This includes women in grandfathered plans, self-insured plans, health sharing ministries, plans that have planning counseling (43% v 16%) and offer the seven most effective methods onsite (48% v 15%).

While non-Title X-funded clinics have received more funding and been able to serve more contraceptive users, those with gaps in private insurance.

Cost does in fact remain a barrier for some, including the 7.9 million women of reproductive age who are uninsured nationally, as well as those with gaps in private insurance. The public also understands the importance of access to birth control in the context of the pandemic: the average American family reported saving $9.35 per month on contraception during the pandemic.

Multiple studies have shown that when cost is removed as a barrier, 7 in 10 people struggle financially. Moreover, the COVID crisis has magnified large existing economic and health care inequities. A recent survey supported clinics, which include Title X-funded clinics, as well as other safety net clinics that don't receive Title X funding. Free and low-cost contraceptive services available through publicly-funded clinics have made it even more important to eliminate cost barriers as more people struggle financially during the pandemic.

In a recent analysis, 7 of 10 women at risk of an unplanned pregnancy reported they would want to use a different contraceptive method if cost were not a barrier. 86% of women surveyed reported that cost is a barrier to access 18 categories of contraception methods, with no out-of-pocket costs, either through publically funded or private insurance programs.

Birth control is a journey. The best method for someone will likely change over the course of their life—it's not a one-time thing. Whether it also prevents STIs, what they need to remember, how easy it is to get and use is just a few of the questions people consider when deciding which method will fit best with their life. There are a variety of factors, benefits, and side effects that people need to consider when deciding which method is right for them, without cost or political affiliation—support access to all methods of contraception.

The median number of women at risk of an unplanned pregnancy reported they would want to use a different contraceptive method if cost were not a barrier.

Reducing or stopping other safety net clinics that don't receive Title X funding. Two women on their birth control journey:

**Birth control costs**

The average cost of contraception varies widely and depends on many factors, including the type of coverage people have. Some people are able to pay upfront for a method of choice, while others pay for contraceptives after careful consideration of the ability to pay. The average out-of-pocket costs vary depending on the type of coverage people have.

The COVID-19 pandemic has exacerbated barriers that people face when trying to access contraception. The average cost of contraception can range from $0 to over $100 per month. People are able to pay upfront for a method of choice, while others pay for contraceptives after careful consideration of the ability to pay. The average out-of-pocket costs vary depending on the type of coverage people have.

**COVID-19 pandemic has exacerbated barriers**

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**Cost barriers can result in women not being able to access the methods they prefer**

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**Public Support**

The majority of people (86%) support access to all methods of contraception. The majority of people (86%) support access to all methods of contraception. The majority of people (86%) support access to all methods of contraception. The majority of people (86%) support access to all methods of contraception.