

Low Weight Births (2012-2013)	
<b>State Comparison</b>	
Alabama	10.0
United States (2012)	8.0
<b>Historic Trend</b>	
2012-2013	10.0
2007-2008	10.5
2002-2003	9.9
<b>Public Health Area</b>	
1	9.8
2	8.8
3	11.1
4	10.9
5	7.5
6	11.2
7	13.3
8	10.0
9	9.6
10	9.5
11	12.0
<b>Rurality</b>	
Rural counties	10.0
Urban counties	10.1
<b>Age of Mother</b>	
Under 15	13.4
15-17	11.0
18-19	10.6
20-29	9.7
30-39	10.3
40 and over	12.8
<b>Gender of Child</b>	
Female	11.1
Male	9.0
<b>Race</b>	
African American	14.8
American Indian/Alaskan Native	11.3
Caucasian	7.9
<b>Ethnicity</b>	
Hispanic	6.5
Non-Hispanic	10.3
<b>Method of Payment</b>	
Medicaid	11.5
Other	8.5
<b>Education</b>	
Less than 9th Grade	8.2
9th Grade - 11th Grade	12.5
High school or G.E.D.*	11.3
Post high school	9.7
College graduate or higher	7.7

**NOTE \* All mothers completing the 12th grade are assumed to be high school graduates.**

### Low Birth Weight<sup>14</sup>

- Alabama’s low birth weight rate is 25 percent higher than the national rate.
- Alabama has the third highest percent low weight births among all 50 states.
- The highest was Perry County at 16.0 percent and the lowest was Blount County at 6.4 percent.
- Alabama’s low birth weight rate is:
  - Twenty-three percent greater for females than for males.
  - Almost double among African American infants compared with Caucasian infants.
  - Almost the same for urban and rural counties.
  - Highest for infants born to the oldest and youngest mothers.
  - Higher among those mothers with less than a high school education and less among those with more than a high school education.
  - Almost 35 percent higher for infants whose delivery was paid by Medicaid than those not paid by Medicaid.

