



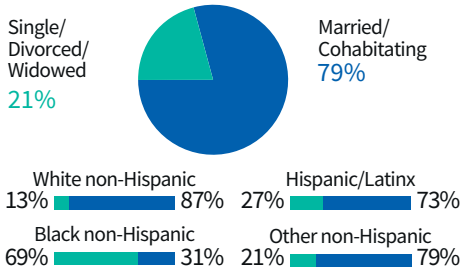
# Postpartum Health Indicators

## KANSAS FACT SHEET

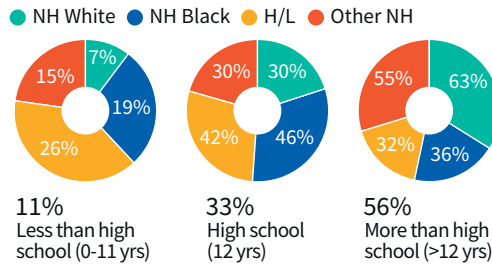
Results shown are self-reported by 774 Kansas respondents to the 2020 Postpartum Assessment of Health Survey (PAHS) at 12-14 months after giving birth. Data was collected from January 2021 to March 2022. Results are weighted to be representative of all postpartum people who had a live birth in Kansas in 2020.

### Demographics of Postpartum People in Kansas, 2021-22

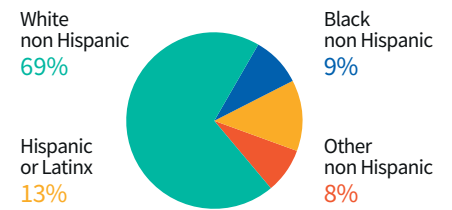
#### Marital Status



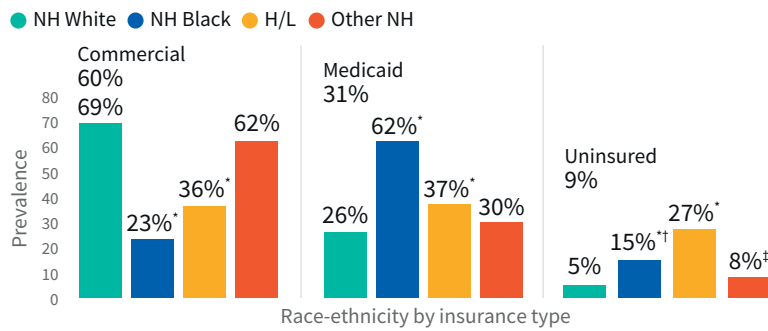
#### Education



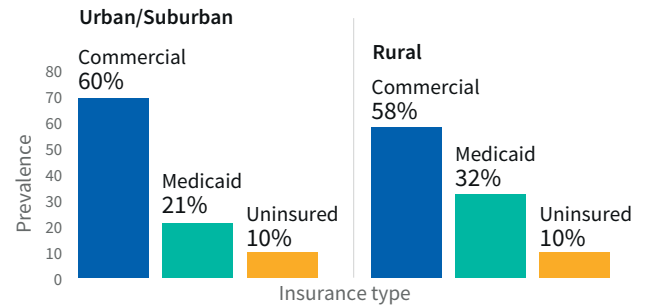
#### Race-Ethnicity



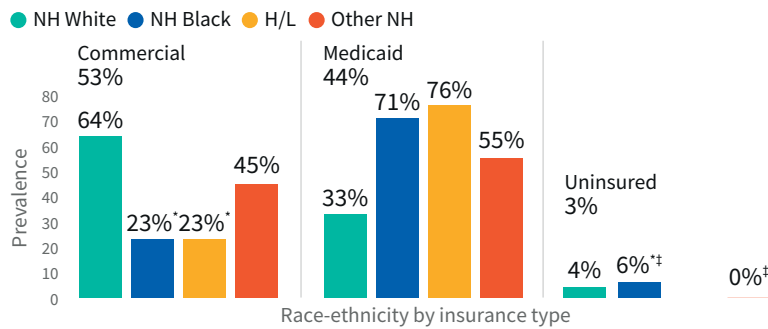
### Maternal Insurance (1 Year After Birth)



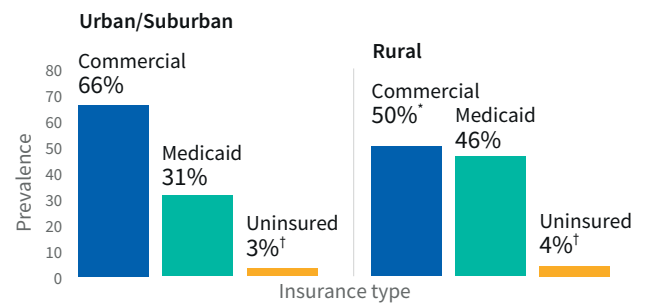
### Insurance by residency



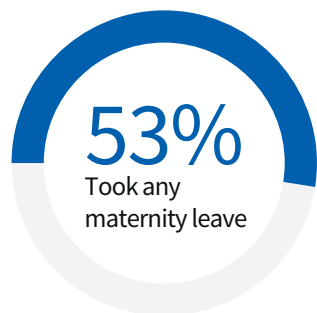
### Child Insurance (1 Year After Birth)



### Insurance by residency



### Maternity Leave



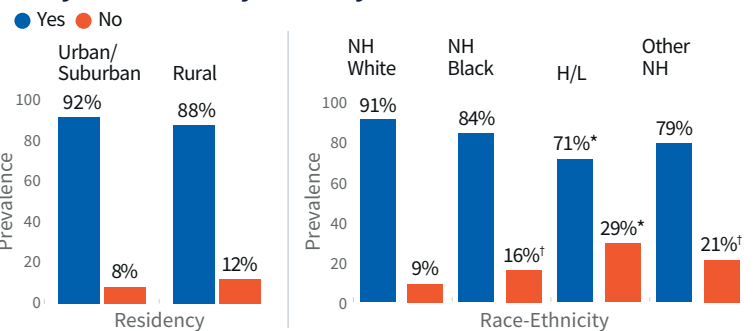
Average # of Weeks of Maternity Leave taken

**6.3 weeks**



### Breastfeeding

Did you ever feed your baby with breast milk?



Notes on specific values: \*significantly different at  $p < 0.05$ ". † interpret with caution, may be unreliable due to a Relative Standard Error  $> 30\%$ . ‡ unreliable estimate due to a Relative Standard Error  $> 50\%$

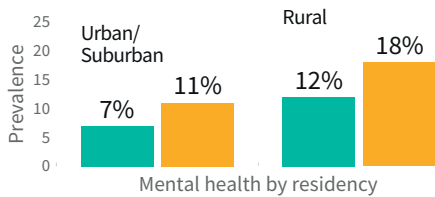
# Postpartum Health Indicators

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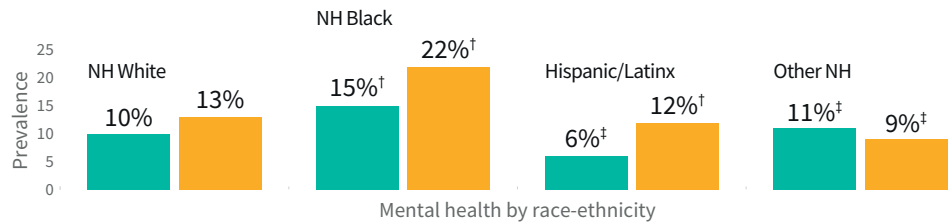
### Mental Health

#### by Residency

● Depression (PHQ-2) ● Anxiety (GAD-2)



#### by Race-Ethnicity

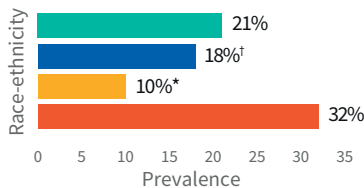


### Types of treatment received for your emotional/mental health, since giving birth:

● NH White ● NH Black ● H/L ● Other NH

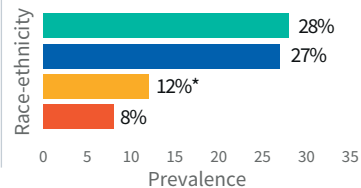
#### Counseling or therapy

20%



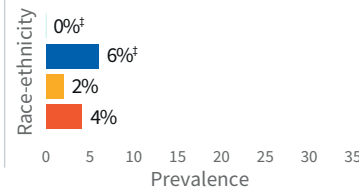
#### Medication (e.g., antidepressants or anti-anxiety medicines)

24%



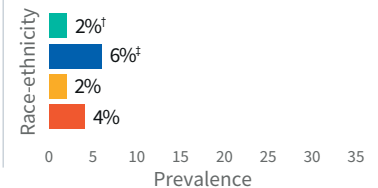
#### Treatment at a hospital or emergency department

1%<sup>†</sup>



#### Support group or care from an in-home visiting health professional

2%<sup>†</sup>



### How did being treated unfairly or discriminated against change your experiences in health care?

Felt that they were treated unfairly  
**4%**

Had less trust in the health care system  
**72%**

Chose a different health care clinician  
**61%**

Avoided or delayed health care  
**59%**

Got a second opinion  
**27%<sup>‡</sup>**

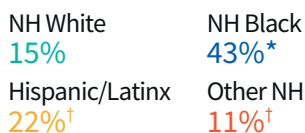
Did not affect my health care  
**8%<sup>‡</sup>**

Gave less information to health care clinician  
**5%<sup>‡</sup>**

### Medical Mistrust

People of my identity group(s) receive the same medical care from doctors and health care workers as people from other groups.

#### 18% Disagree/Strongly Disagree



Health care clinicians do not take the medical complaints of people of my identity group(s) seriously.

#### 11% Agree/Strongly Agree



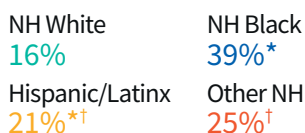
People of my identity group(s) are treated the same as people of other groups by health care clinicians.

#### 18% Disagree/Strongly Disagree



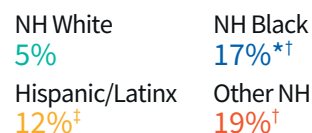
In most hospitals, people of different identity group(s) receive the same kind of care.

#### 19% Disagree/Strongly Disagree



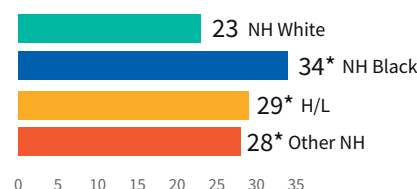
I have personally been treated poorly or unfairly by health care clinicians because of my identity group(s).

#### 8% Agree/Strongly Agree



### Group Based Medical Mistrust Scale: GBMM Total

25



\*The GBMM is a 12-item scale that assesses suspicion, experiences of discrimination, and lack of support in the health care setting. A higher score is indicative of greater medical mistrust. Scores range from lowest possible score of 12 to highest possible score of 60.