

Series 16 - National Survey of Sexual Attitudes and Lifestyles

Description: The two National Surveys of Sexual Attitudes and Lifestyles (NATSAL) were carried out by the same team of academics around 10 years apart, with the second survey being primarily a repeat of the first survey. The main objectives of NATSAL II were to: provide a detailed understanding of patterns of sexual behaviour in Britain; provide data for HIV/AIDS projections in Britain; assess whether there have been changes in behaviour since NATSAL I; measure the prevalence of chlamydia trachomatis infection, via urine samples.

#16:142 – National Survey of Sexual Attitudes and Lifestyles 1990

Universe: People between the ages of 16 and 59 years living in Great Britain south of the Caledonian Canal.

Sample size: 18876.

Methods: Face-to-face interview; Self-completion.

Sample: Multi-stage stratified random sample drawn from the Postcode Address File; weighting factors used: probability of selection within household (household size) and region (to correct for variation in response).

Fieldwork: May 1990-November 1991.

Geography: Standard Regions; Health Authority Regions/Districts; Postcode Districts.

Access: SN 3434.

Alcohol consumption

Consumption: volume and frequency (General quantity-frequency).

Single occasion: n/a.

Other drinking
None.

Other alcohol variables

- Experience of harm (Drunkenness as reason for first intercourse)

Health status and behaviour:

- Mental health (Low)
- Self-reported health (Medium)
- Smoking (Medium)
- Drugs (Medium)
- Fitness (Low)
- Sexual behaviour (High, inc. drunkenness as reason for first intercourse)
- Sexual health (High)

Other variables

- Socialising (Medium)
- Leisure (Low)
- Personality (Medium)
- Political opinions (Low)
- Use of services (Medium)

Demographics

- Material quality of life (Medium)
- Income (Low)
- Household type/composition (High)
- Finances/taxes/benefits (Low)
- Employment (High)
- Education (Medium)
- Ethnicity and religion (High)

#16:143 – National Survey of Sexual Attitudes and Lifestyles 1999-2001

Universe: Men and women aged 16-44 living in private households in Great Britain in 2000-2001.

Sample size: 12110, inc. Ethnic minority boost.

Methods: Face-to-face interview; Self-completion; Clinical measurements.

Sample: Multi-stage stratified random sample drawn from the Postcode Address File; weighting used: total weight made up of selection probability weighting (consisting of three weights) and non-response weighting.

Fieldwork: May 1999-August 2001.

Geography: Government Office Regions (GORs); Standard Regions.

Access: SN 5223.

Alcohol consumption

Consumption: volume and frequency (12mth average quantity-frequency, average volume (in units)).

Single occasion: n/a.

Other drinking

- Status (Nowadays)

Other alcohol variables

- Experience of harm (Drunkenness as reason for first intercourse; drink, drugs or gambling problem as reason for respondent's (live-in or other) partnership ending)
- Alcohol - misc (whether respondent first met their most recent (same sex and other sex) partner in a

pub/cafe/restaurant/bar/club; frequency of respondent's visits to gay pubs/gay clubs)

Health status and behaviour:

- Mental health (Low)
- Self-reported health (Medium)
- Measured health (Low, including urine sample)
- Smoking (Medium)
- Drugs (Medium, injecting drug use section)
- Fitness (Low)
- Sexual behaviour (High, inc. drunkenness as reason for first intercourse, frequency of respondent's visits to gay pubs/gay clubs, whether respondent first met their most recent (same sex and other sex) partner in a pub/cafe/restaurant/bar/club)
- Sexual health (High)

Other variables

- Socialising (Medium)
- Leisure (Low)
- Personality (Medium)
- Cognitive skills (Low)
- Use of services (Medium)

Demographics

- Material quality of life (Medium)
- Income (Low)
- Household type/composition (High)
- Finances/taxes/benefits (Low)
- Employment (High)
- Education (High)
- Ethnicity and religion (High)