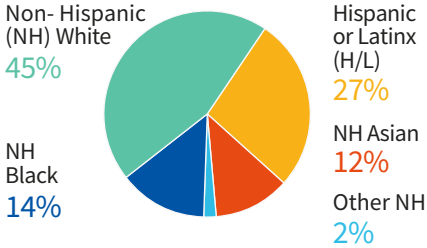


New Jersey Maternal Health Indicators Fact Sheet

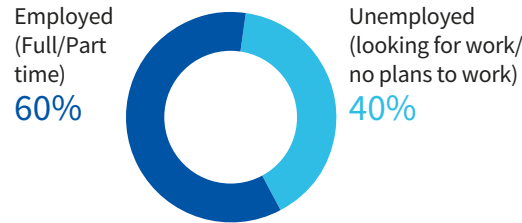
Results shown are self-reported by 671 New Jersey respondents to the 2020 Postpartum Assessment of Health Survey (PAHS) at 12-14 months after giving birth. Data was collected from January 2021 to March 2022. Results are weighted to be representative of the collective experiences for the population of postpartum people who had a live birth in New Jersey in 2020.

Characteristics of the PAHS Sample in New Jersey, 2021-22

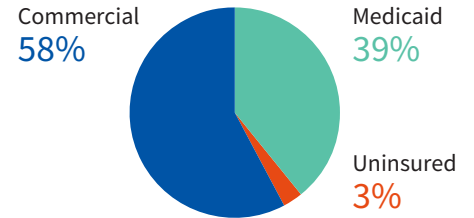
Race-Ethnicity



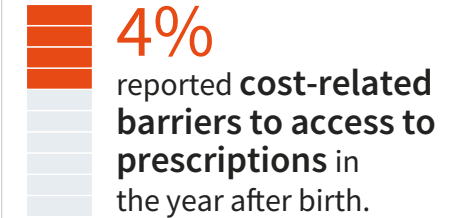
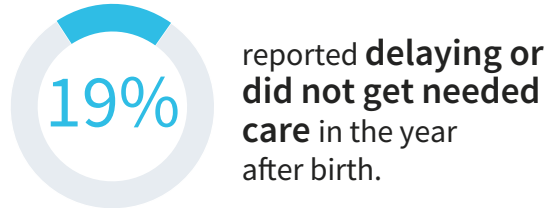
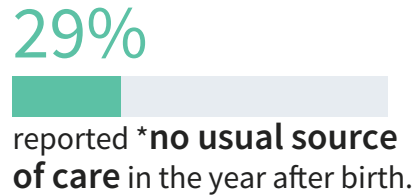
Employment Status (1 Year After Birth)



Maternal Insurance At Birth

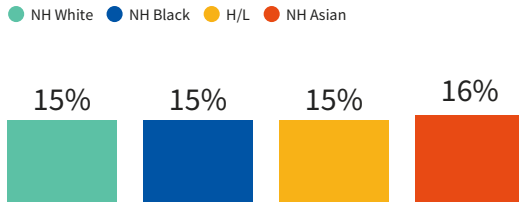


Among birthing people in NJ:



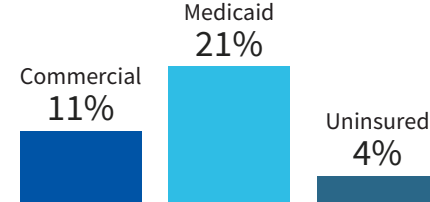
Mistreatment By Care Providers During Childbirth (MCPC)

By Race/Ethnicity



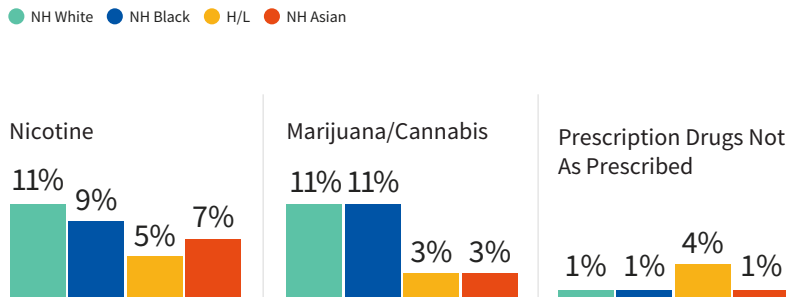
*The MCPC scale is a patient-designed and validated measure of mistreatment during childbirth spanning multiple domains: physical abuse, sexual abuse, verbal abuse, neglect and abandonment, poor rapport between women and providers, loss of confidentiality, and lack of supportive care.

By Insurance at Birth



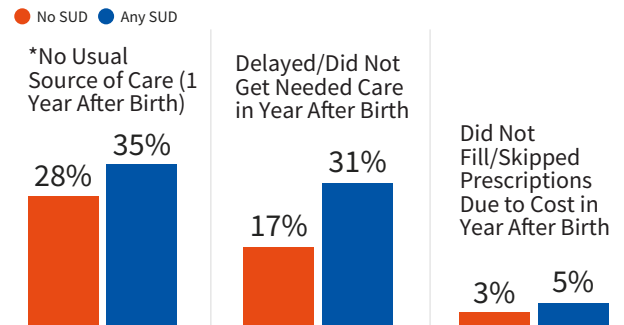
Postpartum Substance Use Disorder (SUD)

SUD By Race-Ethnicity



Postpartum substance use defined as using a substance some days or every day since giving birth. 0.2% of respondents reported using any other illicit drugs since giving birth, however, the sample is too small to subcategorize.

SUD By Health Care Access



Any Substance Use is defined as ever being diagnosed with substance use disorder or addiction, or reporting any of the following since childbirth: smoking nicotine, smoking cannabis, abusing prescription drugs, or using any other illicit drugs.

*A usual source of care is a place or provider that an individual or family usually goes to when sick or in need of advice about their health. Emergency rooms and hospitals are not considered usual sources of care. 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. More information about PAHS is available at worldprojects.columbia.edu/postpartum-assessment-health-survey-pahs

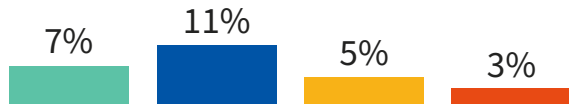
New Jersey Maternal Health Indicators Fact Sheet

Postpartum Mental Health and Health Care Access

Depression

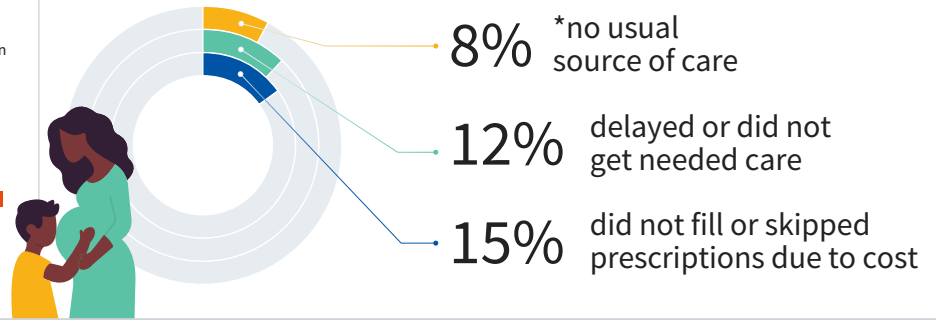
By Race/Ethnicity

● Non-Hispanic (NH) White ● NH Black ● Hispanic or Latinx (H/L) ● NH Asian



Depression defined as a score of 3 or greater (major depressive disorder likely) on the PHQ-2 at 12-14 months after childbirth.

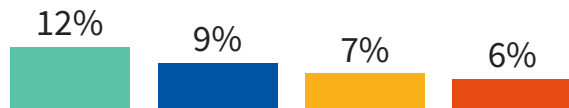
Among postpartum people with depression:



Anxiety

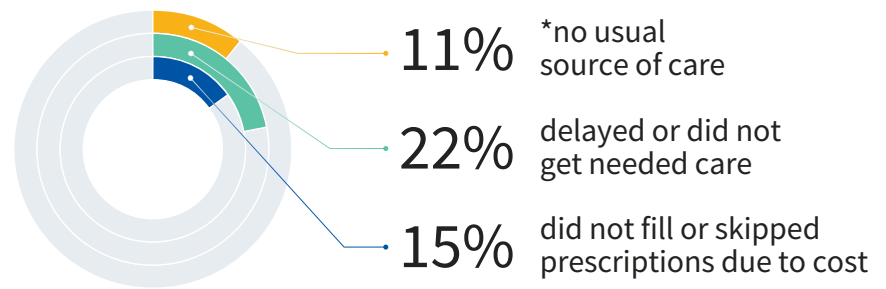
By Race/Ethnicity

● NH White ● NH Black ● H/L ● NH Asian

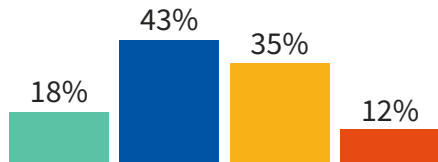


Anxiety defined as a score of 3 or greater (generalized anxiety disorder likely) on the GAD-2 at 12-14 months after childbirth.

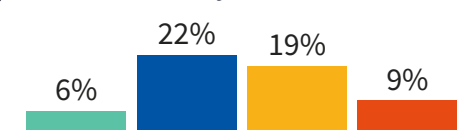
Among postpartum people with anxiety:



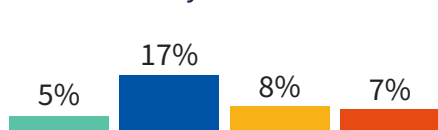
Any Debt Collection



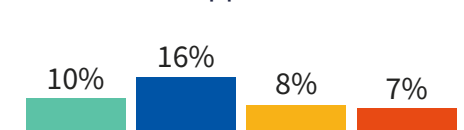
Food Insecurity



Unsatisfactory Child Care



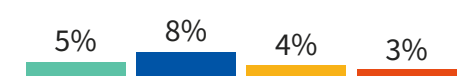
Low Social Support



Eviction/Unstable housing



Intimate Partner Violence



Social Needs in the Postpartum Year

● NH White ● NH Black ● H/L ● NH Asian

Eviction/Unstable Housing defined as being forced to move, since giving birth, by a landlord, by a bank or other financial institutions, by the government, or currently living in temporary housing, group shelter, on the street, in a park, abandoned building, or automobile. Food insecurity defined as being concerned about having enough food for you or your family in the past 30 days. Low social support defined as MSPSS score ≤ 9. The MSPSS measures perceived adequacy of social support from three sources: family, friends, and significant other.

*A usual source of care is a place or provider that an individual or family usually goes to when sick or in need of advice about their health. Emergency rooms and hospitals are not considered usual sources of care.