

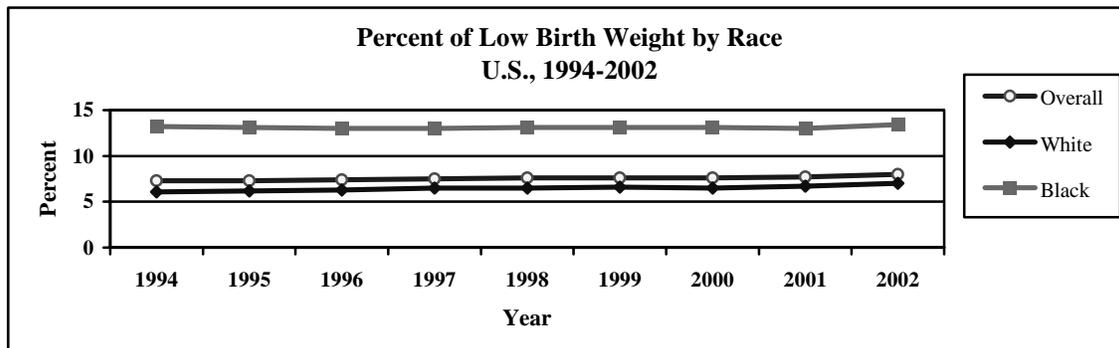
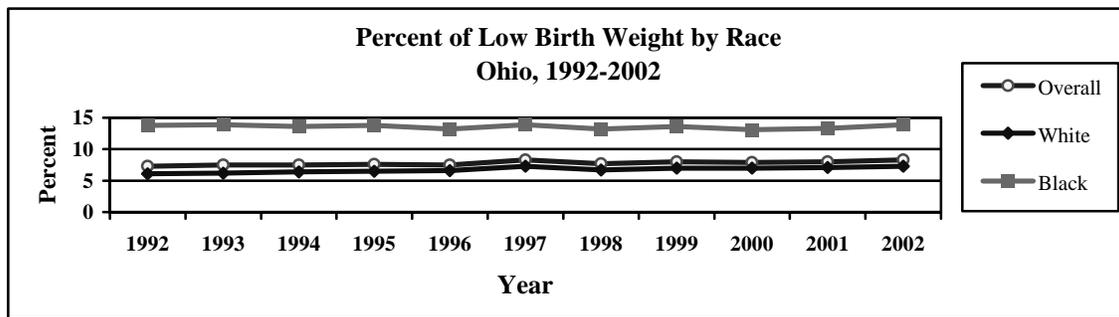
Fact Sheet

MCH Block Grant Health Status Indicator 1A Percent of Low Birth Weight (< 2,500 g) Live Births (Risk Factor)

Percent of Low Birth Weight (< 2,500 g) Live Births by Race Ohio, 1992 - 2002

HP 2010 Target < 5.0 >											
	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Overall	7.3	7.5	7.5	7.6	7.5	8.3	7.7	8.0	7.9	8.0	8.3
White	6.1	6.2	6.4	6.5	6.6	7.3	6.7	7.0	7.0	7.1	7.3
Black	13.8	13.9	13.6	13.8	13.2	13.9	13.2	13.6	13.1	13.3	13.9
Other	6.8	6.7	6.6	7.4	7.3	8.7	8.2	7.5	8.0	7.0	8.7
Measure Targets	N/A	7.9	7.7	7.7							

Data Source: Ohio Vital Statistics



Key Data Summary

- In 2002, 8.3 percent of Ohio's births were low birth weight (< 2,500 g). This compares to 8.0 percent for the nation.
- Trends for Ohio's low birth weight live births increased from 7.3 in 1992 to 8.3 in 2002. This trend paralleled the nation from 7.3 in 1994 to 8.0 in 2002.
- There is a disparity between black and white women having low birth weight live births, with blacks having an average of 2.0 times higher percent of low birth weight infants than whites during the period of 1992-2002. This disparity was the same as the nation's average of 2.0 during the period of 1994-2002.

2010 Goal

- 2010 goal is to reduce low birth weight to 5 percent for all population; 1998 baseline: 7.6.

U.S./Ohio Comparison: 2002 Data

- U.S.: Overall low birth weight = 8.0 percent; white = 7.0 percent; black = 13.4 percent.
- Ohio: Overall low birth weight = 8.3 percent; white = 7.3 percent; black = 13.9 percent.
- Ohio slightly worse than the nation for both white and black.

Literature Review

- Low birth weight is the risk factor most closely associated with neonatal death; thus improvements in the infant birth weight can contribute substantially to reductions in the infant death rate.
- The long-term effects of low birth weight on affected infants who survive their first year is another important issue because these infants are more likely to experience long-term developmental and neurological disabilities than infants of normal birth weight.