

## Georgia

The United States has one of the highest rates of unintended pregnancy in the industrialized world. Half of the six million pregnancies that occur among American women each year are unintended; of these, 1.3 million end in abortion.

What explains this high level of unintended pregnancy? About half of unintended pregnancies occur among couples who were using a contraceptive method in the month the woman became pregnant; either the method did not work properly or the couple did not use it consistently or correctly. Because the likelihood of pregnancy in the absence of contraception is high, the other half of unintended pregnancies occur among the one in 10 sexually active, fertile women who were not using any birth control method even though they were not trying to become pregnant.

Recognizing the personal, social, economic and medical toll associated with unintended pregnancies, the federal government has established a national public health goal to reduce by 40% the proportion of pregnancies that are unintended by 2010. It also has identified family planning as the key to achieving this objective.

States can play a major role in helping women to avoid unintended pregnancy—particularly low-income women, who are more likely than those who are better-off to experience an unintended pregnancy and to rely on publicly supported services for their contraceptive care. Accordingly, the Guttmacher Institute assessed the states (and the District of Columbia) on their efforts to help women obtain contraceptive services and supplies, and to use them consistently and correctly over time. States

were scored and ranked on three indicators:

- *service availability*—how well the states meet existing need for subsidized contraceptive services and supplies;
- *laws and policies*—whether their laws and policies are likely to facilitate access to contraceptive services and information; and
- *public funding*—the extent to which they devote their own revenues, and leverage potential federal dollars, to support the delivery of publicly supported contraceptive services and supplies.

Scores on all three indicators were aggregated, and an overall rank was assigned to each state. Additionally, the states were ranked according to the progress they made between 1994 and 2001 in service availability and public funding. Tables that contain the results of these rankings across the 50 states, as well as descriptive information for all states on pregnancies, their outcomes and the need for publicly supported contraceptive services, can be found at [www.guttmacher.org](http://www.guttmacher.org).

### Pregnancies and Their Outcomes

- In Georgia, 194,670 of the 1,900,370 women of childbearing age become pregnant each year. 68% of these pregnancies result in live births, and 17% result in abortions; the remainder end in miscarriage.
- Georgia has the 8th highest teenage pregnancy rate of any state. Of the 27,370 teenage pregnancies each year in Georgia, 66% result in live births and 19% result in abortions.

### Among the 50 states and the District of Columbia, Georgia ranked

- 21st in service availability;
- 32nd in laws and policies;
- 5th in public funding; and
- 15th overall.

- Georgia's teenage pregnancy rate declined by 25% between 1992 and 2000.

### The Need for Publicly Supported Services

- In Georgia, 1,008,620 women are in need of contraceptive services and supplies. Of these, 490,900 women need publicly supported contraceptive services because they have incomes below 250% of the federal poverty level (338,570) or are sexually active teenagers (152,330).
- In Georgia, 14% of women aged 15–44 have incomes below the federal poverty level, and 22% of all women in this age-group are uninsured (i.e., do not have private health insurance or Medicaid coverage).
- In Georgia, 9% of women aged 15–44 are enrolled in Medicaid.

### Service Availability

- In Georgia, 338 publicly funded family planning clinics provide contraceptive care to 199,840 women—including 56,330 sexually active teenagers.
- Family planning clinics in Georgia serve 41% of all women in need of publicly supported contraceptive services and 37% of teenagers in need.
- 100% of counties in Georgia have at least one family planning clinic.

## Funding for Publicly Supported Services

- In 2001, the federal and state governments together spent \$42,073,000 in Georgia on contraceptive services and supplies. Of this amount, 59% was allocated to contraceptive services at the state's discretion. (The funds came from either state revenues or federal dollars under the state's control.) The remainder came from the federal government.

- In Georgia, \$92 was spent on contraceptive services and supplies per woman in need (adjusted for the cost of health care in the state).

## Impact of Publicly Supported Services

- Publicly funded family planning clinics in Georgia help women prevent 46,600 unintended pregnancies each year.

- Every public dollar spent on family planning services saves the federal and state governments three dollars in Medicaid costs for prenatal and newborn care.

## The Key Role of Title X

- Title X of the Public Health Service Act, the only federal program devoted solely to the provision of publicly supported family planning services, supports 275 family planning clinics in Georgia. These clinics serve 178,710 women, including 50,200 teenagers.

- Title X-supported clinics in Georgia help women avert 41,600 unintended pregnancies each year.

## Methodology and Sources

This fact sheet contains the most current data available as of November 1, 2005. To construct the indicators used for ranking state efforts, we included two service availability measures (the proportion of women in need served by clinics and the proportion of counties with at least one clinic) and two public funding measures (the proportion of total funding allocated by

Georgia's laws and policies addressing contraception	
Policy options	Type and quality of policy*
<b>Expanded Medicaid eligibility for family planning services</b>	<b>Neutral</b>
For individuals with incomes up to a state-specified level	
Only for all or certain individuals losing Medicaid coverage	
No expansion	✓
<b>Insurance coverage of contraception</b>	<b>Best</b>
Mandate for all insurers	✓
Mandate that includes a broad refusal clause	
Mandate that excludes emergency contraception	
No policy, or mandate that covers only a limited segment of the insurance market	
<b>Access to emergency contraception</b>	<b>Neutral</b>
Available from pharmacists through a collaborative practice arrangement	
Discussion or provision in emergency rooms required	
No policy	✓
<b>Minors' consent law</b>	<b>Best</b>
All or most minors can consent to contraceptive services	✓
No policy, or only certain classes of minors can consent to services	
<b>Sex education policy</b>	<b>Worst</b>
Requires contraceptive education statewide	
Requires abstinence education statewide	✓
Requires contraceptive education in school districts with sex education	
Requires abstinence education in school districts with sex education	
Rejects federal abstinence-only education funds	
<b>Restrictions on family planning funds</b>	<b>Best</b>
No restrictions	✓
Separation of abortion and state-funded family planning services required	
Parental consent required for state-funded contraceptive services to minors	
<b>Refusal clause for contraceptives</b>	<b>Bad</b>
No policy	
Applies to individual health care providers	
Applies only to pharmacists (without consumer protections)	✓
Applies to health care institutions	
*Quality refers to the extent to which the policy enhances or hinders access to and use of contraceptive supplies and services. Possibilities are best, good, neutral, bad and worst.	

the state and the total funding per woman in need). Each measure was standardized to range from 0 to 100. A summary score for each indicator was obtained by averaging the two applicable measures. An indicator of laws and policies was constructed by summing state scores across seven policy areas. Finally, an overall composite score was constructed by averaging the summary scores for the three indicators, giving equal weight to each. [Detailed references](#), definitions of terms used in this fact sheet and a complete description of the methodology are available at [www.guttmacher.org](http://www.guttmacher.org).

More information on both [women in need of contraceptive services](#) and publicly funded family planning clinics in Georgia is available at [www.guttmacher.org](http://www.guttmacher.org).

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