



Kentucky Public Health

Prevent. Promote. Protect.

Division of Maternal and Child Health

Big Sandy Area Development District 2017 Fact Sheets

Table of Contents	Pages
Births.....	1-2
Breastfeeding.....	3-4
Infant Mortality.....	5-6
Low Birth Weight.....	7-8
Medicaid Enrolled.....	9-10
Prenatal Care.....	11-12
Prenatal Smoking.....	13-14
Preterm Birth.....	15-16

For questions or inquiries, please contact the Kentucky
Division of Maternal and Child Health

(502)564-2154

chfs.ky.gov

Birth Fact Sheet, 2017

Big Sandy Area Development District

Magoffin, Johnson, Martin, Floyd and Pike counties

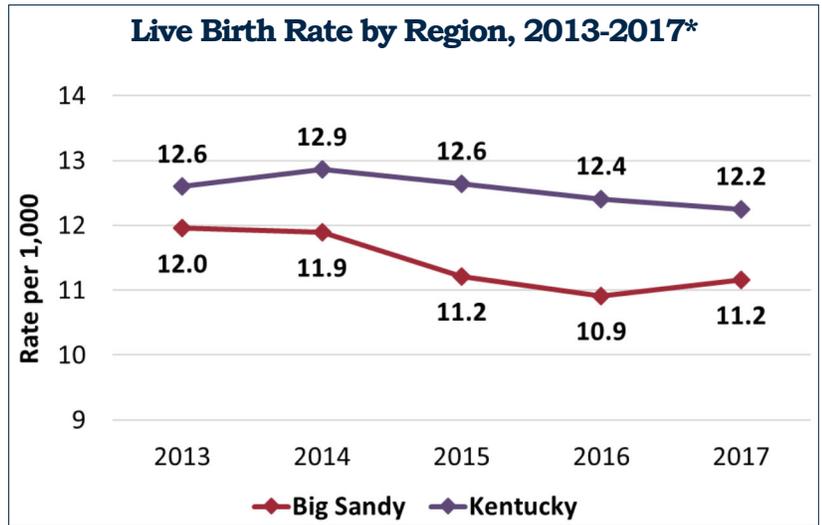


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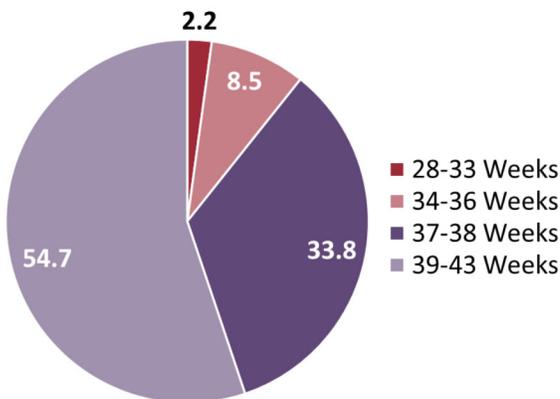
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Live Births in Kentucky

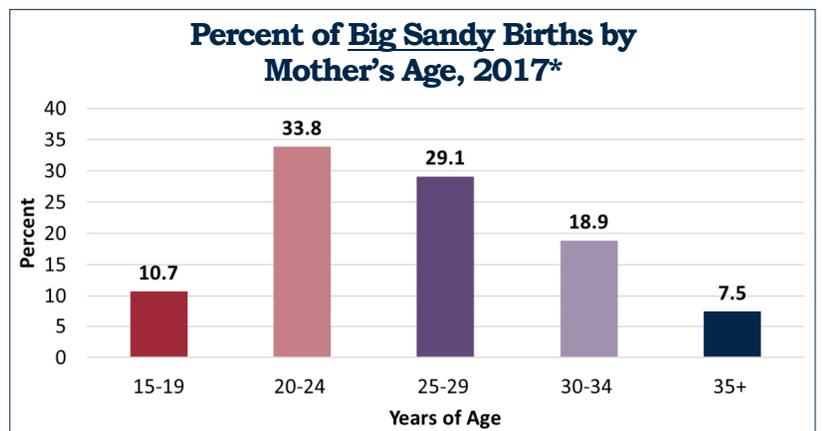
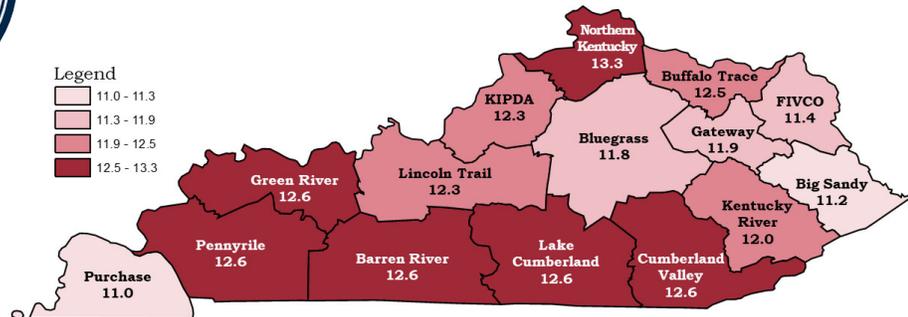
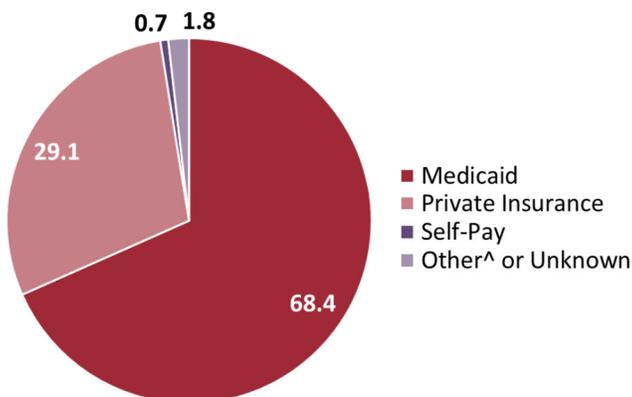
- A live birth refers to any birth to a living child regardless of length of gestation or the child's weight. This definition does not include stillbirths or voluntary termination.
- Statewide for 2017, there were over **54,000** live births.
- Out of all Kentucky live births for 2017, **96.5%** were singletons (one baby) while **3.4%** were multiples (more than one baby).
- Thirty-seven percent** of births were to first time mothers while **62.8%** were to women with at least one other child.



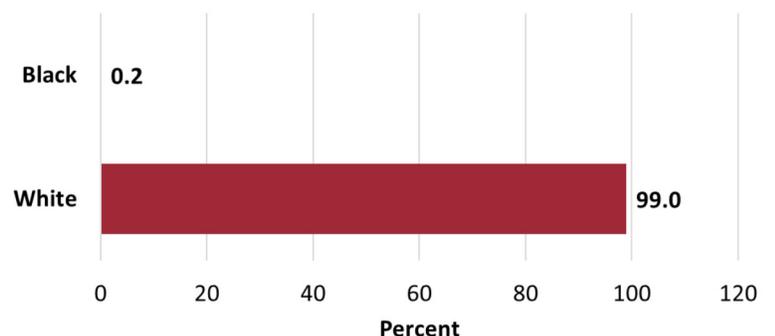
Percent of Big Sandy Births by Gestational Weeks^o, 2017*



Percent of Big Sandy Births by Payer Source, 2017*



Percent of Big Sandy Births by Race, 2017*



*Note: 2017 data are preliminary and are subject to change.
^oBirths before 28 weeks of gestation account for less than or equal to 1 percent of births and have been excluded.
[^]Other Payer Source: Includes insurance for members and family members of the United States armed forces. Kentucky military bases are present within Christian, Hardin and Madison Counties.

Birth Fact Sheet, 2017

Big Sandy Area Development District

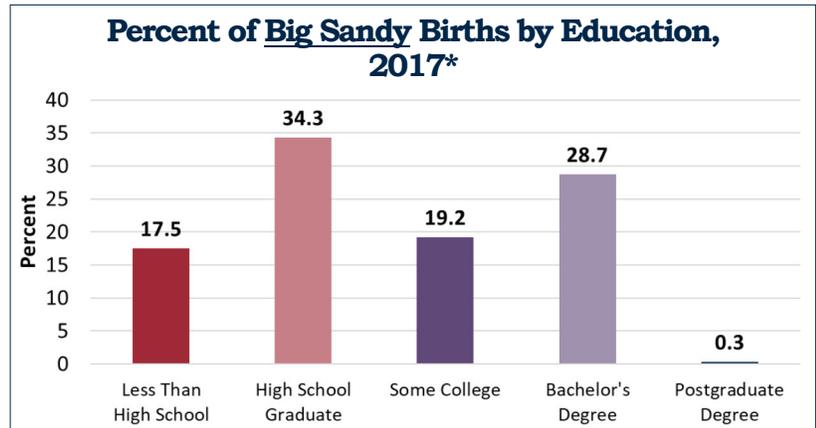


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Magoffin, Johnson, Martin, Floyd and Pike counties

- ◆ **Eighty-three percent** of births statewide were to white mothers while only **9.1%** were to black mothers.
- ◆ KIPDA had the highest percentage of births to black mothers at **21.2%**
- ◆ Of all Kentucky live births for of 2017, **64.6%** were delivered vaginally and **35.4%** were delivered through cesarean.
- ◆ Purchase had the highest percentage of cesarean deliveries at **40.7%**.



Prenatal Outcomes, 2017*

Broken down by percent of all births in the respective region.

Area Development District	Low Birth Weight (<2,500 grams)	Preterm Births (<37 weeks gestation)	Early Prenatal Care (during the first trimester)	Smoking During Pregnancy	Breastfeeding Initiated	Medicaid Enrollment (Enrolled at birth)
Barren River	7.8	10.1	61.2	15.0	73.7	49.7
Big Sandy	10.1	11.5	82.6	24.5	49	68.4
Bluegrass	9.0	11.3	77.6	15.6	76.3	43.1
Buffalo Trace	9.0	13.8	70.3	25.1	59.0	50.1
Cumberland Valley	10.4	13.5	74.9	30.3	51.1	71.2
FIVCO	9.5	13.5	85.5	26.2	58.3	59.5
Gateway	8.7	10.3	80.2	24.2	65.3	59.0
Green River	9.4	12.5	68.5	14.4	70.2	44.9
Kentucky River	9.6	12.9	73.5	32.5	37.7	75.1
KIPDA	8.8	10.5	75.5	10.8	78.9	42.7
Lake Cumberland	8.7	9.8	78.6	24.8	64.5	60.7
Lincoln Trail	8.0	11.1	80.9	20.9	69.6	43.4
Northern Kentucky	8.3	10.3	73.9	18.7	74.4	37.0
Pennyrile	8.7	11.4	71.6	19.1	72.6	47.6
Purchase	8.0	10.8	88.6	17.9	71.7	50.4
Kentucky	8.8	11.1	75.6	17.8	70.9	48.0
National†	8.3	9.9	77.3	6.9	83.4	43.0

Data Source: All Kentucky data points obtained from Kentucky office of vital statistics birth and death files, 2013-2017.

*Note: 2017 data are preliminary and are subject to change.

†National Center of Health Statistics, 2013-2017

Breastfeeding Fact Sheet, 2017

Big Sandy Area Development District

Magoffin, Johnson, Martin, Floyd and Pike counties

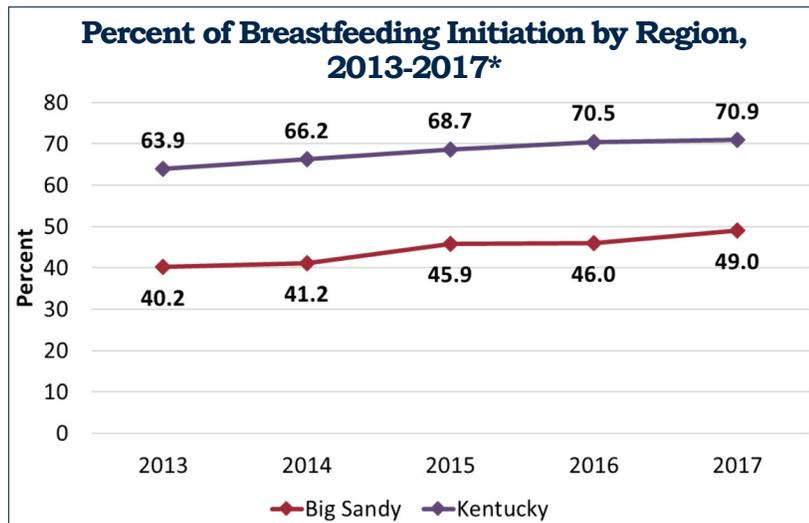


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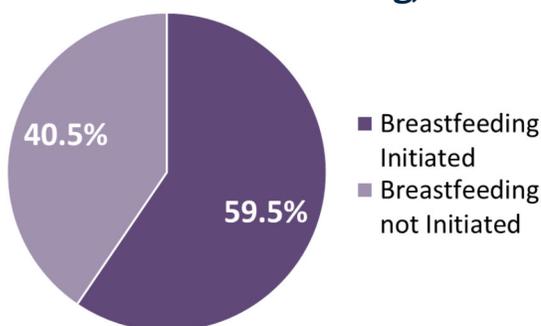
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Breastfeeding

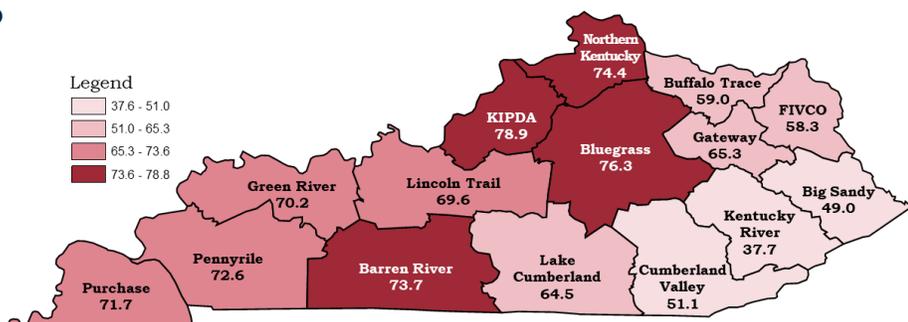
- ◆ Breastfeeding helps protect mother and baby against a variety of long- and short-term health conditions.
- ◆ Kentucky consistently ranks among the states with the **lowest percentage** of breastfeeding initiation and duration.
- ◆ Breastfeeding is considered a protective factor against SUID (sudden unexplained infant death). For 2017, SUID cases were **3 times more likely** to have a mother who did not plan to breastfeed[^].



Big Sandy Medicaid Enrolled Women who Initiated Breastfeeding, 2017*

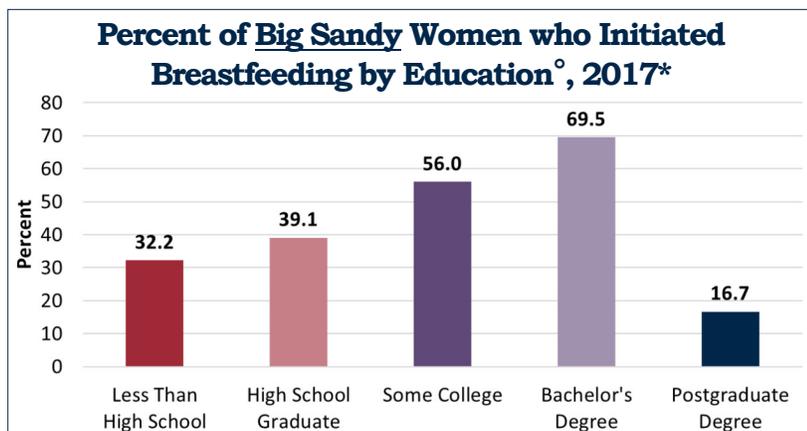


Percent of Breastfeeding Initiation, 2017*

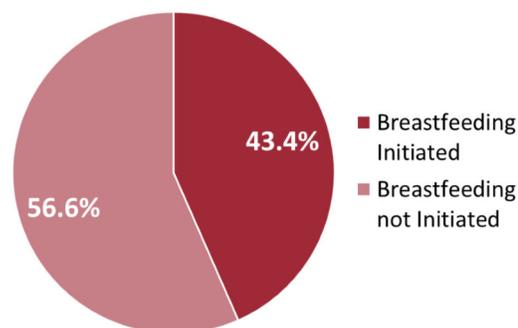


Breastfeeding in Kentucky

- ◆ Statewide, **42%** of all mothers who initiated breastfeeding had a bachelor's degree.
- ◆ Women with one or more children, living or deceased, were **10% less likely** to initiate breastfeeding than women with no other children.
- ◆ Statewide, only **39.3%** of Medicaid enrolled mothers and **58.2%** of WIC enrolled mothers initiated breastfeeding.



Big Sandy WIC Enrolled Women who Initiated Breastfeeding, 2017*



^o **Education:** Percent of women who initiated breastfeeding divided by live births to women in each respective education category.

Breastfeeding Initiation: Self reported variable from birth certificate vitals data that can only be used to assess breastfeeding initiation during hospitalization after birth. No inferences can be made regarding breastfeeding duration.

***Note:** 2017 data are preliminary and are subject to change.

[^]Kentucky SUID case registry, 2017

Breastfeeding Fact Sheet, 2017

Big Sandy Area Development District

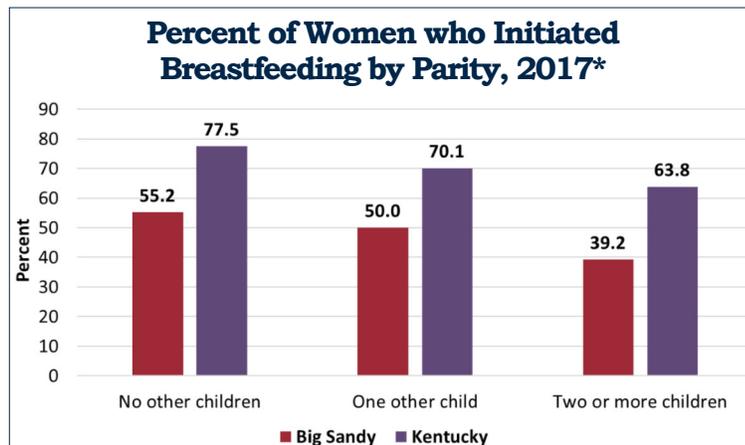


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Magoffin, Johnson, Martin, Floyd and Pike counties

- ◆ Big Sandy had the **lowest percent statewide** of women who initiated breastfeeding.
- ◆ First time mothers in Big Sandy were **16% more likely** to initiate breastfeeding than mothers with 2 or more children.
- ◆ For Big Sandy women who smoked during pregnancy, only **33.3%** initiated breastfeeding for 2017.



Prenatal Outcomes, 2017*

Broken down by percent of all births in the respective region.

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FIVCO	9.5	13.5	85.5	26.2	58.3	59.5
Gateway	8.7	10.3	80.2	24.2	65.3	59.0
Green River	9.4	12.5	68.5	14.4	70.2	44.9
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Kentucky	8.8	11.1	75.6	17.8	70.9	48.0
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Data Source: All Kentucky data points obtained from Kentucky office of vital statistics birth and death files, 2013-2017.

*Note: 2017 data are preliminary and are subject to change.

†National Center of Health Statistics, 2013-2017

Infant Mortality Fact Sheet, 2017

Big Sandy Area Development District

Magoffin, Johnson, Martin, Floyd and Pike counties



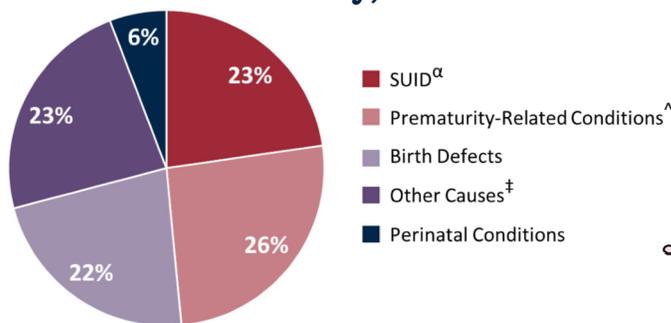
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Infant Mortality

- ◆ Infant mortality refers to the death of a child within their **first year of life**.
- ◆ **Infant mortality rate° (IMR)** is the number of occurrences of infant mortality within a specified region, divided by all live births for that year.
- ◆ Kentucky had greater than **350** infant deaths in 2017.
- ◆ For 2017, infant deaths accounted for **64%** of all deaths to Kentucky children (17 years and younger).

Causes of Infant Mortality in Kentucky, 2017*



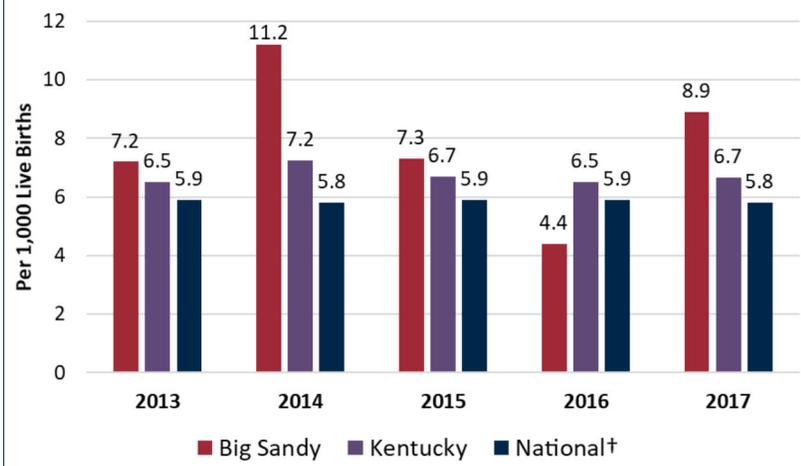
Safe Sleep Kentucky

- ◆ Sudden Unexpected Infant Death (SUID) accounted for **23%** of all infant deaths in 2017. This comes out to roughly **7 infants every month** that die of SUID.
- ◆ Unsafe sleep practices are a significant contributing factor for SUID cases.

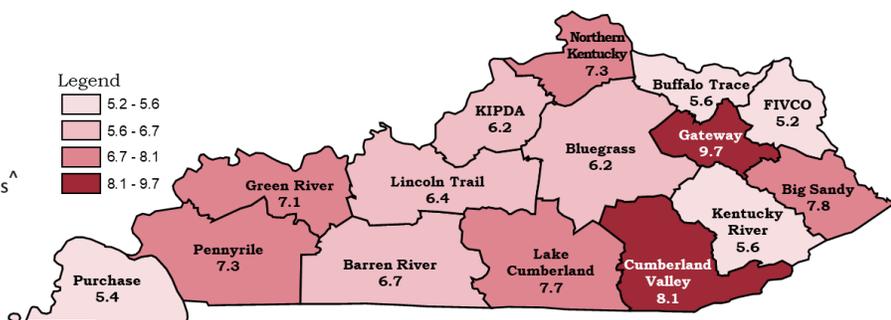
For more information on safe sleep practices and to find educational materials, please visit:

www.safesleepky.com

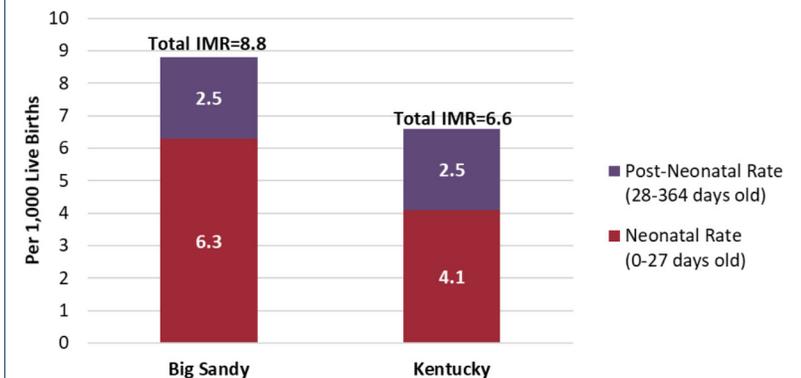
Infant Mortality Rate° by Region, 2013-2017*



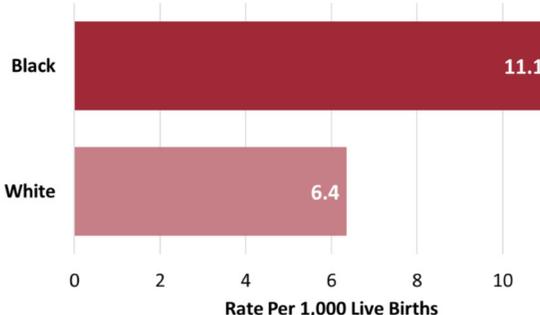
Infant Mortality Rate° by ADD, 2013-2017*



Infant Mortality Rate° by Age at Death, 2017*



Kentucky Infant Mortality Rate° by Race, 2017*



In 2017, black infants died at nearly double the rate of white infants.

^α **SUID:** Includes SIDS (ICD-10 R95), accidental suffocation in bed (CD-10 W75), undetermined causes (ICD-10 R99), other specified threats to breathing (ICD-10 W83), and unspecified threat to breathing (ICD-10 W84).

[^] **Prematurity-Related Conditions:** Gestation <37 weeks and ICD-10 codes: P000, P010, P011, P015, P020, P021, P027, P070-73, P102, P220-29, P250-79, P280, P281, P360-369, P520-23, P77, and K550.

[‡] **Other Causes:** Includes other natural and injury deaths as well as unspecified causes and out of state deaths with insufficient data.

° Rate per 1,000 live births.

[†] National Center of Health Statistics, 2013-2017

Infant Mortality Fact Sheet, 2017

Big Sandy Area Development District

Magoffin, Johnson, Martin, Floyd and Pike counties

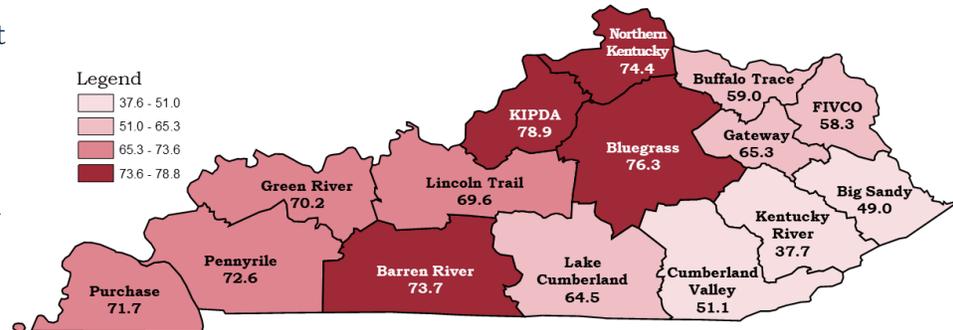


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- ◆ Big Sandy **exceeded both State and National percentages** for women who received prenatal care during their first trimester during 2017.
- ◆ For 2017, Big Sandy had the **second lowest percentage** of women who initiated breastfeeding statewide which differed from the state percentage by **21.9%**.

Percent of Women who Initiated Breastfeeding, 2017*



Infant Mortality Risk Factors by Percent, 2017*

Broken down by percent of all births in the respective region.

Area Development District	Low Birth Weight (<2,500 grams)	Preterm Births (<37 weeks gestation)	Early Prenatal Care (during the first trimester)	Smoking During Pregnancy	Breastfeeding Initiated	Medicaid Enrollment (Enrolled at birth)
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Purchase	8.0	10.8	88.6	17.9	71.7	50.4
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National†	8.3	9.9	77.3	6.9	83.4	43.0

Data Source: All Kentucky data points obtained from Kentucky office of vital statistics birth and death files, 2013-2017.

*Note: 2017 data are preliminary and are subject to change.

° Rate per 1,000 live births.

† National Center of Health Statistics, 2013-2017

Low Birth Weight Fact Sheet, 2017

Big Sandy Area Development District



Kentucky Public Health

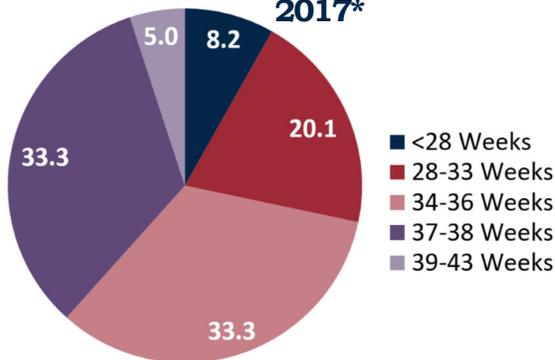
Division of Maternal and Child Health

Magoffin, Johnson, Martin, Floyd and Pike counties

Low Birth Weight

- ◆ A low birth weight is any newborn weight less than **2,500 grams** (5.5lbs).
- ◆ Low birth weight can be the result of a baby being born **too small, too early** or both.
- ◆ Infants with a low birth weight may be more at risk for various health problems both long- and short-term.
- ◆ Risk factors[^] for low birth weight include:
 - ◇ Smoking during pregnancy
 - ◇ Maternal age less than 15 years or greater than 35 years
 - ◇ Previous preterm births

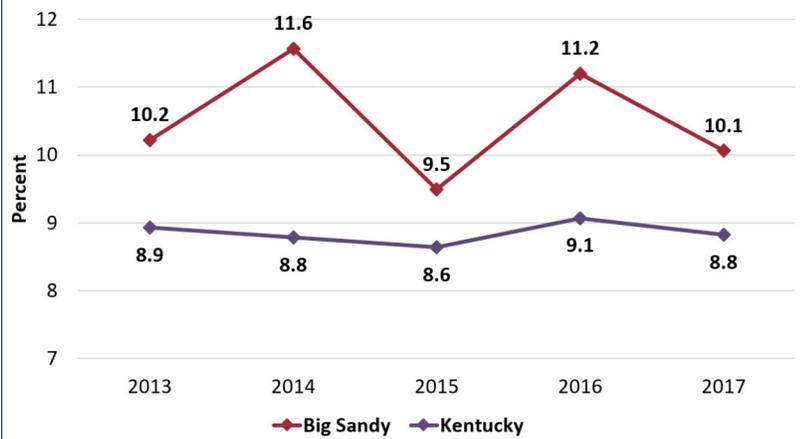
Percent of Big Sandy Births Less Than 2,500 Grams by Gestational Weeks, 2017*



Low Birth Weight in Kentucky

- ◆ Statewide for 2017, **61.8%** of all births less than 2,500 grams were to women with at least 1 other child.
- ◆ For 2017, **76.8%** of Kentucky births less than 2,500 grams were for singleton births (one baby) while **23.3%** were for multiples.
- ◆ Statewide, **17%** of births with a low birth weight were below **1,500 grams** (3.3lbs).
- ◆ Of all Kentucky births less than 2,500 grams, **9.8%** were to women who previously had a preterm birth.

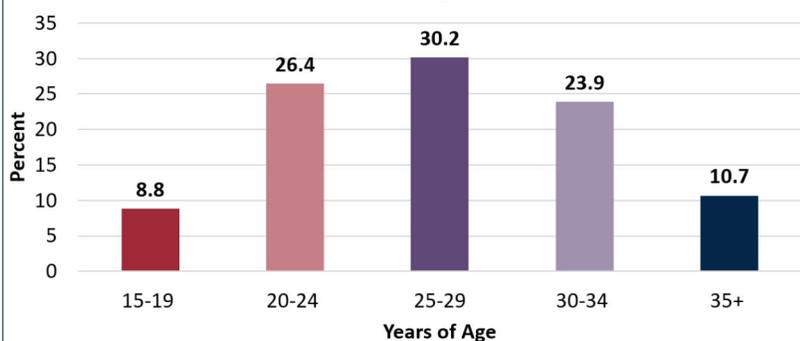
Percent of Births Less than 2,500 grams by Region, 2017*



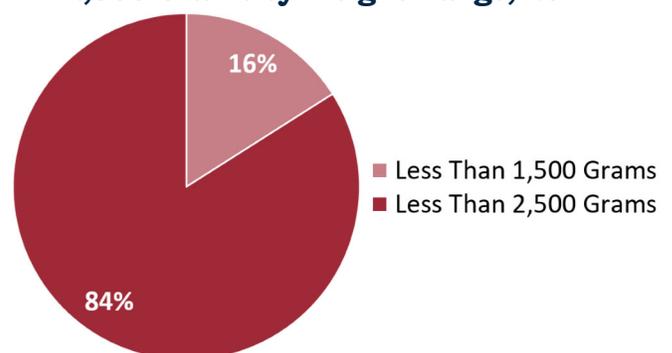
Percent of Births Less Than 2,500 Grams, 2017*



Percent of Big Sandy Births Less Than 2,500 Grams by Mother's Age, 2017*



Percent of Big Sandy Births Less Than 2,500 Grams by Weight Range, 2017*



*Note: 2017 data are preliminary and are subject to change.

[^]Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 2019

Low Birth Weight Fact Sheet, 2017

Big Sandy Area Development District



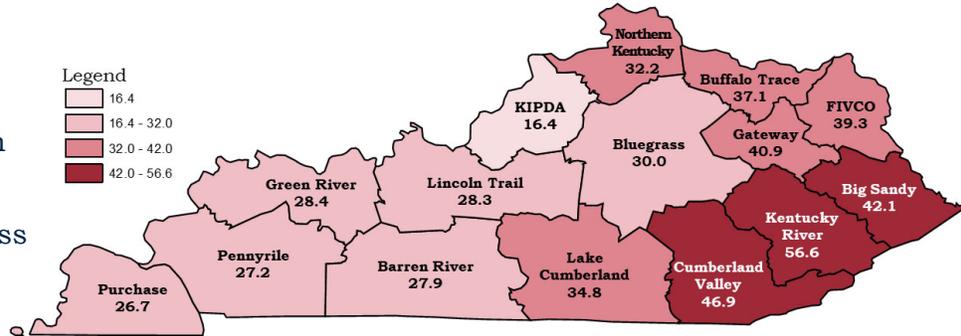
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Division of Maternal and Child Health

Magoffin, Johnson, Martin, Floyd and Pike counties

- ◆ Big Sandy had the **third highest percentage statewide** of births below 2,500 grams to women who smoked during pregnancy.
- ◆ Of all Kentucky births less than 2,500 grams for 2017, **29.5%** were to women who smoked during pregnancy.
- ◆ Statewide for 2017, **70.2%** of births less than 2,500 grams were considered preterm (before 37 weeks gestation).

Percent of Births Less Than 2,500 Grams to Women who Smoked During Pregnancy, 2017*



Prenatal Outcomes, 2017*

Broken down by percent of all births in the respective region.

Area Development District	Low Birth Weight (<2,500 grams)	Preterm Births (<37 weeks gestation)	Early Prenatal Care (during the first trimester)	Smoking During Pregnancy	Breastfeeding Initiated	Medicaid Enrollment (Enrolled at birth)
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*Note: 2017 data are preliminary and are subject to change.

†National Center of Health Statistics, 2013-2017

Medicaid Births Fact Sheet, 2017

Big Sandy Area Development District



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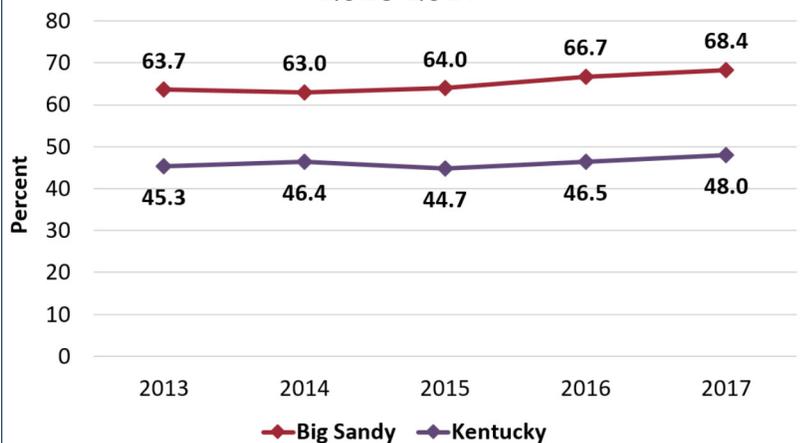
Division of Maternal and Child Health

Magoffin, Johnson, Martin, Floyd and Pike counties

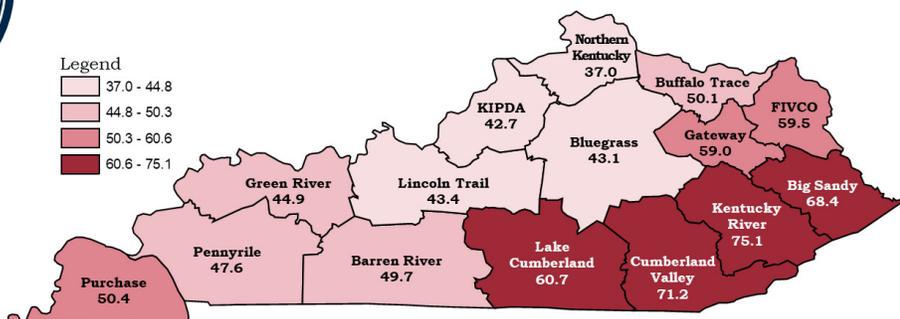
Medicaid-Enrolled Births

- For 2017, **30%** of Medicaid-enrolled women smoked during pregnancy. While **17.9%** of Kentucky women, regardless of payer source, smoked during pregnancy.
- Twenty-eight percent** of Medicaid-enrolled women in Kentucky received late (initiated during the 3rd trimester) or no prenatal care for 2017.
- Statewide for 2017, **34.9%** of Medicaid-enrolled births were to women between 20 and 24 years of age and **12%** were to women between 15 and 19 years of age.

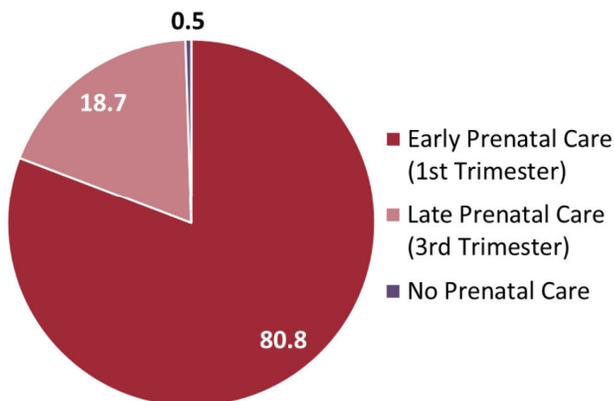
Percent of Medicaid-Enrolled Births by Region, 2013-2017*



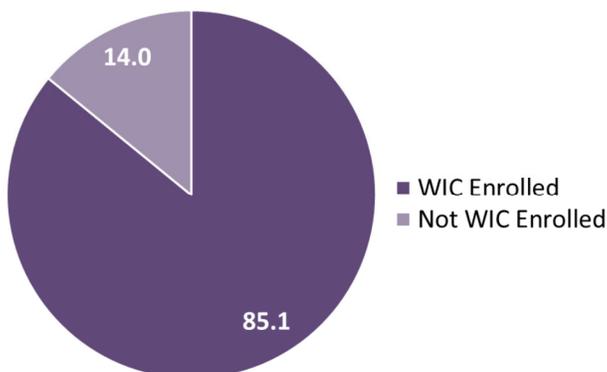
Percent of Medicaid-Enrolled Births in, 2017*



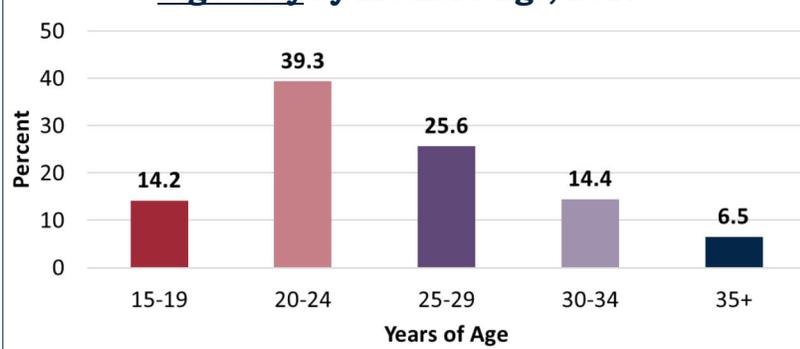
Percent of Medicaid-Enrolled Births in Big Sandy by Prenatal Care Initiation, 2017*



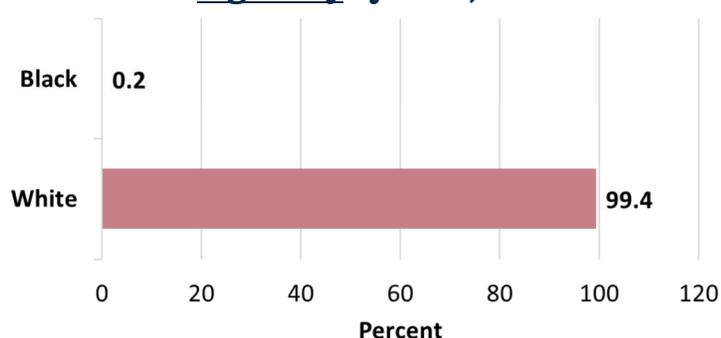
Percent of Medicaid-Enrolled Births in Big Sandy by WIC Enrollment, 2017*



Percent of Medicaid-Enrolled Births in Big Sandy by Mother's Age, 2017*



Percent of Medicaid-Enrolled Births in Big Sandy by Race, 2017*



*Note: 2017 data are preliminary and are subject to change.

Medicaid Births Fact Sheet, 2017

Big Sandy Area Development District

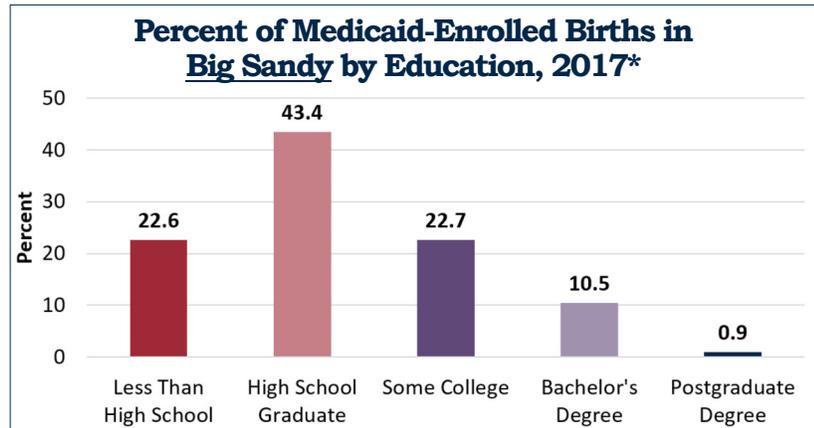


Kentucky Public Health

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Magoffin, Johnson, Martin, Floyd and Pike counties

- ◆ Big Sandy had the **third highest percentage statewide** of Medicaid-enrolled births at **68.4%** for 2017.
- ◆ Of Kentucky births to Medicaid-enrolled women for 2017, **67.9%** were also enrolled in WIC (Women, Infants, and Children).
- ◆ Statewide for 2017, **41.5%** of Medicaid-enrolled births were to women with only a high school diploma.



Prenatal Outcomes, 2017*

Broken down by percent of all births in the respective region.

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Buffalo Trace	9.0	13.8	70.3	25.1	59.0	50.1
Cumberland Valley	10.4	13.5	74.9	30.3	51.1	71.2
FIVCO	9.5	13.5	85.5	26.2	58.3	59.5
Gateway	8.7	10.3	80.2	24.2	65.3	59.0
Green River	9.4	12.5	68.5	14.4	70.2	44.9
Kentucky River	9.6	12.9	73.5	32.5	37.7	75.1
KIPDA	8.8	10.5	75.5	10.8	78.9	42.7
Lake Cumberland	8.7	9.8	78.6	24.8	64.5	60.7
Lincoln Trail	8.0	11.1	80.9	20.9	69.6	43.4
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Pennyrile	8.7	11.4	71.6	19.1	72.6	47.6
Purchase	8.0	10.8	88.6	17.9	71.7	50.4
Kentucky	8.8	11.1	75.6	17.8	70.9	48.0
National†	8.3	9.9	77.3	6.9	83.4	43.0

Data Source: All Kentucky data points obtained from Kentucky office of vital statistics birth and death files, 2013-2017.

*Note: 2017 data are preliminary and are subject to change.

†National Center of Health Statistics, 2013-2017

Prenatal Care Fact Sheet, 2017

Big Sandy Area Development District

Magoffin, Johnson, Martin, Floyd and Pike counties



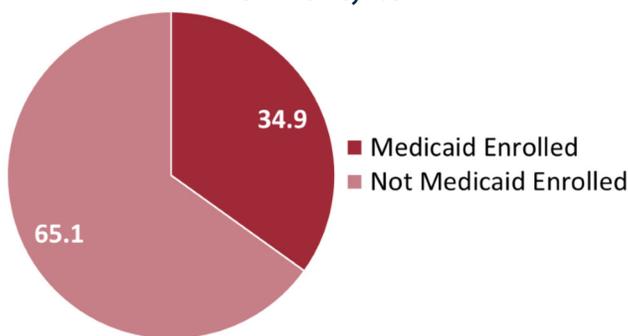
Kentucky Public Health

Division of Maternal and Child Health

Prenatal Care

- ◆ Prenatal care refers to medical care received during pregnancy which should be initiated during the first trimester.
- ◆ Prenatal care initiation is broken down into three categories:
 - ◇ **Early**– Prenatal care initiated during the first trimester.
 - ◇ **Late**– Prenatal care initiated during the third trimester.
 - ◇ **None**– Prenatal care not initiated.
- ◆ Seeking early prenatal care can reduce the risk of complications for mother and baby through prompt identification of adverse pregnancy outcomes[^].

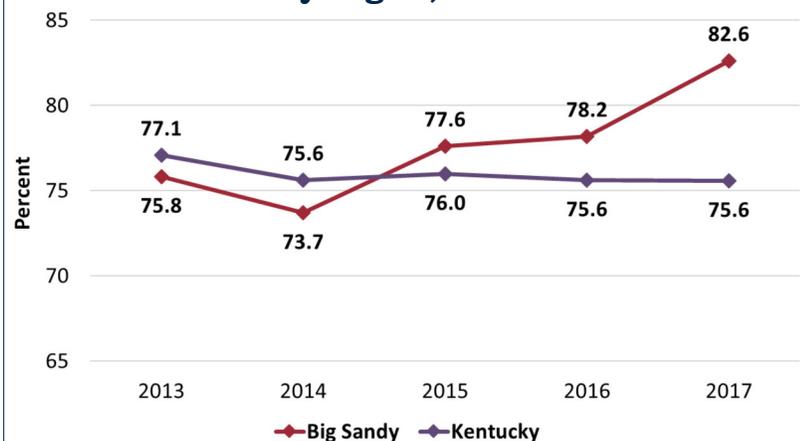
Percent of Big Sandy Births Receiving Early Prenatal Care by Medicaid Enrollment, 2017*



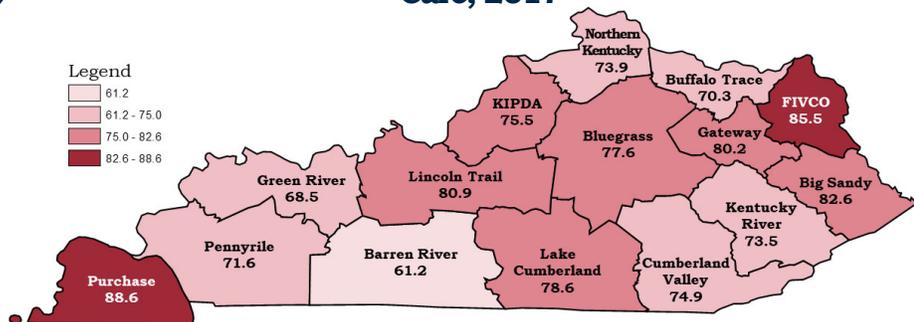
Prenatal Care in Kentucky

- ◆ **Twenty-six percent** of Kentucky women who went on to have a preterm birth did not receive early prenatal care for 2017.
- ◆ Of Kentucky women who did not receive early prenatal care in 2017, **32%** smoked during pregnancy.
- ◆ **Fifty-five percent** of uninsured Kentucky women received late or no prenatal care for 2017.
- ◆ Of Kentucky mothers with a singleton pregnancy (one baby), **24.5%** received late or no prenatal care. Multiples (two or more babies) were only slightly lower at **23%**.

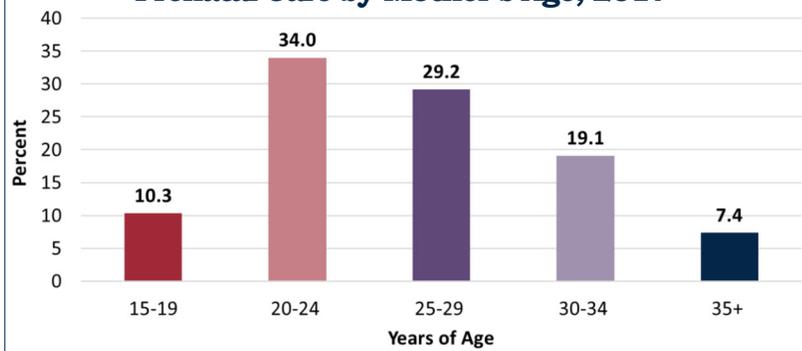
Percent of Births Receiving Early Prenatal Care by Region, 2017*



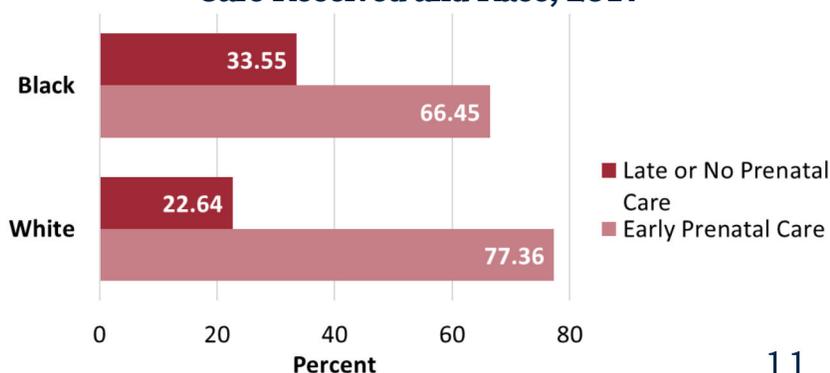
Percent of Births Receiving Early Prenatal Care, 2017*



Percent of Big Sandy Births Receiving Early Prenatal Care by Mother's Age, 2017*



Percent of Kentucky Births by Prenatal Care Received and Race, 2017*



*Note: 2017 data are preliminary and are subject to change.

[^]US Department of Health and Human Services, 2019

Prenatal Care Fact Sheet, 2017

Big Sandy Area Development District

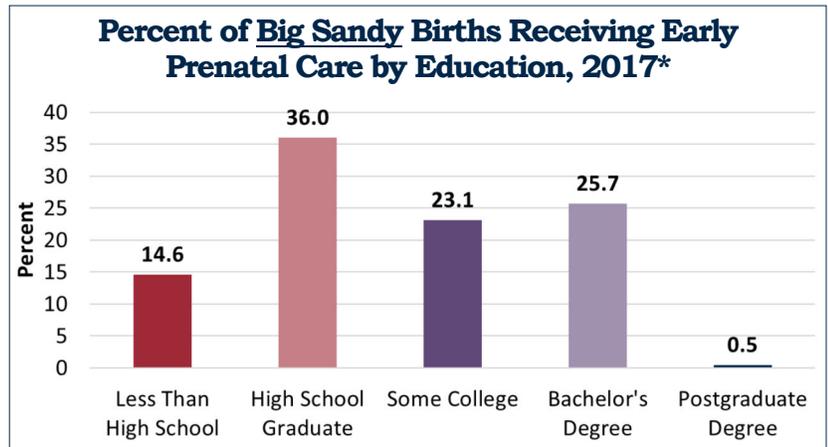


Kentucky Public Health

Division of Maternal and Child Health

Magoffin, Johnson, Martin, Floyd and Pike counties

- ◆ Big Sandy had the **third highest percentage statewide** of births receiving early prenatal care.
- ◆ Statewide, only **10.4%** of women with less than a high school degree received early prenatal care.
- ◆ Of Kentucky women who had a previous preterm birth (prior to 37 weeks gestation), **73.7%** received early prenatal care for a 2017 birth.



Prenatal Outcomes, 2017*

Broken down by percent of all births in the respective region.

Area Development District	Low Birth Weight (<2,500 grams)	Preterm Births (<37 weeks gestation)	Early Prenatal Care (during the first trimester)	Smoking During Pregnancy	Breastfeeding Initiated	Medicaid Enrollment (Enrolled at birth)
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Data Source: All Kentucky data points obtained from Kentucky office of vital statistics birth and death files, 2013-2017.

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†National Center of Health Statistics, 2013-2017

Prenatal Smoking Fact Sheet, 2017

Big Sandy Area Development District



Kentucky Public Health

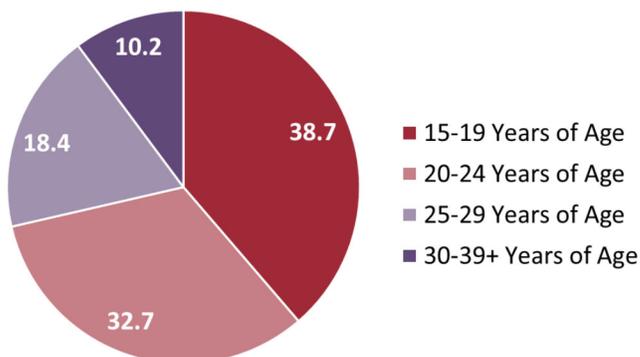
Division of Maternal and Child Health

Magoffin, Johnson, Martin, Floyd and Pike counties

Smoking During Pregnancy

- Smoking during pregnancy has been linked to a **variety of negative infant and child outcomes** including preterm delivery, low birth weight and birth defects of the mouth and lips.^o
- For 2017, **one in four Kentucky** babies with a low birth weight was born to a woman who smoked during pregnancy.
- Of Kentucky women who smoked during pregnancy, **58%** were enrolled in Medicaid at the time of delivery.

Percent of Kentucky Women who Smoked During Pregnancy by Age, 2017*



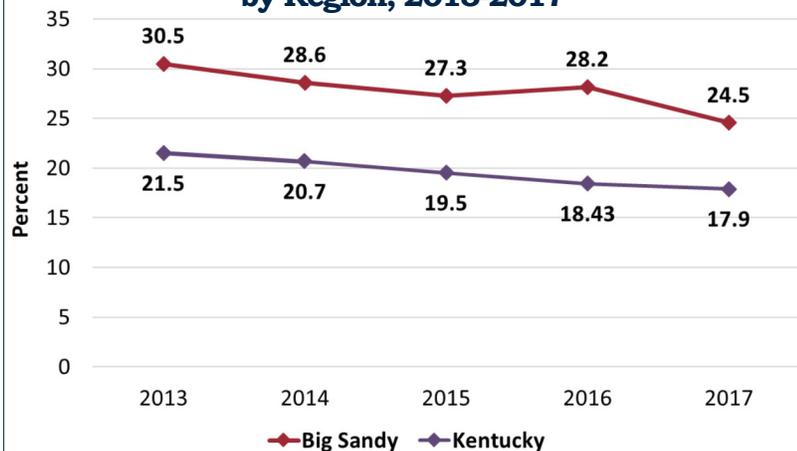
Smoke-Free Motherhood

- Kentucky ranks among the states with the **highest prevalence** of smoking during pregnancy nationwide.^o
- Women aged 15-24 years accounted for **71.4%** of Kentucky women who smoked during pregnancy.
- Ninety-two percent** of Kentucky women who smoked during pregnancy continued to smoke through the **first, second and third trimesters**.

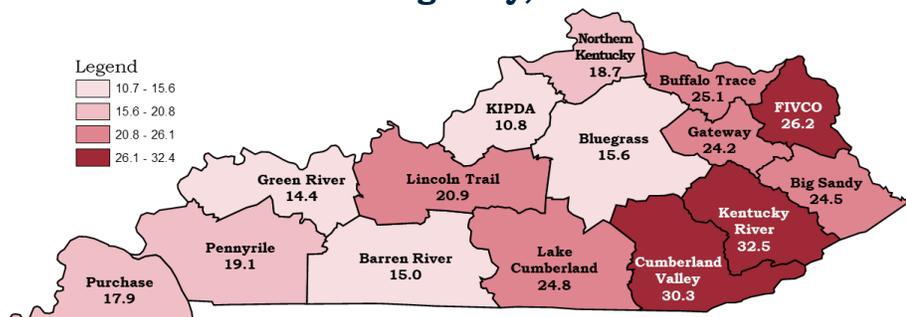
For additional resources to help at-risk women stop smoking, please visit:

www.women.smokefree.gov

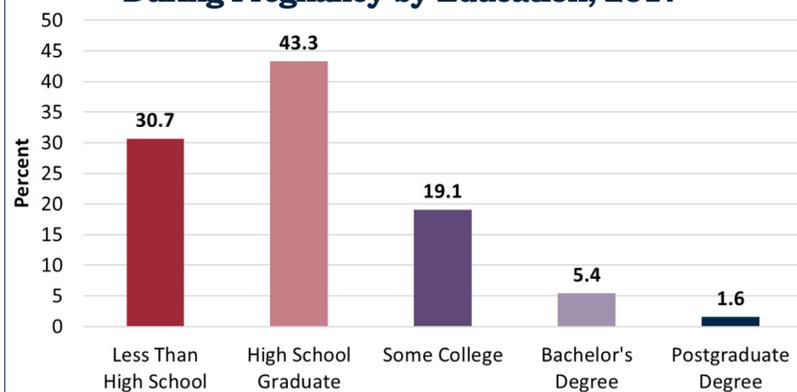
Percent of Women who Smoked During Pregnancy by Region, 2013-2017*



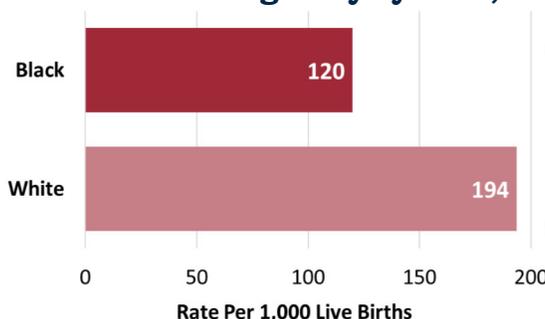
Percent of Women who Smoked During Pregnancy, 2017*



Percent of Big Sandy Women who Smoked During Pregnancy by Education, 2017*



Rate of Kentucky Women who Smoked During Pregnancy by Race, 2017*



In 2017, white women were nearly twice as likely to smoke during pregnancy as black women.

^oData Source: All Kentucky data points obtained from Kentucky office of vital statistics birth and death files, 2013-2017.

^{*}Smoking During Pregnancy: Self reported birth certificate variable which includes women who reported smoking during the first, second, and/or third trimester of pregnancy.

^{*}Note: 2017 data are preliminary and are subject to change.

^oCenters for Disease Control and Prevention.

Prenatal Smoking Fact Sheet, 2017

Big Sandy Area Development District



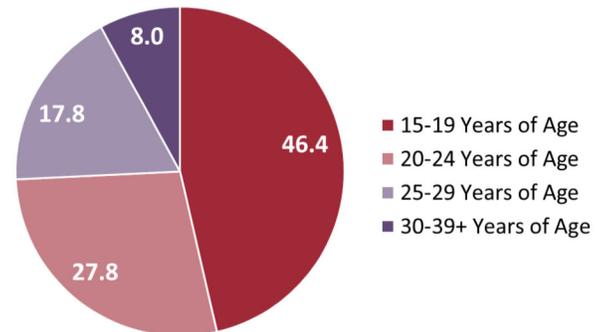
Kentucky Public Health

Division of Maternal and Child Health

Magoffin, Johnson, Martin, Floyd and Pike counties

- ◆ Big Sandy exceeded the state percent of women who smoked during pregnancy by **6.7%**.
- ◆ Of the women who smoked during pregnancy in Big Sandy for 2017, **74.2%** were between the ages of 15 and 24 years and **59%** were enrolled in Medicaid.
- ◆ Statewide, **22.5%** of preterm births were to women who smoked during pregnancy.

Percent of **Big Sandy** Women who Smoked During Pregnancy by Age, 2017*



Prenatal Outcomes, 2017*

Broken down by percent of all births in the respective region.

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Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

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Preterm Birth Fact Sheet, 2017

Big Sandy Area Development District



Kentucky Public Health

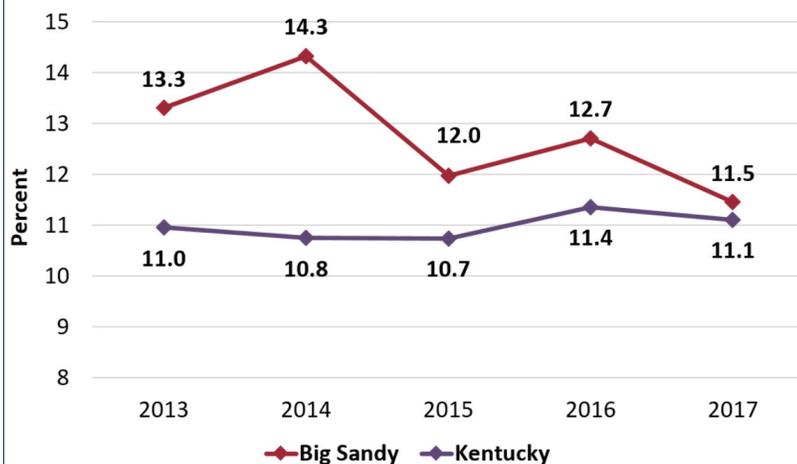
Division of Maternal and Child Health

Magoffin, Johnson, Martin, Floyd and Pike counties

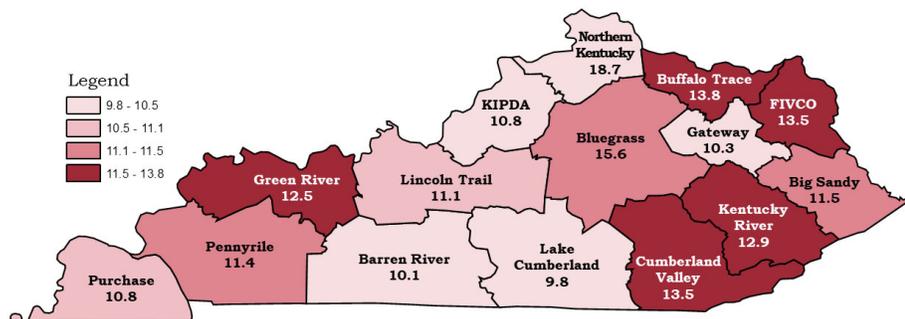
Preterm Birth

- ◆ A birth is considered preterm if it occurs **prior to 37 weeks** gestation.
- ◆ Babies born too early have higher rates of **death and disability** such as breathing problems, feeding difficulties and developmental delays[^].
- ◆ Factors that contribute to a preterm birth include:
 - ◇ Women with low income
 - ◇ Tobacco use during pregnancy
 - ◇ Women with a prior preterm birth
 - ◇ Increased maternal age
 - ◇ Carrying more than one baby

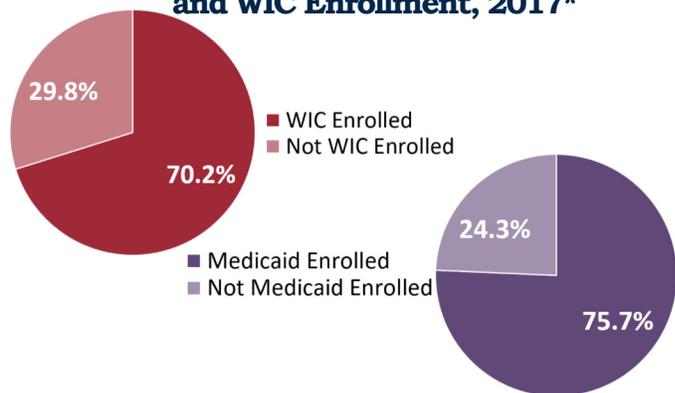
Percent of Preterm Births by Region, 2013-2017*



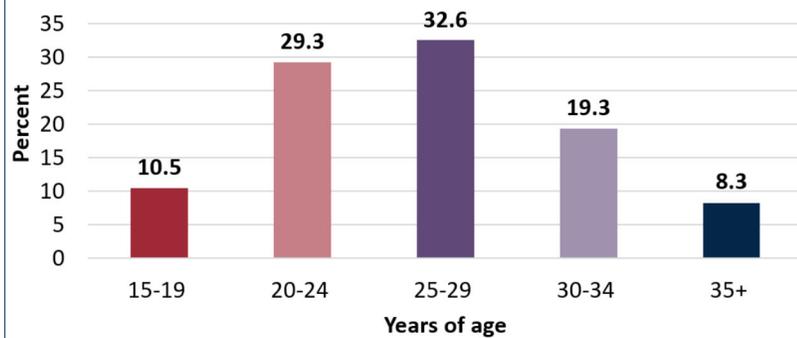
Percent of Preterm Births, 2017*



Big Sandy Preterm Births by Medicaid and WIC Enrollment, 2017*



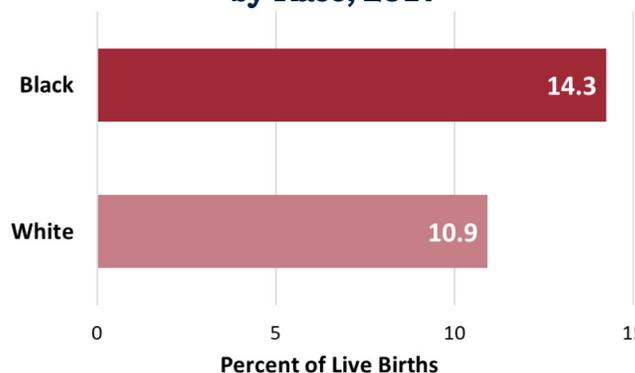
Percent of Big Sandy Preterm Births by Mother's Age, 2017*



Preterm Birth in Kentucky

- ◆ Statewide for 2017, **11.3%** of preterm births were to women who previously had a preterm birth.
- ◆ Singleton pregnancies (only one baby) accounted for **79.7%** of preterm births while multiples (more than one baby) accounted for **20.3%**.
- ◆ Statewide, **52.9%** of all preterm births for 2017 were delivered via cesarean section while **47.1%** were delivered vaginally.
- ◆ Women 35 years or older accounted for **13.1%** of all preterm births in Kentucky.

Percent of Kentucky Preterm Births by Race, 2017*



*Note: 2017 data are preliminary and are subject to change.

[^]Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 2019

Preterm Birth Fact Sheet, 2017

Big Sandy Area Development District



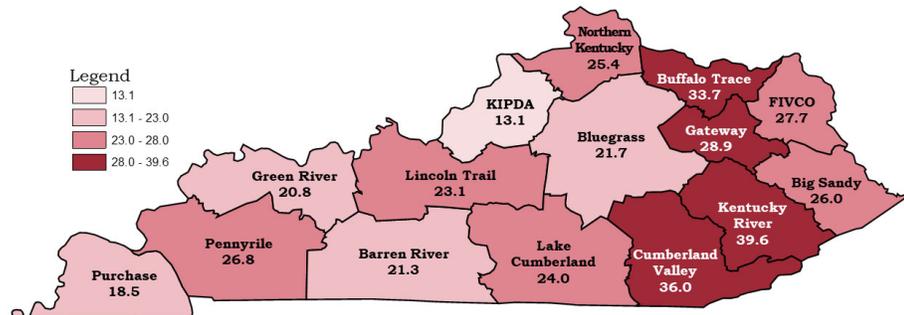
Kentucky Public Health

Division of Maternal and Child Health

Magoffin, Johnson, Martin, Floyd and Pike counties

Percent of Preterm Births to Women who Smoked During Pregnancy, 2017*

- ◆ Big Sandy had the **sixth highest percentage statewide** of preterm births for 2017.
- ◆ In Kentucky for 2017, **22.5%** of preterm births were to women who smoked during pregnancy.
- ◆ Statewide in 2017, **8.4%** of all preterm births were to women diagnosed with gestational diabetes.



Prenatal Outcomes, 2017*

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