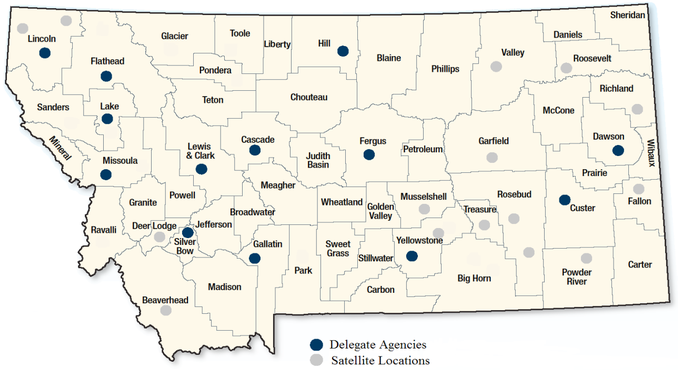
Family Planning Clinics Across Montana

- In SFY 2014, the Montana Title X Family Planning Program distributed funding to 13 delegate agencies in 24 different locations.
- In SFY 2015, The Montana Title X Family Planning Program added four more clinic locations in Eastern Montana. Currently, family planning clinics include:
  - 18 county health departments
  - 4 Community Health Centers
  - 6 non-profit organizations
- Family planning services are provided to men and women from all 56 Montana counties.
- Approximately 30% of each program's funding is from Title X. The additional 70% comes from patient fees, donations, Medicaid, private insurance, and fundraising activities.

MONTANA

FAMILY PLANNING CLINICS, SFY 2015



Family planning clinics provide routine reproductive health exams for women and men, breast and cervical screenings, contraceptive services, testing and treatment for sexually transmitted infections, and HIV testing and education.

Teen Pregnancy Rates Decline

Teen pregnancy in the United States is at an historic low. Since its peak in 1990, the teen pregnancy rate has dropped by 57%.[10] In Montana the teen pregnancy rate has declined by 49% [11] Despite this decline, roughly 1 in 4 teen girls in the U.S. will get pregnant at least once by age 20.[12]

Nearly all teen pregnancies are unplanned. That is, teens say they did not want to get pregnant or cause a pregnancy. By preventing teen and unplanned pregnancy, we can significantly improve other serious social problems including poverty, child abuse and neglect, father-absence, low birth weight, school failure, and poor preparation for the workforce. Consequently, teen pregnancy should be viewed not only as a reproductive health issue, but as one that works to improve all of these measures.[13]

According to the National Survey of Family Growth there has been a significant decline in the percentage of never-married teenage females who had ever had sex, from 51% in 1988 to 43% in 2006-2010. Furthermore, among never-married teens who have had sex, 78% used a contraceptive method the first time they had sex, 86% used contraception during their most recent sex and 20% used dual methods (e.g., a hormonal method and a condom) during their most recent sex, all significant increases since 1988.[14]

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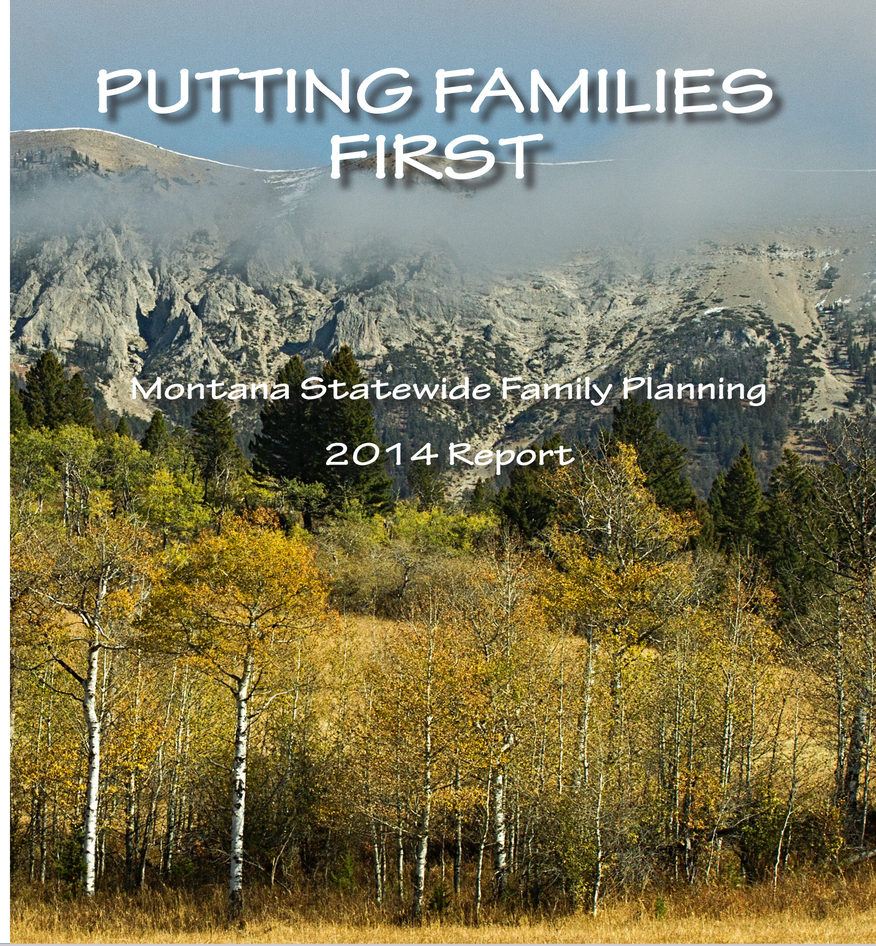
http://familyplanning.hhs.mt.gov



PUTTING FAMILIES FIRST

Montana Statewide Family Planning

2014 Report

MONTANA DPHHS
Healthy People. Healthy Communities.
Department of Public Health & Human Services

Women's and Men's Health Section
Family and Community Health Bureau
Public Health and Safety Division

Photo courtesy of Kenton Rowe Photography

What is Title X?

Title X (ten) is the only federal grant program dedicated solely to providing individuals with comprehensive family planning and primary prevention services. By law, priority is given to men and women from low-income families.

Montana Family Planning is committed to providing clients with:

*Access to Services
*Quality Care
*Privacy and Confidentiality
*Referrals

Family Planning

Family planning allows individuals and couples to plan and space the timing of their births through contraception and treatment of diseases that may cause infertility. A woman's ability to space and limit her pregnancies has a direct impact on her long-term health and well-being as well as on the outcome of each pregnancy.[1]

Family planning is often the point of entry into the healthcare system; more than 6 in 10 women who obtain care at a family planning clinic consider it their usual source of medical care, linking them to primary health care, prenatal and obstetric care, and other preventative health and social services.[2] However, for four in 10 women family planning centers are their only source of health care.[3]

Family planning programs make it easy for individuals to connect with the care they need. Family planning staff has a strong commitment to quality, including responsive and caring customer service.

Investing in the Health of Mothers and Children

An average woman wanting two children will spend five years pregnant or trying to get pregnant and roughly 30 years trying to prevent pregnancy.[4] The majority (99%) of women of reproductive age have used a method of contraception other than natural family planning at some point.[5] Among women at risk for unintended pregnancy, the 65% who use an effective contraceptive method consistently and correctly account for only 5% of unintended pregnancies.[5]

In 2012, contraceptive services provided at Title X -supported centers in Montana helped women prevent an estimated 7,700 unintended pregnancies, which would have likely resulted in 3,800 births, and 2,600 abortions.[6]

Investment in family planning services is highly cost-effective. Nationally, for every $1 invested in helping women avoid pregnancies they did not want to have saved $5.68 in public expenditures that otherwise would have been needed.[7]

In 2012, it was estimated that 63,440 women in Montana were in need of subsidized family planning services, 67% (42,537) did not receive the needed services. Women in need of subsidized family planning services in Montana increased 15% since 2000 (54,990).[8]

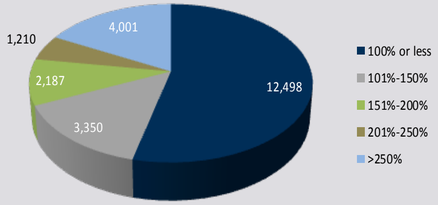
Did You Know?

- The Montana Title X Family Planning Program began in 1973 as part of the Public Health Service Act.
- In State Fiscal Year (SFY) 2014, the Montana Title X Family Planning Program provided family planning services to 23,246 men and women in Montana.
- In SFY 2014, 82.7% of Title X clients who received family planning services in 2014 had income at or below 250% of the federal poverty level. 68% were below 150% of the federal poverty level.
- Title X patients under the age of 20 accounted for 22% of all patients, more than half were 18-19 years old during SFY 2014.
- Male patients have increased over the past 5 years and in SFY 2014, made up 10% of all Title X patients.
- Title X clinics in Montana include local health departments, private non-profit clinics, and community health centers.
- Title X and state family planning dollars cannot be used for abortion services.

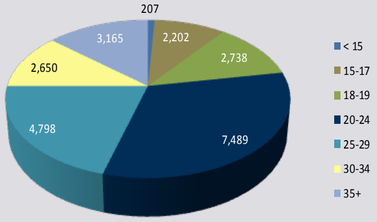
Source: Montana Family Planning Data System

Montana Title X Family Planning Program

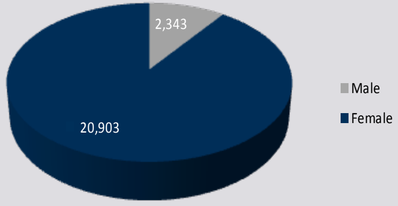
SFY 2014- Income Levels



SFY 2014- Age



SFY 2014- Gender



Almost Everyone Needs Family Planning

Almost everyone needs family planning services at some time in their lives to achieve or postpone pregnancy or to simply address personal health needs. Access to local family planning services helps prevent sexually transmitted infections (STI) and abortions through counseling, testing and treatment.

During SFY 2014, Montana family planning clinics provided:

- 4,788 pregnancy tests
- 6,086 Pap Tests
- 8,554 breast exams
- 9,589 chlamydia tests
- 2,569 HIV tests (rapid and serum)
- counseling and edcuation to:
  - 12,537 patients on physical activity and nutrition
  - 2,503 patients on tobacco cessation
  - 4,279 patients on immunizations

Adolescents receive accurate information and unbiased health care services. All adolescents receive counseling on:

- Family involvement
- Abstinence
- Confidentiality
- Pregnancy prevention
- STI/HIV prevention
- Sexual coercion prevention

Benefits of Comprehensive Primary Prevention

Family planning prevents costly health and social problems associated with unintended pregnancy. Family planning has numerous health benefits for women, their sexual partners, and their children. Family planning helps to:[9]

Prevent unintended pregnancies and the need for abortion, thereby reducing:

- Maternal deaths and disabilities
- Infertility

Prevent high-risk pregnancies among:

- Adolescents under age 18
- Women over age 35
- Women who have had multiple births or births spaced less than two years apart

Space births, resulting in:

- Lower rates of newborn, infant, and child mortality
- More time to breastfeed, improving infant health
- More time for women to recover between births