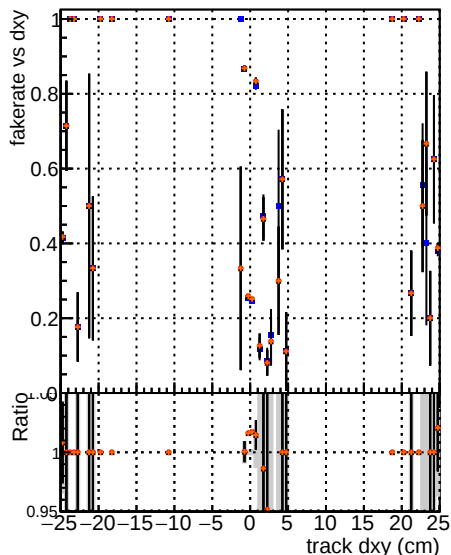
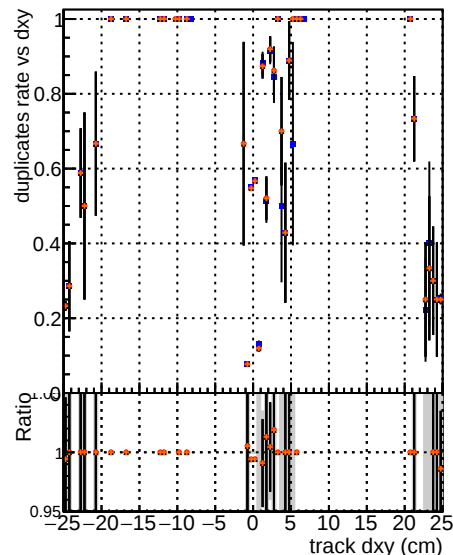


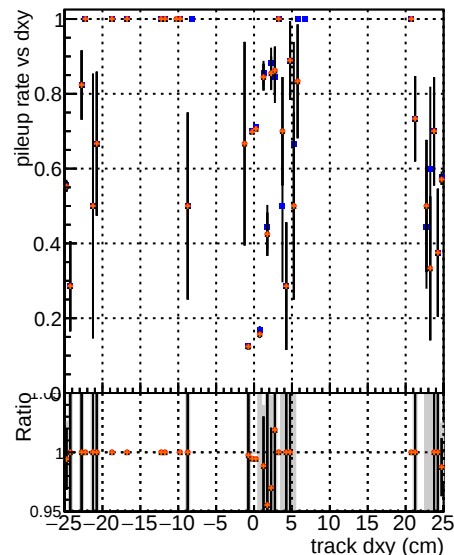
Fake rate vs dxy



Duplicates Rate vs Dxy



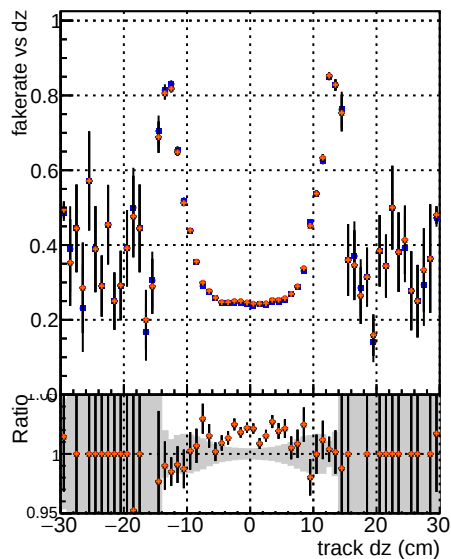
Pileup rate vs dxy



Fake rate vs d

DOM_V0001 D00000000001 Global CMSSW_kfPH50_RECQ
DOM_V0001 R00000000001 Global CMSSW_LowPileUp50cmQuad_RECQ
DOM_V0001 R00000000001 Global CMSSW_LowPileUp80cmQuad_RECQ

Fake rate vs d



Low birth weight (LBW) is defined as a birth weight of less than 2500 g (5.5 lb) and is a risk factor for poor health outcomes in children and adults. LBW is often the result of poor nutrition and health during pregnancy. The purpose of this study was to determine the prevalence of LBW in a population of low-income, urban, African American women and to identify factors associated with LBW. A cross-sectional study was conducted in a community health center in an inner-city area of Chicago. Data were collected from 1998 to 2000. The study included 1,000 women who had given birth in the past 12 months. The prevalence of LBW was 11.5%. Factors associated with LBW included low maternal education, low maternal income, and low maternal weight gain during pregnancy. The results of this study suggest that interventions to improve maternal nutrition and health during pregnancy may reduce the prevalence of LBW in this population.

