



Maternal Child Health

Birth Rate

What is it?

The crude birth rate is the number of live births for a specified geographic area divided by the total population for that area and multiplied by 1,000.ⁱ The birthrate, along with the crude death rate and migration, can determine the rate of growth for a population.

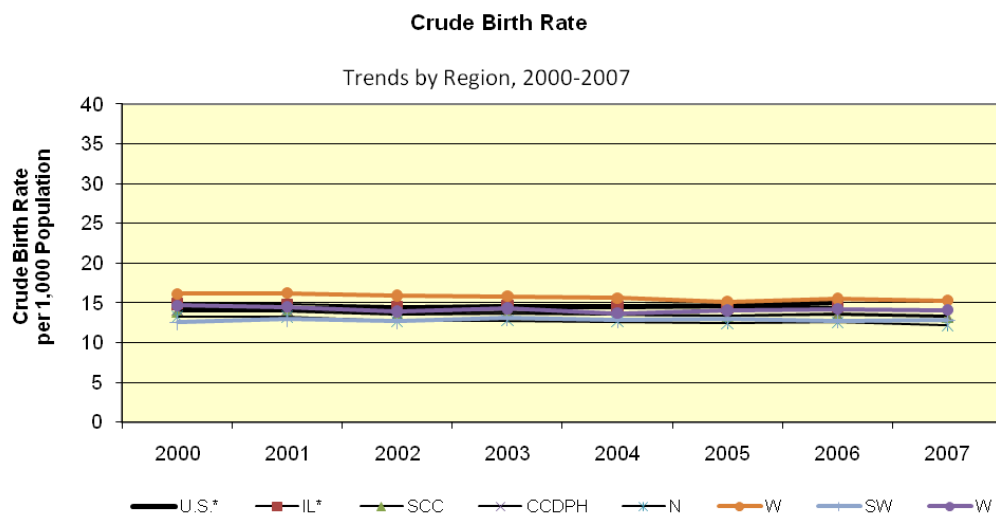
Why is it important?

In the 1900s, the birth rate in the U.S. was high and unstable. Over a century it has fluctuated but has been relatively stable for the past 20 years. Much of the stabilization can be attributed to family planning and contraceptives. Family planning is listed as one of the CDC's Ten Great Public Health Achievements of the 20th Century and has led to the ability to control family size and prevent unwanted pregnanciesⁱⁱ.

2000-2007

From 2000 to 2007, birth rates have remained stable for the U.S., Illinois, Suburban Cook County (SCC) and districts. The average birthrate in SCC (13.6/1,000) was slightly lower than the U.S. birthrate (14.5/1,000). Birthrates were similar between the districts with the exception of the West district which had a slightly higher birthrate (15.7/1,000).

Figure 1



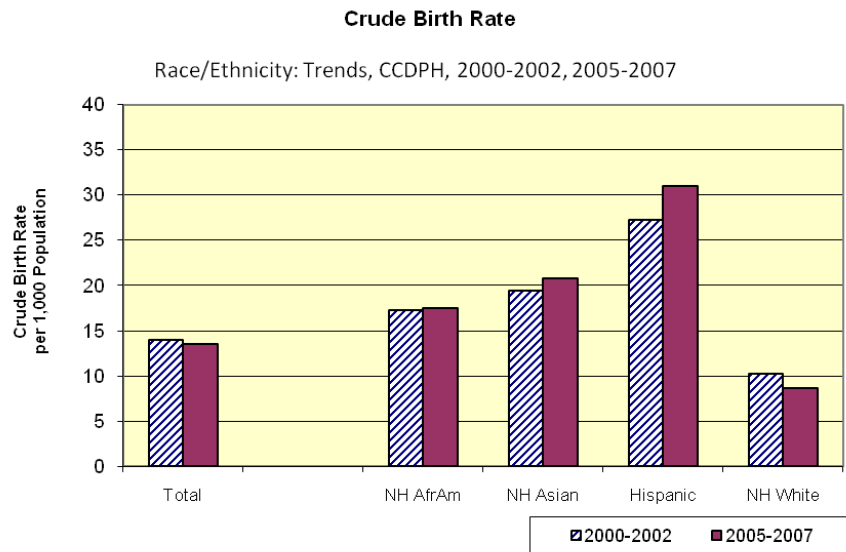
Source: IDPH Birth Pull File 2000-2007,
*NCHS, Division of Vital Statistics, Natality public-use data 2000-2006

2000-2002 VS. 2005-2007**By Race/Ethnicity**

The birth rate decreased slightly between 2000-2002 and 2005-2007 in the Cook County Department of Public Health's (CCDPH) jurisdiction (14/1,000 to 13.5/1,000).

The birthrate among African Americans (AAs) changed very little and remained close to 17/100,000. Births to Asians increased slightly (19.5/1,000 to 20.8/1,000). Whites were the only group to experience a decrease in births and there over 7,000 fewer births in the 2005-2007 period.

Hispanics had the highest birthrate and increased 13.6% from 27.3/1,000 in 2000-2002 to 30.9/1,000 in 2005-2007.

Figure 2**2005-2007****By Race/Ethnicity**

Birthrates for Asians (20.2/1,000) and African Americans (16.9/1,000) in SCC were similar to national and state trends. Whites had a lower birthrate (8.8/1,000) in SCC compared to 11.6/1,000 in the U.S. Hispanics had a higher birthrate in SCC compared to the U.S. (30.8/1,000 and 27.8/1,000 respectively).

The greatest variation between race/ethnicity was in the South district, where Whites had a birth rate of 7.6/1,000 whereas Hispanics had a birthrate of 33.9/1,000.

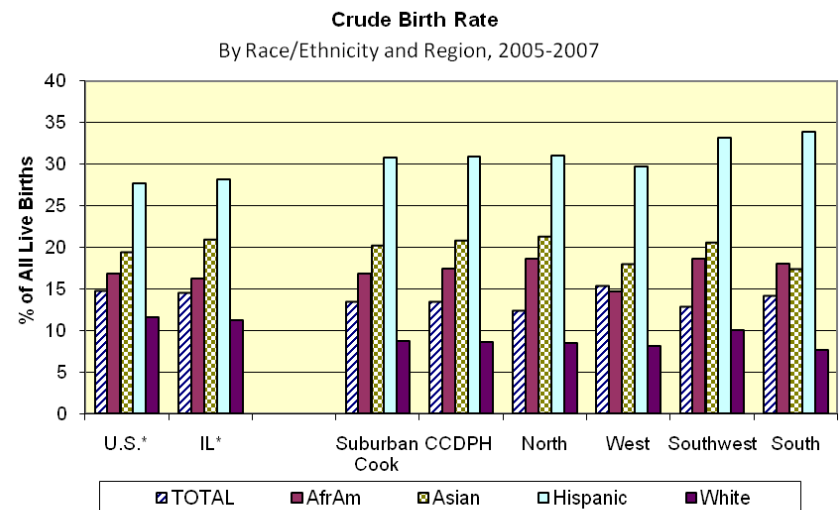
Figure 3

Table 1

Crude Birth Rate
By Region
2000-2007

	2000		2001		2002		2003		2004		2005		2006		2007	
	n	rate	n	rate	n	rate	n	rate	n	rate	n	rate	n	rate	n	rate
U.S.*	4,058,814	14.4	4,025,933	14.3	4,021,726	14.3	4,089,950	14.5	4,112,052	14.6	4,138,349	14.7	4,265,555	15.1	na	na
IL*	185,036	14.9	184,064	14.8	180,622	14.8	182,495	14.7	180,778	14.5	179,020	14.4	180,572	14.5	na	na
Suburban Cook	34,618	14.0	34,673	14.0	33,609	13.5	34,028	13.7	33,401	13.5	33,144	13.4	33,481	13.5	32,945	13.3
CCDPH	31,727	14.1	31,890	14.2	30,819	13.7	31,221	13.9	30,555	13.6	30,304	13.4	30,667	13.6	30,170	13.4
North	12,094	13.2	12,142	13.3	11,595	12.7	11,681	12.8	11,549	12.6	11,360	12.4	11,475	12.6	11,127	12.2
West	8,206	16.1	8,251	16.2	8,084	15.9	8,053	15.8	7,940	15.6	7,679	15.1	7,875	15.5	7,779	15.3
Swest	4,426	12.5	4,570	12.9	4,496	12.7	4,642	13.2	4,515	12.8	4,562	12.9	4,511	12.8	4,523	12.8
South	7,001	14.7	6,927	14.5	6,644	13.9	6,845	14.3	6,551	13.7	6,703	14.0	6,806	14.3	6,741	14.1

Birth Rates are live births per 1,000 population in specified group

*Unspecified estimate (N<5)

-Rate not calculated(N<5)

Rates based on 2000 census population for all regions

Source: IDPH Birth Pull File 2000-2007, *National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS), Division of Vital Statistics, Natality public-use data 2000-2006

na-not available

Table 2

Crude Birth Rate

Race/Ethnicity & Age Groups, CCDPH
2000-2002, 2005-2007

	2000-2002		2005-2007	
	n	rate	n	rate
Total	94,436	14.0	91,141	13.5
Race				
<i>NH AfrAm</i>	16,006	17.3	16,176	17.5
<i>NH Asian</i>	6,772	19.5	7,224	20.8
<i>Hispanic</i>	24,725	27.3	28,034	30.9
<i>NH White</i>	46,705	10.2	39,444	8.6

Rates are live births per 1,000 population

*Unspecified estimate (N<5)

-Rate not calculated(N<5)

Rates based on 2000 census population for all regions

Source: IDPH Birth Pull File 2005-2007, *National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS), Division of Vital Statistics, Natality public-use data 2004-2006

Table 3

Crude Birth Rate
Race/Ethnicity by Region
2005-2007

	U.S.A.*		IL*		SCC		CCDPH		North		West		Southwest		South	
	n	rate	n	rate	n	rate	n	rate	n	rate	n	rate	n	rate	n	rate
TOTAL	12,515,956	14.8	540,370	14.5	99,570	13.4	91,141	13.5	33,962	12.4	23,333	15.3	13,596	12.8	20,250	14.1
Race																
NH AfrAm	1,779,778	16.9	92,350	16.3	17,225	16.9	16,176	17.5	1,028	18.7	2,732	14.7	1,356	18.6	11,060	18.1
NH Asian	665,201	19.3	27,673	20.9	8,324	20.2	7,224	20.8	5,926	21.3	609	17.9	409	20.6	280	17.4
Hispanic	2,970,931	27.8	130,438	28.2	29,321	30.8	28,034	30.9	8,666	31.0	12,817	29.7	3,039	33.2	3,512	33.9
NH White	6,885,091	11.6	288,816	11.3	44,386	8.8	39,444	8.6	18,237	8.6	7,114	8.2	8,759	10.0	5,334	7.6

Rates are live births per 1,000 population

*Unspecified estimate (N<5)

-Rate not calculated(N<5)

Rates based on 2000 census population for all regions

Source: IDPH Birth Pull File 2005-2007, *National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS), Division of Vital Statistics, Natality public-use data 2004-2006

ⁱ "Statistical Measures and Definitions". NAPHSIS. May 19, 2010
<<http://www.naphsis.org/index.asp?bid=1205>>.

ⁱⁱ Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. (1999). Achievements in Public Health, 1900-1999: Family Planning. *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report* (48), 1073-1080.



Fertility Rate

What is it?

The general fertility rate is the number of live births for a specified geographic area divided by the female population ages 15-44 years for that area, and the resulting fraction multiplied by 1,000.ⁱ

Why is it important?

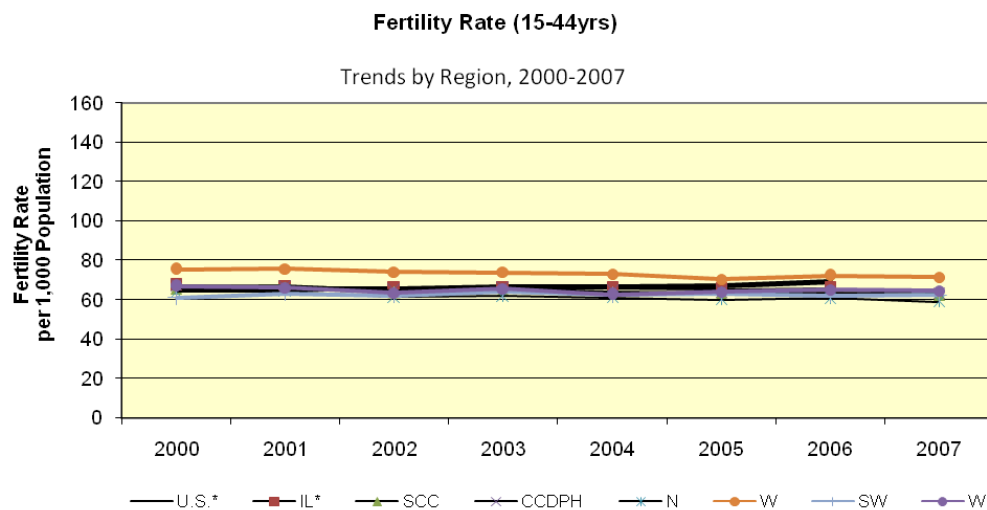
The fertility rate is the number of births to women of child bearing age. Fertility affects the age structure of a population and helps drive population growth.ⁱⁱ

A high fertility rate indicates there will be more young people in a population and faster growth. Great variance in fertility rates exists between races in the United States, with some racial/ethnic groups growing at a faster rate than others. Nationwide, Hispanics have the highest fertility rate and the greatest rate of growth, whereas non-Hispanic Whites have very low fertility and population growth overall.ⁱⁱⁱ

2000-2007

From 2000 to 2007, fertility rates have remained stable in Suburban Cook County (SCC) and was lower, on average (64.0/1,000), than Illinois (66.3/1,000) and the United States (66.6/1,000). Fertility rates varied little between districts, with the exception of the West district which has had the highest fertility rate (73.4/1,000). This may be due in part to a larger population of Hispanic women of child bearing age living in the West district.

Figure 1

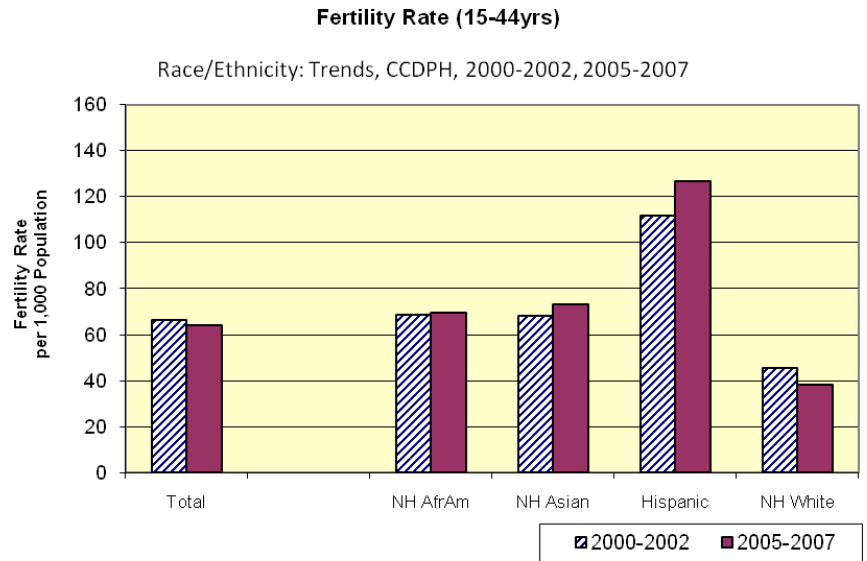


Source: IDPH Birth Pull File 2000-2007.

*NCHS, Division of Vital Statistics, Natality public-use data 2000-2006

2000-2002 VS. 2005-2007**By Race/Ethnicity**

Overall there was a slight decrease in fertility rates between 2000-2002 and 2005-2007 in the Cook County Department of Public Health's jurisdiction (CCDPH). Whites had the lowest fertility rate, decreasing 15.6% from 45.5/1,000 in 2000-2002 to 38.4/1,000 in 2005-2007. Hispanics had the highest fertility rate increasing 13.4% from 111.8/1,000 in 2000-2002 to 126.8/1,000 in 2005-2007.

Figure 2**2005-2007****By Race/Ethnicity**

The SCC fertility rate (63.0/1,000) was similar to that of the U.S. (67.7/1,000) and Illinois (65.7/1,000). Whites in SCC had a lower fertility rate (38.9/1,000) than Whites in the U.S. and Illinois (56.0 and 46.5/1,000 respectively). African Americans and Asians had very similar fertility rates (approximately 70/1,000), both regionally and nationally. Compared to other racial/ethnic groups, Hispanics had the highest fertility rate in the U.S., Illinois, SCC and all districts. The highest Hispanic fertility rate occurred in the South district with a rate of 73.2 per 1,000.

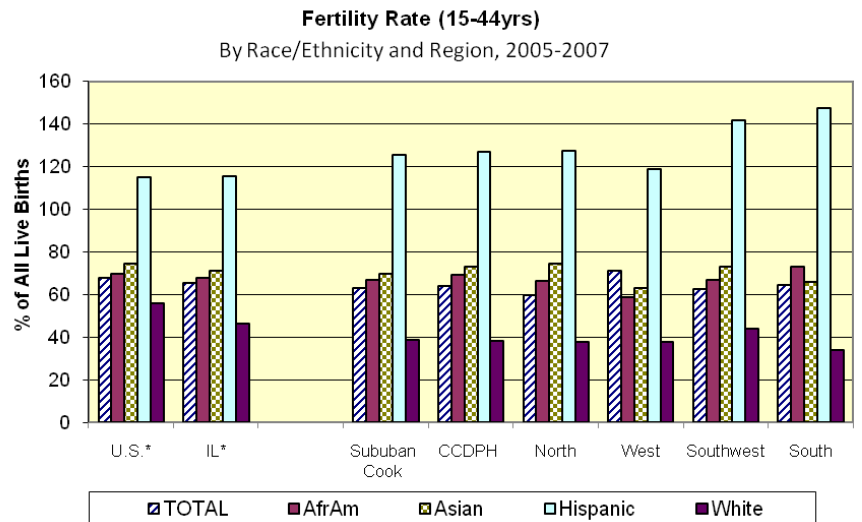
Figure 3

Table 1

Fertility Rate (15-44yrs)

By Region

2000-2007

	2000		2001		2002		2003		2004		2005		2006		2007	
	n	rate	n	rate	n	rate	n	rate	n	rate	n	rate	n	rate	n	rate
U.S.*	4,058,814	65.9	4,025,933	65.3	4,021,726	65.3	4,089,950	66.4	4,112,052	66.7	4,138,349	67.1	4,265,555	69.2	na	na
IL*	185,036	67.5	184,064	67.1	180,622	65.9	182,495	66.5	180,778	65.9	179,020	65.3	180,572	65.8	na	na
Suburban Cook	34,618	65.7	34,673	65.8	33,609	63.8	34,028	64.6	33,401	63.4	33,144	62.9	33,481	63.5	32,945	62.5
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North	12,094	64.0	12,142	64.3	11,595	61.4	11,681	61.8	11,549	61.1	11,360	60.1	11,475	60.7	11,127	58.9
West	8,206	75.4	8,251	75.8	8,084	74.3	8,053	74.0	7,940	73.0	7,679	70.6	7,875	72.4	7,779	71.5
Swest	4,426	61.1	4,570	63.1	4,496	62.1	4,642	64.1	4,515	62.4	4,562	63.0	4,511	62.3	4,523	62.5
South	7,001	67.0	6,927	66.3	6,644	63.6	6,845	65.5	6,551	62.7	6,703	64.2	6,806	65.1	6,741	64.5

Birth Rates are live births per 1,000 population (15-44yr Females)

*Unspecified estimate (N<5)

-Rate not calculated(N<5)

Rates based on 2000 census population for all regions

Source: IDPH Birth Pull File 2000-2007, *National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS), Division of Vital Statistics, Natality public-use data 2000-2006

na-not available

Table 2

Fertility Rate (15-44yrs)

Race/Ethnicity & Age Groups, CCDPH
2000-2002, 2005-2007

	2000-2002		2005-2007	
	n	rate	n	rate
Total	94,436	66.3	91,141	64.0
Race				
<i>NH AfrAm</i>	16,006	68.6	16,176	69.3
<i>NH Asian</i>	6,772	68.4	7,224	72.9
<i>Hispanic</i>	24,725	111.8	28,034	126.8
<i>NH White</i>	46,705	45.5	39,444	38.4

Birth Rates are live births per 1,000 population (15-44yr Females)

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Source: IDPH Birth Pull File 2005-2007, *National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS), Division of Vital Statistics, Natality public-use data 2004-2006

Table 3

Fertility Rate (15-44yrs)
Race/Ethnicity by Region
2005-2007

	U.S.A.*		IL*		SCC		CCDPH		North		West		Southwest		South	
	n	rate	n	rate	n	rate	n	rate	n	rate	n	rate	n	rate	n	rate
TOTAL	12,515,956	67.7	540,370	65.7	99,570	63.0	91,141	64.0	33,962	59.9	23,333	71.5	13,596	62.6	20,250	64.6
Race																
NH AirAm	1,779,778	69.6	92,350	68.1	17,225	66.9	16,176	69.3	1,028	66.3	2,732	58.9	1,356	67.1	11,060	73.2
NH Asian	665,201	74.5	27,673	71.3	8,324	69.9	7,224	72.9	5,926	74.4	609	63.3	409	73.3	280	66.0
Hispanic	2,970,931	115.2	130,438	115.8	29,321	125.7	28,034	126.8	8,666	127.3	12,817	118.9	3,039	141.7	3,512	147.5
NH White	6,885,091	56.0	288,816	46.5	44,386	38.9	39,444	38.4	18,237	37.8	7,114	37.8	8,759	43.9	5,334	34.1

Birth Rates are live births per 1,000 population (15-44yr Females)

*Unspecified estimate (N<5)

-Rate not calculated (N<5)

Rates based on 2000 Census Population for SCC

Source: IDPH Birth File 2005-2007, *National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS), Division of Vital Statistics. Natality public-use data 2004-2006

ⁱ "Statistical Measures and Definitions". NAPHSIS. May 19, 2010
<<http://www.naphsis.org/index.asp?bid=1205>>.

ⁱⁱ Yaukey, D. a. (2001). *Demography, The Study of Human Population* (2nd ed.). Prospect Heights, IL: Waveland Press.

ⁱⁱⁱ Martin JA, H. B. (2010). Births: Final data for 2007. *National vital statistics reports* , 58 (20).



Teen Birth (15-19 yrs)

What is it?

The teen birth rate is measured as the number of births to teens ages 15-19 per 1,000 females in the population 15-19.

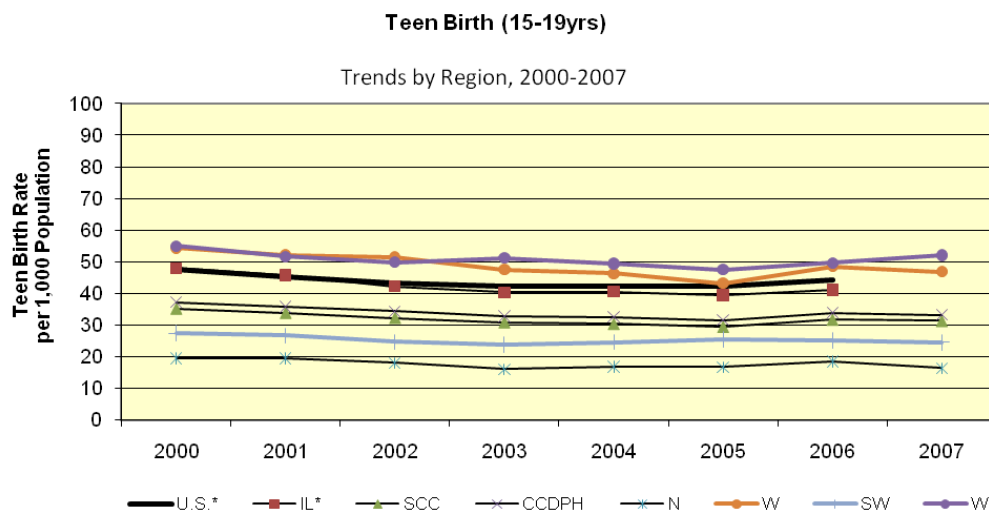
Why is it important?

Teen mothers are more likely to have negative birth outcomes such as. Teen mothers are also less likely to be married or have social support. They are also more likely to smoke and less likely to initiate prenatal care in the first trimester, which can lead to poor birth outcomes such as preterm delivery and low birth weight babies.^{i ii}

2000-2007

The national rates of teen births declined between 2000 and 2005, but experienced an increase in 2006. This trend was also seen in Suburban Cook County (SCC), but overall there was a slight decrease in teen birth rate from 37.2/1,000 in 2000 to 33.2/1,000 in 2007. While the teen birth rate in SCC was lower than the U.S., the South and West districts had the highest rates of teen births in the county with both districts having an average teen birth rate near 50/1,000.

Figure 1



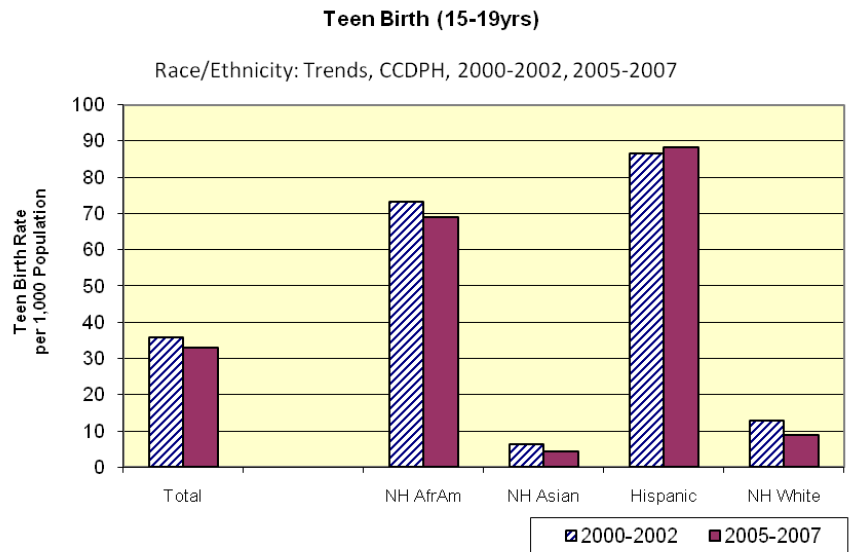
Source: IDPH Birth Pull File 2000-2007.

*NCHS, Division of Vital Statistics, Natality public-use data 2000-2006

2000-2002 VS. 2005-2007**By Race/Ethnicity**

There was a slight decrease in the teen birth rate in the Cook County Department of Public Health's (CCDPH) jurisdiction between 2000-2002 and 2005-2007. This was seen for all racial/ethnic groups except Hispanics, where the fertility rate slightly increased from 86.6 to 88.1/1,000.

Teen birth rates were highest amongst African Americans (AAs) and Hispanics, 69.1 and 88.1/1,000 respectively. The teen birth rate for Hispanics (88.1/1,000) was nearly ten times the rate for White teens (9.0/1,000).

Figure 2

Source: IDPH Birth Pull File 2000-2007,

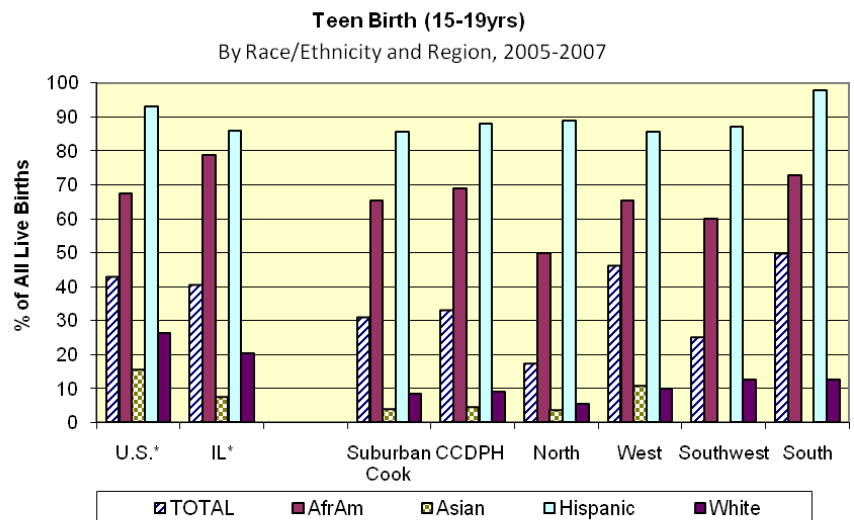
* National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS), Division of Vital Statistics, Natality public-use data 2000-2006

2005-2007**By Race/Ethnicity**

The total teen birth rate for SCC (30.8/1,000) fell below both the national (42.9/1,000) and Illinois (40.4/1,000) rates. Teen birth rates for Asians and Whites in SCC were much lower than rates for the U.S. and Illinois.

The South district had the highest teen birth rate (49.8/1,000), while North district had the lowest (17.2/1,000).

Forty five percent of all births in SCC occur among Hispanics. Furthermore, the highest teen birth rate was among Hispanics in the South district (97.9/1,000).

Figure 3

Source: IDPH Birth Pull File 2005-2007,

* National Center for Health Statistics, Compressed Natality File

Table 1

Teen Birth (15-19yrs)
By Region
2000-2007

	2000			2001			2002			2003			2004			2005			2006			2007		
	n	rate		n	rate		n	rate		n	rate		n	rate		n	rate		n	rate		n	rate	
U.S.*	468,990	47.7		445,944	45.4		425,493	43.3		414,580	42.2		415,262	42.3		414,593	42.2		435,436	44.3		na	na	
IL*	20,714	48.0		19,758	45.8		18,217	42.2		17,405	40.3		17,520	40.6		17,041	39.5		17,752	41.1		na	na	
Suburban Cook	2,825	35.1		2,721	33.9		2,596	32.3		2,485	30.9		2,444	30.4		2,371	29.5		2,549	31.7		2,518	31.3	
CCDPH	2,679	37.2		2,577	35.8		2,471	34.3		2,367	32.9		2,349	32.6		2,274	31.6		2,439	33.9		2,392	33.2	
North	523	19.5		522	19.4		484	18.0		430	16.0		453	16.9		450	16.8		497	18.5		440	16.4	
West	895	54.4		859	52.2		845	51.4		782	47.5		762	46.3		711	43.2		799	48.6		772	46.9	
South	315	27.4		307	26.7		284	24.7		274	23.8		283	24.6		294	25.6		289	25.1		282	24.5	
South	946	54.9		889	51.6		858	49.8		881	51.2		851	49.4		819	47.6		854	49.6		898	52.2	

Birth Rates are live births per 1,000 population (15-19yr Females)

*Unspecified estimate (N<5)

-Rate not calculated(N<5)

Rates based on 2000 census population for all regions

Source: IDPH Birth Pull File 2000-2007, *National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS), Division of Vital Statistics, Natality public-use data 2000-2006

na-not available

Table 2

Teen Birth (15-19yrs)

Race/Ethnicity & Age Groups, CCDPH

2000-2002, 2005-2007

	2000-2002		2005-2007	
	n	rate	n	rate
Total	7,727	35.8	7,105	32.9
Race				
<i>NH AfrAm</i>	2,774	73.1	2,622	69.1
<i>NH Asian</i>	77	6.4	52	4.3
<i>Hispanic</i>	3,203	86.6	3,258	88.1
<i>NH White</i>	1,648	12.8	1,155	9.0

Birth Rates are live births per 1,000 population (15-19yr Females)

*Unspecified estimate (N<5)

-Rate not calculated(N<5)

Rates based on 2000 Census Population for SCC

Source: IDPH Birth Pull File 2005-2007, *National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS), Division of Vital Statistics, Natality public-use data 2004-2006

Table 3

Teen Birth (15-19yrs)
Race/Ethnicity by Region
2005-2007

	U.S.A.*		IL*		SCC		CCDPH		North		West		Southwest		South	
	n	rate	n	rate	n	rate	n	rate	n	rate	n	rate	n	rate	n	rate
TOTAL	1,265,291	42.9	52,313	40.4	7,438	30.8	7,105	32.9	1,387	17.2	2,282	46.2	865	25.1	2,571	49.8
Race																
NH AfrAm	297,828	67.5	18,690	78.7	2,752	65.4	2,622	69.1	113	49.8	472	65.4	166	60.0	1,871	72.8
NH Asian	19,150	15.3	335	7.5	58	3.8	52	4.3	33	3.5	12	10.6	*	-	*	-
Hispanic	415,619	93.2	16,632	86.0	3,367	85.6	3,258	88.1	912	88.9	1,571	85.6	352	87.2	423	97.9
NH White	503,529	26.5	16,551	20.3	1,242	8.6	1,155	9.0	324	5.5	223	9.9	340	12.7	268	12.8

Birth Rates are live births per 1,000 population (15-19yr Females)

*Unspecified estimate (N<5)

-Rate not calculated(N<5)

Rates based on 2000 Census Population for SCC

Source: IDPH Birth Pull File 2005-2007, *National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS), Division of Vital Statistics, Natality public-use data 2004-2006

ⁱ Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. (2009). Sexual and reproductive health of persons aged 10-24 years - United States, 2002-2007. *Surveillance Summaries, Morbidity and Mortality Weekly* , 58 (SS-6).

ⁱⁱ Ventura SJ, M. T. (2001). Births to teenagers in the United States, 1940-2000. *National Vital Statistics Report* , 49 (10).



Singleton Low Birth Weight

What is it?

Singleton Low birth weight (LBW) refers to infants weighing less than 5 pounds 8 ounces (2,500 grams). This percentage is calculated by the number of low birth weight singleton births per 100 singleton births (multiple births which often result in low birth weight infants are excluded). Low birth weight is most often attributed to preterm birth (less than 37 weeks gestation) and maternal factors, most commonly maternal smoking.ⁱ

Why is it important:

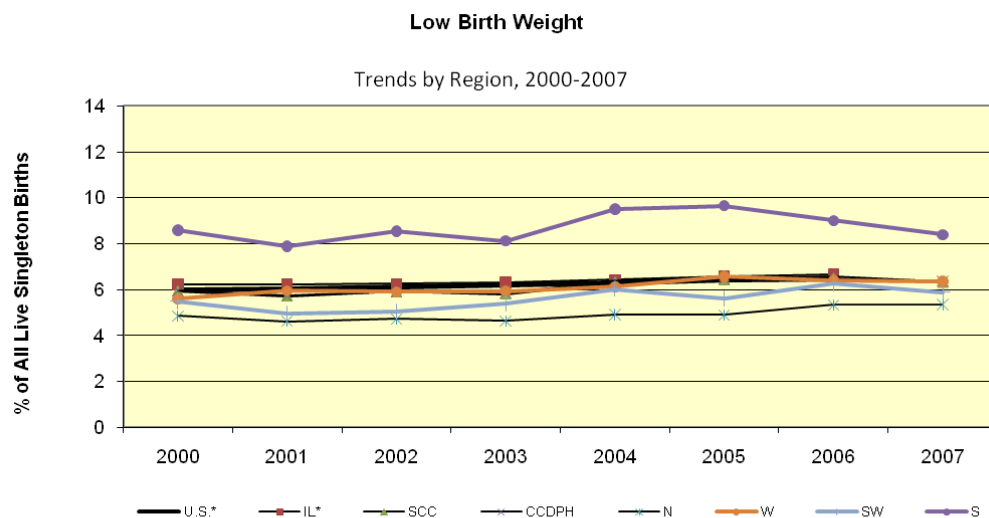
Low birth weight is the greatest factor for neonatal mortality (occurring within the first 28 days of life).ⁱⁱ Low birth weight babies are also more likely to have disabilities and suffer greater morbidity later in life.ⁱⁱⁱ

2000-2007

The LBW rate increased in Suburban Cook County (SCC) from 5.9% in 2000 to 6.6% in 2007. The average LBW rate was the same locally as it was nationally (6.1%).

Most variability in LBW occurred in the South district, which also has had the highest LBW rate (8.8%) from 2000 to 2007. However, the disparity in LBW rates between the North and the South districts narrowed from 75.5% higher in 2000 to 58.5% higher in 2007. This, however, was not due to a decrease in the LBW rate in the South district, but an increase in the LBW rate in the North district (4.9% in 2000 to 5.3% in 2007).

Figure 1



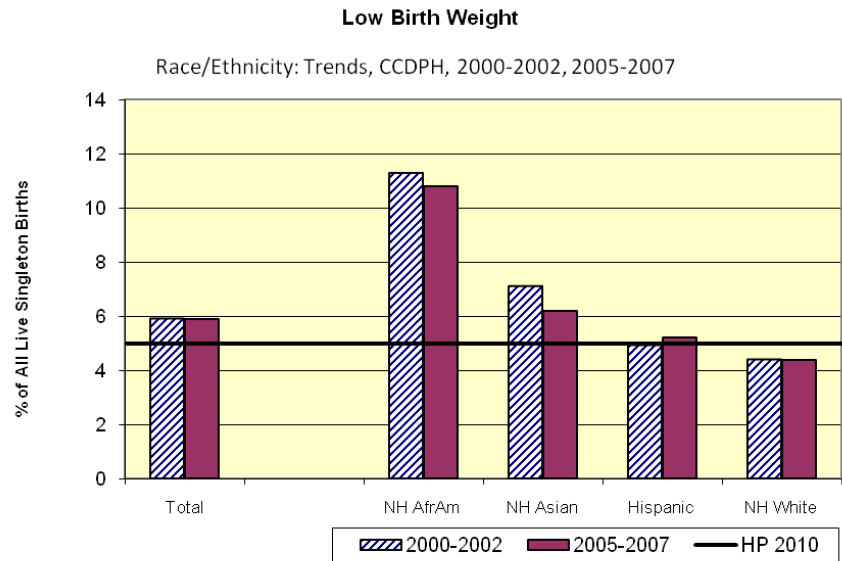
Source: IDPH Birth Pull File 2000-2007.

*National Center for Health Statistics, Compressed Natality File 2000-2006

2000-2002 VS. 2005-2007**By Race/Ethnicity**

From 2000-2002 to 2005-2007, the overall LBW rate (5.9%) remained the same in the Cook County Department of Public Health's (CCDPH) jurisdiction. CCDPH did not Healthy People (HP) 2010 goal of 5% of babies born with LBW.^{iv}

LBW rates were highest among African Americans (AAs) in CCDPH. However, there has been a slight reduction in the LBW rate among AAs (11.3% in 2000-2002 to 10.8% in 2005-2007). LBW rates among Asians decreased from 7.1 to 6.2%. The slight increase in the LBW rate (from 4.9% to 5.2%) among Hispanics resulted in the rate being above the HP2010 goal.

Figure 2**2005-2007****By Race/Ethnicity**

From 2005 to 2007, the LBW rate for SCC was 5.9%. Most of the districts were close to this percentage except the South district which had LBW rate of 8.2%.

The LBW rate among AAs in SCC (10.8%) was more than double the HP2010 goal. Asians were above the HP2010 goal of 5% in all CCDPH districts, while LBW rate among Hispanics was very close to 5% in each district. The LBW rate among Whites (4.4%) in SCC was the lowest compared to other racial/ethnic groups.

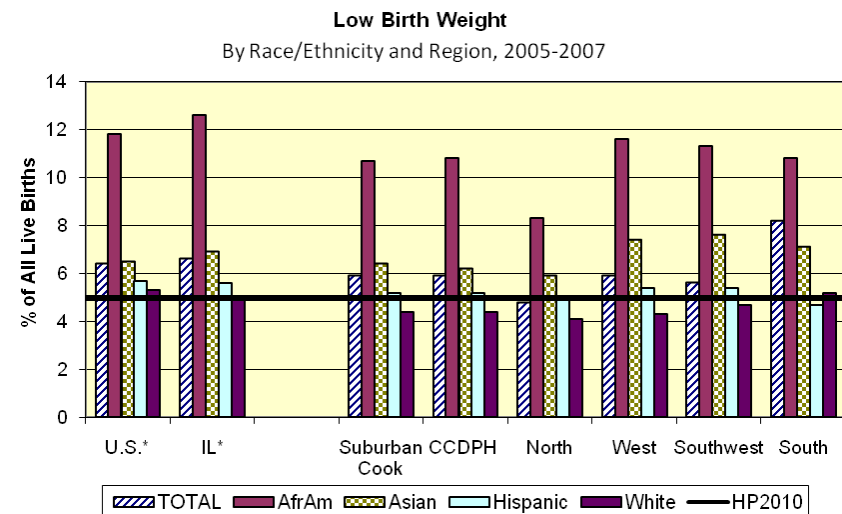
Figure 3

Table 1

Low Birth Weight
By Region
2000-2007

	2000		2001		2002		2003		2004		2005		2006		2007	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
U.S.*	235,679	6.0	235,404	6.0	237,999	6.1	245,104	6.2	250,444	6.3	256,065	6.4	267,218	6.5	na	na
IL*	11,125	6.2	11,057	6.2	10,876	6.3	11,080	6.3	11,161	6.4	11,345	6.6	11,594	6.7	na	na
Suburban Cook	1,977	5.9	1,908	5.7	1,909	5.9	1,900	5.8	2,030	6.3	2,045	6.4	2,092	6.5	2,003	6.3
CCDPH	1,820	6.0	1,758	5.7	1,754	5.9	1,757	5.9	1,875	6.4	1,889	6.5	1,937	6.6	1,850	6.4
North	566	4.9	538	4.6	525	4.7	517	4.6	541	4.9	531	4.9	587	5.3	572	5.3
West	444	5.6	474	5.9	463	5.9	463	5.9	470	6.1	487	6.6	487	6.4	478	6.4
Swest	233	5.5	219	5.0	219	5.0	240	5.4	263	6.0	247	5.6	272	6.3	257	5.9
South	577	8.6	527	7.9	547	8.6	537	8.1	601	9.5	624	9.6	591	9.0	543	8.4

Percent of singleton births with birth weight less than 2,500 grams

*Unspecified estimate (N<5)

-Rate not calculated(N<5)

Source: IDPH Birth Pull File 2000-2007, *National Center for Health Statistics, Compressed Natality File 2000-2006

na-not available

Table 2

Low Birth Weight

Race/Ethnicity & Age Groups, CCDPH

2000-2002, 2005-2007

CCDPH				
	2000-2002		2005-2007	
	n	%	n	%
Total	5,241	5.9	5,412	5.9
Race				
<i>NH AfrAm</i>	1,709	11.3	1,746	10.8
<i>NH Asian</i>	462	7.1	445	6.2
<i>Hispanic</i>	1,178	4.9	1,451	5.2
<i>NH White</i>	1,875	4.4	1,754	4.4

Percent of singleton births with birth weight less than 2,500 grams

*Unspecified estimate (N<5)

-Rate not calculated(N<5)

Source: IDPH Birth Pull File 2000-2007, *National Center for Health Statistics, Compressed Natality File 2000-2006

Table 3

Low Birth Weight
Race/Ethnicity by Region
2005-2007

	U.S.A.*		IL*		SCC		CCDPH		North		West		Southwest		South	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
TOTAL	773,727	6.4	34,100	6.6	5,863	5.9	5,412	5.9	1,615	4.8	1,376	5.9	762	5.6	1,659	8.2
Race																
NH AfrAm	203,491	11.8	11,188	12.6	1,842	10.7	1,746	10.8	85	8.3	318	11.6	153	11.3	1,190	10.8
NH Asian	42,228	6.5	1,839	6.9	529	6.4	445	6.2	349	5.9	45	7.4	31	7.6	20	7.1
Hispanic	164,871	5.7	7,188	5.6	1,527	5.2	1,451	5.2	423	4.9	698	5.4	164	5.4	166	4.7
NH White	354,828	5.3	13,833	5.0	1,945	4.4	1,754	4.4	751	4.1	309	4.3	414	4.7	280	5.2

Percent of singleton births with birth weight less than 2,500 grams

*Unspecified estimate (N<5)

-Rate not calculated(N<5)

Source: IDPH Birth Pull File 2005-2007, *National Center for Health Statistics, Compressed Natality File 2004-2006

ⁱ Ventura, S. J. (2003). Trends and Variations in Smoking During Pregnancy and Low Birth Weight: Evidence From the Birth Certificate, 1990–2000. *Pediatrics* , 1176-1180.

ⁱⁱ Eberstein, I. W. (1990). Infant Mortality by Cause of Death: Main and Interaction Effects. *Demography* , 27 (3), 413-430.

ⁱⁱⁱ U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Health Resources and Services Administration, Maternal and Child Health Bureau. (2010). Child Health U.S.A 2010.

^{iv} U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. (2000). Healthy People 2010: Understanding and Improving Health. (2nd Ed.).

Inadequate Prenatal Care

What is it?

Inadequate prenatal care (IPNC) is measured by the percentage of births to women beginning prenatal care after the 3rd month of pregnancy or receiving no prenatal care.

Why is it important:?

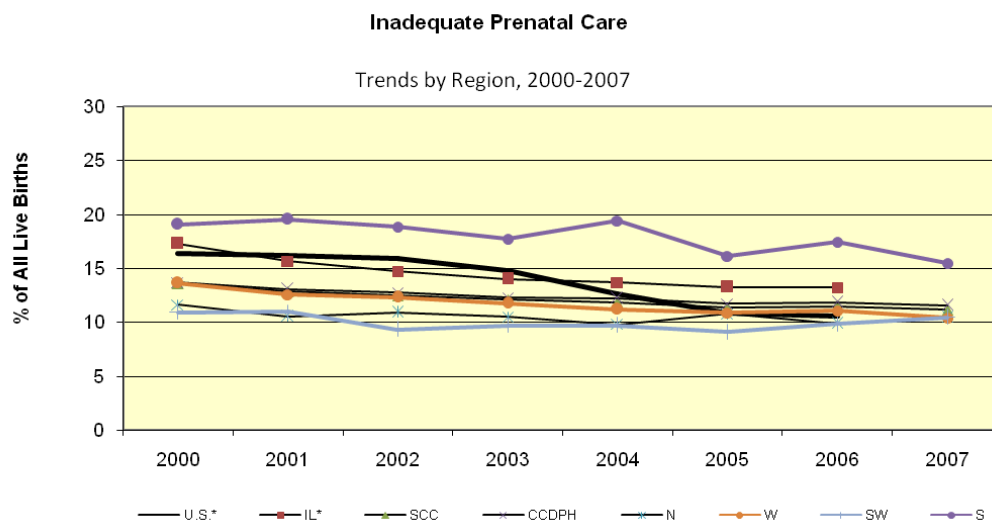
Beginning prenatal care in the first trimester of pregnancy is important because it allows the health of the fetus to be monitored. Women who do not begin prenatal care early are more likely to have poor outcomes such as preterm birth and low birth weight babies.ⁱ

Nationally, African Americans (AA) and Hispanics are two times more likely than Whites to receive IPNC.ⁱⁱ

2000-2007

The overall percentage of women who received IPNC declined in Suburban Cook County (SCC) from 13.6% in 2000 to 11.5 % in 2007 and nationally from 16.4% in 2000 to 10.6% in 2006. The South district has had the highest rates of IPNC, though rates have improved from 19.1% in 2000 to 15.5% in 2007.

Figure 1



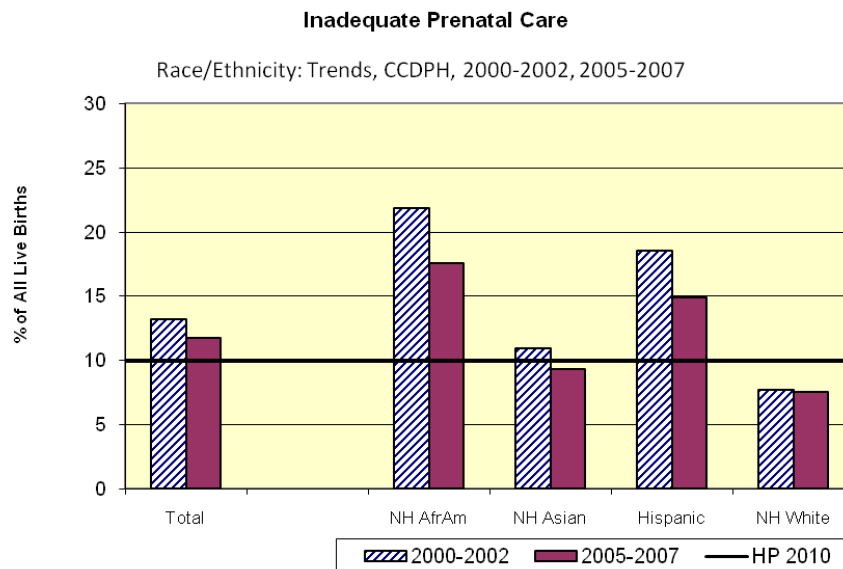
Source: IDPH Birth Pull File 2000-2007.

*National Center for Health Statistics, Compressed Natality File 2000-2006

2000-2002 VS. 2005-2007**By Race/Ethnicity**

The IPNC rate decreased for all racial/ethnic groups, between 2000-2002 and 2005-2007, in the Cook County Department of Public Health's (CCDPH) jurisdiction.

IPNC rates for African Americans (AAs) decreased from 21.8% to 17.6% and from 18.6% to 14.9% for Hispanics. The decrease in the IPNC rate for Asians (from 10.9% to 9.3%) resulted in Asians meeting the HP 2010 goal of 10% in 2005-2007. IPNC rates among Whites did not change.

Figure 2**2005-2007****By Race/Ethnicity**

The IPNC rate for SCC (11.3%) was slightly above the HP2010 goal. Compared to other districts, IPNC rates among racial/ethnic groups in the West district were the least disparate.

The IPNC rate among Hispanics in the North district (19.2%) was higher than respective rates in other districts, the U.S. and IL.

The IPNC rate among AAs in the South district (19.0%) was higher than respective rates in other districts, and the U.S.

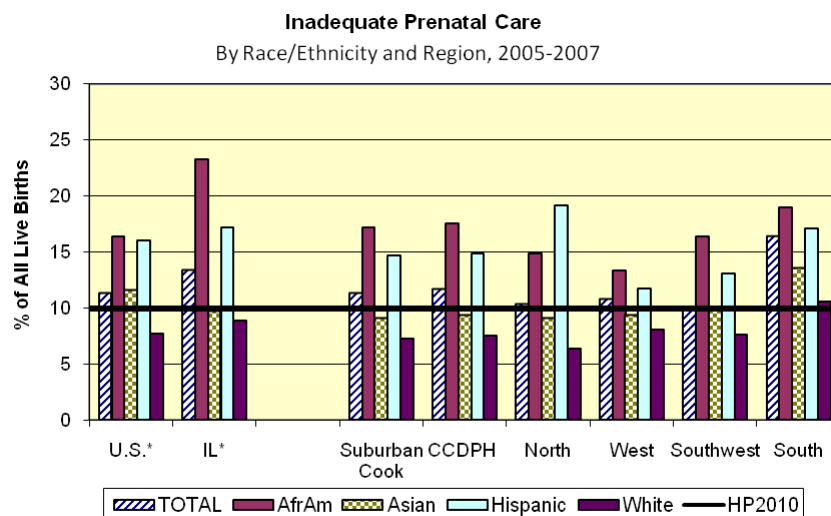
Figure 3

Table 1

Inadequate Prenatal Care

By Region

2000-2007

	2000		2001		2002		2003		2004		2005		2006		2007	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
U.S.*	665,428	16.4	654,058	16.2	641,444	15.9	603,706	14.8	518,557	12.6	448,499	10.8	451,068	10.6	na	na
IL*	31,974	17.3	28,788	15.6	26,566	14.7	25,578	14.0	24,767	13.7	23,713	13.2	23,917	13.2	na	na
Suburban Cook	4,711	13.6	4,454	12.8	4,197	12.5	4,117	12.1	3,954	11.8	3,765	11.4	3,843	11.5	3,683	11.2
CCDPH	4,346	13.7	4,172	13.1	3,936	12.8	3,838	12.3	3,733	12.2	3,558	11.7	3,640	11.9	3,490	11.6
North	1,405	11.6	1,281	10.6	1,268	10.9	1,225	10.5	1,134	9.8	1,226	10.8	1,137	9.9	1,165	10.5
West	1,120	13.6	1,035	12.5	996	12.3	949	11.8	890	11.2	836	10.9	872	11.1	808	10.4
Swest	484	10.9	501	11.0	419	9.3	451	9.7	438	9.7	414	9.1	444	9.8	473	10.5
South	1,337	19.1	1,355	19.6	1,253	18.9	1,213	17.7	1,271	19.4	1,082	16.1	1,187	17.4	1,044	15.5

Percentage of all live births to women beginning prenatal care after the 3rd month of pregnancy or receiving no prenatal care

*Unspecified estimate (N<5)

-Rate not calculated(N<5)

Source: IDPH Birth Pull File 2000-2007, *National Center for Health Statistics, Compressed Natality File 2000-2006

na-not available

Table 2

Inadequate Prenatal Care

Race/Ethnicity & Age Groups, CCDPH

2000-2002, 2005-2007

CCDPH				
	2000-2002		2005-2007	
	n	%	n	%
Total	12,454	13.2	10,688	11.7
Race				
<i>NH AfrAm</i>	3,493	21.8	2,844	17.6
<i>NH Asian</i>	741	10.9	674	9.3
<i>Hispanic</i>	4,587	18.6	4,168	14.9
<i>NH White</i>	3,590	7.7	2,975	7.5

Percentage of all live births to women beginning prenatal care after the 3rd month of pregnancy or receiving no prenatal care

*Unspecified estimate (N<5)

-Rate not calculated(N<5)

Source: IDPH Birth Pull File 2000-2007, *National Center for Health Statistics, Compressed Natality File 2000-2006

Table 3

Inadequate Prenatal Care
Race/Ethnicity by Region
2005-2007

	U.S.A.*		IL*		SCC		CCDPH		North		West		Southwest		South	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
TOTAL	1,418,124	11.3	72,397	13.4	11,291	11.3	10,688	11.7	3,528	10.4	2,516	10.8	1,331	9.8	3,313	16.4
Race																
NH AfrAm	291,609	16.4	21,487	23.3	2,967	17.2	2,844	17.6	153	14.9	366	13.4	222	16.4	2,103	19.0
NH Asian	77,051	11.6	2,687	9.7	757	9.1	674	9.3	538	9.1	57	9.4	41	10.0	38	13.6
Hispanic	476,889	16.1	22,457	17.2	4,308	14.7	4,168	14.9	1,661	19.2	1,510	11.8	397	13.1	600	17.1
NH White	530,582	7.7	25,589	8.9	3,232	7.3	2,975	7.5	1,165	6.4	575	8.1	669	7.6	566	10.6

Percentage of all live births to women beginning prenatal care after the 3rd month of pregnancy or receiving no prenatal care

*Unspecified estimate (N<5)

-Rate not calculated(N<5)

Source: IDPH Birth Pull File 2005-2007 , *National Center for Health Statistics, Compressed Natality File 2004-2006

ⁱ "Pediatric and Pregnancy Surveillance System". CDC. February 2011
<http://www.cdc.gov/pednss/what_is/pnss_health_indicators.htm>.

ⁱⁱ Martin J.A., H. B. (2010). Births: Final data for 2007. *National vital statistics reports* , 58 (20).

Infant Mortality

What is it?

Infant mortality is the number of deaths to infants under one year of age per 1,000 live births in a given year. The single greatest factor contributing to infant mortality is low birth weight.ⁱ Factors that contribute to low birth weight are preterm birth and maternal factors such as smoking and substance abuse. Not only does maternal smoking contribute to low birth weight it is also associated Sudden Infant Death Syndrome (SIDS) which has historically been a significant cause of infant mortality.ⁱⁱ

Why is it important?

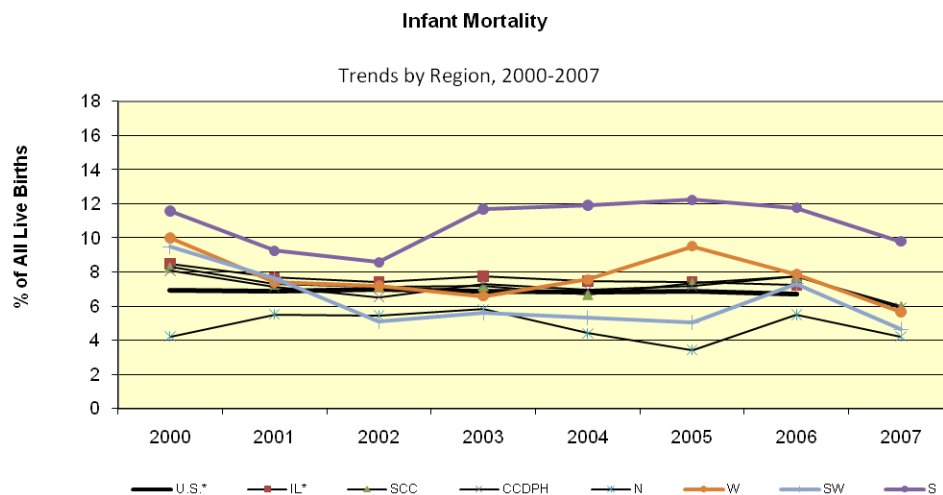
The infant mortality rate is often used as a basic tool to measure the health of a population and for comparison between populations.ⁱⁱⁱ

Touted as one of the greatest public health achievements of the 20th century, great progress has been made to reduce the rate of infant mortality since 1900.^{iv} Efforts included improved medical interventions to help sick and premature babies and the Back-to-Sleep Campaign which reduced the number of SIDS-related deaths.

2000-2007

Between 2000 and 2007, the average rate of infant mortality in Suburban Cook County (SCC) was very close to the U.S. rate (7.2/1,000 and 6.8/1,000 respectively). Due to small numbers of infant deaths, there was great variation between years and between districts. From 2000 to 2007, on average, the South district had the highest infant mortality rate, 10.8/1,000, which was double the infant mortality rate of the North district, 4.8/1,000.

Figure 1



Source: IDPH Birth/Death Pull File 2000-2007,

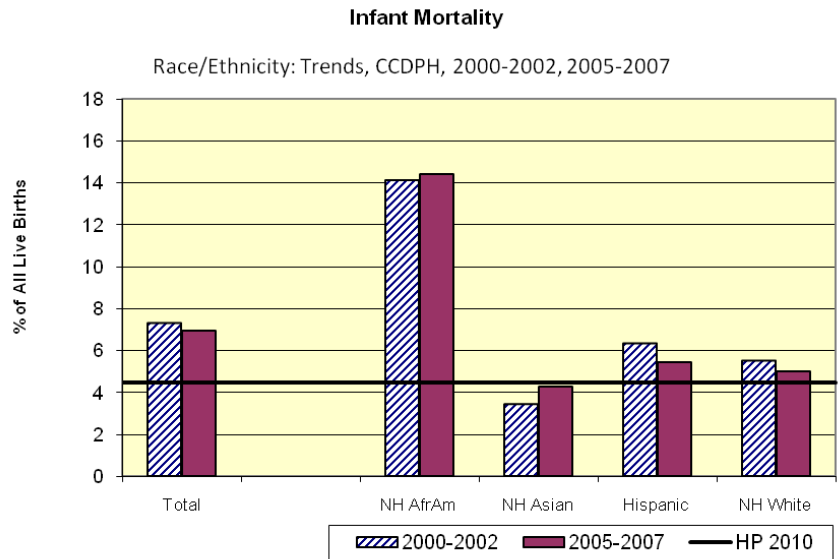
* National Center for Health Statistics, Compressed Natality/Mortality File 2000-2006

2000-2002 VS. 2005-2007**By Race**

The infant mortality rate for the Cook County Department of Public Health's (CCDPH) jurisdiction decreased slightly from 7.3/1,000 in 2000-2002 to 6.9/1,000 in 2005-2007.

From 2000-2002 to 2005-2007, while the infant mortality rate among Asians increased slightly from 3.4 to 4.3/1,000, the rate was below the Healthy People (HP) 2010 goal of 4.5/1,000. The infant mortality rate among African Americans (AA) in the same time periods remained the same (approximately 14.3/1,000).

Infant mortality rates decreased slightly for Hispanics (from 6.3 to 5.5/1,000) and for Whites (from 5.5 to 5.0/1,000).

Figure 2**2005-2007****By Race/Ethnicity**

During 2005-2007, the infant mortality rate for SCC was 15.1 per 1,000, slightly higher than the Illinois and U.S. rates (14.5 and 14.1/1,000 respectively).

The infant mortality rate in the South district was 11.3/1,000 which was more than double that of the North district, which was 4.4/1,000.

In all regions, the rates of infant mortality for African Americans was approximately double that of Whites and Hispanics. The West district had the highest rate of infant mortality for African Americans (17.8 per 1,000), followed by the South district (14.3 per 1,000).

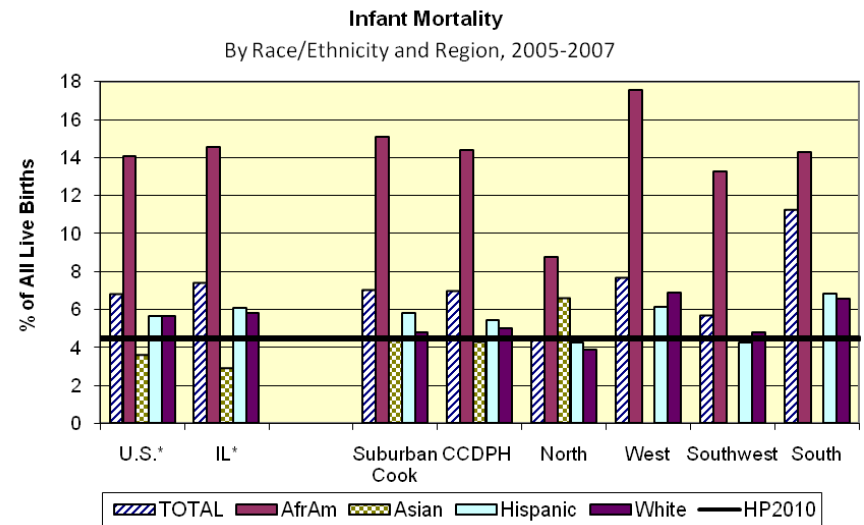
Figure 3

Table 1

Infant Mortality
By Region
2000-2007

	2000			2001			2002			2003			2004			2005			2006			2007		
	n	rate		n	rate		n	rate		n	rate		n	rate		n	rate		n	rate		n	rate	
U.S.*	28,035	6.9		27,568	6.8		28,034	7.0		28,025	6.9		27,936	6.8		28,440	6.9		28,527	6.7		na	na	
IL*	1,568	8.5		1,413	7.7		1,339	7.4		1,412	7.7		1,349	7.5		1,328	7.4		1,309	7.2		na	na	
Suburban Cook	287	8.3		253	7.3		240	7.1		245	7.2		223	6.7		244	7.4		259	7.7		197	6.0	
CODPH	256	8.1		227	7.1		201	6.5		227	7.3		213	7.0		217	7.2		238	7.8		178	5.9	
North	51	4.2		67	5.5		63	5.4		68	5.8		51	4.4		39	3.4		63	5.5		47	4.2	
West	82	10.0		61	7.4		58	7.2		53	6.6		60	7.6		73	9.5		62	7.9		44	5.7	
Swet	42	9.5		35	7.7		23	5.1		26	5.6		24	5.3		23	5.0		33	7.3		21	4.6	
South	81	11.6		64	9.2		57	8.6		80	11.7		78	11.9		82	12.2		80	11.8		66	9.8	

Number of infant deaths (less than 1yr old) per 1,000 live births

**Unspecified estimate (N<20), *Unspecified estimate (N<5)

-Rate not calculated (N<20), -Rate not calculated(N<5)

Source: IDPH Birth/Death Pull File 2000-2007, *National Center for Health Statistics, Compressed Natality/Mortality File 2000-2006

na-not available

Table 2

Infant Mortality

Race/Ethnicity & Age Groups, CCDPH
2000-2002, 2005-2007

	CCDPH			
	2000-2002		2005-2007	
	n	rate	n	rate
Total	685	7.3	632	6.9
Race				
<i>NH AfrAm</i>	225	14.1	233	14.4
<i>NH Asian</i>	23	3.4	31	4.3
<i>Hispanic</i>	155	6.3	153	5.5
<i>NH White</i>	259	5.5	197	5.0

Number of infant deaths (less than 1yr old) per 1,000 live births

*Unspecified estimate (N<5)

-Rate not calculated(N<5)

Source: IDPH Birth Pull File 2000-2007

Table 3

Infant Mortality
Race/Ethnicity by Region
2005-2007

	U.S.A.*		IL*		SCC		CCDPH		North		West		Southwest		South	
	n	rate	n	rate	n	rate	n	rate	n	rate	n	rate	n	rate	n	rate
TOTAL	84,903	6.8	3,986	7.4	699	7.0	632	6.9	149	4.4	178	7.6	77	5.7	228	11.3
Race																
NH AfrAm	25,063	14.1	1,342	14.5	260	15.1	233	14.4	9	8.8	48	17.6	18	13.3	158	14.3
NH Asian	2,390	3.6	80	2.9	36	4.3	31	4.3	25	4.2	*	-	*	-	*	-
Hispanic	16,780	5.6	793	6.1	170	5.8	153	5.5	37	4.3	79	6.2	13	4.3	24	6.8
NH White	38,978	5.7	1,680	5.8	213	4.8	197	5.0	71	3.9	49	6.9	42	4.8	35	6.6

Number of infant deaths (less than 1yr old) per 1,000 live births

*Unspecified estimate (N<5)

-Rate not calculated(N<5)

Source: IDPH Birth/Death Pull File 2005-2007, *National Center for Health Statistics, Compressed Natality/Mortality File 2004-2006

ⁱ Martin J.A., (2010). Births: Final data for 2007. *National vital statistics reports* , 58 (20).

ⁱⁱ Anderson, M. J. (2005). Sudden Infant Death Syndrome and prenatal maternal smoking: rising attributed risk in the Back to Sleep era. *BMC Medicine* , 3 (4).

ⁱⁱⁱ Allotey, D. D. (2003). Infant mortality rate as an indicator of population health. *J Epidemiology Community Health* , 57:344-346 .

^{iv} Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. (2002). Infant Mortality and Low Birth Weight Among Black and White Infants United States, 1980–2000. *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report* (51), 589-592.