Submit Questions for Q&A

Attendee audio and video is turned off, so if you would like to submit a question for the panelists, please click on the Q&A button at the bottom of your screen:

You can submit questions for the Q&A session at any time during the web briefing; we will answer as many as we can after the presentation.
Women's Experiences With Health Care During the COVID-19 Pandemic: Key Findings from the KFF Women’s Health Survey

Usha Ranji, MS
Associate Director
Women’s Health Policy
KFF Women's Health Survey

• Nationally representative survey of 3,661 women ages 18 to 64 and a shorter survey of 1,144 men ages 18 to 64

• Fieldwork by NORC at the University of Chicago, using AmeriSpeak®, probability-based panel

• Conducted in English and Spanish primarily online with smaller sample by telephone

• Sample of women age 18 to 49 was 2,695 with an oversample of uninsured, Asian, and lesbian women

• Fielded November 19 through December 17, 2020

• Margin of sampling error +/-2% for full sample and higher for subgroups
Many Women Have Gone Without Health Care During the Pandemic, Especially Women in Fair or Poor Health

Since March 1, 2020, have you experienced any of the following because of the COVID-19 pandemic, or not?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>All Men 18-64</th>
<th>All Women 18-64</th>
<th>Women in Excellent/Very good/Good Health</th>
<th>Women in Fair/Poor Health</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Skipped a recommended medical test or treatment</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>23%*</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>32%*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Skipped preventive health services such as a yearly check-up or routine test</td>
<td>26%</td>
<td>38%</td>
<td>36%</td>
<td>46%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Share of women reporting their condition got worse as a result of skipping medical care

Women in Excellent/Very Good/Good Health: 12%
Women in Fair/Poor Health: 27%*

NOTE: *Estimate for women is statistically different than estimate for men and estimate for women in fair/poor health is statistically different than estimate for women in excellent/very good/good health.

SOURCE: Women's Experiences with Health Care During the COVID-19 Pandemic: Findings from the KFF Women's Health Survey
Women’s Telehealth Use Has Increased, but is Lower Among Younger Women and Uninsured Women

NOTE: *Estimate is statistically different than reference (Ref) estimate (p < 0.05).

SOURCE: Women's Experiences with Health Care During the COVID-19 Pandemic: Findings from the KFF Women’s Health Survey
Most Women Give Their Most Recent Telehealth Visit High Ratings

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Service</th>
<th>Excellent</th>
<th>Very Good/Good</th>
<th>Fair/Poor</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mental health services</td>
<td>47%</td>
<td>43%</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Management of a chronic condition</td>
<td>44%</td>
<td>47%</td>
<td>8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COVID-related symptoms</td>
<td>37%</td>
<td>53%</td>
<td>11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>An annual check-up/or well woman visit</td>
<td>27%</td>
<td>62%</td>
<td>12%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SOURCE: *Women’s Experiences with Health Care During the COVID-19 Pandemic: Findings from the KFF Women’s Health Survey*
The Pandemic Contributed to Difficulties Paying Medical Bills for Many Women

Among women reporting problems paying medical bills in the past year, share who said they were due to:

- 26% COVID-19 and its impact on their financial situation
- 42% Something they were already experiencing
- 31% Both reasons

NOTE: Twenty-four percent of women report having had problems paying medical bills in the past 12 months.
SOURCE: Women's Health Care Utilization and Costs: Findings from the 2020 KFF Women's Health Survey
More Than Half of Women Say That Worry or Stress Related to Coronavirus Affected Their Mental Health

Share who say that worry or stress related to coronavirus affected their mental health

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Gender</th>
<th>Parents</th>
<th>Race/Ethnicity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Women</td>
<td>51%*</td>
<td>42%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Men (Ref)</td>
<td>34%</td>
<td>48%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mothers</td>
<td>54%*</td>
<td>50%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fathers (Ref)</td>
<td>35%</td>
<td>54%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NOTE: *Estimate is statistically different than estimate for Men, White, and Fathers within group (p < 0.05). Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race; other groups are non-Hispanic.

SOURCE: Women’s Experiences with Health Care During the COVID-19 Pandemic: Findings from the KFF Women’s Health Survey and Women, Work, and Family During COVID-19: Findings from the KFF Women’s Health Survey
Women’s Sexual and Reproductive Health Services: Key Findings from the KFF Women’s Health Survey

Brittni Frederiksen, MPH, PhD
Senior Policy Analyst
Women's Health Policy
Only Half of Uninsured Women Have Had a Gynecological Visit in the Past Three Years

When was the last time, if ever, you saw a doctor or nurse for a gynecological or OBGYN exam?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>All Women Ages 18-49</th>
<th>74%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>AGE</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18-25</td>
<td>61%*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26-34</td>
<td>79%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35-49 (Ref)</td>
<td>76%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>RACE/ETHNICITY</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asian</td>
<td>65%*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black</td>
<td>78%*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hispanic</td>
<td>73%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White (Ref)</td>
<td>73%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>INSURANCE TYPE</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uninsured</td>
<td>49%*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medicaid</td>
<td>72%*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Private (Ref)</td>
<td>80%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NOTE: *Estimate is statistically different from estimate for reference (Ref) within group (p < 0.05). Among women ages 18-49. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race; other racial groups are non-Hispanic.

Among women who have seen a health care provider in the past two years, the share who had a doctor or health care provider ask them about or discuss any of the following topics with them:

- **Women Ages 18-49**
- **Asian**
- **Black**
- **Hispanic**
- **White (Ref)**

**NOTE:** *Estimate is statistically different from estimate for reference (Ref) within topic (p < 0.05). Among women age 18-49 who have seen a doctor or health care provider in the past two years. HIV = Human Immunodeficiency Virus; IPV = Intimate Partner Violence; STI = Sexually Transmitted Infection

SOURCE: [Women's Sexual and Reproductive Health Services: Key Findings from the 2020 KFF Women's Health Survey](https://kff.org/report-section/womens-sexual-and-reproductive-health-services-key-findings-from-the-2020-kff-womens-health-survey/)
Almost a Third of Sexually Active Women Who Did Not Use Birth Control In Past Year Are Worried About or Dislike Side Effects

Among women who had sex within the past 12 months:

- 62% Used at least one method of contraception
- 14% Not using any contraception
- 16% Woman or partner unable to conceive
- 8% Pregnant or trying to conceive

Which of these is a reason that you did not use birth control?

- Worried about or disliked side effects: 29%
- Didn't want to use birth control: 23%
- Didn't really mind if I got pregnant: 23%
- Didn't think I could get pregnant: 11%

NOTE: Among reproductive aged women ages 18-49 who reported having sex with a male in the last 12 months.
SOURCE: Women's Sexual and Reproductive Health Services: Key Findings from the 2020 KFF Women's Health Survey
Nearly Half of Non-Contraceptive Users Who Are Not Trying To Get Pregnant Say It Is Very Important For Them To Avoid Pregnancy In The Next Month

How important is it for you to avoid becoming pregnant in the next month?

- Very important
- Somewhat important
- Not very important
- Not important at all
- Don't know

Contraceptive users

- 70% Very important
- 11% Somewhat important
- 7% Not very important
- 10% Not important at all
- 2% Don't know

Non-contraceptive users

- 48% Very important
- 9% Somewhat important
- 7% Not very important
- 29% Not important at all
- 7% Don't know

NOTE: Among women ages 18-49 who are not pregnant or not currently trying to get pregnant.

SOURCE: Women’s Sexual and Reproductive Health Services: Key Findings from the 2020 KFF Women’s Health Survey
Most Women Go To A Doctor’s Office For Contraceptive Care, Followed by a Planned Parenthood Or Other Family Planning Clinic

NOTE: Among women ages 18-49 who report using a method of contraception in the past 12 months.

SOURCE: Women’s Sexual and Reproductive Health Services: Key Findings from the 2020 KFF Women's Health Survey
Hispanic and Black Women Are More Likely to Receive Contraceptive Care at a Clinic Than White Women

Where did you have your most recent birth control care visit?

- **Black**:
  - Telemedicine: 3%
  - Other: 12%
  - Clinic: 16%
  - Doctor's office: 69%

- **Hispanic**:
  - Telemedicine: 6%
  - Other: 12%
  - Clinic: 20%
  - Doctor's office: 62%

- **White (Ref)**:
  - Telemedicine: 5%
  - Other: 8%
  - Clinic: 3%
  - Doctor's office: 84%

NOTE: *Estimate is statistically different than estimate for reference (Ref) for doctor’s office, clinic, and other (p < 0.05). Among women ages 18-49 who reported using a method of contraception in the past 12 months. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race; other racial groups are non-Hispanic. Clinic includes Planned Parenthood clinics; other family planning clinics; school or school-based clinics or college health centers; walk-in clinics, such as urgent care centers or clinics inside a store; community health center or public health clinic (includes a health department) or Indian Health Service. Other includes pharmacies, drug stores, or some other place. Telemedicine includes telemedicine visits via video or phone and online contraception website or apps.

SOURCE: Women’s Sexual and Reproductive Health Services: Key Findings from the 2020 KFF Women’s Health Survey
Less Than Half of Women Say They Received Excellent Care Across a 4-Item Measure of Person-Centered Contraceptive Counseling

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Share of women saying their contraceptive counseling was excellent on all four items:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Overall Contraceptive Users 18-49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hispanic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White (Ref)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Four items of Person-Centered Contraceptive Counseling Measure:
- Respecting me as a person
- Letting me say what mattered to me about my birth control
- Taking my preferences about my birth control seriously
- Giving me enough information to make the best decision about my birth control

NOTE: Estimate is statistically different than estimate for White (p < 0.05).
SOURCE: Women’s Sexual and Reproductive Health Services: Key Findings from the 2020 KFF Women’s Health Survey; Person-Centered Contraceptive Counseling Measures, University of California San Francisco
Nearly One in Five Women Say They Are Not Using Their Preferred Method of Contraception

Share of women who would want to use a different method than they’re currently using if they could use any type of birth control method available

- **Women Ages 18-49**: 18%
- **Uninsured**: 27%*
- **Medicaid**: 20%
- **Private (Ref)**: 16%

**NOTE**: *Estimate is statistically different than estimate for reference (Ref) within insurance type (p < 0.05). Among women ages 18-49 who have used birth control or condoms in the past 12 months.

**SOURCE**: Women’s Sexual and Reproductive Health Services: Key Findings from the 2020 KFF Women’s Health Survey
One in Four Women Who Are Not Using Their Preferred Contraception Say It is Because They Cannot Afford It

What is the primary reason you are not using your preferred method of birth control?

- Can't afford my preferred method: 25%
- Provider recommended a different method: 20%
- Other: 28%
- Preferred method was not available: 8%
- Partner doesn’t want me to use my preferred method: 9%
- I have medical conditions making me ineligible for my preferred method: 10%

NOTE: Among women ages 18-49 who are not using their preferred method of birth control.
SOURCE: Women’s Sexual and Reproductive Health Services: Key Findings from the 2020 KFF Women’s Health Survey
One in Five Privately Insured Women Paid Out-of-Pocket For Some of the Cost of Their Contraceptive Care

How did you pay for your most recent birth control care?

- **64%** Insurance covered the full cost
- **21%** Insurance covered part of the cost and I paid the rest
- **8%** Other
- **5%** Did not have any coverage for birth control and paid for it myself
- **2%** Had coverage, but didn't use it, and paid for it myself

NOTE: Among women ages 18-49 with private insurance who have used any method of contraception in the past 12 months.

SOURCE: *Women's Sexual and Reproductive Health Services: Key Findings from the 2020 KFF Women’s Health Survey*
3 in 10 Hormonal Contraceptive Users Missed Taking Their Birth Control Because They Couldn’t Get Their Next Supply

Have you ever missed taking your birth control because you weren’t able to get your next supply of pills, patch, ring, or Depo shot on time, or not?

NOTE: *Estimate is statistically different than reference (Ref) estimate with in group (p < 0.05).

SOURCE: Women’s Sexual and Reproductive Health Services: Key Findings from the 2020 KFF Women’s Health Survey
Most Women Are Comfortable With Pharmacists Prescribing Contraception and Support Making Contraception OTC

**Comfortable with pharmacists prescribing birth control**
- All Women 18-49: 65%
- Democratic: 72%
- Independent: 63%
- Republican (Ref): 58%

**Support making birth control pills available over the counter without a prescription if the FDA said it was safe and effective**
- All Women 18-49: 70%
- Democratic: 78%
- Independent: 70%
- Republican (Ref): 59%

*Estimate is statistically different than estimate for Republican (p < 0.05). Among women ages 18-49.

SOURCE: Women’s Sexual and Reproductive Health Services: Key Findings from the 2020 KFF Women’s Health Survey
Panel Discussion

Moderator:
• Alina Salganicoff, PhD, Senior Vice President, KFF

Panelists:
• Kami Geoffray, JD, CEO, Every Body Texas
• Sue Kendig, JD, MSN, WHNP, Director of Policy, National Association of Nurse Practitioners in Women's Health
• Raegan McDonald-Mosley, MD, MPH, CEO, Power to Decide
• Monica McLemore, RN, MPH, PhD, Associate Professor, University of California, San Francisco
Access all 6 KFF Women’s Health Survey briefs here:

https://www.kff.org/tag/womens-health-survey/

• Public Perspectives on Women’s Health Policy Priorities for the Biden-Harris Administration and Congress

• Women’s Experiences with Health Care During the COVID-19 Pandemic: Findings from the KFF Women’s Health Survey

• Women, Work, and Family During COVID-19: Findings from the KFF Women’s Health Survey

• Women’s Sexual and Reproductive Health Services: Key Findings from the 2020 KFF Women’s Health Survey

• Women’s Health Care Utilization and Costs: Findings from the 2020 KFF Women’s Health Survey

• Difficult Tradeoffs: Key Findings on Workplace Benefits and Family Health Care Responsibilities from the 2020 KFF Women’s Health Survey
Contact Information

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An archived version of the webinar will be posted online later today. We will notify attendees by email when it is available.
Thank you.