Percent of babies born at a low birthweight (less than 5.5 pounds) in each racial/ethnic group, 2012-2016

All children deserve a strong start in life and a healthy birthweight plays an important role. Socioeconomic factors such as income levels, neighborhood environments, and parental education have been found insufficient in explaining the large difference in rates of low-weight births between Black and White women. Research finds that racial discrimination is an independent risk factor in poor birth outcomes, which helps explain the disparities that persist even after controlling for medical and socioeconomic factors. These disparities demand continued research.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Black (non-Hispanic)</th>
<th>Hispanic</th>
<th>White (non-Hispanic)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kentucky</td>
<td>14.2%</td>
<td>6.5%</td>
<td>8.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boone</td>
<td>9.9%</td>
<td>6.7%</td>
<td>7.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Campbell</td>
<td>17.1%</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>7.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Christian</td>
<td>16.0%</td>
<td>5.6%</td>
<td>7.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Daviess</td>
<td>14.4%</td>
<td>7.1%</td>
<td>7.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fayette</td>
<td>13.7%</td>
<td>5.9%</td>
<td>7.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hardin</td>
<td>11.9%</td>
<td>6.9%</td>
<td>7.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jefferson</td>
<td>13.9%</td>
<td>5.9%</td>
<td>7.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kenton</td>
<td>15.8%</td>
<td>6.9%</td>
<td>8.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>McCracken</td>
<td>15.2%</td>
<td>8.6%</td>
<td>7.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Warren</td>
<td>16.8%</td>
<td>8.1%</td>
<td>8.2%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

S = Data is suppressed for fewer than 6 births.

Source: Kentucky Cabinet for Health and Family Services, Vital Statistics Branch, processed by the Kentucky State Data Center.

Data note: Data in highlighted cells should be used with caution as rates were calculated with relatively small numbers.
Percent of babies born at a low birthweight (less than 5.5 pounds) in each racial/ethnic group, 2011-2015

All children deserve a strong start in life and a healthy birthweight plays an important role. Socioeconomic factors such as income levels, neighborhood environments, and parental education have been found insufficient in explaining the large difference in rates of low-weight births between Black and White women. Research finds that racial discrimination is an independent risk factor in poor birth outcomes, which helps explain the disparities that persist even after controlling for medical and socioeconomic factors. These disparities demand continued research.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Black (non-Hispanic)</th>
<th>Hispanic</th>
<th>White (non-Hispanic)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kentucky</td>
<td>14.0%</td>
<td>6.6%</td>
<td>8.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boone</td>
<td>10.5%</td>
<td>7.6%</td>
<td>7.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Campbell</td>
<td>16.9%</td>
<td>4.9%</td>
<td>8.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Christian</td>
<td>16.0%</td>
<td>6.7%</td>
<td>7.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Daviess</td>
<td>14.3%</td>
<td>8.2%</td>
<td>7.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fayette</td>
<td>14.2%</td>
<td>5.9%</td>
<td>7.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hardin</td>
<td>11.2%</td>
<td>8.0%</td>
<td>7.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jefferson</td>
<td>13.5%</td>
<td>6.1%</td>
<td>7.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kenton</td>
<td>16.6%</td>
<td>7.0%</td>
<td>7.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>McCracken</td>
<td>13.6%</td>
<td>5.9%</td>
<td>8.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Warren</td>
<td>16.4%</td>
<td>7.9%</td>
<td>8.0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Kentucky Cabinet for Health and Family Services, Vital Statistics Branch, processed by the Kentucky State Data Center.

Data note: Data in highlighted cells should be used with caution as rates were calculated with relatively small numbers.
Percent of babies born at a low birthweight (less than 5.5 pounds) in each racial/ethnic group, 2010-2014

All children deserve a strong start in life and a healthy birthweight plays an important role. Socioeconomic factors such as income levels, neighborhood environments, and parental education have been found insufficient in explaining the large difference in rates of low-weight births between Black and White women. Research finds that racial discrimination is an independent risk factor in poor birth outcomes, which helps explain the disparities that persist even after controlling for medical and socioeconomic factors. These disparities demand continued research.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Black (non-Hispanic)</th>
<th>Hispanic</th>
<th>White (non-Hispanic)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kentucky</td>
<td>13.9%</td>
<td>6.6%</td>
<td>8.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boone</td>
<td>8.3%</td>
<td>7.6%</td>
<td>7.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Campbell</td>
<td>13.2%</td>
<td>4.8%</td>
<td>8.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Christian</td>
<td>14.9%</td>
<td>5.9%</td>
<td>7.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Daviess</td>
<td>14.7%</td>
<td>7.8%</td>
<td>7.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fayette</td>
<td>14.6%</td>
<td>6.5%</td>
<td>7.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hardin</td>
<td>11.0%</td>
<td>7.5%</td>
<td>6.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jefferson</td>
<td>13.8%</td>
<td>6.2%</td>
<td>7.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kenton</td>
<td>15.3%</td>
<td>6.3%</td>
<td>7.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>McCracken</td>
<td>14.1%</td>
<td>6.0%</td>
<td>7.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Warren</td>
<td>16.7%</td>
<td>7.8%</td>
<td>8.3%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Kentucky Cabinet for Health and Family Services, Vital Statistics Branch, processed by the Kentucky State Data Center.

Data note: Data in highlighted cells should be used with caution as rates were calculated with relatively small numbers.
Percent of babies born at a low birthweight (less than 5.5 pounds) in each racial/ethnic group, 2009-2013

All children deserve a strong start in life and a healthy birthweight plays an important role. Socioeconomic factors such as income levels, neighborhood environments, and parental education have been found insufficient in explaining the large difference in rates of low-weight births between Black and White women. Research finds that racial discrimination is an independent risk factor in poor birth outcomes, which helps explain the disparities that persist even after controlling for medical and socioeconomic factors. These disparities demand continued research.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>County</th>
<th>Black (non-Hispanic)</th>
<th>Hispanic</th>
<th>White (non-Hispanic)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kentucky</td>
<td>13.9%</td>
<td>6.8%</td>
<td>8.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boone</td>
<td>8.8%</td>
<td>6.9%</td>
<td>6.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Campbell</td>
<td>13.0%</td>
<td>5.9%</td>
<td>8.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Christian</td>
<td>15.2%</td>
<td>6.4%</td>
<td>7.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Daviess</td>
<td>16.0%</td>
<td>7.9%</td>
<td>7.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fayette</td>
<td>13.9%</td>
<td>6.5%</td>
<td>7.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hardin</td>
<td>12.2%</td>
<td>7.3%</td>
<td>6.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jefferson</td>
<td>13.7%</td>
<td>6.7%</td>
<td>7.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kenton</td>
<td>14.6%</td>
<td>5.9%</td>
<td>7.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>McCracken</td>
<td>15.8%</td>
<td>4.1%</td>
<td>7.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Warren</td>
<td>15.9%</td>
<td>7.8%</td>
<td>8.2%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Kentucky Cabinet for Health and Family Services, Vital Statistics Branch, processed by the Kentucky State Data Center.

Data note: Data in highlighted cells should be used with caution as rates were calculated with relatively small numbers.