The wide variation between the distribution of clinics and clients served by provider type reflects substantial differences in the average number of women served per site at different provider types (Table 2). Among all agencies, the average number of women served in 1994 exceeded 2,000 per agency, with an average of 923 clients served per clinic. Planned Parenthood affiliates served significantly more clients, with an average of more than 12,000 contraceptive clients per agency and more than 2,000 per clinic. The large numbers of contraceptive clients served per Planned Parenthood clinic explains how a provider type that represents only 5% of all family planning agencies and 13% of all clinics can serve 30% of all women. In contrast, community and migrant health centers averaged fewer than 500 contraceptive clients per clinic.

Nearly 30% of all women served (1.8 million) were younger than 20. This percentage varies somewhat by provider type, with hospitals and community and migrant health centers having the highest percentage of teenage clients (30%, or 312,000 of one million clients and 181,000 of 601,000 clients, respectively) and Planned Parenthood clinics having the lowest percentage (26%).

The 4.2 million women who obtained contraceptive care in 1994 from Title X–funded clinics represent nearly two-thirds of all women served (64%) by subsidized family planning providers. Like the proportions of clinic sites with Title X funding, the proportions of women served at Title X–funded sites vary greatly according to provider type. Only one in five women receiving contraceptive services from community and migrant health centers (122,000 of 601,000) and one in three women obtaining care from hospital sites (336,000 of one million) attended sites funded through the Title X program. On the other hand, two in three of Planned Parenthood’s contraceptive clients, three in four women obtaining contraceptive services from independent agencies and nearly nine in 10 women obtaining contraceptive care from health department sites received services from Title X–funded sites. On average, clinics receiving Title X funding served at least 25% more clients per site than did those not receiving such funding (1,005 compared with 805). In fact, health department sites receiving Title X funds served, on average, nearly twice as many contraceptive clients as did those without Title X funding. On the other hand, the average number of clients served at Planned Parenthood clinics varied little by whether the sites received Title X funds.

Although the number of family planning clinics in metropolitan and nonmetropolitan counties is roughly the same (Table 1), the distribution of contraceptive clients is heavily weighted toward metropolitan counties. Reflecting the overall population distribution of women between metropolitan and nonmetropolitan counties, 74% of all women served by subsidized family planning providers (4.9 million of 6.6 million, as shown in Table 2) received services at sites located in metropolitan counties. Thus, provider types that are more likely to have sites in metropolitan counties (hospitals and Planned Parenthood affiliates) also serve a mostly metropolitan clientele, with nearly 90% of all contraceptive clients seen by these providers served at sites located in metropolitan counties. Moreover, even provider types that have disproportionately higher numbers of sites in nonmetropolitan areas (health departments, community and migrant health centers and independent agencies) serve most of their clients in metropolitan counties.

The distribution of clients served by provider type within metropolitan and nonmetropolitan counties (Table 2) shows that hospitals and Planned Parenthood clinics together account for 54% of the clients served in metropolitan counties, while health departments account for 24% of all clients served in such counties. Conversely, health departments serve 55% of all clients in nonmetropolitan counties, while hospitals and Planned Parenthood clinics together serve only 20%. Finally, since metropolitan counties by definition have a higher population density; it is not surprising that sites in such counties serve on average more than twice the number of clients served at sites in nonmetropolitan counties (1,290 vs. 505).

### Regional Estimates

**All clients.** The proportion of clients served by different types of family planning providers in 1994 varied by region of the country (Table 3). For example, the percentage of contraceptive clients served by health department sites ranged from only 1% of all contraceptive clients in the northeastern states (Region I) to 71% in the southeastern states (Region IV). In the eastern states (Regions I, II and III), hospital clinics served relatively greater proportions of women (23–28%) than did hospit-