

**Percent of births to moms without a high school degree in each racial/ethnic group, 2012-2016**

*Parents need educational levels that allow them to earn enough to provide for their families. The cumulative disadvantage caused by the historical and current segregation of many people of color into less-resourced schools and neighborhoods with concentrated poverty, as well as the unequal academic opportunities and disparate discipline of students of color, have contributed to the racial gaps in educational attainment. Also, research shows that perceived discrimination and the drive to defy negative stereotypes increase stress hormones and affect the ability to concentrate and learn, contributing to achievement gaps between Black and Hispanic students and their White peers.*

	Black (non-Hispanic)	Hispanic	White (non-Hispanic)
<b>Kentucky</b>	<b>16.5%</b>	<b>44.3%</b>	<b>12.7%</b>
Boone	14.5%	45.8%	5.8%
Campbell	19.5%	55.6%	8.5%
Christian	11.9%	18.7%	15.7%
Daviess	14.6%	54.2%	8.4%
Fayette	16.3%	54.2%	6.2%
Hardin	9.4%	16.5%	8.7%
Jefferson	18.8%	38.7%	7.9%
Kenton	22.2%	60.3%	9.7%
McCracken	16.4%	29.5%	9.7%
Warren	12.1%	44.0%	7.4%

**Source:** Kentucky Cabinet for Health and Family Services, Vital Statistics Branch, processed by the Kentucky State Data Center.

**Percent of births to moms without a high school degree in each racial/ethnic group, 2011-2015**

*Parents need educational levels that allow them to earn enough to provide for their families. The cumulative disadvantage caused by the historical and current segregation of many people of color into less-resourced schools and neighborhoods with concentrated poverty, as well as the unequal academic opportunities and disparate discipline of students of color, have contributed to the racial gaps in educational attainment. Also, research shows that perceived discrimination and the drive to defy negative stereotypes increase stress hormones and affect the ability to concentrate and learn, contributing to achievement gaps between Black and Hispanic students and their White peers.*

	Black (non-Hispanic)	Hispanic	White (non-Hispanic)
<b>Kentucky</b>	<b>17.1%</b>	<b>46.1%</b>	<b>13.3%</b>
Boone	16.4%	43.4%	6.2%
Campbell	20.9%	55.9%	8.7%
Christian	12.7%	18.0%	15.8%
Daviess	15.8%	56.9%	9.1%
Fayette	16.7%	56.5%	6.7%
Hardin	9.3%	15.7%	8.8%
Jefferson	19.2%	41.5%	8.4%
Kenton	23.8%	61.0%	10.2%
McCracken	17.3%	32.6%	10.9%
Warren	12.1%	45.4%	8.2%

**Source:** Kentucky Cabinet for Health and Family Services, Vital Statistics Branch, processed by the Kentucky State Data Center.

**Percent of births to moms without a high school degree in each racial/ethnic group, 2010-2014**

*Parents need educational levels that allow them to earn enough to provide for their families. The cumulative disadvantage caused by the historical and current segregation of many people of color into less-resourced schools and neighborhoods with concentrated poverty, as well as the unequal academic opportunities and disparate discipline of students of color, have contributed to the racial gaps in educational attainment. Also, research shows that perceived discrimination and the drive to defy negative stereotypes increase stress hormones and affect the ability to concentrate and learn, contributing to achievement gaps between Black and Hispanic students and their White peers.*

	Black (non-Hispanic)	Hispanic	White (non-Hispanic)
<b>Kentucky</b>	<b>18.3%</b>	<b>48.9%</b>	<b>14.2%</b>
Boone	16.5%	48.8%	6.6%
Campbell	22.4%	60.3%	9.6%
Christian	13.9%	16.9%	16.1%
Daviess	17.3%	59.6%	9.5%
Fayette	17.4%	59.8%	7.4%
Hardin	9.5%	17.6%	9.3%
Jefferson	20.5%	44.7%	9.2%
Kenton	25.2%	62.5%	10.9%
McCracken	20.2%	35.1%	11.9%
Warren	14.2%	49.3%	9.5%

**Source:** Kentucky Cabinet for Health and Family Services, Vital Statistics Branch, processed by the Kentucky State Data Center.

**Percent of births to moms without a high school degree in each racial/ethnic group, 2009-2013**

*Parents need educational levels that allow them to earn enough to provide for their families. The cumulative disadvantage caused by the historical and current segregation of many people of color into less-resourced schools and neighborhoods with concentrated poverty, as well as the unequal academic opportunities and disparate discipline of students of color, have contributed to the racial gaps in educational attainment. Also, research shows that perceived discrimination and the drive to defy negative stereotypes increase stress hormones and affect the ability to concentrate and learn, contributing to achievement gaps between Black and Hispanic students and their White peers.*

	Black (non-Hispanic)	Hispanic	White (non-Hispanic)
<b>Kentucky</b>	<b>20.3%</b>	<b>51.5%</b>	<b>15.1%</b>
Boone	18.3%	48.4%	7.5%
Campbell	24.1%	60.1%	11.0%
Christian	16.7%	17.9%	16.4%
Daviess	21.4%	64.6%	10.5%
Fayette	18.7%	62.4%	8.2%
Hardin	9.5%	16.8%	10.0%
Jefferson	22.6%	48.7%	10.0%
Kenton	30.3%	63.9%	11.8%
McCracken	22.7%	43.5%	12.7%
Warren	15.0%	52.2%	10.4%

**Source:** Kentucky Cabinet for Health and Family Services, Vital Statistics Branch, processed by the Kentucky State Data Center.