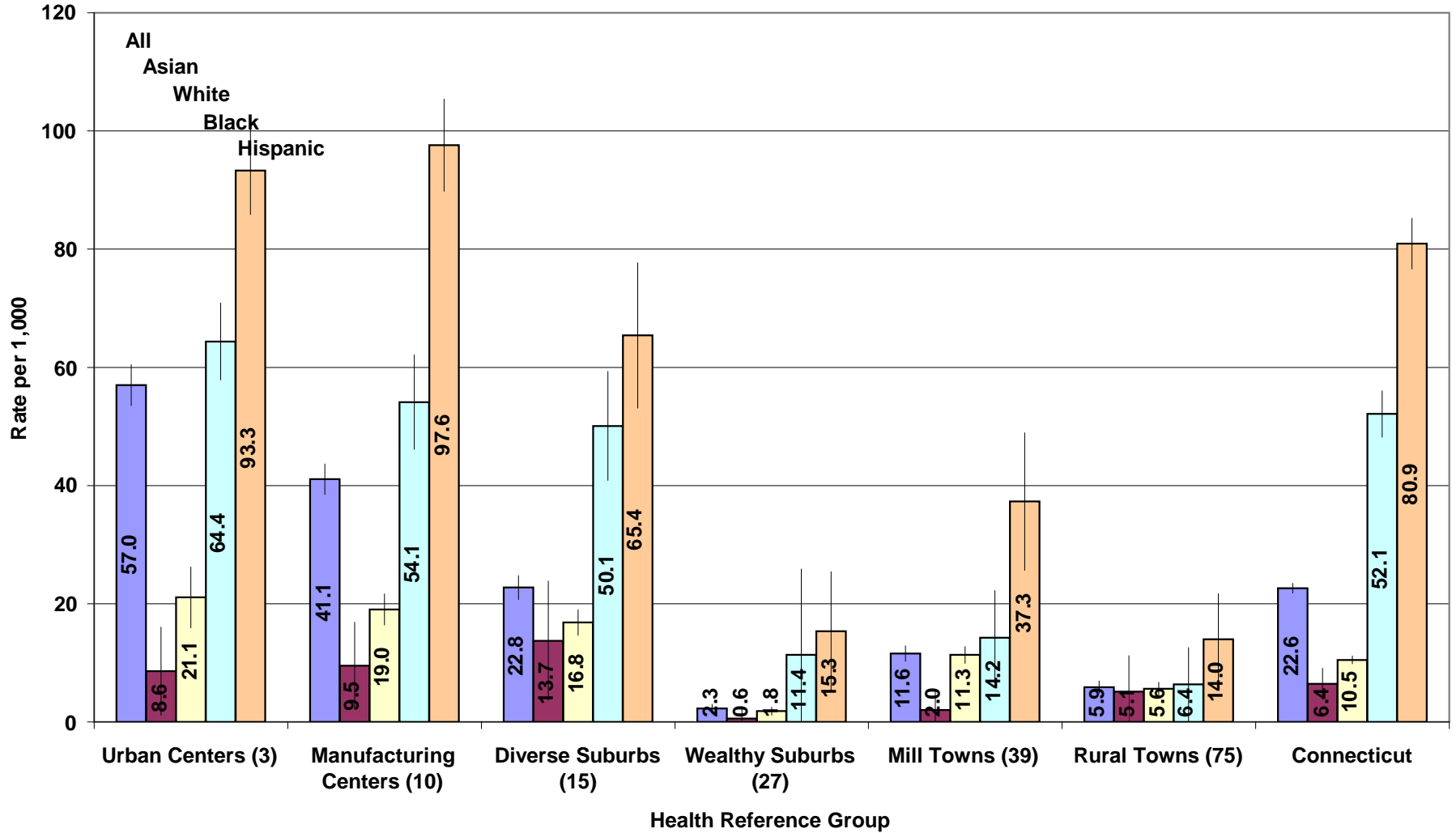


Annualized Teen (15-19) Birth Rate by Health Reference Group and Race/Ethnicity, 2004-2006



**Teen Birth Rate, by Health Reference Group and Race/Ethnicity, 2004-2006
Summary Table**

Area	Health Reference Group	Annual Teen Birth Rate - All	Annual Teen Birth Rate - Asian-alone, Not Hispanic	Annual Teen Birth Rate - White-alone, Not Hispanic	Annual Teen Birth Rate - Black-alone, Not Hispanic	Annual Teen Birth Rate - Hispanic
Urban Cen	1	57.0	8.6	21.1	64.4	93.3
Manufactur	2	41.1	9.5	19.0	54.1	97.6
Diverse Su	3	22.8	13.7	16.8	50.1	65.4
Wealthy St	4	2.3	0.6	1.8	11.4	15.3
Mill Towns	5	11.6	2.0	11.3	14.2	37.3
Rural Towr	6	5.9	5.1	5.6	6.4	14.0
Connecticut		22.6	6.4	10.5	52.1	80.9

All Race and Ethnicity Detailed Table

Area	Health Reference Group	Estimated Average Female Population, ages 15-19	Average Annual Births, ages 15-19, 2004-2006	Annual Teen Birth Rate	Margin of Error
Urban Cen	1	17,265	984	57.0	3.5
Manufactur	2	22,670	931	41.1	2.6
Diverse Su	3	20,555	468	22.8	2.0
Wealthy St	4	18,007	41	2.3	0.7
Mill Towns	5	25,845	299	11.6	1.3
Rural Towr	6	21,773	128	5.9	1.0
Connecticut		126,114	2,852	22.6	0.8

Asian, Not Hispanic Detailed Table

Area	Health Reference Group	Estimated Average Female Population, ages 15-19	Average Annual Births, ages 15-19, 2004-2006	Annual Teen Birth Rate	Margin of Error
Urban Cen	1	583	5	8.6	7.5
Manufactur	2	666	6	9.5	7.4
Diverse Su	3	510	7	13.7	10.1
Wealthy St	4	571	0	0.6	2.0
Mill Towns	5	665	1	2.0	3.4
Rural Towr	6	521	3	5.1	6.1
Connecticut		3,516	23	6.4	2.6

White, Not Hispanic Detailed Table

Area	Health Reference Group	Estimated Average Female Population, ages 15-19	Average Annual Births, ages 15-19, 2004-2006	Annual Teen Birth Rate	Margin of Error
Urban Cen	1	3,006	63	21.1	5.1
Manufactur	2	10,355	197	19.0	2.6
Diverse Su	3	13,638	229	16.8	2.2
Wealthy St	4	15,195	28	1.8	0.7
Mill Towns	5	21,078	239	11.3	1.4
Rural Towr	6	18,904	106	5.6	1.1
Connecticut		82,175	863	10.5	0.7

Black, Not Hispanic Detailed Table

Area	Health Reference Group	Estimated Average Female Population, ages 15-19	Average Annual Births, ages 15-19, 2004-2006	Annual Teen Birth Rate	Margin of Error
Urban Cen	1	5,483	353	64.4	6.5
Manufactur	2	3,074	166	54.1	8.0
Diverse Su	3	2,143	107	50.1	9.2
Wealthy St	4	205	2	11.4	14.5
Mill Towns	5	843	12	14.2	8.0
Rural Towr	6	628	4	6.4	6.2
Connecticut		12,377	645	52.1	3.9

Hispanic Detailed Table

Area	Health Reference Group	Estimated Average Female Population, ages 15-19	Average Annual Births, ages 15-19, 2004-2006	Annual Teen Birth Rate	Margin of Error
Urban Cen	1	5,864	547	93.3	7.4
Manufactur	2	5,543	541	97.6	7.8
Diverse Su	3	1,555	102	65.4	12.3
Wealthy St	4	566	9	15.3	10.1
Mill Towns	5	1,019	38	37.3	11.6
Rural Towr	6	883	12	14.0	7.7
Connecticut		15,429	1,249	80.9	4.3

Data Sources:

- (1) Teen Births: Vital Statistics Section, Connecticut Department of Public Health.
- (2) Teen Population: Calculated from Claritas, Inc. Population Estimates, 2007 and U.S. Census 2000.
- (3) HRG Definitions: Community Health Data Scan, Connecticut Health Foundation
see <http://data.cthealth.org/>.

Notes:

Interpretation of rates, confidence intervals and margins of error:

Rate

Rate per 1,000 calculated as teen births/population*1000

Confidence Interval and Margin of Error

In all data collection and reporting there are sources of random fluctuation (chance factors) that can alter rates greatly, especially in small communities or small survey samples.

For example, a town showing one teen birth in a given year might have the annual count doubled to two teen births, if a birth occurred on January 1 instead of on December 31 in the previous year. The numerator of births would, therefore, be doubled, and the calculated birth rate would be doubled, too, as a result. This could easily occur in a very small town, and yet would not mean much. But if a doubling of the teen birth count and rate occurred in a very large town, this would mean a lot.

The underlying population of teens (the rate denominator) also varies randomly to some extent, from year to year. Thus, both the numerator and the denominator in a teen birth rate calculation show random variation.

To take account of this kind of random fluctuation of counts and rates, we construct the confidence interval - a range that allows us some certainty that the range "covers" the "true" value for each town. The confidence interval will generally be much larger for small towns (or small samples) than for large towns (and large samples). A large confidence interval (long whiskers on the bar chart) indicates that our estimate may be very imprecise, while a small confidence interval (short whiskers on the bar chart) indicates that our estimate may be very precise.

The confidence interval also allows us to interpret the significance of the difference in two rates. If two confidence intervals (whiskers) overlap, we would state that we have no grounds for saying that the underlying rates, as represented in the bar chart, are different. If two confidence intervals (whiskers) do not overlap, we would state that we have grounds for saying that the underlying rates are different from each other.

In general, we have used the 95 percent confidence interval in these tables. This indicates that, if we repeatedly sampled, and there was no other source of variation, e.g., nonrandom variation or bias in data collection, the samples would give us a rates that fell within the confidence interval 95 percent of the time.

The confidence interval is the rate plus or minus the margin of error.

Margin of error calculated as $(1.96 * \sqrt{\text{rate}/1000 * (1 - \text{rate}/1000)}) / \sqrt{\text{population}} * 1000$.