



## Contraceptive Needs and Services, 2010

Jennifer J. Frost, Mia R. Zolna and Lori Frohwirth

### HIGHLIGHTS

- In 2010, 19.1 million women were in need of publicly funded contraceptive services and supplies because they were sexually active, physically able to get pregnant, but not currently pregnant or trying to get pregnant, and were either adult women under 250% of the federal poverty level or younger than 20. All the growth in the need for publicly funded contraceptive services between 2000 and 2010 was among poor and low-income adults. Of the 19.1 million women in need of publicly supported care in 2010, 5.8 million (30%) were uninsured.
- A total of 8.9 million women received publicly supported contraceptive services in 2010. Clinics served 6.7 million women (including 4.7 million served by clinics funded by the federal Title X program). The remaining 2.2 million received care from private doctors paid by Medicaid.
- In 2010, publicly funded contraceptive services helped women prevent 2.2 million unintended pregnancies; 1.1 million of these would have resulted in unplanned births and 760,000 in abortions. Without publicly funded contraceptive services, the rate of unintended pregnancies, unplanned births and abortions in the United States would all be 66% higher; the rates for teens would be 73% higher.
- The number of unintended pregnancies averted by public funding was 15% higher in 2010 than in 2006, even though the number of clients served fell 5% during that period. This is partially because more family planning clients currently use highly effective contraceptives, such as long-acting reversible methods, than previously. More importantly, women who are unable to obtain public services are more likely now than in 2006 to be using either no contraceptive method or a less effective one, probably because of the recession.
- Services provided by clinics that receive some Title X funding helped women avert 1.2 million unintended pregnancies in 2010, preventing 590,000 unplanned births and 400,000 abortions. Without the services provided by Title X-funded clinics, the U.S. unintended pregnancy rate would be 35% higher and the rate among teens would be 42% higher.
- By helping women avoid unintended pregnancies, public funding for contraceptive services in 2010 resulted in net public savings of \$10.5 billion (\$5.3 billion of which is attributable to services provided at Title X clinics), or \$5.68 for every dollar spent providing contraceptive care.



July 2013

## Contraceptive Needs and Services, 2010

Jennifer J. Frost, Mia R. Zolna and Lori Frohwirth

### ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

This report was written by Jennifer J. Frost, Mia R. Zolna and Lori Frohwirth. It was edited by Haley Ball. Data analysis and tabulations were executed by Jennifer J. Frost, Lori Frohwirth, Mia R. Zolna and Adam Sonfield. All are of the Guttmacher Institute.

The authors thank the following Guttmacher colleagues: Suzette Audam, for assistance in programming and data tabulations; Amelia Bucek, Deva Cats-Baril, Nakeisha Blades, Carolyn Cox, Marjorie Cromwell, Michelle Eilers, Vivian Gor, Allison Grossman, Jenna Jerman, Emily Nell, Asha Mattai, Tsuyoshi Onda, Jesse Philbin and Alyssa Tartaglione for research assistance; and Lawrence B. Finer, Rachel B. Gold and Adam Sonfield for reviewing drafts of the report and tables.

This research was supported by the Office of Population Affairs, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, under grant FPRPA006050. The Guttmacher Institute also gratefully acknowledges the general support it receives from individuals and foundations—including major grants from The William and Flora Hewlett Foundation, the David and Lucile Packard Foundation and the Ford Foundation—which undergirds all of the Institute’s work.

## CONTENTS

- Background ..... 3
- Methodology..... 4
- The Need for Publicly Funded Contraceptive Services..... 7
- The Availability and Use of Publicly Funded Contraceptive Services..... 11
- The Impact of Publicly Funded Contraceptive Services..... 19
- Discussion..... 26
- References ..... 28

### Appendix Tables:

- APPENDIX TABLE 1. Total number of women aged 13–44 and number of women in need of contraceptive services and supplies, by age, poverty status and race/ethnicity—national, regional and state detail, 2010..... 30
- APPENDIX TABLE 2. Number of women in need of publicly supported contraceptive services and supplies, by race/ethnicity and need status (younger than 20 or aged 20–44 with a family income less than 250% of the federal poverty level)—national, regional and state detail, 2010..... 32
- APPENDIX TABLE 3. Total number of women aged 13–44, by age, poverty status and race/ethnicity—national, regional and state detail, 2010..... 34
- APPENDIX TABLE 4. Number of clinics providing publicly funded contraceptive services, by clinic type, for all publicly funded clinics and for Title X–funded clinics—2001 and 2010 national summary and 2010 regional and state detail..... 36
- APPENDIX TABLE 5. Number of female contraceptive clients served at publicly funded clinics and at Title X–funded clinics, by type of provider—2001 and 2010 national summary and 2010 regional and state detail ..... 38
- APPENDIX TABLE 6. Number of female contraceptive clients younger than 20 served at publicly funded clinics and at Title X–funded clinics, by type of provider—2001 and 2010 national summary and 2010 regional and state detail ..... 40
- APPENDIX TABLE 7. Percentage of women currently uninsured and the estimated number of women in need of publicly funded contraceptive services and supplies who are uninsured, by age and poverty status—American Community Survey 2008–2010 data, national and state detail, 2010..... 42

© Guttmacher Institute, 2013

Suggested citation: Frost JJ, Zolna MR and Frohwirth L, *Contraceptive Needs and Services, 2010*, New York: Guttmacher Institute, 2013, <<http://www.guttmacher.org/pubs/win/contraceptive-needs-2010.pdf>>.

The Methodological Appendix can be found at <<http://www.guttmacher.org/pubs/win/winmethods2010.pdf>> and the county tables at <<http://www.guttmacher.org/pubs/win/index.html>>.

**www.guttmacher.org**

# Background

Millions of U.S. women need ongoing access to contraceptive care so that they can plan the size and timing of their families. The availability of a wide range of contraceptive methods helps to ensure that women can find a method that works best for their personal situation and current stage in life. However, many women cannot afford to pay for contraceptive methods and related services on their own, especially because some of the newer hormonal and long-acting methods that are most effective at preventing unintended pregnancy are also some of the most expensive. A large network of publicly supported providers, including those that are funded through the federal Title X family planning program, the only national program dedicated to providing subsidized contraceptive services to poor and low-income American women, has long been the key source of contraceptive care for adolescents and poor and low-income women. Each year, this network serves millions of women and helps to prevent hundreds of thousands of unintended pregnancies, unplanned births and abortions. Understanding the size of the population in need of this care and the current ability of providers to meet women's contraceptive needs is crucial for the planning and design of improved health care delivery systems.

Since the 1970s, the Guttmacher Institute has made periodic estimates of

- the number of U.S. women in need of contraceptive services and supplies, focusing on the needs of teenagers and poor or low-income adults;<sup>1-9</sup>
- the publicly supported services available to these women and the number of women who receive public-sector contraceptive care;<sup>10-13</sup>
- the impact that providing publicly supported contraceptive care has on preventing unintended pregnancies and the unplanned births and abortions that would follow;<sup>14-18</sup> and
- the cost savings that accrue from providing women the contraceptive services they want and need to prevent unintended pregnancies, many of which would otherwise result in Medicaid-funded births.<sup>14-18</sup>

This report provides updated 2010 estimates of contraceptive needs and services in the United States and of the impact that publicly funded services in particular have on preventing unintended pregnancy and increasing public cost savings. Many of these estimates are available at the national, state and county levels. The following text highlights the national-level findings and trends and includes summary national and state tables. Detailed state-level tables are included as an appendix to this report, and similar county-level tables are available for each state and can be found at <<http://www.guttmacher.org/pubs/win/index.html>>.

# Methodology

## Women in Need of Contraceptive Services And Supplies

We estimated the number of women in need of contraceptive services and supplies and in need of publicly funded services and supplies for 2010 using three data sources:

- 2010 Census Bureau reports, for the number of women in each U.S. county, by age (13–17, 18–19, 20–29 and 30–44) and race/ethnicity (non-Hispanic white, non-Hispanic black, Hispanic and other/multiple races)<sup>19</sup>
- Tabulations of the 2008–2010 American Community Survey (ACS), for the proportions of women in each age, race and ethnicity category, according to marital status (married, living with husband and not married) and the proportions of women by income as a percentage of federal poverty level (FPL; less than 100%, 100–137%, 138–199%, 200–249% and more than 250%)<sup>20</sup>
- Tabulations of the 2006–2010 National Survey of Family Growth (NSFG), for the proportions of women in each demographic group (by age, race, ethnicity, marital status and poverty status) according to their need for contraceptive services (sexually active, able to get pregnant, and not currently pregnant or trying to get pregnant)<sup>21</sup>

The poverty breaks used in this analysis are slightly different than in prior years and have been chosen to reflect the poverty breaks that will be used for determining eligibility for public and private health insurance options under the Affordable Care Act (ACA). Also new in this analysis is use of the ACS to estimate the percentage of women who have neither public nor private health insurance, according to age and poverty status, at the state level. See the Methodological Appendix (<http://gutmacher.org/pubs/win/winmethods2010.pdf>) for additional details on estimating the number of women in need.

## Women Served by Publicly Supported Providers

We estimated the total number of women receiving publicly supported contraceptive care in 2010 using multiple sources. To estimate contraceptive clients served at publicly supported clinics, we collected service data for 2010

for all agencies and clinics that provided publicly funded family planning services in the 50 states and the District of Columbia using a methodology and definitions similar to those used in previous surveys.<sup>10–13</sup> For each clinic, we collected the total number of female contraceptive clients served in 2010, the number of those clients who were younger than 20 and the clinic's Title X funding status.

In addition to women served at clinics, many women receive services from private physicians that are supported by public dollars (typically Medicaid). To estimate the number of women receiving Medicaid-funded contraceptive services from private physicians, we used information on payment and source of care for contraceptive services reported by respondents to the 2006–2010 NSFG.<sup>22</sup>

We provide estimates of the proportion of need that is met by public-sector providers; we do not provide estimates of the amount of unmet need for contraception that exists in the United States, as it is unknown how many of the women in need who did not visit a publicly funded provider purchased nonprescription contraceptives from pharmacies or received care from private physicians paid for either out of pocket or through private insurance.

The full methodology for both the collection of contraceptive service data from all publicly funded clinics and the estimation of the number of women receiving Medicaid-funded contraceptive services from private physicians are described in the Methodological Appendix.

## Impact of Publicly Supported Contraceptive Care

*Numbers of unintended events averted.* We estimated the numbers of pregnancies, births and abortions that were averted by the provision of publicly funded contraceptive care in 2010 using similar methodology as used in previous estimates.<sup>17,18</sup> We began with the number of women receiving publicly supported contraceptive care in 2010. We examined the current mix of contraceptive methods used by these women and compared this with a hypothetical mix of contraceptive methods that would likely be used by these same women in the absence of publicly funded care. To calculate this hypothetical mix, we used the NSFG to look at the mix of methods currently used by similar women who did not obtain publicly sup-

## KEY DEFINITIONS

- Women are defined as **in need of contraceptive services and supplies** during a given year if they are aged 13–44 and meet three criteria:

- (1) they are sexually active—that is, they have ever had vaginal intercourse;

- (2) they are fecund, meaning that neither they nor their partner have been contraceptively sterilized, and they do not believe that they are infecund for any other reason; and

- (3) during at least part of the year, they are neither intentionally pregnant nor trying to become pregnant.

- Women are defined as **in need of publicly funded contraceptive services and supplies** if they meet the above criteria and have a family income below 250% of the federal poverty level (FPL; estimated at \$45,775 for a family of three in 2010). In addition, all women younger than 20 who need contraceptive services, regardless of their family income, are assumed to need publicly funded care because of their heightened need—for reasons of confidentiality—to obtain care without depending on their family's resources or private insurance.

- A **publicly funded clinic** is a site that offers contraceptive services to the general public and uses public funds, which may include Medicaid, to provide free or reduced-fee services to at least some clients. These sites may be operated by a diverse range of provider agencies, including public health departments, Planned Parenthood affiliates, hospitals, federally qualified health centers (FQHC) and other independent organizations. In this report, these sites are referred to as “clinics;” other Guttmacher Institute reports may use the synonymous term “center.”

- A **female contraceptive client** is a woman who made at least one initial or subsequent visit for contraceptive services during the 12-month reporting period. This includes all women who received a medical examination related to the provision of a contraceptive method and all active contraceptive clients who made supply-related return visits, who received counseling and a method prescription but deferred the medical examination, or who chose nonmedical contraceptive methods, even if a medical examination was not performed, so long as a chart was maintained.

ported care in the prior 12 months but who were in need and eligible to do so. We calculated the number of unintended pregnancies that would have occurred among each group on the basis of the failure rates of each method and adjusted them to be consistent with actual national unintended pregnancy rates among contraceptive users. We then estimated the additional pregnancies that would have occurred without services by subtracting the number of unintended pregnancies expected to occur among actual service users from the number of unintended pregnancies expected among the hypothetical group. From this we estimated the annual number of unintended pregnancies that were prevented per 1,000 contraceptive clients and applied this to all contraceptive clients served. Finally, we classified the unintended pregnancies averted according to observed outcomes at the national level for specific subgroups of women. Overall, 50% of unintended pregnancies result in an unplanned birth, 34% in an abortion and 16% in a miscarriage; these percentages vary slightly for poor and low-income women and for teenagers.<sup>23</sup>

*Costs and savings associated with provision of publicly funded contraceptive services.* We estimated the total cost of the family planning program and compared it with the estimated public dollars that Medicaid would have spent on pregnancy and infant care for the births that would have occurred (but were averted), adjusting to include only those clients in each state who would be eligible for Medicaid-funded pregnancy care if they became pregnant. Net savings were estimated by subtracting the family planning program costs from the savings produced by averted Medicaid births. Cost estimates for the family planning program differ slightly from an earlier report<sup>24</sup> that was based on different data. For this report, we derived our family planning program cost estimates from Title X revenue data; this methodology was necessary so that we could accurately estimate program costs for clinic users at the state level.

The full methodology for estimation of unintended pregnancies averted and costs saved is described in the Methodological Appendix.

## Table notes

- All population and client estimates have been rounded to the nearest 10. State and subgroup totals, therefore, do not always sum to the national total. Some other estimates have been rounded to the nearest 100 or 1,000 in the case of some figures with national-level totals.
- Race/ethnicity subgroup totals do not sum to the overall total because the subgroup of women reporting other or multiple races is not shown separately, although it is included in all other totals.
- Federal regions, as defined by the Department of Health and Human Services, are constituted as follows:
  - Region 1—Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island and Vermont;
  - Region 2—New Jersey and New York;
  - Region 3—Delaware, District of Columbia, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Virginia and West Virginia;
  - Region 4—Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina and Tennessee;
  - Region 5—Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio and Wisconsin;
  - Region 6—Arkansas, Louisiana, New Mexico, Oklahoma and Texas;
  - Region 7—Iowa, Kansas, Missouri and Nebraska;
  - Region 8—Colorado, Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota, Utah and Wyoming;
  - Region 9—Arizona, California, Hawaii and Nevada; and
  - Region 10—Alaska, Idaho, Oregon and Washington.

# The Need for Publicly Funded Contraceptive Services

Women are in need of contraceptive services and supplies if they are sexually active and able to get pregnant, but not currently pregnant or trying to get pregnant (see Key Definitions, page 5). They are in need of publicly supported services if their family income is less than 250% of the federal poverty level (\$45,775 for a family of three in 2010) or they are younger than 20, regardless of their family income. Teenagers in families of any income level who are need of contraception are considered to need publicly funded care because of their heightened need—for reasons of confidentiality—to obtain care without depending on their family’s resources or private insurance.

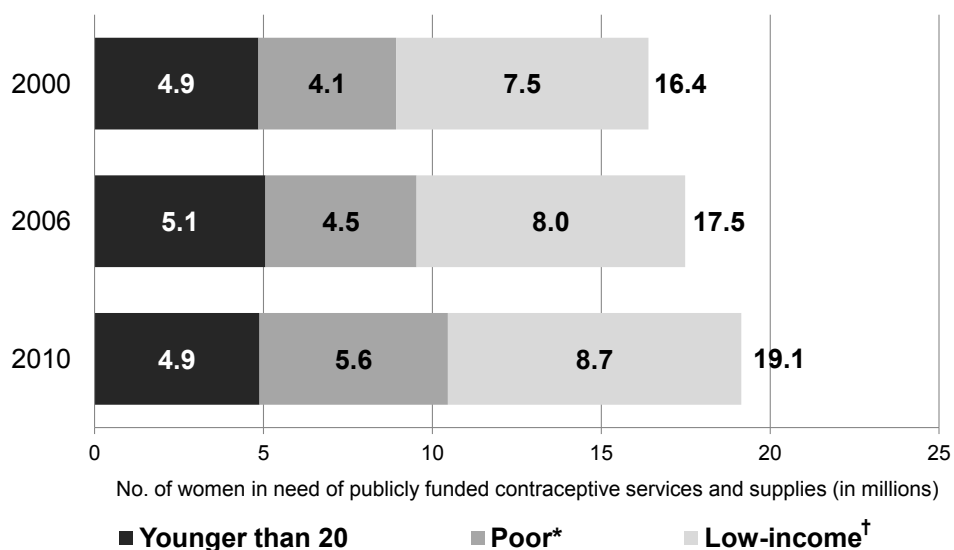
## Overall Need for Services

- In 2010, there were more than 66 million U.S. women of reproductive age (13–44), a number that has remained relatively stable since 2000 (Table 1 and Appendix Table 1). However, certain subgroups of women experienced considerable change over the decade. For example,

the number of women of reproductive age who were younger than 30 rose (by 7% among teenagers and 12% among women in their 20s); while the number aged 30–44 fell by 7%. The number of women aged 20–44 increased among poor women (women with family incomes below 100% of the federal poverty level) by 25% and among women of Hispanic ethnicity by 39%.

- More than half of all women of reproductive age (37 million) were in need of contraceptive services and supplies because they were sexually active, able to get pregnant, and not currently pregnant or trying to get pregnant
- The overall number of women in need of contraceptive services and supplies rose 10% between 2000 and 2010. The largest increases in the need for contraceptive services and supplies were among women in their 20s (16%), poor women (37%) and Hispanic women (46%). The number of non-Hispanic black women in need also rose (14%), while the number of non-Hispanic white women in need remained virtually unchanged.

**FIGURE 1. Increasing numbers of poor and low-income adult women account for growing numbers of women who need publicly supported contraceptive services.**



\*Women aged 20–44 with family income less than 100% of the federal poverty level.

†Women aged 20–44 with family income at 100–249% of the federal poverty level.

## Need for Publicly Funded Services

- A total of 19.1 million women were in need of publicly funded contraceptive services and supplies in 2010 because they were in need of contraceptive services and were either adult women under 250% of the federal poverty level or they were younger than 20 (Table 1 and Appendix Table 2). Between 2000 and 2010, this number increased by 17%, representing nearly three million additional women who were in need of publicly funded contraceptive care (Figure 1).
- All of the growth in the number of women in need of publicly funded contraceptive services occurred among poor and low-income adult women, as opposed to teenagers. Some 14.3 million women in need of publicly funded contraceptive services and supplies were adults with family incomes below 250% of the federal poverty level. Of this group, 5.6 million were poor adult women below the federal poverty level (\$18,310 for a family of three in 2010), and 8.7 million were low-income adult women (those whose incomes were 100–249% of poverty). Among the latter group, some 2.2 million women had family incomes at 100–137% of poverty (see Appendix Table 1 for data on women in need according to detailed poverty breaks).
- Between 2000 and 2010, the number of poor adult women who were in need increased by 37%, and the number of low-income adult women (with incomes at 100–249% of poverty) who were in need increased by 16%.
- Some 4.9 million women in need of publicly funded contraceptive services were younger than 20. The number of teenagers needing publicly funded care remained virtually unchanged between 2000 and 2010.
- Of the 19.1 million women in need of publicly supported care in 2010, 9.6 million were non-Hispanic white, 3.4 million were non-Hispanic black and 4.6 million were Hispanic (the remaining women were of other or multiple races/ethnicities). Between 2000 and 2010, the number of Hispanic women in need of publicly supported care increased by 47%, the number of non-Hispanic black women in need increased by 17% and the number of non-Hispanic white women in need increased by 4%.
- Of the 19.1 million women in need of publicly supported care in 2010, 5.8 million (30%) are estimated to have neither public nor private health insurance. Among poor adult women in need, the percentages who were uninsured are even higher—39–41% for poor women and those at 100–137% of poverty (Appendix Table 7).
- States vary widely in terms of their changing patterns of need for publicly supported family planning care. Thirty-one states experienced a 10% or greater increase in the number of women in need of publicly funded contraceptive services or supplies over the period 2000–2010; eight of these states experienced an increase of more than 30% (Table 2). Four states experienced small declines in the number of women in need of publicly funded services.
- Additional detail on the number of women in need of contraceptive services and supplies and in need of publicly supported contraceptive services and supplies according to women's age, poverty status and race/ethnicity, all by state and region, can be found in Appendix Tables 1 and 2. Similar county-level data are available at <http://www.guttmacher.org/pubs/win/index.html>. Appendix Table 3 provides state and regional detail for the number of women of reproductive age, according to these same detailed characteristics. Appendix Table 7 provides details on the percentage and number of women in need of publicly supported contraceptive services and supplies who currently have neither public nor private health insurance.



**TABLE 1. The number of U.S. women aged 13–44, the number in need of contraceptive services and supplies, and the number in need of publicly funded contraceptive services and supplies—by age, poverty status and race/ethnicity, 2000, 2006 and 2010.**

Year	Total	Age			Poverty status, % of FPL (among those 20–44)			Race/ethnicity*		
		<20	20–29	30–44	<100%	100– 249%	≥250%	Non- Hispanic white	Non- Hispanic black	Hispanic
<b>All women aged 13–44 (in 000s)</b>										
2000	65,507	13,758	18,859	32,889	7,418	13,831	30,500	42,951	8,844	9,100
2006	66,381	14,511	20,327	31,543	7,949	13,766	30,154	41,202	9,244	11,002
2010	66,419	14,780	21,038	30,600	9,245	14,328	28,066	38,668	9,167	12,655
% change 2000 to 2010	1	7	12	-7	25	4	-8	-10	4	39
<b>Women needing contraceptive services and supplies (in 000s)†</b>										
2000	33,983	4,850	14,233	14,899	4,076	7,470	17,587	22,205	4,580	4,741
2006	36,215	5,056	15,582	15,577	4,478	7,951	18,730	22,524	5,095	5,857
2010	37,400	4,881	16,484	16,036	5,576	8,688	18,257	21,562	5,198	6,944
% change 2000 to 2010	10	1	16	8	37	16	4	-3	14	46
<b>Women needing publicly funded contraceptive services and supplies (in 000s)‡</b>										
2000	16,396	4,850	6,747	4,799	4,076	7,470	-	9,193	2,898	3,128
2006	17,485	5,056	7,331	5,098	4,478	7,951	-	9,560	3,068	3,646
2010	19,144	4,880	8,443	5,820	5,576	8,688	-	9,558	3,379	4,587
% change 2000 to 2010	17	1	25	21	37	16	-	4	17	47

Note: FPL=federal poverty level. \*Women of other or multiple races are excluded here. †Women are in need of contraceptive services and supplies if they are sexually active, able to get pregnant, not currently pregnant and not seeking pregnancy (see Key Definitions, page 5). ‡Women are in need of publicly funded contraceptive services and supplies if they are in need of contraceptive services and supplies and they are either aged 20–44 with a family income below 250% of the FPL or are younger than 20 (see Key Definitions).

**TABLE 2. Total number of women in need of contraceptive services and supplies and in need or publicly funded contraceptive services and supplies, and percentage change between 2000 and 2010—all by state, 2000 and 2010**

	Women needing contraceptive services and supplies			Women needing publicly funded contraceptive services and supplies		
	2000	2010	% change	2000	2010	% change
<b>Total</b>	<b>33,982,660</b>	<b>37,400,340</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>16,396,050</b>	<b>19,144,100</b>	<b>17</b>
Alabama	496,250	542,770	9	275,750	320,280	16
Alaska	71,620	88,790	24	32,230	37,400	16
Arizona	606,160	788,050	30	314,600	429,830	37
Arkansas	279,870	317,720	14	165,250	198,090	20
California	4,281,480	4,998,920	17	2,110,740	2,472,310	17
Colorado	536,670	642,480	20	229,000	307,160	34
Connecticut	438,450	435,540	-1	161,100	175,950	9
Delaware	92,530	104,560	13	39,760	50,450	27
Dist. of Columbia	84,830	105,240	24	41,260	44,560	8
Florida	1,699,100	2,061,580	21	848,380	1,116,280	32
Georgia	988,200	1,189,220	20	472,120	648,120	37
Hawaii	137,950	165,700	20	61,390	67,880	11
Idaho	140,820	183,710	30	80,360	112,370	40
Illinois	1,568,370	1,556,970	-1	694,420	767,110	10
Indiana	735,070	744,300	1	357,070	422,430	18
Iowa	324,810	330,620	2	168,760	182,930	8
Kansas	308,670	322,990	5	157,410	177,400	13
Kentucky	442,320	472,160	7	240,430	273,030	14
Louisiana	519,690	534,580	3	309,360	310,720	0
Maine	152,170	143,950	-5	78,700	77,520	-1
Maryland	637,240	712,160	12	243,480	277,170	14
Massachusetts	879,720	873,940	-1	333,710	351,830	5
Michigan	1,214,580	1,113,390	-8	562,410	623,060	11
Minnesota	598,050	614,320	3	253,250	287,010	13
Mississippi	309,680	335,430	8	194,380	213,460	10
Missouri	664,690	684,240	3	342,080	387,790	13
Montana	89,240	104,700	17	54,990	60,200	9
Nebraska	196,620	204,690	4	102,430	110,640	8
Nevada	238,580	346,920	45	110,030	172,670	57
New Hampshire	157,610	151,140	-4	62,840	63,840	2
New Jersey	1,100,840	1,112,140	1	395,100	414,670	5
New Mexico	206,600	240,530	16	127,390	144,920	14
New York	2,556,730	2,601,230	2	1,195,150	1,187,850	-1
North Carolina	924,450	1,105,570	20	455,030	619,570	36
North Dakota	71,530	75,590	6	41,810	42,290	1
Ohio	1,368,970	1,295,830	-5	657,860	710,200	8
Oklahoma	371,710	420,260	13	217,250	241,450	11
Oregon	389,810	465,570	19	196,920	251,590	28
Pennsylvania	1,527,500	1,530,470	0	715,330	734,640	3
Rhode Island	142,760	137,750	-4	66,370	66,060	0
South Carolina	458,220	530,550	16	244,440	307,870	26
South Dakota	81,890	87,060	6	47,370	50,600	7
Tennessee	645,820	718,420	11	331,390	410,670	24
Texas	2,469,310	3,051,530	24	1,303,550	1,690,150	30
Utah	292,430	377,360	29	147,120	198,200	35
Vermont	72,340	69,620	-4	37,550	35,560	-5
Virginia	834,890	971,730	16	365,760	421,280	15
Washington	708,340	853,190	20	318,990	401,600	26
West Virginia	181,800	186,970	3	110,200	110,870	1
Wisconsin	634,220	636,030	0	294,440	332,520	13
Wyoming	51,470	62,160	21	29,340	32,050	9

# The Availability and Use of Publicly Funded Contraceptive Services

In the United States, women can obtain publicly supported contraceptive services from thousands of clinics that receive public funding through a variety of federal, state and local sources. These clinics include federally qualified health centers (FQHCs), health departments, hospital outpatient clinics, Planned Parenthoods and clinics run by other independent organizations. Most of the data in this report focuses on the clinic network, looking at the numbers of clinics according to type and the numbers of female contraceptive clients served by clinics. In addition, many private doctors provide contraceptive care to Medicaid recipients. Although data are not available on how many private doctors provide these services, we have made estimates of the number of women who receive Medicaid-funded contraceptive care from private doctors at the national level. The chapter ends with an assessment of the percentage of the need for publicly funded contraceptive care that is met by publicly supported sources. We focus on data for 2010 and make comparisons with data collected for 2006 and 2001.

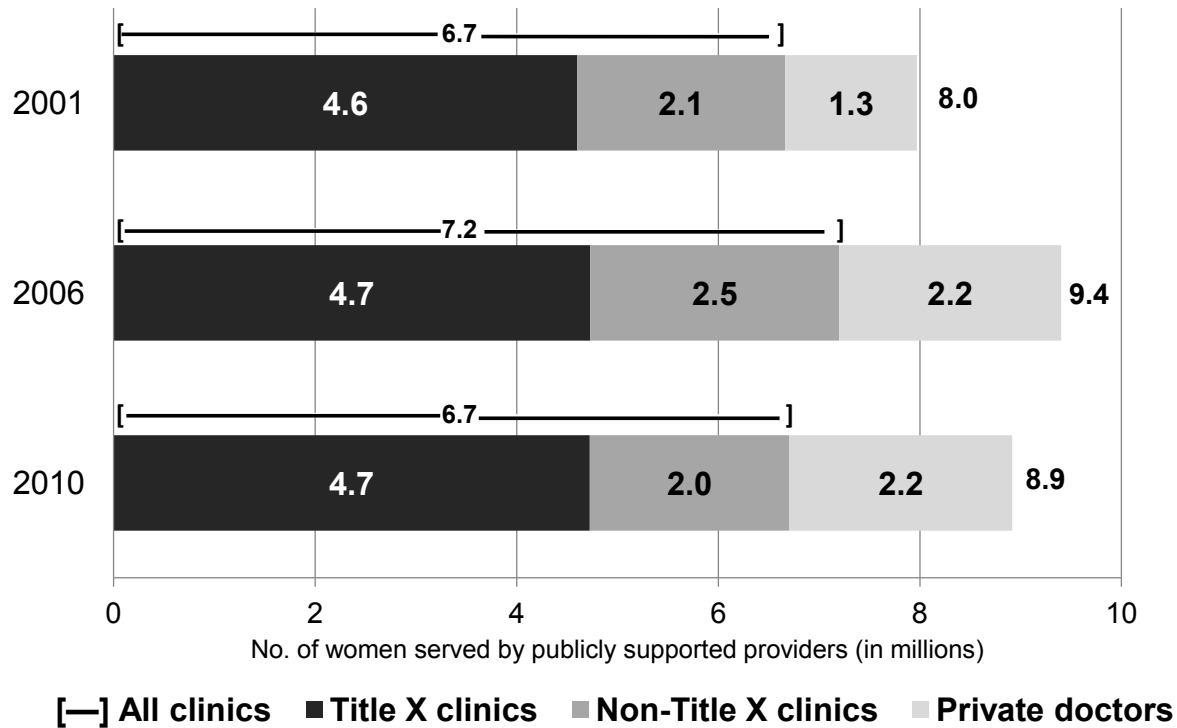
## Publicly Funded Clinics

- In 2010, there were 8,400 publicly funded clinics providing contraceptive services (Table 3).
  - Nearly half of clinics (4,100) received federal Title X funding, and 51% (4,300) provided contraceptive services using only non-Title X sources of public funding.
  - Among all clinics, 38% were run by FQHCs, 29% by public health departments, 8% by hospitals, 10% by Planned Parenthood affiliates and 16% by other independent organizations (Figure 3).
  - Among Title X-funded clinics, 14% were run by FQHCs, 53% by public health departments, 5% by hospitals, 13% by Planned Parenthood affiliates and 15% by other independent organizations.
- Between 2001 and 2010, the total number of clinics providing publicly funded contraceptive services increased by 10%.
  - The growth in clinic numbers is due entirely to increased numbers of FQHCs providing contraceptive services (an 85% increase from about 1,700 sites in 2001 to 3,200 sites in 2010); the numbers of hospital, health department and Planned Parenthood clinics providing contraceptive services all decreased between 2001 and 2010.
- Over the period, the number of Title X-funded sites decreased slightly, while the number of non-Title X-funded sites increased by 31%.
- Although in most states the number of publicly funded clinics providing contraceptive services increased between 2001 and 2010 (with increases ranging from 1% to more than 100%); the number of clinics fell in 11 states (Table 4).

## Women Served by Publicly Funded Providers

- In total, 8.9 million women are estimated to have received publicly supported contraceptive services in 2010 (Figure 2).
  - Some 6.7 million women received contraceptive care from publicly funded clinics, and 70% of these (4.7 million women) received care at sites supported by the federal Title X program (Table 3 and Appendix Table 5). Nearly 1.5 million teenage women received contraceptive services from publicly funded clinics in 2010 (Table 9 and Appendix Table 6).
  - An additional 2.2 million women are estimated to have received publicly supported contraceptive care from private doctors that was paid for through Medicaid (Table 5).
  - Between 2001 and 2010, the overall number of women receiving publicly funded contraceptive services increased from eight million to 8.9 million, with virtually all of the increase due to an upswing in the estimated number of women receiving Medicaid funded services from private doctors.
- Among the 6.7 million contraceptive clients served by clinics in 2010, 70% (4.7 million) were served at Title X-funded clinics, and 30% (two million) were served at non-Title X-funded sites.
  - Among all women served, 16% were served at FQHCs, 27% at health departments, 8% at hospitals, 36% at Planned Parenthood clinics and 13% at other independent clinics (Table 3 and Figure 3).
  - Among women served at Title X-funded sites, 9% were served at FQHCs, 36% at health departments,

**FIGURE 2. Most women receiving publicly supported contraceptive services obtain care from clinics.**

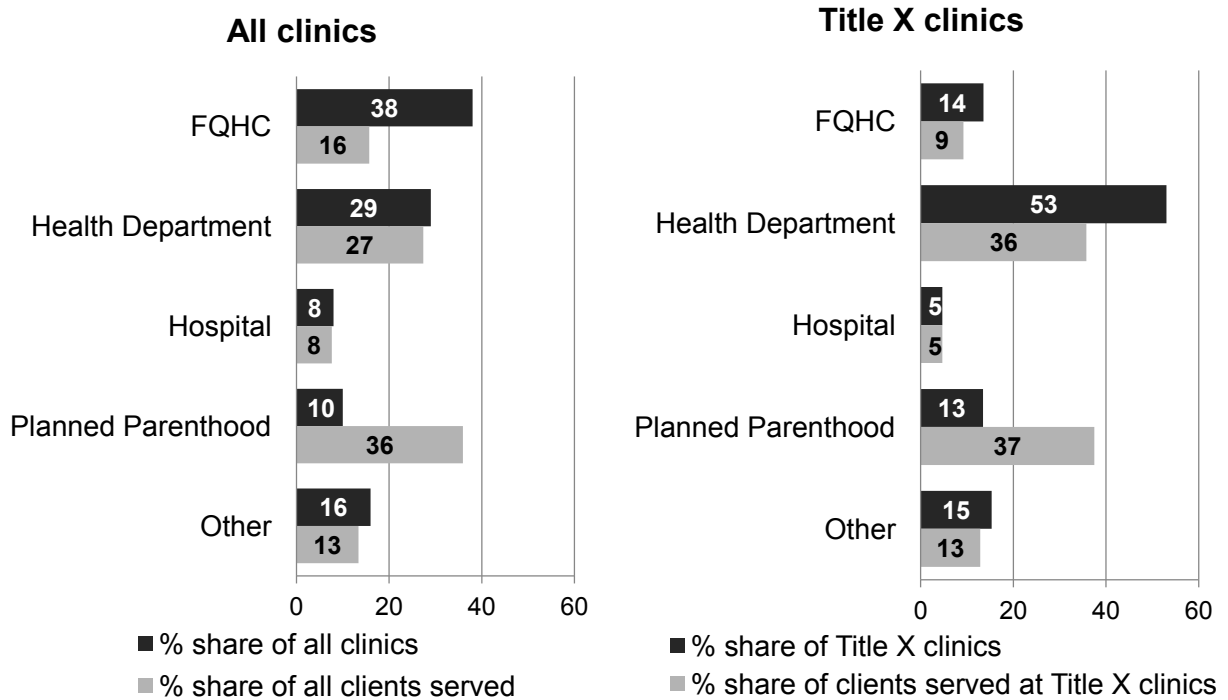


5% at hospitals, 37% at Planned Parenthood clinics and 13% at other independent clinics.

- Between 2001 and 2006, the total number of contraceptive clients served at publicly funded clinics rose by 8%, but during the subsequent period, 2006–2010, the number served fell back to nearly the same number as in 2001.
  - The large increase in the number of FQHCs providing contraceptive care over the last decade did result in an increase of more than 50% in the number of contraceptive clients served by these sites, but only a six percentage point increase in the share of all contraceptive clients that received care at these sites (from 10% in 2001 to 16% in 2010).
  - Public health department and hospital clinics experienced declines both in clinic numbers and in the number of clients served between 2001 and 2010. The number of contraceptive clients served by health departments fell by 16% and the number served by hospitals fell by 27%.
  - Planned Parenthood clinics, although fewer in number, served 9% more clients in 2010 than in 2001.
  - Overall, among contraceptive clients served at publicly funded clinics, the number who were younger than 20 fell between 2001 and 2010 from 1.9 million to 1.5 million, a decline of more than 20% (Appendix Table 6).

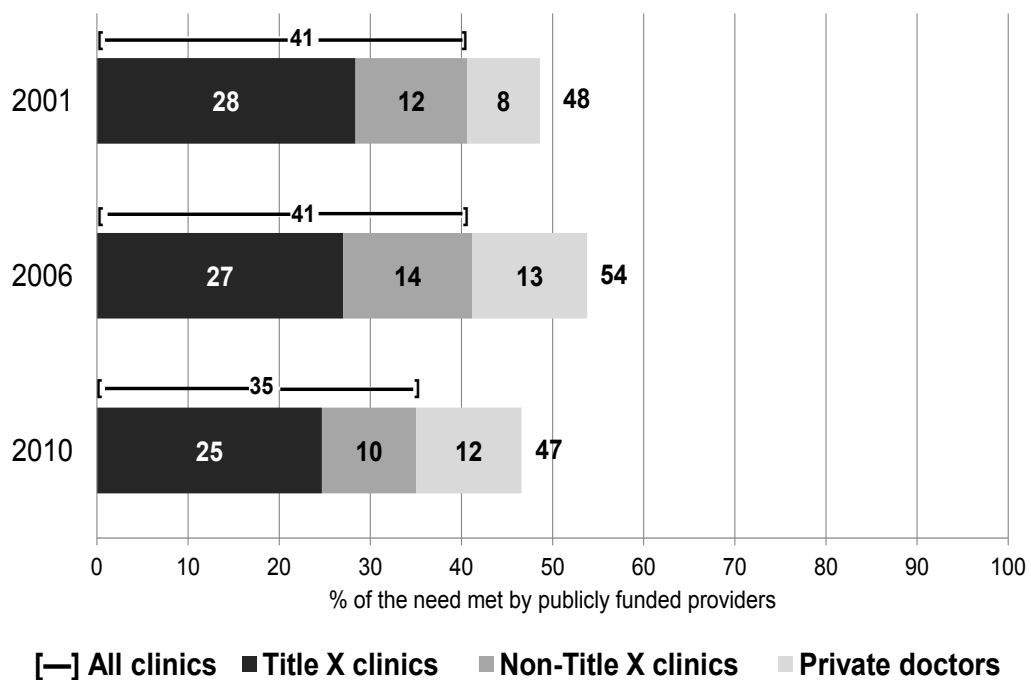
- The majority of states (30) experienced a drop in the number of contraceptive clients served at publicly funded clinics between 2001 and 2010, while 19 states and the District of Columbia experienced an increase (Table 5).
- Clinics vary widely in the average number of contraceptive clients served per year.
  - Health department, hospital and other clinics typically serve 680–770 contraceptive clients per year (Table 3). In comparison, Planned Parenthood clinics each serve nearly 3,000 clients per year. FQHCs typically serve only about 330 contraceptive clients per year.
  - Title X–funded clinics serve an average of 1,100 contraceptive clients per clinic each year. In comparison, non-Title X–funded clinics typically serve about 460. Among Title X–funded clinics, FQHCs serve as many contraceptive clients as health departments do (an average of 780 clients per clinic); however, FQHCs that do not receive Title X funding serve fewer contraceptive clients per clinic (240) than any other clinic type.
- Additional details on the numbers of publicly supported clinics and contraceptive clients served, according to type of provider, Title X funding status, region, state and client age, can be found in Appendix Tables 4–6.

**FIGURE 3. FQHCs comprise a greater share of providers than clients, while Planned Parenthood clinics serve a disproportionate share of clients.**



Note: FQHC=federally qualified health center.

**FIGURE 4. In 2001–2010, the need for publicly funded services increased, while the proportion of need met by publicly supported providers fell.**



## Proportion of Need Met by Publicly Funded Providers

- Publicly funded providers are estimated to have met 47% of the need in 2010 for publicly supported contraceptive services and supplies. Nearly nine million of the 19.1 million women in need of care were served (Figure 4 and Table 6).
- Publicly funded clinics were responsible for meeting 35% of the need for publicly funded contraceptive care, including 25% of the need that was met by Title X-funded clinics and 10% of need met by non-Title X-funded clinics. Contraceptive services provided by private doctors to Medicaid clients met an additional 12% of the need for publicly supported care.
- Between 2001 and 2006, the overall proportion of need met by publicly funded providers increased from 48% to 54%. However, between 2006 and 2010, this proportion fell to 47%, primarily because the number of women needing publicly supported care increased over this period, while the capacity of public providers did not.
- The proportion of need met by all clinics was similar in 2001 and 2006, at about 41%, but decreased to 35% in 2010. The share of need met by private doctors under Medicaid increased from 8% in 2001 to 13% in 2006, and then remained similar in 2010, at 12% (Table 6).
- Title X-funded clinics met 25% of the need for publicly supported contraceptive care in 2010, a slight drop from 28% in 2001.
- The percentage of the need for publicly funded contraceptive services that is met by all clinics and by Title X-funded clinics varies widely by state. Clinics meet more than half of the need for such care in four states (Alaska, California, Montana and Oregon) and the District of Columbia; whereas publicly funded clinics in eight states (Arizona, Georgia, Louisiana, Missouri, Nevada, Ohio, Tennessee and Virginia) meet less than 25% of the need for such care. (State-level data on the number of clients served by private providers under Medicaid is not available; therefore the percentage of need met by this source is also not available at the state level.)

**TABLE 3. Number, percentage distribution and percentage change over select years for clinics providing publicly funded contraceptive services and for female contraceptive clients served, and the average number of clients served per clinic—all by clinic type and Title X funding status, 2001, 2006 and 2010**

Clinics by type	TOTAL			TITLE X			NOT TITLE X		
	2001	2006	2010	2001	2006	2010	2001	2006	2010
<b>No.</b>									
Total	7,621	8,199	8,409	4,333	4,261	4,111	3,288	3,938	4,298
FQHC	1,712	2,215	3,165	316	433	557	1,396	1,782	2,608
Health department	2,850	2,741	2,439	2,450	2,382	2,180	400	359	259
Hospital	812	752	664	272	230	192	540	522	472
Planned Parenthood	889	868	817	621	546	553	268	322	264
Other	1,358	1,623	1,324	674	670	629	684	953	695
<b>% distribution</b>									
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
FQHC	22	27	38	7	10	14	42	45	61
Health department	37	33	29	57	56	53	12	9	6
Hospital	11	9	8	6	5	5	16	13	11
Planned Parenthood	12	11	10	14	13	13	8	8	6
Other	18	20	16	16	16	15	21	24	16
<b>% change</b>	<b>2001-2006</b>	<b>2006-2010</b>	<b>2001-2010</b>	<b>2001-2006</b>	<b>2006-2010</b>	<b>2001-2010</b>	<b>2001-2006</b>	<b>2006-2010</b>	<b>2001-2010</b>
Total	8	3	10	-2	-4	-5	20	9	31
FQHC	29	43	85	37	29	76	28	46	87
Health department	-4	-11	-14	-3	-8	-11	-10	-28	-35
Hospital	-7	-12	-18	-15	-17	-29	-3	-10	-13
Planned Parenthood	-2	-6	-8	-12	1	-11	20	-18	-1
Other	20	-18	-3	-1	-6	-7	39	-27	2
<b>Clients by clinic type</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>TITLE X</b>			<b>NOT TITLE X</b>		
	<b>2001</b>	<b>2006</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>2001</b>	<b>2006</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>2001</b>	<b>2006</b>	<b>2010</b>
<b>No.</b>									
Total	6,663,570	7,198,220	6,706,280	4,599,930	4,728,940	4,724,250	2,063,650	2,469,280	1,982,030
FQHC	693,680	880,190	1,054,270	184,440	279,490	435,570	511,280	600,700	618,690
Health department	2,186,200	2,074,820	1,834,800	1,960,530	1,891,140	1,689,860	225,680	183,680	144,940
Hospital	697,650	637,240	511,310	305,460	277,780	221,220	392,190	359,460	290,080
Planned Parenthood	2,215,640	2,622,160	2,407,840	1,548,890	1,690,710	1,769,760	666,750	931,450	638,070
Other	870,390	983,810	898,070	600,610	589,820	607,830	267,750	393,990	290,240
<b>% distribution</b>									
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
FQHC	10	12	16	4	6	9	25	24	31
Health department	33	29	27	43	40	36	11	7	7
Hospital	10	9	8	7	6	5	19	15	15
Planned Parenthood	33	36	36	34	36	37	32	38	32
Other	13	14	13	13	12	13	13	16	15
<b>% change</b>	<b>2001-2006</b>	<b>2006-2010</b>	<b>2001-2010</b>	<b>2001-2006</b>	<b>2006-2010</b>	<b>2001-2010</b>	<b>2001-2006</b>	<b>2006-2010</b>	<b>2001-2010</b>
Total	8	-7	1	3	0	3	20	-20	-4
FQHC	27	20	52	52	56	136	17	3	21
Health department	-5	-12	-16	-4	-11	-14	-19	-21	-36
Hospital	-9	-20	-27	-9	-20	-28	-8	-19	-26
Planned Parenthood	18	-8	9	9	5	14	40	-31	-4
Other	13	-9	3	-2	3	1	47	-26	8
<b>Average no. served per clinic</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>TITLE X</b>			<b>NOT TITLE X</b>		
	<b>2001</b>	<b>2006</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>2001</b>	<b>2006</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>2001</b>	<b>2006</b>	<b>2010</b>
Total	870	880	800	1,060	1,110	1,150	630	630	460
FQHC	410	400	330	580	650	780	370	340	240
Health department	770	760	750	800	790	780	560	510	560
Hospital	860	850	770	1,120	1,210	1,150	730	690	610
Planned Parenthood	2,490	3,020	2,950	2,490	3,100	3,200	2,490	2,890	2,420
Other	640	610	680	890	880	970	390	410	420

Note : FQHC=federally qualified health center

**TABLE 4. Number of clinics providing publicly supported family planning services and percentage change, by state, 2001, 2006 and 2010**

	2001	2006	2010	% change 2001 to 2010
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,621</b>	<b>8,199</b>	<b>8,409</b>	<b>10</b>
Alabama	167	166	168	1
Alaska	77	109	118	53
Arizona	173	192	184	6
Arkansas	136	144	145	7
California	821	1,008	1,085	32
Colorado	140	155	177	26
Connecticut	56	70	90	61
Delaware	20	28	32	60
District of Columbia	26	35	29	12
Florida	311	321	320	3
Georgia	338	312	302	-11
Hawaii	33	39	45	36
Idaho	69	78	83	20
Illinois	209	254	250	20
Indiana	101	92	92	-9
Iowa	72	91	105	46
Kansas	106	108	106	0
Kentucky	191	196	196	3
Louisiana	109	95	129	18
Maine	65	80	94	45
Maryland	104	138	124	19
Massachusetts	125	141	186	49
Michigan	239	241	222	-7
Minnesota	158	152	123	-22
Mississippi	167	172	187	12
Missouri	201	185	193	-4
Montana	61	67	73	20
Nebraska	39	40	40	3
Nevada	55	59	56	2
New Hampshire	35	35	35	0
New Jersey	94	98	104	11
New Mexico	168	200	156	-7
New York	372	417	388	4
North Carolina	177	181	205	16
North Dakota	26	34	38	46
Ohio	186	190	181	-3
Oklahoma	152	161	173	14
Oregon	128	136	166	30
Pennsylvania	293	296	278	-5
Rhode Island	22	32	22	0
South Carolina	133	141	161	21
South Dakota	69	84	85	23
Tennessee	189	194	214	13
Texas	464	426	409	-12
Utah	61	69	73	20
Vermont	19	31	42	121
Virginia	178	182	200	12
Washington	171	215	215	26
West Virginia	156	148	154	-1
Wisconsin	127	122	121	-5
Wyoming	32	39	35	9



**TABLE 5. Number of women receiving publicly supported contraceptive services, by state, 2001, 2006 and 2010**

	2001	2006	2010	% change 2001 to 2010
<b>All publicly supported providers</b>	<b>7,970,070</b>	<b>9,401,210</b>	<b>8,916,280</b>	<b>12</b>
<b>Private doctors serving Medicaid recipients</b>	<b>1,306,500</b>	<b>2,203,000</b>	<b>2,210,000</b>	<b>69</b>
<b>Publicly funded clinics</b>	<b>6,663,570</b>	<b>7,198,210</b>	<b>6,706,280</b>	<b>1</b>
Alabama	113,310	85,110	115,460	2
Alaska	24,530	37,470	23,500	-4
Arizona	100,680	128,820	97,610	-3
Arkansas	81,340	116,300	83,940	3
California	1,014,890	1,307,450	1,529,820	51
Colorado	132,890	138,260	150,040	13
Connecticut	70,560	84,750	74,170	5
Delaware	20,600	24,380	24,180	17
District of Columbia	19,140	20,950	24,220	27
Florida	266,100	345,490	295,180	11
Georgia	199,840	188,380	154,060	-23
Hawaii	9,020	14,970	23,910	165
Idaho	41,720	43,980	32,810	-21
Illinois	206,340	222,850	200,180	-3
Indiana	147,260	141,470	110,380	-25
Iowa	69,230	95,370	83,930	21
Kansas	57,660	49,710	50,290	-13
Kentucky	133,450	134,420	104,330	-22
Louisiana	82,810	65,950	65,130	-21
Maine	49,150	40,230	32,990	-33
Maryland	82,230	102,570	89,170	8
Massachusetts	138,640	148,470	106,120	-23
Michigan	233,810	227,400	156,420	-33
Minnesota	103,880	103,500	92,410	-11
Mississippi	121,240	83,850	83,200	-31
Missouri	108,590	116,240	95,870	-12
Montana	33,920	35,840	34,390	1
Nebraska	35,170	40,150	32,600	-7
Nevada	47,730	45,630	36,480	-24
New Hampshire	30,680	33,540	23,900	-22
New Jersey	129,630	146,960	145,740	12
New Mexico	68,500	95,330	68,760	0
New York	446,500	457,590	436,080	-2
North Carolina	194,250	175,250	164,450	-15
North Dakota	16,010	20,210	18,580	16
Ohio	201,040	193,440	156,880	-22
Oklahoma	95,260	102,140	109,800	15
Oregon	123,270	147,420	131,620	7
Pennsylvania	293,900	294,630	263,390	-10
Rhode Island	16,200	20,800	23,070	42
South Carolina	139,070	115,470	110,060	-21
South Dakota	22,950	28,070	23,070	1
Tennessee	102,870	93,750	87,740	-15
Texas	540,620	473,230	431,760	-20
Utah	41,660	47,340	56,390	35
Vermont	20,620	27,960	17,150	-17
Virginia	97,150	103,110	95,060	-2
Washington	168,510	238,770	162,130	-4
West Virginia	59,400	53,740	47,940	-19
Wisconsin	93,010	120,850	114,280	23
Wyoming	16,770	18,710	15,690	-6

**TABLE 6. Percentage of the need for publicly funded contraceptive services met by all publicly supported providers, by publicly funded clinics, 2001, 2006 and 2010, and by Title X–funded clinics, 2010—all by state**

	% of need met by publicly supported providers*			% of need met by Title X–funded clinics
	2001	2006	2010	
<b>All publicly supported providers</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Private doctors serving Medicaid recipients</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Publicly funded clinics</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>25</b>
Alabama	41	31	36	32
Alaska	76	97	63	18
Arizona	32	32	23	10
Arkansas	49	65	42	39
California	48	55	62	45
Colorado	58	51	49	19
Connecticut	44	51	42	22
Delaware	52	56	48	47
District of Columbia	46	57	54	47
Florida	31	36	26	20
Georgia	42	34	24	20
Hawaii	15	22	35	35
Idaho	52	43	29	20
Illinois	30	33	26	15
Indiana	41	40	26	9
Iowa	41	59	46	36
Kansas	37	33	28	22
Kentucky	56	53	38	35
Louisiana	27	22	21	15
Maine	62	50	43	33
Maryland	34	40	32	27
Massachusetts	42	46	30	18
Michigan	42	41	25	19
Minnesota	41	41	32	18
Mississippi	62	43	39	31
Missouri	32	33	25	16
Montana	62	56	57	40
Nebraska	34	40	29	26
Nevada	43	30	21	14
New Hampshire	49	50	37	34
New Jersey	33	38	35	30
New Mexico	54	68	47	25
New York	37	39	37	27
North Carolina	43	35	27	21
North Dakota	38	53	44	32
Ohio	31	30	22	14
Oklahoma	44	46	45	30
Oregon	63	62	52	27
Pennsylvania	41	42	36	32
Rhode Island	24	32	35	32
South Carolina	57	44	36	30
South Dakota	48	64	46	20
Tennessee	31	27	21	18
Texas	41	32	26	15
Utah	28	26	28	19
Vermont	55	73	48	18
Virginia	27	27	23	18
Washington	53	61	40	27
West Virginia	54	48	43	42
Wisconsin	32	42	34	16
Wyoming	57	58	49	37

\*National percentages of met need include all women receiving contraceptive care from publicly supported clinics, as well as Medicaid clients who received such care from private doctors. State estimates are for need that is met by clinics only and exclude women who receive Medicaid-covered services from private providers. All estimates are for women receiving contraceptive services from a medical provider and exclude users of nonprescription methods who did not visit a contraceptive service provider during the year.

# The Impact of Publicly Funded Contraceptive Services

By providing women with the contraceptive services they need and want, publicly funded providers are able to help women achieve their childbearing goals. A host of benefits accrue when women and families are able to plan the timing and number of their children. One of the most basic benefits of these services is the prevention of unintended pregnancy. To estimate how many unintended pregnancies are averted by publicly funded contraceptive services in 2010, we updated our estimation procedure using the most recent nationally representative data on contraceptive use with and without access to publicly funded care. In this chapter, we present the results from these new analyses and estimate the number of unintended events prevented by publicly funded contraceptive care. In addition, we present new estimates of the public cost savings that come from preventing unplanned births among women whose maternity and infant care would have been paid for by Medicaid.

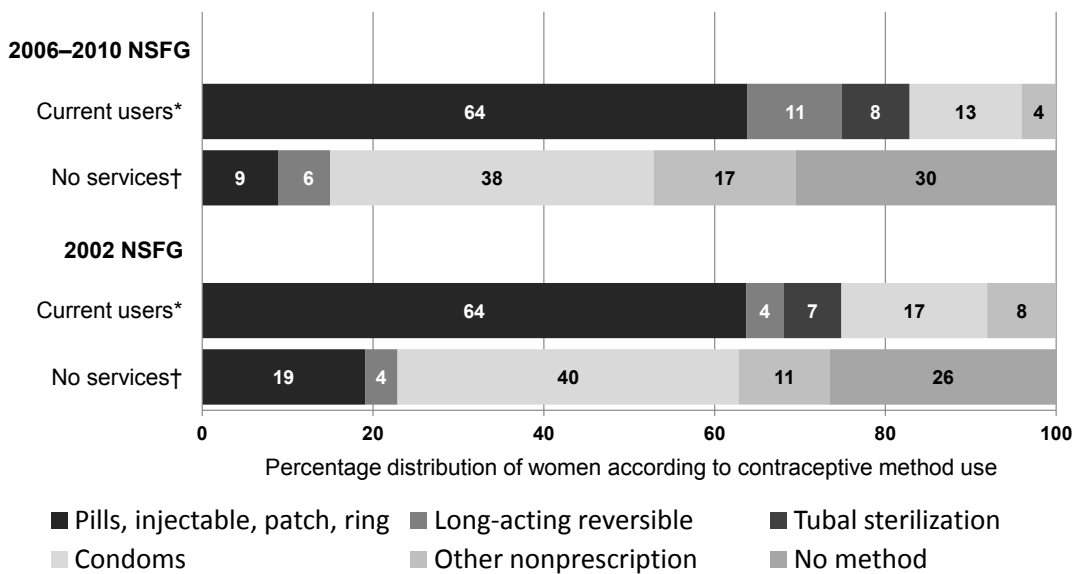
## Contraceptive method use in the absence of publicly funded services

- Women who obtain contraceptive services from publicly funded providers use a variety of highly effective methods: Sixty-four percent rely on hormonal methods, such as oral contraceptives, injectables, the patch and the ring; 11% rely on long-acting reversible methods (IUDs and implants); and 8% have had a recent tubal sterilization (Figure 5). For every 1,000 women using this mix of methods, an estimated 62 will experience an unintended pregnancy each year.
  - In contrast, without access to publicly funded services, women would likely switch to a much less effective mix of contraceptive methods. Only 15% would continue to use hormonal or long-acting methods, more than half (55%) would use either condoms or other nonprescription methods, and 30% would use no method. An estimated 350 per 1,000 would experience an unintended pregnancy each year using this mix of methods. (See the Methodological Appendix for additional detail on how we calculated the both the method mix of current users and the hypothetical mix of methods that women would use in the absence of services.)
- Between 2002 and 2006–2010, the actual mix of methods used by women obtaining publicly funded contraceptive services improved, primarily due to the use of long-acting reversible methods, which increased from 4% to 11%, and the complementary decline in reliance on condoms or nonprescription methods, from 25% to 17%. As a result, the number of unintended pregnancies expected each year per 1,000 women using publicly funding contraceptive services fell from 67 to 62.
  - Over the same period, the expected mix of methods that would be used by women in the absence of services worsened (likely due to worsening economic conditions between 2002 and 2010): We estimate that only 15% would have used hormonal or long-acting methods in 2006–2010, compared with 23% in 2002. The number of unintended pregnancies expected each year per 1,000 women in the absence of services therefore increased, from 309 to 350.
  - In 2010, an estimated 288 unintended pregnancies were averted for every 1,000 women using publicly funded contraceptive services. This figure, calculated by comparing the numbers of unintended pregnancies expected among women with (62) and without (350) access to publicly funded contraceptive services, represents an increase over the 242 unintended pregnancies averted per 1,000 clients estimated in prior reports<sup>18,25</sup>.

## Unintended Pregnancies Averted

- In 2010, publicly funded contraceptive services from both clinics and private doctors helped to prevent some 2.2 million unintended pregnancies; of these, 1.1 million would have resulted in unplanned births and 760,000 would have resulted in abortions (Figure 6 and Table 7). Compared with the 1.9 million unintended pregnancies averted by all publicly funded contraceptive services in 2006<sup>25</sup>, this represents a 15% increase in averted unintended pregnancies.

**FIGURE 5. If current users of publicly supported family planning had no access to these services, most would rely on a less effective method or use no method.**



Note: NSFG=National Survey of Family Growth.

\*Actual method mix among women who received publicly supported contraceptive services in last 12 months.

†Hypothetical method mix among similar women in need of services if no publicly funded services were available.

- In 2010, publicly funded contraceptive services averted some 460,000 unintended pregnancies among teenagers and 940,000 unintended pregnancies among poor women with family incomes under 100% of the federal poverty level.
- Publicly funded clinics helped to avert 1.7 million unintended pregnancies. Of these pregnancies, 830,000 would have resulted in unplanned births and 570,000 would have resulted in abortion. In addition, clinics helped to avert 360,000 unintended pregnancies among teenagers (190,000 unplanned births and 110,000 abortions; Table 9) and 690,000 unintended pregnancies among poor women (350,000 unplanned births and 250,000 abortions).
- Contraceptive services at Title X–funded clinics in 2010 helped to avert some 1.2 million unintended pregnancies, which would have resulted in 590,000 unplanned births and 400,000 abortions (Figure 6, Table 8). These same clinics helped to avert 260,000 unintended pregnancies among teenagers, which would have resulted in 140,000 unplanned births and 80,000 abortions (Table 9).
- Without the contraceptive services provided by all publicly funded contraceptive services in 2010, the rate of unintended pregnancies, unplanned births and abortions in the United States would all be 66% higher. Title X–funded clinics alone are responsible for more than half

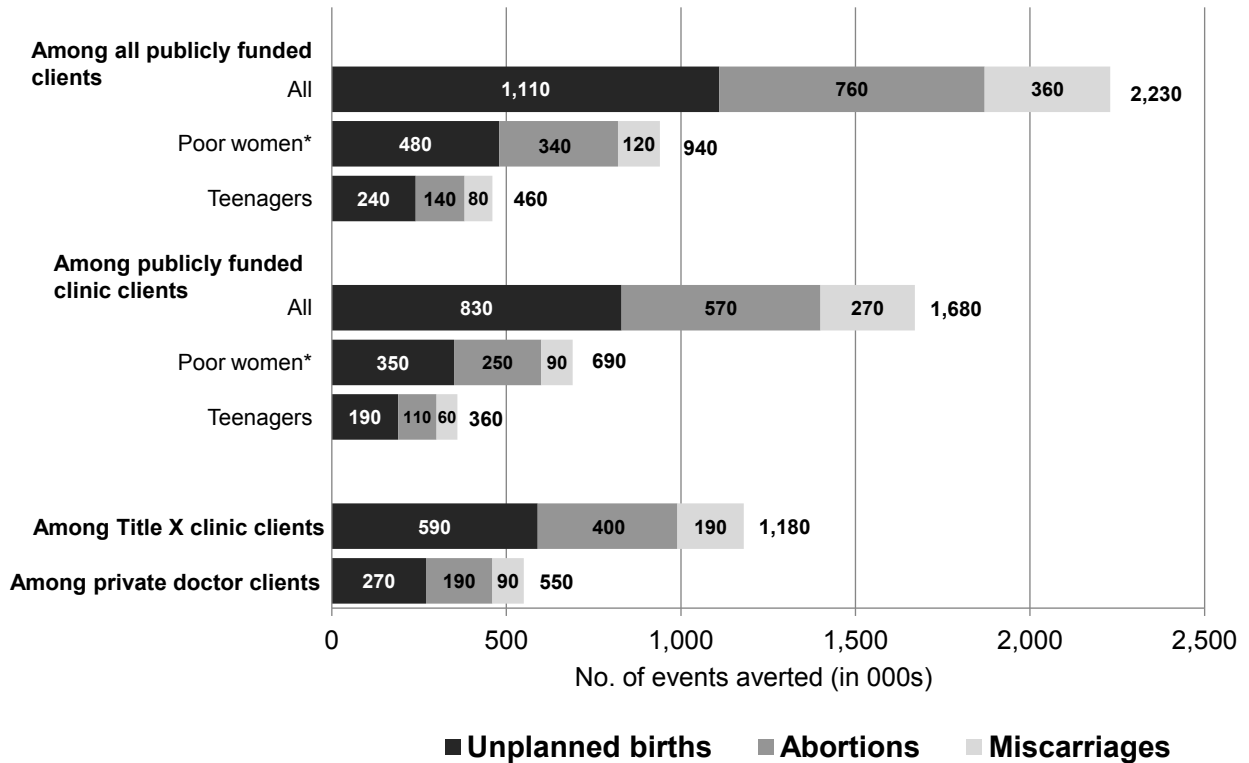
of this impact: Without their services, the unintended pregnancy rate would be 35% higher (Figure 7).

- The impact of publicly funded contraceptive services on reducing unintended pregnancies among teenagers is even greater—the unintended pregnancy rate for teens would be 73% higher in the absence of these services. Without Title X–funded clinics, the unintended pregnancy rate among teens would be 42% higher.
- Similarly, publicly funded contraceptive care is critical for poor women. Without access to these services, the rate of unintended pregnancy among poor women would be 70% higher.

### Cost Savings from Unintended Pregnancies Averted

- Based on national Title X program data, the total per-client cost for contraceptive care in 2010 was an estimated \$269, calculated by dividing total family planning revenues from all sources by the number of female family planning clients served. Excluding revenues from nonpublic sources (e.g., private insurance and patient fees), the annual per-client public cost was estimated to be \$239. By comparison, the national average cost for one Medicaid-covered birth (including prenatal care, delivery, postpartum care and infant care for one year)

**FIGURE 6. In 2010, publicly supported services helped avert 2.2 million unintended pregnancies, many of which were among teenagers and poor adult women.**

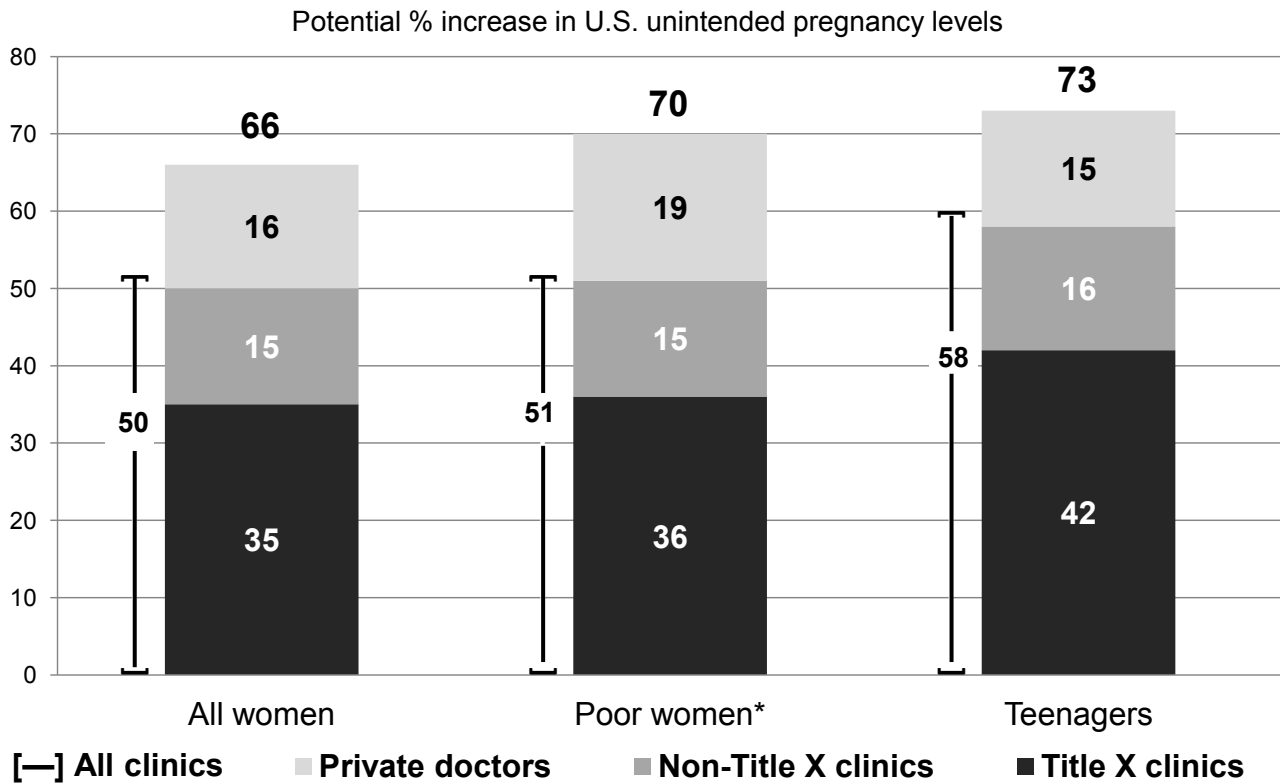


\*Women aged 20–44 with family income less than 100% of the federal poverty level.

was \$12,770 (see Methodological Appendix for additional details).

- In total, \$2.2 billion is estimated to have been spent on all publicly funded family planning care in 2010, including services provided by both clinics and private doctors (Table 7). The 1.1 million unintended births that these services prevented would have cost taxpayers \$12.7 billion in Medicaid-covered pregnancy and infant care, resulting in net public savings of \$10.5 billion.
- Publicly funded clinics spent an estimated \$1.6 billion public dollars on contraceptive services that led to \$9.2 billion in Medicaid savings for the cost of unplanned births that would have otherwise occurred, resulting in net savings of \$7.6 billion in public funds.
- Title X-funded clinics spent an estimated \$1.1 billion public dollars on contraceptive services that led to \$6.5 billion in Medicaid savings. Services provided at Title X-supported clinics accounted for \$5.3 billion of the total net public savings (Table 8).
- Private doctors spent nearly \$600 million dollars on Medicaid-covered contraceptive care, averting \$3.5 billion in Medicaid-covered pregnancy and infant care, for a net savings of \$3 billion.
- Overall, by helping women avoid unintended pregnancies and plan how many children they want and when to have them, publicly supported family planning clinics save taxpayers \$5.68 for every dollar that is spent providing contraceptive care (calculated from Table 7).

**FIGURE 7. Without publicly funded contraceptive services, the unintended pregnancy rate would rise at least 66%.**



\*Women aged 20–44 with family income less than 100% of the federal poverty level.

**TABLE 7. Number of unintended pregnancies, unplanned births and abortions averted among clients served by publicly supported providers, total public costs of family planning services, Medicaid costs that would accrue if births were not averted and net public savings from averting unplanned births, by state, 2010**

	No. unintended events averted			Annual costs and savings (in millions of dollars)		
	Pregnancies	Births	Abortions	Family planning program costs	Cost of averted Medicaid births	Net savings
<b>All publicly supported providers</b>	<b>2,229,890</b>	<b>1,105,760</b>	<b>760,770</b>	<b>2,235</b>	<b>12,701</b>	<b>10,467</b>
<b>Private doctors serving Medicaid recipients</b>	<b>552,690</b>	<b>274,060</b>	<b>188,570</b>	<b>594</b>	<b>3,500</b>	<b>2,906</b>
<b>Publicly funded clinics</b>	<b>1,677,200</b>	<b>831,700</b>	<b>572,200</b>	<b>1,641</b>	<b>9,201</b>	<b>7,561</b>
Alabama	28,900	14,300	9,900	44	136	92
Alaska	5,900	2,900	2,000	12	65	53
Arizona	24,400	12,100	8,300	20	170	150
Arkansas	21,000	10,400	7,200	18	124	105
California	382,600	189,700	130,500	414	1,825	1,412
Colorado	37,500	18,600	12,800	61	170	110
Connecticut	18,500	9,200	6,300	12	144	133
Delaware	6,000	3,000	2,000	3	43	39
District of Columbia	6,100	3,000	2,100	5	15	10
Florida	73,800	36,600	25,200	69	256	187
Georgia	38,500	19,100	13,100	23	204	182
Hawaii	6,000	3,000	2,000	5	50	45
Idaho	8,200	4,100	2,800	8	56	48
Illinois	50,100	24,800	17,100	46	271	225
Indiana	27,600	13,700	9,400	24	140	116
Iowa	21,000	10,400	7,200	23	144	121
Kansas	12,600	6,200	4,300	3	73	70
Kentucky	26,100	12,900	8,900	22	182	160
Louisiana	16,300	8,100	5,600	19	135	116
Maine	8,300	4,100	2,800	7	33	26
Maryland	22,300	11,100	7,600	14	154	139
Massachusetts	26,500	13,100	9,000	24	189	165
Michigan	39,100	19,400	13,300	36	182	146
Minnesota	23,100	11,500	7,900	28	122	94
Mississippi	20,800	10,300	7,100	13	73	60
Missouri	24,000	11,900	8,200	12	125	113
Montana	8,600	4,300	2,900	6	44	38
Nebraska	8,200	4,100	2,800	5	49	44
Nevada	9,100	4,500	3,100	6	25	19
New Hampshire	6,000	3,000	2,000	4	14	10
New Jersey	36,400	18,000	12,400	30	266	236
New Mexico	17,200	8,500	5,900	15	103	88
New York	109,100	54,100	37,200	153	783	629
North Carolina	41,100	20,400	14,000	63	253	190
North Dakota	4,600	2,300	1,600	3	19	17
Ohio	39,200	19,400	13,400	30	203	173
Oklahoma	27,500	13,600	9,400	33	136	103
Oregon	32,900	16,300	11,200	37	110	72
Pennsylvania	65,900	32,700	22,500	51	313	262
Rhode Island	5,800	2,900	2,000	2	43	41
South Carolina	27,500	13,600	9,400	17	187	170
South Dakota	5,800	2,900	2,000	5	33	28
Tennessee	21,900	10,900	7,500	9	83	74
Texas	108,000	53,600	36,800	100	603	503
Utah	14,100	7,000	4,800	5	72	66
Vermont	4,300	2,100	1,500	4	15	11
Virginia	23,800	11,800	8,100	10	186	176
Washington	40,500	20,100	13,800	54	293	239
West Virginia	12,000	6,000	4,100	6	77	72
Wisconsin	28,600	14,200	9,800	24	178	154
Wyoming	3,900	1,900	1,300	4	33	29

**TABLE 8. Number of unintended pregnancies, unplanned births and abortions averted among clients served at Title X–funded clinics, total public costs of Title X family planning services, Medicaid costs that would accrue if births were not averted and net public savings from averting unplanned births, by state, 2010**

	No. unintended events averted by Title X–funded clinics			Annual costs and savings (in millions of dollars)		
	Pregnancies	Births	Abortions	Title X program costs	Cost of averted Medicaid births	Net savings
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,181,500</b>	<b>585,900</b>	<b>403,100</b>	<b>1,141</b>	<b>6,483</b>	<b>5,342</b>
Alabama	25,900	12,800	8,800	39	122	82
Alaska	1,700	800	600	3	18	14
Arizona	10,700	5,300	3,700	9	74	66
Arkansas	19,300	9,600	6,600	17	114	97
California	275,300	136,500	93,900	298	1,313	1,016
Colorado	14,500	7,200	4,900	23	66	43
Connecticut	9,500	4,700	3,200	6	74	68
Delaware	6,000	3,000	2,000	3	43	39
District of Columbia	5,300	2,600	1,800	4	13	9
Florida	57,200	28,400	19,500	53	199	145
Georgia	33,100	16,400	11,300	19	175	156
Hawaii	5,900	2,900	2,000	5	49	44
Idaho	5,700	2,800	1,900	5	38	33
Illinois	28,100	13,900	9,600	26	152	126
Indiana	10,000	5,000	3,400	9	51	42
Iowa	16,700	8,300	5,700	18	115	97
Kansas	9,900	4,900	3,400	3	58	55
Kentucky	24,200	12,000	8,300	20	169	149
Louisiana	11,700	5,800	4,000	14	97	83
Maine	6,300	3,100	2,100	5	25	20
Maryland	18,700	9,300	6,400	12	129	117
Massachusetts	16,200	8,000	5,500	15	115	101
Michigan	29,200	14,500	10,000	27	136	109
Minnesota	13,200	6,500	4,500	16	69	53
Mississippi	16,600	8,200	5,700	10	58	47
Missouri	15,300	7,600	5,200	8	80	72
Montana	6,000	3,000	2,000	4	31	26
Nebraska	7,300	3,600	2,500	5	43	39
Nevada	6,000	3,000	2,000	4	17	13
New Hampshire	5,500	2,700	1,900	3	13	9
New Jersey	30,700	15,200	10,500	25	225	199
New Mexico	9,200	4,600	3,100	8	56	48
New York	79,700	39,500	27,200	112	572	459
North Carolina	33,300	16,500	11,400	51	205	154
North Dakota	3,400	1,700	1,200	2	14	12
Ohio	24,300	12,000	8,300	18	125	107
Oklahoma	18,100	9,000	6,200	22	90	68
Oregon	17,000	8,400	5,800	19	56	37
Pennsylvania	58,300	28,900	19,900	45	277	232
Rhode Island	5,300	2,600	1,800	2	39	37
South Carolina	22,900	11,400	7,800	14	156	142
South Dakota	2,600	1,300	900	2	15	13
Tennessee	18,200	9,000	6,200	8	69	61
Texas	62,900	31,200	21,500	58	351	293
Utah	9,400	4,700	3,200	4	48	45
Vermont	1,600	800	500	2	6	4
Virginia	19,000	9,400	6,500	8	148	140
Washington	26,900	13,300	9,200	36	194	158
West Virginia	11,600	5,800	4,000	5	75	69
Wisconsin	13,300	6,600	4,500	11	83	72
Wyoming	3,000	1,500	1,000	3	26	23



**TABLE 9. Number of teenage contraceptive clients served at publicly funded clinics, percentage of teens' need for services that is met by clinics, and the numbers of unintended pregnancies, unplanned births and abortions among teenagers averted by all clinics and by Title X-funded clinics, by state, 2010**

	No. of teens served at clinics	% of teens' need met by clinics	No. unintended events averted among teens by all clinics			No. unintended events averted among teens by Title X-funded clinics		
			Pregnancies	Births	Abortions	Pregnancies	Births	Abortions
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,457,330</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>364,500</b>	<b>193,100</b>	<b>110,860</b>	<b>263,800</b>	<b>139,700</b>	<b>80,200</b>
Alabama	28,400	36	7,100	3,800	2,160	6,400	3,400	1,900
Alaska	4,590	42	1,100	600	330	400	200	100
Arizona	18,780	20	4,700	2,500	1,430	2,300	1,200	700
Arkansas	19,140	40	4,800	2,500	1,460	4,500	2,400	1,400
California	293,960	52	73,500	38,900	22,350	56,300	29,800	17,100
Colorado	27,800	40	7,000	3,700	2,130	3,700	2,000	1,100
Connecticut	16,080	32	4,000	2,100	1,220	1,900	1,000	600
Delaware	8,040	55	2,000	1,100	610	2,000	1,100	600
District of Columbia	5,250	49	1,300	700	400	1,000	500	300
Florida	66,450	26	16,600	8,800	5,050	12,900	6,800	3,900
Georgia	40,660	25	10,200	5,400	3,100	9,000	4,800	2,700
Hawaii	5,930	33	1,500	800	460	1,500	800	500
Idaho	7,510	30	1,900	1,000	580	1,400	700	400
Illinois	47,920	21	12,000	6,400	3,650	6,600	3,500	2,000
Indiana	26,280	22	6,600	3,500	2,010	2,300	1,200	700
Iowa	21,900	39	5,500	2,900	1,670	4,500	2,400	1,400
Kansas	9,190	18	2,300	1,200	700	1,800	1,000	500
Kentucky	18,900	28	4,700	2,500	1,430	4,200	2,200	1,300
Louisiana	16,400	22	4,100	2,200	1,250	2,900	1,500	900
Maine	8,270	43	2,100	1,100	640	1,700	900	500
Maryland	22,680	26	5,700	3,000	1,730	4,500	2,400	1,400
Massachusetts	27,590	29	6,900	3,700	2,100	4,700	2,500	1,400
Michigan	35,560	19	8,900	4,700	2,710	6,700	3,500	2,000
Minnesota	17,930	20	4,500	2,400	1,370	2,100	1,100	600
Mississippi	27,190	48	6,800	3,600	2,070	5,500	2,900	1,700
Missouri	21,400	20	5,400	2,900	1,640	3,200	1,700	1,000
Montana	8,220	54	2,100	1,100	640	1,600	800	500
Nebraska	6,210	19	1,600	800	490	1,400	700	400
Nevada	6,980	19	1,700	900	520	1,300	700	400
New Hampshire	5,230	26	1,300	700	400	1,200	600	400
New Jersey	27,880	24	7,000	3,700	2,130	5,400	2,900	1,600
New Mexico	15,780	48	3,900	2,100	1,190	2,500	1,300	800
New York	92,210	32	23,100	12,200	7,030	15,800	8,400	4,800
North Carolina	30,620	20	7,700	4,100	2,340	6,100	3,200	1,900
North Dakota	4,090	33	1,000	500	300	800	400	200
Ohio	37,980	18	9,500	5,000	2,890	6,700	3,500	2,000
Oklahoma	25,140	43	6,300	3,300	1,920	4,500	2,400	1,400
Oregon	28,790	54	7,200	3,800	2,190	3,900	2,100	1,200
Pennsylvania	64,650	33	16,200	8,600	4,930	14,100	7,500	4,300
Rhode Island	4,630	27	1,200	600	360	1,100	600	300
South Carolina	22,550	30	5,600	3,000	1,700	4,600	2,400	1,400
South Dakota	5,040	33	1,300	700	400	800	400	200
Tennessee	22,950	23	5,700	3,000	1,730	4,700	2,500	1,400
Texas	86,380	22	21,600	11,400	6,570	13,400	7,100	4,100
Utah	10,220	22	2,600	1,400	790	2,000	1,100	600
Vermont	3,980	37	1,000	500	300	400	200	100
Virginia	21,320	18	5,300	2,800	1,610	4,500	2,400	1,400
Washington	36,650	39	9,200	4,900	2,800	6,400	3,400	1,900
West Virginia	11,300	42	2,800	1,500	850	2,700	1,400	800
Wisconsin	30,970	31	7,700	4,100	2,340	3,400	1,800	1,000
Wyoming	3,800	43	900	500	270	700	400	200

# Discussion

Over the last decade, the number of women of reproductive age rose less than 1%, while the number of women needing contraceptive services and supplies rose 10%. The increase in women in need between 2000 and 2010 is due, in part, to an increase in the number of women aged 20–29—a group with a heightened need for reversible contraceptive services and supplies. Women in their 20s are more likely than younger women to be sexually active and less likely than older women to be using sterilization, putting them at higher risk for unintended pregnancy.

Outpacing the overall increase in need for contraceptive care, the subset of women needing publicly funded contraceptive services and supplies rose 17%, resulting in nearly three million additional women who were in need of publicly funded care. A large share of the increase in need for publicly funded care was due to a disproportionate rise in the number of poor adult women (those with family incomes below 100% of the federal poverty level) needing contraceptive services and supplies. The number of such women rose 37% between 2000 and 2010. The increase in the number of women in need of publicly funded contraceptive care is undoubtedly due, in large part, to the recession and its economic consequences, which continue to be felt by many women and their families. It is consistent with the overall increase in the percentage of American women living in poverty, as well as with documented changes in women's behavior during the recession: Because of economic concerns, more women report wanting to postpone or limit their childbearing,<sup>26</sup> putting them at risk for unintended pregnancy and in need of contraceptive services.

Public funding supported contraceptive care for nearly nine million women in 2010. A network of more than 8,400 publicly funded clinics provided contraceptive care for 6.7 million of these women, and private doctors served the remaining 2.2 million women. Between 2001 and 2010, the overall number of women receiving publicly supported contraceptive care grew from 8.0 million to 8.9 million, due entirely to increased numbers of Medicaid clients served by private doctors over this period—a trend that is consistent with increases in Medicaid expenditures on contraceptive care.<sup>24</sup> Between 2001 and 2006, the numbers receiving publicly supported contraceptive care

from both clinics and private doctors increased; however, between 2006 and 2010, the numbers receiving publicly supported contraceptive services from private doctors remained the same, while the numbers getting such care from clinics fell by 7%. As a result, service provision did not keep pace with the rising number of women needing publicly supported contraceptive care. In 2010, 47% of all women in need of publicly funded contraceptive services and supplies received publicly supported care; the proportion was slightly higher (49%) in 2001.

Even so, the impact of publicly supported contraceptive services on the prevention of unintended pregnancy in 2010 was huge: Some 2.2 million unintended pregnancies were prevented. Without these services, the overall rate of unintended pregnancy in the United States, as well as the abortion rate, would have been 66% higher. Compared with 2006 (the only other year with similar impact data for both clinics and private doctors), the number of unintended pregnancies prevented by public funding increased by 15% (290,000 pregnancies), even though fewer women were served. Two key factors contributed to this increase. First, in 2010, family planning clients were more likely to be using more effective contraceptive methods, such as long-acting reversible methods, than in previous years. Second, and more significant to the increase in unintended pregnancies averted, women who were unable to obtain public services were more likely in 2010 than in previous years to be using no contraceptive method or a less effective nonprescription method, such as withdrawal, and fewer were willing or able to continue to use oral contraceptives. This trend is likely due to the economic pressures faced by poor and low-income women during the recession.

Moreover, by preventing some 1.1 million unplanned births in 2010—most of which would have resulted in public costs to Medicaid for prenatal, delivery, postpartum and infant care—publicly supported contraceptive services generated net public savings of \$10.5 billion. Significantly, this figure does not include savings from any of the other benefits to women and families that accrue as part of the package of care provided by family planning clinics, such as preventing and treating STIs and avoiding and detecting reproductive cancers. In addition, these calculations do

not attempt to measure any of the broader health, social or economic benefits of enabling women to time and to prepare for their pregnancies.<sup>27</sup>

The bulk of all publicly funded contraceptive care is provided by an extensive network of some 8,400 publicly funded clinics. Between 2001 and 2010, the number of clinics providing these services grew by 10%, an increase due entirely to growth in the numbers of federally qualified health centers (FQHCs) providing contraceptive care. Over the last 10 years, growth in the number of FQHCs providing contraceptive services has coincided with large increases in public funding for FQHCs and increases in the overall number of FQHC sites.<sup>28</sup> Among all other types of clinics, including health departments and Planned Parenthood clinics, there were fewer sites in 2010 than in 2001. However, even with a net gain of about 700 clinics in 2010, the number of contraceptive clients served was virtually unchanged compared with the 2001 level. This trend is largely due to the fact that the newly opened FQHCs serve many fewer contraceptive clients per year than did the health departments and Planned Parenthood clinics that closed. On average, FQHCs serve 330 contraceptive clients per year, compared with 750 contraceptive clients served per year at health department clinics and nearly 3,000 per year at Planned Parenthood clinics. Notably, even though the number of Planned Parenthood clinics dropped between 2001 and 2010, the total number of women receiving contraceptive services from Planned Parenthood clinics in 2010 was higher than the level served in 2001.

Publicly funded clinics provided contraceptive care to 6.7 million women in 2010, including 1.5 million teenage women. Clinics met 35% of the need for publicly funded care and averted some 1.7 million unintended pregnancies—22% of these unintended pregnancies would have been among teenagers. By reducing unintended pregnancies, the contraceptive services provided by publicly funded clinics helped women avoid 830,000 unplanned births and 570,000 abortions. Without these services, the overall U.S. unintended pregnancy rate would have been 50% higher, and the rate among teenagers would have been 58% higher. Net public cost savings generated by contraceptive services at publicly funded clinics in 2010 were an impressive \$7.6 billion.

Critical to the provision of clinic-based contraceptive care is the federal Title X family planning program. In 2010, some 4,100 clinics—about half of all clinics that provide publicly funded contraceptive services—received funding from this program and provided contraceptive services to 4.7 million women, a group representing more than 70% of all contraceptive clients served by clinics. Not only do

Title X-funded clinics typically serve a much greater number of contraceptive clients per year than do clinics not funded by Title X (1,150 versus 460 per clinic, respectively), prior research has documented that Title X clinics offer their clients a greater variety of contraceptive methods, do more to facilitate method initiation and consistent method use among clients, are more likely to talk to clients about contraception during annual gynecological visits, and spend more time on counseling clients about contraception and sexual health.<sup>29</sup> Title X-funded clinics alone helped to avert 1.2 million unintended pregnancies in 2010, preventing 590,000 unplanned births and 400,000 abortions, and generating \$5.3 billion in public cost savings.

Over the last decade, the public cost savings accruing from the provision of publicly funded contraceptive services have increased both in absolute dollars and as a ratio of dollars saved per dollars spent on family planning programs. These increased savings stem from a number of factors. The most important factor (accounting for more than half of the increase in cost savings) is that the number of unintended pregnancies averted was substantially higher in 2010 than previously due to the changes in the mix of methods used by women with and without access to publicly funded services. In addition, in line with overall national trends (accounting for about one-third of the increase in cost savings), more of the pregnancies that were averted would have led to unplanned births than to abortions.<sup>23</sup> This trend raises the potential public cost of unintended pregnancies by increasing the number of women who would be in need of Medicaid-funded pregnancy care (and thereby generates greater cost savings when unintended pregnancies are averted); no public costs are estimated for women who would choose to end their unintended pregnancies in abortion, since nationally very few public funds support these procedures. Finally, a small part of the increase in cost savings is due to a small reduction over time in the costs associated with the family planning program and increased costs for Medicaid-funded pregnancy and infant care. As a result, every dollar invested in providing publicly funded contraceptive services in 2010 saved \$5.68 in Medicaid costs for pregnancy and infant care, a substantial increase in cost savings over earlier estimates of about \$4.00 saved for every dollar spent.

---

# References

1. Dryfoos JG, A formula for the 1970s: estimating need for subsidized family planning services in the U.S., *Family Planning Perspectives*, 1973, 5(3):145–174.
2. Dryfoos JG, Women who need and receive family planning services—estimates at mid-decade, *Family Planning Perspectives*, 1975, 7(4):172–179.
3. The Alan Guttmacher Institute (AGI), *Data and Analyses for 1980 Revision of DHHS Five-Year Plan for Family Planning Services*, New York: AGI, 1981.
4. AGI, *Current Functioning and Future Priorities in Family Planning Services Delivery*, New York: AGI, 1982.
5. AGI, *Women at Risk: The Need for Family Planning Services, State and County Estimates, 1987*, New York: AGI, 1988.
6. Henshaw SK and Forrest JD, *Women at Risk of Unintended Pregnancy, 1990 Estimates: The Need for Family Planning Services, Each State and County*, New York: AGI, 1993.
7. Henshaw SK, Frost JJ and Darroch JE, *Contraceptive Needs and Services, 1995, with Selected Articles from Family Planning Perspectives*, New York: AGI, 1997.
8. Henshaw SK and Frost JJ, *Detailed Methodology for Calculating 2002 Women in Need*, New York: AGI, 2004, <<http://www.guttmacher.org/pubs/win/winmethods2002.pdf>>, accessed Apr. 15, 2013.
9. Henshaw SK and Frost JJ, *Detailed Methodology for Estimating the Number of Women in Need of Contraceptive Services and Supplies in 2006*, New York: Guttmacher Institute, 2009, <<http://www.guttmacher.org/pubs/win/winmethods2006.pdf>>, accessed Apr. 15, 2013.
10. Frost JJ, Family planning clinic services in the United States, 1994, *Family Planning Perspectives*, 1996, 28(3):92–100.
11. Frost JJ et al., Family planning clinic services in the United States: patterns and trends in the late 1990s, *Family Planning Perspectives*, 2001, 33(3):113–122.
12. Frost JJ, Frohwirth L and Purcell A, The availability and use of publicly funded family planning clinics: U.S. trends, 1994–2001, *Perspectives on Sexual and Reproductive Health*, 2004, 36(5):206–215.
13. Guttmacher Institute, *Contraceptive Needs and Services, 2006*, 2009, <<http://www.guttmacher.org/pubs/win/index.html>>, accessed Feb. 15, 2010.
14. Jaffe FS and Cutright P. Short-term benefits and costs of U.S. family planning programs, 1970–1975, *Family Planning Perspectives*, 1977, 9(2):77–80.
15. Chamie M and Henshaw SK, The costs and benefits of government expenditures for family planning programs, *Family Planning Perspectives*, 1981, 13(3):117–124.
16. Forrest JD and Singh S, Public-sector savings resulting from expenditures for contraceptive services, *Family Planning Perspectives*, 1990, 22(1):6–15.
17. Forrest JD and Samara R, Impact of publicly funded contraceptive services on unintended pregnancies and implications for Medicaid expenditures, *Family Planning Perspectives*, 1996, 28(5):188–195.
18. Frost JJ, Finer LB and Tapales A, The impact of publicly funded family planning clinic services on unintended pregnancies and government cost savings, *Journal of Health Care for the Poor and Underserved*, 2008, 19(3):777–795.
19. U.S. Bureau of the Census, Census 2010, no date, <<http://factfinder2.census.gov/faces/nav/jsf/pages/searchresults.xhtml?refresh=t>>, accessed Nov. 11, 2012.
20. U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, PUMS Documentation, 2010, 2012, <[http://www.census.gov/acs/www/data\\_documentation/pums\\_documentation/](http://www.census.gov/acs/www/data_documentation/pums_documentation/)>, accessed July 2, 2013.
21. Lepkowski JM et al., The 2006–2010 National Survey of Family Growth: sample design and analysis of a continuous survey, National Center for Health Statistics, *Vital and Health Statistics*, 2010, Series 2, No. 150.
22. Frost JJ, *U.S. Women's Use of Sexual and Reproductive Health Services: Trends, Sources of Care and Factors Associated with Use, 1995–2010*, New York: Guttmacher Institute, 2013, <<http://www.guttmacher.org/pubs/sources-of-care-2013.pdf>>, accessed June 15, 2013.
23. Zolna MR, special tabulations of data files used in calculations for Finer LB and Zolna MR, Shifts in intended and unintended pregnancies in the United States, 2001–2008, *American Journal of Public Health*, 2013, forthcoming.
24. Sonfield A and Gold RB, *Public Funding for Family Planning, Sterilization and Abortion Services, FY 1980–2010*, New York: Guttmacher Institute, 2012, <<http://www.guttmacher.org/pubs/Public-Funding-FP-2010.pdf>>, accessed June 3, 2013.
25. Gold RB et al., *Next Steps for America's Family Planning Program: Leveraging the Potential of Medicaid and Title X in an Evolving Health Care System*, New York: Guttmacher Institute, 2009.
26. Guttmacher Institute, *A Real-Time Look at the Impact of the Recession on Women's Family Planning and*

---

*Pregnancy Decisions*, New York: September, 2009.

**27.** Sonfield A et al., *The Social and Economic Benefits of Women's Ability to Determine Whether and When to Have Children*, New York: Guttmacher Institute, 2013, <[www.guttmacher.org/pubs/social-economic-benefits.pdf](http://www.guttmacher.org/pubs/social-economic-benefits.pdf)>, accessed May 1, 2013.

**28.** Shin P et al., *Community Health Centers in an Era of Health Reform: An Overview and Key Challenges to Health Center Growth*, Washington, DC: Kaiser Commission on Medicaid and the Uninsured, 2013, <<http://www.kff.org/uninsured/upload/8098-02.pdf>>, accessed Feb. 20, 2013.

**29.** Frost JJ et al., *Variation in Service Delivery Practices Among Clinics Providing Publicly Funded Family Planning Services in 2010*, New York: Guttmacher Institute, 2012, <[www.guttmacher.org/pubs/clinic-survey-2010.pdf](http://www.guttmacher.org/pubs/clinic-survey-2010.pdf)>, accessed Apr. 15, 2013.

**APPENDIX TABLE 1. Total number of women aged 13–44 and number of women in need of contraceptive services and supplies, by age, poverty status and race/ethnicity—national, regional and state detail, 2010**

Region and state	All women aged 13–44	Women needing contraceptive services and supplies												
		Total	By age				By poverty status, % of FPL (among those 20–44)					By race/ethnicity*		
			<18	18–19	20–29	30–44	<100%	100–137%	138–199%	200–249%	≥250%	Non-Hispanic white	Non-Hispanic black	Hispanic
<b>Total</b>	<b>66,419,460</b>	<b>37,400,340</b>	<b>2,075,640</b>	<b>2,805,240</b>	<b>16,484,000</b>	<b>16,036,170</b>	<b>5,575,570</b>	<b>2,229,050</b>	<b>3,686,590</b>	<b>2,772,220</b>	<b>18,256,530</b>	<b>21,562,220</b>	<b>5,198,410</b>	<b>6,944,440</b>
Region 1	3,047,400	1,811,940	85,170	128,780	772,540	825,500	223,680	77,550	141,860	113,740	1,041,200	1,322,900	123,880	202,470
Region 2	6,143,900	3,713,370	172,210	233,740	1,590,630	1,716,790	478,750	179,090	303,600	235,110	2,110,840	1,919,930	589,020	745,040
Region 3	6,341,880	3,611,130	184,890	268,730	1,588,770	1,568,910	467,150	171,180	297,360	249,670	1,972,240	2,329,300	702,740	282,530
Region 4	12,974,980	6,955,700	398,610	547,830	3,076,260	2,933,490	1,182,570	460,710	762,830	557,180	3,046,530	3,981,680	1,731,110	858,410
Region 5	10,904,400	5,960,840	417,560	512,270	2,607,950	2,423,300	893,380	332,950	558,330	427,990	2,818,510	4,260,390	787,330	501,750
Region 6	8,495,550	4,564,620	260,870	350,110	2,076,650	1,876,800	778,730	328,590	511,900	354,890	1,979,480	2,093,020	683,160	1,413,310
Region 7	2,841,120	1,542,540	109,570	139,150	703,210	590,480	232,310	96,850	158,990	121,830	683,740	1,210,080	137,130	105,320
Region 8	2,338,940	1,349,350	70,010	98,490	619,670	561,200	188,420	83,490	137,480	112,460	658,930	1,007,010	30,640	208,240
Region 9	10,606,740	6,299,590	299,840	418,540	2,747,540	2,833,710	896,110	402,060	652,020	474,180	3,156,830	2,308,920	369,770	2,428,530
Region 10	2,724,550	1,591,260	76,910	107,600	700,780	705,990	234,470	96,580	162,220	125,170	788,230	1,128,990	43,630	198,840
Alabama	1,022,450	542,770	33,390	46,070	244,960	218,440	104,590	36,990	59,470	39,900	222,460	332,230	167,020	23,050
Alaska	153,090	88,790	4,900	6,100	40,600	37,220	10,420	3,970	7,300	4,740	51,380	54,720	2,930	5,700
Arizona	1,349,610	788,050	39,430	55,380	346,830	346,410	128,200	58,510	83,690	64,640	358,200	404,220	33,600	266,420
Arkansas	607,900	317,720	20,060	27,360	145,450	124,760	60,820	25,370	38,040	26,450	119,630	220,570	58,350	23,110
California	8,393,180	4,998,920	236,230	332,120	2,179,470	2,251,120	704,790	314,440	516,820	367,950	2,526,560	1,705,630	304,050	2,041,360
Colorado	1,088,870	642,480	29,240	40,600	281,130	291,480	91,270	39,450	60,840	45,670	335,340	430,430	24,560	143,160
Connecticut	738,970	435,540	22,180	28,840	177,980	206,550	50,410	17,190	32,820	24,520	259,590	276,670	50,600	72,680
Delaware	190,320	104,560	5,850	8,710	46,220	43,770	13,170	4,960	9,500	8,260	61,350	61,350	25,250	9,900
District Of Columbia	167,470	105,240	3,060	7,720	56,220	38,230	17,190	3,990	7,440	5,150	60,680	45,680	40,880	9,220
Florida	3,782,800	2,061,580	107,800	151,440	910,580	891,790	311,960	133,900	233,450	177,740	945,340	1,010,460	391,930	529,950
Georgia	2,205,910	1,189,220	69,180	91,160	513,320	515,820	195,190	75,540	128,540	88,670	541,200	586,230	410,180	110,510
Hawaii	278,220	165,700	7,770	10,140	72,500	75,290	16,930	7,610	12,880	12,550	97,810	33,880	2,760	16,780
Idaho	328,770	183,710	10,580	14,770	82,690	75,630	29,080	14,440	25,550	17,980	71,310	150,270	1,000	23,110
Illinois	2,805,470	1,556,970	104,180	123,010	679,710	650,080	214,310	81,520	139,420	104,700	789,830	898,850	251,770	273,790
Indiana	1,375,360	744,300	52,450	67,210	328,670	296,000	121,130	47,260	75,670	58,690	321,880	581,730	78,900	49,560
Iowa	615,300	330,620	24,230	31,640	151,090	123,650	49,310	18,720	30,270	28,650	147,680	283,700	11,260	18,910
Kansas	592,910	322,990	22,800	28,490	148,160	123,410	45,110	21,570	35,040	24,360	145,600	239,820	20,770	37,770
Kentucky	909,390	472,160	28,240	38,810	212,560	192,610	86,980	32,320	49,370	37,390	199,140	396,690	42,190	15,700
Louisiana	987,600	534,580	32,410	43,600	252,720	205,850	101,570	36,030	55,800	41,250	223,910	297,810	189,930	23,510
Maine	257,550	143,950	8,080	10,990	59,550	65,330	21,320	9,980	15,540	11,610	66,440	134,030	1,850	2,280
Maryland	1,268,630	712,160	37,790	49,350	305,470	319,540	67,990	25,150	52,450	44,430	435,010	336,070	235,220	66,160
Massachusetts	1,430,910	873,940	36,440	59,200	382,870	395,450	108,140	34,520	61,750	51,780	522,110	613,500	61,070	100,510
Michigan	2,051,780	1,113,390	82,220	103,340	475,690	452,120	183,000	66,170	108,830	79,560	490,270	795,040	186,290	56,020
Minnesota	1,114,610	614,320	41,400	49,500	276,750	246,750	71,950	30,160	51,180	42,850	327,380	479,810	38,870	33,100
Mississippi	644,200	335,430	24,580	31,690	151,450	127,820	68,970	25,350	37,540	25,400	122,020	174,390	142,220	9,330
Missouri	1,254,060	684,240	47,690	60,600	308,670	267,290	110,620	43,270	72,400	53,190	296,470	525,560	94,450	27,680
Montana	191,690	104,700	6,610	8,600	48,350	41,130	15,690	7,270	13,070	8,950	44,530	89,730	360	3,620
Nebraska	378,850	204,690	14,850	18,420	95,290	76,130	27,270	13,290	21,280	15,630	93,990	161,000	10,650	20,960
Nevada	585,730	346,920	16,410	20,900	148,740	160,890	46,190	21,500	38,630	29,040	174,260	165,190	29,360	103,970
New Hampshire	267,020	151,140	8,370	12,000	61,570	69,210	15,530	5,580	11,670	10,690	87,310	136,300	1,770	5,310
New Jersey	1,854,510	1,112,140	53,590	64,280	445,840	548,440	110,130	43,150	80,060	63,450	697,470	567,920	167,490	232,400
New Mexico	426,120	240,530	13,790	18,770	107,930	100,020	43,320	19,860	28,470	20,670	95,610	81,640	4,140	121,530
New York	4,289,390	2,601,230	118,620	169,460	1,144,790	1,168,350	368,620	135,940	223,540	171,660	1,413,370	1,352,010	421,530	512,640

Note: FPL=federal poverty level. \*Women of other or multiple races are excluded here.

**APPENDIX TABLE 1 (continued)**

Region and state	All women aged 13–44	Women needing contraceptive services and supplies												
		Total	By age				By poverty status, % of FPL (among those 20–44)					By race/ethnicity*		
			<18	18–19	20–29	30–44	<100%	100–137%	138–199%	200–249%	≥250%	Non-Hispanic white	Non-Hispanic black	Hispanic
<b>Total</b>	<b>66,419,460</b>	<b>37,400,340</b>	<b>2,075,640</b>	<b>2,805,240</b>	<b>16,484,000</b>	<b>16,036,170</b>	<b>5,575,570</b>	<b>2,229,050</b>	<b>3,686,590</b>	<b>2,772,220</b>	<b>18,256,530</b>	<b>21,562,220</b>	<b>5,198,410</b>	<b>6,944,440</b>
North Carolina	2,070,090	1,105,570	63,280	87,440	483,260	471,500	191,590	71,900	119,020	86,300	486,010	660,310	267,600	103,610
North Dakota	137,050	75,590	5,030	7,350	38,100	25,090	11,560	4,410	6,190	7,670	33,320	65,100	1,030	1,700
Ohio	2,386,230	1,295,830	92,570	114,160	562,960	526,160	211,750	74,670	121,020	96,040	585,640	1,002,610	182,550	45,500
Oklahoma	784,610	420,260	24,260	34,630	197,300	163,980	67,800	28,740	50,650	35,350	178,790	267,070	35,140	41,100
Oregon	801,580	465,570	22,160	31,380	205,000	207,070	77,760	30,730	50,580	38,950	213,960	346,780	8,390	62,100
Pennsylvania	2,599,600	1,530,470	77,820	116,700	667,050	668,970	214,110	79,400	132,410	114,210	795,850	1,143,980	190,920	104,470
Rhode Island	227,270	137,750	5,920	11,260	60,730	59,830	18,690	6,830	13,100	10,240	71,690	97,930	7,790	20,300
South Carolina	985,250	530,550	30,800	44,780	239,860	215,170	95,250	35,540	57,750	43,810	222,630	313,880	166,030	29,290
South Dakota	162,990	87,060	6,730	8,420	40,610	31,360	14,370	5,840	8,890	6,400	36,470	71,090	1,110	2,660
Tennessee	1,354,890	718,420	41,340	56,440	320,270	300,340	128,040	49,260	77,690	57,970	307,730	507,490	143,940	36,970
Texas	5,689,320	3,051,530	170,350	225,750	1,373,250	1,282,190	505,220	218,590	338,940	231,170	1,361,540	1,225,930	395,600	1,204,060
Utah	644,840	377,360	18,710	28,300	182,240	148,110	47,560	22,560	42,640	38,380	179,170	298,260	3,130	50,980
Vermont	125,680	69,620	4,180	6,490	29,840	29,130	9,590	3,450	6,980	4,900	34,060	64,470	800	1,390
Virginia	1,752,430	971,730	49,450	70,120	431,150	421,160	118,150	44,270	77,460	61,880	550,550	569,650	203,880	90,220
Washington	1,441,110	853,190	39,270	55,350	372,490	386,070	117,210	47,440	78,790	63,500	451,580	577,220	31,310	107,930
West Virginia	363,430	186,970	10,920	16,130	82,660	77,240	36,540	13,410	18,100	15,740	76,040	172,570	6,590	2,560
Wisconsin	1,170,950	636,030	44,740	55,050	284,170	252,190	91,240	33,170	62,210	46,150	303,510	502,350	48,950	43,780
Wyoming	113,500	62,160	3,690	5,220	29,240	24,030	7,970	3,960	5,850	5,390	30,100	52,400	450	6,120

Note: FPL=federal poverty level. \*Women of other or multiple races are excluded here.

**APPENDIX TABLE 2. Number of women in need of publicly supported contraceptive services and supplies, by race/ethnicity and need status (younger than 20 or aged 20–44 with a family income less than 250% of the federal poverty level)—national, regional and state detail, 2010**

Region and state	Total			Non-Hispanic white			Non-Hispanic black			Hispanic		
	Total	<20	20–44 and <250% FPL	Total	<20	20–44 and <250% FPL	Total	<20	20–44 and <250% FPL	Total	<20	20–44 and <250% FPL
<b>Total</b>	<b>19,144,100</b>	<b>4,880,320</b>	<b>14,263,530</b>	<b>9,558,360</b>	<b>2,700,330</b>	<b>6,858,540</b>	<b>3,379,360</b>	<b>860,480</b>	<b>2,517,900</b>	<b>4,587,240</b>	<b>929,630</b>	<b>3,656,820</b>
Region 1	770,760	213,890	556,890	491,700	152,850	338,830	75,930	18,400	57,510	134,010	25,820	108,240
Region 2	1,602,520	405,950	1,196,500	653,950	204,470	449,500	317,310	80,900	236,420	449,090	82,440	366,670
Region 3	1,638,970	453,590	1,185,280	952,400	281,070	671,340	399,340	109,270	290,030	173,980	34,130	139,790
Region 4	3,909,280	946,100	2,963,120	1,947,420	503,780	1,443,990	1,202,010	294,860	906,990	571,030	105,310	465,510
Region 5	3,142,330	929,770	2,212,770	2,036,330	641,120	1,395,180	561,870	153,260	408,130	342,030	80,910	261,060
Region 6	2,585,330	611,010	1,974,240	962,880	253,420	709,380	460,020	112,230	347,840	980,930	204,350	776,490
Region 7	858,760	248,740	609,970	630,610	189,550	441,110	100,720	26,700	73,830	77,430	19,050	58,160
Region 8	690,500	168,500	521,960	464,460	120,870	343,680	21,230	4,690	16,450	142,590	28,420	114,000
Region 9	3,142,690	718,290	2,424,320	887,540	228,390	659,240	212,400	53,870	158,510	1,575,330	321,240	1,254,090
Region 10	802,960	184,480	618,480	531,070	124,810	406,290	28,530	6,300	22,190	140,820	27,960	112,810
Alabama	320,280	79,420	240,860	167,110	44,800	122,360	123,820	29,200	94,590	18,030	2,990	15,060
Alaska	37,400	10,980	26,410	19,290	5,890	13,400	1,090	380	710	2,430	710	1,710
Arizona	429,830	94,810	335,020	175,080	41,900	133,170	20,880	5,120	15,750	185,910	37,250	148,670
Arkansas	198,090	47,430	150,610	126,330	31,150	95,170	45,400	10,780	34,670	17,770	3,540	14,130
California	2,472,310	568,260	1,904,000	632,040	168,270	463,870	173,010	44,250	128,740	1,314,010	268,510	1,045,490
Colorado	307,160	69,810	237,290	171,630	42,610	129,000	16,790	3,470	13,270	96,760	18,970	77,720
Connecticut	175,950	50,990	124,940	86,510	31,600	54,920	29,570	7,360	22,190	46,350	8,760	37,590
Delaware	50,450	14,560	35,890	24,530	8,060	16,470	15,840	4,280	11,560	7,150	1,380	5,780
District Of Columbia	44,560	10,790	33,770	12,660	2,910	9,750	23,720	6,430	17,300	4,940	800	4,140
Florida	1,116,280	259,230	857,030	467,820	117,950	349,870	267,300	64,500	202,810	320,930	63,880	257,040
Georgia	648,120	160,190	487,920	268,210	72,270	196,030	263,800	66,230	197,510	80,560	13,560	66,970
Hawaii	67,880	17,910	49,960	14,630	2,670	11,950	920	310	600	8,080	2,370	5,720
Idaho	112,370	25,340	87,010	86,940	20,010	66,940	800	180	600	18,330	3,900	14,420
Illinois	767,110	227,160	539,950	372,100	123,060	249,070	167,790	48,420	119,260	178,900	42,210	136,640
Indiana	422,430	119,720	302,800	308,890	91,690	217,170	57,290	14,710	42,420	36,840	8,080	28,770
Iowa	182,930	55,930	126,950	149,670	47,250	102,400	8,940	2,320	6,560	14,130	3,610	10,440
Kansas	177,400	51,360	126,080	122,510	36,930	85,520	14,740	3,940	10,750	27,170	6,770	20,210
Kentucky	273,030	67,000	206,030	220,960	55,270	165,760	30,550	7,390	23,110	11,980	1,970	9,880
Louisiana	310,720	76,040	234,690	140,280	37,000	103,280	143,040	33,630	109,470	14,400	2,720	11,640
Maine	77,520	19,050	58,460	70,710	17,320	53,370	1,690	420	1,280	1,570	400	1,190
Maryland	277,170	87,140	190,010	107,150	39,480	67,680	106,940	33,730	73,240	38,330	7,070	31,250
Massachusetts	351,830	95,630	256,220	206,810	64,510	142,300	37,060	8,830	28,230	67,240	12,670	54,560
Michigan	623,060	185,590	437,510	406,750	126,890	279,890	136,480	37,730	98,660	39,390	10,130	29,210
Minnesota	287,010	90,830	196,170	201,390	69,460	131,900	28,040	6,880	21,120	23,000	5,390	17,630
Mississippi	213,460	56,170	157,240	90,250	25,510	64,770	111,360	28,060	83,290	6,340	1,280	5,020
Missouri	387,790	108,250	279,430	279,670	79,970	199,770	69,000	18,390	50,580	20,020	4,740	15,310
Montana	60,200	15,200	44,980	50,050	12,570	37,530	120	80	40	2,520	590	1,910
Nebraska	110,640	33,200	77,510	78,760	25,400	53,420	8,040	2,050	5,940	16,110	3,930	12,200
Nevada	172,670	37,310	135,340	65,790	15,550	50,250	17,590	4,190	13,420	67,330	13,110	54,210
New Hampshire	63,840	20,380	43,480	56,250	18,320	37,920	1,440	330	1,100	3,030	810	2,220
New Jersey	414,670	117,870	296,820	157,780	59,460	98,300	85,330	23,060	62,270	133,290	24,480	108,840
New Mexico	144,920	32,570	112,350	39,760	9,030	30,740	2,520	680	1,810	81,110	17,920	63,190
New York	1,187,850	288,080	899,680	496,170	145,010	351,200	231,980	57,840	174,150	315,800	57,960	257,830

Note: FPL=federal poverty level.



**APPENDIX TABLE 2 (continued)**

Region and state	Total			Non-Hispanic white			Non-Hispanic black			Hispanic		
	Total	<20	20–44 and <250% FPL	Total	<20	20–44 and <250% FPL	Total	<20	20–44 and <250% FPL	Total	<20	20–44 and <250% FPL
<b>Total</b>	<b>19,144,100</b>	<b>4,880,320</b>	<b>14,263,530</b>	<b>9,558,360</b>	<b>2,700,330</b>	<b>6,858,540</b>	<b>3,379,360</b>	<b>860,480</b>	<b>2,517,900</b>	<b>4,587,240</b>	<b>929,630</b>	<b>3,656,820</b>
North Carolina	619,570	150,760	468,740	313,450	82,960	230,610	185,040	45,720	139,360	80,630	13,220	67,390
North Dakota	42,290	12,400	29,840	34,420	10,460	23,960	760	210	560	1,270	350	890
Ohio	710,200	206,750	503,510	508,750	153,880	354,830	134,470	35,770	98,740	33,100	7,790	25,230
Oklahoma	241,450	58,850	182,560	141,270	34,910	106,310	24,240	6,240	17,980	29,750	6,280	23,530
Oregon	251,590	53,530	198,060	174,120	37,840	136,310	5,820	1,330	4,480	46,320	8,820	37,470
Pennsylvania	734,640	194,440	540,110	486,890	138,680	348,180	131,070	30,930	100,080	74,050	14,580	59,470
Rhode Island	66,060	17,180	48,890	38,850	11,480	27,380	5,590	1,270	4,320	15,170	2,870	12,310
South Carolina	307,870	75,570	232,330	154,660	39,610	115,070	120,220	29,590	90,670	23,010	3,760	19,210
South Dakota	50,600	15,140	35,520	37,760	11,890	25,910	1,070	240	800	1,990	460	1,520
Tennessee	410,670	97,760	312,970	264,960	65,410	199,520	99,920	24,170	75,650	29,550	4,650	24,940
Texas	1,690,150	396,120	1,294,030	515,240	141,330	373,880	244,820	60,900	183,910	837,900	173,890	664,000
Utah	198,200	47,040	151,180	145,110	36,110	109,030	2,280	590	1,670	36,170	7,080	29,090
Vermont	35,560	10,660	24,900	32,570	9,620	22,940	580	190	390	650	310	370
Virginia	421,280	119,560	301,700	220,500	67,350	153,150	116,590	32,590	84,000	47,750	9,930	37,820
Washington	401,600	94,630	307,000	250,720	61,070	189,640	20,820	4,410	16,400	73,740	14,530	59,210
West Virginia	110,870	27,100	83,800	100,670	24,590	76,110	5,180	1,310	3,850	1,760	370	1,330
Wisconsin	332,520	99,720	232,830	238,450	76,140	162,320	37,800	9,750	27,930	30,800	7,310	23,580
Wyoming	32,050	8,910	23,150	25,490	7,230	18,250	210	100	110	3,880	970	2,870

Note: FPL=federal poverty level.

**APPENDIX TABLE 3. Total number of women aged 13–44, by age, poverty status and race/ethnicity—national, regional and state detail, 2010**

Region and state	Total	By age				By poverty status, % of FPL (among those aged 20–44)					By race/ethnicity			
		<18	18–19	20–29	30–44	<100%	100–137%	138–199%	200–249%	≥250%	Non-Hispanic white	Non-Hispanic black	Hispanic	Other/multiple
<b>Total</b>	<b>66,419,460</b>	<b>10,341,909</b>	<b>4,438,096</b>	<b>21,038,195</b>	<b>30,600,562</b>	<b>9,244,603</b>	<b>3,823,405</b>	<b>5,964,340</b>	<b>4,540,195</b>	<b>28,066,214</b>	<b>12,655,791</b>	<b>38,669,250</b>	<b>9,166,353</b>	<b>5,927,368</b>
Region 1	3,047,400	466,080	215,124	945,527	1,420,699	342,710	124,765	214,959	173,276	1,510,516	349,179	2,238,966	203,008	256,277
Region 2	6,143,900	925,249	387,737	1,936,092	2,894,821	746,737	286,762	453,941	354,401	2,989,072	1,261,805	3,212,354	955,436	714,304
Region 3	6,341,880	954,704	436,119	2,016,488	2,934,571	759,631	291,125	478,349	404,870	3,017,084	511,518	4,143,544	1,218,867	467,953
Region 4	12,974,980	1,968,808	864,212	4,058,210	6,083,705	2,066,132	835,933	1,293,510	964,394	4,981,946	1,639,324	7,536,537	3,169,987	629,087
Region 5	10,904,400	1,763,514	741,379	3,414,438	4,984,877	1,518,084	592,964	944,846	743,337	4,600,084	949,793	7,896,666	1,401,225	656,524
Region 6	8,495,550	1,352,913	560,505	2,727,395	3,854,760	1,348,936	585,801	861,072	602,546	3,183,806	2,734,147	3,904,801	1,243,570	613,055
Region 7	2,841,120	453,447	198,281	929,449	1,259,750	394,433	173,933	269,837	215,281	1,135,715	202,378	2,248,818	243,410	146,321
Region 8	2,338,940	361,953	156,389	778,199	1,042,192	295,750	136,231	215,745	177,366	995,299	371,368	1,738,504	52,064	176,797
Region 9	10,606,740	1,676,051	702,240	3,361,489	4,866,876	1,406,987	640,609	982,045	710,743	4,487,981	4,277,927	3,818,806	606,016	1,903,907
Region 10	2,724,550	419,190	176,110	870,908	1,258,311	365,203	155,282	250,036	193,981	1,164,717	358,352	1,930,254	72,770	363,143
Alabama	1,022,450	158,822	71,322	325,116	467,192	182,003	67,904	102,322	70,376	369,703	43,719	636,923	307,694	34,116
Alaska	153,090	25,230	9,600	50,808	67,459	16,616	6,224	11,516	7,378	76,533	9,741	93,096	4,737	45,523
Arizona	1,349,610	218,882	92,437	427,417	610,850	202,172	93,172	126,815	98,531	517,577	476,605	675,813	55,509	141,659
Arkansas	607,900	96,552	41,465	194,858	274,972	107,266	45,814	67,523	46,792	202,435	45,555	427,146	108,985	26,161
California	8,393,180	1,326,165	558,980	2,660,895	3,847,119	1,104,130	500,787	776,768	548,647	3,577,682	3,588,068	2,812,179	497,389	1,495,523
Colorado	1,088,870	160,979	66,481	347,311	514,033	140,688	62,773	92,195	69,319	496,369	253,914	720,934	41,333	72,623
Connecticut	738,970	121,746	47,851	216,942	352,435	76,949	27,588	49,600	37,560	377,680	125,937	473,532	83,168	56,337
Delaware	190,320	28,936	14,076	60,256	87,040	22,289	9,058	15,714	13,734	86,501	19,012	113,035	45,528	12,733
District Of Columbia	167,470	13,649	12,469	72,791	68,558	27,202	6,469	11,400	7,915	88,363	15,446	68,285	70,100	13,636
Florida	3,782,800	570,010	248,883	1,186,039	1,777,869	541,504	238,853	387,030	297,846	1,498,675	1,004,449	1,862,721	706,983	208,648
Georgia	2,205,910	337,600	142,346	675,735	1,050,316	339,461	136,912	216,736	153,715	879,227	214,064	1,111,593	748,841	131,499
Hawaii	278,220	41,173	16,340	90,468	130,227	27,283	12,518	20,015	19,508	141,371	29,560	55,474	4,365	188,809
Idaho	328,770	55,818	23,066	105,362	144,558	46,282	24,083	40,541	29,466	109,548	43,010	267,580	1,853	16,361
Illinois	2,805,470	443,668	178,325	884,828	1,298,584	366,804	146,266	234,545	179,049	1,256,748	516,600	1,639,503	445,884	203,418
Indiana	1,375,360	222,537	97,348	432,492	622,895	205,872	84,264	130,618	103,455	531,178	94,730	1,084,139	140,688	55,715
Iowa	615,300	98,940	45,257	200,216	270,884	82,397	34,146	51,839	51,007	251,711	36,706	531,038	20,193	27,360
Kansas	592,910	96,214	40,498	195,666	260,434	76,509	37,767	58,556	42,079	241,189	72,849	443,605	36,477	39,881
Kentucky	909,390	138,749	60,318	284,138	426,036	156,070	59,648	86,432	67,879	340,145	30,094	772,190	77,175	29,782
Louisiana	987,600	152,373	67,884	335,052	432,299	173,005	63,945	93,960	69,900	366,541	43,209	557,330	348,164	38,905
Maine	257,550	40,806	17,593	75,752	123,390	35,154	16,733	25,261	18,659	103,335	4,140	239,671	3,293	10,437
Maryland	1,268,630	193,551	79,660	393,100	602,318	113,666	43,796	85,566	73,074	679,316	122,320	617,661	411,073	117,575
Massachusetts	1,430,910	207,049	101,173	462,684	660,021	161,432	53,636	90,883	77,196	739,558	171,917	1,007,425	99,175	152,410
Michigan	2,051,780	343,905	149,350	624,758	933,718	311,355	118,108	184,365	139,395	805,253	107,281	1,487,842	333,026	123,582
Minnesota	1,114,610	176,301	71,810	360,068	506,377	118,592	52,141	84,975	73,672	537,065	62,686	882,309	68,966	100,595
Mississippi	644,200	104,169	46,403	205,946	287,660	126,100	48,109	66,758	46,136	206,503	17,714	339,679	270,395	16,390
Missouri	1,254,060	197,827	86,350	407,331	562,510	189,215	78,562	122,410	93,755	485,899	51,892	975,302	167,699	59,125
Montana	191,690	30,995	13,166	63,200	84,275	26,480	13,535	21,247	14,858	71,355	6,768	163,580	665	20,623
Nebraska	378,850	60,466	26,176	126,236	165,922	46,312	23,458	37,032	28,440	156,916	40,931	298,873	19,041	19,955
Nevada	585,730	89,831	34,483	182,709	278,680	73,402	34,132	58,447	44,057	251,351	183,694	275,340	48,753	77,916
New Hampshire	267,020	43,598	19,141	77,638	126,655	25,258	9,529	18,717	16,736	134,053	9,404	241,350	3,098	13,180
New Jersey	1,854,510	296,926	107,925	537,168	912,488	171,917	69,441	120,185	95,468	992,645	393,102	962,828	273,383	225,194
New Mexico	426,120	70,742	29,873	137,650	187,865	71,585	33,132	45,267	32,361	143,170	219,524	141,483	6,971	58,152
New York	4,289,390	628,323	279,812	1,398,924	1,982,333	574,820	217,321	333,756	258,933	1,996,427	868,703	2,249,526	682,053	489,110

Note: FPL=federal poverty level.

**APPENDIX TABLE 3 (continued)**

Region and state	Total	By age				By poverty status, % of FPL (among those aged 20–44)					By race/ethnicity			
		<18	18–19	20–29	30–44	<100%	100–137%	138–199%	200–249%	≥250%	Non-Hispanic white	Non-Hispanic black	Hispanic	Other/multiple
<b>Total</b>	<b>66,419,460</b>	<b>10,341,909</b>	<b>4,438,096</b>	<b>21,038,195</b>	<b>30,600,562</b>	<b>9,244,603</b>	<b>3,823,405</b>	<b>5,964,340</b>	<b>4,540,195</b>	<b>28,066,214</b>	<b>12,655,791</b>	<b>38,669,250</b>	<b>9,166,353</b>	<b>5,927,368</b>
North Carolina	2,070,090	306,526	135,483	640,479	987,584	332,171	131,815	202,679	150,356	811,042	202,307	1,251,878	491,900	123,987
North Dakota	137,050	20,231	10,532	50,553	55,723	18,684	7,538	10,453	12,650	56,951	3,259	118,469	1,782	13,529
Ohio	2,386,230	388,862	164,982	739,615	1,092,769	363,755	133,381	206,023	167,662	961,563	85,462	1,869,646	325,272	105,848
Oklahoma	784,610	122,272	54,651	261,069	346,693	117,091	51,431	86,003	61,527	291,710	79,741	506,646	64,167	134,131
Oregon	801,580	119,876	51,786	255,977	373,906	120,964	49,783	78,498	60,811	319,827	113,340	593,854	14,209	80,142
Pennsylvania	2,599,600	408,218	191,399	821,215	1,178,723	332,508	128,238	203,723	176,657	1,158,812	183,315	1,953,878	316,787	145,575
Rhode Island	227,270	33,314	19,199	73,608	101,150	28,118	10,984	18,843	15,003	101,810	35,334	160,521	12,868	18,548
South Carolina	985,250	147,268	70,439	316,717	450,893	164,665	64,071	98,277	75,546	365,051	56,127	588,724	305,138	35,328
South Dakota	162,990	26,881	11,595	54,551	69,855	23,715	10,320	15,896	11,828	62,647	5,084	133,278	2,065	22,455
Tennessee	1,354,890	205,664	89,018	424,040	636,155	224,158	88,621	133,276	102,540	511,600	70,850	972,829	261,861	49,337
Texas	5,689,320	910,974	366,632	1,798,766	2,612,931	879,989	391,479	568,319	391,966	2,179,944	2,346,118	2,272,196	715,283	355,706
Utah	644,840	105,333	46,744	224,046	268,729	72,513	35,362	65,986	59,544	259,370	90,865	507,166	5,393	41,428
Vermont	125,680	19,567	10,167	38,903	57,048	15,799	6,295	11,655	8,122	54,080	2,447	116,467	1,406	5,365
Virginia	1,752,430	255,993	113,208	558,460	824,843	198,693	78,335	128,489	104,536	873,250	166,476	1,053,628	363,052	169,348
Washington	1,441,110	218,266	91,658	458,761	672,388	181,341	75,192	119,481	96,326	658,809	192,261	975,724	51,971	221,117
West Virginia	363,430	54,357	25,307	110,666	173,089	65,273	25,229	33,457	28,954	130,842	4,949	337,057	12,327	9,086
Wisconsin	1,170,950	188,241	79,564	372,677	530,534	151,706	58,804	104,320	80,104	508,277	83,034	933,227	87,389	67,366
Wyoming	113,500	17,534	7,871	38,538	49,577	13,670	6,703	9,968	9,167	48,607	11,478	95,077	826	6,139

Note: FPL=federal poverty level.

**APPENDIX TABLE 4. Number of clinics providing publicly funded contraceptive services, by clinic type, for all publicly funded clinics and for Title X–funded clinics—2001 and 2010 national summary and 2010 regional and state detail**

Region and state	Publicly funded clinics						Title X–funded clinics					
	Total	FQHC	Health department	Hospital	Planned Parenthood	Other	Total	FQHC	Health department	Hospital	Planned Parenthood	Other
<b>2001 total</b>	<b>7,621</b>	<b>1,712</b>	<b>2,850</b>	<b>812</b>	<b>889</b>	<b>1,358</b>	<b>4,333</b>	<b>316</b>	<b>2,450</b>	<b>272</b>	<b>621</b>	<b>674</b>
<b>2010 total</b>	<b>8,409</b>	<b>3,165</b>	<b>2,439</b>	<b>664</b>	<b>817</b>	<b>1,324</b>	<b>4,111</b>	<b>557</b>	<b>2,180</b>	<b>192</b>	<b>553</b>	<b>629</b>
% change 2001 to 2010	10	85	-14	-18	-8	-3	-5	76	-11	-29	-11	-7
Region 1	469	256	1	47	48	117	201	55	1	10	36	99
Region 2	492	183	43	122	108	36	238	33	41	30	104	30
Region 3	817	297	252	74	68	126	623	144	250	56	57	116
Region 4	1,753	655	978	30	49	41	1,043	46	972	3	14	8
Region 5	989	406	186	76	161	160	372	33	146	23	104	66
Region 6	1,012	309	366	52	94	191	530	56	327	30	40	77
Region 7	444	108	114	31	56	135	283	9	96	20	44	114
Region 8	481	190	141	19	43	88	185	20	104	6	11	44
Region 9	1,370	503	193	192	128	354	425	142	95	13	109	66
Region 10	582	258	165	21	62	76	211	19	148	1	34	9
Alabama	168	87	76	2	2	1	80	5	75	0	0	0
Alaska	118	75	15	1	5	22	6	0	2	0	3	1
Arizona	184	90	34	15	18	27	37	3	20	2	9	3
Arkansas	145	54	89	0	2	0	89	0	89	0	0	0
California	1,085	365	140	173	102	305	325	111	56	9	95	54
Colorado	177	93	42	9	26	7	55	7	41	1	0	6
Connecticut	90	54	0	8	18	10	25	6	0	1	13	5
Delaware	32	10	9	0	5	8	28	9	8	0	5	6
District of Columbia	29	20	0	3	2	4	26	20	0	1	1	4
Florida	320	126	163	4	25	2	173	6	162	0	5	0
Georgia	302	76	211	6	5	4	214	1	210	2	1	0
Hawaii	45	30	0	2	3	10	41	28	0	2	3	8
Idaho	83	31	40	4	2	6	41	0	40	0	1	0
Illinois	250	163	46	14	18	9	89	15	45	10	10	9
Indiana	92	38	4	9	28	13	35	10	1	7	8	9
Iowa	105	18	10	16	26	35	79	0	10	14	21	34
Kansas	106	18	78	0	4	6	78	0	76	0	2	0
Kentucky	196	52	135	2	2	5	150	7	135	1	2	5
Louisiana	129	38	74	5	2	10	77	0	73	1	0	3
Maine	94	51	0	3	4	36	43	9	0	0	4	30
Maryland	124	45	53	5	9	12	73	2	53	0	9	9
Massachusetts	186	92	0	31	7	56	82	19	0	7	4	52
Michigan	222	79	77	24	29	13	110	2	76	3	28	1
Minnesota	123	25	4	8	25	61	45	1	2	0	22	20
Mississippi	187	84	96	2	1	4	117	20	95	0	0	2
Missouri	193	65	26	9	22	71	98	7	10	1	17	63
Montana	73	23	24	1	5	20	27	3	16	0	4	4
Nebraska	40	7	0	6	4	23	28	2	0	5	4	17
Nevada	56	18	19	2	5	12	22	0	19	0	2	1
New Hampshire	35	18	1	3	6	7	25	9	1	2	6	7
New Jersey	104	41	5	13	33	12	58	9	4	2	31	12
New Mexico	156	54	47	2	6	47	82	20	46	0	1	15
New York	388	142	38	109	75	24	180	24	37	28	73	18

Note: FQHC=federally qualified health center.

**APPENDIX TABLE 4 (continued)**

Region and state	Publicly funded clinics						Title X-funded clinics					
	Total	FQHC	Health department	Hospital	Planned Parenthood	Other	Total	FQHC	Health department	Hospital	Planned Parenthood	Other
<b>2001 total</b>	<b>7,621</b>	<b>1,712</b>	<b>2,850</b>	<b>812</b>	<b>889</b>	<b>1,358</b>	<b>4,333</b>	<b>316</b>	<b>2,450</b>	<b>272</b>	<b>621</b>	<b>674</b>
<b>2010 total</b>	<b>8,409</b>	<b>3165</b>	<b>2,439</b>	<b>664</b>	<b>817</b>	<b>1,324</b>	<b>4,111</b>	<b>557</b>	<b>2,180</b>	<b>192</b>	<b>553</b>	<b>629</b>
% change 2001 to 2010	10	85	-14	-18	-8	-3	-5	76	-11	-29	-11	-7
North Carolina	205	76	110	7	9	3	118	6	109	0	3	0
North Dakota	38	9	17	1	0	11	18	0	16	0	0	2
Ohio	181	68	39	18	35	21	76	5	21	3	27	20
Oklahoma	173	19	91	4	9	50	102	0	91	1	2	8
Oregon	166	44	84	7	16	15	92	8	80	0	4	0
Pennsylvania	278	99	8	56	42	73	212	46	8	46	41	71
Rhode Island	22	13	0	1	1	7	18	12	0	0	1	5
South Carolina	161	87	67	2	2	3	68	1	67	0	0	0
South Dakota	85	30	26	3	2	24	47	8	26	3	0	10
Tennessee	214	67	120	5	3	19	123	0	119	0	3	1
Texas	409	144	65	41	75	84	180	36	28	28	37	51
Utah	73	26	23	5	9	10	19	1	1	2	7	8
Vermont	42	28	0	1	12	1	8	0	0	0	8	0
Virginia	200	56	132	1	9	2	135	4	131	0	0	0
Washington	215	108	26	9	39	33	72	11	26	1	26	8
West Virginia	154	67	50	9	1	27	149	63	50	9	1	26
Wisconsin	121	33	16	3	26	43	17	0	1	0	9	7
Wyoming	35	9	9	0	1	16	19	1	4	0	0	14

Note: FQHC=federally qualified health center.

**APPENDIX TABLE 5. Number of female contraceptive clients served at publicly funded clinics and at Title X–funded clinics, by type of provider—2001 and 2010 national summary and 2010 regional and state detail**

Region and state	Female contraceptive clients at all publicly funded clinics						Female contraceptive clients at Title X–funded clinics					
	Total	FQHC	Health department	Hospital	Planned Parenthood	Other	Total	FQHC	Health department	Hospital	Planned Parenthood	Other
<b>2001 total</b>	<b>6,663,570</b>	<b>693,680</b>	<b>2,186,200</b>	<b>697,650</b>	<b>2,215,640</b>	<b>870,390</b>	<b>4,599,930</b>	<b>184,440</b>	<b>1,960,530</b>	<b>305,460</b>	<b>1,548,890</b>	<b>600,610</b>
<b>2010 total</b>	<b>6,706,280</b>	<b>1,054,270</b>	<b>1,834,800</b>	<b>511,310</b>	<b>2,407,840</b>	<b>898,070</b>	<b>4,724,250</b>	<b>435,570</b>	<b>1,689,860</b>	<b>221,220</b>	<b>1,769,760</b>	<b>607,830</b>
% change 2001 to 2010	1	52	-16	-27	9	3	3	136	-14	-28	14	1
Region 1	277,400	76,300	240	28,100	108,670	64,100	177,580	45,700	240	3,850	65,790	62,010
Region 2	581,820	117,270	35,710	111,230	279,040	38,560	441,460	44,130	34,070	60,110	267,670	35,480
Region 3	543,960	82,200	156,420	74,710	153,830	76,790	475,200	47,470	156,280	57,030	139,810	74,610
Region 4	1,114,480	123,600	843,490	37,270	93,150	16,980	925,210	31,730	841,260	11,030	34,540	6,640
Region 5	830,550	138,450	126,780	79,770	395,670	89,880	472,110	27,990	109,790	26,440	248,640	59,260
Region 6	759,380	72,050	249,750	55,730	222,710	159,150	484,550	22,710	230,740	41,330	84,260	105,500
Region 7	262,680	31,220	44,290	19,020	106,420	61,730	196,460	12,400	41,310	9,430	76,730	56,590
Region 8	298,150	36,650	70,650	8,930	130,960	50,970	155,250	9,040	66,120	4,290	47,650	28,160
Region 9	1,687,820	335,360	208,080	79,320	744,440	320,630	1,190,970	187,500	119,750	7,610	702,220	173,880
Region 10	350,050	41,190	99,390	17,230	172,960	19,280	205,450	6,890	90,290	110	102,460	5,710
Alabama	115,460	16,990	96,270	1,870	280	60	103,660	7,500	96,160	0	0	0
Alaska	23,500	3,080	12,030	350	5,460	2,570	6,810	0	3,930	0	2,040	840
Arizona	97,610	21,050	14,940	3,520	36,390	21,710	42,740	3,440	13,760	800	19,260	5,480
Arkansas	83,940	2,600	77,070	0	4,270	0	77,070	0	77,070	0	0	0
California	1,529,820	297,700	176,670	74,230	686,680	294,530	1,100,770	169,610	89,530	5,960	669,780	165,890
Colorado	150,040	22,980	41,990	6,980	69,600	8,480	57,860	3,980	41,830	4,090	0	7,960
Connecticut	74,170	16,530	0	8,500	48,420	720	38,140	6,910	0	50	30,770	420
Delaware	24,180	3,140	9,390	0	10,280	1,370	23,880	3,100	9,290	0	10,280	1,220
District of Columbia	24,220	10,740	0	3,610	3,450	6,420	21,060	10,740	0	1,800	2,100	6,420
Florida	295,180	36,170	208,720	3,260	46,630	410	228,710	9,490	208,020	0	11,190	0
Georgia	154,060	9,440	117,860	11,920	12,910	1,930	132,510	110	117,680	8,920	5,800	0
Hawaii	23,910	14,720	0	860	6,470	1,860	23,570	14,450	0	860	6,470	1,790
Idaho	32,810	3,430	22,210	1,190	4,680	1,310	22,910	0	22,210	0	700	0
Illinois	200,180	64,740	40,520	19,480	60,300	15,130	112,380	14,050	40,320	14,960	27,910	15,130
Indiana	110,380	16,780	2,340	10,520	73,820	6,920	39,850	9,680	1,300	8,260	14,590	6,030
Iowa	83,930	3,510	1,870	7,870	51,910	18,770	66,660	0	1,870	6,210	39,960	18,610
Kansas	50,290	4,970	35,280	0	8,240	1,810	39,670	0	35,190	0	4,480	0
Kentucky	104,330	11,070	79,990	2,970	4,740	5,570	96,770	4,370	79,990	2,110	4,740	5,570
Louisiana	65,130	6,570	45,920	4,410	4,500	3,720	46,810	0	45,680	170	0	970
Maine	32,990	5,500	0	3,070	9,450	14,980	25,210	1,450	0	0	9,450	14,310
Maryland	89,170	12,720	44,290	2,720	27,740	1,700	74,620	1,390	44,290	0	27,740	1,200
Massachusetts	106,120	29,910	0	11,800	21,420	42,980	64,640	16,430	0	1,940	4,340	41,920
Michigan	156,420	19,150	54,830	19,000	60,630	2,810	116,770	1,670	54,430	1,110	58,330	1,240
Minnesota	92,410	11,520	2,070	8,480	52,100	18,230	52,840	700	1,530	0	44,880	5,720
Mississippi	83,200	20,240	59,770	2,230	380	580	66,210	7,050	59,070	0	0	100
Missouri	95,870	18,750	7,140	8,370	36,400	25,200	60,980	9,200	4,250	1,560	22,430	23,540
Montana	34,390	2,070	8,100	300	11,980	11,940	24,040	610	6,960	0	10,720	5,750
Nebraska	32,600	4,000	0	2,780	9,870	15,950	29,160	3,200	0	1,650	9,870	14,440
Nevada	36,480	1,890	16,460	710	14,890	2,530	23,890	0	16,460	0	6,720	710
New Hampshire	23,900	5,550	240	2,650	12,750	2,730	21,930	4,350	240	1,860	12,750	2,730
New Jersey	145,740	33,330	3,790	11,460	82,450	14,710	122,660	18,300	3,750	4,450	81,450	14,710
New Mexico	68,760	10,440	26,120	420	12,720	19,070	36,720	2,420	26,080	0	1,790	6,420
New York	436,080	83,940	31,920	99,780	196,590	23,850	318,800	25,830	30,320	55,660	186,220	20,770

Note: FQHC=federally qualified health center.

**APPENDIX TABLE 5 (continued)**

Region and state	Female contraceptive clients at all publicly funded clinics						Female contraceptive clients at Title X-funded clinics					
	Total	FQHC	Health department	Hospital	Planned Parenthood	Other	Total	FQHC	Health department	Hospital	Planned Parenthood	Other
<b>2001 total</b>	<b>6,663,570</b>	<b>693,680</b>	<b>2,186,200</b>	<b>697,650</b>	<b>2,215,640</b>	<b>870,390</b>	<b>4,599,930</b>	<b>184,440</b>	<b>1,960,530</b>	<b>305,460</b>	<b>1,548,890</b>	<b>600,610</b>
<b>2010 total</b>	<b>6,706,280</b>	<b>1,054,270</b>	<b>1,834,800</b>	<b>511,310</b>	<b>2,407,840</b>	<b>898,070</b>	<b>4,724,250</b>	<b>435,570</b>	<b>1,689,860</b>	<b>221,220</b>	<b>1,769,760</b>	<b>607,830</b>
% change 2001 to 2010	1	52	-16	-27	9	3	3	136	-14	-28	14	1
North Carolina	164,450	12,670	125,660	6,520	17,980	1,620	133,160	3,030	125,150	0	4,990	0
North Dakota	18,580	610	10,980	20	0	6,960	13,540	0	10,940	0	0	2,600
Ohio	156,880	18,260	18,440	18,050	81,950	20,190	97,040	1,890	12,170	2,110	60,890	19,970
Oklahoma	109,800	2,500	60,030	2,650	17,580	27,030	72,350	0	60,030	50	5,700	6,570
Oregon	131,620	8,270	46,010	12,770	57,840	6,720	68,160	1,890	45,020	0	21,260	0
Pennsylvania	263,390	32,000	6,100	66,180	100,510	58,600	233,240	16,180	6,100	53,830	99,000	58,130
Rhode Island	23,070	16,740	0	1,500	2,160	2,680	21,340	16,560	0	0	2,160	2,620
South Carolina	110,060	10,100	91,200	4,430	2,420	1,910	91,390	190	91,200	0	0	0
South Dakota	23,070	3,580	3,030	160	1,380	14,910	10,230	2,710	3,030	160	0	4,330
Tennessee	87,740	6,940	64,020	4,070	7,820	4,900	72,800	0	64,000	0	7,820	980
Texas	431,760	49,940	40,610	48,250	183,640	109,330	251,600	20,290	21,890	41,120	76,770	91,540
Utah	56,390	4,230	2,680	1,480	46,810	1,190	37,690	10	240	40	36,920	470
Vermont	17,150	2,080	0	580	14,480	10	6,320	0	0	0	6,320	0
Virginia	95,060	8,210	73,970	810	11,160	910	75,960	2,030	73,930	0	0	0
Washington	162,130	26,410	19,140	2,920	104,980	8,680	107,570	5,000	19,140	110	78,450	4,880
West Virginia	47,940	15,390	22,680	1,400	700	7,780	46,450	14,040	22,680	1,400	700	7,640
Wisconsin	114,280	7,990	8,580	4,250	66,860	26,600	53,230	0	30	0	42,030	11,170
Wyoming	15,690	3,170	3,860	0	1,190	7,480	11,910	1,740	3,120	0	0	7,050

Note: FQHC=federally qualified health center.

**APPENDIX TABLE 6. Number of female contraceptive clients younger than 20 served at publicly funded clinics and at Title X–funded clinics, by type of provider—2001 and 2010 national summary and 2010 regional and state detail**

Region and state	Female clients <20 at all publicly funded clinics						Female clients <20 at Title X–funded clinics					
	Total	FQHC	Health department	Hospital	Planned Parenthood	Other	Total	FQHC	Health department	Hospital	Planned Parenthood	Other
<b>2001 total</b>	<b>1,864,100</b>	<b>177,060</b>	<b>623,960</b>	<b>176,220</b>	<b>644,670</b>	<b>242,200</b>	<b>1,326,820</b>	<b>45,520</b>	<b>561,930</b>	<b>76,130</b>	<b>474,180</b>	<b>169,050</b>
<b>2010 total</b>	<b>1,457,330</b>	<b>224,710</b>	<b>413,600</b>	<b>118,390</b>	<b>505,790</b>	<b>194,840</b>	<b>1,054,810</b>	<b>84,510</b>	<b>386,120</b>	<b>52,770</b>	<b>388,060</b>	<b>143,360</b>
% change 2001 to 2010	-22	27	-34	-33	-22	-20	-21	86	-31	-31	-18	-15
Region 1	65,780	14,760	120	7,760	23,660	19,480	44,090	7,990	120	2,090	15,210	18,680
Region 2	120,090	23,220	5,640	26,760	54,760	9,710	84,750	7,050	5,590	10,990	52,070	9,060
Region 3	133,250	19,200	36,710	20,770	35,910	20,660	115,100	9,750	36,680	14,240	34,500	19,930
Region 4	257,710	36,180	192,970	11,410	13,590	3,560	213,300	7,670	192,560	5,170	6,290	1,610
Region 5	196,640	37,040	30,410	15,220	88,060	25,930	110,950	6,370	25,340	5,560	56,450	17,240
Region 6	162,830	17,180	58,940	10,790	42,490	33,440	111,300	4,290	56,430	6,600	18,100	25,890
Region 7	58,700	6,610	8,540	5,230	25,060	13,260	43,570	1,820	7,700	3,180	18,350	12,520
Region 8	59,160	7,130	16,020	3,680	22,200	10,130	38,430	3,180	15,120	2,920	10,470	6,740
Region 9	325,640	55,320	39,900	14,030	161,820	54,570	245,380	35,110	24,050	1,990	154,000	30,220
Region 10	77,530	8,070	24,350	2,740	38,260	4,100	47,950	1,270	22,550	30	22,620	1,480
Alabama	28,400	3,760	24,110	460	50	10	25,520	1,430	24,100	0	0	0
Alaska	4,590	510	2,530	50	1,060	430	1,650	0	960	0	560	140
Arizona	18,780	4,170	3,950	790	7,120	2,750	9,290	360	3,580	410	4,090	850
Arkansas	19,140	780	18,170	0	190	0	18,170	0	18,170	0	0	0
California	293,960	47,420	32,530	12,880	150,810	50,320	225,080	31,380	17,040	1,330	147,180	28,150
Colorado	27,800	4,120	8,480	3,350	9,550	2,300	14,960	1,550	8,320	2,870	0	2,220
Connecticut	16,080	2,440	0	1,730	11,300	600	7,770	590	0	50	6,710	420
Delaware	8,040	450	2,330	0	3,980	1,280	7,870	440	2,310	0	3,980	1,140
District of Columbia	5,250	1,720	0	1,670	1,110	750	3,930	1,720	0	420	1,030	750
Florida	66,450	10,870	46,570	880	7,990	140	51,530	2,370	46,520	0	2,650	0
Georgia	40,660	3,050	32,520	4,170	650	270	36,000	30	32,480	3,260	230	0
Hawaii	5,930	3,430	0	260	1,710	540	5,850	3,370	0	260	1,710	520
Idaho	7,510	680	5,200	190	1,250	190	5,410	0	5,200	0	210	0
Illinois	47,920	17,030	9,110	3,950	14,190	3,630	26,250	3,160	9,010	3,030	7,420	3,630
Indiana	26,280	4,280	480	1,650	17,960	1,910	9,350	2,350	220	1,190	3,860	1,730
Iowa	21,900	970	590	1,750	13,240	5,350	17,870	0	590	1,410	10,540	5,330
Kansas	9,190	1,120	6,340	0	1,540	190	7,350	0	6,320	0	1,020	0
Kentucky	18,900	2,600	11,620	2,310	990	1,380	16,710	800	11,620	1,910	990	1,380
Louisiana	16,400	1,940	11,340	1,330	1,030	760	11,510	0	11,300	50	0	160
Maine	8,270	1,290	0	660	1,960	4,360	6,610	400	0	0	1,960	4,250
Maryland	22,680	3,840	10,810	900	5,760	1,370	17,840	80	10,810	0	5,760	1,190
Massachusetts	27,590	6,420	0	4,430	3,390	13,340	18,990	3,340	0	1,740	1,050	12,860
Michigan	35,560	4,750	12,660	3,970	13,540	640	26,680	230	12,530	500	13,080	330
Minnesota	17,930	4,170	330	1,730	6,320	5,380	8,270	120	170	0	5,670	2,310
Mississippi	27,190	7,160	19,560	330	10	130	22,000	2,570	19,360	0	0	70
Missouri	21,400	3,580	1,620	3,020	8,250	4,940	12,790	1,090	790	1,540	4,760	4,620
Montana	8,220	530	2,460	80	3,080	2,070	6,300	210	2,240	0	2,700	1,150
Nebraska	6,210	940	0	460	2,030	2,780	5,560	730	0	230	2,030	2,570
Nevada	6,980	300	3,420	110	2,180	960	5,160	0	3,420	0	1,030	710
New Hampshire	5,230	1,110	120	580	2,710	720	4,710	860	120	300	2,710	720
New Jersey	27,880	6,080	800	2,880	16,210	1,920	21,420	2,190	790	510	16,010	1,920
New Mexico	15,780	3,370	7,430	60	2,130	2,800	9,920	1,020	7,420	0	270	1,210
New York	92,210	17,150	4,840	23,880	38,560	7,800	63,330	4,860	4,800	10,480	36,050	7,150

Note: FQHC=federally qualified health center.



**APPENDIX TABLE 6 (continued)**

Region and state	Female clients <20 at all publicly funded clinics						Female clients <20 at Title X-funded clinics					
	Total	FQHC	Health department	Hospital	Planned Parenthood	Other	Total	FQHC	Health department	Hospital	Planned Parenthood	Other
<b>2001 total</b>	<b>1,864,100</b>	<b>177,060</b>	<b>623,960</b>	<b>176,220</b>	<b>644,670</b>	<b>242,200</b>	<b>1,326,820</b>	<b>45,520</b>	<b>561,930</b>	<b>76,130</b>	<b>474,180</b>	<b>169,050</b>
<b>2010 total</b>	<b>1,457,330</b>	<b>224,710</b>	<b>413,600</b>	<b>118,390</b>	<b>505,790</b>	<b>194,840</b>	<b>1,054,810</b>	<b>84,510</b>	<b>386,120</b>	<b>52,770</b>	<b>388,060</b>	<b>143,360</b>
% change 2001 to 2010	-22	27	-34	-33	-22	-20	-21	86	-31	-31	-18	-15
North Carolina	30,620	3,460	23,660	1,350	1,670	470	24,370	440	23,550	0	390	0
North Dakota	4,090	160	2,770	0	0	1,150	3,260	0	2,750	0	0	510
Ohio	37,980	4,460	4,500	3,250	20,070	5,710	26,640	510	3,390	840	16,250	5,660
Oklahoma	25,140	650	16,640	1,220	3,300	3,330	18,100	0	16,640	20	540	910
Oregon	28,790	1,380	11,780	1,990	12,160	1,490	15,410	360	11,540	0	3,510	0
Pennsylvania	64,650	7,410	730	17,750	23,790	14,980	56,500	3,910	730	13,570	23,570	14,720
Rhode Island	4,630	2,910	0	180	1,100	450	4,330	2,800	0	0	1,100	440
South Carolina	22,550	3,090	18,430	800	180	50	18,470	40	18,430	0	0	0
South Dakota	5,040	1,330	860	60	140	2,660	3,100	1,120	860	60	0	1,070
Tennessee	22,950	2,200	16,510	1,110	2,040	1,110	18,700	0	16,500	0	2,040	160
Texas	86,380	10,440	5,360	8,190	35,840	26,550	53,600	3,270	2,900	6,530	17,290	23,600
Utah	10,220	480	300	200	9,090	150	7,820	0	20	0	7,770	30
Vermont	3,980	600	0	180	3,200	10	1,680	0	0	0	1,680	0
Virginia	21,320	2,170	17,700	220	1,100	120	18,110	410	17,700	0	0	0
Washington	36,650	5,500	4,850	510	23,790	2,000	25,470	920	4,850	30	18,340	1,340
West Virginia	11,300	3,610	5,140	240	160	2,160	10,850	3,180	5,140	240	160	2,120
Wisconsin	30,970	2,350	3,330	670	15,970	8,650	13,770	0	10	0	10,170	3,580
Wyoming	3,800	510	1,140	0	340	1,800	2,980	300	930	0	0	1,760

Note: FQHC=federally qualified health center.

**APPENDIX TABLE 7. Percentage of women currently uninsured and the estimated number of women in need of publicly funded contraceptive services and supplies who are uninsured, by age and poverty status—American Community Survey 2008–2010 data, national and state detail, 2010**

	% of women who are uninsured						Estimated no. of women in need who are uninsured					
	Aged <20	By poverty status, % of FPL*				Total	Aged <20	By poverty status, % of FPL*				Total
		<100%	100–137%	138–199%	200–249%			<100%	100–137%	138–199%	200–249%	
<b>Total</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>746,700</b>	<b>2,170,700</b>	<b>908,400</b>	<b>1,235,800</b>	<b>695,200</b>	<b>5,756,800</b>
Alabama	12	43	37	31	19	29	9,700	44,900	13,600	18,500	7,700	94,500
Alaska	15	41	35	38	31	31	1,700	4,200	1,400	2,800	1,500	11,500
Arizona	20	37	40	34	26	31	19,300	47,500	23,100	28,200	16,700	134,900
Arkansas	18	51	47	37	26	36	8,500	30,800	11,800	14,100	6,800	72,000
California	18	40	44	38	31	34	99,800	283,200	137,500	198,600	114,000	833,100
Colorado	16	41	45	34	27	33	11,500	37,600	17,700	20,900	12,300	99,900
Connecticut	8	22	22	24	19	18	4,300	11,300	3,800	8,000	4,700	32,000
Delaware	10	24	21	19	22	18	1,400	3,200	1,000	1,800	1,800	9,200
District of Columbia	6	9	10	10	10	9	700	1,600	400	800	500	3,900
Florida	24	50	52	44	34	40	61,100	154,700	69,700	102,000	59,900	447,300
Georgia	19	51	49	39	27	37	29,900	100,300	36,800	49,600	24,200	240,800
Hawaii	7	20	15	10	11	13	1,200	3,400	1,200	1,300	1,400	8,500
Idaho	19	47	47	35	26	34	4,800	13,600	6,700	8,900	4,700	38,600
Illinois	12	34	36	30	23	25	26,600	72,300	29,100	42,100	24,400	194,500
Indiana	14	39	38	30	22	28	16,400	47,300	18,100	22,800	13,100	117,700
Iowa	10	27	34	22	13	19	5,600	13,100	6,400	6,800	3,700	35,600
Kansas	13	40	40	30	19	27	6,700	18,200	8,600	10,500	4,600	48,600
Kentucky	13	40	42	31	24	30	8,700	35,100	13,500	15,100	9,100	81,500
Louisiana	15	46	44	36	27	34	11,100	47,000	15,800	20,200	11,200	105,400
Maine	8	16	21	14	18	14	1,600	3,300	2,100	2,200	2,000	11,200
Maryland	10	35	38	30	26	25	8,800	23,900	9,500	15,800	11,700	69,700
Massachusetts	4	9	10	9	7	7	3,400	9,500	3,500	5,700	3,700	25,800
Michigan	10	28	33	26	20	22	18,100	51,800	21,500	28,500	15,800	135,800
Minnesota	9	22	24	22	16	18	8,600	16,100	7,400	11,500	6,700	50,300
Mississippi	18	42	39	33	27	32	10,200	28,900	9,900	12,300	6,800	68,100
Missouri	12	38	38	30	21	27	13,400	42,100	16,600	22,000	11,000	105,100
Montana	21	42	37	36	30	33	3,100	6,600	2,700	4,700	2,700	19,800
Nebraska	11	39	35	27	19	25	3,500	10,700	4,600	5,700	3,000	27,500
Nevada	26	56	53	40	33	42	9,800	26,100	11,400	15,500	9,500	72,200
New Hampshire	10	32	38	32	21	24	2,100	5,000	2,100	3,700	2,300	15,200
New Jersey	13	38	38	35	27	28	14,800	41,400	16,500	28,200	17,100	118,100
New Mexico	22	47	47	37	33	37	7,000	20,500	9,400	10,400	6,900	54,200
New York	10	25	28	26	21	21	27,500	93,400	38,000	58,800	36,700	254,400

Note: FPL=federal poverty level. \*Among those aged 20–44.

**APPENDIX TABLE 7 (continued)**

	% of women who are uninsured						Estimated no. of women in need who are uninsured					
	Aged <20	By poverty status, % of FPL*				Total	Aged <20	By poverty status, % of FPL*				Total
		<100%	100–137%	138–199%	200–249%			<100%	100–137%	138–199%	200–249%	
<b>Total</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>746,700</b>	<b>2,170,700</b>	<b>908,400</b>	<b>1,235,800</b>	<b>695,200</b>	<b>5,756,800</b>
North Carolina	17	43	45	35	25	33	25,800	81,900	32,000	41,200	21,400	202,300
North Dakota	9	26	34	19	13	18	1,100	3,000	1,500	1,200	1,000	7,700
Ohio	12	28	32	27	19	22	24,600	58,900	24,300	32,400	18,400	158,600
Oklahoma	19	52	46	39	27	37	11,200	35,000	13,100	19,600	9,600	88,600
Oregon	16	43	43	38	27	34	8,800	33,400	13,200	19,100	10,400	84,900
Pennsylvania	9	24	29	24	17	19	16,700	51,400	23,200	31,700	18,900	141,900
Rhode Island	11	23	23	28	24	21	1,900	4,300	1,500	3,700	2,400	13,900
South Carolina	17	41	43	34	26	32	12,900	38,800	15,200	19,400	11,500	97,900
South Dakota	14	33	42	27	15	25	2,100	4,700	2,500	2,400	1,000	12,600
Tennessee	12	34	35	27	19	26	11,700	43,600	17,300	21,200	10,900	104,800
Texas	27	60	57	48	36	46	106,700	305,200	125,600	161,200	83,500	782,100
Utah	15	39	41	29	19	27	6,900	18,500	9,300	12,400	7,300	54,400
Vermont	6	13	15	16	19	13	700	1,200	500	1,100	900	4,500
Virginia	12	38	41	31	23	27	14,900	44,300	18,000	24,400	14,000	115,600
Washington	13	36	40	33	25	29	12,000	42,400	18,800	26,200	15,600	115,000
West Virginia	15	41	43	33	24	31	4,000	14,900	5,800	6,100	3,800	34,600
Wisconsin	9	21	26	18	12	16	8,900	19,300	8,800	11,300	5,700	54,100
Wyoming	16	42	39	37	30	32	1,400	3,400	1,600	2,200	1,600	10,100

Note: FPL=federal poverty level. \*Among those aged 20–44.



*Advancing sexual and reproductive health worldwide  
through research, policy analysis and public education*

125 Maiden Lane  
New York, NY 10038  
(212) 248-1111; fax (212) 248-1951  
info@guttmacher.org

1301 Connecticut Avenue NW, Suite 700  
Washington, DC 20036  
policyinfo@guttmacher.org

**[www.guttmacher.org](http://www.guttmacher.org)**