

# Healthcare Resources and Support Services Available for Women Across the Country

*The left has spread the false narrative that the abortion industry is key to providing resources to women, but that couldn't be further from the truth.*

## *Top Takeaways*

- Across the United States, the pro-life community provides vast resources to women who may otherwise turn to abortion.
  - Pro-life pregnancy centers provided assistance such as education, support services and essential medical care to over [2 million](#) people in 2019.
- While the abortion industry wants Americans to think they provide critical and unmatched services to the public, the truth is that pro-life pregnancy centers vastly outnumber abortion providers in the United States.
  - Pregnancy clinics [outnumber](#) abortion clinics in the United States 3 to 1.
- Additionally, numerous state and federal resources are available to help pregnant women.
  - The Federal government offers assistance through [Medicaid](#), the [Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children \(WIC\)](#), [SNAP](#) benefits, [energy](#) assistance programs and more.
  - On the state level numerous other programs exist to help mothers' and families experiencing unexpected pregnancy.

## PRIVATE RESOURCES

- Pregnancy help organizations, maternity homes, adoption agencies, and countless others [work](#) to educate, equip and empower women to thrive during and after pregnancy.
- In [2019](#), Pro-Life Pregnancy Centers served around 2 million people with essential medical, education, and support services.
  - These centers [provided](#) more than 1.3 million packs of diapers, 2 million baby outfits and 30,000 new car seats in 2019.
  - These centers have just under 69,000 workers, of which 3,800 are licensed medical staff.
  - Pregnancy centers [outnumber](#) abortion clinics in nearly every state and outnumber abortion clinics 3 to 1 nationally.
- Essential medical care, to varying degrees, is offered at centers with a medical component.
  - Medical services [offered](#) include:
    - Pregnancy testing
    - Ultrasound examinations
    - STI testing
    - STI treatment
    - Birthing centers
    - Prenatal care

- Private [pregnancy centers](#) provide vital services for women throughout their pregnancy, including:
  - Medical grade pregnancy testing to help women determine if they are pregnant.
  - Education to [inform](#) women about all of their options regarding their pregnancy and alternatives to abortion.
  - Prenatal care to help women properly care for their body as well as that of their child.
  - Parenting classes, to help women prepare for the arrival of their newborn.
  - Adoption agency referrals to help women find the best and most responsible care for their child once born.
  - Contacting government agencies to help women [establish](#) services for ongoing care.
  - Assistance with job centers that help expecting mothers pursue employment opportunities allowing them to better care for their unborn child.
  - Access to housing programs that help mothers to find stable, permanent housing for the mother and the child.
  - Facilitating access to drug rehabilitation centers to help women addicted to drugs to stop using, allowing women to have safer and healthier pregnancies and to later give the child the best chance for a healthy and stable environment once born.
  - Many pregnancy centers offer [material support](#) including basic baby supplies like clothing, diapers, and formula.
  - Pregnancy centers offer classes in general [life skills](#).
- Outside of pregnancy centers, many different charitable organizations offer help to pregnant women and new moms.
  - For example, food banks provide critical resources to help needy mothers feed their families.
  - Other organizations can help to equip new mothers with the necessary items they will need to care for their new child such as diapers, strollers, clothing, car seats, etc.

### **FEDERAL RESOURCES**

- Medicaid coverage helps eligible pregnant women [pay](#) for care related to pregnancy, labor and delivery, as well as postpartum care for at least 60 days after birth.
  - Babies born to pregnant women who are receiving Medicaid on the date they are born are automatically eligible to receive Medicaid.
- The Department of Agriculture runs the [Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children \(WIC\)](#) which provides grants to aid low-income pregnant women.
  - These grants help fund supplemental foods, health care referrals, and nutrition education for low-income pregnant, breastfeeding, and non-breastfeeding postpartum women, as well as, to children up to the age of five who are at nutritional risk.
  - Participants can [access](#) health screenings, immunization screenings, substance abuse referrals and more.
- Low-income pregnant women who are in the last 3 months of pregnancy are often able to receive [TANF](#) benefits.

- The federally funded Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) program’s goal is to provide temporary financial assistance while at the same time helping participants to pursue employment opportunities to better support themselves.
- The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) [provides](#) low income families with debit cards to purchase groceries.
- The federal government [provides](#) grants and funding to states and local communities to help qualified families access affordable day care services.
- Unemployed pregnant mothers may qualify for the [Low-Income Energy Assistance Program](#) which seeks to lower home heating and cooling costs.
- The Federal government [provides](#) maternity grants to support low-income women pursuing a college education.

## STATE RESOURCES

### Texas

- Despite the rhetoric from the left, Texas offers numerous resources to expecting mothers in the state.
- The Texas legislature [recently](#) provided extended Medicaid coverage for women six months after they give birth, offering four additional months than what was previously available.
- The “Healthy Texas Women” [program](#) offers no-cost health services to low-income women.
  - Healthy Texas Women offers a range of [services](#), including: pregnancy testing, medical exams, mammograms, and more.
  - An enhanced version of the [program](#), HTW Plus, also offers help with postpartum depression, cardiovascular conditions, substance use disorders, and more.
- The “A Women’s Right to Know” [program](#) helps ensure expecting mothers are informed of all the available resources available to them.
  - The program helps provide education on the development of the child and information on the risks of abortion.
  - Through the program, women are able to learn about the medical and social assistance, child support services, and adoption services available to them.
- Texas’ “Alternatives to Abortion” [initiative](#) offers support and information to pregnant women.
- The “Texas Nurse-Family [Partnership](#)” pairs registered nurses with low-income expecting mothers to provide education and counseling services.

### Mississippi

- Mississippi runs a “[Perinatal High Risk Management/Infant Services System](#),” which provides expanded healthcare services to Medicaid-eligible pregnant women.
  - The program “helps improve access to healthcare and provides enhanced services to certain Medicaid eligible pregnant/post-partum women and infants. The enhanced services for this population include case management, psychosocial and nutritional counseling/assessment, home visits and health education.”
- Mississippi offers a program called “[Healthy Moms, Healthy Babies of Mississippi: Case Management for High Risk Infants](#).”

- This program can help new or expecting mothers access numerous services to help including referrals for medical services, available benefits, transportation services, health and nutrition information, and more.
- Expecting teen mothers in Mississippi have access to the state’s “[Healthy Mother, Healthy Baby](#)” program.
  - This program [provides](#) free health services to women who are 19 or younger who are pregnant or have a new baby.
  - When a woman is enrolled, they receive a dedicated nurse, social worker, and nutritionist team to answer questions, guide a woman through her pregnancy and address any issues that arise.
  - These mothers receive food from WIC, nutrition counseling, education preparations for birth, and resources to help plan for the future.
- The state [offers](#) reproductive health services at over 100 local health departments and county clinics.
- Mississippi runs the “[Mississippi Low-Income Child Care Initiative](#)”, which helps connect single mothers with skills training and affordable childcare.

### South Carolina

- The [Nurse-Family Partnership](#) in South Carolina is an evidence based, community health program that supports low-income, first-time moms and their children.
  - The program operates under a [pay-for-success](#) approach meaning that the state’s contributions to payments for social services are directly tied to measurable outcomes.
  - The partnership pairs specially trained nurses with first-time moms-to-be for regular visits, starting early in pregnancy through the child’s second birthday.
- South Carolina’s [Health Connections](#) provides healthcare coverage to pregnant women.
  - The mother is covered until 60 days after the birth.
  - The child is covered up to age one.
- [South Carolina Birth Outcomes Initiative](#) has joined together over 100 stakeholders to “improve the health outcomes for all moms and babies.”
  - This effort includes “the South Carolina Department of Health and Human Services (SCDHHS), South Carolina Hospital Association, Blue Cross Blue Shield of South Carolina, South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control (DHEC), March of Dimes and over 100 stakeholders to improve the health outcomes for all moms and babies.”
  - The program has helped reduce the number of C-Sections for first time moms, lowered the number of admissions and the average length of stay in neonatal ICUs, and more.
- South Carolina offers the [SC Voucher](#) program which makes payments to childcare providers to care for children from low-income families.
  - This program allows low-income parents affordable childcare so they can work.
  - The program pays for an [average](#) of 11,810 children a month to attend childcare.
  - It also offers help to low-income parents who are in school, a training program, or have a disability.