

# TITLE X'S ROLE Montana

National  
**Family Planning**  
& Reproductive Health Association

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 federally supported services.

## 2023 GRANTEES

**\$2,025,000**

Montana Family Planning

## STATE FACTS



**8%**

PEOPLE WITHOUT HEALTH  
INSURANCE, 2021



**95,712**

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



**24\***  
**WEEKS**

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



**23,166**

WOMEN AGES 15-49  
WITHOUT HEALTH  
INSURANCE, 2021



**216% FPL**

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

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

**18,036**

PATIENTS  
SEEN AT

**34**

HEALTH CENTERS  
IN

**2018**

**\$1,795,000**

Montana Department of  
Public Health and  
Human Services

**14,117**

PATIENTS  
SEEN AT

**29**

HEALTH CENTERS  
IN

**2019**

**\$1,900,000**

Montana Department of  
Public Health and  
Human Services

**8,479**

PATIENTS  
SEEN AT

**24**

HEALTH CENTERS  
IN

**2020**

**\$2,060,000**

Montana Department of  
Public Health and  
Human Services

**8,640**

PATIENTS  
SEEN AT

**23**

HEALTH CENTERS  
IN

**2021**

**\$2,099,672**

Montana Department of  
Public Health and  
Human Services

**DATA**  
COMING IN  
FALL 2023

**2022**

**\$2,025,000**

Montana Family Planning

<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>2</sup> 24\* indicates that state law bars abortion after fetal viability, which providers may determine on an individual basis, so the deadline may be later. Abortions may also be permitted in certain circumstances after viability. However, in certain states with this cut-off there are not clinics that offer care to the legal limit.

<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>4</sup> This count includes any service site that participated for any portion of the year.

## TITLE X PATIENTS BY SEX

The Office of Population Affairs collected only binary sex data

83%

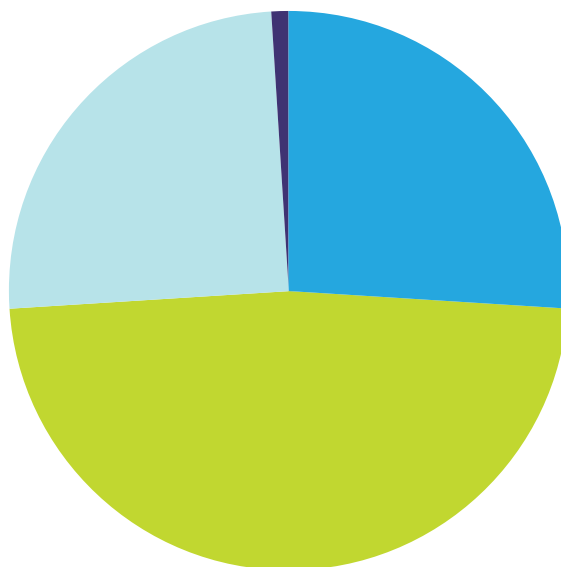
FEMALE

17%

MALE

CASES DIAGNOSED  
STATEWIDE<sup>5</sup>

	2016		2019
Chlamydia	4,416	↑	4,753
Gonorrhea	867	↑	1,595
Syphilis	24	↑	140
Congenital Syphilis	0	↑	1
HIV	20	↑	25

TITLE X PATIENTS  
BY INSURANCE STATUS

26%

PUBLIC

48%

PRIVATE

25%

UNINSURED

2%

UNKNOWN

## TITLE X PATIENTS BY INCOME LEVEL

Relative to the Federal  
Poverty Level (FPL)

## CARE AT NO COST

## DISCOUNTED FEE

## FULL FEE

36%

34%

27%

3%

## BELOW 101% OF FPL

Less than \$12,880  
for an individual

## 101%–250% OF FPL

\$12,880 – \$32,200

## MORE THAN 250% OF FPL

More than \$32,200

INCOME  
UNKNOWN<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.