

**TABLE 4. Selected measures of emergency contraceptive pill provision practices in Jamaica, according to type of health care provider**

Measure	Total	Nurse	GP	Ob/gyn	Pharmacist
<b>Had a previous experience where a woman asked for method***</b>	94.3	66.7	97.9	100.0	98.6
<b>Had ever prescribed/sold method***</b>	93.4	63.3	96.8	100.0	98.6
<b>Frequency of providing method in past year***,†</b>					
Never	7.6	31.6	7.8	9.4	0.0
≤once a month	37.9	63.2	52.2	53.1	5.7
2–4 times a month	28.4	5.3	33.3	31.3	27.1
≥5 times a month	25.1	0.0	5.6	3.1	67.1
Don't remember	1.0	0.0	1.1	3.1	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>Had ever refused to prescribe/sell method***</b>	43.1	10.7	46.8	21.9	60.6
<b>Reason for refusing to prescribe/sell method‡</b>					
Client had contraindication to use**,§	50.5	33.3	61.9	28.6	44.2
Client had recently used method***	42.6	50.0	35.7	0.0	55.8
Had concerns about method safety*	25.8	33.3	24.4	0.0	31.0
Felt uncomfortable prescribing method*	24.2	0.0	23.8	0.0	30.2
Method was not available***	14.7	66.7	2.4	0.0	25.6
Religious/moral objection	8.4	0.0	9.5	0.0	9.3
Didn't know enough about method**	5.3	33.3	7.1	0.0	2.3
Other reason***,††	59.6	0.0	45.2	57.1	78.6
<b>Had an age restriction for use of method***,‡‡</b>	48.2	23.1	48.2	21.4	63.8
<b>Mean age limit (range)‡‡</b>					
Lower	15.6 (10–18)	15.5 (15–16)	15.0 (10–18)	16 (16–16)	16 (12–18)
Upper	41.3 (32–55)	36.0 (32–40)	40.7 (35–50)	42.8 (40–46)	43.2 (35–55)

\*p<.05. \*\*p<.01. \*\*\*p<.001. †Among the 212 respondents who had ever provided the method (19 nurses, 90 general practitioners, 33 obstetrician-gynecologists and 70 pharmacists). ‡Among the 97 respondents who had refused to sell the method previously (three nurses, 44 general practitioners, seven obstetrician-gynecologists and 43 pharmacists). §The most common were hypertension, thromboembolic disease, migraines and pregnancy. ††The most frequently mentioned were the woman requesting the method too late (i.e., when it was believed to be no longer effective; 24.7%), the woman was "abusing" the method (6.2%) and a man requesting the method (3.1%). ‡‡Among the 194 respondents who had provided the method in the past year (13 nurses, 83 general practitioners, 28 obstetrician-gynecologists and 70 pharmacists). Notes: Missing data are excluded. Statistical comparisons are across provider groups; for the frequency of provision measure, the comparison is across groups and all listed responses. GP=general practitioner. Ob/gyn=obstetrician-gynecologist.