

SB74: Family Planning Services Amendments

COVERAGE GAP

Recent changes in Medicaid will benefit thousands of Utahns; there are still close to **80,000 Utahns in need of contraceptive care.**¹

Expanding family planning coverage has been demonstrated to help families and save states millions of dollars.

WHAT DOES SB74 DO?

SB74 directs the state to apply for an automatic, pre-approved federal Medicaid waiver to provide family planning services to women who do not qualify for traditional Medicaid and who have household incomes below 250% of the Federal Poverty Level. This is widely considered to be the level at which individuals and families are in need of publicly funded family planning services.

WHAT SERVICES DOES IT COVER?

This waiver maximizes state flexibility and offers a 90:10 match for all reversible methods of contraception, including birth control pills, rings, and injections and intrauterine devices (IUDs), and implants through any Medicaid provider. This funding would not cover abortions.

CALCULATIONS OF SAVINGS:

+ \$12,320,000 maternal & birth-related costs saved
+ \$466,260 miscarriage & ectopic pregnancy cost saved
- \$ 700,000 a year (\$3,500,000 over 5 years) fiscal note*

\$9,286,260 Net Savings*

* Calculations based on 10,000 individuals covered in Utah from the fiscal note;
Calculated by Frost 2019 Methodological Appendix

SB74 IS ESTIMATED TO PREVENT:

- **2,140** unintended pregnancies
- **730** abortions
- **410** miscarriages following unintended pregnancies
- **740** unplanned births after short (<18 months) interpregnancy intervals
- **380** preterm/low-birth weight²

WHY IS SB74 NECESSARY?

- **Taxpayers save** \$7.09 for every dollar the government spends on family planning³
- This is currently even more critical as there are no Title X grantees in the state of Utah and there are **no publicly-funded family planning programs.**
- Savings come from fewer people who would need Medicaid services later
- Family planning services reduce the risk of unplanned pregnancy and **improve maternal and child health.**
- Existing programs have proven to be budget neutral and cost averting.⁴

1. Urban Institute (2019), Insurance Coverage among Women of Reproductive Age in Utah, <https://www.urban.org/sites/default/files/FACTSHEET-uninsured-women-upd.pdf>
 2. Frost JJ, et al. Publicly Funded Contractive Services at U.S. Clinics, 2015, New York: Guttmacher Institute, 2017 <https://data.guttmacher.org/calculator>
 3. Frost JJ, et al., Return on Investment: A Full Assessment of the Benefits and Cost Saving of the US Funded Family Planning Program, The Milbank Quarterly, 14, October 14, 2014: doi:10.1111/1468-0099.1280.
 4. Kaiser Family Foundation, (2019) States That Have Expanded Eligibility for Coverage of Family Planning Services Under Medicaid <https://www.kff.org/medicaid/state-indicator/services-waivers/>
 5. Kaiser Family Foundation (2019) Financing Family Planning Services for Low Income Women: The Role of Public Programs <https://www.kff.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/01/Issue-Brief-Financing-Family-Planning-Services-for-Low-Income-Women-1.pdf>
 6. Sonnefeld A, et al., (2013) The Social and Economic Benefits of Women's Ability To Determine Whether and When to Have Children <https://www.guttmacher.org/reports/social-and-economic-benefits-women-s-ability-determine-whether-and-when-have-children>

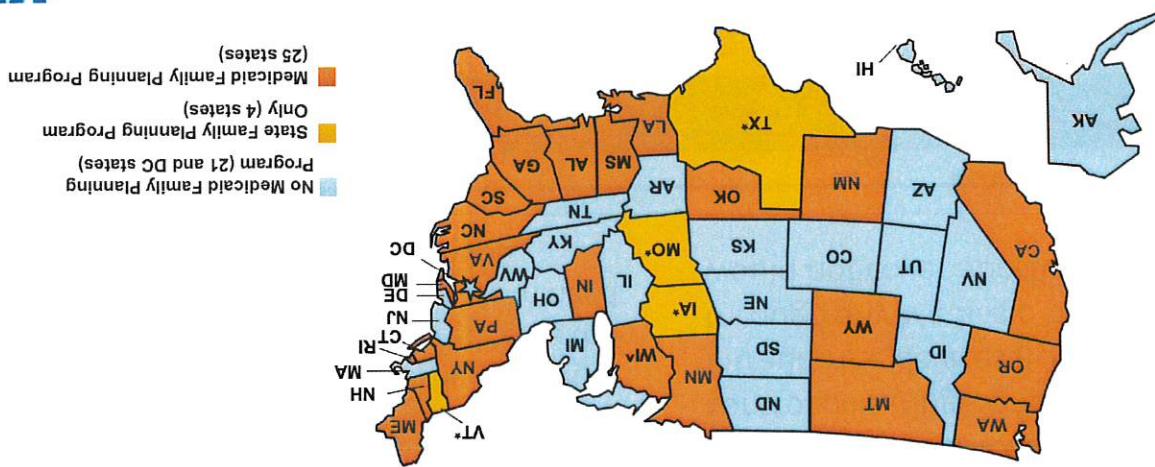
REFERENCES

UTAH PRINCIPLES

IMPACT ON FAMILIES

- 1) Supports private markets
- 2) Maximizes state flexibility in administering federal programs
- 3) Serve the best interests of the Utah taxpayer

- Access to family planning services leads to:
 - Increased postsecondary education & employment
 - Increased earnings
 - More enduring marriages⁶



About Half of States Extend Coverage for Family Planning Services to Uninsured Women⁵

- 24 states have implemented plans at or near 200% of FPL
 - 26 states have federal approval to extend Medicaid eligibility for family planning services to individuals who would otherwise not be eligible.
 - 21 states provide family planning benefits to men and women.
 - 17 states operate their programs through a State Plan Amendment (SPA); 9 states operate their programs under a waiver from the federal government.
 - 6 states (Connecticut, Iowa, Oregon, New Mexico, Washington, and Wisconsin) have implemented plans at or above 250% of FPL
 - Existing programs have **all** proven to be budget neutral and cost saving.

LEGISLATION IN OTHER STATES