Special thanks go to all of the staff of the Bell County Public Health District (BCPHD) for their work in serving the residents of Bell County.

We invite those looking for more information about the Health District and those wanting to follow information we provide to follow us on twitter @BellCountyPUBH, like us on Facebook, and visit our website at www.bellcountyhealth.org.

Funding for the Bell County Public Health District is provided through the contributions of our Member Cities (Bell County, Killeen, Temple, Belton, Morgan’s Point, Rogers, Salado, Harker Heights, Holland, Troy, and Little River/Academy) and revenue from fees for service as well as through grants from the State of Texas and the Federal government.

We would like to thank all of our collaborators and stakeholders in the local community as well as with surrounding jurisdictions and the State of Texas.

**Suggested Citation:**

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As Director of the Bell County Public Health District it is my pleasure to come into another year with the staff here at the Health District in our effort to provide the best possible public health services to the community. Last year was interesting and challenging in public health, but public health agencies throughout the state weathered the storm, some figuratively and literally. Last year was one of continuing with existing partnerships and building of new ones. We are consistently appreciative of all of our partners in Bell County and those throughout the state.

Throughout 2017, our staff here has shown steadfast dedication to public health service in Bell County. We are all aware of and preparing for growth in the County that will bring with it new opportunities and challenges. We will continue to work with the cities, the County, the state, the Texas Association of City and County Health Officials (TACCHO), the Greater Killeen Free Clinic, Baylor Scott & White, Metroplex, Seton, Fort Hood, and so many others who have offered indispensable partnerships in addressing public health in Bell County and we will continue to work to build partnerships as the county grows.

We are also working with our partners in surrounding jurisdictions including McLennan, Milam and Williamson Counties. All of this knowledge will help us be even better stewards of the health of those in Bell County.

I hope that this report is enlightening and provides valuable information about the Health District and what we are doing to better the health of our residents. It has been an honor to serve Bell County thus far and I look forward to more work to come.

Bell County Public Health District
Director

**Amanda Robison-Chadwell**
Amanda Robison-Chadwell, MPH, PhD

Follow us/Like us on (click images to be redirected to our social media sites):
Bell County is the 16th most populous county in Texas with a population of approximately 340,411 people and an area of 1,060 square miles (Texas Center for Health Statistics, 2013). The demographic breakdown is provided in the chart below demonstrating a diverse community. The median age in Bell County is approximately 30 years of age (U.S. Census Bureau, 2016). We also have a racially and ethnically diverse population that continues to become more diverse and complex as we grow.

![Race Breakdown (%), Bell County](image)

Race breakdown of the bell county population (Texas Center for Health Statistics, 2013).
Ethnicity breakdown of the Bell County Population (Texas Center for Health Statistics, 2013).

**Socioeconomic Indicators**

An average of 47,944 Bell County residents participate in TANF, CHIP or SNAP per month and our average income is $39,298 which is less than the Texas state average income level indicating that there is a high need for public service and public health to support our communities in need (Texas Center for Health Statistics, 2013).

There are several zip code areas in Bell County that fall below 200% of the Federal Poverty Limit (FPL) ($40,840) (Families USA, 2017) for a household of 3 people which is the Bell County average household size (U.S. Census Bureau, 2016). The map below is darkened in zip code areas with incomes at less than 200% FPL based on that 3 person average household size.
Bell County Socioeconomic status below 200% FPL for Avg. Household size of 3. Texas DSHS Center for Health Statistics, GIS.

Bell County is continuing to grow and become more diverse and so we expect to see some dramatic changes in our communities in future years. The Texas Demographer (2017) released population estimates for Bell County and based on our 2015 population estimate from the U.S. Census Bureau (2016) of 334,941 the tentative estimates indicate that our 2020 population will be approximately 370,000 residents with a 2050 projection of nearly 560,000 residents. Some projections place the possible 2050 population at over 700,000 residents. Bearing all of this in mind, the Health District is preparing for significant growth in the next several decades.
Population data using estimates from the Texas Center for Health Statistics and the Texas Demographer. Data uses modest projections through 2030.
The Bell County Public Health District was known as the Bell County Health Department until 1994 (having operated as the Health Department since 1942). In 1994 representatives in Bell County and the Director worked together to establish the Health District. A Cooperative Agreement was established which set the terms for the operation and oversight of the Health District.

The mission of the Bell County Public Health District is to promote healthy lifestyles in the communities served through education, service, and leadership; to prevent disease and protect the public’s health, and to serve as highly trained and skilled professionals dedicated to public health service.

The goals of protecting the public’s health cannot be achieved by just the staff of the Health District and require cooperation and coordination with the communities that we serve. In order to do this the Health District has and endeavors to continue to coordinate resource utilization with the local communities and stakeholders in order to achieve our mission.

The Health District recognizes the importance of promoting and maintaining a health community through education, prevention, and addressing the social determinants of health. The social determinants of health (SDH) are the conditions, in which people are born, grow, work, live, and age, and the wider set of forces and systems shaping the conditions of daily life. These forces and systems include economic policies and systems, development agendas, social norms, social policies and political systems” (WHO, 2018).
The Bell County Board of Health is another important component of the operations of the Health District. The Board of Health is an administrative board of Directors appointed by the Member cities that govern the operation of the Health District. The Director is appointed by the Board of Health to carry out the policies and procedures adopted. Last, and certainly not least, the Health District operates in conjunction with a Board approved Health Authority who is a medical doctor within the community who offers valuable services and insight toward the accomplishment of our goals.

**Board Members**

**Commissioner Bill Schumann**
Representative of Bell County
wrschumann@gmail.com

**Ms. Kathryn Long**
Representative of Bell County
neenslong@gmail.com

**Ms. Jody Nicholas**
Representative of the City of Harker Heights
jnicholas@ci.harker-heights.tx.us

**Mr. Wayne Carpenter**
Representative of the City of Belton

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Bell County Public Health District 2017 Annual Report 10
Dr. Andre Avots
Representative of the City of Temple
Andrejs.AvotsAvotins@BSWHealth.org

Mr. John Moseley
Representative of Morgan's Point Resort

Mr. David Broecker
Representative of the Village of Salado
daveb@broeckerfuneralhome.com
The main offices for the Health District are in our Temple location. Administration is the central component of the Health District in that their focus in the department is on coordinating the efforts of all of the different divisions. This is done through functioning as a primary communication hub between divisions, managing the budget and coordinating communication with external stakeholders. The division is composed of six employees.

Amanda Robison-Chadwell, MPH, PhD
Health District Director

Judy Porubsky, MPH
Chief Financial Officer/HR Director

Dr. Janice Smith
Local Health Authority

Stephanie Chavez
Accounting Assistant

Charlsie Barfield
Executive Secretary
The Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants and Children (WIC) is a health and nutrition program with a successful record for improving the diet of infants, children, and pregnant, postpartum, and breastfeeding women who are at risk for nutrition-related illness. The main focus of the WIC program is to educate mothers, families and caregivers on the proper nutrition for babies and young children.

Food benefits are issued for each WIC client. Both fathers and mothers can receive and spend the benefits for their children. Electronic Benefit Transfer (EBT) Cards are loaded with food benefits for clients to use at eligible stores such as HEB, Wal-Mart, Temple Nutritional Store, Killeen Nutritional Store, IGA and Commissaries. The monetary food benefit on an EBT card is approximately $60 per client each month. Based on program participation in 2017, approximately 188,000 benefits were issued to families in the Bell County community throughout the 4 locations. This amounts to over $11,000,000 spent in area stores and contributed to the local economy this year.

WIC promotes a better quality of life for Texas’ most vulnerable children by providing healthful foods, nutrition education for parents, support for mothers who breastfeed, and medical and social-service referrals. Through referrals, WIC is able to connect participants to job programs and other health and educational benefits.

The Bell County Public Health District WIC Program employs approximately 50 staff persons who provide services to the community in 4 locations: Temple, Killeen, Copperas Cove and Fort Hood. Staff includes the Division Director, 4 clinic supervisors, and clinic support staff comprised of nutritionists, Registered Dietitians (RD), Registered Nurse (RN), Licensed Vocational Nurses (LVN), Lactation Consultants (IBCLC), breastfeeding peer counselors and clerical staff.

For more information on the WIC Program visit our [website](#).
The Environmental Health Division is primarily responsible for regulating the sewage disposal of residential and commercial properties, not served by organized sewage systems in Bell County. Serving as the Authorized Agent for Bell County, the staff works closely with the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ), the county and multiple city staff members as well as designers, installers, builders, business owners and homeowners throughout Bell County. This department permits all new on-site sewage disposal systems (OSSF) and tracks maintenance contracts required on many systems. The staff responds to complaints or public health issues associated with these responsibilities. Municipalities often request on-site review and approval before building permits are issued for properties served by OSSF’s. Many mortgage lenders request OSSF inspections for residences and businesses at point of resale. The Health District provides documentation as to conditions observed on the site that may affect future system operation. The Environmental Health staff also work closely with the Bell County Commissioner’s Court, multiple city staff and the County Engineer in subdivision of land served by OSSF’s.

Environmental staff also inspects and permit mobile home parks and trailer parks served by OSSF’s. Staff investigates these properties as well as many other sites within Bell County for public health nuisances associated with violations of the Texas Health and Safety Codes. The violations may include improper sewage or trash disposal, rodent/insect harboring, mosquito breeding and other potential health violations.

We have information for developers available on the website that can be very helpful including our Local Order and our OSSF Approval Process.

The Food Protection Division is dedicated to the prevention of food related illness through its primary goals of retail food operation compliance, education of food worker personnel in food safety and sanitation practices, and other food sanitation concerns that affect public health.

The Food Protection Division offers a State Accredited Food Worker Class. This class is unique in that it is a short course (45 minutes) that is offered in two locations in Bell County and the card is good for 2 years. This card is provided to course attendees directly after completion of the class and there is no required testing. For more information about our Food Worker Classes call the Health District Environmental Health Office at 254-771-2106 or visit our website at www.bellcountyhealth.org.

The division duties include food sanitation inspections for all retail food establishments, public and private school and college dining facility inspections, dining areas at assisted
living facilities and hospitals. They also will investigate foodborne illness complaints, environmental health inspections for daycares and foster homes, bed bug complaints locations such as: public hotels and motels. The department works closely with cities to ensure compliance. If requested they may also participate in emergency investigations relating to fires, accidents and other emergencies that involve food or food related items. They can take on an investigative role for other events that fall within the scope of food sanitation and safety.

The Staff of the BCPHD Environmental Health Division.

**On-Site Sewage Facilities Staff**

**Kent Stephens** – OSSF Section Director  
**Becky Flores** – Administrative Assistant  
**Sarah Little** - Inspector  
**Josh Langley** - Inspector  
**Ruby Hope** – Administrative Assistant  
**Ronnie McAdams** - Inspector

**Retail Food Sanitation Staff**

**George Highsmith** – Retail Food Sanitation Section Director  
**JoAnn Mann** – Administrative Assistant  
**Vickie Lesiker** – Administrative Assistant  
**Ken Flake** - Inspector  
**Cathy Herbert** - Inspector  
**Jennifer Holley** - Inspector
## Bell County Environmental & Food Protection Division Services

January 1, 2017 through November 30, 2017

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Establishment</th>
<th>East Bell County</th>
<th>West Bell County</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Frequency of Inspections</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Concession</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>2 x year</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Convenience Store</td>
<td>89</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>182</td>
<td>2/3 x year</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Day Care</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>86</td>
<td>138</td>
<td>1 x year</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grocery</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>3/4 x year</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manufacturer</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1/2 x year</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mobile Food Unit</td>
<td>114</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>184</td>
<td>1 x year</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-Profit</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>1/2 x year</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Restaurant</td>
<td>299</td>
<td>344</td>
<td>643</td>
<td>3/4 x year</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Retail Food</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>2 x year</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>School</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>106</td>
<td>2 x year</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taverns/Clubs</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>2 x year</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Warehouse</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>1/2 x year</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td><strong>748 from 717</strong></td>
<td><strong>820</strong></td>
<td><strong>1568</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Services Provided

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Service</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Establishment Inspections</td>
<td>3626</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foster Home Inspections</td>
<td>186</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Complain Investigations</td>
<td>265</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food Worker Classes Taught</td>
<td>415</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food Worker Students Taught</td>
<td>7,426</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food Manager Classes</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Environmental Service

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Service</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>OSSF Permits Issued</td>
<td>528</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OSSF Design Reviews</td>
<td>532</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OSSF Contract Tracking</td>
<td>5,421</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OSSF Court Cases Filed</td>
<td>229</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loan Inspections</td>
<td>201</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subdivision Evaluations</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mobile Home Park</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Environmental Complaints</td>
<td>62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Building Reviews for Cities</td>
<td>147 (Morgan’s Point Resort) 53 (City of Harker Heights) 200 TOTAL</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Bell County Public Health District 2017 Annual Report 17
Public Health Emergency Preparedness (PHEP)

Public Health Emergency Preparedness (PHEP) is a program that exists in a number of local public health jurisdictions. The intent is to prepare for large scale events that can impact the day to day function of the jurisdiction. Such events include: infectious disease outbreaks, bioterrorism events, chemical spills, contamination of drinking water, and natural disasters. Events such as those listed above, if not adequately prepared for, can cripple the function of government, business, healthcare operations and numerous other critical societal organizations. The focus of PHEP is to anticipate the threats facing Bell County and to conduct exercises to train for and thus prepare for response to such events. In so doing the fallout can be less severe.

Preparing for events such as these requires coordination with multiple local, state, and sometimes federal agencies. Only some of these agencies work together day to day and, without preparedness, may only interact during an emergency which complicates response efforts. Therefore, staff works to improve capacity in planning, epidemiological response, education and training, public risk communication and information dissemination, and the improvement of current information technology resources.

Cathy Brem, MS
PHEP Division Director

Lacey Sanders
Epidemiologist

Gene Mikeska, MPH
SNS Coordinator
In 2017 our staff in PHEP responded to aid with emergency operations post-Hurricane Harvey which included aiding in shelter operations and recovery after the shelters had closed. They continue to take lessons learned from real events and exercises and apply those lessons to planning efforts to keep the Bell County communities safe.
There are a number of interesting health trends in Bell County. We have focused on a few specific areas in this report including cancer incidence and mortality, infectious diseases, chronic illness mortality and sexually transmitted diseases. For more information on conditions listed click on the links in green to be taken to websites with additional resources.

**Cancer**

According to data from the Texas Cancer Registry (2017) Bell County has an age-adjusted incidence rate for all cancer sites 479.6 per 100,000 people for new cancer cases diagnosed between 2010 and 2014. This puts Bell County in the highest incidence rate range in the state of Texas (that range of incidence rates is 433.2-542.6 per 100,000 people).

The age-adjusted mortality rate for cancer in Bell County was 176.8 per 100,000 people for all cancer deaths 2010-2014 (Texas Cancer Registry, 2017). Below are charts showing the age-adjusted incidence rate (new cases per year) per 100,000 people and the age-adjusted mortality rate (new cancer deaths per year) per 100,000 people. While it may seem alarming that the incidence rate in Bell County is climbing we also must consider that increases in the population have contributed to the increase in the number of cases. However, the rate in Bell County has been significantly higher than the Texas state rate specifically since 2004 with sharp increases in 2013 and 2014 indicating a need for cancer screening and prevention.
Bell County age-adjusted cancer incidence rates by year compared with Texas. Texas Cancer Registry, 2017

Bell county age-adjusted cancer mortality rates by year compared with Texas. Texas Cancer Registry, 2017

**Infectious Diseases**

We often forget that infectious diseases are not a thing of the past. We deal with them every year and we have influenza epidemics annually. Here in Bell County our 2017-2018 Influenza season was particularly problematic compared to the previous year. For updates
on the data visit the Influenza section of our website where information on the 2017-2018 influenza season is available and will be updated through May 2018.

Beyond influenza there are some other infectious diseases that we see frequently in Bell County. Those are salmonella, campylobacter, shigella, streptococcus groups A and B and cryptosporidiosis. These conditions are generally preventable with practices such as cooking food thoroughly, proper food handling and proper hand hygiene. More information about that is available by clicking on the links below for each condition.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Top 5 Infectious Diseases</th>
<th>2016</th>
<th>2017</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Salmonella</td>
<td>76.4</td>
<td>51.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Campylobacter</td>
<td>30.9</td>
<td>36.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shigella</td>
<td>10.9</td>
<td>24.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Streptococcus A &amp; B</td>
<td>13.5</td>
<td>13.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cryptosporidosis</td>
<td>6.8</td>
<td>12.6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Top 5 infectious diseases in Bell County (2016 and 2017 compared). Source Texas NEDSS system. The 2017 numbers may change as data is reconciled in the state system.

The above information was pulled from the Texas NEDSS system (2018) based on confirmed and investigated diagnoses. We have seen increases in several of the top 5 notifiable conditions and those numbers for 2017 are not considered final until later in 2018 so it is expected that those figures will increase slightly. There are several reasons we may have seen an increase which may include our increase in population and better reporting. For more information on each of these conditions please click the links which will bring you to the CDC website where you can find tips on prevention, diagnosis, and treatment.

- **Salmonella**
- **Campylobacter**
- **Shigella**
- **Streptococcus Group A & Group B**
Among infectious diseases of note, Sexually transmitted diseases (STD) are particularly problematic in Bell County and we boast a higher rate of infection than most other counties in the state. We have the second highest rate of gonorrhea and the third highest rate of chlamydia of the other 254 counties in the state.

Bell County also boasts high rates of HIV and AIDS. We rank 22 in the state for new HIV diagnoses, 20th in the state for AIDS diagnoses and 14th in the state for the number of people living with HIV. See the graphic below which shows the changes in the rate per 100,000 people newly diagnosed with AIDS in Bell County since 2007 per the Texas DSHS HIV surveillance report released in 2016.
**Chronic Diseases**

In Bell County the most prevalent chronic illness mortality rates are charted below with County and Texas rates compared using data from the Texas Center for Health Statistics (2013).

What becomes clear from Figure 9 below is that our highest mortality rate is in due to diseases of the heart. This matches the trends we find statewide. Cerebrovascular diseases refer to diseases that affect the blood vessels of the brain (i.e., stroke). Heart disease, cerebrovascular disease and diabetes are preventable with changes in lifestyle and diet. There is still quite a lot to be learned about Alzheimer’s and research is ongoing to find better options for prevention and treatment. For more information on prevention click the links for each condition.
### Chronic Disease Mortality

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chronic Disease</th>
<th>Bell County</th>
<th>Texas</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Diabetes</td>
<td>23.7</td>
<td>21.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alzheimer's</td>
<td>51.3</td>
<td>39.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diseases of the Heart</td>
<td>183.6</td>
<td>174.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cerebrovascular Diseases</td>
<td>42.9</td>
<td>43.7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Age-Adjusted Mortality rates in Bell County and Texas, Chronic Diseases. Texas Center for Health Statistics (2013)
The Medical Reserve Corp (MRC) is a program that recruits healthcare professionals and other non-medical citizens interested in volunteering their time to address community health issues and to aid their community in large-scale emergencies.

The MRC in Bell County is an effort that was begun by the staff of the Bell County Public Health District’s PHEP department. Our SNS Coordinator Gene Mikeska has taken on the building of the MRC in the hopes that it will soon be volunteer sustained.

MRC volunteers are an integral part of the preparedness efforts in our community because we know that waiting to prepare for a disaster until one occurs is not effective. Training staff and volunteers and coordinating with agencies throughout the County helps to ensure that we are better prepared to address community health challenges.

So far our MRC has 103 Members with 9 medical providers and 24 nursing staff in less than 2 years.

MRC volunteers are working toward developing tele-medicine capability for remote areas as well as Points of Dispensing (PODs) and increasing shelter operations capabilities.

The Bell County MRC has also deployed for Mosquito surveillance the last two years. In addition, our MRC responded for Public Health information campaign for Zika and provided nursing and mental health capabilities during shelter operations in response to Hurricane Harvey.

Bell County residents interested in becoming a member of our Medical Reserve Corp who would like more information can contact the Health District and speak with Gene Mikeska and/or visit our website to get more information.
Bell County Medical Reserve Corps Unit has added 11 activities for calendar year 2018.

Number of Activities by Month

Economic Impact by Month

Impact Categories from Previous Quarter

- Emergency Response
- Strengthened Public Health
- Served a Vulnerable Population
- Supported Non-Emergency Community Events
- Developed/Strengthend MRC Unit
- Improved Community Preparedness/Resilience
- Trained/Exercised to Improve Unit or Community Response Capacity/Capability
Bell County Public Health District’s Medical and Nursing Division is responsible for providing quality nursing care for those in need in the community. We offer most of our services on a sliding scale and do accept payment from some insurance providers. Our services include:

- Immunizations
- Community Health Education
- Family Planning
- STD Testing and Treatment
- Disease Surveillance
- Tuberculosis Testing and Treatment
- Pregnancy Testing

For more information on any of these programs click the links to be taken directly to the appropriate section on our website.

The Director of Nurses (DON) serves as the program manager for all funded programs in the Medical and Nursing Division. The Texas Department of State Health Services (DSHS) provides funding for the Immunization section and a portion of tuberculosis operations. Women’s Health and Family Planning Association of Texas (WHFPT) manages the Title X grant, of which BCPHD is a sub recipient for family planning services. Health and Human Services Commissions (HHSC) provides state funding for a portion of the family planning program. The remainder of the Medical and Nursing Division is funded through revenues receive from fees and other revenues as well as grants from both the state and federal governments.

Figure 1: Some of our dedicated Temple M&N Staff
The Medical and Nursing Divisions goals include attempting to reduce the burden of sexually transmitted diseases (STD) in the county by providing education about STD prevention to all clients in the clinics receiving STD testing. In addition, the Medical and Nursing Division endeavors to reach more members of the community through outreach in order to educate the community about ways to live healthier lives.

The Temple and Killeen clinics see between 300 and 400 patients every month for family planning and STD related services under Title X. Below are some graphics depicting the breakdown of some of the services offered at our Temple and Killeen clinics which do not include all patient services, but only those funded under our family planning programs. The data for the following charts were taken from “Title X Dashboard”, created by Women’s Health and Family Planning Association of Texas, 2017. www.whfpt.org. Used with permission. The creation of this dashboard was supported by grant number FPHPA066072-02-00 from HHS/OPA. Its contents are the sole responsibility of the authors.

**Contraceptive Methods**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>MM</th>
<th>NMM</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>54.98</td>
<td>45.02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td>69.47</td>
<td>30.53</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Shows the % of women who chose a moderate birth control method (MM) (IUD, Depo, implant, etc.) versus those who chose other methods (NMM) such as male condoms, oral contraceptives or abstinence. 2016 compared with 2017 data. From “Title X Dashboard” created by Women’s health and family planning association of Texas, 2017. [www.whfpt.org](http://www.whfpt.org). Used with permission.

**% Tested for STIs**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Tested</th>
<th>Not Tested</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>91.96</td>
<td>8.04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td>94.3</td>
<td>5.7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Shows the % of clients tested for STDs including HIV. 2016 compared with 2017 data. From “Title X Dashboard”, created by Women’s Health and Family Planning Association of Texas, 2017. [www.whfpt.org](http://www.whfpt.org). Used with permission.

Resources


