

The Relationship Between Title X Clinics and Neighborhood Characteristics in Colorado Using ArcGIS. S.T. Wilson (MPH, CSPH), J. Sheeder, and E. Dindinger, Family Planning Division, University of Colorado, Denver, CO.

Title X clinics provide low-cost confidential sexual health services. We aimed to determine the relationship between the racial/ethnic composition in Colorado and the accessibility of Title X clinics to address teen fertility rates. Data were obtained from Office of Population Affairs, CDPHE Open Data, OpenStreetMap, and U.S. Census Bureau. We calculated areas within 30-minutes of driving for each clinic. We calculated descriptive statistics and compared population mean centers within and outside Title X service areas. We identified geographical groupings of hot and cold spots for the proportion of race/ethnicity, proportion below the federal poverty level, and teen fertility rate using Global Moran's I and Getis Ord-Gi* tests. We then used a regression model to determine the demographic characteristics related to teen fertility rates.

We assessed 1,249 census tracts and 68 Title X clinics. There were 1,090 population centers within a Title X service area and 159 that were not. For census tracts outside Title X service areas versus those within, the proportion of African American was 1.2% vs. 4.5%, Hispanic/Latino was 17.9% vs. 21.9%, and White was 77.2% vs. 67% ($p < 0.0001$). The average teen fertility rate was 6.6 vs. 11.6 per 1,000 ($p < 0.0001$), and the average per capita income was \$38,643 vs. \$33,130.10 ($p < 0.0001$). The regression model determined Hispanic/Latinx ethnicity ($p = 0.002$) and proportion below federal poverty level ($p < 0.0001$) were associated with increased teen fertility rates. Despite access to Title X services, teen fertility rates remain high for those living in Hispanic/Latinx and low-income communities. Thus, Title X clinic outreach should address the socioeconomic context of Hispanic/Latinx and low-income communities.