



GENDER MATTERS

from the New Hampshire Women's Foundation

WHEN YOU KNOW THE FACTS, YOU CAN ACT!

2018: ISSUE 1

Birth Control Access in New Hampshire

8K

New Hampshire's unintended pregnancy rate is among the lowest in the country, but there are still 8,000 unintended pregnancies in New Hampshire each year.¹

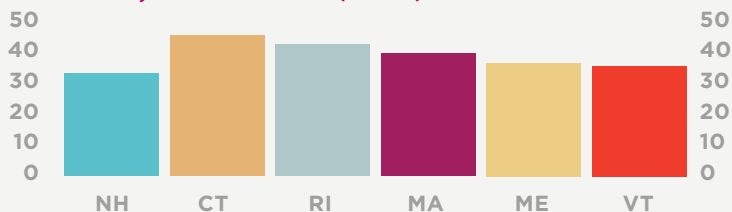
NEW HAMPSHIRE PREGNANCIES, INTENDED AND UNINTENDED (2010)²

57% OF NH PREGNANCIES ARE INTENDED.



43% OF NH PREGNANCIES ARE UNINTENDED.

NUMBER OF UNINTENDED PREGNANCIES PER 1,000 WOMEN (2010)³



12.6

During the last ten years, the teen (young women ages 15-19) birth rate has declined steadily throughout the United States, and currently stands at 22.3 births per 1,000 teens. New Hampshire has the lowest teen birth rate in the country at 12.6.

NEW HAMPSHIRE TEEN BIRTHS BY COUNTY (2015)

Rockingham County and Grafton County have lower rates of teen birth than expected given population size. Hillsborough County and Coos County have higher rates.

County	% of Total NH Teen Births (age 15-19) (2013)	% of Total NH Female Teens (age 15-19) (2013)
Belknap	4%	4%
Carroll	4%	3%
Cheshire	7%	8%
Coos	5% ●	2%
Grafton	5% ●	8%
Hillsborough	34% ●	29%
Merrimack	12%	11%
Rockingham	14% ●	21%
Strafford	12%	13%
Sullivan	4%	3%

● Rate higher than expected ● Rate lower than expected

PERCENT OF YOUNG WOMEN GRADUATING FROM HIGH SCHOOL BY AGE 22



YOUNG WOMEN GIVING BIRTH IN ADOLESCENCE (US)

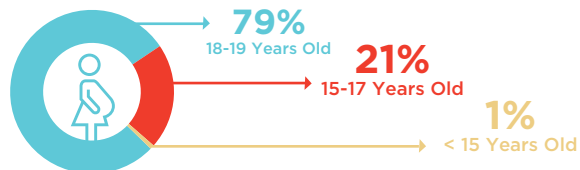


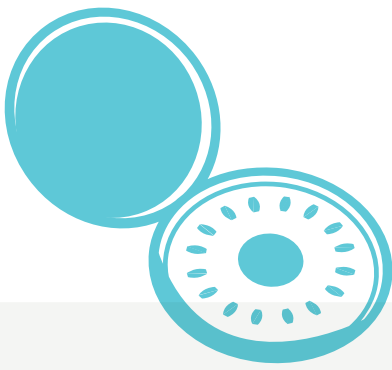
YOUNG WOMEN NOT GIVING BIRTH IN ADOLESCENCE (US)

Pregnancy and birth can interrupt young women's education and lead to higher dropout rates among young mothers.

NEW HAMPSHIRE TEEN BIRTHS BY AGE (2013)

The majority of New Hampshire teen births occur among young women who are 18 or 19, but nearly one-quarter occur among younger girls.

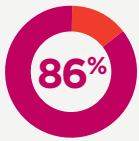




INTRODUCING THE PILL

In 1965, in *Griswold v. Connecticut*, the United States Supreme Court banned state laws prohibiting married couples from using contraception. By the 1980s, over 10 million United States women were using birth control pills; now, over 11 million women do.⁴

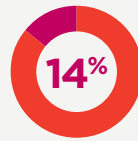
WOMEN USE BIRTH CONTROL FOR DIFFERENT REASONS



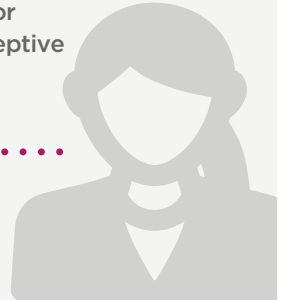
86% of women who use birth control pills use them to prevent pregnancy.



But 58% rely on birth control pills at least in part for something else - such as menstrual pain and regulation, acne, and endometriosis.



And 14% use birth control pills *exclusively* for non-contraceptive reasons.⁵



>90%

With typical use, reversible prescription birth control such as pills, patches, and rings are over 90 percent effective at preventing pregnancy, and intrauterine devices are over 99 percent effective.⁶



WOMEN ARE SAVING MONEY ON BIRTH CONTROL

Eliminating out-of-pocket expenses for birth control saves money for women and their families. Before the Affordable Care Act, costs for birth control made up 30-44% of United States women's total out-of-pocket healthcare expenses.⁷

\$255
SAVED

\$248
SAVED

Without out-of-pocket expenses such as co-pays, women save approximately \$255 per year for birth control pills and \$248 for intrauterine devices.⁸

\$500M

IN THE FIRST YEAR AFTER THE AFFORDABLE CARE ACT ELIMINATED OUT-OF-POCKET EXPENSES FOR BIRTH CONTROL, UNITED STATES WOMEN SAVED NEARLY \$500 MILLION JUST ON BIRTH CONTROL PILLS.⁹



FOOTNOTES

1. Kathryn Kost, *Unintended Pregnancy Rates at the State Level: Estimates for 2010 and Trends Since 2002* (Guttmacher Institute, January 2015), available at https://www.guttmacher.org/sites/default/files/report_pdf/stateup10.pdf (last accessed January 30, 2018).
2. *Id.*
3. *Id.*
4. Time Magazine, *A Brief History of Birth Control* (2010); available at <http://content.time.com/time/magazine/article/0,9171,1983970,00.html> (last accessed February 5, 2018); Rachel K. Jones, *Beyond Birth Control: The Overlooked Benefits of Oral Contraceptive Pills*, Guttmacher Institute (2011), available at https://www.guttmacher.org/sites/default/files/report_pdf/beyond-birth-control.pdf (last accessed February 5, 2018).
5. Rachel K. Jones, *Beyond Birth Control: The Overlooked Benefits of Oral Contraceptive Pills*, Guttmacher Institute (2011), available at https://www.guttmacher.org/sites/default/files/report_pdf/beyond-birth-control.pdf (last accessed February 5, 2018).
6. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, *Effectiveness of Family Planning Methods*, available at https://www.cdc.gov/reproductivehealth/unintendedpregnancy/pdf/contraceptive_methods_508.pdf (last accessed February 5, 2018).
7. National Women's Law Center, *The Affordable Care Act's Birth Control Benefit: Too Important to Lose* (2017), available at <https://nwlcc.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/05/BC-Benefit-Whats-At-Stake.pdf> (last accessed February 5, 2018).
8. Nora V. Becker and Daniel Polsky, *Women Saw Large Decrease in Out-Of-Pocket Spending For Contraceptives After ACA Mandate Removed Cost Sharing*, Health Affairs, Vol. 34, No. 7 (2015), available at <https://www.healthaffairs.org/doi/abs/10.1377/hlthaff.2015.0127> (last accessed February 5, 2018).
9. Planned Parenthood, *Birth Control Has Expanded Opportunity for Women* (2015), available at https://www.plannedparenthood.org/files/4814/3265/0409/BC_factsheet_june2015_vF_1.pdf (last accessed February 5, 2018).



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**WOMEN'S
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We invest in opportunity and equality for women and girls in New Hampshire through research, education, advocacy, and grantmaking.

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