

TABLE 3. Percentage of all women at risk of unintended pregnancy who had used a contraceptive method in past 12 months, by characteristics of method switching, according to pattern of use

Characteristic	All	Same method	Method switch	Gap in use, not at risk	Gap in use, at risk
TYPE OF METHOD					
No switch					
Hormonal/long-acting	44.1	57.1	54.3	21.3*,†	18.3*,†
Barrier/traditional	29.3	42.9	16.6*	20.7*	24.4*
Switched to hormonal/long-acting					
From barrier/traditional (+)	4.1	0.0	8.0	7.3	4.4
From none (+)	2.0	0.0	0.0	8.3	4.1‡
Switched to barrier/traditional					
From hormonal/long-acting (-)	8.7	0.0	21.2	9.0†	10.2†
From none (+)	2.0	0.0	0.0	9.0	3.1‡
Switched to nonuse					
From hormonal/long-acting (0)	3.5	0.0	0.0	8.7	12.5
From barrier/traditional (0)	6.3	0.0	0.0	15.7	23.1‡
TYPE OF SWITCH					
No switch in method type	73.4	100.0	70.9	42.1†	42.4†
To more effective method	8.1	0.0	8.0	24.8†	11.9‡
To less effective method	8.7	0.0	21.2	8.9†	10.2†
To no method	9.8	0.0	0.0	24.2	35.6‡
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

*Significantly different from percentage for same method at $p < .05$. †Significantly different from percentage for method switch at $p < .05$. ‡Significantly different from percentage for gap in use, not at risk at $p < .05$. Notes: Ns are unweighted. Hormonal and long-acting methods are the pill, injectable, IUD, implant, patch and ring. Barrier and traditional methods are condoms, the diaphragm, spermicides, withdrawal and natural family planning. +=switching from a less effective method of pregnancy prevention to a more effective one. -=switching from a more effective method of pregnancy prevention to a less effective one. 0=switching from some method to no method.