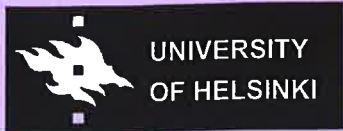


Elina



DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY, UNIVERSITY OF HELSINKI,
WORKING PAPERS

Katja Kesseli, Elena Regushevskaya, Tatyana Dubikaytis, Svetlana Kirichenko,
Anna Rotkirch, Elina Haavio-Mannila, Olga Kuznetsova, Elina Hemminki,
and the REFER group

**Reproductive Health and Fertility in St. Petersburg:
Report on a Survey of 18–44 Year Old Women in 2004**

Кессели К., Регушевская Е.В., Дубикайтис Т.А., Кириченко С.И., Роткирх А.,
Хаавио-Маннилла Э., Кузнецова О.Ю., Хемминки Э. и РЕФЕР группа

**Репродуктивное здоровье и фертильность в Санкт-Петербурге:
Отчет по результатам опроса, проведенного среди женщин
от 18 до 44 лет в 2004 году**

No. 60, 2005

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Helsinki and St. Petersburg, May 2005.

Katja Kesseli, Tatyana Dubikaytis, Elena Regushevskaya, Svetlana Kirichenko, Anna Rotkirch, Elina Haavio-Mannila, Olga Kuznetsova, and Elina Hemminki

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1 Introduction

This report gives the basic results of a survey of fertile age women in St. Petersburg, made in 2003–2004. It is the first report of a collaborative research project between Russian, Estonian and Finnish researchers. The collaboration covers various aspects of reproductive health and family formation. The project aims to provide useful data for solving current health and social problems in the study areas, as well as to increase understanding of the determinants of reproductive health and family formation in general. This survey of St. Petersburg women is just one of the study instruments. The same questions have been presented to young men in St. Petersburg, and to Estonian women, a survey on Estonian men is planned. These questions have been previously used in Finnish surveys. Various other data collections have been made or are being planned, see http://www.valt.helsinki.fi/staff/rotkirch/RH_&_fertility_patterns.html, <http://www.stakes.fi/palvelut/kay/english/projektit.htm>, <http://www.stakes.fi/english/publications>.

Reproductive health deals with questions concerning fertility, induced abortions, pregnancy, child-bearing, sexually transmitted infections (STIs), sexual risk behaviour, sex education, gender equality and the quality of clinical services. The timing of pregnancies is related to various social and health dimensions and health problems. Early timing is associated with abortions, while late timing is linked to infertility and medical complications among older mothers. A long interval between the beginning of an active sexual life and the birth of the first child represents a longer time during which fertility-damaging exposures can occur, and it has a significant impact on the choice of contraceptive method. Contraceptive methods have implications for unplanned pregnancies and sexually transmitted infections (STIs). In turn, STIs have negative effects on other aspects of reproductive health, including infertility, pregnancy complications and infant health. Reproductive health problems have various health care dimensions, including use of services, specialised personnel, costs, new challenges for health education, and difficult ethical questions for some services (especially abortions and some new fertility treatments).

Reproductive health and childbearing also have social, employment and political dimensions. Late childbearing and declining fertility are important factors in ageing societies, and they have various implications for issues related to social security, labour and migration.

Regardless of some positive development in St. Petersburg, the literature this far has shown, that the level of sex education is low, most pregnancies still end in induced abortions, and perinatal and postnatal mortality is high. Furthermore, in some respects the social position of women has worsened, and many benefits for mothers and inexpensive public day-care have been abolished. Low and declining fertility is a burning social issue.

The position of reproductive health within the health care system is problematic in St. Petersburg. Reproductive health is clearly a part of preventive medicine. But in St. Petersburg there are strong vertical health care systems, notably within gynaecology, venereal disease, and infection diseases, as well as the *feldsher* or "practical doctor" system. Often the vertical systems do not co-operate enough and do not build on primary health care. Competition for financial resources – including resources from international programs – has not improved the situation.

This survey, as well as the survey of St. Petersburg men and partly the Estonian surveys, have been financed by the Primary Health Care Project of the Baltic Sea Task Force in 2003–2005 ("Improv-

ing Services through Better Knowledge of Reproductive Health Problems in St. Petersburg, Estonia and Finland [PHC030]). In 2003–2005 we have also received financing from the Nordic Council of Ministers networks grants for researcher exchange and joint seminars. These visits have greatly facilitated communication between the people doing the survey. Since January 2004 the researchers of this survey have participated in the Academy of Finland Research Program "Russia in Flux". Much of the data presented here will be used in later analytic reports within this Academy program.

The survey had three functions: First, it aimed to collect data on reproductive health and family formation. Secondly, it was a practical tool for raising interest among the local health services in reproductive health, especially preventive aspects; the results will also be used in professional education. Thirdly, it is a tool for international collaboration and research capacity transfer.

Several people have been involved; either in practice doing the survey or facilitating its success with their background activities (see Acknowledgements). Sincere thanks to them, as well as to the women who participated. The conducting of survey was impaired, in addition to the normal problems of conducting surveys in sensitive areas, by two special factors. Due to the regulation on immigration to and residence in St. Petersburg, as well as to the benefits related to having a permanent address, women's addresses and their actual place of residence do not necessarily match – and there are incentives to hide this mismatch. Thus, regardless of several innovative attempts to establish address lists, it was very difficult to determine, who our target women were. Secondly, due to political changes and uncertainty, people are reserved and suspicious of giving information about themselves. Much effort had to be used to convince the women that it was safe to answer these anonymous questionnaires. Taking into account these extraneous hindrances, the survey team did an excellent job.

This report gives the distribution of answers to most survey questions by age-group. The report has four functions: 1) its material can be used in planning better reproductive services and in focusing health education locally as well as in development projects and among international collaborators; 2) it is feed-back to the participating clinics; 3) it is a report to the Baltic Sea Task Force; 4) it functions as descriptive background data for the project researchers, as well as to others interested, for formulating hypotheses and doing analytic studies.

The text is first in English and then in Russian; the tables are given simultaneously in both languages. The master copy of the questionnaire was in Russian and translated into English. Most questions were originally from Finnish surveys, translated into Russian. Thus, the English versions of the questions are either translated from Finnish to English or from Russian to English.

2 Methods

A representative survey among women of fertile age (18–44 years) from St. Petersburg was conducted between November 2003 and October 2004. The target sample size of the survey was 2 500 women and the response rate 67%. Randomized study participants were primarily encouraged to visit a women's clinic to answer the survey questions. In some cases, women were provided with the questionnaire at their homes.

2.1 Study areas and target population

The target population of this survey was women of reproductive age from birth cohorts between 1959 and 1985. Study participants were chosen from the catchment areas of three clinics from two districts, Krasnogvardejsky and Primorsky, which are located north-east and north-west of St. Petersburg (see city map, appendix 1).

Randomised study participants were invited to visit their corresponding clinic, which offers gynaecological and obstetrical services. These clinics are part of the public health system, financed by the federal and city budget, and obligatory health insurance companies. They provide women over 18 with free health care services.

Two of the three clinics (No. 8 and 9) involved in the study are located in Krasnogvardejsky, covering 100 % of the district's population. One study clinic (No. 15) is in the Primorsky district. This clinic is the biggest one in the district and covers 33% of its population. Clinic No. 8 in Krasnogvardejsky has provided additional services for adolescents through the "13+ project" since 1999 with support from the EECH (Eastern European Committee of Health). This project has offered an opportunity for face-to-face education on safe sexual relationships

The Krasnogvardejsky district is a non-commercial (residential) suburb with a total population of 320 000. It consists of different areas with diversity in socio-economical status. In Krasnogvardejsky housing is dense and its inhabitants are mostly workers.

The Primorsky district has a total population of 500 000. Its development during the Soviet period was less intense and there are big green areas (parks and gardens) in the district. Recently new housing has been established in Primorsky; it attracts more new middle class and business people than Krasnogvardejsky.

2.2 Questionnaire

The questionnaire (Appendix 4) was prepared jointly by Finnish, Russian and Estonian researchers. It was compiled in a way to ensure maximum comparability with previous surveys in the three countries. In Estonia, a similar survey was conducted using postal inquiry, and in Finland recently conducted

surveys (including Health 2000¹ and Finriski 2002²) can be used for comparison. Similar surveys with a focus on reproductive health have also been conducted among men in all three countries.

The survey questionnaire was divided into 7 blocs:

1. Background information
2. Dating, sex and relationships
3. Pregnancies and children
4. Health care related to pregnancies and deliveries/births
5. Contraception
6. Values of childbearing
7. Health, health behaviour and use of health services

2.3 Sample and participants

The selected participants were a random sample from a total of 90 532 women of reproductive age. The original target sample size was 2 501 women, 2.8% of the total population. The original sample was stratified by age and clinic, resulting in nine subgroups. Table 1 indicates that the age structure of the two catchments areas (clinic 9 in Krasnogvardejsky and 15 in Primorsky) is skewed towards older women.

The sample was drawn from a database maintained by the District Authority Police department (Territorialnoe upravlenie primorskogo i kalininskogo rayonov, otdelenie milicii, pasportny stol). This district-based database covers the population registered in each district and is updated every month through information provided by citizens themselves according to their personal documents (passport and birth certificate). The quality of the database improved prior to two elections in St. Petersburg (the gubernatorial election in autumn 2003 and the presidential election in Russia in March 2004).

Table 1. Age distribution and samples by clinic

Age on group	Krasnogvardejsky						Primorsky			Total		
	clinic No. 8			clinic No. 9			clinic No. 15			Population	Target sample	%
	Population	Target sample	%	Population	Target sample	%	Population	Target sample	%			
18–24	10,851	300	32	6,373	176	24	8,813	243	29	26,037	719	29
25–34	12,990	359	38	9,329	258	35	8,735	241	29	31,054	858	34
35–44	10,151	280	30	10,709	296	41	12,581	348	42	33,441	924	37
Total	33,992	939	100	26,411	730	100	30,129	832	100	90,532	2501	100

Database District Authority: Police department

¹Aromaa A. and S. Koskinen. (ed): Health and functional capacity in Finland. Baseline Results of the Health 2000. Health Examination Survey. Publications of the National Public Health Institute B12/2004 .

URL <http://www.ktl.fi/terveys2000/julkaisut/baseline.pdf>

Koponen. P and R. Luoto (eds.): Lisääntymisterveys Suomessa. Terveys 2000-tutkimus. Publications of the National Public Health Institute B5/2004.

URL <http://www.ktl.fi/terveys2000/julkaisut/lister.pdf>

²Laatikainen T. and H. Tapaninen and G. Alftan and I. Salonen and J. Sundvall and J. Leiviskä and K. Harald and P. Jousilahti and V. Salomaa and E. Vartiainen. FINRISKI 2002. Tutkimuksen toteutus ja tulokset. Perusraportti. Publications of the National Public Health Institute B7/2003

URL <http://www.ktl.fi/publications/2003/b7.pdf>

Luoto R. and R. Kaaja and J. Raitanen and S. Vuorma and P. Koponen and S. Männistö and K. Harald and T. Laatikainen and E. Vartiainen. Naisten terveys – Kuukautiset, raskauskomplikaatiot, ehkäisy, hormonikorvaushoidot ja lapsettomuus FINRISKI 2002-tutkimuksessa. Taulukkoraportti. Publications of the National Public Health Institute B18/2003

URL http://www.ktl.fi/attachments/suomi/julkaisut/julkaisusarja_b/2003b18.pdf

Table 2. Target and final sample size

Target sample	2 501	
Not contacted		
- non location	361	
- other reasons	420	
Final sample	1 719	100%
Non-participation	572	33,3
- Refused	332	
- Lost-contact	240	
Participants	1 147	66,7

A total of 782 women (31%) were excluded from the sample for the following reasons; women were not reached due to a difference in their official address and their real living address³ (non-location) or due to not reaching the person at the given address even after several attempts (other reasons, including living abroad).

With 14% of the participants contact was lost during the study. In the catchment area of clinic No. 8 (in Krasnogvardejskij) the number of lost participants was larger, while the proportion of young people was higher than in the other study areas.

Common reasons for refusal to answer the questionnaire were

- perceived low level of medical care at the women's clinic
- complicated questionnaire (many personal questions caused concern about the consequences of the data being used)
- irrelevant questions (disabled women felt that it was not correct to ask them about children and sexual relationships),
- pressure from husband or parents
- some external reasons (example: death of a loved one or flat robbery)

Table 3. Response rate by clinic, %

Clinic	Final sample	Respondents	Response rate %
No. 8	645	403	62
No. 9	495	331	67
No. 15	578	390	67
Unknown		23	
Total	1 718	1 147	67

³Due to the Russian registration system (propiska) it is not uncommon that people are not living in the place they are registered; we call this "non-location". Non-location means that women are registered at an address, but do not actually live there. Some of those women have moved to another city, and some of them are living in another district of St. Petersburg, but they are still registered at their previous place of residence. If we knew that they are living abroad they were classified into group "other reasons". At the stage of sampling it was impossible to separate these women from those who actually lived in the address.

2.4 Data collection

2.4.1 Pilot study

A pilot study was conducted in October 2003 in all study areas. Prior to the pilot study, all members of the staff at the clinics attended training sessions on data collection. They were invited to discuss the questionnaire and provide their suggestions. The pilot study revealed a few ambiguous questions, which were corrected for the final questionnaire.

2.4.2 Recruitment

The recruitment procedure started with an invitation letter (Appendix 2) that offered information on the purpose of the study and invited women to come to the women's clinic to familiarise themselves with the clinic and participate in the survey. The invitation letter was followed by several phone calls; every woman was called at least twice. The recruitment procedure is indicated in the chart below.

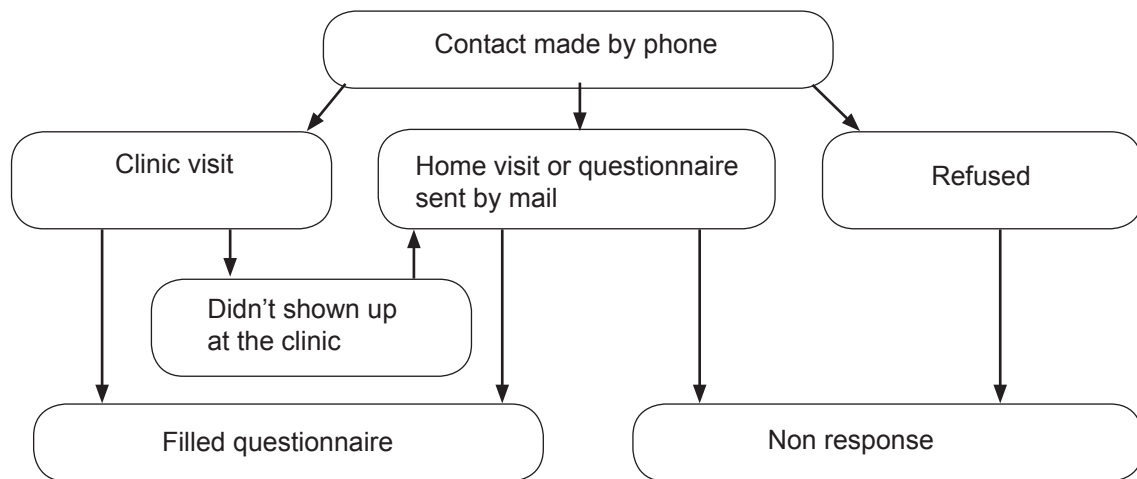


Figure: Recruitment procedure

Primary phone call: During the first call the location of the participant was verified and the participation method agreed (clinic visit or an offer to fill in the questionnaire at home = home visit). Women were requested primarily to arrive at the clinic to fill in the survey questionnaire. After the call, each potential respondent was classified as a “non-located person”, “business trip person” (try contact later) or “current case person”. All participants who were contacted by phone were included in the final sample.

The questionnaires were anonymous, and the follow up call was made to ask whether the woman had actually filled in the questionnaire, either in the clinic or at home. If she had not visited the clinic, although agreed, the home visit option was offered or a second attempt at a clinic visit was arranged.

2.4.3 Clinic and home visit

During the phone call women were given instruction on how to reach the clinic and whom they should contact and where. Women who visited the women's clinic to fill up the questionnaire also had the opportunity to have an appointment with a gynaecologist, if they so desired. A project worker (a physician) from the MAPS team or a staff gynaecologist handed over the questionnaire to the woman and answered her questions about the study, clarified survey questions when necessary and any question she might have had on reproductive health in general. On average it took about 20–30 minutes to fill in

the questionnaire, after which each woman was given a gift worth three euros (e.g. shampoo or soap) as compensation for her time; she was also offered condoms to take with her.

The option of filling in the questionnaire at home was only offered when women refused to visit the clinics, but indicated their interest in the study. After the home visit, a follow up call was made to verify that the woman had received the questionnaire (if the questionnaire was left in the mail box) and filled it in. A small number of women did not have a telephone number. In those cases the questionnaire was delivered to their home with a separate written instruction (Appendix 3).

2.5 Representativeness

The representativeness of respondents was calculated from the final sample, which better represents those women who actually live in the area.

In general, the age distribution of the final sample is somewhat skewed towards older age groups.

2.6 Tables in this report

This report includes distributions and means of structured (not those which have to be classified) questions in the questionnaire in three age groups.

Table 4. Age structure of the final sample and respondents by clinic, %

Age group	Krasnogvardejsky clinic No. 8		Krasnogvardejsky clinic No. 9		Primorsky clinic No. 15		Unknow location		Total	
	Final sample	respon-dents	Final sample	respon-dents	Final sample	respon-dents	Final sample	respon-dents	Final sample	respon-dents
18–24	32	28	25	23	30	28	-	22	29	27
25–34	37	37	33	30	28	24	-	35	33	30
35–44	31	35	43	47	42	48	-	39	38	43
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	-	100	100	100
N	645	403	496	331	578	390	-	23	1 719	1 147

3 Summary of results

Here we will briefly summarize the main survey results emerging from cross-tabulations by age. We discuss the social background of the respondents; sexuality and the family life cycle; pregnancy and children; contraception and abortion; and finally health behaviour and use of health services.

We refer to three age groups: the youngest are 18–24 years old, the middle age group is 25–34 years old and the oldest group consists of 35–44 years old St Petersburg women. Historically, our respondents represent both the last Soviet and the first post-socialist age cohorts. The oldest women were born in 1963 and experienced their formative years in the early 1980s. The middle group came of age in the mid-1980s when the perestroika reform process began. The youngest women are literally children of perestroika, born in the mid-1980s and growing up in the new, post-socialist Russia formed after the dissolution of the Soviet Union in 1991.

3.1 Social background

We start our summary of the results of the survey by describing the national, educational and working status of the respondents. Then we examine their family relations, household structure, and economic resources. Family relations are portrayed with the concept of a family life cycle composed of separate phases: being single, cohabitation, marriage, divorce or widowhood. Also getting children and children leaving home are part of the family life cycle.

The national and linguistic background of the sample is homogeneous. Almost all (98%) of the respondents had Russian nationality and spoke Russian as their mother tongue.

The respondent's level of education was high. Over half of them had studied ten or more years. Most of the women, 71%, were employed, and 11% were housewives, 9% students, 5% pensioners and 4% unemployed. In the youngest age group, 53% were employed and 27% were studying. Young respondents had secondary wage work more often (20%) than did the middle-aged (13%) and older (12%) respondents. Quite a number of respondents (45%) currently hold upper non-manual occupations; those were almost as commonly (42%) mentioned as their main occupations during their lifetime.

One fourth of our respondents were single, that is, not married, cohabiting, divorced or widowed. Being single was closely related to age. When 55% of the youngest respondents had never been married or cohabiting, the proportion was 16% in the middle age group and 7% among the oldest. The next step in the family life cycle is cohabitation. At present, 15% of the respondents were cohabiting, a type of relationship which has increased in popularity in post-socialist Russia. This family form was fairly common (18%) in the youngest and middle age group but rare in the oldest one (9%). Of all respondents 47% were married and living with their husband. The others were either divorced (11%), widows (3%) or married but living separately (2%). The older the respondent, the more likely it was that she was married, divorced, widowed or living separately from her husband, and some women reported several of these marital statuses simultaneously.

Of all respondents (including singles) 56% were married or cohabiting and living in their first union. 18% had been married or cohabiting twice and four percent at least three times. Of those respondents who had formally been married, 28% had been married more than once. The proportion of respondents with multiple marriages was highest, 33%, in the middle age group. The younger ones

had not yet had time to remarry and the older ones belonged to a generation in which remarriage was not customary.

Next we present the size and structure of the household in which the respondent lived. The average number of persons in the household (including the respondent) was 3.7. Younger and middle-aged respondents lived in larger households than the older ones. The most common size of the household was three (33%) or four people (26%). Only three percent lived alone.

The nuclear family was the most common household type in St. Petersburg. There were two types: (1) the respondent was the partner and/or parent in the family or (2) she was a child living with her parents and possibly siblings. The majority of respondents, 61%, lived with their spouse or cohabitant in a nuclear family with or without children. 53% lived with children under 18 years old and 18% with children of least 18 years old. In accordance with the habitual life cycle pattern, the share of respondents living with a partner increased with age, from 40% in the youngest to 66% in the middle and further to 74% in the oldest age group. Living with children also increased from the youngest to the oldest respondents.

Other types of family formation were also quite widespread. Almost every second (46%) respondent lived with her parents and 18% with their sisters or brothers. Living with parents decreased with age, but was common in all groups: 48% of 25–34 year old respondents and 22% of 35–44 year old women lived with their parents or parents-in-law.

Some of the respondents lived in families including other people than nuclear family members. Seven percent lived with other relatives, one percent with friends, two percent with tenants and two percent with others. These kinds of households were most common in the youngest age group.

The reported personal monthly income of the respondents was, after taxes and income deductions, on the average 5,700 roubles (circa 170 euros). One quarter of the respondents did not report any personal income: 10% claimed that they had no personal income and 15% left the question unanswered. The mean personal income increased with age.

More than every fourth respondent did not report the family (actually household) income, - the income of all people sharing the same budget - after taxes and income transfers. The younger the respondent, the more likely it was that she did not report any family income.

Every second respondent reported having had at least sometimes problems with paying bills (for housing, electricity, heating etc.). Of the respondents, 23% had had them rarely and 23% never. Older respondents had more often than the younger ones experienced these kinds of financial problems.

In addition to income, housing conditions are also one indicator of the economic resources or standard of living of a family. The dwellings of our respondents in St. Petersburg were mostly quite small. There were on average 2.2 rooms (excluding kitchen) per family. The most common dwellings included two (38%) or three rooms (33%). Around 20% of the respondents lived in one room and five percent in four or more rooms.

The mean number of family members occupying these rooms was 3.5 people. Thus there were on average 1.6 people living in one room. Measured by housing density, the housing conditions of the younger respondents were slightly better than those of the other age groups.

Another indicator of the material standard of living is ownership of household equipment, vehicles and second homes. In this respect many St. Petersburg families studied here seem to be relatively well off, although about one tenth appears quite poor. More than 90% had a telephone and colour TV and over 70% a washing machine, videotape recorder and mobile phone. One third reported that the family had a summer cottage, car, microwave oven, and freezer. One fifth had a satellite antenna or cable TV and 15% had a video camera. From the point of view of housework it is worth noticing that only four percent of respondents had dishwasher. In the two younger age groups, mobile phones were the third most usual piece of equipment, after TV and fixed telephone, although mobile phones are considered relatively expensive. The 18–24 year olds reported highest on several items, including mobile phones, summer cottages, and cars.

3.2 Sexuality

In this part we first portray the build up to adult sexuality. We then turn to depicting actual sexual behaviour and attitudes.

More than one-fifth of the respondents reported that they had received enough sex education at home but only 8% considered that sex education at school had been sufficient. Younger respondents were more satisfied with the amount of sex education than older ones. More than one third had received some but insufficient sex education at home and at school. There were many who had not received any sex education, even though they would have wanted to, at home (30%) or at school (39%). This was the case especially in the older age groups. But there were also some women (12–14%) who had not received it and did not wish for it either.

Sexual maturation in the form of menarche mostly took place at the age of 11–14 years. Only 12% of the respondents had started to menstruate before the age of 12 and 11% as 15 years olds or older. The mean age of menarche was 13 years.

In Russia, the public health system provides opportunities to check sexual health at an early age. There is an obligatory examination and consultation, by a gynaecologist, of all young women at the age 15–17 years. A large majority, 86%, of the respondents had had their first visit to gynaecologist at the age of 15–19. The proportion of women who had had their first visit before they were 15 was highest, 24%, in the youngest age group.

Around one fifth of respondents reported having dated before the age of 16, every second at 16–18 years old, and one quarter when they were 19 years of age or older. 5% had never dated and 2% did not answer the question. The average age when dating began was 17.5 years. The younger respondents had started dating at a considerably younger age (16.5 years) than the middle-aged (17.4 years) and older respondents (18.4 years).

Only three percent of respondents had never experienced sexual intercourse. In concordance with the finding concerning age at first date, the younger respondents had had their first act of sexual intercourse at about two years younger (17.3 years) than the older age groups (18.4 and 19.8). The sexual partners during the respondent's first act of intercourse were on average 21.9 years old while the respondents themselves were 18.6 years old.

During the first act of sexual intercourse, 47% had not used any methods of contraception. Of the oldest respondents as many as 63%, of the middle-aged 47% and of the youngest 25% had not used any contraception during their first coitus. One third had used an ineffective method such as coitus interruptus, the rhythm method or some combination of ineffective methods. Only 24% had used a condom and 1% contraceptive pills. These results are obviously very worrying with regards to sexually transmitted diseases and unwanted pregnancies (see below). One positive sign is that condom use was most common (44%) in the youngest age group.

The use of alcohol in connection to sexual intercourse is one indicator of sexual lifestyle. Of those respondents who had had intercourse, 67% had not consumed alcoholic beverages before the act of latest sexual intercourse. 23% had drunk alcohol in small quantities and 6% moderately or heavily. Younger women were most likely to have drunk alcohol before having sex.

There was some missing information concerning current or previous diagnosis of sexually transmitted diseases. The percentage of women reporting that they did not know if they have ever had these diseases varied from 2 % to 9 % in different diseases. The most prevalent reported STDs were chlamydiosis (18%), trichomoniasis (17%) and genital infection due to ureaplasma/mycoplasma, and candida (19%). In case of suspected HIV or suspected STD, most women reported that they would visit a women's clinic or a dermatovenerology clinic.

Our respondents had an active sexual life. Almost all of them had had sexual intercourse. Of the younger and middle-aged women 40% and of the older ones 30% had had intercourse during the last

1–2 days. Only 20% reported that they had had their latest intercourse over a month ago.

One fifth of respondents who had experienced intercourse had had only one sexual partner in their lifetime. Almost half of the respondents (44%) had had 2–5 sexual partners in their lifetime, and one fourth had had at least six partners. On the average, the respondents had had 5.4 sexual partners. The number of partners was highest in the middle age group, 6.3. However, a high proportion (12%) of respondents did not report the number of their sexual partners.

The number of sexual partners during the last 12 months was reported more often than that of partners in a respondent's lifetime (only 5% did not report it). The majority (72%) had had intercourse with one sexual partner during the last year. The youngest women more often (28%) than the oldest ones (10%) reported two or more partners.

Of married and cohabiting respondents, 77% had been faithful during their present union. Most of the reported parallel sexual relations had been occasional. Only 8% of married or cohabiting respondents reported regular parallel relationships. Parallel relations were more common among middle-aged and older respondents.

A large majority of the respondents (89%) reported sexual interest exclusively in men. Some kind of interest in women ranged from 16% in the youngest to 5% in the oldest group. Only 0.2% was mainly or only interested in women. 15% of respondents reported same-sex sexual experiences, which were more common among the younger than the older respondents.

As many as 71% of women with a steady partner did not report any difficulties in discussing sexual matters and contraception with their partner. Only 7% had found discussion difficult or embarrassing. The rest, 21%, reported that discussion was not difficult when one got started.

Three-fourths of the respondents who had a stable relationship at present considered it to be very or quite happy. Only three percent reported that their relationship was unhappy, and 22% saw it as neither happy nor unhappy.

The majority of respondents thought a reason to refuse sexual intercourse was that their partner was drunk, suffered from STD/HIV, had had sexual relations with somebody else, or was physically violent.

More than one third of the respondents had been propositioned to have intercourse by an offer of money or similar economic advantages but only 3% reported that they had accepted the offer. 25–34 year old women had most often received such invitations.

3.3 Pregnancy and children

The majority of women reported two as the ideal number of children in the family (mean 2.3 with almost no age differences). 25% thought three was ideal, while only 2–3% favoured one, or four or more children. The personal ideal for one's own family was lower (mean 2.0) but the variation was bigger here: 22% desired one child, 58% two children and 12% three children. The oldest age groups favoured a slightly higher number of children both in general and for themselves.

Almost every fourth respondent had never been pregnant and over half of these women were found in the youngest age group. Of women who had been pregnant, the mean number of pregnancies was 3.3. 18% had experienced spontaneous miscarriages and 69% had had induced abortions (see below). Extra-uterine pregnancies were rare. Most women (84%) who had been pregnant had had also at least one delivery. The mean number of deliveries varied from 1.1 in the youngest age group to 1.6 in the oldest.

Nearly a third of women who had been pregnant reported having experienced toxicosis after 20 weeks of at least one pregnancy. High blood pressure (over 140/90 mmHg) and proteins in their urine were also reported by 12–14% of respondents. High blood sugar levels during pregnancy were re-

ported less often (1%).

Out of all women 18% had experienced some difficulties in getting pregnant. A period of 12 months or more without pregnancy in spite of attempts to get pregnant was reported by 23 % of women aged 35–44 years. Most women with such infertility problems had not had any special testing or treatment. The most common reasons for rejecting infertility treatment was the wish to get pregnant in a natural way, or the expensiveness of infertility examinations and treatment.

Of respondents who had had a baby, only four percent had not breastfed at all, 42% breastfed less than five months, and nearly half breastfed five months or longer. At the time of the survey six percent was currently breastfeeding.

Both for the respondents and their children, the most usual form of day care was and had been parental and grandparental care combined with public kindergartens. Over half of respondents reported attending kindergartens in their childhood and approximately the same proportion had been taken care of by their grandparents and parents. After having a child of their own, most of women used a kindergarten or took care of the child themselves. One common type of day-care was also that by grandparents. In contrast, private child care centres were used by only one percent of the respondents. Neither is the use of (paid) baby-sitter services prevalent in Petersburg: 80% had never entrusted their child to a nanny. Of people using such services, nannies were usually found through friends.

3.4 Contraception and abortions

The use of different contraceptive methods depends on the age of the woman, her child-bearing plans, knowledge about contraception, perceived risk of STDs, and on sexual activity, among other things. 23% of all women, and most commonly those aged 35–44, reported having used no contraceptive method during the last act of intercourse. The most prevalent reasons for such behaviour were the women's own or her partner's unwillingness to use contraception or the woman's wishes to be pregnant.

Over one third (35%) of all respondents reported having used condoms during the last act of sexual intercourse. Condom use was most prevalent in the youngest age-group. The main reasons for condom use were avoidance of pregnancy and STD's.

The use of contraceptive pills was rare, but most prevalent in the youngest age group (15%), while the use of intrauterine devices was most prevalent among the oldest respondents. About half of the respondents reported that they had never used contraceptive pills. A relatively high proportion of women reported using the rhythm method (15%), coitus interruptus (27%) and/or shower or syringing (11%). The use of other contraceptive methods was rare.

Nearly half of the youngest women reported making the decision about contraception in their last act of sexual intercourse together with their partner. Older women made this decision more often alone. Most women in all age groups were aware of post coital contraception.

The majority of respondents who used contraceptive methods were fully or quite satisfied with the current method. This is rather surprising, taking into account the frequent use of unreliable or no methods of contraception. The majority thought that prices affected their choice of contraceptive method and five percent reported that they could not afford suitable contraceptive methods.

Most women who had experienced abortions had not used contraception. Both the prevalence of abortions and the number of abortions were highest among the oldest respondents. Of women aged 35–44 who had been pregnant, 75% had at least one abortion and 10 % had had five or more abortions.

The gynaecological department of the hospital was the most common place where abortion was induced. Women's clinics were also often used. Family planning centres or private clinics were most often used by the youngest women for induced abortions. More than half of the women reported mak-

ing only official payments for abortion. Unofficial, “under the counter” payments were most often reported by the youngest women while abortions free of charge were reported by the oldest women.

Less than half of women reported having consulted medical staff about contraception after an abortion. Such consultations were most common among the youngest women. Of women who had had at least one abortion, 65% were quite or very satisfied with the medical services for the procedure, and the younger were more satisfied than the older.

Of the stated reasons for having an induced abortion, the most common were financial difficulties (34%), having too small apartments (21%) and unsteady relationships with the spouse (17%). Among the youngest women, not being ready to accept responsibility for the child was also a frequently reported reason (31% of women aged 18–24 and 14% of all women). A large majority of the women (75%) had not discussed the abortion with their partner before the procedure. Nevertheless, the majority wished their male partners would take more responsibility for contraception, and help more during pregnancy and abortion. By contrast, only one-third of respondents would like to see their partner take more responsibility of partner during delivery.

3.5 Health status, health behaviour and use of health care services

Health problems were quite common. Only about 40% of respondents were quite or fully satisfied with their own health status and 11% were very unsatisfied. Most respondents (62%) defined their quality of life as “neither good nor bad”. Perceived quality of life was highest in the youngest age group. Reported chronic diseases were most prevalent in the oldest age group (44%), but nearly one third of women in the youngest age group also reported having some chronic disease.

The mean body mass index varied from 21 in the youngest age group to 25 in the oldest. The proportion of women who smoked daily was highest in the age group 18–24 (32%). The same tendency was identified for alcohol consumption, as young respondents most frequently reported drinking alcohol up to the point of losing self control. Most women (89%) had never used drugs other than alcohol. Reported drug use was highest in the youngest age group.

During the last year, over half of respondents (57%) reported at least one visit to the physician and 14.5% of all respondents had been treated in hospital during the last year. During the last five years, 66% of women had undergone a gynaecological examination, 36% a Pap smear (for screening of cervical cancer), and 31% a manual examination of the breasts. Mammography (x-ray, 9%) and ultrasound examinations of the breasts (11%) were reported less frequently and most often by the oldest age group.

Concerning contraception, over one third of all respondents had never used medical services, while 30% reported at least one such visit in the last two years. Half of respondents reported being quite or fully satisfied with the staff’s friendliness during their latest medical visit concerning contraception. Satisfaction with the competence of the personnel (43%), with confidentiality (47%), and with amount of time for the visit (40%) was a little less strong.

Respondents were asked to indicate their preferences concerning medical services for reproductive health matters. They would rather visit a doctor who they were acquainted with and 79% preferred a gynaecologist rather than a general practitioner or a family doctor (9%). The majority, especially in the youngest age group, preferred a female doctor. Out of the medical institutions, women’s health centres were most frequently chosen as the preferred place of consultation and care, 17% chose private health centres and only 3% public health centres.

During pregnancy, respondents had usually received medical care during pregnancy at a women’s health centre. In contrast, home visits by a midwife after the delivery were not common in St. Petersburg. They usually took place only if there were some complications and usually such a situa-

tion meant that the mother was referred to a hospital. Therefore the majority of respondents had not had any home visits after their latest delivery. However, most women who had had home visits by a midwife found them helpful. Women who reported that a midwife had made more than three visits probably used private clinics.

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1. Respondents in the three women's health clinics by age, % (q1)

Number of the clinic (n)	AGE GROUP			Total (1147)
	18-24 (342)	25-34 (353)	35-44 (449)	
No 8	38,3	39,9	29,0	35,1
No 9	24,6	30,6	30,7	28,8
No 15	35,4	27,2	38,3	34,0
missing	1,8	2,3	2,0	2,1
Total	100	100	100	100

2. Civil status by age, % (q2)

Civil status (n)	AGE GROUP			Total (1147)
	18-24 (342)	25-34 (353)	35-44 (449)	
married	24,6	48,7	63,3	47,3
cohabitation	18,4	18,1	9,4	14,7
divorced	1,5	14,2	16,0	11,1
married, but living separately	1,5	1,4	2,7	1,9
widow	0,0	2,8	5,1	2,9
single	54,7	18,4	7,1	24,8

Sums in the columns may be greater than 100% because the respondents could choose several alternatives.

3. Number of marriages by age, % (q3)

Number of marriages (n)	AGE GROUP			Total (1147)
	18-24 (342)	25-34 (353)	35-44 (449)	
never	44,4	9,3	3,3	17,4
1 marriage	40,1	58,9	67,0	56,5
2 marriages	7,3	22,4	22,9	18,0
3 marriages and more	1,2	7,1	4,7	4,4
missing	7,0	2,3	2,0	3,7
Total	100	100	100	100

4. Citizenship
by age, % (q4)

Citizenship (n)	AGE GROUP			Total (1147)
	18-24 (342)	25-34 (353)	35-44 (449)	
Russian	97,4	99,2	98,7	98,3
Byelorussian	0,3	0,0	0,2	0,2
Ukrainian	0,0	0,6	0,2	0,3
missing	2,3	0,3	0,9	1,2
Total	100	100	100	100

5. Mother tongue
by age, % (q5)

Mother tongue (n)	AGE GROUP			Total (1147)
	18-24 (342)	25-34 (353)	35-44 (449)	
Abkhazian	0,0	0,0	0,2	0,1
Azerbaijan	0,0	0,3	0,0	0,1
Armenian	0,3	0,0	0,0	0,1
Byelorussian	0,0	0,3	0,0	0,1
Russian	99,1	97,5	98,0	98,1
Russian, Ukrainian	0,0	0,0	0,2	0,1
Russian, Armenian	0,0	0,3	0,0	0,1
Russian, Lithuanian	0,0	0,0	0,2	0,1
Kazakh	0,0	0,0	0,2	0,1
Finno-Ugric group	0,0	0,0	0,2	0,1
Kumiksky	0,0	0,3	0,0	0,1
Balkarsky	0,0	0,0	0,2	0,1
Tatar	0,3	1,1	0,2	0,5
Ukrainian	0,0	0,0	0,2	0,1
missing	0,3	0,3	0,2	0,3
Total	100	100	100	100

6. People living with respondent
by age, % (q6)

Respondent is living (n)	AGE GROUP			Total (1147)
	18-24 (342)	25-34 (353)	35-44 (449)	
alone	2,6	2,8	2,7	2,7
with spouse	24,0	49,3	63,5	47,3
with cohabitant	16,4	16,4	9,1	13,5
with children under 18 years old	21,6	68,3	65,0	53,0
Means (n) ¹	1,1 (74)	1,3 (241)	1,3 (292)	1,3 (608)
with children above 18 years old	0,9	2,0	43,9	18,1
Means (n)	(2,7) ² (3)	(1,4) (7)	1,2 (197)	1,3 (208)
with daughter-in-law, son-in- law, grandchildren	2,3	1,7	5,8	3,6
Means (n)	(1,1) (8)	(1,3) (6)	(1,5) (26)	1,4 (41)
with parents	75,1	47,9	21,8	45,7
Means (n)	1,8 (257)	1,6 (169)	1,2 (98)	1,6 (524)
with sisters/brothers	38,3	18,1	3,6	18,4
Means (n)	1,3 (131)	1,2 (64)	(1,4) (16)	1,3 (211)
with other relatives	10,8	8,8	2,0	6,7
Means (n)	1,3 (37)	1,3 (31)	(1,0) (9)	1,3 (77)
with friends/acquaintances	2,3	0,3	0,4	1,0
Means (n)	(1,8) (8)	(1,0) (1)	(2,0) (2)	(1,7) (11)
with tenants	1,8	1,7	2,2	1,9
Means (n)	(2,2) (6)	(1,3) (6)	(4,3) (9)	(2,9) (21)
other	1,8	1,7	2,2	1,9
Means (n)	(1,5) (6)	(1,3) (6)	(4,9) (10)	(3,0) (22)

Sums in the columns may be greater than 100% because the respondents could choose several alternatives.

¹ (n) is the number of respondents of whom the mean has been calculated.

² The parentheses around the means mean that the number of respondents in the cell (n) of which the mean has been calculated is less than 30.

7. Number of people living with respondent
by age, % (q7)

Number of people living with respondent (n)	AGE GROUP			Total (1147)
	18-24 (342)	25-34 (353)	35-44 (449)	
1 live alone	2,3	2,3	3,6	2,8
2 persons	16,1	13,0	11,4	13,3
3 persons	29,2	34,0	36,5	33,5
4 persons	26,0	23,2	28,5	26,2
5 persons	15,8	14,2	13,1	14,2
6 persons and more	9,6	11,3	6,7	9,0
missing	0,9	2,0	0,2	1,0
Total	100	100	100	100
Means (n)	3,7 (339)	3,8 (346)	3,6 (448)	3,7 (1035)

8. Total duration of education
by age, % (q8)

Duration of education (n)	AGE GROUP			Total (1147)
	18-24 (342)	25-34 (353)	35-44 (449)	
9 years and less	1,5	2,0	1,3	1,6
10-14 years	59,9	48,7	56,8	55,1
15 years and more	38,0	48,2	40,8	42,3
missing	0,6	1,1	1,1	1,0
Total	100	100	100	100
Means (n)	13,8 (341)	14,0 (349)	13,7 (446)	13,8 (1138)

9. Level of education
by age, % (q9)

Education (n)	AGE GROUP			Total (1147)
	18-24 (342)	25-34 (353)	35-44 (449)	
intermediate	3,2	4,0	0,9	2,5
high school	4,4	6,8	6,5	5,9
occupational or technical	26,3	37,4	50,3	39,1
unfinished university or student	43,9	9,1	4,7	17,7
higher education	21,9	42,2	37,2	34,2
missing	0,3	0,6	0,4	0,6
Total	100	100	100	100

10. Employment status
by age, % (q10)

Employment status (n)	AGE GROUP			Total (1147)
	18-24 (342)	25-34 (353)	35-44 (449)	
employed	52,6	75,6	81,7	71,1
unemployed	5,3	2,5	2,9	3,5
housewife	7,9	14,4	11,4	11,2
student	27,5	0,6	0,2	8,5
pensioner or other	6,1	5,9	2,2	4,5
missing	0,6	0,8	1,6	1,1
Total	100	100	100	100

11. Current occupation
by age, % (q11)

Current occupation (n)	AGE GROUP			Total (1147)
	18-24 (342)	25-34 (353)	35-44 (449)	
upper non-manual occupation	42,1	48,4	45,2	45,2
lower non-manual occupation	23,7	26,3	21,6	23,6
manual work occupation	21,6	21,8	30,3	25,0
housewife	0,0	0,3	0,0	0,1
unemployed	0,9	0,6	0,0	0,4
missing	11,7	2,5	2,9	5,6
Total	100	100	100	100

12. Main occupation during lifetime
by age, % (q12)

Main occupation during lifetime (n)	AGE GROUP			Total (1147)
	18-24 (342)	25-34 (353)	35-44 (449)	
upper non-manual occupation	32,5	43,3	47,4	41,7
lower non-manual occupation	17,8	24,6	19,8	20,7
manual work occupation	21,1	21,5	22,7	21,9
housewife	0,0	1,4	0,9	0,8
unemployed	1,5	1,1	0,0	0,8
missing	27,2	7,9	9,1	14,2
Total	100	100	100	100

13. Secondary wage work
by age, % (q13)

Secondary work (n)	AGE GROUP			Total (1147)
	18-24 (342)	25-34 (353)	35-44 (449)	
yes	20,2	13,3	11,6	14,7
no	78,9	85,3	86,4	83,6
missing	0,9	1,4	2,0	1,7
Total	100	100	100	100

14. Personal income
by age, % (q14)

Personal income (in rubles) ³ (n)	AGE GROUP			Total (1147)
	18-24 (342)	25-34 (353)	35-44 (449)	
no income	12,0	11,0	8,2	10,2
3,000 and less	20,5	14,4	16,5	17,0
3,000 - 5,000	18,1	16,1	22,9	19,4
5,000 - 8,000	20,8	20,1	22,0	21,0
8,000 - 12,000	8,8	14,2	12,2	11,9
more than 12,000	2,3	8,2	6,2	5,8
missing	17,5	15,9	11,8	14,8
Total	100	100	100	100
Means (n)	4,600 (282)	6,400 (297)	5,900 (396)	5,700 (977)

15a. Family income
by age, % (q15a)

Family income (in rubles) (n)	AGE GROUP			Total (1147)
	18-24 (342)	25-34 (353)	35-44 (449)	
don't know	40,4	30,6	17,1	28,2
3,000 and less	0,6	1,1	3,1	1,7
3,000 - 7,000	5,6	7,4	9,6	7,7
7,000 - 11,000	9,9	11,9	15,8	12,8
11,000 - 16,000	10,2	12,2	17,1	13,5
16,000-20,000	7,9	9,9	12,0	10,2
more than 21,000	7,0	11,9	10,0	9,8
missing	18,4	15,0	15,1	16,1
Total	100	100	100	100
Means (n)	7,700 (279)	11,200 (300)	11,200 (381)	10,200 (962)

³ Exchange rate between the ruble and the euro fluctuated from 33.5 to 36.5 in 2003-2004

15b. Number of people sharing family income
by age, % (q15b)

Number of people (n)	AGE GROUP			Total (1147)
	18-24 (342)	25-34 (353)	35-44 (449)	
one person	3,8	3,1	4,9	4,0
2 persons	23,1	21,5	13,4	18,8
3 persons	27,5	36,0	36,1	33,4
4 persons	19,0	19,3	25,8	21,7
5 persons and more	9,4	9,3	11,1	10,0
missing	17,3	10,8	8,7	12,0
Total	100	100	100	100
Means (n)	3,1 (283)	3,2 (315)	3,3 (410)	3,2 (1009)

16. Problems with paying bills
by age, % (q16)

Problems with paying bills (n)	AGE GROUP			Total (1147)
	18-24 (342)	25-34 (353)	35-44 (449)	
all the time	6,4	9,1	8,7	8,2
often	9,1	12,2	16,0	12,7
sometimes	25,4	33,7	32,3	30,7
rarely	30,7	19,3	20,7	23,2
never	26,9	23,5	20,5	23,3
missing	1,5	2,3	1,8	1,9
Total	100	100	100	100

17. Household equipment
by age, % q(17)

Household equipment (n)	AGE GROUP			Total (1147)
	18-24 (342)	25-34 (353)	35-44 (449)	
microwave oven	32,7	35,1	35,2	34,4
videotape recorder	74,3	76,8	67,5	72,4
color TV	95,6	92,4	92,2	93,2
washing machine	76,6	79,0	80,4	78,8
dish-washing machine	1,5	4,5	4,9	3,7
car	38,0	35,4	37,2	36,8
freezer	44,4	36,3	25,8	34,5
summer cottage	43,6	37,7	31,4	36,9
video camera	14,3	15,6	14,0	14,6
satellite antenna or cable TV	22,5	23,2	19,2	21,4
telephone	95,6	91,8	93,5	93,5
mobile phone	84,5	77,6	62,4	73,6

Sums in the columns may be greater than 100% because the respondents could choose several alternatives.

18a. Number of rooms (excluding kitchen) occupied by family
by age, % (q18a)

Number of rooms (n)	AGE GROUP			Total (1147)
	18-24 (342)	25-34 (353)	35-44 (449)	
one room	19,0	27,8	16,7	20,8
2 rooms	31,3	35,7	46,1	38,4
3 rooms	41,5	30,3	29,6	33,3
4 rooms and more	6,7	4,2	4,2	5,0
missing	1,5	2,0	3,3	2,5
Total	100	100	100	100
Means (n)	2,4 (337)	2,1 (346)	2,2 (434)	2,2 (1118)

18b. Number of family members living in rooms
by age, % (q18b)

Number of people (n)	AGE GROUP			Total (1147)
	18-24 (342)	25-34 (353)	35-44 (449)	
one person	3,8	2	3,1	3
2 persons	17,8	16,1	11,8	14,9
3 persons	31,3	36,8	36,7	35
4 persons	24,6	24,6	29	26,2
5 persons	13,5	10,5	10,7	11,4
6 persons and more	5,8	5,7	4	5,1
missing	3,2	4,2	4,7	4,4
Total	100	100	100	100
Means (n)	3,5 (331)	3,5 (338)	3,5 (428)	3,5 (1097)

19. Age when first began dating (with or without sexual contacts)
by age, % (q19)

Age when first began dating (n)	AGE GROUP			Total (1147)
	18-24 (342)	25-34 (353)	35-44 (449)	
I have never dated	8,8	3,7	2,4	4,7
14 and younger	14,3	7,9	4,2	8,5
15	14,3	9,3	7,8	10,2
16	15,2	15,9	10,0	13,4
17	14,9	19,5	13,8	15,9
18	17,0	18,7	21,8	19,4
19	6,1	7,9	10,0	8,2
20	5,3	8,5	12,2	9,0
21 and older	1,8	6,8	15,4	8,6
missing	2,3	1,7	2,2	2,1
Total	100	100	100	100
Means (n)	16,5 (304)	17,4 (334)	18,4 (428)	17,5 (1069)

20. Age when first had sexual intercourse
by age, % (q20)

Age when first had sexual intercourse (n)	AGE GROUP			Total (1147)
	18-24 (342)	25-34 (353)	35-44 (449)	
never had sexual intercourse	9,6	0,8	0,7	3,4
15 and younger	15,2	7,6	1,1	7,3
16	17,3	10,2	4,5	10,0
17	18,4	19,8	10,2	15,7
18	16,1	25,8	19,4	20,4
19	9,4	10,8	16,5	12,6
20	7,0	9,3	16,0	11,2
21 and older	4,4	13,9	30,5	17,5
missing	2,6	1,7	1,1	1,7
Total	100	100	100	100
Means (n)	17,3 (300)	18,4 (344)	19,8 (441)	18,6 (1088)

21. Age of partner when respondent first had sexual intercourse
by age, % (q21)
(of respondents who have had sexual intercourse)

Age of partner (n)	AGE GROUP			Total (1108)
	18-24 (309)	25-34 (350)	35-44 (446)	
15 and younger	3,6	1,1	0,4	1,5
16	6,1	3,1	1,1	3,2
17	10,7	8,0	3,6	7,0
18	14,6	12,0	7,8	11,1
19	9,7	6,3	7,0	7,5
20	9,7	10,3	10,1	10,0
21 and older	39,5	49,7	63,7	52,4
don't know	2,6	5,7	3,1	3,8
missing	3,6	3,7	3,1	3,4
Total	100	100	100	100
Means (n)	20,9 (290)	21,7 (317)	22,7 (418)	21,9 (1028)

22. Contraception use during the first act of sexual intercourse
by age, % q(22)
(of respondents who have had sexual intercourse)

Contraception use during the first act of sexual intercourse (n)	AGE GROUP			Total (1108)
	18-24 (309)	25-34 (350)	35-44 (446)	
no contraception	25,2	46,6	62,6	47,1
coitus interruptus	30,4	27,7	24,0	26,9
condom	43,7	21,7	11,0	23,6
contraceptive pills	0,6	2,3	1,3	1,4
emergency contraception	1,3	5,1	1,8	2,7
rhythm method	0,6	6,6	8,1	5,5
contraceptive ointments, gels, candles, sprays	1,9	0,9	0,2	0,9
other method	0,0	1,4	0,9	0,8
don't remember	1,9	2,6	2,2	2,3

Sums in the columns may be greater than 100% because the respondents could choose several alternatives.

23. Number of sexual partners in respondent's lifetime
by age, % (q23)
(of respondents who have had sexual intercourse)

Number of sexual partners in respondent's lifetime (n)	AGE GROUP			Total (1108)
	18-24 (309)	25-34 (350)	35-44 (446)	
one partner	16,8	12,9	26,0	19,3
2 partners	13,3	11,1	11,9	12,0
3 partners	15,2	12,6	12,1	13,1
4 partners	10,4	5,7	9,9	8,8
5 partners	10,4	9,7	10,5	10,2
6-10 partners	20,1	20,9	10,5	16,5
11 partners and more	7,1	9,7	7,8	8,2
missing	6,8	17,4	11,2	11,9
Total	100	100	100	100
Means (n)	5,0 (288)	6,3 (289)	5,2 (396)	5,4 (976)

24. Number of sexual partners during the last 12 months
by age, % (q24)
(of respondents who have had sexual intercourse)

Number of sexual partners during the last 12 months (n)	AGE GROUP			Total (1108)
	18-24 (309)	25-34 (350)	35-44 (446)	
no partner	2,3	7,7	10,5	7,4
1 partner	65,4	72,9	74,9	71,6
2 partners	18,4	10,0	4,7	10,2
3 partners and more	10,0	4,3	4,9	6,1
missing	3,9	5,1	4,9	4,7
Total	100	100	100	100
Means (n)	1,5 (297)	1,1 (332)	1,1 (424)	1,2 (1056)

25. Current sexual relationships
by age, % (q25)

Current sexual relationships in the frame of (n)	AGE GROUP			Total (1147)
	18-24 (342)	25-34 (353)	35-44 (449)	
marriage	24,0	48,4	61,9	46,5
cohabitation	18,7	18,1	10,2	15,2
other type of sexual relationships	26,6	10,2	8,2	14,3
no regular sexual relationship	28,7	21,8	19,8	23,1

Sums in the columns may be greater than 100% because the respondents could choose several alternatives.

26. Duration of present marriage or stable relationship,
including time before eventual marriage or cohabitation
by age, % (q26)

Duration of marriage (n)	AGE GROUP			Total (1147)
	18-24 (342)	25-34 (353)	35-44 (449)	
less than 1 year	6,1	3,7	1,8	3,7
1-2 years	19,3	10,2	3,6	10,3
3-10 years	19,9	39,9	14,0	23,8
11-20 years	0,0	17,6	36,7	19,8
21 years and more	0,0	0,0	22,5	8,9
not married	43,0	22,9	16,3	26,2
missing	11,7	5,7	5,1	7,3
Total	100	100	100	100
Means of respondents who were married (n)	3,2 (155)	7,7 (252)	16,0 (353)	10,7 (762)

27a. Happiness of present stable relationship
by age, % (q27)

Happiness of present stable relationship (n)	AGE GROUP			Total (1147)
	18-24 (342)	25-34 (353)	35-44 (449)	
very happy	15,2	15,9	7,8	12,5
quite happy	41,5	43,9	48,1	44,8
neither happy nor unhappy	14,0	15,3	20,5	16,9
quite unhappy	0,9	2,5	0,9	1,4
very unhappy	0,9	0,8	0,9	1,0
I don't have a couple relationship	26,6	18,1	18,5	20,8
missing	0,9	3,4	3,3	2,6
Total	100	100	100	100

27b. Happiness of present stable relationship
by age, % (q27)
(of respondents who have a couple relationship at present)

Happiness of present stable relationship (n)	AGE GROUP			Total (878)
	18-24 (248)	25-34 (277)	35-44 (351)	
very happy	21,0	20,2	10,0	16,3
quite happy	57,3	56,0	61,5	58,5
neither happy nor unhappy	19,4	19,5	26,2	22,1
quite unhappy	1,2	3,2	1,1	1,8
very unhappy	1,2	1,1	1,1	1,3
Total	100	100	100	100

28a. Discussion of sex related matters with partner
by age, % (q28)

Discussion of sex related matters (n)	AGE GROUP			Total (1147)
	18-24 (342)	25-34 (353)	35-44 (449)	
very difficult or impossible	0,3	0,6	0,7	0,5
quite difficult or embarrassing	5,0	4,0	6,5	5,3
not very difficult once we started	13,2	18,4	17,8	16,6
not difficult at all, open and easy	54,7	58,1	55,9	56,1
I don't have a sexual partner	25,4	17,8	16,7	19,7
missing	1,5	1,1	2,4	1,7
Total	100	100	100	100

28b. Discussion of sex related matters with partner
by age, % (q28)
(of respondents who are married or cohabiting at present)

Discussion of sex related matters (n)	AGE GROUP			Total (901)
	18-24 (250)	25-34 (286)	35-44 (363)	
very difficult or impossible	0,4	0,7	0,8	0,7
quite difficult or embarrassing	6,8	4,9	8,0	6,8
not very difficult once we started	18,0	22,7	22,0	21,1
not difficult at all, open and easy	74,8	71,7	69,1	71,5
Total	100	100	100	100

29a. Parallel relationships
by age, % (q29)

Parallel relationships (n)	AGE GROUP			Total (1147)
	18-24 (342)	25-34 (353)	35-44 (449)	
none	46,5	62,6	69,3	60,4
yes, occasional	7,3	14,4	13,4	11,9
yes, constant	0,9	4,5	5,1	3,7
yes, both occasional and regular	1,5	3,4	3,6	2,9
I am not married or cohabiting	40,9	13,6	6,2	18,9
missing	2,9	1,4	2,4	2,3
Total	100	100	100	100

29b. Parallel relationships
by age, % (q29)
(of married or cohabiting respondents)

Parallel relationships (n)	AGE GROUP			Total (904)
	18-24 (192)	25-34 (300)	35-44 (410)	
none	82,8	73,7	75,9	76,7
yes, occasional	13,0	17,0	14,6	15,0
yes, constant	1,6	5,3	5,6	4,6
yes, both occasional and regular	2,6	4,0	3,9	3,7
Total	100	100	100	100

30. Time of last sexual intercourse
by age,% (q30)

Time of last sexual intercourse (n)	AGE GROUP			Total (1147)
	18-24 (342)	25-34 (353)	35-44 (449)	
never	9,9	1,4	0,7	3,7
during last 24 hours	19,6	16,1	10,9	15,2
1-2 days ago	20,2	22,9	19,2	20,6
3-4 days ago	12,0	15,3	16,3	14,6
5-7 days ago	7,0	12,2	12,0	10,5
1-4 weeks ago	11,4	12,7	14,9	13,2
1-12 months ago	15,2	10,5	14,3	13,4
over 1 year	1,5	6,2	9,6	6,1
missing	3,2	2,5	2,2	2,7
Total	100	100	100	100

31a. Alcohol consumption before having last sexual intercourse
by age, % (q31)

Alcohol consumption before having last sexual intercourse (n)	AGE GROUP			Total (1147)
	18-24 (342)	25-34 (353)	35-44 (449)	
no, I didn't take alcohol	52,0	67,7	68,6	63,4
yes, a little	23,7	22,4	19,6	21,6
yes, a moderate amount	8,2	3,4	4,5	5,2
yes, a lot	1,5	0,6	0,4	0,8
don't remember	2,9	2,5	4,5	3,5
never had sexual intercourse	9,6	0,8	0,7	3,4
missing	2,0	2,5	1,8	2,1
Total	100	100	100	100

31b. Alcohol consumption before having last sexual intercourse
by age, % (q31)
(of respondents who have had sexual intercourse)

Alcohol consumption before having last sexual intercourse (n)	AGE GROUP			Total (1075)
	18-24 (299)	25-34 (338)	35-44 (435)	
no, I didn't take alcohol	58,5	69,8	70,6	67,0
yes, a little	27,1	23,4	20,0	23,0
yes, a moderate amount	9,4	3,6	4,4	5,5
yes, a lot	1,7	0,6	0,5	0,8
don't remember	3,3	2,7	4,6	3,7
Total	100	100	100	100

32. Sexual orientation
by age, % (q32)

Sexual interest (n)	AGE GROUP			Total (1147)
	18-24 (342)	25-34 (353)	35-44 (449)	
only in men	82,7	88,7	93,5	88,7
mainly in men	12,9	9,9	4,2	8,6
in both sexes equally	2,6	0,6	0,4	1,2
mainly or only in women	0,3	0,0	0,2	0,2
missing	1,5	0,8	1,6	1,3
Total	100	100	100	100

33. Sexual experiences (arousal through fondling or intercourse)
with a person of the same sex
by age, % (q33)

Same-sex sexual experiences (n)	AGE GROUP			Total (1147)
	18-24 (342)	25-34 (353)	35-44 (449)	
no	82,5	82,2	90,2	85,4
once	12,6	11,6	6,2	9,8
yes, a few times	4,1	5,1	2,4	3,7
missing	0,9	1,1	1,1	1,0
Total	100	100	100	100

34. Respondent has been propositioned to have intercourse
by offering money or other rewards of similar type
by age % (q34)

Has been offered money (n)	AGE GROUP			Total (1147)
	18-24 (342)	25-34 (353)	35-44 (449)	
no	67,5	54,4	69,0	64,1
yes, but I refused	29,5	37,7	27,2	31,1
yes and I agreed once	1,2	5,4	1,8	2,7
yes and I agreed many times	0,6	0,8	0,4	0,6
missing	1,2	1,7	1,6	1,5
Total	100	100	100	100

35. Received sexual education at home
by age, % (q35)

Received sexual education at home (n)	AGE GROUP			Total (1147)
	18-24 (342)	25-34 (353)	35-44 (449)	
yes, too much	1,2	0,6	0,7	0,8
yes, enough	34,5	19,3	10,9	20,6
not enough	27,5	38,0	41,0	35,9
no, but I would have wanted	21,3	28,3	37,2	29,6
no, I did not want	14,6	13,3	9,4	12,2
missing	0,9	0,6	0,9	0,9
Total	100	100	100	100

36. Received sexual education at school
by age, % (q36)

Received sexual education at school (n)	AGE GROUP			Total (1147)
	18-24 (342)	25-34 (353)	35-44 (449)	
yes, too much	1,2	0,6	0,2	0,6
yes, enough	15,5	5,9	2,0	7,3
not enough	39,8	40,2	33,9	37,5
no, but I would have wanted	30,7	36,3	48,8	39,4
no, I did not want	12,3	16,1	14,0	14,2
missing	0,6	0,8	1,1	1,0
Total	100	100	100	100

37. Current pregnancy
by age, % (q37)
(of respondents who have had sexual intercourse)

Current pregnancy (n)	AGE GROUP			Total (1108)
	18-24 (309)	25-34 (350)	35-44 (446)	
no	94,2	96,0	97,5	96,1
yes	5,5	3,7	0,9	3,1
missing	0,3	0,3	1,6	0,8
Total	100	100	100	100

38. Current breast feeding
by age, % (q38)
(of respondents who have had children)

Current breast feeding (n)	AGE GROUP			Total (738)
	18-24 (80)	25-34 (250)	35-44 (406)	
no	78,8	89,6	95,8	91,7
yes, only breast feeding	8,8	2,4	0,5	2,0
yes, plus additional nutrition	11,3	6,4	1,2	4,1
missing	1,3	1,6	2,5	2,2
Total	100	100	100	100

40. Total number of pregnancies
by age, % (q40)

Number of pregnancies (n)	AGE GROUP			Total (1147)
	18-24 (342)	25-34 (353)	35-44 (449)	
no pregnancy	53,8	16,7	4,7	23,1
1 pregnancy	23,7	20,7	10,2	17,5
2 pregnancies	9,6	19,8	15,6	15,1
3 pregnancies	4,1	15,0	18,0	13,0
4 pregnancies and more	2,9	26,1	48,8	28,0
missing	5,8	1,7	2,7	3,3
Total	100	100	100	100
Means (n)	0,7 (322)	2,5 (347)	3,8 (437)	2,5 (1109)
Means of respondents who have been pregnant (n)	1,7 (138)	3,0 (288)	4,0 (416)	3,3 (844)

41.1 Number of miscarriages
by age, % (q41_1)
(of respondents who have been pregnant)

Number of miscarriages (n)	AGE GROUP			Total (882)
	18-24 (158)	25-34 (294)	35-44 (428)	
1 miscarriage	7,6	15,0	15,4	13,8
2 miscarriages	0,6	3,4	3,7	3,1
3 miscarriages	0,0	0,3	0,7	0,5
4 miscarriages	0,0	0,7	0,7	0,6
missing	91,8	80,6	79,4	82,1
Total	100	100	100	100
Means (n)	(1,1) (13)	1,3 (57)	1,4 (88)	1,3 (158)

41.2 Number of extra-uterine pregnancies
by age, % (q41_2)
(of respondents who have been pregnant)

Number of extra-uterine pregnancies (n)	AGE GROUP			Total (882)
	18-24 (158)	25-34 (294)	35-44 (428)	
one	2,5	4,1	4,4	4,0
two	0,0	0,0	0,2	0,1
missing	97,5	95,9	95,3	95,9
Total	100	100	100	100
Means (n)	(1,0) (4)	(1,0) (12)	(1,1) (19)	1,0 (35)

41.3 Number of abortions
by age, % (q41_3)
(of respondents who have been pregnant)

Number of abortions (n)	AGE GROUP			Total (882)
	18-24 (158)	25-34 (294)	35-44 (428)	
1 abortion	38,6	26,9	21,0	26,2
2 abortions	12,0	20,7	22,0	19,7
3 abortions	0,6	10,2	15,4	11,0
4 abortions	1,9	5,4	6,3	5,2
5 abortions and more	0,6	4,8	9,8	6,5
missing	46,2	32,0	25,5	31,4
Total	100	100	100	100
Means (n)	1,4 (85)	2,2 (200)	2,7 (319)	2,3 (605)

41.4 Number of deliveries
by age, % (q41_4)
(of respondents who have been pregnant)

Number of deliveries (n)	AGE GROUP			Total (882)
	18-24 (158)	25-34 (294)	35-44 (428)	
1 delivery	47,5	61,2	46,7	51,7
2 deliveries	3,2	21,8	38,3	26,5
3 deliveries	0,0	1,7	8,2	4,5
4 deliveries and more	0,0	0,3	1,6	0,9
missing	49,4	15,0	5,1	16,3
Total	100	100	100	100
Means (n)	1,1 (80)	1,3 (250)	1,6 (402)	1,5 (734)

42.1 Characteristics of the **first** child
by age, % (q42)
(of respondents who have had a child)

Number of question	First child (n)	AGE GROUP			Total (711-738)
		18-24 (78-80)	25-34 (242-249)	35-44 (389-407)	
q42	mean year of birth	2001	1987	1986	1988
q43	child was born dead, %	1,3	0,4	0,5	0,5
q44	gender: girl, %	50	54,8	47,8	50,5
q45	child is staying with me, %	91,3	98,4	88,7	92,3
q46	mean year when child left home (n) ⁴	(2001)* (2)	(2003) (1)	2000 (34)	2000 (37)
q47	I lived with child's father, when child was born, %	87,5	87,6	92,1	90,1
q48	I lived with other adults, when child was born, %	53,8	45,2	34,0	40,0

*) The parentheses around the means mean that the number of respondents in the cell (n) of which the mean has been calculated is less than 30. (ref. 2, table 6)

⁴ Number of respondents whose child has left home.

42.2 Characteristics of the **second** child
by age, % (q42)
(of respondents who have had a second child)

Number of question	Second child (n)	AGE GROUP			Total (270-289)
		18-24 (6)	25-34 (69-72)	35-44 (194-210)	
q42	mean year of birth	(2 002)	1 999	1 989	1 992
q43	child was born dead, %	(16,7)	0,0	1,0	1,0
q44	gender: girl, %	(33,3)	54,3	44,3	46,3
q45	child is staying with me, %	(83,3)	100,0	94,7	95,8
q46	mean year when child left home (n)	(0)	0	(2000) (6)	(2000) (6)
q47	I lived with child's father, when child was born, %	(100)	98,6	95,7	96,5
q48	I lived with any other adults, when child was born, %	(66,7)	37,7	22,7	27,4

42.3 Characteristics of the **third** child
by age, % (q42)
(of respondents who have had a third child)

Number of question	Third child (n)	AGE GROUP		Total (48)
		25-34 (6)	35-44 (42)	
q42	mean year of birth	(1999)	1992	1993
q43	child was born dead, %	(0,0)	2,4	2,1
q44	gender: girl, %	(33,3)	54,8	52,1
q45	child is staying with me, %	(100,0)	95,2	95,8
q46	mean year when child left home (n)	(0)	(1995) (1)	(1995) (1)
q47	I lived with child's father, when child was born, %	(100,0)	97,6	97,9
q48	I lived with any other adults, when child was born, %	(0,0)	19,0	16,7

42.4 Characteristics of the **fourth** child
by age, % (q42)
(of respondents who have had a fourth child)

Number of question	Fourth child (n)	AGE GROUP		Total (9)
		25-34 (1)	35-44 (8)	
q42	mean year of birth	(2002)	(1992)	(1993)
q43	child was born dead, %	(0,0)	(0,0)	(0,0)
q44	gender: girl, %	(0,0)	(37,5)	(33,3)
q45	child is staying with me, %	(100,0)	(100,0)	(100,0)
q46	mean year when child left home (n)	(0)	(0)	(0)
q47	I lived with child's father, when child was born, %	(100,0)	(100,0)	(100,0)
q48	I lived with any other adults, when child was born, %	(0,0)	(25,0)	(22,2)

42.5 Characteristics of the **fifth** child
by age, % (q42)
(of respondents who have had fifth child⁵)

Number of question	Fifth child (n)	AGE GROUP	Total (4)
		35-44 (4)	
q42	mean year of birth	(1 994)	(1 994)
q43	child was born dead, %	(0,0)	(0,0)
q44	gender: girl, %	(25,0)	(25,0)
q45	child is staying with me, %	(100,0)	(100,0)
q47	I lived with child's father, when child was born, %	(100,0)	(100,0)
q48	I lived with any other adults, when child was born, %	(75,0)	(75,0)

⁵ One respondent had a sixth child, born in 1999, was not born dead, was a girl, the respondent lived with the partner and other adults when the child was born.

49. The last child's breast-feeding period
by age, % (q49)
(of respondents who have had children)

Duration of breast-feeding (n)	AGE GROUP			Total (738)
	18-24 (80)	25-34 (250)	35-44 (406)	
not at all	5,0	2,4	4,9	4,1
month or less	7,5	8,4	10,1	9,3
1-4 months	30,0	34,0	32,3	32,5
5-9 months	20,0	19,2	27,8	24,1
10 months and more	15,0	26,4	22,2	22,8
I am feeding now	20,0	8,4	1,5	5,8
missing	2,5	1,2	1,2	1,4
Total	100	100	100	100

50a. The last child's day-care
by age, % (q50)

Type of care of child (n)	AGE GROUP			Total (1147)
	18-24 (342)	25-34 (353)	35-44 (449)	
mother	12,3	30,0	29,6	24,5
father	2,6	7,9	3,8	4,7
grandparents	10,5	30,9	25,6	22,7
other relatives	2,3	1,1	2,2	1,9
public kindergarten	5,8	38,0	59,5	36,9
private kindergarten	0,6	1,1	1,3	1,0
other way of taking care of child	0,9	3,4	1,8	2,0
no children	60,5	21,8	6,7	27,5

Sums in the columns may be greater than 100% because the respondents could choose several alternatives.

50b. The last child's day-care,
by age, % (q50)
(of respondents who have had children)

Type of care of child (n)	AGE GROUP			Total (738)
	18-24 (80)	25-34 (250)	35-44 (406)	
mother	51,3	42,4	32,5	37,8
father	11,3	11,2	4,2	7,3
grandparents	45,0	43,6	28,1	35,1
other relatives	10,0	1,6	2,2	2,8
public kindergarten	25,0	53,6	65,3	57,0
private kindergarten	2,5	1,6	1,5	1,6
other way of taking care of child	3,8	4,8	2,0	3,1

Sums in the columns may be greater than 100% because the respondents could choose several alternatives.

51. Information source used in finding baby-sitters
by age, % (q51)
(of respondents who have had children)

Source of information (n)	AGE GROUP			Total (738)
	18-24 (80)	25-34 (250)	35-44 (406)	
friends' recommendation	1,3	9,6	2,0	4,5
neighbors' recommendation	0,0	2,0	1,2	1,5
relatives' recommendation	2,5	1,6	0,2	0,9
via a special agency	1,3	1,2	0,7	0,9
via an announcement	0,0	1,6	0,5	0,8
I have not used baby-sitter services	87,5	72,8	83,5	80,2

Sums in the columns may be greater than 100% because the respondents could choose several alternatives.

52. Care of respondent in childhood
by age, % (q52)

Type of care (n)	AGE GROUP			Total (1147)
	18-24 (342)	25-34 (353)	35-44 (449)	
parents	62,9	53,0	42,5	51,9
grandparents	42,4	47,9	38,3	42,5
relatives	7,3	4,5	3,1	4,8
public kindergarten	61,1	63,5	55,9	59,8
other type of care	1,8	2,8	3,1	2,6

Sums in the columns may be greater than 100% because the respondents could choose several alternatives.

53. Visits to medical institution during pregnancy
by age, % (q53)
(of respondents who have had children)

Medical institution visits during pregnancy (n)	AGE GROUP			Total (738)
	18-24 (80)	25-34 (250)	35-44 (406)	
women's health center	96,3	94,4	90,9	92,7
public health center or aid station	22,5	15,6	6,9	11,7
private health center	11,3	7,6	3,4	5,7
other	8,8	10,8	4,7	7,2
don't remember	0,0	0,8	1,0	0,8

Sums in the columns may be greater than 100% because the respondents could choose several alternatives.

54. Home-visits by midwife after last delivery
by age, % (q54)
(of respondents who have had children)

Number of midwife's home-visits after respondent's last delivery (n)	AGE GROUP			Total (738)
	18-24 (80)	25-34 (250)	35-44 (406)	
no visits	81,3	68,4	58,4	64,2
1	0,0	2,0	5,4	3,7
2	5,0	2,4	5,4	4,3
3	1,3	2,0	4,7	3,4
4-9	3,8	8,0	5,9	6,4
10 and more	1,3	3,6	3,2	3,3
missing	7,5	13,6	17,0	14,8
Total	100	100	100	100
Means (n)	0,4 (89)	1,2 (222)	1,2 (342)	1,1 (655)
Means of respondents who have had home visits (n)	(3,9) (9)	5,7 (45)	4,2 (101)	4,6 (156)

55. Helpfulness of home-visits by midwife
by age, % (q55)
(of respondents who have had children)

Home-visits were (n)	AGE GROUP			Total (738)
	18-24 (80)	25-34 (250)	35-44 (406)	
very helpful	5,0	5,2	7,9	6,6
quite helpful	2,5	13,6	20,0	16,0
not so helpful	1,3	4,4	3,7	3,7
useless	6,3	2,0	2,2	2,6
hard to say	1,3	7,2	10,1	8,1
no visits	81,3	59,6	50,7	57,0
missing	2,5	8,0	5,4	6,0
Total	100	100	100	100

56. Complications during pregnancies
by age, % (q56)
(of respondents who have been pregnant)

Complications during pregnancies (n)	AGE GROUP			Total (882)
	18-24 (158)	25-34 (294)	35-44 (428)	
toxycosis during pregnancy (after 20 weeks)	15,8	29,6	39,5	32,0
high blood pressure during pregnancy (>140/90)	7,0	10,2	15,2	12,1
proteins in urine during pregnancy	5,1	16,0	17,1	14,5
blood sugar during pregnancy	0,6	0,7	1,6	1,1

Sums in the columns may be greater than 100% because the respondents could choose several alternatives.

57. Abortion in spite of contraception use
by age, % (q57)
(of respondents who have had abortion)

Abortion in spite of using contraception (n)	AGE GROUP			Total (627)
	18-24 (87)	25-34 (205)	35-44 (334)	
yes	37,9	36,6	41,0	39,1
no	62,1	63,4	59,0	60,9
missing	8,1	5,0	2,5	4,1
Total	100	100	100	100

58. Institution where abortion was induced
by age, % (q58)
(of respondents who have had abortion)

Institution (n)	AGE GROUP			Total (627)
	18-24 (87)	25-34 (205)	35-44 (334)	
women's clinic, one day hospital	14,9	9,3	15,3	13,2
gynaecological department/maternal house	51,7	57,6	71,9	64,4
family planning center	13,8	14,1	5,7	9,6
private clinic	9,2	13,2	4,2	7,8
other institution	4,6	1,0	0,6	1,3
missing	5,7	4,9	2,4	3,7
Total	100	100	100	100

59. Payment for abortion
by age, % (q59)
(of respondents who have had abortion)

Payment for abortion (n)	AGE GROUP			Total (627)
	18-24 (87)	25-34 (205)	35-44 (334)	
yes, official payment	58,6	66,8	44,3	53,6
yes, unofficial payment	13,8	8,3	6,9	8,3
yes, both official and unofficial payment	12,6	7,3	3,0	5,7
other expenses	2,3	2,9	2,4	2,6
free	6,9	10,2	41,0	26,3
missing	5,7	4,4	2,4	3,5
Total	100	100	100	100

60. Medical staff's consultation concerning contraception after abortion
by age, % (q60)
(of respondents who have had abortion)

Medical staff's consultation (n)	AGE GROUP			Total (627)
	18-24 (87)	25-34 (205)	35-44 (334)	
yes	47,1	37,6	34,1	37,0
no	34,5	49,3	49,4	47,4
don't remember	12,6	9,3	13,2	11,8
missing	5,7	3,9	3,3	3,8
Total	100	100	100	100

61. Satisfaction with medical service during abortion
by age, % (q61)
(of respondents who have had abortion)

Satisfaction with medical service (n)	AGE GROUP			Total (627)
	18-24 (87)	25-34 (205)	35-44 (334)	
very satisfied	36,8	33,2	27,8	30,8
quite satisfied	36,8	35,6	33,5	34,8
rather unsatisfied	6,9	14,1	12,3	12,1
unsatisfied	6,9	6,8	9,9	8,5
hard to say	6,9	5,4	14,1	10,2
missing	5,7	4,9	2,4	3,7
Total	100	100	100	100

62. Reasons for abortion
by age, % (q62)
(of respondents who have had abortion)

Reason for abortion (n)	AGE GROUP			Total (627)
	18-24 (87)	25-34 (205)	35-44 (334)	
I and my partner weren't ready to accept responsibility for the child	31,0	17,6	6,6	13,6
I didn't want to bring up the child alone	8,0	8,8	5,1	6,7
I already had children	1,1	3,4	7,5	5,3
unsteady relationships with spouse	9,2	21,0	15,9	16,6
I didn't want a child from that partner	12,6	13,2	6,9	9,7
I was under influence from my partner	19,5	10,7	7,8	10,4
financial difficulties	36,8	37,1	32,3	34,4
too small apartment	13,8	22,0	21,9	20,7
I wanted to finish studies	25,3	11,7	4,2	9,6
because of the job situation	4,6	8,3	5,7	6,4
I didn't feel mature enough for being mother	23,0	4,9	1,8	5,7
I was too young	5,7	3,4	0,9	2,4
nobody could help me to look after the child	3,4	5,4	4,8	4,8
I didn't have time for looking after the child	4,6	1,0	1,5	1,8
other reason	12,6	18,5	27,5	22,6
missing	5,7	4,9	2,1	3,5

Sums in the columns may be greater than 100% because the respondents could choose several alternatives.

63. Discussion with partner before abortion
by age, % (q63)
(of respondents who have had abortion)

Discussed abortion with partner (n)	AGE GROUP			Total (627)
	18-24 (87)	25-34 (205)	35-44 (334)	
yes	20,7	22,9	19,8	21,1
no	73,6	71,7	77,2	74,8
missing	5,7	5,4	3,0	4,1
Total	100	100	100	100

64. Infertility
by age, % (q64)

Childlessness in spite of attempts to get pregnant (n)	AGE GROUP			Total (1147)
	18-24 (342)	25-34 (353)	35-44 (449)	
yes	10,2	21,5	22,5	18,5
no	86,0	74,8	74,8	78,2
missing	3,8	3,7	2,7	3,3
Total	100	100	100	100

65. Infertility treatment or testing
by age, % (q65)
(of respondents who wanted to have children, but couldn't get pregnant)

Infertility treatment or tests (n)	AGE GROUP			Total (212)
	18-24 (35)	25-34 (76)	35-44 (101)	
yes	17,1	34,2	33,7	31,1
no	80,0	64,5	63,4	66,5
missing	2,9	1,3	3,0	2,4
Total	100	100	100	100

66. Reason for rejection of infertility treatment
by age, % (q66)

(of respondents who wanted to have children, but couldn't get pregnant)

Reason for rejection of infertility treatment (n)	AGE GROUP			Total (212)
	18-24 (35)	25-34 (76)	35-44 (101)	
I want to get pregnant in a natural way	34,3	36,8	24,8	30,7
I don't want to involve other people in the matter	8,6	0,0	3,0	2,8
I didn't know that the problem can be resolved	0,0	0,0	1,0	0,5
I thought that I am too old for taking a treatment	0,0	1,3	15,8	8,0
treatment is too expensive	17,1	11,8	7,9	10,8
specialized clinics are too far	0,0	1,3	2,0	1,4
other reason	11,4	14,5	5,0	9,4

Sums in the columns may be greater than 100% because the respondents could choose several alternatives.

67. Age of menarche
by age, % (q67)

Age of menarche (n)	AGE GROUP			Total (1147)
	18-24 (342)	25-34 (353)	35-44 (449)	
10 and younger	1,8	2,3	3,3	2,6
11	9,6	9,9	8,0	9,1
12	24,3	21,8	20,5	22,0
13	32,7	33,4	32,1	32,6
14	18,1	21,5	21,2	20,5
15 and older	11,4	10,2	11,4	11,0
missing	2,0	0,8	3,6	2,3
Total	100	100	100	100
Means (n)	13,0 (337)	13,0 (350)	13,0 (435)	13,0 (1125)

68. History of genital infections
by age, % (q68)

Genital infections (n)	AGE GROUP			Total (1147)
	18-24 (342)	25-34 (353)	35-44 (449)	
genital herpes: yes	5,0	7,9	7,6	6,9
don't know	8,2	10,5	8,5	9,0
condyloma: yes	4,4	3,4	3,1	3,6
don't know	8,5	8,5	7,8	8,2
chlamydia trachomatis: yes	16,7	21,8	16,0	18,0
don't know	7,3	9,6	8,7	8,5
candidosis: yes	9,6	14,2	8,9	10,7
don't know	5,6	8,5	8,0	7,4
gonorrhoea: yes	1,8	4,2	3,3	3,1
don't know	2,9	2,0	2,0	2,3
syphilis: yes	1,5	1,7	0,9	1,4
don't know	2,3	2,0	1,8	2,0
HIV/AIDS: yes	0,9	0,3	0,2	0,4
don't know	1,8	2,5	2,0	2,1
trichomonosis: yes	8,5	19,3	21,8	17,0
don't know	7,3	5,7	4,5	5,7
ureaplasma, mycoplasma: yes	21,9	24,9	12,0	18,9
don't know	7,6	8,5	7,6	7,8
other genital infection (adnexitis), yes	19,0	21,2	17,6	19,1
don't know	0,9	0,6	0,2	0,5

Sums in the columns may be greater than 100% because the respondents could choose several alternatives.

69(a). Action in case of suspected HIV
by age, % (q69_hiv)

Action in case of suspected HIV (n)	AGE GROUP			Total (1147)
	18-24 (342)	25-34 (353)	35-44 (449)	
would wait in hope that it goes away by itself	2,3	2,3	1,8	2,1
would start self-treatment	0,3	1,1	0,7	0,7
consultation with friends	6,4	2,8	1,3	3,3
consultation with parents	11,4	3,7	0,9	4,9
consultation with private doctor	18,1	19,0	13,1	16,4
visit to women's clinic	59,6	46,2	55,2	53,8
visit to dermatovenerology clinic	33,6	29,7	31,8	31,8
visit to other state medical institution	15,5	26,6	21,6	21,4

Sums in the columns may be greater than 100% because the respondents could choose several alternatives.

69(b). Action in case of suspected STD
by age, % (q69_std)

Action in case of suspected STD (n)	AGE GROUP			Total (1147)
	18-24 (342)	25-34 (353)	35-44 (449)	
would wait in hope that it goes away by itself	5,3	4,0	2,7	3,8
would start self-treatment	2,6	2,5	1,8	2,3
consultation with friends	8,8	3,4	1,8	4,4
consultation with parents	11,7	2,5	0,9	4,7
consultation with private doctor	17,3	17,0	11,6	14,9
visit to women's clinic	67,3	60,9	63,9	64,0
visit to dermatovenerology clinic	25,7	27,5	26,3	26,7
visit to other state medical institution	11,1	19,8	15,8	15,7

Sums in the columns may be greater than 100% because the respondents could choose several alternatives.

70. Contraception during last act of sexual intercourse
by age, % (q70)
(of respondents who have had sexual intercourse)

Type of contraception during last act of sexual intercourse (n)	AGE GROUP			Total (1108)
	18-24 (309)	25-34 (350)	35-44 (446)	
nothing	18,4	18,9	28,3	22,7
contraceptive pills	15,2	8,9	6,5	9,7
intrauterine device (IUD)	1,3	6,0	13,2	7,6
condom	43,7	36,9	27,4	34,9
spermicides	3,6	6,9	2,7	4,2
pessarium	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
hypodermic contraceptive capsule	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
sterilization	0,0	0,0	0,9	0,4
rhythm method	5,8	17,4	18,4	14,5
coitus interruptus	30,4	24,6	15,7	22,6
shower, syringing	8,7	10,6	13,9	11,4
emergency contraception	0,3	0,6	1,1	0,7
other method	0,3	0,6	0,4	0,5

Sums in the columns may be greater than 100% because the respondents could choose several alternatives.

71. Person deciding on contraception during last act of sexual intercourse
by age, % (q71)
(of respondents who have had sexual intercourse)

Person deciding on contraception (n)	AGE GROUP			Total (1108)
	18-24 (309)	25-34 (350)	35-44 (446)	
I decided with	13,6	17,7	24,9	19,4
my sexual partner	4,9	7,7	5,2	5,9
together	49,8	42,3	24,0	37,1
someone else	0,3	0,0	0,2	0,2
don't remember or don't know	0,6	1,1	0,9	1,0
did not use contraception	27,5	29,1	39,0	32,6
missing	3,2	2,0	5,8	3,9
Total	100	100	100	100

72. Reason for not using contraception during last act of sexual intercourse
by age, % (q72)
(of respondents who have had sexual intercourse)

Reason for not using contraception (n)	AGE GROUP			Total (1108)
	18-24 (309)	25-34 (350)	35-44 (446)	
I don't have information concerning contraception	6,5	5,7	5,4	5,8
I don't want to use any means of contraception	20,1	17,4	22,9	20,3
sexual partner does not want to use contraception	15,9	11,1	11,9	12,8
I would not mind to get pregnant	14,2	12,6	5,6	10,2
due to religious believes	0,6	0,3	0,9	0,6
I'm pregnant or breastfeeding	4,9	4,0	1,1	3,1
I or my partner are incapable of conceiving children	1,0	2,3	14,6	6,9

Sums in the columns may be greater than 100% because the respondents could choose several alternatives.

73. Reason for condom use
by age, % (q73)
(of respondents who have had sexual intercourse)

Reason for condom use (n)	AGE GROUP			Total (1108)
	18-24 (309)	25-34 (350)	35-44 (446)	
to avoid pregnancy	27,5	31,4	23,1	26,9
to avoid STDs (sexually transmitted diseases)	4,5	6,3	5,2	5,3
to avoid pregnancy and STDs	31,4	19,4	11,4	19,6
other reason	2,3	1,4	0,7	1,4
I don't use condoms	30,4	34,9	47,5	38,7
missing	3,9	6,6	12,1	8,1
Total	100	100	100	100

74. Use of contraceptive pills during respondent's lifetime
by age, % (q74)
(of respondents who have had sexual intercourse)

Usage of pills (n)	AGE GROUP			Total (1108)
	18-24 (309)	25-34 (350)	35-44 (446)	
yes	42,1	56,9	42,2	46,7
I have never used	55,3	41,1	54,7	50,6
missing	2,6	2,0	3,1	2,7
Total	100	100	100	100

75. Awareness of post coital contraception
by age, % (q75)

Post coital contraception (n)	AGE GROUP			Total (1147)
	18-24 (342)	25-34 (353)	35-44 (449)	
yes	67,8	74,2	55,2	64,8
no	31,0	23,5	41,4	32,9
missing	1,2	2,3	3,3	2,4
Total	100	100	100	100

76. Satisfaction with contraceptive methods
by age, % (q76)

Satisfaction with contraceptive method (n)	AGE GROUP			Total (1147)
	18-24 (342)	25-34 (353)	35-44 (449)	
fully satisfied	19,0	23,8	20,5	21,1
quite satisfied	23,4	24,4	22,3	23,2
rather unsatisfied	12,3	13,0	9,1	11,2
unsatisfied	2,0	6,2	2,2	3,5
don't use	40,4	30,6	41,2	37,7
missing	2,9	2,0	4,7	3,3
Total	100	100	100	100

77. Price's influence on contraception use last year
by age, % (q77)

Price's influence on contraception use (n)	AGE GROUP			Total (1147)
	18-24 (342)	25-34 (353)	35-44 (449)	
price didn't affect decision	55,6	54,7	41,4	49,8
high price doesn't allow to use suitable contraception	6,1	5,9	3,3	5,0
I have not consulted a doctor	4,1	4,0	3,1	3,7
I didn't pass necessary test	1,8	1,4	0,7	1,2
hard to say	4,7	5,7	10,9	7,4
high price affects in other ways	0,3	1,1	0,4	0,6
I don't need contraception	33,3	32,0	41,6	36,2

Sums in the columns may be greater than 100% because the respondents could choose several alternatives.

78. Time of last visit concerning contraception
by age, % (q78)

Last visit concerning contraception (n)	AGE GROUP			Total (1147)
	18-24 (342)	25-34 (353)	35-44 (449)	
less than 2 years ago	41,2	32,0	19,8	30,0
2 and more years ago	11,4	22,4	31,4	22,6
I have never visited	38,3	32,3	33,9	34,7
don't remember	8,5	11,9	12,5	11,2
missing	0,6	1,4	2,4	1,6
Total	100	100	100	100

79.1. Satisfaction with friendliness of medial staff during last visit concerning contraception by age, % (q79_1)

Level of satisfaction (n)	AGE GROUP			Total (1147)
	18-24 (342)	25-34 (353)	35-44 (449)	
fully satisfied	29,8	26,1	28,7	28,2
quite satisfied	23,4	23,2	18,3	21,3
rather satisfied	5,3	6,8	4,9	5,8
unsatisfied	4,7	5,1	4,2	4,6
don't remember	23,7	24,9	29,0	26,1
missing	13,2	13,9	14,9	14,0
Total	100	100	100	100

79.2. Satisfaction with competence of the personnel at last visit concerning contraception by age, % (q79_2)

Level of satisfaction (n)	AGE GROUP			Total (1147)
	18-24 (342)	25-34 (353)	35-44 (449)	
fully satisfied	21,3	20,1	22,0	21,2
quite satisfied	24,9	22,4	19,2	21,9
rather satisfied	10,2	8,8	6,0	8,1
unsatisfied	5,3	6,5	4,7	5,5
don't remember	24,3	29,2	32,7	29,0
missing	14,0	13,0	15,4	14,3
Total	100	100	100	100

79.3. Satisfaction with confidentiality at last visit concerning contraception by age, % (q79_3)

Level of satisfaction (n)	AGE GROUP			Total (1147)
	18-24 (342)	25-34 (353)	35-44 (449)	
fully satisfied	38,6	31,7	24,5	30,9
quite satisfied	17,3	17,6	15,6	16,7
rather satisfied	2,9	3,1	2,9	3,1
unsatisfied	2,6	2,0	3,1	2,6
don't remember	24,3	30,0	35,6	30,5
missing	14,3	15,6	18,3	16,3
Total	100	100	100	100

79.4. Satisfaction with length of time of the visit concerning contraception
by age, % (q79_4)

Level of satisfaction (n)	AGE GROUP			Total (1147)
	18-24 (342)	25-34 (353)	35-44 (449)	
fully satisfied	21,1	21,2	18,9	20,3
quite satisfied	24,6	21,5	15,8	20,1
rather satisfied	9,1	6,8	7,1	7,6
unsatisfied	6,1	7,9	5,1	6,4
don't remember	24,0	27,5	34,7	29,2
missing	15,2	15,0	18,3	16,4
Total	100	100	100	100

80. Possible reasons to refuse intercourse
by age, % (q80)

Possible reasons to refuse intercourse (n)	AGE GROUP			Total (1147)
	18-24 (342)	25-34 (353)	35-44 (449)	
due to recent delivery	90,1	87,0	80,2	85,2
due to STD or HIV	95,3	92,4	88,6	91,7
due to violence	90,6	88,1	83,3	86,9
due to drinking of partner	87,1	87,5	84,6	86,2
due to unfaithfulness	84,8	81,6	77,7	81,0
due to tiredness	78,9	75,4	65,5	72,5
due to unwillingness	74,0	67,4	55,0	64,6

Sums in the columns may be greater than 100% because the respondents could choose several alternatives.

81. Partner's responsibility for respondent's health
by age, % (q81)

Agrees with the statement (n)	AGE GROUP			Total (1147)
	18-24 (342)	25-34 (353)	35-44 (449)	
Partner's responsibility for contraception should be higher than now	59,9	64,3	65,5	63,4
Partner's responsibility for the coverage of contraception costs should be higher than now	48,0	56,7	53,0	52,6
Partner's responsibility for the pregnant respondent's health should be higher than now	74,3	78,2	74,8	75,7
Partner's role during delivery should be higher than now	31,6	35,4	28,1	31,3
Partner's responsibility for abortion should be higher than now	67,3	67,1	65,0	66,2

Sums in the columns may be greater than 100% because the respondents could choose several alternatives.

82.1. Ideal number of children in the family
by age, % (q82_1)

Ideal number of children (n)	AGE GROUP			Total (1147)
	18-24 (342)	25-34 (353)	35-44 (449)	
1 child	1,8	2,5	3,6	2,9
2 children	76,3	66,9	63,0	68,0
3 children	19,0	28,3	28,3	25,5
4 and more children	2,6	1,7	2,2	2,2
missing	0,3	0,6	2,9	1,4
Total	100	100	100	100
Means (n)	2,2 (341)	2,3 (352)	2,3 (436)	2,3 (1132)

82.2. Ideal interval between child births
by age, % (q82_2)

Ideal interval (n)	AGE GROUP			Total (1147)
	18-24 (342)	25-34 (353)	35-44 (449)	
less than 2 years	24,9	16,1	26,1	22,7
2 years	33,0	32,0	28,5	31,0
3 years	12,3	17,3	14,0	14,5
4 years	19,6	22,1	20,7	20,7
5 years	2,6	4,2	1,8	2,8
6 and more years	5,3	6,2	3,8	5,0
missing	2,3	2,0	5,1	3,3
Total	100	100	100	100
Means (n)	3,5 (334)	3,9 (346)	3,6 (426)	3,6 (1109)

82.3a. Ideal age of woman for giving birth to her first child
by age, % (q82_3a)

Ideal age of mother at first child (n)	AGE GROUP			Total (1147)
	18-24 (342)	25-34 (353)	35-44 (449)	
under 20 years	4,1	2,8	2,2	3,0
20-21 years	20,5	21,8	25,4	22,8
22-23 years	35,4	22,1	28,1	28,3
24-25 years	31,6	37,1	32,3	33,7
26 and more years	7,6	14,4	9,4	10,4
missing	0,9	1,7	2,7	1,8
Total	100	100	100	100
Means (n)	23,0 (339)	23,4 (348)	23,1 (438)	23,2 (1128)

82.3b. Ideal age of man for having his first child
(in women's opinion)
by age, % (q82_3b)

Ideal age of father at first child (n)	AGE GROUP			Total (1147)
	18-24 (342)	25-34 (353)	35-44 (449)	
under 20 years	0,0	0,3	0,2	0,2
20-21 years	1,5	2,0	2,0	1,8
22-23 years	3,8	3,4	5,3	4,3
24-25 years	32,7	22,7	34,1	30,1
26 and more years	59,1	69,1	55,5	60,9
missing	2,9	2,5	2,9	2,8
Total	100	100	100	100
Means (n)	26,9 (333)	27,8 (344)	27,0 (436)	27,2 (1116)

83. Ideal number of children in respondent's own family
by age, % (q83)

Ideal number of children (n)	AGE GROUP			Total (1147)
	18-24 (342)	25-34 (353)	35-44 (449)	
I don't want children	0,0	0,6	0,4	0,3
one child	22,8	24,6	18,7	21,8
2 children	63,5	57,5	55,5	58,4
3 children	8,8	11,0	14,7	11,9
4 children and more	1,5	1,7	2,2	1,8
missing	3,5	4,5	8,5	5,8
Total	100	100	100	100
Means (n)	1,9 (330)	1,9 (337)	2,1 (411)	2,0 (1081)

84. Reasons of childlessness
by age, % (q84)
(of respondents who have not had children)

Reasons of childlessness (n)	AGE GROUP			Total (409)
	18-24 (262)	25-34 (103)	35-44 (43)	
I didn't find a partner that I would want to have a child with	40,8	35,9	44,2	40,1
I was unable to conceive a child	4,6	14,6	23,3	9,0
I want to finish my studies	51,5	24,3	7,0	40,1
my partner wants to finish his studies	4,6	1,9	0,0	3,4
I want to find a permanent job	26,3	20,4	4,7	22,7
my partner wants to find a permanent job	6,5	8,7	0,0	6,4
I want to concentrate on my career	16,4	19,4	9,3	16,6
I don't feel mature enough for being a mother	41,2	32,0	18,6	36,7
my partner doesn't feel mature enough for being a father	8,8	14,6	14,0	10,8
insufficient financial income	32,8	35,0	30,2	33,0
problems with a place to live at	32,4	24,3	7,0	27,9
problems in family life	4,2	16,5	11,6	8,1
other reason	10,3	20,4	20,9	13,9
don't know	2,7	0,0	4,7	2,2

Sums in the columns may be greater than 100% because the respondents could choose several alternatives.

85. Main reason for not having children
by age, % (q85)
(of respondents who have not had children)

Main reason for not having children (n)	AGE GROUP			Total (409)
	18-24 (262)	25-34 (103)	35-44 (43)	
I didn't find a partner that I would want to have a child with	21,0	17,5	16,3	19,6
I was unable to conceive a child	1,1	5,8	11,6	3,4
I want to finish my studies	9,5	1,9	0,0	6,6
I want to find a permanent job	0,8	0,0	0,0	0,5
my partner wants to find a permanent job	0,8	1,0	0,0	0,7
I want to concentrate on my career	1,9	1,0	0,0	1,5
I don't feel mature enough for being a mother	14,9	8,7	2,3	12,2
my partner doesn't feel mature enough for being a father	2,7	1,9	2,3	2,4
insufficient financial income	8,8	9,7	11,6	9,3
problems with a place to live at	6,1	5,8	0,0	5,4
problems in family life	0,8	1,0	2,3	1,0
other reason	1,9	4,9	7,0	3,2
missing	29,8	40,8	46,5	34,2
Total	100	100	100	100

86. Family planning
by age, % (q86)

Woman's plan to have children in future (n)	AGE GROUP			Total (1147)
	18-24 (342)	25-34 (353)	35-44 (449)	
no	3,8	21,0	56,3	29,8
don't know	9,9	15,9	10,0	11,8
yes	73,7	41,1	5,3	36,8
I am pregnant	4,1	2,8	0,0	2,1
missing	8,5	19,3	28,3	19,5
Total	100	100	100	100
Means of respondents who intend to have children (n)	1,8 (180)	1,3 (119)	(1,0) (20)	1,5 (320)
Means of respondents who are currently pregnant and have planned more children in future (n)	(1,2) (10)	(1,4) (9)	(1,0) (1)	(1,3) (20)

87. Time when respondent intends to have next child
by age, % (q87)

Period (n)	AGE GROUP			Total (1147)
	18-24 (342)	25-34 (353)	35-44 (449)	
in one year	10,2	27,1	37,5	17,5
in 2 years	25,9	29,7	16,7	26,7
in 3 years	22,2	13,5	4,2	18,2
in 4-5 years	27,1	9,7	0,0	19,7
in 6 years or later	4,5	0,6	0,0	2,9
missing	10,2	19,4	41,7	15,0
Total	100	100	100	100
Means (n)	3,2 (259)	2,2 (148)	(1,4) (21)	2,8 (429)

88. Reasons behind respondent's desire to have children
by age, % (q88)
(of respondents who want to have children)

Reasons for having children (n)	AGE GROUP			Total (446)
	18-24 (266)	25-34 (155)	35-44 (24)	
my child/children need a sister or brother	8,3	20,6	(8,3)	12,6
I want to have a daughter	36,8	27,1	(29,2)	33,2
I want to have a son	35,7	32,9	(29,2)	34,5
I enjoy watching the child growing and developing	55,6	52,3	(33,3)	53,4
life continues only through children	42,1	29,0	(29,2)	37,0
my partner wants to have children	14,3	25,2	(37,5)	19,3
I want to have a child with the man I currently live with	17,7	24,5	(0,8)	20,2
a common child is an important incarnation of love	39,8	34,2	(20,8)	37,0
I feel a need to have child/children	4,5	10,3	(8,3)	6,7
Russia needs more children	2,6	2,6	(8,3)	2,9
I wouldn't like to stay alone when I am old	23,7	16,8	(16,7)	21,1
children help in domestic work	3,0	1,9	(4,2)	2,7
I want to look after a child and love it	69,5	55,5	(33,3)	62,8
I want to have many children	3,0	4,5	(8,3)	3,8
I want to experience giving birth	3,4	8,4	(4,2)	5,2
I want to experience being a mother	54,9	40,6	(20,8)	48,2
one should have as many children as God wants	7,5	8,4	(8,3)	7,8
children motivate me to live and work	43,2	41,9	(12,5)	41,3
children make my life diverse	18,4	23,9	(16,7)	20,4
other reason	3,0	4,5	(12,5)	4,0
don't know	1,5	0,0	(0,0)	0,9

Sums in the columns may be greater than 100% because the respondents could choose several alternatives.

89. Main reason for desire to have children
by age, % (q89)
(of respondents who want to have children)

Main reason for desire to have children (n)	AGE GROUP			Total (446)
	18-24 (266)	25-34 (155)	35-44 (24)	
my child/children need a sister or brother	1,5	1,3	(0,0)	1,3
I want to have a daughter	3,4	3,9	(8,3)	3,8
I want to have a son	2,3	3,9	(4,2)	2,9
I enjoy watching the child growing and developing	7,5	5,8	(0,0)	6,5
children are the only way for life to continue	6,4	5,2	(4,2)	5,8
my partner wants to have children	1,1	1,9	(12,5)	2,0
I want to have a child with the man I currently live with	3,4	2,6	(4,2)	3,1
a common child is an important incarnation of love	8,6	8,4	(8,3)	8,5
I feel a need to have child/children	0,8	1,3	(0,0)	0,9
Russia needs more children	0,4	0,0	(0,0)	0,2
I wouldn't like to stay alone when I am old	2,3	1,3	(0,0)	1,8
children help in domestic work	0,0	0,0	(0,0)	0,0
I want to look after a child and love it	14,3	12,9	(8,3)	13,5
I want to have many children	0,4	0,0	(0,0)	0,2
I want to experience giving birth	0,0	0,0	(0,0)	0,0
I want to experience being a mother	7,9	3,9	(0,0)	6,1
one should have as many children as God wants	0,8	1,3	(8,3)	1,3
children motivate me to live and work	10,5	14,2	(8,3)	11,9
children make my life diverse	0,4	0,0	(0,0)	0,2
other reason	1,1	0,0	(0,0)	0,7
don't know	18,0	15,5	(8,3)	16,6
missing	9,0	16,8	(25,0)	12,6
Total	100	100	(100)	100

90. Reasons behind respondent's reluctance or uncertainty with respect to having children by age, % (q90)

(of respondents who are reluctant or uncertain with respect to having children)

Reasons (n)	AGE GROUP			Total (477)
	18-24 (47)	25-34 (130)	35-44 (298)	
I am not married or cohabiting and do not have any suitable father for a child	23,4	19,2	13,8	16,1
my spouse doesn't want to have (more) children	0,0	8,5	5,4	5,7
my spouse doesn't help in child care and domestic work as much as I would like him to do	19,1	6,9	3,0	5,9
due to problems in my marriage (cohabitation)	8,5	6,9	2,7	4,4
I would like to have time to be with my spouse	6,4	9,2	4,7	6,1
it seems I cannot have own children	4,3	4,6	7,4	6,3
I could not work or study (as much as now)	17,0	17,7	6,0	10,3
I'm worried I would not have enough time and attention for my existing children	6,4	20,8	11,4	13,4
I'm worried my life would become too difficult	17,0	18,5	8,1	11,7
I don't want to be tied to small children (anymore)	6,4	8,5	5,7	6,5
I don't want to experience pregnancy and/or birth (anymore)	10,6	10,0	5,4	7,1
I'm not young enough to have a child	0,0	16,9	67,8	47,0
I would like to concentrate on other things	2,1	10,8	5,7	6,7
I/we don't have enough means to have children	31,9	26,9	18,5	22,2
my apartment is too small / unsuitable for a bigger family	19,1	38,5	25,2	28,3
my spouse or I have no guarantee of permanent work	14,9	20,8	7,4	11,7
uncertainty about childcare daytime	4,3	1,5	1,3	1,9
society doesn't support families with children sufficiently	14,9	32,3	21,5	23,9
I'm worried about the earth's overpopulation	2,1	0,8	0,3	0,6
I'm sick, or there is a hereditary disease in my family	4,3	6,9	3,4	4,4
other reason	6,4	10,0	6,4	7,3
don't know	2,1	1,5	1,3	1,5

Sums in the columns may be greater than 100% because the respondents could choose several alternatives.

91. Main reason for unwillingness to have children
by age, % (q91)
(of respondents who are reluctant or uncertain with respect to having children)

Main reason for unwillingness to have children (n)	AGE GROUP			Total (477)
	18-24 (47)	25-34 (130)	35-44 (298)	
I am not married or cohabiting and do not have any suitable father for a child	2,1	3,1	3,4	3,1
my spouse doesn't want to have (more) children	0,0	3,1	2,0	2,1
my spouse doesn't help in child care and domestic work as much as I would like him to do	2,1	1,5	0,3	0,8
due to problems in my marriage (cohabitation)	4,3	2,3	1,0	1,7
I would like to have time to be with my spouse	0,0	1,5	0,7	0,8
it seems I cannot have own children	0,0	0,8	1,0	0,8
I could not work or study (as much as now)	2,1	2,3	0,7	1,3
I'm worried I would not have enough time and attention for my existing children	4,3	4,6	0,7	2,1
I'm worried my life would become too difficult	6,4	1,5	0,0	1,0
I don't want to be tied to small children (anymore)	2,1	0,0	0,7	0,6
I don't want to experience pregnancy and/or birth (anymore)	2,1	2,3	1,0	1,5
I'm not young enough to have a child	0,0	2,3	17,8	11,7
I would like to concentrate on other things	2,1	2,3	1,0	1,5
I/we don't have enough means to have children	14,9	8,5	4,4	6,5
my apartment is too small / unsuitable for a bigger family	0,0	10,0	4,7	5,7
my spouse or I have no guarantee of permanent work	0,0	1,5	1,7	1,5
uncertainty about childcare daytime	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
society doesn't support families with children sufficiently	2,1	2,3	4,0	3,6
I'm worried about the earth's overpopulation	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
I'm sick, or there is a hereditary disease in my family	2,1	4,6	1,0	2,1
other reason	4,3	3,1	2,3	2,7
don't know	10,6	7,7	4,4	5,9
missing	38,3	34,6	47,3	43,0
Total	100	100	100	100

92. Reason for changing decision not to have children
by age, % (q92)
(of respondents who are reluctant or uncertain with respect to having children)

Changes in society or respondent's own life (n)	AGE GROUP			Total (477)
	18-24 (47)	25-34 (130)	35-44 (298)	
improved financial situation	51,1	64,6	49,7	53,9
larger apartment	27,7	49,2	30,9	35,6
allowances would make possible to care for child at home	8,5	26,2	19,5	20,5
allowances would make it possible to choose appropriate form of care	8,5	23,1	16,4	17,6
higher allowances to families with children	21,3	25,4	20,8	22,2
availability of good and safe day care (close to home)	17,0	16,2	9,7	12,4
more equal division of domestic tasks between men and women	19,1	6,9	4,4	6,7
guarantee of keeping my work place after having a child	14,9	17,7	11,1	13,2
shorter and more flexible work time	6,4	19,2	15,8	15,9
Russia would become a safer place	21,3	15,4	15,8	16,1
alarming decrease of population in Russia	0,0	0,8	1,7	1,3
people would be kinder to children	6,4	11,5	5,0	6,9
less global problems (ecology, wars, etc.)	10,6	12,3	11,4	11,5
I cannot have children	2,1	2,3	9,4	6,7
other reasons	8,5	9,2	16,4	13,6

Sums in the columns may be greater than 100% because the respondents could choose several alternatives.

93. Most important changes that respondent needs to see
for reversing decision not to have children
by age, % (q93)

(of respondents who are reluctant or uncertain with respect to having children)

Main reason (n)	AGE GROUP			Total (477)
	18-24 (47)	25-34 (130)	35-44 (298)	
improved financial situation	23,4	20,0	23,2	22,4
larger apartment	2,1	10,0	2,7	4,6
allowances would make possible to care for child at home	2,1	0,8	2,7	2,1
allowances would make it possible to choose appropriate form of care	0,0	1,5	1,7	1,5
higher allowances to families with children	4,3	0,8	1,3	1,5
availability of good and safe day care (close to home)	0,0	0,8	0,0	0,2
more equal division of domestic tasks between men and women	2,1	1,5	0,3	0,8
guarantee of keeping my work place after having a child	0,0	0,8	1,0	0,8
shorter and more flexible work time	0,0	2,3	0,0	0,6
Russia would become a safer place	4,3	3,1	2,0	2,5
alarming decrease of population in Russia	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
people would be kinder to children	0,0	0,0	0,3	0,2
less global problems (ecology, wars, etc.)	4,3	3,8	1,7	2,5
I cannot have children	0,0	0,0	0,7	0,4
other reasons	2,1	3,1	2,7	2,7
don't know	10,6	14,6	6,0	8,8
missing	44,7	36,9	53,7	48,2
Total	100	100	100	100

94. Perceived health
by age, % (q94)

Perceived health (n)	AGE GROUP			Total (1147)
	18-24 (342)	25-34 (353)	35-44 (449)	
fully satisfied	7,3	7,9	4,7	6,5
quite satisfied	40,1	35,1	27,6	33,7
neither satisfied nor unsatisfied	21,1	21,5	19,2	20,5
rather unsatisfied	22,5	24,9	34,1	27,7
very unsatisfied	8,5	10,5	13,4	11,1
missing	0,6	0,0	1,1	0,6
Total	100	100	100	100

95. Quality of life
by age, % (q95)

Quality of life is (n)	AGE GROUP			Total (1147)
	18-24 (342)	25-34 (353)	35-44 (449)	
very good	2,0	3,1	1,3	2,1
good	36,8	31,2	18,7	28,0
neither good nor bad	53,8	60,3	69,0	61,8
bad	6,7	4,8	8,0	6,6
very bad	0,3	0,6	2,4	1,2
missing	0,3	0,0	0,4	0,3
Total	100	100	100	100

96. Chronic diseases
by age, % (q96)

Chronic diseases (n)	AGE GROUP			Total (1147)
	18-24 (342)	25-34 (353)	35-44 (449)	
no	66,1	62,0	52,1	59,4
yes	31,3	33,7	43,7	36,9
missing	2,6	4,2	4,2	3,7
Total	100	100	100	100

97-98. Weight, height and Body Mass Index**(BMI)
by age, % (q97, q98)

Weight, height and BMI (n)	AGE GROUP			Total (1147)
	18-24 (342)	25-34 (353)	35-44 (449)	
Means of WEIGHT (n) Std.Deviation	57,8 (338) 9,8	62,3 (345) 10,7	67,9 (436) 13,9	63,1 (1121) 12,6
Means of HEIGHT (n) Std.Deviation	165,9 (339) 6,1	165,4 (349) 5,9	163,6 (442) 10,0	164,8 (1132) 7,9
Means of BMI (n) Std.Deviation	21,0 (337) 3,5	22,8 (343) 3,9	25,2 (431) 5,0	23,2 (1113) 4,6

**) Weight (kg) divided by height (m) squared

99. Visits to physicians during last 12 months
by age, % (q99)

Visits to physicians (n)	AGE GROUP			Total (1147)
	18-24 (342)	25-34 (353)	35-44 (449)	
no	39,8	40,2	44,5	41,8
yes	58,8	59,2	54,8	57,4
missing	1,5	0,6	0,7	0,9
Total	100	100	100	100
Means of respondents who visited doctor in public health center (n)	3,6 (156)	3,1 (137)	3,4 (177)	3,4 (472)
Means of respondents who were in hospital (n)	1,6 (30)	2,0 (38)	1,9 (47)	1,9 (115)
Means of respondents who were in workplace health center (n)	(2,8) (12)	(3,1) (14)	2,0 (30)	2,4 (56)
Means of respondents who were in private health centers (n)	3,0 (31)	3,5 (55)	3,1 (38)	3,3 (124)
Means of respondents who had home visits (n)	1,2 (38)	1,4 (37)	1,7 (41)	1,5 (117)
Means of respondents who had met a doctor in some other place (n)	(3,4) (8)	(4,7) (7)	(6,2) (6)	(4,6) (21)

100. Treatment in hospital during last 12 months
by age, % (q100)

Treatment in hospital (n)	AGE GROUP			Total (1147)
	18-24 (342)	25-34 (353)	35-44 (449)	
no	83,0	85,3	84,2	84,2
yes	16,1	13,6	14,0	14,5
missing	0,9	1,1	1,8	1,3
Total	100	100	100	100

101. Age of respondent at the time of first visit to gynaecologist
by age, % (q101)

Age of respondent at the time of first visit to gynaecologist (n)	AGE GROUP			Total (1147)
	18-24 (342)	25-34 (353)	35-44 (449)	
never	2,6	0,3	0,0	0,9
10 and younger	0,6	1,7	0,2	0,9
11	0,6	0,3	0,2	0,3
12	2,9	0,0	0,9	1,2
13	5,3	2,0	0,9	2,5
14	12,0	7,1	3,1	7,0
15 and older	73,7	87,5	93,1	85,5
missing	2,3	1,1	1,6	1,7
Total	100	100	100	100
Means (n)	15,7 (335)	17,5 (350)	18,7 (442)	17,4 (1130)

102. Respondents who have had a gynaecological examination in last 5 years
by age, % (q102)

Respondents who have had a gynaecological examination in last 5 years (n)	AGE GROUP			Total (1147)
	18-24 (342)	25-34 (353)	35-44 (449)	
an X-ray examination of breast	3,8	7,1	14,5	9,0
a manual test/examination of breast	25,1	31,2	35,9	31,3
an ultrasound examination of breast	8,2	10,5	13,8	11,1
PAP - smear	29,5	39,9	38,8	36,3
a gynaecological examination	64,0	72,2	63,0	66,0

Sums in the columns may be greater than 100% because the respondents could choose several alternatives.

103a. Preferred familiarity with doctor concerning contraception
by age, % (q103_a)

Doctor (n)	AGE GROUP			Total (1147)
	18-24 (342)	25-34 (353)	35-44 (449)	
someone who I am acquainted with	35,7	35,7	35,2	35,4
someone who I am not acquainted with	12,6	11,9	9,8	11,3
no preference	20,5	17,8	12,7	16,7
don't know	29,5	31,7	38,3	33,7
missing	1,8	2,8	4,0	3,0
Total	100	100	100	100

103b. Preferred type of doctor concerning contraception
by age, % (q103_b)

Specialist (n)	AGE GROUP			Total (1147)
	18-24 (342)	25-34 (353)	35-44 (449)	
gynaecologist	82,2	80,2	75,5	78,9
general practitioner or family doctor	9,6	9,1	7,3	8,5
no preference	2,0	3,1	2,2	2,5
don't know	5,8	6,8	11,6	8,4
missing	0,3	0,8	3,3	1,7
Total	100	100	100	100

103c. Preferred gender of doctor concerning contraception
by age, % (q103_c)

Gender of doctor (n)	AGE GROUP			Total (1147)
	18-24 (342)	25-34 (353)	35-44 (449)	
man	5,6	9,1	4,2	6,1
woman	58,5	45,6	49,2	51,0
no preference	31,6	41,4	33,6	35,3
don't know	3,8	2,5	8,7	5,3
missing	0,6	1,4	4,2	2,3
Total	100	100	100	100

103d. Preferred medical institution concerning contraception
by age, % (q103_d)

Medical institution (n)	AGE GROUP			Total (1147)
	18-24 (342)	25-34 (353)	35-44 (449)	
private health center	22,5	19,8	11,6	17,3
public health center	2,6	1,4	3,6	2,8
women's health center	52,6	49,0	55,0	52,4
no preference	12,9	16,4	14,3	14,5
don't know	8,8	10,8	11,8	10,5
missing	0,6	2,5	3,8	2,4
Total	100	100	100	100

104. Smoking
by age, % (q104)

Smoking (n)	AGE GROUP			Total (1147)
	18-24 (342)	25-34 (353)	35-44 (449)	
never	37,4	38,2	47,0	41,5
yes, in the past	11,7	18,1	12,7	14,1
daily	32,2	31,2	25,6	29,2
sometimes	18,4	12,2	12,9	14,3
missing	0,3	0,3	1,8	0,9
Total	100	100	100	100

105. Alcohol consumption up to the point of losing self-control
by age, % (q105)

Drinking alcohol up to the point of losing self-control (n)	AGE GROUP			Total (1147)
	18-24 (342)	25-34 (353)	35-44 (449)	
a few times a week or everyday	0,6	0,3	0,4	0,4
once a week	2,0	1,1	1,1	1,4
a few times a month	7,3	4,0	2,9	4,5
about once a month	8,5	2,8	6,7	6,0
about once in two month	7,9	6,8	5,3	6,5
3-4 times a year	14,3	13,0	7,8	11,4
once a year or less	27,8	26,3	18,5	23,6
never	30,7	45,0	56,1	45,2
missing	0,9	0,6	1,1	0,9
Total	100	100	100	100

106. Taking drugs
by age, % (q106)

Taking drugs (n)	AGE GROUP			Total (1147)
	18-24 (342)	25-34 (353)	35-44 (449)	
no	79,8	89,8	95,5	89,1
yes (intravenous)	1,2	1,1	1,1	1,1
other way	17,3	7,4	1,8	8,1
missing	1,8	1,7	1,6	1,7
Total	100	100	100	100

107. Respondent subjected to physical threats during last 12 months
by age, % (q107)

Threats (n)	AGE GROUP			Total (1147)
	18-24 (342)	25-34 (353)	35-44 (449)	
PARTNER threatened me that I will be beaten	2,3	1,4	0,4	1,3
SPOUSE threatened me that I will be beaten	2,0	5,4	3,8	3,8
SOMEBODY threatened me that I will be beaten	8,2	5,1	2,2	4,9
PARTNER pushed me or threw something at me	5,6	2,0	1,1	2,7
SPOUSE pushed me or threw something at me	4,1	6,2	6,0	5,7
SOMEBODY pushed me or threw something at me	8,2	4,5	2,7	5,0
PARTNER bet me	0,9	0,6	0,4	0,6
SPOUSE bet me	0,3	1,7	3,3	2,0
SOMEBODY bet me	2,3	1,7	0,4	1,4
PARTNER threatened me with arms	0,3	0,3	0,2	0,3
SPOUSE threatened me with arms	0,0	0,6	0,9	0,5
SOMEBODY threatened me with arms	1,5	2,0	0,2	1,1
PARTNER forced me	2,0	1,4	0,2	1,1
SPOUSE forced me	0,6	1,7	0,4	0,9
SOMEBODY forced me	1,2	0,3	0,0	0,4
PARTNER threatened me in order to make me agree taking part in sexual intercourse	0,3	0,3	0,2	0,3
SPOUSE threatened me in order to make me agree taking part in sexual intercourse	0,0	0,3	0,4	0,3
SOMEBODY threatened me in order to make me agree taking part in sexual intercourse	1,5	0,8	0,4	0,9
PARTNER made me take a part in sexual intercourse	2,0	1,4	0,4	1,2
SPOUSE made me take a part in sexual intercourse	0,6	1,1	1,6	1,1
SOMEBODY made me take a part in sexual intercourse	0,9	1,1	0,2	0,7

Sums in the columns may be greater than 100% because some women might have chosen several alternatives.

108. Consequences of quarrels with partner/spouse during last 12 months
by age, % (q108)

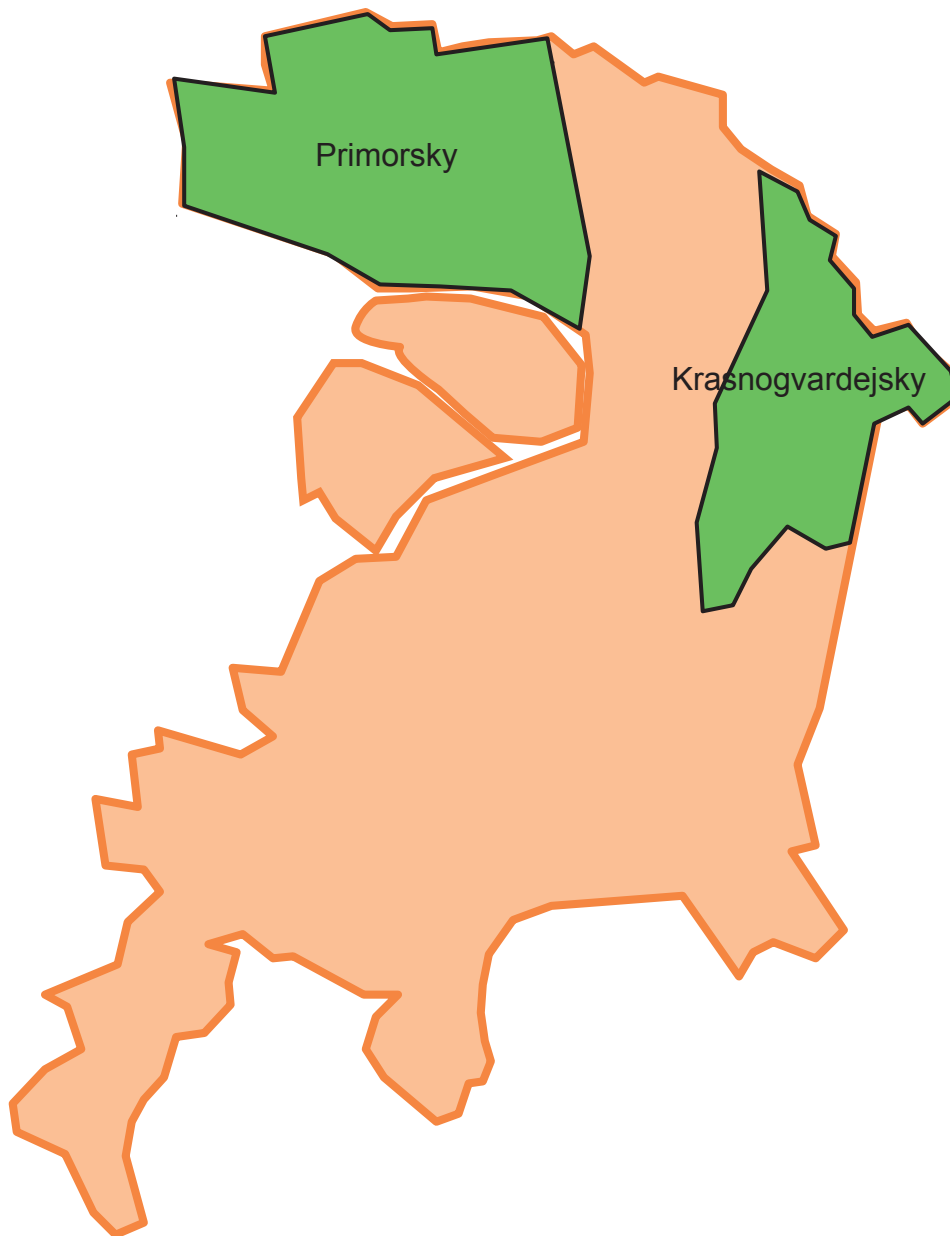
Quarrels and consequences (n)	AGE GROUP			Total (1147)
	18-24 (342)	25-34 (353)	35-44 (449)	
once or two times I had bruises or was caused pain	4,7	5,1	4,5	4,7
3-5 times I had bruises or was caused pain	1,2	0,3	0,7	0,7
6-10 times I had bruises or was caused pain	0,0	0,0	0,2	0,1
once or two times I had wounds or fractures	0,3	0,0	0,9	0,4
once or two times I had to visit doctors because of being beaten by my spouse/partner	0,3	0,6	1,1	0,7
3-5 times I had to visit doctors because of being beaten by my spouse/partner	0,0	0,0	0,2	0,1

Sums in the columns may be greater than 100% because the respondents could choose several alternatives.

109. Discussion of domestic violence with somebody
by age, % (q109)

Discussion (n)	AGE GROUP			Total (1147)
	18-24 (342)	25-34 (353)	35-44 (449)	
no	36,3	27,8	28,7	30,7
yes	8,8	9,3	5,8	7,8
missing	55,0	62,9	65,5	61,6
Total	100	100	100	100

Appendix 1: Map of St Petersburg
indicating the study areas



Appendix 2. Invitation letter

Invitation

Dear _____ (First name)

Saint-Petersburg Medical Academy for Postgraduate Studies (MAPS) with the collaboration of National Research and Development Center for Welfare and Health (STAKES) is conducting a survey to study women's health in St. Petersburg. The aim is to identify ways of further developing social and medical care for women of childbearing age.

We strongly need your participation

You are invited to visit Women's Clinic # 15
Address: Komendantskij pr, 34 kor 1

At the clinic you should fill in the questionnaire given by a physician. You can also undergo a gynecologist's consultation and examination if you so require.

A small gift will be offered to you after filling the questionnaire in as a sign of our gratitude for your participation.

To clarify a convenient date for your visit we will contact you by phone in the coming week. You are welcome to contact us, use the following phone numbers:
307-3119 Head of women's clinic # 15 – Valentina Nicolaevna Ryzhkova
598-5222 staff member of Family Medicine Department in MAPS

Objectives of the project

1. To assess the prevalence of socio-economic and psychological risk factors which affect women's health
2. To describe patient knowledge, attitudes and practice regarding contraception methods
3. To measure patient satisfaction with medical care
4. To assess women's satisfaction with social care
5. To evaluate women's needs in curative and preventive medical care

Dear _____,

this invitation is only addressed to you, because you belong to a list of women which was created randomly (by chance) out of the population served by women's clinic #15.

Vice rector of international affairs of SPb MAPS.
Prof. Kuznetsova O.Yu.

Appendix 3. Separate written instructions for home visits

Invitation

Dear _____ (First name)

Saint-Petersburg Medical Academy for Postgraduate Studies (MAPS) with the collaboration of National Research and Development Center for Welfare and Health (STAKES) is conducting a survey to study women's health in St. Petersburg. The aim is to identify ways of further developing social and medical care for women of childbearing age.

We strongly need your participation

We ask you to fill in the questionnaire delivered by a physician. A small gift will be offered to you after filling the questionnaire as a sign of our gratitude for your participation. To answer all of your questions we will contact you by phone in the coming week.

Objectives of the project

1. To assess the prevalence of socio-economic and psychological risk factors which affect women health
2. To measure patient satisfaction with medical care
3. To identify the necessity of financial support for development of social and medical care.

INSTRUCTION

In the questionnaire you will find some points, which may cause misunderstanding. For example, you will be asked to describe what you have at home and how large your income is as well as the size of your apartment. This is because the questionnaire is created to identify the real cause of women's problems. It is well known that both poor medical care and low socio-economic status and an insufficient level of knowledge about healthy life styles could be responsible for some issues. This is the reason for such a broad collection of information.

HOWEVER, if you feel uncomfortable while answering some questions, please, do not hesitate to skip them, answer what you can. We will at least get approximate information.

IF YOU DO NOT WANT TO PARTICIPATE IN THIS SURVEY PLEASE, SEND US AN EMPTY QUESTIONNAIRE AND INDICATE THE REASON FOR YOUR REFUSAL

We would greatly appreciate your opinion.

Dear _____,

this invitation is only addressed to you, because you belong to a list of women which was created randomly (by chance) out of the population served by women's clinic #15.

Appendix 4. Questionnaire

1. Background information

Answering date _____

1. Year of birth? Year _____

2. Are you currently (*you can choose several alternatives*):

1. Married
2. Cohabiting
3. Divorced
4. Married, but not living with spouse
5. Widow
6. Single

3. How many marriages or cohabiting relationships have you had? (Cohabiting, which has led to a marriage is considered as one)

Number _____

4. Your citizenship? _____

5. Your mother tongue? _____

6. Please, list the people with whom you live.

Circle the right answer

	1.No	2.Yes
1. I live alone	1	2
2. Husband	1	2
3. Cohabiting partner	1	2
4. Children under 18 years old	1	2 _____ persons
5. Children above 18 years old	1	2 _____ persons
6. Daughter-in-law, son-in-law, grandchildren	1	2 _____ persons
7. Parents (yours or your husband's)	1	2 _____ persons
8. Sisters/brothers (yours or your husband's)	1	2 _____ persons
9. Other relatives (yours or your husband's)	1	2 _____ persons
10. Friends, acquaintances	1	2 _____ persons
11. Tenants	1	2 _____ persons
12. Other	1	2 _____ persons

7. How many people are you living with (how many persons belong to the same household including yourself)?

Number of persons _____

8. How many years all together you have studied including both, basic education at school and any full-time studies after basic education? _____ years

9. What is your education?

1. Primary school (1–3 classes, age 7–10 years old)
2. Secondary school, level one (4–8 classes, age 11–15 years old)
3. Secondary school, level two (9–10 classes, age 16–17 years old)
4. Vocational school
5. Technical college
6. Unfinished higher education (studies approximately 3 years)
7. Student
8. Finished higher education

10. What is your current economic activity?

1. Employed
2. Unemployed
3. Housewife
4. Full-time student
5. Pensioner, not employed. At what age did you retire? _____ years old
6. Other, what _____

11. What is your current or latest occupation? _____

12. What was your main life-time occupation? _____

13. Do you have an additional job besides your studying, primary occupation or other activity?

1. Yes
2. No

14. What is your total monthly income after taxes and income transfers have been deducted?

Approximately _____

15 a. What is the total monthly income of your family (who share the income), after taxes and income transfers have been deducted?

1. Approximately _____
2. I don't know

15 b. How many people, including children, share your family income? _____

16. Do you have difficulties with paying bills (for housing, electricity, heating etc)?

1. All the time
2. Often
3. Sometimes
4. Rarely
5. Never

17. Below is a list of various items, which of the following do you have in your household?

Circle the right answer

Answers	yes	no
1. Microwave	1	2
2. Video recorder	1	2
3. Television (colour)	1	2
4. Washing machine	1	2
5. Dishwasher	1	2
6. Car	1	2
7. Freezer	1	2
8. Cottage (for holidays / weekends)	1	2
9. Videocamera / camcorder	1	2
10. Satellite / cable TV	1	2
11. Telephone	1	2
12. Mobile phone	1	2

18 a. How many rooms your family has, excluding kitchen? _____

18 b. How many people are living in these rooms? _____

2. Gender relationships and sexuality

19. How old you were when you started regularly dating with a person of the opposite sex (with or without sexual relationship)?

1. I was _____ years old
2. I have never been dating regularly

20. How old you were when for the first time you had sexual intercourse (including only vaginal and/or anal sex)?

1. I was _____ years old
2. I have never had intercourse (*skip to question 25*)

21. How old was your partner?

1. _____ years old
2. I don't know

22. What contraceptive methods did you use in the first sexual intercourse to prevent pregnancy (*you can choose several alternatives*)?

1. Nothing
2. Coitus interruptus (withdrawal, "a man is cautious")
3. Condom
4. Contraceptive pill
5. Morning-after pill
6. Rhythm method
7. Contraceptive ointments, gels, candles, sprays
8. Some other method, what (for example douching)? _____
9. Do not remember

23. Altogether, how many sexual partners have you had in YOUR LIFE SO FAR?

_____ persons

24. How many sexual partners have you had WITHIN THE PAST 12 MONTHS, even if you had sexual intercourse only once? _____ persons

25. At the moment, do you live together with your spouse in marriage, or are you cohabiting, or do you have any other type of regular sexual relationship with someone (of the opposite sex) (*you can choose several alternatives*)?

1. Yes, in marriage
2. Yes, cohabiting
3. Yes, I am having another type of regular sexual relationship
4. I do not have any regular sexual relationships

26. How long have you been in the current marriage/cohabiting, including period of regular relationship before marriage?

1. _____ years _____ months
2. I am not married/cohabiting

27. How do you feel about your present sexual relationship? I am

1. Very happy
2. Quite happy
3. Not very happy
4. Unhappy
5. Very unhappy
6. At the moment I do not have any sexual relationship

28. Is it difficult to engage in talking about sex (about sexual matters and contraception) with your current partner?

1. Very difficult or impossible
2. Quite difficult
3. Not very difficult once we get started
4. Not difficult at all, open and easy
5. At the moment I don't have sexual relationships

29. Have you had parallel sexual relationships during your marriage (cohabitation)?

1. No
2. Yes, temporarily
3. Yes, continuously
4. Yes, both temporary and continuously
5. I am not married or cohabiting

30. When was the last time that you had sexual intercourse?

1. During the last 24 hours
2. 1-2 days ago
3. 3-4 days ago
4. 5-7 days ago
5. 1-2 weeks ago
6. 3-4 weeks ago
7. 1-3 months ago
8. 4-12 months ago
9. 1-2 years ago
10. 3-10 years ago
11. Over 10 years ago
12. I have never had sexual intercourse (*sip to question 32*)

31. Did you drink alcohol (for example beer, wine, vodka) before the last sexual intercourse?

1. Not at all
2. Yes, a little
3. Yes, moderately
4. Yes, much
5. I do not remember

32. People are sometimes sexually interested in persons of their same sex. Are you at the moment sexually interested in:

1. Only males
2. Mainly males
3. Both sexes (males and females) equally
4. Mainly females
5. Only females

33. Have you had sexual experiences with a person of same sex (arousing fondling or intercourse)?

1. No
2. Yes, once
3. Yes, many times

34. Have you ever been propositioned to have intercourse by offering money or other rewards of similar types?

1. No
2. Yes, but I've said no
3. Yes, and I've said yes
4. Yes, and I've said yes many times

35. Have you received sex education in your childhood at home?

1. Yes, more than enough
2. Yes, sufficiently
3. Yes, but not enough
4. No, but I would have wanted to
5. No, but I would not have wanted to

36. Have you received sex education at school?

1. Yes, more than enough
2. Yes, sufficiently
3. Yes, but not enough
4. No, but I would have wanted to
5. No, but I would not have wanted to

3. Pregnancies and children

37. Are you pregnant at the moment?

1. No
2. Yes

38. Are you breastfeeding at the moment?

1. No
2. Yes, exclusively
3. Yes, together with other feeding

39. How old is the child (months)? _____ months

40. How many pregnancies have you had all together? (Put 0 if you haven't had any) _____

41. How many of these pregnancies ended in:

1. _____ miscarriage/spontaneous abortions, in years: _____
2. _____ ectopic pregnancies, in years: _____
3. _____ induced abortions, in years:

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
4. _____ childbirth

If you have not given birth, skip to question 50.

Children having been born

Circle the right alternative

	1st child	2nd child	3rd child	4th child	5th child	6th child	7th child	8th child
42. In which year the child was born? Indicate the year								
43. The child born is (Circle the right alternative):								
1. living	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
2. dead	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
44. Who was born?								
1. girl	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
2. boy	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
45. The child is still living with you?								
1. yes	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
2. no	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
46. If the child is not living with you, in which year he/she left home? Indicate the year								
47. Did you live together with the father of the child in marriage or were you cohabiting at the time when the child was born?								
1. yes	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
2. no	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
48. Did you live with some other adult person (friend/acquaintance/relative) at the time when the child was born?								
1. yes	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
2. no	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2

49. How many months did you breast-feed your last child, including also partial breast-feeding (together with other feeding)? (Include also breast-feeding less than one month).

1. I did not breast-feed at all
2. Less than one month
3. _____ months
4. I am breast-feeding at the moment

50. Who takes/took care of your child before school age, when you were at work? (*You can choose several alternatives*)

1. I am not working/did not work but take/took care of the child by myself at home.
2. Father takes care of the child at home.
3. Grandmother/grandfather takes care of the child.
4. Other relatives take care of the child.
5. My child was in public kindergarten
6. My child was in private kindergarten
7. Other way, what? _____
8. I do not have children.

51. If you have used baby-sitter services, where did you find them? (*You can choose several alternatives*)

1. Via acquaintances (friends)
2. Via neighbors
3. Via relatives
4. Via a special agency
5. Via an announcement
6. I have not used baby-sitter services

52. Who took care of you, when you were a child under school age? (*You can choose several alternatives*)

1. Mother or the father took care of me at home.
2. Grandmother/grandfather took care of me.
3. Other relatives took care of me.
4. I was in public kindergarten
5. Other alternative, what? _____

4. Pregnancy and delivery care

If you are not pregnant, skip to question 64.

53. Which health care provider you have visited during your last/current pregnancy? *(You can choose several alternatives)*

1. Women's clinic
2. Public health centre / aid station
3. Private health centre
4. Some other place, what? _____
5. I do not remember

54. How many times the midwife from the women's clinic visited you at home after your last delivery?
_____ visits

55. What do you think, how useful have these visit been?

1. Very useful
2. Useful
3. Not very useful
4. Useless
5. Difficult to say
6. The midwife did not visit me at home.

56. During any of your pregnancies, have you had:

a. Toxaemia (protein in urine and increased blood pressure after 20 weeks of pregnancy / after the second half of pregnancy)

1. Yes, year _____
2. No
3. I don't know

b. High blood pressure? (>140/90 Hg mm)

1. Yes, year _____
2. No
3. I don't know

c. Protein in urine?

1. Yes, year _____
2. No
3. I don't know

d. High blood sugar values?

1. Yes, year _____
2. No
3. I don't know

The following questions are about abortion. If you have ever had an abortion, please, answer the questions, by choosing an alternative related to your last abortion. *If you have never had an abortion, skip to question 64.*

57. Have you ever become pregnant while using contraception and decided to terminate the pregnancy?

1. Yes
2. No

58. Where was the abortion induced?

1. Women's clinic, day hospital
2. Hospital gynaecological department, maternal house
3. Family planning centre
4. Private clinic
5. Somewhere else, where? _____

59. Did you pay for the abortion or have other expenses related to it?

1. Yes, official payment
2. Yes, unofficial payment
3. Yes, both official and unofficial payment
4. Other expenses
5. No

60. When you had your abortion, did you receive contraceptive counselling from the health care staff which performed the abortion?

1. Yes
2. No
3. I don't remember

61. Were you satisfied with the treatment you received in the hospital or clinic which performed the abortion?

1. Very satisfied
2. Slightly satisfied
3. Slightly dissatisfied
4. Very dissatisfied
5. Cannot say

62. Which of the following reasons was influencing your decision to have an abortion? (*You can choose several alternatives*)

1. I was not ready to take responsibility to bring up a child.
2. I did not want to take responsibility of a child alone.
3. I already have children and I did not want to risk the relationship with my husband or the unity of our family.
4. Unstable and problematic relationship with the husband.
5. I did not want to have a child from that partner.
6. My partner or parents pressured me.
7. Financial difficulties.
8. My apartment was too small / not suitable for a big family, and I could not have another one.
9. It was necessary for me to finish my studies.
10. The situation at work did not let me to have a child.
11. I was not mature enough to become a mother.

12. I was too young.
13. There was nobody who could have helped us to take care of a child.
14. I did not have time to take care of a child.
15. Other reason, what? _____

63. Did you discuss the abortion with your partner beforehand?

1. No
2. Yes

64. Have you had time periods, when you have tried to become pregnant, but have not succeeded or it has taken over 12 months to become pregnant?

1. Yes
2. No (*skip to question 67*)

65. Have you had medical examinations or treatment because of childlessness/infertility?

1. Yes, which year (last time)? _____
2. No

66. If you haven't sought for medical help for infertility, why not? (*You can choose several alternatives*)

1. I still want to wait and try to become pregnant naturally
2. I don't want outside interference
3. I haven't been aware the availability of infertility treatment
4. I'm too old to get treatment
5. Treatments are too expensive
6. Hospital and infertility clinics are too far away
7. Other reason, what? _____

Other gynaecological questions

67. How old were you when your period started? _____ years old

68. Have you had any of the following infections?

Circle the right number

	Yes	Don't know	No
1. Genital herpes infection	1	2	3
2. Condyloma	1	2	3
3. Chlamydia infection	1	2	3
4. Genital candidosis	1	2	3
5. Gonorrhoea	1	2	3
6. Syphilis	1	2	3
7. HIV/AIDS	1	2	3
8. Trichomonosis	1	2	3
9. Ureaplasma, mycoplasma	1	2	3
10. Other genital infection, what			

69. Imagine yourself thinking that you have got HIV or other sexually transmitted infection. What would you do? *(You can choose several alternatives)*

Circle the right answer

Answers	Illness	HIV	Other sexually transmitted disease
1. I would wait and hope that it goes away by itself		1	1
2. I would start treatment by myself		2	2
3. I would consult my friends		3	3
4. I would consult my parents		4	4
5. I would visit a private doctor or private clinic		5	5
6. I would visit women's clinic		6	6
7. I would visit dermatology/venerology clinic		7	7
8. I would visit other public medical institution		8	8

5. Contraception

If you never have had sexual intercourse, skip to question 75.

70. What contraceptive method did you use in your last sexual intercourse? (*You can choose several alternatives*)

1. I/we don't use any contraceptive method, I/we don't need any contraceptive method.
2. The pill
3. Coil, intrauterine device
4. Condom
5. Spermicides: cream, foam, suppositories
6. Diaphragm
7. Hypodermic contraceptive capsules
8. Sterilization (own or partner's)
9. Rhythm method
10. Withdrawal, coitus interruptus
11. Douching
12. "Morning-after pill"
13. Other, what? _____

71. Who decided on using contraception in your last sexual intercourse?

1. You
2. Your partner
3. You together with your partner
4. Somebody else, who? _____
5. I don't know, I don't remember
6. We didn't use contraception in the latest sexual intercourse.

72. If you didn't use any contraceptive method in your last sexual intercourse, why not? (*You can choose several alternatives*)

1. I don't have information about contraceptive methods
2. I don't want to
3. My partner doesn't want to
4. We wouldn't mind if I got pregnant
5. We don't use contraception due to religious beliefs
6. I'm pregnant or breastfeeding
7. I don't need, because I or my partner cannot have children

73. If you are using/have lately used condom, it is because:

1. Mainly to avoid getting pregnant
2. Mainly to avoid sexually transmitted diseases
3. Both reason are equally important
4. Other reason, what? _____
5. I have not used condom.

74. Have you earlier used contraceptive pills?

1. Yes
2. No, I have never used them

75. Are you familiar with the contraceptive method called morning after pill (hormonal tablets after sexual intercourse, f. ex. Postinor)?

1. Yes
2. No

76. Are you satisfied with the method which you are using at the moment?

1. Fully satisfied
2. Quite satisfied
3. Not very satisfied
4. Very unsatisfied
5. At the moment I don't use contraception.

77. Have the cost affected your decisions on using contraception during the last year? (*You can choose several alternatives*)

1. No
2. I have not used the method I would have liked to because of the cost
3. I have not visited a doctor as often as I consider necessary
4. I have not had laboratory tests needed
5. I don't know
6. Other, what? _____
7. I don't need contraception at the moment

78. When was the last time you visited a doctor, public health nurse or midwife due to contraception?

1. Less than 6 months ago
2. 6-12 months ago
3. More than one but less than two years ago
4. 2-5 years ago
5. More than 5 years ago
6. I have never visited one
7. I don't remember

79. During your last visit in a medical institution, how satisfied you were with the services related to contraception? (*Circle one alternative from each row*)

I was:	1. very satisfied	2. slightly satisfied	3. slightly dissatisfied	4. very dissatisfied	5. don't know / remember
1. Friendliness	1	2	3	4	5
2. Competence	1	2	3	4	5
3. Confidentiality	1	2	3	4	5
4. Adequacy of time	1	2	3	4	5

80. Do you think that a woman can refuse from sexual intercourse with her partner in the following situations? *(circle the proper alternative)*

	Answers:	yes	no
1. Woman has given birth recently		1	0
2. Woman thinks or knows, that her husband/partner has a sexually transmitted disease or AIDS		1	0
3. Husband/partner hits her		1	0
4. Husband/partner is drunk		1	0
5. Husband/partner has sexual relationship with another person		1	0
6. Woman is tired and doesn't want to have an intercourse		1	0
7. Woman is unwilling to have an intercourse		1	0

81. It has been said that men do not participate very little in contraception and childbirth. In your opinion, should men's role/involvement be changed in regard to: *(Circle one alternative from each line)*

	1. increase a lot	2. somewhat increase	3. no change necessary	4. decrease	5. cannot say
1. Responsibility for contraception? Circle the right alternative	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
2. Responsibility for costs of contraception? Circle the right alternative	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
3. Concern with woman's health during the pregnancy? Circle the right alternative	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
4. Participation in childbirth? Circle the right alternative	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
5. Responsibility in induced abortion? Circle the right alternative	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.

6. Ideal number of children; intentions and attitudes to have children

82. If you move out from your personal situation and think about the following issues in general terms, in your opinion,

1. What is the ideal number of children in a family? _____
2. What is the suitable period between child births? _____ years
3. In which age (ideally) men and women should have their first child?
 - a. The ideal age for a woman to have her first child _____ years
 - b. The ideal age for a man to have his first child _____ years

83. In your opinion, what is the most suitable number of children for your family? _____

Questions 84 - 85 are for those who do not have own children:

84. If you don't have a child so far, would you please tell, for what reason? (*You can choose several alternatives*)

1. I have not found a man with whom I would like / I could have a child
2. Besides trying, I haven't succeeded in having a child
3. I wanted to finish my studies first
4. My husband wanted to finish his studies first
5. I wanted to get a permanent job at first
6. My husband wanted to get a permanent job first
7. I wanted to make a career
8. I didn't feel myself mature enough to take responsibility of a child
9. I didn't think that my husband was mature enough to take responsibility of a child
10. Income is not sufficient
11. I want to solve the problems with accommodation/housing first
12. Because of problems in my marriage/cohabiting
13. Other reason
14. I don't know

85. If you choose several alternatives, which of them is the most important one?

1. Alternative number _____
2. I don't know

86. Do you have plans to have a child in the future?

1. No (*skip to question 90*)
2. I don't know, I'm not sure (*skip to question 90*)
3. Yes; I have plans to have _____ child/children
4. I am pregnant; after that I plan on having _____ more child/children

Questions 87 - 89 are for those who intend to have their own child/children:

87. When do you wish to have your own (first/next) child?

In _____ years

88. For what reason (s) you would like to have a child/children? (*You can choose several alternatives*)

1. My child/children need(s) a brother or a sister
2. I want to have a daughter
3. I want to have a son
4. I enjoy watching a child grow and develop
5. Life continues only through children
6. My husband wants a child / children
7. I want to have a child with the man, which whom I now live
8. Child is an important expression of love between husband and wife
9. I miss a child in my life
10. For the benefit of Russian nation, more children is needed
11. I want to have a child, so that I would not be alone at old age
12. Children help in domestic work
13. I want to take care of a child and love him
14. I want to have a family with many children
15. I want to experience giving birth (once more)
16. I want to experience being a mother
17. A person should have as many children as God wants
18. A child / children give meaning for life; someone for whom to live and work
19. Children provide diversity for life
20. Other reason, what? _____
21. I don't know

89. If you chose several alternatives, which of them is the most important?

1. Alternative number _____
2. I don't know

Questions 90 - 93 are for those, who hesitate or don't intend to have (more) children:

Others → skip to question 94

90. If you have decided not to have (more) children or if you are hesitating whether to have a child or not, what is the reason for that? (*You can choose several alternatives*)

1. I'm not married /cohabiting and I don't know a man who would be a suitable father for a child
2. My husband doesn't want to have (more) children
3. My husband doesn't participate in taking care of the children and in domestic homework as much as I would like him to
4. Because of problems in my marriage / cohabiting
5. I want to have time to spend together with my husband
6. I probably cannot have own children
7. I could not work or study (as much as now)
8. I'm worried that I wouldn't have enough time and attention for the children I already have
9. I'm worried that my life becomes too difficult
10. I don't want to be tied to small children (any more)
11. I don't want to experience pregnancy and/or delivery (any more)
12. I'm not young enough to have a child
13. I would like to dedicate myself to other things
14. I/we cannot afford to have children
15. My apartment is too small / not suitable for a bigger family, and I cannot have another one
16. I / my husband is not certain of a permanent job
17. Uncertainty of the childcare at daytime
18. The society doesn't support families with children sufficiently
19. I'm worried about the overpopulation in the world

- 20. I'm sick, or there is a familial disease in the family
- 21. Other reason, what? _____
- 22. I don't know

91. If you chose several alternatives, which of them is the most important?
- 1. Alternative number _____
 - 2. I don't know

92. Could any changes in the society or in your personal life change your mind from not having children or stop your hesitation and make you to give birth? (*You can choose several alternatives*)
- 1. My/our own financial situation would be better or more secure
 - 2. It would be possible to have a larger apartment
 - 3. Sufficient financial benefits that would allow me to look after my child/children at home
 - 4. Sufficient financial benefits that would allow to organize childcare the way I/we wish
 - 5. Families with children would receive more benefits than now
 - 6. Children would have secure and safe childcare near home
 - 7. More equal share of domestic tasks between men and women
 - 8. I would be able to maintain my job after my delivery
 - 9. Working hours would be shorter and more flexible
 - 10. Russia would become safer place to live
 - 11. Alarming population decrease in Russia
 - 12. People would have more positive and kind attitude for children
 - 13. Problems, threatening the future in the world (ecological problems, wars etc.) would be diminished
 - 14. I cannot have children
 - 15. Other reason, what? _____

93. If you chose several alternatives, which of them is the most important?
- 1. Alternative number _____
 - 2. I don't know

7. Health behaviour and use of health services

94. How satisfied are you with your health?

1. Very satisfied
2. Satisfied
3. Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied
4. Dissatisfied
5. Very dissatisfied

95. How would you rate your quality of life?

1. Excellent
2. Good
3. Average
4. Poor
5. Very poor

96. Do you have any permanent or chronic illness or any defect, trouble or injury, which reduces your working capacity or functional ability?

1. No
2. Yes, what? _____

97. How tall are you? _____ cm

98. How much do you weigh? _____ kg

99. Have you, because of your own illness (or pregnancy or delivery), seen a doctor during the past 12 months? (Do not include the times you have been in a hospital as an inpatient.)

1. No
2. Yes, how many times?
 1. Health centre doctor? _____ times
 2. A hospital outpatient department? _____ times
 3. A doctor in occupational care? _____ times
 4. A private medical centre? _____ times
 5. Met a doctor at your home? _____ times
 6. Seen a doctor somewhere else? _____ times

100. Have you during the past 12 months been an inpatient in a hospital ward because of your own illness (or pregnancy or delivery)?

1. No
2. Yes, how many times altogether? _____ times

101. At what age did you visit gynaecologist for the first time?

1. _____ years old
2. I have never visited one

102. Have you had the following health examinations: Circle the right number

Question	Answer	During the past 5 years	Sometimes earlier	Never	I don't know/remember
1. Mammography (X-ray of the breasts)		1.	2.	3.	4.
2. Palpation of the breasts		1.	2.	3.	4.
3. Ultrasonic examination of the breasts		1.	2.	3.	4.
4. PAPA-test (exfoliative cytology of the cervix)?		1.	2.	3.	4.
5. A gynaecological examination		1.	2.	3.	4.

103. Who would you prefer to visit with questions related to contraception? (*Choose one alternative in every group.*)

A.

1. The same doctor, who I visit in other health problems
2. Some other doctor
3. It doesn't matter whether I know the doctor or not
4. Cannot say

B.

1. Gynaecologist
2. General practitioner / family doctor
3. Doesn't matter
4. Cannot say

C.

1. Male doctor
2. Female doctor
3. Doesn't matter
4. Cannot say

D.

1. Private clinic
2. Public health centre
3. Women's clinic
4. Doesn't matter
5. Cannot say

104. Have you ever smoked regularly, at least one cigarette (cigar or pipe tobacco) daily during at least one year?

1. I have never smoked
2. I have smoked earlier, but not any more
3. I smoke daily
4. I smoke occasionally

105. How often do you consume alcohol to become drunk (when you start losing control)?

1. Daily
2. A couple of times a week
3. Once a week
4. A couple of times a month
5. About once a month
6. About once in two months
7. 3-4 times a year
8. Once a year or less frequently
9. Never

106. Have you ever in your life used any drugs?

1. No
2. Yes, intravenously
3. Yes, some other way

107. During the past 12 months, somebody:
(You can choose more than one alternative)

Circle the right answers

Questions	Answers	Partner	Husband	Somebody else
1. Threatened to beat you or harm you some other way		1.	2.	3.
2. Pushed, shook or threw something at you		1.	2.	3.
3. Bet you with something, which harmed / could have harmed you		1.	2.	3.
4. Threatened you with a knife, arms or with another instrument		1.	2.	3.
5. Physically forced you to sexual intercourse against your will		1.	2.	3.
6. Threatened or frightened you to make you agree to sexual intercourse		1.	2.	3.
7. Forced you to any sexual activity against you will		1.	2.	3.
8. nobody			0.	

108. In addition, how many times during the past 12 months after fighting with your partner/husband you have had

Note the right answer

	not once	1-2	3-5	6-10	11-20	more than 20
1. Bruises or pain	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
2. Wounds or fractures	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
3. Visited a doctor or a clinic because of being beaten	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____

109. Have you ever told anybody about what happened?

1. No
2. Yes, to whom? _____

Thank you for your time and co-operation. Your answers will help to improve health services in Saint Petersburg.

Please give your comments for the researchers (f. ex. was it easy to answer the questions, how did you feel answering the questions):
