



# State Facts About Title X And Family Planning: West Virginia

## National Background and Context

Title X of the Public Health Service Act is the sole federal program devoted entirely to family planning. Through Title X the federal government sets family planning policy, and its flexible grant funds not only subsidize direct client services, but are critical to putting family planning centers in communities and to supporting their ongoing infrastructure needs.

These services are vital: U.S. women who are not using contraceptives, or who are using them inconsistently, represent one-third of all women at risk of unintended pregnancy and account for 95% of the three million unintended pregnancies that occur every year.(1) Unintended pregnancy, in turn, has been linked with numerous negative maternal and child health outcomes. More broadly, women's ability to rely on contraception enables them to invest in higher education and to be full participants in the nation's workforce.(2)

Title X is central to helping women meet their reproductive health goals. In 2008, an estimated 7.1 million female contraceptive clients were served at publicly funded family planning centers, two-thirds of whom—4.7 million women—were served at sites supported by Title X.(3) Contraceptive services at Title X-supported family planning centers helped women and couples avoid 973,000 unintended pregnancies, which would have resulted in 433,000 unplanned births and 406,000 abortions.(3) Without these services, unintended pregnancy and abortion in the United States would be one-third higher.(1) And by helping women avoid unintended pregnancies, Title X-supported centers saved taxpayers \$3.4 billion in 2008, amounting to \$3.74 saved for every \$1 spent providing contraceptive care.(3)

One-quarter of all poor women who obtain contraceptive services each year do so at a site that receives Title X funding, as do 17% of poor women obtaining a Pap test or pelvic exam and 20% obtaining services for a sexually transmitted infection.(1) It is therefore not at all surprising that six in 10 women who obtain care at a Title X-supported center consider it to be their usual source of medical care.(4)

## The Need for Title X in West Virginia

- In 2008, 110,300 women in West Virginia were in need of publicly supported contraceptive services and supplies.(3) [Such women are sexually active; aged 13–44; able to become pregnant and not pregnant, postpartum nor trying to become pregnant; and either have a family income below 250% of the federal poverty level or are younger than age 20.]
- In West Virginia, 24% of women aged 15–44 are uninsured, compared with 22% nationally.(5) Title X-supported family planning centers play an especially important role in serving the uninsured, who often cannot afford to pay out-of-pocket at private health care providers.
- In 2006, 14,000 West Virginia residents had an

unintended pregnancy, a rate of 39 per 1,000 women aged 15–44.(6) Births resulting from these unintended pregnancies cost the state and federal governments \$71 million that year.(7)

- In 2005, 2,700 West Virginia residents obtained abortions, a rate of 7.7 per 1,000 women aged 15–44, compared with 19.4 per 1,000 nationally.(8)
- In 2005, there were 3,470 pregnancies among West Virginia teens aged 15–19, a rate of 62 pregnancies per 1,000 teen women, compared with 70 per 1,000 nationally.(9)

## Title X-Supported Services

- Title X-supported centers provided contraceptive care to

54,400 women in West Virginia in 2008.(3)

- These centers served 49% of women in the state in need of publicly supported contraceptive services and supplies, compared with 27% served by such centers nationally.(3)
- Of the total contraceptive clients served by these centers, 90% had incomes at or below the federal poverty level, compared with 70% nationally.(10)
- In 2006, 137 family planning centers in West Virginia received support from Title X.(11,12) They included:

Health department clinics: 49

Community health centers: 47

Planned Parenthood clinics: 0

Hospital outpatient clinics: 8

Other independent clinics: 33

- These centers provided contraceptive care to the following numbers of clients:(11)

Health department clinics: 26,920

Community health centers: 10,980

Planned Parenthood clinics: 0

Hospital outpatient clinics: 1,380

Other independent clinics: 11,790

## Impact of Services Provided by Title X–Supported Centers in West Virginia

- In 2008, contraceptive services provided at Title X–supported centers in West Virginia helped women avoid 11,300 unintended pregnancies, which would have resulted in 5,000 births and 4,700 abortions.(3)
- In the absence of these services, the number of unintended pregnancies in West Virginia would be 75% higher, and the number of abortions would be 163% higher.(13)
- In 2006, contraceptive services provided at Title X–supported centers in West Virginia helped women younger than age 20 avoid 2,762 unintended pregnancies.(14)
- In the absence of these services, the number of teen pregnancies in West Virginia would be 80% higher.(13)
- By helping women avoid unintended pregnancies and the births that would follow, the services provided at Title

X–supported centers in West Virginia saved \$52,354,000 in public funds in 2008.(15)

## References

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