## TITLE X'S ROLE

# Georgia

The Title X ("ten") family planning program is critical to providing and maintaining access to family planning services for people with low and no incomes and people who are un- or under-insured. This mission has been threatened by years of insufficient funding

and politically motivated attacks, leaving millions without access to

National
Family Planning
& Reproductive Health Association

#### **2023 GRANTEES**

\$8,600,000

The Family Health Centers of Georgia

Neighborhood Improvement Project

## **STATE FACTS**

federally supported services.



13%

PEOPLE WITHOUT HEALTH INSURANCE, 2021



435,221

WITHOUT HEALTH INSURANCE, 2021



1,069,489

WOMEN AGES 15-49 WITH INCOMES AT OR BELOW 250% FPL, 2021



200% FPL

CUTOFF FOR MEDICAID FAMILY PLANNING ELIGIBILITY FOR ADULTS, 2023<sup>1</sup>



6\* WEEKS

LEGAL CUT-OFF FOR ABORTION, MARCH 2023<sup>2</sup>

### FIVE YEAR LOOK BACK<sup>3,4</sup>

147,364

PATIENTS SEEN AT

156

HEALTH CENTERS IN 169,945

PATIENTS SEEN AT

161

HEALTH CENTERS IN 162,343

PATIENTS SEEN AT

177

HEALTH CENTERS IN 172,017

PATIENTS SEEN AT

177

HEALTH CENTERS IN DATA COMING IN FALL 2023

2018

\$7,087,000

The Family Health Centers of Georgia

Neighborhood Improvement Project \$8,300,000

2019

The Family Health Centers of Georgia

Neighborhood Improvement Project 2020

\$8,620,000

The Family Health Centers of Georgia

Neighborhood Improvement Project 2021

\$9,025,880

The Family Health Centers of Georgia

Neighborhood Improvement Project 2022

\$9,300,000

The Family Health Centers of Georgia

Neighborhood Improvement Project

<sup>1</sup> If a state has no federally funded family planning expansion, the percentage given is for childless adults to access full benefit Medicaid.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup>Georgia law bans abortion when fetal cardiac activity can be detected. This typically, but not always, occurs at six weeks of pregnancy.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> The grantees list includes any grantee that was awarded funds in that year. Additional organizations may have had funds for a grant that ended partway through the year

 $<sup>^{\</sup>rm 4}$  This count includes any service site that participated for any portion of the year.

# National Family Planning & Reproductive Health Association

# Georgia

### TITLE X PATIENTS BY SEX

The Office of Population Affairs collected only binary sex data

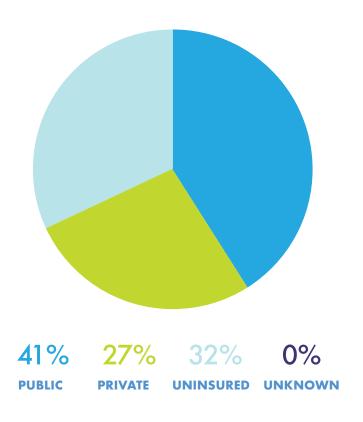
| 68%    | 32%  |
|--------|------|
| FEMALE | MALE |

#### **CASES DIAGNOSED**

STATEWIDE<sup>5</sup>

| 2016   |                                 | 2019                           |
|--------|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 62,776 | <b>1</b>                        | 67,720                         |
| 20,553 | <b>1</b>                        | 21,257                         |
| 4,112  | <b>↑</b>                        | 5,683                          |
| 21     | <b>1</b>                        | 56                             |
| 2,523  | <b></b>                         | 2,407                          |
|        | 62,776<br>20,553<br>4,112<br>21 | 62,776 ↑ 20,553 ↑ 4,112 ↑ 21 ↑ |

# TITLE X PATIENTS BY INSURANCE STATUS





**CARE AT NO COST** 

67%

#### **BELOW 101% OF FPL**

Less than \$12,880 for an individual DISCOUNTED FEE



#### 101%-250% OF FPL

\$12,880 - \$32,200





#### **MORE THAN 250% OF FPL**

More than \$32,200



INCOME UNKNOWN

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup>The CDC recommends using 2019 as a comparison year given challenges with data collection in 2020. Data is not yet available for any more recent year.