

TABLE 2. Odds ratios (and 95% confidence intervals) from logistic regression analyses examining the likelihood that sexually active pill users missed a pill during the four weeks prior to interview, by use of contraceptive backup for intercourse subsequent to the last missed pill, according to selected characteristics

Characteristic	Used backup (N=133)	Used no backup (N=133)
Age		
18–24	2.3 (1.0–5.4)	1.3 (0.7–2.5)
25–34	1.0	1.0
35–44	0.8 (0.4–1.7)	1.1 (0.5–2.3)
Level of education		
<H.S.	1.0*	1.0
≥H.S.	2.8 (1.2–6.4)	1.3 (0.7–2.2)
Unemployed		
No	1.0	1.0
Yes	1.5 (0.6–4.0)	1.3 (0.6–2.9)
Income per capita		
Low or medium	1.0	1.0*
High	0.9 (0.4–2.1)	0.4 (0.2–0.8)
Unknown	1.9 (0.5–7.5)	0.3 (0.1–1.7)
Nationality		
French	1.0	1.0
Other	0.3 (0.1–2.0)	2.3 (0.5–10.1)
Age of the last child		
No children	1.0**	1.0
<2 years	4.4 (1.8–10.8)	2.1 (1.0–4.2)
≥2 years	3.2 (1.3–8.2)	1.4 (0.7–3.2)
History of unintended pregnancy		
Yes	1.4 (0.7–2.8)	1.1 (0.6–1.9)
No	1.0	1.0
Partner at last intercourse		
Regular	‡	1.0**
Occasional	‡	6.8 (1.8–26.6)
Involved in the choice of the pill		
Yes	1.0	1.0**
No	0.4 (0.1–1.8)	4.0 (1.4–11.6)
Established pill-taking routine		
Yes	1.0***	1.0**
No	3.0 (1.6–5.9)	2.4 (1.3–4.3)
Health side effects		
Yes	1.2 (0.7–2.3)	1.2 (0.6–2.3)
No	1.0	1.0
Negative effect of the pill on sexual desire		
Yes	2.7 (0.6–12.2)	0.8 (0.3–2.1)
No	1.0	1.0
Type of pill		
Combined	1.0	1.0
Progestin-only	1.1 (0.2–6.3)	2.2 (1.1–4.3) *
Duration of use		
≤1 year	1.6 (0.8–3.6)	1.3 (0.6–2.6)
>1 year	1.0	1.0

*p<.05, **p<.01, ***p<.001. ‡Variable was not estimated in this model because an insufficient number of women with an occasional partner reported using backup after the last missed pill. Note: Significance levels refer to the results for the likelihood ratio test for all the categories of a variable.