Black American mothers experience disheartening disparities in infant outcomes, with higher rates of infant mortality, greater incidence of preterm delivery, and higher rates of low birth-weight infants, all of which constitute early developmental risk factors. Studies have demonstrated that maternal stress predicts low birth-weight infants, behavioral issues, and negative reactivity and negative temperament in infant outcomes. With this in mind, I examined the experiences of Black mothers, exploring racial stress during pregnancy and its relation with infant outcomes, specifically infant negative temperament and negative reactivity. I analyzed data obtained from the Brain and Early Experiences (BEE) study and did not find significant relations, as the Black participant sample size was insufficient to establish significant findings. While the original research question remains unanswered, this project highlights a broader problem with disproportionate attrition rates among Black participants and underrepresentation of Black Americans in psychological research.