

**Teen births (rate per 1,000 females ages 15-19) in each racial/ethnic group, 2012-2016**

*Teen births put two generations at risk of not succeeding, as delaying childbearing until at least age 21 is a key factor in attaining middle class status. When a region's income disparity is high, girls in poor families are at greater risk of giving birth as a teen. This hits communities of color particularly, where economic opportunity is often limited.*

	Black (non-Hispanic)	Hispanic	White (non-Hispanic)
<b>Kentucky</b>	<b>34.9</b>	<b>44.2</b>	<b>33.4</b>
Boone	13.8	45.4	18.6
Campbell	24.7	33.2	24.0
Christian	48.8	32.8	38.5
Daviess	46.4	56.6	36.1
Fayette	33.9	57.1	12.7
Hardin	19.1	45.2	35.4
Jefferson	43.4	49.2	20.4
Kenton	61.3	75.0	25.4
McCracken	55.3	65.3	34.9
Warren	19.4	37.8	17.6

**Source:** Kentucky Cabinet for Health and Family Services, Vital Statistics Branch, processed by the Kentucky State Data Center. Population estimates for rate calculations are from the U.S. Census Bureau in collaboration with the National Center for Health Statistics, processed by the Kentucky State Data Center.

**Data note:** Data in highlighted cells should be used with caution as rates were calculated with relatively small numbers.

**Teen births (rate per 1,000 females ages 15-19) in each racial/ethnic group, 2011-2015**

*Teen births put two generations at risk of not succeeding, as delaying childbearing until at least age 21 is a key factor in attaining middle class status. When a region's income disparity is high, girls in poor families are at greater risk of giving birth as a teen. This hits communities of color particularly, where economic opportunity is often limited.*

	Black (non-Hispanic)	Hispanic	White (non-Hispanic)
<b>Kentucky</b>	<b>38.3</b>	<b>47.2</b>	<b>35.9</b>
Boone	11.4	47.6	21.2
Campbell	23.8	39.6	26.0
Christian	54.6	35.6	45.8
Daviess	48.0	71.4	39.1
Fayette	36.6	60.4	14.3
Hardin	22.4	51.3	37.1
Jefferson	47.7	51.5	22.3
Kenton	67.0	79.3	27.6
McCracken	59.3	53.8	38.1
Warren	21.4	33.2	18.6

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**Teen births (rate per 1,000 females ages 15-19) in each racial/ethnic group, 2010-2014**

*Teen births put two generations at risk of not succeeding, as delaying childbearing until at least age 21 is a key factor in attaining middle class status. When a region's income disparity is high, girls in poor families are at greater risk of giving birth as a teen. This hits communities of color particularly, where economic opportunity is often limited.*

	Black (non-Hispanic)	Hispanic	White (non-Hispanic)
<b>Kentucky</b>	<b>42.2</b>	<b>53.1</b>	<b>38.6</b>
Boone	12.1	52.4	23.2
Campbell	27.1	36.6	27.4
Christian	58.4	44.6	56.0
Daviess	46.7	69.2	42.5
Fayette	42.7	65.8	15.6
Hardin	25.2	59.2	41.5
Jefferson	51.5	57.9	24.5
Kenton	69.6	76.3	32.2
McCracken	65.3	56.3	41.3
Warren	26.9	37.0	21.2

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**Teen births (rate per 1,000 females ages 15-19) in each racial/ethnic group, 2009-2013**

*Teen births put two generations at risk of not succeeding, as delaying childbearing until at least age 21 is a key factor in attaining middle class status. When a region's income disparity is high, girls in poor families are at greater risk of giving birth as a teen. This hits communities of color particularly, where economic opportunity is often limited.*

	Black (non-Hispanic)	Hispanic	White (non-Hispanic)
<b>Kentucky</b>	<b>48.0</b>	<b>62.1</b>	<b>41.1</b>
Boone	20.8	53.1	24.1
Campbell	27.4	44.4	28.7
Christian	68.7	60.2	60.4
Daviess	56.7	95.0	46.5
Fayette	48.6	77.3	17.8
Hardin	28.0	61.1	47.1
Jefferson	58.0	67.8	27.6
Kenton	71.2	86.6	36.0
McCracken	68.9	89.1	43.1
Warren	31.3	42.0	23.6

**Source:** Kentucky Cabinet for Health and Family Services, Vital Statistics Branch, processed by the Kentucky State Data Center. Population estimates for rate calculations are from the U.S. Census Bureau in collaboration with the National Center for Health Statistics, processed by the Kentucky State Data Center.

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