

November 2017

Title X in Kansas

IMPROVING PUBLIC HEALTH AND
SAVING TAXPAYER DOLLARS

The Kansas Department of Health and Environment is the Title X grantee in Kansas. In 2017, the US Department of Health and Human Services' Office of Population Affairs (OPA) granted \$2,488,000 to support 65 service sites across the state.

Title X helps ensure that poor, low-income, and uninsured individuals who may otherwise be unable to receive services have access to high-quality family planning and other preventive health care. Patients deserve seamless access to sexual and reproductive health care from the provider of their choice, regardless of their economic or insurance status.

- Of the 26,706 people served in Kansas in 2016, 91% had incomes below 250% of the federal poverty line (FPL). Furthermore, 61% of patients had incomes at or below the line (\$11,880 for an individual that year).¹
- In 2014, 188,100 women in Kansas were in need of publicly funded contraceptive services and supplies, but only 17% had those needs met.²
- Nationwide, Congress appropriated just \$286.5 million in fiscal year (FY) 2017 versus \$317.5 million in FY 2010. These cuts have had a real impact on service providers' capacity to meet demand for family planning and sexual health services – Title X providers in Kansas saw 62% more patients in 2010 than in 2016.

**In 2016, Title X providers in
Kansas served**

26,706 PEOPLE

**- a loss of 16,585 patients since
2010.**

Title X Saves Taxpayer Dollars

Without Title X, access to high-quality family planning services for low-income Kansas residents would not be possible. In addition to direct clinical services, 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.

In 2010, services provided at Title X health centers in Kansas saved the state and federal government **\$64,191**. These savings came from preventing unintended pregnancies, sexually transmitted diseases (including HIV), and cases of cervical cancer. At a national level, savings from Title X services totaled **\$7 billion** that year.³

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

Family planning care helps patients prevent sexually transmitted diseases and plan the timing of their pregnancies, which helps them meet their educational and economic goals. These, in turn, are linked to better health outcomes for young people, women, men, and families. Unfortunately, far too many Kansas residents are not able to meet their family planning and sexual health needs now due to lack of access. What's more, cuts to funding for family planning services will lead to more unintended pregnancies and higher health care costs.

- In 2010, 43 of every 1,000 Kansas women ages 15 – 44 had an unintended pregnancy.⁴ Title X provides the sexuality education and contraceptive services and supplies that can help lower this rate.
- In 2016, there were 12,160 newly diagnosed chlamydia cases, 3,353 newly diagnosed gonorrhea cases, and 124 newly diagnosed syphilis cases in Kansas.⁵ In 2014, 2,884 Kansas residents were living with HIV. Title X service sites provide critical education, testing, and outreach services to prevent the spread of these infections.⁶
- Eight percent of people in Kansas are uninsured, 14% are enrolled in Medicaid, and 11% have incomes below the federal poverty line.⁷ Title X providers are often some of only a few family planning providers to accept Medicaid.⁸

Kansas's Title X-funded health centers offer:

- Pregnancy testing and options counseling
- Contraceptive services and supplies
- Pelvic exams
- Screening for cervical and breast cancer
- Screening for high blood pressure, anemia, and diabetes
- Screening and treatment for STDs and HIV/AIDS, including linkages to HIV care
- Infertility services
- Health education
- Referrals for other health and social services

Additional cuts to Title X or restrictions on the Title X provider network would harm tens of thousands of poor and low-income people and families throughout Kansas, in turn costing, not saving, the government money.

1. Christina Fowler, Family Planning Annual Report: 2016 national summary, RTI International (2017).
2. Jennifer Frost et al, Contraceptive Needs and Services, 2014 Update, New York: Guttmacher Institute (2016).
3. Jennifer Frost et al, Return on Investment: A Fuller Assessment of the Benefits and Cost Savings of the US Publicly Funded Family Planning Program. Wiley Periodicals, Inc. (2014).
4. Kathryn Kost. Unintended Pregnancy Rates at the State Level: Estimates for 2010 and Trends Since 2002. Guttmacher Institute (2015).
5. 2016 Sexually Transmitted Diseases Surveillance. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (2017).
6. Estimated Rates (per 100,000) of Adults and Adolescents Living with an HIV Diagnosis. Kaiser Family Foundation (2017).
7. Distribution of Total Population by Federal Poverty Level, 2016. Kaiser Family Foundation (2017).
8. Health Insurance Coverage of the Total Population, 2016, Kaiser Family Foundation (2017).