



# OCMH Child Well-Being Indicators DASHBOARD

A child's overall quality and length of life is influenced by where they live, learn, work, and play. The Office of Children's Mental Health chose 31 health factors in clinical, social, economic, and individual health behavior categories to illustrate the areas in which Wisconsin could improve, as well as where we can leverage our strengths. Our vision is for all children to have an equitable opportunity to achieve positive mental well-being.

## LEGEND

Each stoplight indicates whether the current Wisconsin data is an improvement, as compared to the baseline data.\*



**Wisconsin is going in the wrong direction.**



**Wisconsin made no change.**



**Wisconsin is going in the right direction.**

\* The years used to assess changes for each indicator may vary, please refer to the "Indicator Description" document to obtain the baseline and comparative years at [children.wi.gov](http://children.wi.gov).

## HEALTH BEHAVIORS

INDICATOR	US CURRENT	WI BASELINE	WI CURRENT	
Cyberbullying	16%	18%	17%	
E-cigarette use (High School)	11%	3%	9%	
Perception of risk using alcohol	43%	36%	36%	
Students who did not sleep 8+ hours on a school night	75%	65%	73%	
Students who experienced sexual dating violence	8%	10%	13%	
Students who use electronics 3+ hours outside of school or work	Data Not Available	40%	49%	
Teen birth rate per 1,000	17.4	17	13	

Only a third of kids age 12-17 think there's a great amount of risk in having *five or more drinks of an alcoholic beverage once or twice a week*.

In 2019, Wisconsin ranked 3rd in the nation for having the highest percentage of high school students who have been kissed, touched, or physically forced to have sexual intercourse against their will.

“ It is very important to have adult mentors and people you can look up to and talk to. In the context of mental health, it is definitely great to talk through some of the things that you’re feeling and going through or ideas that you have. ”



TIANGELIQUE DUNIGAN  
Young Adult Lived Experience  
Partner, Milwaukee County

## SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC FACTORS

INDICATOR	US CURRENT	WI BASELINE	WI CURRENT		
Difficulty with social skills	22%	23%	26%	✗	More kids age 6-17 are having difficulty making and keeping friends.
Eighth grade math proficiency	33%	39%	41%	✓	
Employment (young adults)	67%	74%	74%	...	97% of Wisconsin's children reside in a district offering 4K <sup>10</sup> but enrollment hasn't improved much over the years.
Foster care placements per 1,000	3.36	3.8	3.7	✓	
Four-year-old kindergarten attendance	41%	71%	71%	...	
Homeless youth	2%	2%	2%	...	
High school graduation	85%	88%	90%	✓	Students with disabilities are 38% more likely to be suspended in Wisconsin.
Low income youth	38%	35%	35%	...	
Parents who attend child's activities	85%	88%	90%	✓	
Positive adult mentor	89%	94%	95%	✓	There is a recent decrease in students who feel like they belong at their school. This is concerning because school connectedness is a protective factor against risky behaviors.
Mothers with higher education degrees	41%	45%	47%	✓	
School suspensions & expulsions	6%	4%	7%	✗	
School connectedness	Data Not Available	71%	61%	✗	
Young adults age 25-34 with post-secondary education	49%	52%	46%	✗	

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## CLINICAL CARE

INDICATOR	US CURRENT	WI BASELINE	WI CURRENT	
Psychiatrists (count)	Data Not Available	330	460	✓
School social workers (count)	Data Not Available	564	673	✓
School counselors (count)	Data Not Available	1,991	2,122	✓
School psychologists (count)	Data Not Available	891	957	✓
Children with mental conditions who did not receive treatment	50%	48%	47%	✓
Difficulty obtaining mental health services	55%	54%	52%	✓
Doctors who did not ask about parental concerns with behavioral problems	67%	58%	62%	✗
Parents who did not complete an early developmental screen	67%	63%	57%	✓
Mothers who obtained early prenatal care	76%	79%	80%	✓
Mental health hospitalizations	11%	15%	15%	⋯

Wisconsin is making strides in developing the mental health workforce, yet almost half of children are not getting the treatment they need. There are currently 66 counties that have some level of psychiatrist shortage, and many of those providers don't even serve children.

"It is troubling that parents aren't asked about behavior concerns at checkups. A few thoughts:

- 1) a physician may be observing and discussing behavior issues without asking direct questions;
- 2) some clinicians may need more training in how to have these discussions; and
- 3) short visit lengths, productivity pressures, inadequate support often conspire to create challenges to behavior discussions – even for clinicians who want to have them."



DIPESH NAVSARIA,  
MPH, MSLIS, MD  
President, Wisconsin  
Chapter American  
Association of Pediatrics



[Get the road map document.](#)



“ My 9 year old was making multiple attempts to kill herself per day. My only option for providing a more intensive supportive environment for her was 4 hours away. This is unacceptable. ”



JANELLE MONEYPENNY,  
Parent Lived Experience  
Partner, Eau Claire County

#### LEGEND

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Wisconsin made **no change.**

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## QUALITY OF LIFE

INDICATOR	US CURRENT	WI BASELINE	WI CURRENT	
Adverse Childhood Experience (ACE): two or more	19%	22%	21%	✓
Adolescents experiencing a major depressive episode	14%	10%	15%	✗
Children who have emotional, behavioral or developmental conditions	22%	20%	21%	✗
High school students feeling sad or hopeless	37%	25%	29%	✗
Experienced any mental illness (young adult)	26%	20%	26%	✗
Teens considering suicide	19%	13%	16%	✗
Suicide attempts	9%	6%	7%	✗
LGBT teens considering suicide	40%	41%	42%	✗

1 in 5 children are currently experiencing 2 or more ACEs. Parents can help quickly relieve stress through physical touch.

More children are feeling depressed and sad over the years. This continuing loss of quality of life is a result of social and economic factors, health behaviors, and clinical care.

The percentage of teens experiencing suicidal behaviors has been increasing. In 2018, 119 adolescents died by suicide with 37% by firearm.<sup>11</sup> LGBT students are at particularly higher risk than cisgender students, with only 19% of LGBT students receiving the help they needed for emotional difficulty.