

INTELLIGENCE BULLETIN

197. Sexual and Reproductive Health Services, England 2015-16



PUBLIC HEALTH
WARWICKSHIRE

Wednesday 19th October 2016

Source: <http://content.digital.nhs.uk/catalogue/PUB21969> (published 19 October 2016)

Summary

This publication covers activity taking place in the community at dedicated Sexual and Reproductive Health (SRH) services, including activity at non NHS service providers where available.

SRH services include family planning services, community contraception clinics, integrated GUM and SRH services and young people's services e.g. Brook advisory centres. They provide a range of services including, but not exclusively, contraception provision and advice, sexual health treatment and advice, pregnancy related care, abortion related care, cervical screening, psychosexual therapy, PMS treatment, colposcopy services, fertility treatment and care and gynaecological treatment and care.

A contact within this report may be a clinic attendance, or a contact with the service at a non-clinic venue such as home visits / outreach, or a non-face to face contact such as by telephone or e-mail.

The data includes non-English residents using services based in England.

The report excludes services provided in out-patient clinics, at community pharmacies and those provided by General Practitioners, unless otherwise stated.

Key Facts – England (2015-16)

Overall contacts

- There were 2.03 million contacts with dedicated SRH services made by 1.26 million individuals. This represented a decrease of 4% on the number of contacts in 2014/15 (2.13 million). It also represented a decrease of 4% in the number of individuals attending SRH services.
- 7% of the resident population of women between the ages of 13 and 54 had at least one contact with an SRH service. For men in the same age group, only 1% of the

resident population had at least one contact. Women aged 18 to 19 (21%) were most likely to use an SRH service.

Contacts for contraception

- 38 % of women contacting SRH services for reasons of contraception were using long acting reversible contraceptives (LARCs).
- In the last ten years, this proportion has been increasing and the proportion using user dependent methods has been decreasing. However, oral contraceptives (a user dependent method) were still the most common form of contraception item in use, being the main method for 45% of women contacting SRH services for contraception.

Emergency contraception

- The number of emergency contraception items provided to women by both SRH services and at other locations in the community was approximately 291,000 in 2015/16. This has fallen steadily in the last ten years, from approximately 484,000 in 2005/06, a decrease of 40%.

Key Facts – Warwickshire

Overall contacts

- 11,400 contacts with dedicated SRH services made by 6,300 individuals.
- 4% of the resident population of women between the ages of 13 and 54 had at least one contact with an SRH service. For men in the same age group, less than 0.35% of the population had at least one contact.
- Women aged 16-17 and 18-19 were most likely to use an SRH service, with 11% in each age group having contact.

Contacts for contraception

- Over 5,000 women contacted SRH services for reasons of contraception (excluding where only advice was provided).
- Although this release does not include Warwickshire level data on the use of Long Acting Reversible Contraceptives local services report usage has been increasing.

Emergency contraception

- Again, there is no Warwickshire level data included in the release on numbers of emergency contraception items supplied but local services report numbers have fallen in recent years.