



Displacing the Disabled:
How Medicaid funds abortion
providers and leaves disabled
kids waiting

Executive Summary

This report compares state-by-state funding for abortion providers with Home and Community-Based Services (HCBS) waiting lists. The HCBS program is designed to provide supplemental, but often highly needed, services to vulnerable groups. In about 40 states, however, these vulnerable patients are not able to obtain the care they need and are placed on waiting lists. Yet, Big Box Abortion operatives are receiving Medicaid and other taxpayer-subsidized healthcare grants in several of these states. These providers are also collecting large salaries and spending millions of dollars annually lobbying in states.

This report correlates HCBS waiting lists with funding for Big Box Abortion. It is our contention that ***billions-dollar abortion providers should not be receiving Medicaid funding that could instead be used to help disabled children and vulnerable adults.***

Introduction

Big Box Abortion providers are major beneficiaries of taxpayer subsidies, in particular through the Medicaid health insurance program and Title X grant funding. According to analysis by the [Charlotte Lozier Institute](#):

According to its most recent annual report (2023-2024), Planned Parenthood received \$2.026 billion in revenue. ... Of its \$2 billion in revenue, almost \$700 million (34%) came from government health services reimbursements and grants. Despite the Hyde Amendment, HHS gave \$1.535 billion to Planned Parenthood through grants or cooperative agreements from Medicaid/CHIP and \$3.28 million from Medicare over three years in the latest public data.

Planned Parenthood is the largest abortion provider in the United States and a key player among Big Box Abortion operatives. But Medicaid was not created to fund billion-dollar abortion providers. The Medicaid program (which is not the same as Medicare) was enacted to provide subsidized healthcare to the disabled, the blind, and low-income families with children. Unlike Medicare, Medicaid is a federal program that entails significant cooperation with the states and imposes billions of dollars of costs on state taxpayers.

As Medicaid eligibility has expanded, federal and state costs have risen rapidly. Notes the [Manhattan Institute](#):

Over recent decades, [Medicaid] has been the fastest-growing federal program, with expenditures surging from \$41 billion in 1985 to \$824 billion in 2022. The richest states with the deepest tax bases have been able to claim the most in federal funding: in 2021,

Alabama received only \$7,052 in federal Medicaid funds per poor resident, while Delaware was able to claim \$24,639.

Today, Medicaid spending is crowding out other priorities in many states, including K-12 education, roads and bridges, and public safety. Affirms [Number Analytics](#): “Medicaid's substantial budgetary footprint means that it significantly influences state and local budget decisions. As a major expenditure item, Medicaid competes with other vital public programs for funding, forcing policymakers to make difficult trade-offs.” This is occurring, even in spite of a possibly temporary [decline in enrollment](#).

Tradeoffs are also occurring within the Medicaid program itself, as states wrestle with funding allocations. The ACA (Obamacare), for example, encourages states to cover able-bodied adults without children by offering a 90 percent federal match. As this population uses more services, fewer resources are available to aid the disabled and low-income families. Healthcare resources are not infinite; and, in some states, providers are reluctant to treat Medicaid-funded patients, as reimbursement rates are not comparable to private insurance reimbursement standards.

Rapid expansion, combined with [massive fraud and waste](#), has forced many states to limit Medicaid services for the people the program was intended to serve – such as disabled kids and elderly adults. The Home and Community-Based Services (HCBS) program, in particular, is designed to provide supplemental, but often highly needed, services to vulnerable groups. In about [40 states](#), however, these vulnerable patients are not able to obtain the care they need and are placed on waiting lists.

According to [KFF](#):

Many HCBS programs were enacted or expanded in response to the [Olmstead decision](#), a court ruling that found the unjustified institutionalization of people with disabilities is illegal discrimination. As the 25th anniversary of Olmstead nears, waiting lists are sometimes [described as contributing](#) to the risk of unnecessary institutionalization for people with disabilities, and policy makers across political parties have proposals to address them.

While providing healthcare services for medically complex patients will always be an ongoing challenge, one thing is clear: ***billion-dollar abortion providers should not be receiving Medicaid funding that could instead be used to help disabled children and vulnerable adults.***

Methodology

The following research compares Medicaid spending on Big Box Abortion providers with waiting lists for Home and Community-Based Services (HCBS) programs. This report covers 20 conservative-leaning states, as determined by the state's [vote for Donald Trump](#) in the 2024 election, and the state's HCBS waitlist, according to the [2024 KFF Medicaid HCBS Waiver Program Survey](#).

Four metrics are used to correlate each state's HCBS waiting list against funding for abortion providers:

- 1. Federal and State Medicaid Spending** – identifies FY2023 state and federal combined Medicaid spending
- 2. HCBS Waitlist** – identifies potential unmet healthcare needs for vulnerable people
- 3. Planned Parenthood Funding** – identifies federal funds to Planned Parenthood from 2013 to 2025. *Note: "Not Available" does not mean Planned Parenthood received no federal grants or Medicaid funding in that state, but that the data was not readily available from the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS) and other sources used by this report. In several states, such as Iowa, that ostensibly prohibit Medicaid funding from going to abortion providers, Planned Parenthood indicates that it accepts Medicaid as a form of payment.*
- 4. Planned Parenthood Clinics** – identifies prevalence of Planned Parenthood services in each state

ALABAMA

Vulnerable Individuals Waiting for Services	1,549
Planned Parenthood Funding	Not Available, but Planned Parenthood accepts Medicaid
Planned Parenthood Clinics	1
Medicaid Spending - Combined	\$7.9 billion
Medicaid Spending - State	\$1.8 billion

— HCBS Services and Waiting Lists

Alabama has a population of 5.1 million and an HCBS waitlist of 1,549. Federal funds accounted for [77.6 percent](#) of Alabama Medicaid spending. Alabama offers [7 waiver programs](#) for elderly, youth, and I/DD (Intellectual and Developmental Disabilities) individuals.

— Big Box Abortion

Big Box Abortion operates under one corporation in Alabama:

- [Planned Parenthood Southeast Inc \(PPS\)](#)

Planned Parenthood Southeast accepts Medicaid as a form of payment. According to the organization's [990 file](#), PPS spent approximately \$11.7 million in lobbying in Alabama and Georgia. Executives are compensated between \$177,000 and \$188,000 a year.

FLORIDA

Vulnerable Individuals Waiting for Services	77,123
Planned Parenthood Funding	\$11.7 million
Planned Parenthood Clinics	17
Medicaid Spending - Combined	\$34.6 billion
Medicaid Spending - State	\$12 billion

— HCBS Services and Waiting Lists

Florida is the third largest state in the United States with a population of 23.37 million. The Sunshine State has the second largest HCBS waitlist at 77,123 residents. Federal Medicaid funding accounts for [65.2 percent](#) of Florida’s overall Medicaid budget. In 2021, the state matched federal funds, for total programmatic expenditures of \$ [1.1 billion](#), to help expand the HCBS program. This is in response to 1 in 4 Floridians having a qualifying disability and the growing over-60 population, expected to reach 30 percent of the state’s population in 2030. The state’s HCBS program currently serves at least [63,800](#) people.

— Big Box Abortion

Big Box Abortion operates under two corporations in Florida:

- [Planned Parenthood South, East, and North Florida \(PPSENFL\)](#)
- [Planned Parenthood Southwest and Central Florida \(SCF\)](#)

[From 2013 to 2025](#), Florida Planned Parenthood organizations received \$11.7 million in Title X grants for youth education. PPSENFL, for example, highlights that it offers “[no-cost care for teens](#).” Florida has tried to prevent Medicaid funding from going to abortion [providers](#), and it is not clear if abortion providers are still receiving Medicaid funds (to cover Family Planning services, for example) or accepting Medicaid as a form of payment. (By all accounts, [they are](#).) There are documented refunds to the Title X program from PPSENFL, suggesting a mishandling of funds from 2017 to 2018. According to the most recent 990 files, [PPSENF](#) and [PPSCF](#) Florida Planned Parenthood spent \$1.7 million in lobbying. Executives were compensated between \$160,000 and \$400,000 annually.

GEORGIA

Vulnerable Individuals Waiting for Services	7,822
Planned Parenthood Funding	Not Available, but Planned Parenthood accepts Medicaid
Planned Parenthood Clinics	4
Medicaid Spending - Combined	\$16 billion
Medicaid Spending - State	\$4.6 billion

— HCBS Services and Waiting Lists

Georgia has a population of 11.18 million and an HCBS waitlist of 7,822. Federal funding accounted for [71.3 percent](#) of Georgia's Medicaid spending. Georgia offers [4 waiver programs](#) for the elderly or disabled. Over 13,000 people currently receive services through the HCBS program. Georgia faces long waitlists, suggesting high demand and a need to reallocate resources away from non-essential services.

— Big Box Abortion

Big Box Abortion operates under one corporation in Georgia:

- [Planned Parenthood Southeast Inc \(PPS\)](#)

Planned Parenthood operates 4 clinics in Georgia. Planned Parenthood Southeast accepts Medicaid as a form of payment. According to the organization's [990 file](#), PPS spent approximately \$11.7 million in lobbying in Alabama and Georgia.

In addition, [Medical Associates Plus's Neighborhood Improvement Project](#) includes 8 women's health clinics that provide family planning and sexual health counseling. The group offers healthcare services across 8 clinics in Georgia. The organization received \$4.6 million in Title X funding for 2024.

INDIANA

Vulnerable Individuals Waiting for Services	5,186
Planned Parenthood Funding	\$44.3 million
Planned Parenthood Clinics	11
Medicaid Spending - Combined	\$17.3 billion
Medicaid Spending - State	\$4.3 billion

— HCBS Services and Waiting Lists

Indiana has a population of 6.9 million and an HCBS waitlist of 5,186. Indiana Medicaid spending included [75.4 percent in federal funds](#). Indiana offers [7 waiver programs](#) for elderly, disabled, brain-injured, and mentally ill individuals. Indiana instituted waitlists in 2024, due to continual [Medicaid budget overruns](#).

— Big Box Abortion

Big Box Abortion operates under one corporation in Indiana:

- [Planned Parenthood Great Northwest, Hawai'i, Alaska, Indiana, Kentucky \(PPGN\)](#)

Planned Parenthood [received \\$44.3 million](#) in Title X grants from 2013 to 2025. Also, PPGN accepts Medicaid as a form of insurance payment. Executives were [compensated between](#) \$183,000 and \$465,000 annually.

IOWA

Vulnerable Individuals Waiting for Services	21,817
Planned Parenthood Funding	Not Available, but Planned Parenthood accepts Medicaid
Planned Parenthood Clinics	16
Medicaid Spending - Combined	\$6.9 billion
Medicaid Spending - State	\$1.9 billion

— HCBS Services and Waiting Lists

Iowa has a population of 3.2 million and an HCBS waitlist of 21,817. Federal funding accounted for [72.6 percent](#) of Iowa Medicaid spending. Important to note is that [Iowa does not screen eligibility](#) prior to placing people on the HCBS waiver waiting list. Iowa offers [7 waivers](#) for elderly, I/DD, and other disabled individuals.

— Big Box Abortion

Big Abortion operates under one corporation in Iowa:

- [Planned Parenthood North Central States \(PPNCS\)](#)

Abortion providers in Iowa are apparently barred from [receiving](#) Medicaid; however, the PPNCS website says, “We accept private insurance as well as Medicaid and Medicare.” The organization and affiliated groups spent [a total of \\$142 million](#) lobbying in FY2023. In that time period, executives received salaries between \$197,000 and \$700,000 annually. According to grant filings, PPNCS gives grants to other Planned Parenthoods in the region. A [recent audit](#) identified material weaknesses and a significant deficiency in internal controls, signaling a reasonable chance of financial misstatements.

KANSAS

Vulnerable Individuals Waiting for Services	8,321
Planned Parenthood Funding	Not Available, but Planned Parenthood accepts Medicaid
Planned Parenthood Clinics	4
Medicaid Spending - Combined	\$5.2 billion
Medicaid Spending - State	\$1.8 billion

— HCBS Services and Waiting Lists

Kansas has a population of 2.971 million and an HCBS waitlist of 8,321. Federal funding made up [64.9 percent](#) of Kansas' Medicaid spending. Kansas [offers 8 HCBS waivers](#) for elderly, disabled, youth, and I/DD individuals. Kansas has not expanded Medicaid to able-bodied adults.

— Big Box Abortion

Big Box Abortion operates under one corporation in Kansas:

- [Planned Parenthood Great Plains \(PPGP\)](#)

All four Kansas clinics offer abortion services, with three out of the four offering [transgender services](#) as well. PPGP operates clinics across Kansas, Missouri, Arkansas and Oklahoma. Government funds, including Medicaid and Title X, [made up 3.3 percent of funding for PPGP](#). According to the most recent [990 file](#), PPGP and affiliated organizations spent \$46.8 million in lobbying. Executives are compensated between \$151,000 and \$382,000 annually. According to the [most recent audit](#), PPGP showed a significant deficiency in internal controls, possibly leading to financial misstatements.

KENTUCKY

Vulnerable Individuals Waiting for Services	14,892
Planned Parenthood Funding	\$44.3 million
Planned Parenthood Clinics	2
Medicaid Spending - Combined	\$16.3 billion
Medicaid Spending - State	\$3.0 billion

— HCBS Services and Waiting Lists

Kentucky has a population of 4.58 million and an HCBS waitlist of 14,892. Federal funding accounts for [81.7 percent](#) of Kentucky’s Medicaid spending. Kentucky [offers 6 waiver programs](#): for I/DD, elderly, traumatically brain-injured, and community living. In 2024, the General Assembly [voted to increase funding](#) to 70 percent of previous benchmark rate spending for HCBS programs.

— Big Box Abortion

Planned Parenthood operates under one corporation in Kentucky and, also, offers services to Kentucky residents out of a separate Ohio entity:

- [Planned Parenthood Great Northwest, Hawai’i, Alaska, Indiana, Kentucky \(PPGN\)](#)
- [Planned Parenthood Southwest Ohio Region \(PPSOR\)](#)

Planned Parenthood [received \\$44.3 million](#) in Title X grants from 2013 to 2025. Also, PPGN accepts Medicaid as a form of insurance payment. According to PPGN tax filings, the organization spent \$1 million in lobbying in 2022-23. Officers were compensated between \$183,000 and \$465,000. Abortion is illegal in Kentucky with certain exceptions.

LOUISIANA

Vulnerable Individuals Waiting for Services	11,475
Planned Parenthood Funding	\$1 million
Planned Parenthood Clinics	2
Medicaid Spending - Combined	\$16.4 billion
Medicaid Spending - State	\$3.4 billion

— HCBS Services and Waiting Lists

Louisiana has a population of 4.59 million and a HCBS waitlist of 11,475. Louisiana Medicaid spending includes [79.4 percent in federal funds](#). Louisiana offers a variety of services, among them are [8 HCBS services](#), which are based on individual plans for eligible individuals. Louisiana did expand Medicaid to able-bodied adults and ran \$100 million over its current state budget. The state's Republican governor [reportedly plans](#) to increase funding by \$1.5 billion in 2026.

— Big Box Abortion

Big Box Abortion currently operates under one corporation in Louisiana:

- [Planned Parenthood Gulf Coast \(PPGC\)](#), which also operates clinics in Houston, Texas.

PPGC currently operates 2 clinics in Louisiana. [PPGC has a history](#) of alleged illegal conduct, including fraudulent Medicaid billing from 2003 to 2009 and selling fetal tissue to biomedical companies in 2017, per a U.S. House investigation. According to the most recent [990 file](#), executives are compensated between \$151,000 and \$503,000 annually. The organization spent [\\$23.7 million](#) lobbying lawmakers. PPGC accepts Louisiana Medicaid as a form of payment.

MISSISSIPPI

Vulnerable Individuals Waiting for Services	12,069
Planned Parenthood Funding	Not Available, but Planned Parenthood (TN) accepts Mississippi Medicaid
Planned Parenthood Clinics	1 (in Tennessee)
Medicaid Spending - Combined	\$6.3 billion
Medicaid Spending - State	\$1.1 billion

— HCBS Services and Waiting Lists

Mississippi has a population of 2.94 million with 12,069 waiting to receive HCBS services. Mississippi has not expanded Medicaid, but receives a hefty [82.5 percent](#) of its overall Medicaid spending from the federal government. Mississippi offers [4 waivers](#) for elderly, youth, I/DD and spinally injured individuals. In 2023, Mississippi received [\\$74.8 million](#) in federal funds to expand its HCBS program.

— Big Box Abortion

Abortion providers are not active in Mississippi, except for a clinic in Memphis, Tennessee, called Planned Parenthood of Tennessee and North Mississippi.

[Converge](#) receives Title X funding to provide services in Mississippi. The organization offers telehealth services with a focus on reproductive healthcare and pregnancy “option” counseling, as well as “[reproductive kits](#).” In addition, Converge apparently [treats minors](#) without parental notification and consent. [Converge](#) has multiple clinics and provides telehealth services, which presumably could include reference to illegal [telemedicine](#) abortions. Converge received \$6 million in 2024.

MONTANA

Vulnerable Individuals Waiting for Services	2,776
Planned Parenthood Funding	\$1.6 million
Planned Parenthood Clinics	4
Medicaid Spending - Combined	\$2.4 billion
Medicaid Spending - State	\$476 million

— HCBS Services and Waiting Lists

Montana has a population of 1.1 million and an HCBS waitlist of 2,776. Montana Medicaid spending was [79.9 percent derived from federal funds](#). Montana [offers 4 waiver programs](#) for elderly, I/DD, and mentally ill individuals.

— Big Box Abortion

Big Box Abortion operates under one corporation in Montana:

- [Planned Parenthood of Montana, also known as Intermountain Planned Parenthood \(PPM\)](#)

Planned Parenthood of Montana accepts Montana Medicaid. From 2013 to 2025, Planned Parenthood of Montana also [received \\$1.6 million in Title X funding](#). The organization did not report spending on formal lobbying in FY2023, but did grant \$220,000 to Advocates of Planned Parenthood of Montana. Officers were [compensated between \\$166,000 and \\$181,000 a year](#).

Since April 2022 [Bridgercare](#) has operated as the manager of the Title X network in Montana. The organization provides all around sexual health services, including “gender affirming care” and resources for abortion information. In 2024 Bridgercare received \$3.6 million in federal grants.

NEBRASKA

Vulnerable Individuals Waiting for Services	2,754
Planned Parenthood Funding	Not Available, but Planned Parenthood accepts Medicaid
Planned Parenthood Clinics	3
Medicaid Spending - Combined	\$3.8 billion
Medicaid Spending - State	\$1.1 billion

— HCBS Services and Waiting Lists

Nebraska has a population of 2 million and an HCBS waitlist of 2,754. Nebraska Medicaid spending is made up of [69.6 percent in federal funds](#). Nebraska [offers 5 waiver programs](#) for elderly, disabled, I/DD, traumatically brain-injured, and similar individuals. In 2024 Nebraska [prioritized eliminating it's I/DD waiver waitlist](#) through regulatory, efficiency, and spending changes.

— Big Box Abortion

Big Abortion operates under one corporation in Nebraska:

- [Planned Parenthood North Central States \(PPNCS\)](#)

The PPNCS website says, “We accept private insurance as well as Medicaid and Medicare.” Planned Parenthood and affiliated groups spent [\\$142 million](#) lobbying in FY2023. Executives received salaries ranging from \$197,000 to \$700,000 annually. According to the most [recent audit](#), material weaknesses and a significant deficiency in internal controls were identified, signaling a reasonable chance of financial misstatements.

NEVADA

Vulnerable Individuals Waiting for Services	2,005
Planned Parenthood Funding	\$3.7 million
Planned Parenthood Clinics	1
Medicaid Spending - Combined	\$5.6 billion
Medicaid Spending - State	\$1.3 billion

— HCBS Services and Waiting Lists

Nevada has a population of 3.2 million and an HCBS waitlist of 2,005. The state's Medicaid spending includes [77.1 percent in federal funds](#). Nevada offers [2 waiver programs](#) for disabled and elderly individuals.

— Big Box Abortion

Abortion groups operate under one corporation in Nevada:

- [Planned Parenthood Mar Monte \(PPMM\)](#)

Planned Parenthood Mar Monte operates in Nevada and central California. From 2013 to 2025, PPMM [received \\$3.7 million in federal grants](#). According to [Mar Monte's 990 file](#), the organization spent \$183,000 for lobbying. Executives were compensated between \$265,000 and \$726,000 a year. PPMM offers "gender affirming hormone therapy," as well as surgical and chemical abortions. The PPMM website says, in [reference to Nevada](#), that "Medicaid will pay for most of our services."

NORTH CAROLINA

Vulnerable Individuals Waiting for Services	18,644
Planned Parenthood Funding	\$17.9 million
Planned Parenthood Clinics	14
Medicaid Spending - Combined	\$19.4 billion
Medicaid Spending - State	\$5.3 billion

— HCBS Services and Waiting Lists

North Carolina has a population of 11.05 million and an HCBS waitlist of 18,644. North Carolina Medicaid spending includes [66 percent in federal funds](#). North Carolina [offers 3 waivers](#) for adults, children, and I/DD individuals. The Tar Heel State saw a 41.9 percent increase in the HCBS eligible population from 2014 to 2024, despite only a 10 percent population increase during the same time. North Carolina is working [to expand its HCBS program](#) at a projected cost of more than \$750 million annually.

— Big Box Abortion

Big Abortion operates one branch in North Carolina:

- [Planned Parenthood South Atlantic \(PPSA\)](#)

Abortion providers in North Carolina receive both Medicaid and Title X funds. [From 2013 to 2025](#), PPSA received \$17.9 million in Title X grants. The group spent approximately \$1 million in lobbying for FY2023. Abortion executives are paid between \$150,000 and \$315,000 annually. PPSA affiliates in North Carolina indicate that they accept Medicaid as form of insurance payment.

OHIO

Vulnerable Individuals Waiting for Services	1,624
Planned Parenthood Funding	\$23.8 million
Planned Parenthood Clinics	19
Medicaid Spending - Combined	\$31.9 billion
Medicaid Spending - State	\$8.3 billion

— HCBS Services and Waiting Lists

Ohio has a population of 11.8 million and an HCBS waiting list of 1,624. The state's Medicaid spending includes [74 percent](#) in federal funds. Ohio offers [7 waiver programs](#) for elderly, disabled, and I/DD individuals.

— Big Box Abortion

Big Box Abortion operates under two corporations in Ohio:

- [Planned Parenthood Greater Ohio \(PPGO\)](#)
- [Planned Parenthood Southwest Ohio Region \(PPSOR\)](#)

[From 2013-2025](#), across both branches, Planned Parenthood received \$23.8 million in Title X grants. According to the organization's tax filings for FY2023, PPSOR spent [\\$17.7 million](#) in lobbying and [PPGO spent \\$258,000](#). Executives are compensated from \$156,000 to \$330,000 annually. A [2024 audit of PPGO](#) found Planned Parenthood to be a high-risk auditee, meaning that within the last two auditing periods, Planned Parenthood Greater Ohio demonstrated financial weaknesses. PPGO accepts Medicaid as a form of insurance payment, and PPSOR seems to also accept Medicaid at its various health and surgical centers.

OKLAHOMA

Vulnerable Individuals Waiting for Services	2,284
Planned Parenthood Funding	Not Available, but Planned Parenthood receives Title X funding
Planned Parenthood Clinics	3
Medicaid Spending - Combined	\$9.6 billion
Medicaid Spending - State	\$1.7 billion

— HCBS Services and Waiting Lists

Oklahoma has a population of 4.095 million and an HCBS waiting list of 2,284. Federal funds accounted for [81.8 percent](#) of total Medicaid spending. Important to note is that [Oklahoma does not screen for eligibility](#) prior to placing people on the waiver waitlist. Oklahoma offers [6 waiver programs](#) for elderly and disabled people.

— Big Box Abortion

Planned Parenthood operates under one corporation in Oklahoma:

- [Planned Parenthood Great Plains \(PPGP\)](#)

PPGP operates clinics in Kansas, Missouri, Arkansas and Oklahoma. Government funds, including Medicaid and Title X, [made up 3.3 percent of funding for PPGP](#). In FY2023 PPGP spent \$46.8 million in lobbying for itself and in relation to affiliated organizations. Organization executives are compensated between \$151,000 and \$382,000 annually. PPGP operates health clinics in multiple locations in Oklahoma and [reports that](#) “Planned Parenthood Great Plains has joined the federal Title X program in Oklahoma, increasing our reach as an essential part of the family planning safety net for the state.”

[Community Health Connection](#) also provides healthcare services across 5 clinics in Oklahoma; they also operate a teen clinic and provide LGBTQ-specific resources for minors. The organization received \$2.4 million in federal grants in 2024.

PENNSYLVANIA

Vulnerable Individuals Waiting for Services	14,779
Planned Parenthood Funding	Not Available, but Planned Parenthood accepts Medicaid
Planned Parenthood Clinics	21 (12 offer abortion services)
Medicaid Spending - Combined	\$44 billion
Medicaid Spending - State	\$16 billion

— HCBS Services and Waiting Lists

Pennsylvania has a population of 13.08 million and an HCBS waitlist of 14,779. [63.5 percent](#) of Pennsylvania Medicaid spending is derived from federal funds. Pennsylvania [offers 12 HCBS waivers](#) for elderly, youth, I/DD, and autistic individuals. Pennsylvania's HCBS waiver program is improving; [based on a report from 2021](#), wait times have declined from 4 years to 2 years. Pennsylvania is continuing to [invest in its HCBS program](#) by increasing nurses' wages.

— Big Box Abortion

Big Box Abortion operates under 3 corporations in Pennsylvania:

- [Planned Parenthood Southeastern Pennsylvania \(PPSP\)](#)
- [Planned Parenthood Western Pennsylvania \(PPWP\)](#)
- [Planned Parenthood Keystone \(PPK\)](#)

Planned Parenthood received an average of 15 percent of their funding in Pennsylvania from government funds, according to 2024 and 2022 financial reports of Planned Parenthood entities in Pennsylvania. Across organizations, officers are paid between \$152,000 and \$259,000 annually. Planned Parenthood has not received Title X funding in Pennsylvania since at least 2013. According to the most recent audits of [PPSP](#) and [PPK](#), both identified a significant deficiency in internal controls, potentially leading to financial misstatements. Planned Parenthoods in Pennsylvania utilize Medicaid funding, and PPK's website indicates that it takes several different Medicaid plans.

In addition, these three organizations are active in the Keystone State:

[Family Health Council of Central Pennsylvania](#) provides confidential sexual health counseling, referrals, products, and services to teens. They also provide gynecological care and family planning services. The Family Health Council received \$4.9 million in federal grants in 2024.

[Adagio Health](#) operates 8 clinics in Western Pennsylvania and partners with more than 40 other health clinics across the state. Adagio provides reproductive healthcare and education aimed at “reducing unintended pregnancies”; this is funded, at least in part, by Title X funds. The group also offers “confidential Title X and Title V (family planning and reproductive health care services)” and says: “Many of our reproductive health services are available at no cost, regardless of insurance status or income. Call us! We’ll figure it out together.” Confidential care is provided to anyone: including students, LGBTQ individuals, and [immigrants](#). Adagio received \$4.4 million in 2024.

[ACCESSMATTERS](#) seeks to provide sexual and reproductive health services and information to teens and young adults. They support a network of 20 partner organizations and over 70 health centers in 5 counties. The group received \$8 million in 2024.

SOUTH CAROLINA

Vulnerable Individuals Waiting for Services	33,892
Planned Parenthood Funding	Not Available, but Planned Parenthood has filed a lawsuit seeking Medicaid payments
Planned Parenthood Clinics	14
Medicaid Spending - Combined	\$8.9 billion
Medicaid Spending - State	\$2.2 billion

— HCBS Services and Waiting Lists

South Carolina has a population of 5.12 million people and an HCBS waitlist of 33,892 people. Federal funds accounted for [75.4 percent](#) of South Carolina's Medicaid spending. South Carolina [offers 3 waivers](#) for I/DD, elderly, and head and spinally injured individuals. In an effort to increase support for vulnerable patients, South Carolina has [restructured their HCBS program administration](#) to reduce costs and [increased the hourly rate for nurses](#).

— Big Box Abortion

Big Abortion operates under one corporation in South Carolina:

- [Planned Parenthood South Atlantic \(PPSA\)](#)

PPSA is currently [in a legal dispute](#) over Medicaid payments after the governor of South Carolina banned Planned Parenthood from receiving Medicaid funds via executive order in 2018. According to [PPSA's 990 file](#), executives were compensated between \$150,000 and \$360,000 each year. The Planned Parenthood Charleston, S.C., health center states on its website that it accepts Medicaid.

TENNESSEE

Vulnerable Individuals Waiting for Services	1,185
Planned Parenthood Funding	\$1.5 million
Planned Parenthood Clinics	4
Medicaid Spending - Combined	\$12.6 billion
Medicaid Spending - State	\$3.6 billion

— HCBS Services and Waiting Lists

Tennessee has a population of 7.2 million and an HCBS waitlist of 1,185. Tennessee Medicaid spending includes [70.9 percent of federal funds](#). Tennessee [offers 3 waiver programs](#) for elderly and disabled individuals, with each waiver offering services based on each person’s needs.

— Big Box Abortion

Planned Parenthood operates under one corporation in Tennessee:

- [Planned Parenthood Tennessee and North Mississippi \(PPTNM\)](#), also known as Planned Parenthood Greater Memphis Region

[From 2013-2025](#), PPTNM received \$1.5 million in Title X grants. Officers were compensated between \$207,000 and \$228,000 annually. [A 2024 audit](#) of PPTNM found significant material deficiencies in the organization's financial and governance controls. In addition, PPTNM accepts TennCare and Mississippi Medicaid.

Converge (see Mississippi) is also “building a clinical network [in Tennessee](#).”

TEXAS

Vulnerable Individuals Waiting for Services	342,575
Planned Parenthood Funding	\$9.6 million
Planned Parenthood Clinics	29
Medicaid Spending - Combined	\$57.3 billion
Medicaid Spending - State	\$19.9 billion

— HCBS Services and Waiting Lists

Texas is the second largest state in the United States with 21.2 million residents; more than 300,000 people are currently receiving HCBS services. An additional 342,575 are waiting to receive services. Important to note is that [Texas does not screen for eligibility](#) prior to placing patients on a waiver waitlist. Texas offers [7 waiver programs](#) to support the elderly, youth, and I/DD individuals. Federal funds accounted for more than [65 percent](#) of Texas Medicaid spending.

— Big Box Abortion

Big Box Abortion providers operate in Texas under 3 corporations:

- [Planned Parenthood Greater Texas \(PPGT\)](#)
- [Planned Parenthood Gulf Coast \(PPGC\)](#)
- [Planned Parenthood South Texas \(PPST\)](#)

Beginning in 2021, abortion providers in Texas were barred from receiving Medicaid funding. PPGC specifically indicates that it does “not accept Medicaid in our Texas health centers.” Planned Parenthood in Texas [continues to advocate](#) to be included in the Medicaid program.

[From 2013 to 2025](#), Texas Planned Parenthood received \$9.6 million in Title X grants. The most recent available federal [audit from 2022](#) identified material weakness in internal controls for PPGT, meaning there is a reasonable possibility of financial misstatements. Texas Planned Parenthood executives were compensated between \$148,000 and \$353,000 annually.

UTAH

Vulnerable Individuals Waiting for Services	4,758
Planned Parenthood Funding	\$18.7 million
Planned Parenthood Clinics	6
Medicaid Spending - Combined	\$4.6 billion
Medicaid Spending - State	\$1.1 billion

— HCBS Services and Waiting Lists

Utah has a population of 3.5 million and an HCBS waitlist of 4,758. Federal funds accounted for [75.5 percent](#) of Utah Medicaid spending. Utah offers [9 waiver programs](#) for elderly, youth, I/DD, brain-injured, and other individuals.

— Big Box Abortion

Big Box Abortion functions under one corporation in Utah:

- [Planned Parenthood Association of Utah \(PPAU\)](#)

The PPAU website directs patients to a Medicaid application portal and gives every impression that Planned Parenthood-Utah accepts Medicaid as a form of payment. From 2013 to 2023, PPAU received \$18.7 million in Title X grants for a “[Title X project](#).” Recently, the Trump Administration [froze \\$2.8 million in Title X funding to PPAU](#), which has caused them to close 2 clinics and reduce staff size. One of the clinics reportedly offered “abortion services,” but did not perform abortions. According to [a 2023 audit](#), PPAU was identified as having material weakness in internal controls, signaling a reasonable probability of financial misstatement.