

# Women's Perspectives: Trust in the Reproductive Health Care System and Key Sources of Information

Supplemental Tables

**Supplemental Table 1. Percentage of adults who reported trusting the health care system\***

## All Adults

	Low Trust	High Trust
All adults (n=1203)	16%	84%

## By Marital Status

	Low Trust	High Trust	P-value
Unmarried <sup>a</sup>	18%	82%	0.097
Married or living with a partner	14%	86%	Ref

## By Race and/or Ethnicity

	Low Trust	High Trust	P-value
Non-Hispanic White	16%	84%	Ref
Non-Hispanic Black	25%	75%	<b>0.0158</b>
Hispanic	15%	85%	0.7721

## By Generation<sup>a</sup>

	Low Trust	High Trust	P-value
Gen Zers and millennials	20%	80%	<b>0.010</b>
Gen Xers and baby boomers	14%	86%	Ref

## By Political Ideology

	Low Trust	High Trust	P-value
Liberal	15%	85%	Ref
Moderate	16%	84%	0.9481
Conservative	17%	83%	0.6105

### By Income

	Low Trust	High Trust	P-value
Less than \$50k	16%	84%	0.904
\$50-100k+	16%	84%	Ref

### By Education

	Low Trust	High Trust	P-value
Less than a college degree	16%	84%	0.457
A college degree or more	17%	83%	Ref

### By Community Type

	Low Trust	High Trust	P-value
Rural	17%	83%	Ref
Urban	18%	82%	0.8621
Suburban	15%	85%	0.3657

\*Respondents were asked: How much do you trust the health care system, if at all? As you may know, the health care system is defined as “clinicians, hospitals and other health care facilities, insurance plans, and purchasers of health care services, all operating in various configurations of groups, networks, and independent practices”. Bold indicates significance; chi-square tests were conducted to assess statistical significance (p-value<0.05) across demographic variables. For our analytic approach, responses “A lot” and “Some” were categorized as indicating high trust, while “Not much” and “Not at all” were categorized as low trust. “I don’t know” or “No opinion” responses were excluded from the analysis. Reference groups included individuals who were married or living with a partner, members of Generation X or the baby boomer generation, individuals identifying as white, those living in rural areas, liberals, those with annual incomes between \$50,000 and \$100,000, and respondents with a college degree or more education.

<sup>a</sup>Unmarried: single or never married. Generation: Gen Zers, born 1997-2012; millennials, born 1981-96; Gen Xers, born 1965-80; baby boomers, born 1946-64. Note: Due to rounding, percentages may total more than 100%.

## Supplemental Table 2. Percentage of adults who reported trust in sources of medical standards and policies\*

### All Adults

	Trust in medical standards	Trust in policies created by medical community	Trust in policies created by insurance companies
All adults (n=1203)	84%	81%	65%

### By Marital Status

	Trust in medical standards	P-value	Trust in policies created by medical community	P-value	Trust in policies created by insurance companies	P-Value
Unmarried <sup>a</sup>	81%	<b>0.036</b>	79%	0.125	62%	<b>0.030</b>
Married or living with a partner	87%	Ref	84%	Ref	69%	Ref

### By Race and/or Ethnicity

	Trust in medical standards	P-value	Trust in policies created by medical community	P-value	Trust in policies created by insurance companies	P-Value
Non-Hispanic White	85%	Ref	81%	Ref	59%	Ref
Non-Hispanic Black	77%	0.0666	77%	0.4577	74%	<b>0.0127</b>
Hispanic	86%	0.7604	85%	0.3159	78%	<b>&lt;.0001</b>

### By Generation<sup>a</sup>

	Trust in medical standards	P-value	Trust in policies created by medical community	P-value	Trust in policies created by insurance companies	P-Value
Gen Zers and millennials	80%	<b>0.014</b>	79%	0.129	67%	0.239
Gen Xers and baby boomers	86%	Ref	83%	Ref	63%	Ref

### By Political Ideology

	Trust in medical standards	P-value	Trust in policies created by medical community	P-value	Trust in policies created by insurance companies	P-Value
Liberal	86%	Ref	84%	Ref	59%	Ref
Moderate	84%	0.4357	80%	0.2478	70%	<b>0.0117</b>
Conservative	81%	0.0956	80%	0.2740	65%	0.1723

### By Income

	Trust in medical standards	P-value	Trust in policies created by medical community	P-value	Trust in policies created by insurance companies	P-Value
Less than \$50k	83%	0.306	81%	0.588	68%	0.268
\$50-100k+	85%	Ref	82%	Ref	62%	Ref

### By Education

	Trust in medical standards	P-value	Trust in policies created by medical community	P-value	Trust in policies created by insurance companies	P-Value
Less than a college degree	82%	0.051	81%	0.805	67%	0.172
A college degree or more	87%	Ref	82%	Ref	62%	Ref

## By Community Type

	Trust in medical standards	P-value	Trust in policies created by medical community	P-value	Trust in policies created by insurance companies	P-Value
Rural	81%	Ref	80%	Ref	60%	Ref
Urban	83%	0.4903	80%	0.9995	70%	<b>0.0320</b>
Suburban	85%	0.1540	82%	0.5644	65%	0.2168

\*Respondents were asked to rate their level of agreement with the following statements: (1) I trust that medical standards (e.g., medically accepted treatments and practices for reproductive health care) ensure high-quality care (Trust in medical standards); (2) I trust that reproductive health care policies created by the medical community are made with the patient's well-being in mind (Trust in policies created by medical community); and (3) I trust that reproductive health care policies created by insurance companies are made with the patient's well-being in mind (Trust in policies created by insurance companies). Bold indicates significance; chi-square tests were conducted to assess statistical significance ( $p\text{-value} < 0.05$ ) across demographic variables. For our analytic approach, the responses "Strongly agree" and "Somewhat agree" were categorized as indicating high trust, while "Strongly disagree" and "Somewhat disagree" were categorized as low trust. "I don't know" or "No opinion" responses were excluded from the analysis. Reference groups included individuals who were married or living with a partner, members of Generation X or the baby boomer generation, individuals identifying as white, those living in rural areas, liberals, those with annual incomes between \$50,000 and \$100,000, and respondents with a college degree or more education.

<sup>a</sup>Unmarried: single or never married. Generation: Gen Zers, born 1997-2012; millennials, born 1981-96; Gen Xers, born 1965-80; and baby boomers, born 1946-64. Note: Due to rounding, percentages may total more than 100%.

## Supplemental Table 3. Percentage of adults who reported trust in sources of reproductive health care information\*

### All Adults

	Trust in governmental health websites	Trust in community-based organizations	Trust in public TV and radio programs	Trust in social media platforms
All adults (n=1203)	68%	81%	55%	41%

### By Marital Status

	Trust in governmental health websites	P-value	Trust in community-based organizations	P-value	Trust in public TV and radio programs	P-Value	Trust in social media platforms	P-Value
Unmarried <sup>a</sup>	65%	<b>0.026</b>	79%	0.214	52%	0.061	39%	0.226
Married or living with a partner	72%	Ref	82%	Ref	59%	Ref	43%	Ref

### By Race and/or Ethnicity

	Trust in governmental health websites	P-value	Trust in community-based organizations	P-value	Trust in public TV and radio programs	P-Value	Trust in social media platforms	P-Value
Non-Hispanic White	64%	Ref	78%	Ref	50%	Ref	30%	Ref
Non-Hispanic Black	71%	0.2697	76%	0.6226	65%	<b>0.0155</b>	56%	<b>&lt;.0001</b>
Hispanic	77%	<b>0.0039</b>	92%	<b>0.0002</b>	60%	<b>0.03</b>	67%	<b>&lt;.0001</b>

### By Generation<sup>a</sup>

	Trust in governmental health websites	P-value	Trust in community-based organizations	P-value	Trust in public TV and radio programs	P-Value	Trust in social media platforms	P-Value
Gen Zers and millennials	69%	0.690	81%	0.979	53%	0.193	56%	<b>&lt;.0001</b>
Gen Xers and baby boomers	68%	Ref	81%	Ref	58%	Ref	29%	Ref

## By Political Ideology

	Trust in governmental health websites	P-value	Trust in community-based organizations	P-value	Trust in public TV and radio programs	P-Value	Trust in social media platforms	P-Value
Liberal	66%	Ref	84%	Ref	57%	Ref	40%	Ref
Moderate	70%	0.3266	81%	0.3705	66%	<b>0.0471</b>	46%	0.2161
Conservative	70%	0.3015	75%	<b>0.0133</b>	44%	<b>0.006</b>	32%	0.0714

## By Income

	Trust in governmental health websites	P-value	Trust in community-based organizations	P-value	Trust in public TV and radio programs	P-Value	Trust in social media platforms	P-Value
Less than \$50k	68%	0.861	80%	0.645	57%	0.294	41%	0.914
\$50-100k+	68%	Ref	81%	Ref	53%	Ref	41%	Ref

## By Education

	Trust in governmental health websites	P-value	Trust in community-based organizations	P-value	Trust in public TV and radio programs	P-Value	Trust in social media platforms	P-Value
Less than a college degree	67%	0.319	78%	<b>0.033</b>	53%	0.219	41%	0.658
A college degree or more	70%	Ref	84%	Ref	58%	Ref	40%	Ref

## By Community Type

	Trust in governmental health websites	P-value	Trust in community-based organizations	P-value	Trust in public TV and radio programs	P-Value	Trust in social media platforms	P-Value
Rural	64%	Ref	77%	Ref	50%	Ref	39%	Ref
Urban	73%	<b>0.0451</b>	79%	0.5531	62%	<b>0.0136</b>	49%	<b>0.0304</b>
Suburban	68%	0.2899	83%	0.0833	53%	0.5698	36%	0.4489

\*Respondents were asked to rate their level of agreement with the following statements: (1) I trust that the government health websites provide accurate information about reproductive health (Trust in governmental health websites); (2) I trust that community-based organizations provide accurate reproductive health information (Trust in community-based organizations); (3) I trust that public TV and radio programs provide accurate information about reproductive health (Trust in public TV and radio programs); and (4) I trust that social media platforms (TikTok, YouTube, Facebook, Instagram, Bluesky) provide accurate information about reproductive health (Trust in social media platforms). Bold indicates significance; chi-square tests were conducted to assess statistical significance (p-value<0.05) across demographic variables. For our analytic approach, the responses “Strongly agree” and “Somewhat

agree” were categorized as indicating high trust, while “Strongly disagree” and “Somewhat disagree” were categorized as low trust. “I don’t know” or “No opinion” responses were excluded from the analysis. Reference groups included individuals who were married or living with a partner, members of Generation X or the baby boomer generation, individuals identifying as white, those living in rural areas, liberals, those with annual incomes between \$50,000 and \$100,000, and respondents with a college degree or more education.

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