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# Brown County Provider Summit 5

*Who Pays?*

*The Community Impact of Teen Pregnancy*

June 6, 2008  
UW-Green Bay



Thank you for attending today!

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## United Way Welcome and Updates:

**Stephanie Foley, Community Impact Director**

Brown County United Way





# Brown County Provider Summit 5

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## Today's Objectives:

- Receive updates on the Community Partnership for Children and 2-1-1
- Hear a panel presentation about the Community Impact of Teen Pregnancy
- Participate in a Q&A session and provide feedback on the summit



# Brown County Provider Summit 5

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## Handouts:

- **Agenda**
- **Registered attendees listing**
- **Power Point**
- **Adolescent Parenting Coalition brochure**
- **Resource list**
- **Flyer about upcoming APC event**
- **Report to the Human Services Committee**
- **Summit feedback form**



# The Community Partnership for Children

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- Brief overview
- 2007-2008 milestones
- Outlook for the future

# 2-1-1: Get Connected, Get Answers!

**Help is a phone call away.**  
**Find Help. Give Help.**

**Need non-emergency help?**  
**2-1-1 is where you start.**

**CALL 2-1-1**

Whether you need to find after school programs, counseling, elder care or any other non-emergency services, 2-1-1 provides confidential, easy-to-use and free access to the information you need.

**When to use 2-1-1**  
Call 2-1-1 anytime you need non-emergency help, or if you want to offer help as a volunteer in your community. You can also use 2-1-1 as an alternative to 9-1-1 during a natural disaster or power outage.

**When to use 9-1-1**  
Call 9-1-1 when you need immediate emergency assistance.

Get connected and get answers by calling 2-1-1 today, or visit [www.get211.org](http://www.get211.org).

United Way  
Brown County United Way

2-1-1  
WISCONSIN

Printing sponsored by Georgia Pacific and MaryMorgan Inc.

## Happy Birthday, 2-1-1!

- June 6, 2007 public launch
- Call center, database, online access available
- 2-1-1 PLUS sites established
- Top needs identified to date



# Who Pays? The Community Impact of Teen Pregnancy

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## Presenters:

**Reva Shaw** - Past President, Adolescent Parenting Coalition

**Bev Scow** - Current President, Adolescent Parenting Coalition

**Paula Manley** - Prevea Health

**Harry Sydney** - My Brother's Keeper (keynote)

**Alice Skenandore** - Wise Women Gathering Place

**Dr. John Stoll** - University of Wisconsin – Green Bay

**Patty Hoefft** - Brown County Supervisor and Secretary, Oneida Nation Business Committee





# Who Pays? The Community Impact of Teen Pregnancy

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## Adolescent Parenting Coalition

**The APC, Inc is a group of citizens, benefactors, legislators, service providers and business persons, whose mission is to:**

- Prevent teen pregnancy through education and awareness
- Enhance teen parents' ability to successfully raise their children
- Serve as a voice for educating the community on issues of teen pregnancy and parenting





# Who Pays? The Community Impact of Teen Pregnancy

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## APC Activities

- **Adolescent Pregnancy Prevention – meets monthly**
- **All About Me**
- **Adoption Workshop**
- **Come Play with Me Conferences**
- **APC Conference/Summit**
- **Resource Booklet**
- **911 Fund**
- **House of Hope**



# Who Pays? The Community Impact of Teen Pregnancy

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## Adolescent Parenting Coalition

- **Why are we involved?**
- **Why do we need you?**





# Who Pays? The Community Impact of Teen Pregnancy

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## APC's Hopes for the Future

### Community Prevention Plan

Participatory  
Consensus-Based

### New Partners and Sustainable Funding

### Community Integration and Awareness

Schools – Government – Businesses  
Agencies – Media – Families





# Who Pays? The Community Impact of Teen Pregnancy

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## Teen Pregnancy and Parenting





# Who Pays? The Community Impact of Teen Pregnancy

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## What do we know about teen parents?

**80% lived in poverty before pregnancy**

**66% were sexually assaulted as children**

**70% will not have a high school diploma before age 30**

**50% - 75% of the fathers are adults**

**Dysfunction often characterizes the families of teen moms**

**Without intervention, 25% of teen moms will deliver a 2<sup>nd</sup> baby within 24 months of her first baby**



# Who Pays? The Community Impact of Teen Pregnancy

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## Adolescent Birth Rate < Age 20

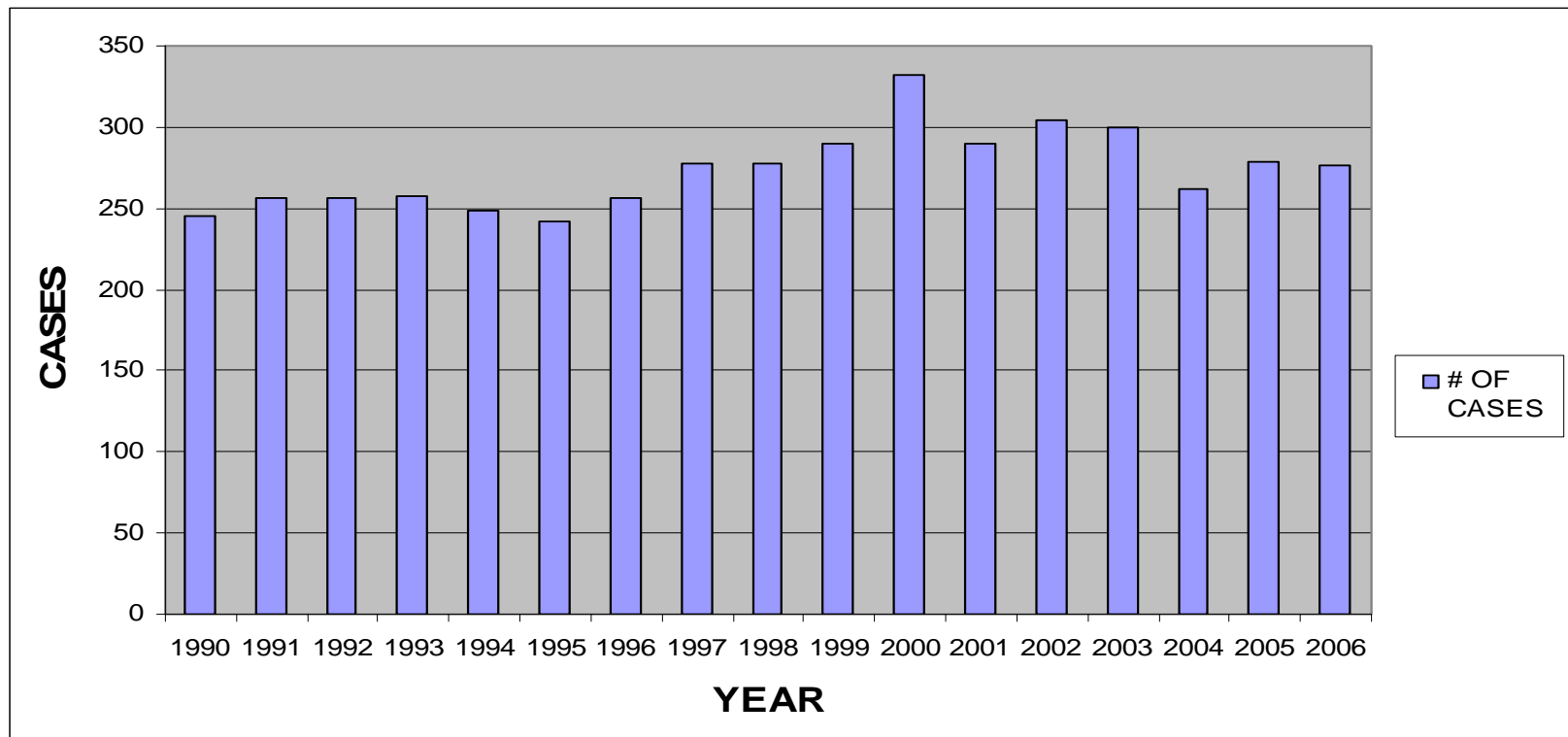
<b>Green Bay (2006)</b>	<b>59.3/1000 girls</b>
<b>Brown County (2006)</b>	<b>32.6/1000 girls</b>
<b>Wisconsin (2006)</b>	<b>31.1/1000 girls</b>
<b>United States (2004)</b>	<b>41.1/1000 girls</b>





# Who Pays? The Community Impact of Teen Pregnancy

## Brown County Births to Teens





# Who Pays? The Community Impact of Teen Pregnancy

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## Low Birth Weight in Wisconsin

**Less than 2500 grams  
or 5.5 pounds**

**Women aged < 20: 9.5%**  
**Women of all ages: 6.9%**





# Who Pays? The Community Impact of Teen Pregnancy

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## Infant Mortality in Wisconsin



**Births to women  
age 15-19:  
8.7/1000**

**Births to women  
age 20+:  
6.2/1000**



# Who Pays? The Community Impact of Teen Pregnancy

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## Reactions to the News

- **Trauma**
- **Excitement**
- **Dismay**
- **Disorganization**
- **No reaction**
- **Cultural differences**



# Who Pays? The Community Impact of Teen Pregnancy

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## Practice Implications



**Pregnant and parenting teens  
need more of your time**

**Practitioners must like teens**

**Developmental approach**

**Encourage**

**Educate**

**Invite the whole family  
into the process**



# Who Pays? The Community Impact of Teen Pregnancy

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**There is hope for the future...**



**Believe in them!**

**Believe they can  
be successful!**

**Help them believe  
in themselves!**



# Who Pays? The Community Impact of Teen Pregnancy

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## Harry Sydney – My Brother's Keeper

### The Role of Fathers

Absentee fatherhood

Lack of male role models

Who's left to teach the children?





# Wise Women Gathering Place

Achieving Measurable Success  
with  
Adolescent Pregnancy Prevention



# Successes

- WWGP taught 157 8<sup>th</sup> graders over a 5-year period. At the end of that time, the clinic reported 5 pregnancies among those youth who then ranged in age from 13 to 19.
- The clinic reported 32 pregnancies had occurred among the other 136 students from the same community, same age range who had not taken our class.



# How did this happen?

- We placed confidence in our youth to do what was in their own best interest.
- We gave them opportunities to explore the risks and benefits of all the options, empowering them with ***informed choice***.
- We reached out to the youth, their families, their communities and the public with the same messages (social ecology theory).
- We avoided using manipulation, moralizing and judgment.
- We provided high dosages (2 class hours per week throughout the school year).
- We taught our youth the principles of sexual abstinence.





# What were our messages?

- We used “Discovery Dating” as our core curriculum.
- We facilitated planning and dream-setting.
- We provided opportunities for the youth to determine their own values.
- We gave them opportunities to practice self-assertion.
- We encouraged and celebrated their ideas.
- We helped them to recognize the mentors in their lives and how to draw on their wisdom.
- We taught the principles of sexual abstinence.



# Discovery Dating

- Develops a process for learning about yourself and other people using mentors, skill-building and practice.
- Instills the ability to identify and assess your core values and those of others.
- Provides a clear way to set and achieve goals.
- Provides a process for matching stated values with observed behaviors (over time).
- Provides a process for determining if your values and goals are compatible with those of the other person.

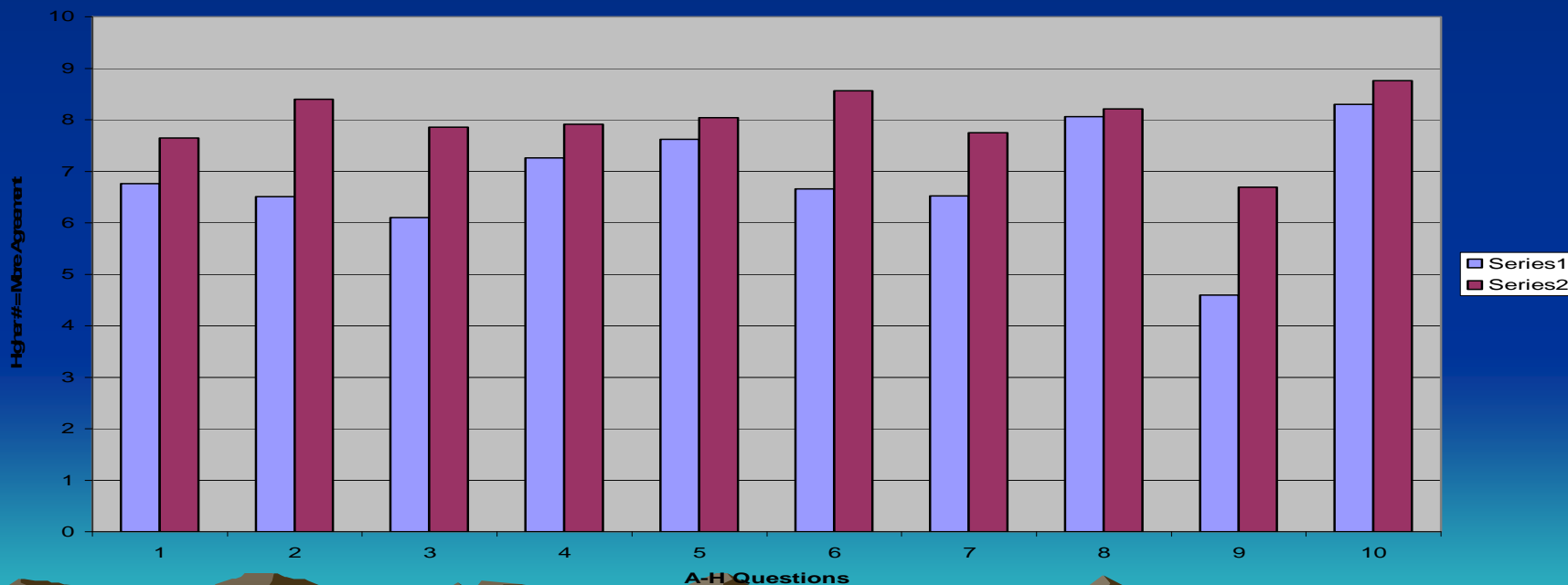


# Is that all?

- No, it isn't. According to yearly pre/post tests, our students improved in attitudes towards the principals of abstinence in the following ways:
  - Attitudes improved with statistical significance from beginning of year to the end of the year.
  - Attitudes at the beginning of each successive year improved, indicating community change.

- Q 1: Okay/Not Okay for kids to have sex before marriage
- Q 2: Not many/many benefits for kids who wait to have sex until married
- Q 3: Many ways/only way to avoid STD is not to have sex
- Q 4: No harm/harmful psychologically to have sex outside of marriage
- Q 5: Does not cause/is likely to cause problems for children outside of marriage
- Q 6: Alcohol-drug use does not /does make people more vulnerable to sexual advances
- Q 7: It's ok/not ok to engage in sexual activity before you are self-sufficient
- Q 8: People do/do not need to know how to say no to sexual advances
- Q 9: People should not/should have to wait until they are married to have sex
- Q10: People who are married should have sex with people Not or Only their spouse

Attitude toward abstinence: 2004-05



# Anything else?

- Oh, yes, our High School Students were surveyed in two communities. The student body of both high schools was comprised of former students from our C-BAC 8<sup>th</sup> grade class and students who had not been exposed to our class.
  - 33% (21 of 63) of C-BAC students reported never having sex compared to 22.6 % (30 of 128) of non C-BAC students.



# Survey results, continued...

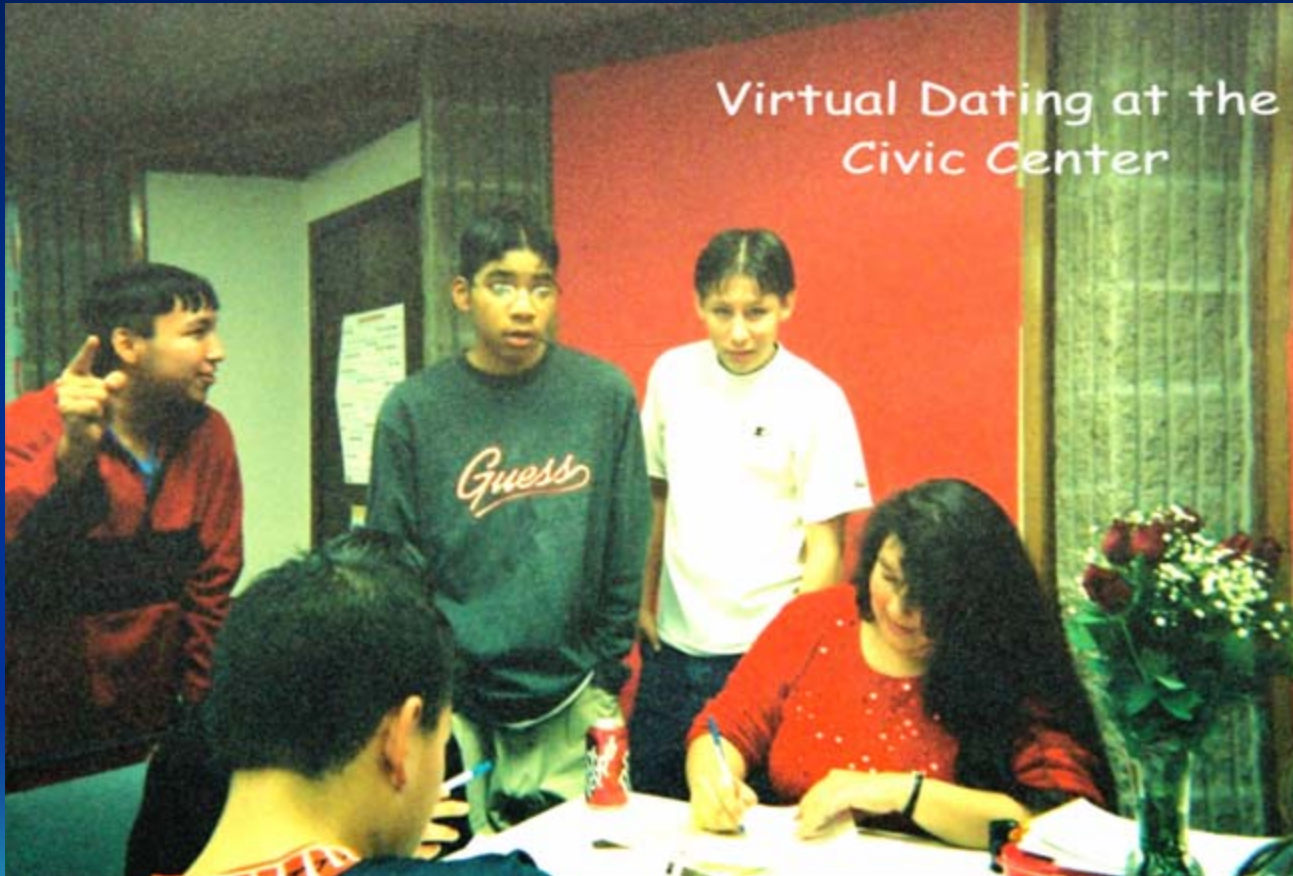
- 72% of C-BAC students who reported having had sex stated that they used a condom the last time compared to 60% of non C-BAC students.
- 9.5% of sexually active C-BAC students said they were “talked into” having sex the first time compared to 27% of non C-BAC students. This indicates that C-BAC students developed greater refusal skills.
- 70% of the sexually active students surveyed (both C-BAC and non C-BAC) reported that they wished they would have waited to have sex.



# Conclusion

- It is important to continue to give our youth well-practiced skills, opportunities for self development, informed choices, and caring, involved support.
- If we can improve how we, the adult community, delivers that, our youth will have fewer regrets.

Boys want to know about this, too.







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# Wise Women Gathering Place

- Alice Skenandore
- Beverly Scow
- Marlene Summers
- Elizabeth Sauer-Pries
- Connie Rasmussen
- Judy VanderBloomen



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# Economic Costs of Teen Pregnancy:


Personal, Community, and Social

John R. Stoll, Ph.D.

Chairperson, Economics Program

University of Wisconsin – Green Bay

5/27/2008



Three in ten girls  
get pregnant  
at least once  
before age 20

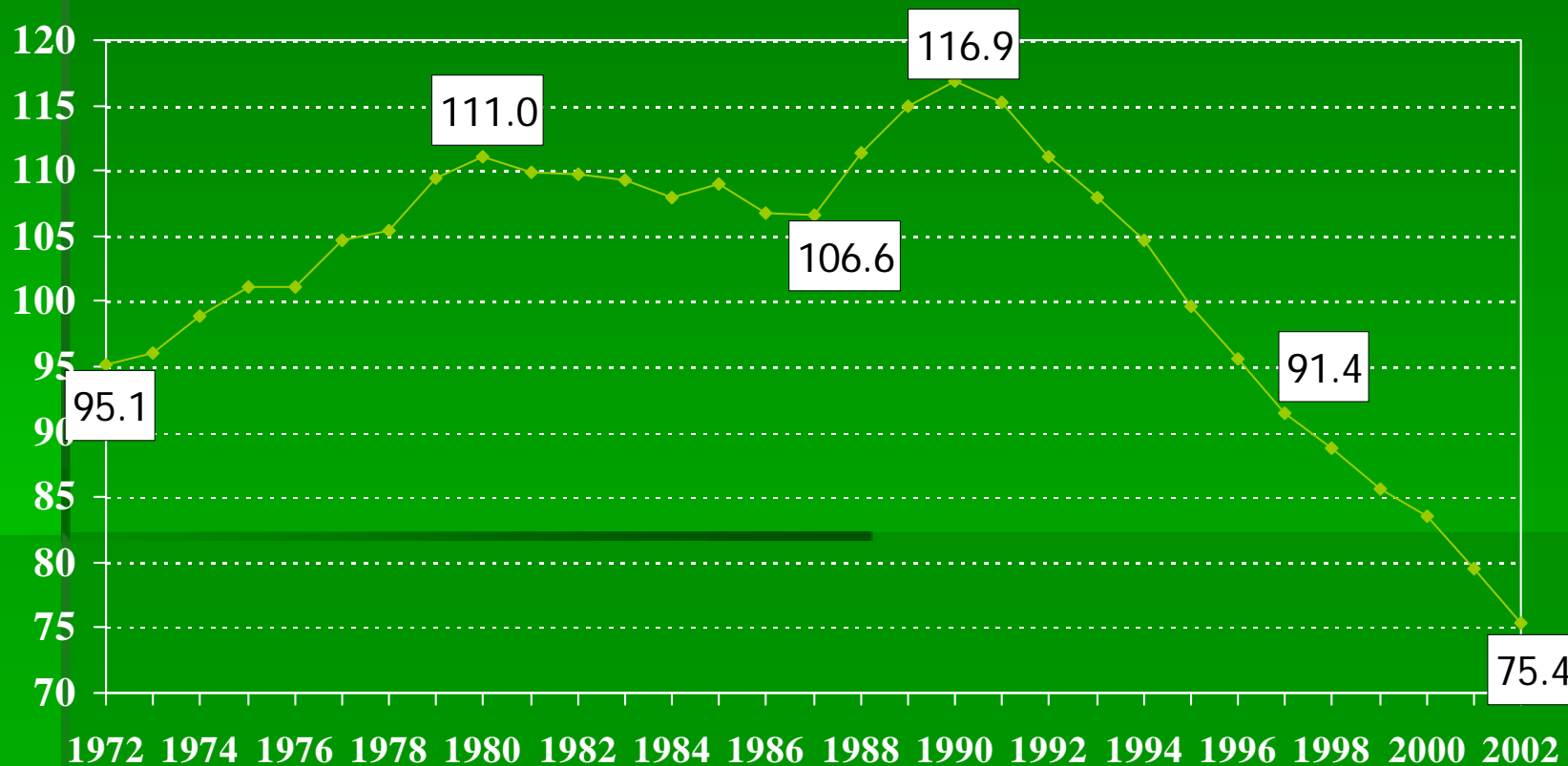
Source: National Campaign to Prevent Teen Pregnancy analysis of Outmatched Institute, *U.S. Teenage Pregnancy Statistics National and State Trends and Trends by Race and Ethnicity*, New York: Guttmacher Institute, September, 2006.

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# Progress Has Been Made

## National Teen Pregnancy Rates, 1972-2002 (number of pregnancies per 1,000 girls aged 15-19)

After increasing 23 percent between 1972 and 1990 (including 10 percent between 1987 and 1990), the teen pregnancy rate for girls (15-19) decreased 36 percent between 1990 and 2002 to a record low.



The Alan Guttmacher Institute. (2006). *U.S. Teenage Pregnancy Statistics National and State Trends and Trends by Race and Ethnicity*. New York, NY: The Alan Guttmacher Institute.

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# But what about these pregnancies?

In 2002, of these teen pregnancies:

- 29% ended in abortion
- 14% ended in miscarriage
- 57% ended in a birth to a teen

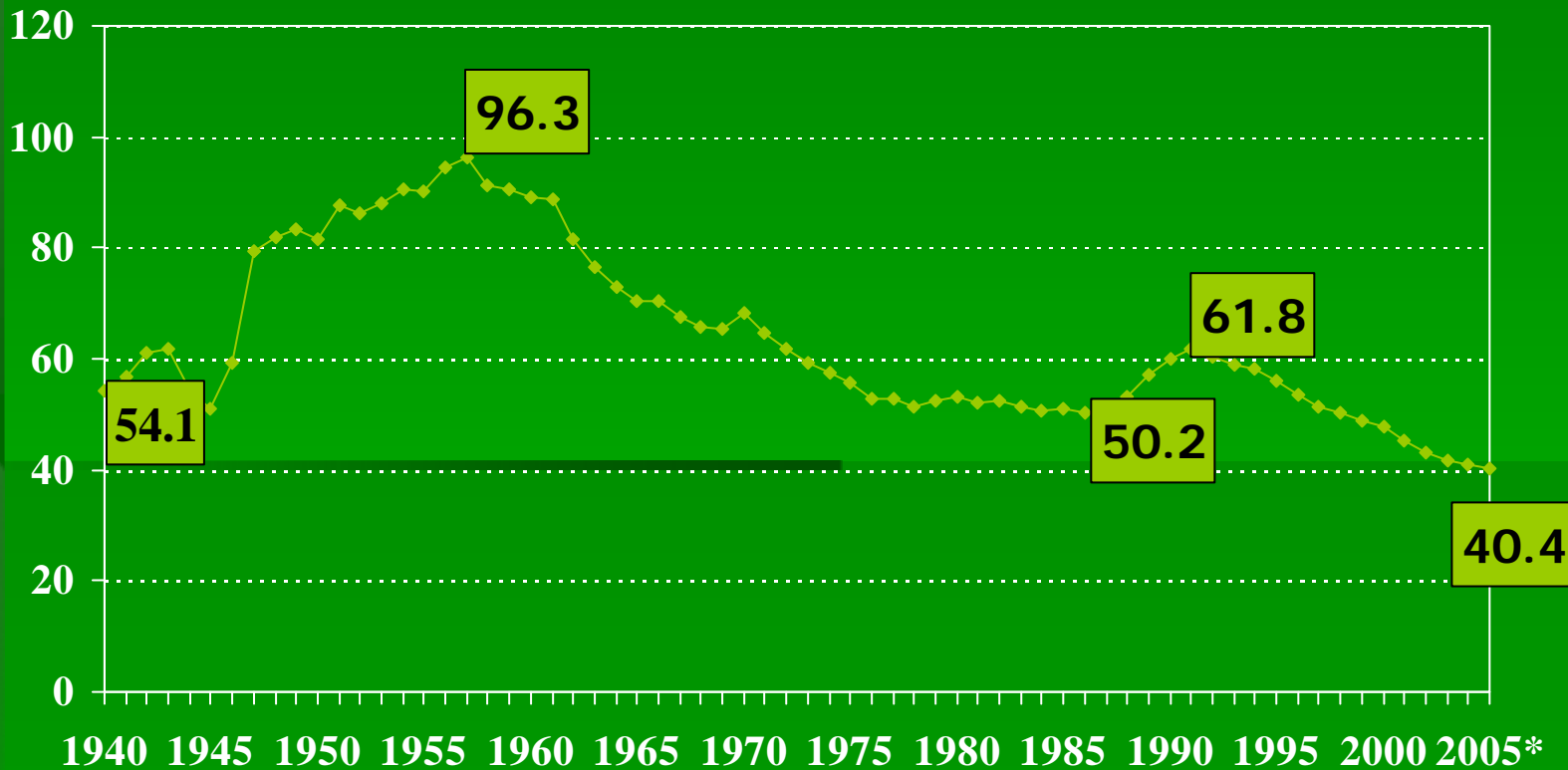
Source: The Alan Guttmacher Institute. (2006). *U.S. Teenage Pregnancy Statistics National and State Trends and Trends by Race and Ethnicity*. New York, NY: The Alan Guttmacher Institute.

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# More to Feel Good About...

## National Teen Birth Rates, 1940-2005 (number of births per 1,000 girls aged 15-19)

From 1940 to 1957, the teen birth rate increased 78% to a record high. The birth rate dropped fairly steadily from the end of the 1950s through the mid-1980s, but then increased 23% between 1986 and 1991. Between 1991 and 2005\*, the teen birth rate decreased 35% to a record low of 40.4 in 2005. \*Data for 2005 are preliminary.



Ventura, S.J., Mathews, T.J., & Hamilton, B.E. (2001). Births to Teenagers in the United States: 1940-2000. *National Vital Statistics Reports*, 49(10).; Hamilton, B.E., Martin, J.A., & Ventura, S.J. (2006). *Preliminary Data for 2005*. Health E-Stats. Released November 21, 2006.



# According to preliminary data from a recent study, THERE WERE STILL:

- 414,406 births to teens in 2005
- Of these births to teens in 2005:
  - 80% were a 1<sup>st</sup> birth
  - 17% were a 2<sup>nd</sup> birth
  - 3% were a 3<sup>rd</sup> birth
  - And less than 1% were a 4<sup>th</sup> or higher birth
- 82.8% were to unmarried mothers

Source: Hamilton, B.E., Martin, J.A., & Ventura, S.J. (2006). *Preliminary Data for 2005*. Health E-Stats. Released November 21, 2006.

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# Why do we care?

## Is this an issue for public policy?

- Economists argue that incentives and markets work reasonably well in an amazing number of cases.
- Individual decision making should be respected as paramount to a good society.
- No need for public policy, UNLESS:
  - There is an information failure
  - Individuals fail to bear all consequences of their decisions
    - Beneficial
    - Adverse
  - Initial distribution of resources is inequitable (or the deck is stacked against some players of the economic game).





# Yes, there is a need for public concern!

## Personal, Community, and Social Impacts

Source: National Campaign to Prevent Teen Pregnancy analysis of Outmatched Institute, *U.S. Teenage Pregnancy Statistics National and State Trends and Trends by Race and Ethnicity*, New York: Guttmacher Institute, September, 2006.

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# Personal Costs

- Not fully perceived at the time of decision making
  - Teen mothers are less likely to complete high school or college
  - Teens are more likely to be single mothers
  - Teens are more likely to have additional children sooner and on limited incomes
  - May bear the psychological consequences of becoming an abusing or neglectful mother

Hoffman, D. (2006). *By the Numbers: The Public Costs of Teen Childbearing*. Washington, DC: National Campaign to Prevent Teen Pregnancy

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# Community Costs

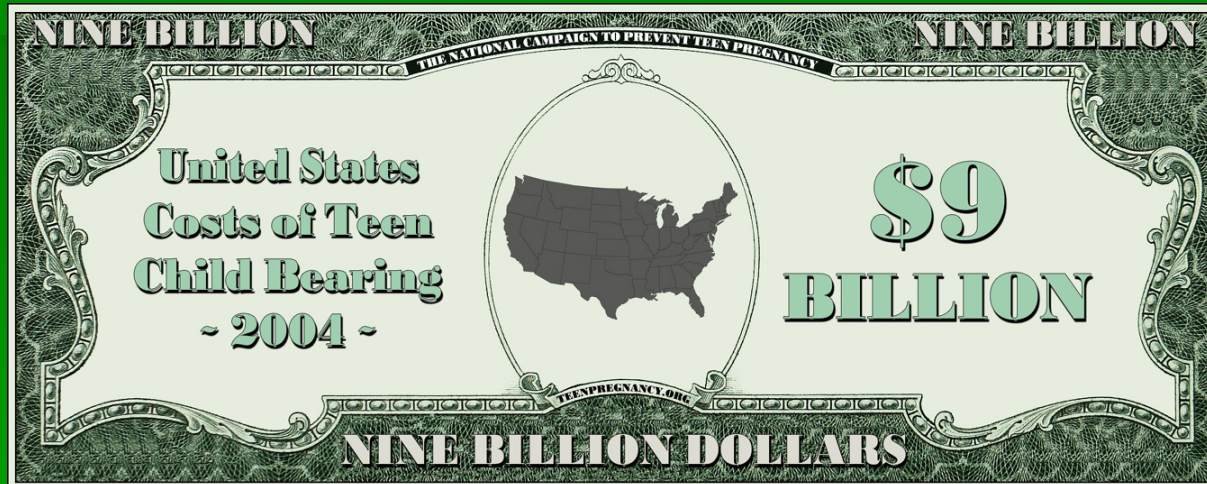
- Children of Teen Mothers are at Higher Risk for:
  - Growing up without a father
  - Having low birth weight and prematurity
  - Failing at school
  - Suffering from insufficient health care
  - Being the victim of abuse and neglect
  - Living in poverty
  - Having futures that include becoming:
    - Incarcerated (boys)
    - Teen mothers (girls)

Hoffman, D. (2006). *By the Numbers: The Public Costs of Teen Childbearing*. Washington, DC: National Campaign to Prevent Teen Pregnancy

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# Social Costs



- Taxpayers spend about \$9 billion (\$1,430 per teen parent) on teen childbearing.
- The public sector costs of young teens (aged 17 and younger) are particularly high and account for \$8.6 billion of costs, an average of \$4,080 per mother annually.

Hoffman, D. (2006). *By the Numbers: The Public Costs of Teen Childbearing*. Washington, DC: National Campaign to Prevent Teen Pregnancy

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# Inequity as a Basis for Public Concern

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- Children of teens are more likely to become teen mothers or fathers themselves
- Perpetuating the cycle of teen pregnancy
  - Personal consequences
  - Community consequences
  - Social consequences
- And, it is through an accident of their initial birth to a teen mother – not only their own personal choice!





# Rationale for Public Policy

- There is a basis for policy
  - Imperfect information and inadequate consideration
  - External impacts of decisions
  - Inequity in:
    - Initial family situations of teens making decisions
    - Future children who bear consequences of teen's current decisions



# Rationale for Public Policy

- Lack of action is costly in terms of taxpayer expenses:
  - 2006 study – taxpayer costs of teen child bearing
    - \$9 billion or \$1,430 per teen parent nationally
  - 2008 study by Scafidi – taxpayer cost of divorce and unwed childbearing
    - \$112 billion per year nationally
    - \$737 million per year in Wisconsin
- Other costs not reflected in taxpayer expenditures

Source: Scafidi, Benjamin. (2008). *The Taxpayer Costs of Divorce and Unwed Childbearing*. New York, NY: Institute for American Values.

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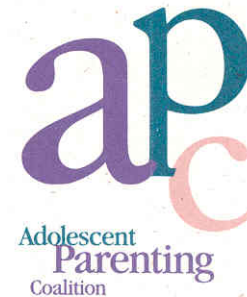
# Who Pays? The Community Impact of Teen Pregnancy

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## **A Community Prevention Plan is Needed!**

### ***Potential Action Steps:***

- 1. Let's Talk Event - October 6th**
- 2. APC Breakfast - October 7th**
- 3. Community Prevention Planning**
- 4. Adolescent Pregnancy Prevention Committee**





# Brown County Provider Summit 5

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## Next on the Agenda...

- **Questions and Answers**
- **Tour Photo Exhibit and Displays**
- **Summit Adjournment**