



Universal Newborn Support Systems: A Review of Readiness

Exploring prenatal-to-3 resources in Illinois

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Methodology

When identifying sources to be used, the authors prioritized data from governmental agencies (state and federal) and relied heavily on data from the Illinois Early Childhood Asset Map (IECAM) when available. Data from 2020 and later was used whenever possible.

While the focus of this report is on Universal Newborn Support Systems (UNSS), which primarily affects infants and their families, many data were unavailable on a more granular level than children under the age of five. Therefore, many metrics—such as the total number of children in a given region—are reported inclusive of all children to the age of five, rather than infants alone.

Each metric has been examined on the county level, and most have been analyzed in relation to the population of each county. A simple Z score analysis was used throughout this report, and counties outside of the first standard deviation were highlighted. Unless otherwise specified, each metric was weighted equally within its respective section.

Disclaimer

The information and findings in this report are presented for informational purposes only, and Start Early does not guarantee the accuracy of data shown. Data were collected from a variety of sources in order to create the included visuals and analyses. Start Early is not affiliated with these sources or involved

in their data collection processes, so Start Early cannot guarantee the accuracy of any data point.

Because data came from multiple years and a variety of sources, the analyses contained herein have a large margin of error, and are presented only to indicate a starting point. Due to data being multiple years old, it is possible that some included data are no longer accurate, and it is strongly encouraged that these data and analyses are not relied upon in decision-making processes without significant further research.

Additional Limitations

The quality and accuracy of this report is limited by the quality and accuracy of the data on which it relies, as an analysis cannot be better than the data it uses.

There are a significant number of metrics and factors which, if included, could have benefitted this report. However, many of these metrics do not have high quality data—or, in many cases, *any* data—available to the public. The availability of data was a determining factor in deciding which metrics to use in multiple sections of this report. In addition, the authors' personal understanding of the field influenced which metrics were used in portions with nearly unlimited possible avenues to explore, such as the section exploring community risk. These decisions are therefore fallible, and readers are encouraged to think about other

metrics that could improve understanding of the issues, and conduct additional analyses.

There are inherent limitations in conducting an analysis on the county level, and the decision to do so was influenced primarily by the availability of data on this level. However, when exploring county-level data, it is important to consider questions and factors such as:

- How does the size of the population in this county affect the interpretation of the data? A county with 500 children and one provider may technically have the same number of providers per person as a county with 40,000 children and 80 providers, but there is no consideration of how far families must travel for services, how providers might differ slightly or

specialize, or the vulnerability of a small community if a single provider stops providing services.

- The ways in which a small portion of the county can skew metrics for the entire county. For example, if a county is primarily composed of high-needs communities with few resources, but it also contains one affluent city with plentiful providers and resources, the county as a whole may appear to not have significant needs, when in fact the majority of the county is underserved.

It is therefore necessary to consider these and other limitations, and continually ask critical questions when using this report or any other similar tool.



Introduction

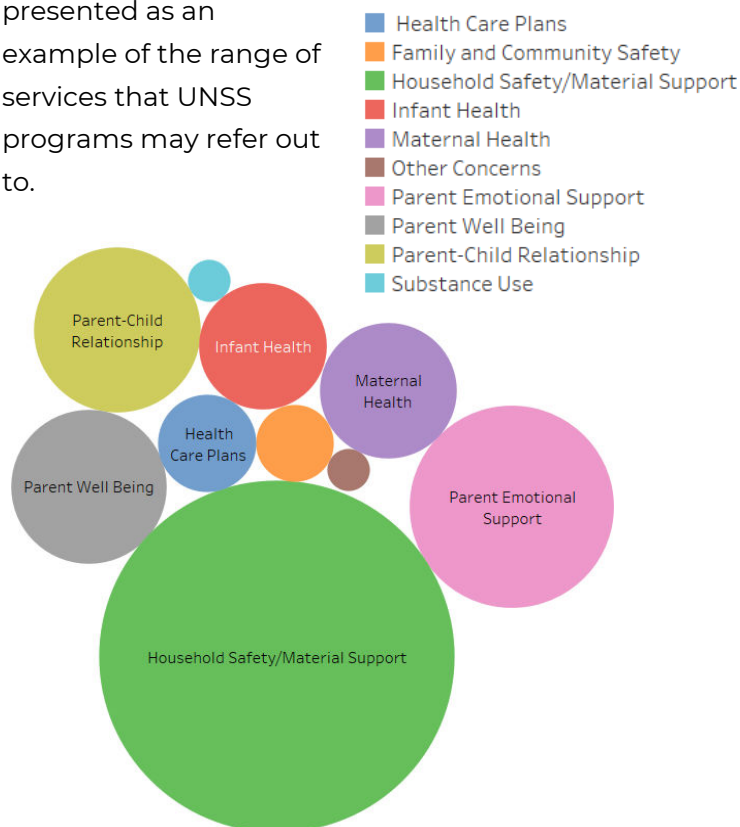
What is a Universal Newborn Support System and who does it serve?

An effective UNSS would mean that every family with a newborn is contacted and offered one or more at-home visits with a care professional during the newborn period of their infant's life. These visits would be completely free of charge, and during the visits the professional would help the parents determine and connect to the services and supports that would be helpful for their family and child. These services can range from providing diapers to referrals to childcare centers or health or mental health services, to assisting with applications for WIC or SNAP, and much more.

While many services and resources are available across Illinois, identifying them and navigating how to gain access to these services can be overwhelming for families, especially when also dealing with the birth of a new child. A Universal Newborn Support System simplifies this by providing a coordinated point of entry and contact for new families. Parents can ask questions and have help in understanding what services they may be eligible for, and UNSS visitors can provide referrals to a broad range of services that families may not already be familiar with.

Family Connects—just one model of UNSS which is currently available in parts of Illinois—has proven how valuable this service

can be for families, with families reporting [more connections to community resources](#), [fewer child emergency room visits](#), and [less parental anxiety](#).¹ Although Family Connects is just one of many models providing UNSS services, the success and wide reach of this program shows the utility of UNSS programs for families. The graph below reflects the types of programs and resources that one Family Connects site referred to during one quarter.¹ This may not be reflective of all Family Connects or UNSS sites, but is presented as an example of the range of services that UNSS programs may refer out to.



¹ Family Connects in Peoria, Illinois during the first quarter of the 2023 fiscal year.

What is happening in Illinois now?

Illinois, under the direction of the Department of Human Services and funded by a HRSA ECCS grant, is developing a plan to implement Universal Newborn Support Systems (UNSS) statewide. However, this implementation will likely need to take place over several stages, and to that end it is essential to understand which communities have the greatest need for UNSS, as well as which communities have the infrastructure and resources in place to make a UNSS program most effective immediately.

To better understand Illinois' readiness, this report focuses on two key pieces of the puzzle: risk factors and resources.

Risk factors are broken down into three subcategories:

- Demographics
- Community risk factors
- Pregnancy and birth risk

Resources are also divided into multiple subcategories:

- Children's services
- State or federal assistance
- Pregnancy and maternal health resources
- Family wellbeing resources

Each of these factors has been assessed on a county level, and is explained in greater detail in the following sections.

It should be noted that this analysis is not the first to explore risks and resources available to young children in Illinois. The Illinois [Risk and Reach report](#), published by the Erikson Institute, has a similar focus on children 0-3, and is an excellent resource for continued exploration.

Birth to Five Illinois—a group of state-funded regional councils—has recently released [needs assessments](#) for regions across Illinois. These assessments, focused on early childhood education and care, are useful in understanding the full landscape in Illinois and it is encouraged that they (and other resources) be reviewed in combination with this report.

This report differs from Erikson's and other similar reports, however, in its particular focus on birthing and postpartum supports, as well as broader family wellbeing, and the included analysis as it pertains to community readiness for UNSS programs.



Risk Factors

Demographics

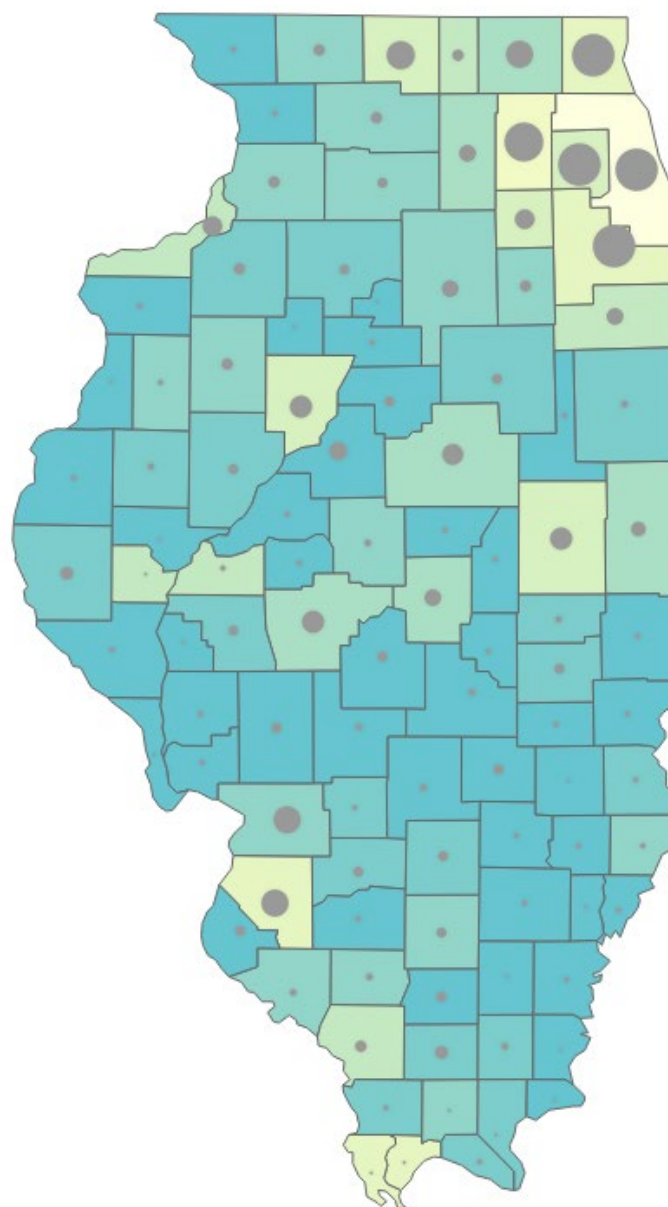
[Interactive map hereⁱ](#)

First, to understand the landscape of services and needs within Illinois, one must understand the demographics of the state.

There is a moderate negative correlation ($-.58$) between the total population of children under 5 in each county and the percentage of the county that is white and non-Hispanic.³ Put more simply, cities and areas with larger populations tend to also have more racial and ethnic diversity. This is not a new or surprising finding, but one that remains relevant when examining the level of need and available resources across the state.

The reason that white, non-Hispanic populations are highlighted is due to systemic racism. Because of the long and ongoing history of racism in the United States and Illinois, communities that have higher percentages of Hispanic and/or non-white residents frequently have less access to resources. Therefore, in the pursuit of understanding community resources, it is relevant to use this metric.

Although multiple races are grouped together in this metric, it is important to understand that people of color are not a monolith, and this graphic is not intended to suggest that multiple races or ethnicities are in any way interchangeable or the same.



White non-hispanic
42.00% 97.20%

Total number of children under 5 years of age
• 500
● 10,000
● 20,000
● 30,000
● ≥ 40,000

ⁱ This map uses data from IPUMS 2021 (the American Community Survey)³. Utilize interactive map to see county names.

Community Risks

[Interactive map hereⁱ](#)

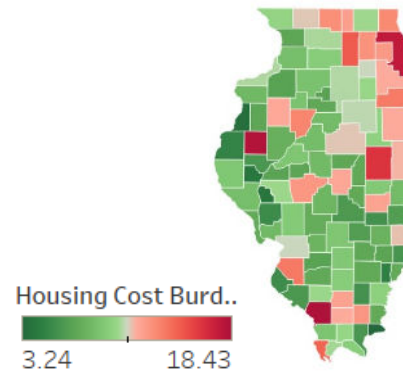
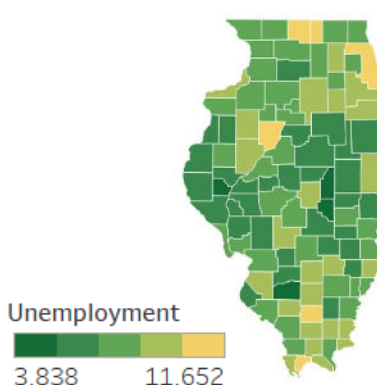
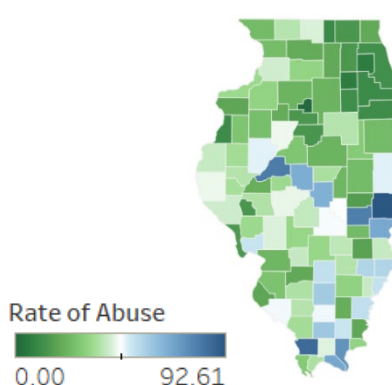
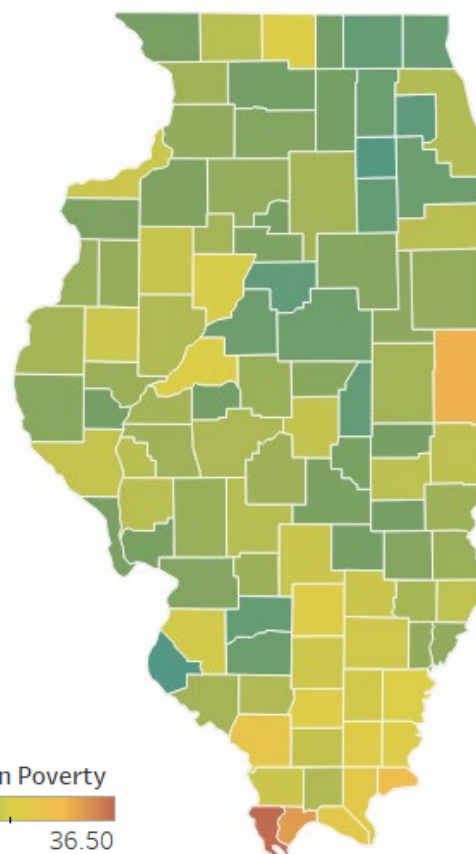
Hand in hand with the basic demographics of the state are the community risks, which for this report factors in the rate of indicated victims of child abuse and neglect per 1,000,⁴ the poverty rate (measured at 200% of the federal poverty line),⁵ the total crime rate of each county,⁶ as well as housing safety⁷ (which is a metric that combines housing units that lack kitchen or plumbing facilities, households that are overcrowded, and households that are severely cost burdened) and the unemployment rate.⁸

There were six counties that ranked above one standard deviation from the mean:

- Jackson (1.69)
- Marion (1.49)
- Winnebago (1.19)
- Jefferson (1.10)
- Macon (1.02)
- Peoria (1.00)

Peoria county already has an operational UNSS program, so the focus remains on the other five counties. Of the remaining counties, three are located in the southern

portion of the state, one lies in central Illinois, and one is in the northern portion of the state.



ⁱThis map uses data from IECAM (4,5); ICJIA (6); U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (7); CDC (8). Utilize interactive map to see county names

Pregnancy and Birth Risks

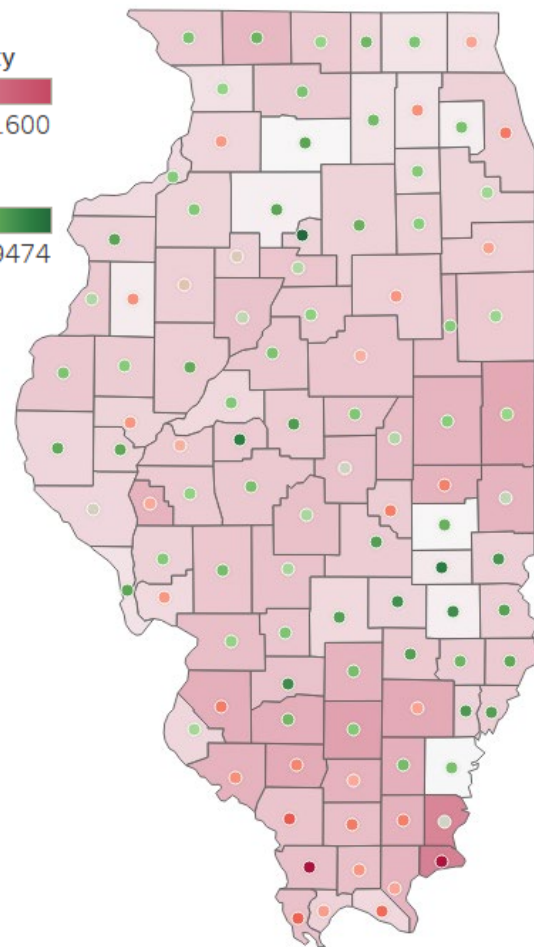
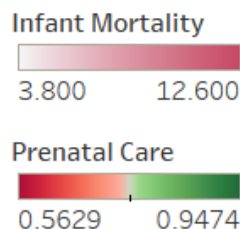
[Interactive map hereⁱ](#)

Many factors can contribute to high-risk pregnancies and births, and there are many metrics by which one can measure the outcomes of pregnancies and birth experiences. Unfortunately, many of these factors do not have high quality and readily available data on a county level that can be studied. Other relevant metrics—such as [maternal mortality](#)—occur at rates that are low enough that data cannot include many counties due to their small populations, because reporting would not only present data privacy issues, but would also inaccurately inflate the reported rate of occurrence. Therefore, while relevant, these metrics were not included in this analysis.

This analysis was based on PRAMS data¹⁰ and focused on low infant birth weights, rates of cesarian sections, preterm births, and the percentage of parents who reported receiving adequate prenatal care. In addition, data from HRSA on infant mortality rates was also factored in.¹¹

Three of the five counties that ranked highest in birth and pregnancy risk are found in the southern tip of the state, while the other two are located in central Illinois. These counties are:

- Pope (2.62)
- Hamilton (1.41)
- Edwards (1.33)



- Vermillion (1.08)
- Schuyler (1.03)

It is important to note, however, that with the exception of Vermillion County, all of these areas have under 100 births per year, and as a result the margin of error in calculations is high.ⁱⁱ

ⁱ This map uses data from HRSA (11); IDPH (12). Utilize interactive map to see county names.

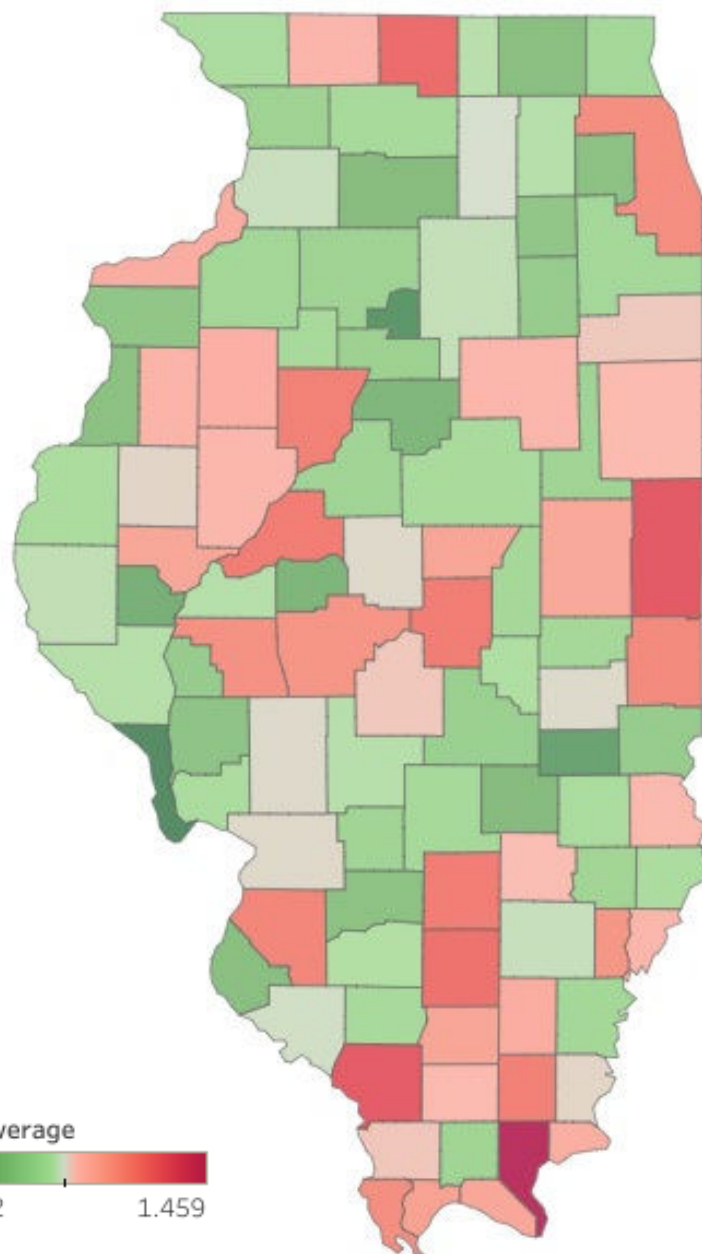
ⁱⁱ Some data for Pope, Edwards, and Schuyler counties are based off of such small numbers that they do not meet standards of reliability. These metrics (one to two metrics out of five for each of the three counties) were included because to exclude them would result in a significant reduction in utility of this report.

High Risk Counties

When combining both community risks and pregnancy and birth-related risks, there are only two counties that fall more than one standard deviations above the mean:

- Pope (1.48)
- Vermillion (1.08)

It should be noted that when examining community risk and pregnancy risk—as defined in this report—the communities that rank the highest in community risk factors are primarily urban areas, while the communities with the highest pregnancy-related risk are primarily rural. This is not unexpected, but the result of combining the two measures is that very few counties rank highly in both measures, and therefore there the results have a significantly smaller range than they do when examined separately.



Service Locations

Children's Service Locations

[Interactive map hereⁱ](#)

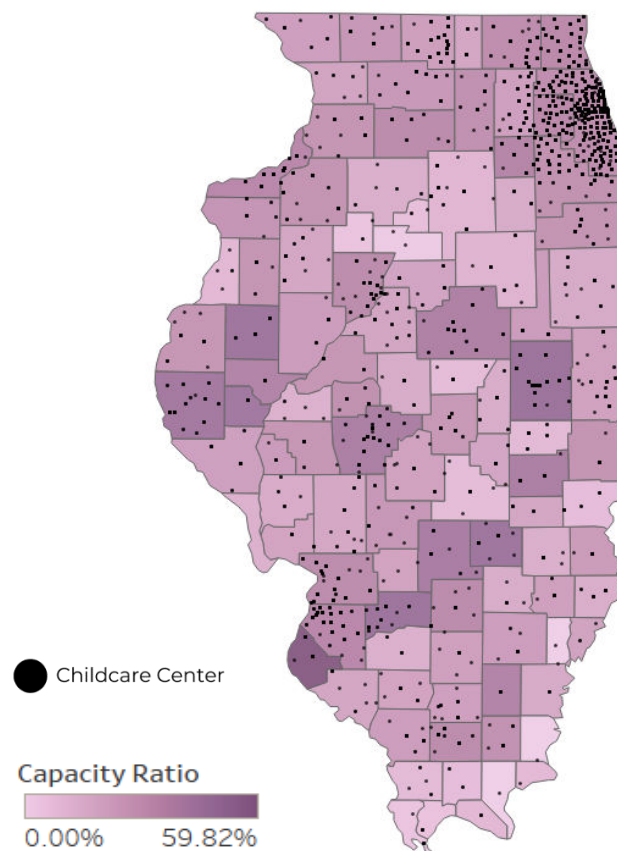
In determining which service locations were most relevant to children, the authors primarily used childcare locations¹³ and pediatricians.¹⁴ Early Intervention office (Child and Family Connections) locations were also noted.¹⁵ However, because there are few CFC offices, and they are purposefully placed at locations around the state to ensure equitable access, this metric was not included in the final analysis.

Based upon childcare capacity relative to population and on pediatricians per 1,000 children, there were four counties that fell more than two standard deviations above the mean:

- Monroe (2.38)
- Sangamon (2.33)
- Peoria (2.31)
- DuPage (2.06)

In addition, there were seven counties that fell beyond one standard deviation above the mean:

- Coles (1.99)
- Champaign (1.72)
- Cook (1.69)
- McLean (1.34)
- Effingham (1.34)



- Lake (1.32)
- Clinton (1.10)

Higher scores are indicative of more resources available in proportion to the population. It may be noted, however, that in very low-density counties with small populations, having just a few providers can make the provider to population ratio very high. This can cause small counties to have the appearance of having a wealth of resources and providers, when in reality the county is dependent on just a few, and should those providers leave, a very different picture would be created.

ⁱ This map uses data from Illinois Department of Child and Family Services (13); and IECAM (16). Utilize interactive map to see county names.

State and Federal Resources

[Interactive map hereⁱ](#)

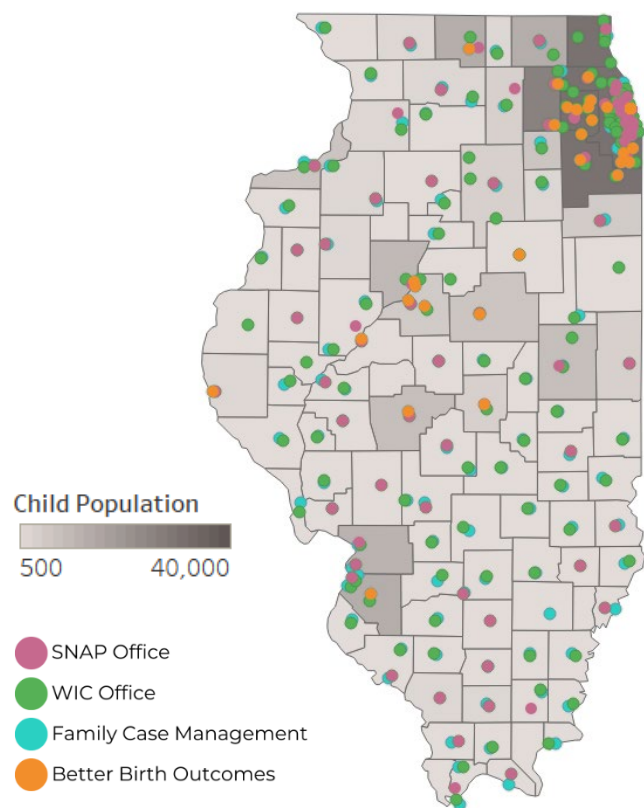
While many government resources exist, this metric is focused on four primary programs: Women Infants and Children (WIC), which provides food benefits to pregnant parents and young children, the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) previously known as food stamps, Family Case Management and Better Birth Outcomes.¹⁵

Some of these programs have or have had options to apply over the phone or online, particularly during the COVID-19 pandemic. However, many families still need to apply or receive services in person, so the presence of offices is a relevant metric when assessing resources available in a given community.

To rank counties, the total number of programs and locations within each county was added, and it was then compared to the total population of children under the age of five. Counties with a higher ratio of offices to children were ranked higher, to indicate that these counties have more resources available proportionate to their population than others.

There were no counties that fell over one standard deviation above the mean, but the highest-ranking counties were

- Hardin (-0.87)
- Pulaski (-0.83)
- Calhoun (-0.82)
- Scott (-0.81)



It should be noted, however, that these are also counties with proportionally very small populations, which means that even with just a few program offices, that ratio of offices to young children can easily be skewed. To combat this, one can filter only by counties that have at least one office of each kind (SNAP, WIC, FCM, and BBO). This significantly changes the results, as there are a limited number of counties with all types of offices. Of them, the ones with the lowest child to office ratio are:

- Mason (-0.77)
- Tazewell (-0.36)
- Adams (-0.20).

ⁱThis map uses data from IPUMS 2021 (3); Illinois Department of Child and Family Services (13). Utilize interactive map to see county names.

Pregnancy and Birth Resources

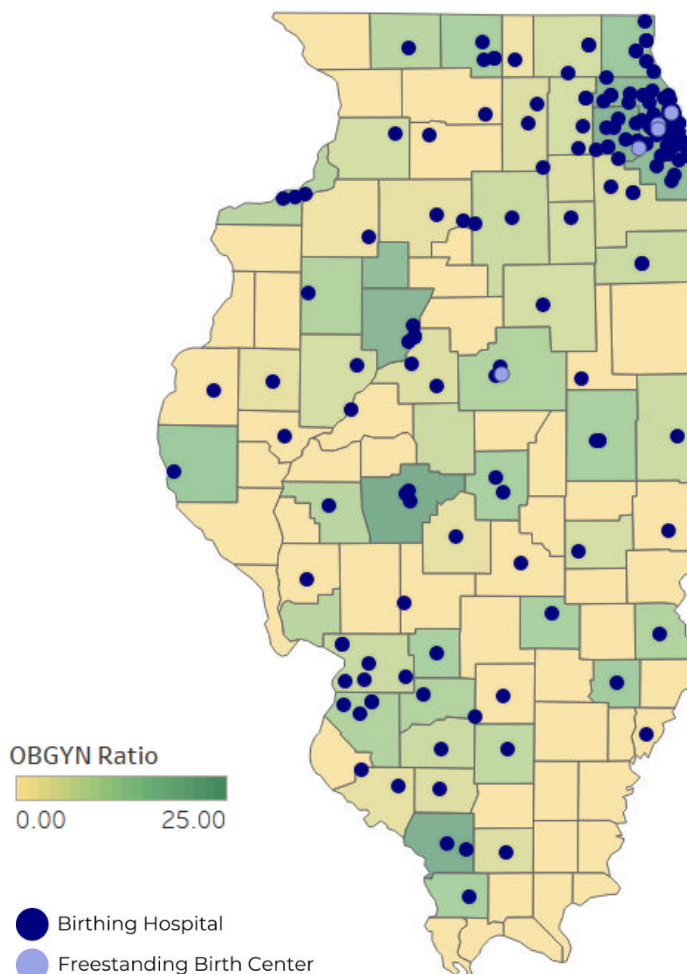
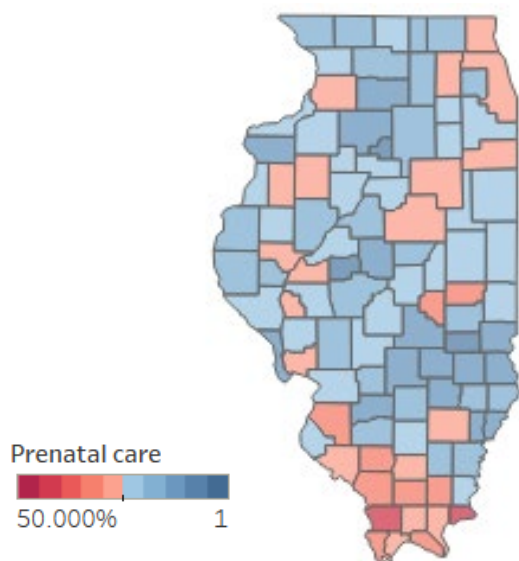
[Interactive map hereⁱ](#)

While many services can and are utilized by expecting parents, this metric focuses specifically on prenatal and birthing medical care. The metrics used include the number of maternity wards,¹⁷ the number of freestanding birthing centers,¹⁸ and the number of OBGYNs per 100,000 women.¹¹ Measurements related to doulas and midwives was also examined, but due to a lack of reliable data, these were not included in this analysis.

Four counties fell above one standard deviation from the mean, which indicates a significant number of prenatal and birthing resources in the county. These counties are:

- Cook (an outlier at 6.98)
- DuPage (2.26)
- Sangamon (1.39)
- McLean (1.31)

While this report is focused on the counties with abundant resources, it may also be noted that Illinois has a high volume of maternity care deserts—that is, counties that lack adequate maternal, prenatal, or birthing resources. In fact, 40 out of the 102 counties in Illinois lack any maternity wards, birthing centers, or OBGYNs, according to the data used in this report.



ⁱThis map uses data from HRSA (11); IDPH (17,18,12). Utilize interactive map to see county names.

Family and Parent Wellbeing Resources

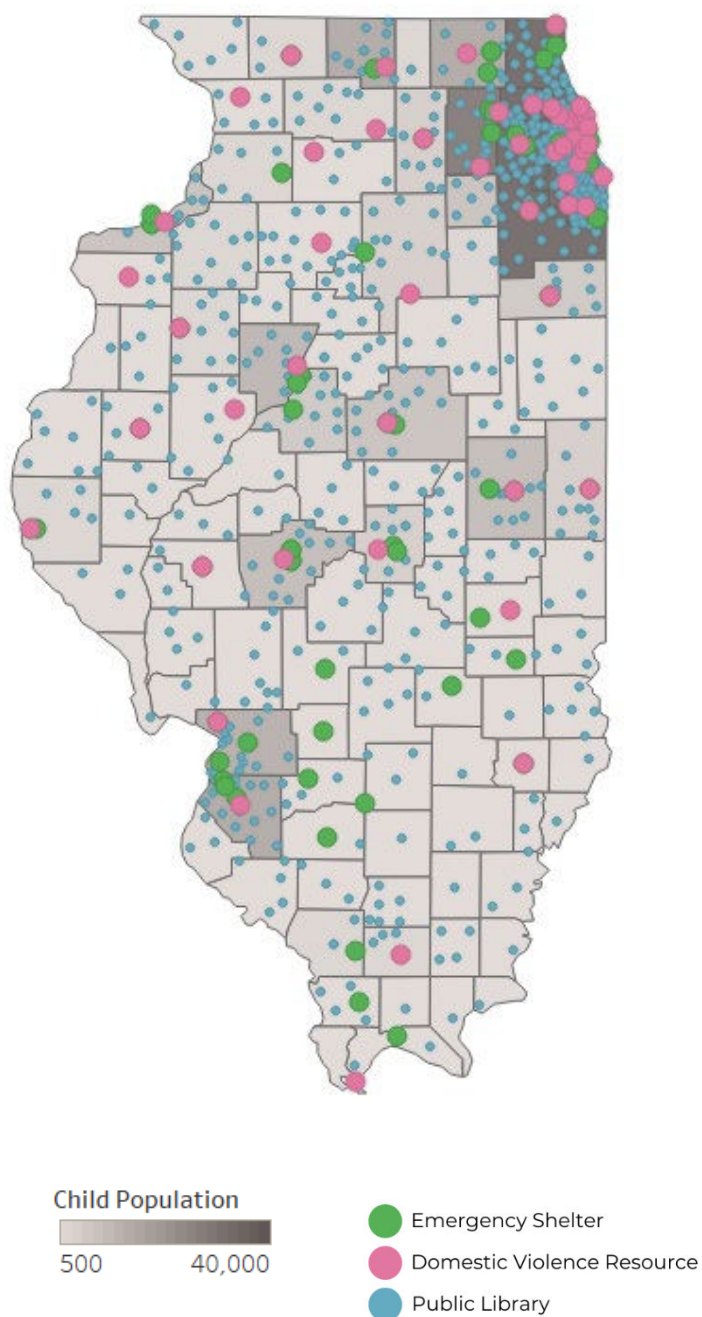
[Interactive map hereⁱ](#)

Many resources exist to serve families and parents, and it is not practical to combine all of them into one metric. For this reason, this report focuses on two types of services that are of particular relevance during pregnancy and the postnatal period: safety and shelter resources, and public educational and community resources.

Safety and shelter resources are measured by combining domestic violence resources and emergency shelters in a given county.

Domestic violence may [often start or escalate during pregnancy](#),²⁰ and housing instability is a significant issue that [can severely impact fetus and infant health](#).²¹ Both of these issues amount to unstable and unsafe environments for both parents and children, which is why domestic violence and housing resources are of particular interest.

The second metric examined in relation to family wellbeing is the presence of public libraries. Public libraries are one of a few institutions (others may include religious institutions, community centers, and other community hubs) that frequently provide free programming, classes, and resources to families, parents, and children of all ages.



ⁱThis map uses data from IPUMS 2021 (3); IDPH (22); Illinois Coalition Against Domestic Violence (23); Chicago Public Library (24); Illinois Heartland Library (25); Reaching Across Illinois Library (26). Utilize interactive map to see county names.

These two metrics—weighted equally—were examined in relation to the population of each county to determine the number of resources available per person. While libraries can be found throughout the state, shelters and domestic violence resources are much rarer, so while there are some counties that have a significant number of libraries, only counties that had both types of resources available were considered determining those with the most resources available. While no counties fell above a full standard deviation from the mean, seven counties rose to the top:

- Scott (-0.93)
- Carroll (-0.83)
- Alexander (-0.80)
- Cumberland (-0.76)
- Pulaski (-0.74)
- Union (-0.74)
- Mercer (-0.74)

Once again, however, it should be noted that these are all counties with relatively small populations, and therefore it is easy for just a few service providers to potentially skew the results upwards when considering how many resources are available per person.



High Resource Communities

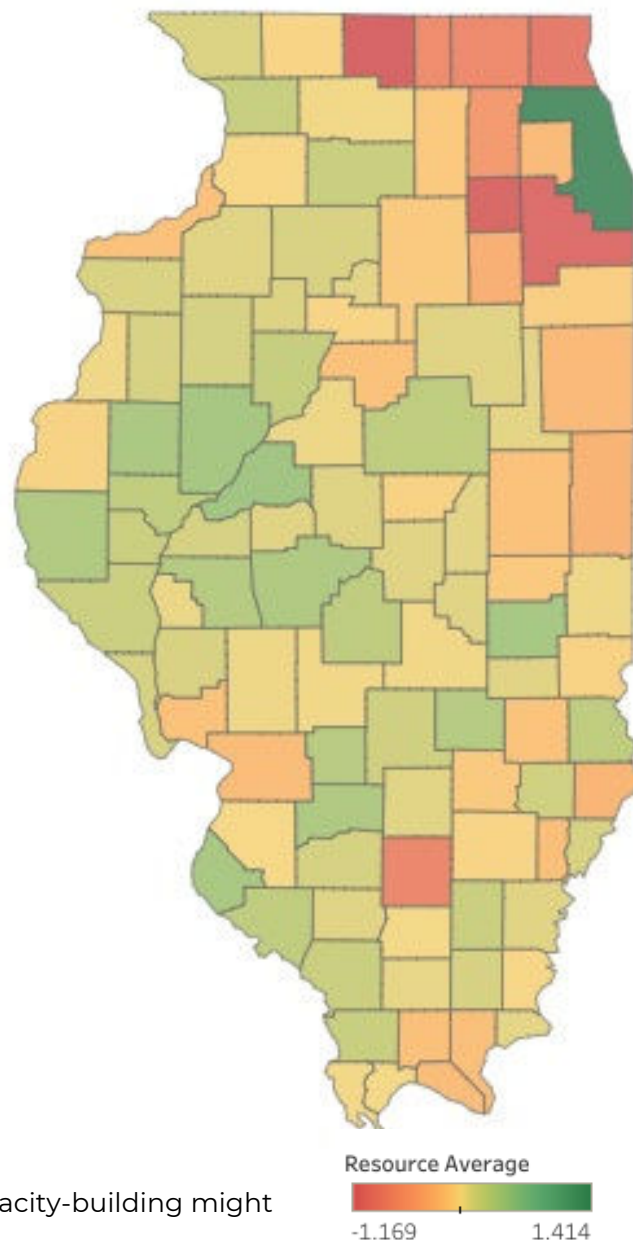
When combining children's services, government programs, pregnancy and birth-related resources, and family wellbeing resources, there is just one county that fell above one standard deviation from the mean:

- Cook (1.41)

However, because Cook County already has a UNSS program, it is reasonable to note the other counties that ranked highly, although not above a standard deviation from the mean. These counties include:

- Mason (0.52)
- Fulton (0.48)
- Coles (0.48)
- Monroe (0.46)
- McDonough (0.45)
- Sangamon (0.41)

These counties have the greatest number of resources in relation to the number of children under the age of five that live in them. However, it should continue to be noted that when the child population of a county is low, the addition or subtraction of just a few providers is enough to change the landscape. In addition, having many of one kind of service or provider does not mean that there are not gaps in other kinds of services. Therefore, additional research is warranted before determining whether a community truly has sufficient resources to support a UNSS program, or if additional capacity-building might be necessary.



Communities of Focus

Which counties have both significant resources and high levels of risk factors?

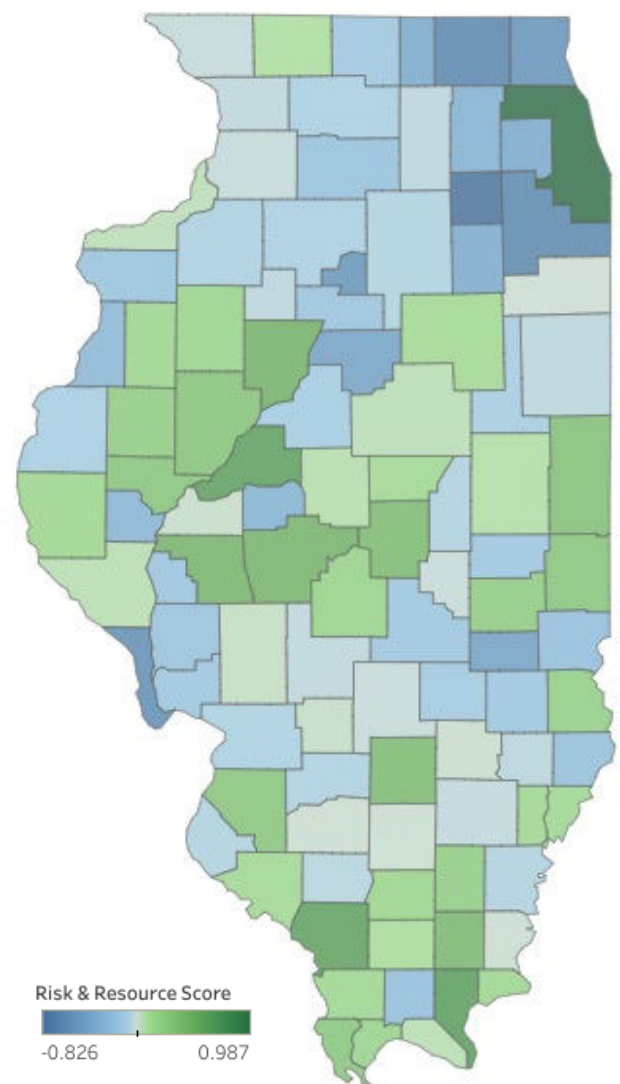
A Universal Newborn Support System serves to help connect families to existing resources. Therefore, it is important to note not only where the greatest need lies, but also where a robust infrastructure of resources already exists.

In order to begin to identify such communities, the authors of this report examined both the risk factors and the previously discussed resource metrics of this report. When combining the two metrics—weighted equally—six counties rose to the top. Two of these were Cook (0.99) and Peoria (0.47), which already have UNSS programs in place. The remaining four counties are:

- Pope (0.64)
- Mason (0.61)
- Jackson (0.61)
- Sangamon (0.46)

It should be noted, however, that weighing risks and resources equally can result in a county with a very high risk score and only moderate resources rising to the top, and such is the case with Pope county. While this is not a reason to dismiss Pope or similar counties when considering UNSS readiness, it highlights the need to explore the data further to fully understand the landscape and readiness of each community before undertaking expansion efforts.

In addition, the differences between counties are relatively small, as highlighted by the fact that no county fell outside of one standard deviation above the rest. Therefore, the fact that any specific county is not included in this list does not definitively mean that it does not have both a need and adequate resources to be considered for a UNSS program.



Opportunities for Capacity Building

Which counties have the fewest resources?

While this report focuses primarily on which communities might be already positioned to support a UNSS program, an equally important question is which communities are farthest from opportunity. Because the ultimate goal of UNSS advocates is to have a state-wide program that is available for all parents in Illinois, it is essential to consider which communities have the fewest resources, and where capacity-building efforts should be focused.

Using the same metrics previously explored to determine which communities have the fewest resources, there are four counties that stand out:

- Winnebago (-1.17)
- Kendall (-1.14)
- Will (-1.08)
- Lake (-0.91)

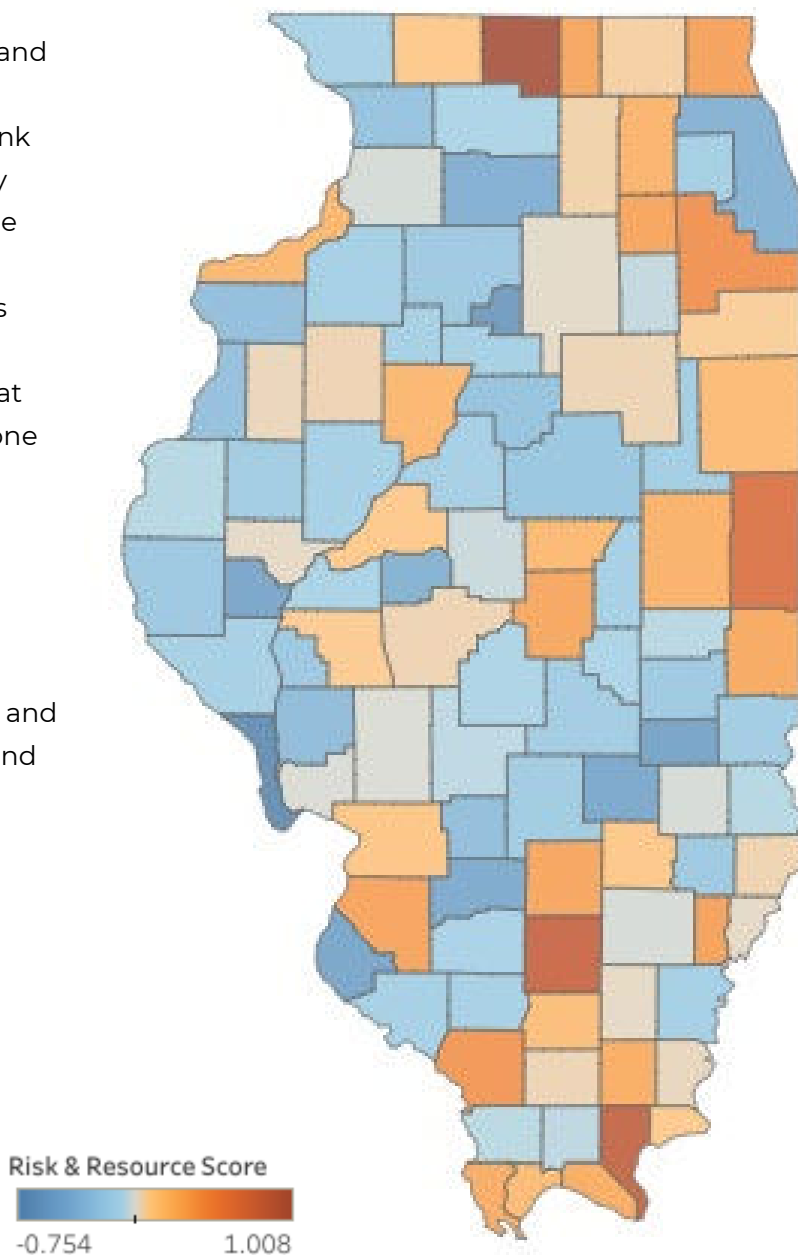
It should be noted that all four of these counties are in the northern portion of the state and two are considered “collar” counties which border Cook County and contain part of the Chicago metro area and its suburbs. Because of the plethora of resources in Chicago, one may assume that these counties do in fact have access to significant resources which are not reflected in this analysis due to the fact that the resources are located within Cook County instead. This theory is further supported by the fact that the remaining three collar counties—McHenry (-0.75), Kane (-0.57) and DuPage (-0.22)—all rank low in resources as well, despite being some of the state’s wealthiest counties and ranking very low in risk factors.

Another consideration when examining distribution of resources is the population size. Because the data used in this analysis is primarily based on population, a rural county with a handful of resources may appear to have a much better resource-to-population ratio than an urban county with moderate resources. However, accessibility and the ability for providers and programs to meet a community’s needs is much more complex, and should be examined in greater depth.

When adding risk to the equation (examining counties with both high risk and few resources), a very different picture is presented. None of the collar counties rank highly once risk is factored in; in fact, very few northern counties feature high on the list. The exception to this is Winnebago County, which is the sole county that falls above one deviation from the mean. In addition, there are two other counties that stand out, although they remain within one standard deviation. They are:

- Winnebago (1.01)
- Pope (0.82)
- Jefferson (0.79)

While Winnebago lies in northern Illinois and has a significant population, both Pope and Jefferson lie in the southern portion of Illinois, and both are primarily rural.



Additional Considerations

Parent feedback and missing data

While the information and data contained in this report is a step towards understanding the fuller landscape of programs and services in Illinois, it is not the full picture. Due to a lack of readily-available data and research, there are many relevant topics that could not be explored within this analysis.

In addition, there are many aspects of birthing care and family lives that cannot be easily quantified in a report, but are important nonetheless. Resources and factors such as family assistance, support groups, and community closeness have been identified in parent focus groups as core needs for new parents, but are difficult to track on a quantitative level. In addition, parents have identified practices such as a “warm handoff” for referrals (providers personally introducing parents to other providers, or assisting and following up during the referral process) as determining factors in whether or not they received the services that they needed. While practices can vary between service providers and communities, factors such as this should be explored before determining community readiness.

As a final point of consideration, many UNSS models are designed to work with birthing hospitals, establishing contact with new parents at the time of birth. For this reason, this report and the analyses herein give significant weight to the presence and distribution of birthing hospitals. However, this does not account for parents who have home births or give birth at independent birthing centers, rather than a hospital. To create a truly universal system, it is necessary to address these gaps, considering additional data and models to ensure success before launching a program. This is of particular importance in Illinois, where a significant portion of counties do not contain a birthing hospital of any sort.



Opportunities for Research and Engagement

Recommendations and systemic implications to be explored

1. **Talk to communities.** The authors of this report were limited in their ability to conduct research in communities across Illinois, but when considering how to improve services, community members and families are the greatest source of expertise. While there are efforts within Illinois to consult with community members—such as the work being done by the Birth to 5 councils—it is recommended that the state prioritize understanding community perspectives specifically related to UNSS programs. This report could be used as a tool to support those conversations and establish a shared baseline understanding from which to build.
2. **Build stronger data networks.** As the state of Illinois builds out additional services for children and families, it shines a light on the critical pieces of information that are missing. Data such as educator qualifications, doula distribution, enrollment in private preschool programs, community programs, community support groups, workforce capacity, and many more are difficult or impossible to find, particularly at a county level or smaller. Data can and should be used for decision-making in a greater capacity across the state, and advocating for more high-quality data and increased data sharing must be a priority as a result.
3. **Prioritize capacity building.** Examining data on existing services supports greater understanding of where the highest areas of need exist in the state. By identifying these areas, the state may prioritize capacity-building efforts in these areas, in line with existing Title V and other maternal health and prenatal care goals.
4. **Support ongoing research and analysis efforts.** As the landscape is constantly changing, it is inevitable that data-based resources—such as Erikson’s Risk and Reach report, or smaller projects such as this report—will lose relevance over time. Therefore, supporting efforts to consistently update and improve upon existing resources, as well as creating new resources where gaps are identified, will provide invaluable insights and a greater capacity for evidence-based decision-making in the early childhood field.

Appendix 1

References

1. Family Connect International. (2021). The Family Connects model: An overview of the evidence <https://familyconnects.org/wp-content/uploads/2023/01/v2-FCI-Model-Overview-of-Evidence-2021.pdf.pdf>
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Appendix 2

Data Tables

Table 1: Risks

County	State area	Area type	Community Risk	Pregnancy Risk	Risk Average
Adams	Central	Mostly Urban	0.218	-0.372	-0.077
Alexander	Southern	Mostly Rural	0.591	0.535	0.563
Bond	Southern	Mostly Rural	-0.277	-0.318	-0.297
Boone	Northern - Other	Mostly Urban	-0.128	-0.082	-0.105
Brown	Central	Mostly Urban	-1.275	-0.425	-0.850
Bureau	Central	Mostly Rural	-0.071	-0.595	-0.333
Calhoun	Central	Completely Rural	-1.308	-1.436	-1.372
Carroll	Northern - Other	Mostly Rural	-0.554	-0.111	-0.333
Cass	Central	Mostly Rural	0.221	-0.447	-0.113
Champaign	Central	Mostly Urban	0.502	0.122	0.312
Christian	Central	Mostly Urban	-0.314	0.480	0.083
Clark	Southern	Mostly Rural	-0.393	-0.460	-0.427
Clay	Southern	Mostly Rural	0.153	0.087	0.120
Clinton	Southern	Mostly Urban	-0.779	-0.368	-0.574
Coles	Central	Mostly Urban	0.827	-0.791	0.018
Cook	Northern - Cook	Completely Urban	0.900	0.221	0.561
Crawford	Southern	Mostly Rural	-0.353	0.654	0.150
Cumberland	Southern	Completely Rural	-1.102	-0.957	-1.029
De Witt	Central	Mostly Urban	0.755	-0.072	0.341
DeKalb	Northern - Other	Mostly Urban	0.157	-0.162	-0.003
Douglas	Central	Mostly Rural	-0.655	0.161	-0.247
DuPage	Northern - Collar	Completely Urban	-0.505	-0.661	-0.583
Edgar	Central	Mostly Rural	0.633	0.567	0.600
Edwards	Southern	Completely Rural	-0.350	1.333	0.491

Effingham	Southern	Mostly Rural	-0.587	-0.743	-0.665
Fayette	Southern	Mostly Rural	-0.152	-0.318	-0.235
Ford	Central	Mostly Urban	-0.134	-0.479	-0.307
Franklin	Southern	Mostly Urban	0.413	0.269	0.341
Fulton	Central	Mostly Rural	0.057	0.268	0.163
Gallatin	Southern	Completely Rural	0.092	-0.020	0.036
Greene	Central	Mostly Rural	-0.733	-0.353	-0.543
Grundy	Northern - Other	Mostly Urban	-0.567	-0.321	-0.444
Hamilton	Southern	Mostly Rural	-0.891	1.409	0.259
Hancock	Central	Mostly Rural	-0.195	-0.177	-0.186
Hardin	Southern	Completely Rural	-0.498	0.992	0.247
Henderson	Central	Mostly Rural	-0.498	-0.678	-0.588
Henry	Central	Mostly Rural	-0.486	-0.049	-0.267
Iroquois	Central	Mostly Rural	-0.032	0.293	0.130
Jackson	Southern	Mostly Urban	1.685	0.289	0.987
Jasper	Southern	Mostly Rural	-0.370	-0.009	-0.189
Jefferson	Southern	Mostly Rural	1.097	0.500	0.798
Jersey	Southern	Mostly Rural	-0.202	-0.172	-0.187
Jo Daviess	Northern - Other	Mostly Rural	-0.603	0.243	-0.180
Johnson	Southern	Completely Rural	-0.334	-0.272	-0.303
Kane	Northern - Collar	Mostly Urban	0.009	-0.237	-0.114
Kankakee	Central	Mostly Urban	0.250	-0.090	0.080
Kendall	Northern - Other	Mostly Urban	-0.770	-0.257	-0.513
Knox	Central	Mostly Urban	0.635	-0.170	0.232
Lake	Northern - Collar	Mostly Urban	-0.120	-0.382	-0.251
LaSalle	Northern - Other	Mostly Urban	0.128	-0.262	-0.067
Lawrence	Southern	Mostly Rural	-0.190	-0.166	-0.178
Lee	Northern - Other	Mostly Rural	-0.396	-0.924	-0.660
Livingston	Central	Mostly Urban	0.176	0.171	0.173
Logan	Central	Mostly Urban	0.107	-0.066	0.021

Macon	Central	Mostly Urban	1.020	0.369	0.695
Macoupin	Central	Mostly Rural	0.047	-0.009	0.019
Madison	Southern	Mostly Urban	-0.210	0.257	0.023
Marion	Southern	Mostly Urban	1.494	-0.089	0.702
Marshall	Central	Completely Rural	-0.153	-0.560	-0.357
Mason	Central	Mostly Rural	0.797	0.614	0.706
Massac	Southern	Mostly Rural	0.531	0.112	0.321
McDonough	Central	Mostly Urban	0.462	-0.393	0.035
McHenry	Northern - Collar	Mostly Urban	-0.753	-0.486	-0.620
McLean	Central	Mostly Urban	-0.407	-0.010	-0.209
Menard	Central	Mostly Rural	-0.726	-0.795	-0.760
Mercer	Central	Mostly Rural	-0.564	-0.458	-0.511
Monroe	Southern	Mostly Urban	-1.376	0.142	-0.617
Montgomery	Central	Mostly Urban	-0.359	0.143	-0.108
Morgan	Central	Mostly Urban	0.317	0.747	0.532
Moultrie	Central	Mostly Rural	-0.259	-0.025	-0.142
Ogle	Northern - Other	Mostly Urban	-0.075	-0.362	-0.219
Peoria	Central	Mostly Urban	1.003	0.339	0.671
Perry	Southern	Mostly Urban	-0.180	-0.252	-0.216
Piatt	Central	Mostly Rural	-0.928	0.448	-0.240
Pike	Central	Mostly Rural	-0.040	-0.181	-0.111
Pope	Southern	Completely Rural	0.294	2.623	1.459
Pulaski	Southern	Completely Rural	-0.001	0.759	0.379
Putnam	Central	Completely Rural	-1.502	-0.906	-1.204
Randolph	Southern	Mostly Urban	-0.511	0.457	-0.027
Richland	Southern	Mostly Urban	-0.135	-0.448	-0.292
Rock Island	Central	Mostly Urban	0.539	-0.025	0.257
Saline	Southern	Mostly Urban	0.893	0.473	0.683
Sangamon	Central	Mostly Urban	0.593	0.403	0.498
Schuyler	Central	Mostly Rural	-0.370	1.033	0.332
Scott	Central	Completely Rural	-0.919	0.060	-0.429
Shelby	Central	Mostly Rural	-0.374	-0.389	-0.381

St. Clair	Southern	Mostly Urban	0.410	0.852	0.631
		Completely			
Stark	Central	Rural	-0.438	-0.007	-0.223
	Northern -				
Stephenson	Other	Mostly Urban	0.387	-0.030	0.179
Tazewell	Central	Mostly Urban	-0.404	-0.208	-0.306
Union	Southern	Mostly Rural	0.462	-0.281	0.090
Vermilion	Central	Mostly Urban	0.937	1.079	1.008
Wabash	Southern	Mostly Urban	-0.153	0.489	0.168
Warren	Central	Mostly Urban	0.431	-0.044	0.193
Washington	Southern	Mostly Rural	-0.622	0.362	-0.130
Wayne	Southern	Mostly Rural	0.045	-0.158	-0.056
White	Southern	Mostly Rural	0.078	-0.595	-0.258
	Northern -				
Whiteside	Other	Mostly Urban	-0.012	-0.091	-0.051
	Northern -				
Will	Collar	Mostly Urban	-0.458	-0.048	-0.253
Williamson	Southern	Mostly Urban	0.359	-0.076	0.142
	Northern -				
Winnebago	Other	Mostly Urban	1.187	0.508	0.847
Woodford	Central	Mostly Rural	-0.966	-0.537	-0.751

Table 2: Resources

* metrics with a star are inverted, with lower numbers indicating more resources. This is because these metrics are based on resources per child, and lower numbers indicate fewer children per resource—therefore more resources per child.

County	State area	Area type	Children's Resources	Governmental Resources*	Pregnancy and birth resources	Community resources *	Resource Average
		Mostly					
Adams	Central	Urban	0.821	-0.201	0.412	-0.174	0.402
Alexander	Southern	Mostly Rural	-1.154	-0.810	-0.390	-0.797	0.016
Bond	Southern	Mostly Rural	0.181	-0.612	0.325	-0.262	0.345
	Northern	Mostly					
Boone	- Other	Urban	-0.342	0.394	-0.230	1.887	-0.713
		Mostly					
Brown	Central	Urban	-0.057	-0.783	-0.390	-0.549	0.221
Bureau	Central	Mostly Rural	-0.193	-0.152	-0.107	-0.676	0.132
		Completely					
Calhoun	Southern	Rural	-0.625	-0.823	-0.390	-0.736	0.136

	Northern						
Carroll	- Other	Mostly Rural	-0.026	-0.576	-0.390	-0.833	0.248
Cass	Central	Mostly Rural	-0.555	-0.776	-0.390	-0.768	0.150
		Mostly					
Champaign	Central	Urban	1.717	1.592	0.398	1.192	-0.167
		Mostly					
Christian	Central	Urban	0.450	-0.573	-0.165	-0.377	0.309
Clark	Southern	Mostly Rural	-0.986	-0.515	-0.390	-0.712	-0.038
Clay	Southern	Mostly Rural	-0.184	-0.583	-0.390	0.384	-0.094
		Mostly					
Clinton	Southern	Urban	1.099	0.027	0.244	-0.307	0.406
		Mostly					
Coles	Central	Urban	1.994	-0.231	-0.014	0.302	0.477
	Northern	Completely					
Cook	- Cook	Urban	1.692	0.859	6.979	2.158	1.414
Crawford	Southern	Mostly Rural	-0.434	-0.631	0.244	-0.780	0.305
		Completely					
Cumberland	Southern	Rural	-0.623	-0.625	-0.390	-0.756	0.092
		Mostly					
De Witt	Central	Urban	-1.042	-0.525	-0.390	-0.724	-0.046
	Northern	Mostly					
DeKalb	- Other	Urban	0.347	0.823	0.042	-0.008	-0.106
Douglas	Central	Mostly Rural	-0.808	-0.319	-0.390	-0.483	-0.099
	Northern	Completely					
DuPage	- Collar	Urban	2.064	2.135	2.262	3.084	-0.223
Edgar	Central	Mostly Rural	-0.669	-0.542	-0.332	-0.597	0.034
		Completely					
Edwards	Southern	Rural	-1.154	N/A	-0.390	-0.812	-0.183
Effingham	Southern	Mostly Rural	1.337	0.099	0.304	0.070	0.368
Fayette	Southern	Mostly Rural	0.264	-0.349	-0.390	-0.518	0.185
		Mostly					
Ford	Central	Urban	-0.719	-0.568	-0.332	-0.775	0.073
		Mostly					
Franklin	Southern	Urban	-0.209	-0.245	-0.390	-0.396	0.010
Fulton	Central	Mostly Rural	0.781	-0.614	-0.020	-0.560	0.484
		Completely					
Gallatin	Southern	Rural	-1.154	-0.810	-0.390	-0.674	-0.015
Greene	Central	Mostly Rural	-0.625	-0.634	-0.332	-0.852	0.132
	Northern	Mostly					
Grundy	- Other	Urban	0.159	0.485	-0.014	1.005	-0.336
Hamilton	Southern	Mostly Rural	0.323	-0.718	-0.390	-0.247	0.224
Hancock	Central	Mostly Rural	-0.827	-0.090	-0.332	-0.942	-0.032

Hardin	Southern	Completely Rural	-1.154	-0.869	-0.390	-0.954	0.070
Henderson	Central	Mostly Rural	-1.154	-0.779	-0.390	-0.857	0.023
Henry	Central	Mostly Rural	-0.535	-0.443	-0.225	-0.679	0.090
Iroquois	Central	Mostly Rural	-0.809	0.453	-0.390	-0.726	-0.231
Jackson	Southern	Mostly Urban	0.700	0.376	0.960	0.387	0.224
Jasper	Southern	Mostly Rural	-0.841	-0.659	-0.390	0.030	-0.151
Jefferson	Southern	Mostly Rural	0.184	-0.233	0.099	3.627	-0.778
Jersey	Southern	Mostly Rural	-0.473	-0.619	0.106	0.917	-0.166
Jo Daviess	Northern - Other	Mostly Rural	-0.618	-0.637	-0.390	-0.855	0.121
Johnson	Southern	Completely Rural	-0.885	-0.648	-0.390	0.081	-0.177
Kane	Northern - Collar	Mostly Urban	0.368	0.887	0.195	1.940	-0.566
Kankakee	Central	Mostly Urban	0.510	0.989	0.119	-0.077	-0.071
Kendall	Northern - Other	Mostly Urban	0.775	2.830	-0.180	2.324	-1.140
Knox	Central	Mostly Urban	-0.215	-0.069	0.212	-0.529	0.149
Lake	Northern - Collar	Mostly Urban	1.318	4.240	0.822	1.560	-0.915
LaSalle	Northern - Other	Mostly Urban	-0.497	-0.011	0.013	-0.109	-0.091
Lawrence	Southern	Mostly Rural	-0.850	-0.579	-0.390	0.405	-0.267
Lee	Northern - Other	Mostly Rural	0.652	-0.147	-0.332	-0.451	0.230
Livingston	Central	Mostly Urban	-0.489	-0.318	-0.031	-0.582	0.095
Logan	Central	Mostly Urban	-0.443	-0.472	-0.013	-0.401	0.104
Macon	Central	Mostly Urban	0.282	0.240	0.345	0.011	0.094
Macoupin	Central	Mostly Rural	-0.020	0.139	-0.390	-0.690	0.035
Madison	Southern	Mostly Urban	0.920	1.773	0.345	0.345	-0.213
Marion	Southern	Mostly Urban	0.065	-0.485	-0.275	-0.065	0.085
Marshall	Central	Completely Rural	-1.154	-0.627	-0.390	-0.843	-0.019

Mason	Central	Mostly Rural	0.926	-0.765	-0.332	-0.706	0.516
Massac	Southern	Mostly Rural	-0.796	-0.698	-0.390	0.363	-0.213
McDonough	Central	Mostly Urban	0.953	-0.342	-0.149	-0.649	0.449
McHenry	Northern	Mostly Urban	0.868	2.866	0.080	1.068	-0.746
McLean	- Collar	Mostly Urban	1.339	1.296	1.313	0.133	0.306
Menard	Central	Mostly Rural	0.342	N/A	-0.390	-0.440	0.098
Mercer	Central	Mostly Rural	-0.407	-0.549	-0.390	-0.741	0.123
Monroe	Central	Mostly Urban	2.383	-0.037	-0.390	0.191	0.460
Montgomery	Southern	Mostly Urban	-0.300	-0.651	-0.332	-0.066	0.021
Morgan	Central	Mostly Urban	0.589	-0.393	0.147	-0.333	0.365
Moultrie	Central	Mostly Rural	-0.457	-0.508	-0.390	-0.705	0.091
Ogle	Northern	Mostly Urban	-0.313	-0.412	-0.332	-0.304	0.018
Peoria	- Other	Mostly Urban	2.314	1.875	0.952	0.347	0.261
Perry	Central	Mostly Urban	-0.070	-0.443	-0.074	-0.072	0.093
Piatt	Southern	Urban	-0.696	-0.497	-0.390	-0.903	0.079
Pike	Central	Mostly Rural	0.230	-0.504	-0.390	-0.538	0.221
Pope	Central	Completely Rural	-1.154	N/A	-0.390	-0.803	-0.185
Pulaski	Southern	Completely Rural	-1.154	-0.833	-0.390	-0.745	0.008
Putnam	Southern	Completely Rural	-1.154	-0.772	-0.390	-1.070	0.075
Randolph	Central	Mostly Urban	0.000	-0.647	-0.107	-0.655	0.299
Richland	Southern	Mostly Urban	0.002	-0.446	0.363	0.101	0.178
Rock Island	Southern	Mostly Urban	0.111	1.053	0.317	0.043	-0.167
Saline	Central	Mostly Urban	0.085	-0.475	-0.390	-0.406	0.144
Sangamon	Southern	Mostly Urban	2.328	1.609	1.390	0.457	0.413
Schuyler	Central	Mostly Rural	-0.061	-0.683	-0.332	-0.909	0.300

Scott	Central	Completely Rural	-1.154	-0.814	-0.390	-0.930	0.050
Shelby	Central	Mostly Rural	-0.663	-0.395	-0.332	-0.694	0.023
St. Clair	Southern	Mostly Urban	0.594	0.393	0.402	0.615	-0.003
Stark	Central	Completely Rural	-1.154	N/A	0.618	-0.990	-0.185
Stephenson	Northern - Other	Mostly Urban	-0.348	-0.143	0.153	0.026	-0.020
Tazewell	Central	Mostly Urban	0.560	-0.361	-0.070	0.676	0.044
Union	Southern	Mostly Rural	-0.768	-0.638	0.315	-0.742	0.232
Vermilion	Central	Mostly Urban	-0.262	1.190	0.023	-0.261	-0.292
Wabash	Southern	Mostly Urban	0.373	-0.720	-0.332	0.213	0.137
Warren	Central	Mostly Urban	-0.435	-0.650	-0.390	-0.714	0.135
Washington	Southern	Mostly Rural	-0.635	-0.586	0.056	-0.581	0.147
Wayne	Southern	Mostly Rural	0.153	-0.019	-0.390	-0.132	-0.021
White	Southern	Mostly Rural	-0.455	-0.580	-0.390	-0.656	0.098
Whiteside	Northern - Other	Mostly Urban	-0.086	0.020	-0.041	-0.112	-0.009
Will	Northern - Collar	Mostly Urban	0.768	2.340	0.068	2.811	-1.079
Williamson	Southern	Mostly Urban	0.929	0.237	-0.090	0.346	0.064
Winnebago	Northern - Other	Mostly Urban	-0.073	3.115	0.450	1.938	-1.169
Woodford	Central	Mostly Rural	0.268	1.131	-0.390	-0.585	-0.167

Table 3: Summary

County	State area	Area type	Risk Average	Resource Average	High Risks and many resources	High Risks and few resources
Adams	Central	Mostly Urban	-0.077	0.402	0.163	-0.239
Alexander	Southern	Mostly Rural	0.563	0.016	0.289	0.274
Bond	Southern	Mostly Rural	-0.297	0.345	0.024	-0.321
Boone	Northern - Other	Mostly Urban	-0.105	-0.713	-0.409	0.304
Brown	Central	Mostly Urban	-0.850	0.221	-0.314	-0.536

Bureau	Central	Mostly Rural	-0.333	0.132	-0.100	-0.232
Calhoun	Southern	Completely Rural	-1.372	0.136	-0.618	-0.754
Carroll	Northern - Other	Mostly Rural	-0.333	0.248	-0.042	-0.290
Cass	Central	Mostly Rural	-0.113	0.150	0.018	-0.131
Champaign	Central	Mostly Urban	0.312	-0.167	0.072	0.240
Christian	Central	Mostly Urban	0.083	0.309	0.196	-0.113
Clark	Southern	Mostly Rural	-0.427	-0.038	-0.232	-0.195
Clay	Southern	Mostly Rural	0.120	-0.094	0.013	0.107
Clinton	Southern	Mostly Urban	-0.574	0.406	-0.084	-0.490
Coles	Central	Mostly Urban	0.018	0.477	0.248	-0.230
Cook	Northern - Cook	Completely Urban	0.561	1.414	0.987	-0.427
Crawford	Southern	Mostly Rural	0.150	0.305	0.228	-0.077
Cumberland	Southern	Completely Rural	-1.029	0.092	-0.469	-0.561
De Witt	Central	Mostly Urban	0.341	-0.046	0.148	0.194
DeKalb	Northern - Other	Mostly Urban	-0.003	-0.106	-0.054	0.052
Douglas	Central	Mostly Rural	-0.247	-0.099	-0.173	-0.074
DuPage	Northern - Collar	Completely Urban	-0.583	-0.223	-0.403	-0.180
Edgar	Central	Mostly Rural	0.600	0.034	0.317	0.283
Edwards	Southern	Completely Rural	0.491	-0.183	0.154	0.337
Effingham	Southern	Mostly Rural	-0.665	0.368	-0.149	-0.516
Fayette	Southern	Mostly Rural	-0.235	0.185	-0.025	-0.210
Ford	Central	Mostly Urban	-0.307	0.073	-0.117	-0.190
Franklin	Southern	Mostly Urban	0.341	0.010	0.176	0.165
Fulton	Central	Mostly Rural	0.163	0.484	0.323	-0.161
Gallatin	Southern	Completely Rural	0.036	-0.015	0.010	0.025
Greene	Central	Mostly Rural	-0.543	0.132	-0.205	-0.338
Grundy	Northern - Other	Mostly Urban	-0.444	-0.336	-0.390	-0.054
Hamilton	Southern	Mostly Rural	0.259	0.224	0.242	0.017
Hancock	Central	Mostly Rural	-0.186	-0.032	-0.109	-0.077
Hardin	Southern	Completely Rural	0.247	0.070	0.158	0.089

Henderson	Central	Mostly Rural	-0.588	0.023	-0.282	-0.306
Henry	Central	Mostly Rural	-0.267	0.090	-0.089	-0.179
Iroquois	Central	Mostly Rural	0.130	-0.231	-0.050	0.181
Jackson	Southern	Mostly Urban	0.987	0.224	0.606	0.382
Jasper	Southern	Mostly Rural	-0.189	-0.151	-0.170	-0.019
Jefferson	Southern	Mostly Rural	0.798	-0.778	0.010	0.788
Jersey	Southern	Mostly Rural	-0.187	-0.166	-0.177	-0.010
Jo Daviess	Northern - Other	Mostly Rural	-0.180	0.121	-0.029	-0.150
Johnson	Southern	Completely Rural	-0.303	-0.177	-0.240	-0.063
Kane	Northern - Collar	Mostly Urban	-0.114	-0.566	-0.340	0.226
Kankakee	Central	Mostly Urban	0.080	-0.071	0.004	0.075
Kendall	Northern - Other	Mostly Urban	-0.513	-1.140	-0.826	0.313
Knox	Central	Mostly Urban	0.232	0.149	0.191	0.042
Lake	Northern - Collar	Mostly Urban	-0.251	-0.915	-0.583	0.332
LaSalle	Northern - Other	Mostly Urban	-0.067	-0.091	-0.079	0.012
Lawrence	Southern	Mostly Rural	-0.178	-0.267	-0.222	0.044
Lee	Northern - Other	Mostly Rural	-0.660	0.230	-0.215	-0.445
Livingston	Central	Mostly Urban	0.173	0.095	0.134	0.039
Logan	Central	Mostly Urban	0.021	0.104	0.063	-0.042
Macon	Central	Mostly Urban	0.695	0.094	0.395	0.300
Macoupin	Central	Mostly Rural	0.019	0.035	0.027	-0.008
Madison	Southern	Mostly Urban	0.023	-0.213	-0.095	0.118
Marion	Southern	Mostly Urban	0.702	0.085	0.394	0.309
Marshall	Central	Completely Rural	-0.357	-0.019	-0.188	-0.169
Mason	Central	Mostly Rural	0.706	0.516	0.611	0.095
Massac	Southern	Mostly Rural	0.321	-0.213	0.054	0.267
McDonough	Central	Mostly Urban	0.035	0.449	0.242	-0.207
McHenry	Northern - Collar	Mostly Urban	-0.620	-0.746	-0.683	0.063
McLean	Central	Mostly Urban	-0.209	0.306	0.048	-0.257
Menard	Central	Mostly Rural	-0.760	0.098	-0.331	-0.429
Mercer	Central	Mostly Rural	-0.511	0.123	-0.194	-0.317

Monroe	Southern	Mostly Urban	-0.617	0.460	-0.079	-0.538
Montgomery	Central	Mostly Urban	-0.108	0.021	-0.043	-0.065
Morgan	Central	Mostly Urban	0.532	0.365	0.449	0.083
Moultrie	Central	Mostly Rural	-0.142	0.091	-0.025	-0.117
Ogle	Northern - Other	Mostly Urban	-0.219	0.018	-0.101	-0.118
Peoria	Central	Mostly Urban	0.671	0.261	0.466	0.205
Perry	Southern	Mostly Urban	-0.216	0.093	-0.062	-0.155
Piatt	Central	Mostly Rural	-0.240	0.079	-0.081	-0.159
Pike	Central	Mostly Rural	-0.111	0.221	0.055	-0.166
Pope	Southern	Completely Rural	1.459	-0.185	0.637	0.822
Pulaski	Southern	Completely Rural	0.379	0.008	0.194	0.185
Putnam	Central	Completely Rural	-1.204	0.075	-0.565	-0.639
Randolph	Southern	Mostly Urban	-0.027	0.299	0.136	-0.163
Richland	Southern	Mostly Urban	-0.292	0.178	-0.057	-0.235
Rock Island	Central	Mostly Urban	0.257	-0.167	0.045	0.212
Saline	Southern	Mostly Urban	0.683	0.144	0.413	0.270
Sangamon	Central	Mostly Urban	0.498	0.413	0.455	0.042
Schuyler	Central	Mostly Rural	0.332	0.300	0.316	0.016
Scott	Central	Completely Rural	-0.429	0.050	-0.190	-0.240
Shelby	Central	Mostly Rural	-0.381	0.023	-0.179	-0.202
St. Clair	Southern	Mostly Urban	0.631	-0.003	0.314	0.317
Stark	Central	Completely Rural	-0.223	0.114	-0.055	-0.168
Stephenson	Northern - Other	Mostly Urban	0.179	-0.020	0.079	0.099
Tazewell	Central	Mostly Urban	-0.306	0.044	-0.131	-0.175
Union	Southern	Mostly Rural	0.090	0.232	0.161	-0.071
Vermilion	Central	Mostly Urban	1.008	-0.292	0.358	0.650
Wabash	Southern	Mostly Urban	0.168	0.137	0.152	0.016
Warren	Central	Mostly Urban	0.193	0.135	0.164	0.029
Washington	Southern	Mostly Rural	-0.130	0.147	0.009	-0.138
Wayne	Southern	Mostly Rural	-0.056	-0.021	-0.039	-0.017
White	Southern	Mostly Rural	-0.258	0.098	-0.080	-0.178
Whiteside	Northern - Other	Mostly Urban	-0.051	-0.009	-0.030	-0.021

Will	Northern - Collar	Mostly Urban	-0.253	-1.079	-0.666	0.413
Williamson	Southern	Mostly Urban	0.142	0.064	0.103	0.039
Winnebago	Northern - Other	Mostly Urban	0.847	-1.169	-0.161	1.008
Woodford	Central	Mostly Rural	-0.751	-0.167	-0.459	-0.292



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