

THE STATUS OF GIRLS IN WISCONSIN: APPENDICES TO THE 2010 UPDATE

The Alverno College Research Center for Women and Girls presents the research appendices to the 2010 Update of the Status of Girls in Wisconsin Report.

It is important to emphasize that the data used in the report and these appendices are secondary data. As such, we were not able to address all research questions according to key variables of interest, if those variables were not available in the original data sets. For example, some data are presented without age breakdowns, and in others, racial/ethnic data were not available to supplement our analysis.

One goal of this report is to provide county-level data whenever possible. However, county-level data, or even data specific to Wisconsin, were not always available. This was especially true when examining cyber-bullying and other technology-based issues. In cases when Wisconsin-specific data were available, county-level data often were not. These appendices focus on specific topics that *were* broken down at this level.

Finally, the sources used always face a delay from the conclusion of research to publication. As soon as the data are collected, they begin to become outdated. Many of our resources release data every year. Other sources release year-specific data every few years. At the date of the appendices release, the data presented are as recent as possible.

Alverno College's Research Center for Women and Girls takes scholarly research out of the world of academia and into the real world where it can inspire, transform and support initiatives that improve the lives of women and girls in Wisconsin and beyond.

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APPENDIX I: WISCONSIN COUNTY MAP

The following map is included for reference while addressing county-specific data in the following appendices.

FIGURE 1: MAP OF COUNTIES



Source: Adapted from State of Wisconsin Department of Workforce Development (2010). County Workforce Profiles of Wisconsin.

APPENDIX II: EDUCATION

A: WKCE SCORES, COUNTY-LEVEL DATA

The following Table displays the percentages of 10th grade students in each Wisconsin county who reached “advanced” scoring in Wisconsin Knowledge and Concepts Examination (WKCE) standardized testing. Proficiency scores include four categories starting with “minimal performance” and reaching “advanced” as the highest possible score. “Advanced” scores illustrate a student’s demonstration of understanding and skills in each subject within their grade level, (DPI, 2008).

WKCE scores can be found within Wisconsin Information Network for Successful Schools (WINSS) data. The proficiency scores are available by school district and were used to calculate the percentage of girls and boys reaching advanced scoring in each county.

TABLE 1: PERCENT 10TH GRADE STUDENTS IN ADVANCED CATEGORY (WKCE) BY SUBJECT AREA & SEX, BY COUNTY, 2009

County	Reading		Language Arts		Math		Science		Social Studies	
	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys
Adams	37%	25%	10%	1%	11%	10%	19%	25%	26%	25%
Ashland	43%	37%	19%	12%	18%	17%	27%	40%	49%	41%
Barron	45%	48%	18%	9%	20%	27%	32%	50%	42%	53%
Bayfield	62%	47%	26%	9%	33%	23%	42%	41%	60%	53%
Brown	60%	55%	25%	17%	29%	34%	46%	53%	54%	54%
Buffalo	56%	39%	16%	8%	17%	24%	36%	39%	46%	45%
Burnett	52%	42%	12%	11%	11%	22%	20%	34%	31%	41%
Calumet	53%	48%	17%	13%	25%	30%	36%	52%	49%	51%
Chippewa	52%	31%	15%	4%	20%	15%	34%	39%	44%	37%
Clark	51%	49%	28%	9%	26%	20%	35%	39%	49%	43%
Columbia	49%	44%	13%	9%	20%	23%	60%	43%	40%	47%
Crawford	49%	48%	16%	3%	16%	20%	34%	50%	40%	49%
Dane	59%	50%	27%	14%	30%	31%	46%	44%	54%	49%
Dodge	45%	42%	18%	16%	13%	23%	31%	47%	44%	50%
Door	65%	55%	33%	16%	30%	33%	53%	60%	63%	61%
Douglas	50%	41%	24%	12%	29%	19%	37%	36%	45%	47%
Dunn	51%	53%	14%	10%	15%	27%	15%	27%	47%	57%
Eau Claire	52%	4%	13%	7%	21%	20%	36%	42%	45%	41%
Florence	40%	46%	13%	5%	7%	23%	13%	36%	33%	41%
Fond du Lac	49%	46%	19%	9%	18%	21%	36%	42%	39%	48%
Forest	47%	18%	14%	3%	10%	7%	35%	23%	40%	16%
Grant	66%	40%	22%	9%	23%	21%	33%	36%	42%	45%
Green	53%	51%	14%	12%	19%	26%	35%	47%	40%	55%
Green Lake	52%	50%	17%	15%	18%	28%	40%	45%	45%	47%

Iowa	51%	54%	27%	9%	22%	22%	40%	57%	54%	54%
Iron	33%	35%	7%	4%	3%	9%	27%	30%	37%	39%
Jackson	50%	42%	19%	13%	15%	21%	23%	42%	38%	50%
Jefferson	54%	47%	23%	13%	19%	25%	37%	44%	49%	51%
Juneau	36%	38%	11%	9%	11%	15%	20%	38%	35%	38%
Kenosha	50%	46%	19%	12%	18%	22%	32%	41%	44%	47%
Kewaunee	52%	46%	17%	10%	18%	26%	36%	49%	49%	47%
La Crosse	50%	51%	24%	14%	23%	28%	35%	47%	47%	54%
Lafayette	55%	41%	11%	9%	23%	10%	39%	29%	39%	36%
Langlade	55%	41%	11%	9%	11%	75%	39%	29%	39%	18%
Lincoln	56%	34%	24%	8%	30%	20%	37%	34%	42%	35%
Manitowoc	47%	53%	18%	16%	17%	22%	34%	48%	52%	57%
Marathon	59%	48%	27%	12%	25%	23%	41%	43%	53%	51%
Marinette	47%	38%	15%	7%	19%	22%	35%	42%	72%	33%
Marquette	42%	36%	9%	6%	13%	10%	33%	27%	41%	33%
Menominee	29%	23%	0%	0%	0%	0%	14%	13%	14%	17%
Milwaukee	49%	45%	23%	15%	21%	24%	33%	49%	45%	46%
Monroe	27%	51%	11%	17%	10%	38%	24%	48%	37%	47%
Oconto	58%	36%	19%	9%	14%	14%	42%	33%	42%	37%
Oneida	48%	48%	14%	16%	12%	30%	27%	47%	44%	46%
Outagamie	53%	50%	35%	12%	20%	26%	38%	48%	46%	50%
Ozaukee	68%	64%	33%	24%	27%	34%	46%	59%	62%	65%
Pepin	35%	30%	14%	13%	31%	22%	35%	40%	47%	34%
Pierce	59%	46%	20%	6%	21%	22%	43%	46%	47%	47%
Polk	53%	49%	20%	9%	24%	22%	36%	44%	46%	47%
Portage	52%	41%	21%	9%	14%	21%	37%	45%	40%	26%
Price	52%	47%	13%	17%	14%	32%	31%	51%	32%	53%
Racine	50%	43%	23%	11%	17%	18%	36%	38%	43%	46%
Richland	65%	42%	30%	8%	25%	23%	48%	37%	56%	30%
Rock	49%	48%	18%	12%	17%	19%	31%	41%	44%	51%
Rusk	54%	40%	8%	11%	21%	23%	37%	52%	54%	49%
Saint Croix	51%	40%	22%	13%	20%	31%	31%	40%	42%	46%
Sauk	51%	45%	26%	12%	26%	21%	43%	48%	41%	51%
Sawyer	55%	48%	24%	7%	17%	18%	33%	45%	43%	35%
Shawano	44%	46%	16%	6%	19%	24%	26%	39%	44%	46%
Sheboygan	60%	55%	30%	19%	32%	32%	46%	56%	56%	58%
Taylor	50%	59%	6%	16%	8%	35%	25%	56%	32%	58%
Trempealeau	46%	44%	15%	10%	16%	17%	29%	42%	43%	43%
Vernon	59%	49%	23%	16%	24%	19%	38%	47%	50%	53%
Vilas	59%	44%	23%	8%	23%	19%	36%	44%	46%	48%
Walworth	68%	59%	26%	13%	25%	28%	45%	55%	53%	58%
Washburn	46%	54%	17%	7%	14%	21%	28%	50%	36%	52%
Washington	61%	58%	29%	17%	24%	32%	39%	51%	56%	60%
Waukesha	63%	60%	32%	21%	34%	40%	46%	56%	55%	60%
Waupaca	52%	44%	22%	12%	22%	28%	37%	38%	40%	62%
Waushara	47%	48%	20%	10%	6%	23%	27%	48%	38%	43%

Winnebago	51%	49%	21%	11%	23%	29%	36%	47%	45%	49%
Wood	53%	48%	25%	14%	22%	24%	37%	52%	45%	48%

Source: Adapted from State of Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction (2010). *Wisconsin Information Network for Successful Schools (WINSS) data analysis, state level data.*

B: RESOURCES

While only the 10th grade *advanced* score percentages are shown, data regarding other grades and degrees of success are available on the WINSS analysis website listed below. Follow the link and choose your county to get started.

<http://data.dpi.state.wi.us/data/SelSchool.aspx?GraphFile=GEDISA&S4orALL=1&SRegion=1&SCounty=47&SAthleticConf=45&SCESA=05&OrgLevel=st&Quad=performance.aspx&SubjectID=0AS&WOW=WKCE&Grade=28&FULLKEY=``````````&DN=None Chosen&SN=None Chosen>

Or, for other information from WINSS, follow this link: <http://dpi.state.wi.us/sig/index.html>

APPENDIX III: PHYSICAL HEALTH

A: Healthiest Wisconsin 2020: State Health Plan

Every ten years, the Wisconsin Department of Health Services releases a state health plan to benefit the health of everyone in Wisconsin. The 2020 plan holds a vision of “Everyone Living Better, Longer,” improving health across all ages and eliminating health disparities to achieve health equity (DHS, 2010).

The 2020 State Health Plan varies slightly from the 2010 plan, especially in the additions of two new areas of health focus. For 2020, the plan adds chronic disease prevention and management in addition to communicable disease prevention and management. Further, the plan adds oral health to the focus areas. The objectives of the overall plan have also changed slightly from the 2010 plan, specifically noting health disparities as something in need of tracking and elimination. Also new to the 2020 plan is the creation of policies to address social, economic, and educational factors that influence health, specifically discrimination and poverty reduction as well as education improvement.

Many of the 2020 plan’s health focus areas will have an effect on the lives of Wisconsin girls’ physical, mental and reproductive health. Highlighting physical health, specifically, the plan focuses on areas of body weight, nutrition standards, alcohol and tobacco use, and oral health. The 2010 Status Update reports that 42% of high school girls in Wisconsin are active for an hour or more each day for five or more days a week, (RCWG, 2010). Additionally, only approximately 20% of high school girls eat five or more servings of fruits and vegetables per day (in the week before the survey), (DHHS, 2010). The state health

plan targets nutritional standards within school as well as increasing activity inside schools and access to recreation outside of school, (DHS, 2010).

With regard to substance use, the state health plan targets changes in alcohol providers, the price of alcohol, as well as public use and availability. Additionally, intervention program development for alcohol abuse among Wisconsin youth is a priority to the 2020 plan (DHS, 2010). This goal is important, since 23% of high school girls in Wisconsin report binge drinking and 41% of high school girls reported drinking at least one drink in the month before the survey was given (DHHS, 2010). Cigarette use is far less prevalent among Wisconsin high school girls, with 19% of girls reporting use of tobacco products at least once in the past 30 days (DHHS, 2010). Overall, 11% of girls report smoking daily for 30 consecutive days at least once in their lives, (DHHS, 2010). The 2020 plan aims to reduce use as well as exposure of tobacco products among youth by 50% (DHS, 2010).

B: RESOURCES

Follow the link below to view the Healthiest Wisconsin 2020 Executive Summary in its entirety. Specifically, view pages 15-23 for a more detailed description of each of the plan's objectives.

<http://www.dhs.wisconsin.gov/hw2020/pdf/exesummary.pdf>

Or visit the State of Wisconsin Health Plan home page by following the link below.

<http://www.dhs.wisconsin.gov/hw2020/>

APPENDIX IV: MENTAL HEALTH

A: YRBSS DATA: STATE & NATIONAL

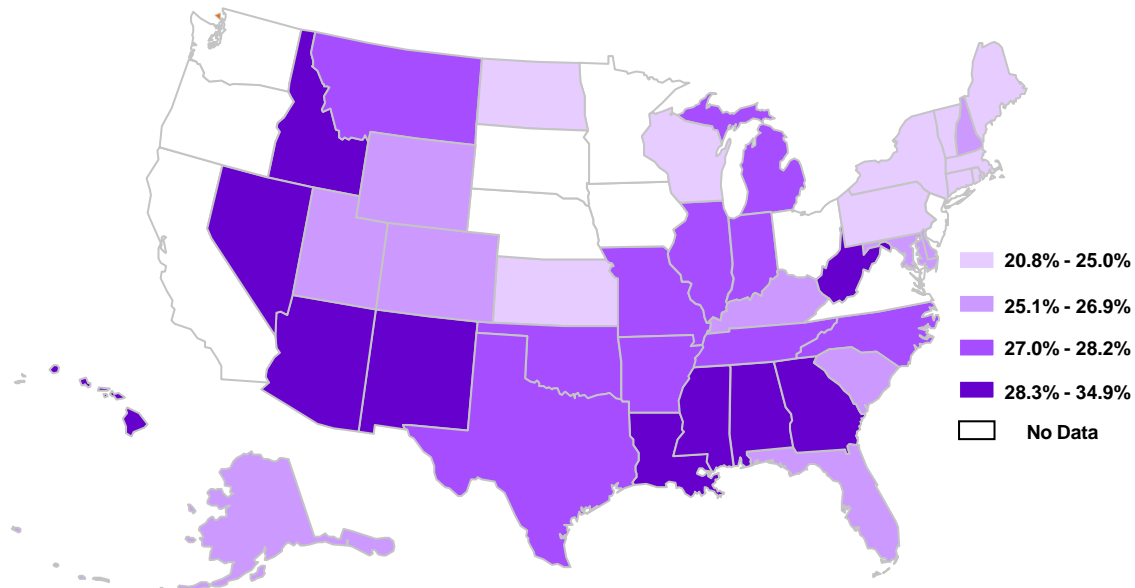
The data available from the National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion's Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System (YRBSS) are available at the national, state, and at various county and city levels. Data are limited for the state of Wisconsin (in terms of age, gender and race/ethnicity) and even more limited for Wisconsin counties. Thus, there are no specific data for girls listed by county in these appendices.

The maps below, however, give us a glimpse into the mental health of youth in Wisconsin, specifically Milwaukee youth. While Figure 2 shows feelings of sadness and hopelessness, Figure 3 displays suicide attempts. Below, Figure 2 demonstrates that Wisconsin is in the lowest bracket (20.8%-25.0%) regarding percentages of high school students who felt sad or hopeless.

Additional data available from YRBSS (not shown), however, indicates that Milwaukee is in one of the highest brackets when compared to other large national cities in the same topic.

While Milwaukee is similar in rates of students feeling sad or hopeless to cities such as Detroit, Los Angeles, and Boston, it is in a lower bracket than nearby Chicago as well as Dallas and Philadelphia, (DHHS, 2010).

FIGURE 2: PERCENTAGE OF HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS WHO FELT SAD OR HOPELESS,* 2009



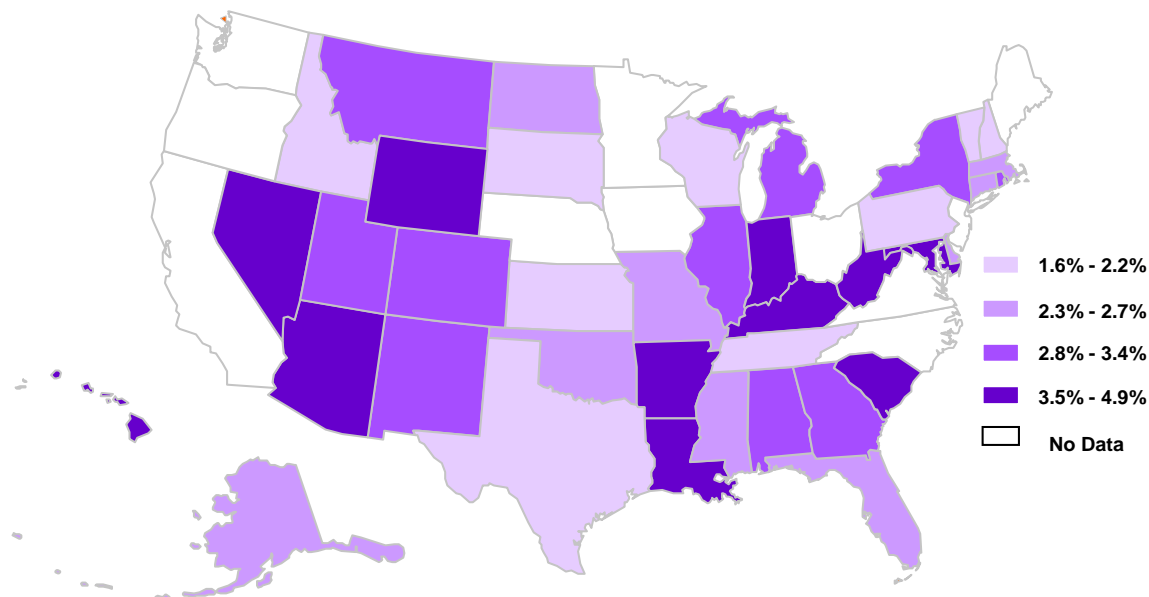
*Almost every day for 2 or more weeks in a row so that they stopped doing some usual activities during the 12 months before the survey.



Source: Adapted from United States Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease and Control. (2010). *The Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System 2009: National State, and Local Data*.

A similar pattern can be seen regarding suicide attempts, specifically those resulting in an injury, poisoning, or an overdose leading to treatment by a doctor or nurse. As shown in Figure 3, below, Wisconsin is in the lowest bracket (1.6%-2.2%) of such attempts, yet Milwaukee, (not shown), had a significantly higher rate of suicide attempts, between 4.9% and 5.9%. The Milwaukee rate is similar to the rate of major cities, such as Chicago, Dallas, Detroit, and Philadelphia (DHHS, 2010).

FIGURE 3: PERCENTAGE OF HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS WHOSE SUICIDE ATTEMPT RESULTED IN AN INJURY, POISONING, OR AN OVERDOSE THAT HAD TO BE TREATED BY A DOCTOR OR NURSE,* 2009



* During the 12 months before the survey.



Source: Adapted from United States Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control. (2010). *The Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System 2009: National, State, and Local Data*.

Residents of Milwaukee have, on average, poorer mental health than residents of other large cities, according to the key indicators listed above. The state of Wisconsin, however, appears to have lower mental health problems than other states in the region.

B: RESOURCES

Visit the following web sites to learn more about mental health and detecting disorders.

National Alliance on Mental Health – Greater Milwaukee Resources & Programs

http://www.nami.org/MSTemplate.cfm?Section=NAMI_Greater_Milwaukee1&Site=NAMI_Greater_Milwaukee&Template=/ContentManagement/ContentDisplay.cfm&ContentID=111378

U.S. National Library of Medicine – Detecting Teenage Depression

<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/ency/article/001518.htm>

KidsHealth.Org - Resource about Teen Suicide Prevention

<http://kidshealth.org/parent/emotions/behavior/suicide.html>

Mental Health America of Wisconsin– Suicide Resources

http://www.mhawisconsin.org/suicide_prevention.aspx

APPENDIX V: REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

A: TEEN PREGNANCY

Births to teens in Wisconsin are listed, by county, for the years 1998, 2003, and 2008 in Table 2, below. For population size reference, the population of females age 19 and under is listed for 2008, as is percent of total teens in each county who gave birth that year.

As the largest county in Wisconsin, Milwaukee had the most births to teens in all three years studied. However, the number of births to teens in this county decreased from 1998 to 2008 (DHS, 2011).

TABLE 2: BIRTHS TO WISCONSIN TEENS, BY COUNTY, 1998, 2003, & 2008

County	1998	2003	2008	Population of Females, Ages 19 and Under, 2008	Percent of Teens Who Gave Birth, 2008
Adams	28	21	35	1,847	1.9
Ashland	17	28	24	2,040	1.2
Barron	59	47	44	5,450	0.8
Bayfield	11	6	8	1,793	0.5
Brown	278	300	306	32,679	0.9
Buffalo	7	7	4	1,727	0.2
Burnett	14	18	18	1,628	1.1
Calumet	36	33	26	6,549	0.4
Chippewa	73	45	59	7,655	0.8
Clark	43	36	22	5,303	0.4
Columbia	60	42	38	6,678	0.6
Crawford	21	16	21	2,068	1.0
Dane	330	306	315	58,665	0.5
Dodge	68	79	68	10,553	0.6
Door	19	19	15	2,805	0.5
Douglas	57	51	41	1,357	3.0
Dunn	47	43	33	5,915	0.6
Eau Claire	78	89	81	13,471	0.6
Florence	0	2	4	498	0.8
Fond du Lac	96	86	81	12,514	0.6
Forest	19	16	11	1,214	0.9
Grant	52	55	45	6,178	0.7
Green	23	27	30	4,766	0.6
Green Lake	22	17	21	2,255	0.9
Iowa	9	13	11	3,125	0.4
Iron	1	3	3	583	0.5
Jackson	26	26	21	2,360	0.9

County	1998	2003	2008	Population of Females, Ages 19 and Under, 2008	Percent of Teens Who Gave Birth, 2008
Jefferson	86	74	62	10,442	0.6
Juneau	41	29	29	3,130	0.9
Kenosha	256	228	256	21,974	1.2
Kewaunee	12	16	10	2,639	0.4
La Crosse	115	108	86	14,852	0.6
Lafayette	10	8	14	2,070	0.7
Langlade	27	24	22	2,366	0.9
Lincoln	35	27	29	3,514	0.8
Manitowoc	94	101	72	10,275	0.7
Marathon	120	104	117	17,410	0.7
Marinette	41	38	34	4,727	0.7
Marquette	9	14	10	1,631	0.6
Menominee	20	18	34	799	4.3
Milwaukee	2,445	2,092	2,033	127,167	1.6
Monroe	63	51	60	5,920	1.0
Oconto	35	38	27	4,648	0.6
Oneida	31	26	32	3,739	0.9
Outagamie	144	145	141	23,829	0.6
Ozaukee	32	29	26	11,230	0.2
Pepin	5	5	1	965	0.1
Pierce	27	16	15	5,637	0.3
Polk	38	39	44	5,577	0.8
Portage	75	66	53	9,266	0.6
Price	13	11	7	1,609	0.4
Racine	365	324	290	26,509	1.1
Richland	18	16	25	2,218	1.1
Rock	252	232	212	21,268	1.0
Rusk	13	14	17	1,749	1.0
St. Croix	42	41	38	11,128	0.3
Sauk	66	56	64	7,565	0.8
Sawyer	23	18	19	1,875	1.0
Shawano	43	35	38	5,199	0.7
Sheboygan	138	125	115	15,150	0.8
Taylor	19	17	10	2,479	0.4
Trempealeau	28	29	26	3,497	0.7
Vernon	25	22	15	4,070	0.4
Vilas	13	22	18	2,002	0.9
Walworth	109	103	90	12,794	0.7
Washburn	13	14	16	1,878	0.1
Washington	88	70	91	16,861	0.5
Waukesha	206	147	116	50,423	0.2
Waupaca	68	63	50	6,497	0.8

County	1998	2003	2008	Population of Females, Ages 19 and Under, 2008	Percent of Teens Who Gave Birth, 2008
Waushara	29	37	21	2,486	0.8
Winnebago	142	136	135	20,839	0.6
Wood	79	58	91	9,133	1.0

Source: Adapted from Wisconsin Department of Health Services, Division of Public Health, Office of Health Informatics (2011). *Births to Teens in Wisconsin, 2009*.

To supplement the previous data, Table 3 provides a breakdown of specific age range of teen mothers in 2008. Looking at the following data, it becomes clear that while teen births do affect teens under the age of eighteen, a great proportion of teen births occur among the eighteen to nineteen age range.

TABLE 3: WISCONSIN BIRTHS, BY AGE OF TEEN MOTHER, BY COUNTY, 2008

County	Births to Mothers Age Less than 15 years	Births to Mothers Age 15-17 years	Births to Mothers Age 18-19 years	Total Births to Teens
Adams	0	10	25	35
Ashland	0	9	15	24
Barron	0	5	39	44
Bayfield	0	2	6	8
Brown	3	95	208	303
Buffalo	0	0	4	4
Burnett	0	3	15	18
Calumet	0	5	21	26
Chippewa	0	10	49	59
Clark	1	4	17	22
Columbia	0	7	31	38
Crawford	0	6	15	21
Dane	3	96	216	315
Dodge	0	11	57	68
Door	0	5	10	15
Douglas	0	9	32	41
Dunn	0	8	25	33
Eau Claire	0	11	70	81
Florence	0	3	1	4
Fond du Lac	1	22	58	81
Forest	0	5	6	11
Grant	0	10	35	45
Green	1	6	23	30
Green Lake	1	4	16	21
Iowa	0	4	7	11

County	Births to Mothers Age Less than 15 years	Births to Mothers Age 15-17 years	Births to Mothers Age 18-19 years	Total Births to Teens
Iron	0	0	3	3
Jackson	0	7	14	21
Jefferson	1	9	52	62
Juneau	0	4	25	29
Kenosha	2	76	178	256
Kewaunee	0	4	6	10
La Crosse	0	23	63	86
Lafayette	0	3	11	14
Langlade	0	2	20	22
Lincoln	0	8	21	29
Manitowoc	0	21	51	72
Marathon	1	29	87	117
Marinette	2	11	21	34
Marquette	0	3	7	10
Menominee	0	19	14	33
Milwaukee	41	711	1,281	2,033
Monroe	0	12	48	60
Oconto	0	6	21	27
Oneida	0	3	29	32
Outagamie	0	52	89	141
Ozaukee	1	7	18	26
Pepin	0	0	1	1
Pierce	0	3	12	15
Polk	1	10	33	44
Portage	0	15	38	53
Price	0	3	4	7
Racine	4	96	190	290
Richland	0	5	20	25
Rock	6	62	144	212
Rusk	0	5	12	17
St. Croix	0	9	29	38
Sauk	0	18	46	64
Sawyer	1	5	13	19
Shawano	1	9	28	38
Sheboygan	1	32	82	115
Taylor	0	3	7	10
Trempealeau	0	3	23	26
Vernon	0	3	12	15
Vilas	0	5	13	18
Walworth	0	22	68	90
Washburn	0	2	14	16
Washington	0	26	65	91
Waukesha	1	22	93	116

County	Births to Mothers Age Less than 15 years	Births to Mothers Age 15-17 years	Births to Mothers Age 18-19 years	Total Births to Teens
Waupaca	0	12	38	50
Waushara	0	5	16	21
Winnebago	0	35	100	135
Wood	2	13	76	91

Source: Adapted from Wisconsin Department of Health Services, Division of Public Health, Office of Health Informatics (2011). *Births to Teens in Wisconsin, 2009*.

Table 4, below, provides the total number of births in each Wisconsin county as well as the total births to teens. It also illustrates the number of teen births in relation to total births.

TABLE 4: TEEN BIRTHS IN RELATION TO TOTAL BIRTHS, BY COUNTY, 2008

County	Total Births in County- Mothers of All Ages	Total Births to Teens Age 19 and Under	Teen Births as Percent of Total Births
Adams	183	35	19.1
Ashland	198	24	12.1
Barron	505	44	8.7
Bayfield	126	8	6.3
Brown	3,451	306	8.9
Buffalo	138	4	2.9
Burnett	148	18	12.2
Calumet	633	26	4.1
Chippewa	811	59	7.3
Clark	576	22	3.8
Columbia	652	38	5.8
Crawford	196	21	10.7
Dane	6,224	315	5.1
Dodge	954	68	7.1
Door	253	15	5.9
Douglas	470	41	8.7
Dunn	425	33	7.8
Eau Claire	1,211	81	6.7
Florence	37	4	10.8
Fond du Lac	1,164	81	7.0
Forest	98	11	11.2
Grant	605	45	7.4
Green	390	30	7.7
Green Lake	218	21	9.5
Iowa	325	11	3.4
Iron	52	3	5.8
Jackson	242	21	8.7
Jefferson	1,011	62	6.1

County	Total Births in County- Mothers of All Ages	Total Births to Teens Age 19 and Under	Teen Births as Percent of Total Births
Juneau	275	29	10.5
Kenosha	2,306	256	11.1
Kewaunee	212	10	4.7
La Crosse	1,334	86	6.4
Lafayette	214	14	6.5
Langlade	205	22	10.7
Lincoln	317	29	9.1
Manitowoc	932	72	7.7
Marathon	1,683	117	7.0
Marinette	396	34	8.6
Marquette	152	10	6.6
Menominee	130	33	25.4
Milwaukee	15,368	2,033	13.2
Monroe	674	60	8.9
Oconto	351	27	7.7
Oneida	320	32	10.0
Outagamie	2,384	141	5.9
Ozaukee	822	26	3.2
Pepin	82	1	1.2
Pierce	405	15	3.7
Polk	508	44	8.7
Portage	719	53	7.4
Price	108	7	6.5
Racine	2,673	290	10.8
Richland	233	25	10.7
Rock	2,076	206	9.9
Rusk	160	17	10.6
St. Croix	1,081	38	3.5
Sauk	773	64	8.3
Sawyer	194	19	9.8
Shawano	451	38	8.4
Sheboygan	1,403	115	8.2
Taylor	254	10	3.9
Trempealeau	401	26	6.5
Vernon	444	15	3.4
Vilas	175	18	10.3
Walworth	1,191	90	7.6
Washburn	168	16	9.5
Washington	1,524	91	6.0
Waukesha	3,956	116	2.9
Waupaca	551	50	9.1
Waushara	205	21	10.2
Winnebago	1,955	135	6.9
Wood	941	91	9.7

Source: Adapted from Wisconsin Department of Health Services, Division of Public Health, Office of Health Informatics (2011). *Births to Teens in Wisconsin, 2009*.

B: TEEN VOICES & SEXUAL BEHAVIORS

The National Campaign to Prevent Teen and Unplanned Pregnancy [NCPTUP] (2009) recently conducted two national surveys to understand teen sexual behavior. The surveys were administered by telephone, one to teens between ages 12 and 17 (513 respondents) and the other to adults above age 18 (1,008 respondents) (NCPTUP, 2009).

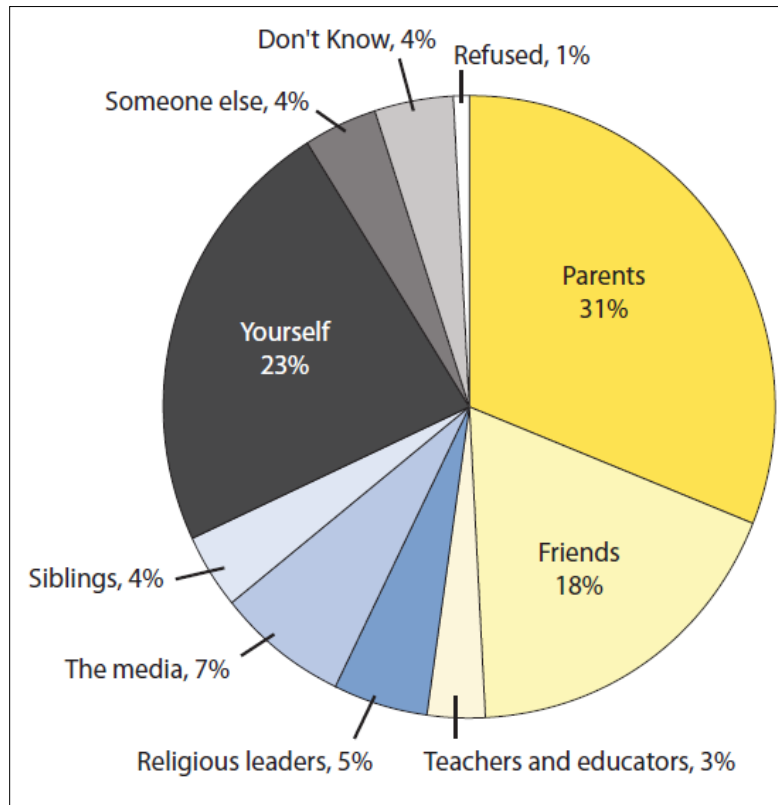
The following question was posed to both teens and adults: “Births to teens are on the rise for the first time in 15 years. What do you think would be most effective in helping teens avoid pregnancy?” More teens (37%) than adults (30%) reported that “seeing the consequences of teen pregnancy realistically portrayed in the media” would be helpful (NCPTUP, 2009). Several additional questions were posed to both teens and adults, and it appears that teens and adults have differing views in regard to teen sexual behavior. While self-reported causes of a phenomenon as complex as teen sexual behavior cannot necessarily be taken at face value, the different perspectives of adults and teenagers in this study can give insight into the different assumptions that each group holds about causes for the behavior.

Figures 4 through 7 on the following two pages display answers to similar questions as posed to teens and adults. The first question inquires about influences on teens’ decision to have sex. Adults identified friends as the primary influence (43%) while teens identified both parents (31%) and themselves (23%) as more influential.

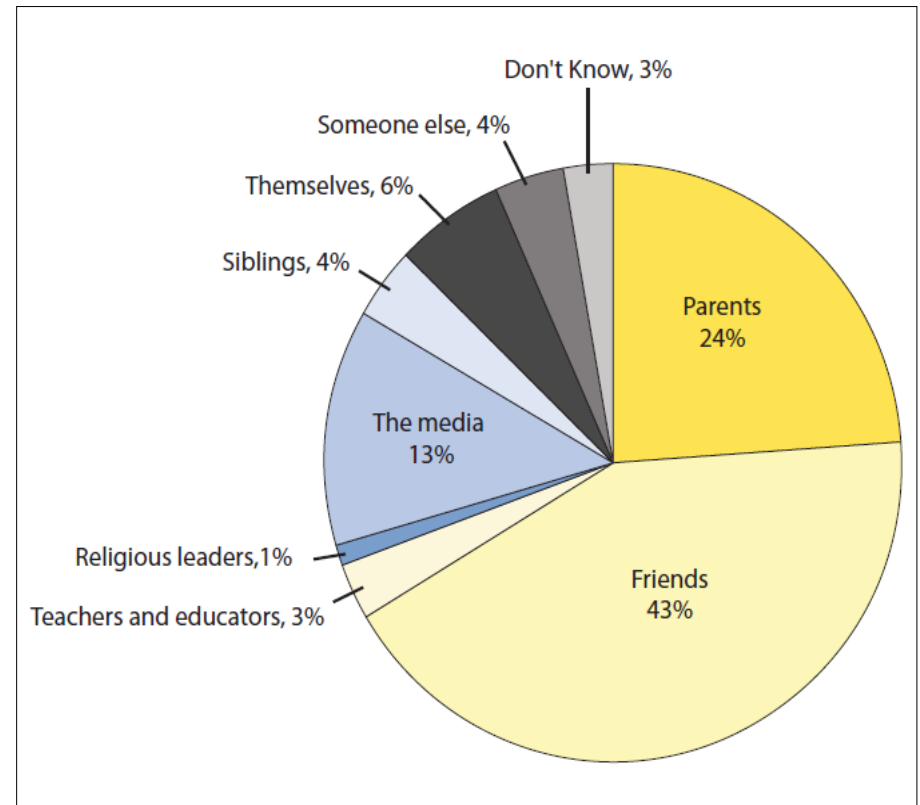
The second question explored relates to talking about birth control. More adults (30%) than teens (21%) believe that discussion about birth control or protection encourages sexual behavior. In fact, 75% of teens self-report that discussion about birth control or protection does NOT encourage sexual activity (NCPTUP, 2009).

FIGURES 4 & 5: INFLUENCES & DECISIONS ABOUT SEX

TEENS - When it comes to your decision about sex, who is more influential?



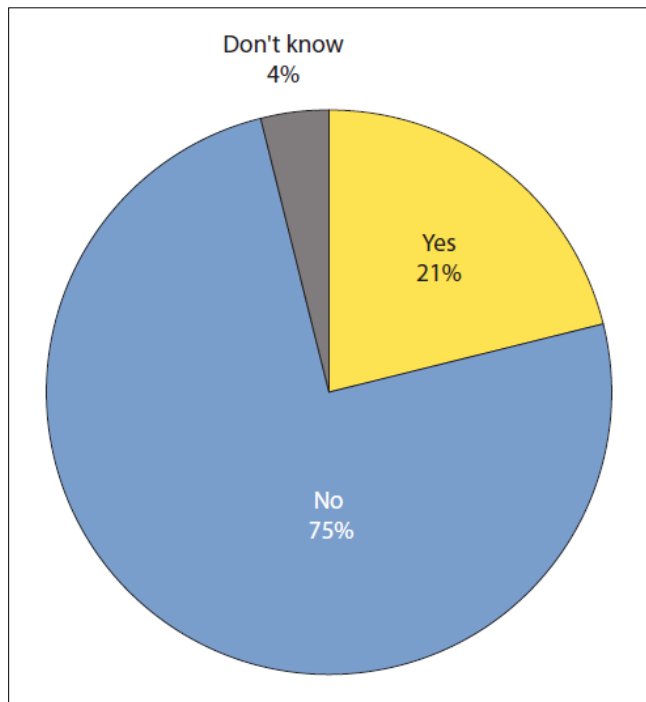
ADULTS - When it comes to your teens' decision about sex, who is more influential?



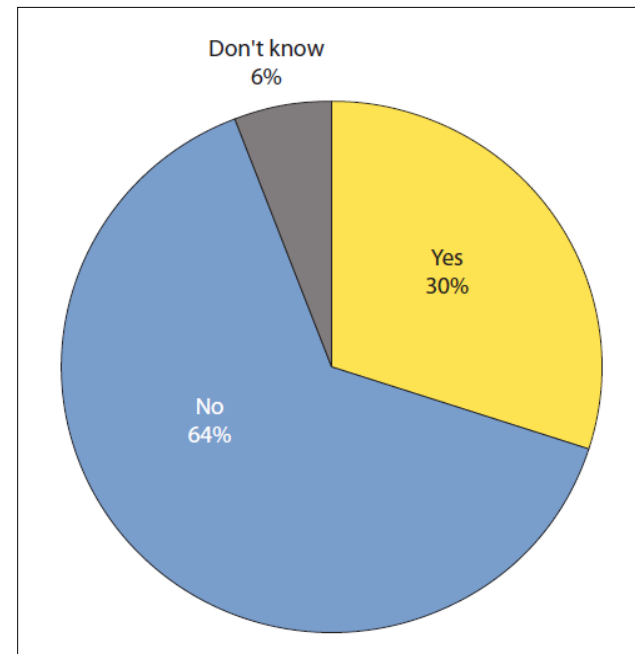
Source: Adapted from The National Campaign to Prevent Teen and Unplanned Pregnancy (2009). *With one voice (lite): A 2009 survey of adults and teens on parental influence, abstinence, contraception, and the increase in the teen birth rate.*

FIGURES 6 & 7: DOES TALKING ABOUT SEX ENCOURAGE SEXUAL ACTIVITY?

TEENS – Suppose a parent or other adult tells you the following: “I don’t want you to have sex. In fact, not having sex is the only certain way to avoid pregnancy and sexually transmitted diseases. But, if you do end up having sex, be certain to use birth control or protection.” Does this message encourage sexual activity?



ADULTS - Suppose a parent or other adult tells a teen the following: “I don’t want you to have sex. In fact, not having sex is the only certain way to avoid pregnancy and sexually transmitted diseases. But, if you do end up having sex, be certain to use birth control or protection.” Does this message encourage sexual activity?



Source: Adapted from The National Campaign to Prevent Teen and Unplanned Pregnancy (2009). *With one voice (lite): A 2009 survey of adults and teens on parental influence, abstinence, contraception, and the increase in the teen birth rate.*

C: SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED DISEASES/INFECTIONS (STD/I) STATE DATA

The Wisconsin Department of Health Services (DHS) staff works with local health departments to monitor trends in STD/I data. Currently, there are five reportable STD/Is in Wisconsin; chancroid, chlamydia, gonorrhea, pelvic inflammatory disease (PID), and syphilis. The most frequently reported are chlamydia and gonorrhea, (DHS, 2011). Due to the availability of DHS publications of STD/I data, only chlamydia, gonorrhea and syphilis data are reported in these appendices.

The following section explores the prevalence of STD/Is among youth in Wisconsin. Table 5, below, reports the total number of cases as well as the rate of chlamydia, gonorrhea and syphilis among teens age fifteen to nineteen, both girls and boys, in 2009.

TABLE 5: WISCONSIN TEENS (15-19) WITH STD/I, BY TYPE, BY GENDER, 2009

Population	Chlamydia		Gonorrhea		Syphilis	
	Cases	Rate*	Cases	Rate*	Cases	Rate*
Girls	5,660	2,931	1,130	585	5	3
Boys	1,408	688	484	236	9	4
Total	7,102**	1,785	1,624**	408	14**	4

*Rate: Cases per 100,000 population

**Female and male cases do not add up to total cases because of a small number of respondents who did not enter their sex.

Source: Adapted from Wisconsin Department of Health Services, Division of Public Health, Office of Health Informatics (2009). *Sexually Transmitted Disease in Wisconsin: Persons 15-19 Years of Age*.

Table 6, below, displays the prevalence of STD/I among teens age 15 to 19 in each Wisconsin county. For each common STD/I, the number of cases and the rate of infection in each county is shown.

TABLE 6: WISCONSIN TEENS (GIRLS & BOYS), AGE 15 TO 19, WITH STD/I, BY TYPE, BY COUNTY, 2009

County	Chlamydia		Gonorrhea		Syphilis	
	Cases	Rate*	Cases	Rate*	Cases	Rate*
Adams	13	1,255	0	0	0	0
Ashland	6	462	1	77	0	0
Barron	19	659	1	35	0	0
Bayfield	4	400	1	100	0	0
Brown	258	1,479	66	378	1	6
Burnett	3	321	0	0	0	0
Calumet	19	630	1	33	0	0
Chippewa	45	1,128	2	50	0	0
Clark	10	425	1	43	0	0
Columbia	30	876	2	58	0	0
Crawford	10	737	0	0	0	0
Dane	482	1,398	87	252	2	6

County	Chlamydia		Gonorrhea		Syphilis	
	Cases	Rate*	Cases	Rate*	Cases	Rate*
Dodge	85	1,539	10	181	0	0
Door	13	794	0	0	0	0
Douglas	35	1,219	1	35	0	0
Dunn	44	1,115	2	35	0	0
Eau Claire	90	1,085	2	24	0	0
Florence	0	0	1	341	0	0
Fond du Lac	76	1,065	18	252	0	0
Forest	21	2,834	2	270	0	0
Grant	26	593	3	68	0	0
Green	28	1,212	1	43	0	0
Green Lake	9	834	0	0	0	0
Iowa	9	570	1	43	0	0
Iron	5	1,458	0	0	0	0
Jackson	16	1,271	0	0	0	0
Jefferson	25	408	0	0	0	0
Juneau	20	1,181	0	0	0	0
Kenosha	253	1,959	74	573	0	0
La Crosse	104	1,124	16	173	0	0
Lafayette	4	350	0	0	0	0
Langlade	7	552	0	0	0	0
Lincoln	63	1,727	1	48	0	0
Manitowoc	35	656	4	75	0	0
Marathon	63	687	7	76	0	0
Marinette	27	958	0	0	0	0
Marquette	10	1,178	1	118	0	0
Menominee	15	3,261	0	0	0	0
Milwaukee	3,619	5,165	1,153	1,645	10	14
Monroe	33	1,113	0	0	0	0
Oconto	28	1,151	0	0	0	0
Oneida	22	1,029	0	0	0	0
Outagamie	100	802	14	112	0	0
Ozaukee	13	208	4	64	0	0
Pepin	3	613	1	204	0	0
Pierce	15	399	0	0	0	0
Polk	15	522	1	35	0	0
Portage	40	677	4	68	0	0
Price	2	224	0	0	0	0
Racine	373	2,663	56	400	1	7
Richland	10	810	0	0	0	0
Rock	219	1,979	30	271	0	0
Rusk	4	424	0	0	0	0
Sauk	38	1,034	4	109	0	0
Sawyer	4	386	0	0	0	0
Shawano	13	485	2	75	0	0
Sheboygan	59	775	3	39	0	0
Taylor	6	489	0	0	0	0
Trempealeau	15	851	0	0	0	0
Vernon	12	615	0	0	0	0
Vilas	6	481	1	80	0	0
Walworth	59	829	6	84	0	0

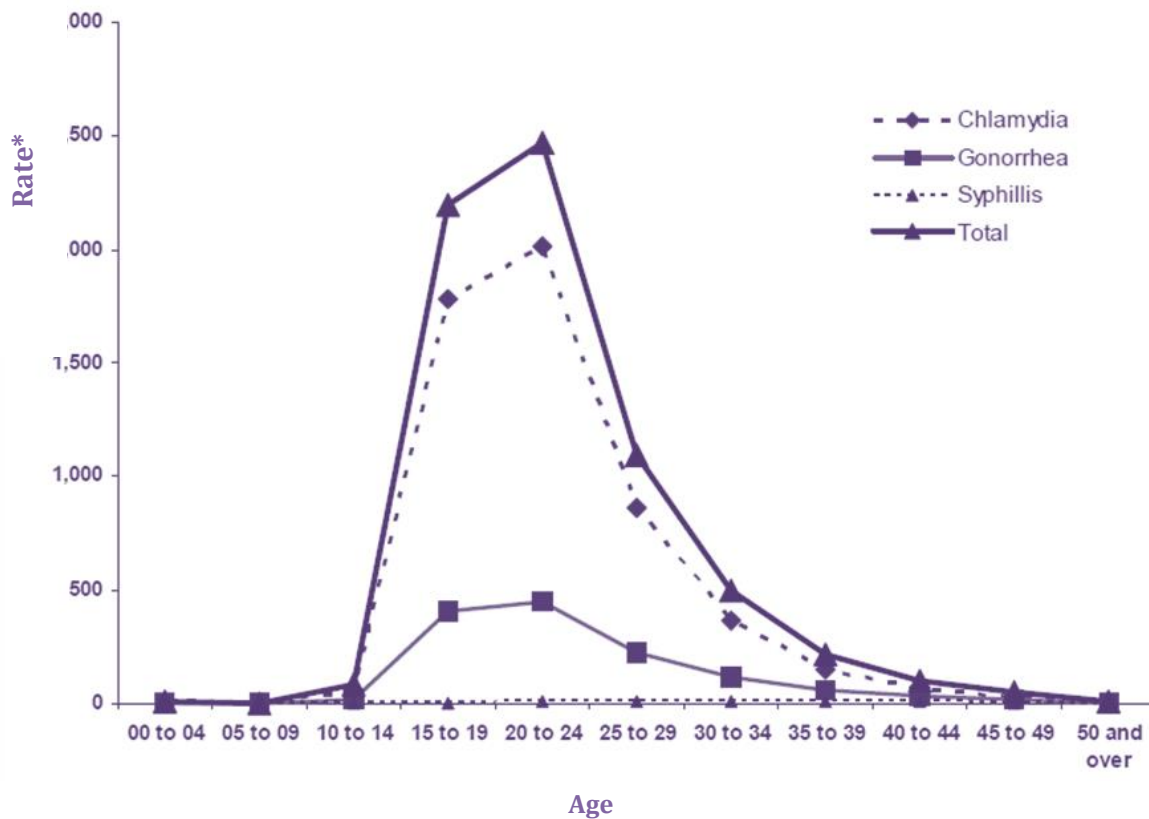
County	Chlamydia		Gonorrhea		Syphilis	
	Cases	Rate*	Cases	Rate*	Cases	Rate*
Washburn	6	628	0	0	0	0
Washington	44	521	4	47	0	0
Waukesha	144	552	11	42	0	0
Waupaca	15	449	1	30	0	0
Waushara	13	776	0	0	0	0
Winnebago	137	1,205	15	132	0	0
Wood	34	712	3	63	0	0

*Cases per 100,000 population.

Source: Adapted from Wisconsin Department of Health Services, Division of Public Health, Office of Health Informatics (2009). *Wisconsin Sexually Transmitted Disease Surveillance Report*.

Figure 8, below, displays cases per 100,000 population of Wisconsin (rate) of each reported STD/I in 2009, by the age of individual affected.

FIGURE 8: WISCONSIN STD/I RATE*, BY TYPE, TOTAL POPULATION, BY AGE, 2009



*Cases per 100,000 population

Source: Adapted from Wisconsin Department of Health Services, Division of Public Health, Wisconsin STD Program (2010). *Sexually Transmitted Diseases in Wisconsin: Reported Cases*.

According to the 2009 Wisconsin STD/I Surveillance, there are eight counties with rates of chlamydia, gonorrhea, and syphilis combined greater than 400 cases per 100,000

population. Table 7 displays these counties in descending order of rate (cases per 100,000 population). Also included are total cases for each county, and percent of total cases in Wisconsin.

TABLE 7: WI COUNTIES WITH HIGHEST RATE OF CHLAMYDIA, GONORRHEA, AND SYPHILIS, TOTAL POPULATION, 2009

County	Cases	Rate (Cases per 100,00 population)
Milwaukee	13,566	1,423
Menominee	50	1,094
Racine	1,188	595
Rock	699	491
Kenosha	894	544
Dane	1,980	410
Brown	1,124	459
Dodge	359	408
Other Counties	6,405	201
State Total	26,265	467

Source: Adapted from Wisconsin Department of Health Services, Division of Public Health, Wisconsin STD Program (2010a). *Sexually Transmitted Diseases in Wisconsin: Reported Cases*.

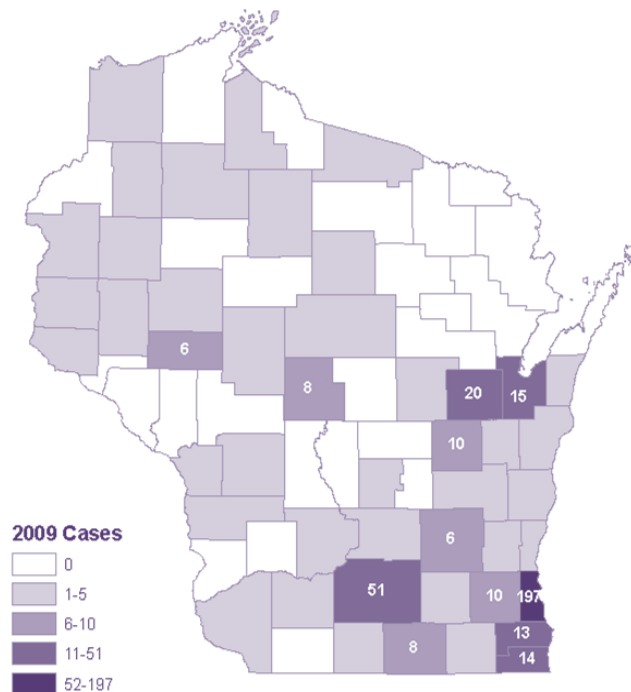
D: HIV STATE DATA

The Wisconsin Department of Health Services identifies eight counties (Dodge, Dunn, Eau Claire, Milwaukee, Outagamie, Walworth, Winnebago, and Wood) that, in 2009, experienced a notable increase in the percentage of reported cases of HIV infection when compared to the previous five-year average, (DHS, 2010).

In 2009, cases of HIV infection were reported from 46 of the 72 counties in Wisconsin. However, the distribution of reporting, and of those living with HIV infection, is uneven. Most new cases in 2009 occurred in the southeastern, central eastern and southern parts of the state (DHS, 2010).

Figure 9, on the following page, shows the reported cases of new HIV infection in each Wisconsin county in 2009.

FIGURE 9: REPORTED CASES HIV INFECTION, TOTAL POPULATION, BY COUNTY, 2009



Source: Adapted from Wisconsin Department of Health Services, Division of Public Health, Wisconsin AIDS/HIV Program (2010b). *Wisconsin AIDS/HIV Comprehensive Surveillance Report: Cases reported through December 31, 2009.*

E: RESOURCES

Visit the following web sites to learn more about teen pregnancy and reproductive health.

The National Campaign to Prevent Teen and Unplanned Pregnancy

<http://www.thenationalcampaign.org/>

Parent's Portal:

<http://www.thenationalcampaign.org/parents/default.aspx>

Youth and HIV/AIDS:

<http://www.dpi.wi.gov/sspw/pdf/aidshiv2008addndm.pdf>

United Way of Greater Milwaukee: Teen Pregnancy Prevention Information

<http://www.unitedwaymilwaukee.org/TeenPregnancyPrevention.htm>

UNICEF: Voices of Youth

<http://www.unicef.org/voy/>

APPENDIX VI: ABUSE

A: CHILD ABUSE STATE DATA

There are racial disparities in reported child maltreatment. In 2009, Caucasian children made up 85% of the total child population but 70% of maltreatment victims. African American children made up 10% of the total child population while accounting for 24% of maltreatment victims. American Indian children made up 2% of the child population and 4% of victims. Asian American children made up 3% of the child population but 2% of maltreatment victims (DHFS, 2009).

Table 8 displays child victimization rates by Wisconsin county in 2008 and 2009.

TABLE 8: CHILD VICTIMIZATION RATE BY COUNTY, 2008

Wisconsin County	Child Victims per 1,000 Population, 2008	Child Victims per 1,000 Population, 2009	Wisconsin County	Child Victims per 1,000 Population, 2008	Child Victims per 1,000 Population 2009
Adams	5.4	6.9	Marinette	0.7	1.1
Ashland	2.7	1.9	Marquette	4.0	6.0
Barron	5.3	7.0	Menominee	9.5	10.8
Bayfield	2.0	3.4	Milwaukee	4.6	3.5
Brown	3.0	2.6	Monroe	4.3	2.9
Buffalo	1.7	1.0	Oconto	1.4	2.6
Burnett	1.9	3.2	Oneida	8.7	6.7
Calumet	2.2	2.7	Outagamie	3.4	3.0
Chippewa	2.9	4.3	Ozaukee	1.6	0.7
Clark	3.2	4.2	Pepin	1.8	3.0
Columbia	2.2	3.3	Pierce	2.9	2.4
Crawford	2.9	2.4	Polk	3.6	3.3
Dane	2.4	2.2	Portage	2.2	0.7
Dodge	4.1	4.5	Price	4.0	2.9
Door	5.1	3.5	Racine	4.1	3.4
Douglas	2.5	3.5	Richland	3.6	1.3
Dunn	6.3	3.1	Rock	6.5	5.4
Eau Claire	2.7	2.1	Rusk	3.2	2.2
Florence	19.3	18.1	Saint Croix	1.6	1.4
Fond du Lac	3.7	4.0	Sauk	2.5	2.8
Forest	4.2	1.4	Sawyer	4.1	4.3
Grant	2.5	1.8	Shawano	3.2	3.8
Green	4.2	4.6	Sheboygan	3.2	2.8
Green Lake	3.5	5.0	Taylor	5.5	3.7
Iowa	4.1	2.1	Trempealeau	0.9	1.4
Iron	2.1	10.3	Vernon	1.4	1.5

Wisconsin County	Child Victims per 1,000 Population, 2008	Child Victims per 1,000 Population, 2009	Wisconsin County	Child Victims per 1,000 Population, 2008	Child Victims per 1,000 Population 2009
Jefferson	4.4	5.2	Walworth	4.4	4.1
Juneau	1.4	0.4	Washburn	6.2	9.2
Kenosha	3.3	3.1	Washington	1.3	1.3
Kewaunee	1.1	2.5	Waukesha	2.5	2.3
La Crosse	2.1	3.1	Waupaca	3.7	4.0
Lafayette	8.2	7.3	Waushara	4.7	3.0
Langlade	22.5	12.2	Winnebago	4.4	3.4
Lincoln	2.9	3.7	Wood	7.2	3.9
Manitowoc	6.8	4.6			
Marathon	3.9	5.1	State Average	3.7	3.3

Source: Adapted from State of Wisconsin Department of Health and Family Services, Division of Children and Family Services, Bureau of Programs and Policies. (2008, 2009). *Child abuse and neglect report appendices: 2008 data. Child abuse and neglect report appendices: 2009 data*

B: RESOURCES

Visit the following web sites to learn more about risk factors for high-school age students.

Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction: Youth Risk Behavior Survey

<http://dpi.wi.gov/sspw/yrbsindx.html>

APPENDIX VII: CONCLUDING COMMENTS

The data in these appendices are provided to give parents, educators, and girl-serving agencies more specific data on the status of girls in particular locations in Wisconsin. Those interested in more information on problems addressed within this report are invited to use the resource links provided throughout the appendices, or to contact the Research Center for Women and Girls (RCWG) for questions about these data.

In addition to providing information at the levels of analysis available, we hope that identifying where the lack of data indexed by sex and age caused complication in analysis will encourage future research to be mindful of the importance of these demographic categories.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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