

Washington State Family Planning Client Data Sheet — 2014

Key Points....

An estimated 429,910 women in Washington are in need of publicly funded contraceptive services and supplies.¹

- In 2014, the program served 79,958 family planning clients, nearly 19% of the state's women in need. The vast majority (87%) of clients obtained care in the county where they live.

Population groups with the greatest need for publicly supported family planning services include women under age 20, women with low income, and women of color.²

- In 2014, 80% of clients had an income at or below 138% of poverty; 50% used Medicaid coverage; 32% were persons of color.

Access to affordable, effective contraceptive methods is critical to preventing unintended pregnancies.² An estimated 288 unintended pregnancies are prevented per 1,000 users of publicly funded contraceptive services.³

- In 2014, the program's contraceptive services prevented nearly 19,400 unintended pregnancies. This translates to 9,700 fewer births from unintended pregnancies, 6,600 fewer abortions and 3,100 fewer miscarriages.

Long-acting reversible contraceptives (LARC)—intrauterine devices and hormonal implants—are among the most effective methods for preventing unintended pregnancy.²

- In 2014, 90% of female clients used some method of birth control, including 15% who used LARC.

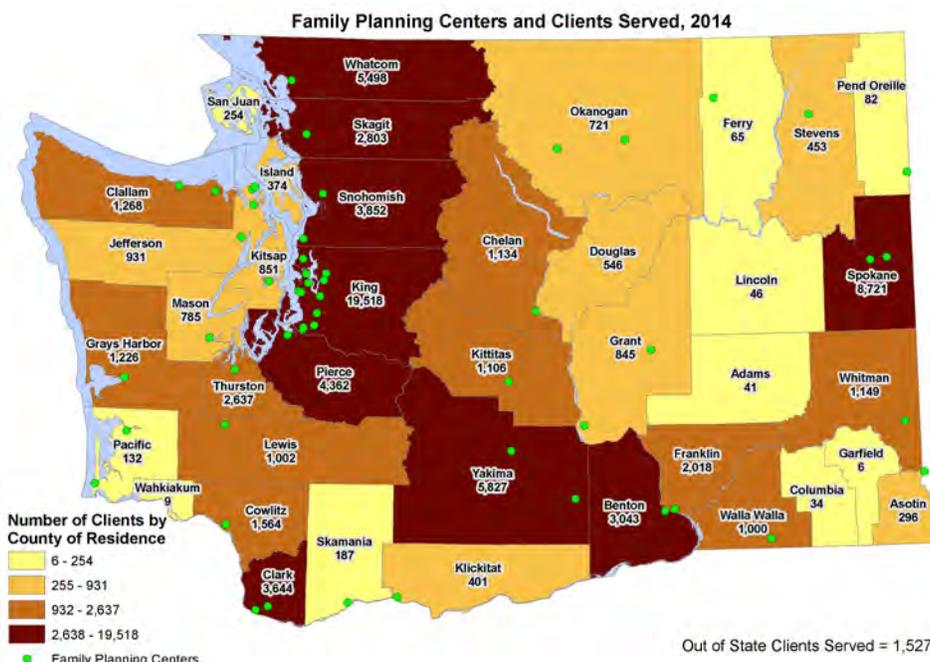
Publicly funded contraceptive services and supplies yield a net savings of \$5.68 for every \$1 invested.⁴

- In state fiscal year 2014, Washington's Medicaid program paid for 41,456 births at an average cost of \$9,253.⁵ An estimated 50% of these births are unintended at conception.² The annual cost for publicly funded contraceptive care in Washington is about \$335 per person.³

Public investment in family planning programs also helps avoid cervical cancer, HIV & other sexually transmitted infections, infertility, and preterm and low birth weight births. When these broader benefits are included, the return on investment increases to \$7.09 for every public dollar spent.⁴

The Department of Health's Family Planning Program provides access to contraceptive services, supplies, and information to all who want and need them. Priority is given to persons from low-income families. In 2014, the program distributed family planning funds to 16 agencies* supporting 55 family planning centers throughout Washington.

*15 agencies received state and federal (Title X) funds; 1 agency received state funds only.



Age	Females	Males	Total
17 and under	7,877 11%	245 5%	8,122 10%
18-19	8,829 12%	338 7%	9,167 11%
20-24	22,761 30%	1,427 30%	24,188 30%
25-29	16,108 21%	1,133 23%	17,241 22%
30-34	9,626 13%	709 15%	10,335 13%
35 and older	9,919 13%	986 20%	10,902 14%
Total	75,120 100%	4,838 100%	79,958 100%

Ethnicity & Race	
Non-Hispanic (NH)	
American Indian/Alaska Native, NH	1,136 (2%)
Asian, NH	3,419 (5%)
Black/African American, NH	3,542 (5%)
Multiple race, NH	1,743 (3%)
Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander, NH	704 (1%)
White, NH	46,849 (68%)
Hispanic, of any race	11,495 (17%)
Unknown race and ethnicity	11,070 (14%)

*All percentages may not add to 100 due to rounding.

* Percentage based on total clients with known race/ethnicity

References:

- Frost JJ, Zolna MR, Frohwirth L. Contraceptive Need and Services, 2012 Update. New York, NY: Guttmacher Institute; 2014.
- Washington State Department of Health. Unintended Pregnancy. Health of Washington State. Olympia, WA: Washington State Department of Health; 2013.
- Frost JJ et al. Contraceptive Needs and Services, 2010: Methodological Appendix. New York, NY: Guttmacher Institute; 2013.
- Frost JJ, Sonfield A, Zolna MR & Finer LB. Return on Investment: A Fuller Assessment of the Benefits and Cost Savings of the US Publicly Funded Family Planning Program. Milbank Quarterly, 92: 696-749; 2014.
- Washington Health Care Authority. State of Washington pregnancy related expenditures fiscal years 1988-2014; 2015.

Family Planning Client Data Sheet, 2014

Primary Source of Payment

Source	No.	%
No Charge (e.g. < 100% FPL)	8,556	11%
Title XIX (Medicaid)	32,887	41%
Take Charge (Medicaid)	6,945	9%
Private Insurance	19,725	25%
Other (including full & partial self pay)	11,845	15%
Total	79,958	100%

Note: Primary source of payment is the expected source of payment at time of visit and may not represent the source that eventually paid for the visit.

Clients Receiving Selected Services

Physical Examinations

	No.	%
Initial and annual*	30,466	41%
Breast *	13,268	18%
Pap test*	11,402	15%
Genitalia**	1,274	26%

Contraceptive Services

Hormone injection*	7,700	10%
LARC insert (IUD, IUS & hormonal implant)*	5,307	7%
Emergency contraception*	18,967	25%
Contraceptive counseling *	54,340	68%

Pregnancy Services

Pregnancy test*	38,742	52%
Preconception counseling*	4,358	6%
Pregnancy counseling*	3,711	5%

STD/HIV Services

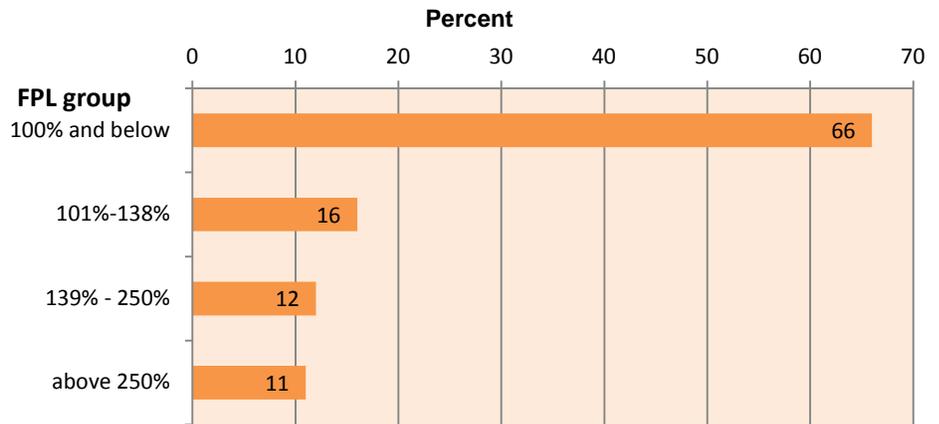
Chlamydia test***	44,904	56%
Chlamydia test – females ages 15-24*	25,673	65%
Gonorrhea test***	44,600	56%
STD treatment***	2,614	3%
HIV test***	6,900	9%
STD/HIV counseling***	63,879	80%

* includes female clients only

** includes male clients only

*** includes female and male clients

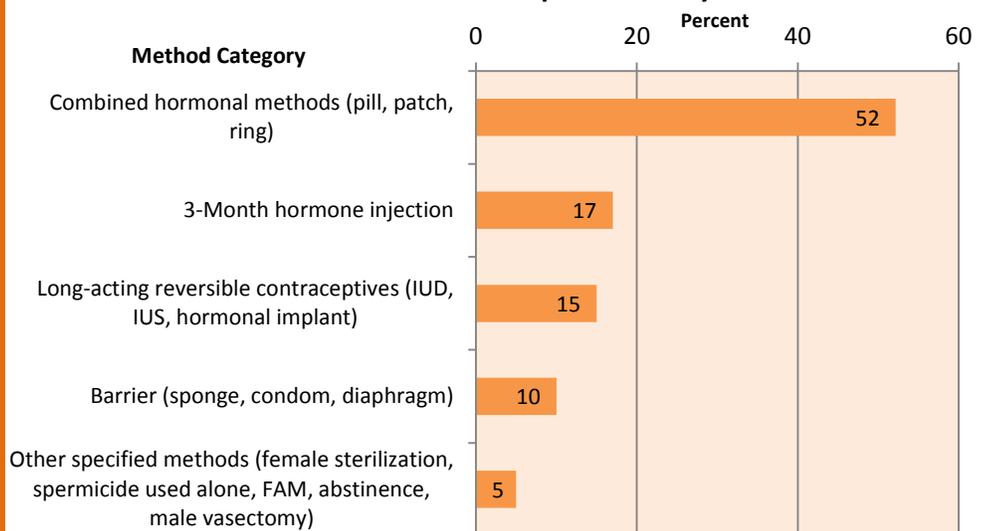
Percent of Clients by Federal Poverty Level (FPL)*



*Excludes 5,589 (7%) clients for whom FPL status could not be determined.

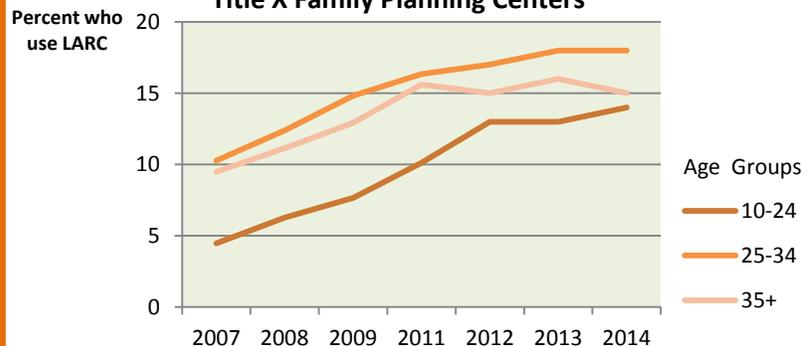
In 2014, the federal poverty level (FPL 100%) was \$11,670 annual income for a single person household.

Percent of Female Contraceptive Users by Method*



* Includes 75,120 female contraceptive users. Excludes the 7,741 females (10%) who did not use a contraceptive method due to pregnancy or other reason.

Use of Long Acting Reversible Contraceptives (LARC) Among Female Method Users, by Age and Year, Title X Family Planning Centers*



*Excludes client data from non-Title X sites due to limited years of available data.