

Title X in the District of Columbia Improving Public Health and Saving Taxpayer Dollars

Between FY2005 – FY2015, funding for Title X was cut by \$150 million – 10% in ten fiscal years.

Title X Served 43,556 District of Columbia Residents in 2015

Unity Health Care is the sole Title X grantee in the District of Columbia, ⁱ supporting 23 Title X-funded health centers across the District including federally qualified health centers, Planned Parenthoods, and other private non-profits.ⁱⁱ The Title X network served 31,825 women and 11,731 men, for a total of 43,556 residents of the District of Columbia in 2015.ⁱⁱⁱ

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 43,556 patients served, 61% had incomes at or below 100% of the federal poverty level (FPL), iv *meaning they earned* \$11,770 a year or less. v
- Eighty percent of Title X patients in the District of Columbia earned less than \$29,425.vi a year (250% of the FPL).vii

Title X Saves the District of Columbia'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 District of Columbia residents would not be possible.

- The average cost of a Medicaid-funded birth is \$7,169.viii In 2010, births resulting from unintended pregnancies cost District of Columbia's taxpayers \$64.1 million.ix
- The Title X program helps alleviate the costs of unintended pregnancy through contraception, counseling, and other services.^x

For more information, please contact the National Family Planning & Reproductive Health Association at (202) 293-3114 or visit www.nationalfamilyplanning.org.

Title X is Essential to Improving Public Health and Saving Taxpayer Dollars in the District of Columbia

Cutting funding for family planning services will lead to more unintended pregnancies and higher health care costs in the District of Columbia. 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 the District of Columbia's Title X-funded health centers helped prevent 7,900 unintended pregnancies in 2014, which would likely have resulted in 3,800 unintended births and 2,800 abortions.^{xi}
- Without publicly funded family planning, the number of unintended pregnancies in the District of Columbia would be 79% higher.xii

District of Columbia'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
- Title X-funded services produce significant

cost savings to the federal and state governments; services provided at Title X-supported sites in the District of Columbia accounted for nearly \$21.4 million in such savings in 2010 alone.^{xiii}

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

^{III} Department of Health and Human Services Office of Population Affairs. *Title X Family Planning Annual Report 2015 National Summary*. August 2016. Accessed December 1, 2016. http://www.hhs.gov/opa/sites/default/files/title-x-fpar-2015.pdf.

^v Department of Health and Human Services Office of the Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation. "2015 Poverty Guidelines." Last modified September 3, 2015. Accessed December 1, 2016. https://aspe.hhs.gov/2015-poverty-guidelines.

- vi Title X Family Planning Annual Report 2015 National Summary.
- vii "2015 Poverty Guidelines."

viii "Guttmacher Institute Data Center." Guttmacher Institute. https://data.guttmacher.org/states/table?dataset=data.

- ^{ix} Ibid.
- × Guttmacher Institute, Contraceptive Needs and Services, 2010, accessed September 15, 2015,
- https://www.guttmacher.org/pubs/win/contraceptive-needs-2013.pdf.
- xi Guttmacher Institute Data Center.

^{xii} Guttmacher Institute. "State Facts on Publicly Funded Family Planning Services: District of Columbia." Guttmacher. Last modified September 2016. Accessed December 1, 2016. <u>https://www.guttmacher.org/fact-sheet/state-facts-publicly-funded-family-planning-services-</u> <u>district-columbia</u>.

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ⁱ Department of Health and Human Services. *Title X Family Planning Directory of Grantees*. August 2016. Accessed December 1, 2016. http://www.hhs.gov/opa/sites/default/files/title-x-directory-grantees.pdf.

ⁱⁱ Unity Health Care. "Health Centers/DC Title X Family Planning." Unity Health Care. Accessed December 1, 2016. http://www.unityhealthcare.org/HealthX.html.

xiii Guttmacher Institute Data Center.