

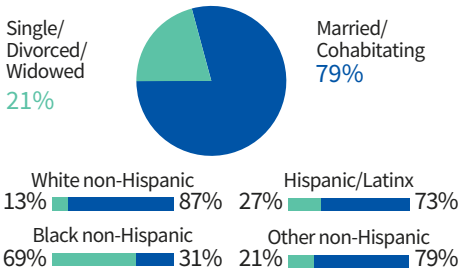
Postpartum Health Indicators

KANSAS FACT SHEET

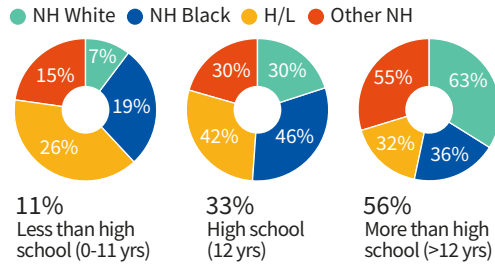
Results shown are self-reported by 774 Kansas respondents to the 2020 Postpartum Assessment of Health Survey (PAHS) at 12-14 months after giving birth. Data was collected from January 2020 to March 2021. Results are weighted to be representative of all postpartum people who had a live birth in Kansas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

Demographics of Postpartum People in Kansas, 2021-22

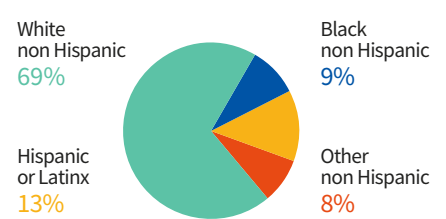
Marital Status



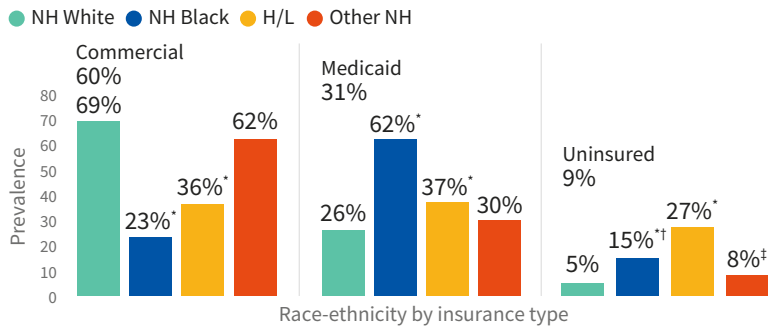
Education



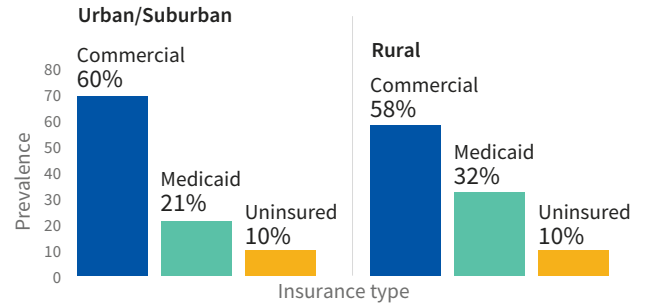
Race-Ethnicity



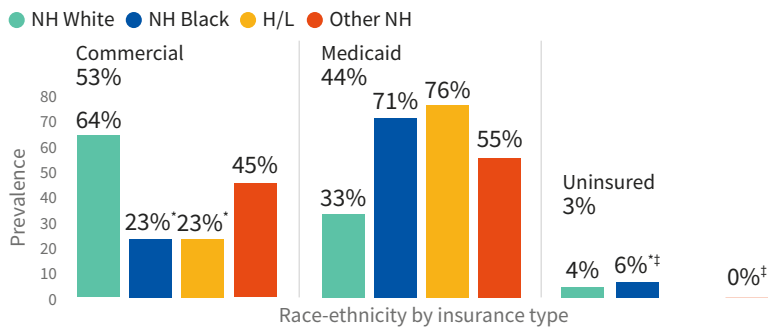
Maternal Insurance (1 Year After Birth)



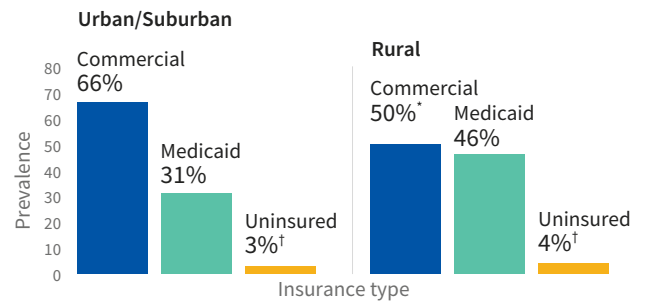
Insurance by residency



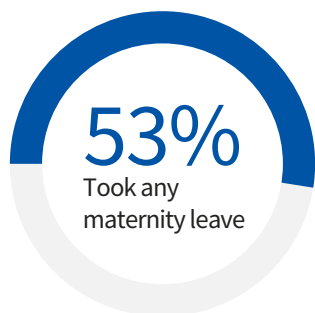
Child Insurance (1 Year After Birth)



Insurance by residency



Maternity Leave



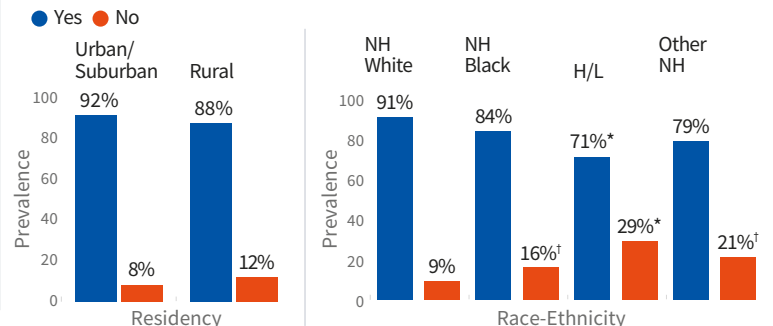
Average # of Weeks of Maternity Leave taken

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

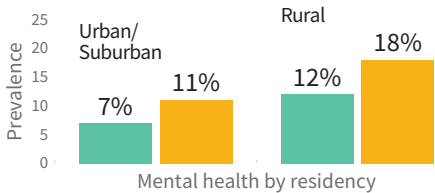
KANSAS FACT SHEET



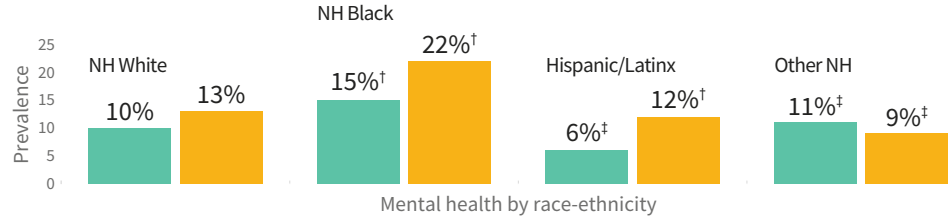
Mental Health

by Residency

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



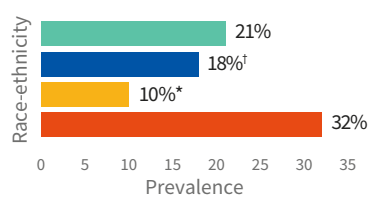
by Race-Ethnicity



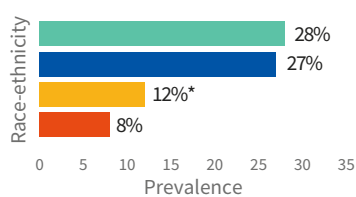
Types of treatment received for your emotional/mental health, since giving birth:

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

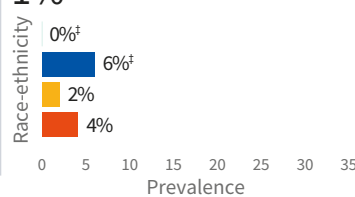
Counseling or therapy



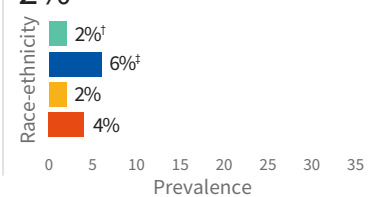
Medication (e.g., antidepressants or anti-anxiety medicines)



Treatment at a hospital or emergency department



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



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%[‡]

Did not affect my health care
8%[‡]

Gave less information to health care clinician
5%[‡]

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

NH White 15%
NH Black 43%*
Hispanic/Latinx 22%[†]
Other NH 11%[†]

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

11% Agree/Strongly Agree

NH White 7%
NH Black 36%*
Hispanic/Latinx 12%*[†]
Other NH 17%[†]



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

18% Disagree/Strongly Disagree

NH White 14%
NH Black 39%*
Hispanic/Latinx 28%*[†]
Other NH 16%[†]

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

19% Disagree/Strongly Disagree

NH White 16%
NH Black 39%*
Hispanic/Latinx 21%*[†]
Other NH 25%[†]

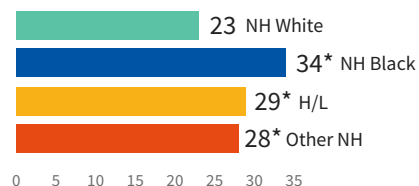
I have personally been treated poorly or unfairly by health care clinicians because of my identity group(s).

8% Agree/Strongly Agree

NH White 5%
NH Black 17%*[†]
Hispanic/Latinx 12%[‡]
Other NH 19%[†]

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.

The 2020 PAHS was undertaken by the Columbia World Project, Leveraging policy to improve maternal health in the fourth trimester, Columbia University in the City of New York. All data presented in this fact sheet were generated by the Columbia World Project. More information about PAHS is available at <https://worldprojects.columbia.edu/postpartum-assessment-health-survey-pahs>. 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%.