

Free the Pill

The evidence supports over-the-counter access to progestin-only pills: A research summary

The FDA is currently reviewing an application for an over the counter (OTC) progestin-only birth control pill (POP). If approved, it would be the first OTC birth control pill available in the United States. This research summary highlights key evidence in support of OTC access to POPs.

Challenges and barriers to accessing birth control

[Challenges accessing contraceptive care and interest in over-the-counter oral contraceptive pill use among Black, Indigenous, and people of color.](#) *Contraception*, January 2023.

- 67% of participants said they are likely to use an OTC birth control pill.
- 45% of the participants reported facing at least one challenge accessing birth control.
- 71% of participants who weren't currently using any contraceptive method reported they were likely to use an OTC birth control pill.

[Prescription birth control access among U.S. women at risk of unintended pregnancy.](#) *Journal of Women's Health*, December 2015.

- Nearly one-third (29%) of adult women* who have ever tried to obtain or refill a prescription for birth control faced access barriers.

Experiences and interest in using POPs

[Interest in continued use after participation in a study of over-the-counter progestin-only pills in the United States.](#) *Women's Health Reports*, November 2022.

- 83% of adults and teens reported likely OTC POP use, with a greater likelihood among Hispanic/Latinx and Black participants and adults with public insurance, prior pregnancies, and some college.
- Adults and teens were willing to pay up to \$20 per month out of pocket, on average.

[Experiences using a progestin-only pill in an over-the-counter environment in the United States: A cross-sectional survey.](#) *BMJ Sexual and Reproductive Health*, October 2022.

- 77% of participants who had used contraception in the month prior to the trial said their overall OTC POP experience was similar or better than their previous method.
- Top benefits compared with prior methods included less worry about pregnancy, ease of access, fewer side effects, and greater decision-making power.

[Modeling the impacts of price of an over-the-counter progestin-only pill on use and unintended pregnancy among US women.](#) *Women's Health Issues*, April 2020.

- Adult and teen women* were willing to pay \$15 and \$10, respectively, for an OTC POP birth control pill.
- The study shows that with no or low out-of-pocket costs, a large population of women* are likely to use an OTC POP, leading to greater contraceptive access and decreased unintended pregnancies.

** The term 'women' is used in reference to research studies that identified the gender of participants as 'women'. We acknowledge that using 'women' may be inaccurate if participants were not asked or allowed to provide their gender and that these data limitations may exclude the experiences of some people seeking contraception who do not identify as 'women', such as non-binary or transgender individuals.*

Safety and efficacy of POPs

[Effectiveness and efficacy rates of progestin-only pills: A comprehensive literature review.](#)

Contraception, March 2023.

- Findings suggest POPs may be more effective with typical use than currently believed.
- The review estimates that two pregnancies will occur during typical use if 100 people took the pill for a year, which is lower than the current estimation of seven pregnancies.

[The effect of deliberate non-adherence to a norgestrel progestin-only pill: A randomized, crossover study.](#)

Contraception, September 2022.

- The current guidance for POPs calls for them to be taken at the same time each day, with a three-hour window. While more research is needed, this study shows that there is likely a wider window of time for maintaining efficacy if a pill is missed or delayed.
- The data showed that taking a POP containing norgestrel six hours late or missing one pill entirely appears to have little impact on contraceptive efficacy (i.e., cervical mucus thickening and disruption of ovarian activity).

[A review of the effectiveness of a progestogen-only pill containing norgestrel 75 µg/day.](#)

Contraception, January 2022.

- Results reveal that overall failure rates for norgestrel ranged from 0 to 2.4 pregnancies that would occur during typical use if 100 people took the pill for a year, showing that this POP is highly effective and a good option for making available OTC.

[Efficacy, safety, and personal considerations.](#)

Contraceptive Technology, 2018.

- With perfect use (if someone never forgets to take a pill and takes them at the same time every day), it is currently estimated that POPs are about 99% effective.
- With typical use, it is currently estimated that POPs are about 93% effective.

[Contraindications to progestin-only oral contraceptive pills among reproductive-aged women.](#)

Contraception, September 2012.

- Data were collected from two studies, one with a sample of reproductive-aged women* in El Paso, Texas and the other with a sample of current oral contraceptive (OC) users. Very few women* in both samples (1.6% and 0.6%, respectively) had contraindications to POPs.
- Women* were able to accurately self-screen for contraindications to POPs using a checklist.
- The low prevalence of contraindications for POPs shows they are a good choice for being available OTC.

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About Free the Pill

Free the Pill, operated by [Ibis Reproductive Health](#), is a campaign to educate and engage in support of over-the-counter (OTC) birth control pills in the United States that are affordable, fully covered by insurance, and available to people of all ages. Campaign activities are driven by a coalition of more than 150 reproductive health, rights, and justice organizations, research and advocacy groups, youth activists, health care providers, prominent medical and health professional associations, and other professionals, who have been working since 2004 to build the evidence in support of OTC birth control pills in the United States.