



MADISON COUNTY COMMUNITY HEALTH NEEDS ASSESSMENT

Madison County Memorial Hospital and the Department of Health in Madison County



DECEMBER 2018

The Madison County Memorial Hospital and the Department of Health in Madison County collaborated on the development of the Community Health Needs Assessment



**Madison County
Memorial Hospital**

Madison County Memorial Hospital Mission

To enhance the quality of life by continuously improving the health of the people of our community.

Madison County Memorial Hospital Values

Faith, Family, and Local History

Department of Health Mission

To protect, promote and improve the health of all people in Florida through integrated state, county, and community efforts.

Department of Health Vision

To be the healthiest state in the Nation



Department of Health Values (ICARE)

Innovation: We search for creative solutions and manage resources wisely.

Collaboration: We use teamwork to achieve common goals and solve problems.

Accountability: We perform with integrity and respect.

Responsiveness: We achieve our mission by serving our customers and engaging our partners.

Excellence: We promote quality outcomes through learning and continuous performance improvement.

Acknowledgements

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Participating agencies are representative of public and private health providers, child welfare, education, local government, local law enforcement, faith-based, social service, and mental health agencies that serve Madison County



Table of Contents

	Page
Madison County Memorial Hospital	1
Executive Summary	3
Madison County Profile	6
Geography	6
Population Demographics	6
Education Data	10
Economic and Poverty Data	13
Medicaid and Insurance Information	15
Madison County Memorial Hospital Service Population	16
DOH-Madison Service Population	17
Health Resource Availability	18
Madison County Memorial Hospital Services	20
Health Equity	20
Community Health Status Assessment Findings	22
Leading Causes of Death	22
Reportable Diseases	22
Chlamydia	22
Gonorrhea	24
HIV/AIDS	26
Viral Hepatitis	27
Vaccine Preventable Diseases	29
Other Reportable Diseases or Conditions	30
Environmental Health	31
Asthma	31
Other Environmental Health Data	31



Table of Contents Continued

	Page
Community Health Status Assessment Findings Continued	
Chronic Disease	32
Diabetes Mellitus	32
Hypertension	33
Myocardial Infarction	34
Stroke	35
Cancer	36
Tobacco Related Cancer	38
Youth Tobacco Use	39
Colorectal Cancer	39
Skin Cancer	40
Maternal and Child Health	41
Infant Mortality and Infant Birth Characteristics	41
Characteristics of Birth Mothers	45
Other Maternal and Child Health Indicators	50
Injury and Violence	52
Motor Vehicle Crash	52
Drowning	54
Falls	54
Unintentional Fires	54
Medical and Surgical Complications	54
Unintentional Poisoning	54
Traumatic Brain Injury	54
Violence	55
Homicide	55
Aggravated Assault	57
Forcible Sex Offenses	57



Table of Contents Continued

	Page
Community Health Status Assessment Findings Continued	
Social and Mental Health	59
Domestic Violence	59
Suicide	59
Alcoholic Liver Disease Deaths	60
Drug Poisoning Deaths	61
Hospitalizations for Mental Disorders	61
Hospitalizations for Mood and Depressive Disorders	61
Hospitalizations for Schizophrenic Disorders	62
Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System	62
Youth Substance Abuse Survey	63
Conclusion	65



Madison County Memorial Hospital



Madison County Memorial Hospital (MCMH) is located in the heart of Madison County, one block north of west US Hwy 90, in downtown Madison. It is about fifty miles east of Tallahassee along the Interstate 10 corridor. Madison County shares a border with the State of Georgia, and the city of Madison is only about thirty miles south of Valdosta, Georgia.

MCMH was founded in 1937. Today it is one of only 12 hospitals in Florida designated as a Critical Access



Hospital (CAH). MCMH has 25 private patient rooms and provides several outpatient services. The hospital specializes in taking care of the healthcare needs of the entire family.

The governing board of Madison County Health and Hospital District (the district) is made up of seven directors appointed by the Governor of

Florida. These directors serve staggered four year terms and are selected from applications submitted to the governor's office. The District leases the hospital building to Madison County Memorial Hospital, Inc. (MCMH), a 501(c)(3) not-for-profit organization. The board directors that serve the district are the same

people as the board directors that serve the not-for-profit corporation. This has been the leadership structure since 1983.

The hospital began operations in 1937. The first building that housed its operations was obtained from the family of Dr. J.Y. Yates. That first building was formerly the Yates Sanitarium and still stands today, located at the corner of Shelby and Livingston Streets.

In 1947, the hospital moved into a large two story building previously called the Yankee Hunting Lodge, located at 200 NE Shelby Street. The first LPN program of the North Florida Junior College was held in the upstairs of the hospital. After the Marion Street hospital was built in 1954, the Yankee Hunting Lodge was sold and the building was moved to a location on Hancock Street and then moved again to 305 NE Livingston Street, where it stands today as a private residence. Camellias from Yankee Hunting Lodge were replanted in the Four Freedoms Park.

Legislation was passed in 1950 to create a Special Hospital District called The Madison County Health and Hospital District. Soon thereafter, a \$175,000 bond issue along with federal funds by the Hill-Burton Act to finance the construction of a new hospital were made available. The new hospital opened in March, 1954. The opening ceremony was presided over by Mr. James Hardee. Addresses were given by Florida State Governor Leroy Collins and Florida State Senator Turner Davis. The hospital was expanded in 1970 and again in 1976.

On December 31, 2006 MCMH was transitioned from a prospective payment hospital to a critical access hospital. Citizens of the county voted in a November, 2006 referendum to implement a ½ cent sales tax to partially finance the construction of a new hospital. The tax was implemented on January 1, 2007. The site selected for construction of this new hospital was 224 NW Crane Avenue, 0.4 miles west of its old location. The Grand Opening of the new hospital was held July 26, 2014. The keynote speaker was United States Congressman Ted Yoho. Patients were admitted into the new building on Friday, August 1, 2014.



Executive Summary

The Department of Health in Madison County and the Madison County Memorial Hospital have collaborated to produce this updated 2018 Community Health Needs Assessment for Madison County. This meets the requirements for both entities to involve the community in a participatory process to plan health priorities for the next three years.

This Community Health Assessment serves to inform the Madison County community for the purposes of decision making, the prioritization of health problems, and the development, implementation, and evaluation of community health improvement plans. The overarching goals of this report include:

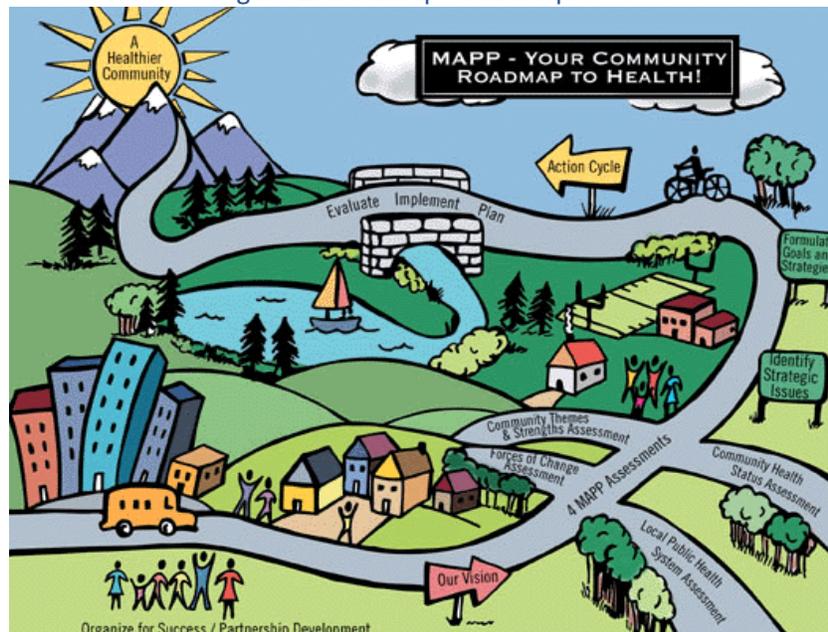
- Examination of the current health status across Madison County as compared to Florida.
- Identification of the current health concerns among Madison County residents within the social and economic context of their community.
- Documentation of community strengths, resources, forces of change, and opportunities for health service provision to inform funding and programming priorities of Madison County.

To begin the Community Health Needs Assessment process, the Madison County Memorial Hospital CEO and the DOH-Madison Administrator approached potential community partners through mail, email and by phone to ensure that the invitation list was all-inclusive. This initiative ensured that all four assessments were well-attended and new partnerships have resulted from this.

Mobilizing for Action Through Planning and Partnerships (MAPP) Process

An overview of the Mobilizing for Action through Planning and Partnership (MAPP) process was discussed to educate the community about the development process of the Community Health Assessment (CHA). The MAPP process serves a resource to classify the priorities of the community and functions to identify resources to develop action plans in the community. This strategic planning tool, driven by the community, is conducted to assess the health within the community in order to identify issues and improve the well-being of the public. The MAPP process alters how we see public health planning and creates a health model focused on the community at large.

Figure 1. Roadmap of MAPP process



Data Sources

The following data sources were utilized to develop this community health needs assessment.

Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS)

This state-based telephone surveillance system is designed to collect data on individual risk behaviors and preventive health practices related to the leading causes of morbidity and mortality.

Florida Cancer Registry

The Florida Cancer Data System (FCDS) is Florida's legislatively mandated, population-based, statewide cancer registry. The FCDS is a joint project of the Florida Department of Health and the University of Miami Miller School of Medicine.

Florida CHARTS

The Florida Department of Health, Office of Statistics and Assessment maintains the Community Health Assessment Resource Tool Set (CHARTS) is commonly used to conduct community health assessments, prioritize health issues at the state and local level, and monitor changes in health indicators over time.

Florida HealthFinder, Florida Agency for Health Care Administration (AHCA)

The Inpatient Data Query provides performance and outcome data and information on selected medical conditions and procedures in Florida health care facilities.

Florida Youth Tobacco Survey (FYTS)

The FYTS tracks indicators of tobacco use and exposure to second-hand smoke among Florida public middle school and high school students, and provides data for monitoring and evaluating tobacco use among youth in the Florida Tobacco Prevention and Control Program.

Robert Wood Johnson County Health Rankings

The County Health Rankings rate the health of nearly every county in the nation. The Robert Wood Johnson Foundation collaborates with the University of Wisconsin Population Health Institute to provide this database.

United States Census Bureau

The U.S. Census Bureau collects detailed information on population demographics including age, sex, race, education, employment, income, and poverty.

Florida Youth Substance Abuse Survey (YSAS)

This is a survey that is jointly administered by the Florida Department of Children and Families, the Florida Department of Health, and the Florida Department of Juvenile Justice. This survey tracks substance use, delinquent behaviors and symptoms of depression in middle school and high school students.

Data Limitations

All data presented in the following assessment are current as of March 2019 and whenever possible, comparisons were made between Madison County and the state of Florida as a whole. Some trend lines are three-year rolling rates to control for static trend lines and years where the rate was zero. Three-year rolling rates can give a more fluid view of the overall trend up or down.

All survey data, such as Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) and Florida Youth Tobacco

Survey (FYTS) were used as supplemental information to further inform the group about health indicators. These data can offer supporting or negating documentation of health indicators found in Florida CHARTS and other quantifiable sources.

Madison County Profile

Geography

Madison County encompasses 716 square miles, of which 20 square miles is water. Its northern border is shared with the state of Georgia and is adjacent to Jefferson County to the west, Taylor County to the southwest, Hamilton County to the east, and Suwannee and Lafayette Counties to the southeast.



Madison County houses the city of Madison, as well as the towns of Greenville and Lee. Unincorporated communities include, Cherry Lake, Hamburg, Hanson, Hopewell, Lamont, Lovett, Pinetta, and Sirmans.

Major roadways include Interstate 10, US 19/27, US 90, US 221, as well as state roads 6, 14, 53 and 145. One rail line provides rail service in the area.

Madison County is bordered on three sides by rivers; the Aucilla River on the western border, the Withlacoochee on the northern border, and the Suwannee River on the eastern border. Water management is under the jurisdiction of the Suwannee River Water Management District.

Population Demographics

The population of Madison County in 2017 was 19,295. As seen below, Madison County's population has fluctuated since 2010 but has resulted in a net increase. Population estimates for 2020 indicate a small increase of one percent.

Figure 1. Population for Madison County and Florida

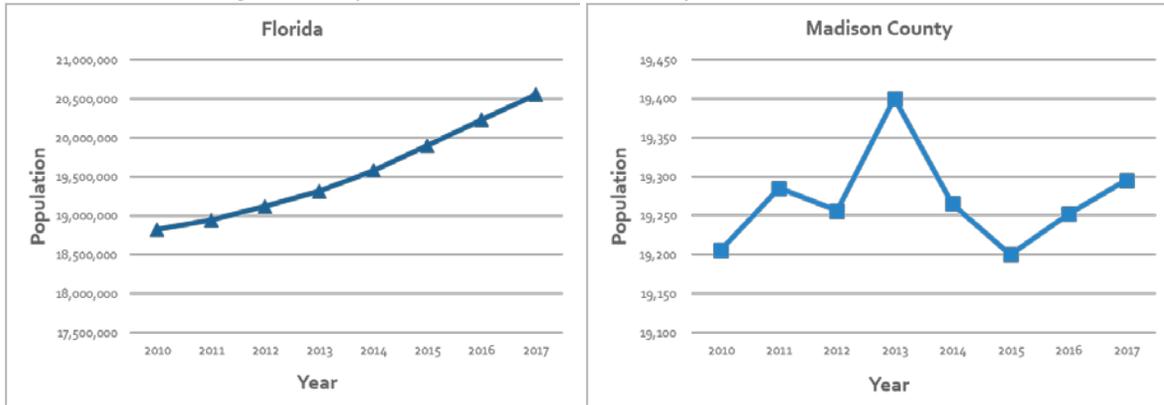


Figure 2 shows Madison County’s population by census tract. The most populated census tract is 1103.02, or the south part of the county seat, Madison with 32% of the population. This is followed by tract 1104, the southern and southeastern part of Madison County, including Lee. Approximately 21% of Madison County’s population live in this area. Census tract 1102, west and northwest Madison County had 20% of the population. This tract includes Greenville. The north and northeast tract 1101 (Cherry Lake and Pinetta) accounted for 15% of Madison County’s population. Tract 1103.01, which includes the northern part of the city of Madison, represented 12% of Madison County’s population in 2017.

Figure 2. 2017 Population by Census Tract, Madison County, Florida

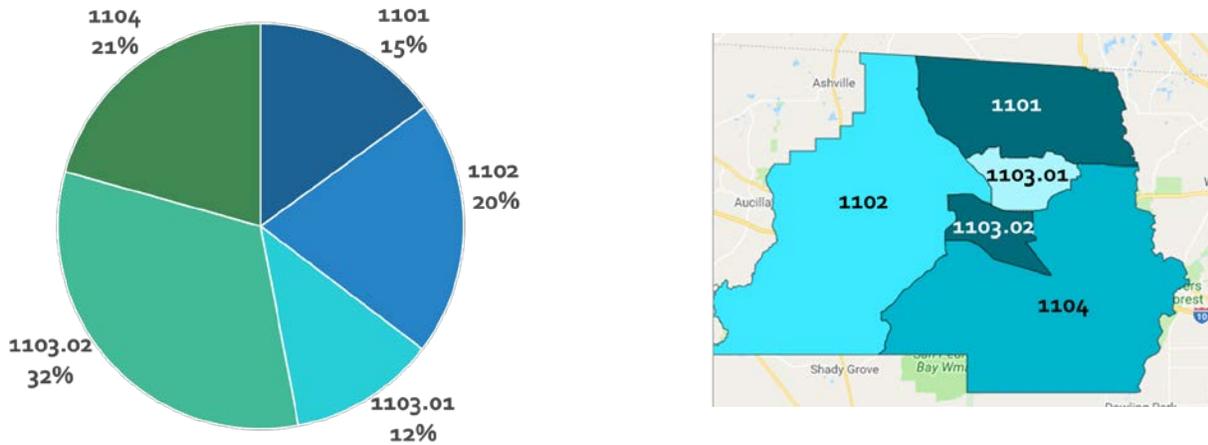
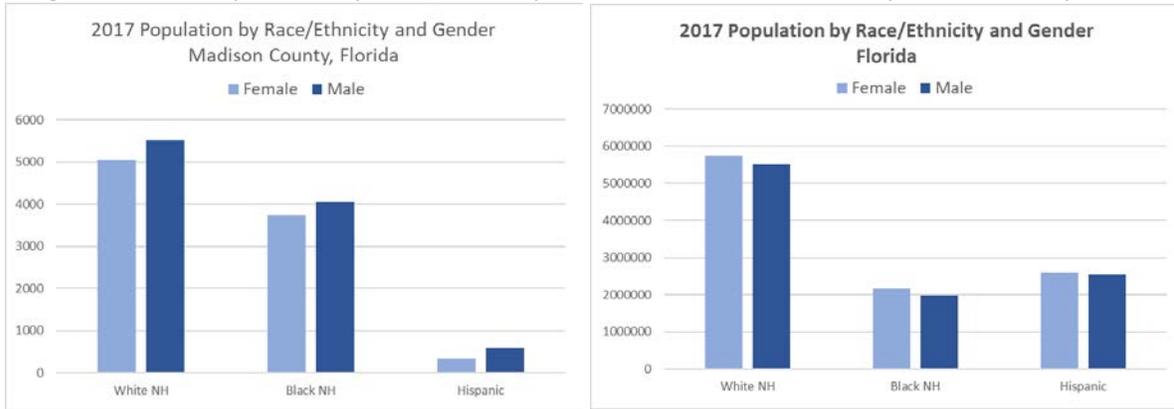


Figure 3 below depicts 2017 population for Madison and Florida by race/ethnicity and gender. Females comprised 47% of Madison County’s population in 2017 and 51% of the state as a whole. Males accounted for 53% and 49% respectively.

Madison County has a higher proportion of Black/Other, non-Hispanic persons, 42%, than the state as a whole, 24%. Hispanics comprised 5% of Madison County’s population and 33% of the state’s population in 2017.

Figure 3. 2017 Population by Race/Ethnicity and Gender, Madison County and Florida Update



Madison County’s 2017 population was slightly older when compared to the state as a whole. Persons ages 45+ represent 48% of Madison County and 46% of Florida as a whole. Ages 65+ account for 20% of Madison County’s population and 20% of Florida. Population migration data project that persons ages 65+ will account for a greater percentage of the population over time as younger residents move from the area.

Figure 4. 201 Population by Age Group, Madison County and Florida

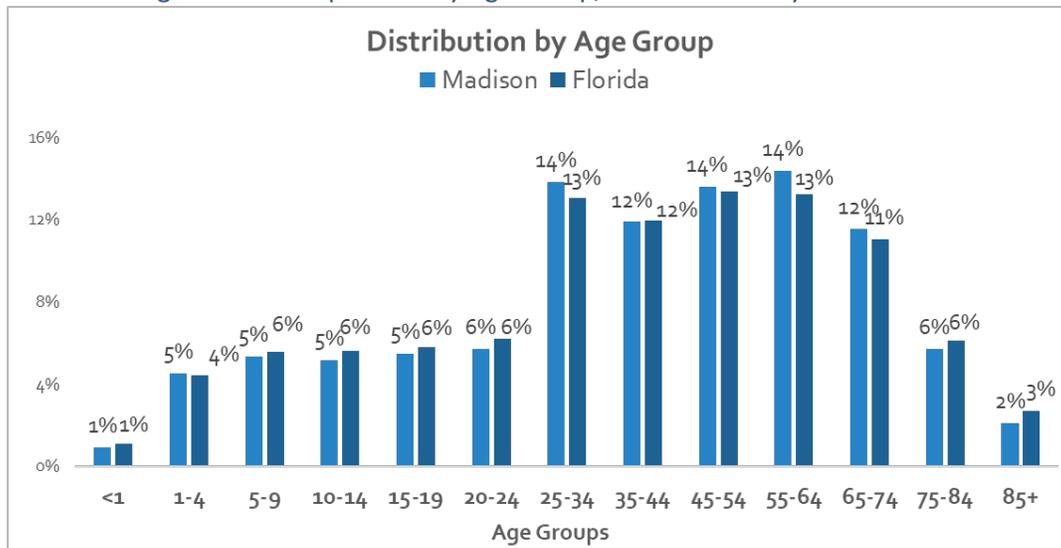


Table 1 shows Madison County census tracts by race/ethnicity, gender and age group. Census tracts 1104 and 1101 have more residents who are White. Tract 1103.02 has more residents who are Black. It is interesting to note that tract 1104 also has more residents who are Hispanic, regardless of race. Tract 1103.02 has the highest population males and tract 1103.01 has the largest population of females.

Table 1. Madison County Demographics by Census Tract

Race	1104	1102	1101	1103.01	1103.02
White	83.8	56.7	81.4	57.5	30.8
Black	12.1	38.9	17.7	36.9	67.3
Other	2.2	3.8	1.0	5.6	2.0
Multiracial	2.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.1
Hispanic (All Races)	10.2	1.3	1.5	6.7	5.2

Gender	1104	1102	1101	1103.01	1103.02
Males	49.7	48.8	47.5	44.1	63.3
Females	50.3	51.2	52.5	55.9	36.7

Age Group	1104	1102	1101	1103.01	1103.02
< 5	5.0	7.2	4.4	4.9	4.7
5-9	7.9	4.9	8.6	2.5	5.3
10-14	7.0	6.2	1.7	3.7	3.7
15-19	7.1	5.4	4.6	13.7	5.4
20-24	2.7	7.4	3.7	2.5	8.0
25-34	10.1	10.5	16.1	6.3	18.2
35-44	11.8	9.8	8.4	8.7	15.6
45-54	16.2	12.5	10.9	12.4	15.0
55-59	4.5	8.1	7.7	11.5	7.5
60-64	7.2	7.2	8.1	10.7	3.9
65-74	14.6	11.6	14.9	14.1	6.3
75+	5.8	9.3	10.8	9.0	6.4

Education Data

Madison County residents over the age of 25 were more likely to have a high school diploma, when compared to the state as a whole, 38.5% of county residents, compared to 29.0% for Florida. Madison County residents were less likely to pursue college degrees (12.5% in 2017) compared to the state (25.6%). It should be noted that there was a slight increase in Madison County residents with a college degree from 11.3% in 2015. In Madison County, 15.6% of White residents had a bachelor's degree or higher in 2017, followed by 7.9% of Black residents and 3.2% of Hispanic residents

Figure 5. 2017 Education Levels for Madison County and Florida

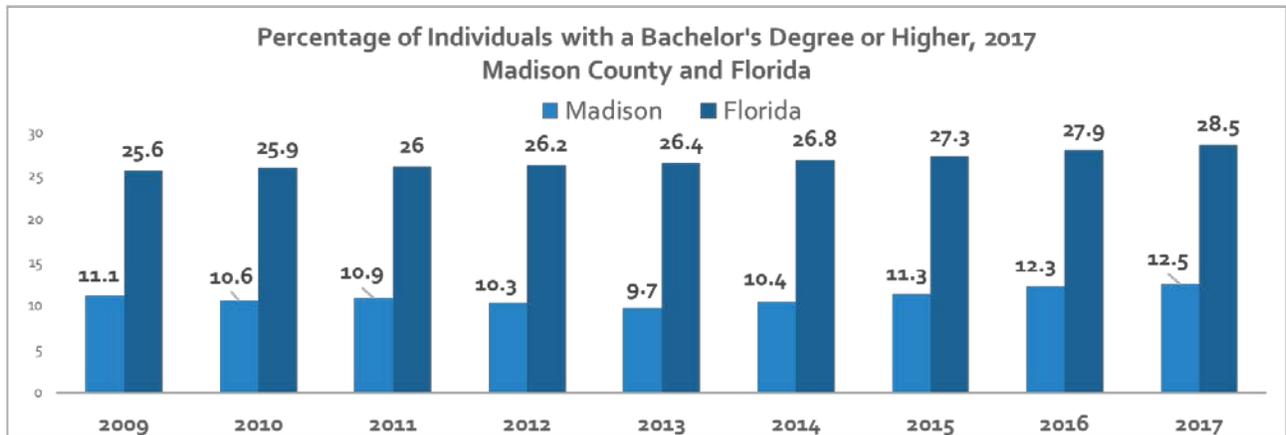
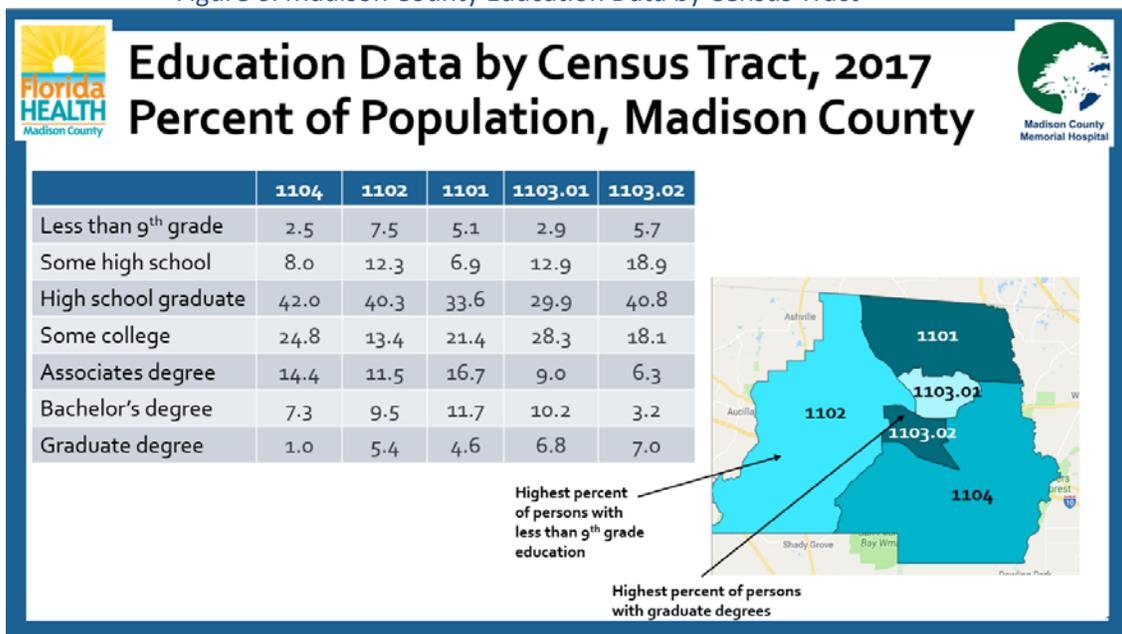


Figure 6 below shows education data by census tract for Madison County in 2017. Census tract 1101 had the highest percentage of residents with some education after high school. Tract 1103.02 had the highest percentage of residents who obtained a graduate degree. Census tract 1102 had the lowest percentage of residents with some education after high school and the highest percentage of residents with less than a ninth-grade education.

Figure 6. Madison County Education Data by Census Tract



Figures 7 and 8 are trend lines for the percent of elementary and middle school children who were not promoted a grade for years 2000-2017. The percent of Madison County elementary school students not promoted increased to 5.7% in 2017 from 2% in 2016. Florida's percent of elementary school students not promoted was 3.4% for 2016 and 2017. The percent of Madison County middle school students not promoted increased to 2.1% in 2017 from 0% in 2016. Florida's percent of elementary school students not promoted decreased from 2.1% in 2016 to 1.8% in 2017.

Figure 7. Percent of Elementary Students Not Promoted, 2000-2017, Madison County and Florida

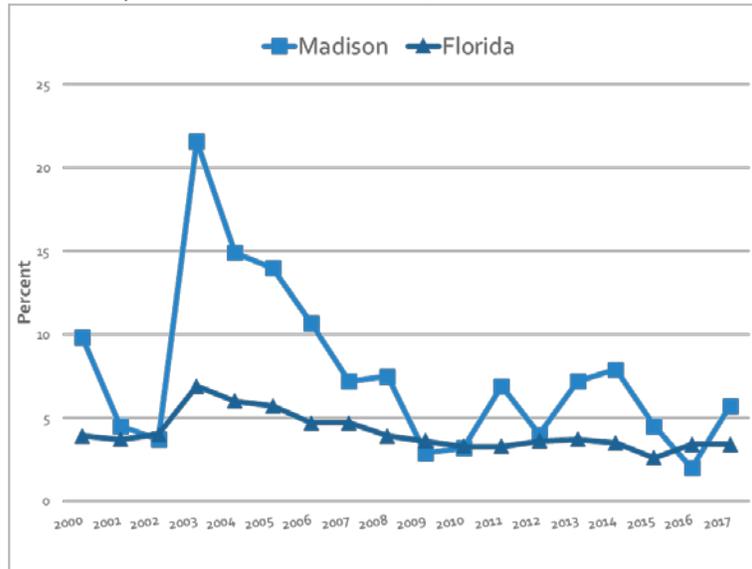


Figure 8. Percent of Middle School Students Not Promoted, 2000-2017, Madison County and Florida

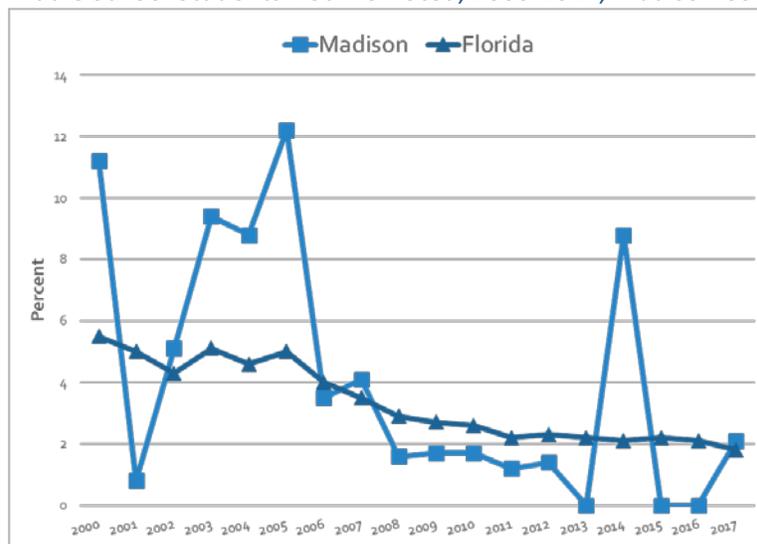


Table 1 gives the percent of students in fourth grade who passed the English and Mathematics portion of the FSA tests for years 2015, 2016, and 2017. Madison County scores were lower than the state; however, these scores increased substantially from 2016 to 2017.

Table 2. 4th Grade FSA Passing Scores for English and Mathematics, Madison County and Florida

English/Language Arts

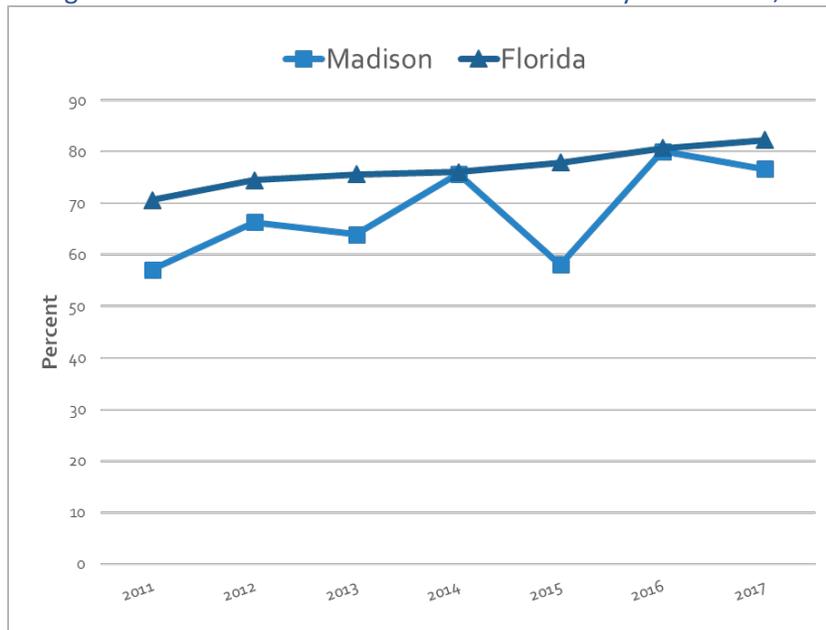
Year	Madison County (%)	Florida (%)
2015	43	54
2016	34	52
2017	43	56

Mathematics

Year	Madison County (%)	Florida (%)
2015	40	59
2016	43	59
2017	52	64

Madison County’s graduation rate fell to 76.7% in 2017 from 80.1% in 2016. Florida’s graduation rate increased from 80.7 % in 2016 to 82.3% in 2017. Trend lines from 2011-2017 are shown below in Figure 9.

Figure 9. High School Graduation Rates for Madison County and Florida, 2011-2017



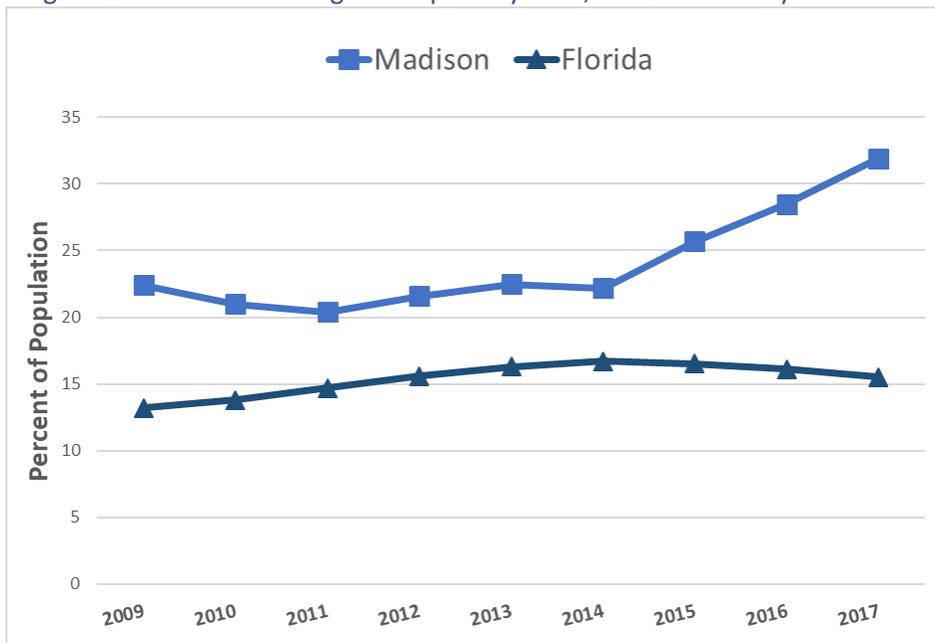
Economic and Poverty Data

Madison County ranked last out of 67 counties for median household income in 2017. The median income dropped from \$32,164 in 2015 to \$31,816 in 2017. The median income for the state of Florida in 2017 was \$50,883 and for the U.S was \$61,372. Madison County's 2017 median household income was 63% of the state of Florida and 52% of the United States.

In 2017, Madison County had a higher percentage of people and families living in poverty than any other county in Florida. Approximately 31.9% of individuals in Madison County lived in poverty in 2017, which is twice that of Florida

Approximately 15.8% of persons ages 65+ in Madison County were living below the poverty level, compared to 10.3% of the state as a whole. Also, 51.4% of Madison County individuals under age 18 were living below poverty level in 2017, compared to 22.3% for Florida. Fifty-six percent (56.4%) of individuals in Madison County were greater than 200% below poverty, compared to 36.4% for Florida. This was the highest percentage in the state in 2017

Figure 10. Individuals living below poverty level, Madison County and Florida



The percent of related children ages 5 to 17 in families in poverty for Madison County in 2017 was 24.7%, compared to 11.1% for Florida

Figure 11. Families living below poverty level, Madison County and Florida

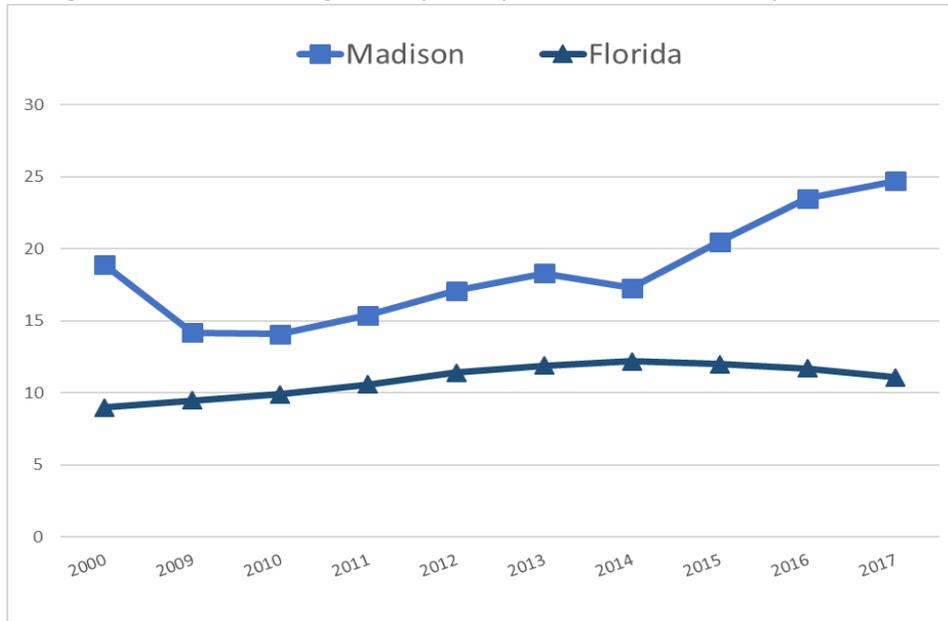


Figure 12 shows median income and poverty data by census tract in Madison County in 2017. Census tract 1102 had the highest percent of families living under 100% poverty levels and tied with census tract 1103.02 for the highest percentage of individuals living under 100% poverty. Census tract had the highest median income. Tract 1101 had the lowest percentage of individuals and families living under 100% poverty.

Figure 12. Poverty Data by Census Tract, Madison County, 2017

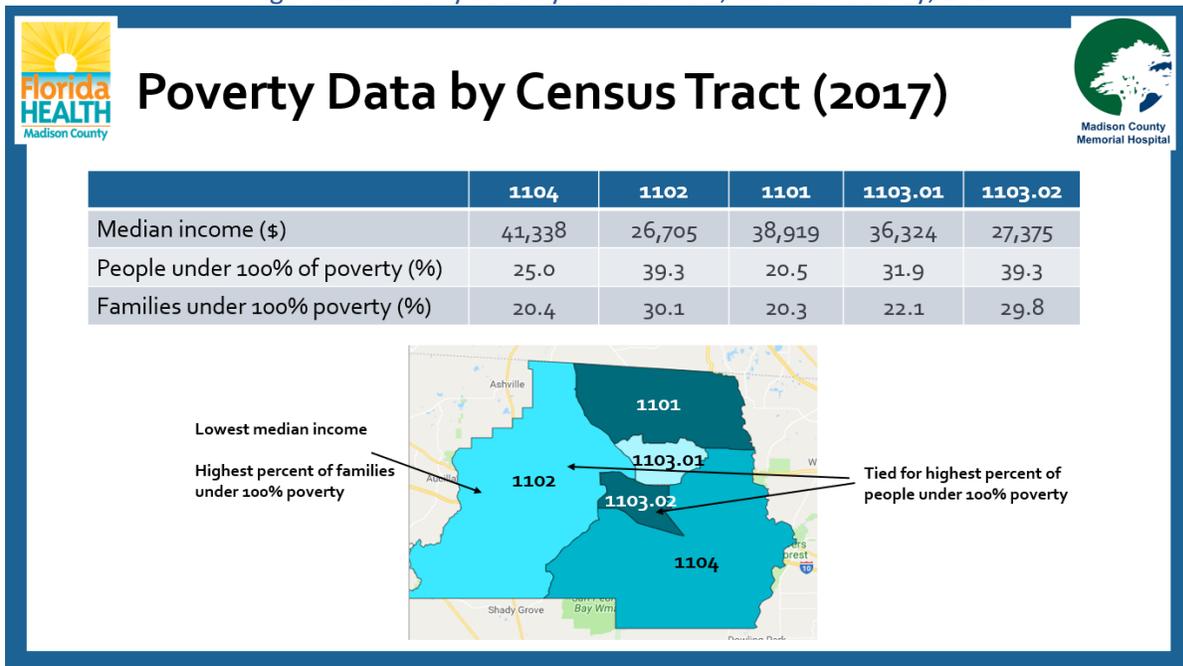
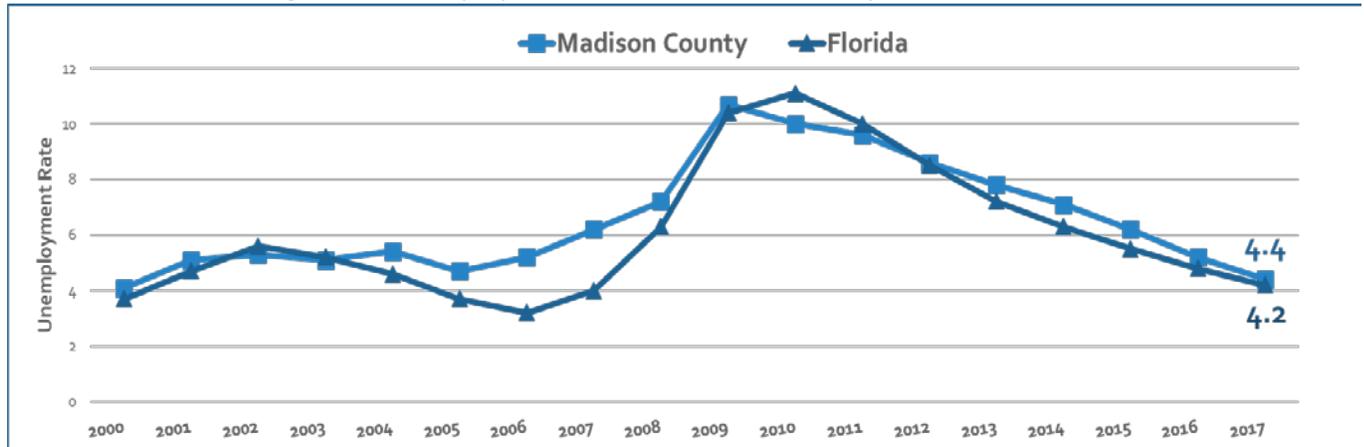


Figure 13 below shows the unemployment data for Madison County and Florida through 2017. Madison County's trends mirror that of Florida; however, the unemployment rate for Madison County is slightly higher than the state.

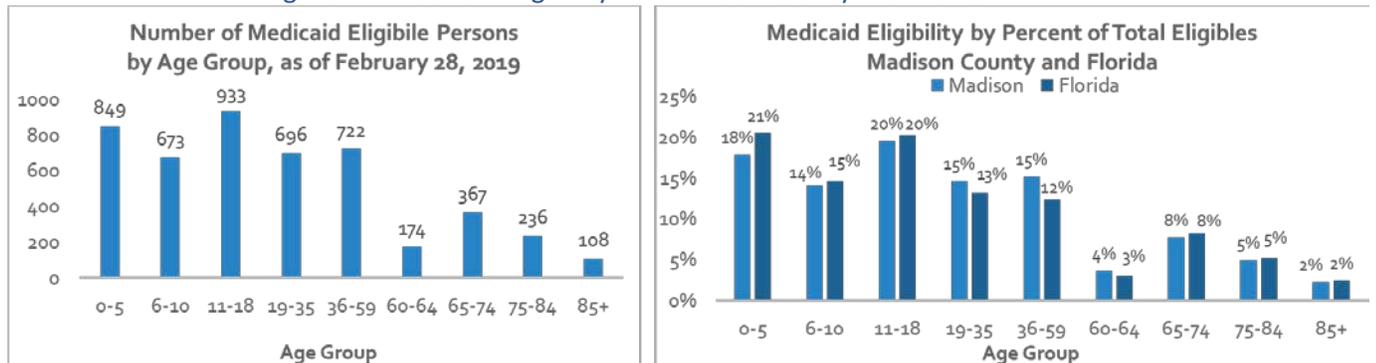
Figure 13. Unemployment Data for Madison County and Florida



Medicaid and Health Insurance

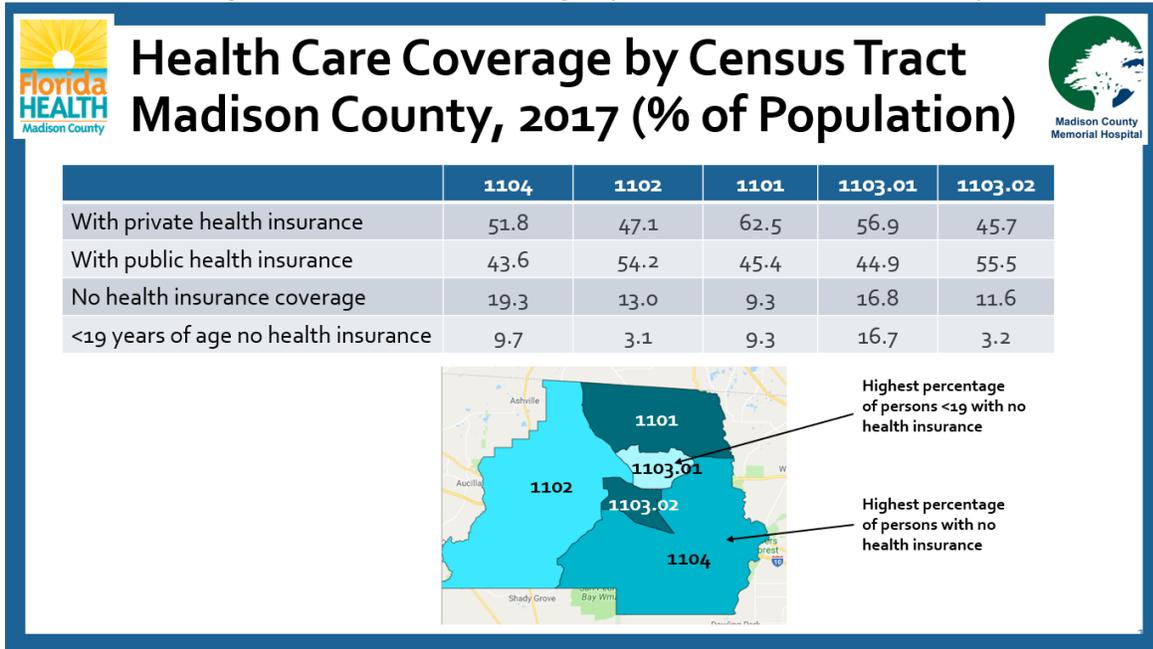
Approximately 17% of adults and 6% of children are uninsured in Madison County. Figure 14 shows Medicaid eligibility for Madison County and Florida as of February 2019. Madison County's percentage of eligible children ages 18 and younger was 52% compared to 56% for Florida.

Figure 14. Medicaid Eligibility for Madison County and Florida



Health care coverage by census tract for Madison County is shown below in Figure 15. Census tract 1104 had the highest percentage of population with no health insurance; however, tract 1103.01 had the highest percentage of population under age 19 with no health insurance. Census tract 1103.01 also had the highest percentage of population with private health insurance and 1103.02 had the highest percentage of population with public health insurance

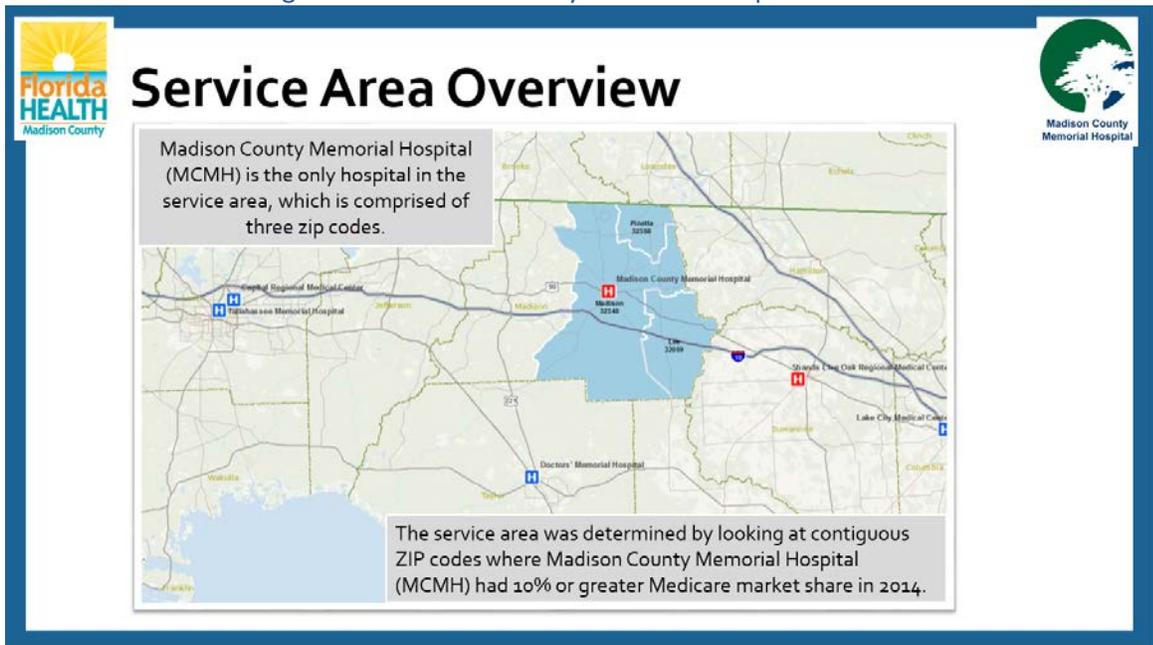
Figure 15. Health Care Coverage by Census Tract, Madison County, 2017



Madison County Memorial Hospital Service Population

There are some slight differences when analyzing the service population for Madison County Memorial Hospital specifically. The Greenville area is considered part of the Tallahassee hospital servicing area so some population trends are slightly different. This would be all of the census tracts in Madison County except 1102.

Figure 16. Madison County Memorial Hospital Service Area



DOH-Madison Service Population

There were a total of 1,479 clients seen at the Madison County Health Department in 2017. Of these, 67% were female and 33% were male. Figure 17 below shows the 2017 clients served by age group. The majority of clients were under the age of 13, followed by ages 20-29 and ages 13-19. The primary reason for the age group distribution is the provision of dental services to children and the provision of family planning and prenatal services to ages 20-29.

Figure 17. 2017 Madison Health Department Clients by Age Group

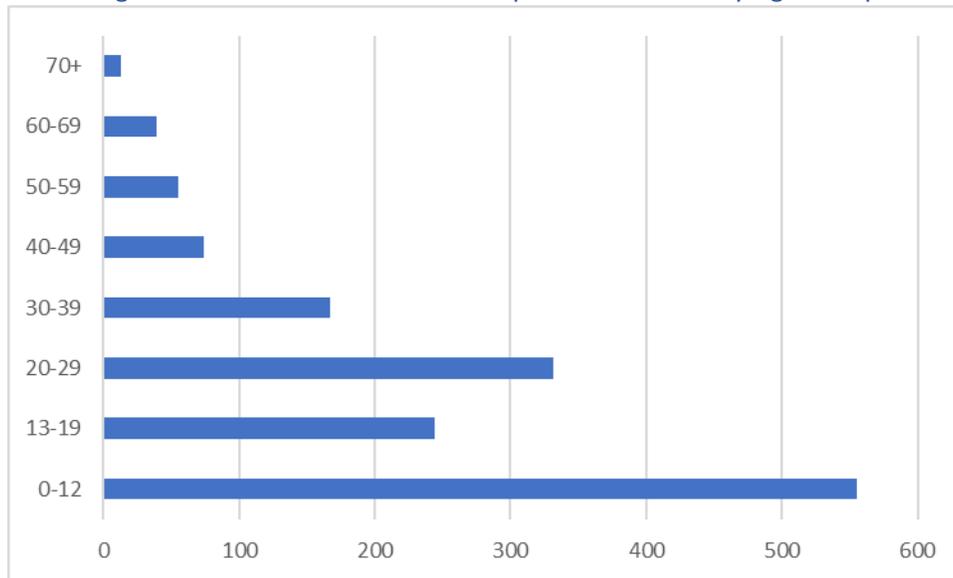


Table 3 below depicts health department clients by race and ethnicity. White, non-Hispanic persons comprise 53% of Madison County’s population and 35% of the service population. Black, non-Hispanics account for 42% of the population of Madison County and 58% of the clients served in 2017. Hispanics represent 5% of the county’s population and 6% of clients served.

Table 3. 2017 Madison County Health Department Service Population by Race/Ethnicity

Clients by Race	Hispanic	Non-Hispanic
White	47	515
Black	7	856
Other	28	26
Totals	82	1,397

The majority of health department clients seen in 2016 were self-pay, followed by Medicaid HMO, Medicaid and private insurance. Approximately 153 clients received services through a grant program, and less than 50 had Medicare.

Figure 17. DOH-Madison Clients by Type of Insurance

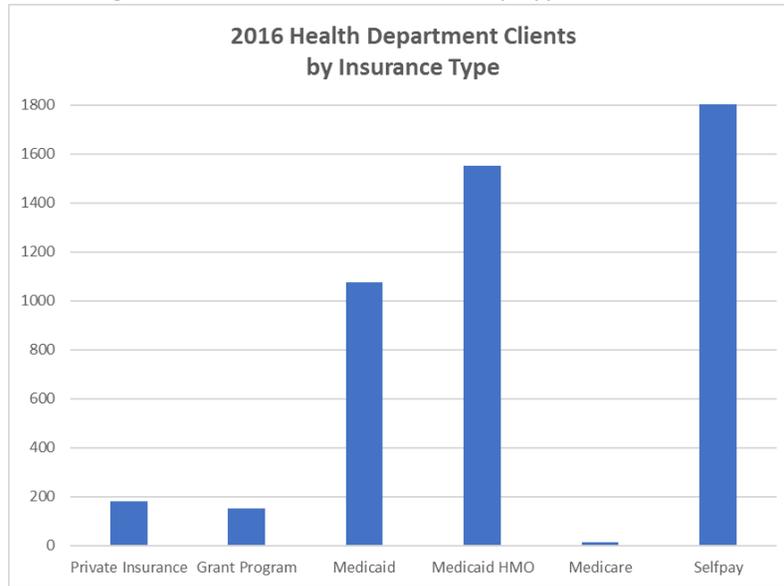


Table 4 provides a summary of services provided by program. These services are duplicated, meaning that a client could have been seen for more than one service during 2017. The dental program (clinic and mobile combined) saw the most clients in 2016, followed by family planning, immunizations and sexually transmitted diseases.

Table 4. 2017 Clinic Services by Program Component

Program	Clients
Dental Health	974
Family Planning Services	359
General Public Health	18
Immunizations – State Provided Vaccines	329
Sexually Transmitted Diseases	223
Comprehensive Adult Health Services	73
Immunizations – Non-State Provided Vaccines	123
TB Control Services	87
Improved Pregnancy Outcome	137
Comprehensive Child Health	9
HIV/AIDS Services	2
Adult Federal Vaccine	1
Healthy Start Prenatal (CHD)	28
Healthy Start Infant (CHD)	26

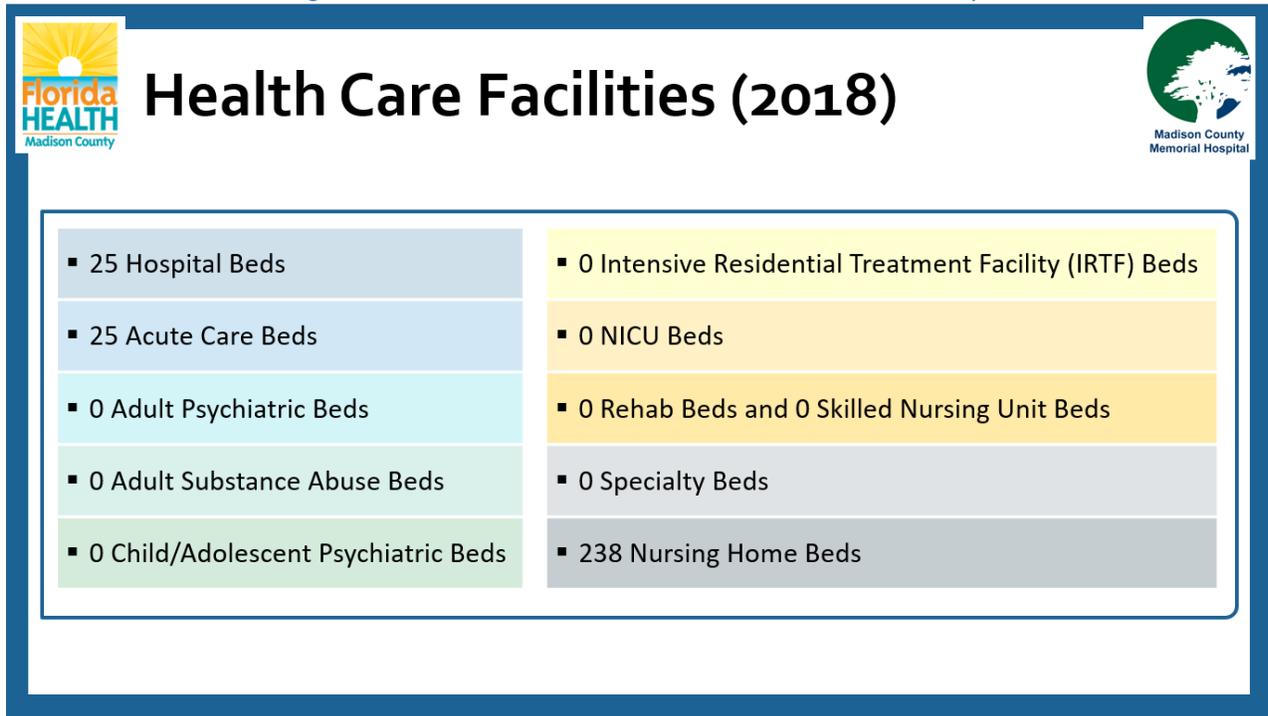
Health Resource Availability

Madison County, as a rural area, has a limited amount of available health resources. There is one hospital, Madison County Memorial Hospital, which serves the area. While MCMH has been expanding some services to meet the population needs, residents routinely travel to Tallahassee, Valdosta or Gainesville for medical services not available in the area.

Listed below is a profile of Madison County Health Care Facilities. This chart illustrates the need for

obstetric/NICU services, as well as residential mental health and substance abuse services.

Figure 18. Profile of Health Care Facilities, Madison County



Information from the 2019 Robert Wood Johnson Foundation County Health Rankings estimate the following ratios with respect to service providers:

- 1 physician to 9,110 residents
- 1 dentist to 3,690 residents
- 1 mental health provider to 2,050 residents

Table 5 below lists health care professionals that are licensed and reside in Madison County. Data are not available for nurses and nurse practitioners. These data were obtained from Florida CHARTS and professionals practicing in Madison County.

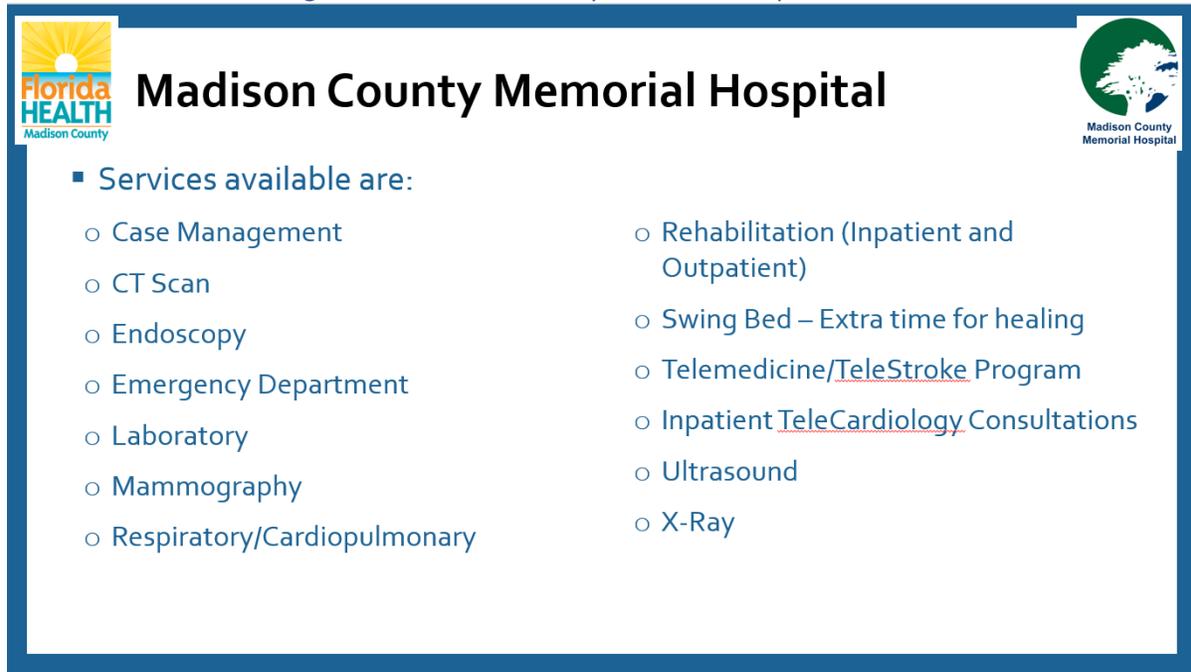
Table 5. Health Care Professionals in Madison County

Physicians	Mental Health Professionals
3 Licensed, Active MDs	0 Licensed Clinical Social Workers
1 Family Practice Physician	0 Licensed Marriage and Family Therapists
1 Internal Medicine	2 Licensed Mental Health Counselors
0 OB/GYN	1 Licensed Psychologist
1 Pediatrician	
0 Other practice	
29 EMTs/Paramedics	4 Licensed Dentists
11 Dental Hygienists	22 Health Department Employees

Madison County Memorial Hospital Services

Listed below are current services available at Madison County Memorial Hospital. The hospital continues to partner with Capital Regional Medical Center in Tallahassee to expand services to meet the population needs.

Figure 19. Madison County Memorial Hospital Services

A graphic with a blue border containing the hospital's name and a list of services. On the left is the Florida Health Madison County logo, and on the right is the Madison County Memorial Hospital logo featuring a tree. The text is centered and reads: "Madison County Memorial Hospital" in large bold letters, followed by "Services available are:" and a two-column list of services.

Madison County Memorial Hospital

- Services available are:
 - Case Management
 - CT Scan
 - Endoscopy
 - Emergency Department
 - Laboratory
 - Mammography
 - Respiratory/Cardiopulmonary
 - Rehabilitation (Inpatient and Outpatient)
 - Swing Bed – Extra time for healing
 - Telemedicine/TeleStroke Program
 - Inpatient TeleCardiology Consultations
 - Ultrasound
 - X-Ray

The Madison County Memorial Hospital TeleStroke Program allows a Board Certified Stroke Neurologist to review CT Brain Scan images, perform a face-to-face assessment and evaluation of the patient through a telemedicine robot, and provide recommendations to the Emergency Room and Medical Floor providers on the emergency treatment for patients with an onset of stroke-like symptoms of less than four hours. This program has proven to be successful for the Madison County residents.

Madison County Memorial Hospital has recently added inpatient TeleCardiology consultations to its list of services. This program performs similar tasks to the TeleStroke Program for cardiology patients.

Health Equity

It is recognized that health is influenced by a number of factors in the dynamic relationship between people and their environments. The social determinants of health framework addresses the distribution of wellness and illness within a population. The Madison County community represented by the data within this report live and work within an economic, social, and political context that is enabled and constrained by the rich network constructed by its multitude of relationships. Individual lifestyle factors are influenced by and influence health outcomes throughout the Madison County community. The social determinants of health framework focuses attention on the factors which most impact health within the larger social and economic context.

Health Equity is a topic that is integrated into the analysis of health indicators in the following Community Health Status Assessment. This is a Department of Health priority that will be addressed whenever community health objectives and action plans are developed, implemented and evaluated over the next three years. For the purposes of this analysis, the population will be considered disproportionately

affected if the percentage diagnosed in a given category exceeds the percentage the population represents county-wide.

White, non-Hispanic persons represent 53% of Madison County's population. This population has been disproportionately affected in the areas of diabetes, hypertension, heart disease, stroke, cancer, firearm discharge deaths, suicides, drug overdose deaths

Black or Other Race, non-Hispanic persons comprise 42% of Madison County's population. The data show that this population is disproportionately affected in the areas of chlamydia, gonorrhea, HIV, syphilis diabetes, hypertension, heart disease, infant mortality, low birth-weight births, mothers who initiate breast feeding motor vehicle crash deaths, drowning deaths, and homicide deaths.

Hispanic persons of all races comprise 5% of Madison County's population. This population has been disproportionately affected in chlamydia, gonorrhea, low birth-weight births, preterm births, deaths due to unintentional fires, firearm discharge deaths, and suicides.

In order to achieve health equity in Madison County, we will work with community gatekeepers to address the disproportionate disease trends as identified above. Healthy equity will be integrated into all strategies. Also, Community Health Improvement Plan (CHIP) members will be educating the community on the importance of achieving health equity in Madison County.

Community Health Status Assessment

Leading Causes of Death

The leading cause of death in Madison County for calendar year 2017 was cancer, followed by heart diseases, chronic lower respiratory disease, and cerebrovascular diseases. The leading two causes of death were consistent by race and ethnicity. It is worth noting that homicide was the seventh leading cause of death for black, non-Hispanic residents of Madison County. There were three deaths in 2017 to persons identified as Hispanic due to Alzheimer's Disease, diabetes and heart disease.

Many of the leading causes of death listed below are due to chronic diseases, linked to obesity and tobacco use. These will be addressed in the Chronic Disease Health Indicators section.

Table 6. Leading Causes of Death, Madison County, 2017

Cause of Death	2017 Deaths
Malignant Neoplasm (Cancer)	57
Heart Diseases	45
Chronic Lower Respiratory Disease (J40-J42,J43,J44,J45-J46,J47)	17
Cerebrovascular Diseases (I60-I69)	13
Unintentional Injury	13
Diabetes Mellitus (E10-E14)	12
Essen Hypertension and Hypertensive Renal Disorder	7
Alzheimer's Disease	7
Nephritis, Nephrotic Syndrome, Nephrosis	5
Influenza & Pneumonia (J09-J11,J12-J18)	3

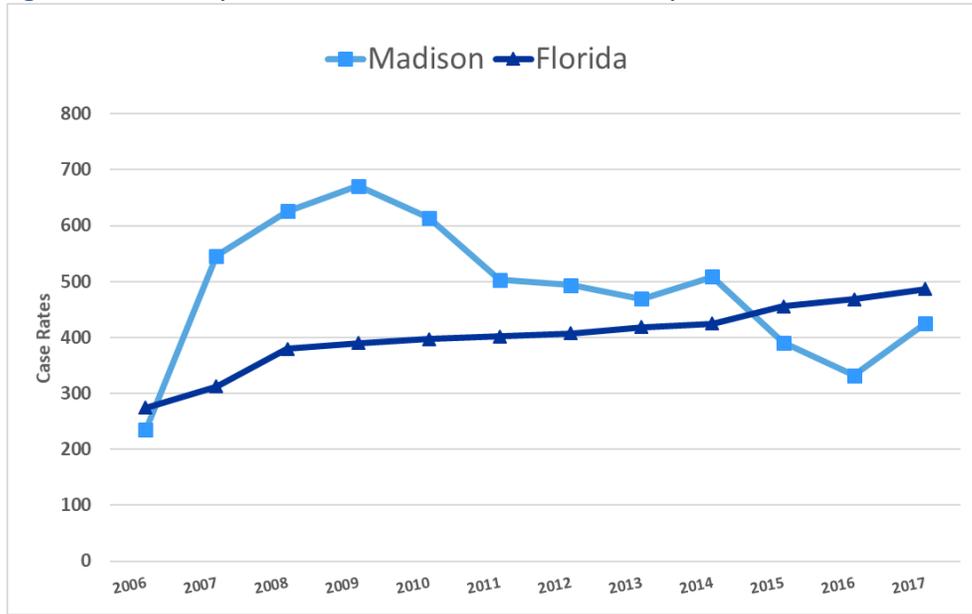
Infant deaths did not rank among the leading causes of death for Madison County. Although there were 17 infant deaths during calendar years 2010-2017, only one death occurred in 2017. These will be addressed in the Maternal and Child Health Indicators section.

Reportable Diseases

Chlamydia

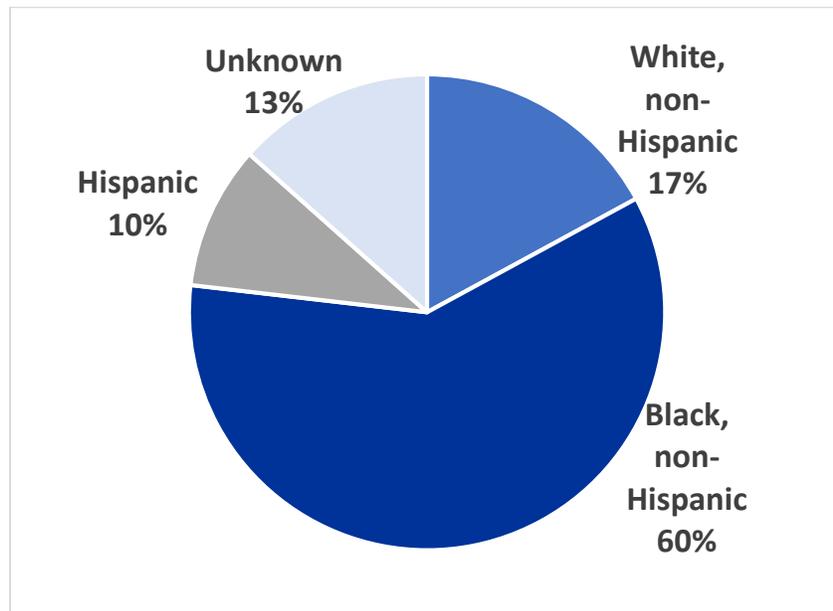
Cases increased slightly in Madison County and in Florida in 2017. A total of 82 cases were reported in Madison County during 2017. Chlamydia case rates for Madison County and Florida are shown below. Madison County ranked 31 highest out of 67 counties with respect to chlamydia case rates. It is worth noting that seven cases, or 8% of the county total, were diagnosed in ages 11-17.

Figure 20. Chlamydia Case Rates for Madison County and Florida, 2006-2017



Black, non-Hispanic persons represented 60% of the chlamydia cases in 2017, with a rate of 664.0 per 100,000 population. White, non-Hispanic persons accounted for 17% of chlamydia cases in 2017, with a rate of 132.5, and Hispanic persons represented 10% of the 2017 chlamydia cases, with a rate of 854.7. Eleven cases (13%) did not have a race/ethnicity specified.

Figure 21. 2017 Chlamydia Cases by Race/Ethnicity

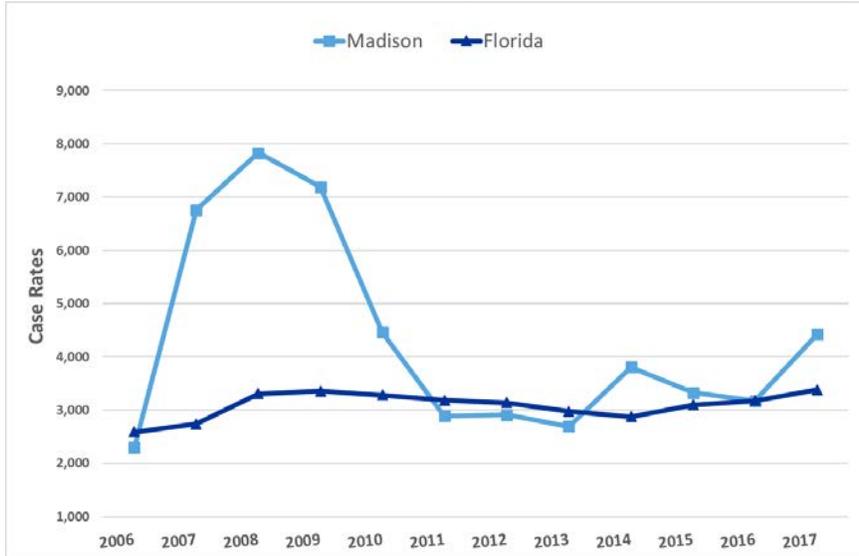


Twenty-eight percent (28%) of the 2017 chlamydia cases were male and 72% were female. Higher diagnoses in females is consistent with the state as a whole, and is most likely due to the fact that symptoms are more noticeable in females than in males.

Analyzing cases for females ages 15-19 is important because sexually transmitted infections in this

population can lead to infertility issues later in life. Of the 82 cases reported for Madison County in 2017, 21 cases, or 26% occurred in females ages 15-19. Case rates for females ages 15-19 increased in Madison County and in Florida during 2017. A total of 52% of chlamydia cases in females ages 15-19 were attributed to Black, non-Hispanics, followed by White, non-Hispanics (24%) and Hispanics (10%). Unknown race/ethnicity accounted for 14% of the cases. The 2017 chlamydia rate for Black, non-Hispanic females ages 15-19 was 4,995 per 100,000 population, followed by 2,404 for White, non-Hispanics and 7,407 for Hispanics.

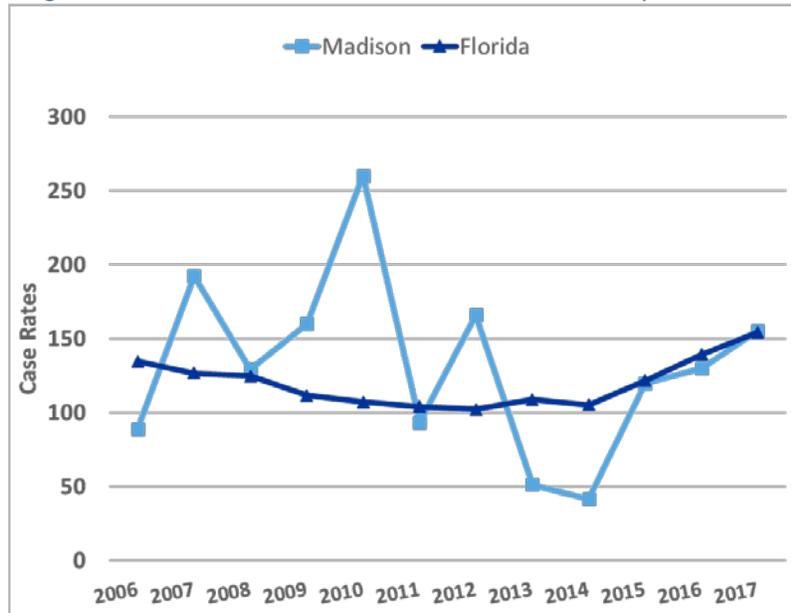
Figure 22. Chlamydia Case Rates in Females Ages 15-19 for Madison County and Florida



Gonorrhea

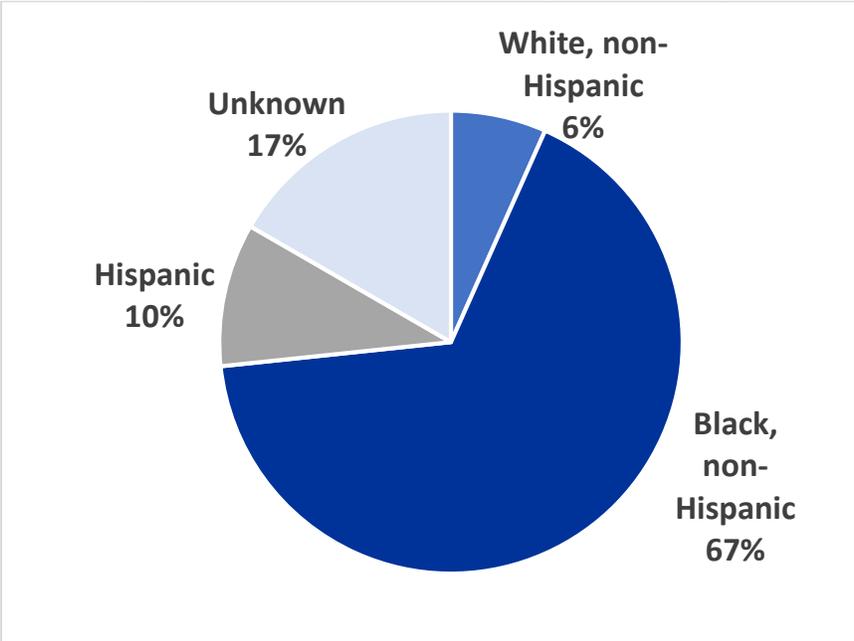
Gonorrhea case rates have been increasing in Madison County, and in the state of Florida as a whole. A total of 30 cases were reported in Madison County in 2017. Gonorrhea case rates for Madison County and Florida are shown below. Madison County ranked 20 highest out of 67 counties with respect to gonorrhea case rates. Only one of these cases was reported in age group 11-17.

Figure 23. Gonorrhea Case Rates for Madison County and Florida



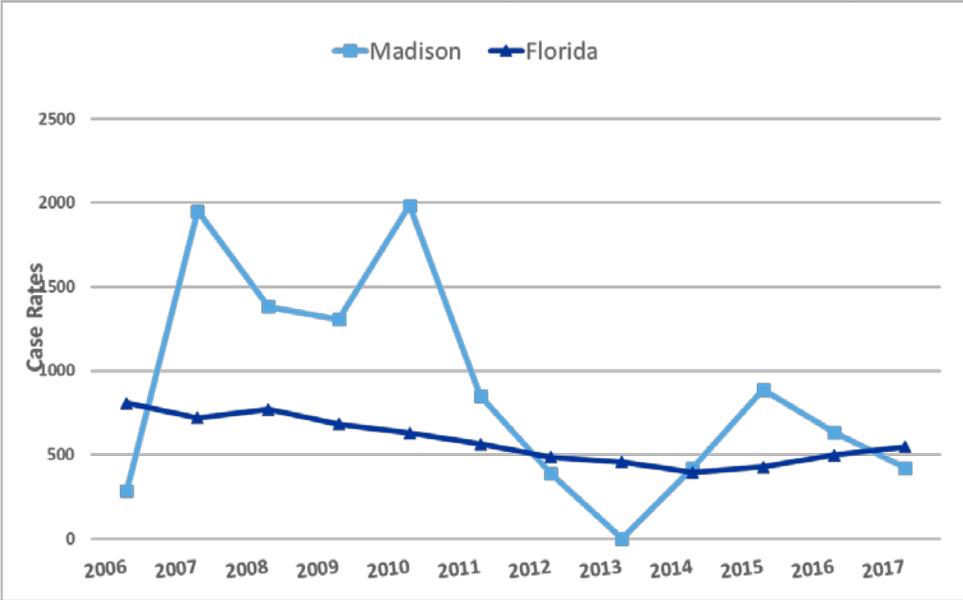
Gonorrhea affected the Black, non-Hispanic population disproportionately, with 67% of the cases reported in 2017 and a case rate of 271.0 per 100,000. White, non-Hispanics represented 6% of the cases with a case rate of 39.0, and Hispanics represented 10% of the cases with a case rate of 131.9 per 100,000 population.

Figure 24. 2017 Gonorrhea Cases by Race/Ethnicity



Madison County’s case rate for gonorrhea in females, ages 15-19, dropped dramatically in 2017 from the 12th highest in the state to 32nd highest. Black, non-Hispanic females accounted for 100% of the gonorrhea cases in 2017 in ages 15-19. The 2017 case rate for Black, non-Hispanic females in this age group was 900.9 per 100,000, which decreased from 941.6 in 2016.

Figure 25. Gonorrhea Case Rates in Females Ages 15-19 for Madison County and Florida



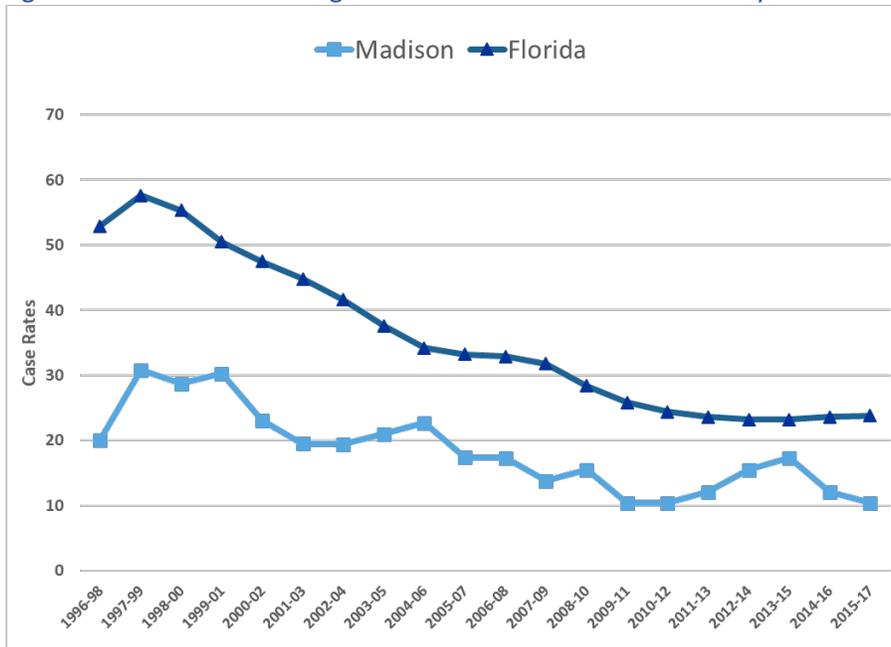
HIV/AIDS

Madison County did not report an HIV/AIDS related death in 2017. A total of 78% of the HIV/AIDS related deaths from 2010-2017 were to Black, non-Hispanic persons, 12% were Hispanic and 0% of HIV related deaths were to White, non-Hispanic persons. The death rate for Black, non-Hispanic persons in 2016 was 9.3 per 100,000, a decrease from 16.8 per 100,000 in 2015.

Three-year rolling averages were used to depict reported HIV and AIDS cases for Madison County and Florida. This was done to more clearly see trend lines as there have been some years that Madison County did not have any reported HIV or AIDS cases.

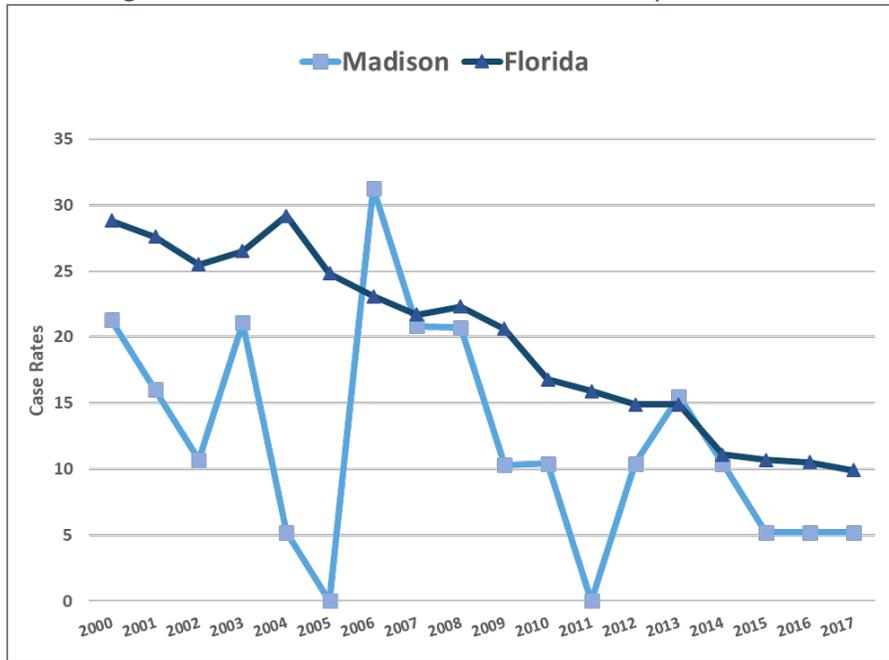
Madison County is experiencing a slight decrease in reported HIV cases. Of the 17 cases reported from 2010 through 2016, 88% were reported among Black, non-Hispanic persons and 12% were reported among White, non-Hispanic persons. No cases were reported among Hispanics. Thirty percent of the HIV cases reported during 2010-2016 were female and 70% were male.

Figure 26. Three-Year Rolling HIV Case Rates for Madison County and Florida



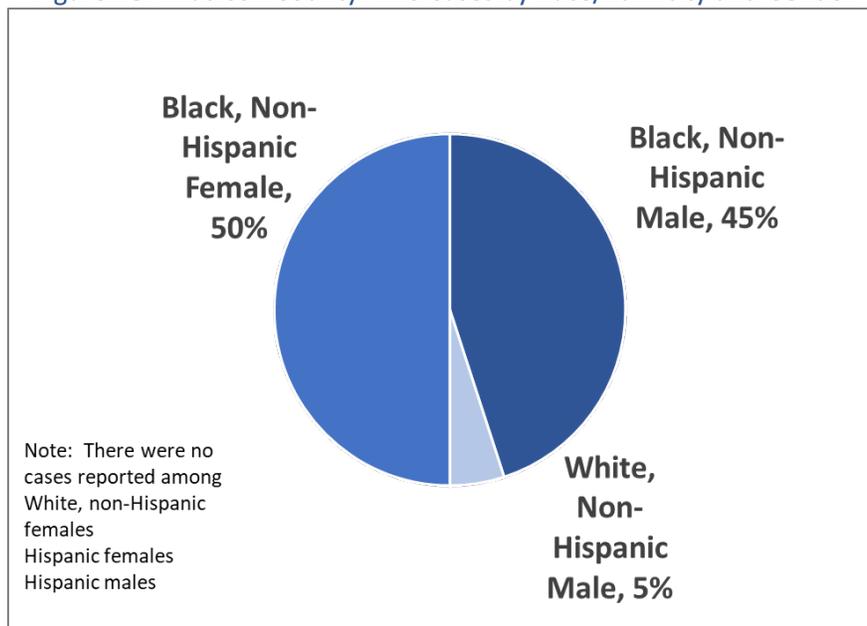
AIDS case rates are depicted below for Madison County and the state of Florida. Madison County has had an AIDS case rate of 5.2 per 100,000 population from 2015 through 2017.

Figure 27. AIDS Case Rates for Madison County and Florida



Black, non-Hispanic persons accounted for 41% of Madison’s population and 95% of the AIDS cases reported in Madison County from 2010-2017. Fifty percent of the cases were Black, non-Hispanic females and 45% were Black, non-Hispanic males. The remaining 5% were White, non-Hispanic males. There have been no AIDS cases reported among White, non-Hispanic females or among Hispanic persons of either gender.

Figure 28. Madison County AIDS Cases by Race/Ethnicity and Gender

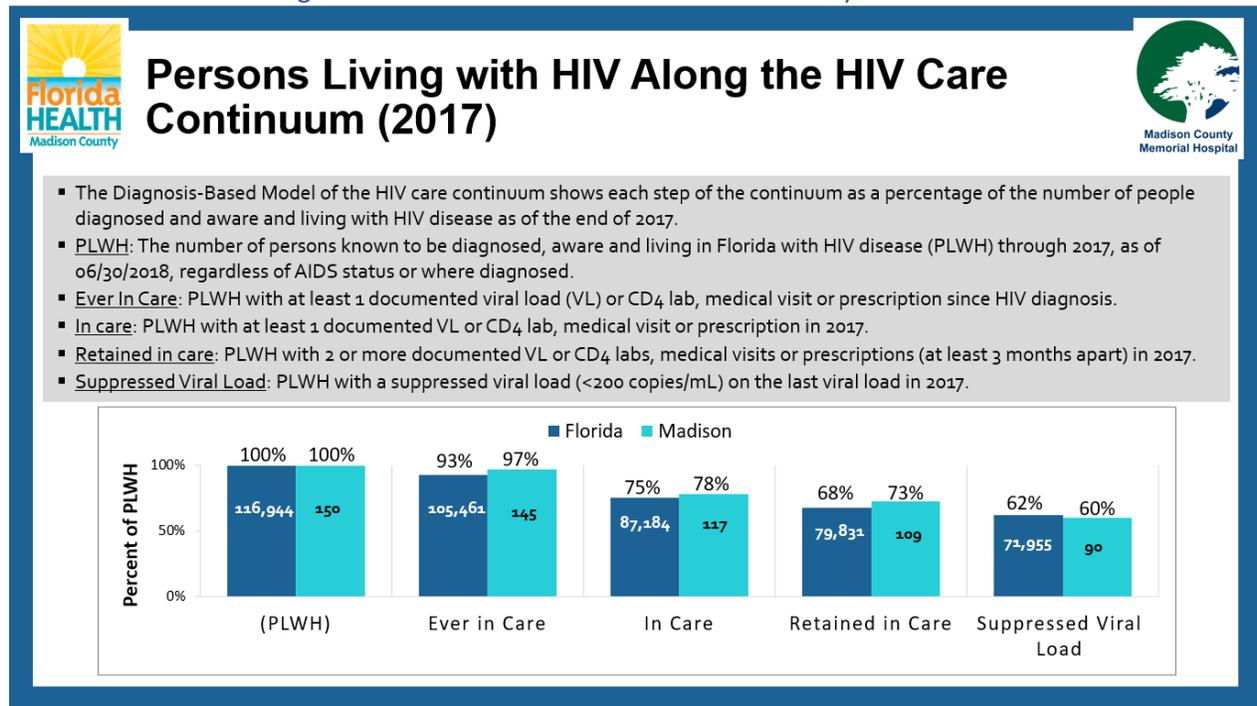


The fact that HIV cases are slightly decreasing and AIDS cases are about the same each year in Madison County suggests there may be issues with access to medical care, adherence to HIV treatment regimens or other care issues that would cause persons diagnosed with HIV to meet the AIDS case definition. The figure below depicts the continuum of care for Madison County and Florida in 2017. There are

approximately 150 people living with HIV/AIDS in Madison County. Madison is slightly better than the state as a whole with linkage to care, and retention in care and below the state with respect to suppressed viral loads.

All of the persons diagnosed with HIV in Madison County in 2017 entered into medical care within three months of diagnosis. Of the 117 persons in care, 77% had a suppressed viral load. Of the 109 persons retained in care, 79% had a suppressed viral load. Approximately 22% of persons living with HIV in Madison County in 2017 were out of care.

Figure 29. Continuum of Care in Madison County and Florida



Syphilis

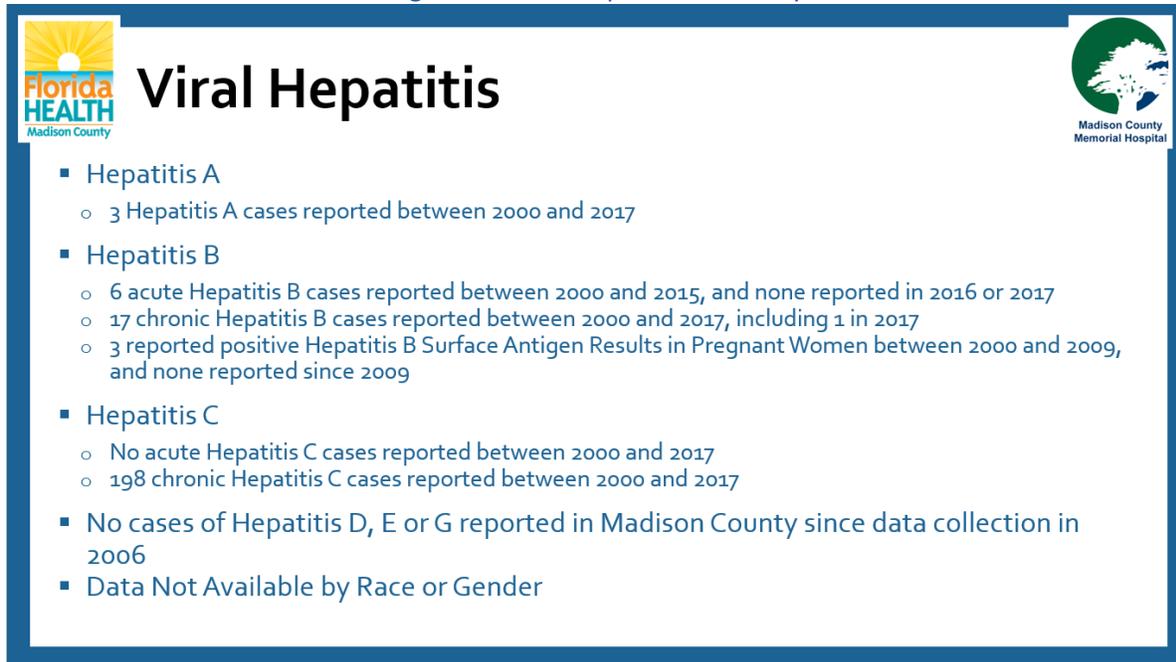
While syphilis is becoming more prevalent in Florida, there is limited morbidity in Madison County. There was one infectious syphilis case diagnosed in Madison County in 2013. There have been seven early syphilis cases diagnosed in Madison County from 2006 through 2017. All seven cases were black, non-Hispanics. Six of the seven cases were male. There have been no congenital syphilis cases diagnosed in Madison County during 2006-2017.

Viral Hepatitis

While Madison County has reported cases of viral hepatitis, there is not enough disease morbidity to support trend analysis, or analysis by race/ethnicity and gender. Data are presented below through 2017. Viral hepatitis is also represented in the disease table on the following page.

While the state of Florida has experienced an increase in Hepatitis A, Madison County has not had a reported case since 2001, at which time three cases were reported.

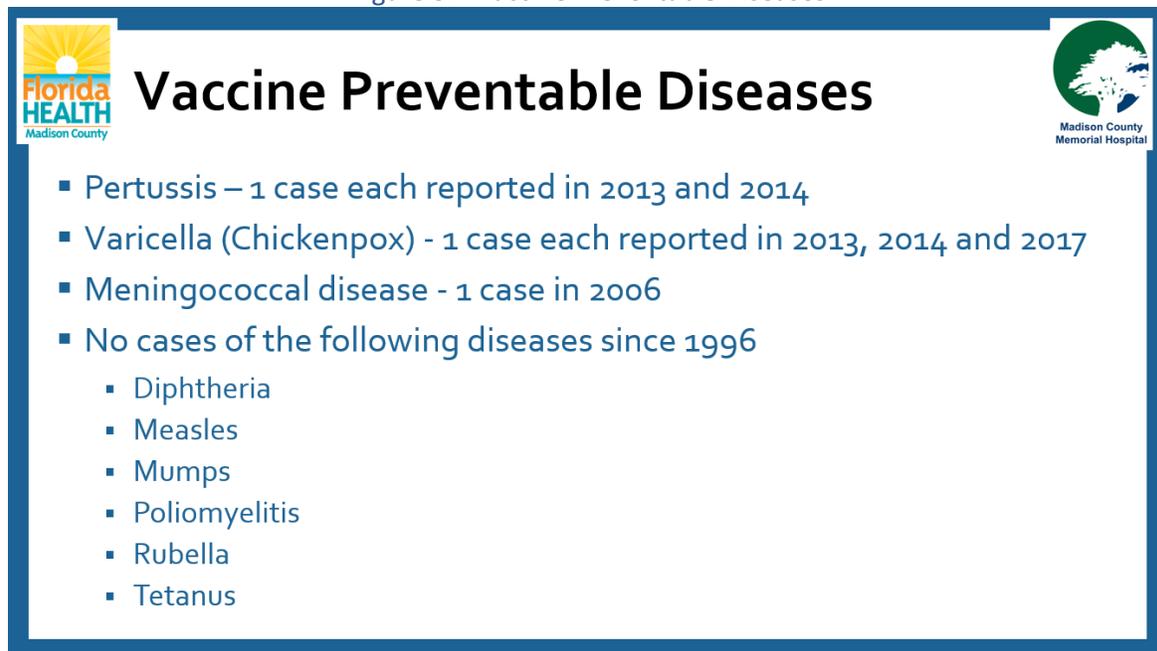
Figure 30. Viral Hepatitis Morbidity



Vaccine Preventable Diseases

There have been very few cases of reported vaccine preventable diseases in Madison County in the last 16 years. Data are available through 2017, and are not available by race/ethnicity or gender.

Figure 31. Vaccine Preventable Diseases



Other Reportable Diseases or Conditions

The table below summarizes 2017 morbidity for reportable diseases or conditions other than those discussed in detail.

Table 6. Reportable Diseases or Conditions in 2017

Disease or Reportable Condition	2017 Cases
Amebic Encephalitis	0
Anaplasmosis	0
Anthrax	0
Arsenic Poisoning	0
Botulism, Foodborne or Infant or Wound	0
Brucellosis	0
California Serogroup Virus Disease	0
Campylobacteriosis	3
Carbon Monoxide Poisoning	0
Cholera (<i>Vibrio cholerae</i> Type 01)	0
Citaguera Fish Poison	0
Creutzfeldt-Jakob Disease (CJD)	0
Cryptosporidiosis	0
Cyclosporiasis	0
Dengue Fever	0
Eastern Equine Encephalitis	0
Ehrlichiosis	0
Acute Giardiasis	3
Glanders (<i>Burkholderia mallei</i>)	0
H. Influenzae Invasive	2
Hansen's Disease (Leprosy)	0
Hantavirus Infection	0
Hemolytic Uremic Syndrome (HUS)	0
Lead Poisoning in Adults or Children	1
Legionellosis	0
Leptospirosis	0
Listeriosis	0
Lyme Disease	0
Malaria	0
Acute Pesticide Related Illness	0
Psittacosis (ornithosis)	0
Q Fever (<i>Coxiella burnetii</i>)	0
Rabies, Animal and Possible Human Exposure	1
Salmonellosis	3
Shiga Toxin-Producing <i>Escherichia Coli</i>	0
Shigellosis	16
Tetanus	0
Tuberculosis	0
Vibriosis (Excluding Cholera)	0
Zika Virus	0

Environmental Health

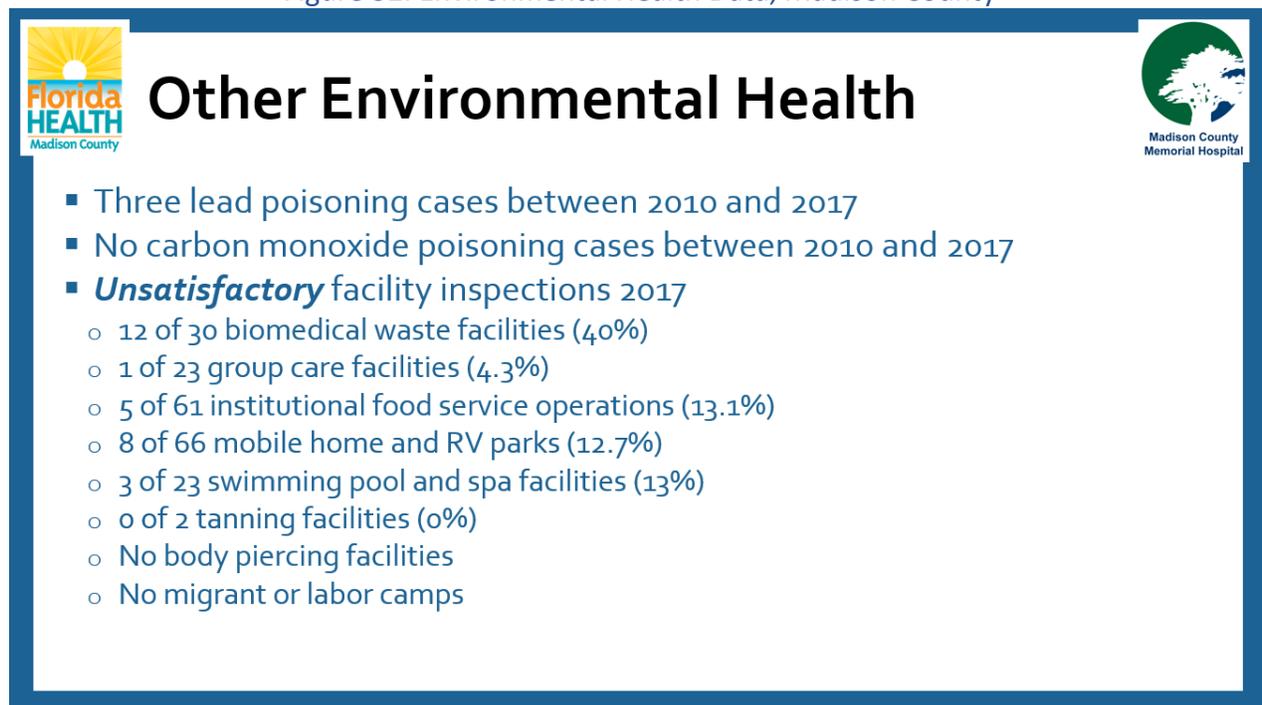
Asthma

There have been four deaths due to asthma during 2000-2017. Of these, two were Black, non-Hispanic males and two were White, non-Hispanic females. There have been 149 hospitalizations due to asthma in ages 1-5 during 2000-2017. There were none in this age group for 2016 and 2017. There have been 51 hospitalizations due to asthma in ages 12-18 during 2000-2017. There were five in 2016 and none in 2017.

Other Environmental Health

Please refer to Figure * below for additional 2017 Madison County Environmental Health Data.

Figure 32. Environmental Health Data, Madison County



Chronic Diseases

Diabetes Mellitus

Death rates due to diabetes have been higher in Madison County than in the state of Florida since 2014. The 2017 death rate per 100,000 population for Madison County was 31.1, compared to 20.7 for Florida. Both Madison County and Florida had slight increases in 2017 death rates from 2016.

When analyzing combined data for 2010-2017, 53% of the deaths occurred in males and 47% in females. Race/ethnicity data for 2010-2017 indicate that 47% of the diabetes deaths were White, non-Hispanic, 51% were Black, non-Hispanic and 2% were Hispanic.

Figure 33. Death Rates due to Diabetes in Madison County and Florida

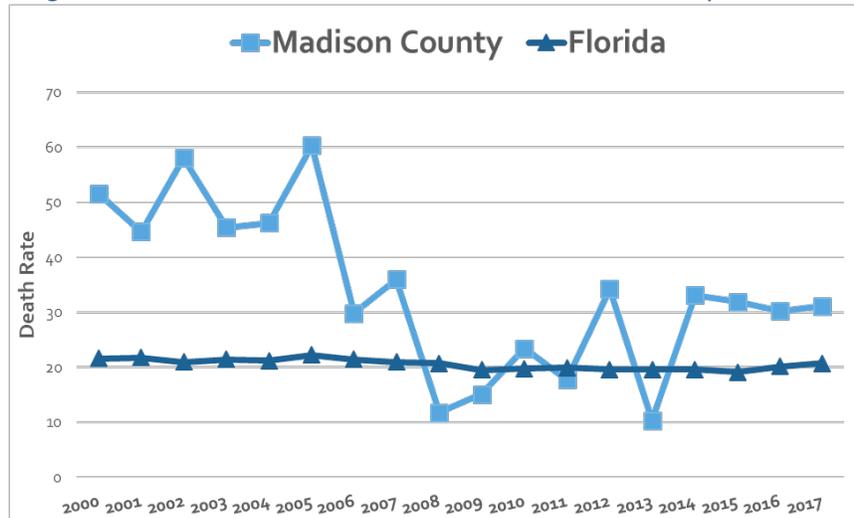
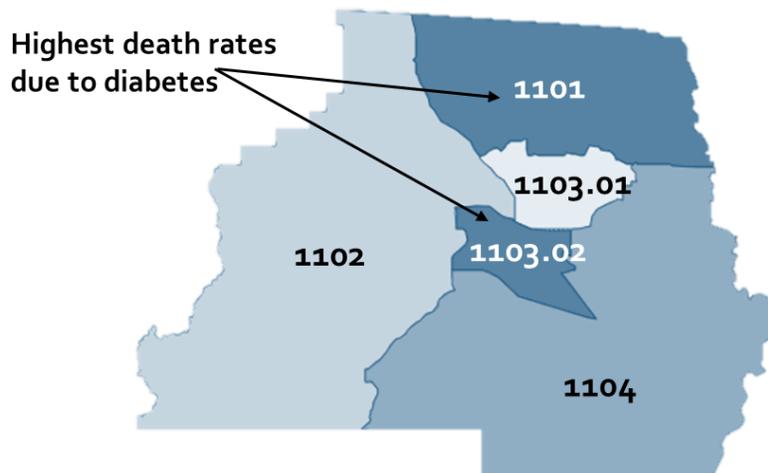


Figure 34 shows diabetes deaths for the combined years of 2013-2017 by census tract for Madison County. Census tracts 1101 and 1103.02 had the most deaths due to diabetes, followed by tracts 1104, 1102 and 1103.01.

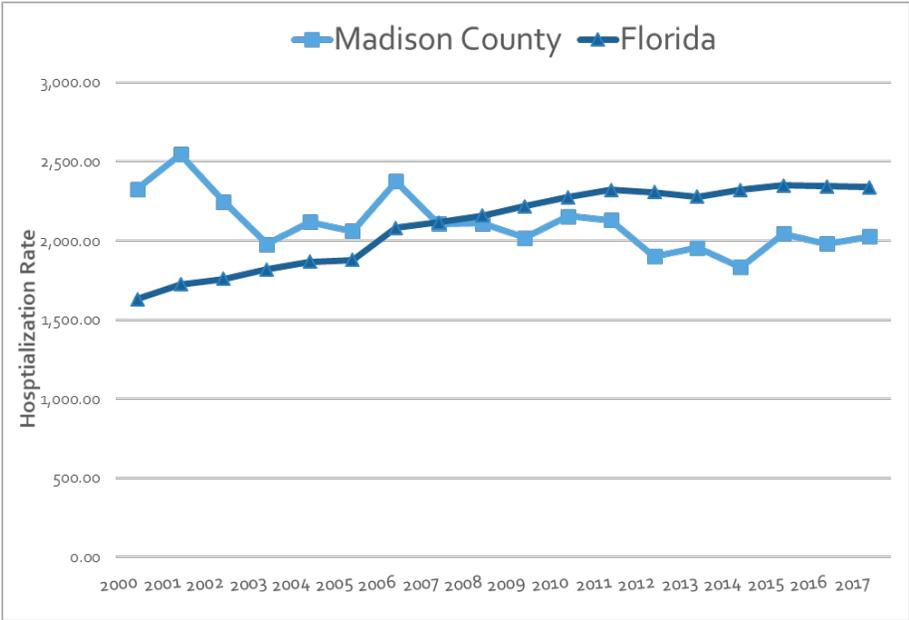
Figure 34. Diabetes Deaths by Census Tract, Madison County 2013-2017



Diabetes hospitalization rates have been lower in Madison County than the state since 2008. When examining the hospitalization rates in comparison to death rates, this may indicate an access to care

issue. The majority of hospitalizations taking place during 2010-2017 were White, non-Hispanic (56%), followed by Black, non-Hispanic (43%) and Hispanic (1%).

Figure 35. Hospitalization Rates Due to Diabetes, Madison County and Florida



The table below illustrates the risk factors for diabetes is higher in Madison County than in Florida, per the 2019 Robert Wood Johnson County Health Ranks Data. Compared to the 11% of diabetic Floridians, 17% of Madison County residents are diabetic. Approximately 34% of Madison County residents are obese and 31% are not physically active. In addition, only 50% of Madison County residents have access to exercise opportunities; compared to 88% for the state of Florida. Ten percent of Madison County residents have limited access to healthy foods and 23% have food insecurity.

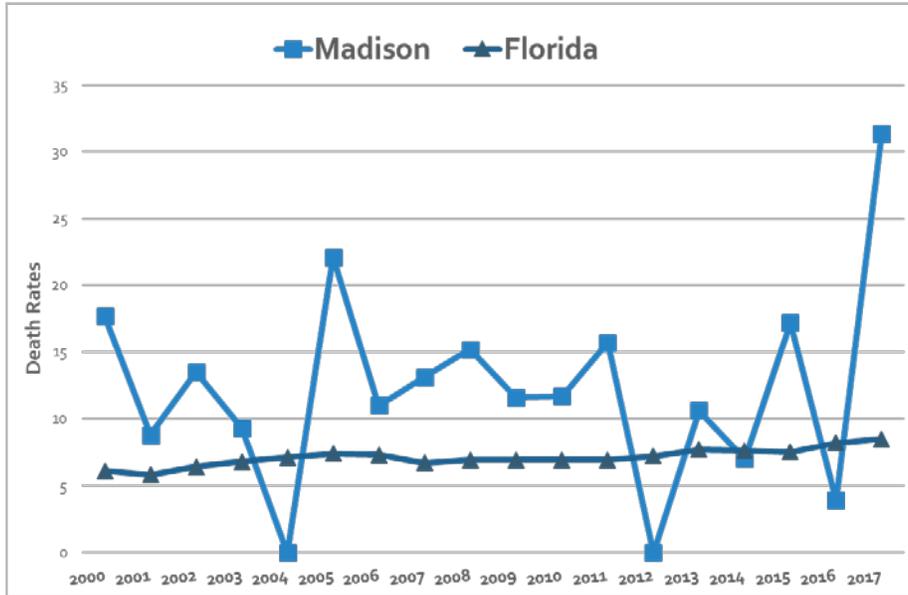
Table 7. Risk Factors for Diabetes in Madison County and Florida

Risk Factors	Madison County	Florida
Diabetic	17%	11%
Obese	34%	27%
Physically Inactive	31%	23%
Access to exercise opportunities	50%	88%
Limited access to healthy foods	10%	7%
Food insecurity	23%	14%

Hypertension

The 2016 death rate due to hypertension in Madison County of three per 100,000 was below that of Florida at 8.2 per 100,000. The 2017 hypertension death rate dramatically increased to 31.4 in 2017. Combined data for 2010-2017 indicate that 42% of hypertension deaths in Madison County were male and 48% were female. Approximately 57% were Black, non-Hispanic and 43% were White, non-Hispanic. There were no Hispanic deaths due to hypertension during 2010-2017.

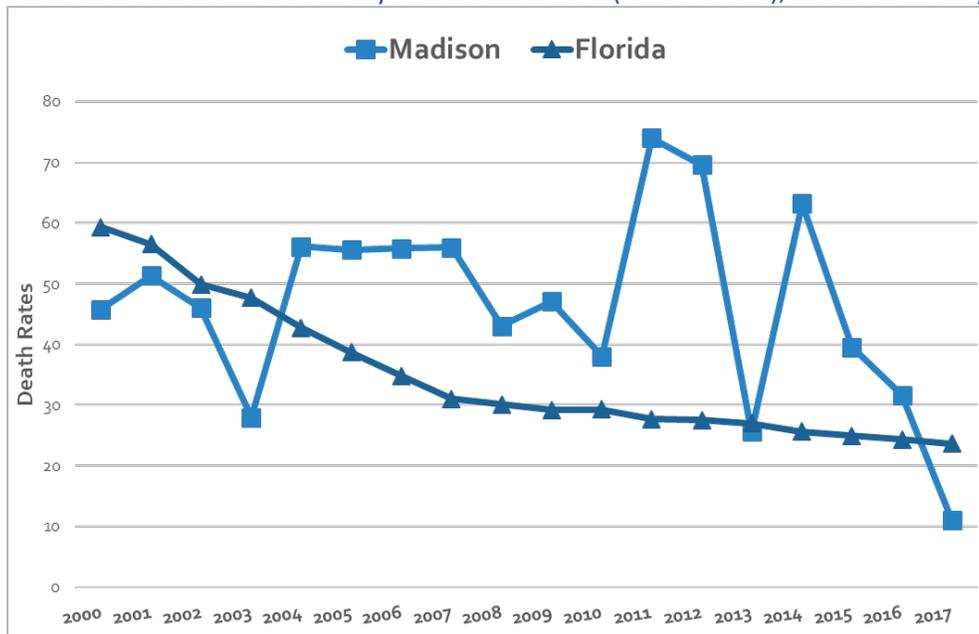
Figure 36. Death Rates due to Hypertension in Madison County and Florida



Myocardial Infarction

As seen in Figure 37, Madison County has consistently had higher death rate due to myocardial infarction compared to Florida until 2017. From 2010-2017, 56% the deaths due to heart attack in Madison County were White, non-Hispanic, 43% were Black, non-Hispanic and 1% were Hispanic individuals. Of those myocardial infarction deaths in Madison County during 2010-2016, 48% were males and 52% percent were females. Females are accounting for more myocardial infarctions in recent years than men.

Figure 37. 2017 Death Rates Due to Myocardial Infarction (Heart Attack), Madison County Florida



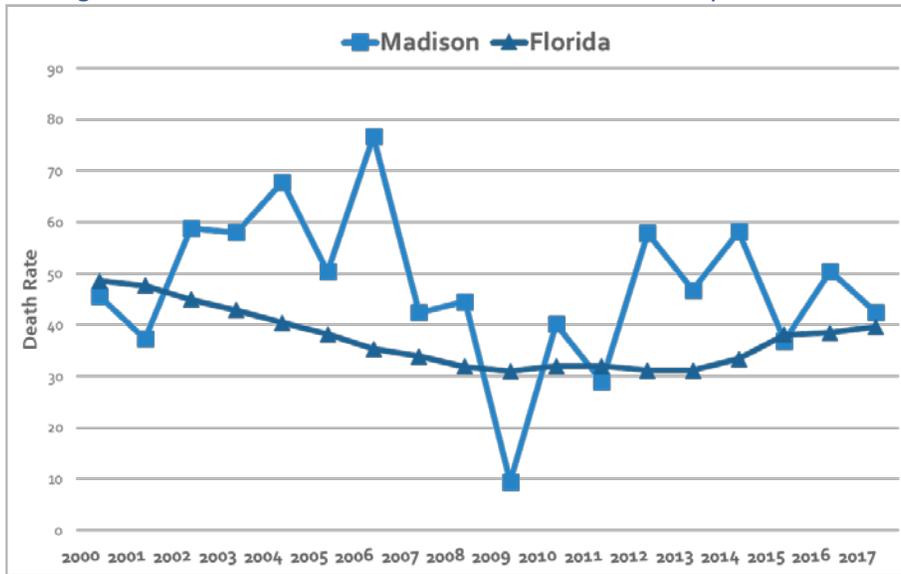
Madison County residents were more likely to be hospitalized for congestive heart failure (CHF) when compared to the state as a whole. Between 2010 and 2017, 59% of Madison County residents hospitalized for congestive heart failure were White, non-Hispanic and 41% were Black, non-Hispanic. These data are not available by gender. In 2017, the death rate due to major cardiovascular disease was 234.6 per 100,000 in Madison County and 202.7 for the state of Florida. The rate for White, non-Hispanics was

243.2, followed by 224.7 for Black, non-Hispanics and 166.1 for Hispanics. The rate for males was 217.9, compared to 239.6 for females.

Stroke

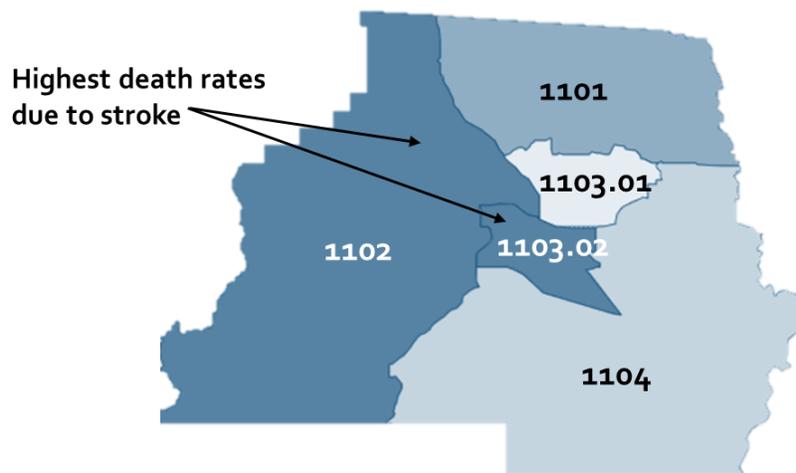
The death rate due to strokes for Madison County has been higher than the state since 2011. The 2017 death rate for Madison County was only slightly higher than Florida, at 42.5 and 39.6 respectively. When analyzing Madison County data for 2010-2017 inclusive, more females died from strokes (63%) than males (37%). White, non-Hispanics represented 64% of stroke deaths during 2010-2017, followed by 32% for Black, non-Hispanics and 4% for Hispanics.

Figure 38. Death Rates due to Stroke in Madison County and Florida



Madison County 2013-2017 stroke death data by census tract indicate that the percentages were higher in census tracts 1102 and 1103.02, followed by tracts 1104, 1104 and 1103.01.

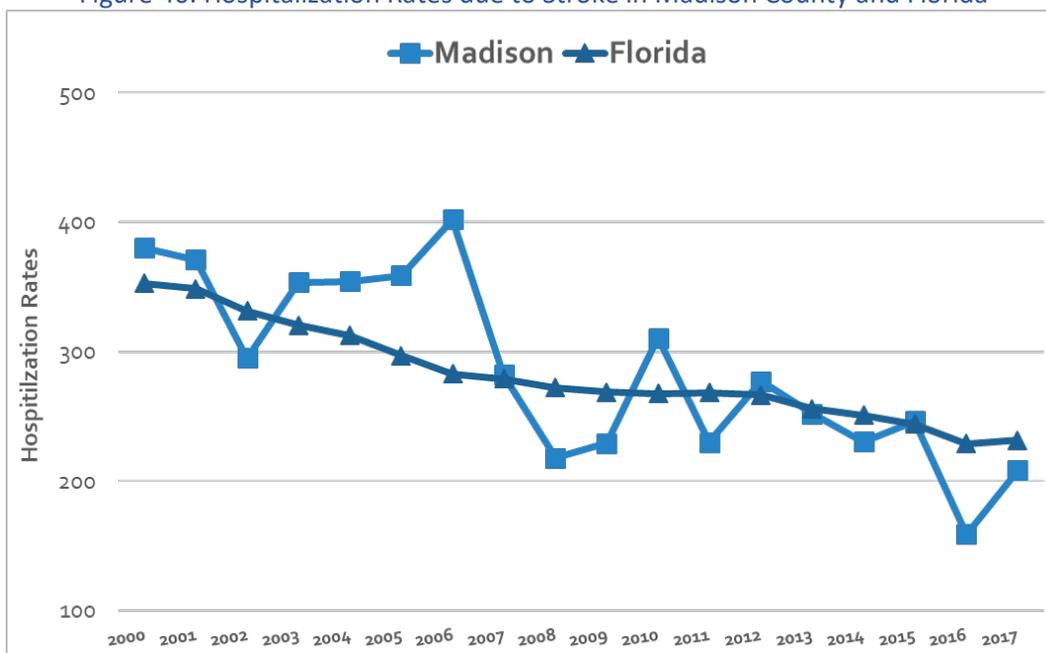
Figure 39. Stroke Deaths by Census Tract, Madison County, 2013-2017



As shown in Figure 40, the hospitalization rates due to stroke remain lower than the state of Florida but increased in 2017. In 2017, the rate for Madison County was 208.5 per 100,000 population, compared to 231.6 for Florida. In Madison County, the 2017 stroke hospitalization rate for non-White persons was

293.3 per 100,000; compared to 197.3 for Whites. There were no Hispanic hospitalizations in 2017.

Figure 40. Hospitalization Rates due to Stroke in Madison County and Florida



The Robert Wood Johnson 2019 County Health Ranking data indicate that 19% of adults in Madison County are current smokers, compared to 15% for the state of Florida. Other risk factors obtained from the latest Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) are listed below.

Table 8. Risk Factors for Cardiovascular Disease and Stroke

	Madison County	Florida
Adult smokers (2019 RWJ)	19%	15%
Ever had a stroke (2016 BRFSS)	7.7%	3.5%
Ever had coronary heart disease (2016 BRFSS)	5.5%	4.7%
Ever had a heart attack (2016 BRFSS)	6.0%	5.2%
Inactive or insufficiently active adults (2016 BRFSS)	57.8%	56.7%

Cancer

The cancer death rates in Madison County, for all cancers, fell from 163.6 per 100,000 population in 2016 to 146.3 in 2017. Although the cancer death rates have decreased, the Florida rates were lower in 2016 and 2017, 151.5 and 149.4, respectively. In Madison County, 75 percent of all cancer deaths in 2016 were among White persons and 62 percent of those deaths were male.

Figure 41. Cancer Death Rates in Madison County and Florida for all cancers

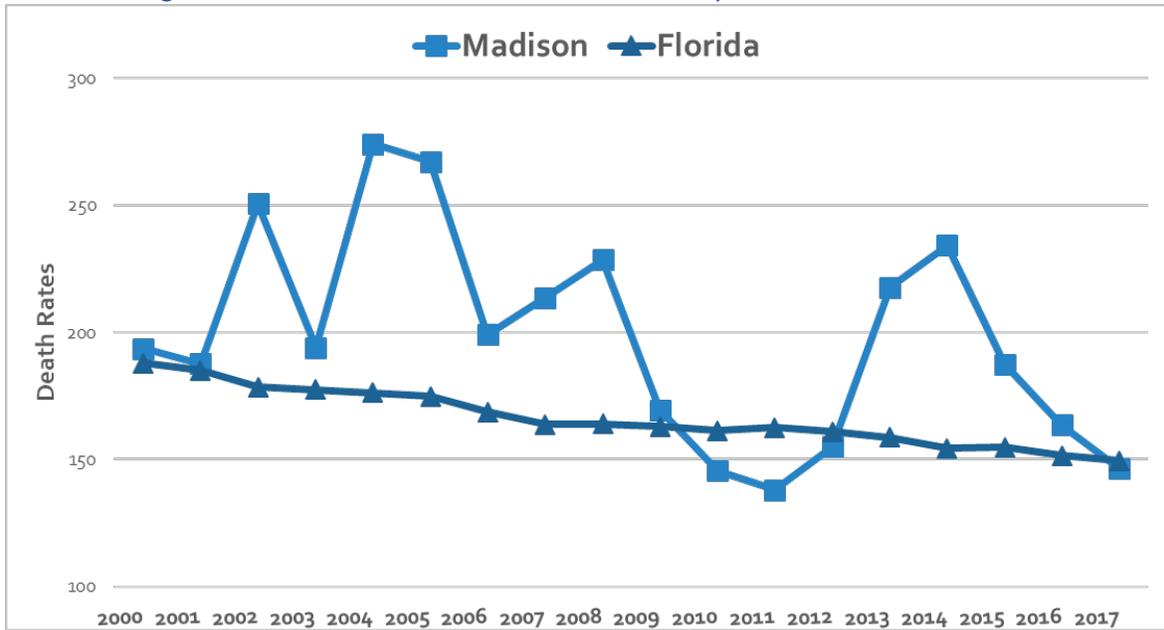


Table 9 below lists 2016 and 2017 cancer deaths by type of cancer. With the exception of prostate cancer, the majority of deaths occurred with tobacco related cancers.

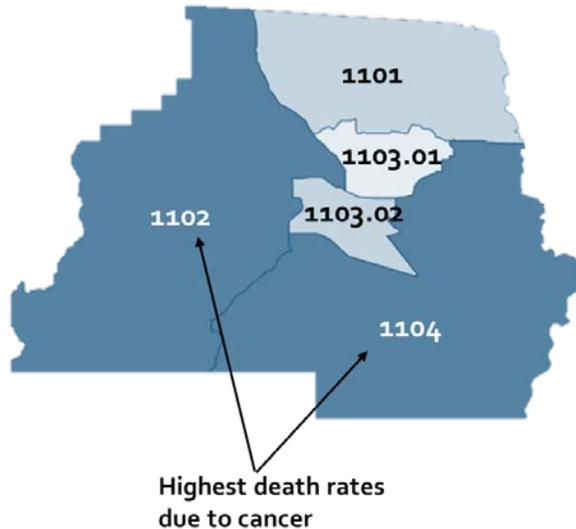
Table 9. Cancer Deaths by Type of Cancer, Madison County, 2016 and 2017

Type of Cancer	2016 Deaths	2017 Deaths
Bladder	4	0
Brain/Central Nervous System	4	1
Breast	3	2
Cervical	0	0
Colorectal	3	3
Esophageal	1	1
Hodgkin's Disease	0	0
Benign Neoplasm/Uncertain/Unknown	0	2
Kidney and Renal Pelvis	1	0
Leukemia	1	2
Liver	3	3
Lung	14	7
Lymphoid/Hematopoietic and Related Tissue	3	3
Melanoma	1	1
Non-Hodgkin's Lymphoma	1	0
Oral	1	1
Ovarian	1	0
Pancreatic	0	1
Prostate	14	Not available
Stomach	0	3
Uterine	0	0

Figure 42 below depicts a geographic distribution of cancer cases by census tract in Madison County.

Most of the cancer deaths during 2013-2017 occurred in the western and southern regions of Madison County. This includes the Greenville and surrounding area and the Lee and surrounding area. Deaths due to cancer were slightly lower in the Madison and Pinetta census tracts.

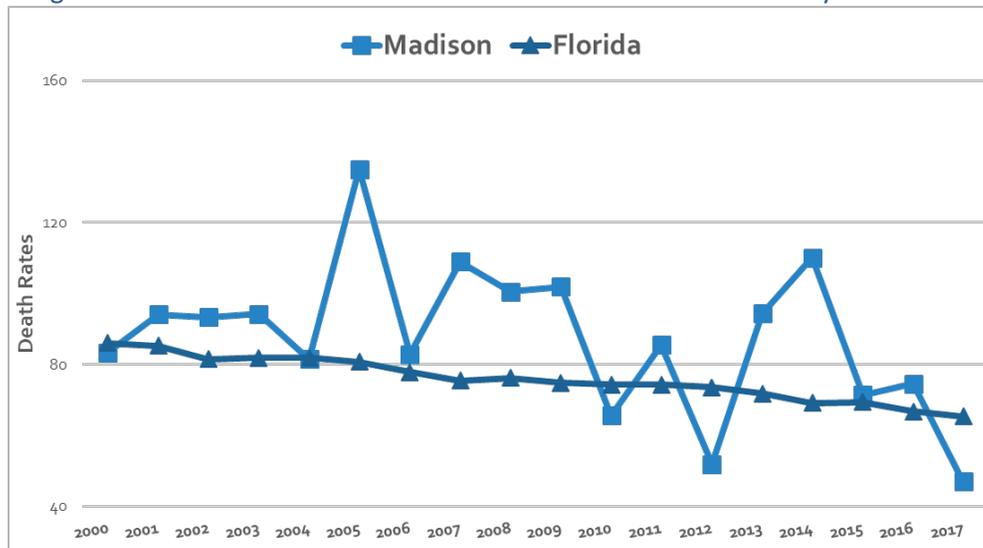
Figure 42. Geographic Distribution of Cancer Deaths, 2013-2017



Tobacco Related Cancer

Tobacco related cancers include: Acute myeloblastic leukemia, bladder, bronchus, cervix, esophagus, kidney, lip, lung, oral cavity, pancreas, pharynx, stomach, and trachea. The 2017 death rate due to tobacco-related cancers in Madison County was 46.9 per 100,000 population. This rate was well below the state rate of 65.3 per 100,000. Tobacco-related cancer death rates are not available by gender. From 2016 to 2017, the death rate for non-White persons dropped from 37.3 to 29.9 per 100,000; respectively. The death rates for Whites dropped from 85.5 in 2016 to 50.2 per 100,000 in 2017.

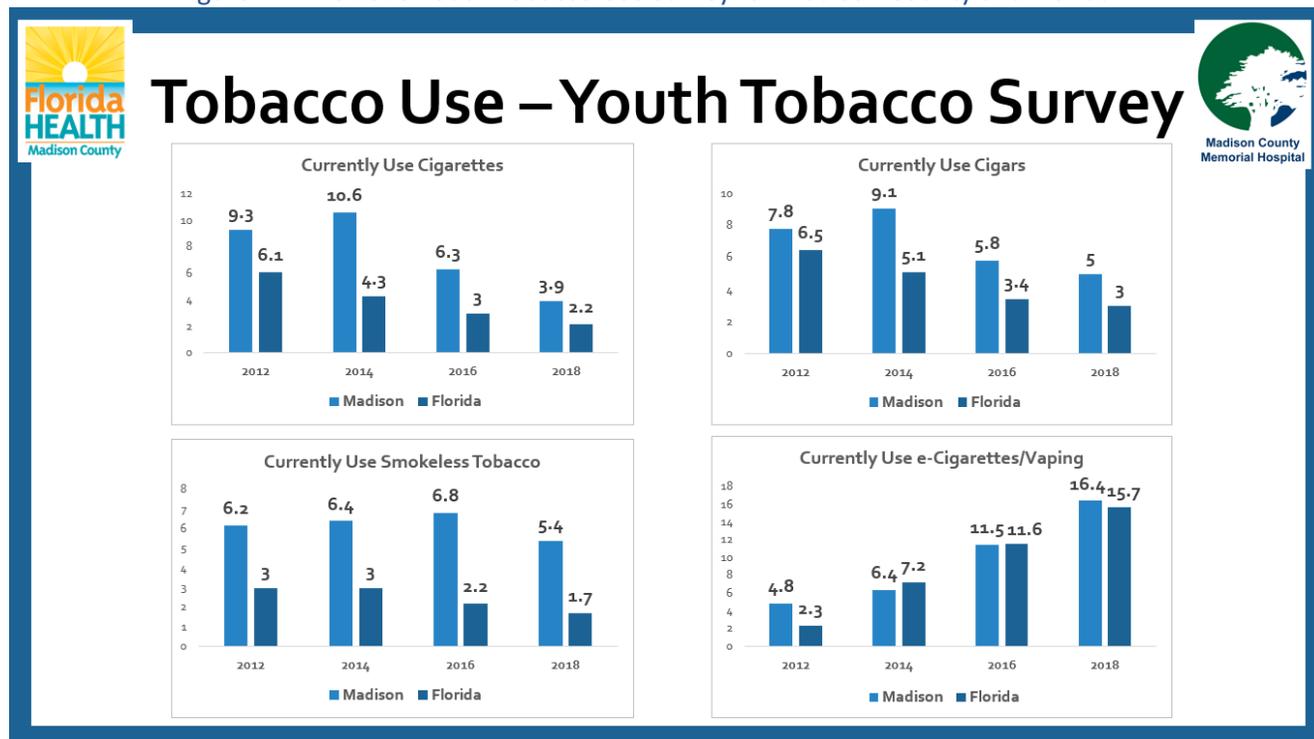
Figure 43. Tobacco-Related Cancer Death Rates for Madison County and Florida



Youth Tobacco Use

The figure below represents the proportion of youth in Madison County and Florida, who use tobacco products. The percent of students in Madison County admitting to using cigarettes has declined from 6.3% in 2016 to 3.9% in 2018. Students in Madison County who stated they currently use smokeless tobacco has decreased from 6.8% in 2016 to 5.4% in 2018. Approximately 1.7% of youth in Florida use smokeless tobacco. The percent of students in Madison County use electronic vaping has increased from 11.5% in 2016 to 15.7% in 2018.

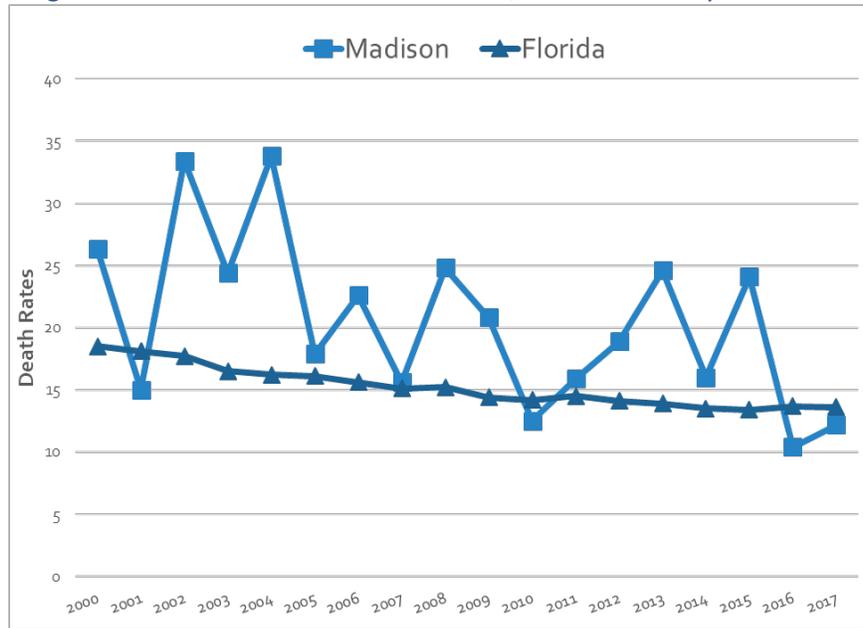
Figure 44. The 2018 Youth Tobacco Use Survey for Madison County and Florida



Colorectal Cancer

Colorectal cancer death rates were higher in Madison County than in Florida until 2016. There was a slight increase in 2017; however, the death rate is still lower than the state of Florida. During the time period of 2010-2017, there were 34 total deaths due to colorectal cancer. Of these, 67% were White, non-Hispanic and 32% were Black, non-Hispanic. There were no Hispanic deaths during the time frame. Males and females represented 50% of the deaths in Madison County during 2010-2017.

Figure 45. Colorectal Cancer Death Rates, Madison County and Florida



Melanoma (Skin Cancer)

There has been a total of 12 deaths in Madison County due to melanoma during over the time period of 2000-2017. Approximately 83% were White, non-Hispanic and 17% were Black, non-Hispanic. There were no Hispanic deaths. Males represented 58% of the deaths and females accounted for 42% of the deaths.

Table 10 below shows 2016 BRFSS data related to skin cancer. While deaths are relatively rare, Madison County has a higher percentage of adults who have been told they have skin cancer than Florida as a whole.

Table10. Percent of Adults Who Have Been Told They Had Skin Cancer, 2016 BRFSS Respondents

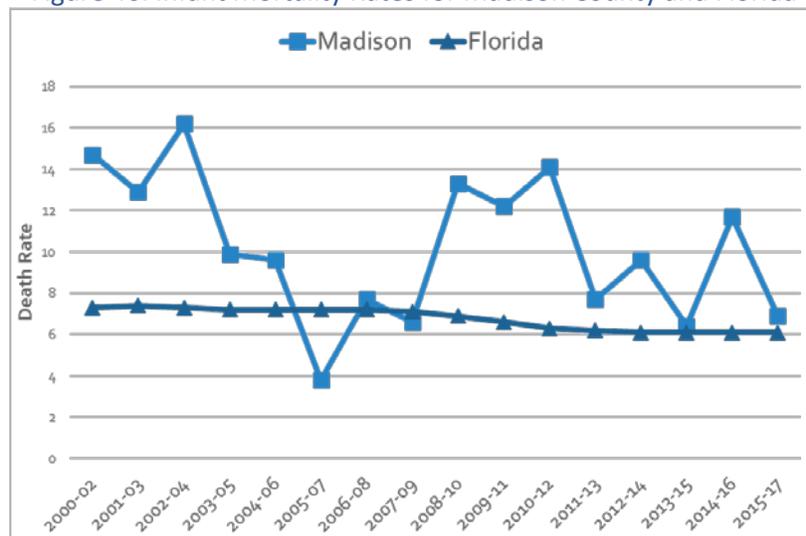
	Category	2016 Percent	2013 Percent
	Total	12.2	7.9
Gender	Men	12.3	8.4
	Women	12.2	7.5
Race/Ethnicity	NH White	17.9	13.1
	NH Black	0.9	0.8
Age Group	18-44	1.8	2.1
	Age 45-64	8.8	7.7
	Age 65+	23.9	20.7
Income	<\$25,000	8.1	4.3
	\$25,000-\$49,000	17.0	8.6
	\$50,000+	14.9	10.1

Maternal and Child Health

Infant Mortality and Infant Birth Characteristics

Madison County dropped to 40 out of 67 counties for infant mortality rates in 2017 with a rate of 5.7 per 1,000 live births. One infant death in 2017 occurred to a Black, non-Hispanic mother. Of the 17 infant deaths between 2010 and 2017, 11% were born to White, non-Hispanic mothers, 6% were born to Hispanic mothers and 82% to Black or Other race mothers who were non-Hispanic.

Figure 46. Infant Mortality Rates for Madison County and Florida



Of the 17 infant deaths that occurred during 2010-2017, 12 were categorized as neonatal deaths that occurred between birth and 27 days. Eleven of these were Black, non-Hispanic and one was Hispanic. The remaining five deaths occurred post neonatal, between 28 and 364 days. Two of these were White, non-Hispanic and three were Black, non-Hispanic.

A census tract map of infant death rates from 2012 through 2016 is shown below. Places most impacted by infant mortality are located in the western half of Madison County, including Greenville, and the city of Madison. The southeastern portion of Madison County, including Lee, had moderate rates of infant mortality. The northeastern part of Madison County, including Pinetta, did not have any infant deaths during this time period.

Figure 47. Infant Mortality by Census Tract, Madison County, 2013-2017

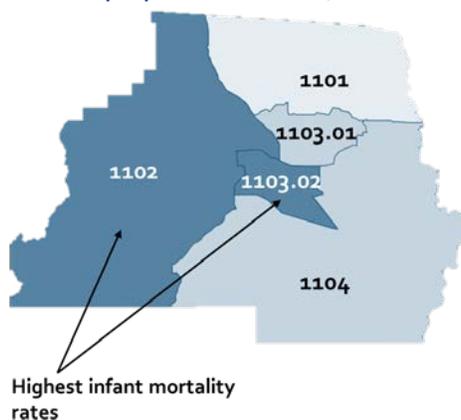


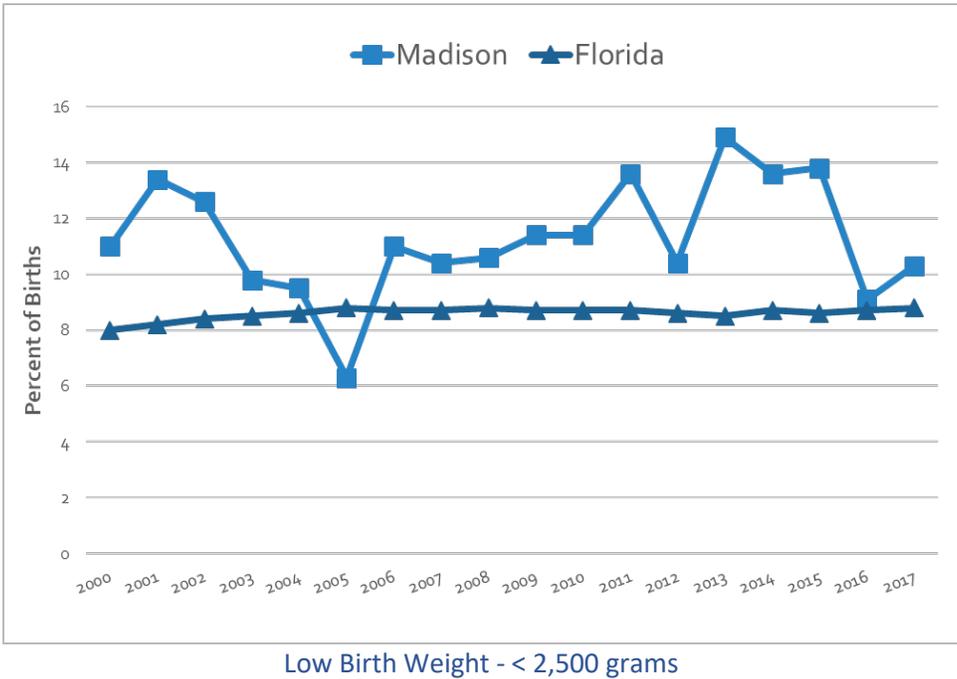
Table 11 below shows mortality rates per 1,000 live births for the leading causes of infant deaths in Madison County from 2016-2016. Causes of death related to infant low birth weight and maternal complications have relatively high rates, and are two causes that can be addressed through scientific interventions.

Table 11. Cause of Death in Infants, 2010-2017, Madison County

Cause of Death (N=8)	Percent of Total Deaths
Newborn Affected by Maternal Complications of Pregnancy	25%
Disorders Related to Short Gestation and Low Birth Weight, Not Elsewhere Classified	25%
Sudden Infant Death Syndrome	25%
Renal Failure & Other Kidney Disorders	12.5%
Other Non-rankable Cause of Death	12.5%

Figure 48 indicates the percent of total births that were considered low birth-weight for Madison County and Florida. Madison County had a higher percentage of births that were low-birth weight, or less than 2,500 grams, than did the state. These percentages were 11% and 8% respectively. In 2017, 5.2% of births to White, non-Hispanic mothers were considered low birth-weight, compared to 16.5% for Black, non-Hispanic mothers. There were no Hispanic low birth-weight births in 2017.

Figure 48. Low Birth Weight Birth Rates for Madison County and Florida

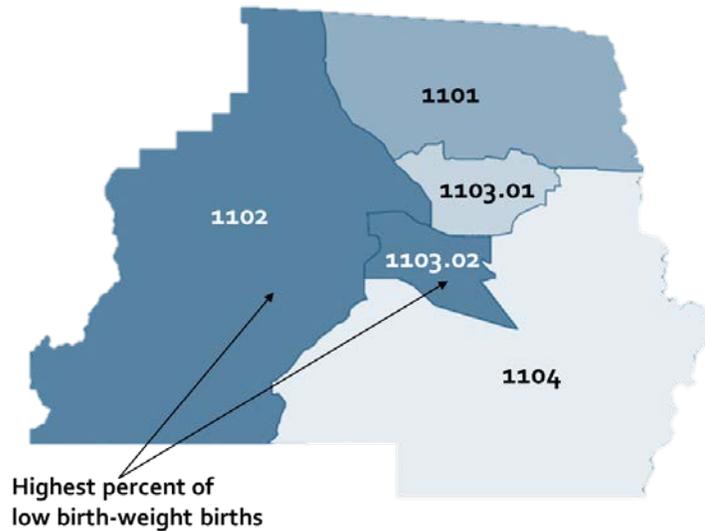


When analyzing Madison County low birth-weight data for 2010-2017, approximately 12% of the 1,631 births were considered low birth-weight. This included 8% of births to White, non-Hispanic women, 17% of births to Black, non-Hispanic women and 6% of births to Hispanic women.

Figure 49 illustrates low birth-weight births by census tract in Madison County for years 2013-2017. Census tracts 1102 and 1103.02 had the highest percentage of low birth weight births, followed by tract

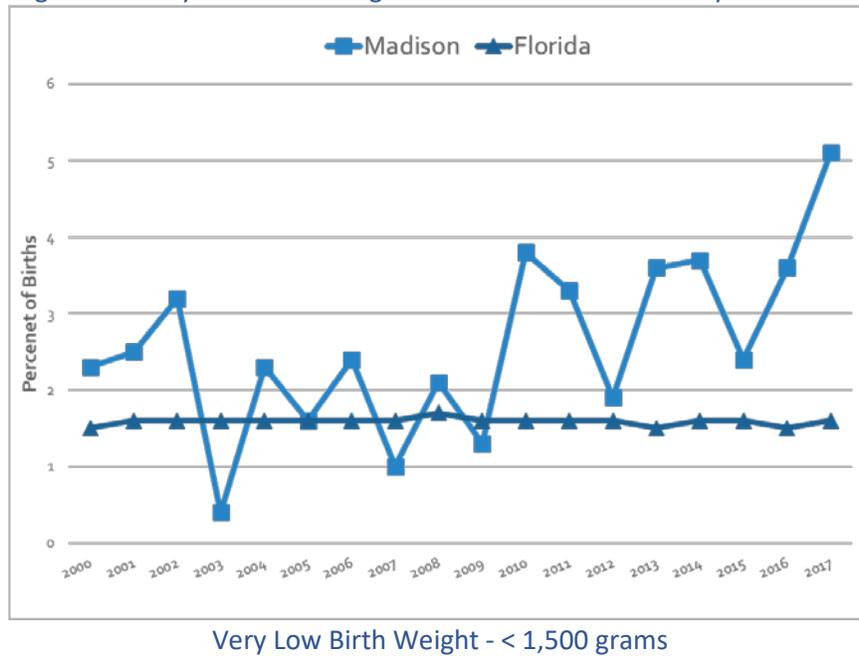
1101, tract 1103.01 and 1104.

Figure 49. Low Birth-Weight Births by Census Tract, Madison County, 2013-2017



The percent of very low birth-weight births increased substantially from 3.6% in 2016 to 5.1% in 2017. The percent of very low birth-weight births remained fairly consistent for the state of Florida at 1.5% in 2016 and 1.6% in 2007. There were 55 very low birth-weight births that occurred during 2010-2017. This includes 2% of births to White, non-Hispanic women, 5% of births to Black, non-Hispanic women and 2% of births to Hispanic women.

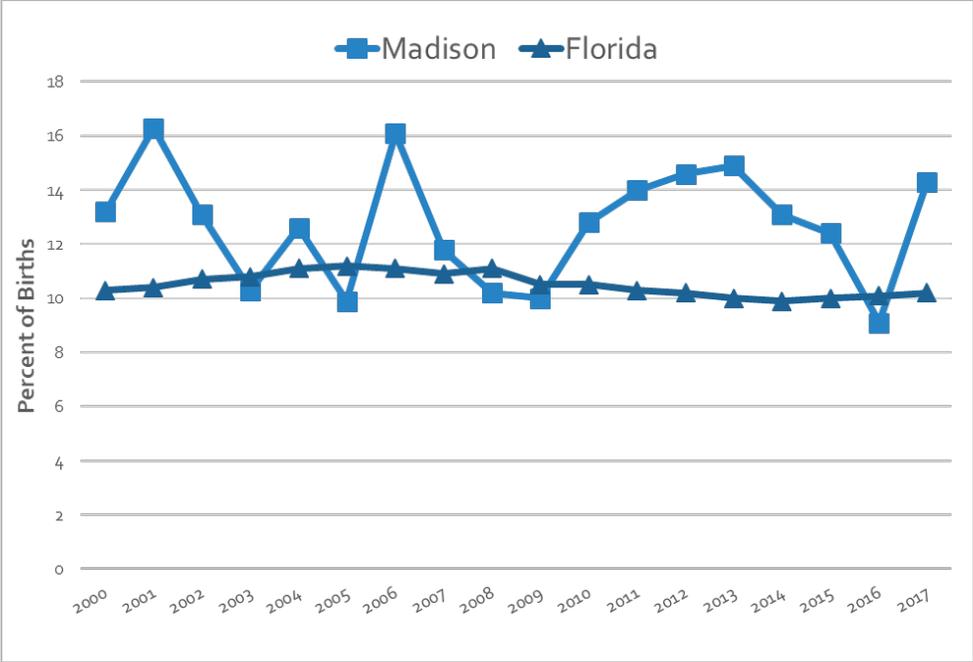
Figure 50. Very Low Birth-Weight Births for Madison County and Florida



Madison County experienced a decline in preterm births until 2016 and then an increase in 2017. Figure ** shows that Madison County's rate of preterm births has been higher than the state as a whole from 2009 until 2016, and then became higher in 2017.

Of the 1,631 births that occurred to Madison County residents during 2010-2017, 215, or 13% were considered preterm. This total included 10% of births to White, non-Hispanic women, 17% of births to Black, non-Hispanic women and 8% of births to Hispanic women.

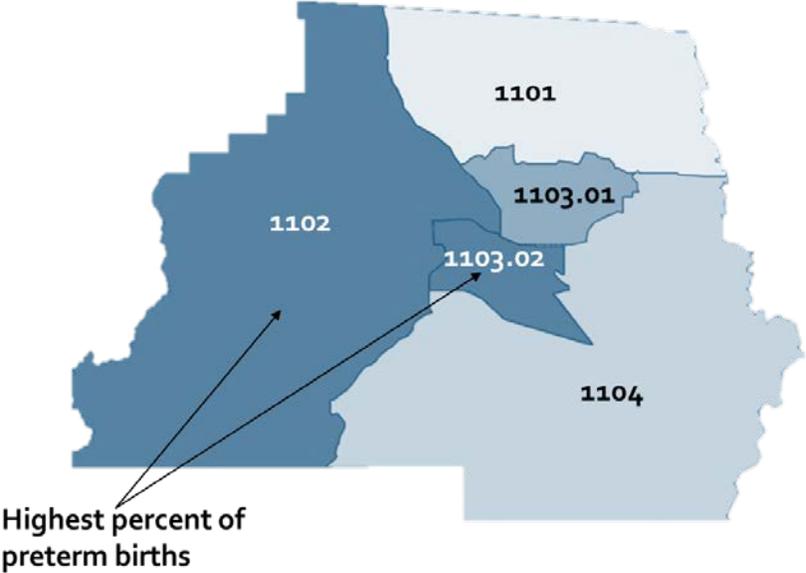
Figure 51. Preterm Birth Rates by Year, Madison County and Florida



Pre-term birth <37 weeks

Figure 52 shows Madison County preterm births by census tract for years 2013-2017. The majority of preterm births occurred in census tracts 1102 and 1103.02, followed by 1103.01, 1104 and 1101.

Figure 52. Preterm Births by Census Tract, Madison County, 2013-2017

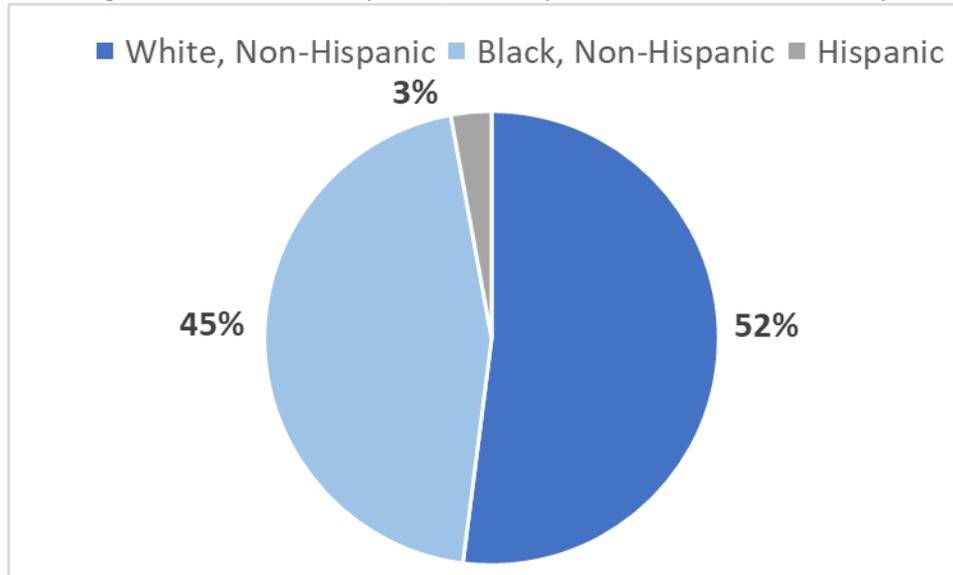


Characteristics of Birth Mothers

There were 173 births to mothers residing in Madison County in 2017. A total of 83% of those mothers had at least a high school education and 17% had less than a high school diploma. Approximately 3% of births occurred to mothers who were born in other countries.

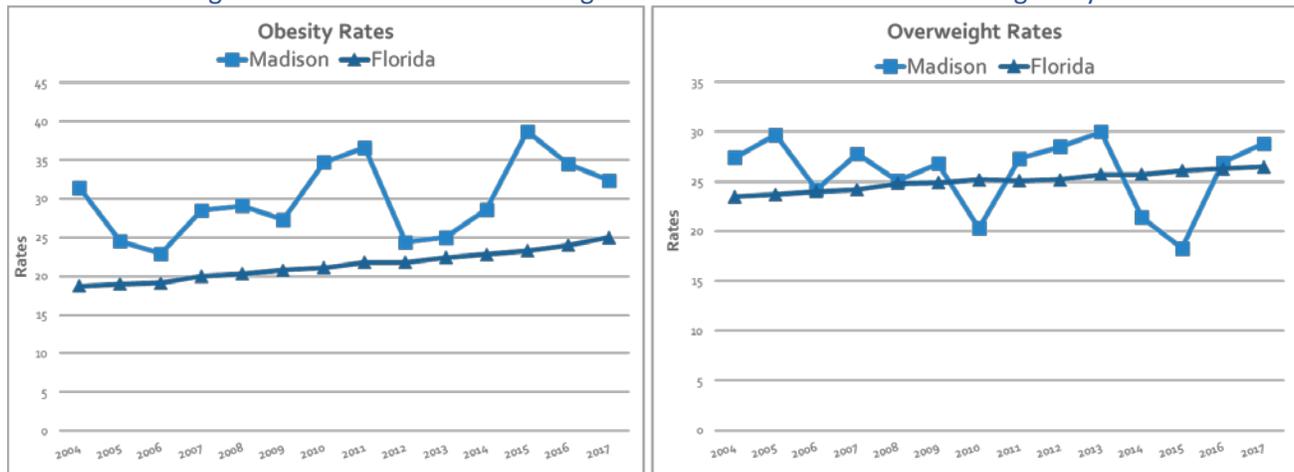
Figure 53 below shows 2017 births for Madison County by the race/ethnicity of the mother. White, non-Hispanic mothers accounted for 52% of the births, followed by non-Hispanic Black and Other at 45%, and Hispanic mothers at 3%.

Figure 53. 2017 Births by Race/Ethnicity of Mother, Madison County



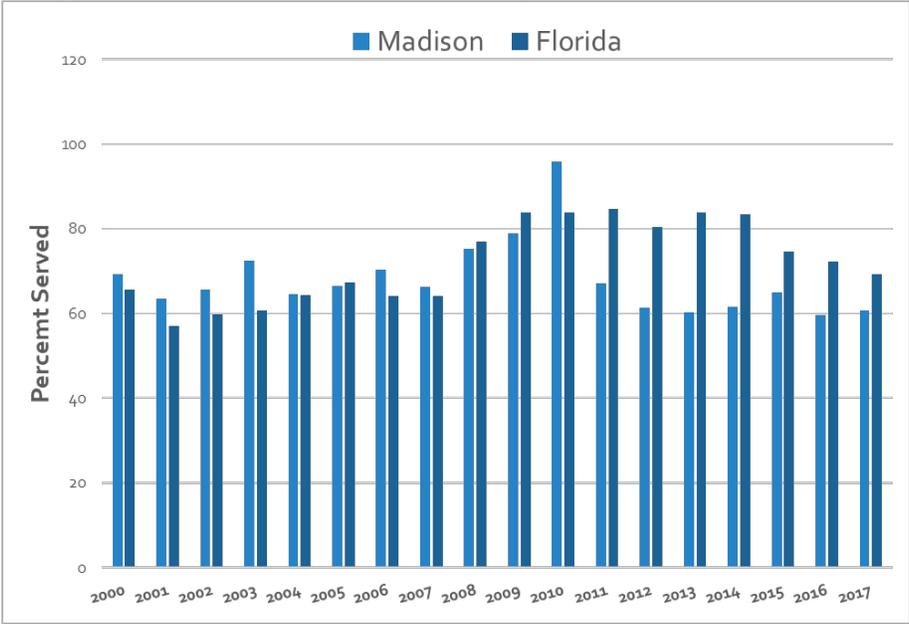
Rates of mothers who were overweight at time of pregnancy decreased from 2013 until 2015 and has been increasing since then. These rates for Madison County are now slightly higher than the state as a whole, 28.8% for Madison County and 26.5% for Florida. Obesity rates decreased for Madison County between 2013 and 2015, then increased in 2016 and 2017.

Figure 54. Birth Rates to Overweight or Obese Mothers at Time of Pregnancy



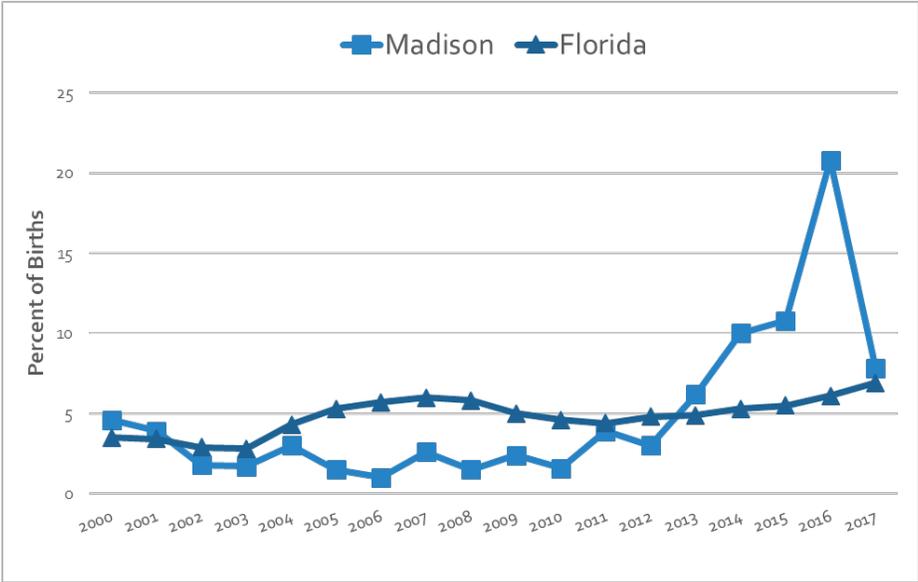
The percent of WIC eligible served in Madison County slightly increased from 59.7% in 2016 to 60.7% in 2017. The highest percentage attained was 95.8% in 2010. These data are not available by race/ethnicity.

Figure 55. Percent of WIC Eligible Served, Madison County and Florida



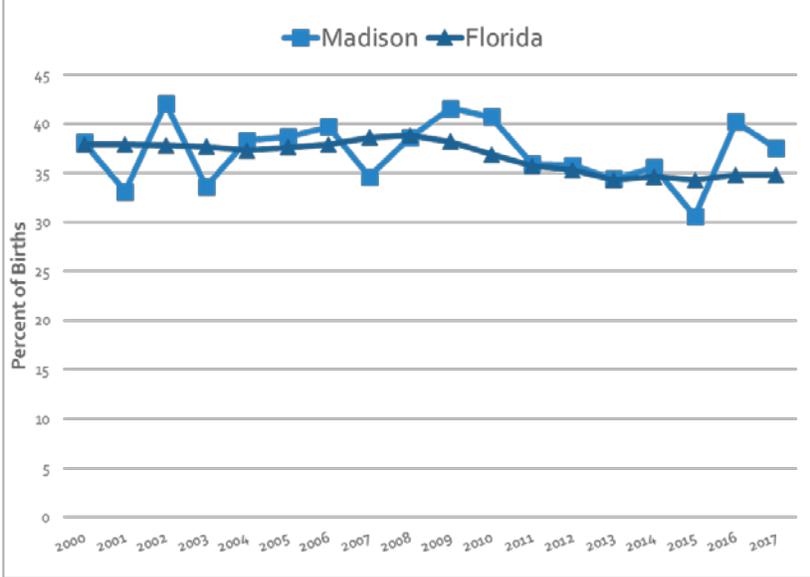
After a dramatic increase in the number and percentage of women who gave birth with little or no prenatal care in 2016, this percentage dropped from 20.8% to 7.8% in 2017. Madison County’s rate was higher than Florida in 2017 (6.9%). When analyzed by race/ethnicity for years 2010-2017, 7% of White, non-Hispanic mothers, 9% of Black/Other, non-Hispanic mothers and 13% of Hispanic mothers gave birth with only third trimester or no prenatal care. These data are being evaluated for accuracy through a data comparison of 2018 data between the hospital and the health department data systems.

Figure 56. Percentage of Births to Mothers with Third Trimester or No Prenatal Care



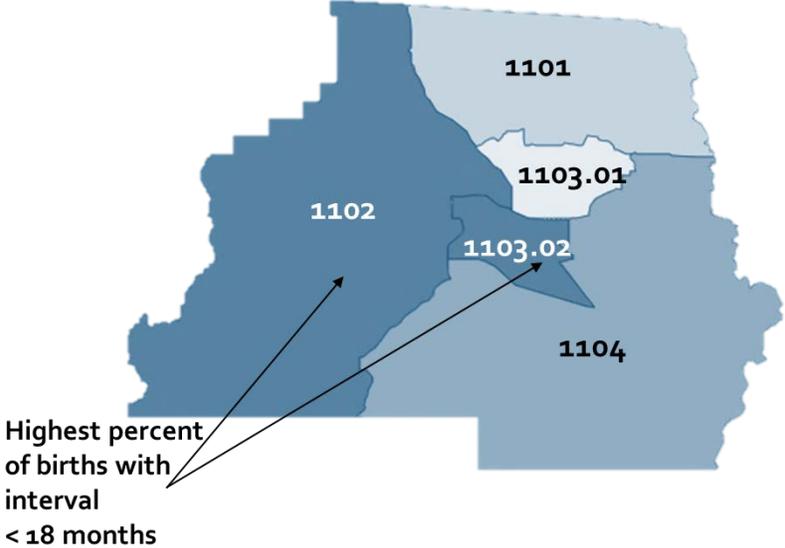
The percent of repeat births with less than the recommended interval of 18 months, is slightly higher in Madison than in Florida. In 2017, these percentages were 37.5% for Madison and 34.8% for Florida. Analysis of 2010-2017 data by race/ethnicity show that 40% of repeat births to White, non-Hispanic mothers had an interval of less than 18 months, as well as 32% of repeat births to Black, non-Hispanic mothers and 46% of births to Hispanic mothers.

Figure 57. Repeat Births with Interval Less than 18 Months, Madison County and Florida



Data by census tract are consistent with other birth indicators. Tracts 1102 and 1103.02 had the highest percent of repeat births with intervals less than 18 months, followed by tracts 1104, 1101 and 1103.01

Figure 58. Repeat Births with Intervals Less than 18 Months, By Census Tract 2013-2017, Madison County



As Figure 59 illustrates, Madison County has consistently had lower percentages of women initiating breastfeeding than the state as a whole. The percentage in Madison County has been increasing slightly since 2013. Breastfeeding initiation percentages by race/ethnicity for 2010-2017 were 73% of White, non-Hispanics, 46% of Black and Other Race non-Hispanics, and 71% of Hispanics. Breastfeeding data for 2018 are also being analyzed for accuracy via a comparison study between health department and hospital data.

Figure 59. Percentage of Women Initiating Breastfeeding, Madison County and Florida

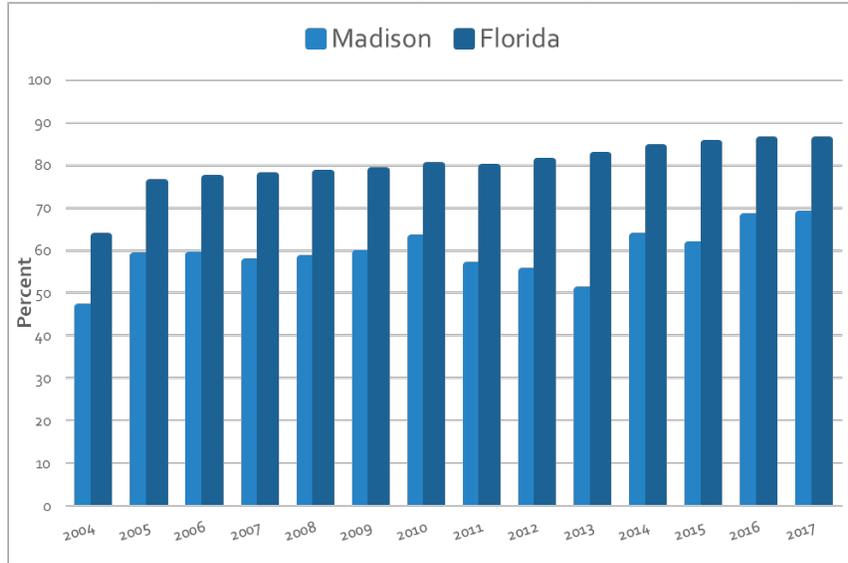


Figure 60 depicts the percent of births covered by Medicaid for Madison County and Florida. Madison County has consistently had a higher percentage of births covered by Medicaid, compared to Florida. In 2017, 73.1% of births in Madison County were covered by Medicaid, compared to 48.9% for Florida. Madison County data for 2010-2017 inclusive show that 65% of births to White, non-Hispanic mothers, 86% of births to Black, non-Hispanic mothers and 20% of births to Hispanic mothers were covered by Medicaid.

Figure 60. Percent of Births Covered by Medicaid, Madison County and Florida

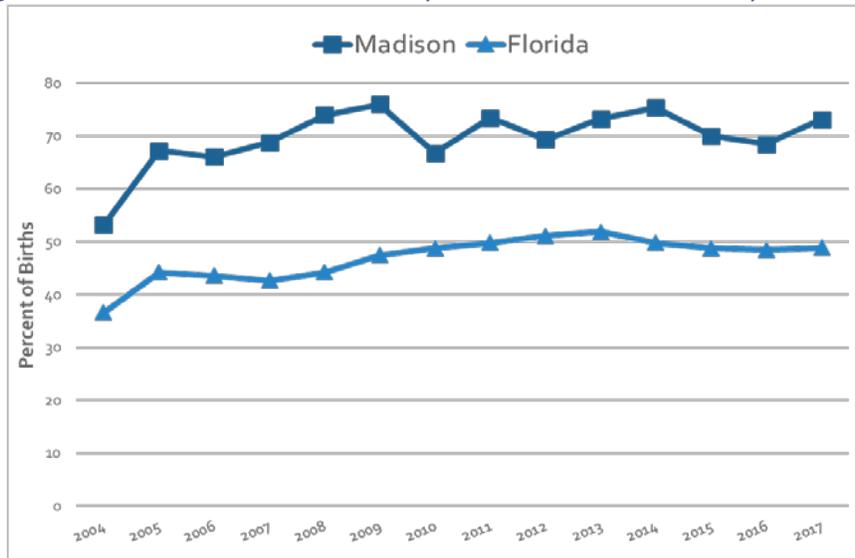


Figure 61 shows the percent of deliveries by cesarean section in Madison County and Florida. Madison County's percent of deliveries by cesarean section have been lower than the state annually throughout the entire time period. In 2017, the percent for Madison County was 32.6%, compared to 37.2% for Florida. Analysis of 2010-2017 by race ethnicity show that percentages are almost evenly distributed by race/ethnicity. Approximately 34% of births to White, non-Hispanic mothers, 32% of births to Black, non-Hispanic mothers and 31% to Hispanic mothers were delivered via cesarean section.

Figure 61. Percent of Deliveries by C-Section, Madison County and Florida

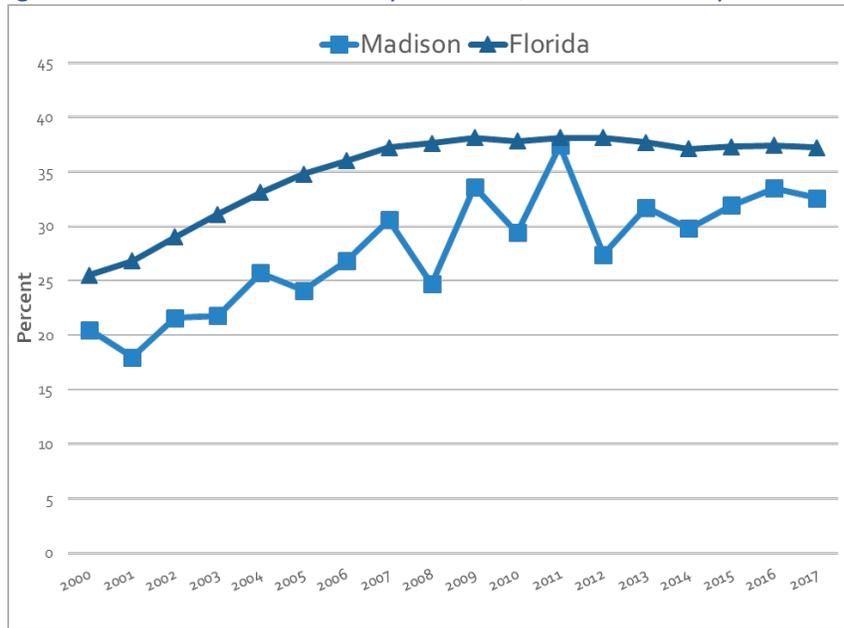


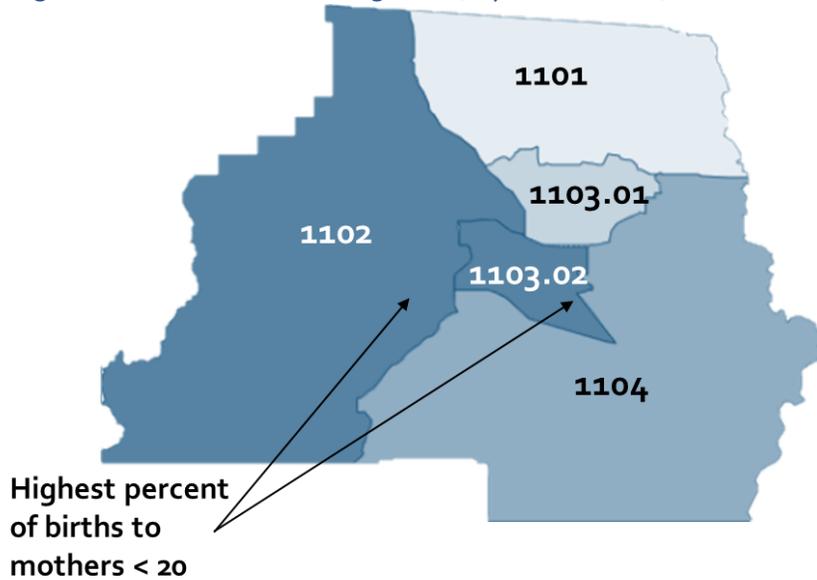
Table 12 below shows that Madison has experienced a decrease in the number of births to mothers ages 10-19, from 17 in 2016 to 11 in 2017. Of the 142 births to mothers ages 10-19 from 2010-2017, 53% were Black or Other, non-Hispanic, 44% were White, non-Hispanic and 3% were Hispanic.

Table 12. Births to Mothers ages 10-19, Madison County, 2010-2016

Year	<=14	15-17	18-19
2010	0	6	15
2011	0	5	15
2012	0	10	18
2013	2	1	16
2014	0	1	9
2015	1	5	10
2016	0	2	15
2017	0	3	8

The figure below shows births to mothers ages less than 20 years by census tract. The areas most affected by teen births are the western part of the county, including Greenville, the city of Madison, and the southeastern part of the county, including Lee.

Figure 62. Births to Mothers Ages <20, by Census Tract, 2013-2017



There were no repeat births to teens ages 15-19 in 2017. Madison County was one of seven counties in the state with no repeat births to this age group.

Other Maternal and Child Health Indicators

Listed below are incidental information related to child immunizations and cancers specific to women. Data are the most recent available and are not broken out by race/ethnicity.

Figure 63. Immunizations



Immunizations



- In 2015, the state standard was 95%; Madison County's achieved full immunization for 87% of two-year-olds.
- Madison County has not been evaluated since 2015 because the number of immunizations has been less than ten.

Figure 64. Incidence of Female-Specific Cancers

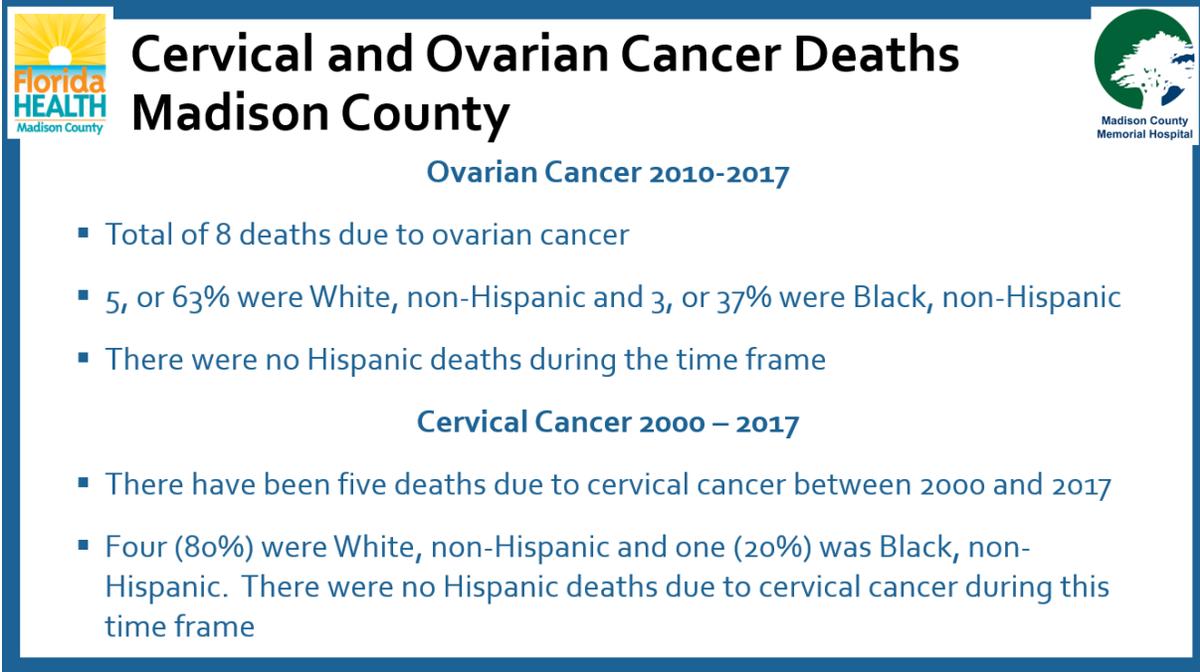
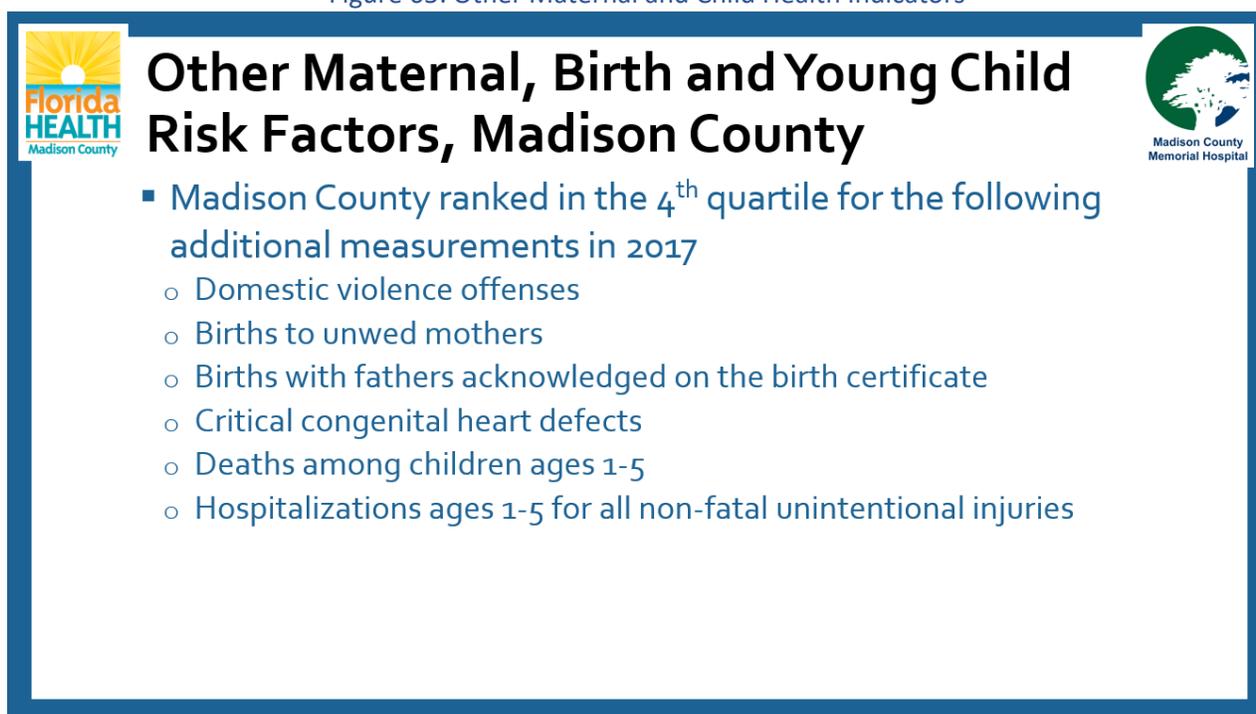


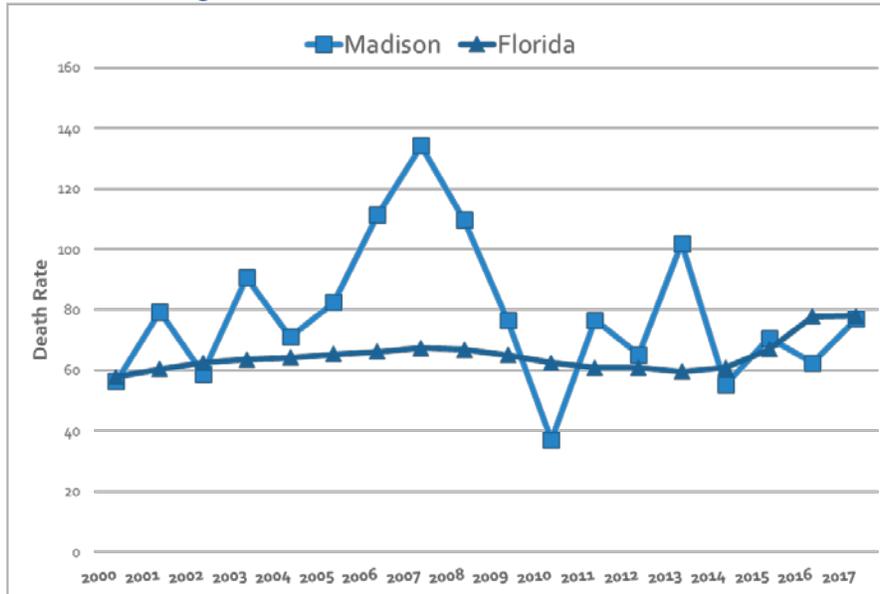
Figure 65. Other Maternal and Child Health Indicators



Injury and Violence

Unintentional injuries ranked as the fifth highest cause of death in Madison County in 2017. Madison County has had higher death rates due to external causes than the state until 2014. Data for 2010-2017 indicate that males accounted for 62% of deaths due to external causes and females represented 38%. Data by race/ethnicity for 2010-2017 show that the majority of deaths were White, non-Hispanic (68%), followed by Black, non-Hispanic (26%) and Hispanic (6%).

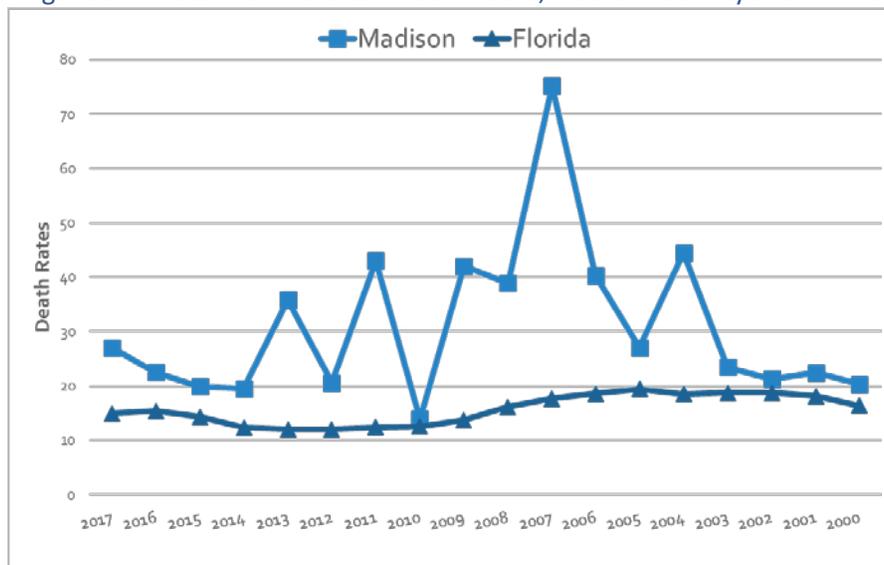
Figure 66. Death Rates Due to External Causes



Motor Vehicle Crash

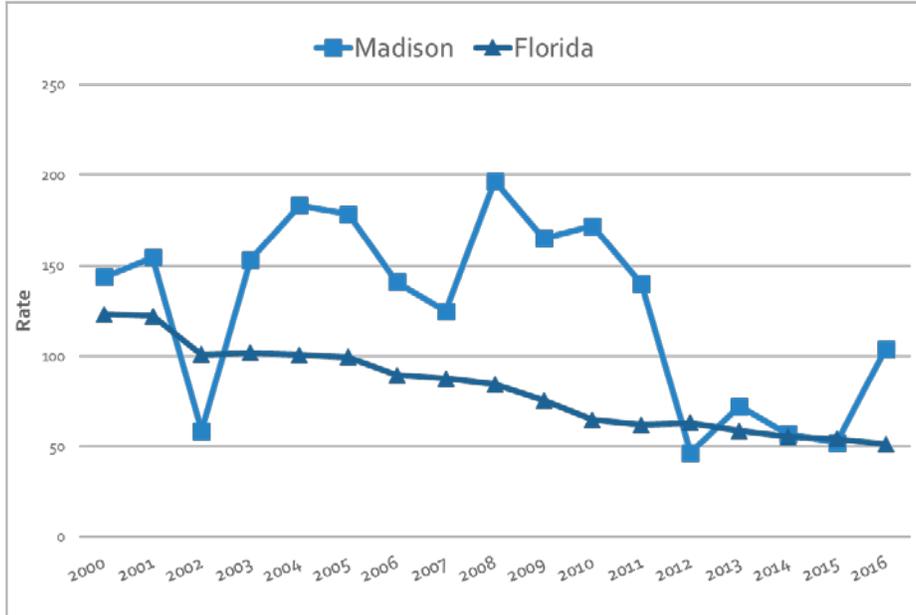
It should be noted that crash rates are not limited to Madison County residents. These could have occurred on Interstate 10 in Madison County or on surface roads that cross county lines. Deaths due to motor vehicle crashes have been consistently higher for Madison County than the state. Deaths in males accounted for 80% and females 20% in 2017. Forty percent (40%) of 2017 deaths were White, non-Hispanic, and 60% Black/Other, non-Hispanics. There were no Hispanic deaths in 2017 Hispanic.

Figure 67. Motor Vehicle Crash Death Rates, Madison County and Florida



Sixty percent of the total motor vehicle deaths in 2016 were alcohol suspected. Madison County experienced a dramatic increase in alcohol-suspected vehicle crash injuries in 2016, from 51.7 per 100,000 to 104.4 per 100,000. These data are not available by race/ethnicity or gender due to small numbers. Data were not available for 2017.

Figure 68. Alcohol-Suspected Motor Vehicle Crash Death Rates, Madison County and Florida



Listed below are 2016 crash rates by driver’s age. Crash rates for drivers ages 15-18 dramatically increased from 2015 and crash rates for drivers ages 19-21 decreased. No other age group data were available. Also listed below are the ages of child passengers injured or killed in accidents between 2010 and 2016 by age group. Data were not available for 2017.

Figure 69. Crash Rates by Drivers Age



Crash Rates by Drivers Age (2016)



- The 2016 motor vehicle crash rate per 100,000 population in **ages 15-18** was 90.3 for Madison County and 56.8 for the state of Florida
- The 2016 motor vehicle crash rate per 100,000 population in **ages 19-21** was 73.4 for Madison County and 76.8 for the state of Florida
- Data are not available by race or gender
- Child passengers injured or killed in accidents between 2010 and 2016
 - Ages <1 = 3
 - Ages 1-5 = 24
 - Ages 5-11 = 45
 - Ages 12-18 = 98

Drowning

There have been 12 deaths due to drowning in Madison County during 2000-2017. Of these, 92% were male and 8% were female. White, non-Hispanics represented 42% of the deaths and 58% were Black, non-Hispanic. There were no Hispanic deaths. Data by age were not available.

Falls

There have been 26 deaths due to falls in Madison County during 2000-2017. Of these, 81% were White, non-Hispanic, 15% were Black, non-Hispanic and 4% were Hispanic. Males and females each accounted for 50% of deaths due to falls. Data were not available by age.

Unintentional Fires

There have been 8 deaths due to falls in Madison County during 2000-2017. Of these, 49% were White, non-Hispanic, 13% were Black, non-Hispanic and 38% were Hispanic. Males represented 62% of deaths and females accounted for 38% of the deaths due to unintentional fires. Data were not available by age.

Medical and Surgical Complications

There have been 11 deaths due to falls in Madison County during 2000-2017. Of these, 82% were White, non-Hispanic, and 18% were Black, non-Hispanic. Approximately 36% of deaths due to medical and surgical complications were male and 64% were female. Data were not available by age.

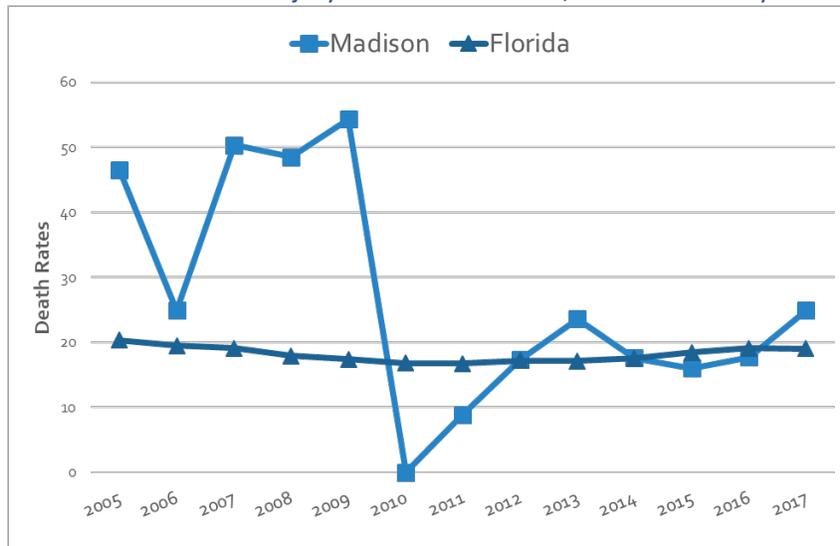
Unintentional Poisoning

There have been 19 deaths due to falls in Madison County during 2000-2017. Of these, 63% were White, non-Hispanic, and 37% were Black, non-Hispanic. Approximately 63% of deaths due to medical and surgical complications were male and 37% were female. Data were not available by age.

Traumatic Brain Injury

Figure 70 below gives a trend line of traumatic brain injury deaths in Madison County and Florida. Madison County has experienced an increase in the rate of traumatic brain injury deaths since 2010. The rate for Madison County in 2017 24.9 per 100,000 population, compared to 19.0 for Florida. One child between the ages of 1 and 5 died due to traumatic brain injury during the time frame. Data are not available by race/ethnicity or gender.

Figure **. Traumatic Brain Injury Deaths in Children, Madison County and Florida



Violence

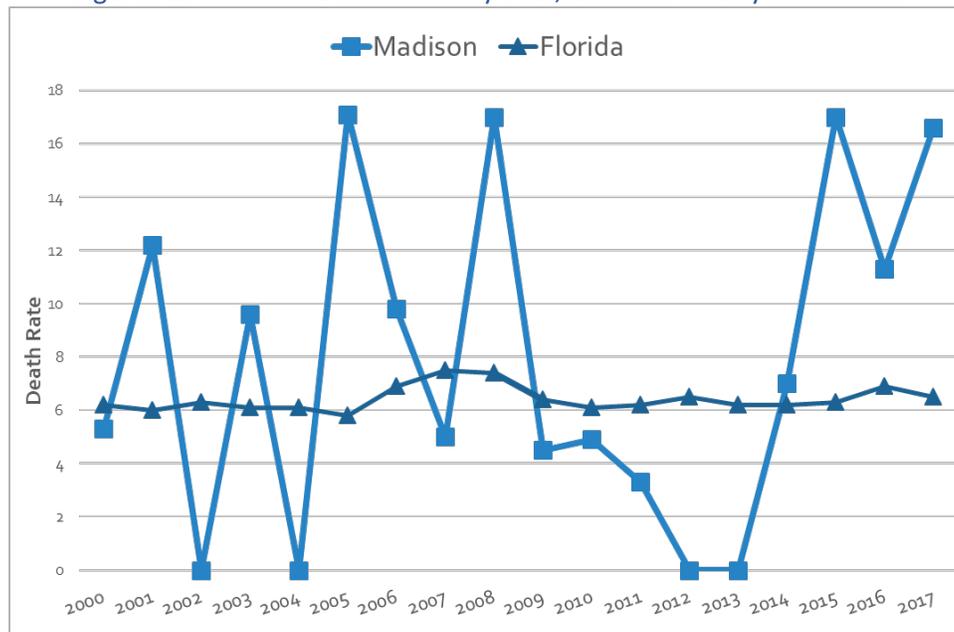
The actual numbers for the following statistics are small, so trend lines are static for Madison County. It should also be noted that victims of violence may not have been residents of Madison County but were located in the county at the time of the incident. Perpetrators may not have been residents but initiated the crime in Madison County.

Homicide

The homicide death rate for 2017 in Madison County was 16.6 per 100,000 population, compared to 6.2 for the state of Florida. Rates have been higher in Madison County than the state since 2014. During 2010-2017, there were 11 homicide deaths, 91% of which were male and 9% female. White, non-Hispanics accounted for 45% of homicide deaths and Black/Other, non-Hispanic accounted for 55% of the homicide deaths. There were no Hispanic homicide deaths.

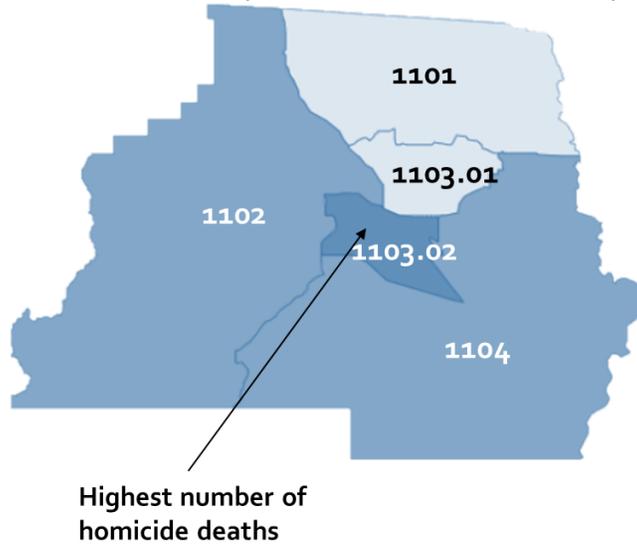
There were seven homicide deaths due to firearms discharge during 2010-2017. All of the firearm discharge homicide deaths were male. A total of 29% were White, non-Hispanic and 71% were Black/Other, non-Hispanic.

Figure 71. Homicide Death Rates by Year, Madison County and Florida



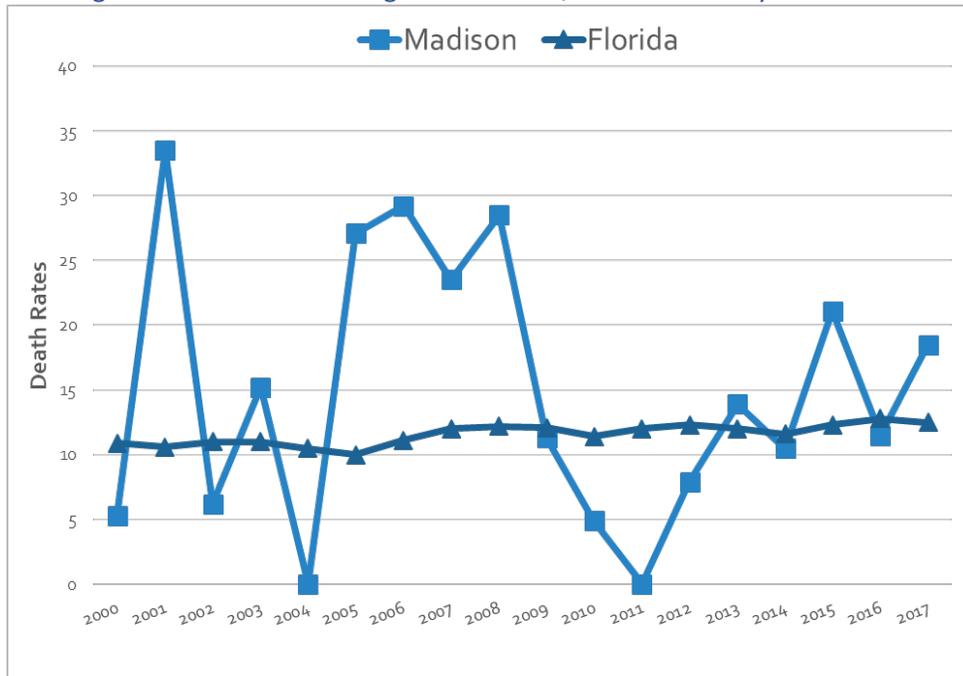
Homicide death data by census tract for years 2013-2017 show that tract 1103.02 had the highest number of homicides, followed closely by tracts 1102 and 1104. Tracts 1101 and 1103.01 had no homicide deaths during the time frame.

Figure 72. Homicide Deaths by Census Tract, Madison County, 2013-2017



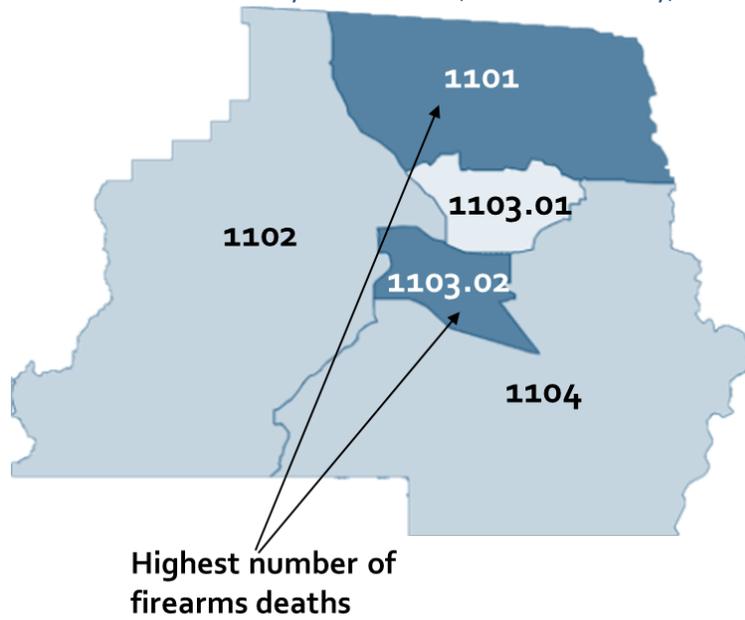
There were 51 deaths due to firearms discharge between 2000 and 2017. White, non-Hispanics represented 69% of the deaths, and Black/Other, non-Hispanics accounted for 31% of the deaths. Data were not available by gender.

Figure 73. Firearm Discharge Death Rates, Madison County and Florida



As Figure 74 illustrates, Madison County has had consistently higher rates of aggravated assault than the state of Florida as a whole. In 2017, the rate for Madison County was 995.1 per 100,000

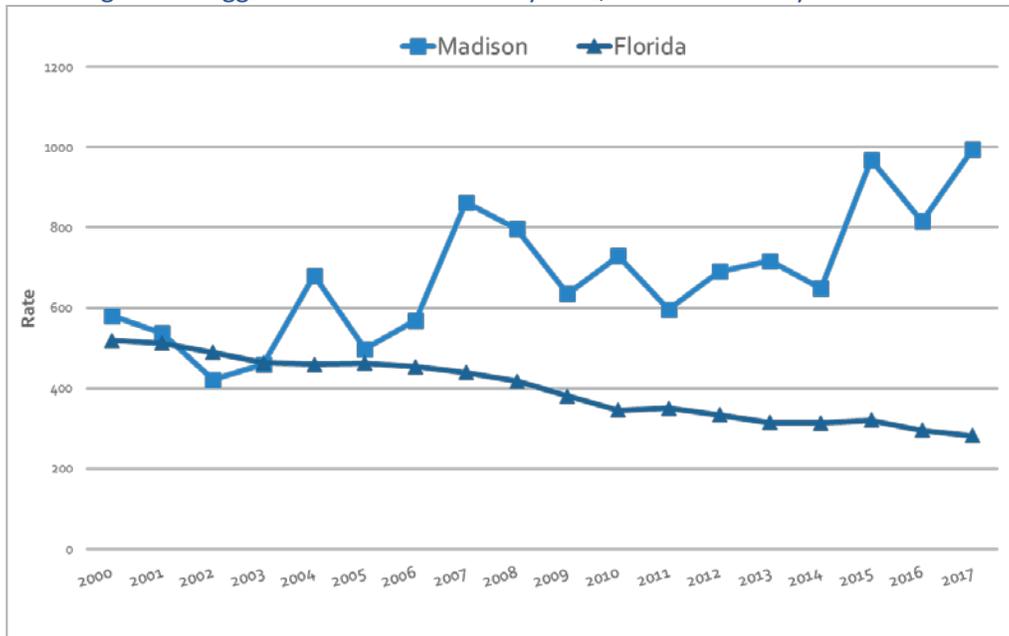
Figure 74. Firearm Deaths by Census Tract, Madison County, 2013-2017



Aggravated Assault

As Figure 75 illustrates, Madison County has had consistently higher rates of aggravated assault than the state of Florida as a whole. In 2017, the rate for Madison County was 995.1 per 100,000 population, compared to 518.6 for the state of Florida. Data are not available by age group, gender or race/ethnicity.

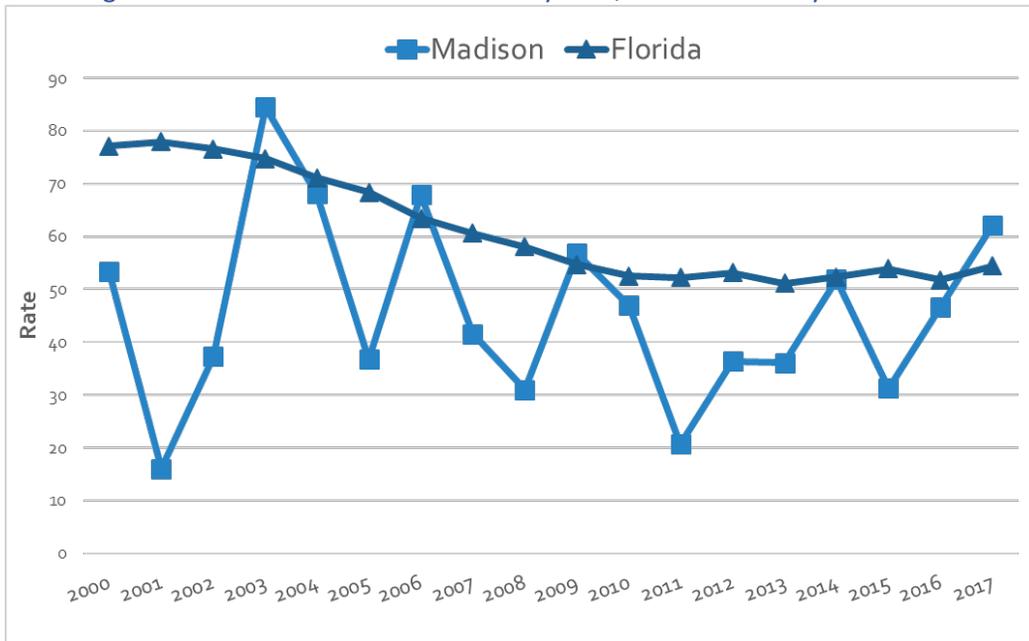
Figure 75. Aggravated Assault Rates by Year, Madison County and Florida



Forcible Sex Offenses

The rate of forcible sex offenses has been consistently lower in Madison County than the state of Florida as a whole until 2017. The rate for Madison County in 2017 was 62.2, compared to 54.4 for Florida. There were 158 reported forcible sex offenses during 2000-2017. Data are not available by age group, gender or race/ethnicity.

Figure 76. Forcible Sex Offense Rates by Year, Madison County and Florida



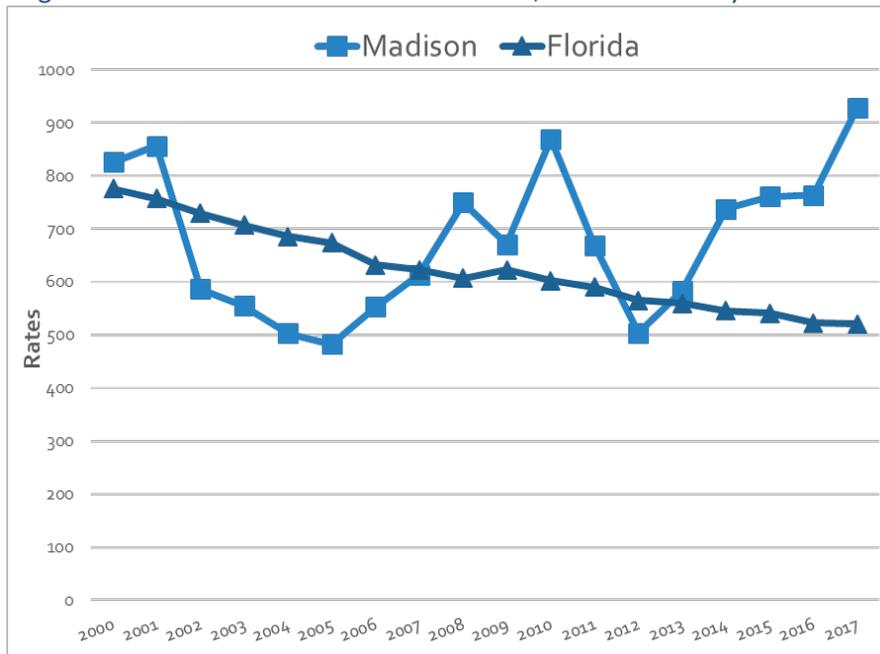
Social and Mental Health

As with violent crimes, events such as suicide, domestic violence and arrests are not necessarily limited to Madison County residents. There are instances when the event occurred in Madison County but did not involve a Madison County resident.

Domestic Violence

As Figure 77 below illustrates, Madison County has experienced an increase in reported, domestic violence incidents since 2012. This may be due to more victims coming forward to report an incident, or it may be a legitimate increase. Madison County ranked third highest in the state for 2017 domestic violence rates per 100,000 population, at 927.7, compared to 520.4 for the state. Data are not available by age group, race/ethnicity or gender.

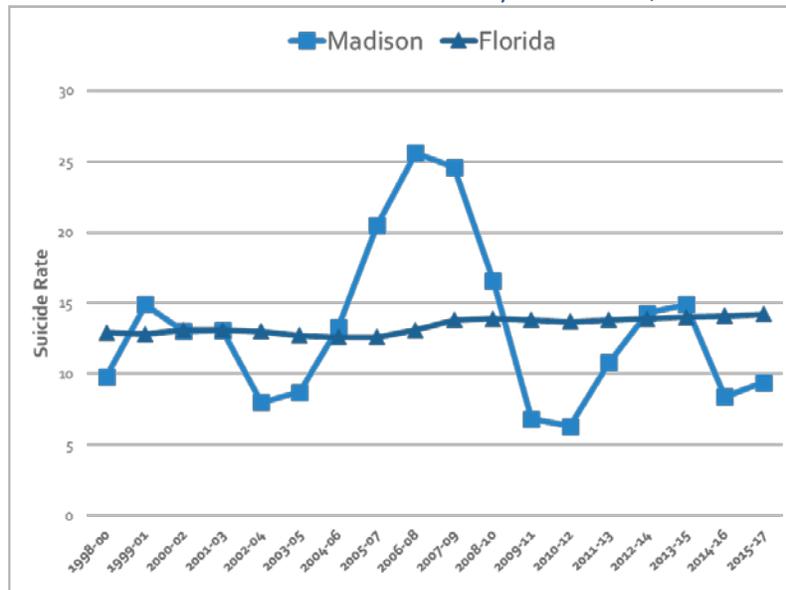
Figure 77. Domestic Violence Offense Rates, Madison County and Florida



Suicide

There were 45 suicides that occurred in Madison County between 2000 and 2017. The suicide rate in Madison County is static due to the fact that there are some years with no suicides. Data analysis of suicide deaths for 2010-2017 indicate that 63% were male and 31% were female. There were 6% with unknown gender. White, non-Hispanics accounted for 88% of the suicide deaths, Black/Other, non-Hispanic 6% and Hispanic 6%.

Figure 78. Suicide Death Rates for Madison County and Florida, 3-Year Rolling Rates



Madison County had 16 suicide deaths between 2010 and 2017. The majority (69%) occurred through the use of firearms, 6% by drug poisoning and 25% by other means. Of the 11 suicides through firearms, 64% were male and 36% were female. All of the suicide deaths through firearm use were White, non-Hispanic.

Deaths Due to Alcoholic Liver Disease

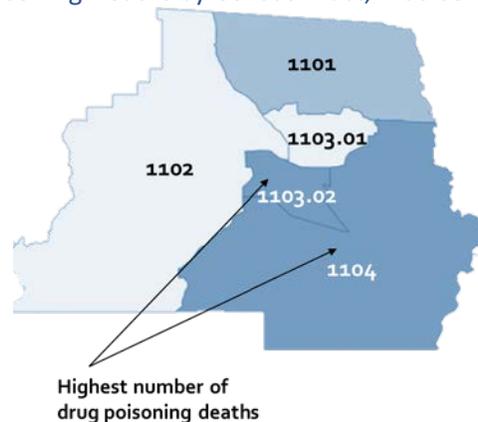
Since 2000, there have been 13 deaths due to alcoholic liver disease in Madison County. White, non-Hispanics represented 62% of the total and 38% were Black, non-Hispanic. Males accounted for 77% and females represented 23%. Data were not available by age group.

Deaths Due to Drug Poisoning

Since data have been collected in 2007, there have been 13 deaths due to drug poisoning in Madison County. Approximately 77% were White, non-Hispanic and 23% were Black, non-Hispanic. Data were not available by gender, age group or type of drug.

Figure 79 shows drug poisoning deaths for Madison County by census tract for the years 2013-2017. Census tracts 1103.02 and 1104 had the highest numbers of drug poisoning deaths, followed by 1101, 1102, and 1103.01

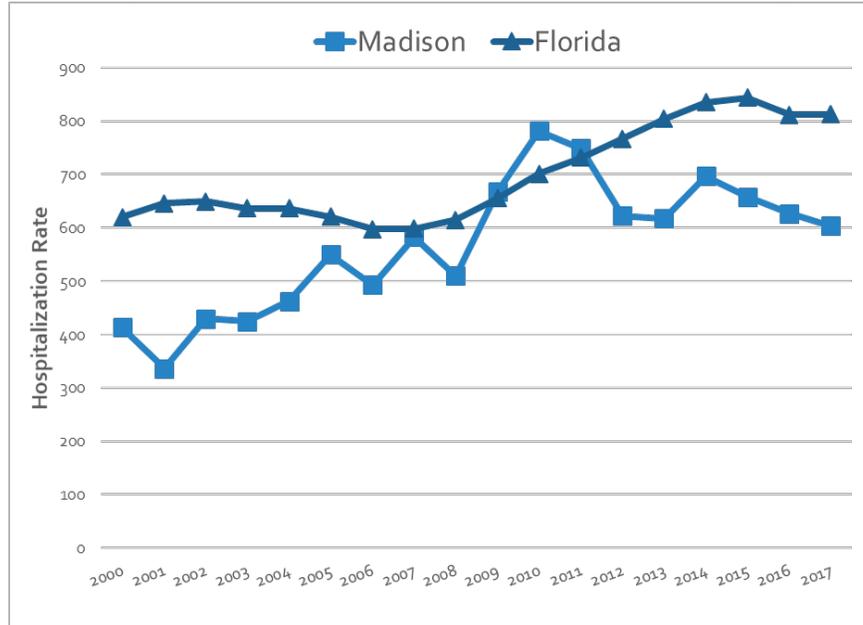
Figure 79. Drug Poisoning Deaths by Census Tract, Madison County, 2013--2017



Hospitalizations for Mental Disorders

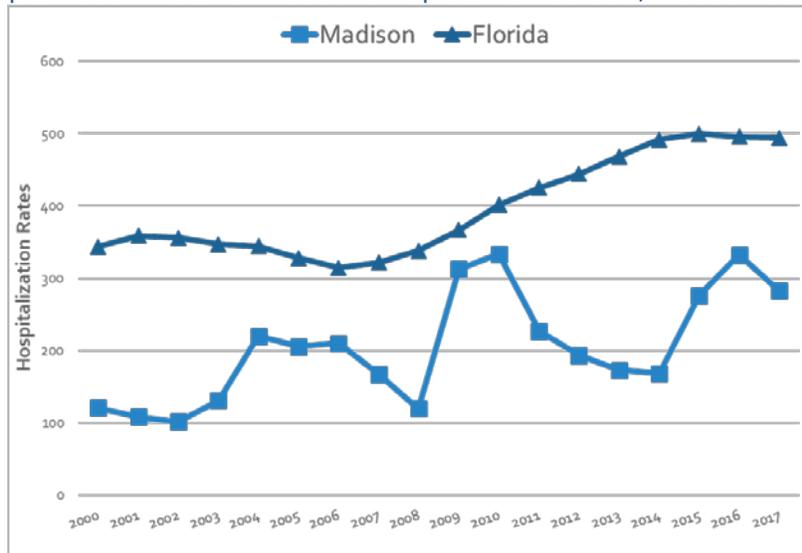
Figure 80 is a trend line of hospitalization rates per 100,000 population for mental disorders. The hospitalization rate for Madison County has been lower than the state since 2011. There were 1,048 hospitalizations for mental disorders during 2010-2017 for Madison County. Of these, 41% were White, non-Hispanic and 58% were Black, non-Hispanic. Unknown race/ethnicity accounted for 1% of the hospitalizations. These data were not available by gender or age group.

Figure 80. Hospitalization Rates for Mental Disorders, Madison County and Florida



Madison County also had a lower rate of hospitalizations due to mood and depressive disorders than the state of Florida. There were 366 hospitalizations for mood and depressive disorders during 2010-2017 for Madison County. Approximately 58% were White, non-Hispanic, 41% Black, non-Hispanic and 1% Unknown. Data were not available by gender or age group.

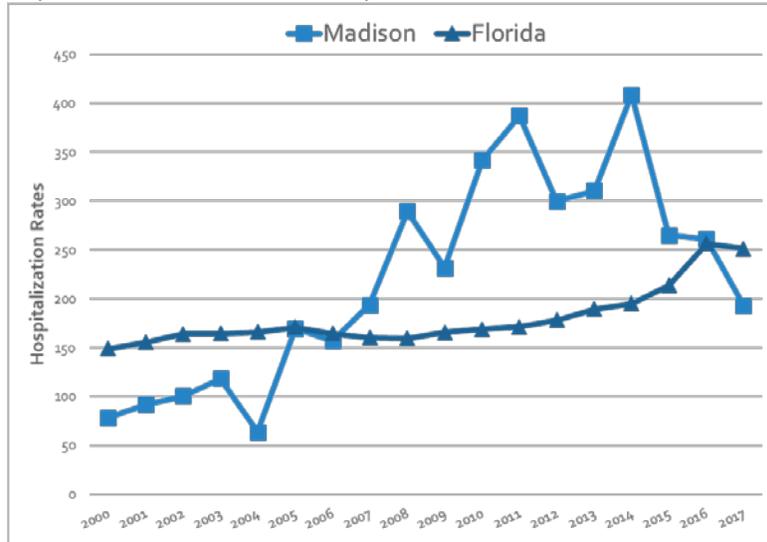
Figure 81. Hospitalization Rates for Mood and Depressive Disorders, Madison County and Florida



Madison County had a higher rate of hospitalizations due to schizophrenic disorders than the state of

Florida until 2017. There were 503 hospitalizations for mood and depressive disorders during 2010-2017 for Madison County. Approximately 25% were White, non-Hispanic, 74% Black, non-Hispanic and 1% Unknown. Data were not available by gender or age group.

Figure 82. Hospitalization Rates for Schizophrenic Disorders, Madison County and Florida

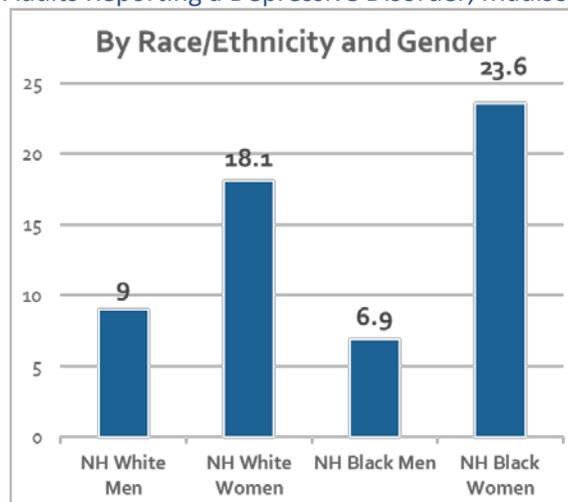


There have been 73 hospitalizations for drug or alcohol related mental disorders between 2010 and 2017 for Madison County. Almost half (48%) were White, non-Hispanic, 44% were Black, non-Hispanic and 8% were Hispanic.

Behavioral and Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS)

This telephone survey is conducted with adults in all 67 counties in Florida every year. Madison County had 502 respondents to the 2016 survey, the most recent year for county-level data. Figure ** shows the percentage of adults who have been told they have a depressive disorder by race/ethnicity and gender. Non-Hispanic Black women were most likely to have reported a depressive disorder, followed by Non-Hispanic White women, Non-Hispanic White men and Non-Hispanic Black men. There were no Hispanics that responded to the survey in 2016. Adults who were not married were more likely to have been diagnosed with a depressive disorder, as well as persons over the age of 65 and persons with an annual income of less than \$25,000.

Figure 83 Percent of Adults Reporting a Depressive Disorder, Madison County, 2016, BRFSS



Youth Substance Abuse Survey (YSAS)

This is a survey that is jointly administered by the Florida Department of Children and Families, the Florida Department of Health, and the Florida Department of Juvenile Justice. A total of 174 middle school and 146 high school students were surveyed in Madison County in 2018. Figure ** is a breakdown of respondents by race/ethnicity.

Figure 84. 2018 Youth Substance Abuse Survey Participants by Race/Ethnicity, 2018, Madison County

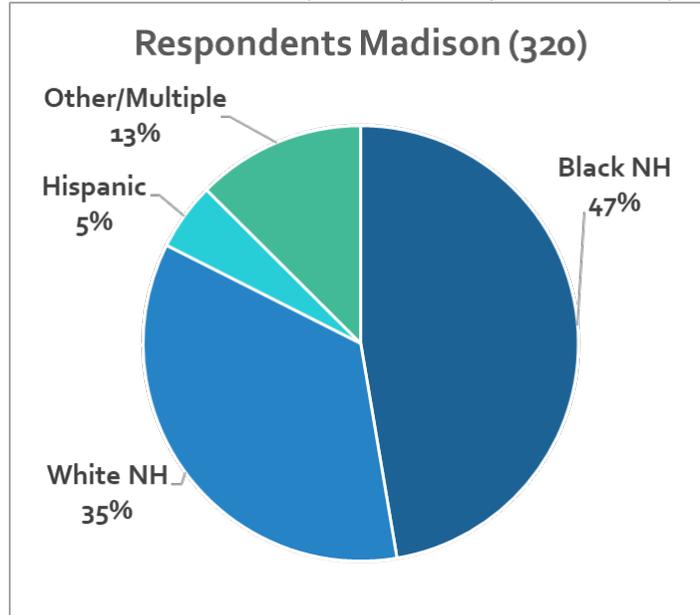


Table 13. Percent of Youth Reporting Drug Use in Prior 30 Days, Madison County, 2018 YSAS

Type of Drug	Madison County	
	Middle School	High School
Alcohol	6.0	20.0
Binge Drinking	3.6	14.4
Marijuana	2.1	16.7
Synthetic Marijuana	0.0	3.5
Inhalants	4.4	5.5
Flaaka	0.0	2.7
Club Drugs	0.0	2.7
LSD, PCP, Mushrooms	0.0	3.0
Methamphetamine	0.0	2.2
Cocaine or Crack Cocaine	0.0	2.2
Heroin	0.0	0.0
Prescription Depressants	0.4	2.6
Prescription Pain Relievers	0.4	0.9
Prescription Amphetamines	0.2	0.0
Steroids not Prescribed	0.5	0.0
Over the Counter	0.8	1.3
Cigarettes	2.0	10.1
Vaporizer/e-Cigarettes	3.9	19.8
Over the Counter	0.8	1.3
Cigarettes	2.0	10.1
Vaporizer/e-Cigarettes	3.9	19.8

Table 13 above lists the percentage of youth respondents who reported drug use in the thirty days prior to the survey by type of drug. Alcohol, Marijuana, Inhalants were reported most often, along with cigarettes, and e-cigarettes.

Table 14 indicates the percentage of respondents who reported engaging in delinquent behavior in the twelve months prior to the survey. Getting suspended and carrying a handgun and attacking someone with intent to harm were reported most often.

Table 14. Percent of Youth Reporting Delinquent Behavior in the Prior 12 Months, Madison County 2018 YSAS

Madison County		
Type of Behavior	Middle School	High School
Carrying a hand gun	5.2	7.7
Selling drugs	1.1	4.3
Attempting to steal a vehicle	1.1	2.6
Being arrested	3.0	2.3
Taking a hand gun to school	0.0	0.9
Getting suspended	18.0	10.5
Attacking someone with intent to harm	8.7	4.2

Finally, Table 15 shows the percentage of respondents who reported symptoms of depression. These percentages are higher than the state of Florida overall.

Table 15. Percent of Youth Reporting Symptoms of Depression, Madison County, 2018 YSAS

Madison County		
	Middle School	High School
Sometimes I think life is not worth it	25.2	26.4
At times, I think I'm no good at all	32.4	38.0
All in all, I am inclined to think that I am a failure	23.4	20.0
In the past year, have you felt depressed or sad MOST days even if you felt OK sometimes?	43.4	35.7

Conclusion

The updated Community Health Needs Assessment data were presented to the Community Health Improvement subcommittees at meetings in January, February and March 2019. All county agencies uploaded a copy of the to their websites and the public libraries also had hard copies for public review and comment.

Partners on the CHIP distribution list and the Shared Services distribution list received copies of this assessment. All county and city agencies have uploaded this document to their website. An electronic copy is available on the DOH-Madison website. Madison County Memorial Hospital has uploaded this report to their website and shared with their partners. Hard copies are available at DOH-Madison and the county libraries.

The CHIP development will include a more comprehensive analysis of services offered in the Madison County area to ensure that efforts are not duplicative and to ensure that the community is aware of services currently being offered. The CHIP membership will also consider focus groups and/or community surveys to ascertain what the community perceives as the issues and solutions to health issues in Madison County.

The CHIP membership will consider health equity concerns and implement strategies to address health equity when developing the Community Health Improvement Plan. The data show that minority communities have been disproportionately affected in some areas of chronic diseases, maternal and child health and social and mental health. CHIP membership will also educate the community wherever possible about the benefits to achieving health equity in Madison County, and strategies to move toward health equity.

Together, the CHIP partners move forward and resolve to be cognizant of the visioning statement created during the 2017 health summit, *“Working together to make Madison County healthy through education, dedication, unity, and support.”*

