

Receipt of Family Planning Services in the United States: 2022–2023

Gladys Martinez, Ph.D.

Key findings

Data from the 2022–2023 National Survey of Family Growth

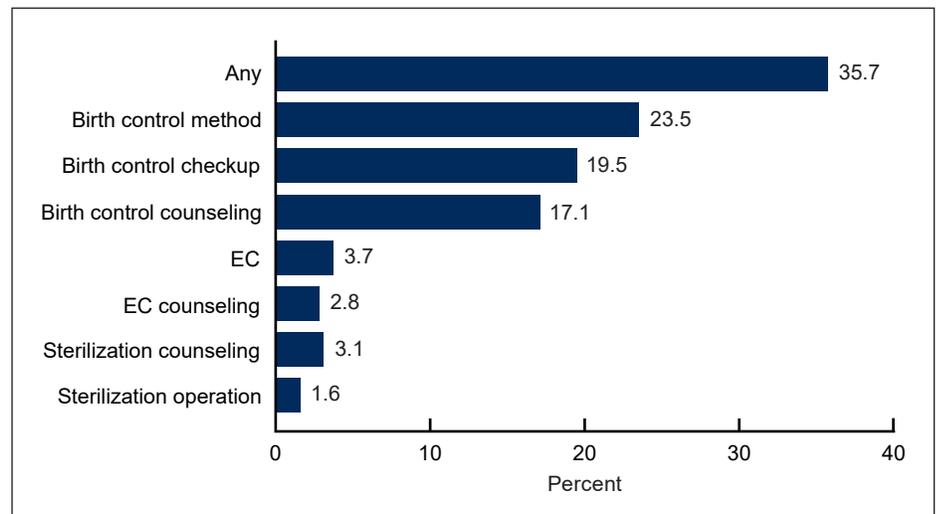
- During 2022–2023, 35.7% of females ages 15–49 received a family planning service in the past 12 months.
- Receipt of family planning services was highest for women ages 20–29 compared with those in other age groups.
- A higher percentage of White non-Hispanic females received a family planning service compared with Black non-Hispanic and Hispanic females.
- A lower percentage of women ages 22–49 with family incomes less than 150% of the federal poverty level received a family planning service (33.3%) compared with women whose family incomes were 300% or more (37.8%).
- The percentage of women who received a family planning service increased with higher levels of education.

Use of family planning services allows women to achieve their desired birth timing, spacing, and family size (1,2). Women may receive related medical services when they receive family planning services, such as Pap tests (3–6). For others, the family planning services visit may be their only contact with the medical system (3). Inadequate access to family planning services may result in negative health outcomes (3,4,7,8). This report uses data from the 2022–2023 National Survey of Family Growth (NSFG) to estimate receipt of family planning services by selected characteristics among females ages 15–49 in the United States. The most common service received, a birth control method or prescription, is also shown.

In 2022–2023, about one out of three females received a family planning service in the past 12 months.

- During 2022–2023, 35.7% of females ages 15–49 received any family planning service in the past 12 months (Figure 1, Table 1).

Figure 1. Percentage of females ages 15–49 who received any family planning service from a medical care provider in the past 12 months: United States, 2022–2023



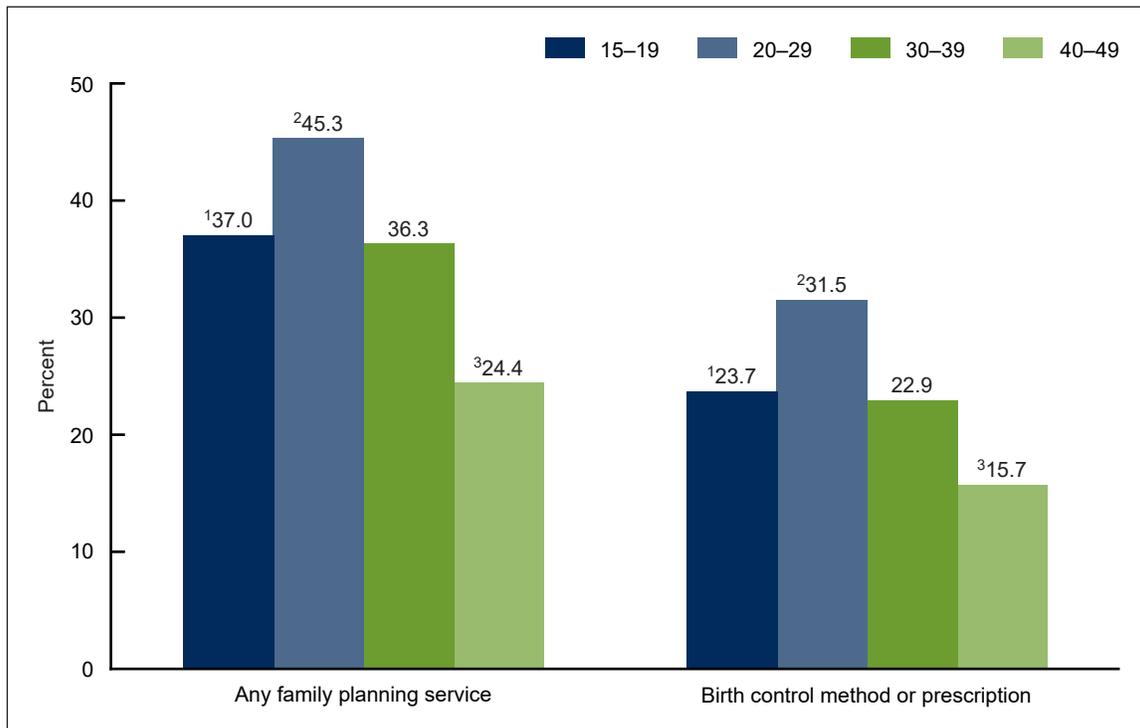
NOTE: EC is emergency contraception.
SOURCE: National Center for Health Statistics, National Survey of Family Growth, 2022–2023.

- In 2022–2023, 23.5% of females received a birth control method or prescription.
- In 2022–2023, 1.6% of females received a sterilization operation in the past 12 months.
- A total of 3.7% of females received emergency contraception and 2.8% received counseling for emergency contraception.

In 2022–2023, receipt of family planning services in the past 12 months varied by age.

- In 2022–2023, a higher percentage of women ages 20–29 received a family planning service in the past 12 months (45.3%) than females ages 15–19 (37.0%), 30–39 (36.3%), and 40–49 (24.4%) (Figure 2, Table 2). Receipt of a family planning service was lowest among women ages 40–49.
- A higher percentage of women ages 20–29 received a birth control method or a prescription (31.5%) than females ages 15–19 (23.7%), 30–39 (22.9%), and 40–49 (15.7%). Receipt of a birth control method or prescription was lowest among women ages 40–49.

Figure 2. Percentage of females ages 15–49 who received any family planning service or a birth control method or prescription from a medical care provider in the past 12 months, by age: United States, 2022–2023



¹Significant quadratic trend by age ($p < 0.05$).

²Significantly different from ages 15–19, 30–39, and 40–49 ($p < 0.05$).

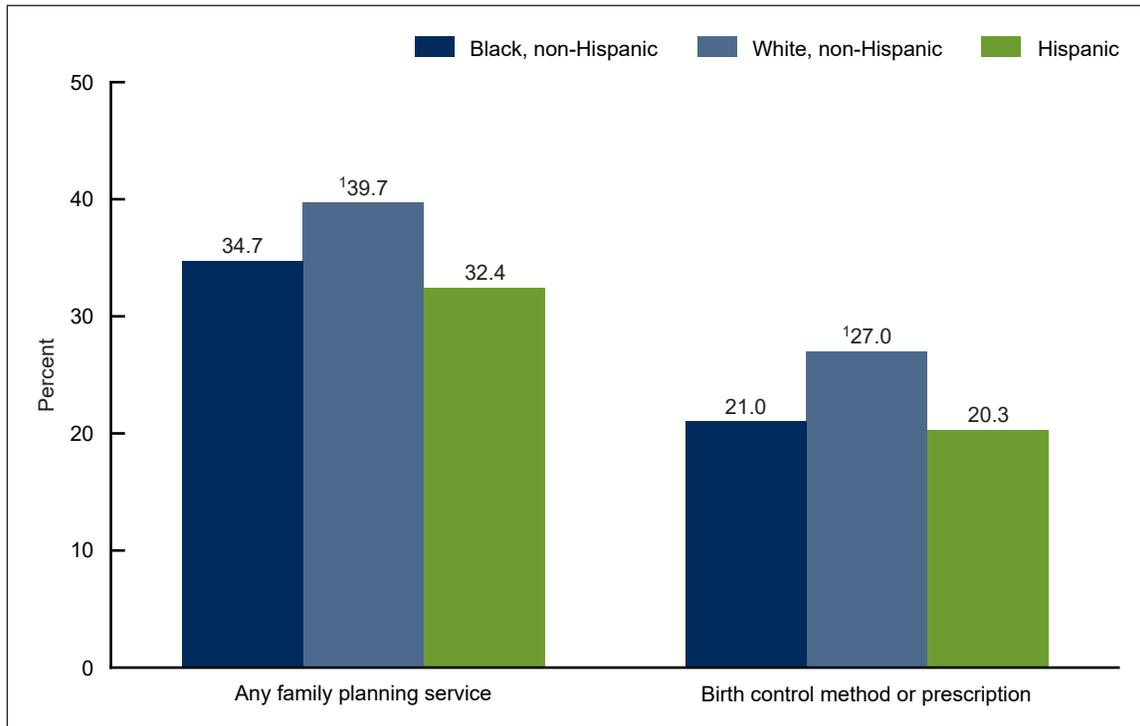
³Significantly different from all the other age groups ($p < 0.05$).

SOURCE: National Center for Health Statistics, National Survey of Family Growth, 2022–2023.

Receipt of family planning services in the past 12 months was highest among White, non-Hispanic (subsequently, White) females.

- In 2022–2023, a higher percentage of White females ages 15–49 received any family planning service in the past 12 months (39.7%) compared with Black non-Hispanic (subsequently, Black) (34.7%) and Hispanic (32.4%) females (Figure 3, Table 3).
- A higher percentage of White females (27.0%) received a birth control method or prescription compared with Black (21.0%) and Hispanic (20.3%) females.

Figure 3. Percentage of females ages 15–49 who received any family planning service or a birth control method or prescription from a medical care provider in the past 12 months, by race and Hispanic origin: United States, 2022–2023

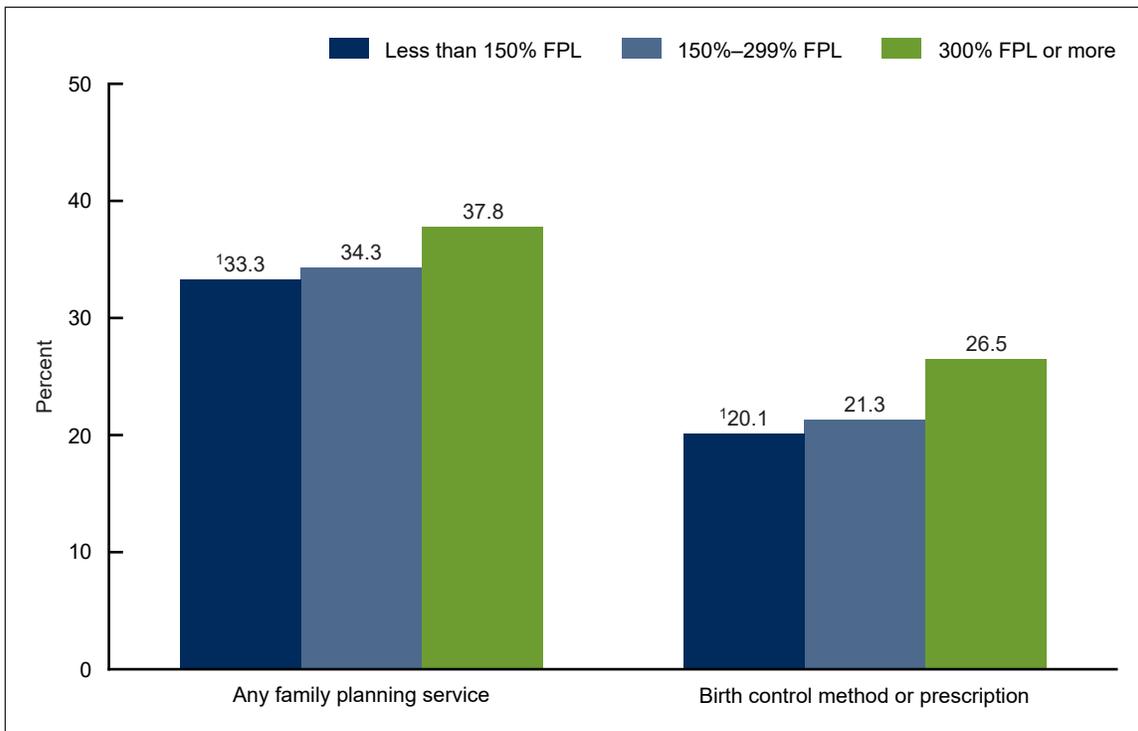


¹Significantly different from Black non-Hispanic and Hispanic females ($p < 0.05$).
 NOTE: People of Hispanic origin may be of any race.
 SOURCE: National Center for Health Statistics, National Survey of Family Growth, 2022–2023.

Receipt of family planning services in the past 12 months varied by family income.

- In 2022–2023, the percentage of women ages 22–49 who received any family planning service in the past 12 months increased with family income, from 33.3% for women with family incomes less than 150% of the federal poverty level to 37.8% for women with family incomes of 300% or more (Figure 4, Table 4).
- The percentage of women who received a birth control method or prescription increased with family income, from 20.1% for women with family incomes less than 150% of the federal poverty level to 26.5% for women with family incomes of 300% or more.

Figure 4. Percentage of women ages 22–49 who received any family planning service or a birth control method or prescription from a medical care provider in the past 12 months, by family income: United States, 2022–2023



¹Significant linear trend by family income as a percentage of federal poverty level ($p < 0.05$).

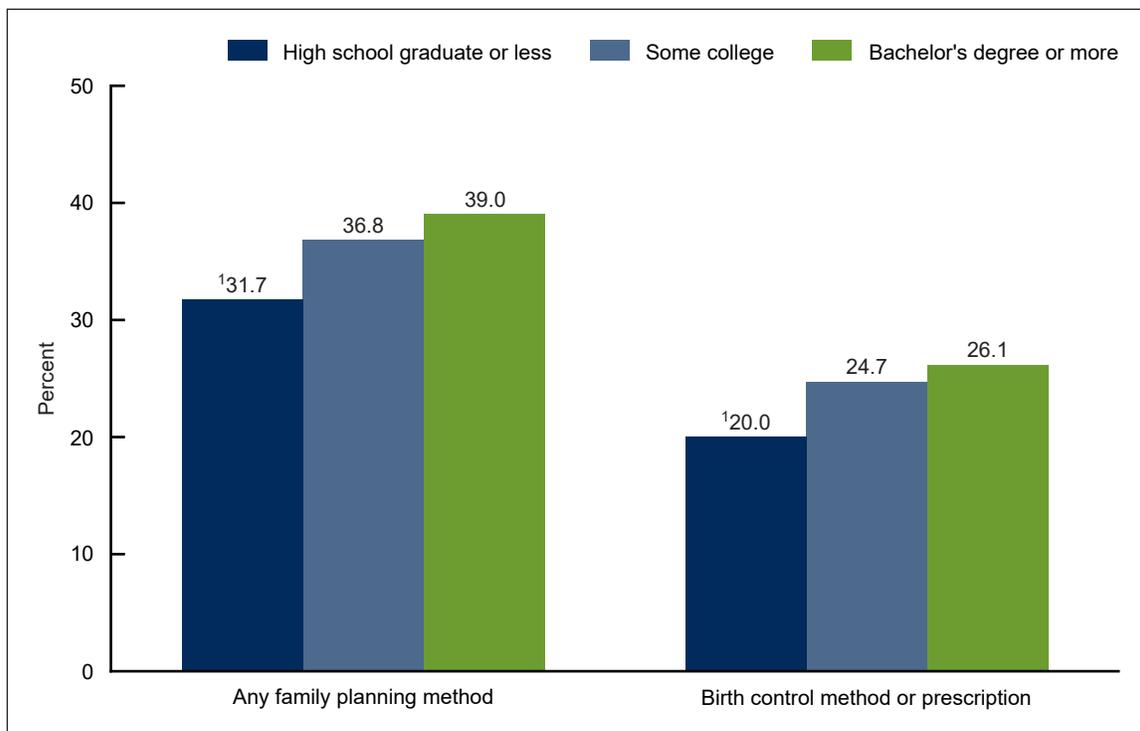
NOTE: FPL is federal poverty level.

SOURCE: National Center for Health Statistics, National Survey of Family Growth, 2022–2023.

Receipt of family planning services in the past 12 months varied by education.

- In 2022–2023, the percentage of women ages 22–49 who received any family planning service in the past 12 months increased with higher levels of education, from 31.7% among those with a high school education or less to 39.0% among those with a bachelor’s degree or more (Figure 5, Table 5).
- The percentage of women who received a birth control method or prescription increased with higher levels of education, from 20.0% among those with a high school education or less to 26.1% among those with a bachelor’s degree or more.

Figure 5. Percentage of women ages 22–49 who received any family planning service or a birth control method or prescription from a medical care provider in the past 12 months, by education: United States, 2022–2023



¹Significant linear trend by education ($p < 0.05$).
 SOURCE: National Center for Health Statistics, National Survey of Family Growth, 2022–2023.

Summary

This report updates estimates of receipt of any family planning services in the past 12 months among females ages 15–49 in the United States using NSFG data from 2022–2023. Further estimates of receipt of any family planning services in the past 12 months are presented by age, race and Hispanic origin, education, and family income. About one-third of females ages 15–49 in 2022–2023 received a family planning service (35.7%). In 2022–2023, the most common family planning service received in the past 12 months was a birth control method or prescription. Understanding these patterns in receipt of family planning services could help improve access to and receipt of contraceptive services.

Definitions

Family planning services received: Based on a series of yes or no questions asking the female respondent if she had received any of seven different family planning services in the past 12 months. The services included are: birth control method or prescription, birth control checkup, birth control counseling, emergency contraception, emergency contraception counseling, sterilization counseling, or sterilization operation.

Race and Hispanic origin: Recode variable, HISPRACE2, categorizes non-Hispanic respondents' race for those who selected only one racial group; respondents had the option to select more than one racial group (9). Respondents categorized as Hispanic may be of any race or combination of races. Estimates for non-Hispanic respondents of races other than White only or Black only are not shown but are included in total estimates. This report presents results in [Figure 3](#) separately only for females who are Hispanic, non-Hispanic White single race, and non-Hispanic Black single race.

Family income as a percentage of federal poverty level: Estimates are based on the federal poverty level, which is calculated from family income and family size using the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds for the previous calendar year (10).

Data source and methods

This report is based on data from 5,586 females ages 15–49 interviewed in the 2022–2023 NSFG (11). NSFG is jointly planned and funded by the National Center for Health Statistics and several other programs of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. All estimates in this report are weighted to reflect the female household population ages 15–49 of the United States in 2022. Details about the survey content, administration, response rates, planning, and funding can be found in the documentation on the NSFG webpage (11,12). The 2022–2023 NSFG shifted to a multimode design, and about 75% of interviews were completed via web, a mode that tends to have a lower response rate than face-to-face interviewing (11). Due to the change in interview mode and decline in response rates, comparisons of these results with previous cycles of NSFG should be made with caution. A more detailed analysis of the potential impact of nonresponse bias is forthcoming. Statistics for this report were produced using the SURVEY procedures in SAS software version 9.4 and SAS-callable SUDAAN software version 11.0.3 (13) to account for the complex sample design of NSFG. Differences between percentages were evaluated using two-tailed *t* tests at the 0.05 level. No adjustments were made for multiple comparisons. Survey clusters minus strata were used as the degrees of freedom for significance

testing of pairwise comparisons. Linear and quadratic trends by age group, education, and family income were evaluated using orthogonal polynomials in logistic regression. The data presented in this report are bivariate associations that may be explained by other factors not controlled for in the figures or included in the report. All estimates presented meet National Center for Health Statistics data presentation standards for proportions (14).

About the author

Gladys Martinez is with the National Center for Health Statistics, Division of Health Interview Statistics.

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Figure Tables

Data table for Figure 1. Percentage of females ages 15–49 who received any family planning service from a medical care provider in the past 12 months: United States, 2022–2023

Family planning service	2022–2023	
	Percent	Standard error
Any	35.7	0.88
Birth control method	23.5	0.74
Birth control checkup	19.5	0.70
Birth control counseling	17.1	0.70
Emergency contraception	3.7	0.37
Emergency contraception counseling	2.8	0.37
Sterilization counseling	3.1	0.35
Sterilization operation	1.6	0.22

SOURCE: National Center for Health Statistics, National Survey of Family Growth, 2022–2023.

Data table for Figure 2. Percentage of females ages 15–49 who received any family planning service or a birth control method or prescription from a medical care provider in the past 12 months, by age: United States, 2022–2023

Age	Any family planning service		Birth control method or prescription	
	Percent	Standard error	Percent	Standard error
15–19	37.0	2.32	23.7	2.08
20–29	45.3	1.59	31.5	1.65
30–39	36.3	1.43	22.9	1.22
40–49	24.4	1.30	15.7	0.95

SOURCE: National Center for Health Statistics, National Survey of Family Growth, 2022–2023.

Data table for Figure 3. Percentage of females ages 15–49 who received any family planning service or a birth control method or prescription from a medical care provider in the past 12 months, by race and Hispanic origin: United States, 2022–2023

Race and Hispanic origin	Any family planning service		Birth control method or prescription	
	Percent	Standard error	Percent	Standard error
Black, non-Hispanic.	34.7	1.77	21.0	2.09
White, non-Hispanic	39.7	1.13	27.0	1.15
Hispanic	32.4	1.60	20.3	1.28

NOTE: People of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

SOURCE: National Center for Health Statistics, National Survey of Family Growth, 2022–2023.

Data table for Figure 4. Percentage of women ages 22–49 who received any family planning service or a birth control method or prescription from a medical care provider in the past 12 months, by family income: United States, 2022–2023

Family income	Any family planning service		Birth control method or prescription	
	Percent	Standard error	Percent	Standard error
Less than 150% FPL	33.3	1.32	20.1	1.21
150%–299% FPL.	34.3	1.72	21.3	1.26
300% FPL or more	37.8	1.39	26.5	1.19

NOTE: FPL is federal poverty level.

SOURCE: National Center for Health Statistics, National Survey of Family Growth, 2022–2023.

Data table for Figure 5. Percentage of women ages 22–49 who received any family planning service or a birth control method or prescription from a medical care provider in the past 12 months, by education: United States, 2022–2023

Education	Any family planning service		Birth control method or prescription	
	Percent	Standard error	Percent	Standard error
High school graduate or less.	31.7	1.46	20.0	1.29
Some college.	36.8	1.43	24.7	1.36
Bachelor’s degree or more	39.0	1.58	26.1	1.39

SOURCE: National Center for Health Statistics, National Survey of Family Growth, 2022–2023.

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