

Title X in Wisconsin Improving Public Health and Saving Taxpayer Dollars

**Between FY2010 - FY2013, funding for Title X was cut by \$39.2 million—
12.3% in three fiscal years.**

Title X Served 50,918 Wisconsin Residents in 2012

Planned Parenthood of Wisconsin, Inc. is the sole Title X grantee in Wisconsin, supporting 14 Title X-funded health centers across the state including private non-profits as well as Planned Parenthood health centers.ⁱ The Title X network served 45,591 women and 5,327 men, for a total of 50,918 residents of Wisconsin in 2012.ⁱⁱ

Title X provides high-quality family planning services and other preventive health care to low-income and uninsured individuals who may otherwise lack access to health care.

- Of the 50,918 patients served, 68% had incomes at or below 100% of the federal poverty level (FPL), ***meaning they earned \$11,170 a year or less.***
- ***Ninety-four percent*** of Title X patients in Wisconsin ***earned less than \$27,925*** a year (250% of the FPL).ⁱⁱⁱ

Title X Saves Wisconsin's Taxpayer Dollars

Title X supports critical infrastructure needs that are not reimbursable under Medicaid and commercial insurance, such as staff salaries, individual patient education, community-level outreach, and public education about family planning, women's health, and sexual health issues. Without Title X, access to high-quality family planning services for low-income Wisconsin residents would not be possible.

- The average cost of a Medicaid-funded birth is \$12,613. In 2012, births resulting from unintended pregnancies cost Wisconsin's taxpayers \$148.3 million.^{iv}
- The Title X program helps alleviate the costs of unintended pregnancy through contraception, counseling, and other services.^v

Title X is Essential to Improving Public Health and Saving Taxpayer Dollars in Wisconsin

Cutting funding for family planning services will lead to more unintended pregnancies and higher health care costs in Wisconsin. Family planning helps women and families plan the timing and spacing of their pregnancies, which results in better educational attainment and economic security; these, in turn, are linked to better health outcomes for women, men, and families.

- Family planning services at Wisconsin's Title X-funded health centers helped prevent 28,600 unintended pregnancies in 2010, which would likely have resulted in 14,200 unintended births and 9,800 abortions.^{vi}
- Without publicly funded family planning, the number of unintended pregnancies in Wisconsin would be 25% higher.^{vii}
- Title X-funded services produce significant cost savings to the federal and state governments; services provided at Title X-supported sites in Wisconsin accounted for nearly \$154 million in such savings in 2010 alone.^{viii}

Wisconsin's Title X-funded health centers provide a wide range of services:

- Pregnancy testing
- Contraceptive services
- Pelvic exams
- Screening for cervical and breast cancer
- Screening for high blood pressure, anemia, and diabetes
- Screening for STDs and HIV/AIDS
- Infertility services
- Health education
- Referrals for other health and social services

Additional cuts to Title X funding—especially in the current economy—would harm tens of thousands of low-income and poor families throughout Wisconsin, in turn costing, not saving, the federal government money.

ⁱ US Department of Health and Human Services, Office of Population Affairs, "Title X Family Planning Database," accessed February 28, 2014, <https://opa-fpclinicsdb.icfwebservices.com>.

ⁱⁱ Kristina Fowler, Julia Gable, Jiantong Wang, and Emily McClure, *Family Planning Annual Report: 2012 National Summary*, (Research Triangle Park, NC: RTI International, November 2013), accessed February 28, 2014, <http://www.hhs.gov/opa/pdfs/fpar-national-summary-2012.pdf>.

ⁱⁱⁱ *Ibid.*

^{iv} Guttmacher Institute, *State Facts About Title X and Family Planning: Wisconsin* (2012), accessed February 28, 2014, <http://www.guttmacher.org/statecenter/title-X/WI.html>

^v Guttmacher Institute, *Contraceptive Needs and Services*, 2010, accessed February 28, 2014, <http://www.guttmacher.org/pubs/win/contraceptive-needs-2010.pdf>

^{vii-x} *Ibid.*