugal
BSU	392	369	435	361

2.2. Selecting the sample

In order to select the BSU each country team selected (using convenience criteria) one (or more) secondary school – convenience sample. In each school, each investigator asked for classes where

* By legal equivalent we mean technical, professional or artistic school (see Annex 1)

students fit the profile (young people, either male or female, who went to 10th, 11th or 12th grade classes, or legal equivalent, and who are 16 to 19 years old). The students in those classes were interviewed until a total of 350 BSU per country was achieved (annex 1).

3. MEASUREMENT INSTRUMENT

A self-reported questionnaire developed and adopted from the HPP/WHO questionnaire was used (annex 2).

3.1. Translation of the questionnaire for pilot study[3,4]

Each country research team made questionnaire translation into each country's native language (annex 1).

4. VARIABLES

Variable	Definition	Scale	Domain	SPSS notation
Country	Country where the questionnaire was applied	nominal		country
Sex	Sex of the respondent	nominal	0-Male 1-Female	sex
Age	Age of the respondent	numeric		
Class	What class/ form/ grade or year are you completing at this school?	nominal		agrade
School attendance	Are you currently attending school full-time or part-time?	nominal	0-Full-time 1-Part-time	attend
Payed work	Have you ever worked for pay?	nominal	0-No 1-Yes	workpay
Age for payed work	How old were you when you started working for pay?	numeric		agewopay
Religion	What is your religion	nominal	1-None 2-Catholic 3-Protestant 4-Muslim 5-Hindu 6-Jew 7-Other	religion
Religious services attendance	How often do you usually attend religious services?	ordinal	1-Every day 2-At least once a week 3-At least once a month 4-At least one a year 5-Less than once a year 6-Never	attendre
Going to places to dance	Do you ever go to places where young people dance?	nominal	0-No	dance

Variable	Definition	Scale	Domain	SPSS notation
			1-Yes	
Number of times to dance	Dance - how many times in the last month?	numeric		tdance
Going to movies	Do you ever go to the movies?	nominal	0-No 1-Yes	movies
Number of times went to cinema	Movies - How many times in the last month?	numeric		tmovie
Alcohol consumption	Do you ever drink alcohol?	nominal	0-No 1-Yes	alcohol
Quantity of alcohol consuption	Drink alcohol - How many days in the last month?	numeric		talcohol
Smoke	Do you ever smoke cigarettes?	nominal	0-No 1-Yes	cigarres
Number of cigarettes smoked	How many cigarretes have you smoked in the last 7 days	numeric		tcigar
Most important source of information on puberty	What has been the most important source of information for you on puberty?	nominal	1-School teacher 2-Mother 3-Father 4-Brother 5-Sister 6-Other family members 7-Friends 8-Doctors 9-Books/magazines 10-Films/Videos 11-Other	infopub
Second source of information on puberty	And the second most important source of information for you on puberty?	nominal	1-School teacher 2-Mother 3-Father 4-Brother 5-Sister 6-Other family members 7-Friends 8-Doctors 9-Books/magazines 10-Films/Videos 11-Other	secpub
Preferred source of information on puberty	From whom, or where, would you prefer to have received more information on puberty?	nominal	1-School teacher 2-Mother 3-Father 4-Brother 5-Sister 6-Other family members 7-Friends 8-Doctors 9-Books/magazines 10-Films/Videos 11-Other	prepub

Variable	Definition	Scale	Domain	SPSS notation
Most important source of information on sexual and reproductive systems	What has been the most important source of information on sexual and reproductive systems of men and women?	nominal	1-School teacher 2-Mother 3-Father 4-Brother 5-Sister 6-Other family members 7-Friends 8-Doctors 9-Books/magazines 10-Films/Videos 11-Other	inforep
Second source of information on sexual and reproductive systems	And the second most important source of information on sexual and reproductive systems of men and women?	nominal	1-School teacher 2-Mother 3-Father 4-Brother 5-Sister 6-Other family members 7-Friends 8-Doctors 9-Books/magazines 10-Films/Videos 11-Other	secrep
Preferred source of information on sexual and reproductive systems	From whom or where, would you prefer to receive (or prefer to have received) more information on sexual and reproductive systems of men and women?	nominal	1-School teacher 2-Mother 3-Father 4-Brother 5-Sister 6-Other family members 7-Friends 8-Doctors 9-Books/magazines 10-Films/Videos 11-Other	prerep
Attending classes on sexual education	Some schools have classes on puberty, on sexual and reproductive systems and on relationships between boys and girls. Did you ever attend school classes on any of these topics?	nominal	0-No 1-Yes 2-Not sure	atteclas
Opinion on classes on sexual education	Do you think that there should be (more) classes on these topics, fewer classes or were the number about right?	nominal	1-More 2-Less 3-About right	opclas
Having a boy/ girl friend	Have you ever had a girl/ boy friend?	nominal	0-No 1-Yes	bgfrien
Number of boy/ girl friends	How many girl / boy friends have you had?	numeric		nbgfri
Sexual intercourse	Have you ever had sexual intercourse (penis in vagina)?	nominal	0-No 1-Yes	sexuali
Age at first sexual intercourse	How old were you at the time of first intercourse?	numeric		age1sint

Variable	Definition	Scale	Domain	SPSS notation
Use of contraceptive method at first sexual intercourse	On that first time did you or your partner do anything to avoid a pregnancy?	nominal	0-No 1-Yes	ftpreg
Method used at first sexual intercourse	What method did you use?	nominal	1-Condom 2-Pill 3-Injection 4-Withdrawal 5-Safe period 6-Other	method1
Number of sexual intercourse per month	How many times do you have full intercourse per month? (estimate)	numeric		nfimount
Use of contraceptive method	Apart from the first time, do you use a method to avoid pregnancy?	nominal	1-Always 2-Sometimes 3-Never	apregnan
Most used contraceptive method	What method do you mostly use?	nominal	1-Condom 2-Pill 3-Injection 4-Withdrawal 5-Safe period 6-Other	method
Place where gets contraceptive method	Where do you get this method?	nominal	1-Shop 2-Pharmacy 3-Clinic/Health 4-Centre/Hospital 5-Private Doctor/Nurse/Clinic 6-Friend 7-Other.	getmetho
Time of last sexual intercourse	Think about your latest sexual intercourse. When was that?	ordinal	1-0-7 days ago 2-8-14 days ago 3-15-21 days ago 4-22-28 days ago 5-More than 28 days ago	lastsi
Contraceptive method at last sexual intercourse	At that time, did you or your partner use a method to avoid pregnancy?	nominal	0-No 1-Yes 2-Don't remember	lmetpreg
Contraceptive method used at last sexual intercourse	What method did you use?	nominal	1-Condom 2-Pill 3-Injection 4-Withdrawal 5-Safe period 6-Other	lsimetho
Visits to health facilities/ professionals about RH	Have you ever visited a health facility or doctor of any kind to receive services or information on contraception, pregnancy, abortion or sexually transmitted diseases?	nominal	0-No 1-Yes	visithea
sought care on RH in last 12	How many times have you sought services or information from a doctor or a nurse for these	nominal	0-No	timeser

Variable	Definition	Scale	Domain	SPSS notation
months	services in the last twelve months?		1-Yes	
Number of times sought care on RH in last 12 months	Number of times that sought services or information from a doctor or a nurse in the last twelve months	numeric		timeser1
Place of last visit	Thinking about your last visit, did you go to a government clinic, health center or hospital or a private doctor or clinic?	nominal	1-Government 2-Private 3-Other	lvisiloc
Reason for last visit	When you last saw a doctor or a nurse, what was your reason for going?	nominal	1-Contraception 2-Sexual Transmitted Diseases 3-Gynaecological exam 4-Pregnancy test 5-Pregnancy termination 6-Maternal and child health 7-Other	reason
Posters on contraception	Did you see any posters on contraception?	nominal	0-No 1-Yes	seepost
Brochures on contraception	Were you given brochures on contraception?	nominal	0-No 1-Yes	seebro
Attending a talk on contraception	Did you attend a talk on contraception?	nominal	0-No 1-Yes	talkcon
Request of contraceptive services	Did you request contraceptive services during the consultation?	nominal	0-No 1-Yes	contrase
Doctor/ nurse talk about contraception	Did the doctor or nurse talk to you about contraception?	nominal	0-No 1-Yes	talkco1
Doctor/ nurse talk about STD	Did the doctor or nurse talk to you about sexually transmitted diseases?	nominal	0-No 1-Yes	talkstd
Doctor/ nurse talk about pregnancy	Did the doctor or nurse talk to you about pregnancy?	nominal	0-No 1-Yes	talkpreg
Comfort to ask questions	Did you feel comfortable enough to ask questions?	nominal	0-No 1-Yes	feelcon
Answer to questions	Were the questions you asked during the consultation answered adequately?	nominal	0-No 1-Yes	adeans
Confidentiality	Was there enough confidentiality?	nominal	0-No 1-Yes	confiden
Knowledge of Chlamydia	Have you heard about Chlamydia?	nominal	0-No 1-Yes	heardcla
Source of information about Chlamydia	What was your source of information about Chlamydia?	nominal	1-School teacher 2-Mother 3-Father 4-Brother 5-Sister 6-Other family members 7-Friends 8-Doctors 9-Books/magazines	infocla

Variable	Definition	Scale	Domain	SPSS notation
			10-Films/Videos 11-Other	
Treatment for Chlamydia	Have you ever been treated for Chlamydia?	nominal	0-No 1-Yes	treatcla
Thoughts about Chlamydia	What do you think is Chlamydia?	nominal	1-A type of flu 2-A sexual infection 3-A diarrhoeal illness 4-Other	thinkcla
Caught Chlamydia from cups/glasses	Chlamydia can be caught from cups/ glasses	nominal	0-No 1-Yes	caugcla1
Caught Chlamydia from towels	Chlamydia can be caught from towels	nominal	0-No 1-Yes	caugcla2
Caught Chlamydia from pools	Chlamydia can be caught fromswimming pools	nominal	0-No 1-Yes	caugcla3
Caught Chlamydia from toilet seats	Chlamydia can be caught from toilet seats	nominal	0-No 1-Yes	caugcla4
Caught Chlamydia from kissing	Chlamydia can be caught from kissing	nominal	0-No 1-Yes	caugcla5
Caught Chlamydia from sexual intercourse	Chlamydia can be caught from sexual intercourse	nominal	0-No 1-Yes	caugcla6
Caught Chlamydia from other things	Chlamydia can be caught from other things	nominal	0-No 1-Yes	caugcla7
unknowns how to catch Chlamydia	Don't know how Chlamydia can be caught	nominal	0-No 1-Yes	caugcla8
Number of times Chlamydia can be caught	Can Chlamydia be caught more than once?	nominal	0-No 1-Yes 2-Don't know	tcaugcla
Difficulty for women to know they are infected	Is it easy for women to know they have Chlamydia infection?	nominal	0-No 1-Yes 2-Don't know	woknow
Chlamydia and getting pregnant	Chlamydia infection can result in difficulty in getting pregnant	nominal	0-No 1-Yes	resulcl1
Chlamydia and dehydration	Chlamydia infection can result in dehydration	nominal	0-No 1-Yes	resulcl2
Chlamydia and period problems	Chlamydia infection can result in period problems	nominal	0-No 1-Yes	resulcl3
Chlamydia and painful sex	Chlamydia infection can result in painful sex	nominal	0-No 1-Yes	resulcl4
Chlamydia and abdominal pain	Chlamydia infection can result in abdominal pain	nominal	0-No 1-Yes	resulcl5
Chlamydia and pregnancy in the	Chlamydia infection can result in pregnancy in the tubes	nominal	0-No	resulcl6

Variable	Definition	Scale	Domain	SPSS notation
tubes			1-Yes	
Chlamydia and other consequences	Chlamydia infection can result in none of the above	nominal	0-No 1-Yes	resulcl7
Don't know consequences of Chlamydia	Don't no in what Chlamydia infection can result into	nominal	0-No 1-Yes	resulcl8
Volunteer to test for Chlamydia	Would you volunteer to undergo a urine test (pee into a container) to test for Chlamydia?	nominal	0-No 1-Yes	urinetes
Reasons for not volunteer to test for Chlamydia	Why wouldn't volunteer to undergo a urine test	nominal	1-Not important 2-Not necessary 3-Too embarrassing 4-Too uncomfortable 5-Would worry about a positive result 6-Other	why

5. DATA ANALYSIS

SPSS 10.0 version statistical package was used to analyze data.

5.1. Descriptive statistics[5]

The following descriptive statistics were used according to variable's scale:

- Nominal – frequencies
- Ordinal – frequencies, measures of central tendency (mode and median) and dispersion (quartiles, percentiles)
- Numeric – central tendency (mean, median and mode) and dispersion (standard deviation).

6. IMPLEMENTATION

Each country was responsible for

1. Selecting a region where the study should be conducted;
2. Obtaining a list of all schools, in that region, with 10^{th}, 11^{th} and 12^{th} grade classes or legal equivalent and their population and selecting one school according with BSU needed and that met inclusion criteria;

3. Identifying what needed to be done in order to obtain authorization to conduct the study (school and parents);
4. Translating the questionnaire to native language;
5. Conducting its own field work by applying the questionnaire;
6. Inserting data into database provided, in English, by the Portuguese research team;
7. Sending both questionnaires and database to research team in Lisbon in order to conduct analysis.

The research team in Lisbon was responsible for:

1. Writing, in English, the necessary documentation in order to get authorization to conduct study in selected schools;
2. Creating SPSS database and having it sent to other countries;
3. Analyzing all collected data.

For more details on implementation please see annex 1.

7. ETHICAL ISSUES AND CONFLICTS OF INTEREST

Ethical issues for this study were addressed by[6]:

- Language validation of questionnaire;
- Methodological correction and research method's exhaustive description;
- Requesting authorization to local authorities to apply questionnaire in selected schools;
- Informing parents, students and overall participants about study's objectives and data utilization;
- Requesting authorization to apply questionnaire to both parents and students;
- Guaranteeing freedom of participation to overall participants;
- Guaranteeing anonymity of overall participants;
- Guaranteeing confidentiality in data insertion and analysis.

8. CONFLICTS OF INTEREST

There weren't conflicts of interest known.

II. RESULTS

1. BELGIUM

1.1. Socioeconomic and family characteristics

From the 361 individuals who answered the questionnaire 211 (58.4%) were male and 150 (41.6%) were female.

The mean age was 17.3 years (s=1.2). The youngest individual to answer the questionnaire was 15 years old and the oldest 20 years old. Table 2 describes the distribution of Belgium respondents by age.

Table 2 – Belgian respondents' distribution by age

Age	Frequency	Percent
15	17	4.7
16	79	21.7
17	116	31.9
18	101	27.7
19	37	10.2
20	14	3.8
Total	364	100.0

Female respondents were averagely 17.0 years old (s=1.0).The mean age of male respondents was 17.5 (s=1.2). Table 3 describes Belgian respondents distribution by sex and age.

Table 3 – Belgian respondents' distribution by sex and age

Age	Sex				Total	
	male		female			
	N	%	N	%	N	%
15	8	3.8	9	6.0	17	4.7
16	38	18.0	40	26.7	78	21.6
17	63	29.9	52	34.7	115	31.9
18	59	28.0	41	27.3	100	27.7
19	30	14.2	7	4.7	37	10.2
20	13	6.2	1	.7	14	3.9
Total	211	100.0	150	100.0	361	100.0

The majority (99.4%; N=361) of individuals were attending school full-time and 0.6% (N=2) were attending school part-time. Table 4 shows the distribution of individuals by class/ form or grade being completed at the time of the questionnaire.

Table 4 – Belgium respondents' distribution by class/ form or grade being completed at the time of the questionnaire

Class/ form/ grade	Frequency	Percent
General secondary school	94	25.8
Technical secondary school	213	58.5
Special secondary school (professional training)	57	17.5
Total	364	100.0

The majority of the students (N=297; 81.6%) had worked for pay. Usually respondents were 15 years (mean=15.3; s=1.8) when they started working. The youngest age declared for starting to work was 1 year and the oldest 19 years. At the moment of the study 37.3% (N=134) of the respondents were working for pay.

Fifty-one point eight percent (N=184) of the students declared that they were Catholics, 40.0% (N=142) had no religion, 2.0% (N=7) were Muslims, 1.1% (N=4) were Jews, 0.6% (N=2) were Protestants, 0.6% (N=2) were Hindus and 3.9% (N=14) had another religion.

When asked about how frequently they attended religious services 52.0% answered never (Table 5).

Table 5 - Frequency by which Belgian respondents attended religious services

Frequency at religious services	Frequency	Percent
Every day	2	0.6
At least once a week	3	0.8
At least once a month	7	2.0
At least once a year	91	25.4
Less than once a year	69	19.3
Never	186	52.0
Total	358	100.0

When asked if they had ever went to places where people dance, 52.9% (N=191) respondents said yes against 47.1% (N=170) who said no. Forty-eight point three percent (N=71) of respondents who declared they had gone to places where people dance were females and 55.9% (N=118) were males (Table 6).

Table 6 - Belgian respondents' distribution by going to places where people dance and sex

Do you ever go to places where young people dance?		Sex of the respondent		Total
		male	female	
No	N	93	76	169
	% within dance	55.0	45.0	100.0
	% within sex	44.1	51.7	47.2
	% of Total	26.0	21.2	47.2
Yes	N	118	71	189

Do you ever go to places where young people dance?		Sex of the respondent		Total
		male	female	
	% within dance	62.4	37.6	100.0
	% within sex	55.9	48.3	52.8
	% of Total	33.0	19.8	52.8
Total	N	211	147	358
	% within dance	58.9	41.1	100.0
	% within sex	100.0	100.0	100.0
	% of Total	58.9	41.1	100.0

In the last month the average number of times respondents had went to one these places was 3.3 (s=3.6). The minimum number of times someone had went to places where people dance was 0 and the maximum 32. Males had gone, in the last month, to places were people dance more often (mean=3.7; s=4.2) than females (mean=2.6; s=1.9).

Ninety-one point two percent (N=330) of interviewed individuals said that they had gone to movies against 8.8% (N=32) who did not. Ninety-five point three percent (N=141) of female and 88.2% (N=186) of males had already gone to the cinema.

In the last month, respondents had gone 1.7 times (s=1.7) to the movies. The maximum number of times someone had gone to the movies in the last month was 13 and the minimum 0. Males had gone to the movies, in the last month, more frequently (mean=1.9; s=2.0) than females (mean=1.5; s=1.1).

The majority of interviewed respondents (88.2%; N=321) declared that they had drunk alcohol against 11.8% (N=43) who denied it. Ninety point zero percent (N=135) of females and 88.7% (N=183) of males declared that they already had drunk alcohol.

Averagely, respondents had drunk alcohol 8.3 (s=) days in the last month. The maximum number of days that someone had drunk alcohol in the last month was 31 and the minimum 0. Males had drunk alcohol more days in the last month (mean=9.9; s=7.0) than females (mean=6.2; s=5.1).

As for smoking habits, 43.8% (N=159) of respondents declared that they had smoked against 56.2% (N=204) who had never done it. Thirty-four point seven percent (N=52) of female respondents had smoked cigarettes against 50.5% (N=106) of male respondents.

The average number of cigarettes smoked in the seven days previous to the study was 55.8 (s=52.3). The maximum number of cigarettes smoked in the last seven days was 280 and the minimum 0.

Males (mean=62.4; s=56.5) had smoked more cigarettes than females (mean=41.6; s=39.5) in the seven days before they answer the questionnaire.

1.2. Sources of information and knowledge on reproductive health

1.2.1. Puberty

For 28.1% (N=85) of the interviewed Belgian respondents the most important source of information on puberty were friends (Table 7).

Table 7 - Belgian respondents' most important source of information on puberty

Source of information	Frequency	Percent
school teacher	71	23.5
mother	67	22.2
father	9	3.0
brother	7	2.3
sister	10	3.3
other family members	4	1.3
friends	85	28.1
doctors	4	1.3
books/ magazines	16	5.3
films/ videos	18	6.0
other	11	3.6
Total	302	100.0

Thirty-one point seven percent and 25.1% of male respondents said that the most important source of information on puberty were school teachers and friends, respectively. For female respondents mother came in first place (Table 8).

Table 8 – Belgian respondents' distribution by most important source of information on puberty

Source of information		Sex of the respondent		Total
		male	female	
school teacher	N	53	17	70
	% within source of information	75.7	24.3	100.0
	% within sex	31.7	13.0	23.5
	% of Total	17.8	5.7	23.5
mother	N	24	43	67
	% within source of information	35.8	64.2	100.0
	% within sex	14.4	32.8	22.5
	% of Total	8.1	14.4	22.5
father	N	8	1	9
	% within source of information	88.9	11.1	100.0
	% within sex	4.8	0.8	3.0
	% of Total	2.7	0.3	3.0

Source of information		Sex of the respondent		Total
		male	female	
brother	N	6	1	7
	% within source of information	85.7	14.3	100.0
	% within sex	3.6	0.8	2.3
	% of Total	2.0	0.3	2.3
sister	N	3	6	9
	% within source of information	33.3	66.7	100.0
	% within sex	1.8	4.6	3.0
	% of Total	1.0	2.0	3.0
other family members	N	1	3	4
	% within source of information	25.0	75.0	100.0
	% within sex	0.6	2.3	1.3
	% of Total	0.3	1.0	1.3
Friends	N	42	42	84
	% within source of information	50.0	50.0	100.0
	% within sex	25.1	32.1	28.2
	% of Total	14.1	14.1	28.2
doctors	N	3	-	3
	% within source of information	100.0	-	100.0
	% within sex	1.8	-	1.0
	% of Total	1.0	-	1.0
books/ magazines	N	5	11	16
	% within source of information	31.3	68.8	100.0
	% within sex	3.0	8.4	5.4
	% of Total	1.7	3.7	5.4
films/ videos	N	13	5	18
	% within source of information	72.2	27.8	100.0
	% within sex	7.8	3.8	6.0
	% of Total	4.4	1.7	6.0
other	N	9	2	11
	% within source of information	81.8	18.2	100.0
	% within sex	5.4	1.5	3.7
	% of Total	3.0	0.7	3.7
Total	N	167	131	298
	% within source of information	56.0	44.0	100.0
	% within sex	100.0	100.0	100.0
	% of Total	56.0	44.0	100.0

As for the second most important source of information on puberty, 23.4% of respondents answered friends (Table 9)

Table 9 – Belgian respondents' distribution by second most important source of information on puberty

Source of information	Frequency	Percent
school teacher	45	14.2
mother	56	17.7
father	12	3.8
brother	7	2.2
sister	17	5.4
other family members	6	1.9
friends	74	23.4
doctors	8	2.5
books/ magazines	50	15.8
films/ videos	30	9.5
other	11	3.5
Total	316	100.0

For male and female respondents the second most important source of information on puberty were friends (Table 10).

Table 10 – Belgian respondents' distribution by second most important source of information on puberty and sex

Source of information		Sex of the respondent		Total
		male	female	
school teacher	N	22	23	45
	% within source of information	48.9	51.1	100.0
	% within sex	12.2	17.4	14.4
	% of Total	7.1	7.4	14.4
mother	N	30	25	55
	% within source of information	54.5	45.5	100.0
	% within sex	16.7	18.9	17.6
	% of Total	9.6	8.0	17.6
father	N	9	3	12
	% within source of information	75.0	25.0	100.0
	% within sex	5.0	2.3	3.8
	% of Total	2.9	1.0	3.8
brother	N	7		7
	% within source of information	100.0		100.0
	% within sex	3.9		2.2
	% of Total	2.2		2.2
sister	N	4	13	17
	% within source of information	23.5	76.5	100.0
	% within sex	2.2	9.8	5.4

Source of information		Sex of the respondent		Total
		male	female	
	% of Total	1.3	4.2	5.4
other family members	N	4	2	6
	% within source of information	66.7	33.3	100.0
	% within sex	2.2	1.5	1.9
	% of Total	1.3	0.6	1.9
Friends	N	44	29	73
	% within source of information	60.3	39.7	100.0
	% within sex	24.4	22.0	23.4
	% of Total	14.1	9.3	23.4
doctors	N	4	4	8
	% within source of information	50.0	50.0	100.0
	% within sex	2.2	3.0	2.6
	% of Total	1.3	1.3	2.6
books/ magazines	N	21	28	49
	% within source of information	42.9	57.1	100.0
	% within sex	11.7	21.2	15.7
	% of Total	6.7	9.0	15.7
films/ videos	N	25	4	29
	% within source of information	86.2	13.8	100.0
	% within sex	13.9	3.0	9.3
	% of Total	8.0	1.3	9.3
other	N	10	1	11
	% within source of information	90.9	9.1	100.0
	% within sex	5.6	0.8	3.5
	% of Total	3.2	0.3	3.5
Total	N	180	132	312
	% within source of information	57.7	42.3	100.0
	% within sex	100.0	100.0	100.0
	% of Total	57.7	42.3	100.0

Seventeen point four percent of respondents would have preferred to receive information about puberty from a school teacher (Table 11).

Table 11 – Belgian respondents' distribution by preferred source of information on puberty

Source of information	Frequency	Percent
school teacher	48	17.4
mother	28	10.1
father	24	8.7
brother	14	5.1

Source of information	Frequency	Percent
sister	11	4.0
other family members	11	4.0
friends	17	6.2
doctors	43	15.6
books/ magazines	14	5.1
films/ videos	23	8.3
other	43	15.6
Total	276	100.0

Male respondents would prefer to have received information on puberty from doctors. As for female respondents, they would prefer to receive this information from school teachers (Table 12).

Table 12 – Belgian respondents' distribution by preferred source of information on puberty and sex

Source of information		Sex of the respondent		Total
		male	female	
school teacher	N	27	21	48
	% within source of information	56.3	43.8	100.0
	% within sex	16.7	18.9	17.6
	% of Total	9.9	7.7	17.6
mother	N	9	19	28
	% within source of information	32.1	67.9	100.0
	% within sex	5.6	17.1	10.3
	% of Total	.3	7.0	10.3
father	N	16	8	24
	% within source of information	66.7	33.3	100.0
	% within sex	9.9	7.2	8.8
	% of Total	5.9	2.9	8.8
brother	N	7	7	14
	% within source of information	50.0	50.0	100.0
	% within se	4.3	6.3	5.1
	% of Total	2.6	2.6	5.1
sister	N	5	6	11
	% within source of information	45.5	54.5	100.0
	% within sex	3.1	5.4	4.0
	% of Total	1.8	2.2	4.0
other family members	N	8	3	11
	within source of information	72.7	27.3	100.0
	% within sex	4.9	2.7	4.0
	% of Total	2.9	1.1	4.0
	N	10	7	17

Source of information		Sex of the respondent		Total
		male	female	
Friends	% within source of information	58.8	41.2	100.0
	% within sex	6.2	6.3	6.2
	% of Total	3.7	2.6	6.2
doctors	N	24	18	42
	% within source of information	57.1	42.9	100.0
	% within sex	14.8	16.2	15.4
	% of Total	8.8	6.6	15.4
books/ magazines	N	10	3	13
	% within source of information	76.9	23.1	100.0
	% within sex	6.2	2.7	4.8
	% of Total	3.7	1.1	4.8
films/ videos	N	19	4	23
	% within source of information	82.6	17.4	100.0
	% within sex	11.7	3.6	8.4
	% of Total	7.0	1.5	8.4
other	N	27	15	42
	% within source of information	64.3	35.7	100.0
	% within sex	16.7	13.5	15.4
	% of Total	9.9	5.5	15.4
Total	N	162	111	273
	% within source of information	59.3	40.7	100.0
	% within sex	100.0	100.0	100.0
	% of Total	59.3	40.7	100.0

1.2.2. Sexual and reproductive systems of men and women

For 40.9% of the interviewed respondents the most important source of information on sexual and reproductive systems of men and women were school teachers (Table 13).

Table 13 - Belgian respondents' most important source of information on sexual and reproductive systems of men and women

Source of information	Frequency	Percent
school teacher	131	40.9
mother	51	15.9
father	13	4.1
brother	3	0.9
sister	6	1.9
other family members	3	0.9
friends	69	21.6
doctors	3	0.9

Source of information	Frequency	Percent
books/ magazines	14	4.4
films/ videos	20	6.3
other	7	2.2
Total	320	100.0

As for male and female respondents the most important source of information on sexual and reproductive system of men and women were school teachers (Table 14).

Table 14 – Belgian respondents' distribution by most important source of information on sexual and reproductive system of men and women and sex

Source of information		Sex of the respondent		Total
		male	female	
school teacher	N	82	46	128
	% within source of information	64.1	35.9	100.0
	% within sex	45.1	34.6	40.6
	% of Total	26.0	14.6	40.6
mother	N	16	35	51
	% within source of information	31.4	68.6	100.0
	% within sex	8.8	26.3	16.2
	% of Total	5.1	11.1	16.2
father	N	10	3	13
	% within source of information	76.9	23.1	100.0
	% within sex	5.5	2.3	4.1
	% of Total	3.2	1.0	4.1
brother	N	2	1	3
	% within source of information	66.7	33.3	100.0
	% within sex	1.1	0.8	1.0
	% of Total	0.6	0.3	1.0
sister	N	1	4	5
	% within source of information	20.0	80.0	100.0
	% within sex	0.5	3.0	1.6
	% of Total	0.3	1.3	1.6
other family members	N	1	2	3
	% within source of information	33.3	66.7	100.0
	% within sex	0.5	1.5	1.0
	% of Total	0.3	0.6	1.0
Friends	N	37	31	68
	% within source of information	54.4	45.6	100.0
	% within sex	20.3	23.3	21.6
	% of Total	11.7	9.8	21.6

Source of information		Sex of the respondent		Total
		male	female	
doctors	N	3	-	3
	% within source of information	100.0	-	100.0
	% within sex	1.6	-	1.0
	% of Total	1.0	-	1.0
books/ magazines	N	5	9	14
	% within source of information	35.7	64.3	100.0
	% within sex	2.7	6.8	4.4
	% of Total	1.6	2.9	4.4
films/ videos	N	18	2	20
	% within source of information	90.0	10.0	100.0
	% within sex	9.9	1.5	6.3
	% of Total	5.7	0.6	6.3
other	N	7	-	7
	% within source of information	100.0	-	100.0
	% within sex	3.8	-	2.2
	% of Total	2.2	-	2.2
Total	N	182	133	315
	% within source of information	57.8	42.2	100.0
	% within sex	100.0	100.0	100.0
	% of Total	57.8	42.2	100.0

As for the second most important source of information on sexual and reproductive systems of men and women, 19.6% of respondents answered friends (Table 15).

Table 15 – Belgian respondents' distribution by second most important source of information on sexual and reproductive systems of men and women

Source of information	Frequency	Percent
school teacher	58	18.3
mother	48	15.1
father	15	4.7
brother	6	1.9
sister	14	4.4
other family members	9	2.8
friends	62	19.6
doctors	12	3.8
books/ magazines	45	14.2
films/ videos	33	10.4
other	15	4.7
Total	317	100.0

For 16.9% of male respondents the second most important source of information on sexual and reproductive systems of men and women were their friends. For female respondents the most important source of information on this matter was the school teacher (Table 16).

Table 16 – Belgian respondents' distribution by second most important source of information on sexual and reproductive systems of men and women and sex

Source of information		Sex of the respondent		Total
		male	female	
school teacher	N	27	31	58
	% within source of information	46.6	53.4	100.0
	% within sex	14.8	24.0	18.6
	% of Total	8.7	9.9	18.6
mother	N	29	18	47
	% within source of information	61.7	38.3	100.0
	% within sex	15.8	14.0	15.1
	% of Total	9.3	5.8	15.1
father	N	12	3	15
	% within source of information	80.0	20.0	100.0
	% within sex	6.6	2.3	4.8
	% of Total	3.8	1.0	4.8
brother	N	5	1	6
	% within source of information	83.3	16.7	100.0
	% within sex	2.7	0.8	1.9
	% of Total	1.6	0.3	1.9
sister	N	2	11	13
	% within source of information	15.4	84.6	100.0
	% within sex	1.1	8.5	4.2
	% of Total	0.6	3.5	4.2
other family members	N	6	3	9
	% within source of information	66.7	33.3	100.0
	% within sex	3.3	2.3	2.9
	% of Total	1.9	1.0	2.9
Friends	N	31	30	61
	% within source of information	50.8	49.2	100.0
	% within sex	16.9	23.3	19.6
	% of Total	9.9	9.6	19.6
doctors	N	4	8	12
	% within source of information	33.3	66.7	100.0
	% within sex	2.2	6.2	3.8
	% of Total	1.3	2.6	3.8
books/ magazines	N	27	18	45

Source of information		Sex of the respondent		Total
		male	female	
	% within source of information	60.0	40.0	100.0
	% within sex	14.8	14.0	14.4
	% of Total	8.7	5.8	14.4
films/ videos	N	28	3	31
	% within source of information	90.3	9.7	100.0
	% within sex	15.3	2.3	9.9
	% of Total	9.0	1.0	9.9
other	N	12	3	15
	% within source of information	80.0	20.0	100.0
	% within sex	6.6	2.3	4.8
	% of Total	3.8	1.0	4.8
Total	N	183	129	312
	% within source of information	58.7	41.3	100.0
	% within sex	100.0	100.0	100.0
	% of Total	58.7	41.3	100.0

Sixteen point seven percent of respondents would have preferred to have received information from doctors (Table 17).

Table 17 – Belgian respondents' distribution by preferred source of information on sexual and reproductive systems of men and women

Source of information	Frequency	Percent
school teacher	37	13.8
mother	35	13.0
father	15	5.6
brother	2	0.7
sister	5	1.9
other family members	12	4.5
friends	24	8.9
doctors	45	16.7
books/ magazines	21	7.8
films/ videos	27	10.0
other	48	17.1
Total	269	100.0

Male respondents would prefer to have received information on sexual and reproductive systems of men and women from schoolteachers. As for female respondents the preferred source of information were doctors (Table 18).

Table 18 – Belgian respondents' distribution by preferred source of information on sexual and reproductive systems of men and women and sex

Source of information		Sex of the respondent		Total
		male	female	
school teacher	N	22	15	37
	% within source of information	59.5	40.5	100.0
	% within sex	14.4	13.4	14.0
	% of Total	8.3	5.7	14.0
mother	N	13	22	35
	% within source of information	37.1	62.9	100.0
	% within sex	8.5	19.6	13.2
	% of Total	4.9	8.3	13.2
father	N	10	5	15
	% within source of information	66.7	33.3	100.0
	% within sex	6.5	4.5	5.7
	% of Total	3.8	1.9	5.7
brother	N	2	-	2
	% within source of information	100.0	-	100.0
	% within sex	1.3	-	0.8
	% of Total	0.8	-	0.8
sister	N	1	4	5
	% within source of information	20.0	80.0	100.0
	% within sex	0.7	3.6	1.9
	% of Total	0.4	1.5	1.9
other family members	N	7	4	11
	% within source of information	63.6	36.4	100.0
	% within sex	4.6	3.6	4.2
	% of Total	2.6	1.5	4.2
Friends	N	13	11	24
	% within source of information	54.2	45.8	100.0
	% within sex	8.5	9.8	9.1
	% of Total	4.9	4.2	9.1
doctors	N	21	23	44
	% within source of information	47.7	52.3	100.0
	% within sex	13.7	20.5	16.6
	% of Total	7.9	8.7	16.6
books/ magazines	N	9	11	20
	% within source of information	45.0	55.0	100.0
	% within sex	5.9	9.8	7.5
	% of Total	3.4	4.2	7.5
films/ videos	N	21	6	27
	% within source of information	77.8	22.2	100.0
	% within sex	13.7	5.4	10.2

Source of information		Sex of the respondent		Total
		male	female	
	% of Total	7.9	2.3	10.2
other	N	34	11	45
	% within source of information	75.6	24.4	100.0
	% within sex	22.2	9.8	17.0
	% of Total	12.8	4.2	17.0
Total	N	153	112	265
	% within source of information	57.7	42.3	100.0
	% within sex	100.0	100.0	100.0
	% of Total	57.7	42.3	100.0

1.2.3. Classes on Reproductive Health

When asked if they had attended school classes on puberty, sexual and reproductive systems or on relationships between boys and girls, 73.3% (N=266) of respondents answered yes, 20.4% (N=74) no and 6.3% (N=23) not sure. The percentage of female respondents answering affirmatively was higher than that of male respondents (Table 19).

Table 19 – Belgian respondents' attendance of classes on puberty, reproductive system or relationships between boys and girls and sex

The respondent attended classes on puberty, reproductive systems or relationships between boys and girls		Sex		Total
		male	female	
No	N	52	20	72
	% within attended school classes	72.2	27.8	100.0
	% within sex	25.0	13.4	20.2
	% of Total	14.6	5.6	20.2
Yes	N	140	122	262
	% within attended school classes	53.4	46.6	100.0
	% within sex	67.3	81.9	73.4
	% of Total	39.2	34.2	73.4
Not sure	N	16	7	23
	% within attended school classes	69.6	30.4	100.0
	% within sex	7.7	4.7	6.4
	% of Total	4.5	2.0	6.4
Total	N	208	149	357
	% within attended school classes	58.3	41.7	100.0
	% within sex	100.0	100.0	100.0
	% of Total	58.3	41.7	100.0

Forty-seven point nine percent (N=173) of interviewed respondents declared that the classes on puberty, sexual and reproductive systems and on the relationships between boys and girls were about right, 47.1%

(N=170) that it should be more classes and 5.0% (N=3) defended that there should be less classes on these topics.

1.3. Current/ Most recent heterosexual relationship

1.3.1. Having girl/ boy friends

When asked if they had ever had a girl/ boy friend the majority (91.5%; N=333) of respondents said yes. Eighty-six point six percent (N=129) of girls and 95.2% (N=199) of boys said that they had had a boyfriend or girl friend, respectively.

According to Belgian respondents the average number of boy/ girl friends was 6.8 (s=8.1). The maximum number of boy/ girl friend declared was 60 and the minimum 0.

1.3.2. Sexual intercourse

When asked if they had ever had sexual intercourse the majority (58.5%; N=207) of respondents answered yes and 41.5% (N=147) answered no. Within those who said that they had already had sexual intercourse, 60.6% (N=123) were males and 39.4% (N=80) were females.

Respondents who had had sexual intercourse were older (mean=17.6; s=1.1) than those who had not (mean=16.8; s=1.1) (Table 20).

Table 20 - Belgian respondents' distribution by age and first sexual intercourse

Age		sexual intercourse		Total
		no	yes	
15	N	14	3	17
	% within age	82.4	17.6	100.0
	% within sexual intercourse	9.5	1.5	4.8
	% of Total	4.0	.9	4.8
16	N	45	31	76
	% within age	59.2	40.8	100.0
	% within sexual intercourse	30.6	15.2	21.7
	% of Total	12.8	8.8	21.7
17	N	52	58	110
	% within age	47.3	52.7	100.0
	% within sexual intercourse	35.4	28.4	31.3
	% of Total	14.8	16.5	31.3
18	N	27	72	99
	% within age	27.3	72.7	100.0
	% within sexual intercourse	18.4	35.3	28.2
	% of Total	7.7	20.5	28.2
19	N	7	28	35
	% within age	20.0	80.0	100.0
	% within sexual intercourse	4.8	13.7	10.0

Age		sexual intercourse		Total
		no	yes	
	% of Total	2.0	8.0	10.0
20	N	2	12	14
	% within age	14.3	85.7%	100.0
	% within sexual intercourse	1.4	5.9%	4.0
	% of Total	.6	3.4%	4.0
Total	N	147	204	351
	% within age	41.9	58.1%	100.0
	% within sexual intercourse	100.0	100.0%	100.0
	% of Total	41.9	58.1%	100.0

Fifty-one point three percent of the respondents who had had sexual intercourse said that they were Catholics (Table 21).

Table 21 – Belgian respondents' distribution by religion and have you ever had sexual intercourse

Religion		Have you ever had sexual intercourse?		Total
		no	yes	
None	N	59	77	136
	% within religion	43.4	56.6	100.0
	% within sexual intercourse	41.3	38.7	39.8
	% of Total	17.3	22.5	39.8
Catholic	N	75	102	177
	% within religion	42.4	57.6	100.0
	% within sexual intercourse	52.4	51.3	51.8
	% of Total	21.9	29.8	51.8
Protestant	N	1	1	2
	% within religion	50.0	50.0	100.0
	% within sexual intercourse	0.7	0.5	0.6
	% of Total	0.3	0.3	0.6
Muslim	N	4	3	7
	% within religion	57.1	42.9	100.0
	% within sexual intercourse	2.8	1.5	2.0
	% of Total	1.2	0.9	2.0
Hindu	N		2	2
	% within religion		100.0	100.0
	% within sexual intercourse		1.0	0.6
	% of Total		0.6	0.6
Jew	N	1	3	4
	% within religion	25.0	75.0	100.0

Religion		Have you ever had sexual intercourse?		Total
		no	yes	
	% within sexual intercourse	0.7	1.5	1.2
	% of Total	0.3	0.9	1.2
Other	N	3	11	14
	% within religion	21.4	78.8	100.0
	% within sexual intercourse	2.1	5.5	4.1
	% of Total	0.9	3.2	4.1
Total	N	143	199	342
	% within religion	41.8	58.2	100.0
	% within sexual intercourse	100.0	100.0	100.0
	% of Total	41.8	58.2	100.0

1.3.3. First sexual intercourse

Respondents had had their first sexual intercourse around fifteen years old (mean=15.2; s=2.4). The minimum age for the first sexual intercourse was 0 years of age and the maximum 19 years of age.

Males (mean=15.2; s=2.6) and females (mean=15.3; s=2.0) were approximately the same age at first sexual intercourse.

When asked if their partner had done anything to avoid pregnancy at first sexual intercourse, 91.5% (N=195) of respondents answered affirmatively and 8.5% (N=18) negatively. Ninety-seven point six percent (N=80) of female and 88.2% (N=112) of male respondents declared that their partner had used a contraceptive method in first sexual intercourse.

Eighty-eight point six percent (N=171) of the respondents who had used a contraceptive method in first sexual intercourse had worked for pay and 11.4% (N=22) had not.

As for the method used on the first sexual intercourse, the majority (75.9%; N=101) used a condom, 18.0% (N=24) used the pill, 3.8% (N=5) used withdrawal, 0.8% (N=1) used safe period and 1.5% (N=2) another method.

Seventy-six point three percent (N=61) of boys and 79.6% (N=39) of girls used condom in their first sexual intercourse, 16.3% (N=8) of girls used the pill (against 18.8% (N=15) of boys), 2.0% (N=1) either the withdrawal or another method (against 2.5% (N=2) and 1.3% (N=1) in boys, respectively) One boy (1.3%) used safe period.

Table 22 describes Belgium respondents' distribution by contraceptive method used at first sexual intercourse and religion.

Table 22 – Belgian respondents' distribution by religion and method used to avoid pregnancy in first sexual intercourse

What method did you use?		Religion						Total
		None	Catholic	Muslim	Hindu	Jew	Other	
condom	N	34	52	1	2	3	7	99
	% within religion	73.9	80.0	50.0	100.0	100.0	77.8	78.0
	% within method	34.3	52.5	1.0	2.0	3.0	7.1	100.0
	% of Total	26.8	40.9	0.8	1.6	2.4	5.5	78.0
pill	N	8	12	-	-	-	2	22
	% within religion	17.4	18.5	-	-	-	22.2	17.3
	% within method	36.4	54.5	-	-	-	9.1	100.0
	% of Total	6.3	9.4	-	-	-	1.6	17.3
withdrawal	N	2	-	1	-	-	-	3
	% within religion	4.3	-	50.0	-	-	-	2.4
	% within method	66.7	-	33.3	-	-	-	100.0
	% of Total	1.6	-	0.8	-	-	-	2.4
Safe period	N	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
	% within religion	-	1.5	-	-	-	-	0.8
	% within method	-	100.0	-	-	-	-	100.0
	% of Total	-	0.8	-	-	-	-	0.8
Other	N	2	-	-	-	-	-	2
	% within religion	4.3	-	-	-	-	-	1.6
	% within method	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	100.0
	% of Total	1.6	-	-	-	-	-	1.6
Total	N	48	65	2	2	3	9	127
	% within religion	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	% within method	36.2	51.2	1.6	1.6	2.4	7.1	100.0
	% of Total	36.2	51.2	1.6	1.6	2.4	7.1	100.0

1.3.4. Current sexual relationship

When asked about the number of times they had sexual intercourse per month, averagely Belgian respondents answered 11.1 times (s=15.3; maximum=99; minimum=0).

Both female (mean=10.8; s=16.7) and male respondents (mean=11.2; s=14.5) had sexual intercourse around 11 times per month.

1.3.4.1. Use of method to avoid pregnancy

Seventy-one point one percent (N=143) of the respondents said that apart from the first time, they always used a method to avoid pregnancy, 22.4% (N=45) said that they sometimes used a contraceptive method and 6.5% (N=13) never used a contraceptive method.

The percentage of female (86.1%; N=68) respondents who declared that they always used a method to avoid pregnancy was larger than the percentage of males (61.9%; N=73).

Table 23 describes respondents' distribution by frequency of use of contraceptive method and religion.

Table 23 – Belgian respondents' distribution by religion and frequency of use of method to avoid pregnancy

Religion		Apart from the first time, do you use a method to avoid pregnancy?			Total
		always	sometimes	never	
None	N	54	17	3	74
	% within religion	73.0	23.0	4.1	100.0
	% within use of method to avoid pregnancy	38.3	41.5	25.0	38.1
	% of Total	27.8	8.8	1.5	38.1
Catholic	N	75	18	8	101
	% within religion	74.3	17.8	7.9	100.0
	% within use of method to avoid pregnancy	53.2	43.9	66.7	52.1
	% of Total	38.7	9.3	4.1	52.1
Protestant	N	1	-	-	1
	% within religion	100.0	-	-	100.0
	% within use of method to avoid pregnancy	0.7	-	-	0.5
	% of Total	0.5	-	-	0.5
Muslim	N	1	2	-	3
	% within religion	33.3	66.7	-	100.0
	% within use of method to avoid pregnancy	0.7	4.9	-	1.5
	% of Total	0.5	1.0	-	1.5
Hindu	N	-	2	-	2
	% within religion	-	100.0	-	100.0
	% within use of method to avoid pregnancy	-	4.9	-	1.0
	% of Total	-	1.0	-	1.0
Jew	N	2	1	-	3
	% within religion	66.7	33.3	-	100.0
	% within use of method to avoid pregnancy	1.4	2.4	-	1.5
	% of Total	1.0	0.5	-	1.5
Other	N	8	1	1	10
	% within religion	80.0	10.0	10.0	100.0
	% within use of method to avoid pregnancy	5.7	2.4	8.3	5.2
	% of Total	4.1	0.5	0.5	5.2
Total	N	141	41	12	194
	% within religion	72.7	21.1	6.2	100.0
	% within use of method to avoid pregnancy	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	% of Total	72.7	21.1	6.2	100.0

The methods used to avoid pregnancy were pill (55.0%; N=82), condom (40.9%; N=61), safe period (2.0%; N=3), withdrawal (1.3%; N=2) and other (0.7%; N=1).

The most used method among female respondents was the pill. As for male respondents, the condom was the method mostly used (Table 24).

Table 24 – Belgian respondents' distribution by sex and contraceptive method mostly used

Method mostly used		Sex		Total
		male	female	
Condom	N	48	13	61
	% method mostly used	78.7	21.3	100.0
	% within Sex	53.9	22.8	41.8
	% of Total	32.9	8.9	41.8
Pill	N	38	43	81
	% method mostly used	46.9	53.1	100.0
	% within Sex	42.7	75.4	55.5
	% of Total	26.0	29.5	55.5
Withdrawal	N	1	-	1
	% method mostly used	100.0	-	100.0
	% within Sex	1.1	-	0.7
	% of Total	0.7	-	0.7
Safe period	N	1	1	2
	% method mostly used	50.0	50.0	100.0
	% within Sex	1.1	1.8	1.4
	% of Total	0.7	0.7	1.4
Other	N	1	-	1
	% method mostly used	100.0	-	100.0
	% within Sex	1.1	-	0.7
	% of Total	0.7	-	0.7
Total	N	89	57	1
	% method mostly used	61.0	39.0	100.0
	% within Sex	100.0	100.0	100.0
	% of Total	61.0	39.0	100.0

Sixty-six point zero percent (N=105) of the respondents got the method in a pharmacy, 22.6% (N=36) got it from a shop, 3.1% (N=5) from a private doctor/ nurse/ clinic, 2.5% (N=4) from a friend and 5.7% (N=9) in another place.

The majority of both male and female respondents got their method in a pharmacy (Table 25).

Table 25 – Belgian respondents' distribution by sex and place where one gets method mostly used

Where do you get this method?	Sex	Total

		male	female	
shop	N	32	4	36
	% within where gets method	88.9	11.1	100.0
	% within Sex	34.0	6.6	23.2
	% of Total	20.6	2.6	23.2
pharmacy	N	52	51	103
	% within where gets method	50.5	49.5	100.0
	% within Sex	55.3	83.6	66.5
	% of Total	33.5	32.9	66.5
private doctor/ nurse/ clinic	N	1	4	5
	% within where gets method	20.0	80.0	100.0
	% within Sex	1.1	6.6	3.2
	% of Total	0.6	2.6	3.2
friend	N	3		3
	% within where gets method	100.0		100.0
	% within Sex	3.2		1.9
	% of Total	1.9		1.9
other	N	6	2	8
	% within where gets method	75.0	25.0	100.0
	% within Sex	6.4	3.3	5.2
	% of Total	3.9	1.3	5.2
Total	N	94	61	155
	% within where gets method	60.6	39.4	100.0
	% within Sex	100.0	100.0	100.0
	% of Total	60.6	39.4	100.0

1.3.5. Last sexual intercourse

Respondents were asked to think when had their latest sexual intercourse occur. Fifty-four point six percent (N=107) answered less than seven days ago, 27.0% (N=53) more than 28 days ago, 9.2% (N=18) between 15 and 21 days ago, 7.1% (N=14) between 8 and 14 days ago and 2.0% (N=9) between 22 and 28 days ago.

The majority of female and male respondents had had sexual intercourse in the 7 days prior to the study (Table 26).

Table 26 – Belgian respondents' distribution by time of latest sexual intercourse and sex

Last sexual intercourse		Sex of the respondent		Total
		male	female	
0-7 days ago	N	57	46	103
	% within time of last sexual intercourse	55.3	44.7	100.0
	% within Sex	50.0	59.0	53.6

Last sexual intercourse		Sex of the respondent		Total
		male	female	
	% of Total	29.7	24.0	53.6
8-14 days ago	N	6	8	14
	% within time of last sexual intercourse	42.9	57.1	100.0
	% within Sex	5.3	10.3	7.3
	% of Total	3.1	4.2	7.3
15-21 days ago	N	11	7	18
	% within time of last sexual intercourse	61.1	38.9	100.0
	% within Sex	9.6	9.0	9.4
	% of Total	5.7	3.6	9.4
22-28 days ago	N	2	2	4
	% within time of last sexual intercourse	50.0	50.0	100.0
	% within Sex	1.8	2.6	2.1
	% of Total	1.0	1.0	2.1
More than 28 days ago	N	38	15	53
	% within time of last sexual intercourse	71.7	28.3	100.0
	% within Sex	33.3	19.2	27.6
	% of Total	19.8	7.8	27.6
Total	N	114	78	192
	% within time of last sexual intercourse	59.4	40.6	100.0
	% within Sex	100.0	100.0	100.0
	% of Total	59.4	40.6	100.0

In their latest sexual intercourse, the majority (85.5%; N=165) of respondents had used a method to avoid pregnancy against 13.0% (N=25) who had not and 1.6% (N=3) who did not remember. In 54.3% (N=76) of cases that method was the pill, in 41.4% (N=58) the condom, in 1.4% (N=2) the withdrawal and 2.9% (N=4) had used another method.

1.4. Use and perceptions of health services

When asked if they had ever visited a health facility or doctor of any kind to receive services or information on contraception, pregnancy, abortion or sexual transmitted diseases 79.6% (N=289) of the respondents answered no against 20.4% (N=74) who answered yes. The percentage of girls who answered affirmatively was larger (34.2%; N=61) than the percentage of boys (10.1%; N=21).

The respondents who had visited a health facility or a doctor were slightly older (mean=17.4; s=1.1) than those who had not (mean=17.2; s=1.2).

Seventy-eight point one percent (N=57) of the respondents who had sought services or information on contraception, pregnancy, abortion or sexual transmitted diseases from a doctor or a nurse had done it in the last twelve months. The majority of girls (87.8%; N=43) who said that they had sought care had done it in the last twelve months. The majority of boys (59.1%; N=13) who sought care had done it more than twelve months.

Belgian respondents had sought care about 2 times in the last twelve months (mean=2.0; s=2.0; minimum=0; maximum=12). Averagely boys (mean=2.9; s=3.7) had sought care more frequently than girls (mean=1.7; s=0.9) in the last twelve months.

As for the reason for the last visit to a health facility, 50.0% (N=24) of the respondents said that they had went for contraception, 25.0% (N=13) for a gynecological exam, 9.6% (N=5) for a sexual transmitted disease, 5.8% (N=3) for pregnancy test, 1.9% (N=1) for a pregnancy termination and 7.7% (N=4) for another reason.

Fifty-four point one percent (N=20) of female respondents had gone for contraception, 35.1% (N=13) for gynecological exam, 5.4% (N=2) for sexual transmitted diseases and 5.4% (N=2) for another reason. As for boys, 35.7% (N=5) had visited a health facility for contraception, 21.4% (N=3) for pregnancy test, 21.4% (N=3) for sexual transmitted diseases, 7.1% (N=1) for pregnancy termination and 14.3% (N=2) for another reason.

During the last visit to a health facility to receive services or information on contraception, pregnancy, abortion or sexually transmitted diseases 58.7% (N=37) of the respondents who had sought this services had requested contraceptive services during the consultation, 57.1% (N=36) were given brochures on contraception, 88.9% (N=56) attended a talk on contraception, 76.2% (N=48) said that the doctor or nurse talked about contraception, 54.0% (N=34) said that the doctor or the nurse had talked about sexually transmitted diseases and 44.4% (N=28) said that the doctor or the nurse talked about pregnancy.

The majority (87.1%; N=54) of Belgium respondents who visit a health facility to receive services or information on contraception, pregnancy, abortion or sexually transmitted diseases said that they did felt comfortable to ask questions. For 90.5% (N=57) of these there was enough confidentiality. For eighty-nine point seven percent (N=52) the questions asked were adequately answered.

1.5. Knowledge about Chlamydia

1.5.1. Hearing about Chlamydia

The majority of Belgian respondents (69.1%; N=250) declared that they had never heard about Chlamydia. Only 30.9% (N=112) had heard about Chlamydia. The percentage of girls who had heard about Chlamydia (44.9%; N=66) was larger than the percentage of boys (21.5%; N=45). Respondents who had heard about Chlamydia were slightly older (mean=17.5; s=1.0) than those who had not (mean=17.2; s=1.2).

Fifty-one point nine percent (N=56) of the respondents said that their source of information about Chlamydia were school teachers, 13.9% (N=15) books and magazines, 6.5% (N=7) referred films and videos, 6.5% (N=7) friends, 3.7% (N=4) doctors, 1.9% (N=2) either sister or other family member, 0.9% (N=1) brother and 10.2% (N=11) other. Table 27 describes Belgian respondents' distribution by source of information about Chlamydia and sex.

Table 27 – Belgian respondents' distribution by source of information on Chlamydia and sex

Source of information		Sex of the respondent		Total
		male	female	
school teacher	N	1	55	56
	% within source of information	1.8	98.2	100.0
	% within sex	33.3	52.9	52.3
	% of Total	0.9	51.4	52.3
mother	N	-	3	3
	% within source of information	-	100.0	100.0
	% within sex	-	2.9	2.8
	% of Total	-	2.8	2.8
brother	N	-	1	1
	% within source of information	-	100.0	100.0
	% within sex	-	1.0	0.9
	% of Total	-	0.9	0.9
sister	N	-	1	1
	% within source of information	-	100.0	100.0
	% within sex	-	1.0	0.9
	% of Total	-	0.9	0.9
other family members	N	2	-	2
	% within source of information	100.0	-	100.0
	% within sex	66.7	-	1.9
	% of Total	1.9	-	1.9
Friends	N	-	7	7
	% within source of information	-	100.0	100.0
	% within sex	-	6.7	6.5

Source of information		Sex of the respondent		Total
		male	female	
	% of Total	-	6.5	6.5
doctors	N	-	4	4
	% within source of information	-	100.0	100.0
	% within sex	-	3.8	3.7
	% of Total	-	3.7	3.7
books/ magazines	N	-	15	15
	% within source of information	-	100.0	100.0
	% within sex	-	14.4	14.0
	% of Total	-	14.0	14.0
films/ videos	N	-	7	7
	% within source of information	-	100.0	100.0
	% within sex	-	6.7	6.5
	% of Total	-	6.5	6.5
other	N	-	11	11
	% within source of information	-	100.0	100.0
	% within sex	-	10.6	10.3
	% of Total	-	10.3	10.3
Total	N	3	104	107
	% within source of information	2.8	97.2	100.0
	% within sex	100.0	100.0	100.0
	% of Total	2.8	97.2	100.0

1.5.2. Being treated for Chlamydia

Zero point nine percent (N=1) of the respondents who had heard about Chlamydia had, at some point of their life, been treated for Chlamydia against 99.1% (N=113) who had not.

1.5.3. Knowledge on Chlamydia

For 97.4% (N=112) Chlamydia was a sexual infection, for 0.9% (N=1) a diarrhoeal illness and for 1.7% (N=2) another kind of disease. Table 28 describes respondents' answers to the question "How can Chlamydia be caught?".

Table 28 – Belgian respondents' answers to the question "How can Chlamydia be caught?"

How can Chlamydia be caught?	No		Yes	
	N	%	N	%
Cups/ glasses	113	100.0	-	-
Towels	110	97.3	3	0.8
Swimming pools	113	100.0	-	-
Toilet seats	111	98.2	2	1.8
Kissing	111	98.2	2	1.8
Sexual intercourse	8	7.1	105	92.9

How can Chlamydia be caught?	No		Yes	
	N	%	N	%
Other	110	97.3	3	2.7
Don't know	107	94.7	6	5.3

Thirty eight point one percent (N=43) of the respondents did not know if Chlamydia could be caught more than once, 48.7% (N=8) answered that it could be caught more than once and 13.3% (N=15) that it could not be catch more than once.

Forty-seven point eight percent (N=54) of respondents did not know if it was easy for women to know if they had Chlamydia infection, 28.3% (N=32) said it was not easy and 23.9% (N=27) that it was easy.

Table 29 describes the results of Chlamydia infection pointed out by respondents.

Table 29 – Belgian respondents' answers to the question "In what can Chlamydia infection result in?"

Chlamydia infection can result in	No		Yes	
	N	%	N	%
Difficulty in getting pregnant	69	61.6	43	38.4
Dehydration	98	87.5	14	12.5
Period problems	109	97.3	3	2.7
Painful sex	94	83.9	18	16.1
Abdominal pain	107	95.5	5	4.5
Pregnancy in the tubes	106	94.6	6	5.4
None of the above	110	98.2	2	1.8
Don't Know	63	55.3	51	44.7

1.5.4. Testing for Chlamydia

The majority (58.6%; N=208) of respondents would volunteer to undergo urine test to test for Chlamydia. The percentage of girls who said they would volunteer to perform the test was 63.4% (N=92) against 55.9% (N=114) of boys.

From the respondents who stated that they would not volunteer to take this test 50.0% (N=68) pointed as reason not being necessary, 13.2% (N=18) being too embarrassing, 11.8% (N=16) not being important, 5.1% (N=7) being worried about a positive result, 1.5% (N=2) being too uncomfortable, and 18.4% (N=25) other reasons.

2. CZECH REPUBLIC

2.1. Socioeconomic and family characteristics

From the 392 individuals who answer the questionnaire 212 (54,1%) were male and 180 (45,9%) were female.

The mean age was 17.6 years (s=1.1). Table 30 describes the distribution of Czech respondents by age.

Table 30 – Czech respondents' distribution by age

Age	Frequency	Percent
16	75	19,1
17	102	26,0
18	111	28,3
19	104	26,5
Total	392	100,0

Averagely, both males (mean=17.6; s=1.0) and females (mean= 17.6; s=1.1) were the same age. The Czech respondents' distribution by sex and age is represented in Table 31

Table 31 – Czech respondents' distribution by sex and age

Age	Sex				Total	
	male		female			
	N	%	N	%	N	%
16	31	17.2	44	20.8	75	19.1
17	56	31.1	46	21.7	102	26.0
18	46	25.6	65	30.7	111	28.3
19	47	26.1	57	26.9	104	26.5
Total	180	100.0	212	100.0	392	100.0

All individuals were attending school full-time. Table 32 shows the distribution of individuals by class/ form or grade being completed at the time of the questionnaire.

Table 32 – Czech individuals' distribution by class/ form or grade being completed at the time of the questionnaire

Class/ form/ grade	Frequency	Percent
1	115	31.1
2	127	34.3

3	84	22.7
4	44	11.9
Total	370	100.0

The majority of the students interviewed (N=340; 86.7%) had already worked for pay. Usually respondents were 15 years (mean=15.5; s=0.9) when they started working. The youngest age declared for starting to work was 14 years and the oldest 18 years. (Table 33).

Table 33 - Czech respondents' distribution by age when started working for pay

Age	Frequency	Percent
14	33	9.7
15	152	44.7
16	103	30.3
17	43	12.6
18	9	2.6
Total	340	100.0

Seventy-three point five percent (N=288) of the students declared that they had no religion, 19.4% (N=76) were Catholics, 2.8% (N=11) were Protestants, 1.3% (N=5) were Jews and 3,1% (N=12) had another religion.

The majority of female (80.2%; N=179) and male (65.6%; N=118) respondents had no religion (Table 34).

Table 34 – Czech respondents' distribution by religion and sex

Religion		Sex of the respondent		Total
		male	female	
None	N	118	170	288
	% within religion	41.0	59.0	100.0
	% within sex	65.6	80.2	73.5
	% of Total	30.1	43.4	73.5
Catholic	N	49	27	76
	% within religion	64.5	35.5	100.0
	% within sex	27.2	12.7	19.4
	% of Total	12.5	6.9	19.4
Protestant	N	5	6	11
	% within religion	45.5	54.5	100.0
	% within sex	2.8	2.8	2.8
	% of Total	1.3	1.5	2.8
Jew	N	4	1	5
	% within religion	80.0	20.0	100.0
	% within sex	2.2	0.5	1.3
	% of Total	1.0	0.3	1.3

Religion		Sex of the respondent		Total
		male	female	
Other	N	4	8	12
	% within religion	33.3	66.7	100.0
	% within sex	2.2	3.8	3.1
	% of Total	1.0	2.0	3.1
Total	N	180	212	392
	% within religion	45.9	54.1	100.0
	% within sex	100.0	100.0	100.0
	% of Total	45.9	54.1	100.0

When asked about how frequently they attended religious services the majority (N=191; 48.7%) answered never (Table 35).

Table 35 - Frequency by which Czech respondents attended religious services

	Frequency	Percent
Every day	1	0.3
At least once a week	31	7.9
At least once a month	33	8.4
At least once a year	63	16.1
Less than once a year	73	18.6
Never	191	48.7
Total	392	100.0

When asked if they had ever went to places where people dance, 86.6% (N=269) respondents said yes against 13.4% (N=123) who said no. Sixty point six percent (N=163) of respondents who declared they had gone to places where people dance were female and 39.4% were males (Table 36).

Table 36 - Czech respondents' distribution by going to places where people dance and sex

Do you ever go to places where young people dance?		Sex		Total
		male	female	
No	N	74	49	123
	% within dance	60.2	39.8	100.0
	% within sex	41.1	23.1	31.4
	% of Total	18.9	12.5	31.4
Yes	N	106	163	269
	% within dance	39.4	60.6	100.0
	% within sex	58.9	76.9	68.6
	% of Total	27.0	41.6	68.6
Total	N	180	212	392
	% within dance	45.9	54.1	100.0
	% within sex	100.0	100.0	100.0

Do you ever go to places where young people dance?		Sex		Total
		male	female	
	% of Total	45.9	54.1	100.0

In the last month the average number of times respondents had went to one these places was 2.0 (s=2.5). The minimum number of times someone had went to places where people dance was 0 and the maximum 20. Males had went to places where people dance 1.8 times (s=2.8) in the last month and females 2.1 times (s=2.2).

Eighty-nine point eight percent (N=352) of interviewed individuals said that they had went to movies against 10.2% (N=40) who did not. Ninety-three point nine percent (N=199) of female and 85.0% (N=153) of male had already gone to the cinema.

In the last month, respondents had gone 1.3 times (s=1.8) to the movies. The maximum number of times someone had gone to the movies in the last month was 15 and the minimum 0. Males had gone to the movies around 1.6 times (s=2.1), in the last month. Girls had went 1.2 times (s=1.4).

The majority of interviewed respondents (79.1%; N=310) declared that they had drink alcohol against 20.9% (N=82) who denied it. Eighty-seven point three percent (N=185) of females and 69.4% (N=125) of males declared that they already had drunk alcohol. Those who had drunk alcohol (mean=17.7; s=1.1) and those who had not (mean=17.4; s=1.1) were approximately the same age.

Averagely, respondents had drunk alcohol 5.1 days in the last month. The maximum number of days that someone had drunk alcohol in the last month was 30 and the minimum 0. Both males (mean=5.4; s=6.4) and females (mean=4.7; s=4.4) had drunk alcohol 5 days in the last month.

As for smoking habits, 74.5% (N=292) of respondents declared that they had never smoked against 25,5% (N=100) that had done it. Twenty-one point one percent (N=68) of boys and 29.2% (N=62) of girls had already smoked. Those who had already smoked were around 17.7 years (s=1.1) and those who had not were 17.6 years (s=1.1).

The average number of cigarettes smoked in the seven days previous to the study was 10.3 (s=22.4). The maximum number of cigarettes smoked in the last seven days was 100 and the minimum 0. Both males (mean=9.7; s=22.2) and females (mean=10.9; s=22.6) had smoked approximately 10 cigarrettes in the seven days before they answer the questionnaire.

2.2. Sources of information and knowledge on reproductive health

2.2.1. Puberty

For 28.1% (N=98) of the interviewed Czech respondents the most important source of information on puberty were friends (Table 37).

Table 37 - Czech respondents' most important source of information on puberty

Source of information	Frequency	Percent
school teacher	28	7.1
mother	95	24.2
father	10	2.6
brother	18	4.6
sister	13	3.3
other family members	6	1.5
friends	110	28.1
doctors	1	0.3
books/ magazines	82	20.9
films/ videos	23	5.9
other	6	1.5
Total	392	100.0

Twenty-five point zero percent, 23.9% and 16.1% of male respondents said that the most important source of information on puberty were friends, mother and books/ magazines, respectively. For female respondents books and magazines (25.0%) came in second place followed by mother (24.5%) (Table 38).

Table 38 – Czech respondents' distribution by most important source of information on puberty

Source of information		Sex of the respondent		Total
		male	female	
school teacher	N	10	18	28
	% within source of information	35,7	64,3	100,0%
	% within sex	5,6	8,5	7,1%
	% of Total	2,6	4,6	7,1%
mother	N	43	52	95
	% within source of information	45,3	54,7	100,0%
	% within sex	23,9	24,5	24,2%
	% of Total	11,0	13,3	24,2%
father	N	9	1	10
	% within source of information	90,0	10,0	100,0%
	% within sex	5,0	,5	2,6%
	% of Total	2,3	,3	2,6%
brother	N	13	5	18
	% within source of information	72,2	27,8	100,0%
	% within sex	7,2	2,4	4,6%

Source of information		Sex of the respondent		Total
		male	female	
	% of Total	3,3	1,3	4,6%
sister	N	1	12	13
	% within source of information	7,7	92,3	100,0%
	% within sex	0,6	5,7	3,3%
	% of Total	0,3	3,1	3,3%
other family members	N	6		6
	% within source of information	100,0		100,0%
	% within sex	3,3		1,5%
	% of Total	1,5		1,5%
Friends	N	45	65	110
	% within source of information	40,9	59,1	100,0%
	% within sex	25,0	30,7	28,1%
	% of Total	11,5	16,6	28,1%
doctors	N	1		1
	% within source of information	100,0		100,0
	% within sex	,6		0,3
	% of Total	,3		0,3
books/ magazines	N	29	53	82
	% within source of information	35,4	64,6	100,0
	% within sex	16,1	25,0	20,9
	% of Total	7,4	13,5	20,9
films/ videos	N	19	4	23
	% within source of information	82,6	17,4	100,0
	% within sex	10,6	1,9	5,9
	% of Total	4,8%	1,0	5,9
other	N	4	2	6
	% within source of information	66,7	33,3	100,0
	% within sex	2,2	,9	1,5
	% of Total	1,0	,5	1,5
Total	N	180	212	392
	% within source of information	45,9	54,1	100,0
	% within sex	100,0	100,0	100,0
	% of Total	45,9	54,1	100,0

As for the second most important source of information on puberty, 22.7% of respondents answered books and magazines (Table 39)

Table 39 – Czech respondents' distribution by second most important source of information on puberty

Source of information	Frequency	Percent
school teacher	38	9,7
mother	64	16.3

Source of information	Frequency	Percent
father	26	6.6
brother	13	3.3
sister	16	4.1
other family members	18	4.6
friends	87	22.2
doctors	3	0.8
books/ magazines	89	22.7
films/ videos	33	8.4
other	5	1.3
Total	392	100.0

Nineteen point four percent, 17.8% and 13.3% of male respondents said that the second most important source of information on puberty were friends, books/ magazines and father, respectively. For female respondents books and magazines (26.9%) came in first place followed by friends (24.5%) this difference was statistically significant (Table 40).

Table 40 – Czech respondents' distribution by second most important source of information on puberty

Source of information		Sex of the respondent		Total
		male	female	
school teacher	N	15	23	38
	% within source of information	39.5	60.5	100.0
	% within sex	8.3	10.8	9.7
	% of Total	3.8	5.9	9.7
mother	N	21	43	64
	% within source of information	32.8	67.2	100.0
	% within sex	11.7	20.3	16.3
	% of Total	5.4	11.0	16.3
father	N	24	2	26
	% within source of information	92.3	7.7	100.0
	% within sex	13.3	0.9	6.6
	% of Total	6.1	0.5	6.6
brother	N	11	2	13
	% within source of information	84.6	15.4	100.0
	% within sex	6.1	0.9	3.3
	% of Total	2.8	0.5	3.3
sister	N	7	9	16
	% within source of information	43.8	56.3	100.0
	% within sex	3.9	4.2	4.1
	% of Total	1.8	2.3	4.1
other family members	N	14	4	18
	% within source of information	77.8	22.2	100.0
	% within sex	7.8	1.9	4.6

Source of information		Sex of the respondent		Total
		male	female	
	% of Total	3.6	1.0	4.6
Friends	N	35	52	87
	% within source of information	40.2	59.8	100.0
	% within sex	19.4	24.5	22.2
	% of Total	8.9	13.3	22.2
doctors	N	0	3	3
	% within source of information	0	100.0	100.0
	% within sex	0	1.4	0.8
	% of Total	0	0.8	0.8
books/ magazines	N	32	57	89
	% within source of information	36.0	64.0	100.0
	% within sex	17.8	26.9	22.7
	% of Total	8.2	14.5	22.7
films/ videos	N	19	14	33
	% within source of information	57.6	42.4	100.0
	% within sex	10.6	6.6	8.4
	% of Total	4.8	3.6	8.4
other	N	2	3	5
	% within source of information	40.0	60.0	100.0
	% within sex	1.1	1.4	1.3
	% of Total	0.5	0.8	1.3
Total	N	180	212	392
	% within source of information	45.9	54.1	100.0
	% within sex	100.0	100.0	100.0
	% of Total	45.9	54.1	100.0

Twenty-tree point seven percent of respondents would have preferred to receive information about puberty from their mother (Table 41).

Table 41 – Czech respondents' distribution by preferred source of information on puberty

Source of information	Frequency	Percent
school teacher	68	17.3
mother	93	23.7
father	19	4.8
brother	4	1.0
sister	17	4.3
other family members	2	0.5
friends	60	15.3
doctors	30	7.7
books/ magazines	69	17.6
films/ videos	30	7.7

Source of information	Frequency	Percent
other	0	0
Total	392	100.0

As for male respondents, 13.3% would have preferred to receive information on puberty from school teachers. For female respondents the preferred source of information would have been their mother (Table 42).

Table 42 – Czech respondents' distribution by preferred source of information on puberty

Source of information		Sex of the respondent		Total
		male	female	
school teacher	N	52	16	68
	% within source of information	76.5	23.5	100.0
	% within sex	28.9	7.5	17.3
	% of Total	13.3	4.1	17.3
mother	N	27	66	93
	% within source of information	29.0	71.0	100.0
	% within sex	15.0	31.1	23.7
	% of Total	6.9	16.8	23.7
father	N	16	3	19
	% within source of information	84.2	15.8	100.0
	% within sex	8.9	1.4	4.8
	% of Total	4.1	0.8	4.8
brother	N	2	2	4
	% within source of information	50.0	50.0	100.0
	% within sex	1.1	0.9	1.0
	% of Total	0.5	0.5	1.0
sister	N	1	16	17
	% within source of information	5.9	94.1	100.0
	% within sex	0.6	7.5	4.3
	% of Total	0.3	4.1	4.3
other family members	N	1	1	2
	% within source of information	50.0	50.0	100.0
	% within sex	0.6	0.5	0.5
	% of Total	0.3	0.3	0.5
Friends	N	25	35	60
	% within source of information	41.7	58.3	100.0
	% within sex	13.9	16.5	15.3
	% of Total	6.4	8.9	15.3
doctors	N	17	13	30
	% within source of information	56.7	43.3	100.0
	% within sex	9.4	6.1	7.7
	% of Total	4.3	3.3	7.7

Source of information		Sex of the respondent		Total
		male	female	
books/ magazines	N	20	49	69
	% within source of information	29.0	71.0	100.0
	% within sex	11.1	23.1	17.6
	% of Total	5.1	12.5	17.6
films/ videos	N	19	11	30
	% within source of information	63.3	36.7	100.0
	% within sex	10.6	5.2	7.7
	% of Total	4.8	2.8	7.7
Total	N	180	212	392
	% within source of information	45.9	54.1	100.0
	% within sex	100.0	100.0	100.0
	% of Total	45.9	54.1	100.0

2.2.2. Sexual and reproductive systems of men and women

For 25.0% of the interviewed Czech respondents the most important source of information on sexual and reproductive systems of men and women were books and magazines (Table 43).

Table 43 - Czech respondents' most important source of information on sexual and reproductive systems of men and women

Source of information	Frequency	Percent
school teacher	73	18.6
mother	55	14.0
father	9	2.3
brother	18	4.6
sister	7	1.8
other family members	2	0.5
friends	83	21.2
doctors	5	1.3
books/ magazines	98	25.0
films/ videos	39	9.9
other	3	0.8
Total	392	100.0

Twenty-one point seven percent and 19.4% of male respondents said that the most important source of information on sexual and reproductive system of men and women were friends and books/ magazines, respectively. For female respondents books and magazines (29.7%) also came in first place followed by school teacher (23.1%) (Table 44).

Table 44 – Czech respondents' distribution by most important source of information on sexual and reproductive system of men and women

Source of information		Sex of the respondent		Total
		male	female	
school teacher	N	24	49	73
	% within source of information	32,9	67,1	100.0
	% within sex	13,3	23,1	18.6
	% of Total	6,1	12,5	18.6
mother	N	15	40	55
	% within source of information	27,3	72,7	100.0
	% within sex	8,3	18,9	14.0
	% of Total	3,8	10,2	14.0
father	N	9	0	9
	% within source of information	100,0	0	100.0
	% within sex	5,0	0	2.3
	% of Total	2,3	0	2.3
brother	N	17	1	18
	% within source of information	94,4	5,6	100.0
	% within sex	9,4	,5	4.6
	% of Total	4,3	,3	4.6
sister	N	4	3	7
	% within source of information	57,1	42,9	100.0
	% within sex	2,2	1,4	1.8
	% of Total	1,0	,8	1.8
other family members	N	2	0	2
	% within source of information	100,0	0	100.0
	% within sex	1,1	0	0.5
	% of Total	,5	0	0.5
Friends	N	39	44	83
	% within source of information	47,0	53,0	100.0
	% within sex	21,7	20,8	21.2
	% of Total	9,9	11,2	21.2
doctors	N	0	5	5
	% within source of information	0	100,0	100.0
	% within sex	0	2,4	1.3
	% of Total	0	1,3	1.3
books/ magazines	N	35	63	98
	% within source of information	35,7	64,3	100.0
	% within sex	19,4	29,7	25.0
	% of Total	8,9	16,1	25.0
films/ videos	N	33	6	39
	% within source of information	84,6	15,4	100.0
	% within sex	18,3	2,8	9.9
	% of Total	8,4	1,5	9.9

Source of information		Sex of the respondent		Total
		male	female	
other	N	2	1	3
	% within source of information	66,7	33,3	100.0
	% within sex	1,1	,5	0.8
	% of Total	,5	,3	0.8
Total	N	180	212	392
	% within source of information	45,9	54,1	100.0
	% within sex	100,0	100,0	100.0
	% of Total	45,9	54,1	100.0

As for the second most important source of information on sexual and reproductive systems of men and women, 27.6% of respondents answered books and magazines (Table 45)

Table 45 – Czech respondents' distribution by second most important source of information on sexual and reproductive systems of men and women

Source of information	Frequency	Percent
school teacher	48	12.2
mother	47	12.0
father	9	2.3
brother	13	3.3
sister	12	3.1
other family members	13	3.3
friends	95	24.2
doctors	5	1.3
books/ magazines	108	27.6
films/ videos	41	10.5
other	1	0.3
Total	392	100.0

For 28.3% of male respondents the second most important source of information on sexual and reproductive systems of men and women were their friends. For female respondents the second most import source of information on this matter were books/ magazines (Table 46).

Table 46 - Respondents distribution by second most important source of information on sexual and reproductive systems of men and women

Source of information		Sex of the respondent		Total
		male	female	
school teacher	N	18	30	48
	% within source of information	37.5	62.5	100.0
	% within sex	10.0	14.2	12.2
	% of Total	4.6	7.7	12.2
mother	N	17	30	47
	% within source of information	36.2	63.8	100.0

Source of information		Sex of the respondent		Total
		male	female	
	% within sex	9.4	14.2	12.0
	% of Total	4.3	7.7	12.0
father	N	8	1	9
	% within source of information	88.9	11.1	100.0
	% within sex	4.4	0.5	2.3
	% of Total	2.0	0.3	2.3
brother	N	10	3	13
	% within source of information	76.9	23.1	100.0
	% within sex	5.6	1.4	3.3
	% of Total	2.6	0.8	3.3
sister	N	2	10	12
	% within source of information	16.7	83.3	100.0
	% within sex	1.1	4.7	3.1
	% of Total	0.5	2.6	3.1
other family members	N	12	1	13
	% within source of information	92.3	7.7	100.0
	% within sex	6.7	0.5	3.3
	% of Total	3.1	0.3	3.3
Friends	N	51	44	95
	% within source of information	53.7	46,3	100.0
	% within sex	28.3	20.8	24.2
	% of Total	13.0	11.2	24.2
doctors	N	0	5	5
	% within source of information	0	100.0	100.0
	% within sex	0	2.4	1.3
	% of Total	0	1.3	1.3
books/ magazines	N	41	67	108
	% within source of information	38.0	62.0	100.0
	% within sex	22.8	31.6	27.6
	% of Total	10.5	17.1	27.6
films/ videos	N	20	21	41
	% within source of information	48.8	51.2	100.0
	% within sex	11.1	9.9	10.5
	% of Total	5.1	5.4	10.5
other	N	1	0	1
	% within source of information	100.0	0	100.0
	% within sex	0.6	0	0.3
	% of Total	0.3	0	0.3
Total	N	180	212	392
	% within source of information	45.9	54.1	100.0
	% within sex	100.0	100.0	100.0
	% of Total	45.9	54.1	100.0

Twenty-six point zero percent of respondents would have preferred to have received information from their mother (Table 47).

Table 47 – Czech respondents' distribution by preferred source of information on sexual and reproductive systems of men and women

Source of information	Frequency	Percent
school teacher	102	26.0
mother	55	14.0
father	12	3.1
brother	2	0.5
sister	11	2.8
other family members	45	11.5
friends	64	16.3
doctors	49	12.5
books/ magazines	50	12.8
films/ videos	2	0.5
other	392	100.0
Total	102	26.0

Both female (23.6%) and male (28.9%) respondents would prefer to have received information on sexual and reproductive systems of men and women from school teachers (Table 48).

Table 48 – Czech respondents distribution by preferred source of information on sexual and reproductive systems of men and women

Source of information		Sex of the respondent		Total
		male	female	
school teacher	N	52	50	102
	% within source of information	51.0	49.0	100.0
	% within sex	28.9	23.6	26.0
	% of Total	13.3	12.8	26.0
mother	N	7	48	55
	% within source of information	12.7	87.3	100.0
	% within sex	3.9	22.6	14.0
	% of Total	1.8	12.2	14.0
father	N	11	1	12
	% within source of information	91.7	8.3	100.0
	% within sex	6.1	0.5	3.1
	% of Total	2.8	0.3	3.1
brother	N	1	1	2
	% within source of information	50.0	50.0	100.0
	% within sex	0.6	0.5	0.5
	% of Total	0.3	0.3	0.5
	N	2	9	11

Source of information		Sex of the respondent		Total
		male	female	
sister	% within source of information	18.2	81.8	100.0
	% within sex	1.1	4.2	2.8
	% of Total	0.5	2.3	2.8
Friends	N	18	27	45
	% within source of information	40.0	60.0	100.0
	% within sex	10.0	12.7	11.5
	% of Total	4.6	6.9	11.5
doctors	N	33	31	64
	% within source of information	51.6	48.4	100.0
	% within sex	18.3	14.6	16.3
	% of Total	8.4	7.9	16.3
books/ magazines	N	20	29	49
	% within source of information	40.8	59.2	100.0
	% within sex	11.1	13.7	12.5
	% of Total	5.1	7.4	12.5
films/ videos	N	34	16	50
	% within source of information	68.0	32.0	100.0
	% within sex	18.9	7.5	12.8
	% of Total	8.7	4.1	12.8
other	N	2		2
	% within source of information	100.0		100.0
	% within sex	1.1		0.5
	% of Total	0.5		0.5
Total	N	180	212	392
	% within source of information	45.9	54.1	100.0
	% within sex	100.0	100.0	100.0
	% of Total	45.9	54.1	100.0

2.2.3. Classes on Reproductive Health

When asked if they had attended school classes on puberty, sexual and reproductive systems or on relationships between boys and girls, the majority of respondents (57.4%) answered yes, 27.9% no and 14.3% not sure. The percentage of female respondents answering affirmatively was higher than that of male respondents (Table 49).

Table 49 – If Czech respondent attended classes on puberty, reproductive system or relationships between boys and girls and sex

The respondent attended classes on puberty, reproductive systems or relationships between boys and girls	sex		Total
	male	female	

The respondent attended classes on puberty, reproductive systems or relationships between boys and girls		sex		Total
		male	female	
No	Count	65	44	109
	% within attended school classes	59.6	40.4	100.0
	% within sex	36.1	20.9	27.9
	% of Total	16.6	11.3	27.9
Yes	Count	91	135	226
	% within attended school classes	40.3	59.7	100.0
	% within sex	50.6	64.0	57.8
	% of Total	23.3	34.5	57.8
Not sure	Count	24	32	56
	% within attended school classes	42.9	57.1	100.0
	% within sex	13.3	15.2	14.3
	% of Total	6.1	8.2	14.3
Total	Count	180	211	391
	% within attended school classes	46.0	54.0	100.0
	% within sex	100.0	100.0	100.0
	% of Total	46.0	54.0	100.0

The average age for respondents who attended classes on puberty, reproductive systems or relationships between boys and girls, for those who did not attended these classes and for those who were not sure was approximately the same (Table 50).

Table 50 – Czech respondents' average age by attendance of classes on puberty, sexual and reproductive systems or relationships between boys and girls

The respondent attended classes on puberty, reproductive systems or relationships between boys and girls	Age	
	mean	sd
No	17.6	1.2
Yes	17.5	1.0
Not sure	18.0	1.0

The majority of interviewed respondents (75.4%; N=295) declared that they though that should be more classes on puberty, sexual and reproductive system of men and women and on the relationships between boys and girls, 22.5% (N=88) said it was about right and 2.0% (N=8) defended that there should be less classes on these topics.

2.3. Current/ Most recent heterosexual relationship

2.3.1. Having girl/ boy friends

When asked if they had ever had a girl/ boy friend the majority (87.8%; N=344) of the respondents said yes. Ninety-two point five percent (N=196) of the girls and 82.2% (N=148) of the boys said that they had had a boyfriend or girl friend respectively.

According to Czech respondents the average number of boy/ girl friends was 3.3 (s=3.4). The maximum number of boy/ girl friend was 20 and the minimum 0.

2.3.2. Sexual intercourse

When asked if they had ever had sexual intercourse the majority (51.3%; N=201) of respondents answered no and 48.7% (N=191) answered yes. Within those who said that they already had had sexual intercourse, 56.0% (N=107) were females and 44.0% (N=84) were males.

Respondents who had had sexual intercourse were slightly older (mean=18.02; s=0.93) than those who had not (mean=17.24; s=1.1) (Table 51).

Table 51- Czech respondents' distribution by age and first sexual intercourse

age		sexual intercourse		Total
		no	yes	
16	N	61	14	75
	% within age	81.3	18.7	100.0
	% within sexual intercourse	30.3	7.3	19.1
	% of Total	15.6	3.6	19.1
17	N	63	39	102
	% within age	61.8	38.2	100.0
	% within sexual intercourse	31.3	20.4	26.0
	% of Total	16.1	9.9	26.0
18	N	44	67	111
	% within age	39.6	60.4	100.0
	% within sexual intercourse	21.9	35.1	28.3
	% of Total	11.2	17.1	28.3
19	N	33	71	104
	% within age	31.7	68.3	100.0
	% within sexual intercourse	16.4	37.2	26.5
	% of Total	8.4	18.1	26.5
Total	N	201	191	392
	% within age	51.3	48.7	100.0
	% within sexual intercourse	100.0	100.0	100.0
	% of Total	51.3	48.7	100.0

Seventy-nine point six of the respondents who had had sexual intercourse said that they had no religion, 15.7% were catholic and 2.1% protestant (Table 52).

Table 52 – Czech respondents' distribution by religion and have you ever had sexual intercourse

Religion		Have you ever had sexual intercourse?		Total
		no	yes	
None	N	136	152	288
	% within religion	47.2	52.8	100.0
	% within sexual intercourse	67.7	79.6	73.5
	% of Total	34.7	38.8	73.5
Catholic	N	46	30	76
	% within religion	60.5	39.5	100.0
	% within sexual intercourse	22.9	15.7	19.4
	% of Total	11.7	7.7	19.4
Protestant	N	7	4	11
	% within religion	63.6	36.4	100.0
	% within sexual intercourse	3.5	2.1	2.8
	% of Total	1.8	1.0	2.8
Jew	N	5		5
	% within religion	100.0		100.0
	% within sexual intercourse	2.5		1.3
	% of Total	1.3		1.3
Other	N	7	5	12
	% within religion	58.3	41.7	100.0
	% within sexual intercourse	3.5	2.6	3.1
	% of Total	1.8	1.3	3.1
Total	N	201	191	392
	% within religion	51.3	48.7	100.0
	% within sexual intercourse	100.0	100.0	100.0
	% of Total	51.3	48.7	100.0

2.3.3. First sexual intercourse

Respondents who had had sexual intercourse were asked about their age at the time of the first sexual intercourse. Respondents had had their first sexual intercourse around sixteen years old (mean=16.4; s=1.1). The minimum age for the first sexual intercourse was 14 years of age and the maximum 19 years of age. Males (mean=16.5; s=1.1) and females (mean=16.3; s=1.1) were approximately the same age at first sexual intercourse.

When asked if they or their partner had done anything to avoid pregnancy, 95.3% (N=182) of respondents answered affirmatively and 4.7% (N=9) negatively. Both the majority of males (94.0%; N=79) and

females (96.3%; N=103) said that them or their partners had done something to avoid pregnancy in first sexual intercourse.

Table 53 describes the distribution by use of contraceptive methods on first sexual intercourse and religion.

Table 53 – Czech respondents' distribution by religion and use of method to avoid pregnancy in first sexual intercourse

What is your religion		On that first time did you or your partner do anything to avoid a pregnancy?		Total
		no	yes	
none	N	7	145	152
	% within religion	4.6	95.4	100.0
	% within use of method to avoid pregnancy	77.8	79.7	79.6
	% of Total	3.7	75.9	79.6
catholic	N		30	30
	% within religion		100.0	100.0
	% within use of method to avoid pregnancy		16.5	15.7
	% of Total		15.7	15.7
protestant	N		4	4
	% within religion		100.0	100.0
	% within use of method to avoid pregnancy		2.2	2.1
	% of Total		2.1	2.1
other	N	2	3	5
	% within religion	40.0	60.0	100.0
	% within use of method to avoid pregnancy	22.2	1.6	2.6
	% of Total	1.0	1.6	2.6
Total	N	9	182	191
	% within religion	4.7	95.3	100.0
	% within use of method to avoid pregnancy	100.0	100.0	100.0
	% of Total	4.7	95.3	100.0

As for the method used on the first sexual intercourse, the majority (69.8%; N=127) used a condom, 18.7% (N=34) used the pill and 11.5% (N=21) the withdrawal.

Seventy point nine percent (N=73) of girls and 68.4% (N=54) used condom in their first sexual intercourse, 21.4% (N=22) of girls and 15.2% (N=12) of boys used the pill and 7.8% (N=8) of girls and 16.5% (N=13) of boys used withdrawal.

The mean age of the respondents who used condom in their first sexual intercourse was 17.9 years (s=0.9). For those who used the pill the mean age was 18.4 years (s=0.6) and for those who used the withdrawal the mean age was 18.3 years (s=0.8).

Table 54 describes respondents' distribution by contraceptive method used at first sexual intercourse and religion.

Table 54 – Czech respondents distribution by religion and method used to avoid pregnancy in first sexual intercourse

Religion		What method did you use?			Total
		condom	pill	withdrawal	
none	N	102	27	16	145
	% within religion	70.3	18.6	11.0	100.0
	% within method	80.3	79.4	76.2	79.7
	% of Total	56.0	14.8	8.8	79.7
catholic	N	19	7	4	30
	% within religion	63.3	23.3	13.3	100.0
	% within method	15.0	20.6	19.0	16.5
	% of Total	10.4	3.8	2.2	16.5
protestant	N	4			4
	% within religion	100.0			100.0
	% within method	3.1			2.2
	% of Total	2.2			2.2
other	N	2		1	3
	% within religion	66.7		33.3	100.0
	% within method	1.6		4.8	1.6
	% of Total	1.1		0.5	1.6
Total	N	127	34	21	182
	% within religion	69.8	18.7	11.5	100.0
	% within method	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	% of Total	69.8	18.7	11.5	100.0

2.3.4. Current sexual relationship

When asked about the number of times they had sexual intercourse per month, averagely respondents answered six times (s=6.0; maximum=30; minimum=0).

Female respondents had sexual intercourse about 7 (mean=6.9; s=6.4) times per month and male respondents about 5 times (mean=4.8; s=5.1).

2.3.4.1. Use of method to avoid pregnancy

Ninety-two point nine percent (N=169) of the respondents said that apart from the first time, they always used a method to avoid pregnancy, 6.6% (N=12) said that they sometimes used a contraceptive method and 0.5% (N=1) never used a contraceptive method. The majority of boys (91.1%; N=72) said that they always used a method to avoid pregnancy. In girls the percentage was 94.2% (N=97). Seven point six

percent (N=6) of males and 5.8% (N=5) of females said that they sometimes used a method to avoid pregnancy. Only a boy (1.3%) said that he never used a method to avoid pregnancy.

Table 55 describes respondents' distribution by frequency of use of contraceptive method and religion.

Table 55 – Czech respondents distribution by religion and frequency of use of method to avoid pregnancy

Religion		Apart from the first time, do you use a method to avoid pregnancy?			Total
		always	sometimes	never	
None	N	133	11	1	145
	% within religion	91.7	7.6	0.7	100.0
	% within use of method to avoid pregnancy	78.7	91.7	100.0	79.7
	% of Total	73.1	6.0	0.5	79.7
Catholic	N	30			30
	% within religion	100.0			100.0
	% within use of method to avoid pregnancy	17.8			16.5
	% of Total	16.5			16.5
Protestant	N	4			4
	% within religion	100.0			100.0
	% within use of method to avoid pregnancy	2.4			2.2
	% of Total	2.2			2.2
Other	N	2	1		3
	% within religion	66.7	33.3		100.0
	% within use of method to avoid pregnancy	1.2	8.3		1.6
	% of Total	1.1	0.5		1.6
Total	N	169	12	1	182
	% within religion	92.9	6.6	0.5	100.0
	% within use of method to avoid pregnancy	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	% of Total	92.9	6.6	0.5	100.0

The methods used to avoid pregnancy were the pill (49.7%; N=90), condom (42.0%; N=76), withdrawal (7.7%; N=14) and injection (0.6%; N=1).

The most used method among female respondents was the pill. As for male respondents, the condom was the method mostly used (Table 56).

Table 56 - respondents distribution by sex and contraceptive method mostly used

Method mostly used		Sex		Total
		male	female	
Condom	N	45	31	76
	% method mostly used	59.2	40.8	100.0
	% within Sex	57.7	30.1	42.0
	% of Total	24.9	17.1	42.0

Method mostly used		Sex		Total
		male	female	
Pill	N	26	64	90
	% method mostly used	28.9	71.1	100.0
	% within Sex	33.3	62.1	49.7
	% of Total	14.4	35.4	49.7
Injection	N		1	1
	% method mostly used		100.0	100.0
	% within Sex		1.0	0.6
	% of Total		0.6	0.6
Withdrawal	N	7	7	14
	% method mostly used	50.0	50.0	100.0
	% within Sex	9.0	6.8	7.7
	% of Total	3.9	3.9	7.7
Total	N	78	103	181
	% method mostly used	43.1	56.9	100.0
	% within Sex	100.0	100.0	100.0
	% of Total	43.1	56.9	100.0

Respondents who used condom were younger (mean=17.72; s=0.97) than those who used withdrawal (mean=18.14; s=0.77) or pill (mean=18.28; s=0.79).

Forty-four percent (N=77) of the respondents got the method in a shop, 24.6% (N=43) in a clinic/ health center/ hospital, 18.9% (N=33) in a private doctor/ nurse clinic, 12.0% (N=21) in a pharmacy and 0,6% (N=1) in other place.

Almost 80% of male respondents and 61% of female respondents got their method in a shop or in a clinic/ health center/ hospital. (Table 57).

Table 57 – Czech respondents' distribution by sex and place where one gets method mostly used

Where do you get this method?		Sex		Total
		male	female	
shop	N	45	32	77
	% within where gets method	58.4	41.6	100.0
	% within Sex	62.5	31.1	44.0
	% of Total	25.7	18.3	44.0
pharmacy	N	6	15	21
	% within where gets method	28.6	71.4	100.0
	% within Sex	8.3	14.6	12.0
	% of Total	3.4	8.6	12.0
clinic/ health centre/ hospital	N	12	31	43
	% within where gets method	27.9	72.1	100.0

Where do you get this method?		Sex		Total
		male	female	
	% within Sex	16.7	30.1	24.6
	% of Total	6.9	17.7	24.6
private doctor/ nurse/ clinic	N	9	24	33
	% within where gets method	27.3	72.7	100.0
	% within Sex	12.5	23.3	18.9
	% of Total	5.1	13.7	18.9
other	N		1	1
	% within where gets method		100.0	100.0
	% within Sex		1.0	0.6
	% of Total		0.6	0.6
Total	N	72	103	175
	% within where gets method	41.1	58.9	100.0
	% within Sex	100.0	100.0	100.0
	% of Total	41.1	58.9	100.0

Respondents who got their method in a shop were younger (mean=17.69; s=0.96) than those who got them in a private doctor/ nurse/ clinic (mean=18.06; s=0.75), clinic/ health center/ hospital (mean=18.30; s=0.83) or pharmacy (mean=18.57; s=0.60).

2.3.5. Last sexual intercourse

Respondents were asked to think when their latest sexual intercourse had occur. Forty –seven point three percent (N=86) answered less than seven days ago, 23.6% (N=43) more than 28 days ago, 19.2% (N=35) between 8 and 14 days ago, 6.6% (N=12) between 15 and 21 days ago and 3.3% (N=6) between 22 and 28 days ago.

The majority of girls had had sexual intercourse in the last seven days. For boys the percentage of those who had sexual intercourse in the last seven days was lower (Table 58).

Table 58 – Czech respondents' distribution by time of latest sexual intercourse and sex

Last sexual intercourse		Sex of the respondent		Total
		male	female	
0-7 days ago	N	28	58	86
	% within time of last sexual intercourse	32,6	67,4	100,0
	% within Sex	35,4	56,3	47,3
	% of Total	15,4	31,9	47,3
8-14 days ago	N	16	19	35
	% within time of last sexual intercourse	45,7	54,3	100,0
	% within Sex	20,3	18,4	19,2
	% of Total	8,8	10,4	19,2

Last sexual intercourse		Sex of the respondent		Total
		male	female	
15-21 days ago	N	8	4	12
	% within time of last sexual intercourse	66,7	33,3	100,0
	% within Sex	10,1	3,9	6,6
	% of Total	4,4	2,2	6,6
22-28 days ago	N	5	1	6
	% within time of last sexual intercourse	83,3	16,7	100,0
	% within Sex	6,3	1,0	3,3
	% of Total	2,7	0,5	3,3
More than 28 days ago	N	22	21	43
	% within time of last sexual intercourse	51,2	48,8	100,0
	% within Sex	27,8	20,4	23,6
	% of Total	12,1	11,5	23,6
Total	N	79	103	182
	% within time of last sexual intercourse	43,4	56,6	100,0
	% within Sex	100,0	100,0	100,0
	% of Total	43,4	56,6	100,0

In their latest sexual intercourse, the majority (97.8%; N=177) of respondents had used a method to avoid pregnancy against 2.2% (N=4) who had not. In 47.5% (N=85) of cases that method was the pill, in 39.7% (N=71) the condom, in 11.7% (N=21) the withdrawal, in 0.6% (N=1) the injection and 0.6% (N=1) had used another method.

2.4. Use and perceptions of health services

When asked if they had ever visited a health facility or doctor of any kind to receive services or information on contraception, pregnancy, abortion or sexual transmitted diseases 69.4% (N=272) of the respondents answered no against 30.6% (N=120) who answered yes. The percentage of girls who answered affirmatively was larger (49.5%; N=105) than the percentage of boys (8.3%; N=15).

The respondents who had visited a health facility or a doctor were older (mean=18.0; s=0.9) than those who had not (mean=17.4; p=1.1).

Seventy-two point three percent (N=86) of the respondents who had sought services or information on contraception, pregnancy, abortion or sexual transmitted diseases from a doctor or a nurse had done it in the last twelve months. The majority of girls (78.8%; N=82) who said that they had sought care had done it in the last twelve months. The majority of boys (73.3%; N=11) who sought care had done it more than twelve months ago

When asked about the last time that they had sought care, 59.3% (N=51) of the respondents said that they had went to a private doctor or clinic, 39.5% (N=34) to a government clinic, health center or hospital and 1.2% (N=1) to other service.

As for the reason for the last visit to a health facility, 51.2% (N=44) of the respondents said that they had went for contraception, 41.9% (N=36) for a gynecological exam, 5.8% (N=5) for a sexual transmitted disease and 1.2% (N=1) for other reason. The majority of girls (52.4%; N=53) had gone for contraception, 43.9% (N=36) for a gynecological exam, 2.4% for sexual transmitted diseases, and 1.2 (N=1) for a pregnancy test. As for boys, the majority (75.0%; N=3) had visited a health facility for sexual transmitted diseases and 25.0% (N=1) for contraception.

During the last visit to a health facility to receive services or information on contraception, pregnancy, abortion or sexually transmitted diseases 37.2% (N=32) of the respondents who had sought this services had request contraceptive services during the consultation, 82.6% (N=71) said that the doctor or nurse talked about contraception, 31, 4% (N=27) said that the doctor or the nurse had talked to them about sexually transmitted diseases, 37.2% (N=32) said that the doctor or the nurse talked about pregnancy.

Seventy-three point three percent (N=63) of the respondents who visit a health facility to receive services or information on contraception, pregnancy, abortion or sexually transmitted diseases said that they did not felt comfortable enough to ask questions. For eighty-five percent (N=17) of those who felt confortable enough to pose questions, the questions were adequately answered.

Ninety six point five percent (N=83) of the respondents said that there was enough confidentiality during the last visit.

2.5. Knowledge about Chlamydia

2.5.1. Hearing about Chlamydia

The majority of respondents (70.7%; N=277) declared that they had never heard about Chlamydia. Only 29.3% (N=115) had heard about Chlamydia. Twenty six point one percent (N=47) of males and 32.1% (N=68) of females had heard abou Chlamydia. Respondents who had heard about Chlamydia were slightly younger (mean=17.51; s=1.1) than those who had not (mean=17.89; s=1.0) (Table 59).

Table 59 - Czech respondents' distribution by age and knowledge about Chlamydia

Age	Have you heard about Chlamydia?				Total	
	no		yes			
	N	%	N	%	N	%
16	64	85,3	11	14,7	75	100,0
17	71	69,6	31	30,4	102	100,0
18	78	70,3	33	29,7	111	100,0
19	64	61,5	40	38,5	104	100,0
Total	277	70,7	115	29,3	392	100,0

Forty-four percent (N=51) of the respondents who had heard about Chlamydia said that their source of information about Chlamydia were books and magazines, 25.2% (N=29) referred school teachers, 15.7% (N=18) friends, 6.1% (N=7) doctors, 1.7% (N=2) mother, or brother or films/videos, 0,9% other family members and 2.6% (N=3) other.

2.5.2. Being treated for Chlamydia

Seven percent (N=8) of the respondents who had heard about Chlamydia had at some point of their life been treated for Chlamydia against 93.0% (N=107) that were not.

2.5.3. Knowledge on Chlamydia

For 98.3% (N=113) Chlamydia was a sexual infection, for 0.9% was a type of flu (N=1) or other kind of disease (0.9%; N=1). Table 60 describes respondents' answers to the question "How can Chlamydia be caught?".

Table 60 – Czechs respondents' answer to the question "How can Chlamydia be caught?"

How can Chlamydia be caught?	No		Yes	
	N	%	N	%
Cups/ glasses	115	100.0	0	0
Towels	114	99.1	1	0.9
Swimming pools	108	93.9	7	6.1
Toilet seats	110	95.7	5	4.3
Kissing	108	93.9	7	6.1

How can Chlamydia be caught?	No		Yes	
	N	%	N	%
Sexual intercourse	24	20.9	91	79.1
Other	114	99.1	1	0.9
Don't know	93	80.9	22	19.1

The majority of respondents (51.3%; N=59) did not know if Chlamydia could be caught more than once, 47.0% said that it could be caught more than once and 1.7% (N=2) that it could only be caught once.

Sixty-three point five percent (N=73) of respondents did not know if it was easy for women to know if they had Chlamydia infection 24.3% (N=28) said it was easy and 12.2% (N=14) that it was not. Eighty point nine percent of males (N=38) and 51.5% (N=35) of females did not know how Chlamydia could be caught. Sixteen point two percent of females declared that they knew how Chlamydia could be caught against 6.4% of male respondents.

Table 61 describes the results of Chlamydia infection pointed out by respondents.

Table 61 – Czech respondents' answer to the question "In what can Chlamydia infection result in?"

Chlamydia infection can result in	No		Yes	
	N	%	N	%
Difficulty in getting pregnant	77	67.0	38	33.0
Dehydration	114	99.1	1	0.9
Period problems	109	94.8	6	5.2
Painful sex	95	82.6	20	17.4
Abdominal pain	107	93.0	8	7.0
Pregnancy in the tubes	112	97.4	3	2.6
None of the above	114	99.1	1	0.9
Don't Know	55	47.8	60	52.2

2.5.4. Testing for Chlamydia

All respondents were asked if they would volunteer to undergo a urine test to test for Chlamydia. The majority (73.2%; N=287) of respondents would volunteer to undergo urine test to test for Chlamydia. The percentage of girls who said that they would volunteer to perform the test was 81.1% (N=172) against 63.9% (N=115) of boys.

From the 105 (26.8%) respondents who stated that they would not volunteer to take this test 35.2% (N=37) pointed as reason not being necessary, 25.7% (N=27) not being important, 1.9% (N=2) being worried about a positive result, 1.9% (N=2) being too embarrassing, 1.0% (N=1) being too uncomfortable and 34.3% (N=36) other reasons.

3. ESTONIA

3.1. Socioeconomic and family characteristics

From the 435 individuals who answered the questionnaire 182 (41.8%) were male and 253 (58.2%) were female.

The mean age was 17.0 years (s=0.9). The youngest individual to answer the questionnaire was 15 years old and the oldest 20 years old. Table 62 describes the distribution of Estonian respondents by age.

Table 62 – Estonian respondents' distribution by age

Age	Frequency	Percent
15	6	1.4
16	131	30.1
17	152	34.9
18	134	30.8
19	11	2.5
20	1	0.2
Total	435	100.0

Female respondents were averagely 16.9 years old (s=0.9).The mean age of male respondents was 17.2 (s=0.9).

The majority (90.7%; N=390) of individuals were attending school full-time and 9.3% (N=40) were attending school part-time. Table 63 shows the distribution of individuals by class/ form or grade being completed at the time of the questionnaire.

Table 63 – Estonian respondents' distribution by class/ form or grade being completed at the time of the questionnaire

Class/ form/ grade	Frequency	Percent
10	165	37.9
11	175	40.2
12	95	21.8
Total	435	100.0

The majority of the students (N=352; 80.9%) had worked for pay. Usually respondents were 15 years (mean=14.6; s=1.8) when they started working. The youngest age declared for starting to work was 8 years and the oldest 18 years.

Eigty-two point two percent (N=355) of the students declared that they had no religion, 7.2% (N=31) were Catholics, 3.2% (N=14) were Protestants, 0.2% (N=1) were Jews, , 0.2% (N=1) were Hindus and 6.9% (N=30) had another religion.

When asked about how frequently they attended religious services 51.3% answered never (Table 64).

Table 64 - Frequency by which Estonian respondents attended religious services

Frequency at religious services	Frequency	Percent
Every day	-	-
At least once a week	4	0.9
At least once a month	5	1.1
At least once a year	105	24.1
Less than once a year	98	22.5
Never	223	51.3
Total	435	100.0

When asked if they had ever went to places where people dance, 80.5% (N=346) of respondents said yes against 19.5% (N=84) who said no. eighty-nine point two percent (N=224) of respondents who declared they had gone to places where people dance were females and 68.2% (N=122) were males.

In the last month the average number of times respondents had went to one these places was 3.7 (s=6.1). The minimum number of times someone had went to places where people dance was 0 and the maximum 99. Males had gone, in the last month, to places were people dance more often (mean=4.1; s=3.6) than females (mean=3.5; s=7.2).

Seventy-nine point four percent (N=343) of interviewed individuals said that they had gone to movies against 20.6% (N=89) who did not. Eighty-six point nine percent (N=219) of female and 68.9% (N=124) of males had already gone to the cinema.

In the last month, respondents had gone 1.1 times (s=1.1) to the movies. The maximum number of times someone had gone to the movies in the last month was 10 and the minimum 0. Males had gone to the movies, in the last month, as frequently (mean=1.1; s=1.1) as females (mean=1.0; s=1.2).

The majority of interviewed respondents (85.8%; N=370) declared that they had drunk alcohol against 14.2% (N=61) who denied it. Eighty-six point one percent (N=216) of females and 85.6% (N=154) of males declared that they already had drunk alcohol.

Averagely, respondents had drunk alcohol 5.3 (s=4.3) days in the last month. The maximum number of days that someone had drunk alcohol in the last month was 20 and the minimum 0. Males had drunk alcohol more days in the last month (mean=6.6; s=5.0) than females (mean=4.4; s=3.5).

As for smoking habits, 21.5% (N=93) of respondents declared that they had smoked against 78.5% (N=339) who had never done it. Fifteen point five percent (N=39) of female respondents had smoked cigarettes against 30.0% (N=54) of male respondents.

The average number of cigarettes smoked in the seven days previous to the study was 26.4 (s=22.0). The maximum number of cigarettes smoked in the last seven days was 98 and the minimum 0.

Males (mean=29.6; s=22.4) had smoked more cigarettes than females (mean=22.1; s=20.9) in the seven days before they answer the questionnaire.

3.2. Sources of information and knowledge on reproductive health

3.2.1. Puberty

For 30.3% (N=131) of the interviewed Estonian respondents the most important source of information on puberty were books and magazines (Table 65).

Table 65 - Estonian respondents' most important source of information on puberty

Source of information	Frequency	Percent
school teacher	107	24.8
mother	71	16.4
father	5	1.2
brother	3	0.7
sister	6	1.4
other family members	1	0.2
friends	47	10.9
doctors	7	1.6
books/ magazines	131	30.3
films/ videos	37	8.6
other	17	3.9
Total	432	100.0

Thirty-six point four percent of female and 29.1% of male respondents said that the most important source of information on puberty were books and magazines and school teachers, respectively (Table 66).

Table 66 – Estonian respondents' distribution by most important source of information on puberty

Source of information		Sex of the respondent		Total
		male	female	
school teacher	N	52	55	107
	% within source of information	48.6	51.4	100.0
	% within sex	29.1	21.7	24.8
	% of Total	12.0	12.7	24.8
mother	N	11	60	71
	% within source of information	15.5	84.5	100.0
	% within sex	6.1	23.7	16.4
	% of Total	2.5	13.9	16.4
father	N	2	3	5
	% within source of information	40.0	60.0	100.0
	% within sex	1.1	1.2	1.2
	% of Total	0.5	0.7	1.2
brother	N	2	1	3
	% within source of information	66.7	33.3	100.0

Source of information		Sex of the respondent		Total
		male	female	
	% within sex	1.1	0.4	0.7
	% of Total	0.5	0.2	0.7
sister	N	1	5	6
	% within source of information	16.7	83.3	100.0
	% within sex	0.6	2.0	1.4
	% of Total	0.2	1.2	1.4
other family members	N		1	1
	% within source of information		100.0	100.0
	% within sex		0.4	0.2
	% of Total		0.2	0.2
Friends	N	29	18	47
	% within source of information	61.7	38.3	100.0
	% within sex	16.2	7.1	10.9
	% of Total	6.7	4.2	10.9
doctors	N	2	5	7
	% within source of information	28.6	71.4	100.0
	% within sex	1.1	2.0	1.6
	% of Total	0.5	1.2	1.6
books/ magazines	N	39	92	131
	% within source of information	29.8	70.2	100.0
	% within sex	21.8	36.4	30.3
	% of Total	9.0	21.3	30.3
films/ videos	N	29	8	37
	% within source of information	78.4	21.6	100.0
	% within sex	16.2	3.2	8.6
	% of Total	6.7	1.9	8.6
other	N	12	5	17
	% within source of information	70.6	29.4	100.0
	% within sex	6.7	2.0	3.9
	% of Total	2.8	1.2	3.9
Total	N	179	253	432
	% within source of information	41.4	58.6	100.0
	% within sex	100.0	100.0	100.0
	% of Total	41.4	58.6	100.0

As for the second most important source of information on puberty, 22.0% of respondents answered books and magazines (Table 67)

Table 67 – Estonian respondents' distribution by second most important source of information on puberty

Source of information	Frequency	Percent
school teacher	81	18.8
mother	60	13.9
father	6	1.4
sister	12	2.8
other family members	12	2.8
friends	62	14.4
doctors	26	6.0
books/ magazines	95	22.0
films/ videos	53	12.3
other	24	5.6
Total	431	100.0

For male respondents the second most important source of information on puberty were either books and magazines or films and videos.. For female were books and magazines (Table 68).

Table 68 – Estonian respondents' distribution by second most important source of information on puberty and sex

Source of information		Sex of the respondent		Total
		male	female	
school teacher	N	29	52	91
	% within source of information	35.8	64.2	100.0
	% within sex	16.3	20.6	18.8
	% of Total	6.7	12.1	18.8
mother	N	11	49	60
	% within source of information	18.3	81.7	100.0
	% within sex	6.2	19.4	13.9
	% of Total	2.6	11.4	13.9
father	N	6	-	6
	% within source of information	100.0	-	100.0
	% within sex	3.4	-	1.4
	% of Total	1.4	-	1.4
sister	N	3	9	12
	% within source of information	25.0	75.0	100.0
	% within sex	1.7	3.6	2.8
	% of Total	0.7	2.1	2.8
other family members	N	5	7	12
	% within source of information	41.7	58.3	100.0
	% within sex	2.8	2.8	2.8
	% of Total	1.2	1.6	2.8
Friends	N	25	37	62

Source of information		Sex of the respondent		Total
		male	female	
	% within source of information	40.3	59.7	100.0
	% within sex	14.0	14.6	14.4
	% of Total	5.8	8.6	14.4
doctors	N	6	20	26
	% within source of information	23.1	76.9	100.0
	% within sex	3.4	7.9	6.0
	% of Total	1.4	4.6	6.0
books/ magazines	N	39	56	95
	% within source of information	41.1	58.9	100.0
	% within sex	21.9	22.1	22.0
	% of Total	9.0	13.0	22.0
films/ videos	N	39	14	53
	% within source of information	73.6	26.4	100.0
	% within sex	21.9	5.5	12.3
	% of Total	9.0	3.2	12.3
other	N	15	9	24
	% within source of information	62.5	37.5	100.0
	% within sex	8.4	3.6	5.6
	% of Total	3.5	2.1	5.6
Total	N	178	253	431
	% within source of information	41.3	58.7	100.0
	% within sex	100.0	100.0	100.0
	% of Total	41.3	58.7	100.0

Eighteen point five percent of respondents would have preferred to receive information about puberty either from a school teacher or doctors (Table 69).

Table 69 – Estonian respondents' distribution by preferred source of information on puberty

Source of information	Frequency	Percent
school teacher	78	18.5
mother	70	16.6
father	21	5.0
brother	4	0.9
sister	15	3.6
other family members	23	5.5
friends	26	6.2
doctors	78	18.5
books/ magazines	43	10.2
films/ videos	30	7.1

Source of information	Frequency	Percent
other	34	8.1
Total	422	100.0

Male respondents would prefer to have received information on puberty from doctors. As for female respondents, they would prefer to receive this information from school teachers (Table 70).

Table 70 – Estonian respondents' distribution by preferred source of information on puberty and sex

Source of information		Sex of the respondent		Total
		male	female	
school teacher	N	32	46	78
	% within source of information	41.0	59.0	100.0
	% within sex	17.9	18.9	18.5
	% of Total	7.6	10.9	18.5
mother	N	16	54	70
	% within source of information	22.9	77.1	100.0
	% within sex	8.9	22.2	16.6
	% of Total	3.8	12.8	16.6
father	N	15	6	21
	% within source of information	71.4	28.6	100.0
	% within sex	8.4	2.5	5.0
	% of Total	3.6	1.4	5.0
brother	N	3	1	4
	% within source of information	75.0	25.0	100.0
	% within se	1.7	0.4	0.9
	% of Total	0.7	0.2	0.9
sister	N	5	10	15
	% within source of information	33.3	66.7	100.0
	% within sex	2.8	4.1	3.6
	% of Total	1.2	2.4	3.6
other family members	N	8	15	23
	within source of information	34.8	65.2	100.0
	% within sex	4.5	6.2	5.5
	% of Total	1.9	3.6	5.5
Friends	N	13	13	26
	% within source of information	50.0	50.0	100.0
	% within sex	7.3	5.3	6.2
	% of Total	3.1	3.1	6.2
doctors	N	34	44	78
	% within source of information	43.6	56.4	100.0
	% within sex	19.0	18.1	18.5

Source of information		Sex of the respondent		Total
		male	female	
	% of Total	8.1	10.4	18.5
books/ magazines	N	16	27	43
	% within source of information	37.2	62.8	100.0
	% within sex	8.9	11.1	10.2
	% of Total	3.8	6.4	10.2
films/ videos	N	19	11	30
	% within source of information	63.3	36.7	100.0
	% within sex	10.6	4.5	7.1
	% of Total	4.5	2.6	7.1
other	N	18	16	34
	% within source of information	52.9	47.1	100.0
	% within sex	10.1	6.6	8.1
	% of Total	4.3	3.8	8.1
Total	N	179	243	422
	% within source of information	42.4	57.6	100.0
	% within sex	100.0	100.0	100.0
	% of Total	42.4	57.6	100.0

3.2.2. Sexual and reproductive systems of men and women

For 41.7% of the interviewed respondents the most important source of information on sexual and reproductive systems of men and women were school teachers (Table 71).

Table 71 – Estonian respondents' most important source of information on sexual and reproductive systems of men and women

Source of information	Frequency	Percent
school teacher	181	41.7
mother	24	5.5
father	3	0.7
brother	1	0.2
other family members	3	0.7
friends	16	3.7
doctors	19	4.4
books/ magazines	132	30.4
films/ videos	36	8.3
other	19	4.4
Total	434	100.0

As for male and female respondents the most important source of information on sexual and reproductive system of men and women were school teachers (Table 72).

Table 72 – Estonian respondents' distribution by most important source of information on sexual and reproductive system of men and women and sex

Source of information		Sex of the respondent		Total
		male	female	
school teacher	N	64	117	181
	% within source of information	35.4	64.6	100.0
	% within sex	35.4	46.2	41.7
	% of Total	14.7	27.0	41.7
mother	N	3	21	24
	% within source of information	12.5	87.5	100.0
	% within sex	1.7	8.3	5.5
	% of Total	0.7	4.8	5.5
father	N	1	2	3
	% within source of information	33.3	66.7	100.0
	% within sex	0.6	0.8	0.7
	% of Total	0.2	0.5	0.7
brother	N	1	-	1
	% within source of information	100.0	-	100.0
	% within sex	0.6	-	0.2
	% of Total	0.2	-	0.2
other family members	N	3	-	3
	% within source of information	100.0	-	100.0
	% within sex	1.7	-	0.7
	% of Total	0.7	-	0.7
Friends	N	8	8	16
	% within source of information	50.0	50.0	100.0
	% within sex	4.4	3.2	3.7
	% of Total	1.8	1.8	3.7
doctors	N	9	10	19
	% within source of information	47.4	52.6	100.0
	% within sex	5.0	4.0	4.4
	% of Total	2.1	2.3	4.4
books/ magazines	N	49	83	132
	% within source of information	37.1	62.9	100.0
	% within sex	27.1	32.8	30.4
	% of Total	11.3	19.1	30.4
films/ videos	N	30	6	36
	% within source of information	83.3	16.7	100.0
	% within sex	16.6	2.4	8.3
	% of Total	6.9	1.4	8.3
	N	13	6	19

Source of information		Sex of the respondent		Total
		male	female	
other	% within source of information	68.4	31.6	100.0
	% within sex	7.2	2.4	4.4
	% of Total	3.0	1.4	4.4
Total	N	181	253	434
	% within source of information	41.7	58.3	100.0
	% within sex	100.0	100.0	100.0
	% of Total	41.7	58.3	100.0

As for the second most important source of information on sexual and reproductive systems of men and women, 30.8% of respondents answered books and magazines (Table 73).

Table 73 – Estonian respondents' distribution by second most important source of information on sexual and reproductive systems of men and women

Source of information	Frequency	Percent
school teacher	90	21.0
mother	35	8.2
father	2	0.6
brother	1	0.2
sister	4	0.9
other family members	4	0.9
friends	48	11.2
doctors	44	10.3
books/ magazines	132	30.8
films/ videos	59	13.8
other	10	2.3
Total	429	100.0

For 27.4% of male and 33.2% of female respondents the second most important source of information on sexual and reproductive systems of men and women were books and magazines (Table 74).

Table 74 – Estonian respondents' distribution by second most important source of information on sexual and reproductive systems of men and women and sex

Source of information		Sex of the respondent		Total
		male	female	
school teacher	N	36	54	90
	% within source of information	40.0	60.0	100.0
	% within sex	20.1	21.6	21.0
	% of Total	8.4	12.6	21.0
mother	N	1	34	35
	% within source of information	2.9	97.1	100.0
	% within sex	0.6	13.6	8.2

Source of information		Sex of the respondent		Total
		male	female	
	% of Total	0.2	7.9	8.2
father	N	2		2
	% within source of information	100.0		100.0
	% within sex	1.1		0.5
	% of Total	0.5		0.5
brother	N	1		1
	% within source of information	100.0		100.0
	% within sex	0.6		0.2
	% of Total	0.2		0.2
sister	N		4	4
	% within source of information		100.0	100.0
	% within sex		1.6	0.9
	% of Total		0.9	0.9
other family members	N	2	2	4
	% within source of information	50.0	50.0	100.0
	% within sex	1.1	0.8	0.9
	% of Total	0.5	0.5	0.9
Friends	N	25	23	48
	% within source of information	52.1	47.9	100.0
	% within sex	14.0	9.2	11.2
	% of Total	5.8	5.4	11.2
doctors	N	14	30	44
	% within source of information	31.8	68.2	100.0
	% within sex	7.6	12.0	10.3
	% of Total	3.3	7.0	10.3
books/ magazines	N	49	83	132
	% within source of information	37.1	62.9	100.0
	% within sex	27.4	33.2	30.8
	% of Total	11.4	19.3	30.8
films/ videos	N	43	16	59
	% within source of information	72.9	27.1	100.0
	% within sex	24.0	6.4	13.8
	% of Total	10.0	3.7	13.8
other	N	6	4	10
	% within source of information	60.0	40.0	100.0
	% within sex	3.4	1.6	2.3
	% of Total	1.4	0.9	2.3
Total	N	179	250	429
	% within source of information	41.7	58.3	100.0

Source of information		Sex of the respondent		Total
		male	female	
	% within sex	100.0	100.0	100.0
	% of Total	41.7	58.3	100.0

Twenty-six point zero percent of respondents would have preferred to have received information from doctors (Table 94).

Table 75 – Estonian respondents' distribution by preferred source of information on sexual and reproductive systems of men and women

Source of information	Frequency	Percent
school teacher	72	17.3
mother	62	14.9
father	9	2.2
brother	1	0.2
sister	3	0.7
other family members	10	2.4
friends	23	5.5
doctors	108	26.0
books/ magazines	39	9.4
films/ videos	50	12.0
other	38	9.2
Total	415	100.0

Male and female respondents would prefer to have received information on sexual and reproductive systems of men and women from doctors (Table 76).

Table 76 – Estonian respondents' distribution by preferred source of information on sexual and reproductive systems of men and women and sex

Source of information		Sex of the respondent		Total
		male	female	
school teacher	N	30	42	72
	% within source of information	41.7	58.3	100.0
	% within sex	17.2	17.4	17.3
	% of Total	7.2	10.1	17.3
mother	N	13	49	62
	% within source of information	21.0	79.0	100.0
	% within sex	7.5	20.3	14.9
	% of Total	3.1	11.8	14.9
father	N	7	2	9
	% within source of information	77.8	22.2	100.0
	% within sex	4.0	0.8	2.2
	% of Total	1.7	0.5	2.2

Source of information		Sex of the respondent		Total
		male	female	
brother	N		1	1
	% within source of information		100.0	100.0
	% within sex		0.4	0.2
	% of Total		0.2	0.2
sister	N	1	2	3
	% within source of information	33.3	66.7	100.0
	% within sex	0.6	0.8	0.7
	% of Total	0.2	0.5	0.7
other family members	N	4	6	10
	% within source of information	40.0	60.0	100.0
	% within sex	2.3	2.5	2.4
	% of Total	1.0	1.4	2.4
Friends	N	9	14	23
	% within source of information	39.1	60.9	100.0
	% within sex	5.2	5.8	5.5
	% of Total	2.2	3.4	5.5
doctors	N	44	64	108
	% within source of information	40.7	59.3	100.0
	% within sex	25.3	26.6	26.0
	% of Total	10.6	15.4	26.0
books/ magazines	N	17	22	39
	% within source of information	43.6	56.4	100.0
	% within sex	9.8	9.1	9.4
	% of Total	4.1	5.3	9.4
films/ videos	N	28	22	50
	% within source of information	56.0	44.0	100.0
	% within sex	16.1	9.1	12.0
	% of Total	6.7	5.3	12.0
other	N	21	17	38
	% within source of information	55.3	44.7	100.0
	% within sex	12.1	7.1	9.2
	% of Total	5.1	4.1	9.2
Total	N	174	241	415
	% within source of information	41.9	58.1	100.0
	% within sex	100.0	100.0	100.0
	% of Total	41.9	58.1	100.0

3.2.3. Classes on Reproductive Health

When asked if they had attended school classes on puberty, sexual and reproductive systems or on relationships between boys and girls, 84.9% (N=365) of respondents answered yes, 5.3% (N=23) no and 9.8% (N=23) not sure.

Forty-nine point four percent (N=212) of interviewed respondents declared that the classes on puberty, sexual and reproductive systems and on the relationships between boys and girls were about right, 47.3% (N=203) that it should be more classes and 3.3% (N=14) defended that there should be less classes on these topics.

3.3. Current/ Most recent heterosexual relationship

3.3.1. Having girl/ boy friends

When asked if they had ever had a girl/ boy friend the majority (76.6%; N=331) of respondents said yes. Seventy-eight point six percent (N=198) of girls and 73.9% (N=133) of boys said that they had had a boyfriend or girl friend, respectively.

According to Belgian respondents the average number of boy/ girl friends was 3.3 (s=3.7). The maximum number of boy/ girl friend declared was 26 and the minimum 0.

3.3.2. Sexual intercourse

When asked if they had ever had sexual intercourse 47.6% (N=199) of respondents answered yes and 52.4% (N=219) answered no. Within those who said that they had already had sexual intercourse, 50.3% (N=88) were males and 45.7% (N=111) were females.

Respondents who had had sexual intercourse were older (mean=17.3; s=0.9) than those who had not (mean=16.9; s=0.7) (Table 77).

Table 77 - Estonian respondents' distribution by age and first sexual intercourse

Age		sexual intercourse		Total
		no	yes	
15	N	3	2	5
	% within age	60.0	40.0	100.0
	% within sexual intercourse	1.4	1.0	1.2
	% of Total	0.7	0.5	1.2
16	N	83	42	125
	% within age	66.4	33.6	100.0
	% within sexual intercourse	37.9	21.1	29.9
	% of Total	19.9	10.0	29.9
17	N	77	69	146
	% within age	52.7	47.3	100.0
	% within sexual intercourse	35.2	34.7	34.9
	% of Total	18.4	16.5	34.9
18	N	54	76	130
	% within age	41.5	58.5	100.0
	% within sexual intercourse	24.7	38.2	31.1
	% of Total	12.9	18.2	31.1
19	N	2	9	11
	% within age	18.2	81.8	100.0
	% within sexual intercourse	0.9	4.5	2.6

Age		sexual intercourse		Total
		no	yes	
	% of Total	0.5	2.2	2.6
20	N		1	1
	% within age		100.0	100.0
	% within sexual intercourse		0.5	0.2
	% of Total		0.2	0.2
Total	N	219	199	418
	% within age	52.4	47.6	100.0
	% within sexual intercourse	100.0	100.0	100.0
	% of Total	52.4	47.6	100.0

Eighty-one point eight percent of the respondents who had had sexual intercourse said that they had no religion (Table 78).

Table 78 – Estonian respondents' distribution by religion and have you ever had sexual intercourse

Religion		Have you ever had sexual intercourse?		Total
		no	yes	
None	N	178	162	340
	% within religion	52.4	47.6	100.0
	% within sexual intercourse	82.0	81.8	81.9
	% of Total	42.9	39.0	81.9
Catholic	N	16	15	31
	% within religion	51.6	48.4	100.0
	% within sexual intercourse	7.4	7.6	7.5
	% of Total	3.9	3.6	7.5
Protestant	N	8	6	14
	% within religion	57.1	42.9	100.0
	% within sexual intercourse	3.7	3.0	3.4
	% of Total	1.9	1.4	3.4
Jew	N	1	-	1
	% within religion	100.0	-	100.0
	% within sexual intercourse	0.5	-	0.2
	% of Total	0.2	-	0.2
Other	N	14	15	29
	% within religion	48.3	51.7	100.0
	% within sexual intercourse	6.5	7.6	7.0
	% of Total	3.4	3.6	7.0
Total	N	217	198	415
	% within religion	52.3	47.7	100.0

Religion		Have you ever had sexual intercourse?		Total
		no	yes	
	% within sexual intercourse	100.0	100.0	100.0
	% of Total	52.3	47.7	100.0

3.3.3. First sexual intercourse

Respondents had had their first sexual intercourse around fifteen years old (mean=15.3; s=2.5). The minimum age for the first sexual intercourse was 0 years of age and the maximum 19 years of age.

Males (mean=15.7; s=1.1) and females (mean=14.8; s=3.4) were approximately the same age at first sexual intercourse.

When asked if their partner had done anything to avoid pregnancy at first sexual intercourse, 85.5% (N=165) of respondents answered affirmatively and 14.5% (N=28) negatively. Eighty-five point five percent (N=94) of female and 85.5% (N=71) of male respondents declared that they or their partner had used a contraceptive method in first sexual intercourse.

Eighty-seven point three percent (N=144) of the respondents who had used a contraceptive method in first sexual intercourse had worked for pay and 12.7% (N=21) had not.

As for the method used on the first sexual intercourse, the majority (90.1%; N=154) used a condom, 6.4% (N=11) used the pill, 1.2% (N=2) used withdrawal, and 2.3% (N=4) another method.

Eighty-two point nine percent (N=63) of boys and 95.8% (N=91) of girls used condom in their first sexual intercourse, 3.2% (N=3) of girls used the pill (against 10.5% (N=8) of boys), 2.6% (N=2) of boys the withdrawal and 3.9% (N=3) of boys and 1.1% (N=1) of girls another method.

Table 79 describes Estonian respondents' distribution by contraceptive method used at first sexual intercourse and religion.

Table 79 – Estonian respondents' distribution by religion and method used to avoid pregnancy in first sexual intercourse

What method did you use?		Religion				Total
		None	Catholic	Protestant	Other	
condom	N	122	14	6	11	153
	% within religion	79.7	9.2	3.9	7.2	100.0
	% within method	88.4	100.0	100.0	91.7	90.0
	% of Total	71.8	8.2	3.5	6.5	90.0
pill	N	10	-	-	1	11

What method did you use?		Religion				Total
		None	Catholic	Protestant	Other	
	% within religion	90.9	-	-	9.1	100.0
	% within method	7.2%	-	-	8.3	6.5
	% of Total	5.9%	-	-	.6	6.5
withdrawal	N	2	-	-	-	2
	% within religion	100.0	-	-	-	100.0
	% within method	1.4	-	-	-	1.2
	% of Total	1.2	-	-	-	1.2
Other	N	4	-	-	-	4
	% within religion	100.0	-	-	-	100.0
	% within method	2.9	-	-	-	2.4
	% of Total	2.4	-	-	-	2.4
Total	N	138	14	6	12	170
	% within religion	81.2	8.2	3.5	7.1	100.0
	% within method	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	% of Total	81.2	8.2	3.5	7.1	100.0

3.3.4. Current sexual relationship

When asked about the number of times they had sexual intercourse per month, averagely Estonian respondents answered 9.1 times (s=12.6; maximum=99; minimum=0).

Both female (mean=9.2; s=10.7) and male respondents (mean=9.0; s=14.9) had sexual intercourse around 9 times per month.

3.3.4.1. Use of method to avoid pregnancy

Seventy-six point two percent (N=147) of the respondents said that apart from the first time, they always used a method to avoid pregnancy, 20.2% (N=39) said that they sometimes used a contraceptive method and 3.6% (N=7) never used a contraceptive method.

The percentage (77.3%; N=85) of female respondents who declared that they always used a method to avoid pregnancy was larger than the percentage of males (74.7%; N=62).

Table 80 describes respondents' distribution by frequency of use of contraceptive method and religion.

Table 80 – Estonian respondents' distribution by religion and frequency of use of method to avoid pregnancy

Religion		Apart from the first time, do you use a method to avoid pregnancy?			Total
		always	sometimes	never	
None	N	119	32	7	158
	% within religion	76.3	20.3	4.4	100.0
	% within use of method to avoid pregnancy	81.5	82.1	100.0	82.3
	% of Total	62.0	16.7	3.6	82.3
Catholic	N	13	1	-	14
	% within religion	92.9	7.1	-	100.0
	% within use of method to avoid pregnancy	8.9	2.6	-	7.3
	% of Total	6.8	0.5	-	7.3
Protestant	N	6	-	-	6
	% within religion	100.0	-	-	100.0
	% within use of method to avoid pregnancy	4.1	-	-	3.1
	% of Total	3.1	-	-	3.1
Other	N	8	6	-	14
	% within religion	57.1	42.9	-	100.0
	% within use of method to avoid pregnancy	5.5	15.4	-	7.3
	% of Total	4.2	3.1	-	7.3
Total	N	146	39	7	192
	% within religion	76.0	20.3	4.4	100.0
	% within use of method to avoid pregnancy	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	% of Total	76.0	20.3	3.6	100.0

The methods used to avoid pregnancy were condom (72.0%; N=136), pill (21.7%; N=41), , safe period (1.6%; N=3), withdrawal (1.6%; N=3) and other (3.2%; N=6).

The most used method among female and male respondents was the condom (Table 81).

Table 81 – Estonian respondents' distribution by sex and contraceptive method mostly used

Method mostly used		Sex		Total
		male	female	
Condom	N	69	67	136
	% method mostly used	50.7	49.3	100.0
	% within Sex	84.1	62.6	72.0
	% of Total	36.5	35.4	72.0
Pill	N	8	33	41
	% method mostly used	19.5	80.5	100.0
	% within Sex	9.8	30.8	21.7
	% of Total	4.2	17.5	21.7
Withdrawal	N	1	2	3

Method mostly used		Sex		Total
		male	female	
	% method mostly used	33.3	66.7	100.0
	% within Sex	1.2	1.9	1.6
	% of Total	0.5	1.1	1.6
Safe period	N	2	1	3
	% method mostly used	66.7	3.3	100.0
	% within Sex	2.4	0.9	1.6
	% of Total	1.1	0.5	1.6
Other	N	2	4	6
	% method mostly used	33.3	66.7	100.0
	% within Sex	2.4	3.7	3.2
	% of Total	1.4	2.1	3.2
Total	N	82	107	189
	% method mostly used	43.4	56.6	100.0
	% within Sex	100.0	100.0	100.0
	% of Total	43.4	56.6	100.0

Twenty point nine percent (N=33) of the respondents got from a friend, 17.7% (N=28) got the method either from a shop or from a farmacy, 8.2% (N=13) from a clinic/ health centre/ hospital and 35.4% (N=56) in another place.

Table 82 describes the place where boys and girls got their method.

Table 82 – Estonian respondents' distribution by sex and place where one gets method mostly used

Where do you get this method?		Sex		Total
		male	female	
shop	N	18	10	28
	% within where gets method	64.3	35.7	100.0
	% within Sex	26.5	11.1	17.7
	% of Total	11.4	6.3	17.7
pharmacy	N	16	12	28
	% within where gets method	57.1	42.9	100.0
	% within Sex	23.5	13.3	17.7
	% of Total	10.1	7.6	17.7
Clinic/ health center/ hospital	N	4	9	13
	% within where gets method	30.8	69.2	100.0
	% within Sex	5.9	10.0	8.2
	% of Total	2.5	5.7	8.2
friend	N	6	28	33
	% within where gets method	15.2	84.8	100.0
	% within Sex	7.4	31.1	20.9

Where do you get this method?		Sex		Total
		male	female	
	% of Total	3.2	17.7	20.9
other	N	25	31	56
	% within where gets method	44.6	55.4	100.0
	% within Sex	36.8	34.4	35.4
	% of Total	15.8	19.6	35.4
Total	N	68	90	158
	% within where gets method	43.0	67.0	100.0
	% within Sex	100.0	100.0	100.0
	% of Total	43.0	57.0	100.0

3.3.5. Last sexual intercourse

Respondents were asked to think when had their latest sexual intercourse occur. Fourty-one point seven percent (N=80) answered less than seven days ago, 31.3% (N=60) more than 28 days ago, 9.9% (N=19) between 8 and 14 days ago, 9.9% (N=19) between 15 and 21 days ago and 7.3% (N=14) between 22 and 28 days ago.

The majority of female and male respondents had had sexual intercourse in the 7 days prior to the study (Table 83).

Table 83 – Estonian respondents' distribution by time of latest sexual intercourse and sex

Last sexual intercourse		Sex of the respondent		Total
		male	female	
0-7 days ago	N	32	48	80
	% within time of last sexual intercourse	40.0	60.0	100.0
	% within Sex	38.6	44.0	41.7
	% of Total	16.7	25.0	41.7
8-14 days ago	N	7	12	19
	% within time of last sexual intercourse	36.8	63.2	100.0
	% within Sex	8.4	11.0	9.9
	% of Total	3.6	6.3	9.9
15-21 days ago	N	8	11	19
	% within time of last sexual intercourse	42.1	57.9	100.0
	% within Sex	9.6	10.1	9.9
	% of Total	4.2	5.7	9.9
22-28 days ago	N	4	10	14
	% within time of last sexual intercourse	28.6	71.4	100.0
	% within Sex	4.8	9.2	7.3
	% of Total	2.1	5.2	7.3
More than 28 days ago	N	32	28	60

Last sexual intercourse		Sex of the respondent		Total
		male	female	
	% within time of last sexual intercourse	53.3	46.7	100.0
	% within Sex	38.6	25.7	31.3
	% of Total	16.7	14.6	31.3
Total	N	83	109	192
	% within time of last sexual intercourse	43.2	56.8	100.0
	% within Sex	100.0	100.0	100.0
	% of Total	43.2	56.8	100.0

In their latest sexual intercourse, the majority (84.9%; N=163) of respondents had used a method to avoid pregnancy against 12.0% (N=23) who had not and 3.1% (N=6) who did not remember. In 67.7% (N=113) of cases that method was the condom, in 24.6% (N=41) the pill, in 1.8% (N=3) the withdrawal and 1.2% (N=2) had the safe period and 4.8% (N=8) used another method.

3.4. Use and perceptions of health services

When asked if they had ever visited a health facility or doctor of any kind to receive services or information on contraception, pregnancy, abortion or sexual transmitted diseases 70.4% (N=304) of the respondents answered no against 29.6% (N=128) who answered yes. The percentage of girls who answered affirmatively was larger (37.9%; N=96) than the percentage of boys (17.9%; N=32).

In the majority of cases (50.7%; N=36) respondents had gone to a private clinic, 42.3% (N=30) to a government clinic and 7.0% (N=5) to another health service.

The respondents who had visited a health facility or a doctor were slightly older (mean=17.3; s=0.9) than those who had not (mean=16.9; s=0.9).

Fifty-two point six percent (N=70) of the respondents who had sought services or information on contraception, pregnancy, abortion or sexual transmitted diseases from a doctor or a nurse had done it in the last twelve months. The majority of girls (62.0%; N=62) who said that they had sought care had done it in the last twelve months. The majority of boys (75.8%; N=25) who sought care had done it more than twelve months ago.

Estonian respondents had sought care about 0.5 times in the last twelve months (mean=0.5; s=0.5; minimum=0; maximum=1). Averagely boys (mean=0.2; s=0.4) had sought care as frequently than girls (mean=0.6; s=0.5) in the last twelve months.

As for the reason for the last visit to a health facility, 50.7% (N=37) of the respondents said that they had went for for a gynecological exam, 26.0% (N=19) for contraception, 8.2% (N=6) for a sexual transmitted disease, 2.7% (N=2) for a pregnancy termination and 12.3% (N=9) for another reason.

Fifty-three point eight percent (N=35) of female respondents had gone for for gynecological exam, 27.7% (N=18) contraception and 3.1% (N=2) for either sexual transmitted diseases or pregnancy termination and 12.3% (N=8) for another reason. As for boys, 50.0% (N=4) had visited a health facility for sexually transmitted diseases, 25.0% (N=2) for gynaecological exam, 12.5% (N=1) for contraception and 12.5% (N=1) for another reason.

During the last visit to a health facility to receive services or information on contraception, pregnancy, abortion or sexually transmitted diseases 54.2% (N=39) of the respondents who had sought this services had requested contraceptive services during the consultation, 75.3% (N=55) were given brochures on contraception, 73.6% (N=53) attended a talk on contraception, 80.6% (N=58) said that the doctor or nurse talked about contraception, 61.1% (N=44) said that the doctor or the nurse had talked about sexually transmitted diseases and 51.4% (N=37) said that the doctor or the nurse talked about pregnancy.

The majority (86.1%; N=62) of Estonian respondents who visit a health facility to receive services or information on contraception, pregnancy, abortion or sexually transmitted diseases said that they did felt comfortable to ask questions. For 91.7% (N=66) of these there was enough confidentiality. For 92.4% (N=61) the questions asked were adequately answered.

3.5. Knowledge about Chlamydia

3.5.1. Hearing about Chlamydia

The majority of Estonian respondents (51.3%; N=221) declared that they had heard about Chlamydia. The percentage of girls who had heard about Chlamydia (58.3%; N=147) was larger than the percentage of boys (41.3%; N=74). Respondents who had heard about Chlamydia were slightly older (mean=17.2; s=0.9) than those who had not (mean=16.8; s=0.8).

Twenty-eight point three percent (N=62) of the respondents said that their source of information about Chlamydia were school teachers, 23.7% (N=52) books and magazines, 12.8% (N=28) doctors, 9.1% (N=20) friends, 7.3% (N=16) referred films and videos, 0.9% (N=2) other family member, 0.5% (N=1) father and 12.3% (N=27) other.

3.5.2. Being treated for Chlamydia

Two point three percent (N=5) of the respondents who had heard about Chlamydia had, at some point of their life, been treated for Chlamydia against 97.7% (N=216) who had not.

3.5.3. Knowledge on Chlamydia

For 85.3% (N=186) Chlamydia was a sexual infection, for 4.6% (N=10) a type of flu, for 1.4% (N=3) a diarrhoeal illness and for 8.7% (N=19) another kind of disease. Table 84 describes respondents' answers to the question "How can Chlamydia be caught?".

Table 84 – Estonian respondents' answers to the question "How can Chlamydia be caught?"

How can Chlamydia be caught?	No		Yes	
	N	%	N	%
Cups/ glasses	214	97.7	5	2.3
Towels	215	98.2	4	1.8
Swimming pools	215	98.2	4	1.8
Toilet seats	214	97.7	5	2.3
Kissing	208	95.0	11	5.0
Sexual intercourse	46	21.0	173	79.0
Other	211	96.3	8	3.7
Don't know	183	83.6	36	16.4

Fifty-seven point six percent (N=126) of the respondents did not know if Chlamydia could be caught more than once, 36.9% (N=80) answered that it could be caught more than once and 5.5% (N=12) that it could not be catch more than once.

Fifty-seven point six percent (N=126) of respondents did not know if it was easy for women to know if they had Chlamydia infection, 24.0% (N=52) said it was not easy and 18.4% (N=40) that it was easy.

Table 29 describes the results of Chlamydia infection pointed out by respondents.

Table 85 – Belgian respondents' answers to the question "In what can Chlamydia infection result in?"

Chlamydia infection can result in	No		Yes	
	N	%	N	%
Difficulty in getting pregnant	169	78.6	46	21.4
Dehydration	209	97.2	6	2.8
Period problems	197	91.8	18	8.4
Painful sex	175	81.4	40	18.6
Abdominal pain	209	97.2	6	2.8
Pregnancy in the tubes	209	97.2	6	2.8
None of the above	209	97.2	6	2.8
Don't Know	86	40.0	129	60.0

3.5.4. Testing for Chlamydia

The majority (75.3%; N=320) of respondents would volunteer to undergo urine test to test for Chlamydia.

From the respondents who stated that they would not volunteer to take this test 55.9% (N=57) pointed as reason not being necessary, 15.7% (N=16) not being important, 8.8% (N=9) being too uncomfortable, 5.9% (N=6) being worried about a positive result, 2.9% (N=3) being too embarrassing and 10.8% (N=11) other reasons.

4. PORTUGAL

4.1. Socioeconomic and family characteristics

From the 361 individuals who answered the questionnaire 213 (49.0%) were female and 148 (41.0%) were male.

- The mean age was 17.2 years (s=0.9). Table 86 describes Portuguese respondents' distribution by age.

Table 86 – Portuguese respondents' distribution by age

Age	Frequency	Percent
16	93	25.8
17	142	39.3
18	88	24.4
19	38	10.5
Total	361	100.0

Averagely, males were 17.3 years old (s=0.9) and females 17.1 years old (s=0.9) (Table 87).

Table 87 - Portuguese respondents' distribution by sex and age

Age	Sex				Total	
	male		female			
	N	%	N	%	N	%
16	31	20.9	62	29.1	93	25.8
17	60	40.5	82	38.5	142	39.3
18	40	27.0	48	22.5	88	24.4
19	17	11.5	21	9.9	38	10.5
Total	48	100.0	213	100.0	361	100.0

The majority (93.2%; N=330) of individuals were attending school full-time and 6.8% (N=24) were attending school part-time. Table 88 shows the distribution of individuals by class/ form or grade being completed at the time of the questionnaire.

Table 88 – Portuguese respondents' distribution by class/ form or grade being completed at the time of the questionnaire

Class/ form/ grade	Frequency	Percent
10	31	8.6
11	184	51.3
12	144	40.1

Total	359	100.0

The majority of the students (N=220; 62.0%) hadn't worked for pay. Respondents who had already worked for pay were slightly older (mean=17.4; s=0.95) than those who had never worked for pay (mean= 17.1; s=0.91).

Usually respondents were almost 16 years (mean=15.8; s=1.5) when they started working. The youngest age declared for starting to work was 6 years and the oldest 19 years. At the moment of the study 91.9% (N=316) of the respondents were not working for pay.

Seventy-one point six percent (N=252) of the students declared that they were Catholics, 23.6% (N=83) had no religion, 1.1% (N=4) were Protestants, 0.6% (N=2) were Jews, 0.6% (N=2) were Muslims, 0.6% (N=2) were Hindus and 2.0% (N=7) had another religion.

When asked about how frequently they attended religious services 35.0% answered al least once a year (Table 89).

Table 89 - Frequency by which Portuguese respondents attended religious services

	Frequency	Percent
Every day	8	2.8
At least once a week	72	25.4
At least once a month	39	13.8
At least once a year	99	35.0
Less than once a year	27	9.5
Never	38	13.4
Total	283	100.0

When asked if they had ever went to places where people dance, 86.9% (N=311) respondents said yes against 13.1% (N=47) who said no. Sixty point one percent (N=187) of respondents who declared they had gone to places where people dance were females and 39.9% (N=124) were males (Table 90).

Table 90 - Portuguese respondents' distribution by going to places where people dance and sex

Do you ever go to places where young people dance?		Sex of the respondent		Total
		male	female	
No	N	21	124	145
	% within dance	14.5	85.5	100.0
	% within sex	44.7	39.9	40.5
	% of Total	5.9	34.6	40.5
Yes	N	26	187	213
	% within dance	12.2	87.8	100.0
	% within sex	55.3	60.1	59.5
	% of Total	7.3	52.2	59.5

Do you ever go to places where young people dance?		Sex of the respondent		Total
		male	female	
Total	N	47	311	358
	% within dance	13.1	86.9	100.0
	% within sex	100.0	100.0	100.0
	% of Total	13.1	86.9	100.0

In the last month the average number of times respondents had went to one these places was 5.5 (s=11.3). The minimum number of times someone had went to places where people dance was 0 and the maximum 99. Males had gone, in the last month, to places were people dance more often (mean=7.5; s=17.2) than females (mean=4.1; s=3.6).

Ninety-two point seven percent (N=331) of interviewed individuals said that they had gone to movies against 7.3% (N=26) who did not. Ninety-four point three percent (N=199) of female and 90.4% (N=132) of males had already gone to the cinema.

In the last month, respondents had gone 2.8 times (s=6.6) to the movies. The maximum number of times someone had gone to the movies in the last month was 85 and the minimum 0. Males had gone to the movies, in the last month, more frequently (mean=3.6; s=9.9) than females (mean=2.1; s=1.9).

The majority of interviewed respondents (93.0%; N=332) declared that they had drunk alcohol against 7.0% (N=25) who denied it. Ninety-two point nine percent (N=197) of females and 93.1% (N=135) of males declared that they already had drunk alcohol. Those who had drunk alcohol were 17.2 years old, averagely (s=0.9) and those who had not were about 17.4 years (s=1.1).

Averagely, respondents had drunk alcohol 6.0 days in the last month. The maximum number of days that someone had drunk alcohol in the last month was 93 and the minimum 0. Males had drunk alcohol more days in the last month (mean=8.8; s=11.7) than females (mean=4.0; s=5.0).

As for smoking habits, 69.9% (N=251) of respondents declared that they had smoked against 30.1% (N=108) who had never done it. Sixty five point one percent (N=95) of males and 73.2% (N=156) had already smoked a cigarette. Both smokers (mean=17.1; s=0.9) and non smokers(mean=17.3; s=0.9) were around 17 years.

The average number of cigarettes smoked in the seven days previous to the study was 23.6 (s=44.8). The maximum number of cigarettes smoked in the last seven days was 350 and the minimum 0. Both males (mean=21.6; s=35.7) and females (mean=24.9; s=49.8) had smoked approximately the same amount of cigarettes in the seven days before they answer the questionnaire.

4.2. Sources of information and knowledge on reproductive health

4.2.1. Puberty

For 36.2% (N=114) of the interviewed Portuguese respondents the most important source of information on puberty was friends (Table 91).

Table 91 - Portuguese respondents' most important source of information on puberty

Source of information	Frequency	Percent
school teacher	15	4.8
mother	61	19.4
father	12	3.8
brother	3	1.0
sister	6	1.9
other family members	6	1.9
friends	114	36.2
doctors	17	5.4
books/ magazines	38	12.1
films/ videos	18	5.7
other	25	7.9
Total	315	100.0

Thirty-three point nine percent and 13.4% of male respondents said that the most important source of information on puberty were friends and books/ magazines, respectively. For female respondents mother came also in second place (Table 92).

Table 92 – Portuguese respondents' distribution by most important source of information on puberty

Source of information		Sex of the respondent		Total
		male	female	
school teacher	N	4	11	15
	% within source of information	26.7	73.3	100.0
	% within sex	3.1	5.9	4.8
	% of Total	1.3	3.5	4.8
mother	N	10	51	51
	% within source of information	16.4	83.6	100.0
	% within sex	7.9	27.1	19.4
	% of Total	3.2	16.2	19.4
father	N	9	3	12
	% within source of information	75.0	25.0	100.0
	% within sex	7.1	1.6	3.8
	% of Total	2.9	1.0	3.8

Source of information		Sex of the respondent		Total
		male	female	
brother	N	2	1	3
	% within source of information	66.7	33.36	100.0
	% within sex	1.6	0.5	1.0
	% of Total	0.6	0.3	1.0
sister	N	2	4	6
	% within source of information	33.3	66.7	100.0
	% within sex	1.6	2.1	1.9
	% of Total	0.6	1.3	1.9
other family members	N	2	4	6
	% within source of information	33.3	66.7	100.0
	% within sex	1.6	2.1	1.9
	% of Total	0.6	1.3	1.9
Friends	N	43	71	114
	% within source of information	37.7	62.3	100.0
	% within sex	33.9	37.8	36.2
	% of Total	13.7	22.5	36.2
doctors	N	3	14	17
	% within source of information	17.6	82.4	100.0
	% within sex	2.4	7.4	5.4
	% of Total	1.0	4.4	5.4
books/ magazines	N	17	21	38
	% within source of information	44.7	55.3	100.0
	% within sex	13.4	11.2	12.1
	% of Total	5.4	6.7	12.1
films/ videos	N	16	2	18
	% within source of information	88.9	11.1	100.0
	% within sex	12.6	1.1	5.7
	% of Total	5.1	0.6	5.7
other	N	19	6	25
	% within source of information	76.0	24.0	100.0
	% within sex	15.0	3.2	7.9
	% of Total	6.0	1.9	7.9
Total	N	127	188	315
	% within source of information	40.3	59.7	100.0
	% within sex	100.0	100.0	100.0
	% of Total	40.3	59.7	100.0

As for the second most important source of information on puberty, 24.7% of respondents answered friends (Table 93)

Table 93 – Portuguese espondents' distribution by second most important source of information on puberty

Source of information	Frequency	Percent
school teacher	24	7.3
mother	47	14.3
father	11	3.4
brother	6	1.8
sister	11	3.4
other family members	9	2.7
friends	81	24.7
doctors	29	8.8
books/ magazines	51	15.5
films/ videos	32	9.8
other	27	8.2
Total	328	100.0

For males respondents the second most important source of information on puberty were friends followed by films/videos. For female respondents friends also came in first place followed by other sources of information (Table 94).

Table 94 – Portuguese respondents' distribution by second most important source of information on puberty and sex

Source of information		Sex of the respondent		Total
		male	female	
school teacher	N	12	12	24
	% within source of information	50.0	50.0	100.0
	% within sex	9.4	6.0	7.3
	% of Total	3.7	3.7	7.3
mother	N	10	37	47
	% within source of information	21.3	78.7	100.0
	% within sex	7.8	18.5	14.3
	% of Total	3.0	11.3	14.3
father	N	7	4	11
	% within source of information	63.6	36.4	100.0
	% within sex	5.5	2.0	3.4
	% of Total	2.1	1.2	3.4
brother	N	2	4	6
	% within source of information	33.3	66.7	100.0
	% within sex	1.6	2.0	1.8
	% of Total	0.6	1.2	1.8
sister	N	1	10	11
	% within source of information	9.1	90.9	100.0

Source of information		Sex of the respondent		Total
		male	female	
	% within sex	0.8	5.0	3.4
	% of Total	0.3	3.0	3.4
other family members	N	4	5	9
	% within source of information	44.4	55.6	100.0
	% within sex	3.1	2.5	2.7
	% of Total	1.2	1.5	2.7
Friends	N	25	56	81
	% within source of information	30.9	69.1	100.0
	% within sex	19.5	28.0	24.7
	% of Total	7.6	17.1	24.7
doctors	N	9	20	29
	% within source of information	31.0	69.0	100.0
	% within sex	7.0	100	8.8
	% of Total	2.7	6.1	8.8
books/ magazines	N	14	37	51
	% within source of information	27.5	72.5	100.0
	% within sex	10.9	18.5	15.5
	% of Total	4.3	11.3	15.5
films/ videos	N	24	8	32
	% within source of information	75.0	25.0	100.0
	% within sex	18.8	4.0	9.8
	% of Total	7.3	2.4	9.8
other	N	20	7	27
	% within source of information	74.1	25.9	100.0
	% within sex	15.6	3.5	8.2
	% of Total	6.1	2.1	8.2
Total	N	128	200	328
	% within source of information	39.0	61.0	100.0
	% within sex	100.0	100.0	100.0
	% of Total	39.0	61.0	100.0

Twenty-six point nine percent of respondents would have preferred to receive information about puberty from a doctor (Table 95).

Table 95 – Portuguese respondents' distribution by preferred source of information on puberty

Source of information	Frequency	Percent
school teacher	57	18.0
mother	44	13.9
father	10	3.2

brother	6	1.9
sister	7	2.2
other family members	11	3.5
friends	20	6.3
doctors	85	26.9
books/ magazines	32	10.1
films/ videos	22	7.0
other	22	7.0
Total	316	100.0

Male respondents would prefer to have received information on puberty from school teachers. As for female respondents, they would prefer to receive this information from doctors (Table 96).

Table 96 – Portuguese respondents' distribution by preferred source of information on puberty and sex

Source of information		Sex of the respondent		Total
		male	female	
school teacher	N	32	25	57
	% within source of information	56.1	43.9	100.0
	% within sex	24.8	13.4	18.0
	% of Total	10.1	7.9	18.0
mother	N	2	42	44
	% within source of information	4.5	95.5	100.0
	% within sex	1.6	22.5	13.9
	% of Total	0.6	13.3	13.9
father	N	6	4	10
	% within source of information	60.0	40.0	100.0
	% within sex	4.7	2.1	3.2
	% of Total	1.9	1.3	3.2
brother	N	5	1	6
	% within source of information	83.3	16.7	100.0
	% within sex	3.9	0.5	1.9
	% of Total	1.6	0.3	1.9
sister	N	0	7	7
	% within source of information	0	100.0	100.0
	% within sex	0	3.7	2.2
	% of Total	0	2.2	2.2
other family members	N	5	6	11
	% within source of information	45.5	54.5	100.0
	% within sex	3.9	3.2	3.5
	% of Total	1.6	1.9	3.5
	N	13	7	20

Source of information		Sex of the respondent		Total
		male	female	
Friends	% within source of information	65.0	35.0	100.0
	% within sex	10.1	3.7	6.3
	% of Total	4.1	2.2	6.3
doctors	N	28	57	85
	% within source of information	32.9	67.1	100.0
	% within sex	21.7	30.5	26.9
	% of Total	8.9	18.0	26.9
books/ magazines	N	9	23	32
	% within source of information	28.1	71.9	100.0
	% within sex	7.0	12.3	10.1
	% of Total	2.8	7.3	10.1
films/ videos	N	13	9	22
	% within source of information	59.1	40.9	100.0
	% within sex	10.1	4.8	7.0
	% of Total	4.1	2.8	7.0
other	N	16	6	22
	% within source of information	72.7	27.3	100.0
	% within sex	12.4	3.2	7.0
	% of Total	5.1	1.9	7.0
Total	N	129	187	316
	% within source of information	40.8	59.2	100.0
	% within sex	100.0	100.0	100.0
	% of Total	40.8	59.2	100.0

4.2.2. Sexual and reproductive systems of men and women

For 41.4% of the interviewed respondents the most important source of information on sexual and reproductive systems of men and women were school teachers (Table 97).

Table 97 - Portuguese respondents' most important source of information on sexual and reproductive systems of men and women

Source of information	Frequency	Percent
school teacher	138	41.4
mother	33	9.9
father	7	2.1
brother	1	0.3
sister	5	1.5
other family members	7	2.1
friends	49	14.7

Source of information	Frequency	Percent
doctors	25	7.5
books/ magazines	39	11.7
films/ videos	15	4.5
other	14	4.2
Total	333	100.0

As for male and female respondents the most important source of information on sexual and reproductive system of men and women were school teachers (Table 98).

Table 98 – Portuguese respondents' distribution by most important source of information on sexual and reproductive system of men and women and sex

Source of information		Sex of the respondent		Total
		male	female	
school teacher	N	46	92	138
	% within source of information	33.3	66.7	100.0
	% within sex	35.7	45.1	41.4
	% of Total	13.8	27.6	41.4
mother	N	5	28	33
	% within source of information	15.2	84.8	100.0
	% within sex	3.9	13.7	9.9
	% of Total	1.5	8.4	9.9
father	N	7	0	7
	% within source of information	100.0	0	100.0
	% within sex	5.4	0	2.1
	% of Total	2.1	0	2.1
brother	N	1	0	1
	% within source of information	100.0	0	100.0
	% within sex	0.8	0	0.3
	% of Total	0.3	0	0.3
sister	N	1	4	5
	% within source of information	20.0	80.0	100.0
	% within sex	0.8	2.0	1.5
	% of Total	0.3	1.2	1.5
other family members	N	3	4	7
	% within source of information	42.9	57.1	100.0
	% within sex	2.3	2.0	2.1
	% of Total	0.9	1.2	2.1
Friends	N	23	26	49
	% within source of information	46.9	53.1	100.0
	% within sex	17.8	12.7	14.7

Source of information		Sex of the respondent		Total
		male	female	
	% of Total	6.9	7.8	14.7
doctors	N	9	16	25
	% within source of information	36.0	64.0	100.0
	% within sex	7.0	7.8	7.5
	% of Total	2.7	4.8	7.5
books/ magazines	N	11	28	39
	% within source of information	28.2	71.8	100.0
	% within sex	8.5	13.7	11.7
	% of Total	3.3	8.4	11.7
films/ videos	N	12	3	15
	% within source of information	80.0	20.0	100.0
	% within sex	9.3	1.5	4.5
	% of Total	3.6	0.9	4.5
other	N	11	3	14
	% within source of information	78.6	21.4	100.0
	% within sex	8.5	1.5	4.2
	% of Total	3.3	0.9	4.2
Total	N	129	204	333
	% within source of information	38.7	61.3	100.0
	% within sex	100.0	100.0	100.0
	% of Total	38.7	61.3	100.0

As for the second most important source of information on sexual and reproductive systems of men and women, 20.8% of respondents answered friends (Table 99).

Table 99 – Portuguese respondents' distribution by second most important source of information on sexual and reproductive systems of men and women

Source of information	Frequency	Percent
school teacher	39	11.6
mother	55	16.4
father	6	1.8
brother	4	1.2
sister	9	2.7
other family members	13	3.9
friends	70	20.8
doctors	41	12.2
books/ magazines	61	18.2
films/ videos	21	6.3
other	17	5.1

Total	336	100.0

For 23.7% of male respondents the second most important source of information on sexual and reproductive systems of men and women were their friends. For female respondents the most important source of information on this matter was the mother (Table 100).

Table 100 – Portuguese respondents' distribution by second most important source of information on sexual and reproductive systems of men and women and sex

Source of information		Sex of the respondent		Total
		male	female	
school teacher	N	11	28	39
	% within source of information	28.2	71.8	100.0
	% within sex	8.4	13.7	11.6
	% of Total	3.3	8.3	11.6
mother	N	12	43	55
	% within source of information	21.8	78.2	100.0
	% within sex	9.2	21.0	16.4
	% of Total	3.6	12.8	16.4
father	N	3	3	6
	% within source of information	50.0	50.0	100.0
	% within sex	2.3	1.5	1.8
	% of Total	0.9	0.9	1.8
brother	N	3	1	4
	% within source of information	75.0	25.0	100.0
	% within sex	2.3	0.5	1.2
	% of Total	0.9	0.3	1.2
sister	N	2	7	9
	% within source of information	22.2	77.8	100.0
	% within sex	1.5	3.4	2.7
	% of Total	0.6	2.1	2.7
other family members	N	6	7	13
	% within source of information	46.2	53.8	100.0
	% within sex	4.6	3.4	3.9
	% of Total	1.8	2.1	3.9
Friends	N	31	39	70
	% within source of information	44.3	55.7	100.0
	% within sex	23.7	19.0	20.8
	% of Total	9.2	11.6	20.8
doctors	N	12	29	41
	% within source of information	29.3	70.7	100.0
	% within sex	9.2	14.1	12.2
	% of Total	3.6	8.6	12.2

Source of information		Sex of the respondent		Total
		male	female	
books/ magazines	N	23	38	61
	% within source of information	37.7	62.3	100.0
	% within sex	17.6	18.5	18.2
	% of Total	6.8	11.3	18.2
films/ videos	N	15	6	21
	% within source of information	71.4	28.6	100.0
	% within sex	11.5	2.9	6.3
	% of Total	4.5	1.8	6.3
other	N	13	4	17
	% within source of information	76.5	23.5	100.0
	% within sex	9.9	2.0	5.1
	% of Total	3.9	1.2	5.1
Total	N	131	205	336
	% within source of information	39.0	61.0	100.0
	% within sex	100.0	100.0	100.0
	% of Total	39.0	61.0	100.0

Twenty-nine point nine percent of respondents would have preferred to have received information from doctors (Table 101).

Table 101 – Portuguese respondents' distribution by preferred source of information on sexual and reproductive systems of men and women

Source of information	Frequency	Percent
school teacher	46	14.6
mother	44	14.0
father	8	2.5
brother	3	1.0
sister	2	0.6
other family members	18	5.7
friends	16	5.1
doctors	94	29.8
books/ magazines	39	12.4
films/ videos	21	6.7
other	24	7.6
Total	315	100.0

Both female and male respondents would prefer to have received information on sexual and reproductive systems of men and women from doctors (Table 102).

Table 102 – Portuguese respondents' distribution by preferred source of information on sexual and reproductive systems of men and women and sex

Source of information		Sex of the respondent		Total
		male	female	
school teacher	N	26	20	46
	% within source of information	56.5	43.5	100.0
	% within sex	20.8	10.5	14.6
	% of Total	8.3	6.3	14.6
mother	N	4	40	44
	% within source of information	9.1	90.9	100.0
	% within sex	3.2	21.1	14.0
	% of Total	1.3	12.7	14.0
father	N	4	4	8
	% within source of information	50.0	50.0	100.0
	% within sex	3.2	2.1	2.5
	% of Total	1.3	1.3	2.5
brother	N	1	2	3
	% within source of information	33.3	66.7	100.0
	% within sex	0.8	1.1	1.0
	% of Total	0.3	0.6	1.0
sister	N	1	1	2
	% within source of information	50.0	50.0	100.0
	% within sex	0.8	0.5	0.6
	% of Total	0.3	0.3	0.6
other family members	N	9	9	18
	% within source of information	50.0	50.0	100.0
	% within sex	7.2	4.7	5.7
	% of Total	2.9	2.9	5.7
Friends	N	11	5	16
	% within source of information	68.8	31.3	100.0
	% within sex	8.8	2.6	5.1
	% of Total	3.5	1.6	5.1
doctors	N	27	67	94
	% within source of information	28.7	71.3	100.0
	% within sex	21.6	35.3	29.8
	% of Total	8.6	21.3	29.8
books/ magazines	N	12	27	39
	% within source of information	30.8	69.2	100.0
	% within sex	9.6	14.2	12.4
	% of Total	3.8	8.6	12.4
films/ videos	N	12	9	21

Source of information		Sex of the respondent		Total
		male	female	
	% within source of information	57.1	42.9	100.0
	% within sex	9.6	4.7	6.7
	% of Total	3.8	2.9	6.7
other	N	18	6	24
	% within source of information	75.0	25.0	100.0
	% within sex	14.4	3.2	7.6
	% of Total	5.7	1.9	7.6
Total	N	125	190	315
	% within source of information	39.7	60.3	100.0
	% within sex	100.0	100.0	100.0
	% of Total	39.7	60.3	100.0

4.2.3. Classes on Reproductive Health

When asked if they had attended school classes on puberty, sexual and reproductive systems or on relationships between boys and girls, 47.9% of respondents answered yes, 47.9% no and 4.2% not sure. The percentage of female respondents answering affirmatively was higher than that of male respondents (Table 103).

Table 103 – Portuguese respondents' attendance of classes on puberty, reproductive system or relationships between boys and girls and gender

The respondent attended classes on puberty, reproductive systems or relationships between boys and girls		Gender		Total
		male	female	
No	N	80	91	171
	% within attended school classes	46.8	53.2	100.0
	% within sex	55.2	42.9	47.9
	% of Total	22.4	25.5	47.9
Yes	N	56	115	171
	% within attended school classes	32.7	67.3	100.0
	% within sex	38.6	54.2	47.9
	% of Total	15.7	32.2	47.9
Not sure	N	9	6	15
	% within attended school classes	60.0	40.0	100.0
	% within sex	6.2	2.8	4.2
	% of Total	2.5	1.7	4.2
Total	N	145	212	357
	% within attended school classes	40.6	59.4	100.0
	% within sex	100.0	100.0	100.0
	% of Total	40.6	59.4	100.0

The average age for respondents who attended classes on puberty, reproductive systems or relationships between boys and girls, for those who did not attended these classes and for those who were not sure was approximately the same (Table 104).

Table 104 – Portuguese respondents' average age by attendance of classes on puberty, reproductive systems or relationships between boys and girls

The respondent attended classes on puberty, reproductive systems or relationships between boys and girls	Age	
	mean	sd
No	17.4	0.9
Yes	17.0	0.9
Not sure	16.9	0.8

The majority of interviewed respondents (80.6%; N=286) declared that they though that it should be more classes on puberty, sexual and reproductive systems and on the relationships between boys and girls, 18.6% (N=66) said it was about right and 0.8% (N=3) defended that there should be less classes on these topics.

4.3. Current/ Most recent heterosexual relationship

4.3.1. Having girl/ boy friends

When asked if they had ever had a girl/ boy friend the majority (95.8%; N=344) of respondents said yes. Ninety-four point six percent (N=140) of the girls and 96.7% (N=204) of the boys said that they had had a boyfriend or girl friend respectively.

According to Portuguese respondents the average number of boy/ girl friends was 5.4 (s=10.9). The maximum number of boy/ girl friend declared was 96 and the minimum 0.

4.3.2. Sexual intercourse

When asked if they had ever had sexual intercourse the majority (52.3%; N=182) of respondents answered yes and 47.7% (N=166) answered no. Within those who said that they had already had sexual intercourse, 53.8% (N=108) were females and 46.2% (N=84) were males.

Respondents who had had sexual intercourse were older (mean=17.5; s=0.96) than those who had not (mean=16.9; s=0.8) (Table 105).

Table 105 – Portuguese respondents' distribution by age and first sexual intercourse

age		sexual intercourse		Total
		no	yes	
16	N	64	27	91
	% within age	70.3	29.7	100.0
	% within sexual intercourse	38.6	14.8	26.1
	% of Total	18.4	7.8	26.1
17	N	64	72	136
	% within age	47.1	52.9	100.0
	% within sexual intercourse	38.6	39.6	39.1
	% of Total	18.4	20.7	39.1
18	N	35	49	84
	% within age	41.7	58.3	100.0
	% within sexual intercourse	21.1	26.9	24.1
	% of Total	10.1	14.1	24.1
19	N	3	34	37
	% within age	8.1	91.9	100.0

age		sexual intercourse		Total
		no	yes	
	% within sexual intercourse	1.8	18.7	10.6
	% of Total	0.9	9.8	10.6
Total	N	166	182	348
	% within age	47.7	52.3	100.0
	% within sexual intercourse	100.0	100.0	100.0
	% of Total	47.7	52.3	100.0

Seventy point two percent of the respondents who had had sexual intercourse said that they were Catholics (Table 106).

Table 106 – Portuguese respondents' distribution by religion and have you ever had sexual intercourse

Religion		Have you ever had sexual intercourse?		Total
		no	yes	
None	N	38	44	82
	% within religion	46.3	53.7	100.0
	% within sexual intercourse	23.5	24.7	24.1
	% of Total	11.2	12.9	24.1
Catholic	N	117	125	242
	% within religion	48.3	51.7	100.0
	% within sexual intercourse	72.2	70.2	71.2
	% of Total	34.4	36.8	71.2
Protestant	N	2	2	4
	% within religion	50.0	100.0	100.0
	% within sexual intercourse	1.2	1.1	1.2
	% of Total	0.6	0.6	1.2
Muslim	N	0	2	2
	% within religion	0	100.0	100.0
	% within sexual intercourse	0	1.1	0.6
	% of Total	0	0.6	0.6
Hindu	N	0	1	1
	% within religion	0	100.0	100.0
	% within sexual intercourse	0	0.6	0.3
	% of Total	0	0.3	0.3
Jew	N	1	1	2
	% within religion	50.0	50.0	100.0
	% within sexual intercourse	0.6	0.6	0.6

Religion		Have you ever had sexual intercourse?		Total
		no	yes	
	% of Total	0.3	0.3	0.6
Other	N	4	3	7
	% within religion	57.1	42.9	100.0
	% within sexual intercourse	2.5	1.7	2.1
	% of Total	1.2	0.9	2.1
Total	N	162	178	340
	% within religion	47.6	52.4	100.0
	% within sexual intercourse	100.0	100.0	100.0
	% of Total	47.6	52.4	100.0

4.3.3. First sexual intercourse

Respondents who had had their first sexual intercourse around fifteen years old (mean=15.6; s=1.6). The minimum age for the first sexual intercourse was 8 years of age and the maximum 18 years of age.

Males were slightly younger (mean=15.3; s=1.9) when they had their first sexual intercourse than females (mean=15.8; s=1.2).

When asked if their partner had done anything to avoid pregnancy at first sexual intercourse, 91.4% (N=170) of respondents answered affirmatively and 8.6% (N=16) negatively. Ninety-five point nine percent (N=94) of female and 86.4% (N=76) of male respondents declared that their partner had used a contraceptive method in first sexual intercourse.

Forty-three point five percent (N=73) of the respondents who had used a contraceptive method in first sexual intercourse had worked for pay and 56.5% (N=95) had not.

Table 107 describes the distribution by use of contraceptive methods on first sexual intercourse and religion.

Table 107 – Portuguese respondents' distribution by religion and use of method to avoid pregnancy in first sexual intercourse

What is your religion		On that first time did you or your partner do anything to avoid a pregnancy?		Total
		no	yes	
None	N	1	43	44
	% within religion	2.3	97.7	100.0
	% within use of method to avoid pregnancy	6.7	25.7	24.2
	% of Total	0.5	23.6	24.2
Catholic	N	10	119	129
	% within religion	7.8	92.2	100.0

What is your religion		On that first time did you or your partner do anything to avoid a pregnancy?		Total
		no	yes	
	% within use of method to avoid pregnancy	66.7	71.3	70.9
	% of Total	5.5	65.4	70.9
Protestant	N	0	2	2
	% within religion	0	100.0	100.0
	% within use of method to avoid pregnancy	0	1.2	1.1
	% of Total	0	1.1	1.1
Muslim	N	2	0	2
	% within religion	100.0	0	100.0
	% within use of method to avoid pregnancy	13.3	0	1.1
	% of Total	1.1	0	1.1
Hindu	N	2	0	2
	% within religion	100.0	0	100.0
	% within use of method to avoid pregnancy	13.3	0	1.1
	% of Total	1.1	0	1.1
Jew	N	0	1	1
	% within religion	0	100.0	100.0
	% within use of method to avoid pregnancy	0	0.6	0.5
	% of Total	0	0.5	0.5
Other	N	0	2	2
	% within religion	0	100.0	100.0
	% within use of method to avoid pregnancy	0	1.2	1.1
	% of Total	0	1.1	1.1
Total	N	15	167	182
	% within religion	8.2	91.8	100.0
	% within use of method to avoid pregnancy	100.0	100.0	100.0
	% of Total	8.2	91.8	100.0

As for the method used on the first sexual intercourse, the majority (95.6%; N=152) used a condom, 1.3% (N=2) used the pill, 1.3% (N=2) used withdrawal, 0.6% (N=1) used safe period and 1.3% (N=2) another method.

Ninety-three point one percent (N=81) of girls and 98.6% (N=54) of boys used condom in their first sexual intercourse, 2.3% (N=2) of girls used either the pill or another method and 1.1% (N=1) used withdrawal or safe period. One boy (1.4%) used withdrawal.

The mean age of the respondents who used condom in their first sexual intercourse was 17.4 years (s=1.0). For those who used the pill the mean age was 18.5 years (s=0.7) and for those who used the withdrawal the mean age was 18.0 years (s=1.4).

Table 108 describes Portuguese respondents' distribution by contraceptive method used at first sexual intercourse and religion.

Table 108 – Portuguese respondents' distribution by religion and method used to avoid pregnancy in first sexual intercourse

What method did you use?		Religion					Total
		None	Catholic	Protestant	Jew	Other	
condom	N	37	108	1	1	2	149
	% within method	24.8	72.5	0.7	0.7	1.3	100.0
	% within religion	92.5	96.4	100.0	100.0	100.0	95.5
	% of Total	23.7	69.2	0.6	0.6	1.3	95.5
pill	N	-	2	-	-	-	2
	% within method	-	100.0	-	-	-	100.0
	% within religion	-	1.8	-	-	-	1.3
	% of Total	-	1.3	-	-	-	1.3
withdrawal	N	-	2	-	-	-	2
	% within method	-	100.0	-	-	-	100.0
	% within religion	-	1.8	-	-	-	1.3
	% of Total	-	1.3	-	-	-	1.3
Safe period	N	1	-	-	-	-	1
	% within method	100.0	-	-	-	-	0.6
	% within religion	2.5	-	-	-	-	100.0
	% of Total	0.6	-	-	-	-	0.6
Other	N	2	-	-	-	-	2
	% within method	100.0	-	-	-	-	100.0
	% within religion	5.0	-	-	-	-	1.3
	% of Total	1.3	-	-	-	-	1.3
Total	N	40	112	1	1	2	156
	% within method	25.6	71.8	0.6	0.6	1.3	100.0
	% within religion	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	% of Total	25.6	71.8	0.6	0.6	1.3	100.0

4.3.4. Current sexual relationship

When asked about the number of times they had sexual intercourse per month, averagely Portuguese respondents answered 10 times (s=17.2; maximum=99; minimum=0).

Female respondents had sexual intercourse about 9 (mean=9.3; s=13.1) times per month and male respondents about 10 times (mean=10.1; s=21.2) (t test=0.26; p=0.80).

4.3.4.1. Use of method to avoid pregnancy

Eighty-two point one percent (N=138) of the respondents said that apart from the first time, they always used a method to avoid pregnancy, 13.1% (N=22) said that they sometimes used a contraceptive method and 4.8% (N=8) never used a contraceptive method.

The majority of boys (76.6%; N=59) said that they always used a method to avoid pregnancy, 15.6% (N=12) sometimes used a method and 7.8 (N=6) never used a method to avoid pregnancy. As for girls, 86.8% (N=79) always used a method, 11.0% (N=10) sometimes used a method and 2.2 (N=2) never used a method to avoid pregnancy.

Table 109 describes Portuguese respondents' distribution by frequency of use of contraceptive method and religion.

Table 109 – Portuguese respondents distribution by religion and frequency of use of method to avoid pregnancy

Religion		Apart from the first time, do you use a method to avoid pregnancy?			Total
		always	sometimes	never	
None	N	36	6	2	44
	% within religion	81.8	13.6	4.5	100.0
	% within use of method to avoid pregnancy	26.3	28.6	25.0	26.5
	% of Total	21.7	3.6	1.2	26.5
Catholic	N	95	14	6	115
	% within religion	82.6	12.2	5.2	100.0
	% within use of method to avoid pregnancy	69.3	66.7	75.0	69.3
	% of Total	57.2	8.4	3.6	69.3
Protestant	N	1			1
	% within religion	100.0			100.0
	% within use of method to avoid pregnancy	0.7			0.6
	% of Total	0.6			0.6
Hindu	N	1	1		2
	% within religion	50.0	50.0		100.0
	% within use of method to avoid pregnancy	0.7	4.8		1.2
	% of Total	0.6	0.6		1.2
Jew	N	1			1
	% within religion	100.0			100.0
	% within use of method to avoid pregnancy	0.7			0.6
	% of Total	0.6			0.6
Other	N	3			3
	% within religion	100.0			100.0
	% within use of method to avoid pregnancy	2.2			1.8

Religion		Apart from the first time, do you use a method to avoid pregnancy?			Total
		always	sometimes	never	
	% of Total	1.8			1.8
Total	N	137	21	8	166
	% within religion	82.5	12.7	4.8	100.0
	% within use of method to avoid pregnancy	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	% of Total	82.5	12.7	4.8	100.0

The methods used to avoid pregnancy were condom (61.4%; N=94), pill (34.6%; N=53), injection (1.3%; N=2), safe period (1.3%; N=2) withdrawal (0.7%; N=1) and other (0.7%; N=1).

The most used method among female respondents was the pill. As for male respondents, the condom was the method mostly used (Table 110).

Table 110 – Portuguese respondents' distribution by sex and contraceptive method mostly used

Method mostly used		Sex		Total
		male	female	
Condom	N	55	39	94
	% method mostly used	58.5	41.5	100.0
	% within Sex	79.7	46.4	61.4
	% of Total	35.9	25.5	61.4
Pill	N	11	42	53
	% method mostly used	20.8	79.2	100.0
	% within Sex	15.9	50.0	34.6
	% of Total	7.2	27.5	34.6
Injection	N	2		2
	% method mostly used	100.0		100.0
	% within Sex	2.9		1.3
	% of Total	1.3		1.3
Withdrawal	N		1	1
	% method mostly used		100.0	100.0
	% within Sex		1.2	0.7
	% of Total		0.7	0.7
Safe period	N	1	1	2
	% method mostly used	50.0	50.0	100.0
	% within Sex	1.4	1.2	1.3
	% of Total	0.7	0.7	1.3
Other	N		1	1
	% method mostly used		100.0	100.0
	% within Sex		1.2	0.7
	% of Total		0.7	0.7

Method mostly used		Sex		Total
		male	female	
Total	N	69	84	153
	% method mostly used	45.1	54.9	100.0
	% within Sex	100.0	100.0	100.0
	% of Total	45.1	54.9	100.0

Seventy-two point five percent (N=108) of the respondents got the method in a pharmacy, 8.1% (N=12) got it from a friend, 7.4% (N=11) from a clinic/ health center/ hospital, 4.7% (N=7) in a shop, 1.3% (N=2) in a private doctor/ nurse/ clinic and 6.0% (N=9) in another place.

The majority of both male and female respondents got their method in a pharmacy (Table 111).

Table 111 – Portuguese respondents' distribution by sex and place where one gets method mostly used

Where do you get this method?		Sex		Total
		male	female	
shop	N	6	1	7
	% within where gets method	85.7	14.3	100.0
	% within Sex	8.8	1.2	4.7
	% of Total	4.0	0.7	4.7
pharmacy	N	45	63	108
	% within where gets method	41.7	58.3	100.0
	% within Sex	66.2	77.8	72.5
	% of Total	30.2	42.3	72.5
clinic/ health centre/ hospital	N		11	11
	% within where gets method		100.0	100.0
	% within Sex		13.6	7.4
	% of Total		7.4	7.4
private doctor/ nurse/ clinic	N		2	2
	% within where gets method		100.0	100.0
	% within Sex		2.5	1.3
	% of Total		1.3	1.3
friend	N	11	1	12
	% within where gets method	91.7	8.3	100.0
	% within Sex	16.2	1.2	8.1
	% of Total	7.4	0.7	8.1
other	N	6	3	9
	% within where gets method	66.7	33.3	100.0
	% within Sex	8.8	3.7	6.0
	% of Total	4.0	2.0	6.0
Total	N	68	81	149
	% within where gets method	45.6	54.4	100.0

Where do you get this method?		Sex		Total
		male	female	
	% within Sex	100.0	100.0	100.0
	% of Total	45.6	54.4	100.0

4.3.5. Last sexual intercourse

Respondents were asked to think when had their latest sexual intercourse occur. Forty-four point four percent (N=71) answered less than seven days ago, 33.8% (N=54) more than 28 days ago, 10.0% (N=16) between 8 and 14 days ago, 6.3% (N=10) between 22 and 28 days ago and 5.6% (N=9) between 15 and 21 days ago.

Table 112 describes Portuguese respondents' distribution by time of last sexual intercourse and sex.

Table 112 – Portuguese respondents' distribution by time of last sexual intercourse and sex

Last sexual intercourse		Sex of the respondent		Total
		male	female	
0-7 days ago	N	27	44	71
	% within time of last sexual intercourse	38.0	62.0	100.0
	% within Sex	37.0	50.6	44.4
	% of Total	16.9	27.5	44.4
8-14 days ago	N	4	12	16
	% within time of last sexual intercourse	25.0	75.0	100.0
	% within Sex	5.5	13.8	10.0
	% of Total	2.5	7.5	10.0
15-21 days ago	N	5	4	9
	% within time of last sexual intercourse	55.6	44.4	100.0
	% within Sex	6.8	4.6	5.6
	% of Total	3.1	2.5	5.6
22-28 days ago	N	5	5	10
	% within time of last sexual intercourse	50.0	50.0	100.0
	% within Sex	6.8	5.7	6.3
	% of Total	3.1	3.1	6.3
More than 28 days ago	N	32	22	54
	% within time of last sexual intercourse	59.3	40.7	100.0
	% within Sex	43.8	25.3	33.8
	% of Total	20.0	13.8	33.8
Total	N	73	87	160
	% within time of last sexual intercourse	45.6	54.4	100.0
	% within Sex	100.0	100.0	100.0
	% of Total	45.6	54.4	100.0

In their latest sexual intercourse, the majority (94.7%; N=162) of respondents had used a method to avoid pregnancy against 3.5% (N=6) who had not and 1.8% (N=3) did not remember. In 68.9% (N=102) of cases that method was the pill, in 24.3% (N=36) the condom, in 3.4% (N=5) the withdrawal, in 0.7% (N=1) the injection and 0.7% (N=1) the safe period and 2.0% (N=3) had used another method.

4.4. Use and perceptions of health services

When asked if they had ever visited a health facility or doctor of any kind to receive services or information on contraception, pregnancy, abortion or sexual transmitted diseases 68.7% (N=246) of the respondents answered no against 31.3% (N=120) who answered yes. The percentage of girls who answered affirmatively was larger (45.3%; N=96) than the percentage of boys (11.0%; N=16).

The respondents who had visited a health facility or a doctor were slightly older (mean=17.4; s=1.0) than those who had not (mean=17.1; p=0.9).

Fifty-eight point three percent (N=70) of the respondents who had sought services or information on contraception, pregnancy, abortion or sexual transmitted diseases from a doctor or a nurse had done it in the last twelve months. The majority of girls (64.6%; N=62) who said that they had sought care had done it in the last twelve months. The majority of boys (66.7%; N=16) who sought care had done it more than twelve months ago.

Portuguese respondents had sought care about 5 times in the last twelve months (mean=4.6; s=16.0; minimum=0; maximum=99). Averagely boys (mean=11.8; s=32.7) had sought care more frequently than girls (mean=3.6; s=12.2) in the last twelve months.

When asked about the last time that they had sought care, 46.6% (N=41) of the respondents said that they had went to a private doctor or clinic, 42.0% (N=37) to a government clinic, health center or hospital and 11.4% (N=1) to other service.

As for the reason for the last visit to a health facility, 41.0% (N=34) of the respondents said that they had went for a gynecological exam, 36.1% (N=44) for contraception, 6.0% (N=5) for a sexual transmitted disease, 2.4% (N=2) for pregnancy test, 2.4% (N=2) for maternal and child health and 12.0% (N=10) for other reason. Fourty-five point one percent (N=23) of female respondents had gone for gynecological exam, 36.6% (N=26) for contraception, 4.2% (N=3) for sexual transmitted diseases, 2.8% (N=2) for maternal and child health, 1.4% (N=1) for a pregnancy test and 9.9% (N=7) for another reason. As for boys, 33.3% (N=4) had visited a health facility for contraception, 16.7% (N=2) for sexual transmitted diseases, 16.7% (N=2) for gynecological exam, 8.3% (N=1) for pregnancy test and 25.0 (N=3) for another reason.

During the last visit to a health facility to receive services or information on contraception, pregnancy, abortion or sexually transmitted diseases 69.0% (N=58) of the respondents who had sought this services had requested contraceptive services during the consultation, 88.5% (N=77) said that the doctor or nurse

talked about contraception, 86.2% (N=75) said that the doctor or the nurse had talked about sexually transmitted diseases, 81.6% (N=71) said that the doctor or the nurse talked about pregnancy.

The majority (88.4%; N=76) of Portuguese respondents who visit a health facility to receive services or information on contraception, pregnancy, abortion or sexually transmitted diseases said that they did felt comfortable to ask questions. For 90.6% (N= 77) of these there was enough confidentiality. For ninety-eight point seven percent (N=77) the questions asked were adequately answered.

4.5. Knowledge about Chlamydia

4.5.1. Hearing about Chlamydia

The majority of Portuguese respondents (88.2%; N=314) declared that they had never heard about Chlamydia. Only 11.8% (N=42) had heard about Chlamydia. Only 15.1% (N=22) of male respondents and 9.5% (N=20) of female respondents had heard about Chlamydia. Respondents who had heard about Chlamydia were slightly younger (mean=16.9; s=0.9) than those who had not (mean=17.2; s=0.9) (Table 113).

Table 113 – Portuguese respondents' distribution by age and Knowledge about Chlamydia

Age	Have you heard about Chlamydia?				Total	
	no		yes			
	N	%	N	%	N	%
16	75	82,4	16	17,6	91	100,0
17	122	87,1	18	12,9	140	100,0
18	83	94,3	5	5,7	88	100,0
19	34	91,9	3	8,1	37	100,0
Total	314	88,2	42	11,8	356	100,0

Thirty four point one percent (N=14) of the respondents said that their source of information about Chlamydia were friends, 19.5% (N=8) referred films and videos, 12.2% (N=5) school teachers, 12.2% (N=5) books and magazines, 7.3% (N=3) doctors, 2.4% (N=1) mother and 12.2% (N=5) other. There was no difference between boys and girls concerning the source of information on Chlamydia.

4.5.2. Being treated for Chlamydia

Nine point one percent (N=4) of the respondents who had heard about Chlamydia had, at some point of their life, been treated for Chlamydia against 90.9% (N=40) who had not.

4.5.3. Knowledge on Chlamydia

For 87.0% (N=40) Chlamydia was a sexual infection, for 2.2% (N=1) was a type of flu, for 2.2% (N=1) a diarrhea illness and for 8.7% (N=4) another kind of disease. Table 114 describes respondents' answers to the question "How can Chlamydia be caught?".

Table 114 – Portuguese respondents' answers to the question "How can Chlamydia be caught?"

How can Chlamydia be caught?	No		Yes	
	N	%	N	%
Cups/ glasses	15	93.8	1	6.3
Towels	14	93.3	1	6.7
Swimming pools	15	100.0	-	-
Toilet seats	14	87.5	2	12.5

How can Chlamydia be caught?	No		Yes	
	N	%	N	%
Kissing	15	93.8	1	6.3
Sexual intercourse	6	14.3	36	85.7
Other	14	87.5	2	12.5
Don't know	11	68.8	5	31.3

The majority of respondents (81.0%; N=34) did not know if Chlamydia could be caught more than once, (19.0%; N=8) answered that it could be caught more than once.

Fifty-seven point one percent (N=24) of respondents did not know if it was easy for women to know if they had Chlamydia infection, 26.2% (N=11) said it was not easy and 16.7% (N=7) that it was easy. Table 115 represents Portuguese respondents' distribution by answers to the question "How can Chlamydia be caught?".

Table 115 - Portuguese respondents' distribution by answers to the question "how can Chlamydia be caught?"

How can Chlamydia be caught	Males	Females
	% (N)	% (N)
Cups/ glasses	16.7 (1)	-
Towels	20.0 (1)	-
Swimming pools	-	-
Toilet seats	33.3 (2)	-
Kissing	16.7 (1)	-
Sexual intercourse	90.5 (19)	81.0 (17)
Other	33.3 (2)	-
Don't know	-	45.5 (5)

Table 116 describes the results of Chlamydia infection pointed out by respondents.

Table 116 – Portuguese respondents' answers to the question "In what can Chlamydia infection result in?"

Chlamydia infection can result in	No		Yes		Differences between males and females
	N	%	N	%	Fisher exact test p
Difficulty in getting pregnant	15	78.9	4	21.1	0.60
Dehydration	15	100.0			-
Period problems	13	72.2	5	27.8	0.33
Painful sex	14	87.5	2	12.5	>0.99
Abdominal pain	13	76.5	4	23.5	0.58
Pregnancy in the tubes	14	93.3	1	6.7	>0.99
None of the above	14	93.3	1	6.7	0.33
Don't Know	5	14.7	29	85.3	0.63

4.5.4. Testing for Chlamydia

The majority (64.7%; N=214) of respondents would volunteer to undergo urine test to test for Chlamydia. The percentage of girls who said they would volunteer to perform the test was 69.3% (N=138) against 57.6% (N=76) of boys.

From the respondents who stated that they would not volunteer to take this test 46.6% (N=55) pointed as reason not being necessary, 10.2% (N=12) being worried about a positive result, 8.5% (N=10) not being important, 5.9% (N=7) being too uncomfortable, 3.4% (N=4) being too embarrassing, and 25.4% (N=30) other reasons.

5. COMPARATIVE RESULTS' DESCRIPTION FOR BELGIUM, CZECH REPUBLIC, ESTONIA AND PORTUGAL

For every country the mean age was arround 17 years old (Table 117).

Table 117 – Mean age, standart deviation, minimum and maximum per country

Country	Mean age	Std deviation	Min	Max
Belgium	17.3	1.2	15	20
Czech Republic	17.6	1.1	16	19
Estonia	17.0	1.0	15	20
Portugal	17.2	0.9	16	19

The majority of respondents from Belgium and Czech Republic were males. For the remaining countries were females (Table 118).

Table 118 – Sex distribution per country

Country	Males	Females
Belgium	58.4	41.6
Czech Republic	54.1	45.9
Estonia	41.8	58.2
Portugal	41.0	49.0

Exception made for Portugal, all the other countries' respondents had worked for pay (Table 119).

Table 119 – Percentage of respondents who had work for pay per country

Country	Work for pay
Belgium	81.4
Czech Republic	86.7
Estonia	80.9
Portugal	38.0

Portugal was the country with the largest proportion of respondents declaring that they had religion (Catholics). In Estonia and in Czech Republic the majority of respondents did not have any religion (Table 120).

Table 120 – Main religion per country

Country	Religion
Belgium	51.8 catholics
Czech Republic	73.5 no religion
Estonia	82.2 no religion
Portugal	71.6 catholics

The largest proportion of respondents who had drunk alcohol was in Portugal. In Belgium the proportion was also significative (above 80%) and the average number of days that respondents had drunk alcohol was the greater of all four countries (Table 121).

Table 121 – Percentage of respondents who had drunk alcohol and number of days with alcohol consumption per country

Country	% who have drunk alcohol	N days in the last month
Belgium	88.2	8.3
Czech Republic	79.1	5.1
Estonia	85.8	5.3
Portugal	93.0	6.0

Portugal had the larger proportion of respondents declaring that they had already smoked cigarettes but Belgium had the larger average number of cigarettes smoked in 7 days prior to the study (Table 122).

Table 122 – Percentage of smokers and number of cigarettes smoked in the 7 days prior to the study, per country

Country	% smokers	N cigarettes smoked in the 7 days prior to the study
Belgium	43.8	55.8
Czech Republic	25.5	10.3
Estonia	21.5	26.4
Portugal	69.9	23.6

Friends, books and magazines were either the most important or the second most important source of information on puberty for every country (Table 123).

Table 123 – Most important and second most important source of information on puberty (%), per country

Country	Most importante source	Second most important source
Belgium	Friends (28.1)	Friends (23.4)
Czech Republic	Friends (28.1)	Books and magazines (22.7)
Estonia	Books and magazines (30.3)	Books and magazines (22.0)
Portugal	Books and magazines (36.2)	Friends (24.7)

School teachers appeared in three countries as the most important source of information on sexual and reproductive systems of men and women. Friends, books and magazines were the second most important source of information on this matter (Table 124).

Table 124 – Most important and second most important source of information on sexual and reproductive systems of men and women (%), per country

Country	Most importante source	Second most important source
Belgium	School teachers (40.9)	Friends (19.6)
Czech Republic	Books and magazines (25.0)	Books and magazines (27.6)
Estonia	School teachers (41.7)	Books and magazines (30.8)

Portugal	School teachers (41.4)	Friends (20.8)

Estonia and Belgium had the larger percentages of respondents who attended classes on reproductive health (Table 125).

Table 125 – Percentage of respondents who attended classes on sexual and reproductive health, per country

Country	% attended classes
Belgium	73.3
Czech Republic	57.4
Estonia	84.9
Portugal	47.9

In every country the large majority of respondents had already had a boy or a girl friend, being Portugal the one with the largest percentage (Table 126).

Table 126 – percentage of respondents who already had had boy/ girl friend, per country

Country	% respondents with boy/ girl friends
Belgium	91.5
Czech Republic	87.8
Estonia	76.6
Portugal	95.8

It was among Czech and Estonian respondents that there were less respondents who had already had sexual intercourse (Table 127).

Table 127 – Percentage of respondents who already had sexual intercourse, per country

Country	% respondents who already had sexual intercourse
Belgium	58.5
Czech Republic	48.7
Estonia	47.6
Portugal	52.3

All respondents were about the same age at first sexual intercourse (Table 128).

Table 128 – Mean age at first sexual intercourse per country

Country	Mean age at first sexual intercourse
Belgium	15.2
Czech Republic	16.4
Estonia	15.3
Portugal	15.6

The large majority of all respondents had used a method to avoid pregnancy at first sexual intercourse. For all countries the majority of respondents had used a condom (Table 129).

Table 129 – Percentage of respondents who used a method to avoid pregnancy at 1st sexual intercourse and method mostly used at 1st sexual intercourse (%), per country

Country	% respondents who used a method to avoid pregnancy at 1st sexual intercourse	Method mostly used at 1st sexual intercourse (%)
Belgium	91.5	Condom (75.9)
Czech Republic	95.3	Condom (68.9)
Estonia	85.5	Condom (90.1)
Portugal	91.4	Condom (95.6)

In every country the majority of respondents always used a method to avoid pregnancy. In Belgium and in Czech Republic the method mostly used was the pill and in Portugal and Estonia was the condom (Table 130).

Table 130 – Percentage of respondents who always used a method to avoid pregnancy and method mostly used (%), per country

Country	% respondents who always used a method to avoid pregnancy	Method mostly used (%)
Belgium	71.1	Pill (55.0)
Czech Republic	92.9	Pill (49.7)
Estonia	76.2	Condom (72.0)
Portugal	82.1	Condom (61.4)

The most frequent was for respondents having had their last sexual intercourse in the seven days prior to the study (Table 131).

Table 131 – Percentage of respondents who had last sexual intercourse in the last sven days, per country

Country	% of respondents who had last sexual intercourses less than seven days ago
Belgium	54.6
Czech Republic	47.3
Estonia	41.7
Portugal	44.4

In all countries, there was a small proportion of respondents who had already visit a health facility to receive services or information on contraception, pregnancy, abortion or sexual transmitted diseases (Table 132).

Table 132 – Percentage of respondents who visited a health facility to receive services or information on contraception, pregnancy, abortion or sexual transmitted diseases per country

Country	% who had visited a health facility
Belgium	20.4

Czech Republic	30.6
Estonia	29.6
Portugal	31.3

Portugal was the country with the smallest percentage of respondents answering that they had heard about Chylamydia. Estonia had the largest percentage of respondents who had already heard about Chlamydia (Table 133).

Table 133 – Percentage of respondents who had heard about Chlamydia per country

Country	% who had heard about Chlamydia
Belgium	30.9
Czech Republic	29.3
Estonia	51.3
Portugal	11.8

Despite these differences, in every country, the majorty of respondents were willingly to take a test to test for Chlamydia (Table 134).

Table 134 – Percentage of respondents willingly to test for Chlamydia per country

Country	% willingly to test for Chlamydia
Belgium	58.6
Czech Republic	73.2
Estonia	75.3
Portugal	64.7

6. CONCLUSIONS

6.1. ON METHODS

Being a pilot study designed mainly at testing a pilot questionnaire and with a sampling method affected by time and money constrains it did not aimed at results generalization. The results presented here only characterize the interviewed respondents' behaviours but they might be used to pose questions and hypothesis for future research.

There was a great disparity between methods to chose schools as well as for the selection of basic sample units (it varied from country to country). This enabled comparisons between countries.

The questionnaire was sufficient in terms of variables considered to study respondents sexual and reproductive behaviour but there were some methodological issues regarding questionnaire translation and cultural adaptation (e.g., in Portugal there was no re-translation from Portuguese to English or any pre-testing of questionnaire).

Some problems with questionnaire application were also identified: asking basic sample units if they wanted to participated in the study was made in the classroom which might had influenced respondents respondents.

Somo specific issues cioncerning misconstruction of the questionnaire were also identified.

6.2. ON RESULTS

6.2.1 From each country

Belgium respondents were males, around 17 years old, who where attending school full-time, had already worked for pay and were catholics who never attended religious services. They had already gone to places were people dance (about 3 times in the last month) and to the movies (2 times in the last month). The majority ha already drunk alcohol (7 days in the last month) and Had never smoked.

The most important source of information on puberty were friends but they would have preferred to receive information from school teachers. The most important source of information on sexual and reproductive health of men and women were school teachers but they would have preferred to have received this kind of information from doctors.

Belgium respondents had already had a boy/ girl friend about seven) and sexual intercourse. The first sexual intercourse had occurred around 15 years of age and condomha been used as a method to avoid

pregnancy. They usually had sexual intercourses 11 times per month and they always used a method to avoid pregnancy (mainly the pill). The method was, generally adquired in a pharmacy.

The last sexual intercourses had occurred in the seven days pruior to the study. Respondents had used the pill to avoid pregnancy.

Begium respondent s had visited a health facility or a doctor to receive services or information on contraception, pregnancy, abortion or sexual transmitted diseases, in the last 12 months. The mais reason for this visit had been contraception.

The large majority of Belgium respondents had never heard about Chlamydia. Those who had heard about it only a very small proportion hab been treated for it. They were able to identify Chlamydia as as sexual infection and that it coul be caught more than once. They were willingly to undergo an urine test to test for Chlamydia.

Czech respondents were mainly males, arround 17 years old, attending school full-time, who had already worked for pay and who had no religion. They had already gone to places where people dance (usually 2 times in the last month) and to the movies (1 time in the last month). They had already drunk alcohol (5 days in the last month) and had never smoked cigarettes.

For Czech respondents the most important source of information on puberty had been friends but they would had preferred to receive this kind of information from their mother. The main source of information on sexual and reproductive health of men and women were books and magazines but they would like to have receive this information also from their mothers. They had attended school classes on reproductive health.

They had already had a boy or a girl friend (about 3) but the majority had never had sexual intercourses. Those who had had sexual intercourse were around 16 years old when they had their first sexual intercourse and they had done something to avoid pregnancy (mainly used a condom).

At the time of the questionnaire, Czech respondents were having sexual intercourse around 6 times per month. They were using mainly the pill as a method to avoid pregnancy. The last sexual intercourse had occurred in the seven days prior to the study. They had used the pill as a method to avoid pregnancy.

Czech respondents had never visited a health facility to receive sercives or information on contraception, pregnancy abortion or sexual transmitted diseases.

These respondents had never heard about Chlamydia. From those who had heard about Chlamydiaonly a small proportion had been treated for it. The large majority identified Chlamydia as being a sexual

infection but they did not know how it could be caught. The majority would volunteer to unergo an urine test to test for Chlamydia.

Mainly Estonian respondents were female, aged 17 years old, attending school full-time, who had already worked for pay and that had no religion. They had alredy gone to places where people dance (4 times in the last month) and to the movies (1 time in the last month). They had also drunk alcohol (5 days in the last month) and had never smoked cigarettes.

The most important source of information on puberty were books and magazines but they would preferred to have received it from school teachers or doctors. School teacher were the most important source of information on sexual and reproductive systems of men and women but they woukld have preferred to have received this kind of information from doctors.

Generally, Estonian respondents had attended school classes on sexual and reproductive health.

The majority had already had a boy or a girl friend (3 in total) but the majority had never had sexual intercourse. Those who has had sexual intercourse had it around 15 and had used a condom to avoid pregnancy. At the time of the questionnaire, Estonian respondents were having sexual intercourse 9 times per monthand using a condom as a method to avoid pregnancy. They had got this method from a friend, in most cases.

The last sexual intercourse had occurred in the seven days prior to the study and the majority had used a condom as a method to avoid pregnancy.

The majority had visited a health facility or a doctor of any kind to receive services or information on contraception, pregnancy, abortion or sexual transmitted diseases.

The majority of Estonian respondents had heard abot Chlamydia mainly from school teachers or books and magazines. Only a small proportion had been treated for Chlamydia. They identified Chlamydia as a sexual infection but the majority did not know how it coukld be caught.

The majority would volunteer to undergo an urine test to test for Chlamydia.

Portuguese respondents were mainly females, aged 17 years who were attending school full-time, had never worked for pay, were Catholics who attended religious services at least once a year.The majority had already gone to places where people dance (5 times in the last month) and to the movies (6 times in the last month). They had already drunk alcohol (6 days in the last month)and smoked cigarettes (24 in the seven days prior to the study).

The main source of information on puberty were friends but they would have preferred to have receive this kind of information from school teachers. As for the sexual and reproductive systemas of men and

women, the first source of information were school teachers but they would have liked to receive it from doctors.

The proportion of Portuguese respondents who had had classes on reproductive health was the same as that of those who had not had this kind of classes.

The Portuguese respondents had already had a boy or a girl friend (about 5) and they had had sexual intercourse. The first sexual intercourse had occurred around 15 years old, they had used a condom as a method to avoid pregnancy.

Apart from the first time, Portuguese respondents always used a method to avoid pregnancy (condom) that they got in a pharmacy. The last sexual intercourse had occurred in the sevenm days prior to the study and they had used the pill to avoid pregnancy.

The majority of Portuguese respondents had never visited a health facility or doctor to receive services or information on contraception, pregnancy, abortion or sexual trasnmitted diseases.

They had never heard about Chlamydia. From those who had heard about Chlamydia only a small proportion had been treated for it. The large majority of respondents identified Chlamydia as being a sexual infection but they did not know how it could be caught. The majority was willingly to undergo an urine test to test for Chlamydia.

6.2.2. From the four countries

Results from the four countries were very similar. The majority of respondents from Belgium and Czech Republic were males. For the remaining countries were females. For every country the mean age was arround 17 years old. Exception made for Portugal, all the other countries' respondents had worked for pay. Portugal was the country with a larger proportion of respondents declaring that they had a religion (Catholics). In Estonia and in Czech Republic the majority of respondents did not had any religion

The larger proportion of respondents who had drunk alcohol was in Portugal. In Belgium the proportion was also significative (above 80%) and the average number of days that respondents had drunk alcohol was the greater of all four countries.

Portugal had the larger proportion of respondents declaring that they had already smoked cigarettes but Belgium had the larger average number of cigarettes smoked in 7 days prior to the study.

Friends, books and magazines were either the most important or the second most important source of information on puberty for every country.

School teachers appeared in three countries as the most important source of information on sexual and reproductive systems of men and women. Friends, books and magazines were the second most important source of information on this matter.

Estonia and Belgium had the largest percentage of respondents who attended classes on reproductive health.

In every country the large majority of respondents had already had a boy or a girl friend, being Portugal the one with the largest percentage It was among Czech and Estonian respondents that there were less respondents who had already had sexual intercourse. All respondents were about the same age at first sexual intercourse.The large majority of all respondents had used a method to avoid pregnancy at first sexual intercourse. For all countries the majority of respondents had used a condom.

In every country the majority of respondents always used a method to avoid pregnancy. In Belgium and in Czech Republic the method mostly used was the pill and in Portugal and Estonia was the condom.

The most frequent was for respondents having had their last sexual intercourses in the seven days prior to the study.

In all countries, there was a small proportion of respondents who had already visit a health facility to receive services or information on contraception, pregnancy, abortion or sexual transmitted diseases.

Portugal was the country with the smallest percentage of respondents answering that they had heard about Chylamydia. Estonia had the largest percentage of respondents who had already heard about Chlamydia.

Despite these differences, in every country, the majorty of respondents were willingly to take a test to test for Chlamydia.

7. RECOMENDATIONS

We recommend:

- Adoption of an universal sampling method that can be used in all countries;
- A more rigorous translation, cultural adaptation and pre-testing of the questionnaire;
- A review of the questionnaire mainly in terms of more exhaustive and exclusive answer hypothesis;
- A more rigorous method to introduce the study to basic sample units and asking for their participation.

III. ANNEXES

Annex 1

Methodological issues	Belgium	Czech Republic	Estonia	Portugal
N of schools selected	4	16	4	1
Type of School	Secondary (only 10th, 11th and 12th grade classes)	Secondary	Secondary schools (10th, 11th, 12th class)	Secondary (only 10th, 11th and 12th grade classes)
Region (urban, rural, or both)	Urban	Urban and rural	Urban	Urban
Criteria for chosen the School(s)	Convenience (after previous contacts with school board, willingness to enther the study, having only 10th, 11th and 12th grade classes with students among 16 and 19 years old)	Database of the Regional Office – all schools having 10.-12. grade classes with students from 15 to 19 years old	Was followed criteria for BSU selection. The critical point was to get first "YES" for participation from schools.	Convenience (being close to research team, previous contacts with school board, willingness to enter the study, having only 10th, 11th and 12th grade classes, large majority of students with ages among 16 and 19 years old)

Methodological issues	Belgium	Czech Republic	Estonia	Portugal
Total number of students	369	At schools – 2544, study – 391	Total No of students in selected schools – 905 Respondents No depended from size of class and No of students who participated the class on day of questionnaire	625
Steps taken to obtain authorization to conduct study		School directors were contacted and meetings with teachers were held. All of them received specific information about the study and how to behave and respond questions from students.	The meetings of research team – several times First of all was necessary to obtain written agreement for study from school directors: via phone was introduced aim of study + personal meetings + signing agreement Preparation of Application to Ethic Committee to conduct study; Field force training to 3 out-sourced person by research team member	The school directive board was contacted via telephone in order to have a meeting with the research team There was a meeting between the research team and the persons hired to do field work where the objectives of the study and the study implementation were thoroughly discuss.
Translation of the questionnaire		Made by certified agency and reviewed by researchers.	Translation was done by agency Review and corrections by research team Pre-test in focus group (10 students in age 16 -19 years) After pre-test again	Made by one researcher and reviewed by another. The questionnaire wasn't re-translated into English, peer reviewed or pre-tested due to time constrains.

Methodological issues	Belgium	Czech Republic	Estonia	Portugal
			corrections of questionnaire by research team	
Criteria used to select students to answer the questionnaire		All 10th, 11th and 12th classes, students sitting in the third rows.	All students who participated the class in selected schools on day when questionnaire was carried out. No refuses, 435 filled questionnaires (100%) Before was agreed with director of schools certain classes which will participate in study. From every schools were participants from all grade (from 10th – 12th class)	Based on classes and schedules (first 12th and 11th grade classes from the day shift were chosen and after these ended 10th grade classes also from the day shift until a minimum of 350 BSU)
Information about study objectives to BSU		In the classroom, made by a research person just before the questionnaire being distributed	In the classroom by person who carried out questionnaire before the questionnaires were distributed to students	In the class room, made by one of the research team members just before the questionnaire being distributed
How were respondents invited to answer the questionnaire		In the classroom, after the study has been presented	In the classroom, after the study objectives have been presented	In the classroom, after the study objectives have been presented

Methodological issues	Belgium	Czech Republic	Estonia	Portugal
How was the questionnaire applied		In the classroom, at the beginning of the class	In the classroom, in the beginning of the class	In the classroom, in the beginning or in the end of the class
How was the questionnaire collected		In the classroom by a research person	In the classroom by a person who carried out questionnaire	In the classroom by a research team member
Total number of students who answered the questionnaire		391	435 (100%)	361 (58%)
Total of refuses to answer the questionnaire		0	0	0
Total of non responses		0	0	0
N of persons who did field work		5	4	3 (one being a member of the research team who supervised all the work)
N of days of field work		10	10	5

Methodological issues	Belgium	Czech Republic	Estonia	Portugal
N of persons who inserted data		2	2	2
Other field work implementation details		Very poor knowledge about Chlamydia among students. Very poor knowledge about contraception among boys. A pamphlet on Chlamydia was distributed at participating schools. All of them will be visited again with the study results. Their presentation and a large discussion are expected together with offering medical and social services to students.	To obtain contacts with students was quit easy because in schools are carried often questionnaires on different topics. On the other hand it was reason why some schools refused to participate on study. Therefore lot of efforts was put on negotiation with directors of school. Important part before study was preparation of Application to Ethic Committee – exists certain procedure for getting permission for study. All schools were interested to get feedback of study results.	The research team detected that there was very little knowledge about Chlamydia among students and teachers. In order to deal with this problem (who's conscience was raised by the study) a leaflet was developed and delivered not only to every respondent but also to every students and teachers. After the questionnaires were applied and colleted the person doing the field work (both psycologists) explained to students and teachers what Chlamydia was and answered all their doubts. In the end of the field work a research team member went to the school to personnaly thank the school board for all the support. A thank you letter awas also written.

Methodological issues	Belgium	Czech Republic	Estonia	Portugal
Can results be generalized to schools' population?		Probably no	No	No

Annex 2

REPROSTAT 2 – Pilot Studies

Core questionnaires on indicators based upon the HPP / WHO questionnaire:

Asking young people about sexual and reproductive behaviours

SECTION 1

SOCIOECONOMIC AND FAMILY CHARACTERISTICS

1.1. What is your **sex**?	☐ Male ☐ Female
1.2. How **old** are you?	☐☐ Years
1.3. What **class/form/grade/year are you completing at this school**?	☐☐ Class/ form/grade/year
1.4. Are you currently attending **school full-time or part-time**?	☐ Full-time ☐ Part-time
1.5. Have you **ever worked for pay**?	☐ Yes ☐ No
1.6. How old were you when you **started working for pay**?	☐☐ Years
1.7. Are you currently **working for pay**?	☐ Yes ☐ No
1.8. What is your **religion**?	☐ None ☐ Catholic ☐ Protestant ☐ Muslim ☐ Hindu ☐ Jew ☐ Other……(SPECIFY)

1.9. How often do you usually attend **religious services**?	☐ Every day ☐ At least once a week ☐ At least once a month ☐ At least one a year ☐ Less than once a year ☐ Never
1.10. Do you **ever go to places where young people dance**?	☐ Yes. How **many times in the last month**? ☐☐ times ☐ No
1.11. Do you **ever go to the movies**?	☐ Yes. How **many times in the last month**? ☐☐ times ☐ No
1.12. Do you **ever drink alcohol**?	☐ Yes. How **many days** in the **last month**? ☐☐ days ☐ No
1.13. Do you **ever smoke cigarettes**?	☐ Yes. How many have you **smoked in the last 7 days**? ☐☐ cigarretes ☐ No

SECTION 2

SOURCES OF INFORMATION ON, AND KNOWLEDGE OF REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

Young people learn about **puberty** - the ways in which boys' and girls' bodies change during the teenage years - from many sources.

2.1. What has been the **<u>most important</u>** source of information for you on puberty?	☐ School teacher ☐ Mother ☐ Father ☐ Brother ☐ Sister ☐ Other family members ☐ Friends ☐ Doctors ☐ Books/magazines ☐ Films/Videos ☐ Other (Specify……)

2.2. And the **second most important** source of information for you on puberty?	☐ School teacher ☐ Mother ☐ Father ☐ Brother ☐ Sister ☐ Other family members ☐ Friends ☐ Doctors ☐ Books/magazines ☐ Films/Videos ☐ Other (Specify……)
2.3. From whom, or where, would you **prefer** to have received more information on puberty?	☐ School teacher ☐ Mother ☐ Father ☐ Brother ☐ Sister ☐ Other family members ☐ Friends ☐ Doctors ☐ Books/magazines ☐ Films/Videos ☐ Other (Specify……)

Now I want to ask you a similar question about sources of information on the **sexual and reproductive systems of men and women** - I mean where eggs and sperm are made and how pregnancy occurs.

2.4. What has been the **most important** source of information on sexual and reproductive systems of men and women?	☐ School teacher ☐ Mother ☐ Father ☐ Brother ☐ Sister ☐ Other family members ☐ Friends ☐ Doctors ☐ Books/magazines ☐ Films/Videos ☐ Other (Specify……)
2.5. And the **second most important** source of information on sexual and reproductive systems of men and women?	☐ School teacher ☐ Mother ☐ Father ☐ Brother ☐ Sister ☐ Other family members ☐ Friends ☐ Doctors ☐ Books/magazines ☐ Films/Videos ☐ Other (Specify……)

2.6. From whom or where, would you **prefer** to receive (or prefer to have received) more information on sexual and reproductive systems of men and women?	☐ School teacher ☐ Mother ☐ Father ☐ Brother ☐ Sister ☐ Other family members ☐ Friends ☐ Doctors ☐ Books/magazines ☐ Films/Videos ☐ Other (Specify……)
2.7. Some schools have classes on puberty, on sexual and reproductive systems and on relationships between boys and girls. Did you ever **attend school classes on any of these topics**?	☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Not sure
2.8. Do you think that there **should be (more) classes** on these topics, fewer classes or were the number about right?	☐ More ☐ Less ☐ About right

SECTIION 3

CURRENT/MOST RECENT HETEROSEXUAL RELATIONSHIP

By girl/boy friend, I mean someone to whom you were sexually or emotionally attracted and whom you 'dated' (*use local terms to specify going out together unaccompanied by other adults*).

3.1. Have you **ever had a girl/ boy friend**? (*use local terms to specify going out together unaccompanied by other adults*)	☐ Yes ☐ No
3.2. How **many** girl / boy friends have you had?	☐☐ girl / boy friends
3.3. Have you **ever** had **sexual intercourse** (penis in vagina)?	☐Yes. How old were you at the time of first intercourse? ☐☐ years ☐ No. **GO TO SECTION 4**
3.4. On that **first time** did you or your partner do anything to **avoid a pregnancy**?	☐ Yes. ☐ No **GO TO 4.1**
3.5. What **method** did you use?	☐ Condom ☐ Pill ☐ Injection ☐ Withdrawal ☐ Safe period ☐ Other……..
3.6. How many times do you have **full intercourse per month**? (*estimate*)	☐☐ Times.
3.7. Apart from the first time, do you use a method to avoid pregnancy?	☐ Always ☐ Sometimes ☐ Never. **GO TO 3.10**

3.8. What **method** do you mostly use?	☐ Condom ☐ Pill ☐ Injection ☐ Withdrawal ☐ Safe period ☐ Other……..
3.9. Where do you **get this method**? (CIRCLE ONLY ONE)	☐ Shop ☐ Pharmacy ☐ Clinic/Health Centre/Hospital ☐ Private Doctor/Nurse/Clinic ☐ Friend ☐ Other. (Specify)……
3.10. Think about your **latest sexual intercourse**. When was that?	☐ 0-7 days ago ☐ 8-14 days ago ☐ 15-21 days ago ☐ 22-28 days ago ☐ More than 28 days ago
3.11. At that time, did you or your partner use a **method to avoid pregnancy**?	☐ Yes. **GO TO 3.12** ☐ No ☐ Don't remember
3.12. What **method** did you use?	☐ Condom ☐ Pill ☐ Injection ☐ Withdrawal ☐ Safe period ☐ Other……..

SECTION 4

USE AND PERCEPTIONS OF HEALTH SERVICES

4.1. Have you ever visited a health facility or doctor of any kind to receive services or information on contraception, pregnancy, abortion or sexually transmitted dieases?	☐ Yes ☐ No. **GO TO SECTION 5**
4.2. How many times have you sought services or information from a doctor or a nurse for these services in the **last twelve months**?	☐ Number of times ☐ Did not seek care in last 12 months. **GO TO SECTION 5**
4.3. Thinking about your **last visit**, did you go to a government clinic, health centre or hospital or a private doctor or clinic?	☐ Government ☐ Private ☐ Other……
4.4. When you last saw a doctor or a nurse, what was your **reason** for going?	☐ Contraception ☐ Sexual Transmitted Diseases ☐ Gynaecological exam ☐ Pregnancy test ☐ Pregnancy termination ☐ Maternal and child health ☐ Other……
At this facility	
4.5. Did you see any **posters on contraception**?	☐ Yes ☐ No.
4.6. Were you given **brochures on contraception**?	☐ Yes ☐ No.
4.7. Did you attend a **talk on contraception**?	☐ Yes ☐ No.
4.8. Did you request **contraceptive services** during the consultation?	☐ Yes ☐ No.

4.9. Did the doctor or nurse **talk to you about contraception**?	☐ Yes ☐ No.
4.10. Did the doctor or nurse **talk to you about sexually transmitted diseases**?	☐ Yes ☐ No.
4.11. Did the doctor or nurse **talk to you about pregnancy**?	☐ Yes ☐ No.
4.12. Did you **feel comfortable** enough to ask questions?	☐ Yes ☐ No. **GO TO 4.14**
4.13. Were the **questions** you asked during the consultation **answered adequately**?	☐ Yes ☐ No.
4.14. Was there **enough confidentiality**?	☐ Yes ☐ No.

SECTION 5

KNOWLEDGE ABOUT CHLAMYDIA

5.1. Have you **heard about Chlamydia**?	☐ Yes ☐ No. **GO TO 5.9**
5.2. What was your **source of information** about Chlamydia?	☐ School teacher ☐ Mother ☐ Father ☐ Brother ☐ Sister ☐ Other family members ☐ Friends ☐ Doctors ☐ Books/magazines ☐ Films/ videos ☐ Other:……..
5.3. Have you ever **been treated for Chlamydia**?	☐ Yes ☐ No
5.4. What do you **think is Chlamydia**?	☐ A type of flu ☐ A sexual infection ☐ A diarrhoeal illness ☐ Other ……..

5.5. Chlamydia **<u>can be caught</u>** from	☐ Cups/ glasses ☐ Towels ☐ Swimming pools ☐ Toilet seats ☐ Kissing ☐ Sexual intercourse ☐ Other…… ☐ Don't know
5.6. Can Chlamydia be caught **<u>more than once</u>**?	☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Don't know
5.7. Is it **<u>easy for women to know</u>** they have Chlamydia infection?	☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Don't know
5.8. Chlamydia infection **<u>can result</u>** in	☐ Difficulty getting pregnant ☐ Dehydration ☐ Period problems ☐ Painful sex ☐ Abdominal pain ☐ Pregnancy in the tubes ☐ None of the above ☐ Don't know
5.9. Would you **<u>volunteer to undergo a urine test</u>** (pee into a container) to test for Chlamydia?	☐ Yes. **THANK YOU FOR YOUR COLLABORATION** ☐ No. **GO TO 5.10**

5.10. <u>Why</u>?	☐ Not important ☐ Not necessary ☐ Too embarrassing ☐ Too uncomfortable ☐ Would worry about a positive result ☐ Other ……

THANK YOU FOR YOUR COLLABORATION

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