



# Wisconsin Youth Sexual Behavior and Outcomes: 2000-2009 Update

**Sexual Behaviors, Cases of STD and HIV, and Teen Births**

Wisconsin Department of Health Services  
and  
Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction

April 2011



This is the fifth edition of a publication that was created in a joint effort between the Wisconsin Department of Health Services (DHS) and the Department of Public Instruction (DPI) to summarize and provide context for Wisconsin data related to sexual risk behaviors and their outcomes, including sexually transmitted diseases, HIV, and unintended pregnancies.

Last year's report, *Wisconsin Youth Sexual Behavior and Outcomes 1993-2007 Update* is available at <http://www.dhs.wisconsin.gov/stats/pdf/youthsexualbehavior.pdf>

This year's report is formatted as an annotated slide set in order to emphasize the graphic display of the information and increase the ease with which it can be presented to audiences.

Please direct comments, suggestions, and requests for further information to:  
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# Overview

## Purpose

- To present data available from a variety of sources regarding youth sexual behaviors and outcomes

## Sections

- Sexual behaviors
- Sexually transmitted diseases
- HIV infection
- Births to teens

## Display of data

- Trends
- Comparisons by gender, race/ethnicity, geography within Wisconsin and to other jurisdictions in the United States

## Data sources

- Listed at the end of each section

Data for the US and other states and cities were obtained from national sources that have a lag of one to two years compared to Wisconsin data. In some cases, data for Wisconsin and Milwaukee presented here were obtained from national sources, rather than state or local sources, in order to facilitate comparisons with other jurisdictions.

# **Sexual Behaviors**

## **Wisconsin Youth Risk Behavior Survey**

### **Selected questions**

- 1. Ever had sexual intercourse**
- 2. Had sexual intercourse with 4 or more partners during their life**
- 3. Used a condom at last intercourse**
- 4. Drank alcohol or used drugs before last intercourse**
- 5. Had sexual contact with a partner of the same sex**

The data in this section are from the Youth Risk Behavior Survey, conducted biennially by state and local jurisdictions, with oversight and support from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). The majority of questions are part of the core national survey. Jurisdictions also have the option of adding questions, such as Question 5 in this section (regarding sex of sex partners) which is asked in both Wisconsin and Milwaukee.

Before viewing the data in this section, the reader is encouraged to estimate the percentage of high school students in both Wisconsin and Milwaukee who answered affirmatively (“yes”) to the following items:

- 1) Ever had sexual intercourse
- 2) Had intercourse with 4 or more partners during their life

Of students who have had intercourse,

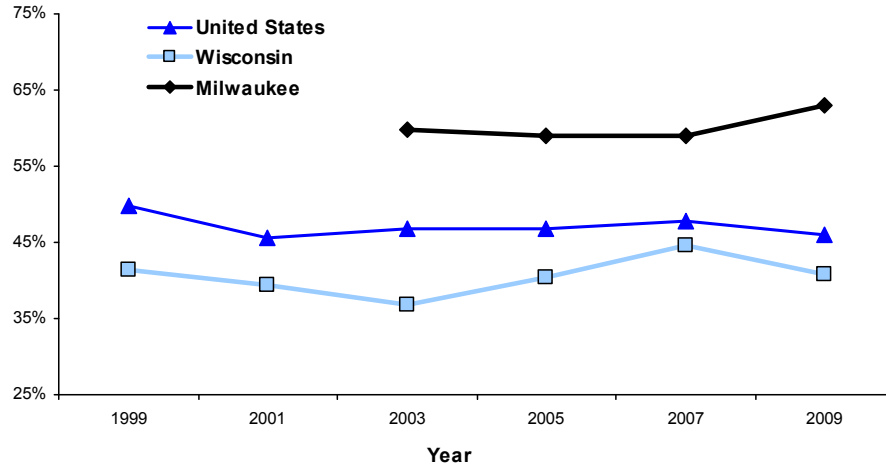
- 3) Used a condom the last time they had intercourse
- 4) Used alcohol or drugs before the last time they had intercourse

Of students who have had sexual contact,

- 5) Have had sexual contact with a partner of the same sex

### SEXUAL BEHAVIOR: INTERCOURSE

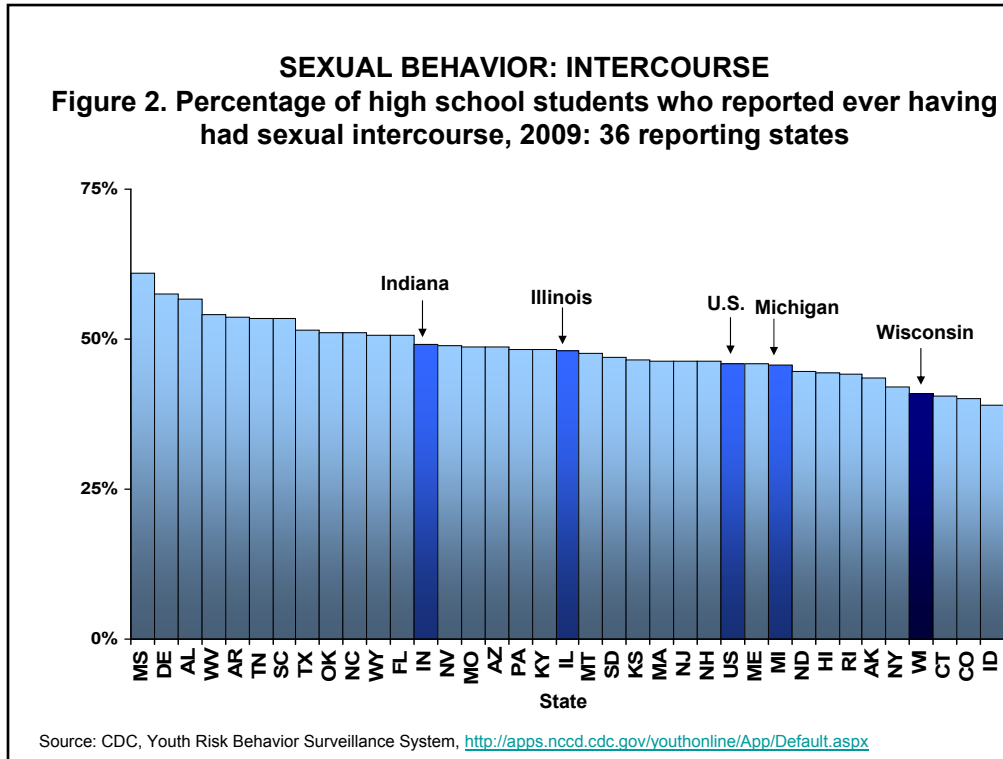
Figure 1. Percentage of high school students who reported ever having had sexual intercourse, 1999-2009



Source: CDC, Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System, <http://apps.nccd.cdc.gov/youthonline/App/Default.aspx>

Figure 1 shows the percentage of high school students who reported having had sexual intercourse in their lifetime in the United States, Wisconsin, and Milwaukee from 1999 through 2009. In the US, the percentage declined from 53% in 1999 to 46% in 2001 and remained level through 2009. The percentage reporting intercourse also declined in Wisconsin during the 1990s (to a low of 37% in 2003) and has fluctuated since then.

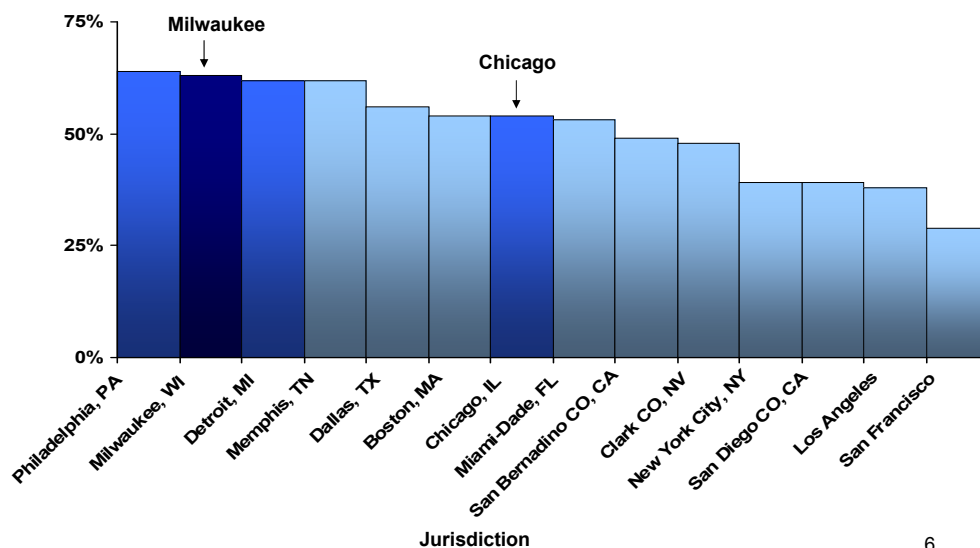
Levels and trends in Milwaukee differ markedly. The percentage remained level at approximately 59%, when the question was introduced in 2003 until 2007, and then increased to 63% in 2009.



As shown in Figure 2, Wisconsin (41%) ranks on the lower end of the 36 states for which data are available for the item “ever had intercourse” -- below the U.S. (46%), and neighboring states, including Indiana (49%), Illinois (48%) and Michigan (46%). Data are not available for Minnesota or Iowa.

### SEXUAL BEHAVIOR: INTERCOURSE

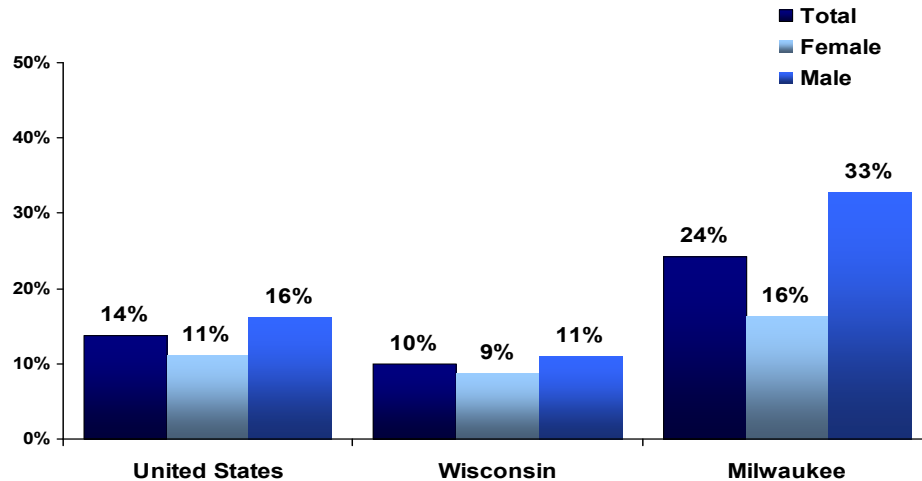
Figure 3. Percentage of high school students who reported ever having had sexual intercourse, 2009: selected jurisdictions



Source: CDC, Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System, <http://apps.nccd.cdc.gov/youthonline/App/Default.aspx>

The percentage of Milwaukee students reporting that they had ever had sexual intercourse in 2009 is among the highest of participating jurisdictions in the nation. The percent differences among Philadelphia (64%), Milwaukee (63%), Detroit and Memphis (both 62%) are not statistically significant. In Chicago (54%), Milwaukee's closest neighboring large city, the rate is significantly lower.

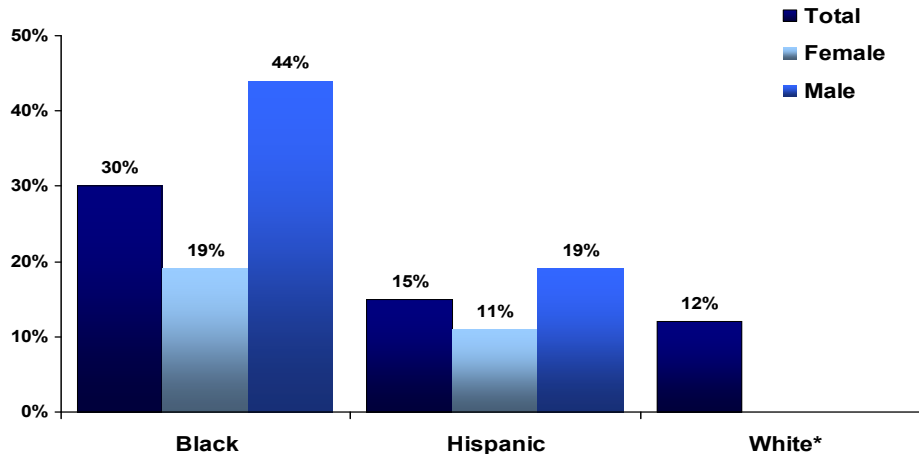
**SEXUAL BEHAVIOR: FOUR OR MORE LIFETIME PARTNERS**  
**Figure 4. Percentage of high school students who reported having had sex with 4 or more lifetime partners, 2009**



Source: CDC, Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System, <http://apps.nccd.cdc.gov/youthonline/App/Default.aspx>

Figure 4 shows the percentage of students in the United States, Wisconsin, and Milwaukee who reported that they had had sex with four or more partners during their life. Milwaukee's percentages are substantially higher than those for Wisconsin and the United States. One in three males in Milwaukee reported having four or more lifetime partners, twice the percentage nationally.

**SEXUAL BEHAVIOR: FOUR OR MORE LIFETIME PARTNERS**  
**Figure 5. Percentage of high school students who reported having had sex with 4 or more partners in their lifetime by race/ethnicity and sex, Milwaukee, 2009**



\* Breakdown by sex is not available for Whites in Milwaukee due to the limited sample size.

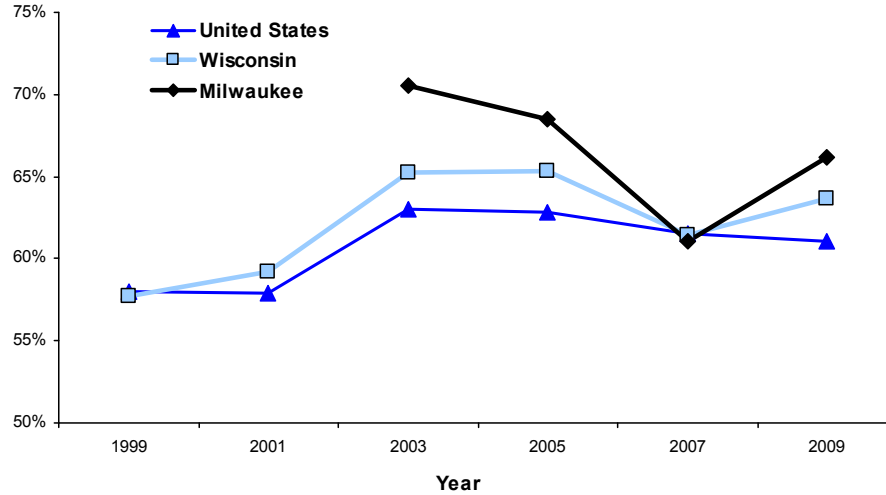
Source: CDC, Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System, <http://apps.nccd.cdc.gov/youthonline/App/Default.aspx>

Figure 5 shows the percentage of Milwaukee students by race/ethnicity and sex who reported that they had had sex with four or more partners during their life. The percentage for Black males in Milwaukee is 44%, the highest of participating districts. This is second only to Philadelphia (45%) but is not a significant difference. Breakdowns by sex for Whites in Milwaukee are not available because of the limited sample size.



### SEXUAL BEHAVIOR: CONDOM USE

Figure 6. Percentage of sexually active\* high school students who reported using a condom at last intercourse, 1999-2009

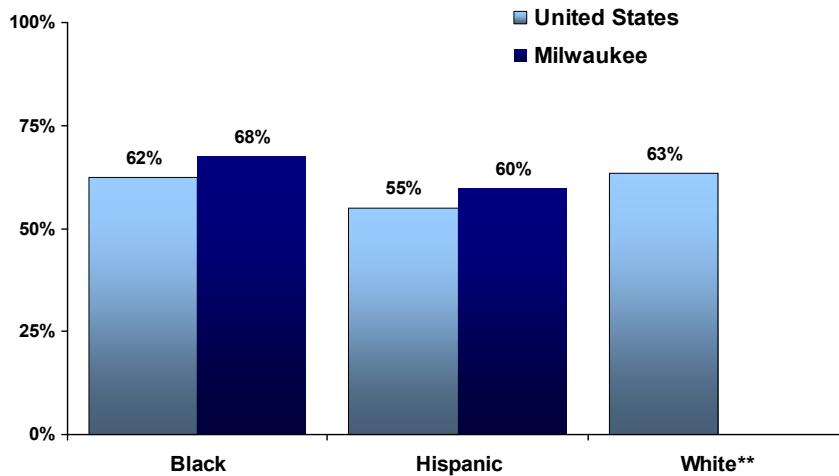


\* Students who reported having had sexual intercourse in the previous 3 months  
Source: CDC, Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System, <http://apps.nccd.cdc.gov/youthonline/App/Default.aspx>

Figure 6 shows the percentage of sexually active high school students in United States, Wisconsin, and Milwaukee who report having used a condom at last intercourse. Condom use in Wisconsin increased substantially from 1999 (58%) to 2005 (65%) and was at 64% in 2009. In Milwaukee, condom use declined from a high of over 70% in 2003 to 61% in 2007 and rose again in 2009. Since 1997, condom use rates in Wisconsin and the U.S. have not differed significantly.

### SEXUAL BEHAVIOR: CONDOM USE

Figure 7. Percentage of sexually active\* high school students in the U.S. and Milwaukee who reported using a condom at last intercourse, 2009



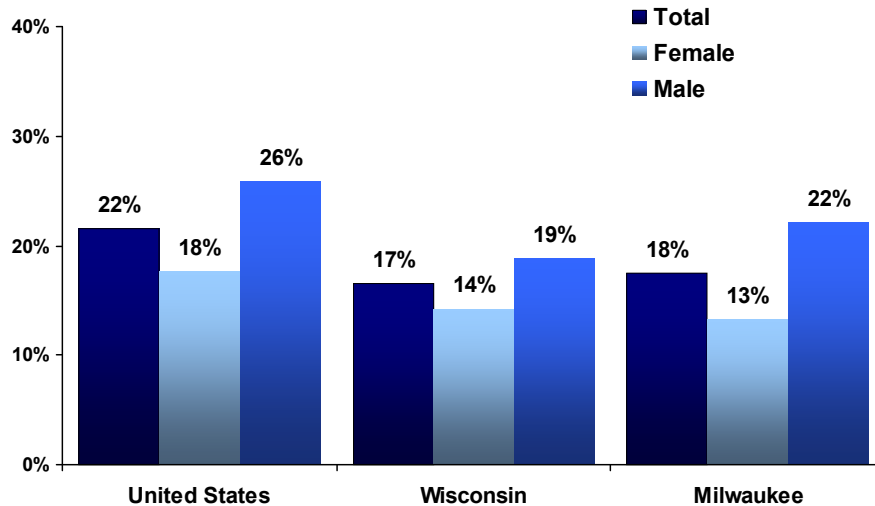
\* Students who reported having had sexual intercourse in the previous 3 months

\*\* Data for Whites in Milwaukee are not available due to the limited sample size

Source: CDC, Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System, <http://apps.nccd.cdc.gov/youthonline/App/Default.aspx>

Figure 7 shows the percentage of sexually active high school students in United States and Milwaukee who report having used a condom at last intercourse, by race/ethnicity. Nationally, Black and White students have comparable rates of condom use, whereas rates are lower for Hispanics. Condom use rates for African Americans are slightly higher in Milwaukee than the U.S., although the difference is not significant. Data are not available for White students in Milwaukee due to the limited sample size.

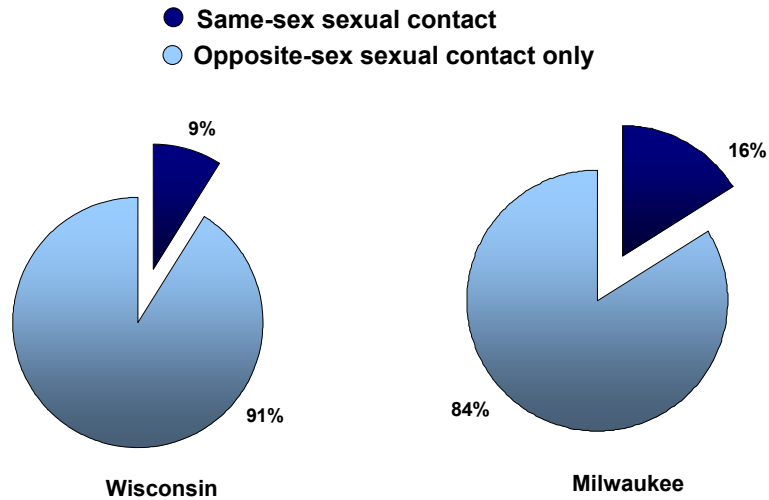
**SEXUAL BEHAVIOR: DRINKING OR DRUG USE BEFORE SEX**  
**Figure 8. Percentage of sexually active\* high school students who reported drinking or using drugs before last sexual intercourse, 2009**



\* Students who reported having had sexual intercourse in the previous 3 months  
Source: CDC, Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System, <http://apps.nccd.cdc.gov/youthonline/App/Default.aspx>

Wisconsin's rate of binge drinking in the previous 30 days (25%) is comparable to the rate for the U.S. (24%); Milwaukee's rate is substantially lower (14%) (data not shown). However the percent of sexually active students who reported that they had used alcohol or drugs before the last time they had sexual intercourse, shown in Figure 8, is lower both in Wisconsin (17%) and in Milwaukee (18%) than in the U.S. (22%). Use of substances before sex is more prevalent in males than in females.

**SEXUAL BEHAVIOR: SAME-SEX SEXUAL CONTACT**  
**Figure 9. Percentage of sexually active high school students who reported same-sex contact, 2007 and 2009**



Source: Wisconsin Youth Risk Behavior Survey, Department of Public Instruction and Department of Health Services, 2010

In 2007 and 2009 combined, 9% of Wisconsin students who had had sexual contact reported having had sexual contact with at least one partner of the same sex. The figure was 16% for Milwaukee. Some of these students also had opposite-sex partners. The question is not presently part of the core set of questions, therefore national data are not available.

## **Key Points: Sexual Behaviors of Wisconsin Students**

Overall, students in Wisconsin, report sexual risk behaviors that occur with about the same frequency as their U.S. peers. In 2009:

- 46% of U.S. students reported ever having had sexual intercourse compared to 41% of Wisconsin students.
- 61% of U.S. students reported using a condom at last sexual intercourse compared to 63% of Wisconsin students.

## **Key Points: Sexual Behaviors of Milwaukee Students**

However, students in Milwaukee report riskier sexual behaviors than their peers in the rest of Wisconsin and in the U.S. In 2009:

- 63% of students in Milwaukee reported lifetime sexual intercourse compared to 41% for students in the rest of Wisconsin and 46% of students in the U.S.
- 33% of male students in Milwaukee reported 4 or more lifetime partners compared to 11% in Wisconsin and 16% in the U.S.
- African American students report higher risk behaviors than students of other races; 44% of African American male students in Milwaukee reported 4 or more lifetime partners, compared to 19% of Latino males.
- 16% of sexually-active students in Milwaukee reported same-sex contact compared to 9% of students statewide in 2007 and 2009 combined.

# Data Sources: Sexual Behaviors

## Youth Risk Behavior Survey

Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction  
Wisconsin Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2009  
<http://www.dpi.state.wi.us/sspw/yrbsindx.html>

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention  
Youth Risk Behavioral Surveillance System, 2009  
<http://www.cdc.gov/HealthyYouth/yrbs/index.htm>

Data for the United States and jurisdictions:  
<http://apps.nccd.cdc.gov/youthonline/App/Default.aspx?SID=HS>

Wisconsin Department of Health Services, Division of Public Health,  
AIDS/HIV Program  
*Risk Behaviors and Health Conditions of Youth Engaging in Same-Sex Sexual  
Behaviors: Analysis of the 2009 Wisconsin Youth Risk Behavior Survey, June 2010*  
<http://www.dhs.wisconsin.gov/lgbthealth/HealthReports/2009YRBSReport.pdf>

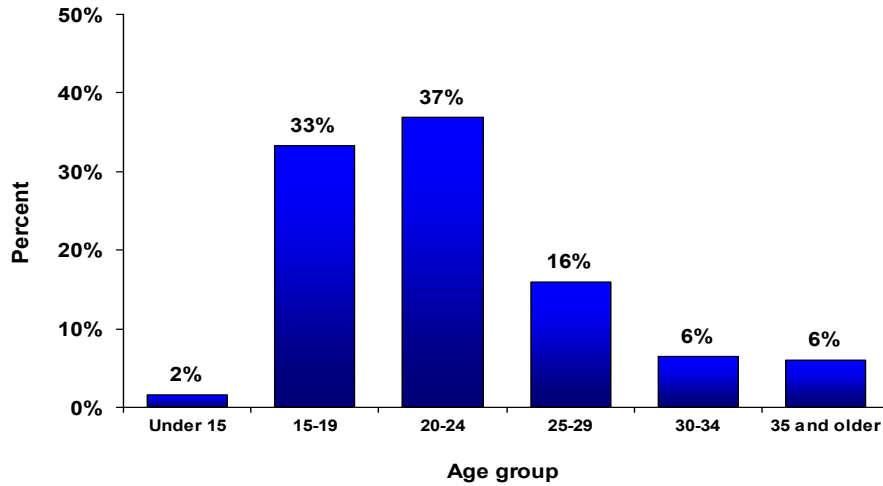
# Sexually Transmitted Diseases in Wisconsin Youth

- Chlamydia
- Gonorrhea
- Syphilis

This section provides data regarding sexually transmitted diseases reported to local public health departments. Data regarding HIV are provided in the next section.



**SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED DISEASES:  
CHLAMYDIA, GONORRHEA, AND SYPHILIS**  
**Figure 10: Percentage of reported STD cases by age group,  
Wisconsin, 2009**



\*

Source: Wisconsin Division of Public Health, STD Program

Adolescents under age 20 account for 35% of reported STDs in Wisconsin. Young adults, ages 20-24, comprise an additional 37% of cases.

## **Overview: Sexually Transmitted Diseases in Wisconsin Youth**

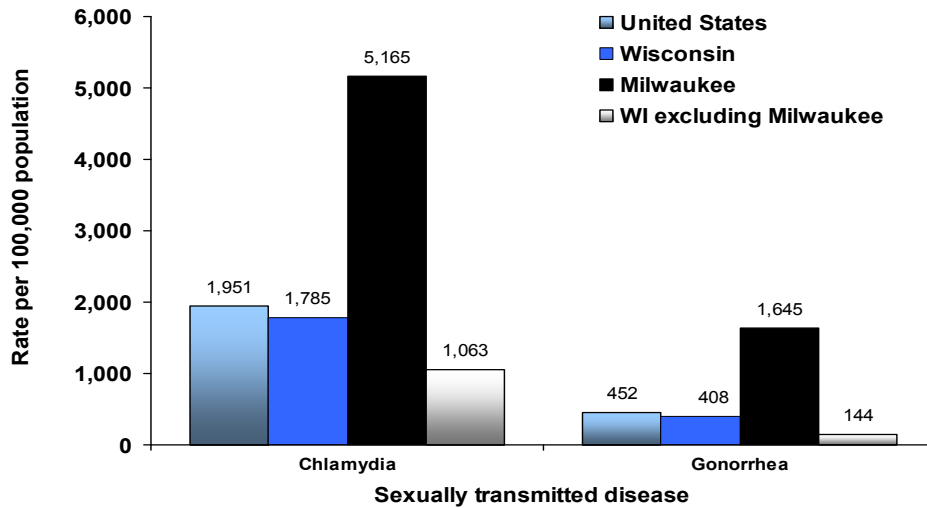
- Chlamydia is the most common STD; there were more than 7,000 cases reported in young people, ages 15-19 in Wisconsin in 2009.
- More than 1,600 cases of gonorrhea were reported in this age group in Wisconsin in 2009.
- 20 cases of syphilis were reported in young people, ages 15-19 in Wisconsin in 2009.

In contrast to chlamydia and gonorrhea, which are diseases primarily of adolescence and young adulthood, there are relatively few cases of syphilis in adolescents.

However, the rate of primary and secondary syphilis infections increased 163% between 2004 and 2008 nationally, suggesting that cases need to continue to be monitored.

## SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED DISEASES

Figure 11: Reported cases of Chlamydia and Gonorrhea, rates per 100,000 population in persons ages 15-19 by geographic area, 2009

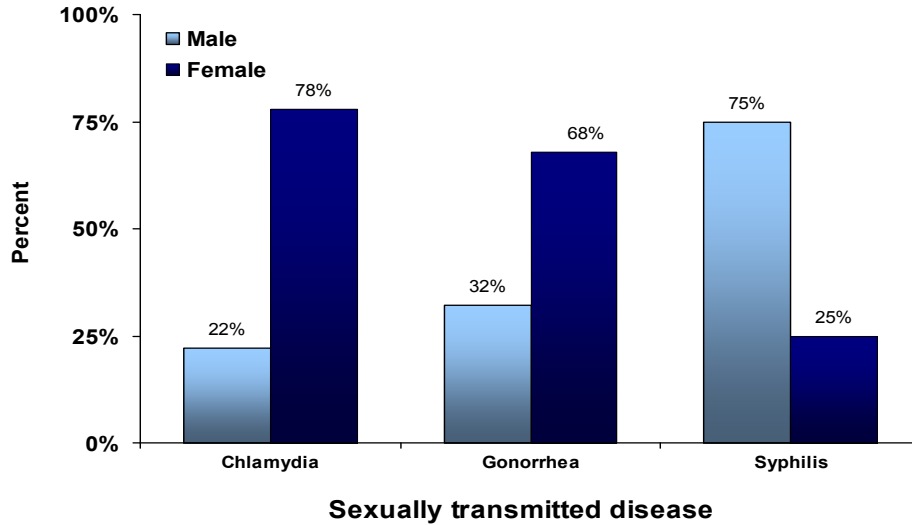


Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, <http://www.cdc.gov/std/stats08/Natpointro.htm> and Wisconsin Division of Public Health, STD Program

Figure 11 shows the rates per 100,000 of reported cases of chlamydia and gonorrhea in adolescents nationally, in Wisconsin, in Milwaukee County and in the state outside Milwaukee County. Chlamydia and gonorrhea rates in Milwaukee County are about three times higher than U.S. rates and nearly 5 times and more than 11 times higher than in the rest of the Wisconsin respectively. Chlamydia is much more widespread than gonorrhea.

**SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED DISEASES:  
CHLAMYDIA, GONORRHEA, AND SYPHILIS**

**Figure 12: Male-female distribution of reported STD cases by disease, ages 15-19, Wisconsin, 2005-2009**

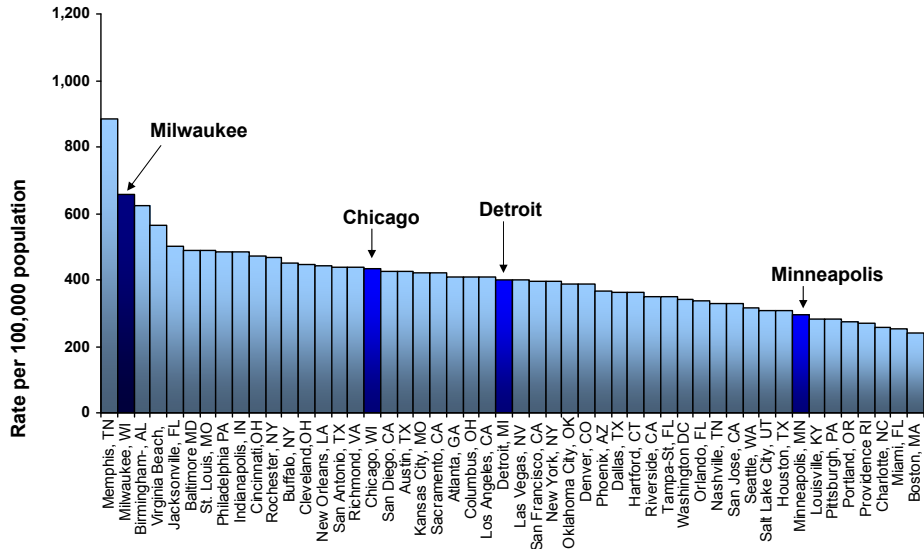


Source: Wisconsin Division of Public Health, STD Program

Figure 12 shows the distribution of reported STDs by sex. More than two-thirds of chlamydia and gonorrhea cases in adolescents are reported among females. By contrast, the majority of syphilis cases are reported among males, an indication that male-to-male sexual transmission plays a bigger role in syphilis than in the other STDs.

## SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED DISEASES: CHLAMYDIA

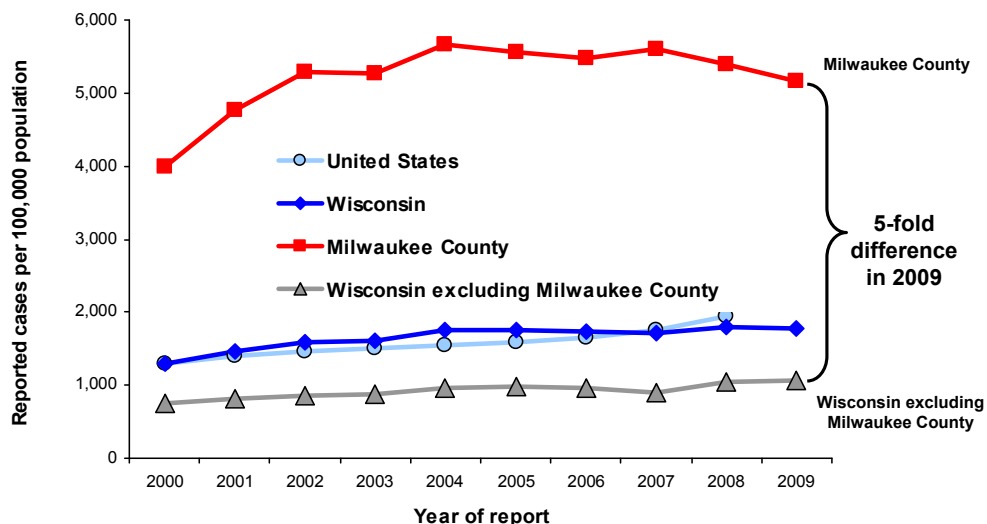
**Figure 13: Chlamydia rates per 100,000 population for the 50 largest U.S. metropolitan areas, 2008**



Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, <http://www.cdc.gov/std/stats08/tables/6.htm>

Among the 50 largest metropolitan areas in the U.S., Milwaukee is second only to Memphis in its rates per 100,000 population for both chlamydia (Figure 13) and gonorrhea (not shown).

**SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED DISEASES: CHLAMYDIA**  
**Figure 14. Reported cases of Chlamydia per 100,000 population, ages 15-19 years, 2000-2009**



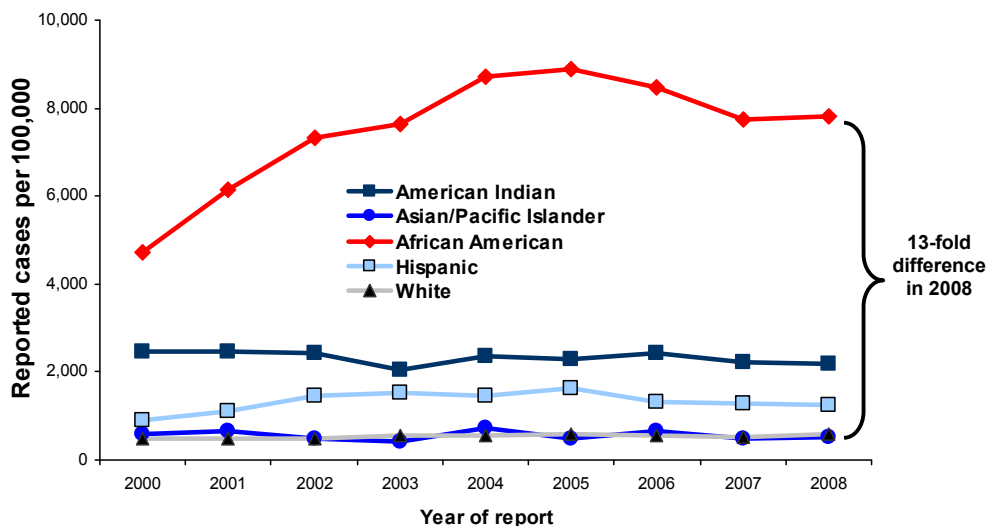
Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, <http://www.cdc.gov/std/stats08/chlamydia.htm> and Wisconsin Division of Public Health, STD Program

Figure 14 shows cases of chlamydia, rates per 100,000 population for the United States, Wisconsin, Milwaukee County, and Wisconsin excluding Milwaukee County. Rates for the U.S. and Wisconsin are nearly identical. In 2009, chlamydia rates for Milwaukee County were nearly five times higher than for the rest of Wisconsin.

Rates of reported cases increased in Wisconsin by 38% from 2000 to 2009, paralleling national trends. By contrast, rates increased by 42% in Milwaukee County from 2000 to 2004, and then declined by 7% from 2005 to 2009.

As is the case for chlamydia, rates of gonorrhea in adolescents in Wisconsin (not shown) are at levels similar to those of the US. Rates for Milwaukee are eleven times higher than for the rest of the state, and have fluctuated over the decade, most recently declining by 35% from 2007 to 2009.

**SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED DISEASES: CHLAMYDIA**  
**Figure 15. Reported cases of Chlamydia per 100,000 population, ages 15-19 years, by race/ethnicity, Wisconsin 2000-2008**



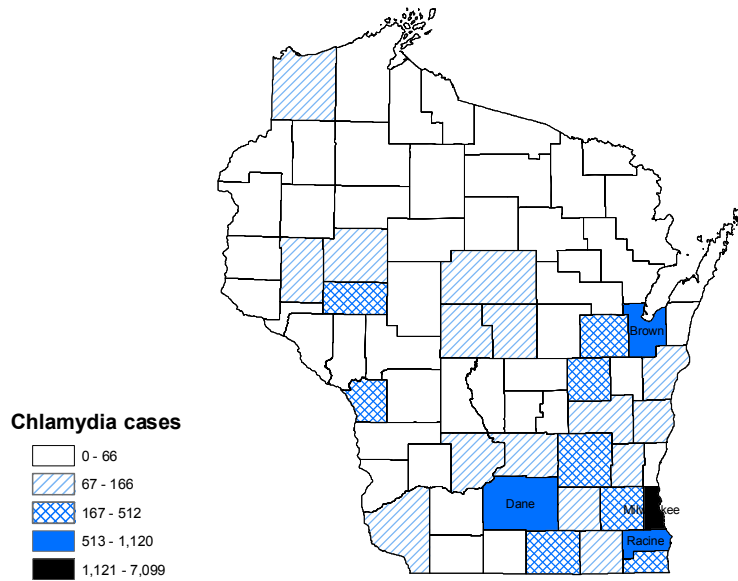
Source: Wisconsin Division of Public Health, STD Program

Figure 15 shows chlamydia rates per 100,000 population for Wisconsin by race/ethnicity from 2000 to 2008. Rates for African Americans nearly doubled between 2000 and 2005 and declined modestly from 2005 to 2008. Trends were similar for Hispanics—nearly doubling from 2000 to 2005 and then declining by 23% from 2005 to 2008. Rates increased by 23% in Whites over the period while they declined modestly, by 11% in American Indians and 8% in Asian/Pacific Islanders from 2000 to 2008.

The graph also shows large disparities. Compared to rates for Whites in 2008, rates were 13 times higher in African Americans, nearly 4 times higher in American Indians and twice as high in Latinos.

Disparities by race/ethnicity for gonorrhea (not shown) are even greater than those for chlamydia. Rates for African Americans are 50 times higher than for Whites. Rates for American Indians and Latinos are 7 and 3 times higher respectively than for Whites.

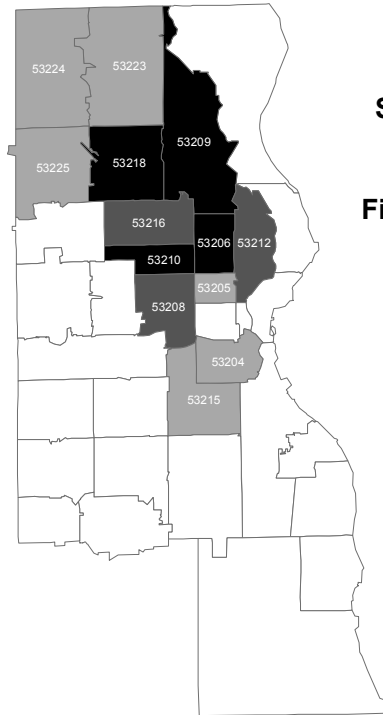
**SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED DISEASES: CHLAMYDIA**  
**Figure 16: Chlamydia cases by Wisconsin county, ages 15-19, 2009**



Source: Wisconsin Division of Public Health, STD Program

This map illustrates the diversity in chlamydia cases in adolescents ages 15-19 across Wisconsin counties. Milwaukee County has the largest number of cases, with Dane, Racine, and Green Bay in the second tier.





**SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED DISEASES:  
CHLAMYDIA**

**Figure 17: Chlamydia cases by zip code,  
City of Milwaukee, ages 15-19, 2009**

**Chlamydia cases**



2

Source: Wisconsin Division of Public Health, STD Program

The map shows chlamydia cases in adolescents by City of Milwaukee zip code. The zip codes 53206, 53209, 53210, and 53218 each had more than 270 cases in 2009.

## **Key Points: Sexually Transmitted Diseases in Wisconsin Youth**

- Chlamydia and gonorrhea rates in Wisconsin teen aged 15-19 are about 10% lower than those in the U.S.
- The majority of chlamydia cases in Wisconsin are located in the southeastern part of the state; Milwaukee County has the largest number of cases, with Dane, Racine, and Green Bay in the second tier.
- STD rates are especially high in Milwaukee — the second highest in the nation of major cities. The chlamydia rate in Milwaukee teens in 2009 was more than double the U.S. rate and nearly five times that of the rest of Wisconsin. The gonorrhea rate was more than triple the U.S rate and more than ten times that of the rest of Wisconsin.
- Large racial/ethnic disparities are evident in STD rates. In 2008, STD rates for African Americans were more than ten times higher than those of Whites.

## **Data Sources: Sexual Transmitted Diseases**

Wisconsin Department of Health Services, Division of Public Health,  
Wisconsin STD Program  
Wisconsin STD surveillance system  
Reports are available at:  
<http://www.dhs.wisconsin.gov/communicable/std/Statistics.htm>

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention  
Sexually Transmitted Diseases - Interactive Data 1996-2008  
<http://wonder.cdc.gov/std-std-v2008-race-age.html>

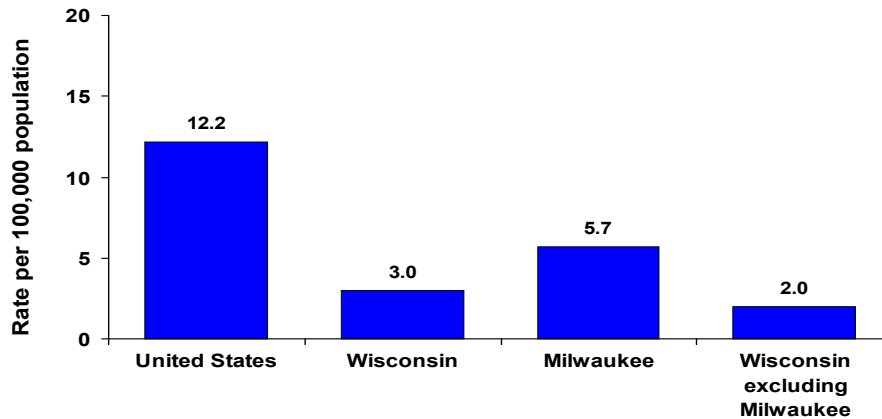
## **HIV Infection in Young People in Wisconsin**

This section provides data for cases of HIV and AIDS reported to Wisconsin Division of Public Health AIDS/HIV Program.

Figures 20 through 24 show the number of newly reported cases of HIV or AIDS (incidence); figures 25 - 29 show the percent of people in the population estimated to be living with HIV infection (prevalence).

## HIV INFECTION

Figure 18: AIDS diagnosis rate for the United States and Wisconsin, 2008



Sources: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention  
<http://www.cdc.gov/hiv/surveillance/resources/reports/2008report/> and  
Wisconsin Division of Public Health AIDS/HIV Program, 2010.

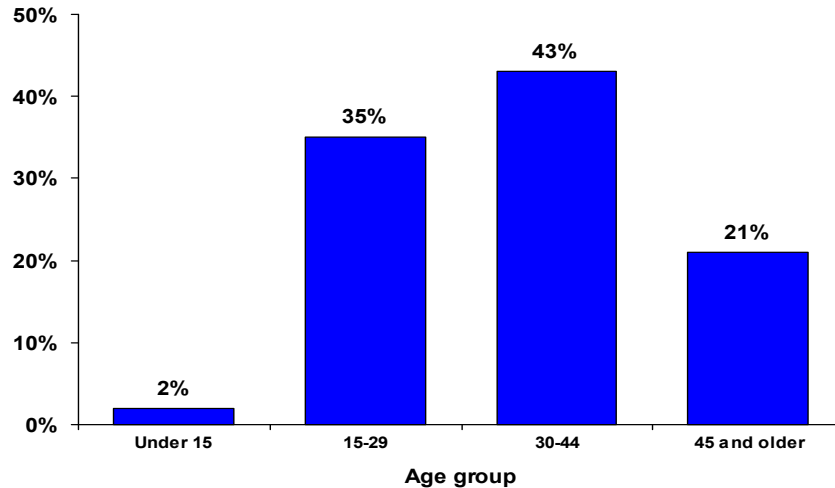
Figure 18 compares AIDS diagnoses for all age groups for the U.S., Wisconsin, the Milwaukee Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) (a four-county area that includes Milwaukee), and the state excluding the Milwaukee MSA.

The AIDS diagnosis rate in Wisconsin is approximately one-quarter that of the nation. The rate in Milwaukee is three times higher than the rest of the state, but substantially lower than that of many other states and cities.

This figure uses diagnoses of AIDS, because many jurisdictions in the US have only recently begun reporting diagnoses of HIV (as opposed to AIDS). The remaining figures in this report use reported cases of HIV. Wisconsin has had confidential name-based HIV reporting since 1985.

## HIV INFECTION

**Figure 19: Percentage of reported cases of HIV infection by age at diagnosis, Wisconsin, 2005-2009**



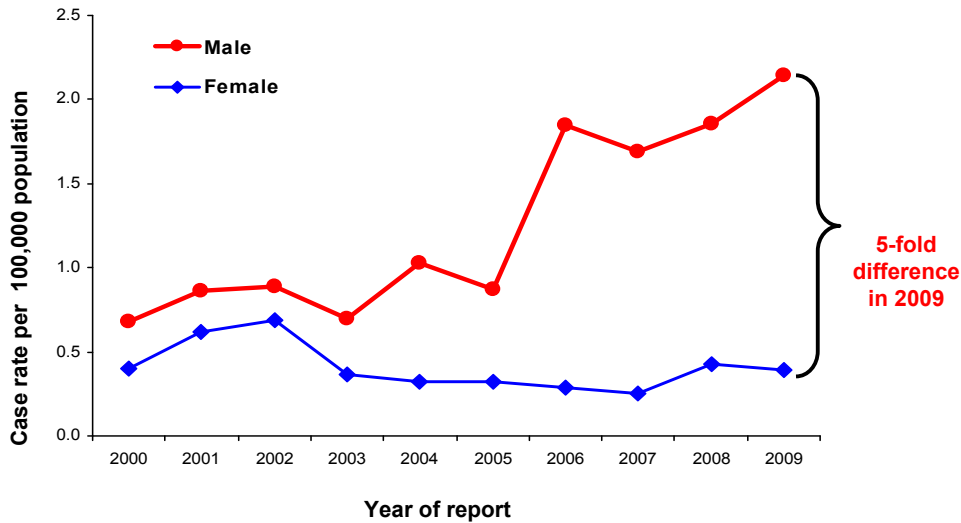
Source: Wisconsin Division of Public Health AIDS/HIV Program, 2010, <http://www.dhs.wisconsin.gov/aids-hiv/Stats/2009CompSurvReportRev03192010.pdf>

During the last five years (2005-2009), 35% of persons diagnosed with HIV infection have been between the ages of 15 and 30. Since the beginning of the epidemic, the median age of diagnosis has been in the early- to mid-thirties.

It is important to note that the age of diagnosis is not usually the age when the HIV infection is acquired. The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention estimates that at least one-half of all persons with HIV in the U.S. acquired the infection before age 25.

## HIV INFECTION

Figure 19: Reported cases of HIV infection for persons\* ages 15-24 by sex, rate per 100,000 population, Wisconsin, 2000-2009



\* Initially diagnosed with HIV or AIDS in Wisconsin  
Source: Wisconsin Division of Public Health AIDS/HIV Program, 2010

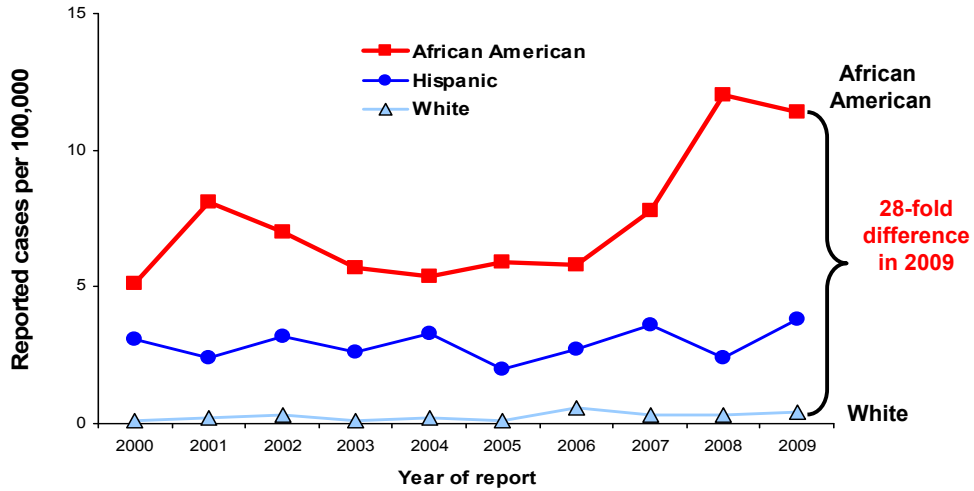
Figure 19 and the two figures that follow show similar patterns—disparities in rates between the groups shown and an increasing trend in one population while cases have remained relatively level in other populations.

Young males ages 15-24, are reported with HIV at a rate five times that of young females. In addition, case rates in males tripled over the course of the decade, whereas they remained relatively level in females.

Because HIV is often diagnosed several years after the infection is acquired, this sections uses the age group 15-24 rather than adolescents aged 15-19, used in the rest of this document.

### HIV INFECTION

Figure 20: Reported cases of HIV infection for persons\* per 100,000 population, ages 15-24 by race/ethnicity, Wisconsin, 2000-2009



\* Initially diagnosed with HIV or AIDS in Wisconsin

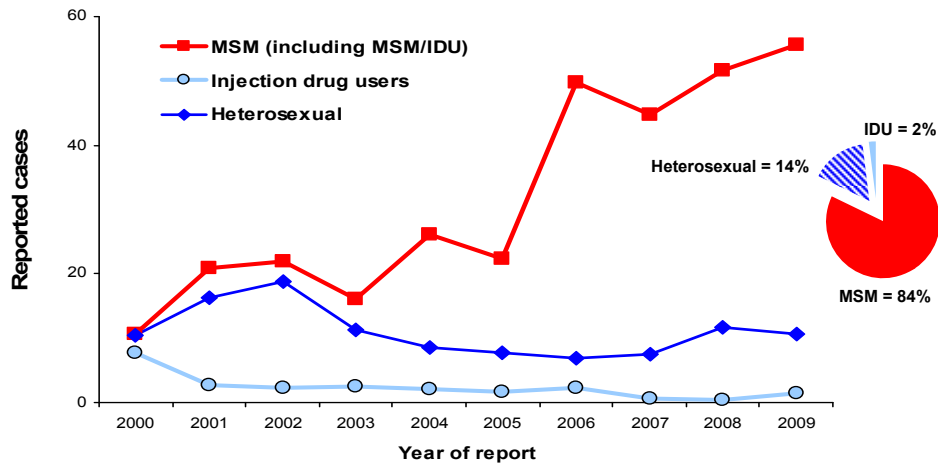
Source: Wisconsin Division of Public Health AIDS/HIV Program, 2010

Rates of HIV more than doubled in African Americans over the course of the decade, while they have fluctuated in Latinos and remained flat in Whites in Wisconsin. In 2009, new HIV case rates were 28 and 10 times higher in African Americans and Latinos respectively compared to Whites.



## HIV INFECTION

Figure 21: Reported cases of HIV infection for persons ages 15-24, by adjusted risk, Wisconsin, 2000-2009



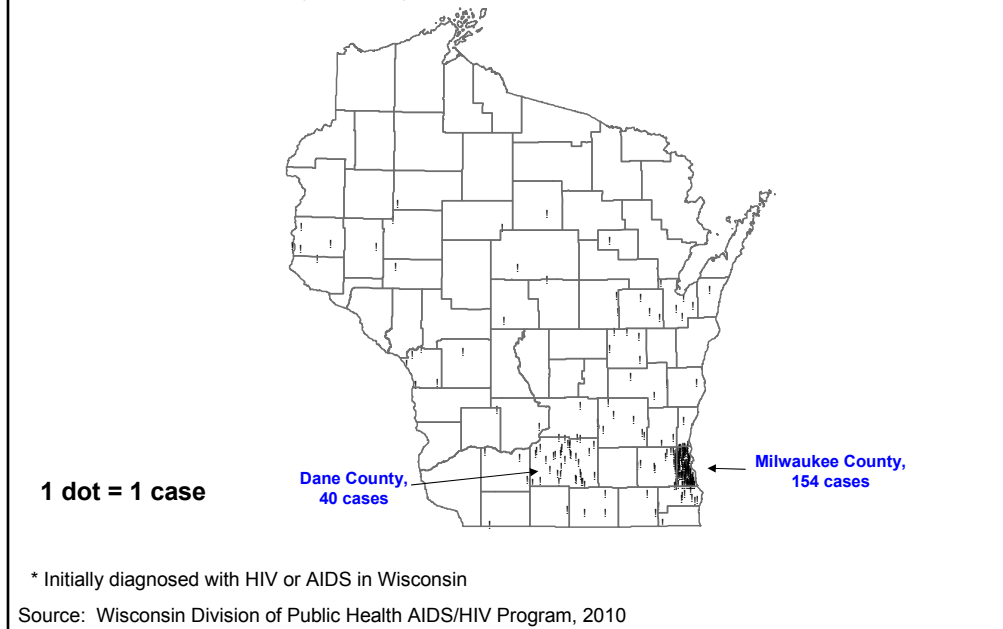
\* Initially diagnosed with HIV or AIDS in Wisconsin  
Source: Wisconsin Division of Public Health AIDS/HIV Program, 2010

Men who have sex with men (MSM), including MSM who inject drugs, accounted for more than five of six reported cases of HIV in young people ages 15-24 in 2009. Reported cases also increased by more than five-fold in this population over the course of the decade.

Heterosexuals made up one-in-seven new cases in 2009. Cases attributed to injection drug use (IDU) declined by 79% from 2000 to 2009 and accounted for only 2% of cases in this age group in 2009.

### HIV INFECTION

**Figure 22: Reported cases of HIV infection in persons\* ages 15-24, by county, Wisconsin, 2005-2009**



Cases of HIV in young people ages 15-24, were reported in 35 of Wisconsin's 72 counties during the period 2005-2009. Of the 277 cases reported with an initial HIV or AIDS diagnosis in Wisconsin, 55% were from Milwaukee County and 14% from Dane County. Five cases (not shown) were reported from correctional settings.

## **Impact of HIV on young people (15-29) in different demographic groups in Wisconsin**

**Of 100 Wisconsin residents, ages 15-29. How many have HIV?**

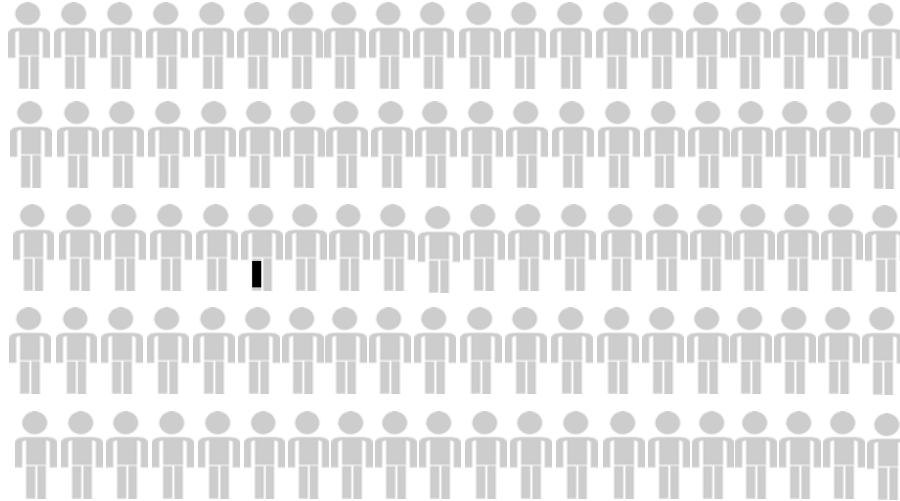
- All residents in that age group
- Young white men who have sex with men (MSM)
- Young Latino MSM
- Young African American MSM

The following slides show the differential impact that HIV infection has on populations of young people. The percentages of Wisconsin residents ages 15-29 in different demographic groups that are estimated to be living with HIV are shown in Figures 24-28.

The reader is encouraged to estimate the percent of Wisconsin residents ages 15-29 in each of the following populations that have HIV infection before proceeding to the next slide.

- All residents ages 15-29
- Young white men who have sex with men (MSM) ages 15-29
- Young Latino MSM ages 15-29
- Young African American MSM ages 15-29

**Figure 23: 100 Wisconsin residents, ages 15-29.  
How many have HIV?**

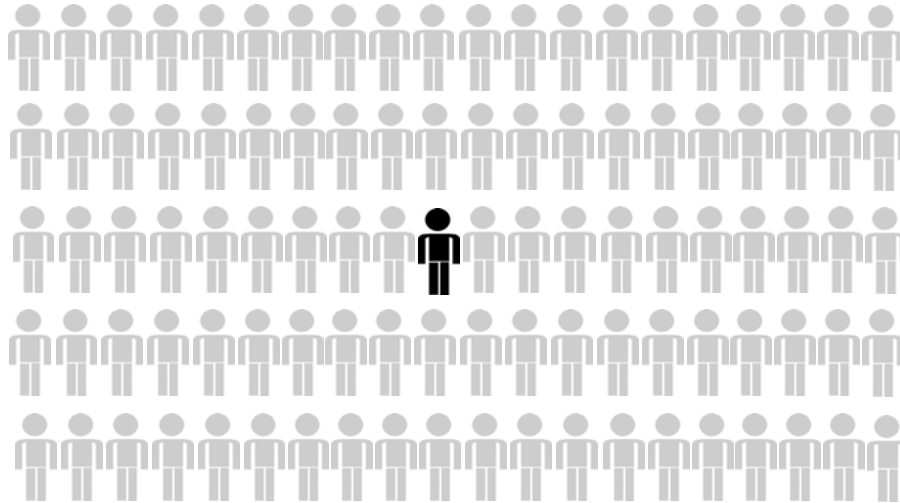


**Less than 1**

Source: Wisconsin Division of Public Health AIDS/HIV Program, 2010

Fewer than one in one thousand young people ages 15-29 in Wisconsin have HIV infection.

**Figure 24: 100 White MSM, ages 15-29 in Wisconsin.  
How many have HIV?**

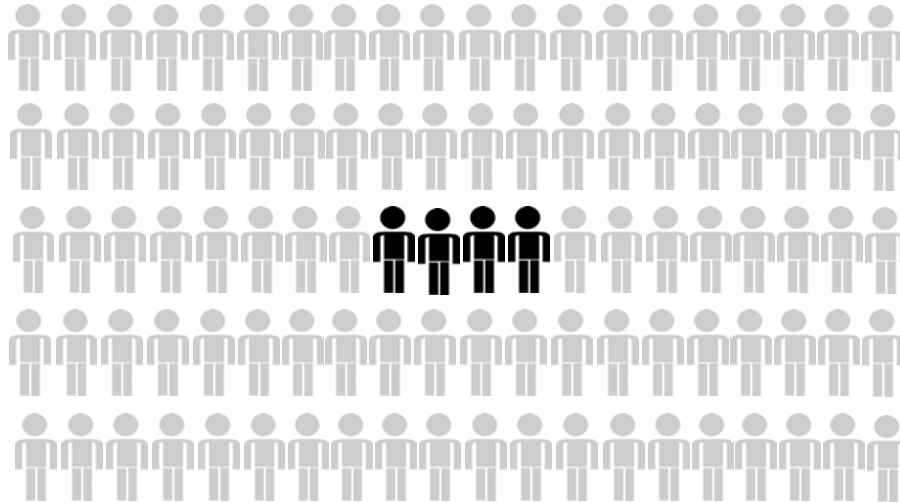


1

Source: Wisconsin Division of Public Health AIDS/HIV Program, 2010

For every 100 young White men who have sex with men (MSM) ages 15-29 in Wisconsin, 1 person is living with HIV.

**Figure 25: 100 Latino MSM ages 15-29 in Wisconsin.  
How many have HIV?**

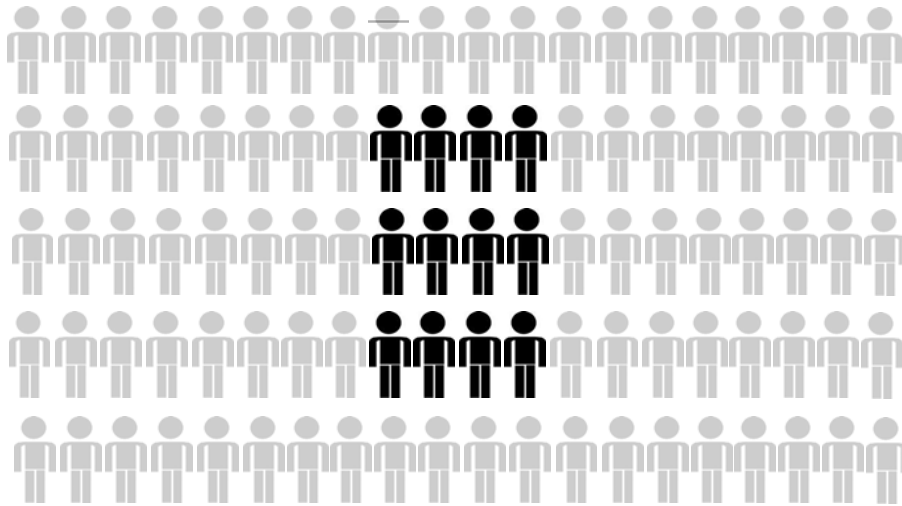


4

Source: Wisconsin Division of Public Health AIDS/HIV Program, 2010

For every 100 young Latino MSM ages 15-29 in Wisconsin, 4 are estimated to be living with HIV.

**Figure 26: 100 African American MSM, ages 15-29 in Wisconsin.  
How many have HIV?**



12

Source: Wisconsin Division of Public Health AIDS/HIV Program, 2010

As many as 12 of every 100 young African American MSM ages 15-29 in Wisconsin is estimated to be living with HIV.

## **Key Points: HIV Infection**

- **Rates of HIV in young men who have sex with men, increased markedly over the decade, especially in African American men.**
- **Young African American MSM is the group most affected by HIV; as many as 13% are infected with HIV.**



## **Data Sources: HIV Infection**

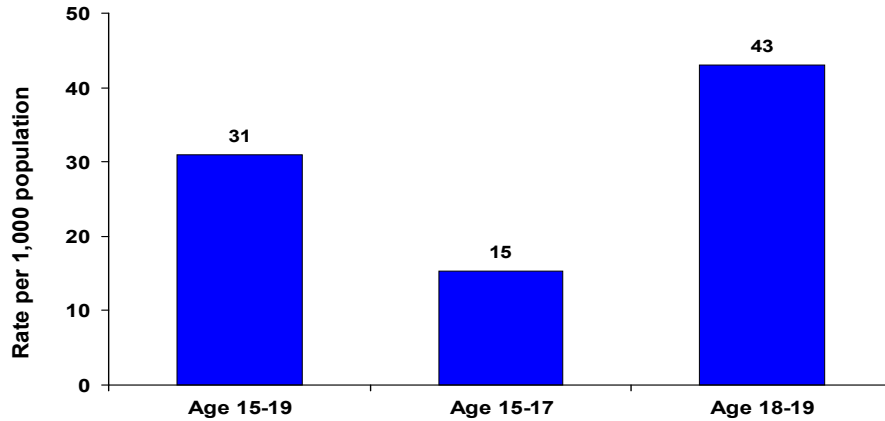
**Wisconsin Department of Health Services, Division of Public Health,  
Wisconsin AIDS/HIV Program,  
HIV surveillance system  
Reports available at: <http://www.dhs.wisconsin.gov/aids-hiv/Stats/index.htm>**

**Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 2008  
Diagnoses of HIV infection and AIDS in the United States and Dependent Areas,  
2008, HIV Surveillance Report, Volume 20  
<http://www.cdc.gov/hiv/surveillance/resources/reports/2008report/>**

## **Births to Wisconsin Teens**

### BIRTHS TO TEENS

Figure 27: Birth rates\* to teens by age group, Wisconsin, 2008



\* Rates per 1,000 population

Source: Wisconsin Department of Health Services, Division of Public Health, Office of Health Informatics. Births to Teens in Wisconsin, 2008 (P-45365-08). November 2009,

<http://www.dhs.wisconsin.gov/births/pdf/08teenbirths.pdf>

Figure 27 shows rates per 1,000 population of births to teens in Wisconsin by age group. Rates for the 18-19 year age group are nearly three times those for the 15-17 year age group.

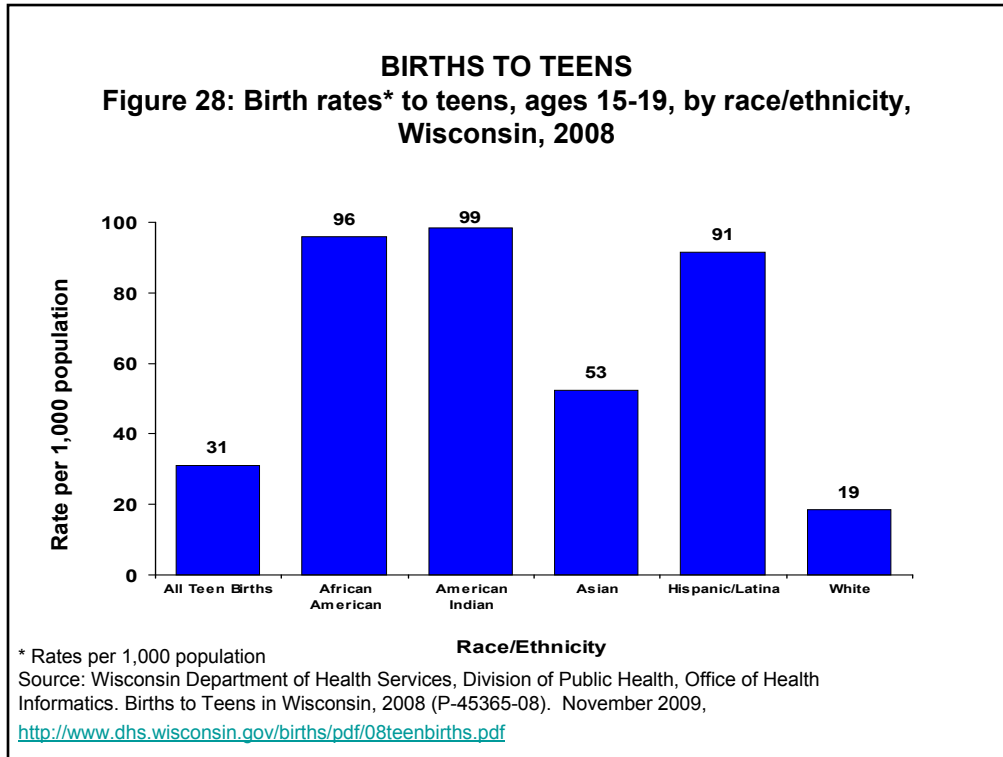
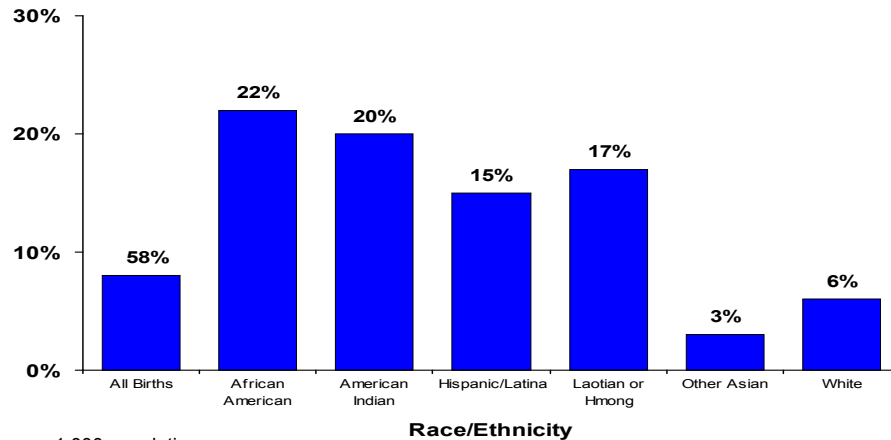


Figure 28 shows rates per 1,000 population of births to teens in Wisconsin by race/ethnicity. Birth rates are more than 90 per 1000, or nearly 1% in African Americans, American Indians, and Latinas—approximately five times higher than the rate for Whites.

Rates for Asians are more than double those of Whites, although grouping Laotians/Hmong with other Asians masks important differences, as shown in the Figure 29.

### BIRTHS TO TEENS

**Figure 29: Births to teens as a percent of all births in each racial/ethnic group, Wisconsin, 2008**



\* Rates per 1,000 population

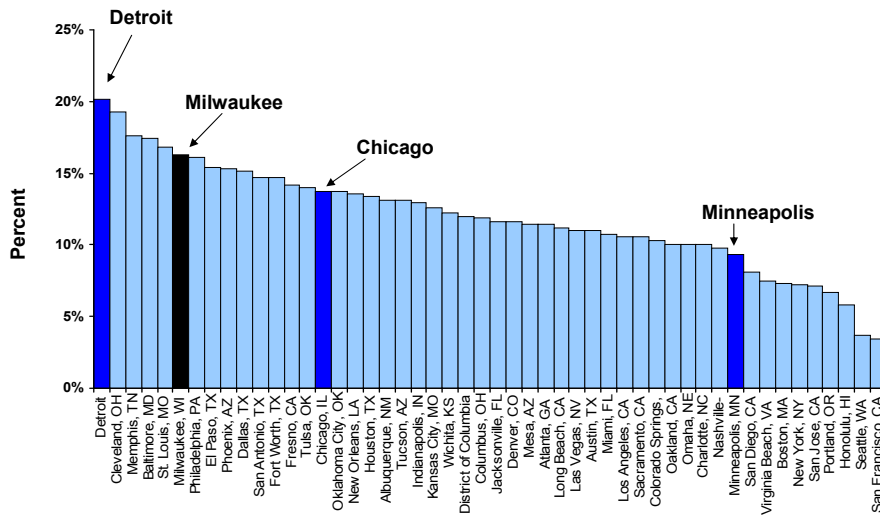
Source: Wisconsin Department of Health Services, Division of Public Health, Office of Health Informatics. Births to Teens in Wisconsin, 2008 (P-45365-08). November 2009,

<http://www.dhs.wisconsin.gov/births/pdf/08teenbirths.pdf>

Births to teens as a percentage of all births by race/ethnicity are shown in Figure 29. Statewide, about one in twelve (8%) births is to a teen-aged mother. The percentage of all births that are to teens is highest among African Americans (22%), followed by American Indians (20%), Laotian or Hmong (17%), and Latinas (15%). Rates are lowest among Other Asians (3%), followed by Whites (6%).

### BIRTHS TO TEENS

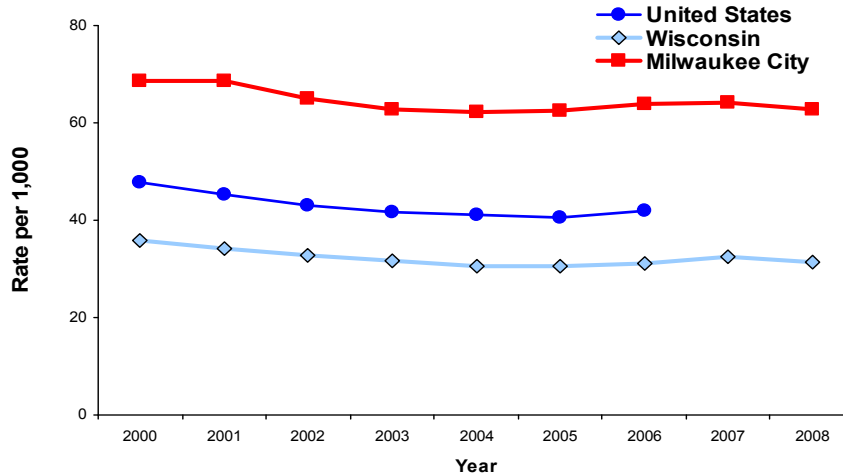
Figure 30: Births to females less than 20 years of age as a percent of all births in the 50 largest metropolitan areas, 2006



Source: Child Trends Analysis of 1990-2006 Natality MicroData files from Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics, <http://datacenter.kidscount.org/data/acrossstates/Rankings.aspx?loct=3&by=v&order=d&ind=4&dtm=252&tf=17>

About one in six (16%) births is to a mother under the age of 20 in Milwaukee, the sixth highest rate among large U.S. cities. Detroit's percentage (20%) is highest; the percentages for Chicago and Minneapolis are 14% and 9% respectively.

**BIRTHS TO TEENS**  
**Figure 31. Births rates\* to teens, ages 15-19,**  
**U.S., Wisconsin, and Milwaukee, 2000-2008**

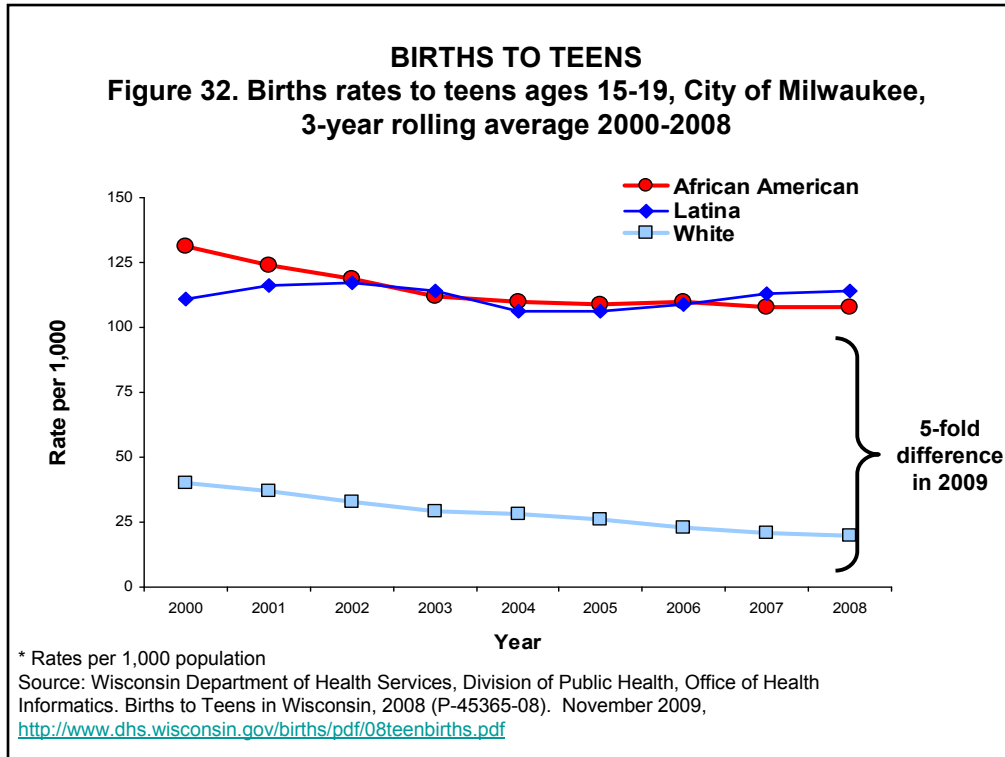


\* Rates per 1,000 population

Source: Wisconsin Department of Health Services, Division of Public Health, Office of Health Informatics. Births to Teens in Wisconsin, 2008 (P-45365-08). November 2009,

<http://www.dhs.wisconsin.gov/births/pdf/08teenbirths.pdf>

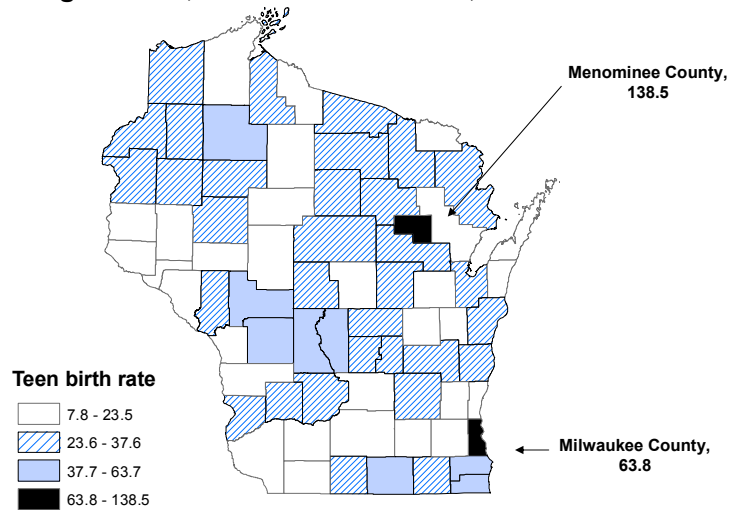
Teen birth rates declined by 12% and 13% in the U.S. and Wisconsin respectively, but by only 7% in the City of Milwaukee from 2000 to 2006. Rates have remained flat in the state and Milwaukee since 2006. Milwaukee's teen birth rate was 53% higher the national rate in 2006.



Birth rates declined by 19% in African Americans between 2000 and 2008 while they remained level in Latinas. Rates for both groups were more than five times higher than those of Whites in 2008. Birth rates dropped by 50% in Whites over the decade.



**BIRTHS TO TEENS**  
**Figure 33. Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females)**  
**ages 15-19, Wisconsin Counties, 2006-2008**



Sources: Wisconsin Department of Health Services, Division of Public Health, Office of Health Informatics, Wisconsin Interactive Statistics on Health (WISH) data query system, <http://www.dhs.wisconsin.gov/WISH/> Teen Births, module accessed 10/15/10

Teen birth rates are highest in Menominee County (138.5 per 1,000), followed by Milwaukee (63.8 per 1,000). Eight additional counties have teen birth rates greater than 37.6 per 1,000 females.

## **Key Points: Births to Wisconsin Teens**

- In 2008, the Wisconsin teen birth rate was 30.9 births per 1,000 females ages 15-19, 27% lower than the U.S. teen birth rate of 42.5 in 2007.
- Of large U.S. cities, Milwaukee was sixth highest in the percentage of all births that are to teens.
- In Milwaukee, teen birth rates are five times higher for African Americans, American Indians, and Latinas, compared to those of Whites.
- Teen birth rates declined in the nation, in Wisconsin, and in the City of Milwaukee over the past decade, most notably by 19% in African Americans in Milwaukee from 2000 to 2008.
- For the period 2006 to 2008, the counties of Milwaukee and Menominee had the highest teen birth rates in Wisconsin.

## Births to Teens: Data Sources

Wisconsin Department of Health Services, Division of Public Health, Office of Health Informatics. Births to Teens in Wisconsin, 2008 (P-45365-08). November 2009. <http://www.dhs.wisconsin.gov/births/pdf/08births.pdf>

Wisconsin Department of Health Services, Division of Public Health, Office of Health Informatics, Wisconsin Interactive Statistics on Health (WISH) data query system, <http://www.dhs.wisconsin.gov/WISH/>, Teen Births

National Vital Statistics Reports, Volume 57, Number 7, January 7, 2009, [http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/nvsr/nvsr57/nvsr57\\_07.pdf](http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/nvsr/nvsr57/nvsr57_07.pdf)

CDC Vital Stats – Births, [http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data\\_access/vitalstats/VitalStats\\_Births.htm](http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data_access/vitalstats/VitalStats_Births.htm)  
NCHS Data Brief, Number 46, October 2010. State Disparities in Teenage Birth Rates in the United States <http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/databriefs/db46.htm#summary>

Annie E. Casey Foundation, Kids Count Data Center, <http://datacenter.kidscount.org/data/acrossstates/Rankings.aspx?loct=3&by=v&order=d&ind=4&dtm=252&tf=17>

Milwaukee Teen Birth Rate Compared to National Trend, Center for Urban Population Health, <http://www.cuph.org/projects/global/material/1541/>

Just the Facts: Teen Risky Sexual Behavior in Milwaukee, City of Milwaukee Health Department, <http://www.ci.mil.wi.us/ImageLibrary/Groups/healthAuthors/DCP/PDFs/finalteenpregnancyfactsheetrev406.pdf>

## **Key Points: Sexual Behaviors, STDs, HIV, and Teen Births in Wisconsin**

- Youth sexual risk behaviors are associated with STDs, HIV infection, and teen births.
- Compared to their U.S. peers, Wisconsin youth have lower rates of sexual risk behaviors and related adverse outcomes.
- However, teens in Milwaukee, especially African Americans, have higher rates of teen births, sexually transmitted diseases, and HIV than teens in other ethnic groups. In some cases, these rates are among the highest in United States cities. Teen birth rates are high in Latinas and American Indians as well as African Americans.
- Nonetheless, there are a few favorable trends:
  - Reported cases of HIV attributed to heterosexual transmission and injection drug use declined from 2000 to 2009.
  - Cases of Chlamydia and gonorrhea have declined modestly in Milwaukee and in African Americans since about 2006.
  - Teen birth rates in African Americans in Milwaukee declined by 19% from 2000 to 2008, although rates still remain very high. Rates dropped by 50% in Whites during the same period.

## Wisconsin State Health Plan: Healthiest Wisconsin 2020

### Reproductive and Sexual Health Objectives:

- By 2020, establish a norm of sexual health and reproductive justice across the life span as fundamental to the health of the public.
- By 2020, establish social, economic and health policies that improve equity in sexual health and reproductive justice.
- By 2020, reduce the disparities in reproductive and sexual health experienced among populations of differing races, ethnicities, sexual identities and orientations, gender identities, and educational or economic status.

Wisconsin Department of Health Services, July 2010,  
<http://www.dhs.wisconsin.gov/hw2020/pdf/reproductive.pdf>

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Sexual behaviors in youth and their adverse outcomes, including sexually transmitted diseases, HIV infection, and unplanned pregnancies, are addressed in the section *Sexual and Reproductive Health* of the state health plan, *Healthiest Wisconsin 2020*, released July 2010.



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## About this report

This report is available online at:

<http://www.dhs.wisconsin.gov/aids-hiv/Stats/09YouthSexBehaviorUpdate.ppt>

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Wisconsin Department of Health Services and Wisconsin Department of Public  
Instruction, April 2011**

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