

Franklin/Greendale/Greenfield/Hales Corners Community Health Survey Summary

This research provides valuable behavioral data, lifestyle habits, and the prevalence of risk factors and disease conditions of area residents. This summary was prepared by JKV Research for Ascension, Aurora Health Care, Children’s Hospital of Wisconsin and Froedtert Health in partnership with the Center for Urban Population Health, Franklin Health Department, Greendale Health Department, Greenfield Health Department and Hales Corners Health Department.

Health Care Coverage						Health Conditions in Past 3 Years					
Franklin/Greendale/Greenfield/Hales Corners						Franklin/Greendale/Greenfield/Hales Corners					
	2006	2009	2012	2015	2018	2006	2009	2012	2015	2018	
Personally Not Currently Covered						High Blood Pressure					
18 and Older	6%	4%	8%	2%	2%	27%	28%	33%	32%	34%	
18 to 64 Years Old	7%	5%	11%	3%	2%	High Blood Cholesterol					
At Least One Household Member Not Covered in Past Year						27% 28% 28% 22% 29%					
Covered in Past Year	13%	10%	12%	5%	5%	Mental Health Condition					
<i>Other Research: (2016)</i>						13% 10% 16% 17%					
<i>Personally Not Covered (currently)</i>						7% 7% 10% 8% 10%					
						9% 9% 7% 11% 9%					
						8% 8% 10% 9% 12%					
						Physical Health and Nutrition					
Unmet Care in Past Year						Franklin/Greendale/Greenfield/Hales Corners					
Franklin/Greendale/Greenfield/Hales Corners						2006 2009 2012 2015 2018					
Someone in Household in Past Year						Physical Activity/Week					
Prescription Drug Not Taken Due to Cost			6%	8%	9%	Moderate Activity (5 Times/30 Min)					
Unmet Medical Care Need			7%	10%	3%	35% 31% 38% 37% 31%					
Unmet Dental Care Need			11%	11%	7%	Vigorous Activity (3 Times/20 Min)					
Unmet Mental Health Care Need			3%	2%	2%	23% 21% 23% 30% 35%					
						Recommended Moderate or Vigorous					
						47% 41% 48% 48% 50%					
						Overweight Status					
						Overweight (BMI 25.0+)					
						62% 61% 65% 69% 75%					
						Obese (BMI 30.0+)					
						22% 22% 28% 27% 40%					
						Fruit Intake (2+ Servings/Day)					
						66% 65% 66% 65% 55%					
						Vegetable Intake (3+ Servings/Day)					
						30% 24% 30% 30% 32%					
						At Least 5 Fruit/Vegetables/Day					
						40% 36% 43% 36% 41%					
Health Information and Services						<i>Other Research: (2016)</i>					
Franklin/Greendale/Greenfield/Hales Corners						WI U.S.					
Have a Primary Care Physician						88% 89%					
Primary Health Services						<i>Overweight (BMI 25.0+)</i>					
Doctor/Nurse Practitioner’s Office	90%	87%	83%	74%	77%	67% 65%					
Urgent Care Center	3%	5%	6%	17%	13%	<i>Obese (BMI 30.0+)</i>					
Public Health Clinic/Com. Health Center	2%	2%	4%	<1%	2%	31% 30%					
Hospital Emergency Room	<1%	1%	<1%	2%	3%	Women’s Health					
Hospital Outpatient	<1%	1%	1%	1%	<1%	Franklin/Greendale/Greenfield/Hales Corners					
No Usual Place	3%	3%	3%	4%	4%	2006 2009 2012 2015 2018					
Advance Care Plan	43%	40%	38%	47%	46%	Mammogram (50+; Within Past 2 Years)					
Dental Checkup in Past Year	74%	77%	73%	78%	78%	81% 83% 82% 78% 84%					
Flu Vaccination in Past Year						Bone Density Scan (65 and Older)					
18 and Older	38%	51%	41%	51%	61%	74% 80% 82% 85% 87%					
65 and Older	66%	74%	67%	69%	81%	<i>Other Research: (2016)</i>					
						WI U.S.					
<i>Flu Vaccination (65 and Older, Past Year)</i>						50% 59%					
<i>Dental Checkup (Past Year)</i>						73% 66%					
Tobacco Use in Past Month						Colorectal Cancer Screenings (50 and Older)					
Franklin/Greendale/Greenfield/Hales Corners						Franklin/Greendale/Greenfield/Hales Corners					
2006 2009 2012 2015 2018						2006 2009 2012 2015 2018					
Cigarette Smokers	16%	17%	13%	13%	9%	Blood Stool Test (Within Past Year)					
Cigars, Cigarillos or Little Cigars				5%	9%	20% -- 14% 9% 10%					
Electronic Cigarettes				3%	3%	Sigmoscopy (Within Past 5 Years)					
<i>Other Research: (2016)</i>						61% 71% 67% 75%					
						Colonoscopy (Within Past 10 Years)					
						63% 73% 70% 78%					
						<i>Other Research: (2016)</i>					
						WI U.S.					
						Screening in Recommended Time Frame					
						74% 68%					
Mental Health Status						Mental Health Status					
Franklin/Greendale/Greenfield/Hales Corners						Franklin/Greendale/Greenfield/Hales Corners					
2006 2009 2012 2015 2018						2006 2009 2012 2015 2018					
Felt Sad, Blue or Depressed						Always/Nearly Always (Past Month)					
5%						7% 4% 6% 8%					
4%						4% 2% 4% 6%					
Smoking Policy at Home						Alcohol Use in Past Month					
Franklin/Greendale/Greenfield/Hales Corners						Franklin/Greendale/Greenfield/Hales Corners					
2009 2012 2015 2018						2006 2009 2012 2015 2018					
Not Allowed Anywhere						Binge Drinker					
77% 83% 84% 86%						21% 21% 33% 30% 37%					
Allowed in Some Places/at Some Times						<i>Other Research: (2016)</i>					
9% 6% 7% 5%						WI U.S.					
Allowed Anywhere						25% 17%					
3% 1% <1% 0%											
No Rules Inside Home											
12% 9% 8% 9%											

Household Problems in Past Year						Personal Safety in Past Year						
Franklin/Greendale/Greenfield/Hales Corners	2006	2009	2012	2015	2018	Franklin/Greendale/Greenfield/Hales Corners	2006	2009	2012	2015	2018	
Alcohol	3%	2%	2%	4%	2%	Afraid for Their Safety	5%	7%	4%	4%	5%	
Marijuana			<1%	<1%	2%	Pushed, Kicked, Slapped, or Hit	3%	6%	2%	4%	2%	
Cocaine, Heroin or Other Street Drugs			<1%	<1%	1%	At Least One of the Safety Issues	7%	10%	5%	8%	5%	
Misuse of Prescription or OTC Drugs			<1%	2%	1%							
Gambling			<1%	<1%	<1%							
Top Community Health Issues						Children in Household						
Franklin/Greendale/Greenfield/Hales Corners					2018	Franklin/Greendale/Greenfield/Hales Corners				2012	2015	2018
Illegal Drug Use					29%	Personal Health Doctor/Nurse Who						
Chronic Diseases					22%	Knows Child Well and Familiar with History				89%	95%	98%
Mental Health or Depression					19%	Visited Personal Doctor/Nurse for						
Access to Health Care					19%	Preventive Care (Past Year)				88%	94%	97%
Prescription or OTC Drug Abuse					18%	Did Not Receive Care Needed (Past Year)						
Overweight or Obesity					17%	Medical Care				1%	5%	<1%
Cancer					11%	Dental Care				7%	1%	0%
Alcohol Use or Abuse					8%	Specialist				1%	3%	5%
Infectious Diseases					7%	Current Asthma				10%	10%	15%
Violence or Crime					7%	Safe in Community/Neighborhood (Seldom/Never)				0%	<1%	0%
Lack of Physical Activity					6%	Screen Time (2 or Fewer Hours per Day)						44%
Affordable Health Care					6%	Soda Consumption (0 in Past Week)						61%
Environmental Issues					5%	Children 5 to 17 Years Old						
Driving Problems, Aggressive Driving, Drunk Driving					4%	Physical Activity (60 Min./5 or More Days/Week)				63%	70%	56%
						Unhappy, Sad or Depressed in Past 6 Months						
						Always/Nearly Always				2%	4%	1%
						Experienced Some Form of Bullying (Past Year)				17%	19%	16%
						Verbally Bullied				16%	17%	13%
						Physically Bullied				3%	3%	7%
						Cyber Bullied				4%	2%	5%

Overall Health and Health Care Key Findings

In 2018, 2% of respondents reported they were not currently covered by health care insurance. Five percent of respondents reported someone in their household was not covered at least part of the time in the past year; respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or with children in the household were more likely to report this. *From 2006 to 2018, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents 18 and older or 18 to 64 years old who reported no current personal health care coverage while from 2015 to 2018, there was no statistical change. From 2006 to 2018, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported someone in the household was not covered at least part of the time in the past year while from 2015 to 2018, there was no statistical change.*

In 2018, 9% of respondents reported in the past year someone in the household had not taken their prescribed medication due to prescription costs; respondents with children in the household were more likely to report this. Three percent of respondents reported someone in the household did not receive the medical care needed in the past year. Seven percent of respondents reported someone in the household did not receive the dental care needed in the past year; respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report this. Two percent of respondents reported someone in the household did not receive the mental health care needed in the past year. *From 2012 to 2018, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported someone in their household had not taken their prescribed medication due to prescription costs while from 2015 to 2018, there was no statistical change. From 2012 to 2018, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported someone in the household did not receive the medical care or dental care needed, as well as from 2015 to 2018. From 2012 to 2018, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported a household member did not receive the mental health care needed, as well as from 2015 to 2018.*

In 2018, 89% of respondents reported they have a primary care physician they regularly see for check-ups and when they are sick; respondents who were female, 65 and older, in the top 40 percent household income bracket or married were more likely to report a primary care physician. Seventy-seven percent of respondents reported their primary place for health services when they are sick was from a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office while 13% reported urgent care center. Respondents who were 65 and older, with some post high school education or in the middle 20 percent household income bracket were more likely to report a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office as their primary health care when they are sick. Respondents who were 18 to 44 years old, with a college education or in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report urgent care as their primary health care. Forty-six percent of respondents had an advance care plan; respondents who were female or 65 and older were more likely to report an advance care plan. *From 2015 to 2018, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported they have a primary care doctor, nurse practitioner, physician assistant or primary care clinic they regularly go to for checkups and when they are sick. From 2006 to 2018, the overall percent statistically decreased for respondents who reported*

their primary place for health services when they are sick was a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office, while from 2015 to 2018 there was no statistical change. From 2006 to 2018, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported their primary place for health services when they are sick was an urgent care center while from 2015 to 2018, there was a statistical decrease. From 2006 to 2018, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported having an advance care plan, as well as from 2015 to 2018.

In 2018, 78% of respondents reported a visit to the dentist in the past year; respondents who were 45 to 54 years old, with a college education or in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report this. *From 2006 to 2018, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting a dental checkup in the past year, as well as from 2015 to 2018.*

In 2018, 61% of respondents had a flu vaccination in the past year. Respondents 65 and older or with a high school education or less were more likely to report a flu vaccination. *From 2006 to 2018, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents 18 and older or respondents 65 and older who reported a flu vaccination in the past year, as well as from 2015 to 2018.*

Health Risk Factors Key Findings

In 2018, out of six health conditions listed, the most often mentioned in the past three years was high blood pressure (34%) or high blood cholesterol (29%). Respondents who were 65 and older, with some post high school education, in the middle 20 percent household income bracket, overweight or inactive were more likely to report high blood pressure. Respondents who were male, 45 to 54 years old, married or overweight were more likely to report high blood cholesterol. Seventeen percent reported a mental health condition; respondents who were 18 to 34 years old, with a high school education or less, with a college education, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket, overweight or a smoker were more likely to report this. Ten percent of respondents reported diabetes; respondents who were 65 and older, overweight or inactive were more likely to report this. Nine percent of respondents reported they were treated for, or told they had a heart disease/condition in the past three years; respondents 65 and older, in the middle 20 percent household income bracket or inactive respondents were more likely to report this. Twelve percent of respondents reported current asthma; respondents who were 18 to 34 years old, with a college education or in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report this. *From 2006 to 2018, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported high blood pressure or current asthma while from 2015 to 2018, there was no statistical change. From 2006 to 2018, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported high blood cholesterol while from 2015 to 2018, there was a statistical increase. From 2009 to 2018, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported a mental health condition, as well as from 2015 to 2018. From 2006 to 2018, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported heart disease/condition or diabetes, as well as from 2015 to 2018.*

In 2018, 8% of respondents reported they always or nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed in the past month; respondents with a high school education or less or in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report this. Six percent of respondents felt so overwhelmed they considered suicide in the past year; respondents who were female, 18 to 34 years old, with a high school education or less or in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report this. *From 2006 to 2018, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported they always or nearly always felt sad/blue/depressed in the past month or they considered suicide in the past year, as well as from 2015 to 2018.*

Behavioral Risk Factors Key Findings

In 2018, 31% of respondents did moderate physical activity five times a week for 30 minutes. Thirty-five percent of respondents did vigorous activity three times a week for 20 minutes. Combined, 50% met the recommended amount of physical activity; respondents who were male or in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report this. *From 2006 to 2018, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported moderate physical activity five times a week for at least 30 minutes while from 2015 to 2018, there was a statistical decrease. From 2006 to 2018, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported vigorous physical activity three times a week for at least 20 minutes while from 2015 to 2018, there was no statistical change. From 2006 to 2018, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who met the recommended amount of physical activity, as well as from 2015 to 2018.*

In 2018, 75% of respondents were classified as at least overweight while 40% were obese. Respondents who were male, with a college education or married were more likely to be classified as at least overweight. Respondents 45 to 54 years old or who did an insufficient amount of physical activity were more likely to be obese. *From 2006 to 2018, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents being at least overweight or obese, as well as from 2015 to 2018.*

In 2018, 55% of respondents reported two or more servings of fruit while 32% reported three or more servings of vegetables on an average day. Respondents who were 45 to 54 years old, with a college education, in the top 40 percent household income bracket,

married or who met the recommended amount of physical activity were more likely to report at least two servings of fruit. Respondents who were 35 to 44 years old, with a college education, in the top 40 percent household income bracket or who did at least some amount of physical activity were more likely to report at least three servings of vegetables on an average day. Forty-one percent of respondents reported five or more servings of fruit/vegetables on an average day; respondents who were female, 45 to 54 years old, with a college education, in the top 40 percent household income bracket, married or who met the recommended amount of physical activity were more likely to report this. *From 2006 to 2018, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported at least two servings of fruit, as well as from 2015 to 2018. From 2006 to 2018, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported at least three servings of vegetables or at least five servings of fruit/vegetables, as well as from 2015 to 2018.*

In 2018, 84% of female respondents 50 and older reported a mammogram within the past two years. Eighty-seven percent of female respondents 65 and older had a bone density scan. *From 2006 to 2018, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents 50 and older who reported having a mammogram within the past two years or respondents 65 and older who reported a bone density scan, as well as from 2015 to 2018.*

In 2018, 10% of respondents 50 and older reported a blood stool test within the past year. Nine percent of respondents 50 and older reported a sigmoidoscopy within the past five years. Seventy-five percent of respondents reported a colonoscopy within the past ten years. This results in 78% of respondents meeting the current colorectal cancer screening recommendations; respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report this. *From 2006 to 2018, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported a blood stool test within the past year while from 2015 to 2018, there was no statistical change. From 2009 to 2018, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported a sigmoidoscopy in the past five years, as well as from 2015 to 2018. From 2009 to 2018, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported a colonoscopy within the past ten years, as well as from 2015 to 2018. From 2009 to 2018, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported they had at least one of these tests in the recommended time frame, as well as from 2015 to 2018.*

In 2018, 9% of respondents were current tobacco cigarette smokers; respondents with a high school education or less or in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to be a smoker. *From 2006 to 2018, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who were current tobacco cigarette smokers, as well as from 2015 to 2018.*

In 2018, 86% of respondents reported smoking is not allowed anywhere inside the home. Respondents who were in the top 40 percent household income bracket, unmarried or nonsmokers were more likely to report smoking is not allowed anywhere inside the home. *From 2009 to 2018, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported smoking is not allowed anywhere inside the home while from 2015 to 2018, there was no statistical change.*

In 2018, 9% of respondents used cigars, cigarillos or little cigars in the past month; respondents who were male, 18 to 34 years old, with a high school education or less or unmarried were more likely to report this. Three percent of respondents used electronic cigarettes in the past month. *From 2015 to 2018, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported in the past month they used cigars/cigarillos/little cigars. From 2015 to 2018, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported in the past month they used electronic cigarettes.*

In 2018, 37% of respondents were binge drinkers in the past month. Respondents 18 to 34 years old or in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to have binged at least once in the past month. *From 2006 to 2018, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported binge drinking in the past month, as well as from 2015 to 2018. Please note: binge drinking definition was 5+ drinks in 2006 and 2009 while it was 4+ drinks for females and 5+ drinks for males since 2012.*

In 2018, 2% of respondents each reported someone in their household experienced a problem, such as legal, social, personal or physical in connection with drinking alcohol or with marijuana in the past year. One percent of respondents each reported someone in their household experienced a problem in connection with cocaine/heroin/other street drugs or with the misuse of prescription drugs/over the counter drugs. Less than one percent of respondents reported someone in their household experienced a problem in connection with gambling. *From 2006 to 2018, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting a household problem in connection with drinking alcohol while from 2015 to 2018, there was a statistical decrease. From 2012 to 2018, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents reporting a household problem with marijuana, cocaine/heroin/other street drugs or with the misuse of prescription drugs/over-the-counter drugs while from 2015 to 2018, there was no statistical change. From 2012 to 2018, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting a household problem with gambling, as well as from 2015 to 2018.*

In 2018, 5% of respondents reported someone made them afraid for their personal safety in the past year; respondents who were 35 to 44 years old or married were more likely to report this. Two percent of respondents reported they had been pushed, kicked, slapped or hit in the past year. A total of 5% reported at least one of these two situations; respondents who were 35 to 44 years old or married were more likely to report this. *From 2006 to 2018, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting they were afraid for their personal safety, as well as from 2015 to 2018. From 2006 to 2018, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting they were pushed/kicked/slapped/hit while from 2015 to 2018, there was a statistical decrease. From 2006 to 2018, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting at least one of the two personal safety issues, as well as from 2015 to 2018.*

Children in Household Key Findings

In 2018, a random child was selected for the respondent to talk about the child's health and behavior. Ninety-eight percent of respondents reported they have one or more persons they think of as their child's personal doctor or nurse, with 97% reporting their child visited their personal doctor or nurse for preventive care during the past year. Less than one percent reported there was a time in the past year their child did not receive the medical care needed while 0% of respondents reported their child did not receive the dental care needed and 5% reported their child was not able to visit a specialist they needed to see. Fifteen percent of respondents reported their child currently had asthma. Zero percent of respondents reported their child was seldom or never safe in their community. Forty-four percent of respondents reported their child has two or fewer hours of screen time on an average school/week day. Sixty-one percent of respondents reported their child did not drink soda or pop in the past week, excluding diet soda. Fifty-six percent of respondents reported their 5 to 17 year old child was physically active five times a week for 60 minutes. One percent of respondents reported their 5 to 17 year old child always or nearly always felt unhappy, sad or depressed in the past six months. Sixteen percent reported their 5 to 17 year old child experienced some form of bullying in the past year; 13% reported verbal bullying, 7% reported physical bullying and 5% reported cyber bullying. *From 2012 to 2018, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents reporting their child has a personal doctor or nurse or their child visited their personal doctor/nurse for preventive care while from 2015 to 2018, there was no statistical change. From 2012 to 2018, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting their child had an unmet medical need, as well as from 2015 to 2018. From 2012 to 2018, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents reporting their child had an unmet dental need while from 2015 to 2018, there was no statistical change. From 2012 to 2018, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents reporting their child was unable to see a specialist when needed while from 2015 to 2018, there was no statistical change. From 2012 to 2018, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported their child had asthma or their child was seldom/never safe in their community, as well as from 2015 to 2018. From 2012 to 2018, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported their 5 to 17 year old child was physically active five times a week for at least 60 minutes while from 2015 to 2018, there was a statistical decrease. From 2012 to 2018, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported their 5 to 17 year old child always or nearly always felt unhappy/sad/depressed, as well as from 2015 to 2018. From 2012 to 2018, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported their child was bullied or in the type of bullying, as well as from 2015 to 2018.*

Community Health Issues Key Findings

In 2018, respondents were asked to list the top three community health issues. The most often cited was illegal drug use (29%); respondents with a college education were more likely to report this. Twenty-two percent of respondents reported chronic diseases; unmarried respondents were more likely to report this. Nineteen percent of respondents reported mental health or depression as a top community health issue. Respondents 35 to 44 years old, with a high school education or less or in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report mental health/depression as a top health issue. Nineteen percent reported access to health care; respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket were more likely to report this. Eighteen percent of respondents reported prescription or over-the counter drug abuse as a top health issue; respondents who were 35 to 44 years old, with a college education or married were more likely to report this. Seventeen percent of respondents reported overweight or obesity; respondents who were 45 to 54 years old or with a college education were more likely to report this. Eleven percent of respondents reported cancer as a top health issue; respondents 55 to 64 years old were more likely to report this. Eight percent of respondents reported alcohol use or abuse as a top health issue; respondents with a college education were more likely to report this. Seven percent of respondents reported infectious diseases; married respondents were more likely to report this. Seven percent of respondents reported violence or crime; respondents 65 and older were more likely to report this. Six percent of respondents reported lack of physical activity as a top health issue. Respondents who were female, with a college education or in the middle 20 percent household income bracket were more likely to report lack of physical activity. Six percent of respondents reported affordable health care; respondents who were 35 to 44 years old were more likely to report this. Five percent of respondents reported environmental issues as a top health issue. Respondents who were male, 18 to 34 years old, with a college education, in the top 40 percent household income bracket or married were more likely to report this. Four percent of respondents reported driving problems/aggressive driving/drunk driving as a top health issue; respondents who were male, 18 to 34 years old, with a college education or married were more likely to report this.