

TABLE 1. Percentage of sexually active women aged 16–50 who used withdrawal in the past three months and who used it as their sole method, by age, Family Planning Victoria, 2011

| Age | N | Any use | Sole use |
|--------------------|-----|---------|----------|
| 16–19 | 326 | 37.1 | 15.0 |
| 20–24 | 366 | 36.6 | 13.4 |
| 25–29 | 123 | 26.0 | 13.0 |
| 30–34 | 56 | 19.6 | 8.9 |
| 35–39 | 57 | 12.3 | 1.8 |
| ≥40 | 78 | 15.4 | 10.3 |
| χ^2 for trend | | 25.73** | 5.66* |

*p<.05. **p<.01.

TABLE 2. Odds ratios (and 95% confidence intervals) from univariate analysis assessing characteristics associated with sole withdrawal use

| Characteristic | Odds ratio |
|--|--------------------|
| Demographic | |
| Suburban clinic | 1.25 (0.86–1.84) |
| <25 years old | 1.56 (1.01–2.41)* |
| Born in Australia | 1.41 (0.90–2.21) |
| <5 years in Australia | 0.87 (0.48–1.56) |
| English speaker | 1.52 (0.75–3.10) |
| Has health care card‡ | 1.47 (1.01–2.14)* |
| Private health insurance | 0.87 (0.60–1.27) |
| ≥college | 0.69 (0.46–1.05) |
| Household income >\$60,000§ | 1.13 (0.89–1.43) |
| Attitudes | |
| Feels vulnerable to pregnancy | 1.19 (0.81–1.76) |
| Is dissatisfied with current contraceptive | 2.38 (1.61–3.45)** |
| Considers it important to prevent pregnancy | 1.23 (0.65–2.31) |
| Is confident in knowledge about how to prevent pregnancy | 0.61 (0.34–1.09)† |
| Is comfortable discussing contraception | |
| With doctor | 0.56 (0.29–1.06)† |
| With parents†† | 1.06 (0.68–1.65) |
| With partner | 0.74 (0.47–1.16) |
| With friends | 0.87 (0.57–1.34) |
| Feels supported in using contraceptives | |
| By parents†† | 1.13 (0.70–1.84) |
| By partner | 0.63 (0.39–1.02)† |
| By friends | 0.96 (0.57–1.61) |
| Behavioral | |
| Doctor discussed contraception in last 12 months | 0.63 (0.43–0.93)* |
| >1 partner in last 3 months | 2.07 (1.41–3.06)** |
| Ever been pregnant | 0.97 (0.80–1.17) |
| Ever had an unintended pregnancy | 1.35 (0.86–2.13) |
| Ever had an abortion | 1.55 (0.93–2.59) |
| Plans ahead to have contraceptives available | 0.86 (0.44–1.68) |
| Can interrupt sex to use contraceptive when highly aroused | 0.61 (0.41–0.90)* |
| Can resist sex if partner does not want to use contraceptive | 0.56 (0.39–0.82)** |
| Has sex ≥twice/week | 0.80 (0.55–1.16) |

* $p < .05$. ** $p < .01$. † $p < .10$. ‡Health care cards are given to low-income Australian residents and enable them to access low-cost medicines and medical services. §Income is in Australian dollars; at the time of the study, one Australian dollar was equivalent to US\$0.9. ††Asked only of women younger than 25.

TABLE 3. Odds ratios (and 95% confidence intervals) from univariate analysis assessing characteristics associated with inconsistent use among sole withdrawal users

| Characteristic | Odds ratio |
|--|--------------------|
| Partner has refused to use other contraceptive | 2.73 (1.37–5.46)** |
| Lacks access | 3.44 (2.27–5.20)** |
| Has experienced contraceptive side effects | 2.71 (1.48–4.96)** |
| Has concern about hormones | 2.32 (1.11–4.85)* |
| Finds other methods too expensive | 1.07 (0.41–2.81) |
| Is embarrassed talking to doctor | 1.06 (0.24–4.74) |
| Is embarrassed buying contraceptives | 1.99 (0.65–6.14) |
| Finds contraceptives too inconvenient | 3.23 (1.82–5.72)** |

* $p < .05$. ** $p < .01$.

TABLE 4. Odds ratios (and 95% confidence intervals) from multivariate analysis assessing characteristics associated with sole withdrawal use

| Characteristic | Odds ratio |
|--|--------------------|
| Is dissatisfied with current contraceptive | 1.64 (1.04–2.56)** |
| >1 partner in last 3 months | 1.67 (1.11–2.53)** |
| Lacks access | 2.38 (1.47–3.84)** |
| Finds contraceptives too inconvenient | 2.05 (1.06–3.96)** |

Hosmer Lemeshow test $\chi^2(8) = 5.274, p = 0.7$

** $p < .01$. Note: Analysis adjusted for characteristics that were significant at $p < .10$ in Tables 2 and 3.