For women, adding these two interactions improved the overall significance of the model. Among adolescent men, perceiving pregnancy with a main partner as negative and perceiving oneself to be at risk of acquiring an STD from a main partner had a marginally significant interaction.

For both males and females, we found a significant three-way interaction between hormonal contraceptive use, perceiving pregnancy as negative, and perceiving oneself to be at risk of acquiring an STD (Table 3).

- **Influence of women’s pregnancy concerns.** Among young women who perceived pregnancy with a main partner to be more negative, their condom and hormonal contraceptive use were inversely associated (Table 4). Among young women who perceived pregnancy as more negative, the odds of using condoms were significantly lower for those who used hormonal contraceptives than for those who did not, even after we controlled for clinic site, age and length of relationship (odds ratio, 0.1). Among those who viewed pregnancy less negatively, the odds of using condoms did not differ between users and nonusers of hormonal contraceptives. Figure 1 shows that whereas condom use is inversely associated with hormonal contraceptive use among young women who perceive pregnancy as more negative, no association is evident among those who perceive pregnancy as less negative.

- **Influence of women’s STD concerns.** Results of the regression analyses also show that among young women who perceived themselves to be at a lower risk of acquiring STDs with a main partner, the odds of using condoms were lower among those who used hormonal contraceptives than among nonusers of these methods (odds ratio, 0.2—Table 4). Among females who perceived the STD risk with main partners to be high, the odds of using condoms did not differ by hormonal contraceptive use. Figure 2 illustrates how perceptions of STD risk affect the relationship between condom and hormonal contraceptive use.

**Use with Casual Partners**

In bivariate analyses, female and male adolescents’ condom use and hormonal contraceptive use with casual partners were not related. For young men, age was the only characteristic associated with condom use. Condom users were younger than nonusers (17 vs. 18 years, on average). There were no differences by age for females. Age was added as a control variable in the logistic regression.

In contrast to the results for main partners, with casual partners, adolescents’ hormonal contraceptive use was not