

Colorado Family Planning Initiative

A Colorado Success Story

Colorado Department
of Public Health and
Environment

Santa Fe, New Mexico
November 2016



COLORADO
Department of Public
Health & Environment

What did Colorado do?

- Between 2008 and 2015 - Anonymous Donor invested in CDPHE family planning program.
- Called it “Colorado Family Planning Initiative”
 - Directed funds toward Title X clinics
 - Statewide - within existing Title X network
 - \$ for devices - provided over 40,000 LARCs to low-income women
 - Identified “champions” in the field
 - Trained providers, built confidence
 - Invested in clinic business structures
 - Watched data - researched and published
 - Partnered with media outlets
 - Normalized the work

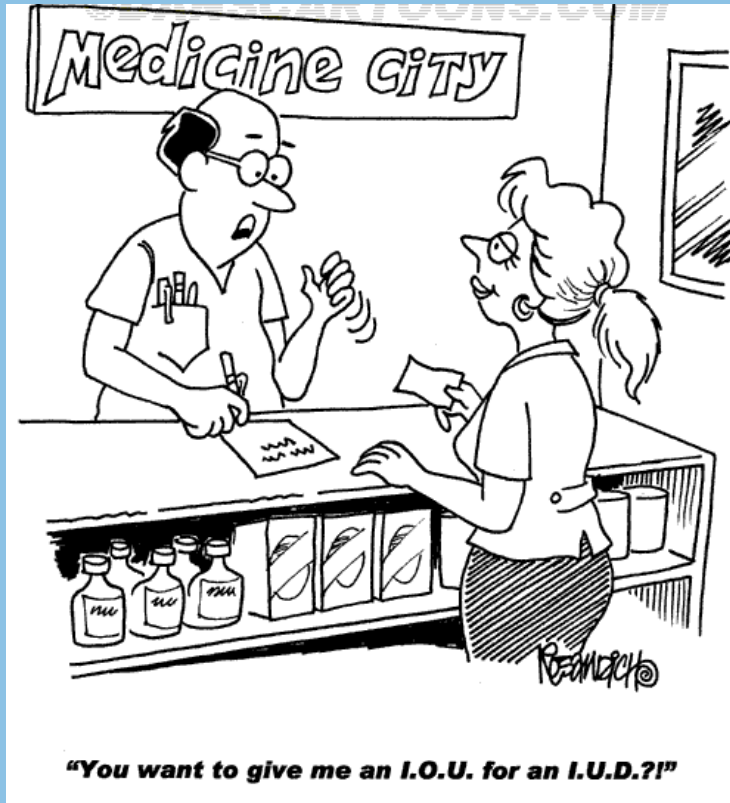


Primary Goal

Access to all FDA-approved contraceptives, with emphasis on LARC for women who choose it.



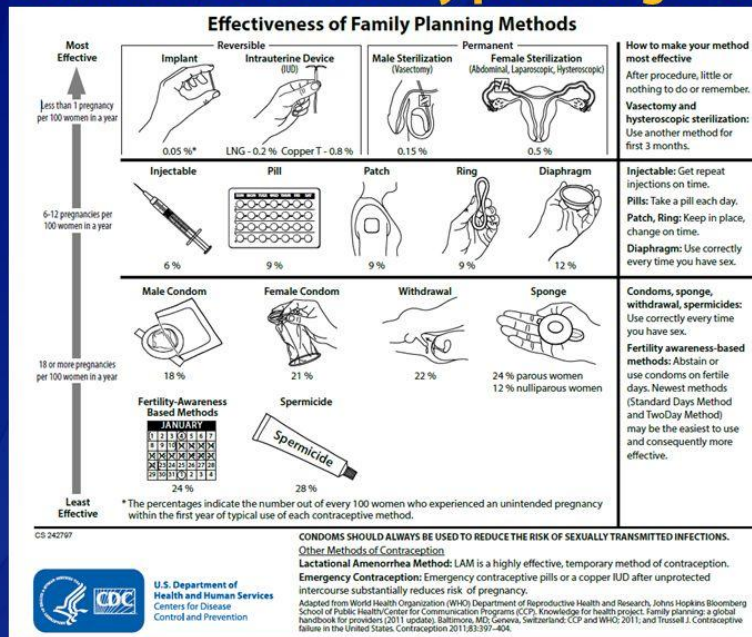
Reduced Cost



Not “free”, but
on a sliding fee
scale.

LARC in Tier One Methods, but not the only choice

Effectiveness of family planning methods



Tier 1

Tier 2

Tier 3

Patient-Centered counseling.

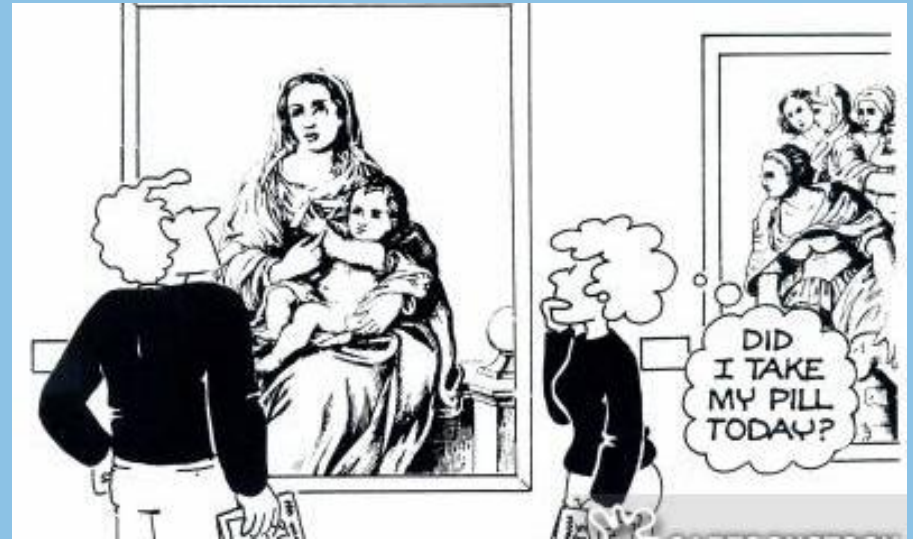
Motivational Interviewing.

One-Key Question.

<http://www.cdc.gov/reproductivehealth/UnintendedPregnancy/Contraception.htm>

Made being “not pregnant” the default.

- No daily pill to take to make you not pregnant.
- One and done for 3,5 or 10 years.
- Intentional action to get pregnant.



Put all these elements together

Policy

Access

Training

It works.

Business
Practices

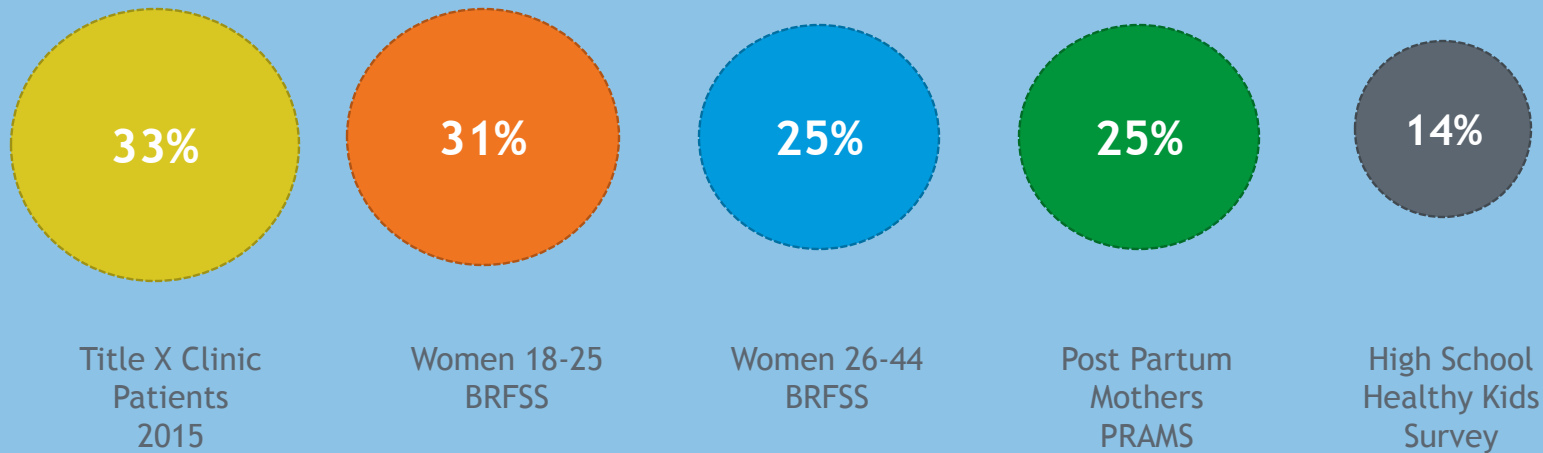
Media

Education

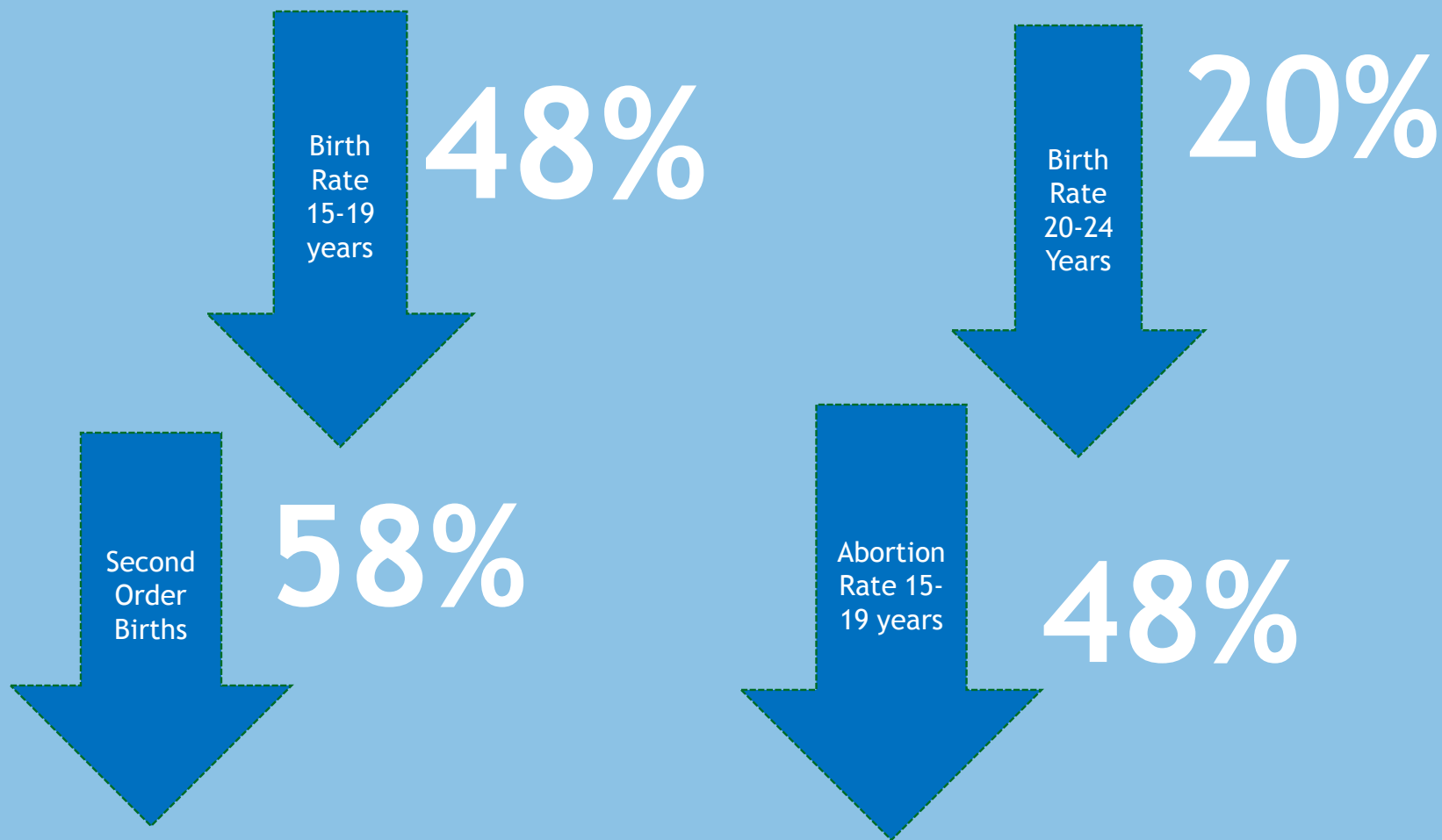


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Increase in use of LARCs

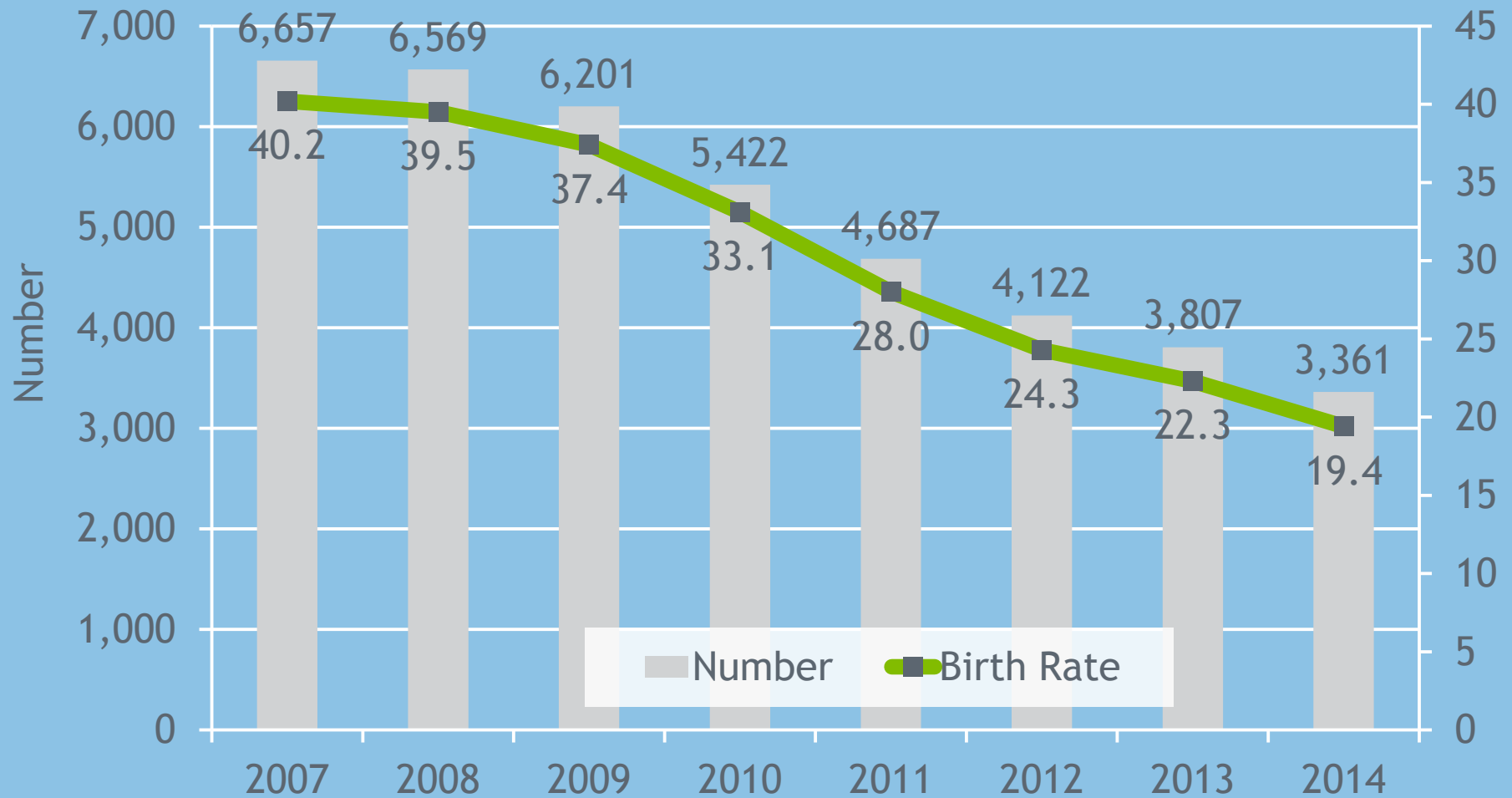


The Results in Colorado (2008-2014)

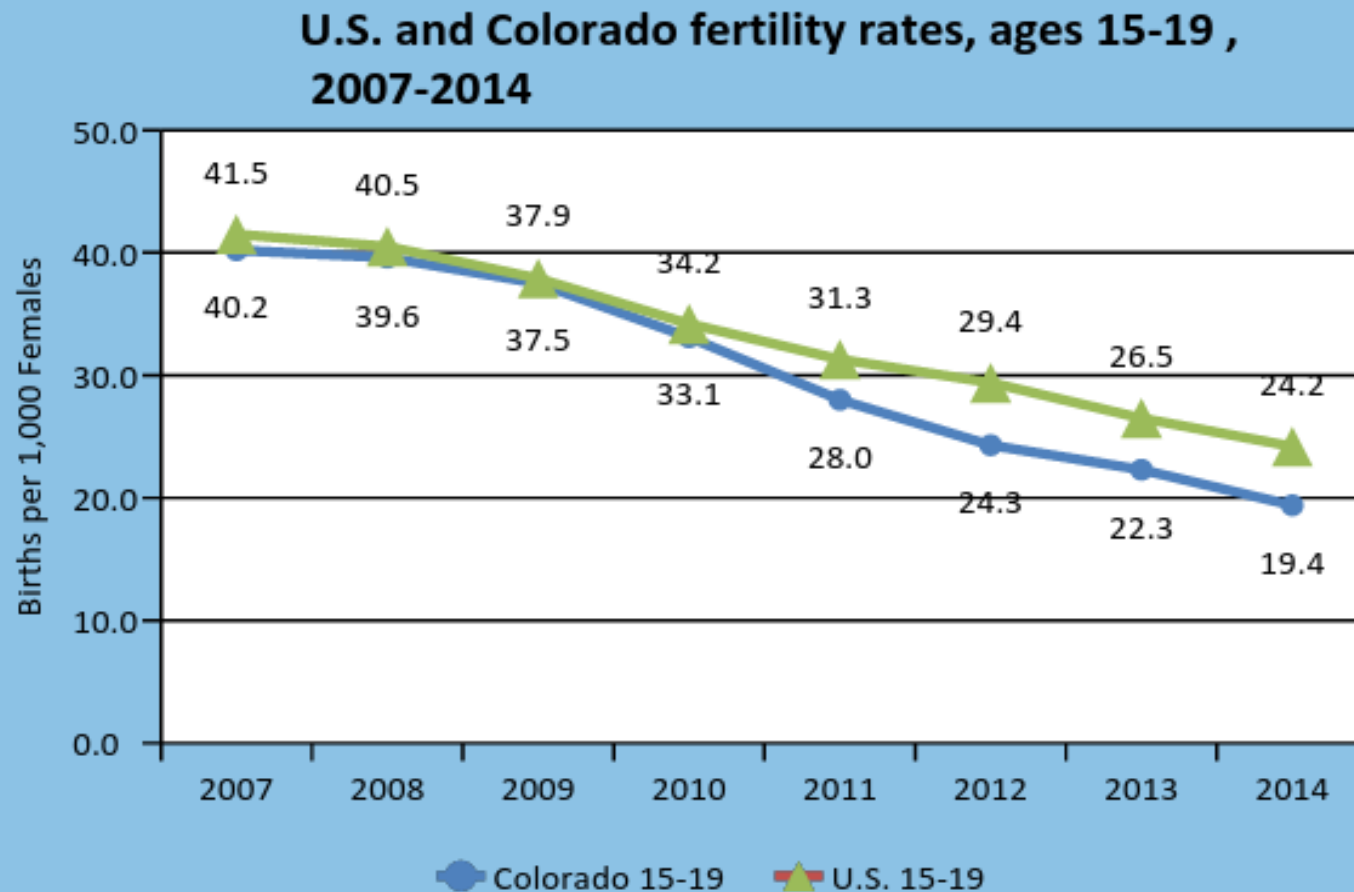


CFPI's Impact

Total Number of Births and Fertility Rates
Ages 15-19, Colorado, 2007-2014

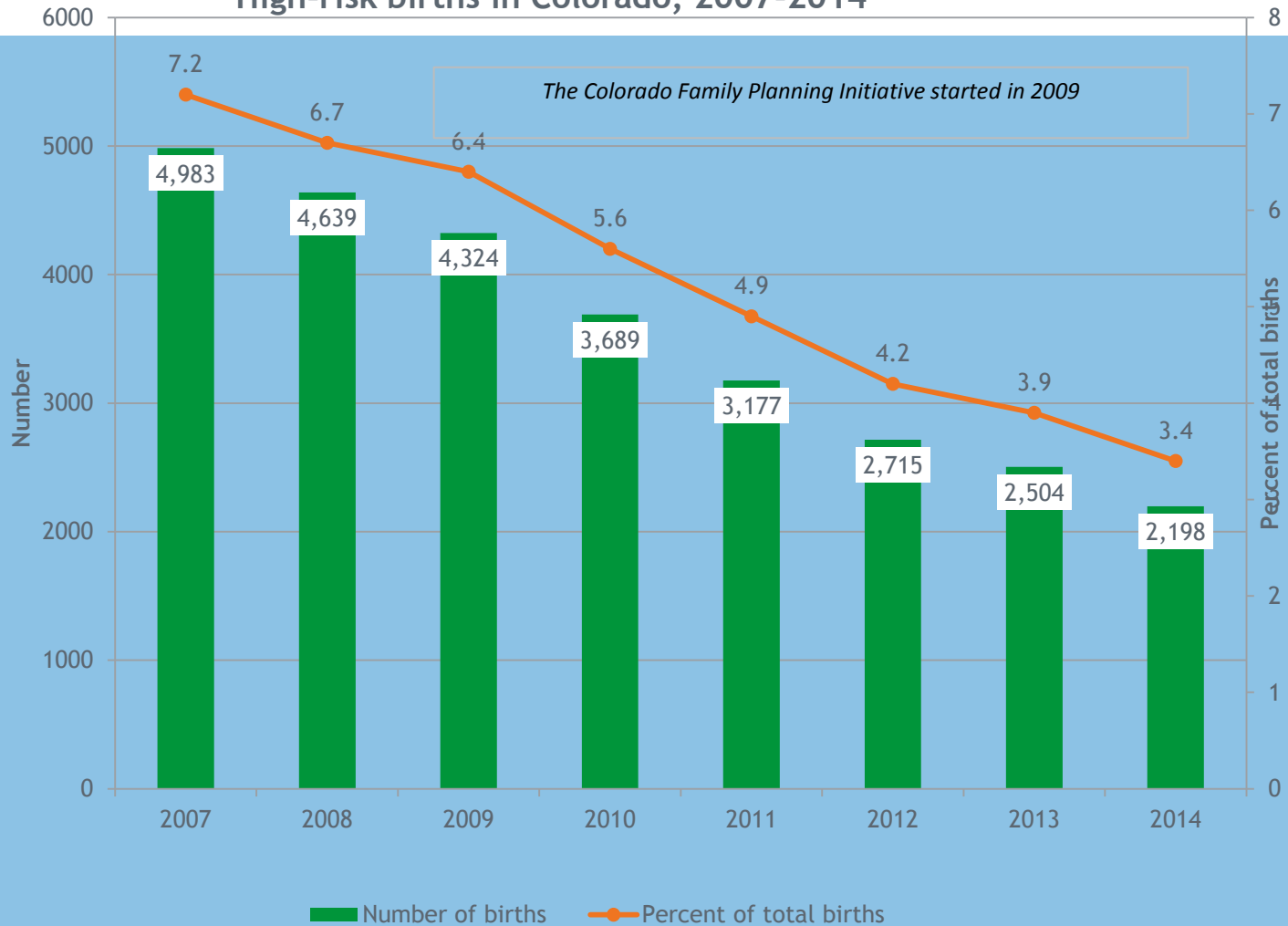


U.S. and Colorado

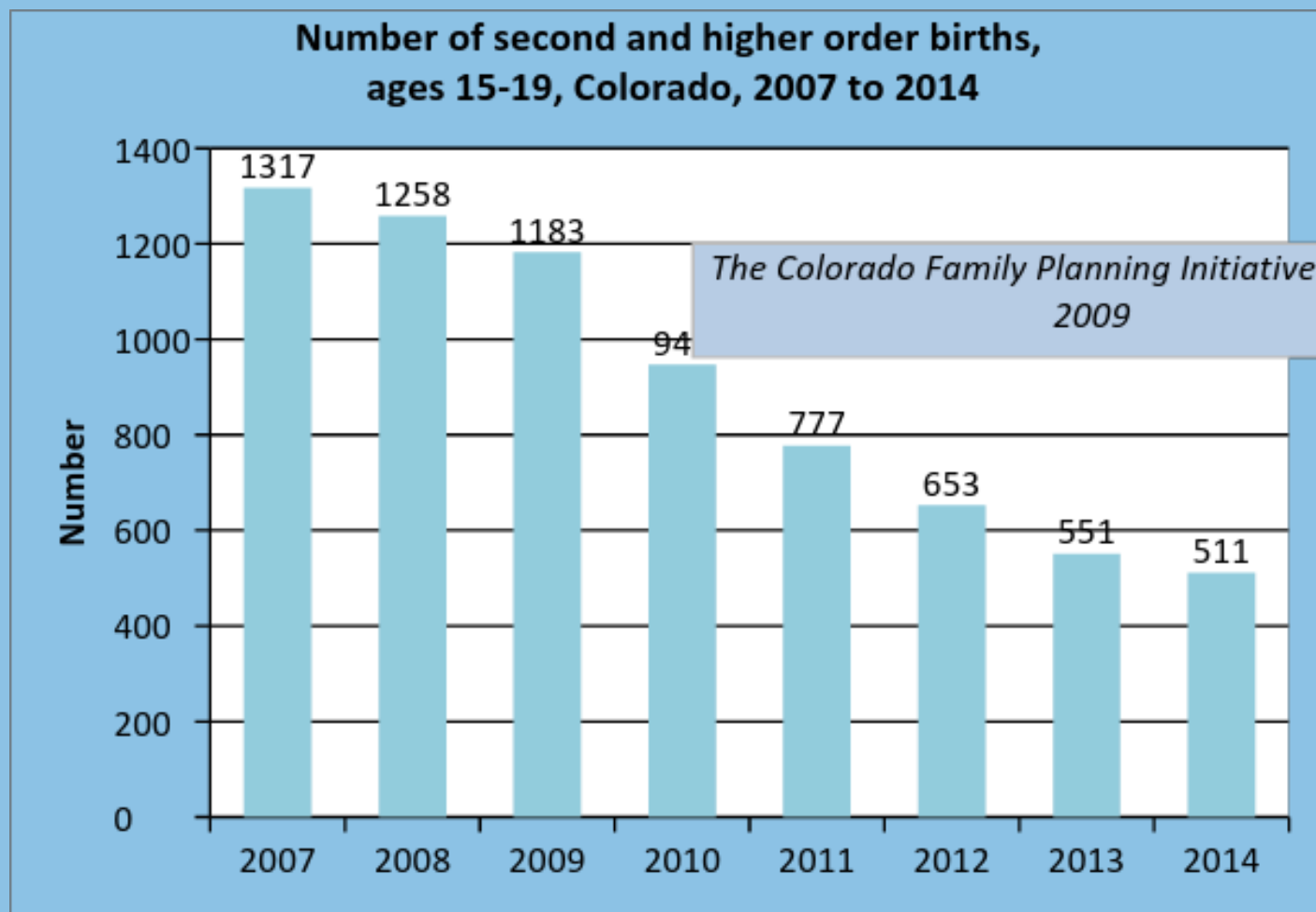


High Risk Births

High-risk births in Colorado, 2007-2014

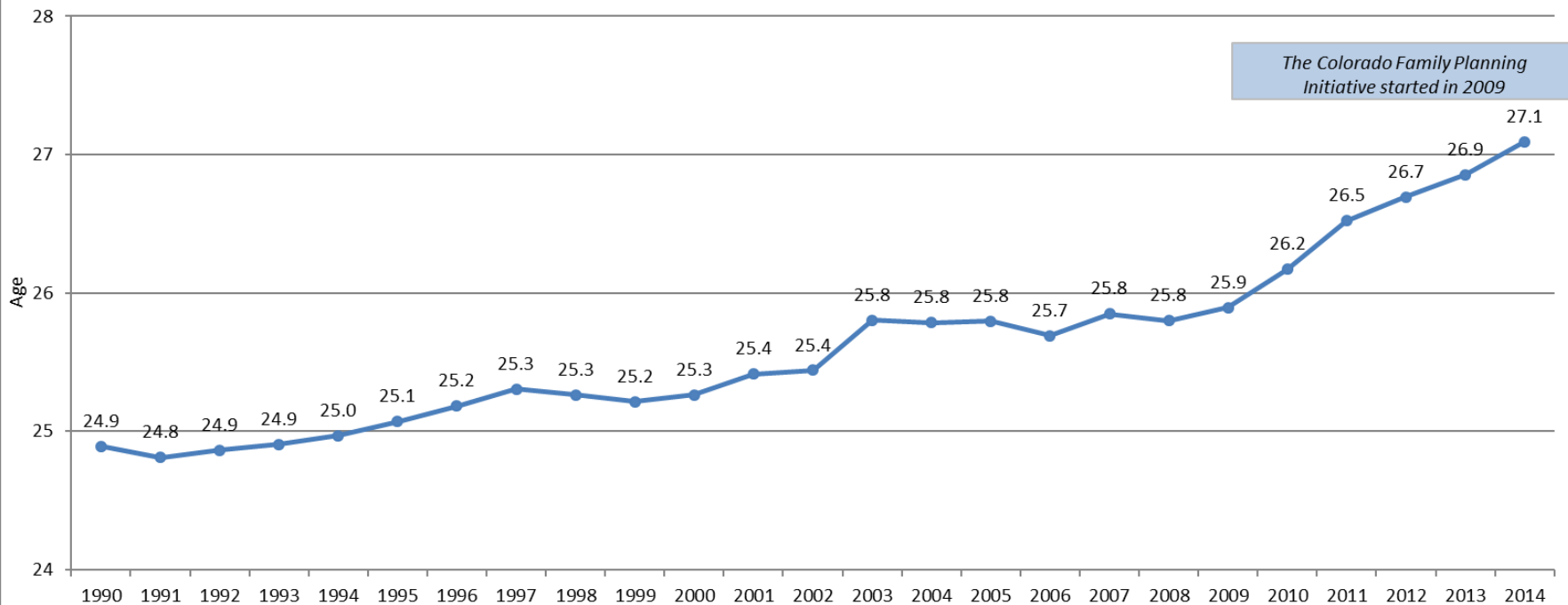



Second Order Births



Average Age at First Birth

Average age at first birth, Colorado, 1990-2014





Data
Update!

Analysis of costs avoided

- 4 entitlement programs
 - Medicaid
 - TANF (Temporary Assistance for Needy Families)
 - SNAP (Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program)
 - WIC (Women, Infant, Children)
- 3 non-entitlement programs
 - Colorado Child Care Assistance Program
 - Colorado Preschool Program
 - Colorado Housing Choice Voucher Program



MEDICAID costs avoided

- Prenatal care, labor and delivery, immediate postpartum care
 - \$5,618 to \$6,679 annually
- Infant medical costs through age 4
 - \$2,565 to \$4,134 annually
- For women ages 15-24 between 2010 and 2014
 - 2,583 to 3,324 births averted



Total costs avoided = \$52 million-\$54 million

Costs avoided, Other Entitlement Programs

- Temporary Assistance to Needy Families
 - \$6-7 million
- Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program
 - \$5-6 million
- Women Infant and Children (WIC)
 - \$3 million

(five years, ages 15-24 only)



Costs potentially avoided

- Colorado Child Care Assistance Program
 - \$1.7-\$2.1 million
- Colorado Preschool Program
 - \$0.7-\$1.1 million
- Colorado Housing Choice Voucher Program
 - \$71,000 to \$86,000
- *Programs had waiting lists, so savings were not realized*

(five years, ages 15-24 only)



Total costs avoided, ages 15-24

Entitlement	2010 to 2014
Medicaid	\$52 million- \$54 million
TANF	\$6-\$7 million
SNAP	\$5 million
WIC	\$3 million
Total	\$66 million - \$70 million

What's Next?

- Training providers outside of the Title X network (SBHC, FQHC, pediatricians)
- Continue to track data - “Women’s Health Report Card”
- STI analysis as it relates to LARC
- Disseminate research and data results
- “Hold the Line” on past success, yet plan for LARC 2.0



THANK YOU

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