ELECTRONIC SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIAL

Relationship satisfaction and outcome in women who meet their partner while using oral contraception

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1   **Supplemental Results**

2   *Supplemental Analysis 1: Effect of unplanned pregnancy*

3   Our results demonstrate an unexpected positive association between oral contraceptive

4   use at the time couples met and relationship survival and length, which we attribute to

5   higher general (as opposed to sexual) satisfaction in such couples. An alternative

6   explanation could be that couples who met while the woman was not using oral

7   contraception were more likely to have an unplanned pregnancy, and that this group

8   may consequently contain a higher proportion of couples with relatively low

9   commitment to the relationship. In total, 592 women reported their pregnancy as

10   unplanned and 1926 said it was planned (one did not answer this question). Analysis

11   confirmed that there was a significantly higher rate of unplanned pregnancy in women

12   not using oral contraception when couples met (30.4%, compared with 13.8% amongst

13   oral contraception users when couples met; Chi-square = 91.5, $df = 1$, $P < 0.0001$), and

14   a higher rate of separation amongst those with unplanned pregnancy (51.4%,

15   compared with 22.6% amongst those whose pregnancy was planned; Chi-square =

16   179.6, $df = 1$, $P < 0.0001$). However, after excluding women who had unplanned

17   pregnancies, the positive association between relationship survival and oral

18   contraceptive use during partner choice remained significant (702/866 users and

19   770/1036 non-users were still together, Chi-square = 12.24, $df = 1$, $P < 0.0001$). The

20   effect of oral contraceptive use when couples met also remained significant after

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21 controlling for SOI-R score and women's age (logistic regression: exp B= 0.693, P =

22 0.002). Furthermore, as in the main analysis, relationship length was longer (in those

23 couples that did separate) if women met their partner while using oral contraception (z

24 = 2.30, P = 0.022). On the basis of these results, we can exclude the possibility that the

25 reported effects of oral contraceptive use during partner choice are due to between-

26 group differences in commitment to the relationship.

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28 ***Supplemental Analysis 2: Effect of regional variation***

29 We checked that results hold across geographical region from which participants

30 came. Since the majority of the sample was drawn from either the United States or the

31 Czech Republic/Slovakia, we excluded participants from other countries in these

32 checks. Including geographical region as a random factor in the main analyses of

33 variance for sexual or general relationship satisfaction (also controlling for

34 sociosexuality, relationship duration and current hormonal status), we found no main

35 effect of geographical region for any analysis and no significant interactions involving

36 geographical region. Although there was a difference in separation rates (with

37 separation occurring with higher frequency in the US than the Czech sample, $P <$

38 0.001), if geographical region was included as a categorical predictor in the logistic

39 regression analyses, the effect of contraceptive use during partner choice remained

40 significant (exp B = 0.66, $P <$ 0.001). Furthermore, the effect of contraceptive use

41 during partner choice on separation rate also remained significant if the logistic

42 regression was run separately for either the US (exp B = 0.73, P = 0.022) or the Czech

43 Republic (exp B = 0.66, P = 0.037).

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Table S1. Spearman rank correlation matrix for measures included in calculation of sexual satisfaction composite scores (all *P* < 0.001).

Measure	Adventurousness	Orgasm	Partner attraction	Sexual proceptivity
Arousal	0.852	0.522	0.651	0.651
Adventurousness		0.473	0.573	0.557
Orgasm			0.415	0.468
Partner attraction				0.750

Table S2. Spearman rank correlation matrix for measures included in calculation of general (nonsexual) satisfaction composite scores (all *P* < 0.001).

Measure	Faithfulness/loyalty	Intelligence	Ambition	Support
Financial provision	0.404	0.498	0.524	0.424
Faithfulness/loyalty		0.560	0.406	0.545
Intelligence			0.572	0.514
Ambition				0.514