

Title X in Oklahoma 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 56,778 Oklahoma Residents in 2013

The Oklahoma State Department of Health and Planned Parenthood of Arkansas and Eastern Oklahoma, Inc., are the Title X grantees in Oklahoma, supporting 98 Title X-funded health centers across the state.ⁱ The Title X network served 55,852 women and 926 men, for a total of 56,778 residents of Oklahoma in 2013.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 56,778 patients served, 73% had incomes at or below 100% of the federal poverty level (FPL), **meaning they earned \$11,490 a year or less.**ⁱⁱⁱ
- **Ninety-seven percent** of Title X patients in Oklahoma **earned less than \$28,725** a year (250% of the FPL).^{iv}

Title X Saves Oklahoma Residents' Taxpayer Dollars

Title X supports critical infrastructure needs that are not reimbursable under Medicaid or 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 Oklahoma residents would not be possible.

- The average cost of a Medicaid-funded birth is \$12,613.^v In 2008, births resulting from unintended pregnancies cost Oklahoma's taxpayers \$214 million.^{vi}
- The Title X program helps alleviate these costs by preventing unintended pregnancy through contraception, counseling, and other services.^{vii}

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

Cutting funding for family planning services will lead to more unintended pregnancies and higher health care costs in Oklahoma. 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 and families.

- Family planning services at Oklahoma's Title X-funded health centers helped prevent 15,900 unintended pregnancies in 2012, which would likely have resulted in 7,900 unintended births and 5,400 abortions.^{viii}
- Without publicly funded family planning, the number of unintended pregnancies in Oklahoma would be 37% higher.^{ix}
- Title X-funded services produce significant cost savings to the federal and state governments; services provided at Title X-supported sites in Oklahoma accounted for \$68.1 million in such savings in 2010 alone.^x

Oklahoma'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 Oklahoma, 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 September 22, 2014, <https://opa-fpclinicfdb.icfwebervices.com>.

ⁱⁱ Fowler, C. I., Gable, J., & Wang, J. (2014, November). Family Planning Annual Report: 2013 national summary. Research Triangle Park, NC: RTI International. Accessed January 23, 2015. <http://www.hhs.gov/opa/pdfs/fpar-2013-national-summary.pdf>.

ⁱⁱⁱ *Ibid.*

^{iv} *Ibid.*

^v Guttmacher Institute, *Public Costs from Unintended Pregnancies and the Role of Public Insurance Programs in Paying for Pregnancy and Infant Care: Estimates for 2008* (October 2013), accessed September 22, 2014 <http://www.guttmacher.org/pubs/public-costs-of-UP.pdf>.

^{vi} Guttmacher Institute, *State Facts About Title X and Family Planning: Oklahoma* (2012), accessed September 22, 2014, <http://www.guttmacher.org/statecenter/title-X/OK.html>.

^{vii} Guttmacher Institute, *Contraceptive Needs and Services, 2010*, accessed September 22, 2014, <http://www.guttmacher.org/pubs/win/contraceptive-needs-2010.pdf>.

^{viii} Guttmacher Institute, *State Facts About Title X and Family Planning: Oklahoma*.

^{ix} *Ibid.*

^x *Ibid.*