Regional Needs Assessment

REGION VIII: SAN ANTONIO COUNCIL ON ALCOHOL
AND DRUG AWARENESS (SACADA)

PREVENTION RESOURCE CENTER

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Executive Summary

What is the RNA

The Regional Needs Assessment (RNA) is a document created by the Prevention Resource Center (PRC) in Region 8 along with Data Coordinators from PRCs across the State of Texas and supported by San Antonio Council and Alcohol and Drug Awareness (SACADA) and the Texas Health and Human Services Commission (HHSC). The PRC 8 serves 28 counties in upper central south Texas.

This assessment was designed to aid PRC's, HHSC, and community stakeholders in long-term strategic prevention planning based on the most current information relative to the unique needs of the diverse communities in the State of Texas. This document will present a summary of statistics relevant to risk and protective factors associated with drug use, consumption patterns and consequences data, and it will offer insight related to gaps in services and data availability challenges.

Who writes the Regional Needs Assessment?

A team of Data Coordinators has procured national, state, regional, and local data through partnerships of collaboration with diverse agencies in sectors such as law enforcement, public health, and education, among others.

How is the RNA informed (data collections)?

Qualitative data collection has been conducted, in the form of surveys, focus groups, and interviews with key informants. The information obtained through these partnerships has been analyzed and synthesized in the form of this Regional Needs Assessment. PRC 8 recognizes those collaborators who contributed to the creation of this RNA. Quantitative data has been extrapolated from federal and state agencies to ensure reliability and accuracy.

Main key findings from this assessment include:

The percentage of the population age 5-years and older that speaks a language other than English at home was 37.3% with 70.6% in the Border Area.

Nearly 1 in 5 (19.7%) retail alcohol violations involved the selling or serving to a minor or permitting a minor to possess or consume alcohol in Region 8.   (2018 – 21.5).

In 2019, nearly 1 in 10 DUI motor vehicle fatalities were under the age of 21 and 1 in 5 young adults between 21 – 25 years of age for both Texas and Region 8. More than 3 in 10 (32.6%) traffic fatalities involved a driver under the influence.

The State juvenile probation referral rate for calendar year 2018 was 18.7 youth per 1,000 compared to Region 8 rate of 21.3 youth per 1,000.

Methamphetamine seizures ranked the highest accounting for 93 percent of all methamphetamines seized by State local law enforcement. Cocaine ranked second, accounting for 38 percent of the State's seizures and marijuana ranked third, accounting for only 5.2 percent of the State's seizures.

More than 3 in 5 (62%) secondary students have ever tried alcohol.

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Nearly 1 in 5 (17.1%) secondary students binge drank at least once in the past month.

Nearly 1 in 6 (16%) secondary students initiated alcohol use prior to age 13, higher than the state's rate of 14.7 percent; 4.3 percent initiated tobacco use early and 4 percent initiated marijuana use prior to age 13.

E-Vapor use continues to be the fastest growing trend among our youth.   Past-Month increased from 8.8 percent to 15.6 percent, and School-Year increased from 13.4 percent to 20 percent. Students reported using E-Vapor Products 3 times more than Cigarettes and nearly 4 times more than Smokeless Tobacco in the past month.

The youth rate forTexas Medicaid clients receiving substance abuse disorder services was 137.1 per 1,000 child population (12-17 years of age). Region 8 was lower with 131.5 per 1,000 child population (12-17 years of age). Victoria MSA had a significantly higher rate than the State with 278.2 youth receiving substance use disorder services per 1,000 child population (12-17 years of age).

In 2019 Region 8 had more juvenile arrests for Marijuana 72.6%, followed by Synthetic Narcotics – Manufactured Narcotics which can cause true drug addiction (Demerol, Methadones) 12.1%, Other – Dangerous Nonnarcotic Drugs 10.2%, Opium/Cocaine 2.2%, Opium or Cocaine and their Derivatives (Morphine, Heroin, Codeine) 1.8% and, Other Dangerous Nonnarcotic Drugs (Barbiturates, Benezedrine) 1.1%.

The number of all juvenile drug related arrests in Region 8 **increased 31.9%** from 477 in 2018 to 629 arrests in 2019. The **2019 Region 8 juvenile arrest rate** for all drug related offenses was **86.5 arrests per 100,000 child population** ages 0-16, higher than the State rate of 84.4. The juvenile drug arrest rate increased 29.9% from 66.6 arrests per 100,000 child population in 2018 to 86.5 arrests per 100,000 child population in 2019. Victoria MSA and the Region 8 Border Area had significantly higher rates.

The 2019 Region 8 juvenile arrest rate for all alcohol related offenses **was 6.2 arrests** per 100,000 child population ages 0-16, lower than the State 11.1 arrests. The 2019 juvenile DUI arrest rate for Region 8 was 0.4 arrests for every 100,000 child population. The change in the juvenile DUI arrests rate from 2018 was a decrease of 50%.   Juvenile drunkenness arrest rate was 1.1 arrests for every 100,000 child population a decrease of 26.7% from 1.5 arrests in 2018. The juvenile liquor law arrests rate for 2019 was 4.7 arrests per 100,000 child population a **decrease of 11.3%** from 5.3 in 2018.

Youth employment rates were higher than in the state, 38.6% and 34.7 respectively.

From 2017-2019, Region 8 (51%) has consistently shown higher percentages of adult arrests for Synthetic Narcotics (17.5%) than the State.

State OSAR screenings in Texas had more persons diagnosised with amphetamines (20.8) follwed by alcohol (20.2), cannabis (17.6) opioids (12.1) cocaine (7.9) and sedatives (1.9). – Data gap unavailabe by county.

In 2019, 1 in 10 high school students had attempted suicide one or more times in the past year. Data gap unavailable by county.

The rate for opioid related emergency department visits was 33.6 per 100,000 in Bexar, higher than State rate with 32.6. Regional data not available.

Prevention Resource Centers

There are eleven regional Prevention Resource Centers (PRCs) servicing the State of Texas. Each PRC acts as the central data repository and substance misuse prevention training liaison for their region. Data collection efforts carried out by PRCs are focused on the state's prevention priorities of alcohol (underage drinking), marijuana, and prescription drug use, as well as other illicit drugs.

Our Purpose

Prevention Resource Centers (PRCs) are a program funded by the Texas Health and Human Services Commission (HHSC) to provide data and information related to substance use and misuse, and to support prevention collaboration efforts in the community. There is one PRC located in each of the eleven Texas Health Service Regions (see Figure 1) to provide support to prevention providers located in their region with substance use data, trainings, media activities, and regional workgroups.

Prevention Resource Centers have four fundamental objectives related to services provided to partner agencies and the community in general: (1) collect data relevant to the state's prevention priorities and share findings with community partners (2) ensure the sustainability of a Regional Epidemiological Workgroup focused on identifying strategies related to data collection, gaps in data, and prevention needs, (3) coordinate regional prevention trainings and conduct media awareness activities related to risks and consequences of alcohol, tobacco, and other drugs (ATOD) use, and (4) conduct voluntary compliance checks and education on state tobacco laws to retailers.

Our Regions

Figure 1. Map of Health Service Regions serviced by a Prevention Resource Center:

Region 1	Panhandle and South Plains
Region 2	Northwest Texas
Region 3	Dallas/Fort Worth Metroplex
Region 4	Upper East Texas
Region 5	Southeast Texas
Region 6	Gulf Coast
Region 7	Central Texas
Region 8	Upper South Texas
Region 9	West Texas
Region 10	Upper Rio Grande
Region 11	Rio Grande Valley/Lower South Texas

Source: Department of State Health Services   https://www.dshs.state.tx.us/IDCU/data/annual/2016-Texas-Annual-Report/2016-Annual-Report/   Accessed April 17, 2020.

What Data Coordiators

Regional PRCs are tasked with compiling and synthesizing data and disseminating findings to the community. Data collection strategies are organized around risk and protective factors, consumption data, and related consequences associated with substance use and misuse. PRCs engage in building collaborative partnerships with key community members who aid in securing access to information.

How We Help the Community

PRCs provide technical assistance and consultation to providers, community groups, and other stakeholders in identifying data and data resources related to substance use or other behavioral health indicators. PRCs work to promote and educate the community on substance use and misuse and associated consequences through various data products, media awareness activities, and an annual Regional Needs Assessment. These resources and information provide stakeholders with knowledge and understanding of the local populations they serve, help guide programmatic decision making, and provide community awareness and education related to substance use and misuse. Additionally, the program provides a way to identify community strengths as well as gaps in services and areas of improvement.

Conceptual Framework of This Report

As one reads through this needs assessment, two guiding concepts will appear throughout the report: a focus on the youth population and the use of an empirical approach from a public health framework. For the purpose of strategic prevention planning related to drug and alcohol use among youth populations, this report is based on three main aspects: risk and protective factors, consumption patterns, and consequences of substance misuse and substance use disorders (SUDs).

Key Concepts

Adolescence

The World Health Organization (WHO) identifies adolescence as a critical transition in the life span characterized by tremendous growth and change, second only to infancy. This period of mental and physical development poses a critical point of vulnerability where the use and misuse of substances, or other risky behaviors, can have long-lasting negative effects on future health and well-being. This focus of prevention efforts on adolescence is particularly important since about 90 percent of adults who are clinically diagnosed with SUDs, began misusing substances before the age of 18. [1]
The information presented in this document is compiled from multiple data sources and will therefore consist of varying demographic subsets of age which generally define adolescence as ages 10 through 17-19. Some domains of youth data conclude with ages 17, 18 or 19, while others combine "adolescent" and "young adult" to conclude with age 21.

Epidemiology

The WHO describes epidemiology as the "study of the distribution and determinants of health-related states or events (including disease), and the application of this study to the control of diseases and other health problems." This definition provides the theoretical framework through which this assessment discusses the overall impact of substance use and misuse. Through this lens, epidemiology frames substance use and misuse as a preventable and treatable public health concern. The Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA) establishes epidemiology to identify and analyze community patterns of substance misuse as well as the contributing factors influencing this behavior. SAMHSA adopted an epidemiology-based framework on a national level while this needs assessment establishes this framework on a regional level.

Socio-Ecological Model

The Socio-Ecological Model (SEM) is a conceptual framework developed to better understand the multidimensional factors that influence health behavior and to categorize health intervention strategies.[2] Intrapersonal factors are the internal characteristics of the individual of focus and include knowledge, skills, attitudes, and beliefs. Interpersonal factors include social norms and interactions with significant others, such as family, friends, and teachers. Organizational/institutional factors are social and physical factors that indirectly impact the individual of focus (e.g., zero tolerance school policies, classroom size, mandatory workplace drug testing). Finally, community/societal factors include neighborhood connectedness, collaboration between organizations, and policy.

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[1] The National Center on Addiction and Substance Abuse at Columbia University. 2011. *CASA analysis of the National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2009* [Data file]. Rockville, MD: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration.

The SEM proposes that behavior is impacted by all levels of influence, from the intrapersonal to the societal, and that the effectiveness of health promotion programs is significantly enhanced through the coordination of interventions targeting multiple levels. For example, changes at the community level will create change in individuals and support of individuals in the population is essential for implementing environmental change.

Risk and Protective Factors

Researchers have examined the characteristics of effective prevention programs for more than 20 years. One component shared by effective programs is a focus on risk and protective factors that influence substance misuse among adolescents. Protective factors are characteristics that decrease an individual's risk for a SUD. Examples may include factors such as strong and positive family bonds, parental monitoring of children's activities, and access to mentoring. Risk factors are characteristics that increase the likelihood of substance use behaviors. Examples may include unstable home environments, parental use of alcohol or drugs, parental mental illnesses, poverty levels, and failure in school performance. Risk and protective factors are classified under four main domains: societal, community, relationship, and individual (see Figure 2).[3]

Figure 2. Examples of risk and protective factors within the domains of the Socio-Ecological Model

2 McLeroy, KR, Bibeau, D, Steckler, A, Glanz, K. (1988). An ecological perspective on health promotion programs. Health Education & Behavior, 15(4), 351-377.

3 The SBCC Capacity; Health Communication Capacity Collaborative. https://healthcommcapacity.org/sbcc-capacity-ecosystem/ Accessed April 16, 2020
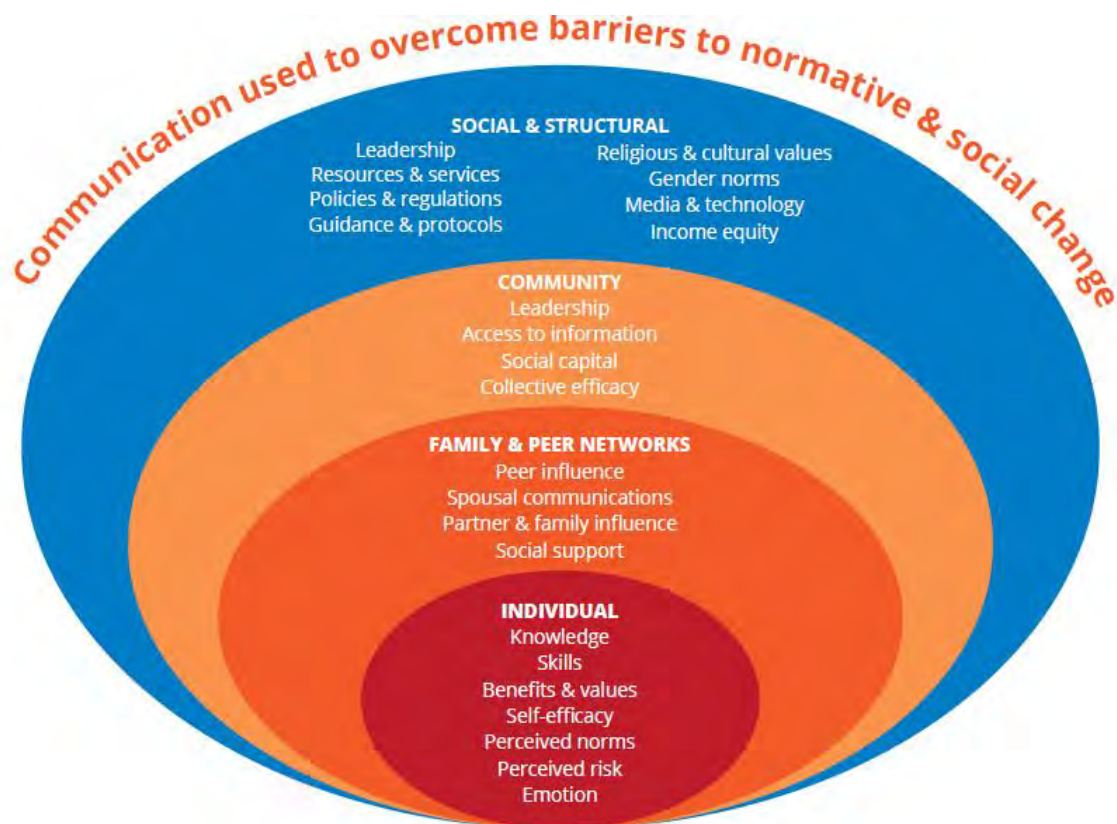
Source: Health Community Capacity Collaborative
https://healthcommcapacity.org/sbcc-capacity-ecosystem/ Accessed April 16, 2020.

Consumption Patterns

For the purpose of this needs assessment, and in following with operational definitions typically included in widely used measures of substance consumption, such as the Texas School Survey of Drug and Alcohol Use (TSS)[4], the Texas Youth Risk Surveillance System (YRBSS)[5], and the National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH)[6], consumption patterns are generally operationalized into three categories: lifetime use (ever tried a substance, even once), school year use (past year use when surveying adults or youth outside of a school setting), and current use (use within the past 30 days). These three categories of consumption patterns are used in the TSS to elicit self-reports from adolescents on their use and misuse of tobacco, alcohol (underage drinking), marijuana, prescription drugs, and illicit drugs. The TSS, in turn, is used as the primary outcome measure in reporting on Texas youth substance use and misuse in this needs assessment.

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[4]Texas A&M University. *Texas School Survey of Drug and Alcohol Use: 2016 State Report*. 2016.
http://www.texasschoolsurvey.org/Documents/Reports/State/16State712.pdf. Accessed May 30, 2018.
[5] Texas Department of State Health Services. *2001-2017 High School Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System Data*. 2017.
http://healthdata.dshs.texas.gov/HealthRisks/YRBS. Accessed April 27, 2018.
[6] Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration. *National Survey on Drug Use and Health*. 2016.
https://www.samhsa.gov/data/sites/default/files/NSDUH-DetTabs-2016/NSDUH-DetTabs-2016.pdf. Accessed May 30, 2018.

Due to its overarching and historical hold on the United States, there exists a plethora of information on the evaluation of risk factors that contribute to Alcohol Use Disorder (AUD). According to SAMHSA, AUD is ranked as the most wide-reaching SUD in the United States, for people ages 12 and older, followed by Tobacco Use Disorder, Cannabis Use Disorder, Stimulant Use Disorder, Hallucinogen Use Disorder, and Opioid Use Disorder (presented in descending order by prevalence rates).[7] When evaluating alcohol consumption patterns in adolescents, more descriptive information beyond the aforementioned three general consumption categories is often desired and can be tapped by adding specific quantifiers (i.e., per capita sales, frequency and trends of consumption, and definitions of binge drinking and heavy drinking), and qualifiers (i.e., consequential behaviors, drinking and driving, alcohol consumption during pregnancy) to the operationalization process. For example, the National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism (NIAAA) has created very specific guidelines that are widely used in the in quantitative measurement of alcohol consumption.[8] See Figure 3 for the NIAAA's operational definitions of the standard drink.

Figure 3: National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism (NIAAA)

What is a standard alcoholic drink?

Some alcoholic drinks contain more alcohol than others. As with all matter's nutritional, you need to consider the portion size. For example, some cocktails may contain an alcohol "dose" equivalent to three standard drinks.
Source: National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism https://www.niaaa.nih.gov/ Accessed April 16, 2020.

Consequences
One of the hallmarks of SUDs is the continued use of a substance despite harmful or negative consequences. The types of consequences most commonly associated with SUDs, the most severe of SUDs being addiction, typically fall under the categories of health consequences, physical consequences,

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[7] Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration. Substance use disorders.
https://www.samhsa.gov/disorders/substance-use. Updated October 27, 2015. Accessed May 29, 2018.
[8] National Institute for Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism. What is a "standard" drink?
https://www.rethinkingdrinking.niaaa.nih.gov/How-much-is-too-much/What-counts-as-a-drink/Whats-A-Standard-Drink.aspx. Accessed May 24, 2018.

social consequences, and consequences for adolescents. The prevention of such consequences has received priority attention as Goal 2 (out of four goals) on the 2016-2020 NIDA Strategic Plan titled Develop new and improved strategies to prevent drug use and its consequences.[9]

The consequences associated with SUDs tend to be developmentally, culturally, and contextually dependent and the measurement and conceptualization of such associations has proven to be quite difficult for various reasons, including the fact that consequences are not always caused or worsened by substance use or misuse.[10] Therefore, caution should be taken in the interpretation of the data presented in this needs assessment. Caution in inferring relationships or direction of causality should be taken, also, because only secondary data is reported out and no sophisticated analytic procedures are involved once that secondary data is obtained by the PRCs and reported out in this needs assessment, which is intended to be used as a resource.

Stakeholder/Audience

Potential readers of this document include stakeholders from a variety of disciplines: substance use prevention and treatment providers; medical providers; school districts and higher education; substance use prevention community coalitions; city, county, and state leaders; and community members interested in increasing their knowledge of public health factors related to drug consumption. The information presented in this report aims to contribute to program planning, evidence-based decision making, and community education.

The executive summary found at the beginning of this report will provide highlights of the report for those seeking a brief overview. Since readers of this report will come from a variety of professional fields, each yielding specialized genres of professional terms and concepts related to substance misuse and substance use disorders prevention, a glossary of key concepts can be found under in the back of this document. The core of the report focuses on risk factors, consumption patterns, consequences, and protective factors. A list of tables and figures can be found in the Appendix.

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[9] National Institute on Drug Abuse. *2016-2020 NIDA Strategic Plan.* 2016. https://d14rmgtrwzf5a.cloudfront.net/sites/default/files/nida_2016strategicplan_032316.pdf. Accessed May 29, 2018.
[10] Martin, CS., Langenbucher, JW, Chung, Sher, KJ. Truth or consequences in the diagnosis of substance use disorders. *Addiction.* 2014. 109(11): 1773-1778.

Introduction

The Texas Health and Human Services Commission (HHSC) administers approximately 225 school and community-based prevention programs across 72 different providers with federal funding from the Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment Block Grant to prevent the use and consequences of alcohol, tobacco and other drugs (ATOD) among Texas youth and families. These programs provide evidence-based curricula and effective prevention strategies identified by SAMHSA's Center for Substance Abuse Prevention (CSAP).

The Strategic Prevention Framework (SPF) provided by CSAP guides many prevention activities in Texas (see Figure 4). In 2004, Texas received a state incentive grant from CSAP to implement the Strategic Prevention Framework in close collaboration with local communities in order to tailor services to meet local needs for substance abuse prevention. This prevention framework provides a continuum of services that target the three classifications of prevention activities under the Institute of Medicine (IOM), which are universal, selective, and indicated.[11]

Figure 4. Strategic Prevention Framework (SPF)

Strategic Prevention Framework

Assessment
Profile population needs, resources, and readiness to address needs and gaps

Capacity
Mobilize and/or build capacity to address needs

Planning
Develop a Comprehensive Strategic Plan

Implementation
Implement the Strategic Plan and corresponding evidence-based prevention strategies

Evaluation
Monitor, evaluate, sustain, and improve or replace those that fail

Source: *Sustainability & Cultural Competence*. 2020. AVPRIDE. https://avpride.com/ Accessed April 29, 2020

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[11] SAMHSA. Strategic Prevention Framework. https://avpride.com/ Accessed April 29, 2020.

The Health and Human Services Commission Substance Abuse Services funds Prevention Resource Centers (PRCs) across the state of Texas. These centers are part of a larger network of youth prevention programs providing direct prevention education to youth in schools and the community, as well as community coalitions that focus on implementing effective environmental strategies. This network of substance abuse prevention services work to improve the welfare of Texans by the reduction of substance use and misuse.

Our Audience
Readers of this document include stakeholders from a variety of disciplines such as substance use prevention and treatment providers; medical providers; school districts and higher education; substance use prevention community coalitions; city, county, and state leaders; and community members interested in increasing their knowledge of public health factors related to drug consumption. The information presented in this report aims to contribute to program planning, evidence-based decision making, and community education.

Methodology

This needs assessment is a review of data on substance misuse, substance use disorders, and related variables that will aid in substance misuse prevention decision making at the county, regional, and state level. In this needs assessment, the reader will find the following: primary focus on the state-delineated prevention priorities of alcohol (underage drinking), marijuana, prescription drugs, and other drug use among adolescents; exploration of drug consumption trends and consequences, particularly where adolescents are concerned; and an exploration of related risk and protective factors as operationalized by CSAP.

Purpose/Relevance of the RNA
The regional needs assessment can serve in the following capacities:

- To determine patterns of substance use among adolescents and monitor changes in substance use trends over time;
- To identify gaps in data where critical substance misuse information is missing;
- To determine county-level differences and disparities;
- To identify substance use issues that are unique to specific communities;
- To provide a comprehensive resource tool for local providers to design relevant, data-driven prevention and intervention programs targeted to needs;
- To provide data to local providers to support their grant-writing activities and provide justification for funding requests;
- To assist policy-makers in program planning and policy decisions regarding substance misuse prevention, intervention, and treatment at the region and state level.

Process
The State Evaluator and the Data Coordinators collected primary and secondary data at the county, regional, and state levels between September 1, 2019 and May 30, 2020.

Between September and July, the State Evaluator meets with the Data Coordinators via bi-weekly conference calls to discuss the criteria for processing and collecting data. The information is primarily gathered through established secondary sources including federal and state government agencies. In addition, region-specific data collected through local law enforcement, community coalitions, school districts and local-level governments are included to address the unique regional needs of the community. Additionally, qualitative data is collected through primary sources such as surveys and focus groups conducted with stakeholders and participants at the regional level.

Primary and secondary data sources are identified when developing the methodology behind this document. Readers can expect to find information from the American Community Survey, Texas Department of Public Safety, Texas School Survey of Drug and Alcohol Use, and the Community Commons, among others. For the purpose of this needs assessment, adults and youth in the region were selected as primary sources.

Quantitative Data Selection
Relevant data elements were determined, and reliable data sources were identified through a collaborative process among the team of Data Coordinators.

> **Identification of Variables:** The data collected is the most recent data available within the last five years. However, older data might be provided for comparison purposes, the data is an accurate measure of the associated indicators.

> **Key Data Sources:** For the purpose of this Regional Needs Assessment, the Data Coordinators and the Statewide Prevention Evaluator chose data sources for this document based on specific criteria. The data provided is a measure of substance use consumption, consequence, and related risk and protective factors. Data reflects the target population in Texas and across the eleven public health regions.

> **Criterion for Selection:** The criterion used for this document is, relevance, timeliness, methodologically sound, representative, and accuracy. The data is well-documented methodology and valid or reliable data collection tools.

Qualitative Data Selection
During the year, focus groups, surveys and interviews are conducted by the Data Coordinator to better understand what members of the communities believe their greatest need to be. The information collected by this research serves to identify avenues for further research and provide access to any quantitative data that each participant may have access to.

Key Informant Interviews
Interviews are conducted primarily with school officials and law enforcement officers. Participants are randomly selected by city and then approached to participate in an interview with the Regional Evaluator. Each participant is asked the following questions:

- What problems do you see in your community?
- What is the greatest problem you see in your community?
- What hard evidence do you have to support this as the greatest problem?
- What services do you lack in your community?

Other questions inevitably arise during the interviews, but these four are asked of each participant.

Focus Groups
Participants for the focus groups are invited from a wide selection of professionals including law enforcement, health, community leaders, clergy, high school educators, town councils, state representatives, university professors, and local business owners. In these sessions, participants discuss their perceptions of how their communities are affected by alcohol, marijuana, and prescription drugs.

Longitudinally Presented Data
In an attempt to capture a richer depiction of possible trends in the data presented in this needs assessment, data collection and reporting efforts consist of multi-year data where it is available from respective sources. Most longitudinal presentations of data in this needs assessment consist of (but are not limited to) the most recently-available data collected over three years in one-year intervals of data-collection, or the most recently-available data collected over three data-collection intervals of more than one year (e.g. data collection for the TSS is done in two-year intervals). Efforts are also made in presenting state-and national-level data with county-level data for comparison purposes. However, where it is the case that neither state-level nor national-level date are included in tables and figures, the assumption can be made by the reader that this data is not made available at the time of the data request. Such requests are made to numerous counties, state, and national-level agencies in the development of this needs assessment.

Regional Demographics

Overview of Region

Region 8 includes 28 counties and covers over 31,057 square miles located in the Upper Central South part of Texas bordering the Rio Grande River and Mexico to the west and the Gulf Coast to the east. The Region contains almost every type of geographical setting found in Texas: rolling hills and plains, hill country, coastal plains, brush country, and desert. San Antonio's estimated population of 1,547,253 [12] persons, makes it the largest city encompassing just over 50 percent of the Region's population. Region 8 has approximately 3,132,464 residents, 56.4 percent identify as Hispanic, followed by 33.3 percent Anglo, 6 percent Black or Afrrican American and 4.2 percent Other. Eighty-two (82.3%) of the Region 8 population resides in urban areas.   The population density for Region 8 is 100.9 persons per square mile. Appendix, Table 9. 2010-2020 Region 8 Population Density.

Counties served in Region 8 include Atascosa, Bandera, Bexar, Calhoun, Comal, Dewitt, Dimmit, Edwards, Frio, Gillespie, Goliad, Gonzales, Guadalupe, Jackson, Karnes, Kendall, Kerr, Kinney, LaSalle, Lavaca, Maverick, Medina, Real, Uvalde, Val Verde, Victoria, Wilson, and Zavala

Figure 5. Geographic Boundaries for Region 8

Zip Codes

A zip code's influence on the health of those living there is multifold. Where you live directly affects your health in a number of ways, from exposure to air pollution and toxins to accessibility of healthy food, green space and medical care. But it's also a more subtle indicator of socioeconomic factors that are inherent to health and longevity, including race and income[13].

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[12] U.S. Census Bureau. Quick Facts. Population Estimates. July1, 2019 (V2019). https://www.census.gov/quickfacts/sanantoniocitytexas. June 10, 2020

[13] Time. *Your ZIP Code Might Determine How Long You Live—and the Difference Could Be Decades.* https://time.com/5608268/zip-code-health/. Updated June 17, 2019. Accessed August 30, 2020

Region 8 encompasses 185 cities and towns, 2 major military installations and the Kickapoo Traditional Tribe of Texas including over 250 zip codes.   A detailed list of zip codes by city and town are in the Appendix, Table 2.

Major Metropolitan Areas (i.e., Concentrations of Populations)

Counties are designated as Metropolitan or NonMetropolitan by the U.S. Office of Budget and Management. Texas Health Professions Resource Center (HPRC) currently uses the designations that took effect in 2013. In Texas, 82 counties are designated as Metropolitan and 172 are designated as Non-Metropolitan. HPRC uses the terms 'Non-metropolitan and Metropolitan' interchangeably with 'Rural and Urban'.

Figure 6. 2004-2007 Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSA)
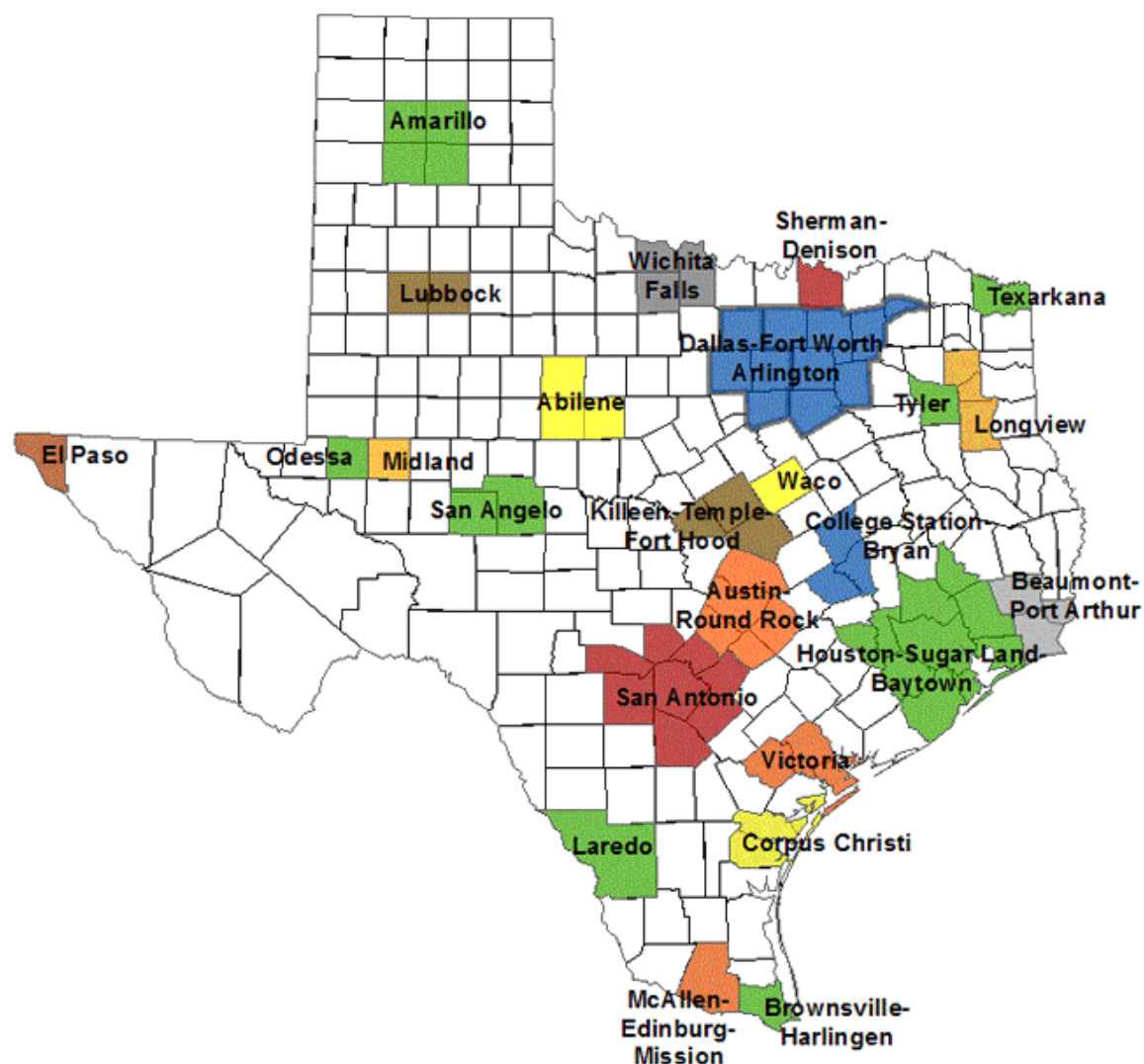
Source: Texas Demographic Center

Concentrations of Populations

Region 8 includes two Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs) including San Antonio – New Braunfels MSA (2,632,849) and Victoria Metropolitan MSA (105,461). Together they encompass 2,738,310 residents (87.4%) of the Region 8 population.

San Antonio–New Braunfels MSA also referred to as Greater San Antonio, include Atascosa, Bandera, Bexar, Comal, Guadalupe, Kendall, Medina, and Wilson counties. The land area is 7,312.7 square miles with a population density of 360 persons per square mile.

Figure 7. San Antonio-New Braunfels MSA Geographical Boundaries

The 2020 U.S. Census projections show the metropolitan area's population at 2,632,849 —up 22.9 percent from a reported 2,142,508 in 2010. San Antonio–New Braunfels is the third-largest metro area in Texas, after Dallas–Fort Worth–Arlington and Houston–The Woodlands–Sugar Land. During the same period Kendall, Comal and Guadalupe counties showed the greatest increases in population while Bandera and Medina counties had the lowest population growth.

Figure 8. 2010-2020 San Antonio-New Braunfels MSA Population Change
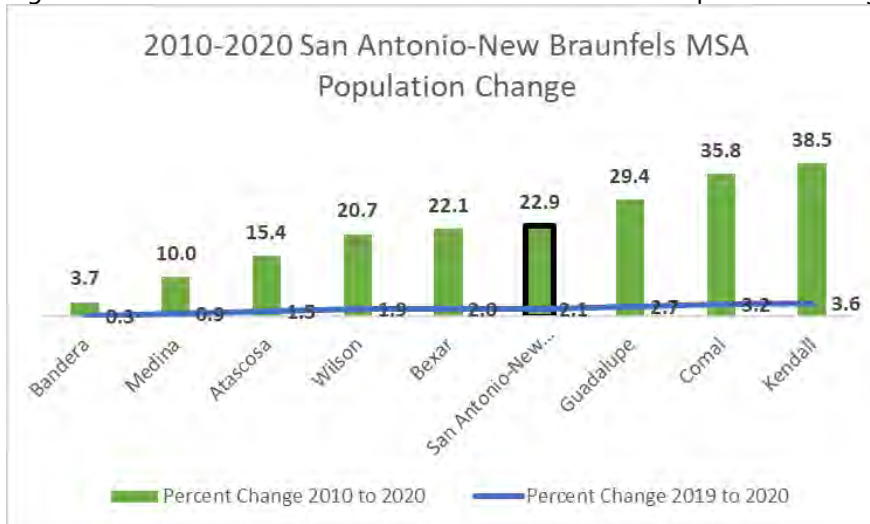
Source: Texas Demographic Population Projection 2020

Over half of the San Antonio-New Braunfels Metro area identify as Hispanic (56.2%) followed by Anglo (32.6%), Black (6.6%), Asian (2.6%) and Other (2.1%). See figure 9 below for additional information.

Figure 9. 2020 San Antonio-New Braunfels MSA Demographics
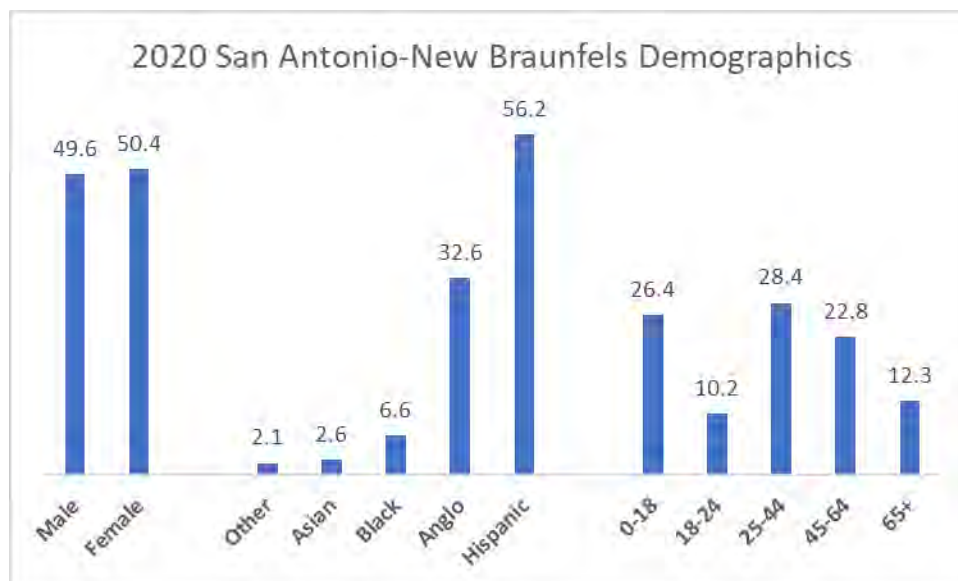
Source: Texas Demographic Population Projection 2020

Victoria MSA, also known as the Golden Crescent Region, include Goliad and Victoria counties. The land area is 1,734.1 square miles with a population density of 60.8 persons per square mile.

Figure 10. Victoria MSA Geographical Boundaries
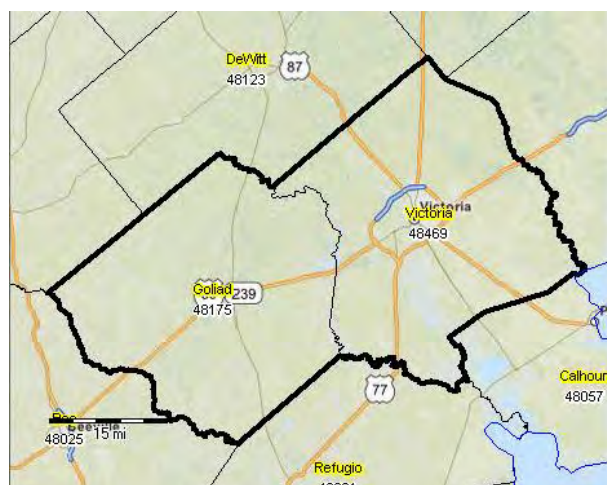
The 2020 U.S. Census projections show Victoria MSA population at 105,461 – up 12.2 percent from a reported 94,003 in 2010. Victoria MSA ranks as the 2nd smallest metro area in Texas next to Texarkana's MSA.

Figure 11. 2010-2020 Victoria MSA Population Percent Change

Source: Texas Demographic Population Projections

Over half of the Victoria Metro area identify as Hispanic (56.2%) followed by Anglo (32.6%), Black (6.6%), Asian (2.6%) and Other (2.1%). See figure 12 below for additional demographics.

Figure 12. 2020 Victoria MSA Demographics

Source: Texas Demographic Population Projections

The Kickapoo Traditional Tribe of Texas (KTTT), formerly known as the Texas Band of Traditional Kickapoo, is one of three federally recognized Tribes of Kickapoo people. The KTTT has a current population of 960 enrolled members and was officially recognized by the Texas Indian Commission in 1977. The KTTT Reservation is located by the Rio Grande on the US-Mexico border in western Maverick County. It is just south of Eagle Pass, Texas as part of the Rosita Valley community.[14]

Figure 13. Kickapoo Traditional Tribe of Texas (KTTT) Geopgrphical Boundaries
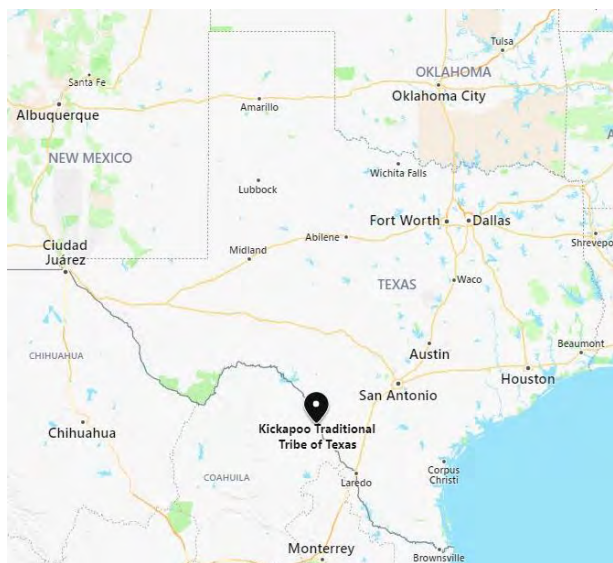
Urban and Rural Populations

In accordance with the Texas Health and Safety Code (§ 104.44 and §105.003), HPRC compiles, analyzes, and disseminates much of its data by Urban and Rural Counties or Border and Non-Border Counties. Below are explanations of those designations:

Urban and Rural Counties:

Eighteen counties (64%) in Region 8 are designated as rural (Non-metropolitan) including Calhoun, DeWitt, Dimmit, Edwards, Frio, Gillespie, Gonzales, Jackson, Karnes, Kerr, Kinney, LaSalle, Lavaca, Maverick, Real, Uvalde, ValVerde and Zavala. The remaining 8 counties are designated as urban (metro) areas including Atascosa, Bandera, Bexar, Comal, Goliad, Guadalupe, Kendall, Medina, Victoria, and Wilson.

County populations are also broken down into areas that are considered rural and urban. Eighty-two percent (82.3%) of the Region 8 population resides in urban areas, very similar to Texas at 84.7%. Bexar county has the largest percentage of urban population followed by Maverick and Val Verde while Edwards, Goliad and Real had the highest percentages of rural populations. See Appendix, Table 1. 2010 Region 8 Percent of Urban and Rural Populations by County and Metro/Non-Metro Designation.

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[14] Kickapoo Traditional Tribe of Texas. https://kickapootexas.org. Accessed June 25, 2020.

Figure 14. 2010 Region 8 Percent Population by Urban vs. Rural
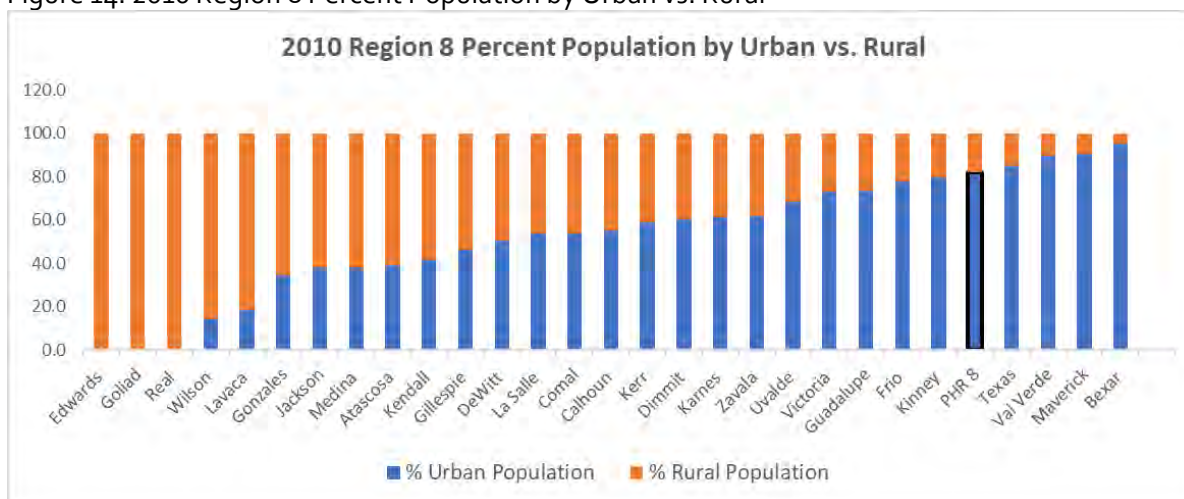
Source: U.S. Census Bureau. H2: Urban and Rural total population

Additional research has shown there are environmental and social determinants of health in both urban and rural populations as noted below[15].

Urban

Social Enviornment

More likely to see large disparities in socioeconomic status, higher rates of crime and violence, the presence of marginalized populations (e.g., sex workers) with high risk behaviors, and a higher prevalence of psychological stressors that accompany the increased density and diversity of cities.

The Physical Environment

In densely populated urban areas, there is often a lack of facilities and outdoor areas for exercise and recreation. In addition, air quality is often lower in urban environments which can contribute to chronic diseases such as asthma.

Rural

Social Enviornment

Rural elders have significantly poorer health status than urban elders, smoke more, exercise less, have less nutritional diets, and are more likely to be obese than suburban residents. Public health problems faced in rural areas (e.g., obesity, tobacco use, failure to use seat belts)

The Physical Environment

While poor air quality and crime rates are likely to be less of an issue in rural areas, insufficiencies in the built environment make it difficult for rural residents to exercise and maintain healthy habits.

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[15] : Unite for Sight, Urban Versus Rural Health, http://www.uniteforsight.org/global-health-university/urban-rural-health#_ftn7, Accessed May 28, 2019

Access to Health and Social Service

Persons of lower socioeconomic status and minority populations are more likely to live in urban areas and are more likely to lack health insurance. Thus, these populations face barriers to care, receive poorer quality care, and disproportionately use emergency systems. Other commonly represented populations in cities are undocumented immigrants and transient populations. The high prevalence of individuals without health insurance or citizenship creates a greater burden on available systems. This often leads to vast disparities in health care outcomes as well as a two-tiered health care system where insured individuals have access to preventive and routine health care while marginalized populations utilize "safety-net" emergency room care.

Source: Unite for Sight, *Urban Versus Rural Health*

Access to Health and Social Service

Evidence indicates that rural residents have limited access to health care and that rural areas are underserved by primary care physicians. Many rural individuals must travel substantial distances for primary medical care, requiring significantly longer travel times to reach care than their urban counterparts. Furthermore, some rural areas have a higher proportion of uninsured and individually insured residents than urban areas.

"Life in Rural America: Part I" is a recent survey conducted for National Public Radio, the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation, and the Harvard T.H. Chan School of Public Health that focused on the current views and experiences of rural Americans on economic and health issues. A few of the key findings include:

Strengths and Challenges:

- Problems facing rural communities - Drug addiction/abuse (including opioids) is the biggest problem facing their local community (25%), followed by economic concerns, including the availability of jobs, poverty, and the economy (21%).

- Problems facing rural families – more than one-quarter of rural Americans say financial problems (27%), while 16% cite concerns related to health or health care.

- Major strengths of rural communities - about one in five rural adults (21%) say it is the closeness of their community, while 11% say it is living a small town, and 11% say it is being around good people.

Major Health Problems:

- Drug addiction or abuse, including opioid addiction/abuse, have had major impacts on the lives of rural Americans. Almost one-quarter of rural Americans (23%) say that drug

addiction or abuse is the most urgent health problem currently facing their community, followed by cancer (12%) and access to health care (11%).

- About half of rural Americans (49%) say they personally know someone, such as a friend or family member, who has struggled with opioid addiction. In addition, a majority of rural Americans (57%) say the problem of people being addicted to opioids in their local community is a serious problem, including one-third (33%) who say it is a very serious problem. Many rural Americans view this problem as getting worse (Figure 1). Almost half of rural Americans (48%) say the problem of people being addicted to opioids in the local community has gotten worse in the past 5 years, while only 5% say it has gotten better.

- About three in ten rural Americans (31%) say suicide is a serious problem in their local community, including more than one in ten (12%) who say it is a very serious problem. While a majority of rural Americans (64%) think the problem of suicide in their local community has stayed the same over the past 5 years, more than one in five (23%) think it has gotten worse, and only 7% think it has gotten better. A majority of rural Americans (56%) say they personally know someone, such as a friend or family member, who has struggled with suicidal thoughts or tried to commit suicide.

- Half of all rural Americans (50%) say the cost of their family's health care in recent years has caused a serious problem for their family's overall financial situation, including 21% who say it has caused a very serious problem.[16]

"Life in Rural America: Part II" focused on adults living in rural America and their personal experiences with health, social, civic and economic issues[17]. Findings below:

- A majority of rural adults (62%) say people like them can make an impact in their community, including more than one-quarter (27%) who believe they can make a big impact. More than half (61%) belong to a health, social, or community service group.

- One-third (33%) say homelessness is a problem in their rural community, while more than one in five (22%) worry their housing conditions affect their family's health or safety.

- One-quarter of rural adults (26%) say there has been a time in the past few years when they needed health care but didn't get it.

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[16] NPR/Robert Wood Johnson Foundation/Harvard T.H. Chan School of Public Health, Life in Rural America, 6/6/18 – 8/4/18, https://www.rwjf.org/en/library/research/2018/10/life-in-rural-america.html, Accessed June 29, 2020.
[17] NPR/Robert Wood Johnson Foundation/Harvard T.H. Chan School of Public Health, Life in Rural America Part II, 1/31/19 – 3/2/19, https://www.rwjf.org/en/library/research/2019/05/life-in-rural-america--part-ii.html. Accessed June 29, 2020

- Asked why they weren't able to get health care, nearly half (45%) said they couldn't afford it and nearly one in five (19%) said they couldn't find a doctor who would take their health insurance. Physical access is another challenge, with nearly one-quarter citing distance (23%) or difficulty getting appointments during the hours they needed (22%).

- When asked what was the most important thing that could be done to improve their health, more than a third (36%) of rural adults identify options related to fixing health care, including improving access, quality, and reducing costs.

Border and Non-Border Counties: Counties are designated as Border or Non-Border according to Article 4 of the La Paz Agreement of 1983, which defines a county as a Border county if that county is within 100 Kilometers of the U.S./Mexico border. There are 32 counties in Texas designated as Border counties by this definition[18].

Border Counties: Region 8 has 10 counties that border Mexico including Dimmit, Edwards, Frio, Kinney, LaSalle, Maverick, Real, Uvalde, Val Verde and Zavala as seen in Figure 15 below.

Figure 15. Texas Counties that Border Mexico
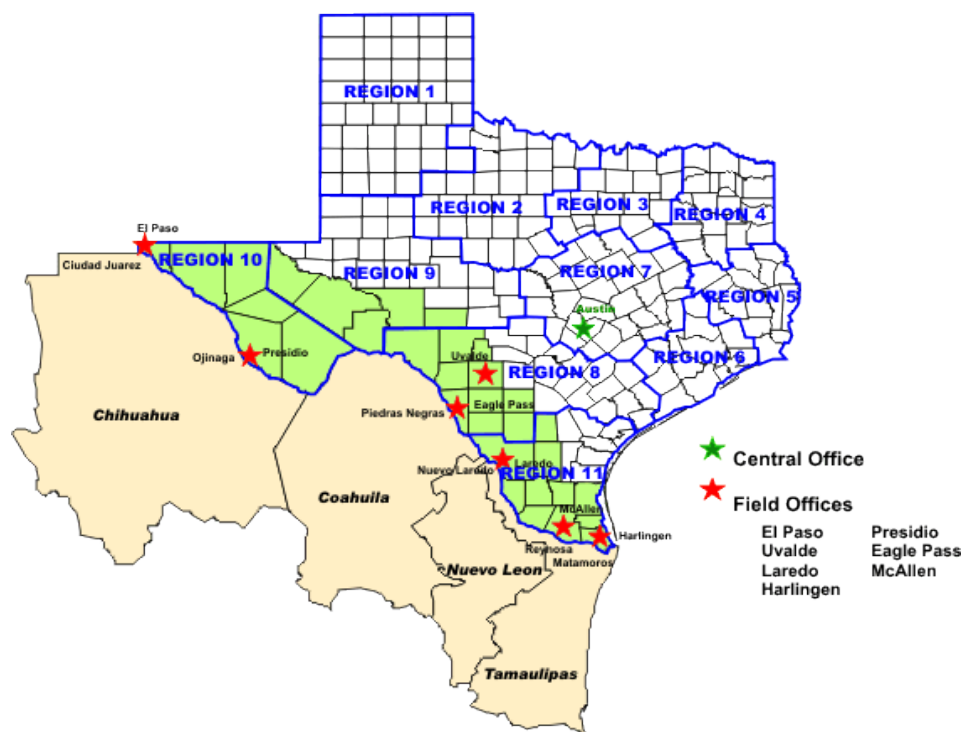
Source: Texas Demographic Center

Approximately 197,745 or 6.3 percent of Region 8 residents live near the border of Mexico. The land area covers 14,870. 3 square miles with a population density of 13.3 person per square mile. The

[18] Texas Department of State Health Services, Map of DSHS Border Area. https://dshs.texas.gov/borderhealth/border_health_map.shtm. Updated September 24, 2019. Accessed June 25, 2020.

population change for the 10 Border counties in Region 8 between 2010 to 2020 increased by 13,518 persons or 7.3 percent. During the same period Frio, Dimmit and La Salle counties had the highest increases in population while Val Verde and Kinney counties reported declining populations.

Figure 16. 2010-2020 Region 8 Border County Population Percent Change
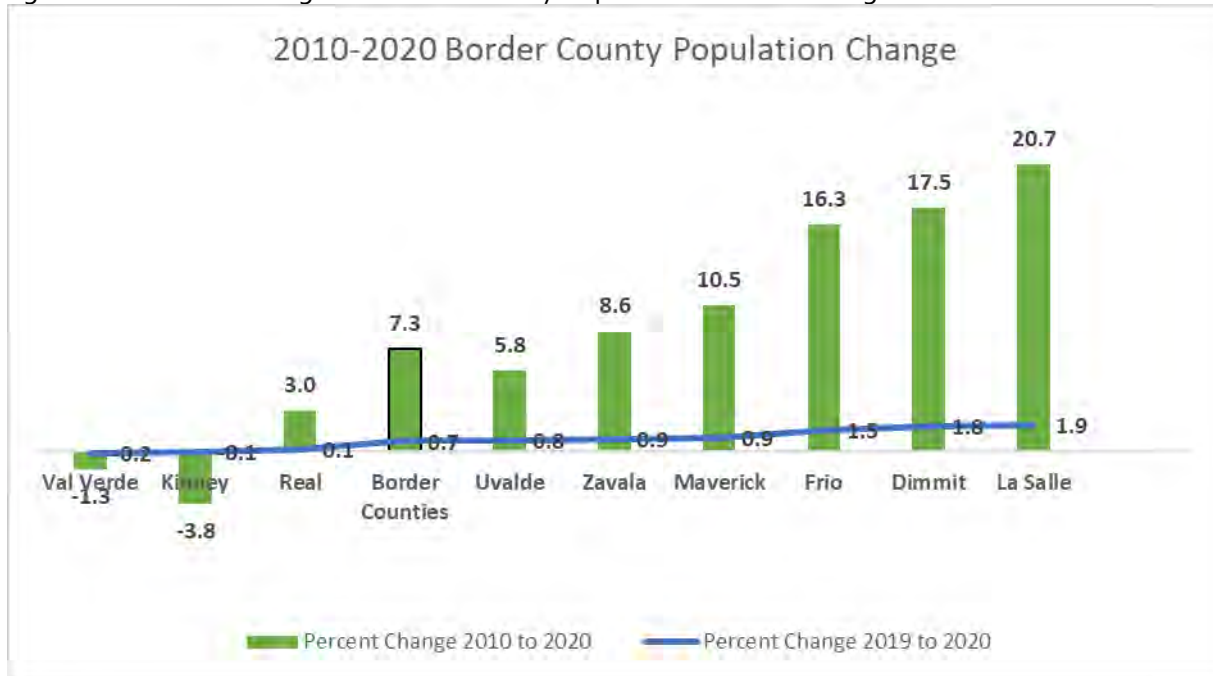
Source: Texas Demographic Center

Of the Region 8 Border residents, 84.4 percent identify as Hispanic, followed by 13.3 percent Anglo, 0.9 percent Other and 0.8 percent Black or African American and 0.5 percent Asian.

Figure 17. 2020 Region 8 Border Counties Demographics by Percentage
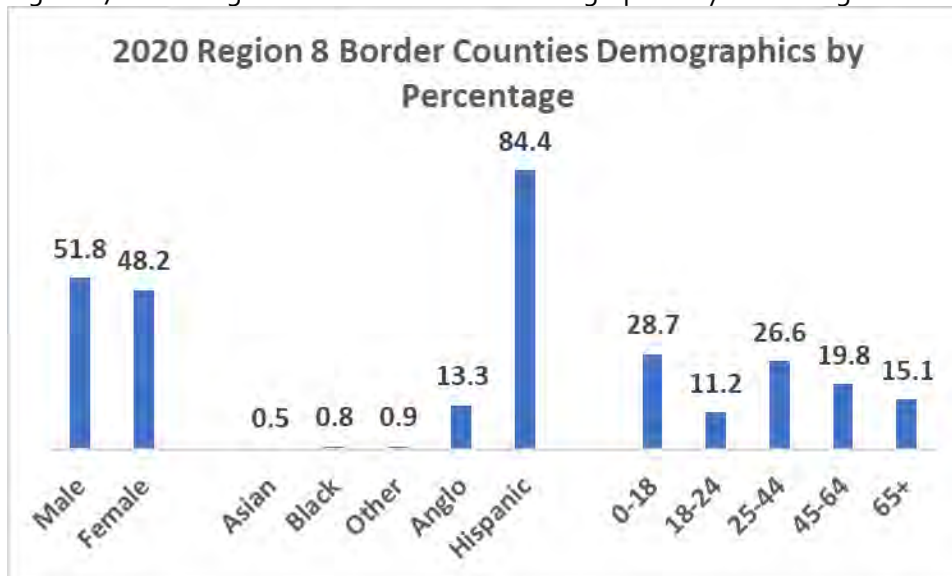
Source: Texas Demographics 2020 Population Projection

Demographic Information

Total Population

Texas' 2020 population of 29,677,668 persons make it the second largest U.S. state by both area (after Alaska) and population (after California). It has 261,231.7 square miles of land with a population density of 113.6 persons per square mile. The population change in Texas between 2010 and 2020 increased by 18 percent compared to the United States 6.5 percent change. Region 8 population increase of 20.3 percent ranks it the fourth fastest growing population in Texas as seen if figure 18 below. See Appendix, Table 3. 2010 - 2020 Population Change by Public Health Region.

Figure 18. 2010 – 2020 Population Change by Public Health Region
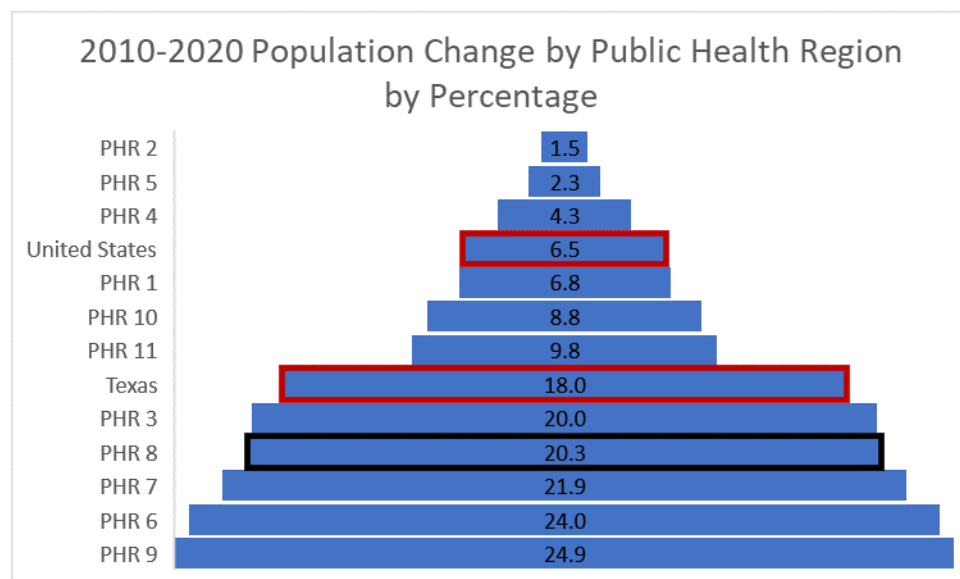
Source: Texas Demographics 2020 Population Projection

The 2020 population for Region 8 of 3,132,464 persons makes it the 4th largest populated Region in Texas. The population growth between 2010 to 2020 increased by 527,817 persons or 20.3 percent. During the same period, Kendall, Comal, Guadalupe, Bexar, Wilson, and La Salle counties had the highest growth rates in the Region while Kinney and Val Verde experienced declining populations. For county level data see the Appendix, Table 4. 2010 – 2020 Population Change by County.

Figure 19. 2010-2020 Population Change by County
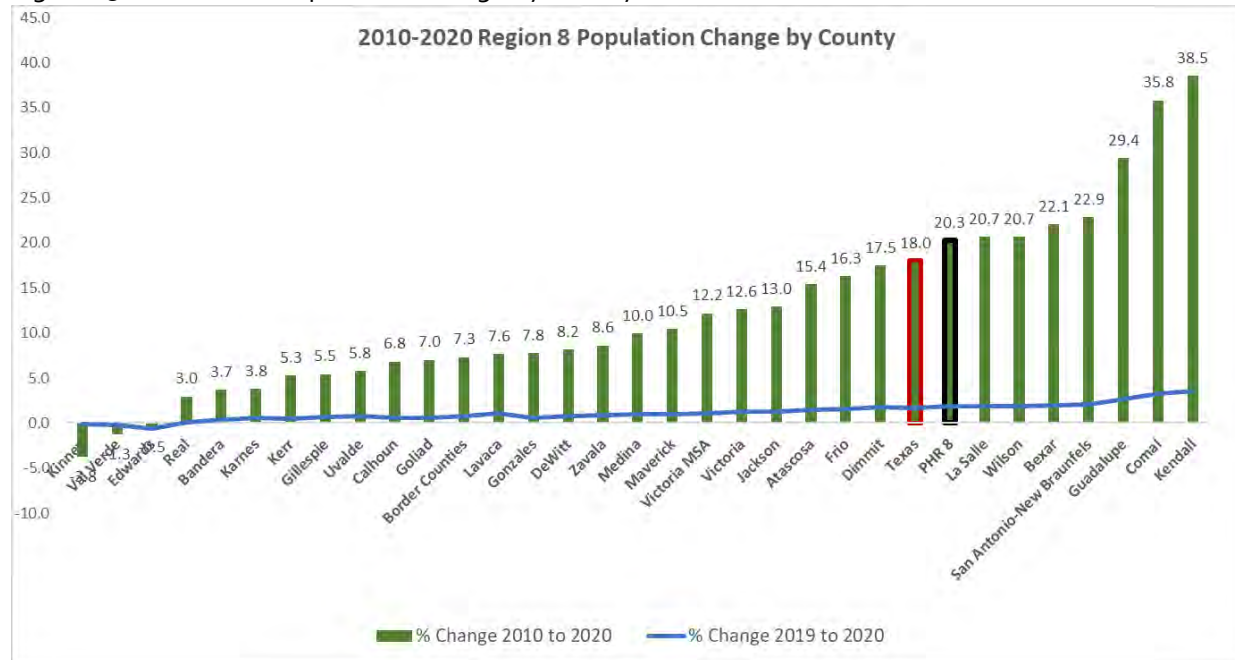
Source: Texas Demographic Center Population Projections

Population <Age 19 including percentage

In Region 8, 26.3 percent of the population is under the age of 19 similar to Texas rate of 26.7 percent. Hispanic persons under age 19 constitute the majority of the Region 8 youth with a total of about 823,629 or 65.5 percent much higher than Texas" rate of 39.8 percent. Anglo make up 24.5 percent followed by 5.43 percent Black, 2 percent Asian and 2.6 Other.

Figure 20. 2020 Region 8 Population Demographics for <19 Years of Age
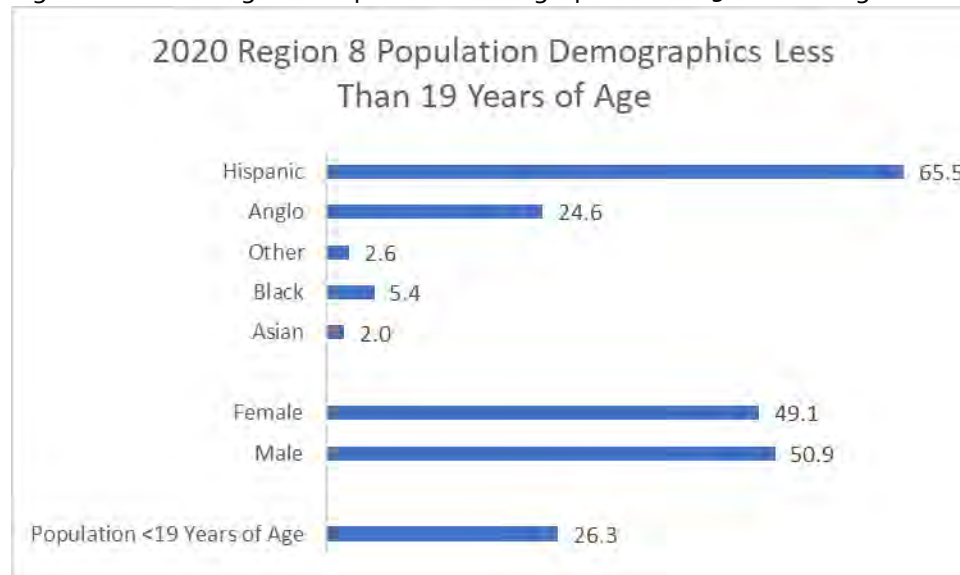
Source: Texas Demographic Center. 2020 Population Projections

Counties with the highest percentage of persons under age 19 include Zavala (32.3%), Maverick (31.5%) and Dimmit (31%) while Bandera (16.9%) had the lowest as seen in figure 21 below.   The Border Counties (28.7%) also have higher rates of persons under the age of 19.   See the Appendix, Table 5. 2020 Region 8 Population <19 by County by Gender.

Figure 21. 2020 Region 8 Population <19 by County
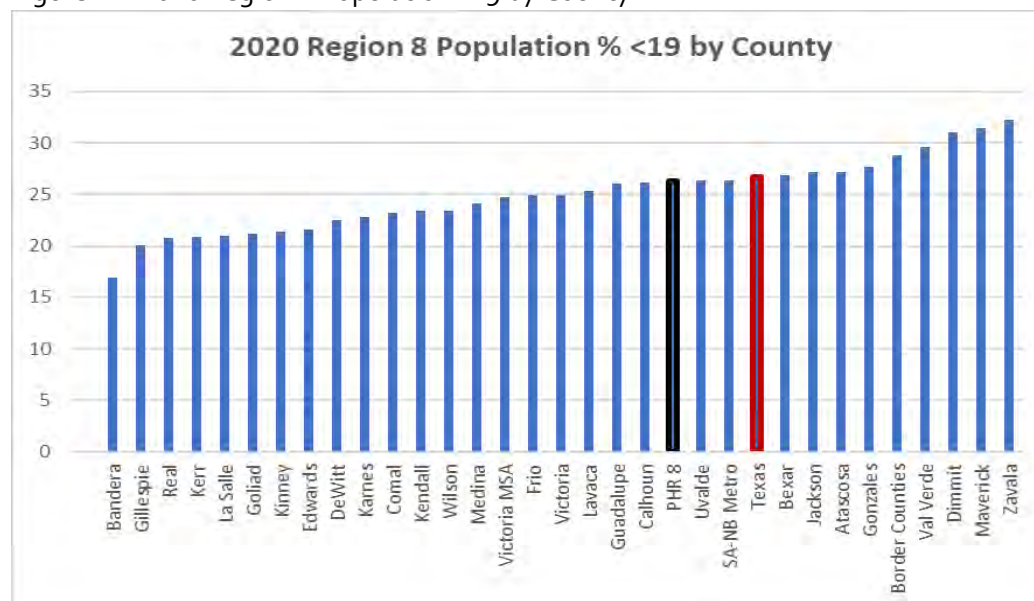
Source: Texas Demographic Center 2020 Population Projections

Counties with higher rates of Hispanic youth under 19 include Maverick (95.8%), Zavala (95.6%) and La Salle (89.5%) while Bandera (62.8%), Kendall (59.8%) and Lavaca (58.2%) have higher rates of Anglo youth. See Appendix, Table 6. 2020 Region 8 Population <19 by County by Race/Ethnicity.

Figure 22. 2020 Region 8 Population <19 Years of Age by Race/Ethnicity
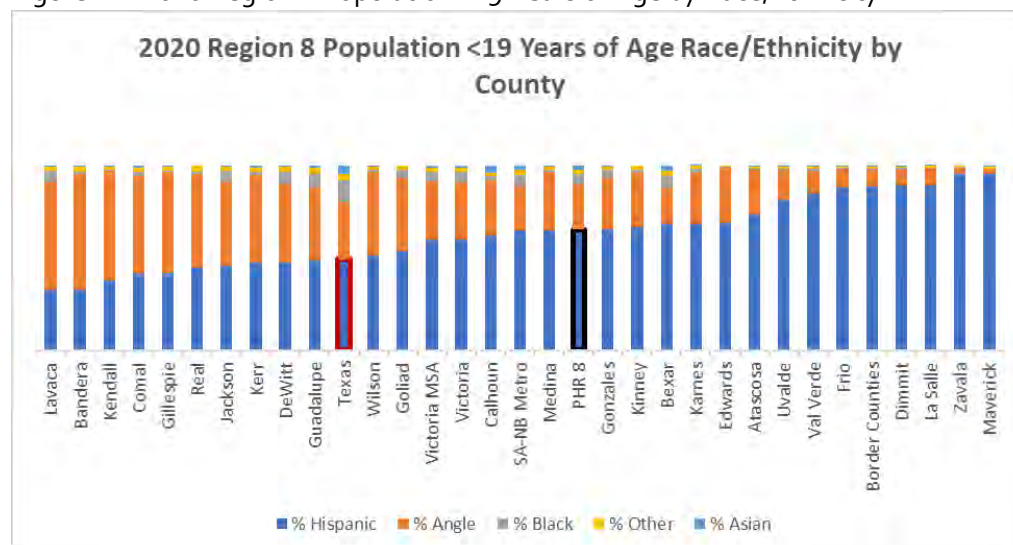
Source: Texas Demographic Center 2020 Population Projections

Age/Gender

Region 8 and Texas population age groups are very similar, apart from Region 8 having a slightly higher percentage of persons over age 65 compared to Texas as seen in figure 23 below.

Figure 23. 2020 Region 8 Population Comparrison by Age by Gender
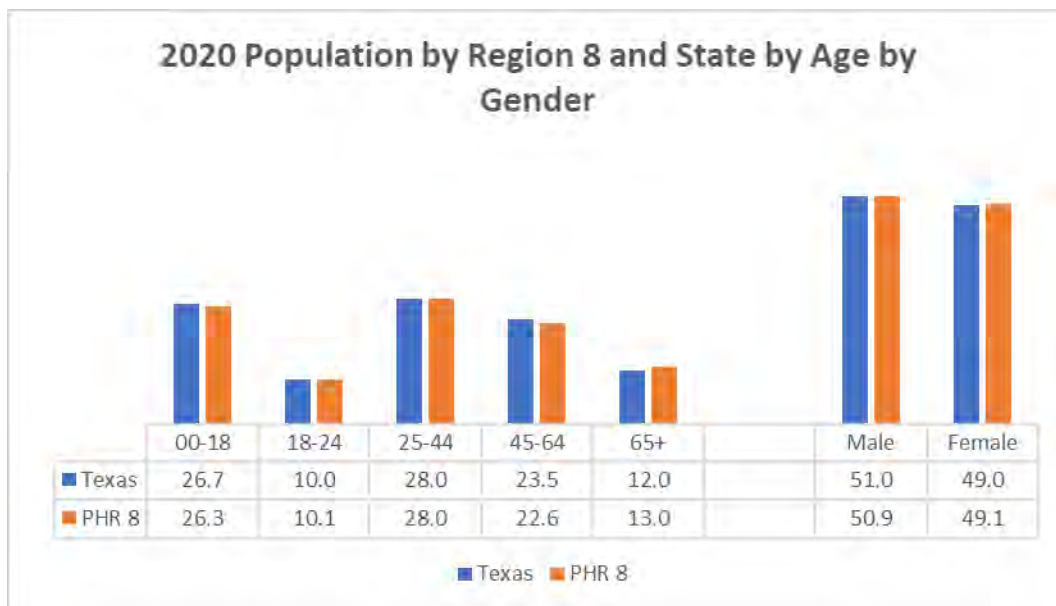
Source: Texas Demographic Center 2020 Projection Population

Ages varied throughout the Counties in Region 8. Zavala had the highest percentage of persons birth to 18; La Salle 18 to 24; Frio 25 to 44; Bandera 45 to 64 and Real age 65 and over. See Appendix, Table 7. 2020 Region 8 Population by Age by Gender. The Region 8 population was distributed among 49.1 percent females and 50.9 percent males, very similar to Texas at 49 percent females and 51 percent males. Frio county reported the highest male population at 59.3 percent compared to Gillespie's lowest 48.2 percent male population.

Figure 24. 2020 Region 8 Population by Age by County
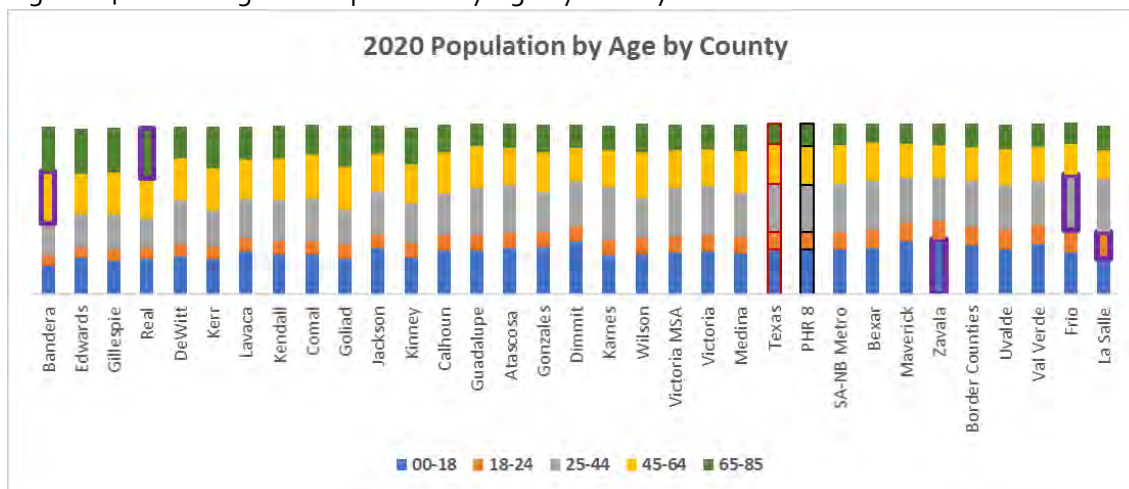
Source: Texas Demographic Center 2020 Projected Population

Race/Ethnicity

Latest estimates for Region 8 show that 56.4 percent of the population reported their race/ethnicity as Hispanic, followed by Anglo (33.3%); Black (6%) and Asian 2.3 percent and Other (2.2%). Counties vary greatly across the region with Maverick county identifying as 95.5 Hispanic and 3 percent Anglo compared to Bandera with 76.6 percent Anglo and 20.6 percent Hispanic. See Appendix, Table 8. 2020 Region 8 Population by Race/Ethnicity.

Figure 25. 2020 Region 8 Population by Race/Ethnicity
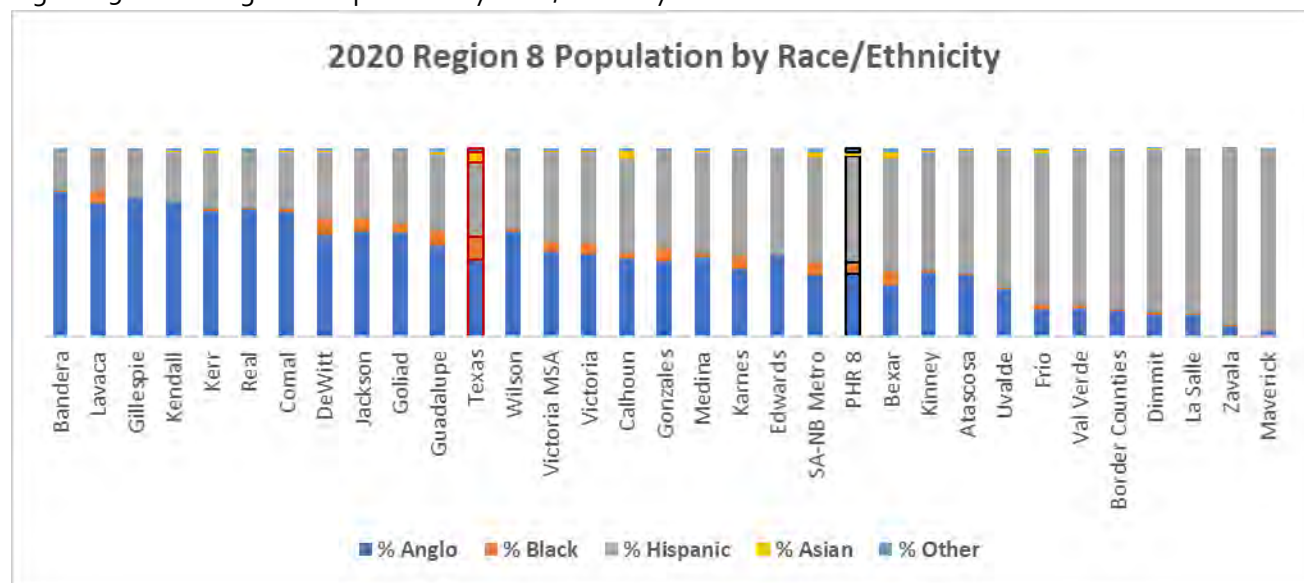
Source: Texas Demographic Center 2020 Population Projections

Languages

Language barriers can have detrimental effects on persons ability to access care and resources. Patients who face such barriers are less likely than others to have a usual source of medical care; they receive preventive services at reduced rates; and they have an increased risk of nonadherence to medication. Among patients with psychiatric conditions, those who encounter language barriers are more likely than others to receive a diagnosis of severe psychopathology — but are also more likely to leave the hospital against medical advice.[19]

The percentage of the population age 5-years and older that speaks a language other than English at home is higher in Texas (35.5%), Region 8 (37.3%) and the larger concentration of populations within Region 8 as seen figure 26 below compared to the United States. The Border Area (70.6%) population that speaks a language other than English at home is 3 times higher than the United States rate of 21.5 percent.[20]

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[19] Flores, Glenn MD., Language Barriers to Health Care in the United States, N Engl J Med 2006.
[20] U.S. Census Bureau. American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates. https://data.census.gov/cedsci/table?q=Language&hidePreview=true&tid=ACSST5Y2018.S1601&vintage=2018&g=0400000US48.050000,48. Accessed June 16, 2020.

Figure 26. 2018 Percentage of Population that Speaks a Language Other Than English at Home
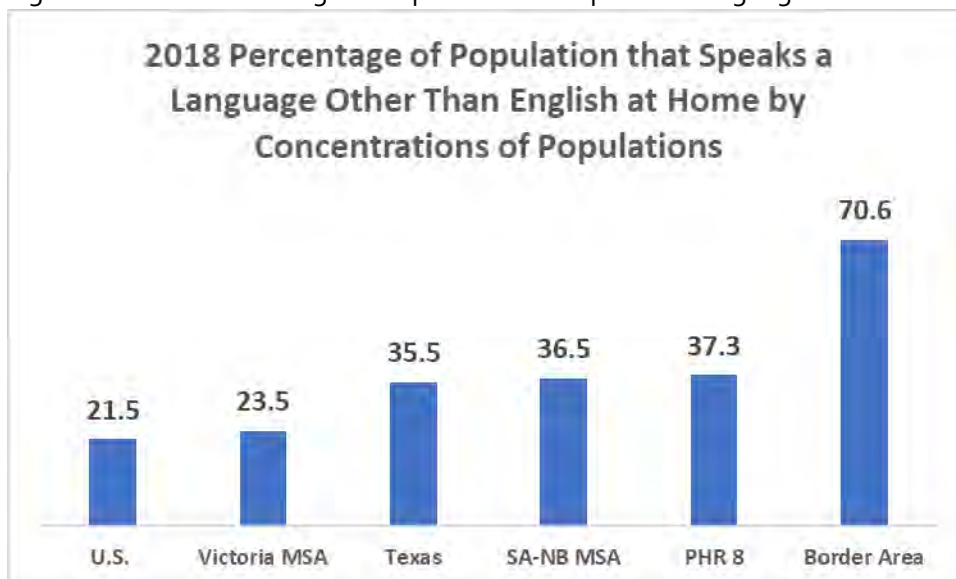
Source: 2018 ACS 5-Year Estimates.

Of Region 8, residents age 5-years and older who speak a language other than English at home, 34.2 percent speak Spanish, 1.3 percent speak Indo-European languages, 1.4 percent speak Asian and Pacific Island languages, and 0.4 speak Other languages. Spanish is the predominate language other than English spoken at home for residents 5-years and older in all counties. The rates for Spanish language spoken at home ranges from the lowest in Bandera county at 10.5 pecent to 91.8 percent in Maverick county, as seen in figure 27 below. See Appendix, Table 11. 2018 Region 8 Languages Spoken at Home 5-Years and Older.

Figure 27. 2018 Region 8 Languages Spoken at Home Other Thank English Ages 5-Years and Older
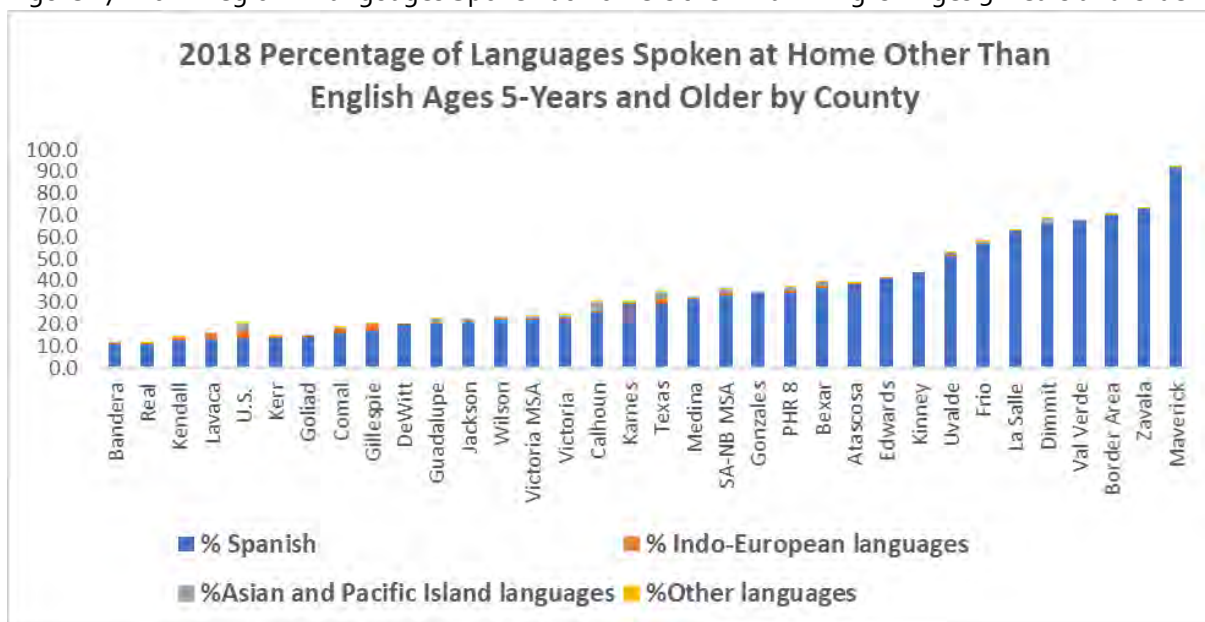
Source: 2018 ACS 5-Year Estimates.

Language Proficiency

According to the American Community Survey (ACS) in 2018, the United States estimated that over 5,323,080 households or 4.4 percent of U.S. households had limited English Proficiency. Texas 753,508 households or 7.9 percent and Region 8 number of 62,874 (6.5%) households with Limited English Proficiency are higher than the United States. As expected, significant higher percentage of Limited English Proficiency households in the Border area (16.4%) as seen in figure 28 below[21].

Figure 28. 2018 Region 8 Comparrison of Limited Language Proficiency Households by Area
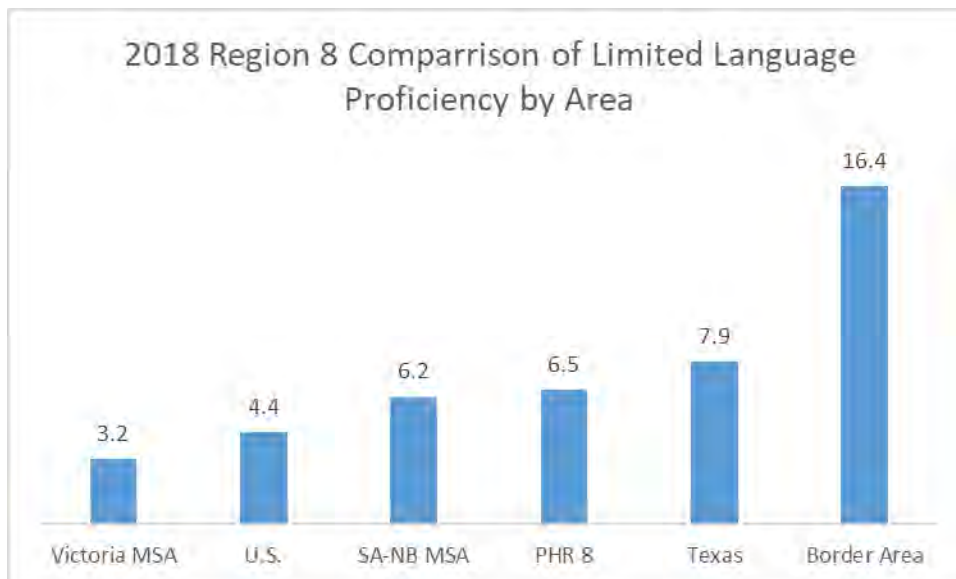
Source: ACS. 2018 ACS 5-Year Estimates.

In Region 8, the percentage of Limited English-Speaking Households ranged from 0.9 percent in Bandera County to 28.9 percent in Maverick County.   See Appendix, Table 10. Region 8 Limited English-Speaking Households by County.

Figure 29. 2018 Percentage of Limited English-Speaking Households

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[21] United States Census Bureau."Summary File."U.S. Census Bureau, 2014-2018 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates. U.S. Census Bureau's American Community Survey Office. Web. 1 April 2020 <https://data.census.gov/cedsci/>.
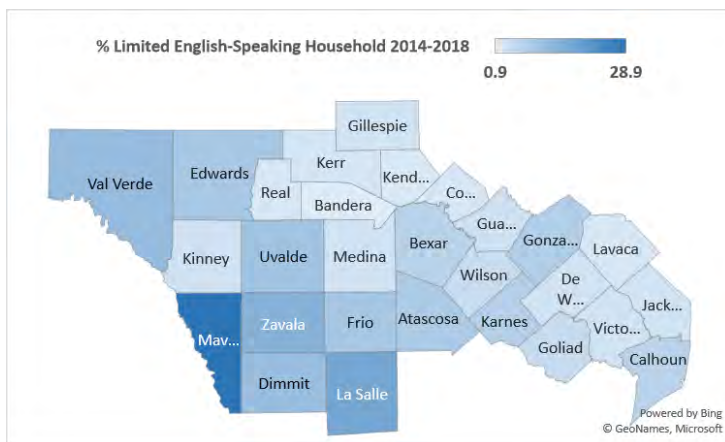
Source: ACS. 2018 ACS 5-Year Estimates

Socio-Economic Data

Socioeconomic status (SES) encompasses not just income but also educational attainment, occupational prestige, and subjective perceptions of social status and social class. Socioeconomic status can encompass quality of life attributes as well as the opportunities and privileges afforded to people within society. Poverty, specifically, is not a single factor but rather is characterized by multiple physical and psychosocial stressors. Further, SES is a consistent and reliable predictor of a vast array of outcomes across the life span, including physical and psychological health. Thus, SES is relevant to all realms of behavioral and social science, including research, practice, education, and advocacy.

Lower levels of SES have been found to be associated with higher levels of emotional and behavioral difficulties, higher rates of depression, anxiety, attempted suicide, cigarette dependence, illicit drug use, and episodic heavy drinking among adolescents, higher levels of aggression, hostility, perceived threat, and discrimination for youth; and higher infant mortality[22].

The following topics will provide insight on vulnerable populations in the Region 8 Community : Single-Parent Households, Average Salaries/Wages by County/per Capita by County, Unemployment/Employment, Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF), Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP), Free and Reduced School Lunch Program and the Uninsured.

Single-parent households

Children growing up in single-parent families typically do not have the same economic or human resources available as those growing up in two-parent families. Compared with children in married-couple families, children raised in single-parent households are more likely to drop out of school, to have or cause a teen pregnancy and to experience a divorce in adulthood.[23]

In 2018 there were 258,503 or 35 percent of Single-Parent households in Region 8 unchanged from 2017. The Border Area in Region 8 increased from 34 percent in 2017 to 39 percent in 2018.

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[22] American Psychological Association. Children, Youth, Families and Socioeconomic Status. http://www.apa.org/pi/ses/resources/publications/children-families.aspx. Accessed July 15, 2020

[23] Kids Count Data Book. Children in single-parent families. http://datacenter.kidscount.org/publications. Accessed May 29, 2019

Figure 30. 2016-2018 Single Parent Households by Region, State and Concentrations of Populations

2016-2018 Single Parent Households
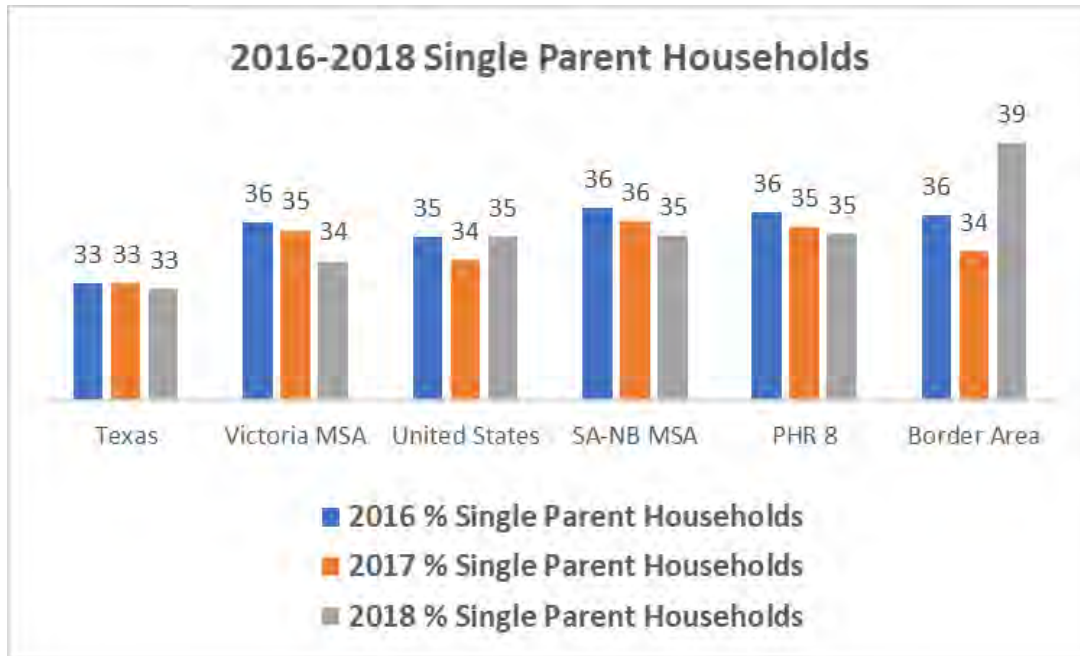
Source: American Community Survey. 5-Year estimates

The percentage of Single-Parent Households in Region 8 ranged from 19.7 percent in Maverick County to 63 percent in Zavala County. Several counties within the Border Area had significant increases in the percentage of single Parent Households from 2017 to 2018 including Frio, Kinney, LaSalle, Maverick, Uvalde, Val Verde, and Zavala. See Appendix, Table 12. 2016-2018 Percent of Single-Parent Households by County.

Figure 31. 2018 Percent of Single-Parent Households by County

2018 % Single-Parent Households
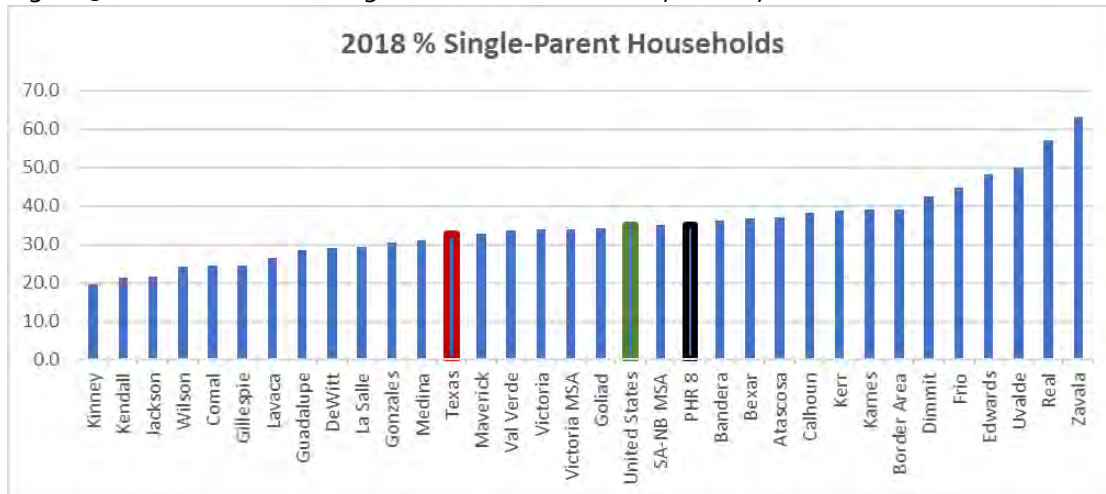
Source: American Community Survey. 5-Year estimates

Average Salaries/Wages by county/Per Capita by County

Per capita income (PCI) or average income measures the average income earned per person in a given area (city, region, country, etc.) in a specified year. It is calculated by dividing the area's total income by its total population. This data can also be used to evaluate the standard of living.

The 2018 Per Capita Income for Region 8 was $27,589, lower than Texas ($30,143) and the United States ($32,621). The percent change from 2010 to 2018 for Region 8 Per Capita Income increased 29.6 percent, compared to Texas 21.2 percent and the U.S. 19.3.

Figure 32. 2010-2018 Percapita Income by Region 8, by State, by U.S.
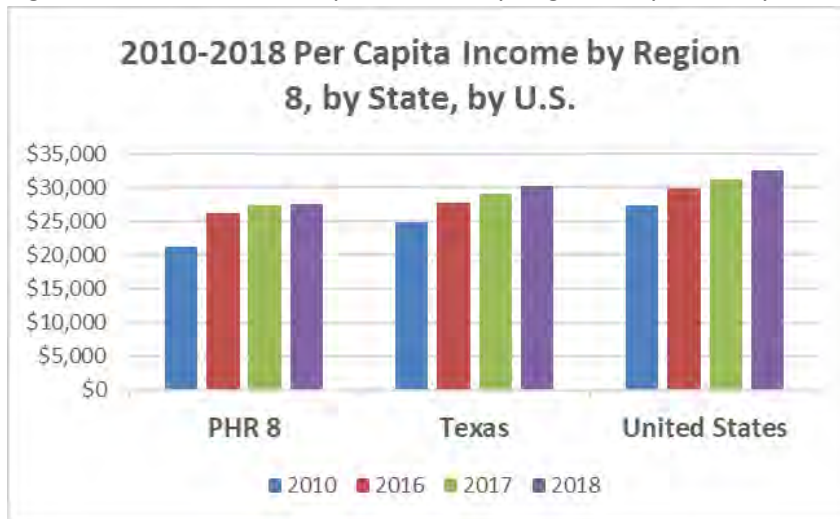
Source: American Community Survey (ACS) 5-year estimates. Per Capita Income

Many of the Region 8 counties' per capita income amounts fall below, at, or right above the 2018 federal poverty level guidelines for a family of four ($25,100) as seen in figure 35 below. See Appendix, Table 14. 2010 – 2018 Region 8 Per Capita Income by County.

Figure 33. 2018 Region 8 Per Capita Income by County
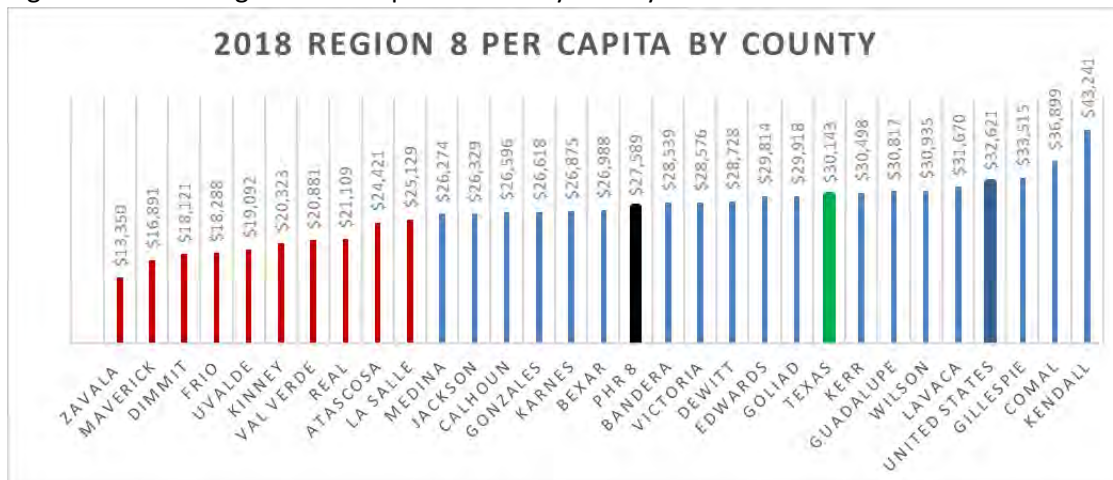
Source: American Community Survey (ACS) 5-year estimates. Per Capita Income
Unemployment/Employment

One of the most important factors related to risk for and protection from substance abuse is the ability to provide for the necessities of life. Research has shown that unemployed people are more likely to have poor health habits, characterized by excess drinking, smoking, lack of exercise, and a sedentary lifestyle.   In addition, the Center for Disease Control (CDC), reports the risk of depression is higher among the unemployed than among the employed, but little is known about the relationship between unemployment and mental health among emerging adults[24].

From 2010 to 2019 the Unemployment rates had steadily declined for the United States, Texas, and Region 8.   However, in 2020 the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic resulted in the shutdown of the economy across the Nation and unemployment rates soared as seen in figure 36 below. The 2020 Unemployment rate for Region 8 as of April is 13.1 percent, higher than Texas rate of 13 percent but lower than the United States.

Figure 34. 2010-2020 Unemployment Rates by Region by State by United States
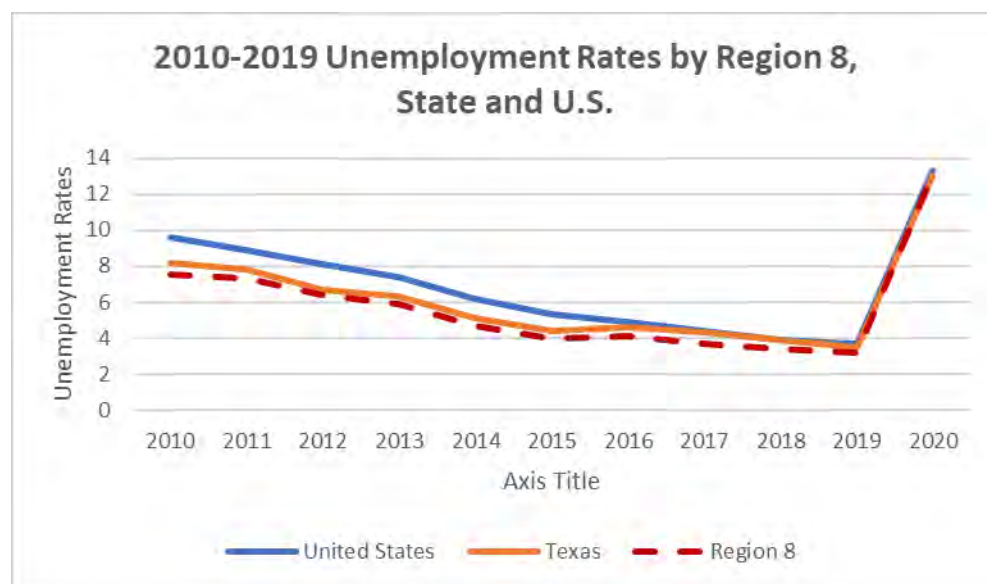
Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

The 2019 Unemployment rate for Region 8 was 3.2 percent increasing to 13.1 percenet in May 2020 a 309.4 percent increase.   The 2019 Unemployment rates in the Region 8 counties ranged from a low in Edwards (2.3%) to the highest in Zavala (8.5%). In the April 1999 to May 2020 time the unemployment rates range from the lowest in Edwards (3.6%) to the highest in Maverick (19.7%). The county that reported the highest unemployment rate increase was Bexar from 3.1 percent in 2019 to 13.9 pecent in May 2020 resulting in a 348.4 percent increase. See Appendix, Table 15. 2017-2020 Region 8 Unemployment Rates and Percent Change by County.

Figure 35. 2019 – 2020 Unemployment Rates by County

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[24] McGee RE, Thompson NJ. Unemployment and Depression Among Emerging Adults in 12 States, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2010. Prev Chronic Dis 2015; 12:140451. DOI: http://dx.doi.org/10.5888/pcd12.140451.
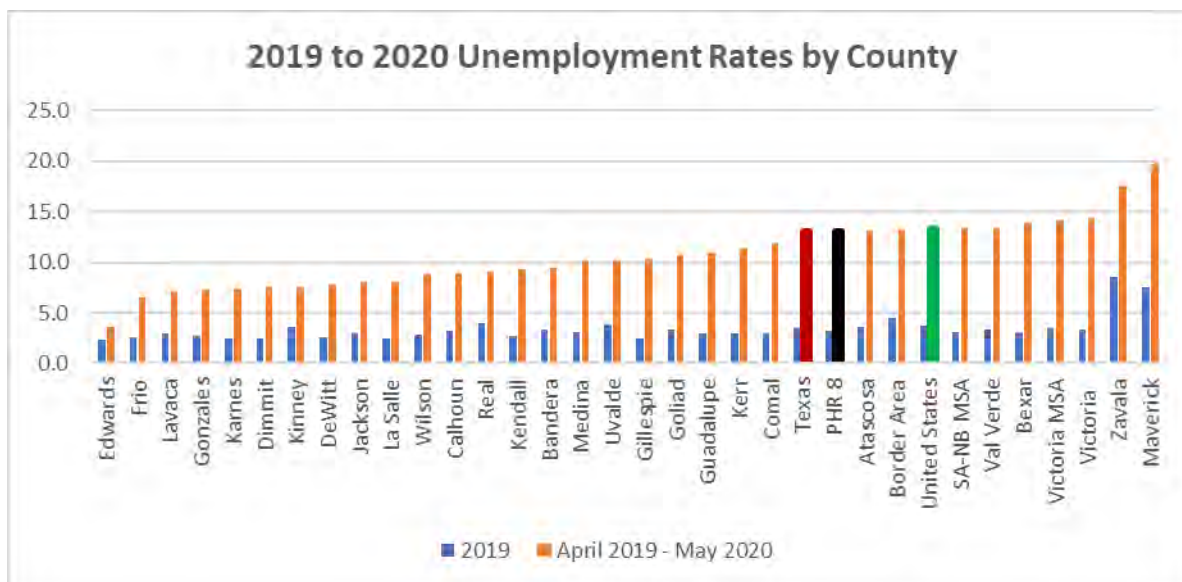
Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

TANF recipients

The Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) program provides temporary financial assistance for pregnant women and families with one or more dependent children. TANF provides financial assistance to help pay for food, shelter, utilities, and expenses other than medical. The Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) program is designed to help needy families achieve self-sufficiency. States receive block grants to design and operate programs that accomplish one of the purposes of the TANF program.[25]

The four purposes of the TANF program are to:

- Provide assistance to needy families so that children can be cared for in their own homes
- Reduce the dependency of needy parents by promoting job preparation, work and marriage
- Prevent and reduce the incidence of out-of-wedlock pregnancies
- Encourage the formation and maintenance of two-parent families

From 2017 to 2019, the TANF recipient rates declined in Region 8, San Antonio-New Braunfels MSA, Victoria MSA and Texas. Victoria MSA located along the Gulf of Mexico increased slightly.

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[25] U.S. Department of Health & Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF). https://www.acf.hhs.gov/ofa/programs/tanf . Last Reviewed June 28, 2017. Accessed June 15, 2018.

Figure 36. 2017-2019 Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF)
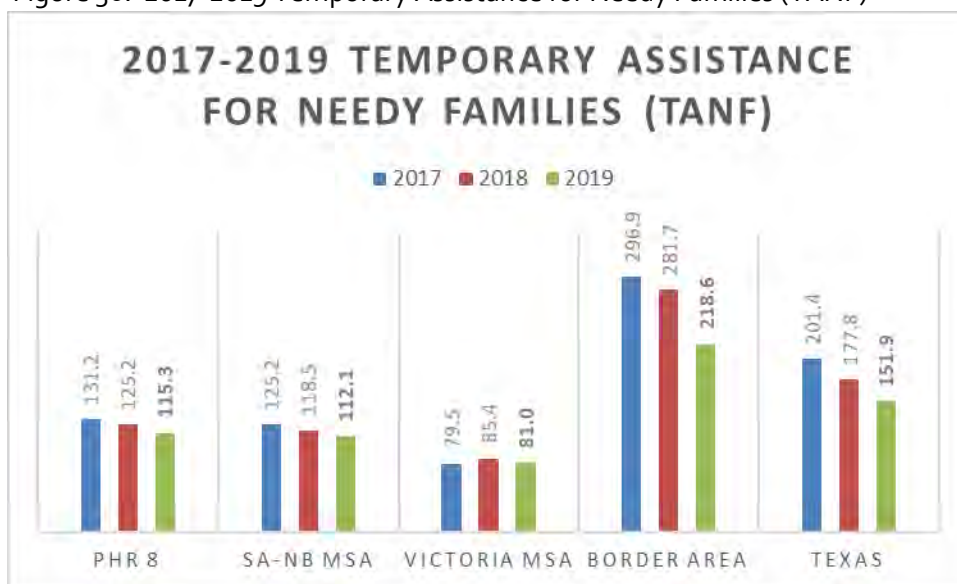
Source: Texas Health and Human Services Commission. (TANF) (2017, 2018, 2019)

In 2019, there were 115.3 recipients per 100,000 persons receiving Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) in Region 8. This is a decrease of 7.9 percent from 125.2 per 100,000 persons in 2018. Counties ranged from 13.6 recipients per 100,000 persons in Bandera to 540 recipients per 100,000 persons in Zavala.   See Appendix, Table 16. 2017-2019 Region 8 Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) by County.

Figure 37. 2019 Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) by County
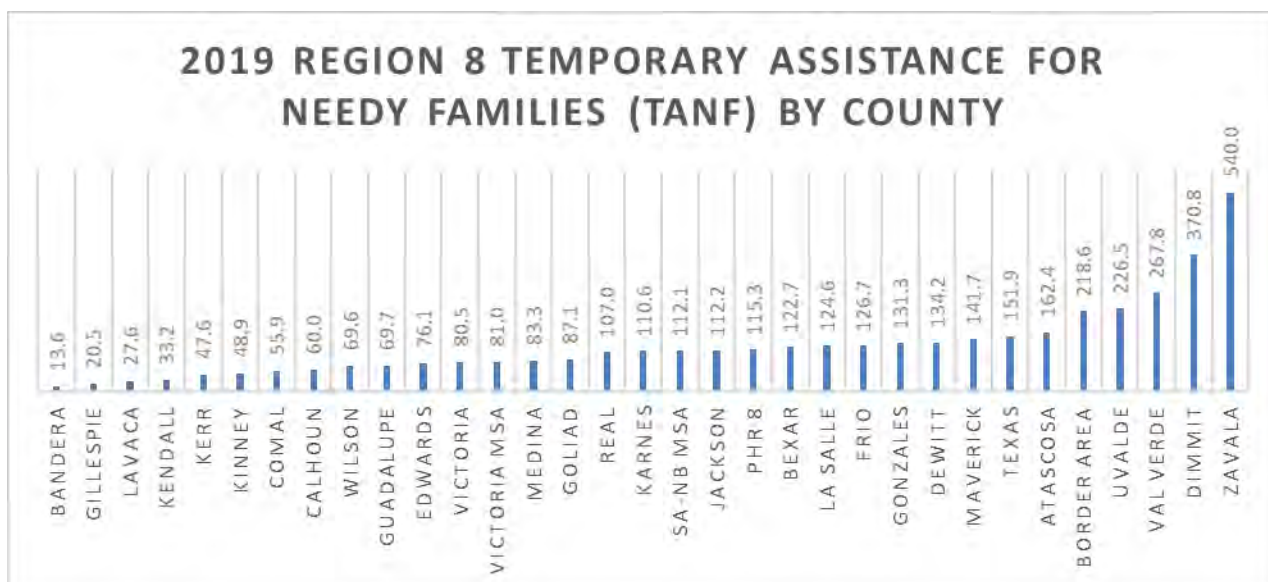
Source: Texas Health and Human Services Commission. (TANF) (2017, 2018, 2019)

SNAP recipients

The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) offers nutrition assistance to millions of eligible, low-income individuals and families and provides economic benefits to communities. SNAP is the largest program in the domestic hunger safety net. The Food and Nutrition Service (FNS) works with State agencies, nutrition educators, and neighborhood and faith-based organizations to ensure that those eligible for nutrition assistance can make informed decisions about applying for the program and can access benefits. FNS also works with State partners and the retail community to improve program administration and ensure program integrity.[26]

From 2017 to 2019 Region 8 and all it's concentrations of populations continually declined the rate of SNAP recipients per 1,000. Region 8 SNAP recipients in 2019 was 129 persons per 1,000, slightly higher than Texas rate of 127.6 recipients per 1,000. The Border area had the highest rate of recipients at 218.2 per 1,000 population in 2019 as seen in figure 38 below.

Figure 38. 2017-2019 Region 8 SNAP Recipients by Concentrations of Population and State per 1,000
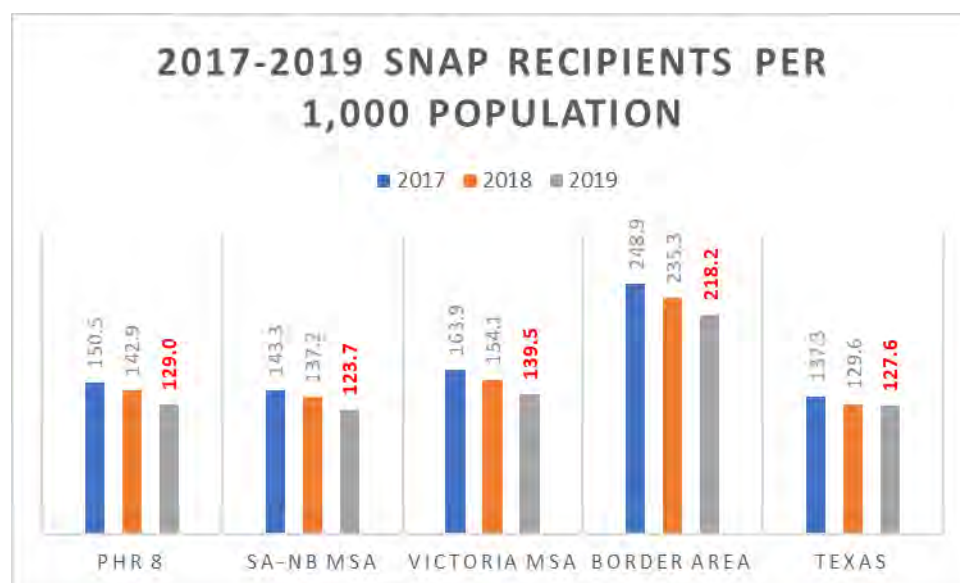
Source: Texas Health and Human Services. Supplemental Nutritional Assistance Program (SNAP) Statistics.

Region 8 recipients of SNAP by age included: 16 percent are less than 5 years of age, 36 percent are between the ages of 5 to 17, 38 percent are between the ages of 18 to 59, 6 percent between 60 to 64 years of age and 8 percent are 65 years of age and older as seen in figure 41 below. See Appendix, Table 18.   Region 8 SNAP Recipients by Age by County.

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[26] United States Department of Agriculture, Food and Nutrition Service, Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP). https://www.fns.usda.gov/snap/supplemental-nutrition-assistance-program-snap. Last Published April 25, 2018. Accessed June 14, 2018.

Figure 39. 2019 SNAP Recipients by Age by Concentrations of Population
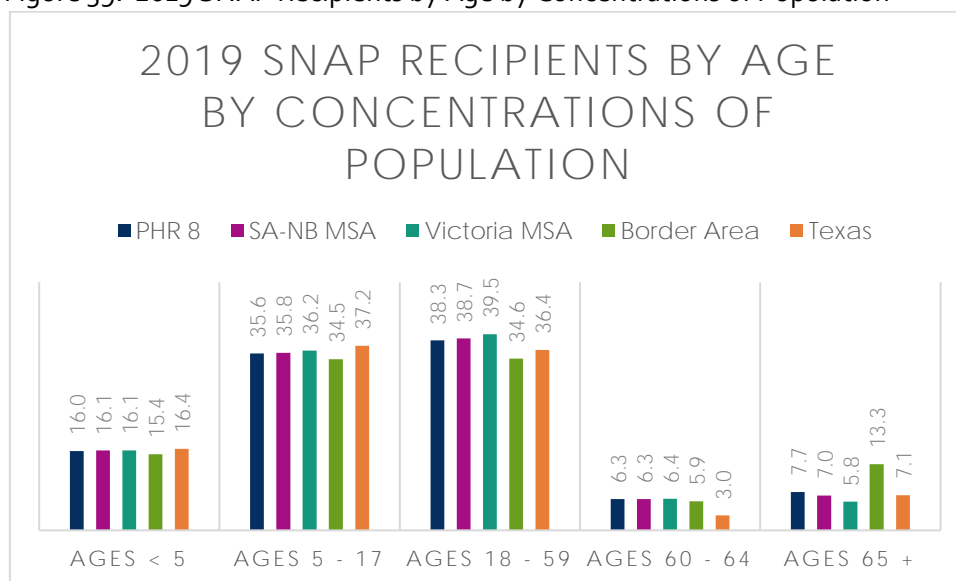
2019 SNAP RECIPIENTS BY AGE BY CONCENTRATIONS OF POPULATION

Legend: PHR 8 | SA-NB MSA | Victoria MSA | Border Area | Texas

	AGES < 5	AGES 5 - 17	AGES 18 - 59	AGES 60 - 64	AGES 65 +
PHR 8	16.0	35.6	38.3	6.3	7.7
SA-NB MSA	16.1	35.8	38.7	6.3	7.0
Victoria MSA	16.1	36.2	39.5	6.4	5.8
Border Area	15.4	34.5	34.6	5.9	13.3
Texas	16.4	37.2	36.4	3.0	7.1

Source: Texas Health and Human Services. Supplemental Nutritional Assistance Program (SNAP) Statistics.

In 2019 counties ranged from 34.5 recipients per 1,000 population in Kendall to 286.7 recipients per 1,000 population in Zavala. Over half (54%) of Region 8 counties had rates higher than Texas' rate of 127.6 per 1,000 population. For county level data see Appendix, Table 17. 2019 Region 8 SNAP Recipients by County per 1,000 Population.

Figure 40. Region 8 SNAP Recipients by County Per 1,000 Population
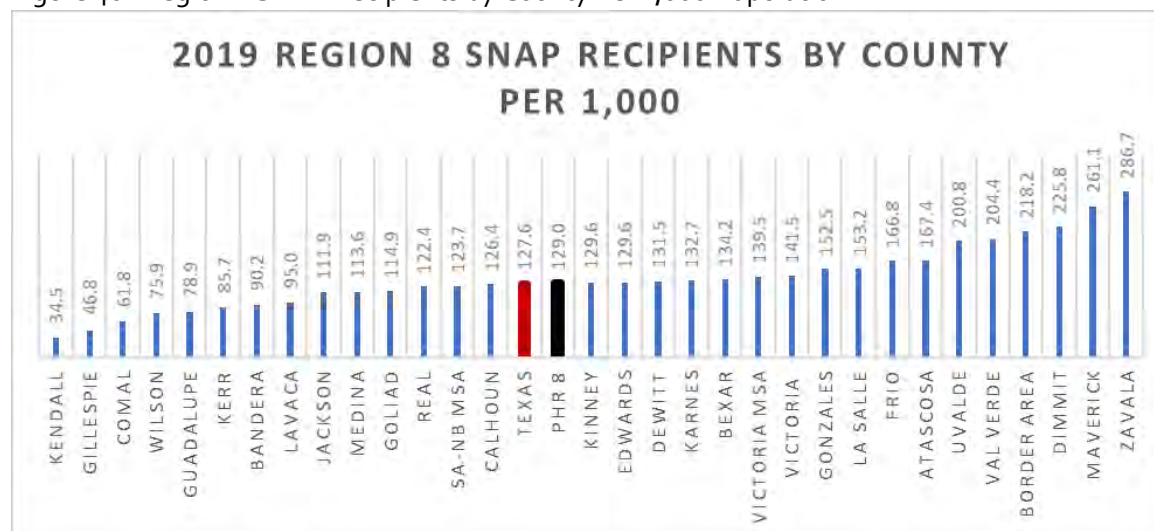
2019 REGION 8 SNAP RECIPIENTS BY COUNTY PER 1,000

County	Per 1,000
KENDALL	34.5
GILLESPIE	46.8
COMAL	61.8
WILSON	75.9
GUADALUPE	78.9
KERR	85.7
BANDERA	90.2
LAVACA	95.0
JACKSON	111.9
MEDINA	113.6
GOLIAD	114.9
REAL	122.4
SA-NB MSA	123.7
CALHOUN	126.4
TEXAS	127.6
PHR 8	129.0
KINNEY	129.6
EDWARDS	129.6
DEWITT	131.5
KARNES	132.7
BEXAR	134.2
VICTORIA MSA	139.5
VICTORIA	141.5
GONZALES	152.5
LA SALLE	153.2
FRIO	166.8
ATASCOSA	167.4
UVALDE	200.8
VAL VERDE	204.4
BORDER AREA	218.2
DIMMIT	225.8
MAVERICK	261.1
ZAVALA	286.7

Source: Texas Health and Human Services. Supplemental Nutritional Assistance Program (SNAP) Statistics

Free, reduced school lunch recipients

Another measure of possible food insecurity is the percentage of children who are eligible for free or reduced-price lunches in public schools. Children from families with incomes at or below 130 percent of the poverty level are eligible for free meals. Those with incomes between 130 percent and 185 percent of the poverty level are eligible for reduced-price meals, for which students can be charged no more than 40 cents.

In Region 8, during the 2018-2019 school year the percent of the student population eligible for free and/or reduced lunches was 60.5 percent or 331,877 students an increase from 59.3 percent or 324,521 students in the 2017-2018 school year.   Texas and Region 8 both 60.5 percent, while Victoria MSA slightly higher at 64 percent and the Border Area the highest at 77.6 percent of the student population eligible for free and/or reduced lunch.   Increases were noted in all concentrations of populations from school years ending in 2017 through 2019 as seen in figure 43 below.

Figure 41. 2017-2019 Region 8 Free and/or Reduced Lunches by Concentrations of Populations
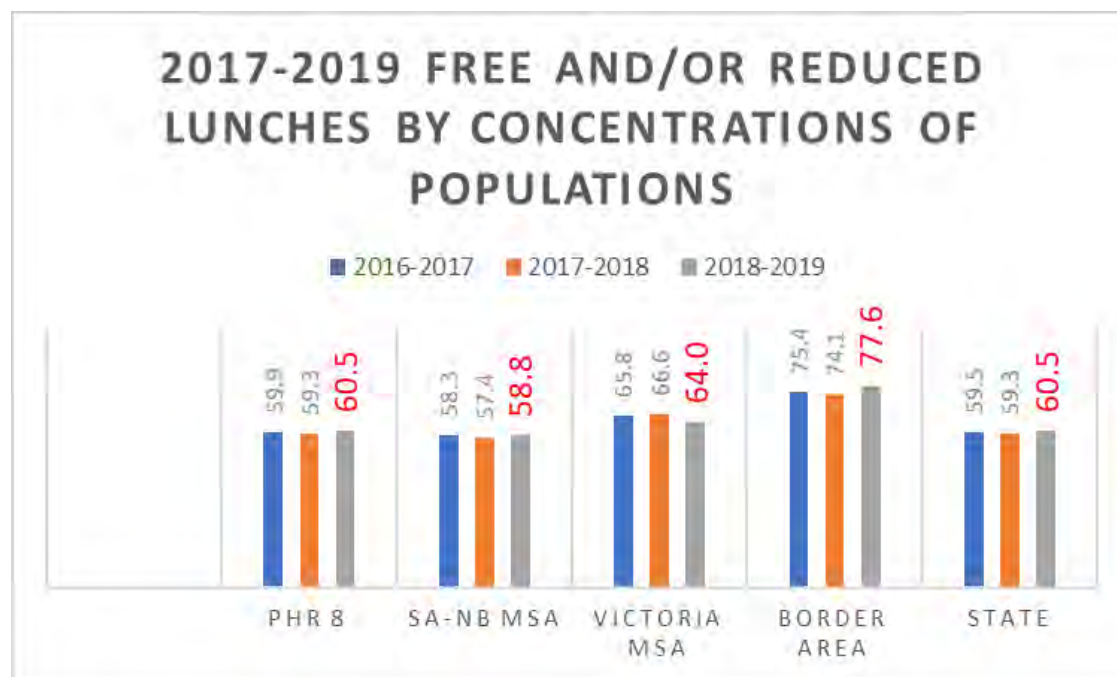
Source: U.S. Department of Education, Common Core Data

Counties in Region 8 that received free and/or reduced lunches ranged from the lowest in Kendall at 25.4 percent and the highest in La Salle at 88.8 percent as seen in figure 44 below. See Appendix, Table 19. 2017-2019 Region 8 Percent of Free and/or Reduced Lunches by County.

Figure 42. 2018-2019 Region 8 Free and/or Reduced Lunch Receipients by County
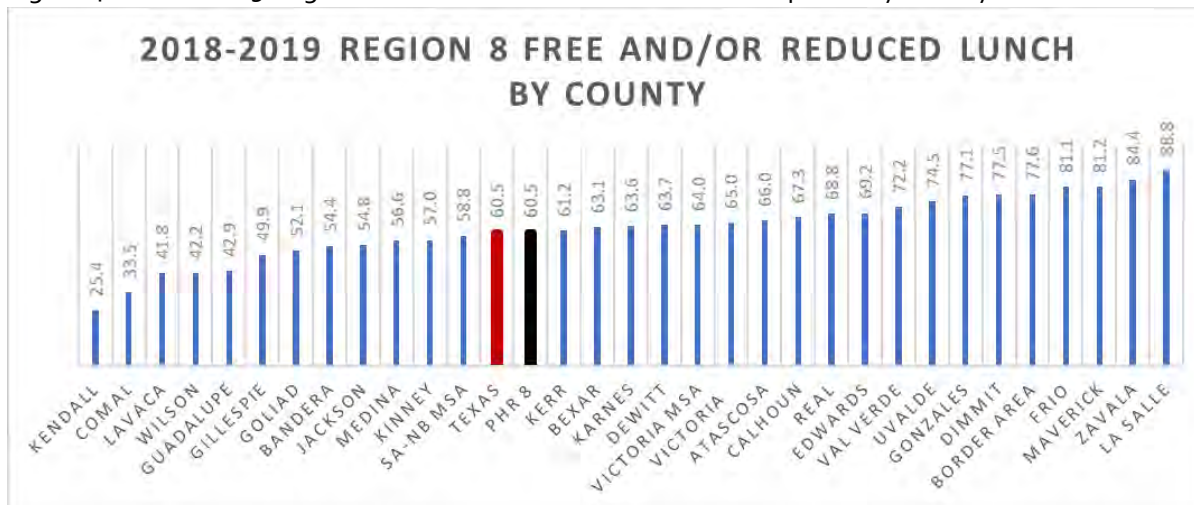
Source: U.S. Department of Education, Common Core Data

Uninsured Children

The lack of insurance can be a barrier to accessing healthcare and other health services that contribute to poor health outcomes. In 2018, Texas (11.1%) had the highest percentage of children under the age of 19 without health insurance in the Nation. Alaska had the second highest at 8.9 percent. In 2018 there were 855,304 or 9.3 percent uninsured children under age 19 in Region 8 lower than Texas (11.1%). The Border Area in Region 8 had the highest rate of 11.2 percent as seen in figure 45 below.

Figure 43. 2016-2018 Uninsured Children <19 by Concentrations of Populations
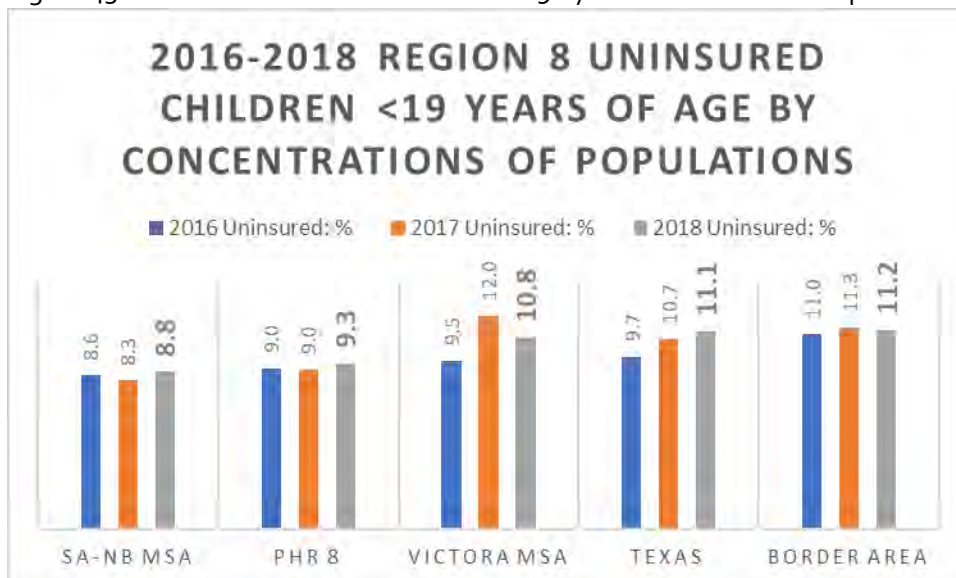
Source: U.S. Census Bureau. Small Area Health Insurance Estimates (SAHIE) Program.

In 2018, Region 8 had 73,134 (9.3%) uninsured children under age 19 an increase from 70,042 (9%) in 2017. The uninsured children <19 in the counties ranged from 7.3 percent in La Salle to 17 percent in Gillespie. See Appendix, Table 20. 2016-2018 Region 8 Percent of Uninsured Children <19 by County.

Figure 44. 2018 Region 8 Percent of Uninsured Children <19 by County
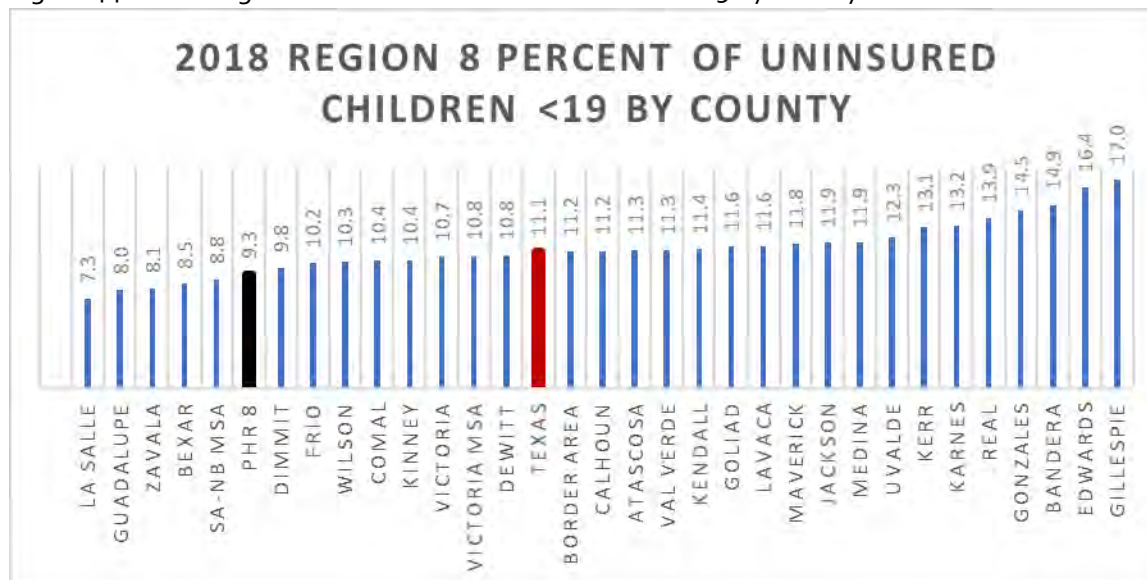
Source: U.S. Census Bureau. Small Area Health Insurance Estimates (SAHIE) Program.

Environmental Risk Factors
Retail Access

Alcohol Density

The number and density of bars, taverns and liquor stores in communities has been shown to correlate with alcohol-related problems such as assault, traffic crashes, injury, suicide and child abuse. Areas with higher concentrations of alcohol outlets (per capita) have higher concentrations of alcohol-related problems.

The rate for alcohol permits per 100,000 population in Region 8 was 201.6, higher than Texas rate of 200.9. Region 8 counties ranged from 141.8 permits per 100,000 population in Maverick to 584.2 permits per 100,000 in Gillespie as seen in figure 45 below. See Appendix, Table 21. 2020 Region 8 Alcohol License Density by County per 100k.

Figure 45. 2020 Region 8 Alcohol Retailer Density per 100,000
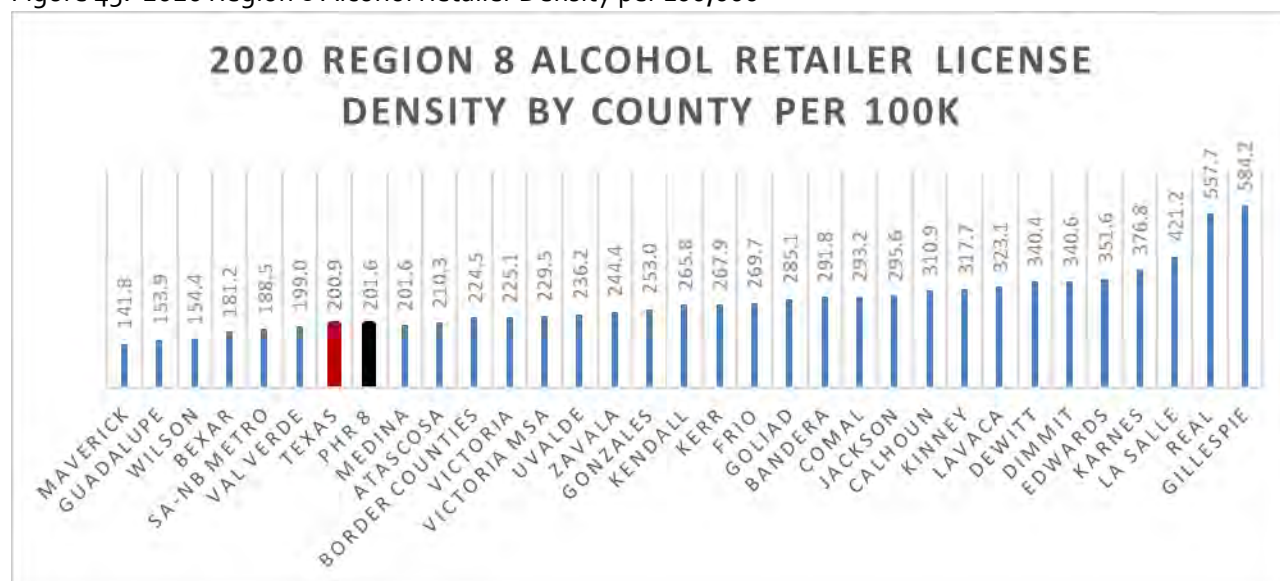
Texas Alcoholic Beverage Commission

Alcohol Violations

In 2019, Region 8 had 482 alcohol violations reported to the Texas Alcoholic Beverage Commission (TABC), a decrease of 9.7 percent from 534 violations in 2018. In 2019, nearly 1 in 5 (19.7%) violations involved the selling or serving to a minor or permitting a minor to possess or consume alcohol and or other miscellaneous violations. This was an 8.4 percent decrease from 2018. Area concentrations in Region 8 ranged from 18.2 percent in the San Antonio-New Braunfels MSA to 40 pecent in Victoria MSA[27]

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[27] Texas Alcoholic Beverage Commission. TABC: Online. https://www.tabc.state.tx.us/PublicInquiry/Default.aspx. Accesssed March 30, 2020

Figure 46. 2017-2019 Percent of Alcohol Violations to Minors by Area

Source: Texas Alcoholic Beverage Commission. Violations 2017, 2018, 2019

The 2019 percent of alcohol violations to minors ranged from 0.0 percent in Jackson, Kinney, La Salle, Val Verde and Zavala to 100 percent in Calhoun, Edwards, Real and Wilson Counties. For the number of all violations and violations to minors, see Appendix, Table 34. 2017-2019 Number and Rate of Alcohol Violations by County.

Figure 47. 2018-2019 Alcohol Violations to Minors by County
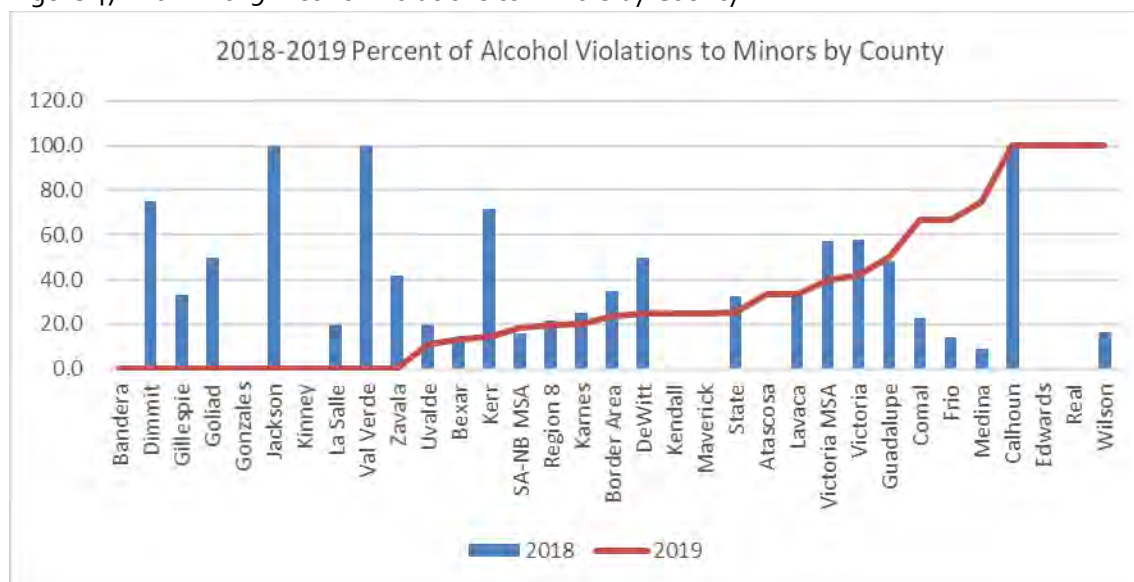
Source: Texas Alcoholic Beverage Commission. Violations 2018, 2019

Tobacco and other Nicotine products

Higher tobacco retail density has been associated with higher rates of youth initiation and smoking, as well as lower rates of quitting.

The 2020 Region 8 Tobacco Permit Density was 91.8 per 100,000 persons lower than Texas rate of 104.2. Counties ranged from 74 per 100,000 persons in Guadalupe to 381.6 in Real as seen in figure 46 below. See Appendix, Table 22. 2020 Region 8 Tobacco Permit Density by County per 100k.

Figure 48. 2020 Region 8 Tobacco Permit Density by County per 100k
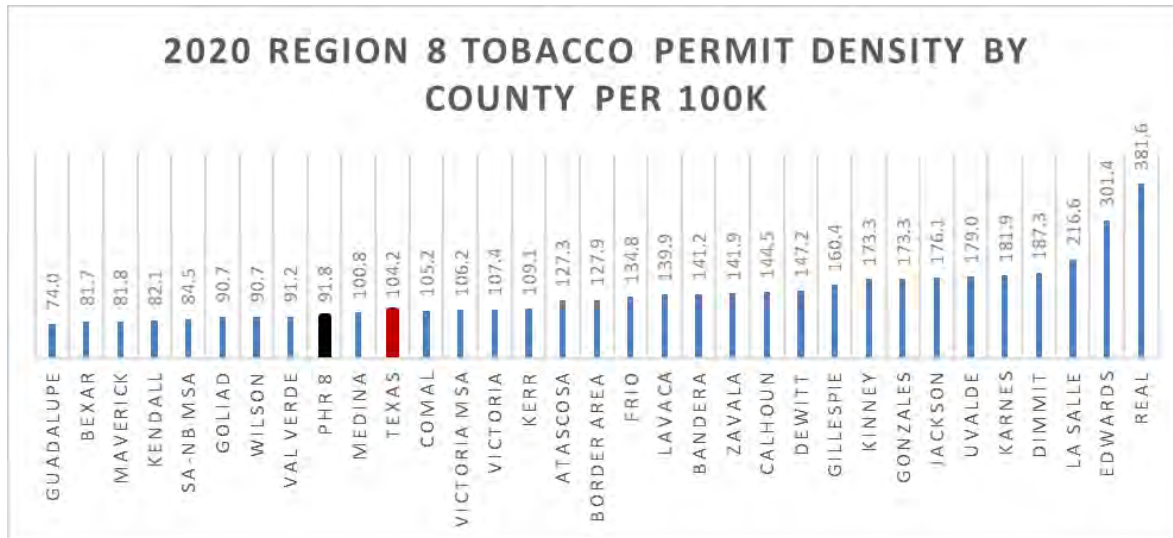
Source: Texas Comptroller

Marijuana (law changes regarding marijuana)

Legalization

Eleven states and the District of Columbia now have legalized small amounts of marijuana for adult recreational use.

Colorado and Washington approved adult-use recreational marijuana measures in 2012. Alaska, Oregon and District of Columbia followed suit in fall of 2014. In 2015, Ohio voters defeated a ballot measure that addressed commercial production and sale of recreational marijuana. On Nov. 8, 2016, voters in four states, California, Maine, Massachusetts and Nevada, approved adult-use recreational marijuana, while voters in Arizona disapproved.

In 2018, Michigan voters approved "Proposal 1" by a margin of 56 percent to 44 percent to legalize, regulate, and tax marijuana in the state.

In 2018, Vermont became the first state to legalize marijuana for adult use through the legislative process (rather than a ballot initiative.) Vermont's law went into effect July 1, 2018.

In May 2019, the Illinois General Assembly passed the Cannabis Regulation and Tax Act, House Bill 1438 and the Governor signed the legislation in June. Legal sales will begin Jan. 1, 2020[28].

Figure 49. Map of Current Marijuana Laws by State
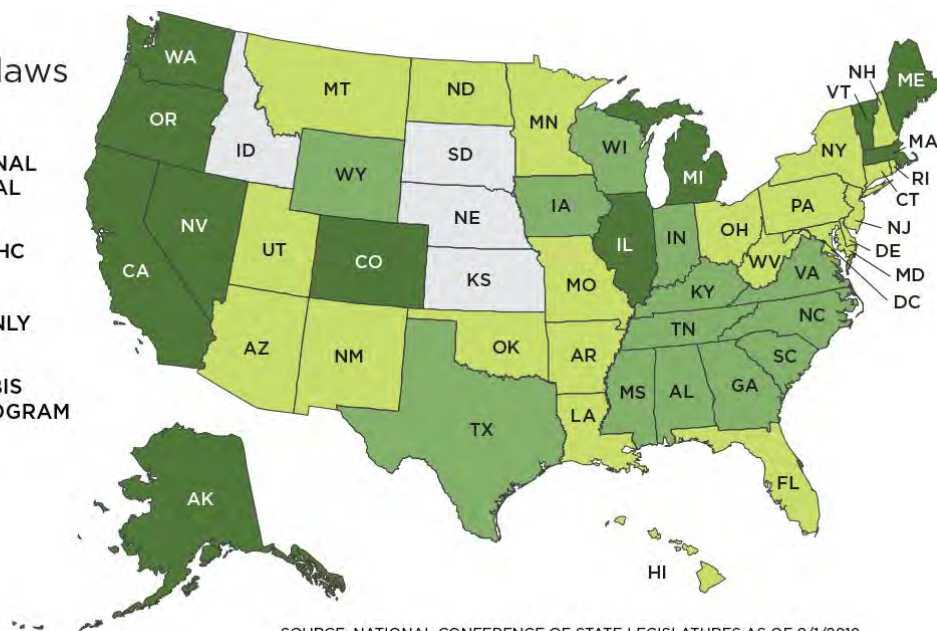
SOURCE: NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF STATE LEGISLATURES AS OF 8/1/2019

Misunderstandings about Marijuana

Texas 86th Legislature passed two bills relating to cannabis in 2019.

House bill 1325 did not Did Not Decriminalize Marijuana in Texas.

Texas Govenor Greg Abbot signed House Bill 1325 into law June 10, 2019. However, while the bill sets forth guidelines for growing, selling and transporting industrial hemp, its threshold of 0.3 percent of tetrahydrocannabinol – the psychoactive constituent of cannabis has created a gray area for law enforcemnt and prosecutors. Currently, field tests performed by law enforcement cannot differentiate between hemp and marijuana and do not provide a percentage of THC. Additionally, crime labs, including the Texas Department of Public Safety, don't always have the capability to provide a percentage of THC. In a four-page letter dated, July 18, 2019 to Texas district and county attorneys, Govenor Abbott stated that persons claiming to transport hemp must have a certificate. Failure to have the required certificate while transporting hemp is a separate crime. Second, lab tests are not required

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[28] National Conference of State Legislatures. Marijuana Overview.
https://www.ncsl.org/research/civil-and-criminal-justice/marijuana-overview.aspx#1 Published October 17, 2019. Accessed July 30, 2020.

in every case and are more affordable than initial reporting indicated. Failing to enforce marijuana laws cannot be blamed on legislation that did not decriminalize marijuana in Texas.[29]

House Bill 3703. – Changes go into effect September 1, 2019.

The second bill expands the existing Compassionate Use program. The new bill allows physicians to prescribe low-THC marijuana (less than .5% THC) to patients with qualifying conditions. The list includes epilepsy, seizure disorder, multiple sclerosis, spasticity, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis, autism, terminal cancer, and incurable neurodegenerative disease. See Appendix, Table 25. Marijuana Penalities in Texas.

Prescription Drugs

A prescription drug monitoring program (PDMP) is an electronic database that tracks controlled substance prescriptions. PDMPs can help identify patients who may be misusing prescription opioids or other prescription drugs and who may be at risk for overdose.

From 2017 to 2019 all prescriptions dispensed declined in the concentrations of populations in Region 8 and the State as seen in figure 50 below. From 2018 to 2019 Region 8 prerscriptions decreased by 5.6 percent, the State decreased by 5 percent, Victoria MSA decreased by 5.4 percent, San Antonio-New Braunfels MSA decreased by 5.6 percent, and the Border Area with the most significant decrease of 8.9 percent.

Figure 50. 2017-2019 Total Prescriptions Dispensed by Concentrations of Populations per 100
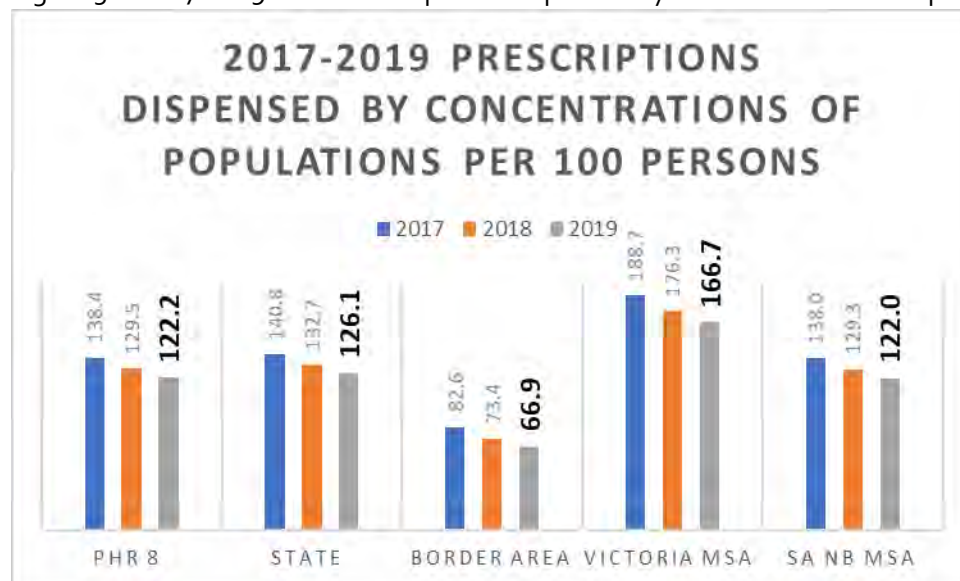
Source: Texas State Board of Pharmacy

In 2019, the rate of all prescriptions dispensed in Region 8 was 122.2 per 100 persons, lower than Texas rate of 126.1 per 100 persons. The Border area had the lowest rate of 66.9 while Victoria MSA had the highest at 166.7 per 100 persons.

The rate of Schedule 2 drugs dispensed in Region 8 was 39.8 persons per 100 lower than Texas rate of 42.7 per 100 persons. Schedule II drugs, substances, or chemicals are defined as drugs with a high potential for abuse, with use potentially leading to severe psychological or physical dependence. These drugs are also considered dangerous. Some examples of Schedule II drugs are: Combination products with less than 15 milligrams of hydrocodone per dosage unit (Vicodin), cocaine, methamphetamine, methadone, hydromorphone (Dilaudid), meperidine (Demerol), oxycodone (OxyContin), fentanyl, Dexedrine, Adderall, and Ritalin.

The rate of Schedule 3 drugs dispensed in Region 8 was 17.6, lower than Texas rate of 18.5 per 100 persons. Schedule III drugs, substances, or chemicals are defined as drugs with a moderate to low potential for physical and psychological dependence. Schedule III drugs abuse potential is less than Schedule I and Schedule II drugs but more than Schedule IV. Some examples of Schedule III drugs are: Products containing less than 90 milligrams of codeine per dosage unit (Tylenol with codeine), ketamine, anabolic steroids, testosterone.

The rate of Schedule 4 drugs dispensed in Region 8 was 57.2, similar to Texas rate of 57.5 per 100 persons. Schedule IV drugs, substances, or chemicals are defined as drugs with a low potential for abuse and low risk of dependence. Some examples of Schedule IV drugs are Xanax, Soma, Darvon, Darvocet, Valium, Ativan, Talwin, Ambien, Tramadol.

The rate of Schedule 5 drugs dispensed in Region 8 was 7.5, higher than Texas rate of 7.2. Schedule V drugs, substances, or chemicals are defined as drugs with lower potential for abuse than Schedule IV and consist of preparations containing limited quantities of certain narcotics. Schedule V drugs are generally used for antidiarrheal, antitussive, and analgesic purposes. Some examples of Schedule V drugs are cough preparations with less than 200 milligrams of codeine or per 100 milliliters (Robitussin AC), Lomotil, Motofen, Lyrica, Parepectolin.

Figure 51. 2019 Prescriptions Dispensed by Schedule by Concentrations of Population per 100 Persons
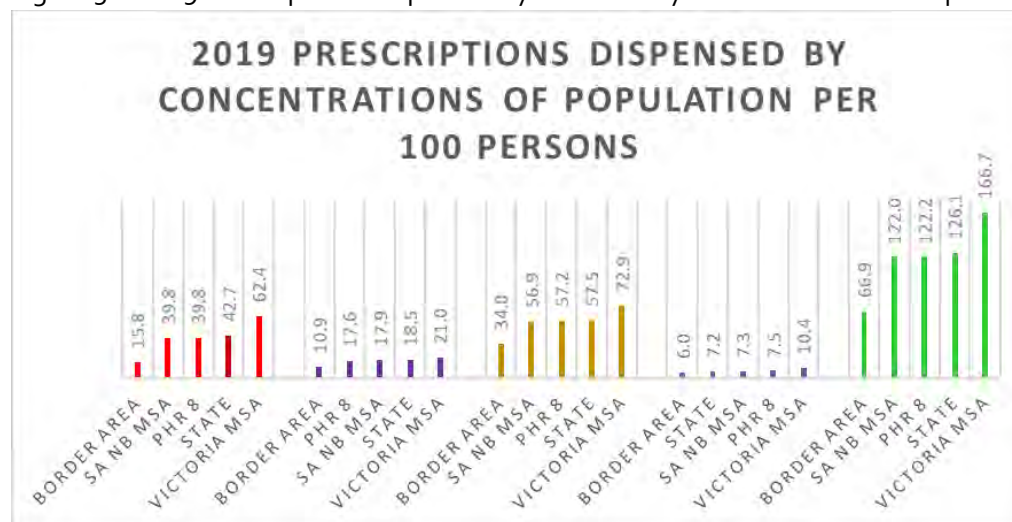
Source: Texas State Board of Pharmacy

In 2019 for all prescriptions dispensed, counties ranaged from 25.9 prescriptions per 100 in Zavala to 212.2 per 100 persons in Kerr.

Figure 52. 2017-2019 Region 8 Prescriptions Dispensed by County per 100 Persons
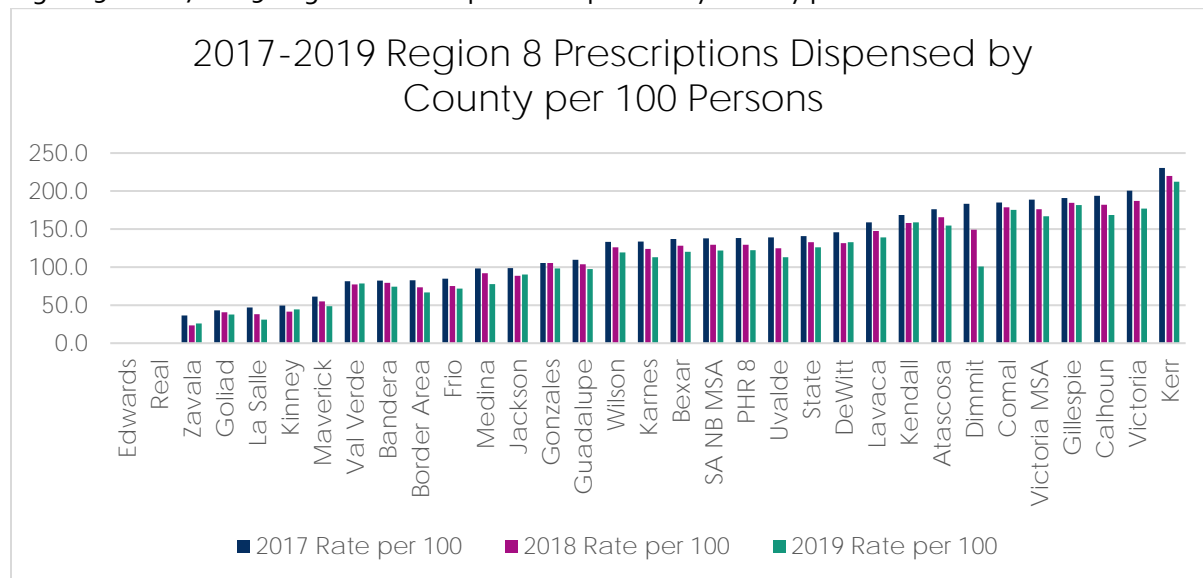
Source: Texas State Board of Pharmacy

As previously discussed, Schedule II drugs can be addictive and has a high potential for abuse, that can lead to severe psychological or physical dependence. In 2019 schedule 2 drugs dispensed in Region 8 had a rate of 39.8 prescriptions per 100 persons lower than Texas rate of 42.7 per 100 persons. All county prescriptions dispensed from 2017 to 2019 decreased. Counties in 2019 ranged from 7.7 per 100 persons in Maverick to 71.5 persons per 100 in Kerr. Edwards and Real counties do not have a pharmacy. See Appendix, Table 23. 2017-2019 Region 8 Prescriptions Dispensed by DEA Schedule by County per 100 Persons. Edwards and Real counties do not have a pharmacy.

Figure 53. 2017-2019 Region 8 Schedule 2 Prescriptions Dispensed by County per 100 Persons
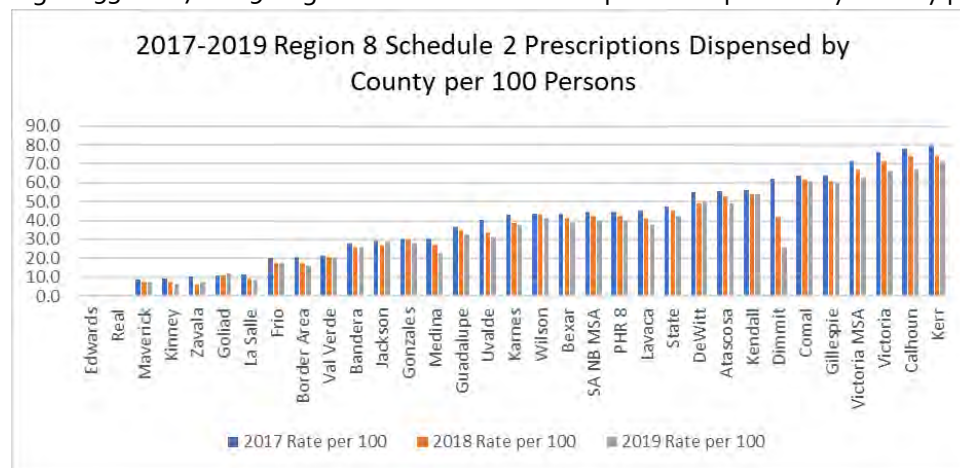
Source: Texas State Board of Pharmacy

Education

Educational attainment is a predictor of well-being. Persons that have completed higher levels of education are more likely to achieve economic success than those who have not. The lack of educational attainment is associated with higher rates of substance use, lower earnings and lower economic status that continues into adulthood.   A study was conducted using the 2010 National Survey on Drug Use and Health that compared high school dropouts with graduates with respect to substance use, mental health, and criminal behavior. The findings showed that dropouts were more likely to meet criteria for nicotine dependence and report daily cigarette use, and more likely to report having attempted suicide in the previous year, been arrested for larceny, assault, drug possession or drug sales relative to their high school graduate counterparts.[30]

In 2018 over 4 million (13%) young adults between the ages of 18-24 in the United States had less than a high school education, Texas had over 400,000 (15.2%), and Region 8 over 43,000 **(14.9%).** From 2016 to 2018, Region 8, number of persons with less than a high school diploma decreased from 47,261 persons in 2016 to 43,300 in 2018 an 8.4 percent decrease.

Figure 54. 2016-2018 Percentage of Persons 18-24 with Less Than a High School Diploma by Area
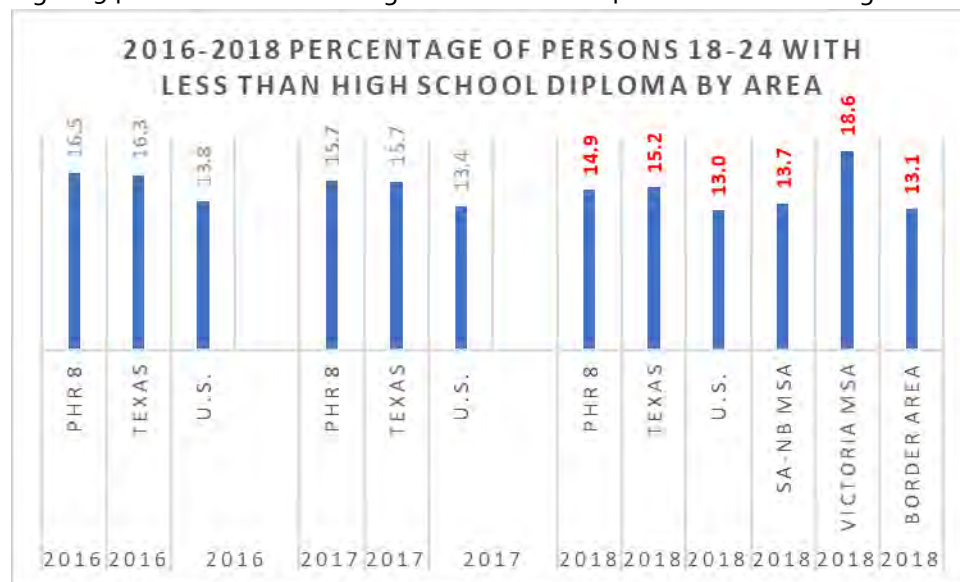
Source: United States Census Bureau. American Community Survey. Educational Attainment for 18-24-Year-Old. ACS 5 Year Estimates 2018

The educational attainment of persons 18 to 24 years of age reveals that 19 or 67.9 percent of the counties in Region 8 have higher percentages of persons with less than a high school education than Texas' rate of 15.2 percent as well as Victoria MSA and the Border Area.   Counties ranged from 8.4 percent in Real to 53.9 percent in Dimmit. See Appendix, Table 26. Region 8 Educational Attainment Age 18-24 Years by County.

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[30] Maynard, B.R., Salas-Wright, C.P. & Vaughn, M.G. Community Mental Health J (2015) 51: 289. https://doi.org/10.1007/s10597-014-9760-5).

Figure 55. 2018 Region 8 Percent Educational Attainment Less than High School Diploma 18-24 Years of Age by County
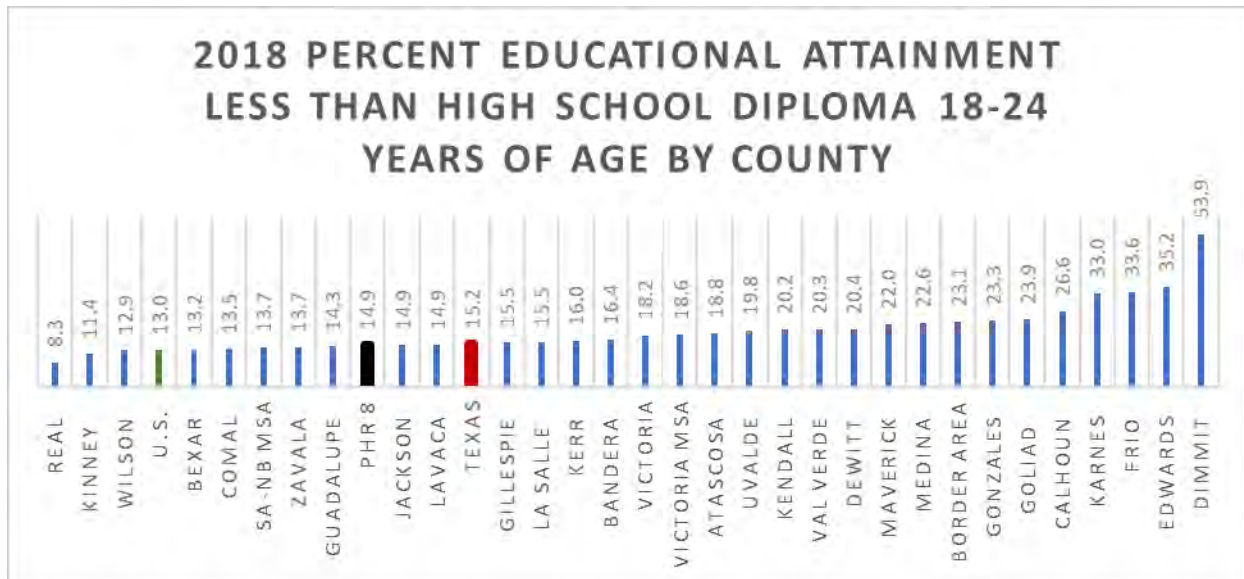
Source : United States Census Bureau. American Community Survey. Educational Attainment for 18-24 Year Old. ACS 5 Year Estimates 2018

Region 8 estimates 14.9 percent of persons 18 to 24 years of age have less than high school diploma, 36.2 percent are high school grads, 41.7 percent have some college or associate degree and 7.2 percent have a bachelor's degree or higher. The Chart below compares the United States, Texas and Region 8 area's distribution of educational attainment of persons 18 to 24 Years of age. See Appendix, Table 26. Region 8 Educational Attainment Age 18-24 Years by County.

Figure 56. 2018 Region 8 Percent Education Attained for Ages 18-24 by County
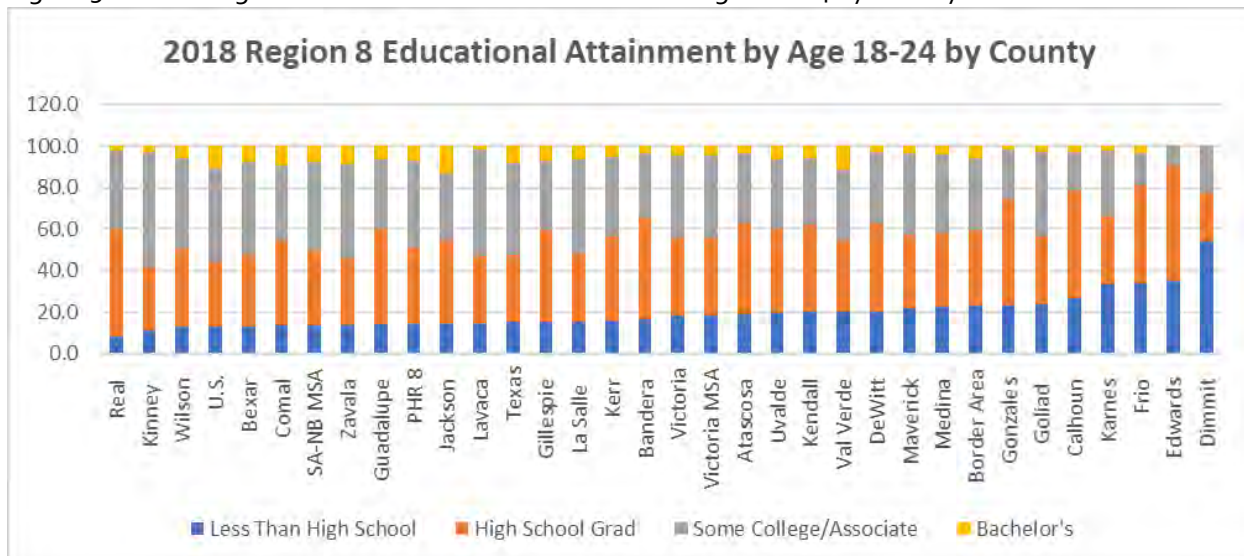
Source : United States Census Bureau. American Community Survey. Educational Attainment for 18-24 Year Old. ACS 5 Year Estimates 2018

Dropout Rates

Texas four-year longitudinal dropout rate for the class of 2018 was 5.7 percent, 0.2 points lower than the dropout rate in 2017.[31]

In Region 8, the four-year longitudinal dropout rate for the class of 2018 was **6.4 percent**, 0.8 points lower than the dropout rate in 2017.

Figure 57. 2015-2018 State and Region 8 Dropout Rates
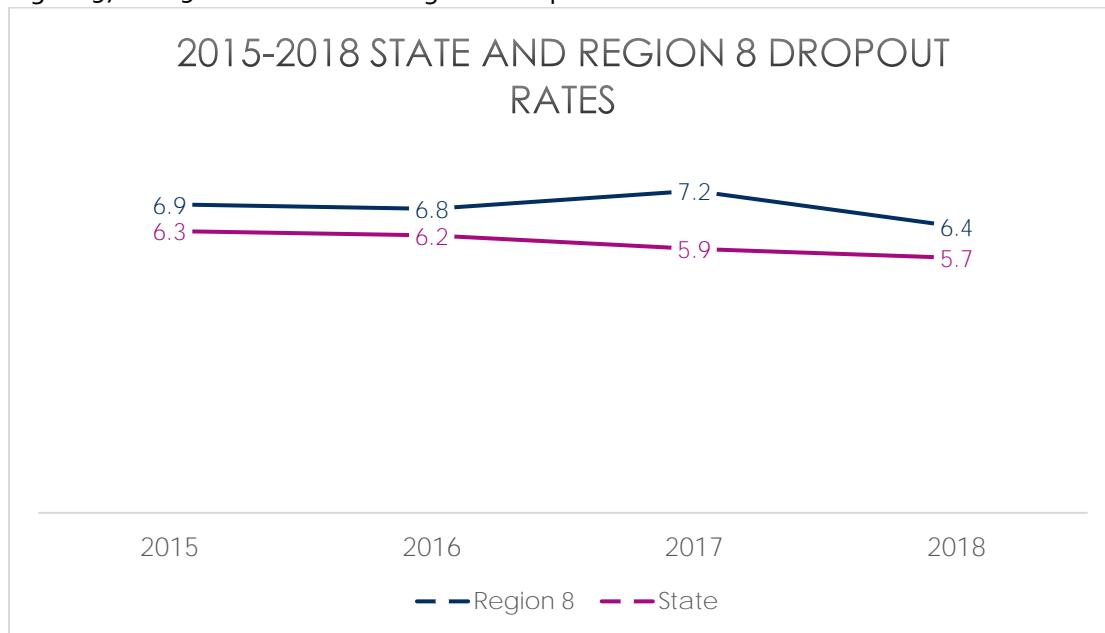
Texas Education Agency. Office of Academics, Division of Research and Analysis

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In 2018 county dropout rates ranged from 0.0 percent in Edwards and Goliad to 18.5 percent in Real. County level data is available in Appendix, Table 27.

Figure 58. 2018 Region 8 Dropout Rates by County
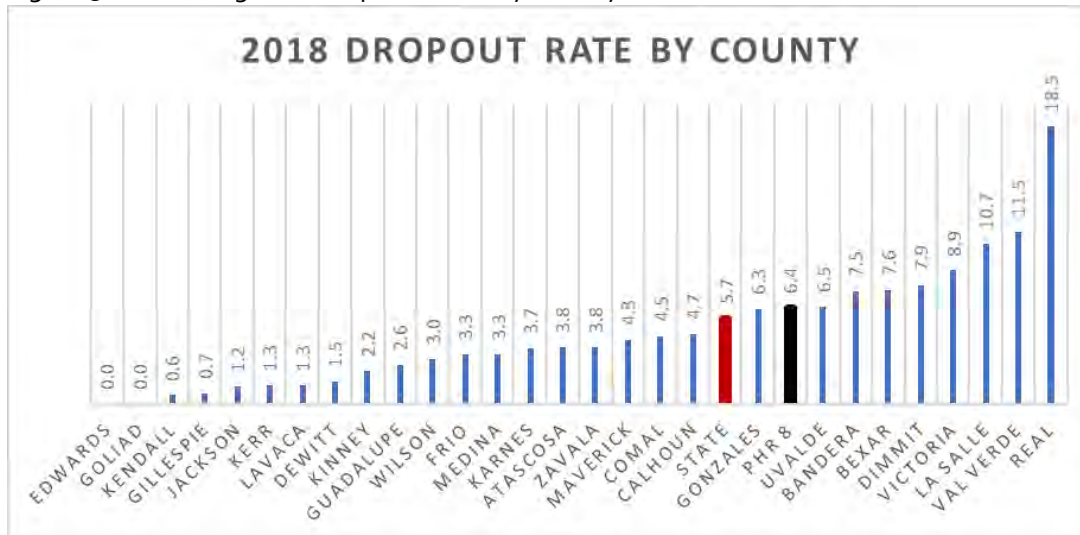
Source : TEA Division of Research and Analysis

School Discipline

High school students may be suspended (temporarily removed from regular school activities either in or out of school) or expelled (permanently removed from school with no services) due to behavior problems. According to research studies, students who are suspended and/or expelled, particularly those who are repeatedly disciplined, are more likely to be held back a grade or to drop out than are students not involved in the disciplinary system. Also, when a student is suspended or expelled, his or her likelihood of being involved in the juvenile justice system in subsequent years and engaging in substance use increase significantly.

During the 2018-2019 school year, Student Disciplinary Actions in Region 8 Public Schools reported 12.6 percent of In-School suspensions, 32.5 percent Out-of-School Suspensions, 0.7 percent Expulsions and 37.6 percent placed in Disciplinary Alternative Education Program (DAEP) assignments. Victoria MSA had more In-School Suspension (ISS), and fewer Out-of-School Suspension (OSS), compared to the other concentrations of populations in Region 8 as seen if figure 59 below.

Figure 59. 2018-2019 Types of Discipline Actions by Area
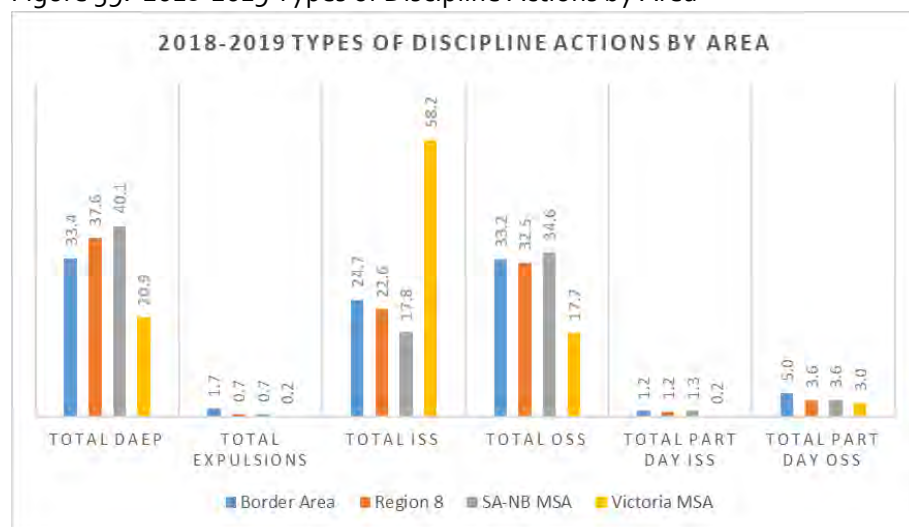
Source: TEA. Discipline Actions 2018-2019.

The rate of Region 8 In-School Suspensions (ISS) versus Out-of-School Suspensions (OSS) by county are found in figure 57 below. In-School Suspensions (ISS) in counties ranged from 0.0 percent to 79.8 percent in Kerr and Out-of-School Suspensions (OSS) ranged from 2.9 percent in Gillespie to 50 percent in Zavala. See Appendix, Table 28. 2018-2019 Region 8 Percent of In-School Suspensions (ISS) Versus Out-of-School Suspensions (OSS) by County.

Figure 60. 2018-2019 Region 8 In-School Suspensions (ISS) Versus Out-of-School Suspensions (OSS) by County
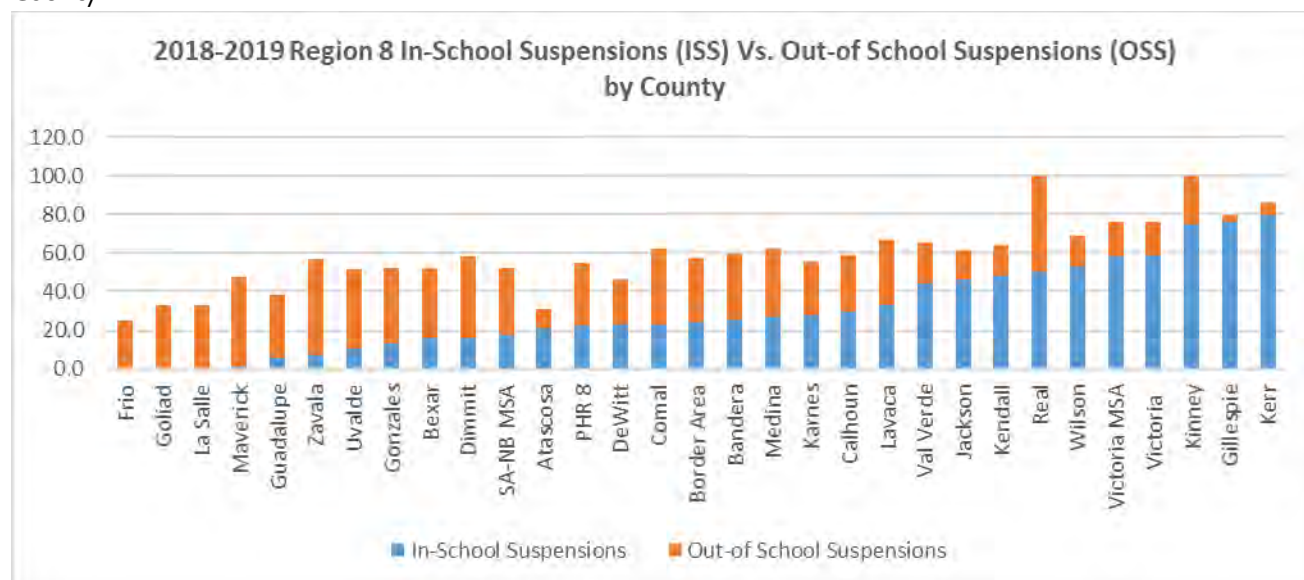
The rate of disciplinary actions for substances taken by Texas Public Schools shows 60.6% were for Controlled Stubstances, followed by Tobacco at 29.7% and Alcohol at 9.7%. Region 8 had a higher rate of discilplinary actions for controlled substances at 71.1 percent and less Tobaccco at 21.3 percent and alcohol actions at 7.7 percent as seen in figure 61 below.

Figure 61. 2018-2019 Public School Discipline Actions for Drugs, Alcohol and Tobacco by Area.
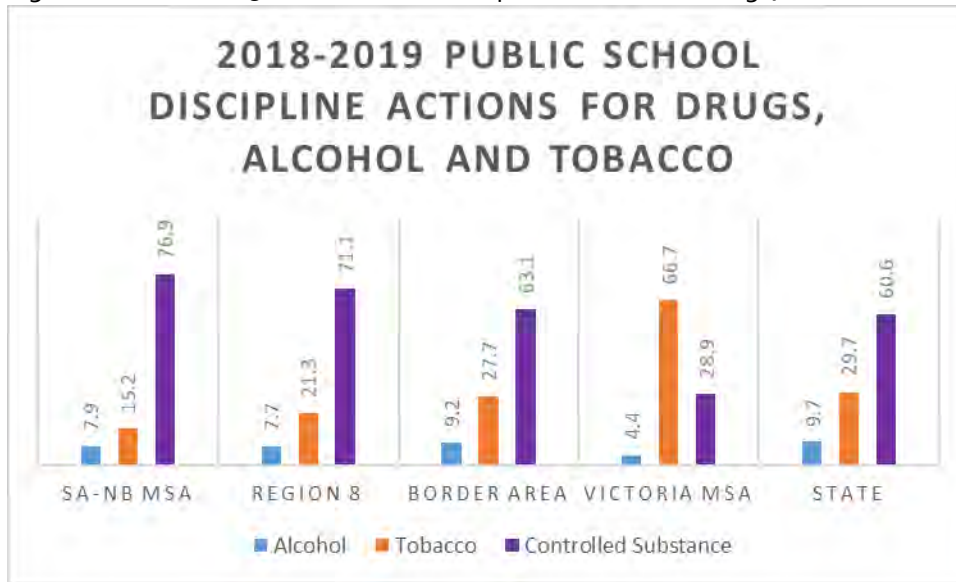
Source: TEA. Discipline Actions 2018-2019.

The approximate rate of alcohol discipline actions by county ranged from 0.0 percent in mostly rural counties to 66.7 percent in Real and Jackson. Tobacco ranged from 0.0 percent to 100 percent in Real and Kinney couties and controlled substances ranged from 0.0 percent to 100 percent in La Salle and Frio. See Appendix, Table 29. 2018-2019 Region 8 Public School Discipline Actions for Drugs, Alcohol and Tobacco by County.

Figure 62. 2018-2019 Region 8 Public School Discipline Actions for Drugs, Alcohol and Tobacco by County
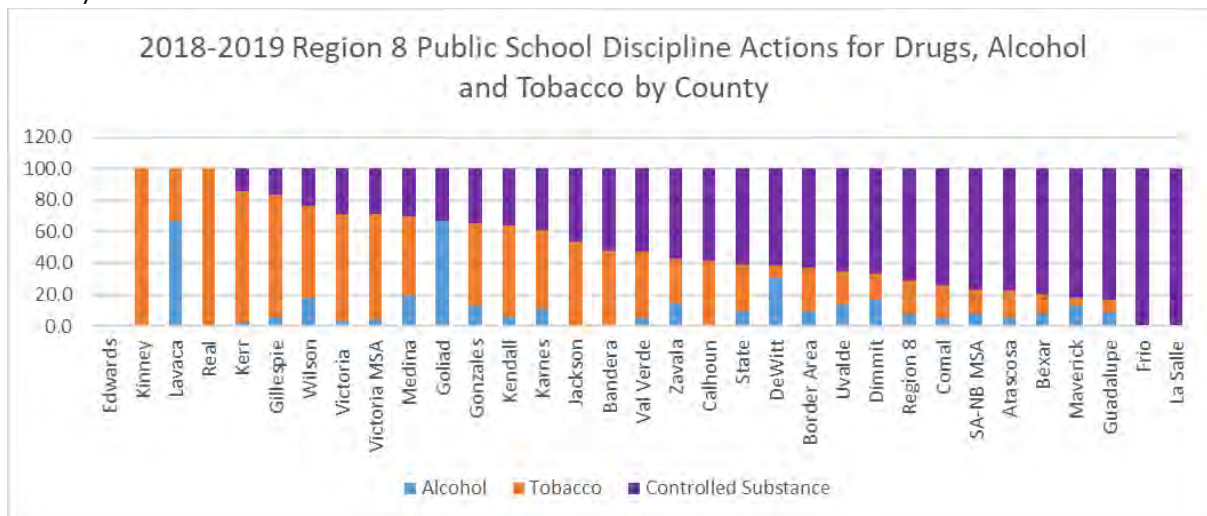
Source: TEA. Discipline Actions 2018-2019.

Homeless Students

In Texas, during the 2019-2020 school year there were 78,296 or 14.3 homeless students per 1,000 enrolled in Texas public schools an increase from 72,782 homeless or 13.4 per 1,000 students during the 2018-2019 school year. In Region 8 during the same period there were 6,858 or 12.5 homeless students per 1,000 enrolled in Texas public schools an increase from 6,668 or 12.3 per 1,000 students enrolled in the 2019-2020 school year. The Victoria MSA had significant increases during the 2017-2018 school year and may be due to the destruction of properties and displacement of persons during Tropical Storm Cindy - June 22, 2017, Hurricane Harvey - August 25–28, 2017, and Tropical Storm Imelda - September 17–19, 2019.

Figure 63. 2017-2020 Homeless Student Population

Source: Texas Education Agency. Student Program and Special Populations Report.

The rate Homeless students enrolled in a Texas public school in counties ranged from 0.0 per 1,000 in Edwards, Kinney, and Lavaca to 63.1 per 1,000 enrolled in Frio as seen in figure 64 below. See Appendix, Table 13. 2017-2020 Region 8 Homeless Student Population by County.

Figure 64. 2020 Region 8 Rate of Homeless Student Population by County
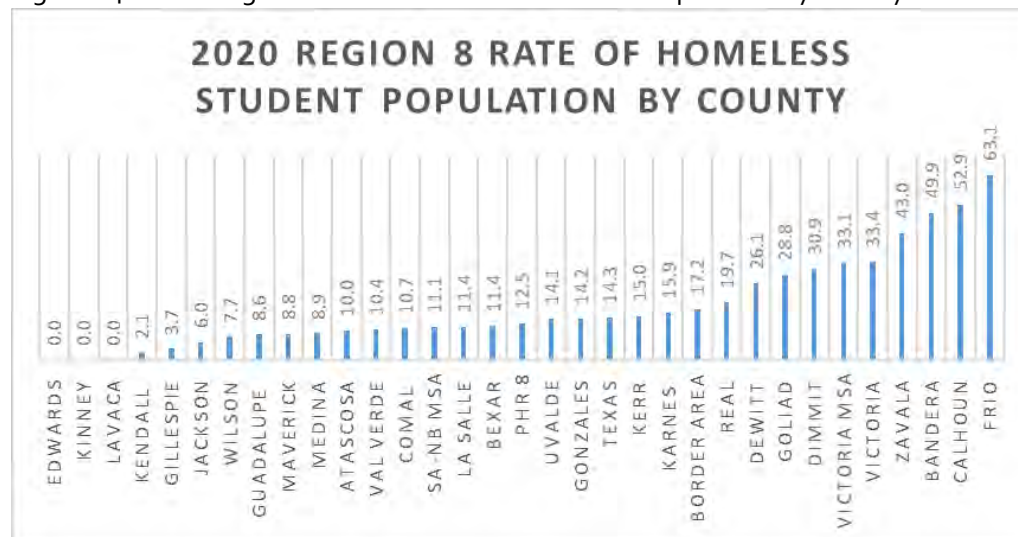
Source: Texas Education Agency. Student Program and Special Populations Report

The Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS) in 2017 included an optional question list that included two questions relating to homelessness and was only used in 17 states (not Texas). The findings demonstrate that young people experience homelessness at an even higher rate than currently measured by the United States Department of Education. The YRBS indicates that 4.9% of students surveyed in the 17 states experienced homelessness at some point during the 2016-2017 school year, while public schools reported only 2.57% of their students as experiencing homelessness. The significant under-identification indicated by the YRBS means as many as one million students experiencing homelessness are not receiving the services that are their right under federal law.

Additionally, young people who experience homelessness engage in a wide variety of health risk behaviors at significantly higher rates than their housed peers. Youth experiencing homelessness were:[32]

- 5.23 times more likely to miss school due to safety concerns
- 5.03 times more likely to be victims of sexual dating violence
- 5.88 times more likely to be victims of physical dating violence
- 4.63 times more likely to misuse prescription pain medicine
- 3.21 times more likely to make a suicide plan
- 7.19 times more likely to attempt suicide

Criminal Activity

One of the most significant areas of risk with the use of alcohol and drugs is the connection between alcohol, drugs and crime. Alcohol and drugs are implicated in an estimated 80 percent of offenses leading to incarceration in the United States such as domestic violence, driving while intoxicated, property offenses, drug offenses, and public-order offenses. Our nation's prison population has exploded beyond capacity and most inmates are in prison, in large part, because of substance abuse:

- 80 percent of offenders' abuse drugs or alcohol.
- Nearly 50 percent of jail and prison inmates are clinically addicted.
- Approximately 60 percent of individuals arrested for most types of crimes test positive for illegal drugs at arrest.

Alcohol, more than any illegal drug, was found to be closely associated with violent crimes, including murder, rape, assault, child and spousal abuse. About 3 million violent crimes occur each year in which victims perceive the offender to have been drinking and statistics related to alcohol use by violent offenders generally show that about half of all homicides and assaults are committed when the offender, victim, or both have been drinking. Among violent crimes, with the exception of robberies, the offender is far more likely to have been drinking than under the influence of other drugs. [33]

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[32] School House Connection. Student Homelessness: Lessons from the Youth Risk Behavior Survey. https://www.schoolhouseconnection.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/05/YRBS-identification.pdf. Published May 21, 2019. Accessed July 15, 2020.
[33] National Council on Alcoholism and Drug Dependence, Inc. Alcohol, Drugs and Crime. https://www.ncadd.org/about-addiction/addiction-update/alcohol-drugs-and-crime. Last modified June 27, 2015. Accessed June 22, 2018.

Crime Rates

Crime rates include violent crime and property crime offenses.

Texas crime rates increased 1.1 percent from 2,765.3 crimes per 100,000 population in 2018 to 2794.6 crimes per 100,000 population in 2019. The crime rate is based on the total Texas UCR reporting agency populations of 28,995,881. The total number of Index Crimes reported for 2019 was 810,325. This volume of crime represents an increase of 2.1 percent when compared to 2018.

Region 8 crime rates increased 5.9 percent from 3287.5 crimes per 100,000 population in 2018 to 3,480.0 crimes per 100,000 population in 2019 higher than Texas. The total number of Index Crimes reported for 2019 was 104,076. This volume of crime represents and increase of 5.7 percent when compared to 2018. Within Region 8, the San Antonio-New Braunfels MSA had the highest increase in crimes per 100, 000 (6.8%) and in volume (6.6%) while the Border Area showed a decrease as seen in figure 65 below.

Figure 65. 2018-2019 Percent Change in Index Crimes by Rate by Volume

2018-2019 Percent Change in Index Crimes by Area by Rate by Volume						
Year	Area	Population	Total All Crimes	All Crime Rate per 100k	% Change in Crimes per 100k	% Change in Volume
2018	Region 8	2,995,445	98,475	3,287.5		
2019	Region 8	3,036,421	104,076	3,480.0	5.9	5.7
2018	Texas	28,701,845	793,694	2,765.3		
2019	Texas	28,995,881	810,325	2,794.6	1.1	2.1
2018	SA-NB MSA	2,515,508	89,596	3,561.7		
2019	SA-NB MSA	2,550,960	95,533	3,805.0	6.8	6.6
2018	Victoria MSA	99,742	2,875	2,869.7		
2019	Victoria MSA	100,184	2,912	2,906.7	1.3	1.3
2018	Border Area	192,213	3,174	1,651.3		
2019	Border Area	193,329	2,913	1,515.5	-8.2	-8.2
Source: Texas Department of Public Safety						

Counties ranged from 49.8 crimes per 100,000 in Kinney to 4,420.9 crimes per 100,000 in Bexar. Sixty-eight percent of the counties in Region 8 saw a decrease in crime rates. See Appendix, Table 30. 2017-2019 Region 8 Property Crime and All Crime Rates by County.

Figure 66. 2018-2019 Region 8 Crime Rates per 100,000 by County
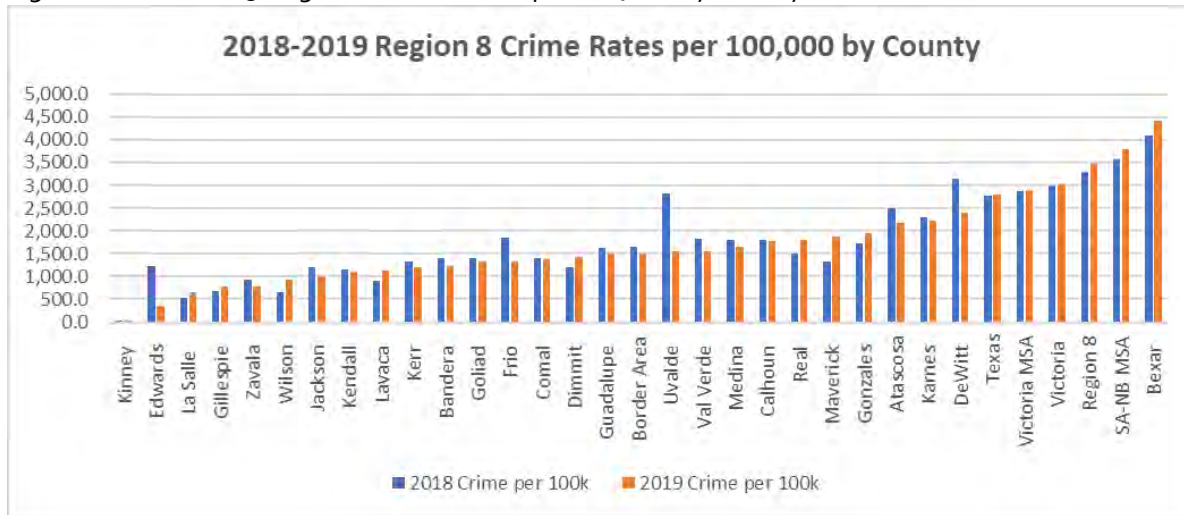
Source: Texas Department of Public Safety

Index Violent Crime

Violent crimes involve the element of personal confrontation between the perpetrator and the victim. Because of their nature, violent crimes are considered to be more serious than property crimes. In 2019 the volume of violent crimes in Region 8 increased 10.5 percent from 13,003 in 2018 to 14,369.   The rate of violent crimes decreased from 477.0 crimes per 100,000 persons in 2018 to 473.2 crimes per 100,000 persons. The rate of violent crimes in Region 8 is higher than Texas rate of 417.3 per 100,000 persons in 2019.

Figure 67. 2018-2019 Percent Change in Violent Crimes by Area by Rate by Volume

2018-2019 Percent Change in Violent Crimes by Area by Rate by Volume									
Year	Area	Population	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Assault	Total Violent Crime	Rate Violent Crime per 100k	% Change in Violent Crimes per 100k	% Change in Volume of Violent Crimes
2018	Region 8	2,995,445	157	2,021	2,123	8,702	13,003	**477.0**		
2019	Region 8	3,036,421	152	2,213	2,305	9,699	14,369	473.2	-0.8	10.5
2018	Texas	28,701,845	1,324	14,866	28,272	74,183	118,645	413.4		
2019	Texas	28,995,881	1,420	14,898	28,978	75,718	121,014	417.3	0.9	1.99
2018	SA-NB MSA	2,515,508	135	1,818	2,023	7,836	11,812	469.6		
2019	SA-NB MSA	2,550,960	130	2,002	2,212	8,817	13,161	515.9	9.9	11.42
2018	Victoria MSA	99,742	9	81	50	264	404	405.0		
2019	Victoria MSA	100,184	8	91	60	309	468	467.1	15.3	15.8
2018	Border Area	192,213	5	38	28	195	266	138.4		
2019	Border Area	193,329	6	31	20	170	227	117.4	-15.2	-14.66
Source: Texas Department of Public Safety									

Violent crime rates in the counties ranged 0.0 percent in Kinney and 51.9 in Bandera to a high in Bexar with 608.4 violent crimes per 100,000. Over half (53.8%) of the counties in Region 8 saw a decrease in crime. See Appendix, Table 31. 2017-2019 Region 8 Violent Crime Rates by County.

Figure 68. 2018-2019 Region 8 Violent Crimes per 100,000 by County
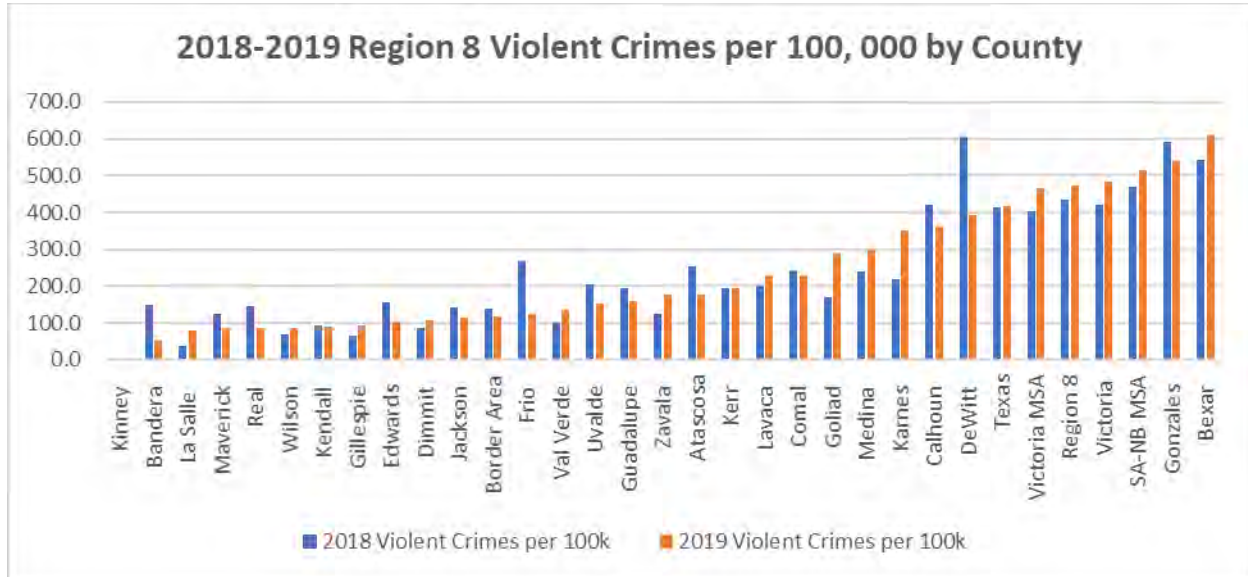
Source : Texas Department of Public Safety

Index Property Crime

Property crime is a category of crime that includes, among other crimes, burglary, larceny, theft, motor vehicle theft, arson, shoplifting, and vandalism. Property crime is a crime to obtain money, property, or some other benefit. This may involve force, or the threat of force, in cases like robbery or extortion. In 2019, the rate of property crimes in Region 8 increased 3.5 percent from 2,853.4 to 2,954.4 crimes per 100,000 persons, higher than Texas rate of 2,377.3.   The volume of property crimes increased 5 percent from 85,472 in 2018 to 89,707 in 2019. Burglary in Region 8 accounted for 13 percent of all property offenses, larceny-theft 76.2 percent, and motor vehicle theft 10.9 percent.

Figure 69. 2018-2019 Percent Change in Property Crimes by Area by Rate by Volume

2018-2019 Percent Change in Property Crimes by Area by Rate by Volume								
Year	Area	Population	Burglary	Larceny	Auto Theft	Total Property Crimes	Property Crime Rate per 100k	% Change in Violent Crimes per 100k	% Change in Volume of Violent Crimes
2018	Region 8	2,995,445	13,947	63,781	7,744	85,472	2,853.4		
2019	Region 8	3,036,421	11,624	68,343	9,740	89,707	2,954.4	3.5	5.0
2018	Texas	28,701,845	116,869	489,467	68,713	675,049	2,351.9		
2019	Texas	28,995,881	112,970	498,775	77,566	689,311	2,377.3	1.1	2.1
2018	SA-NB MSA	2,515,508	12,079	58,319	7,386	77,784	3,092.2		
2019	SA-NB MSA	2,550,960	9,874	63,260	9,238	82,372	3,229.1	4.4	5.9
2018	Victoria MSA	99,742	518	1,811	142	2,471	2,477.4		
2019	Victoria MSA	100,184	527	1,738	179	2,444	2,439.5	-1.5	-1.1
2018	Border Area	192,213	730	2,081	97	2,908	1,512.9		
2019	Border Area	193,329	697	1,809	180	2,686	1,389.3	-8.2	-7.6
Source: Texas Department of Public Safety								

Property crime rates ranged from a low in Kinney County (27.3 per 100k) to a high in Bexar County (3,784.3 per 100k). Sixty-four percent of the counties in Region 8 saw a decrease in property crime. See Table 30. 2017-2019 Property Crime and All Crime Rates by County.

Figure 70. 2018-2019 Region 8 Property Crime Rates by County
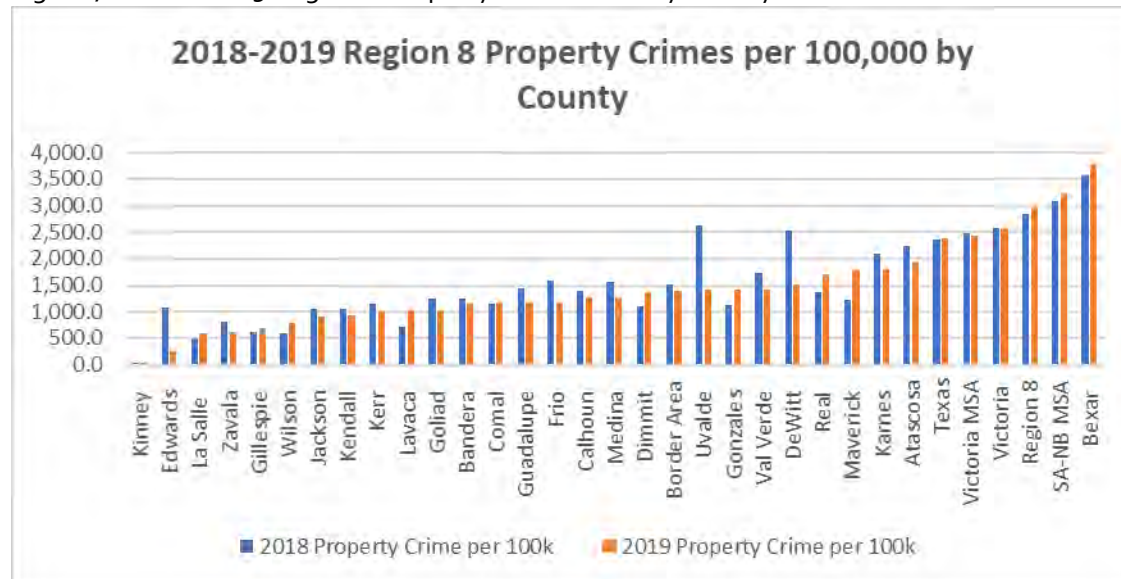
Source: Texas Department of Public Safety

Family Violence

The Texas Family Code defines Family Violence as an act by a member of a family or household against another member that is intended to result in physical harm, bodily injury, assault, or a threat that reasonably places the member in fear of imminent physical harm. The law excludes the reasonable discipline of a child and defines abuse as physical injury that results in substantial harm or genuine threat; sexual contact, intercourse, or conduct; or compelling or encouraging the child to engage in sexual conduct.[34]

In 2019, Texas reported 198,515 family violence incidents an increase of 4 percent from 190,929 reported in 2018. The 2019 family violence rate was 684.2 incidents per 100,000 Texas residents, a 2.9 percent increase when compared to the 2018 rate of 665.2.

In 2019, Region 8 reported 21,421 family violence incidents a 5.5 percent increase from 20,297 reported in 2018. The 2019 family violence rate was 705.5 incidents per 100,000 persons, a 4 percent increase when compared to the 2018 rate of 677.6. Region 8, San Antonio-New Braunfels MSA and Victoria MSA family violence rates were higher than the state in 2018 and 2019 as seen in figure 71 below.

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[34] Texas Department of Public Safety. Crime by Jurisdiction. https://www.dps.texas.gov/administration/crime_records/pages/crimestatistics.htm. Accessed August 10, 2019

Figure 71. 2017-2019 Family Violence Incidents by Area per 100,000

2017-2019 FAMILY VIOLENCE INCIDENTS BY AREA PER 100,000

Area	2017	2018	2019
TEXAS	690.6	665.2	684.6
REGION 8	669.9	677.6	705.5
SA-NB MSA	685.1	704.0	731.4
VICTORIA MSA	884.1	822.5	862.4
BORDER AREA	596.2	474.5	522.9
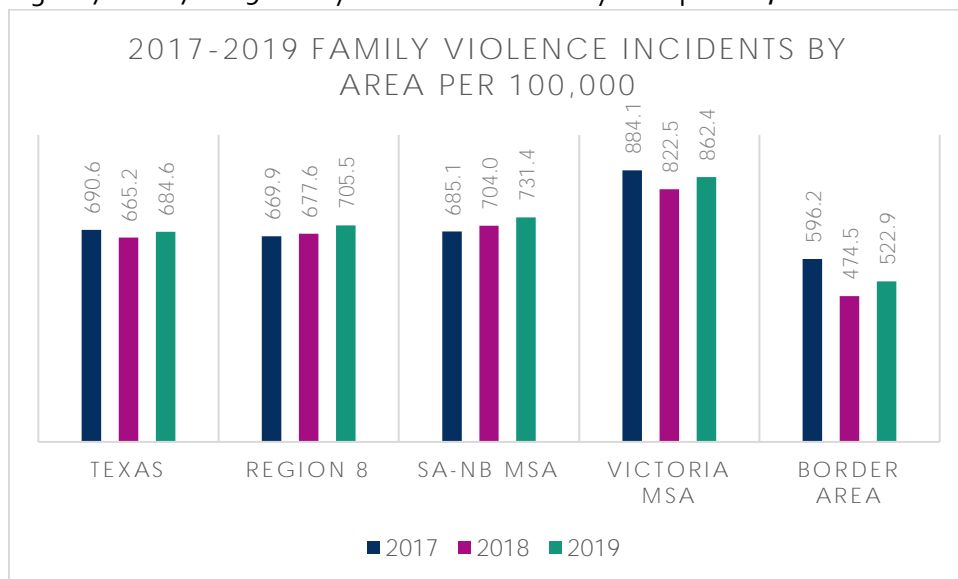
Source: Texas Department of Public Safety. Family Violence 2018, 2019

Sixty-eight percent of the counties in Region 8 saw an increase in the rate of family violence incidents per 100,000 persons in 2019 compared to 2018. The 2019 family violence rates ranged from 0 incidents in Kinney County to 894.8 in Victoria County. County level data is available in the Appendix, Table 32. 2017-2019 Family Violence Incidents by County.

Figure 72. 2018-2019 Family Violence Incidents per 100,000 by County
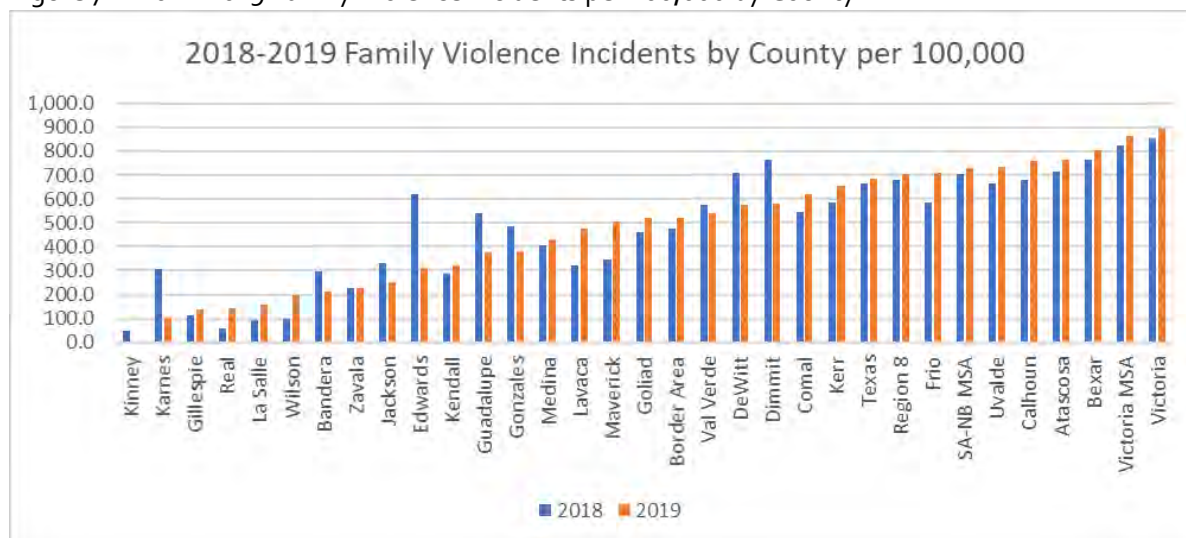
Source: Texas Department of Public Safety. Family Violence 2018, 2019

Child Abuse

From 2018 to 2019, Texas saw a 5.1 percent decrease (280,911 to 266,611) in the number of victims investigated for child abuse. In 2019 the total number of children investigated in Texas was 266,611 or 35.85 per 1,000 child population, confirmed victims of child abuse was 67,313 or 9.05 victims per 1,000 children and the number of unconfirmed victims was 199,298 or 26.80 victims per 1,000 children. All areas of concentration in Region 8 have had higher rates of children investigated since 2017 as seen in figure 73 below.

Figure 73. 2017-2019 CPS Completed Investigations by Area per 1,000 Child Population

Source: Texas Department of Family and Protective Services, DFPS Data Book 2017-2019

In 2019 Region 8 had the 4th highest number of children investigated for child abuse. Regions ranged with the lowest in Region 9 to the highest in Region 3 as seen in figure 74 below.

Figure 74. 2019 Number of CPS Completed Investigations by Region by Rank
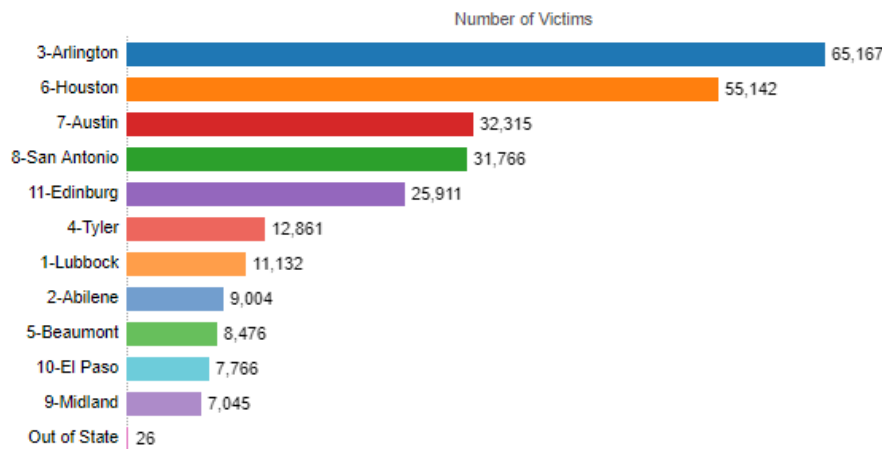
Source: Texas Department of Family and Protective Services, DFPS Data Book 2019

However, when it comes to the rate of children investigated per 1,000, Region 8 ranked 5th at 41.29 investigations per 1,000 child population. Regions ranged from the lowest in Region 6 to the highest in Region 2 as seen in figure 75 below.

Figure 75. 2019 Rate of CPS Completed Investigations by Region by Rank
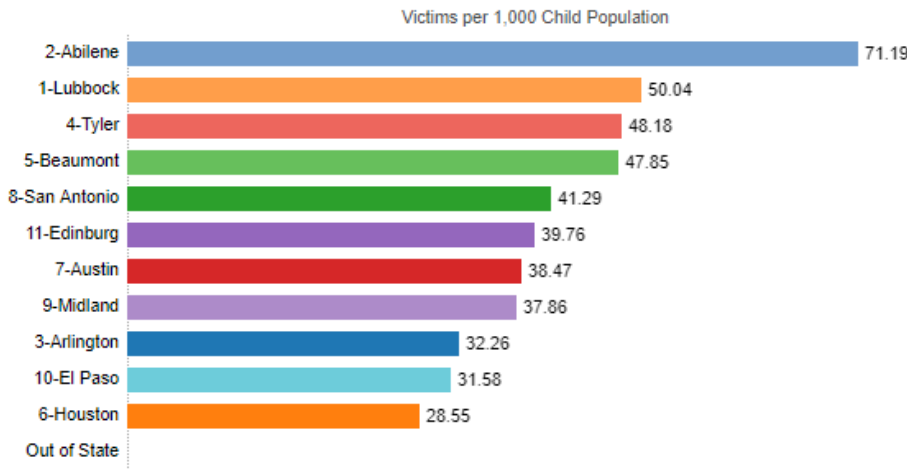
Source: Texas Department of Family and Protective Services, DFPS Data Book 2019

In 2019, Region 8 had an 11.6 percent decrease in the number of children investigated for child abuse from 35,949 in 2018 to 31,766.   The rate of children also decreased 12.8 percent from 47.36 per 1,000 child population in 2018 to 41.29 in 2019. Seventy-one percent of the counties in Region 8 had higher rates of children investigated per 1,000 child population than Texas rate of 35.85. Counties ranged from 19.55 victims per 1,000 child population in Maverick to 81.82 in Real. See Appendix, Table 33. 2017-2019 Child Protective Services Investigations by county.

Figure 76. 2018 Investigations per 1,000 Child Population by County
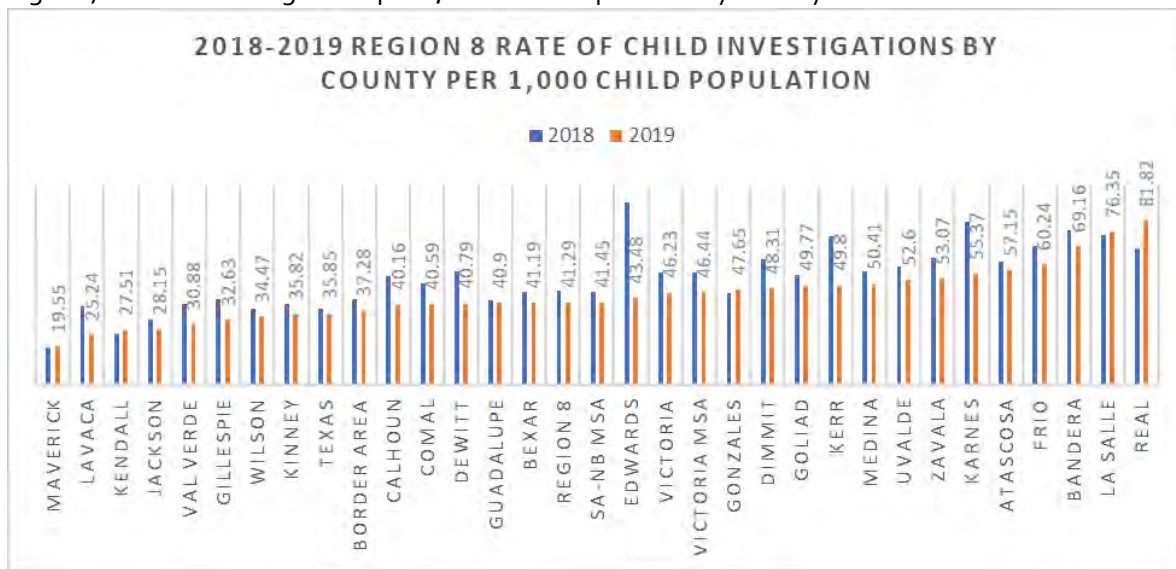
Source: Texas Department of Family and Protective Services, DFPS Data Book 2018, 2019

Drug Seizures/Trafficking

Drug seizure data provide indicators of availability of substances in the illicit market and law enforcement engagement and are one of our most important indicators for identifying emerging drugs and changes in drug availability. All law enforcement agencies in Texas are required to report monthly all arrests for drug offenses made and quantities of controlled substances seized. This **data does not include** drugs seized by federal law enforcement agencies (i.e. U.S. Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, U.S. Customs and Border Protection, U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration and U.S. Federal Bureau of Investigation).

In 2019, State and Region 8 top 10 drug seizures in common included marijuana, methamphetamines, cocaine, amphetamines, hallucinogens (designer drugs), hashish, and heroin. Figure 77 below rank drug seizures in descending order by description for the State and Region 8. See Appendix, Table 24. 2019 Drug Seizures by County.

Figure 77. 2019 State and Region 8 Top 10 Drug Seizures in Descending Order

| 2019 (Jan-Dec) State vs. Region 8 Top Drug Seizures by Type in Decending Order						
Description	**Solid Pounds**	**Solid Ounces**		**Description**	**Solid Pounds**	**Solid Ounces**
Marijuana(Packaged)	87,430	19,747		Other Drugs(Methamphetamines)	32,709	478
Other Drugs(Methamphetamines)	35,135	3,002		Cocaine(Solid)	8,464	286
Cocaine(Solid)	22,347	2,528		Marijuana(Packaged)	4,576	1,746
Other Drugs(Amphetamines)	5,278	3,482		Hallucinogens(Designer Drugs)	331	81
Hallucinogens(Designer Drugs)	1,181	1,771		Opiates(Heroin)	80	183
Hashish(Solid)	675	1,329		Other Drugs(Amphetamines)	17	219
Opiates(Heroin)	468	1,010		Opiates(Codeine)	8	16
Hallucinogens(PCP)	326	160		Hashish(Solid)	5	39
Precursor Chemicals	262	34		Hallucinogens(Mushrooms)	2	34
Opiates(Codeine)	95	223		Hallucinogens(LSD)	0	12
Texas Department of Public Safety UCR Bureau						

Region 8 Highlights for Drug Seizures:

- Methamphetamines ranked the largest number of drugs seized in Region 8 accounting for 93 percent of the State's total solid pounds and 15.9 percent of the States solid ounces. Methamphetamines ranked second for the State. Gonzales county reported the highest amount of methamphine seizures (31,824 solid pounds, 72 solid ounces and 188 solid grams) in Region 8.

- Cocaine (solid) ranked as the second highest drug seized accounting for 37.8 percent of the State's total solid pounds and 11.3 percent of the States solid ounces. Cocaine ranked third for the State. Gonzales county reported the highest amount of cocaine seizures (8,343 solid pounds, 16 solid ounces and 38 solid grams) in Region 8.

- Marijuana seizures ranked third highest accounting for 5.2 percent of the States total solid pounds and 8.8 percent of the solid ounces. Marijuana ranked number one for the State. Gonzales county reported the highest amount of marijuana seizures (1,744 solid pounds and 32 solid ounces) in Region 8.

- Heroin ranked fifth accounting for 17 percent of the State's total solid pounds and 18.1 percent of the State's solid ounces. Maverick county reported the highest amount of heroin seizures (35 solid pounds, 35 solid ounces and 12 solid grams) in Region 8.

- Amphetamines ranked sixth accounting for 0.32 percent of the State's total solid pounds and 6.2 percent of the State's solid ounces. Bexar county had the highest amount of amphetamines seizures (9 solid pounds, 52 solid ounces and 593 solid grams) in Region 8.

- Codeine ranked seventh accounting for 8.4 percent of the State's total solid pounds and 7.2 percent of the State's solid ounces. Guadalupe county had the highest amount of codeine seizures (8 solid pounds, 7 solid ounces, and 78 dose units) in Region 8.

- Hashish ranked eighth accounting for 0.74 percent of the State's total solid pounds and 2.9 percent of the State's solid ounces. Medina county had the highest amount of hashish seizures (4 solid pounds, 6 solid ounces and 96 solid grams) in Region 8

- Mushrooms ranked seventh accounting for 22.2 percent of the State's total solid pounds and 29 percent of the State's solid ounces. Bexar county had the highest amount of mushrooms seizures (2 solid pounds, 30 solid ounces and 88 solid grams) in Region 8.

- LSD ranked tenth accounting for 30.8 percent of the State's solid ounces. Bexar county had the highest amount of LSD seizures (12 solid ounces, 59 solid grams and 1,074 dose units) in Region 8.

- Also, notable, Region 8 seized 42 percent of the State's 161,598 dose units of synthetic narcotics, with 35.4 percent of the dose units seized in Gonzales county alone.

Mental Health

Youth Suicide Attempts

In 2019, 10 percent of high school students had attempted suicide one or more times in the past year. A significantly higher percentage of females (12.4%) attempted suicide than male (7.5%) students and a significant higher percent of Black (12.3%) students attempted suicide as seen in figure 78 below.

Figure 78. 2019 Texas Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System (YRBSS) Students that Attempted Suicide Demographics
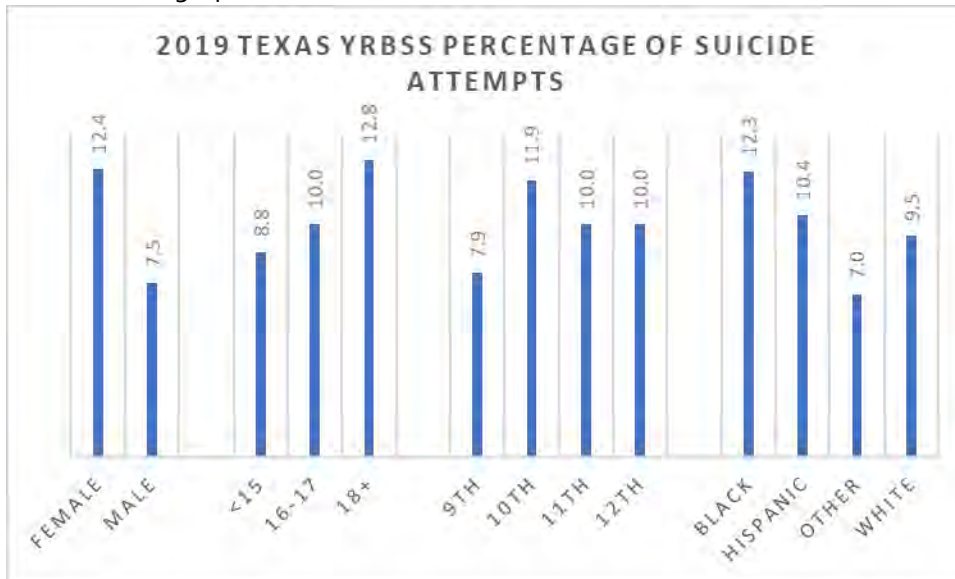
Source : Texas Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System

Students who identify as gay or lesbian had significantly higher rates of hoplessness and suicide attempts/plans compared to students who identify as heterosexual. See comparrisons of the U.S. and State in figure 79 below.

Figure 79. 2013-2019 Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System by U.S. and Texas

2013-2019 Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System by U.S. and Texas						
	2013		2017		2019	
Health Risk Behaviors Among High School Youth	Texas	U.S.	Texas	U.S.	Texas	U.S.
Asked for help before attempting suicide - All	---	---	---	---	25.7	
Attempted suicide - All	10.1	8.0	12.3	7.4	10.0	---
Among gay and lesbian	---	---	23.0	18.6	---	---
Felt sad and hopeless - All	28.3	29.9	34.2	---	38.3	---
Among gay and lesbian	---	---	63.0	53.1	---	---
Made a plan - All	15.6	13.6	14.5	13.6	15.0	
Among gay and lesbian	---	---	38.0	33.2	---	---
Seriously considered suicide - All	16.7	17.0	17.6	17.2	18.9	---
Among gay and lesbian		---	47.7	41.4	---	---
Suicide attempt required medical treatment - All	3.5	2.7	4.5	2.4	3.4	---
Among gay and lesbian	---	---	7.5	9.6	---	---
Texas Health Data. Texas Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System (YRBSS) 2013-2019						
CDC. U.S. Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System (YRBSS) 2013-2017						

Psychiatric Hospital Admissions

National Level Data for Psychiatric Services

In 2019 the U.S. rate of persons served by the State Mental Health Authority in the U.S was 24.8 per 1,000 population. A **total of 8,131,606 individuals** received mental health services, a 4.1 percent increase from 2018. Youth accounted for 28.2 percent of clients served and adults 71.8 percent. The majority of clients received services through community programs (96.3%) and 1.6 percent in a psychiatric hospital setting. Of the 7,826,684 clients provided services in community programs, 71.5 percent were adults and 28.5 percent children between 0-17 years old. Those provided services in a psychiatric hospital setting were 93.5 percent adults and 6.5 percent children. Medicaid provided funding for 59 pecent, non-medicaid 27 percent and both medicaid and other 14 percent.

Figure 80. 2018-2019 Persons Served by the State Mental Healh Authority in U.S.

| 2018-2019 Persons Served by the State Mental Health Authority in U.S.						
United States	2018 Number Served	2018 Percent Served	2019 Number Served	2019 Percent Served	2018 to 2019 Number Change (+/-)	2018-2019 Percent Change(+/-)
Total	7,808,416		8,131,606		323190	4.1
Youth 0-17	2,129,471	27.3	2,289,822	28.2	160,351	7.5
Adults 18+	6,002,135	76.86	5,841,784	71.8	-160351	-2.7
Community Programs	7,577,095		7,826,684		249,589	3.3
Youth 0-17	2,450,575	32.34	2,227,574	28.5	-223001	-9.1
Adults 18+	5,126,520	67.65	5,599,110	71.5	472590	9.2
Psychiatric Hospital	129,300		132,710		3,410	2.6
Youth 0-17	8,973	6.93	8,692	6.5	-281	-3.1
Adults 18+	120,327	93.06	124,018	93.5	3,691	3.1
Source: SAMHSA, Uniform Reporting System (URS)2018, 2019						

State Level Data for Psychiatric Services

In 2019, the State rate of persons served by the State Mental Health Authority in the U.S was 14.5 per 1,000 population. A total of 416,338 individuals received mental health services, a 4 percent increase from 2018. Youth accounted for 23.2 percent of clients served and adults 76.8 percent. The majority of clients received services through community programs (99.4%) and 3.9 (may have received services in both) percent in a psychiatric hospital setting. Of the 413,718 clients provided services in community programs, 76.7 percent were adults and 23.3 percent children between 0-17 years of age.   Adults accounted for 92 percent of those provided services in a psychiatric hospital setting and children 8 percent. Non-Medicaid funding provided for 59 pecent of services, and both medicaid and other 41 percent.

Figure 81. 2016-2018 Persons Served by the State Mental Health Authority in Texas

2016-2018 Persons Served by the State Mental Health Authority in Texas										
Texas	2016 Number Served	2016 Percent Served	2017 Number Served	2017 Percent Served	2018 Number Served	2018 Percent Served	2019 Number Served	2019 Percent Served	2018 to 2019 Number Change (+/-)	2018-2019 Percent Change(+/-)
Total	368,722		379,956		400,154		416,338		16,184	4.0
Youth 0-17	81,201	22.0	83,648	22.0	90,999	22.7	96,440	23.2	5,441	6.0
Adults 18+	287,520	78.0	296,307	78.0	309,155	77.3	319,987	76.8	10,832	3.5
Community Programs	366,531		377,201		397,448		413,718		16,270	4.1
Youth 0-17	80,996	22.1	83,361	22.1	90,802	22.8	96,249	23.3	5,447	6.0
Adults 18+	285,535	77.4	293,839	77.9	306,646	77.2	317,468	76.7	10,822	3.5
Psychiatric Hospital	14,352		15,536		15,906		16,349		443	2.8
Youth 0-17	1,091	7.6	1,284	8.3	1,243	7.8	1,305	8.0	62	5.0
Adults 18+	13,261	92.4	14,252	91.7	14,663	92.2	15,044	92.0	381	2.6
Source: SAMHSA, Uniform Reporting System (URS) 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019										

From 2018-2019 the State had an overall 4 percent increase in services provided by the State Mental Health Authority, including a 6 percent increase in youth services and 3.5 percent in adult services. The State had an overall increase of 4.1 percent but had a 2.7 percent decrease in adult services and a 7.5 percent increase in youth services.

Figure 82. 2018-2019 Percent Change in Persons Served by the State Mental Health Authority.
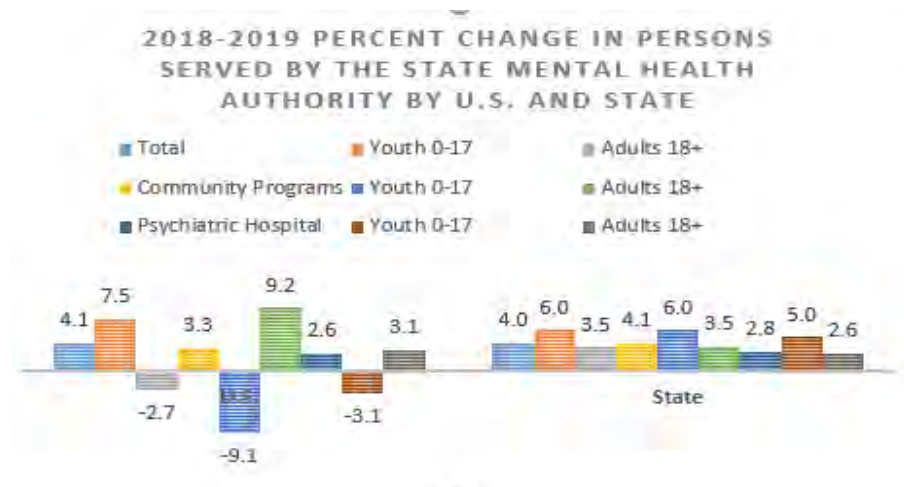
In 2019, the U.S. rate of Serious Mental Illness (SMI) and children with Serious Emotional Disturbances was 17.0 persons per 1,000 population compared to the State, lower with 13.7 per 1,000 population. The total number of persons diagnosed with SMI or SED was 394,529 in Texas including 76.8 percent adult with SMI and 23.2 percent with youth SED. In 2019, the U.S. had 5,638,887 persons diagnosed with a mental illness including 71 percent adults with SMI and 29 percent youth with SED.

Region 8 Level Data for Psychiatric Services

The most recent data for psychiatric services for Region 8 were in 2017. The number of youths served in Region 8 increased 10.6 percent from 5,608 in 2016 to 6,203. The most reported diagnosis was for attention deficit disorder accounting for 27.7 percent of Region 8 youth served. Next was affective disorders – major depression (19%) and bipolar (7.5%).

Figure 83. 2016-2017 Region 8 Youth Mental Health Services by Diagnosis

Diagnosis	2016 Number Served	2016 Percent Served	2017 Number Served	2017 Percent Served	2016 to 2017 Number Change (+/-)	2016-2017 Percent Change(+/-)
Region 8 Subtotal	5608		6203		595	10.61
Adjustments / Other non-psychotic	314	5.60	413	6.66	99	31.52
Affective disorders - Bipolar	500	8.92	465	7.50	-35	-7.00
Affective disorders - Major depression	970	17.30	1178	18.99	208	21.44
Affective disorders - Other	639	11.39	501	8.08	-138	-21.59
Anxiety / Somatoform / Disassociative	219	3.91	263	4.24	44	20.09
Attention Deficit Disorder	1647	29.37	1721	27.74	74	4.49
Autism / Pervasive Disorders	27	0.48	24	0.39	-3	-11.11
Dementia / Other cognitive disorders	26	0.46	17	0.27	-9	-34.61
Disruptive Behavior Disorder	255	4.55	272	4.38	17	6.66
Drug Related disorders	*	*	*	*	*	*
Mental Retardation	10	0.18	*	*	*	*
Not Applicable	677	12.07	872	14.06	195	28.80
Other Developmental / Behavioral	34	0.61	33	0.53	-1	-2.94
Other psychoses	40	0.71	35	0.56	-5	-12.50
Personality / Factitious / Impulse	51	0.91	65	1.05	14	27.45
Schizophrenia and related disorders	27	0.48	53	0.85	26	96.30
Undiagnosed Mental Health	172	3.07	291	4.69	119	69.19
Source: Texas Health and Human Services Commission						

In 2016 the State rate of adult clients that received Behavioral Health or Mental Health services was 13.7 per 1,000 persons 18 years and older, lower than Region 8 at 16.7 per 1,000 adult 18 years and older. All concentrations of populations in Region 8 had higher rates than the State. The Border Area had the highest rate with 22 persons per 1,000 receiving services as seen in figure 84.

The rate for youth receiving BHMH services in Texas was 58.8 per 1,000 child population(12-17 years of age). Region 8 was significantly higher at 73.2 per 1,000 child population (12-17) years of age. All concentrations of populations in Region 8 had higher rates than the State with Victoria MSA having the highest rate of 98.3 per 1,000 child population (12-17 years of age).

Figure 84. 2014-2016 Rate of Adult BHMH Clients Served by Area per 1,000 Population
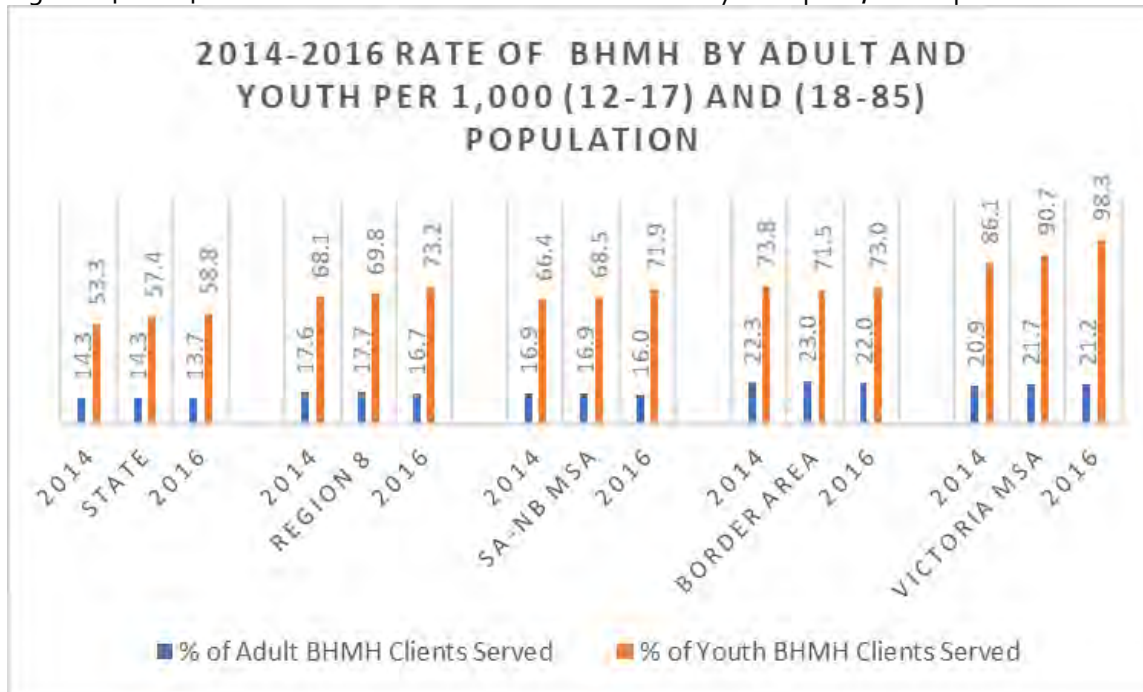
Source: HHSC. AHQP Claims Universe, TMHP; Enc_Best Picture Universe, TMHP

Adult clients that received services in counties ranged from 7.2 per 1,000 population (18+) in Edwards to 29.4 per 1,000 in Zavala. Youth clients that received services ranged from 18.6 in Kinney to 115.1 per 1,000 child population (12-17 years of age) in Calhoun. See Appendix, Table 36. 2014-2016 Region 8 Adult and Child Medicaid Clients that Received BHMH Services by County per 100,000 population.

Figure 85. 2016 Percent of Adult and Youth Clients with BHMH Services Received by County
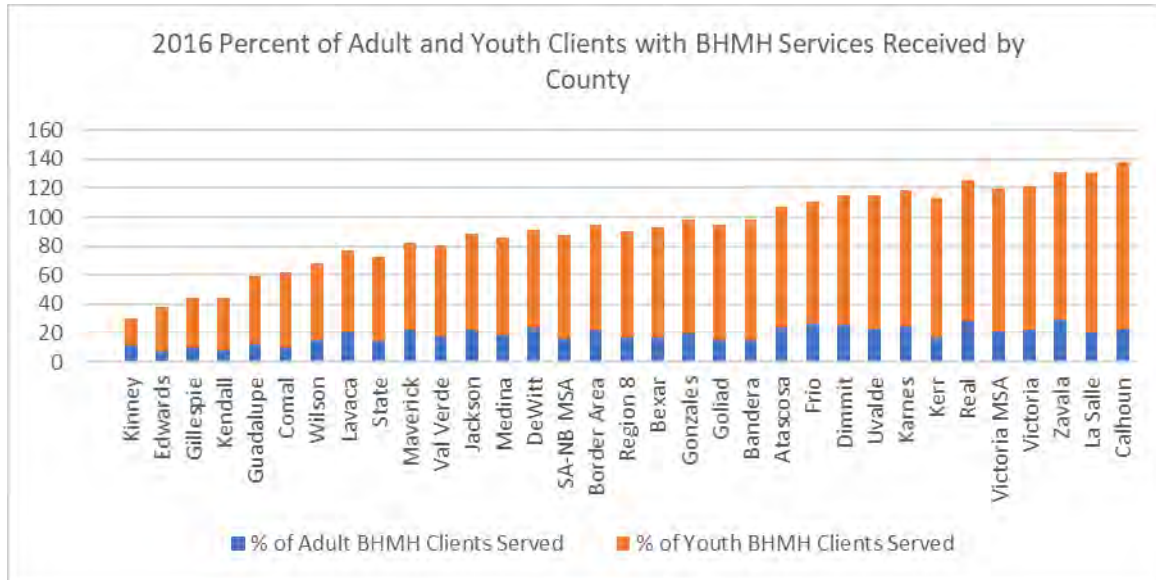
Source: HHSC. AHQP Claims Universe, TMHP; Enc_Best Picture Universe, TMHP

Depression

The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) is an annual state-based telephone survey of the U.S. civilian, non-institutionalized adult population. One of the core questions asked is about whether a person has been diagnosed with depression. In the United States between 2011 to 2018 the percent change for adults diagnosed with depression increased by 12% from 17.5 % in 2011 to 19.6% in 2018.[35] During the same period, Texas adult deprerssion remaind unchanged at 16.6%. The most recent depression data for Region 8, from 2011 to 2017, percentage change increased 21.3% from 16% in 2011 to 19.4% in 2017.[36] Texas has continued to remain below the National rates over time.

Figure 86. 2011-2018 Adult Depression by U.S., State and Region

2011-2018 ADULT DEPRESSION BY U.S. STATE AND REGION 8

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
PHR 8	16.0	16.6	17.8	15.7	16.2	13.3	19.4	
Texas	16.6	15.5	16.0	14.6	16.1	12.5	16.7	16.6
U.S.	17.5	18.0	18.7	19.0	19.0	17.4	20.5	19.6
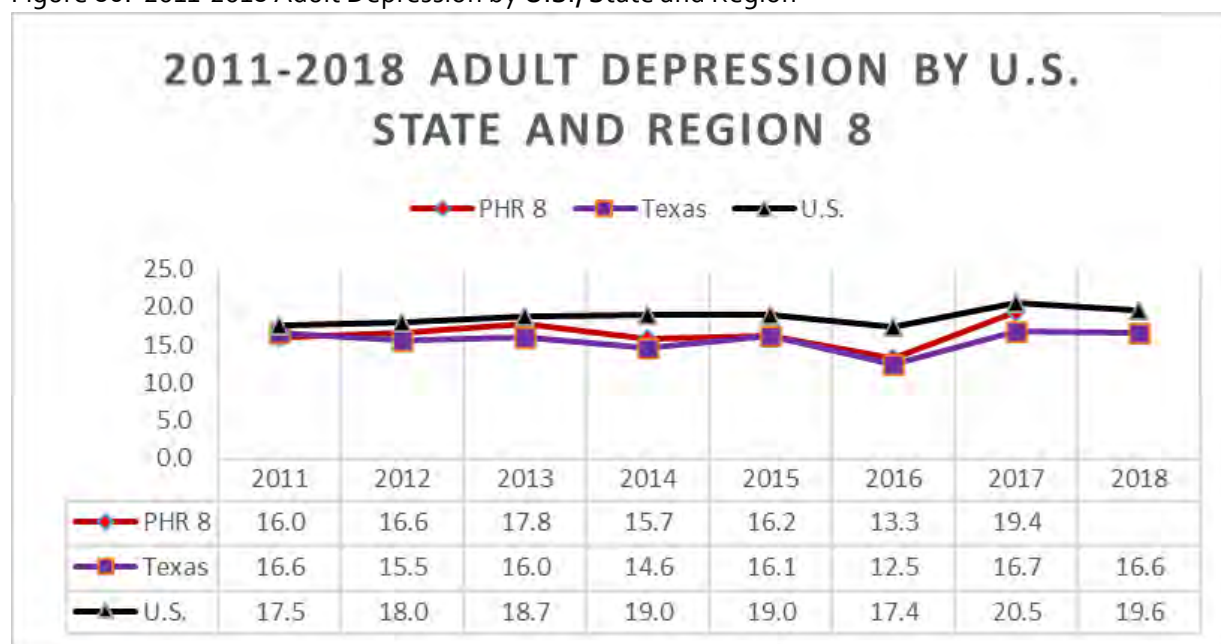
Source: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS). 2011-2018

The 2018 State demographics continue to show more women with depression at 21.9% than males at 11%. Persons aged 55-64 report the highest rate of depression at 19.1% compared to the lowest for ages 25-34 with 13.9%. More than 1 in 4 (25.5%) persons with a household income less than $15,000, and 1 in 5 (20.7%) with less than a high school diploma was told that they have a form of depression. Persons that

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[35] Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, Division of Population Health. BRFSS Prevalence & Trends Data [online]. 2015. [accessed February 3, 2020. https://www.cdc.gov/brfss/brfssprevalence/. (2011-2018)

[36] Texas Health and Human Services. Texas Health Data. Texas Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System. Depressive Disorders. http://healthdata.dshs.texas.gov/CommunitySurveys/BRFSS. Updated December 2, 2019. Accessed February 3, 2020 (2013-2017).

identified as multiracial Non-Hispanic (30.5%) had the highest percentage of depression as seen in figure 87 below.

Figure 87. 2018 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) State Demographics for Depression
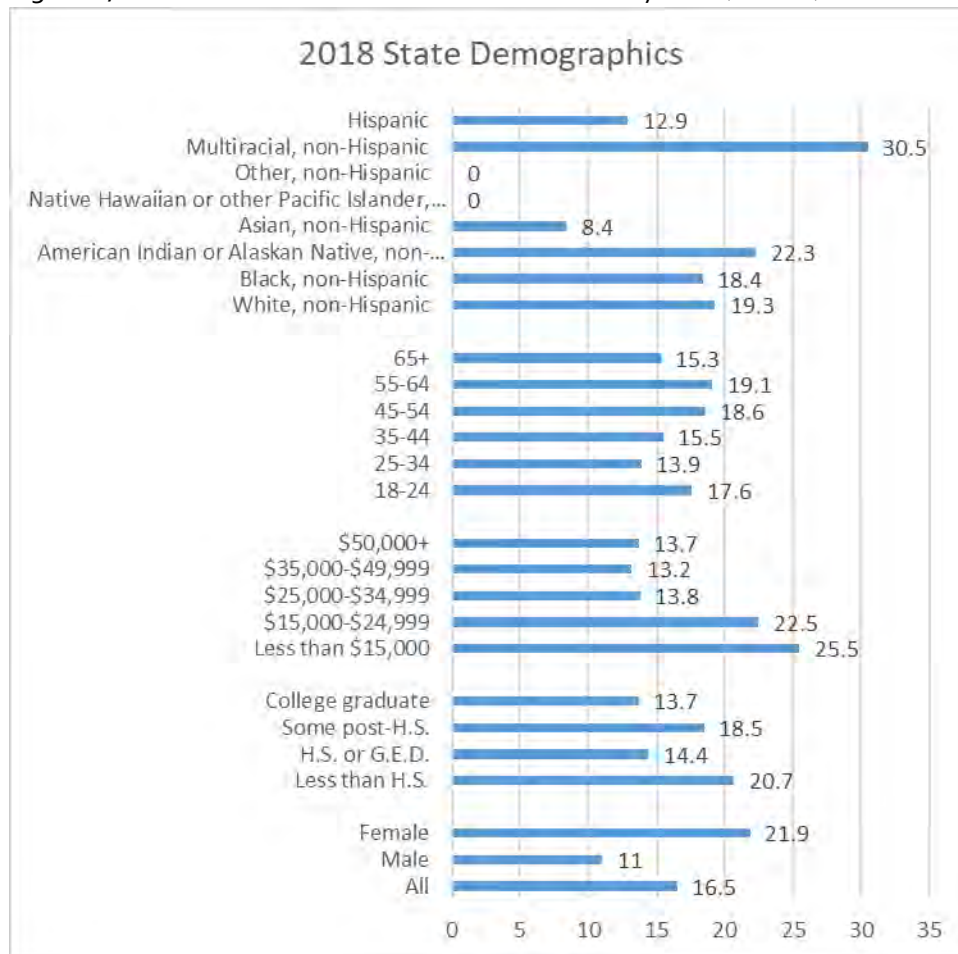
State Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS). 2018

The County Health Rankings, Frequent Mental Distress, measures the percentage of adults reporting 14 or more days of poor mental health per month. All counties and State mental distress increased from 2019 to 2020. Thirty-six percent (36%) of Region 8 counties had rates higher than the State 12% adult frequent mental distress. Counties ranged from 11% in Kendall, Guadalupe, Comal and Wilson to 17% in Zavala. See Appendix, Table 41. 2019-2020 Frequent Mental Distress Percentage of Adults Reporting 14+ Days of Poor Mental Health per Month[37].

Figure 88. 2019-2020 Frequent Mental Distress Percentage of Adults Reporting 14+ Days of Poor Mental Health per Month
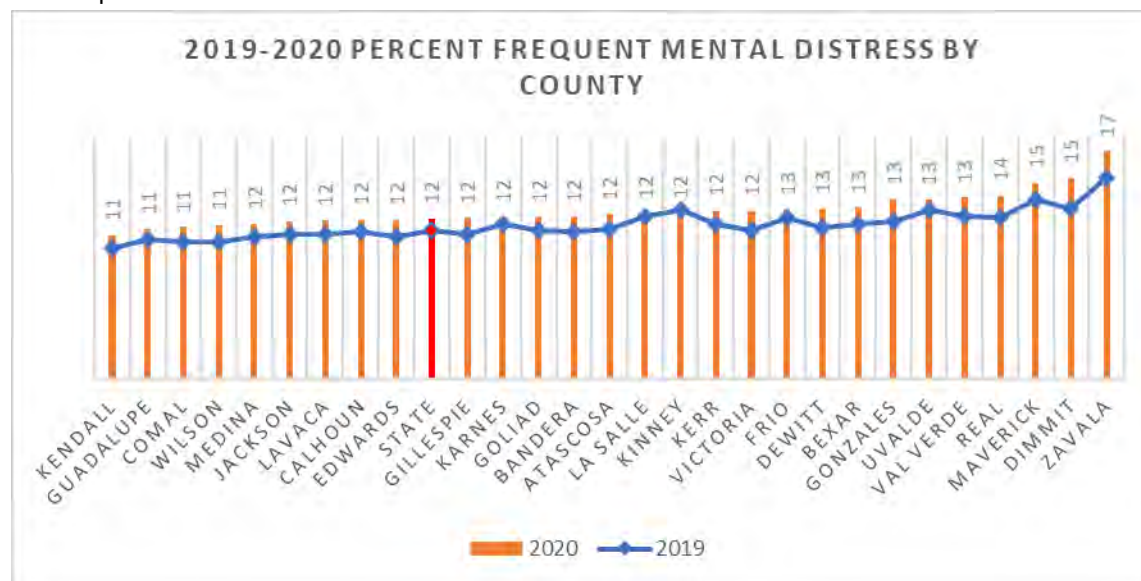
Source: County Health Rankings. 2019, 2020

The 2020 County Health Rankings, Poor Mental Health Days, is the average number of mentally unhealthy days in the past 30 days. Texas averaged 3 days, lower than Region 8 average of 4 unhealthy days.[38] See Appendix, Table 42. 2019-2020 Poor Mental Health Days, Average Number of Mentally Unhealthy Days in Past 30 Days by County.

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[37] Robert Wood Johnson Foundation. County Health Rankings (2019) (2020). Frequent Mental Distress. https://www.countyhealthrankings.org/app/texas/2020/measure/outcomes/145/data. Accessed August 18, 2020
[38] Robert Wood Johnson Foundation. County Health Rankings (2019) (2020). Poor Mental Health Days. https://www.countyhealthrankings.org/explore-health-rankings/measures-data-sources/county-health-rankings-model/health-outcomes/quality-of-life/poor-mental-health-days. Accessed August 18, 2020

Figure 89. 2019-2020 Average Number of Mentally Unhealthy Days in Past 30 Days
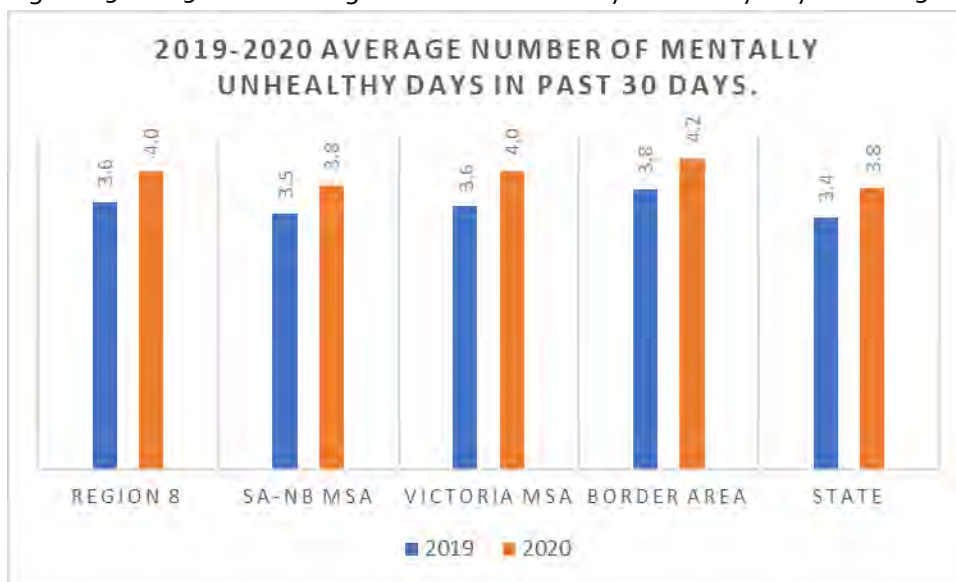
Source: County Health Rankings. 2019, 2020

MHMR Crisis Hotline/MCOT Team Data

The Mobile Crisis Outreach Team (MCOT) is a resource designed to bring a crisis worker into the community to provide a face-to-face assessment and intervention, follow-up and relapse prevention services. Through the 24-Hour Crisis & Substance Use Helpline: 800-316-9241 or 210-223-SAFE (7233), the MCOT team may be dispatched to a person's location for assessment. Services are coordinated with community organizations, and designed to reduce inpatient hospitalizations and intervention with law enforcement. Additionally, MCOT provides mental health assessments in emergency rooms, and can recommend appropriate care.

In Fiscal Year 2019, Center for Health Care Services (CHCS), Mobile Crisis Outreach Team (MCOT) responded to 3,040 calls a 13.2% decrease from 3,502 calls during FY 2018. The average response time for hospital assessments was 6.24.[39]

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[39] Community Round Table CHCS Report. Restoration and Transformational Services. Updated August 2019.

Social Factors

While parents may provide the first form of protection against risk for substance abuse, it's not long before they compete for a young person's attention from a variety of societal influences. Thrust into unfamiliar conditions, the desire for companionship can lead to poor decision-making. The process of self-discovery changes dramatically during formative years. Media messages also continue to portray drugs and alcohol as acceptable, enjoyable ways to relate to others and have a good time. Peer pressure can make even the most steadfast young adult submit to experimentation and a "just this once" mindset. Even with no other risk factors present, peer pressure can be one of the most influential forces in an individual's life. Add to all the above the desire for stress relief, and social factors present a strong influence on teen substance abuse. Below are some results from the 2018 Texas School Survey of Drug and Alcohol Use relating to what the data shows regarding the social factors of substance abuse as reported by the surveyed students.

Youth Perception of Parental Approval of Consumption

Many parents think that allowing their teens and their teens' friends to drink at home under adult supervision keeps kids safe and leads to healthier attitudes about drinking, there are serious negative consequences for both parents and teens. Supplying alcohol to minors increases, rather than decreases, the risk for continued drinking in the teenage years and leads to problem drinking later in life. Research from the Partnership Attitude Tracking Study (PATS) reveals that teens who perceive their parents to be more permissive about alcohol use are more likely to abuse alcohol and to use other drugs.

In 2018, Texas Health and Human Services Commission (HHSC), in conjunction with the Public Policy Research Institute (PPRI) at Texas A&M University, conducted its sixteenth biennial Texas School Survey of Substance Use (TSS). The survey collects self-reported tobacco, alcohol, and substance use data among students in grades 7 through 12 in Texas public schools. The chart below displays students' perception of how their parents strongly disapprove about kids their age using tobacco, alcohol, and marijuana versus what they report as ever used. Alcohol was reported as the substance with the least parental disapproval and as the substance most ever used.

Students that perceive their parents would strongly disapprove of their using specific substances were less likely to use these substances, for example, in 2018, 75.2 percent of students perceive that their parents would strongly disapprove of their tobacco use so only 34.8 percent of students ever used tobacco. For alcohol, the perception of parents' strong disapproval was much lower at 57.2 percent and with a much higher rate of 58.8 percent of students ever used. Marijuana (75.5%) also had higher rates for parental disapproval and less marijuana (23.8%) use.

Figure 90. 2018 Region 8 TSS Parental Disapproval Vs. Substance Use by 7th – 12 Grade Students
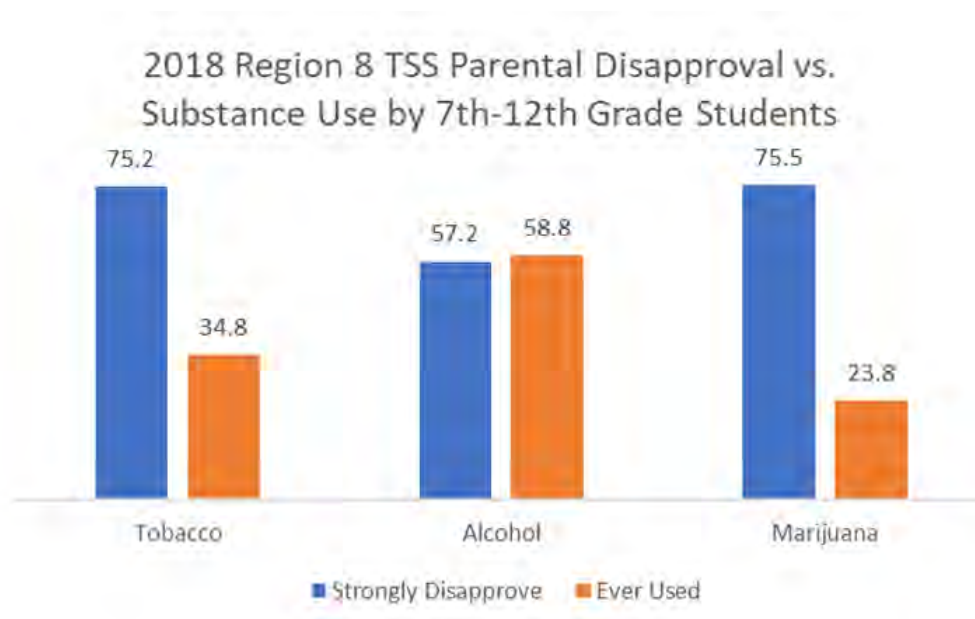
Source: Texas A&M University, Public Policy Research Institute, Texas School Survey of Drug and Alcohol Use, 2018 Region 8

Student's perception of parental disapproval becomes less as they progress through higher grades while their use increases. Region 8 has lower perceptions of parental disapproval and higher rates of substance use than the state when it comes to tobacco, alcohol, and marijuana.

Figure 91. 2018 Texas and Region 8 Parental Disapproval vs. Ever Used by Grade.

2018 TSS Texas and Region 8 Parental Disapproval vs. Ever Used by Grade								
Area	Indicator	All	7th	8th	9th	10th	11th	12th
Texas	Tobacco Strongly Disapprove	78.3	85	83.5	78.7	77	75.1	68.4
Texas	Tobacco Ever Used	30.3	13.8	20.5	29.2	35.1	39.9	46.9
Region 8	Tobacco Strongly Disapprove	75.2	82.8	81.9	74.2	75.1	71.7	62.4
Region 8	Tobacco Ever Used	34.8	17.5	26.2	32.8	39.2	44.1	55.8
Texas	Alcohol Strongly Disapprove	62	76	71.3	62.5	58.1	54.4	47
Texas	Alcohol Ever Used	51.5	34.3	42.5	50.1	55.9	61.6	68.5
Region 8	Alcohol Strongly Disapprove	57.2	72.5	67.1	57.3	54.4	45.9	41.7
Region 8	Alcohol Ever Used	58.8	39.4	51.9	57.3	63.7	70.0	76.2
Texas	Marijuana Strongly Disapprove	76.5	84.8	83	76.1	74.1	71.3	68
Texas	Marijuana Ever Used	22.1	6.7	12.1	20.7	25	32	39.7
Region 8	Marijuana Strongly Disapprove	75.5	82.8	82.0	74.5	73.9	71.2	66.0
Region 8	Marijuana Ever Used	23.8	6.7	13.5	19.2	26.6	37.5	46.9

Source: Texas A&M University, Public Policy Reasearch Institute, Texas School Survey of Drug and Alcohol Use: Region 8

Source: Texas School Survey of Drug and Alcohol Use, 2018 Region 8 and 2018 State

Youth Perception of Peer Approval of Consumption

People that are of the same age, with the same experiences and interests often influence each other's choices and behaviors. As youth become more independent, their peers begin to play a bigger role because they spend more time with them than they do with their parents or siblings.   As students advance through middle school and high school, they are more likely to report peer approval of tobacco, alcohol, marijuana, and other drugs. Research has shown that a predictor for substance misuse and other problem behaviors is the association with friends.

The 2018 TSS asked students "About how many of your close friends use tobacco, alcohol or marijuana". The perception that peers are using substances increase with each grade level.

Figure 92. 2018 Region 8 Texas School Survey of Drugs and Alcohol Perception of Peer Use
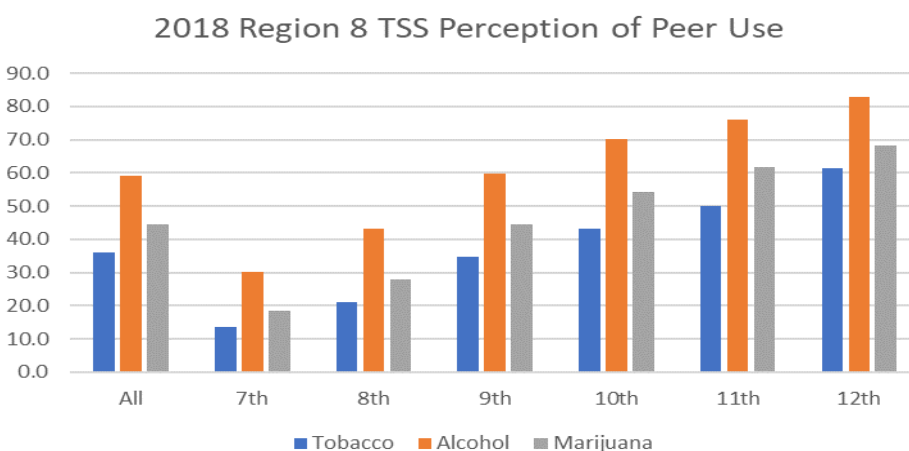
Source: Texas A&M University, Public Policy Reasearch Institute, 2018 Texas School Survey of Drug and Alcohol Use: Region 8

Cultural Normas and Substance Abuse

Human behavior is motivated, in part, by perceptions of what is common (descriptive norms) and what is socially acceptable (injunctive norms; Cialdini, 2003). Social norms have well documented associations with adolescent substance use. Youth who perceive more substance use among their friends and/or schoolmates are more likely to use alcohol, cigarettes, or marijuana themselves. Youth who believe that their friends and peers are accepting of substance use are also more likely to use substances (e.g., Elek, Miller-Day, & Hecht, 2006).[40]

Research has shown that sharing healthy truths can reduce student use of alcohol and other drugs. The reality is that most students do not regularly use alcohol or other drugs and by sharing this information

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[40] Lori-Ann Palen, Adolescent Substance Use Norms in Cape Town, South Africa. National Institute on Drug Abuse. https://www.drugabuse.gov/international/abstracts/adolescent-substance-use-norms-in-cape-town-south-africa. Published 2008. Accessed June 26, 2019.

with students, their parents, schools, communities, and especially peers, young people are taught to hold healthier, more reallistic beliefs and to feel less pressure to "fit in" by using substances. [41]

In the 2018 Region 8 TSS,

- 36 percent of students perceived at least a few of their friends used tobacco when only 19.9 per reported tobacco use in the school year. Nearly twice (1.8 times)as few as the students perceived as using tobacco.
- 59 percent of students perceived at least a few of their friends used alcohol when only 34.4 percent reported alcohol use in the school year. Nearly twice (1.7 times) as few as the students perceived as using alcohol.
- 44.5 percent of students perceived at least a few of their friends used marijuana when only 18.4 percent reported marijuana use in the school year. More than two times fewer as the students perceived as using marijuana.

Figure 93. 2018 Texas and Region 8 Perception of Peer vs. Reported Use by Grade

Area	Indicator	All	7th	8th	9th	10th	11th	12th
2018 Texas and Region 8 Perception of Peer Use vs. Reported Use in School Year by Grade
Texas	Perception of Peer Tobacco Use	29.9	13.4	18.6	28.8	35.5	40.8	46.2
Texas	Tobacco Use School Year	19.9	6.9	11.2	18.7	24	26.8	34.9
Region 8	Perception of Peer Tobacco Use	36.0	13.5	21.0	34.9	43.3	49.9	61.5
Region 8	Tobacco Use School Year	24.2	9.0	14.3	23.8	29.3	31.7	43.6
Texas	Perception of Peer Alcohol Use	51.6	24.2	35.9	52	60.5	68.4	72.8
Texas	Alcohol Use School Year	34.4	17.1	24.1	32.4	39.7	43.2	54.1
Region 8	Perception of Peer Alcohol Use	59.0	30.2	43.1	59.8	70.3	76.0	83.0
Region 8	Alcohol Use School Year	41.9	21.7	30.2	39.3	48.6	53.8	65.7
Texas	Perception of Peer Marijuana Use	43.1	17.6	27.3	45.1	51.4	58.7	62.5
Texas	Marijuana Use School Year	16.3	4.9	9	15.9	18.2	22.7	29.6
Region 8	Perception of Peer Marijuana Use	44.5	18.4	27.9	44.5	54.4	61.6	68.3
Region 8	Marijuana Use School Year	18.4	5.1	9.8	16.3	20.6	28.1	36.4

Source: Texas A&M University, Public Policy Reasearch Institute, Texas School Survey of Drug and Alcohol Use: 2018 Texas & Region 8 Report

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[41] Hazelden Betty Ford Foundation, The Social Norms Approach to Student Substance Abuse Prevention, Published September 2015, https://www.hazeldenbettyford.org/education/bcr/addiction-research/social-norms-ru-915, Accessed June 26, 2019.

Adolescent Sexual Behavior

U.S. and Texas 2017 YRBS

Many young people engage in sexual risk behaviors and experiences that can result in unintended health outcomes. For example, among U.S. high school students surveyed in 2017:

- 40 percent had ever had sexual intercourse; Texas reported 39.2 percent.
- 10 percent had four or more sexual partners; Texas reported 11.2 percent.
- 7 percent had been physically forced to have sexual intercourse when they did not want to.
- 30 percent had had sexual intercourse during the previous 3 months (Texas 27.5%), and, of these
    - 46 percent did not use a condom the last time they had sex; Texas reported 47.6 percent.
    - 14 percent did not use any method to prevent pregnancy.
    - 19 percent had drunk alcohol or used drugs before last sexual intercourse; Texas reported 19.1 percent.

Nearly 10% of all students have ever been tested for human immunodeficiency virus (HIV). (The CDC recommends all adolescents and adults 13-64 get tested for HIV at least once as part of routine medical care.)

CDC data show that lesbian, gay, and bisexual high school students are at substantial risk for serious health outcomes as compared to their peers.

Sexual risk behaviors place youth at risk for HIV infection, other sexually transmitted diseases (STDs), and unintended pregnancy:

- Young people (aged 13-24) accounted for an estimated 21% of all new HIV diagnoses in the United States in 2016.
- Among young people (aged 13-24) diagnosed with HIV in 2016, 81% were gay and bisexual males.
- Half of the 20 million new STDs reported each year were among young people, between the ages of 15 to 24.
- Nearly 210,000 babies were born to teen girls aged 15–19 years in 2016.[42]

Results from the 2017 Texas YRBS indicated, 39.2 percent of students had ever had sexual intercourse, a 24 percent decrease from 51.6 reported in 2011. Students who had had sexual intercourse with four or more persons during their life decreased 32.9 percent from 16.7 percent reported in 2011 to 11.2

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[42] CDC. Sexual Risk Behaviors: HIV, STD, & Teen Pregnancy Prevention. Division of Adolescent and School Health, National Center for HIV/AIDS, Viral Hepatitis, STD, and TB Prevention. https://www.cdc.gov/healthyyouth/sexualbehaviors/index.htm#1. Updated June 14, 2018. Accessed July 11, 2020.

percent in 2017. Currently sexually active students who had sexual intercourse in the past three months decreased 24 percent from 36.2 percent in 2013 to 27.5 percent in 2017.

Among currently sexually active students, 47.6 percent reported that either they or their partner had used a condom during their last sexual intercourse, an 11.5 percent decrease from 53.8 reported in 2011. Students who had drank alcohol or used drugs before their last sexual intercourse decreased 21.1 percent from 24.2 percent reported in 2011 to 19.1 percent in 2017.

Figure 94. 2001-2017 Texas YRBS Sexual Behaviors


2001-2017 Texas YRBS Sexual Behaviors
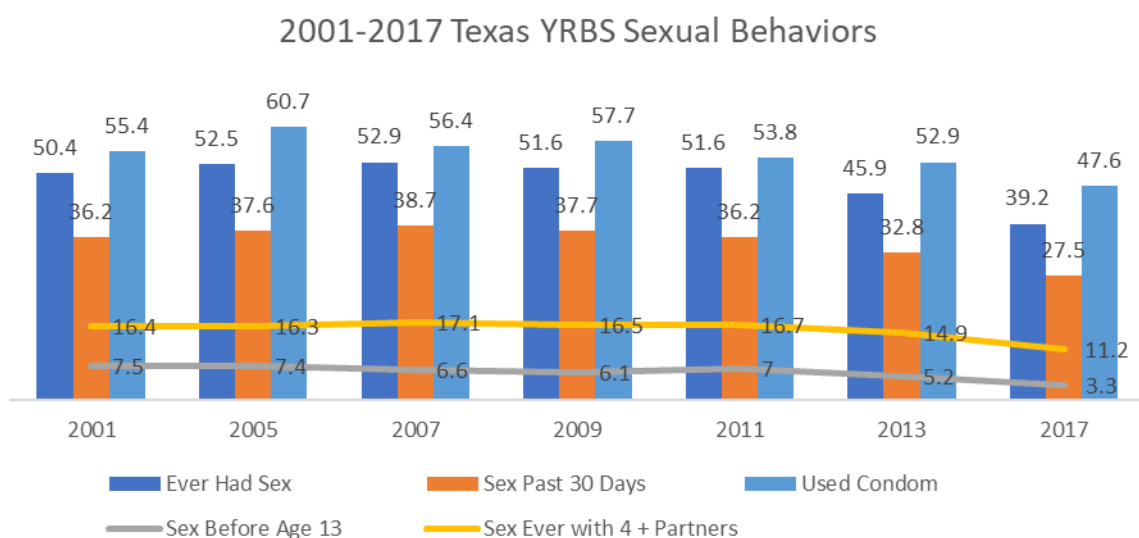
Source: Texas YRBS

Males (5.1%) were 3 times more likely to report having had sexual intercourse for the first time before age 13 than females (1.5%).

Males (15%) were two times more likely to report having had sexual intercourse with four or more people during their life than females (7.6%).

In 2017, 39.2% of Texas students had ever had sex. More male students (40.3%) had ever had sex than female students (38.3%). Hispanic students (41.1%) had higher rates of ever having sexual intercourse followed by Black (39.6%), White (38.9%) and Other (24.6%). More than half (63.3%) of students age 18 and over had had sexual intercourse.

Figure 95. 2017 Texas Youth Risk Behavior Survey of Students Who Ever Had Sexual Intercource by Demographics

2017 Texas YRBS Demographics for Percentage of Students Who Ever Had Sexual Intercourse
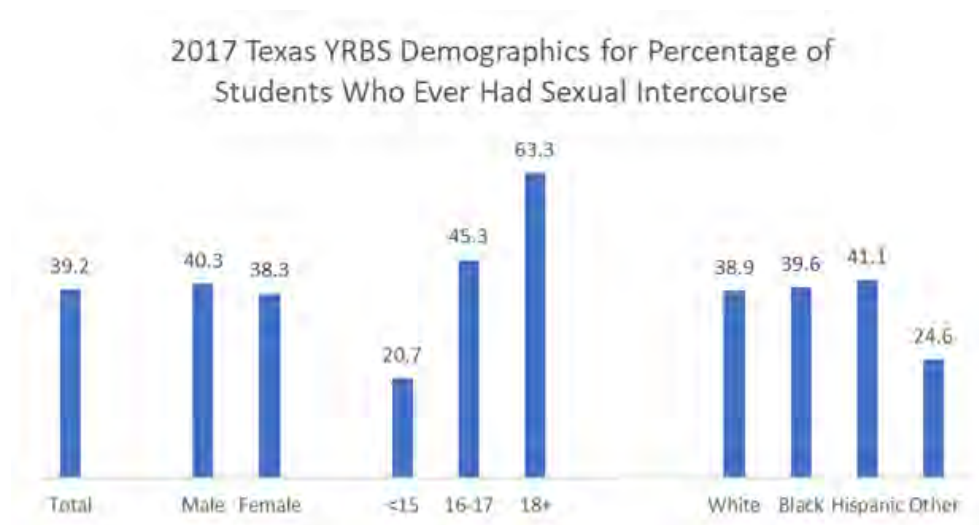
Source: Texas YRBS 2017

Cultural Factors

Culture plays a central role in forming the expectations of individuals about potential problems they may face with drug use. [43] As such, it is important to understand the role that cultural norms play when discussing substance use. Cultural norms can either increase or decrease the likelihood for individuals to consume alcohol or illicit drugs and having cultural insights will help prevention specialists better communicate with their target populations.

Over half (56.4%) of individuals in region 8 identify as Hispanic. According to a report by the National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism, Hispanics are less likely to drink than non-Hispanic whites, but those Hispanics who do drink are more likely to consume higher volumes of alcohol than nonHispanic Whites. The same report found that the average number of drinks per week for Hispanic men of Mexican origin was 16 drinks, and close to half, 46.2%, of all drinking Hispanic men of Mexican origin reported binge drinking in the past year. Since alcohol is a legal substance, it is often found readily available in many households and communities.

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[43] Heath DW. Cultures and substance abuse. Psychiatr Clin North Am. 2001; 24:479-496. Updated July 29, 2011. Accessed August 31, 2020.

Regarding illicit drug use, studies have shown that acculturation and US nativity are risk factors for illicit drug use among Mexican origin men and women.[44] Additionally, family involvement is often times

critical for the health care of Hispanic patients. Hispanics will frequently consult with other family members or ask them to join them in medical or treatment appointments.[45]

Accessibility

Reducing easy access to substances can help prevent youth from exposure to unhealthy behaviors.

Exposure to substances in adolescence, and their easy availability, increase the likelihood of substance use in adolescence and increases use in young adulthood. Youth who have easy access to drugs or alcohol may be at increased risk of substance use in adulthood.[46]

The Texas School Survey of Drug and Alcohol Use (TSS) report differences in the perceived access of various drugs, however, the more widely used substances were reported to be accessible by higher proportions. In addition, older age groups generally perceived substances to be more available.

Students perceived alcohol as the easiest accessible substance and as the most widely used, followed by tobacco and then marijuana.

Perceived Access of Alcohol

In the 2018 TSS, 39.1 percent of 8th graders said alcohol would be "somewhat" to "very easy" to get, versus 51.3 percent of 9th graders and 67.9 percent of 12th graders. There is a 31 percent increase in the perception of access from Middle School (8th Grade) to High School (9th Grade) as well as a 21.8 percent increase in past month alcohol use. The easier the access reported the higher the use of alcohol as seen in figure 96.

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[44] 7 Vega WA, Alderete E, Kolody B, Aguilar-Gaxiola S. Illicit drug use among Mexicans and Mexican Americans in California: the effects of gender and acculturation. Addiction. http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1046/j.1360- 0443.1998.931218399.x/full. Published May 3, 2002.

[45] Flores V. Cultural Elements in Treating Hispanic/Latino Populations. Caribbean Basin & Hispanic ATTC

[46] Clifford L. Broman (2016) The Availability of Substances in Adolescence: Influences in Emerging Adulthood, Journal of Child & Adolescent Substance Abuse, 25:5, 487-495, DOI: 10.1080/1067828X.2015.1103346

Figure 96. 2018 Region 8 Perceived Access of Alcohol as Somewhat or Very Easy Compared to Past Month Use by Grade.
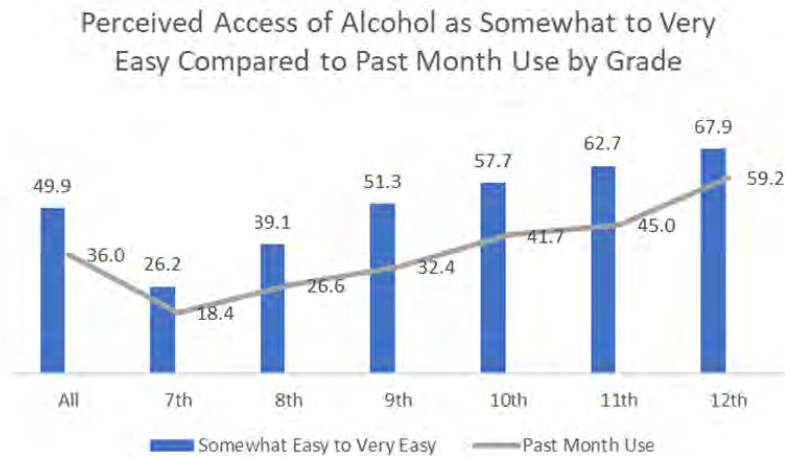
Source : Texas School Survey of Drug and Alcohol Use : 2018 Region 8 Report

The 2018 TSS shows that students in Region 8 mostly or always get their alcohol at parties (23.9%) followed by a friend (18.1%).

Figure 97. 2018 TSS Mostly or Always Get Alcohol From
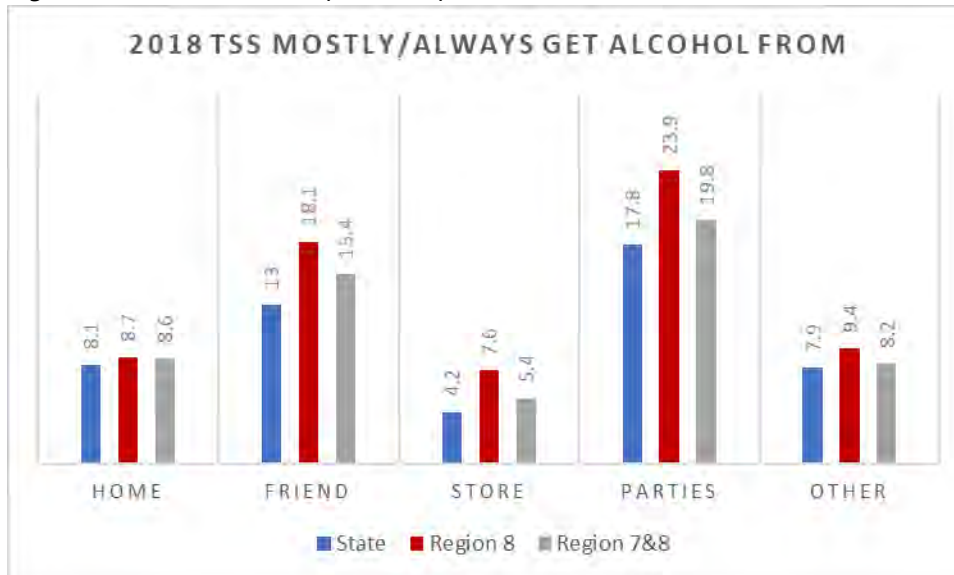
Source : Texas School Survey of Drug and Alcohol Use : 2018 Region 8 Report

The 2017 High School Youth Risk Behavior Survey, reported in the United States, 43.5 percent of high school students usually got their alcohol by someone giving it to them with more females (48.4%) then males (37.8%). In Texas, during the same period 42.1 percent of high school students usually got their alcohol by someone giving it to them with more females (49.8%) then males (34.2%)[47].

Figure 98. 2017 U.S and State Percent of High School Students that Usually Got Alcohol from Someone Else
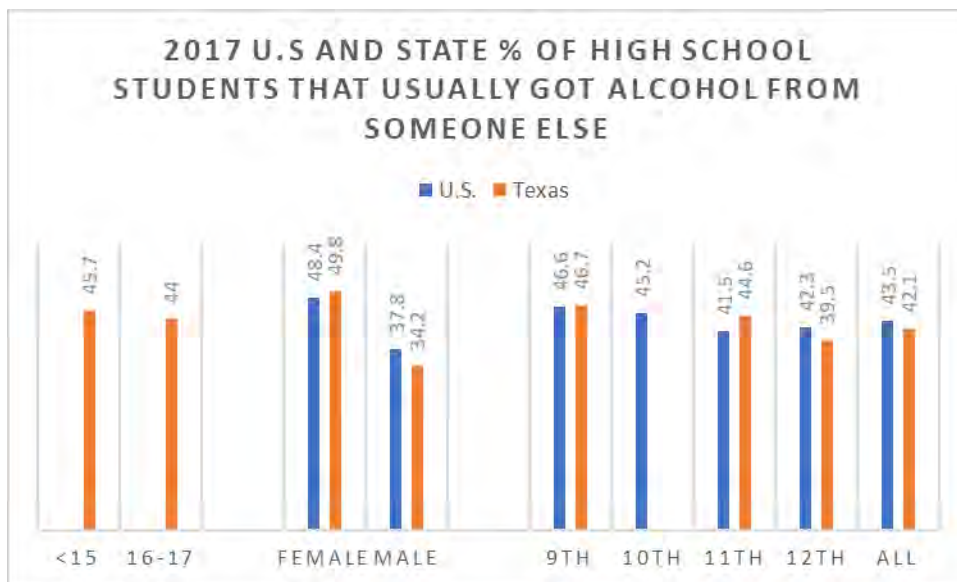
Source: 2017 YRBS

Social Host Ordinance Violations

Alcohol is the most acommonly used substance among youth and most underage drinkers get alcohol socially from parties and friends. In Region 8 nearly 3 in 5 (58.8%) students in 7-12th grade have ever used alcohol. Among Seniors who do drink alcohol, nearly 1 in 5 (18.6%) said they had driven a car after they had a good bit to drink[48]. Among underage Texas college students, 70 percent obtain alcohol from a friend who was over 21, 49 percent obtained alcohol from a parent or relative, and 35 percent obtained alcohol from a friend who was also under 21[49]. Youth and young adults are particularly vulnerable to alcohol related consequences. In 2013, underage drinking cost the citizens of Texas $5.5 billion. These costs include medical care, work loss, and pain and suffering associated with the multiple problems resulting from the use of alcohol by youth. This translates to $2,075 per year for each youth in the state or $3.50 per drink consumed underage[50]. Since young people report drinking mostly in social settings,

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[47] Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. High School YRBS. Source of Alcohol. Nccd.cdc.gov. Accessed July 27, 2020

[48] Texas A&M University. Texas School Survey of Drugs and Alcohol Use: 2018 HHSC Region 8. https://texasschoolsurvey.org/Documents/Reports/Region/18Region8.pdf Accessed July 29, 2020

[49] Texas A&M University. Texas College Survey of Substance Use Among College Students: 2017: HHSC Texas College Students. https://texascollegesurvey.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/08/CDAS_report_final_2017.pdf Accessed July 29, 2020.

[50] Pacific Institute for Research and Evaluation (PIRE) with funding from the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP), March 2015. Accessed July 28, 2020.

due to their inability to purchase alcoholic beverages. Strategies enforcing and limiting these types of social gathering/parties includes policies such as the Social Host Ordinance.

San Antonio's Social Host Ordinance went into effect in June 2017 as an effort to curb underage drinking at house parties. The Social Host Ordinance holds a homeowner and/or private property owner, or renter, responsible when they supply minors with the environment to drink alcohol. Cities that have passed similar ordinances have seen reduction in the frequency and size of underage drinking parties.

By imposing fines with each offense, the goal is to discourage underage drinking at parties. The San Antonio Ordinance leverages civil penalties for adults when a violation is issued. The first violation is a penalty of $300, with second and subsequent penalties totaling $500. Violations can only be issued/ordinance enforced when San Antonio Police Department (SAPD) officers are called. The Circles of San Antonio Community Coalition continues to work closely with the SAPD to work on enforcement of the ordinance.

Figure 99. 2017-2020 Number of San Antonioi Social Host Ordinance Citations

2017-2020 Number of San Antonio Social Host Ordinance Citations			
2017	2018	2019	2020
3	6	7	0
Source: Circles of San Antonio.[51]			

Perceived Access of Tobacco Products

In the 2018 TSS, 23.2 percent of 8th graders said tobacco would be "somewhat" to "very easy" to get, versus 34.9 percent of 9th graders and 65.6 percent of 12th graders. The perception of tobacco access increases 50.4 percent from Middle School (8th - 23.2%) to High School (9th - 34.9%) as well as a 74.3 percent increase in past month tobacco use from 11.3 percent in Middle School (8th grade) to 19.7 percent in High School (9th grade). The easier the access reported the higher the use of tobacco as seen in figure 100.

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[51] Circles of San Antonio. Memo dated July 28, 2020. Subject: Social Host Numbers by Year.

Figure 100. 2018 Region 8 Perceived Access of Tobacco as Somewhat to Very Easy Compared to Past Month Use by Grade

Perceived Access of Tobacco as Somewhat to Very Easy Compared to Past Month Use by Grade
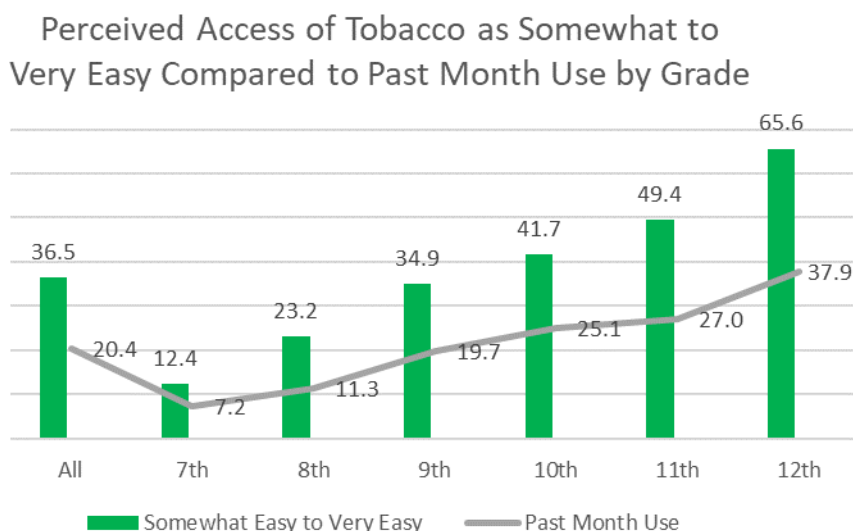
Source : Texas School Survey of Drug and Alcohol Use (TSS) : 2018 Region 8 Report

Perceived Access of Other Nicotine Products

Regional and State data was not available for access of other nicotine products.

In 2018, Monitoring the Future (MTF) reported in 8th grade the percentage who reported they could fairly easily or very easily get a vaping device was 44% and for e-liquids with nicotine it was 37%. The respective availability levels in 10th grade were 66% and 61%, and in 12th grade they were 78% and 75%. In all grades these availability levels were similar to the availability levels for cigarettes.   The availability of vaping devices percent change increased 18.4 percent from 38.6 in 2017 to 45.7 in 2018. Availability for E-liquid with nicotine (for vaping) percent change also increased 22.3 percent from 31 percent in 2017 to 37.9 percent in 2018.

Perceived Access of Marijuana

In the 2018 TSS, 19.5 percent of 8th graders said marijuana would be "somewhat" to "very easy" to get, versus 33.4 percent of 9th graders and 58.2 percent of 12th graders. The perception of marijuana access increases 71.3 percent from Middle School (8th – 19.5%) to High School (9th – 33.4%) as well as a 65.1 percent increase in past month marijuana use from 8.6 percent in 8th grade to 14.2 percent in 9th grade. The easier the access reported the higher the use of marijuana as seen in figure 101.

Figure 101. 2018 Region 8 Perceived Access of Marijuana as Somewhat to Very Easy Compared to Past Month Use by Grade
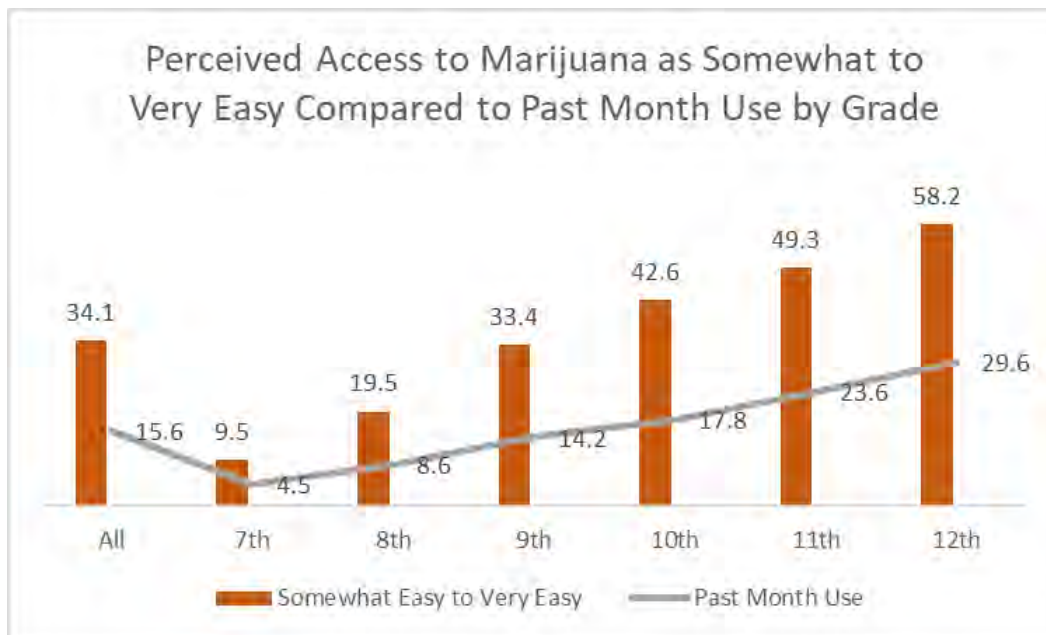
Source : Texas School Survey of Drug and Alcohol Use (TSS) : 2018 Region 8 Report

Perceived Access of Prescription Drugs

The TSS did not survey data for prescription drug access.

Like the Texas School Survey of Drug and Alcohol Use (TSS), the 2018 Monitoring the Future (MTF) survey results show an increase in access to prescription drugs increasing with each grade level as well as past 30-day use as seen below.

Figure 102. 2018 Monitoring the Future National Perceived Access to Prescription Drugs as "Fairly Easy" to "Very Easy" to Get by 8th, 10th and 12th Grade Students by Use

| 2018 MTF National Perceived Access to Prescription Drugs as "Fairly Easy" to "Very Easy" to Get by 8th, 10th and 12th Grade Students by Use						
Substance	8th Grade Past 30 Day Use	8th Grade Easy Access	10th Grade Past 30 Day Use	10th Grade Easy Access	12th Grade Past 30 Day Use	12th Grade Easy Access
* Narcotics other than Heroin	***	8.3	***	16.8	1.1	32.5
**Amphetamines	1.8	11.6	2.4	23.4	2.4	39.3
***Sedatives (Barbiturates)	***	8.6	***	14.1	1.2	23.0
Tranquilizers	0.9	12.2	1.3	24.2	1.3	13
*Narcotics include Vicodin, OxyContin, Percocet, etc						
** Amphetamines include uppers, speed, Adderall, Ritalin, etc						
***Sedatives (Barbiturates) described only as Downers						
Source: The Monitoring the Future Study, the University of Michigan, 2018						

Narcotics other than heroin fall into the more general class of prescription drugs used outside of medical supervision (tranquilizers, sedatives, amphetamines, and narcotics), which have been the subject of

concern in the 2000s as their prevalence rose and then sustained for some years. Substantial efforts to curb their availability to young people include "take-back" programs and efforts by various government agencies and private organizations to persuade parents and other family members not to leave any such drugs where adolescents can get them. In addition, the medical and dental communities have been alerted about the potential for the misuse of these drugs. The results reported here, showing a considerable decline in perceived availability of these drugs to adolescents, suggest that these efforts may be working.[52]

Perceived Access to Illicit Drugs

Students perceived to have access to synthetic marijuana more easily at 10% followed by cocaine (9.3%) with past month usage the highest at 1.4% and 1.6% as seen in figure 103.

Figure 103. Perceived Access to Select Illicit Drugs as "Somewhat Easy" to "Very Easy" to Get by Past Month Use.
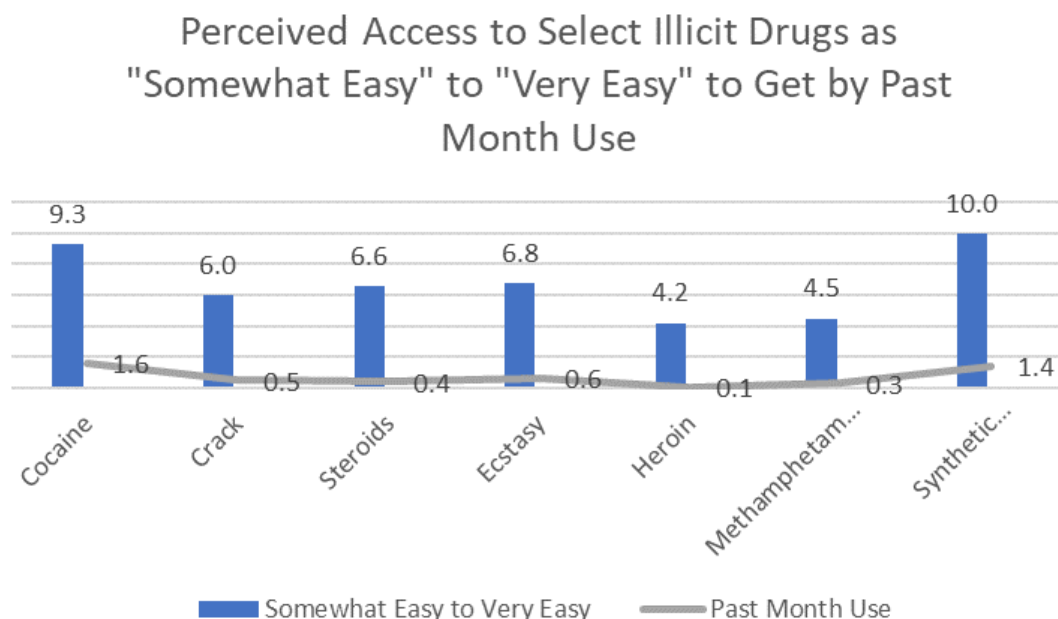

Source : Texas School Survey of Drug and Alcohol Use (TSS) : 2018 Region 8 Report

Illegal Drugs on School Property

The Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance Survey (YRBSS) asks questions about substance related behaviors on school campus. The first indicator addresses students' behavior of consuming alcohol on school campus followed by students who were offered, sold or given illegal drugs on school campus.

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[52] Miech, R. A., Johnston, L. D., O'Malley, P. M., Bachman, J. G., Schulenberg, J. E., & Patrick, M. E. (2019). Monitoring the Future national survey results on drug use, 1975–2018: Volume I, Secondary school students. Ann Arbor: Institute for Social Research, The University of Michigan. Available at http://monitoringthefuture.org/pubs.html#monographs, Accessed June 27, 2019

Between 2001 to 2011, alcohol use on Texas school campuses has steadily declined across all age groups, students 15 years of age or less decreased 3.1, 16 to 17 years of age decreased 1.0, and 18 and older decreased 3.0. Females are just as likely as males to consume alcohol on school campus. Male use decreased 2.8 while females decreased only 1.2 over the same period.

Figure 104. 2001-2011 Texas Students Who Drink on School Campus
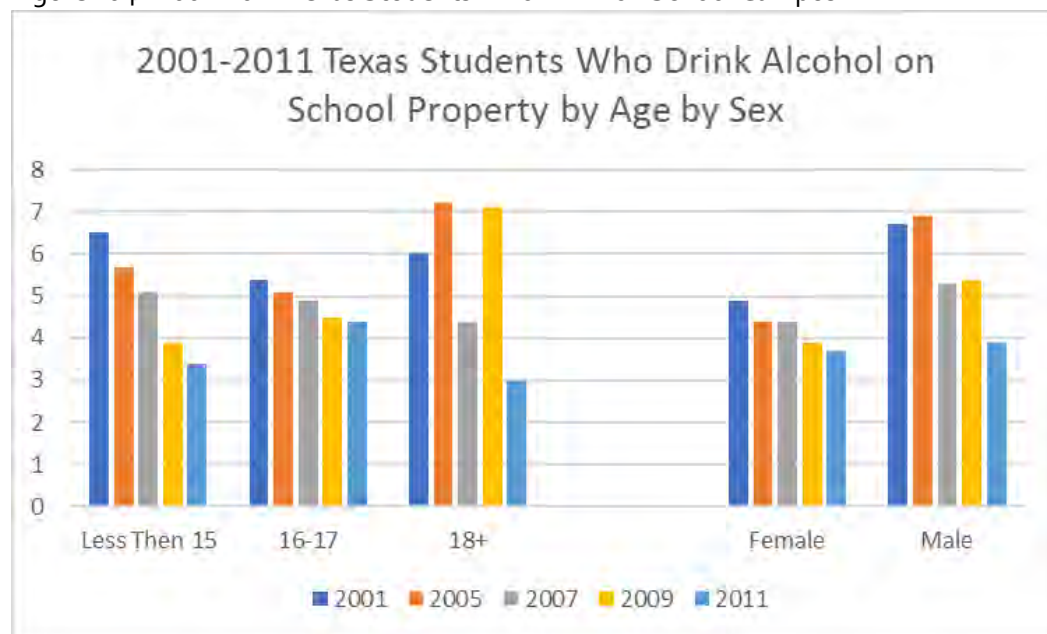
Source : Texas Department of State Health Services, 2001-2017 Texas High School Youth Risk Behavior Survey Data

Between 2001 to 2017 there were significant increases in 2005 and 2011 of students who were offered, sold or given drugs on school campus while there has been no significant change between 2013 and 2017. Female students who were offered, sold or given drugs on school property increased 2.7 from 23.3 percent in 2001 to 26 percent in 2017 while males decreased 4.2 from 32.8 percent in 2001 to 27.5 percent in 2017. The most significant increase occurred with students less than 15 years of age, increasing 1.0 from 27 percent in 2013 to 28 percent in 2017.

Figure 105. 2001-2017 Students Offered, Sold or Given Drugs on School Property
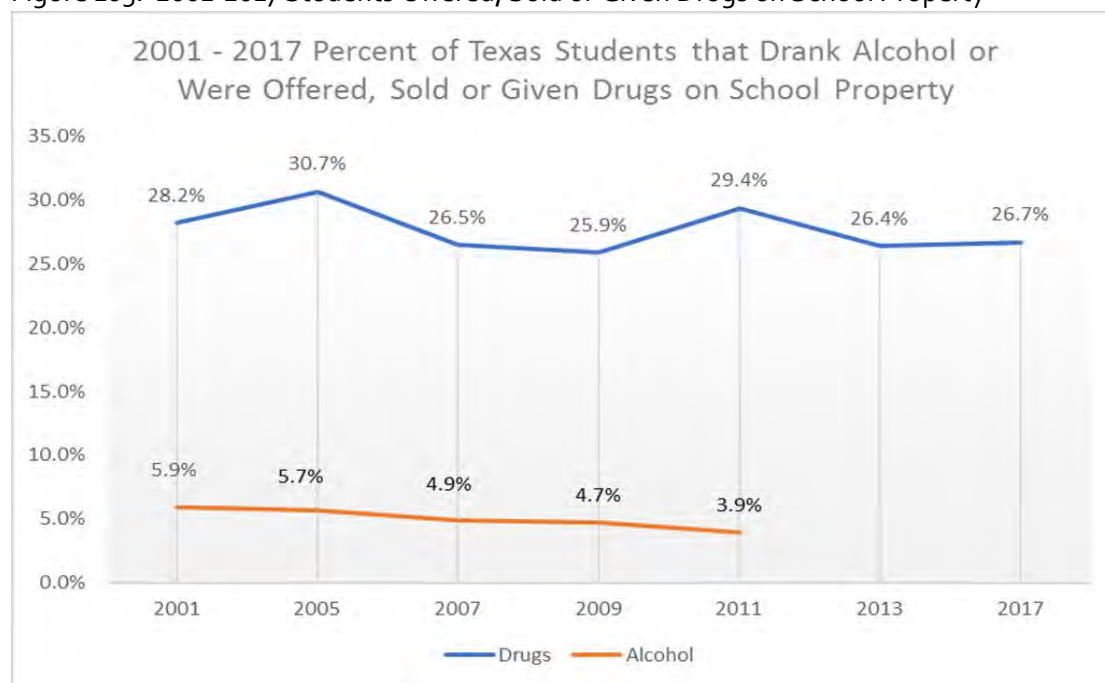

Texas Department of State Health Services. 2001 - 2011 Texas High School Youth Risk Behavior Survey

In 2017, in the United States, 1 in 5 students (19.8%) were offered or given an illegal drug on school property (during the 12 months before the survey). Texas was higher with more than 1 in 4 students (26.7%) offered or given an illegal drug on school property.[53]

Figure 106. 2017 U.S. and State Percent of High School Students that Were Offered, Sold, or Given an Illegal Drug on School Property by Demographics
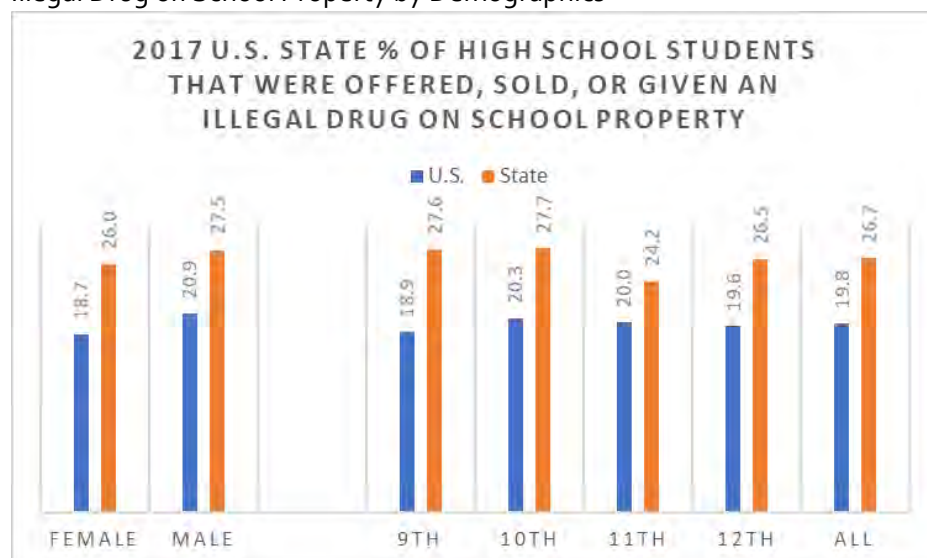
Source: 2017 YRBS

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[53] Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. High School YRBS. Illegal Drugs at School. Nccd.cdc.gov. Accessed July 27, 2020

The Texas School Survey provides some insight into the associated behaviors of substance use and student campus life. With the first indicator, students self-report their conduct problems and absenteeism for those who identify as user and non-users of alcohol, marijuana and inhalants. Non-users are less likely to miss school or have bad conduct days compared to those who use substances. Marijuana users are more likely to miss school, while inhalant users are more likely to have bad conduct days as seen in the diagram below in Region 8.

Figure 107. 2018 TSS School Year Absences and Conduct Problems by Substance
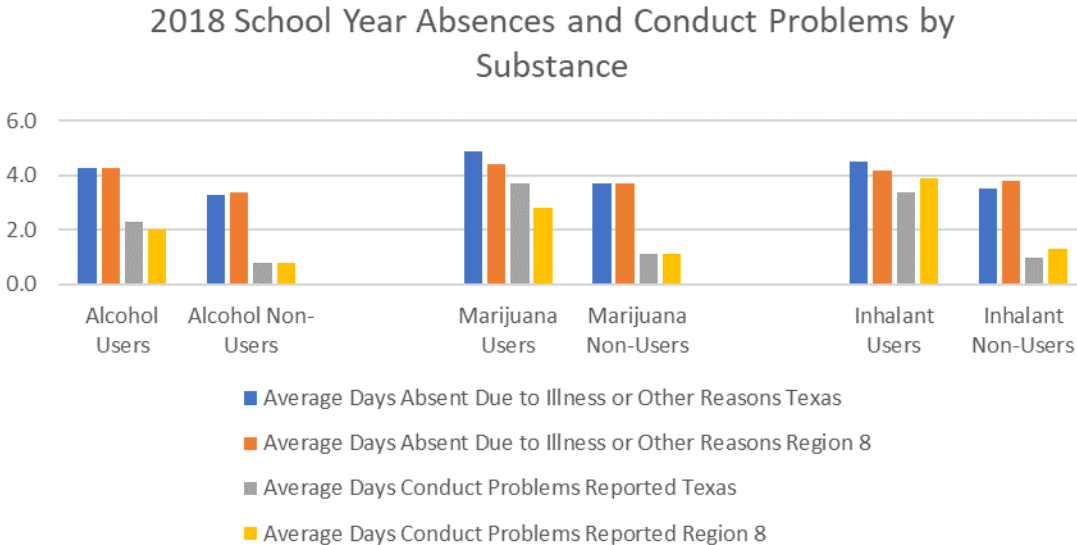
Source : Texas School Survey of Drug and Alcohol Use (TSS) : 2018 Region 8 Report & State Report

Finally, the second indicator, students self-report the number of days they attended classes while drunk on alcohol, high from marijuana use, or high from some other drug. Students are more likely to attend school while high from marijuana use than from any other substance. Region 8 rates are significantly higher than Texas for substance use reported in the 1 to 3-day range as seen below.

Figure 108. Attended Class While Drunk or High
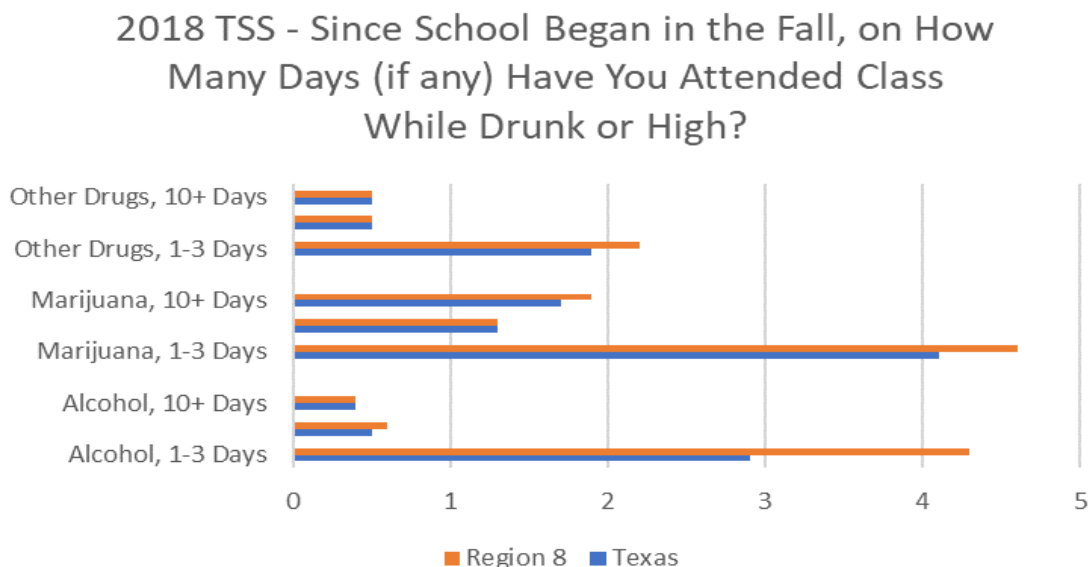
Source : Texas School Survey of Drug and Alcohol Use (TSS) : 2018 Region 8 Report & State Report

Perceived Risk of Harm

The perception of risk (danger) associated with drug use has been established as a key factor in the decision of whether to use a drug or not. When the perception of harm is high, students are less likely to use. Cocaine, crack and heroin are perceived to have the highest risk of danger, therefore, have less use by students. On the hand, E-vapor products, marijuana, alcohol and tobacco products have the least perception of harm and have the highest percentage of past month usage as seen below.

Figure 109. 2018 Region 8 TSS Perception of Select Substances Harm/Danger vs. Past Month Use
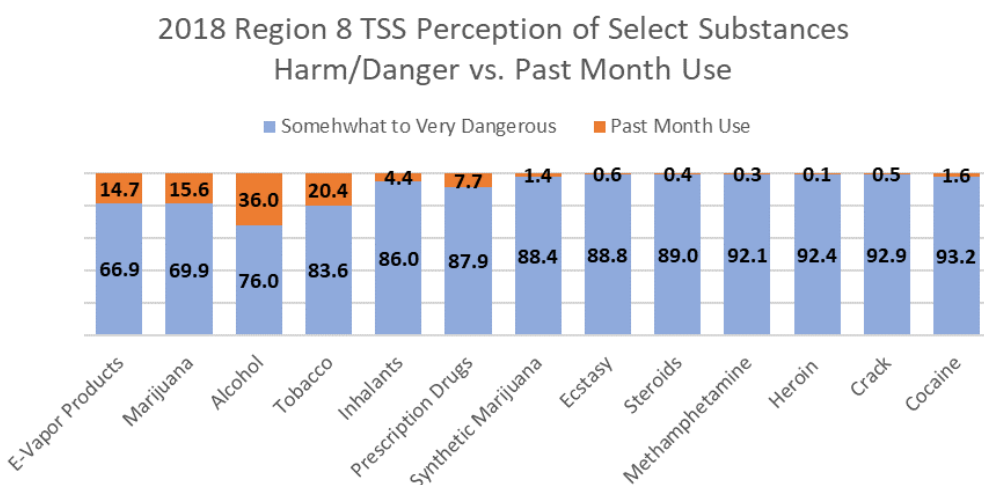
Source : Texas School Survey of Drug and Alcohol Use (TSS) : 2018 Region 8 Report

Perceived Risk of Harm from Alcohol

As students progress through school their peers, more independence and socializing may influecnce their decrease in perception of harm while use increases.

In the 2018 TSS, 75.4 percent of 8th graders said alcohol was "somewhat dangerous" to "very dangerous" to use, versus 72.4 percent of 9th graders and 74.3 percent of 12th graders. The perception of alcohol's risk of harm decreased 4 percent from Middle School (8th – 75.4%) to High School (9th – 72.4%) and increased 22 percent in past month alcohol use from 26.6 percent in 8th grade to 32.4 percent in 9th grade.

Figure 110. 2018 Region 8 TSS Perception of Alcohol Harm/Danger vs. Past Month Use by Grade
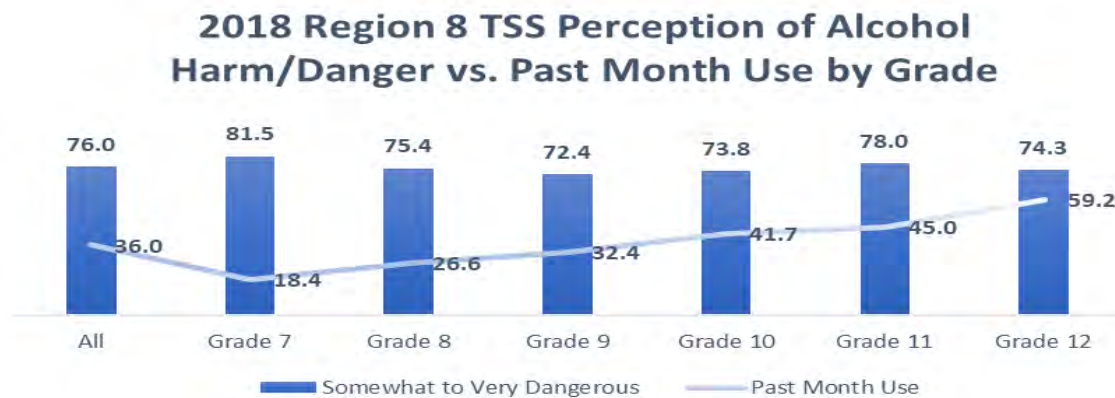

Source : Texas School Survey of Drug and Alcohol Use (TSS) : 2018 Region 8 Report

Perceived Risk of Harm from Tobacco

In the 2018 TSS, 86.2 percent of 8th graders said any tobacco product was "somewhat dangerous" to "very dangerous" to use, versus 80.5 percent of 9th graders and 79.4 percent of 12th graders. The perception of tobacco risk of harm decreased 1.4 percent from Middle School (8th – 80.5%) to High School (9th – 79.4%) and increased 74.3 percent in past month tobacco use from 11.3 percent in 8th grade to 19.7 percent in 9th grade.

Figure 111. 2018 Region 8 TSS Perception of Any Tobacco Product Harm/Danger vs. Past Month Use by Grade
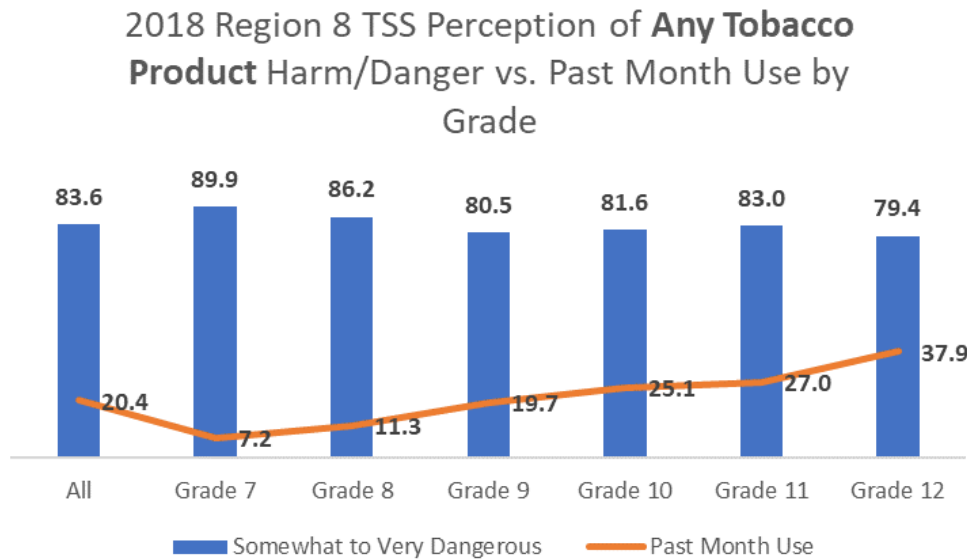

Source : Texas School Survey of Drug and Alcohol Use (TSS) : 2018 Region 8 Report

Perceived Risk of Harm from E-Vapor

In the 2018 TSS, 74.1 percent of 8th graders said any E-Vapor product was "somewhat dangerous" to "very dangerous" to use, versus 64.3 percent of 9th graders and 55.8 percent of 12th graders. The perception of any E-Vapor product risk of harm decreased 13.6 percent from Middle School (8th – 74.4%) to High School (9th – 64.3%) and increased 90.9 percent in past month E-Vapor use from 7.7 percent in 8th grade to 14.7. percent in 9th grade.

Figure 112. 2018 Region 8 TSS Perception of E-Vapor Products Harm/Danger vs. Past Month Use by Grade
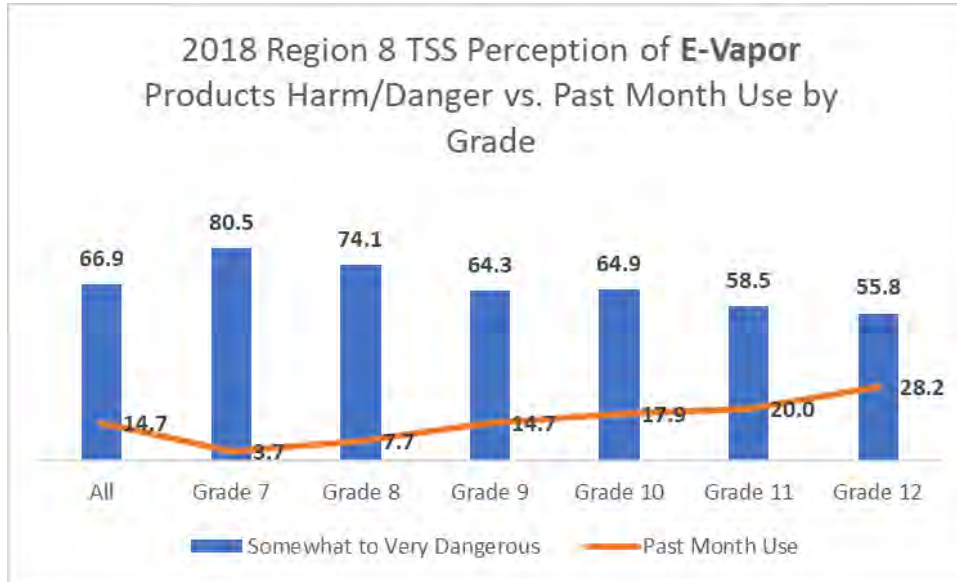

Source : Texas School Survey of Drug and Alcohol Use (TSS) : 2018 Region 8 Report

Perceived Risk of Harm from Marijuana

In the 2018 TSS, 81.1 percent of 8th graders said marijuana was "somewhat dangerous" to "very dangerous" to use, versus 70.7 percent of 9th graders and 51.6 percent of 12th graders. The perception of any marijuana risk of harm decreased 7.4 percent from Middle School (8th – 81.1%) to High School (9th – 70.7%) and increased 65.1 percent in past month marijuana use from 8.6 percent in 8th grade to 14.2 percent in 9th grade.

Figure 113. 2018 Region 8 TSS Perception of Marijuana Harm/Danger vs. Past Month Use by Grade
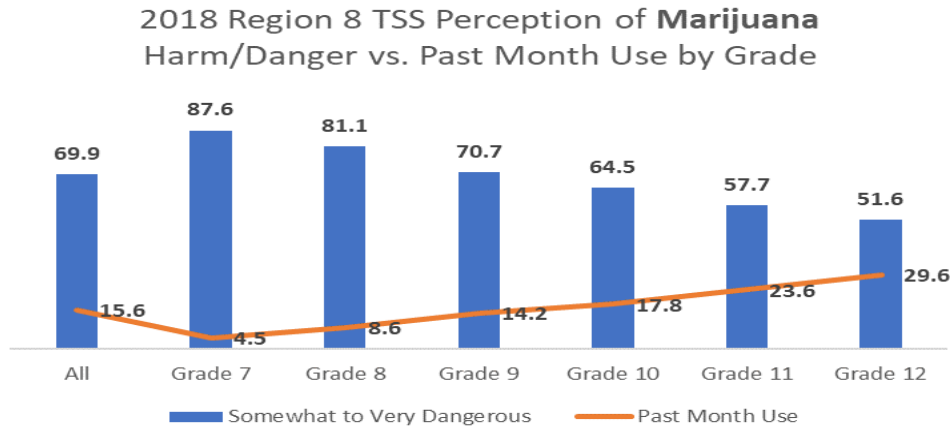
Source : Texas School Survey of Drug and Alcohol Use (TSS) : 2018 Region 8 Report

Monitoring the Future (MTF) is an ongoing national survey conducted by, a team of research professors at the University of Michigan's Institute for Social Research. In the most recent 2018 MTF survey, some of the most important trends in perceived risk have involved marijuana. Currently, the proportion of 12th graders who perceive great risk of harm from regular use is at the lowest level ever recorded by the survey. It stands at 27% and has been in a steady decline for the past decade.

This finding is concerning in light of the fact that declines in perceived risk in the past have predicted future increases in use, a pattern that we interpret as reflecting a causal connection.[54]

Figure 114. 1976-2018 MTF National Trends in Marijunana Perceived Harmfulness for Different Levels of Use in 12th Grade
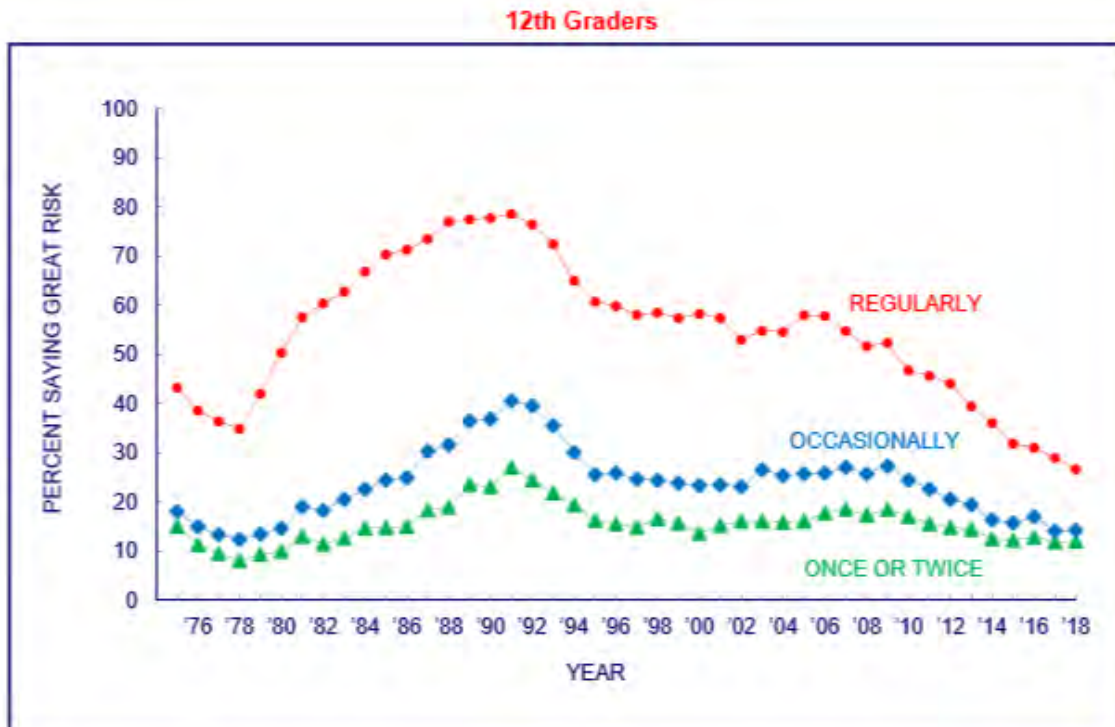
Source: The Monitoring the Future Study, the University of Michigan

[54] Miech, R. A., Johnston, L. D., O'Malley, P. M., Bachman, J. G., Schulenberg, J. E., & Patrick, M. E. (2019). Monitoring the Future national survey results on drug use, 1975–2018: Volume I, Secondary school students. Ann Arbor: Institute for Social Research, the University of Michigan. Available at http://monitoringthefuture.org/pubs.html#monographs. Page 419

Perceived Risk of Harm from Prescription Drugs

In the 2018 TSS, 87.6 percent of 8th graders said any prescription drug not prescribed to them was "somewhat dangerous" to "very dangerous" to use, versus 85.3 percent of 9th graders and 89.6 percent of 12th graders. The perception of any prescription drug not prescribed, risk of harm, decreased 2.6 percent from Middle School (8th – 87.6%) to High School (9th – 85.3%) and increased 2.6 percent in past month prescription drug use from 7.8 percent in 8th grade to 8 percent in 9th grade.

Figure 115. 2018 Region 8 TSS Perception of Any Prescription Drug Harm/Danger vs. Past Month Use by Grade
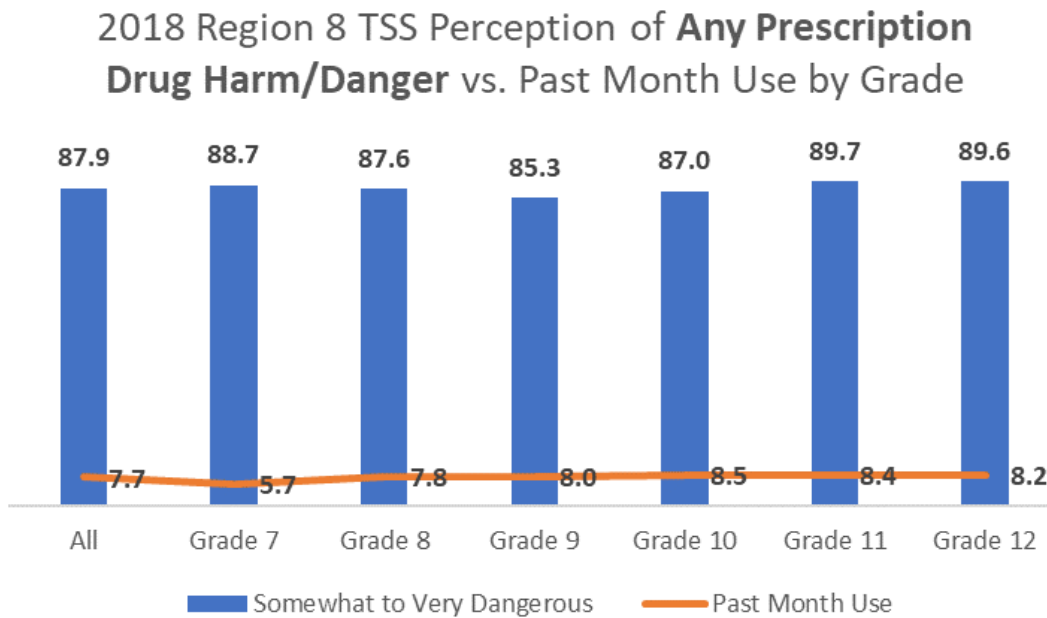
Source : Texas School Survey of Drug and Alcohol Use (TSS) : 2018 Region 8 Report

Regional Consumption

The Texas School Survey is the most comprehensive survey for substance use in Texas and will be used for our regional consumption data. The survey, administered every two years, provides timely and relevant information about current drug and alcohol use patterns among young people enrolled in Texas' public schools. Various regional breakdowns including border, non-border and regional analyses provide the ability to compare various diverse areas of Texas with the state as a whole. These results can yield important information on the unique needs of different regions in Texas, thus informing policy makers for purposes of program design and resource allocation for substance abuse prevention among youth in Texas. Furthermore, longitudinal analysis can provide insight into changes in drug and alcohol prevalence over time. [55]

Early Initiation of Alcohol, Tobacco and Marijuana

Alcohol, tobacco, and marijuana are the substances American adolescents use the most. A recent study led by researchers at the National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism examined how adolescents' substance use patterns are associated with substance use disorders in young adulthood. Their findings, published in Drug and Alcohol Dependence in March 2014, show that adolescents who drink alcohol and also smoke cigarettes and marijuana are more likely to suffer from alcohol and other substance use disorders as young adults than adolescents who delay trying these substances.

The researchers used data from Waves I (1994–1995) and IV (2008) of the National Longitudinal Study of Adolescent Health (Add Health), the largest, most comprehensive survey of adolescents in the United States, to estimate the prevalence of various patterns of early adolescent use of alcohol, cigarettes, and marijuana, individually and in combination. They also examined the differences in these patterns based on age, gender, and race/ethnicity among users of all three substances. Then, they examined the effects of these patterns on subsequent young adult substance use behaviors and DSM-IV substance use disorders.

Researchers found that multiple substance use is highly prevalent among U.S. adolescents, with 34.1% reporting early use of alcohol and marijuana, or alcohol, marijuana and cigarettes. They also found that early use of multiple substances is associated with higher rates of substance use dependence in young adults. According to their analyses, about one-fourth of young adults ages 24 to 32 who had used alcohol, marijuana, and cigarettes before age 16 met the DSM-IV criteria for a substance use disorder. By contrast, only about 16% of young adults who had used these same substances after age 16 met the criteria for a substance use disorder.

The researchers also examined the associations between the use of multiple substances in early adolescence with a range of subsequent young adult substance use behaviors. **They found that adolescents who used alcohol, cigarettes, and marijuana prior to age 16 were twice as likely to meet the criteria for marijuana dependence and three times as likely to be dependent on other illicit drugs**.

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[55] Texas A&M University. Texas School Survey of Drug and Alcohol Use: 2016 Methodology Report. http://texasschoolsurvey.org/Documents/Reports/Methods/2016Methods.pdf.   Accessed June 28, 2019.

The authors conclude that prevention programs should aim to encourage kids to delay use of all three problematic substances – alcohol, cigarettes, and marijuana – rather than targeting each substance separately.[56]

The average age of first use for students in Region 8 were more likely to have tried crack, methamphetamine, ecstasy and cocaine at an earlier age than the state.

Figure 116. 2018 Average Age of First Use by Substance
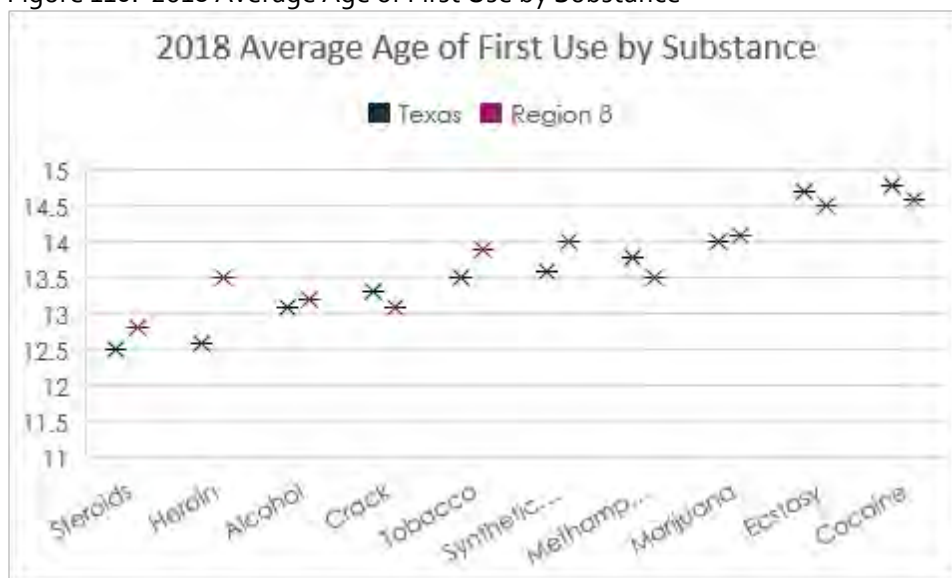
Source : Texas School Survey of Drug and Alcohol Use (TSS) : 2018 State Report, 2018 Region 8 Report

Alcohol

Alcohol continues to be the substance most commonly misused by adults and youth. As long as alcohol remains easily accessible, social norms unchanged and the perception of danger low, alcohol will continue to be the most commonly misused substance.

In the 2018 TSS, almost half (48.6%) of Region 8 high school students in 10th grade reported drinking in the past year. The numbers rise with age—jumping to 53.8 percent for 11th grade and 65.7 percent for 12th grade. While these numbers reflect even a single drink within the calendar year, studies have shown that a significant number of underage drinkers meet the criteria for binge drinking — consuming 5 or more alcoholic drinks in a single sitting. (NIAA, 2013; CDC, 2015; Weddle and Kokotailo, 2009)

In addition the 2018 TSS for Region 7&8 reported Drinking and Driving increased from 2.7 percent in 2016 to 4.8 percent in 2018 and driving high from Drugs increased from 4.1 percent to 5.6 percent.   Students that attended class drunk on Alcohol increased from 3.7 percent in 2016 to 4.6 percent in 2018; high on Marijuana increased from 6.3 percent to 7.1 percent; high on Inhalants increased from 0.7 percent to 0.9 percent and all other drugs increased from 3.1 percent to 3.3 percent.

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[56] Babitz S, Combined use of alcohol, cigarettes, and marijuana in early adolescence can lead to substance dependence in early adulthood. NIH, https://www.niaaa.nih.gov/research/niaaa-research-highlights/combined-use-alcohol-cigarettes-and-marijuana-early-adolescence. Published March 14, 2014, Accessed July 25, 2018.

Alcohol Age of Initiation

In the 2018 TSS, the average age of first use for any alcohol product in Region 8 was 13.2, older than the state and Region 7&8 age of 13.1. From 2000 to 2018 the State saw increases in alcohol age of first use for 8th grade by 1.8 percent, 9th grade by 5.1 percent, 10th grade by 6.4 percent, 11th grade by 6.1 percent, 12th grade by 7.2 percent while 7th grade showed no change.

Figure 117. 2000-2018 Texas Percent Change in Alcohol Age of Initiation by Grade

2000-2018 TEXAS PERCENT CHANGE IN ALCOHOL AGE OF FIRST USE BY GRADE

■ 7th ■ 8th ■ 9th ■ 10th ■ 11th ■ 12th

|	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014	2018	% Change
■ 7th	10.6	10.5	10.5	10.5	10.6	10.6	10.5	10.6	10.6	0
■ 8th	11.1	11.1	11	11	11.2	11.2	11.2	11.3	11.3	1.8
■ 9th	11.8	11.8	11.8	11.8	11.9	12	12.1	12.2	12.4	5.1
■ 10th	12.5	12.5	12.4	12.5	12.6	12.6	12.9	13	13.3	6.4
■ 11th	13.2	13.1	13.1	13.1	13.3	13.3	13.5	13.9	14	6.1
■ 12th	13.8	13.7	13.9	13.8	13.9	14	14.1	14.6	14.8	7.2
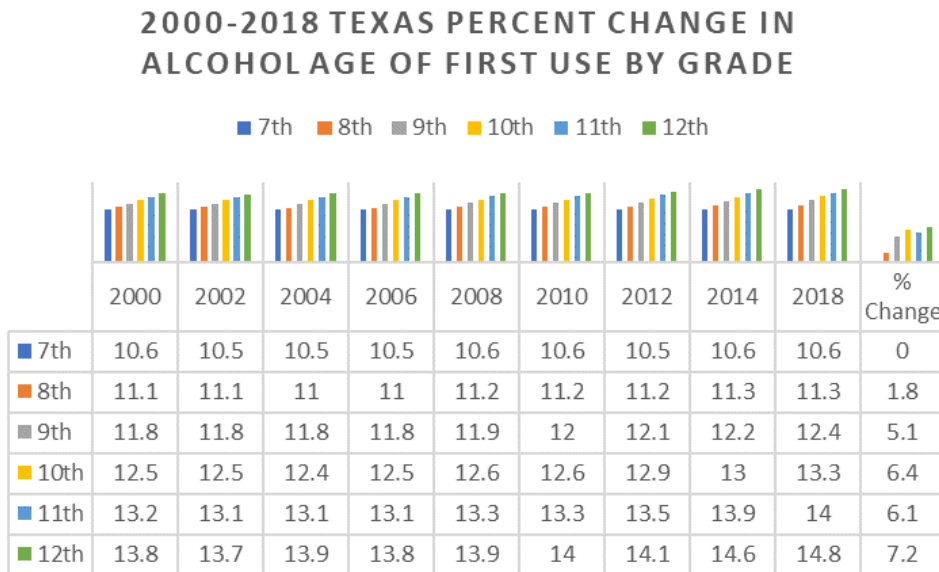
Source : Texas School Survey of Drug and Alcohol Use (TSS) : 2018 State Report

Alcohol Early Initiation

The 2018 TSS for Region 8 reported 16 percent of students in grades 7th thru 12th initiated alcohol use prior to age 13, higher than the state's rate of 14.7 percent and Region 7&8 at 15.7 percent.

The following figure details the rate of adolescents beginning use of alcohol by age.

Figure 118. 2018 Age of First Use for Any Alcohol Product
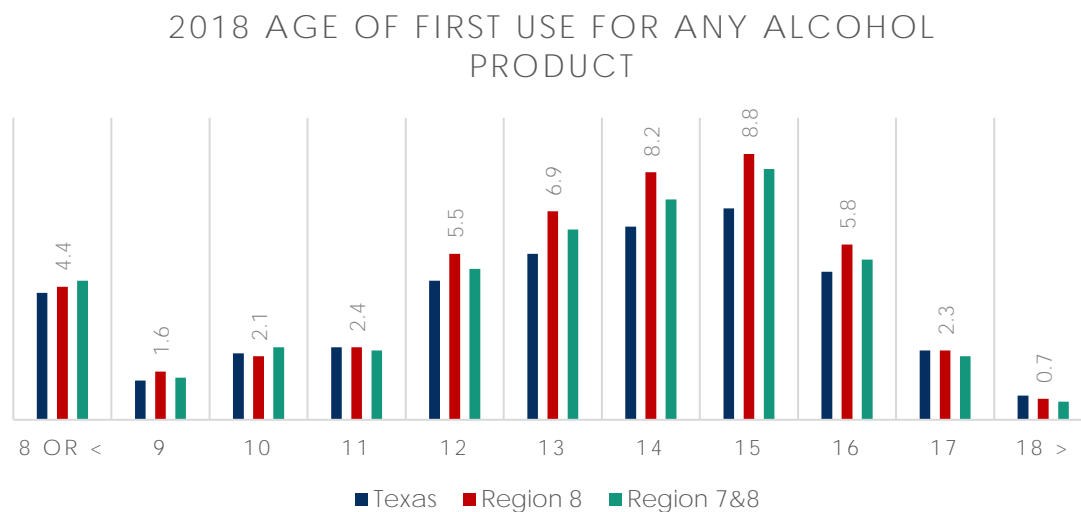
2018 AGE OF FIRST USE FOR ANY ALCOHOL PRODUCT

Legend: Texas, Region 8, Region 7&8

| Age	Value
8 OR <	4.4
9	1.6
10	2.1
11	2.4
12	5.5
13	6.9
14	8.2
15	8.8
16	5.8
17	2.3
18 >	0.7

Source : Texas School Survey of Drug and Alcohol Use (TSS) : 2018 State Report, Region 8 Report, Region 7&8 Report

Alcohol Current Use (Past 30 Days)

In the 2018 TSS, Region 8 past month use for any alcohol product for all students surveyed in 7th- 12th grades was 36 percent. Females (36.5%) were more likely to use any alcohol products then males (35.4%). Past month use of any alcohol product increased 21.8 percent from 8th grade (26.6%) students in Middle School to 9th grade (32.4%) students in High School. White Non-Hispanic (39.7%) students were more likely to use any alcohol products compared to Hispanic (35.8%) students and African American (24.8%) students.

Figure 119. 2018 TSS Demograpic Characteristics for Alcohol Current Use
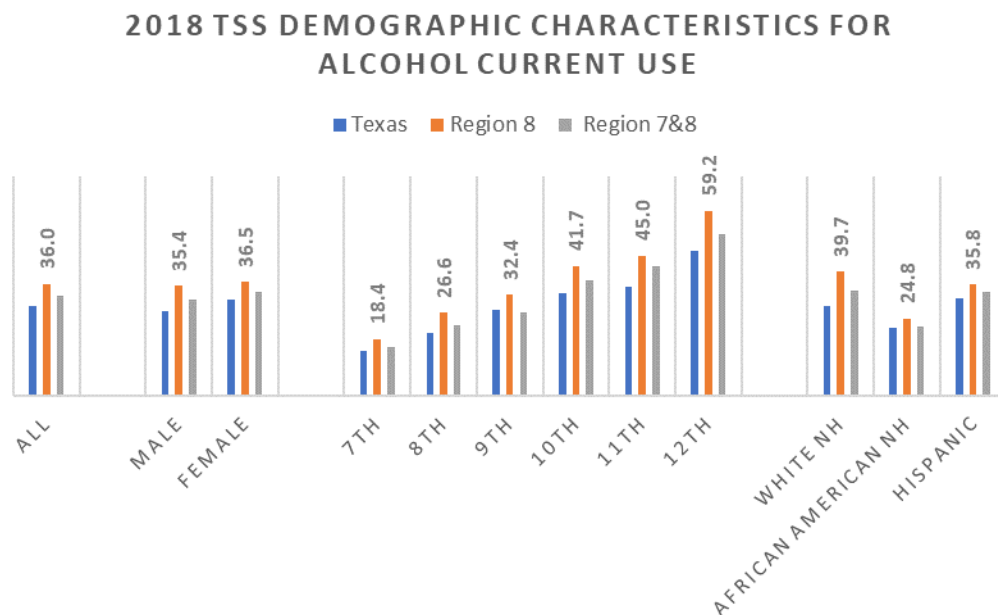
Source : Texas School Survey of Drug and Alcohol Use (TSS) : 2018 State/Region 8/Region 7&8 Report

Binge Drinking

Binge drinking and heavy alcohol use can increase an individual's risk of alcohol use disorder.   The National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism (NIAAA) defines binge drinking as a pattern of drinking that brings blood alcohol concentration (BAC) levels to 0.08 g/dL. This typically occurs after 4 drinks for women and 5 drinks for men—in about 2 hours.[57]

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[57] National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism. Drinking Level Defined. https://www.niaaa.nih.gov/alcohol-health/overview-alcohol-consumption/moderate-binge-drinking Accessed August 19, 2020.

Over time Texas students have seen significant declines in binge drinking, decreasing by nearly half (-46.57%) from 21.9% in 2006 to 11.7% in 2018. Region 8 binge drinking declined by 24.7% from 22.7% in 2006 to 17.1% in 2018.

Figure 120. 2006-2018 Percentage of State and Region 8 Binge Drinking
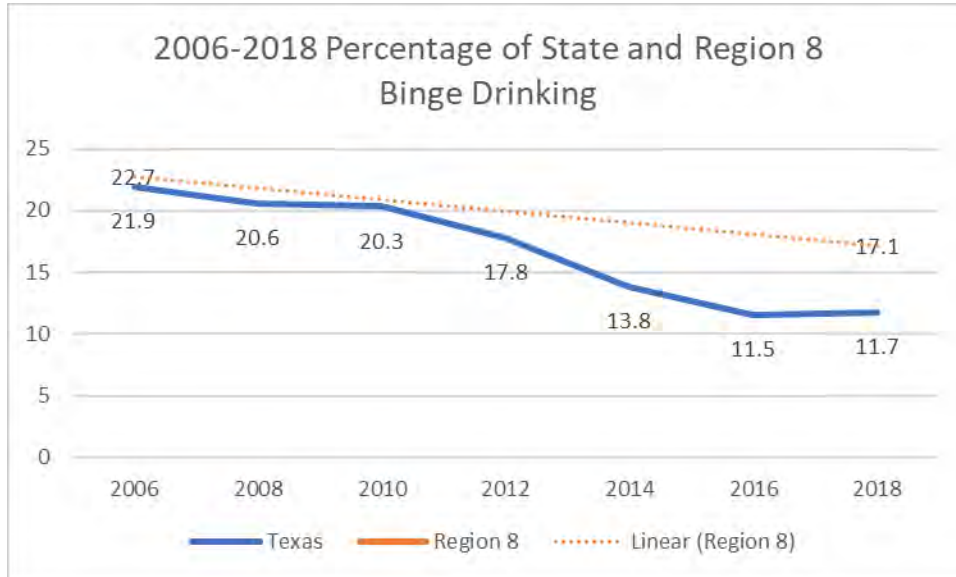
Source : Texas School Survey of Drug and Alcohol Use (TSS) : 2006-2018 State/Region 8 Report

Region 8 students between grades 7 and 12, reported 17.1% of students having binge drank at least once in the past month.

Figure 121. 2018 TSS Percent of Students that had 5+ Drinks
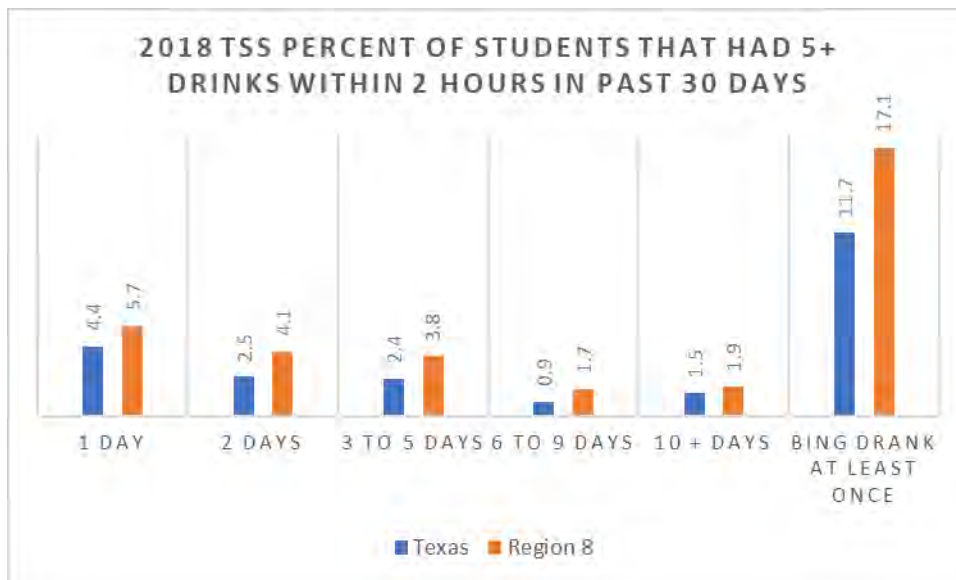
Source : Texas School Survey of Drug and Alcohol Use (TSS) : 2018 State/Region 8 Report

More students binge drank with beer (11%), followed by liquor (9.7%), wine coolers (6.1%) and then wine (3.0%).

Alcohol Lifetime Use (Ever Used)

In the 2018 TSS, Region 8 lifetime use for any alcohol products for all students surveyed in 7th- 12th grades was 58.8 percent. Females (59.7%) were more likely to have ever tried any alcohol products then males (57.7%). Lifetime use of any alcohol products increased 10.4 percent from 8th grade (51.9%) students in Middle School to 9th grade (57.3%) students in High School. White Non-Hispanic (64.2%) students were more likely to have ever tried any alcohol products in their lifetime compared to Hispanic (57.6%) students and African American (54.1%) students.

Figure 122. 2018 TSS Demographic Characteristics for Alcohol Lifetime Use
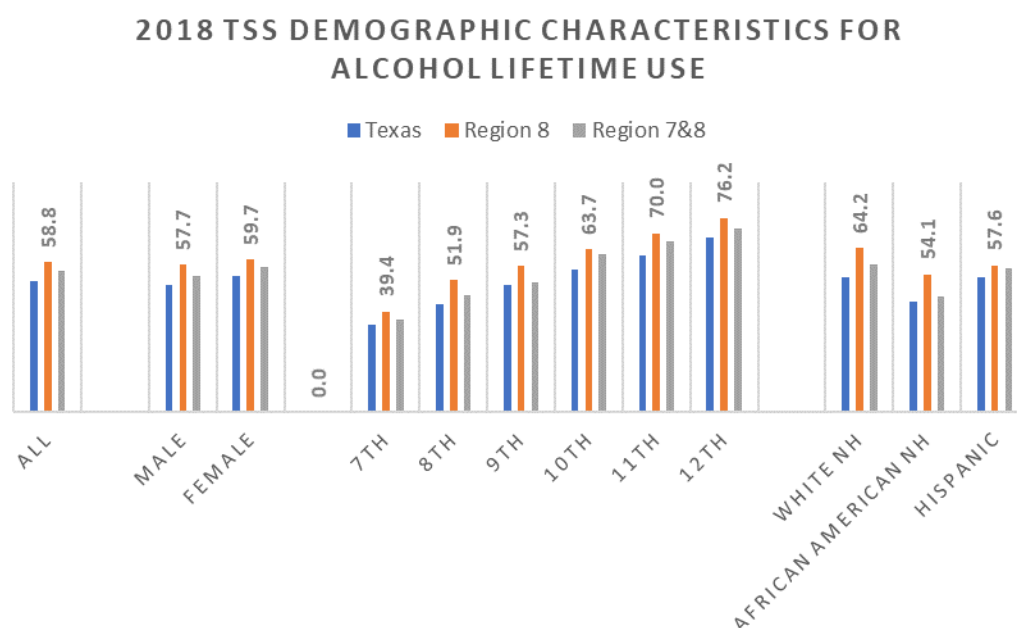
Source : Texas School Survey of Drug and Alcohol Use (TSS) : 2018 State Report, Region 8 Report, Region 7&8 Report

Qualitative Data

The Social Host Implementation (SHI) Workgroup meets monthly to plan events and hold law enforcement accountable in enforcing San Antonio's Social Host Ordinance. The group monitors underage drinking trends and media related to underage drinking throughout Bexar County. In May 2019, the SHI Workgroup collaborated with law enforcement, San Antonio College, the TABC, and the Bethel Prevention Coalition to host an Underage Drinking Town Hall.

Tobacco

According to the 2014 Surgeon General's Report,(SGR) nearly 9 out of 10 adult smokers started before age 18, and nearly all started by age 26. The report estimates that about 3 out of 4 high school smokers will become adult smokers – even if they intend to quit in a few years.

Tobacco Age of Initiation

In the 2018 TSS, the average age of first use for any tobacco product in Region 8 was 13.9, older then the state's age of 13.5 and Region 7&8 at 13.7. From 2000 to 2018 the State saw increases in tobacco age of first use for 7th grade by 1.9 percent, 8th grade by 2.7 percent, 9th grade by 5.9 percent, 10th grade by 6.4 percent, 11th grade by 7.6 percent, and 12th grade by 8.8.

Figure 123. 2000-2018 Texas Percent Change in Tobbaco Age of Initiation by Grade

2000-2018 TEXAS PERCENT CHANGE IN TOBACCO AGE OF FIRST USE BY GRADE

■7th   ■8th   ■9th   ■10th   ■11th   ■12th

	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014	2018	% Change
■ 7th	10.7	10.6	10.6	10.7	10.9	10.8	10.8	11.0	10.9	1.9
■ 8th	11.2	11.2	11.2	11.3	11.5	11.5	11.5	11.5	11.5	2.7
■ 9th	11.9	11.8	12.0	12.1	12.2	12.3	12.4	12.3	12.6	5.9
■ 10th	12.5	12.6	12.6	12.8	12.9	13.0	13.1	13.2	13.3	6.4
■ 11th	13.1	13.1	13.3	13.5	13.6	13.7	13.9	14.0	14.1	7.6
■ 12th	13.7	13.6	14.1	14.3	14.5	14.5	14.6	14.8	14.9	8.8
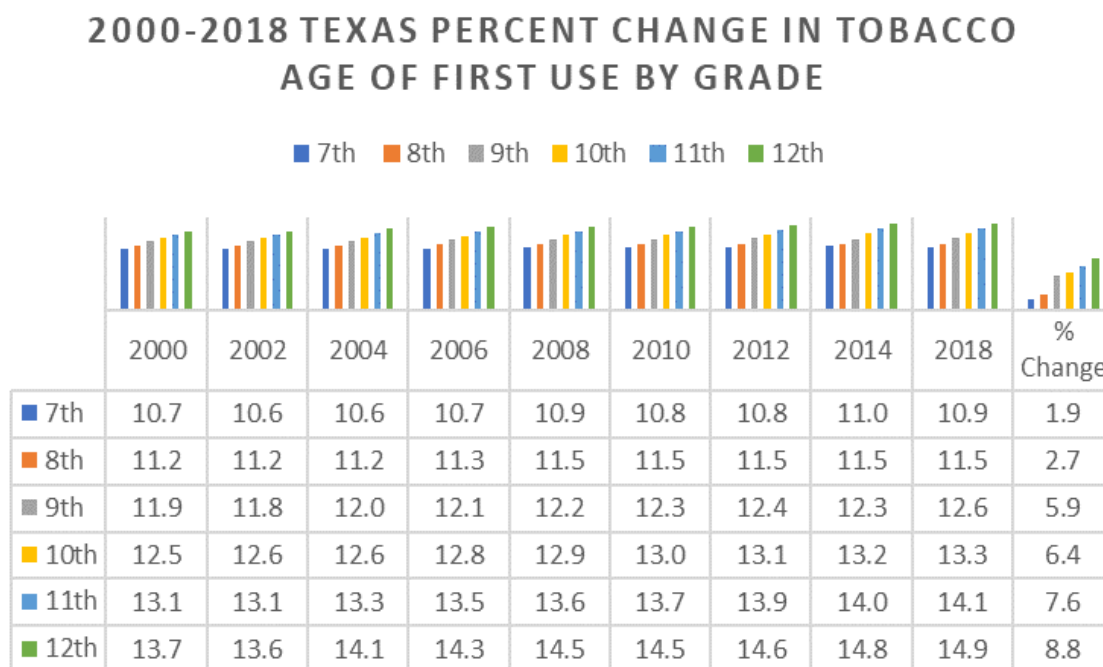
Source : Texas School Survey of Drug and Alcohol Use (TSS) : 2000-2018 State Report

Tobacco Early Initiation

The 2018 TSS for Region 8 reported 4.3 percent of students in grades 7th thru 12th initiated any tobacco product use prior to age 13, lower than the state's rate of 4.4 percent.

The following table details the rate of adolescents beginning use of any tobacco product by age.

Figure 124. 2018 TSS Age When First Used Any Tobacco Product
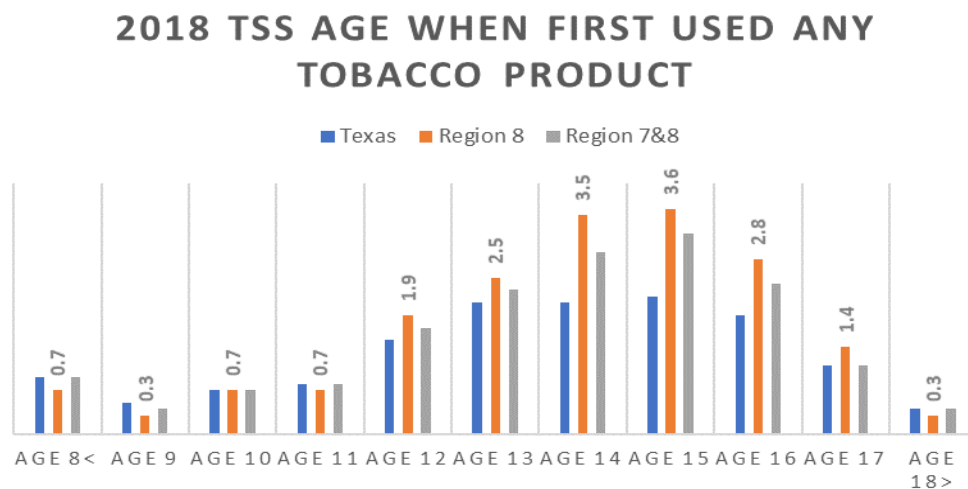
Source : Texas School Survey of Drug and Alcohol Use (TSS) : 2018 State Report, Region 8 Report and Region 7&8 Report

Tobacco Current Use

In the 2018 TSS, Region 8 past month use for any tobacco product for all students surveyed in 7th- 12th grades was 20.4 percent. Males (23.2%) were more likely to use any tobacco product then females (17.5%). Past month use of any tobacco product increased 74.3 percent from 8th grade (11.3%) students in Middle School to 9th grade (19.7%) students in High School. White Non-Hispanic (28.8%) students were 1.6 times more likely to use any tobacco products compared to Hispanic (18.3%) students and 2.5 times more likely then African American (11.7%) students.

Figure 125. 2018 Tobacco Demographic Characteristics for Current Use

2018 DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS FOR TOBACCO CURRENT USE

■ Texas   ■ Region 8   ■ Region 7&8

ALL 20.4 · MALE 23.2 · FEMALE 17.5 · 7TH 7.2 · 8TH 11.3 · 9TH 19.7 · 10TH 25.1 · 11TH 27.0 · 12TH 37.9 · WHITE NH 28.8 · AFRICAN AMERICAN NH 11.7 · HISPANIC 18.3
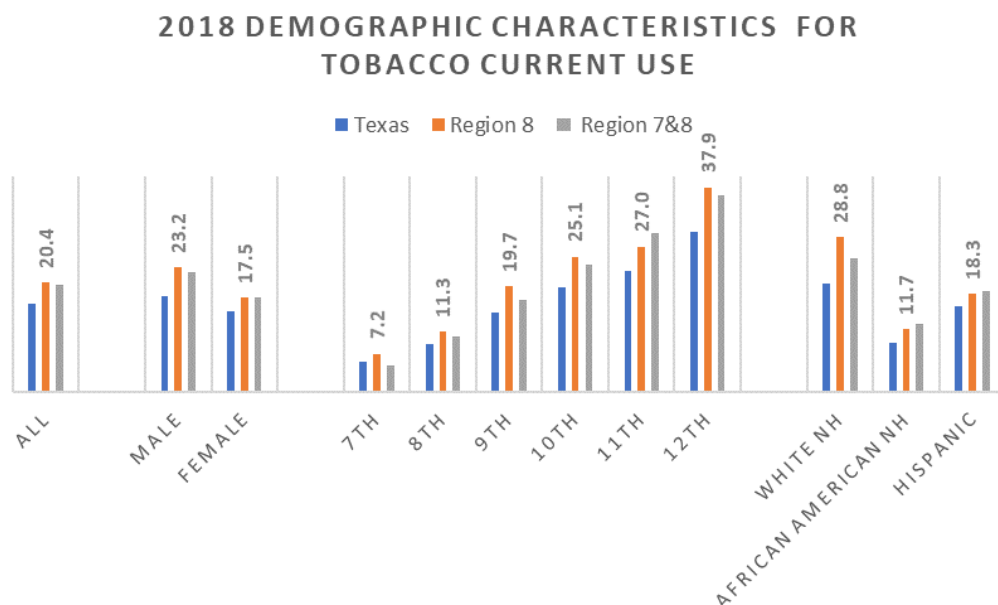
Source : Texas School Survey of Drug and Alcohol Use (TSS) : 2018 State / Region 8/Region 7&8 Report

Tobacco Lifetime Use

In the 2018 TSS, Region 8 lifetime use for any tobacco product for all students surveyed in 7th- 12th grades was 34.8 percent. Males (37%) were more likely to use any tobacco product then females (32.4%). Past month use of any tobacco product increased 25.2 percent from 8th grade (26.2%) students in Middle School to 9th grade (32.8%) students in High School. White Non-Hispanic (41.1%) students were more likely to use any tobacco products in their lifetime compared to Hispanic (33.2%) students and African American (29.1%) students.

Figure 126. 2018 Tobacco Demographic Characteristics for Lifetime Use
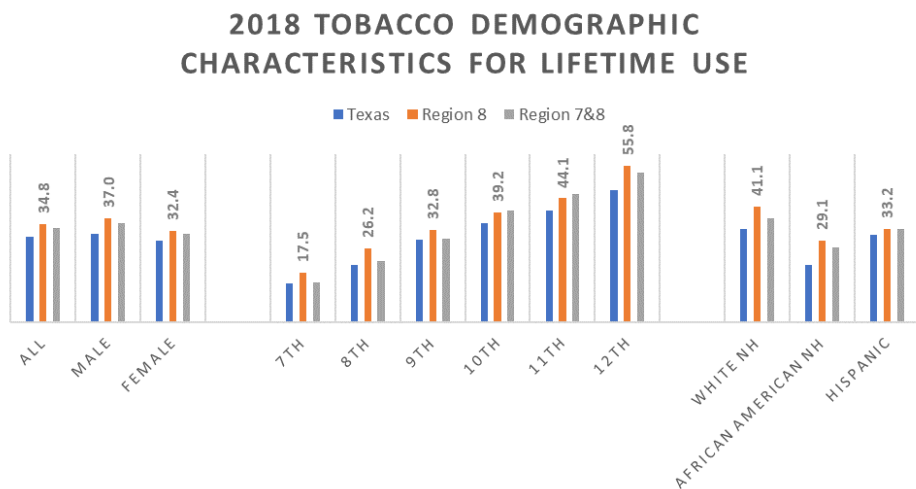
2018 TOBACCO DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS FOR LIFETIME USE

■ Texas   ■ Region 8   ■ Region 7&8

ALL 34.8 · MALE 37.0 · FEMALE 32.4 · 7TH 17.5 · 8TH 26.2 · 9TH 32.8 · 10TH 39.2 · 11TH 44.1 · 12TH 55.8 · WHITE NH 41.1 · AFRICAN AMERICAN NH 29.1 · HISPANIC 33.2

Source : Texas School Survey of Drug and Alcohol Use (TSS) : 2018 State/Region 8/Region 7&8 Report

Marijuana

Marijuana remains the most widely used illicit drug among youth and adults.

Marijuana Age of Initiation

In the 2018 TSS, the average age of first use for marijuana in Region 8 was 14.1, older than the state at 14. From 2000 to 2018 the State saw increases in marijuana age of first use for 8th grade by 2.5 percent, 9th grade by 2.3 percent, 10th grade by 3.0 percent, 11th grade by 3.5 percent, 12th grade by 2.7 percent while 7th grade age of initiation decreased by 0.9 percent.

Figure 127. 2000-2018 Texas Percent Change in Marijuana Age of First Use by Grade

**2000-2018 TEXAS PERCENT CHANGE IN MARIJUANA AGE OF FIRST USE BY GRADE**

■ 7th   ■ 8th   ■ 9th   ■ 10th   ■ 11th   ■ 12th

	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014	2018	% Change
■ 7th	11.6	11.5	11.4	11.5	11.6	11.5	11.6	11.6	11.5	-0.9
■ 8th	12.1	12.2	12.1	12.2	12.2	12.3	12.3	12.3	12.4	2.5
■ 9th	12.8	12.9	12.9	12.8	12.9	13.0	12.9	12.9	13.1	2.3
■ 10th	13.5	13.6	13.5	13.6	13.5	13.6	13.7	13.8	13.9	3.0
■ 11th	14.1	14.3	14.1	14.2	14.4	14.4	14.3	14.4	14.6	3.5
■ 12th	14.8	14.8	14.9	14.8	14.8	14.9	14.9	15.0	15.2	2.7
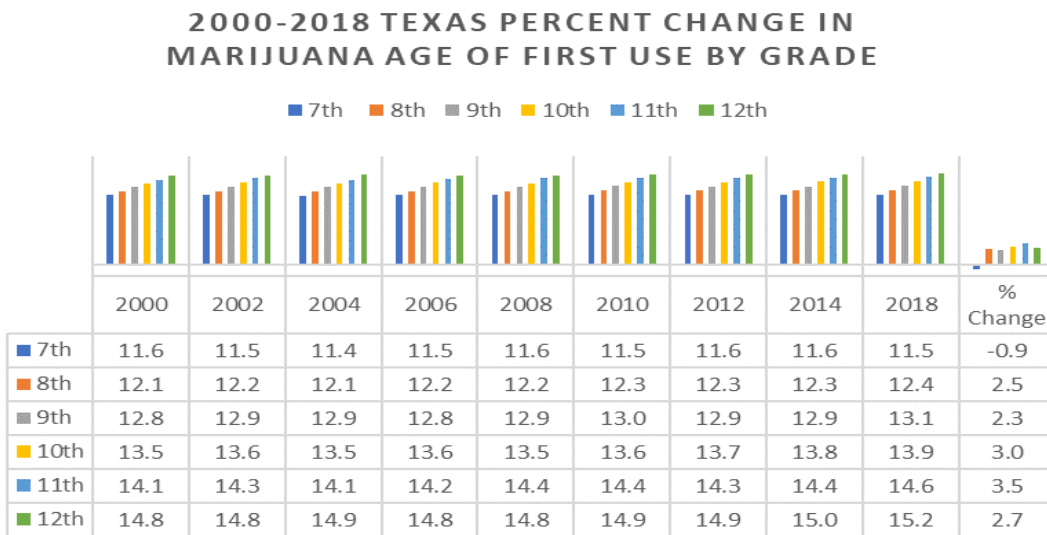
Source : Texas School Survey of Drug and Alcohol Use (TSS) : 2018 State Report

Marijuana Early Initiation

The 2018 TSS for Region 8 reported 4 percent of students in grades 7th thru 12th initiated marijuana use prior to age 13, the same as the state.   The following table details the rate of adolescents beginning use of marijuana by age.

Figure 128. 2018 TSS Marijuana Age of First Use
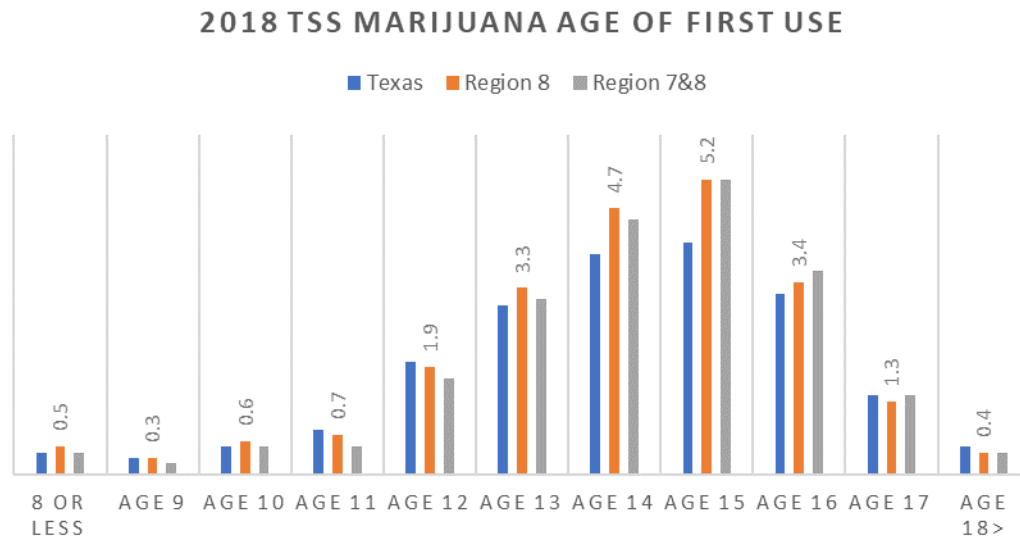
2018 TSS MARIJUANA AGE OF FIRST USE

■ Texas   ■ Region 8   ■ Region 7&8

Source : Texas School Survey of Drug and Alcohol Use (TSS) : 2018 State Report, Region 8 Report and Region 7&8 Report

Marijuana Current Use

In the 2018 TSS, Region 8 past month use for marijuana for all students surveyed in 7th- 12th grades was 15.6 percent. Males (17.2%) were more likely to use marijuana then females (14.1%). Past month use of marijuana increased 65.1 percent from 8th grade (8.6%) students in Middle School to 9th grade (14.2%) students in High School. White Non-Hispanic (18.1%) students were more likely to use marijuana compared to Hispanic (15.1%) students and African American (11.0%) students.

Figure 129. 2018 TSS Demographic characteristics for Current Marijuana Use
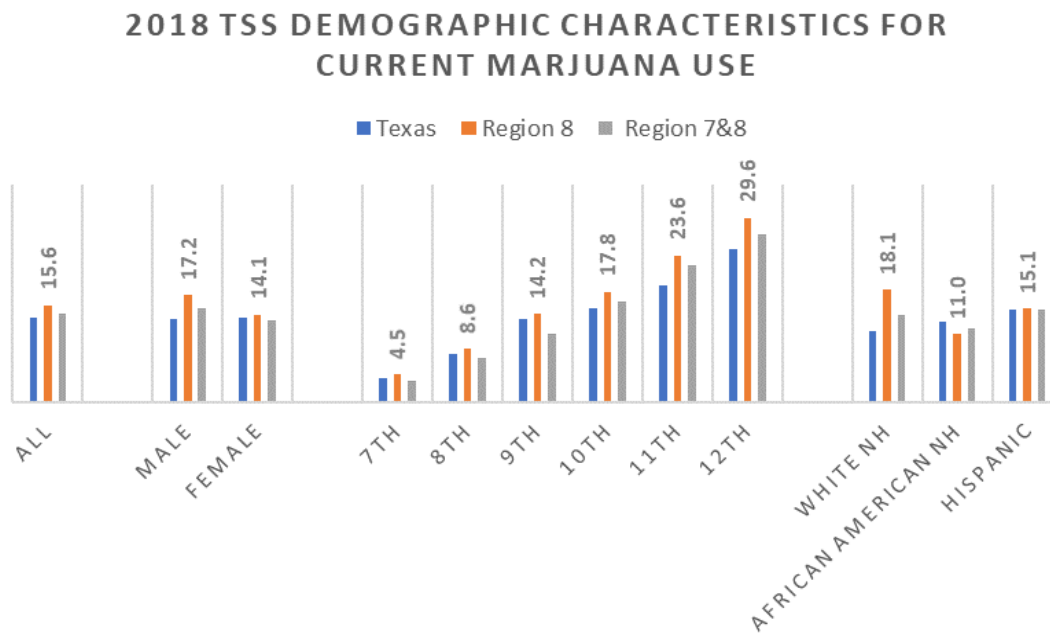

Source : Texas School Survey of Drug and Alcohol Use (TSS) : 2018 State Report, Region 8 Report and Region 7&8 Report

Marijuana Lifetime Use

In the 2018 TSS, Region 8 lifetime marijuana use for all students surveyed in 7th- 12th grade was 23.8 percent. Males (25.6%) were more likely to use marijuana then females (21.9%). Lifetime marijuana use increased 42.2 percent from 8th grade (13.5%) students in Middle School to 9th grade (19.2%) students in High School.

White Non-Hispanic (27%) students were more likely to use marijuana in their lifetime compared to Hispanic (23.2%) students and African American (16.8%) students.

Figure 130. 2018 TSS Demographic Characteristics for Lifetime Marijuana Use
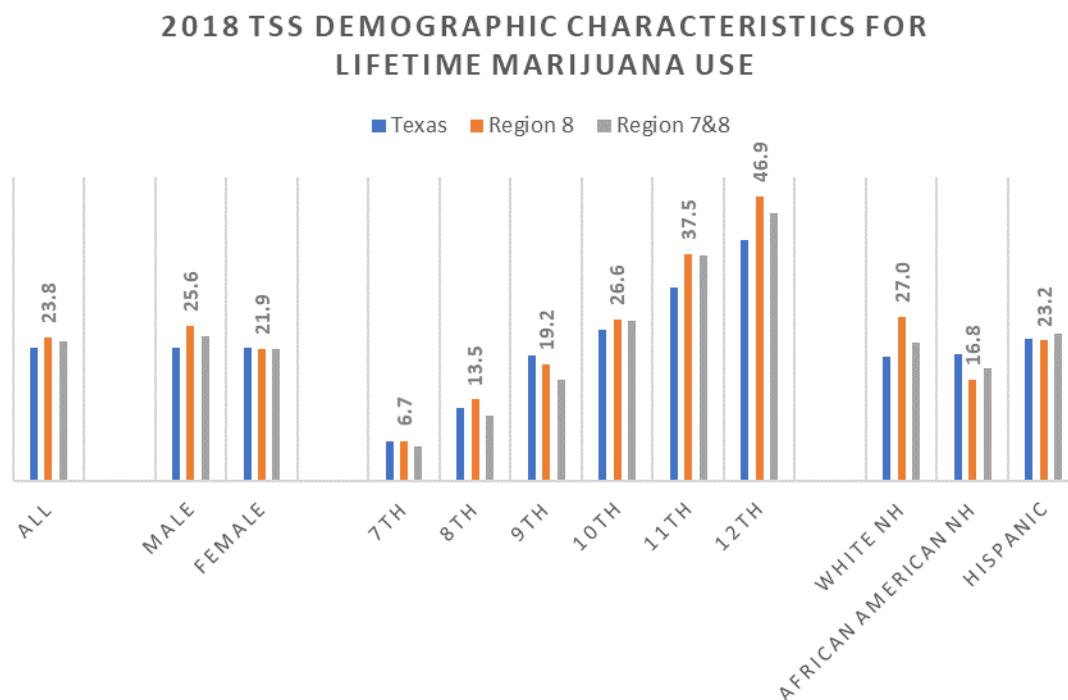
Source : Texas School Survey of Drug and Alcohol Use (TSS) : 2018 State/Region 8/Region 7&8 Report

Marijuana Qualitative Data

The Marijuana Workgroup is currently assessing needs in Bexar County for environmental marijuana prevention activities. The group currently provides community education about CBD and local enforcement policies such as the Bexar County cite-and-release program. Law enforcement officials reported marijuana use as becoming more popular among youth within the entire region. With the ever-growing popularity of legalizing this substance combined with being fueled with misconceptions driven by social media, youth seem to have developed an unrealistic perception of the short term and long term effects of the substance. Officials reported a stigma associated with the legalization perception; youth believe it is a "natural" substance and will not cause any harmful effects. It can be quite difficult for law enforcement officials to educate youth on the effects of the substance when the "world" (according to social media) is informing them daily of false information about the substance in general. Officials also reported those caught with marijuana are typically consuming other substances such as alcohol.

Prescription Drugs

There has been an increase in the non-medical use of prescription drugs (NMUPD) in the United States over the past 15 years. In 2004, approximately 2.4 million Americans aged 12 years or older initiated non-

medical use of prescription opioids within the past year, which exceeded the numbers of initiates for marijuana (2.1 million) or cocaine (1.0 million). Despite recent increases in NMUPD, there is a gap in knowledge regarding the association between early onset of NMUPD and the development of prescription drug abuse and dependence in the United States.

A national study was conducted and the findings showed a higher percentage of individuals who began using prescription drugs non-medically at or before 13 years of age were found to have developed prescription drug abuse and dependence versus those individuals who began using at or after 21 years of age. [58]

NMU Prescription Drug Age of Initiation

No data available in the Texas School Survey (TSS) of Drugs and Alcohol Use NMU for prescription drugs age of initiation.

NMU Prescription Drugs Age of Use

The 2017 Texas Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS) asked students about taking prescription pain medicine such as codeine, Vicodin, OxyContin, Hydrocodone, or Percocet without a doctor's prescription one or more times during their life with the results of their ages below.

Figure 131. 2017 Texas YRBS Age of Prescription Pain Medicine Use Without a Doctor's Prescription
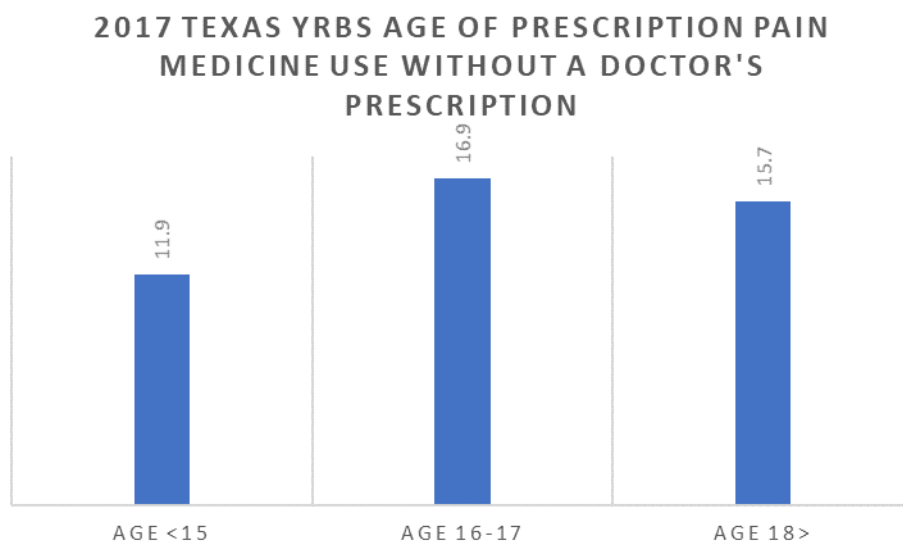
Source : Texas Department of State Health Services 2017 High School Youth Risk Behavior Survey Data

NMU Prescription Drugs Current Use

In the 2018 TSS, Region 8 past month use for NMU of prescription drugs for all students surveyed in 7th-12th grades was 7.7 percent. Males (8.1%) were more likely to use prescription drugs not perscribed by a doctor than females (7.3%). Past month NMU prescription drugs increased 2.6 percent from 8th grade

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[58] McCabe SE, West BT, Morales M, Cranford JA, Boyd CJ. Does early onset of non-medical use of prescription durgs predict subsequent prescription drug abuse and dependence? Results from a national study. Addiction. 2007; 102(12): 1920-1930. Doi:10.1111/j.1360-0443.2007.02015.x.

(7.8%) students in Middle School to 9th grade (8.0%) students in High School. White Non-Hispanic (8.1%) students were more likely to use prescription drugs not prescribed by a doctor compared to Hispanic (7.7%) students and African American (4.2%) students.

Figure 132. 2018 Demographic Characteristics for Current NMU of Prescription Drugs

2018 TSS DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS FOR CURRENT NMU PRESCRIPTION DRUGS

■ Texas   ■ Region 8   ■ Region 7&8
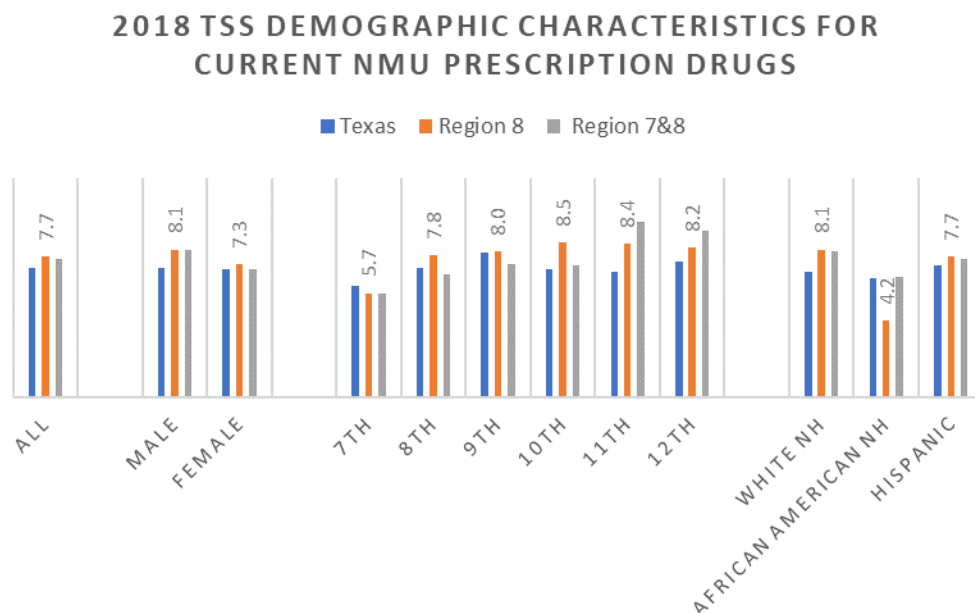
Source : Texas School Survey of Drug and Alcohol Use (TSS) : 2018 State/Region 8/Region 7&8 Report

NMU Prescription Drug Lifetime Use

In the 2018 TSS, Region 8 lifetime use for any prescription drug not prescribed by a doctor for all students surveyed in 7th- 12th grades was 18.1 percent. Males (19.2%) were more likely to use NMU prescription drugs then females (16.9%). Past month NMU prescription drugs remained unchanged from 8th grade (16.9%) students in Middle School to 9th grade (16.9%) students in High School. White Non-Hispanic (21.1%) students were more likely to use NMU prescription drugs in their lifetime compared to Hispanic (17.4%) students and African American (13.3%) students.

Figure 133. 2018 Demographic Characteristics for Lifetime NMU of Prescription Drugs
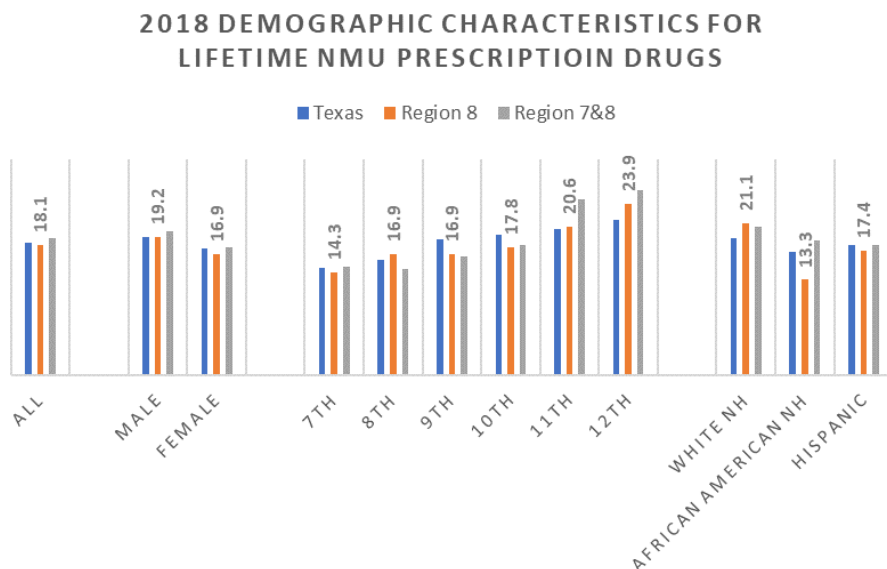
Source : Texas School Survey of Drug and Alcohol Use (TSS) : 2018 State/Region 8/Region 7&8 Report

In the 2017 Texas YRBS, 14.9 percent of students had ever used prescription pain medicine without a prescription from a doctor. More female students (14.9%) had ever used pain medicine without a prescription than male students (14.5%). White students (17.4%) had higher rates of use followed by Hispanic (14.3%), Black (13.8%) and Other (9.7%). Nearly 1 in 6 (16.9%) students between 16-17 years of age had ever used prescription pain medicine without a prescription from a doctor. Prescription pain medicine included codeine, Vocodin, OxyContin, Hydrocodone, or Percocet.

Figure 134. 2017 Texas YRBS Demographic Characteristics for Non-Medical Use of Prescription Pain Medicines Ever Used
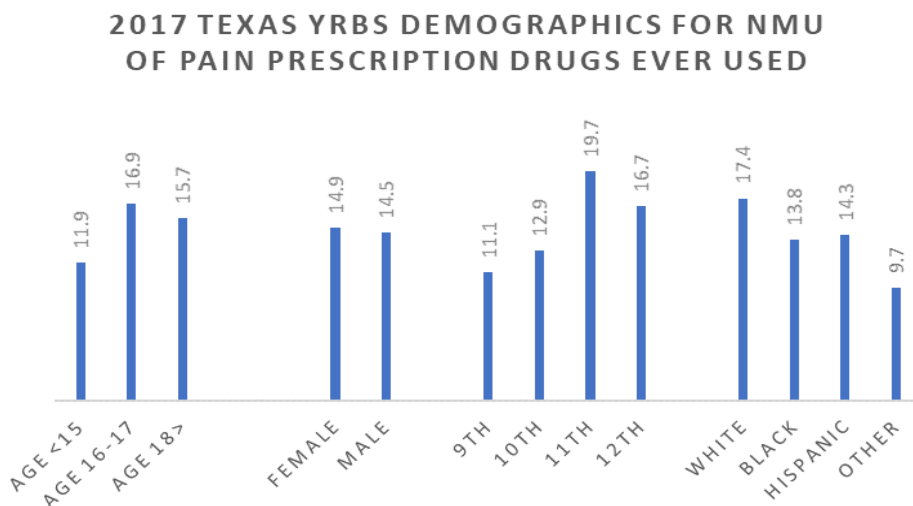
Source : Texas Department of State Health Services 2017 High School Youth Risk Behavior Survey Data

NMU Prescription Qualitative Data

The NMUPD Workgroup provides assistance during the semi-annual DEA Prescription Drug Takeback Events. This workgroup works on evidence-based strategies to address misuse of prescription drugs, including distribution of drug deactivation pouches and establishing permanent drug drop boxes.

College Student Consumption

The Texas College Survey of Substance Use – 2017 Executive Summary by Kevin Davis, M.Ed., LPC

The Texas College Survey of Substance Use is a biennial collection of selfreported data related to alcohol and durg use, mental health status, risk behaviors, and perceived attitudes and beliefs among college students in Texas. The survey is conducted by the Public Policy Research Institute, a branch of Texas AA&M University, in cooperation with the Texas Health and Human Services Commission.

The 2017 survey included 18,327 undergraduate students aged 18-26 from 52 colleges and community college districts from across Texas. Students were invited to participate via email and completed the survey on line.

Primary Findings :

- Alcohol remains the most commonly used substance on campus ; almost 73 percent of Texas college students drank alcohol in the past year and about 35 percent binge drank at least once in the past month.
- About 1 in 3 Texas college students used marijuana at least once in the past year.
- There has been a significant decrease in prescription drug abuse

Texas College Student Alcohol Use

About 73 percent of Texas College students reported having at least one alcoholic drink in the past year and about 58 percent reported drinking alcohol in the past month. Binge drinking, defined as five or more drinks in a sitting for males and four or more drinks in a sitting for females, was more prevalent among males (37%) than females (34%). College males were more likely than college females to report binge dirnking at least six times in the past 30 days (7% vs. 4%), although this is down from the previous survey. On average, respondents said they had had enough alcohol to feel drunk 2.2 times in the preceding 30 days. Most underage Texas college students obtain alcohol from others, and 70 percent stated they obtained it from a friend.

Texas College Student Illicit Drug Use

Marijuana was still the most commonly used illicit drug among Texas college students in 2017, with 89 percent reporting past year use. Past year use of synthetic marijuana continued to decrease from 1 percent in 2015 to 0.6 percent in 2017, while past year use of cocaine decreased from 5 percent to 4.1 percent in the same two year period. Male college students were more likely to have used illicit drugs in the past year compared with female college students. Asian students had the lowest overall levels of past year illicit drug use, while Anglo students reported having the highest use. Students who reported illicit drug use also showed a slightly lower grade poing average: 3.24 for users vs. 3.40 for non-users.

Texas College Student Prescription Drug Misuse

There was a significant decrease in prescription drug abuse. In 2015, 26 percent of respondents reported misuse, while only 22 percent reported misuse in 2017. About 11 percent had used pain killers (e.g., Vicodin, OxyContin, and Codeine) in the past year for the experience or feeling they caused. The number of college students who misused prescription stimulants in the past year dropped from 9 percent in 2015 to 7 percent in 2017. There was a reduction in lifetime usage of pain killers, with reports of Oxycontin misuse dropping from 16 percent to 11 percent. The most commonly reported way to obtain prescription drugs was from someone else with a prescription (55%).

Texas College Student Perceptions

A little less than 49 percent of respondents believed that a drug abuse is either a minor, moderate, or major problem on their campus, while 32percent said it is not a problem at all (19% saud tget were not sure). More than 64 percent of students said that underage drinking is a problem on campus, and about 55 percent said that heavy alcohol use is a problem on their campus.

Texas College Student Mental Health

Respondents were asked to rate their mental state by describing how often they felt nervous, hopeless, depressed, worthless, or restless. Heavy drinkers reported feeling the highest levels in all four areas with worthlessness and nervousness being the highest reported. Illicit drug users reported higher levels of hopelessness and nervousness than non-users.

Texas College Student Drunk Driving

Reports of drunk driving decreased with 18 percent in 2017 reporting driving after drinking at least once a month as opposed to 23 percent in 2015. There was a significant drop in the number of students who said they have driven high or stoned in the past month (13.4% in 2015 vs 11.5% in 2017P. Almost 47 percent said they had been designated driver at least once a month.[59]

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[59] M.P. Trey Marchbanks III, PhD. Texas College Survey. Public Policy Researrch Institute (PPRI). https://texascollegesurvey.org. Published August 2017. Accessed March 27, 2019

Emerging Trends

COVID-19

The Center for Disease Control and Prevention reports on the risks of alcohol and substance use during the COVID-19 pandemic:

Drinking alcohol and COVID-19

- Drinking alcohol does not protect you from COVID-19.
- Drinking alcohol weakens your body's ability to fight infections, increasing the risk of complications and making it harder to get better if you are sick.
- Alcohol use can increase the risk of acute respiratory distress syndrome and pneumonia, which are sometimes associated with COVID-19.

Basics of substance use

- Stress during a pandemic can contribute to increased use of prescription medications, non-prescription medications, illegal drugs, or a return to use after remission.
- Anyone who uses opioids or illegal drugs can become addicted to them.
- Different drugs can have different adverse effects. For example, taking too many opioids can stop a person's breathing—leading to death.

- The response to the COVID-19 pandemic may result in disruptions to treatment and harm reduction service providers used by persons with a substance use or substance use disorder.
- In-person options for substance use or substance use disorder might not be available, leading to risk of:
    - Untreated or substance use disorder.
    - Return to substance use for people not currently using or in remission.
- Syringe service programs (SSP) may be closed or have restricted hours, limiting access to:
    - Clean syringes.
    - Safe disposal of used syringes.
    - Testing for HIV and Hepatitis C.
    - Access to care and treatment for SUD and infectious diseases.
- The illicit drug supply might be disrupted, or people might not be able to obtain drugs because of social distancing, potentially leading to risk of:
    - Withdrawal for people with physical dependence.
    - Contaminated drug products or people using drugs they are not used to, which might increase risk of overdose or other adverse reactions
- Social distancing guidance and stay-at-home orders may lead to higher numbers of people using substances alone, without others around to administer naloxone, perform life-saving measures, or call for help in case of overdose.

- Bystanders to an overdose might be reluctant to administer naloxone or perform CPR or other life-saving measures because of fear of COVID-19 exposure.
- People may be afraid to seek medical attention in the Emergency Department (ED) or from other healthcare professionals for fear of infection[60].

The rate of COVID-19 cases ranged from the lowest in Kendall County with 360.9 cases per 100,000 population to 4,356.7 cases in LaSalle. Region 8 (1,769.9 per 100k) was similar to the U.S. (1,779.6 per 100k) rate, both lower than the State rate with 2,027.7 cases per 100,000. See Appendix, Table 59. 2020 Region 8 COVID-19 Cases by County.

Covid-135 Cases by Area per 100,000 population As of August 14, 2020
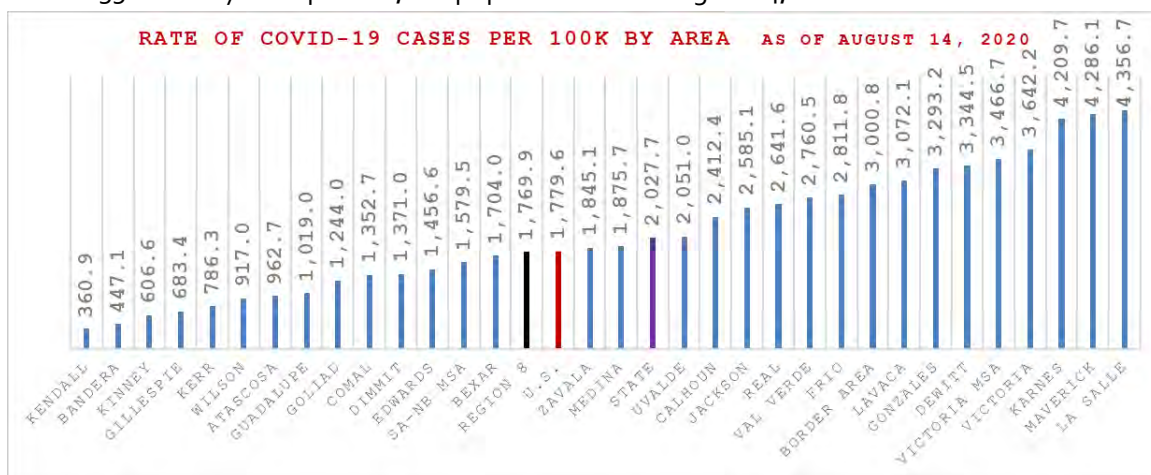
Source : Texas Department of State Health Services

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[60] Center for Disease Control and Prevention. Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19). https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/daily-life-coping/stress-coping/alcohol-use.html. Updated June 12, 2020. Accessed August 29, 2020.

The COVID-19 death rates for the U.S. as of August 14, 2020 was 54.7 deaths per 100,000 population, Texas with 41.3 and Region 8 with 42.1 deaths per 100,000. Counties ranged from the lowest in Edwards and Kinney with 0.0 deaths to the highest in Lavaca county with 106.1 deaths per 100,000.

Figure 136. 2020 COVID-19 Death Rates per 100,000
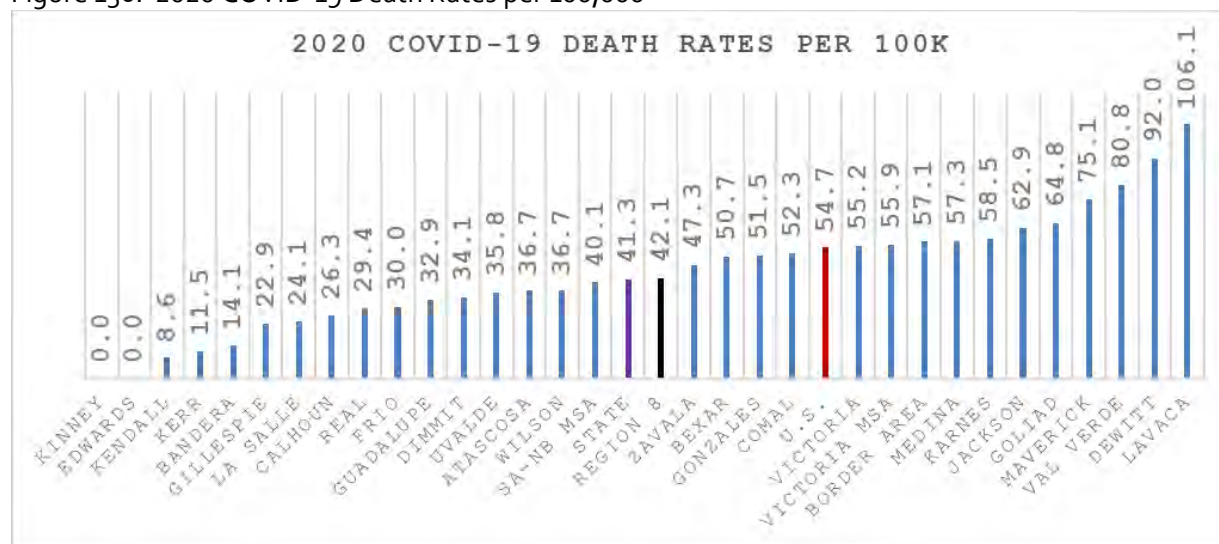
Source : Texas Department of State Health Services.

Texas School Survey Emerging Trends

The 2018 Texas School Survey of Drugs and Alcohol for Region 7&8 are used for the emerging or increases in trends below.

E-Cigarettes/Vaping

E-Vapor use continues to be the fastest growing trend among our youth. In 2016, 24 percent of students reported that they had used Electronic Vapor products at some point in their lives, **increasing** to 28.9 percent in 2018. Past-Month increased from 8.8 percent to 15.6 percent, and School-Year increased from 13.4 percent to 20 percent. Students reported using E-Vapor Products 3 times more than Cigarettes and nearly 4 times more than Smokeless Tobacco in the past month.

Female E-Vapor use increased nearly 2 times more in Past-Month use from 7.7 percent in 2016 to 14.2 percent in 2018. Males surpassed Females in Past-Month, School-Year and Lifetime use although Females are making great strides in catching up.

Lifetime Electronic Vapor use by Whites was highest at 33.4 percent followed by Hispanics at 27.8 percent and then African Americans at 23.9 percent. Past-Month use by Whites was 21.3 percent followed by Hispanics at 13.4 percent and then African Americans at 10.8 percent. School-Year use by Whites was 25.8 percent followed by Hispanics at 17.9 percent and then African Americans at 15 percent.

Synthetic Cathinones

Lifetime Synthetic Cathinone use **increased** from 0.3 percent in 2016 to 0.5 percent in 2018. Past-Month use remained unchanged at 0.1 percent and School-Year increased from 0.1 percent to 0.2 percent. The average age of first use for Synthetic Cathinones was 14.1. Lifetime Synthetic Cathinone use by Females was highest at 0.5 percent compared to Males at 0.4 percent. Past-Month use for Males and Females was 0.1 percent and School-Year use for Males and Females were 0.2 percent.

Lifetime Synthetic Cathinone use by Whites was highest at 0.6 percent followed equally by African Americans and Hispanics at 0.4 percent. Past-Month use for Whites and Hispanics was 0.1 percent followed by African Americans at 0.0 percent. School-Year use for Whites was 0.3 percent followed by Hispanics at 0.2 percent and then African Americans at 0.0 percent.

Inhalants

Lifetime Inhalant use **increased** from 10.6 percent in 2016 to 11.7 percent in 2018. Past-Month use remained unchanged at 4 percent. Seventh and 8th grade students used Inhalants the most for Past-Month, School-Year and Lifetime. The most popular Inhalants used to get high among secondary students in 2018 were: Helium, Butane, Propane, Whippets and Freon at 6.3 percent; followed by Whiteout, Correction Fluid or Magic Markers at 4.3 percent then Spray Paint at 1.7 percent and finally Computer Dusting Sprays at 0.8 percent. The average age of first use for Inhalants was 12.

Students' perception of danger for Inhalant use decreased from 88 percent in 2016 to 86.6 percent in 2018 while the perception of Inhalant access as somewhat easy to very easy decreased from 35.1 percent to 33.6 percent.

Lifetime use of Inhalants for Females was highest at 12.6 percent compared to Males at 10.8 percent. PastMonth use by Males was 3.7 percent and Females at 4.8 percent and School-Year use for Males was 4.9 percent compared to Females at 6.3 percent.

Lifetime Inhalant use by Hispanics was highest at 12.2 percent, followed equally by African Americans and Whites at 10.8 percent. Past-Month use was highest for Hispanics at 4.7 percent followed by African Americans at 4.6 percent and Whites at 2.9 percent and School-Year use for Hispanics at 6.2 percent followed by African Americans at 5.5 percent and then Whites at 4.6 percent.

Cocaine

Lifetime Cocaine use **increased** from 2.4 percent in 2016 to 2.7 percent in 2018. Past-Month increased from 1.2 percent to 1.4 percent and School-Year increased from 1.6 percent to 1.7 percent. Past-Month Cocaine use by 8th grade decreased by 50 percent from 1.4 percent in 2016 to 0.7 percent in 2018. The average age of first use for Cocaine was 14.9.

Students' perception of danger for Cocaine use remained unchanged at 94.5 percent from 2016 to 2018 while perception of access increased from 8.7 percent to 9.1 percent.

Lifetime Cocaine use for Males was highest at 3.2 percent compared to Females at 2.2 percent. Past-Month Cocaine use for Males was 2 percent compared to Females at 1.3 percent and School-Year use by Males was 2 percent and Females at 1.3 percent.

Lifetime Cocaine use for Hispanics was highest at 2.9 percent followed by Whites at 2.8 percent and then African Americans at 1.2. A larger race difference exists in Past-Month Hispanic use at 1.6 percent followed by Whites at 1.1 percent and then African American at 0.7 percent. School-Year use for Hispanics was 1.8 percent followed by Whites at 1.6 percent and African Americans at 0.9 percent.

Steroids

Lifetime Steroid use **increased** from 1.4 percent in 2016 to 1.7 percent in 2018. Past-Month increased from 0.3 percent to 0.5 percent and School-Year increased from 0.6 percent to 0.7 percent. Eighth grade students reported the highest Past-Month use at 0.8 percent and School-Year at 1.1 percent. The average age of first use for Steroids was 12.5.

Students' perception of danger for Steroid use decreased from 89.4 percent in 2016 to 88.7 percent in 2016 while the perception of access increased from 6.9 percent to 7.3 percent.

Lifetime Steroid use for Females was highest at 1.8 percent compared to Males at 1.6 percent. Past-Month Steroid use for Females was 0.4 percent compared to Males at 0.5 percent and School-Year use for Females was 0.8 percent compared to Males at 0.7 percent.

Lifetime Steroid use by African Americans was highest at 2 percent followed by Whites at 1.9 percent and then Hispanics at 1.5 percent. The most significant difference exists in School-Year use by Whites at 0.9 percent followed by African Americans and Hispanics equally at 0.6 percent. Past-Month use by African Americans was highest at 0.6 percent followed by Whites at 0.5 percent and then Hispanics at 0.4 percent.

Synthetic Marijuana

Lifetime Synthetic Marijuana use remained unchanged at 3.8 percent from 2016 to 2018. Past-Month use increased from 1.0 percent to 1.2 percent and School-Year increased from 1.5 percent to 1.7 percent. The average age of first use for Synthetic Marijuana was 14.1.

Students' perception of danger for Synthetic Marijuana use decreased from 89.1 percent in 2016 to 88.7 percent in 2018 while the perception of access decreased from 11.5 percent to 10.3 percent.

Lifetime Synthetic Marijuana use by Females was higher 3.9 percent compared to Males at 3.6 percent. PastMonth use for Females was 1.3 percent and Males at 1 percent. School-Year use for Females was 2 percent compared to Males at 1.4 percent.

Lifetime Synthetic Marijuana use by Hispanics was highest at 4.7 percent followed by Whites at 2.7 percent and then African Americans at 2.2 percent.   Past-Month use for Hispanics was 1.4 percent followed equally by African Americans and Whites at 0.8 percent. School-Year use for Hispanics was 2.1 percent followed by Whites at 1.3 percent and then African Americans at 0.8 percent.

Hallucinogens

Lifetime use for Hallucinogens increased from 3.4 percent in 2016 to 3.7 percent in 2018. Past-Month use remained unchanged at 1.1 percent while School-Year increased from 1.8 percent to 1.9 percent.

Lifetime Hallucinogen use for Males was highest at 4.7 percent compared to Females at 2.8 percent. PastMonth use for Males was 1.4 percent compared to Females at 0.8 percent and School-Year for Males was 2.5 percent compared to Females at 1.4 percent.

Lifetime Hallucinogen use for Whites was highest at 4.5 percent, followed by Hispanics at 3.5 percent then African Americans at 1.2 percent. Past-Month use for Whites was 1.3 percent followed by Hispanics at 1 percent then African Americans at 0.6 percent. School-Year for Whites was 2.4 percent followed by Hispanics at 1.7 percent then African Americans at 0.8 percent.

Crack

Lifetime use of Crack **decreased** from 1.1 percent in 2016 to 0.7 percent in 2018. Past-Month use decreased from 0.5 percent to 0.4 percent and School-Year decreased from 0.6 percent to 0.4 percent. The average age of first use for Crack was 13.3.

Students' perception of danger for Crack use decreased from 94.6 percent in 2016 to 93.4 percent in 2018 while the perception of somewhat easy to very easy access remained unchanged at 6.3 percent.

Males and Females both reported 0.4 percent use for Past-Month and School-Year. Male Lifetime use was slightly higher at 0.7 percent compared to Females at 0.6 percent.

Lifetime Crack use by African Americans was highest at 1.1 percent followed by Hispanics at 0.8 percent then Whites at 0.4 percent. Past-Month use for African Americans was 0.8 percent followed by Hispanics at 0.4 percent then Whites at 0.2 percent. School-Year use for African Americans was 0.9 percent followed by Hispanics at 0.5 percent then Whites at 0.2 percent.

Heroin

Lifetime use of Heroin **decreased** from 0.7 percent in 2016 to 0.4 percent in 2018. Past-Month decreased from 0.2 percent to 0.1 percent and School-Year decreased from 0.3 percent to 0.2 percent. The average age of first use for Heroin was 13.3.

Students' perception of danger for Heroin use decreased from 93.8 percent in 2016 to 93 percent in 2018 while the perception of somewhat easy to very easy access increased from 4.2 percent to 4.6 percent.

Lifetime Heroin use by Females was highest at 0.5 percent compared to Males at 0.4 percent. Past-Month use at 0.1 percent and School-Year at 0.2 percent were equal for Males and Females.

Lifetime Heroin use by African Americans was highest at 0.7 percent followed by Hispanics at 0.4 percent and then Whites at 0.3 percent. Past-Month use by African Americans was 0.3 percent followed by Hispanics at 0.1 percent and Whites at 0 percent. School-Year use by African Americans was 0.6 percent followed by Hispanics at 0.2 percent and Whites at 0.1 percent.

Methamphetamine

Lifetime use of Methamphetamine **decreased** from 1.2 percent in 2016 to 0.9 percent in 2018. Past-Month remained unchanged at 0.3 percent and School-Year decreased from 0.5 percent to 0.4 percent. The average age of first use was 13.8.

Students' perception of danger for Methamphetamine use decreased from 93.8 percent in 2016 to 92.6 percent in 2018 while the perception of somewhat easy to very easy access decreased from 5.3 percent to 5.2 percent.

Lifetime Methamphetamine use for Females was highest at 0.9 percent compared to Males at 0.8 percent. PastMonth use for Females was 0.4 percent compared to Males at 0.3 percent and School-Year was 0.5 percent for Females compared to Males at 0.4 percent

Lifetime Methamphetamine use by Whites and Hispanics were equally highest at 0.9 percent followed by African Americans at 0.5 percent. Past-Month use for Hispanics was 0.4 percent followed by Whites at 0.3 percent and African Americans at 0.1 percent. School-Year use for Whites was 0.5 percent followed by Hispanics at 0.4 percent and then African Americans at 0.1 percent.

Any Prescription Drugs

Lifetime use of any Prescription Drug **increased** from 18.5 percent in 2016 to 19 percent in 2018. Past-Month use showed a significant decrease from 10.5 percent to 7.6 percent. School-Year decreased from 13.9 percent to 11.2 percent. The most popular abused prescription drug was Codeine Cough Syrup followed by Amphetamines, then Benzodiazepines and finally Opioids.

Lifetime Prescription drug use for Males was highest at 20 percent compared to Females at 17.8 percent. PastMonth use for Males was 8 percent compared to Females at 7 percent and School-Year for Males was 12.2 percent compared to 10.2 for Females.

Lifetime Prescription drug use was highest by Whites at 20.7 percent followed by African Americans at 18.8 percent then Hispanics at 18.1 percent. Past-Month use for Whites was 8 percent followed by Hispanics at 7.6 percent and then African Americans at 6.6 percent. School-Year use for Whites was 12.7 percent followed by Hispanics at 10.6 percent and then African Americans at 9.1 percent.

Codeine Cough Syrup

Lifetime Codeine Cough Syrup use **increased** from 11.4 percent in 2016 to 12.2 percent in 2018. Past-Month use decreased from 5.6 percent to 3.5 percent and School-Year also decreased from 8 percent to 6.1 percent.

Opioids Used for Pain

Lifetime Opioids use for pain **decreased** from 5.1 percent in 2016 to 4.4 percent in 2018. Past-Month use decreased from 2.4 percent to 1 percent and School-Year decreased from 3.6 percent to 2 percent. Drugs used for pain include OxyContin, Percodan, Percocet, Oxycodone, Vicodin, Lortab, Lorcet or Hydrocodone.

Benzodiazepines - Anti-Anxiety

Lifetime Anti-Anxiety drugs, Valium (or Diazepam) and Xanax (or Alprazolam) **increased** from 4.6 percent in 2016 to 5.7 percent in 2018. Past-Month decreased from 2.1 percent to 1.6 percent and School-Year decreased from 3.1 percent to 2.9 percent.

Amphetamines – Stimulants

Lifetime use of Amphetamine Stimulants for Adderall, Ritalin, Dexedrine, Concerta, or Focalin **increased** from 5.2 percent in 2016 to 5.7 percent in 2018. Past-Month use remained unchanged at 2.1 percent. School-Year increased from 3.3 percent to 3.4 percent. These drugs are stimulants commonly prescribed for Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD) but also abused by students seeking to improve their academic performance.

Any Other Prescription Drug

Lifetime use of any other Prescription drugs not listed **decreased** from 8.8 percent in 2016 to 8.4 percent in 2018. Past-Month decreased from 4 percent to 3.4 percent and School-Year decreased from 5.5 percent to 4.6 percent.

Mortality
Overdose Deaths

The combined alcohol and drug induced death rate for Texas during 1999-2018 was **15.9 deaths per 100,000** population, a rate increase of 1.3% from 15.7 deaths per 100,000 persons during 1999-2017. From 1999 to 2018 the number of combined alcohol and drug induced deaths in Texas was 77,902 a 7.6% increase from 72,414 deaths reported during 1999 to 2017.

The alcohol and drug induced death rate for Region 8 during 1999-2018 was **18 deaths per 100,000** population, a rate increase of 1.7% from 17.7 deaths per 100,000 persons during 1999-2017. From 1999 to 2018 the number of alcohol and drug induced deaths in Region 8 was 9,120 a 7.8% increase from 8,475 deaths reported during 1999 to 2017. The combined alcohol and drug rates in the Region 8 concentrations of population were all higher than the State as seen in figure 137. The Border Area numbers were surppressed due to masking of county level numbers.

Figure 137. 2017-2018 Alcohol and Drug Induced Death Rates per 100,000 Population
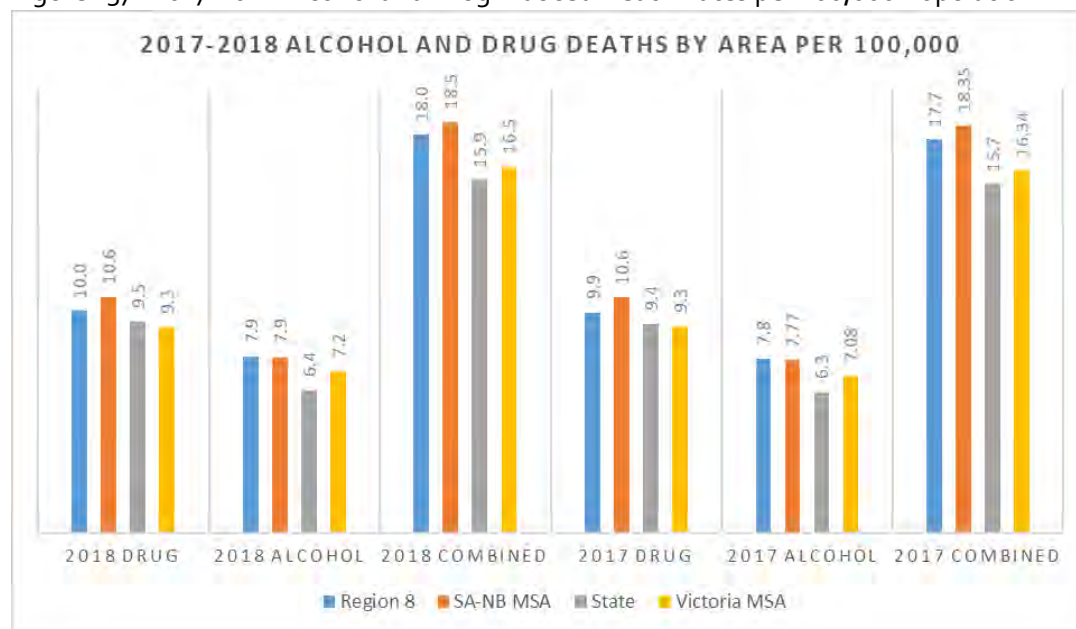
CDC Wonder. Underlying Cause of Death. Alcohol and Drug. (1999-2017) (1999-2018)

The 5,079 (10 deaths per 100k) drug induced deaths outweighed the 4,029 (7.9 deaths per 100k) alcohol-induced deaths during 1999-2018 in Region 8. County alcohol induced rates ranged from the lowest in Kendall with 4.1 deaths per 100,000 and Calhoun with 14.9 deaths per 100,000 persons. Drug induced deaths ranged from 3.7 deaths per 100,000 in La Salle to 12.2 per 100,000 persons in Kerr. The combined rate of alcohol and drug deaths for counties ranged from 8.1 deaths per 100,000 persons in Maverick to 25.7 deaths per 100,000 persons in Calhoun. County level data is available in the Appendix, Table 43. 2017-2018 Region 8 Alcohol and Drug Induced Deaths by County per 100,000.

Figure 138. 1999-2018 Alcohol and Drug Induced Deaths by County per 100,000
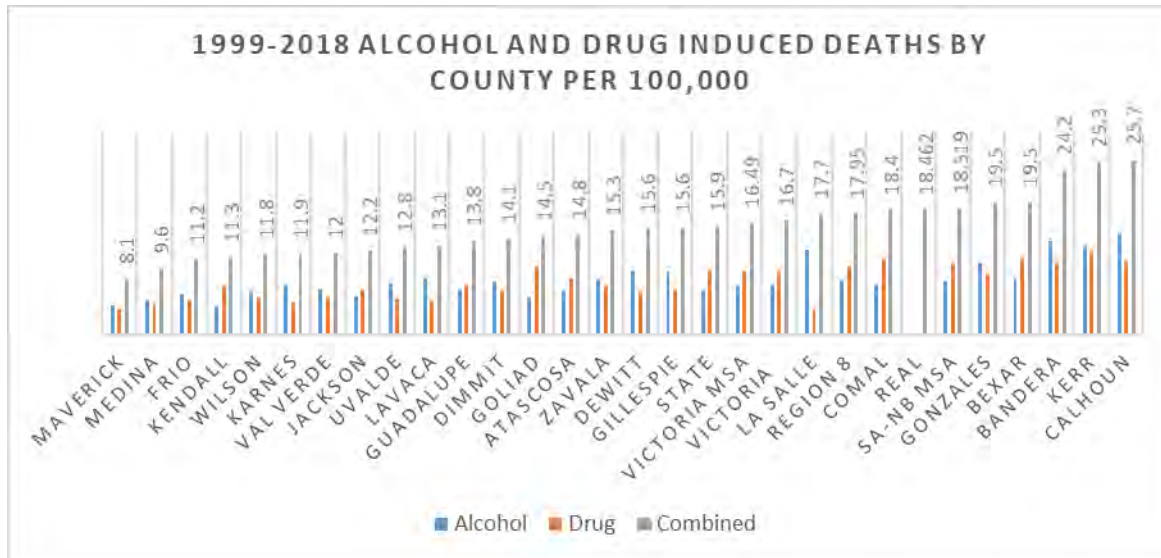
CDC Wonder. Underlying Cause of Death. Alcohol and Drug. (1999-2017) (1999-2018)

Motor Vehicle Drug and Alcohol Related Fatalities

Across Texas in 2019, there were 886 people killed in motor vehicle traffic crashes where a driver was under the influence of alcohol (DUI). This is 25% of the total number of people killed in motor vehicle traffic crashes. The number of persons killed decreased 5.7% from 940 in 2018 to 886 in 2019.

In 2019 Region 8 had 114 people killed in motor vehicle traffic crashes where a driver was under the influence (DUI) of alcohol. This is 32.6% of the total number of people killed in motor vehicle traffic crashes. The number of persons killed increased 12.9% from 101 deaths in 2018 to 114 in 2019. Victoria MSA had higher percentages of traffic fatalities that involved someone driving under the influence while the Border Area had the lowest with 18.9% DUI fatalities.

Figure 139. 2017-2019 Percent of Traffic Fatalities that Involved Driving Under the Influence Region 8 Concentraions of Population
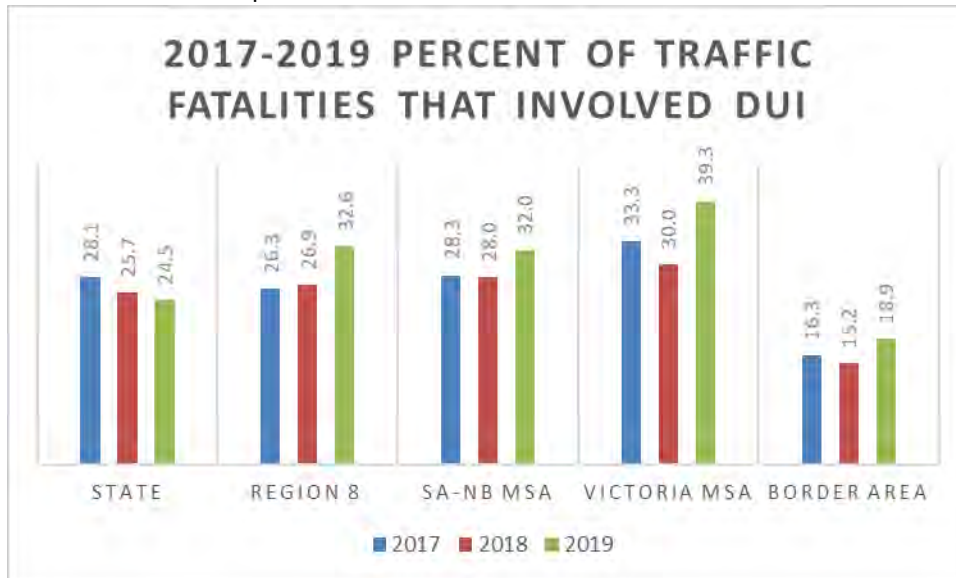
Source: Texas Department of Transportation (2107) (2018) (2019)

Counties with the highest percent of people killed in motor vehicle crashes that involved a driver under the influence of alcohol ranged from 0 % in 7 counties to 66.7% Lavaca. See Appendix, Table 44. 2017-2019 Region 8 Driving Under the Influence Motor Vehicle Fatalities by County.

Figure 140. 2018-2019 Region 8 Driving Under the Influence Motor Vehicle Fatalities by County
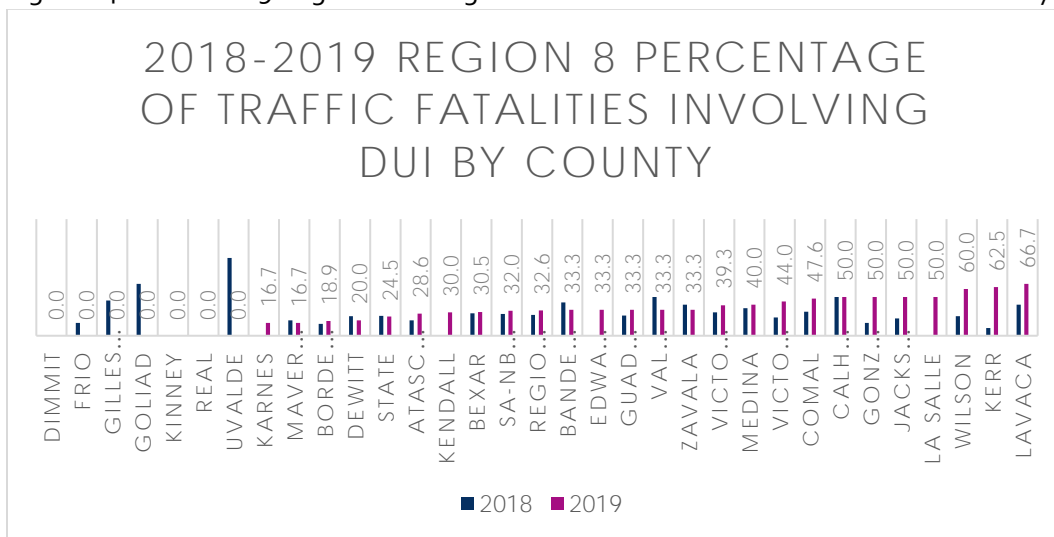
Source: Texas Department of Transportation (2107) (2018) (2019)

In 2019, nearly 1 in 10 DUI motor vehicle fatalities were under the age of 21 and 1 in 5 young adults between 21 – 25 years of age for both Texas and Region 8. More DUI motor vehicle fatalities occurred between 21-25 years of age for the State, Region 8 and San Antonio MSA. Victoria MSA had the highest rate of motor vehicles fatalities in the 46-50 age group. See Appendix, Table 45. 2017-2019 Region 8 Driving Under the Influence Motor Vehicle Fatalities by County by Age.

Figure 141. 2019 Percentage of Driving Under the Influence Motor Vehicle Fatalities by Concentrations of Population
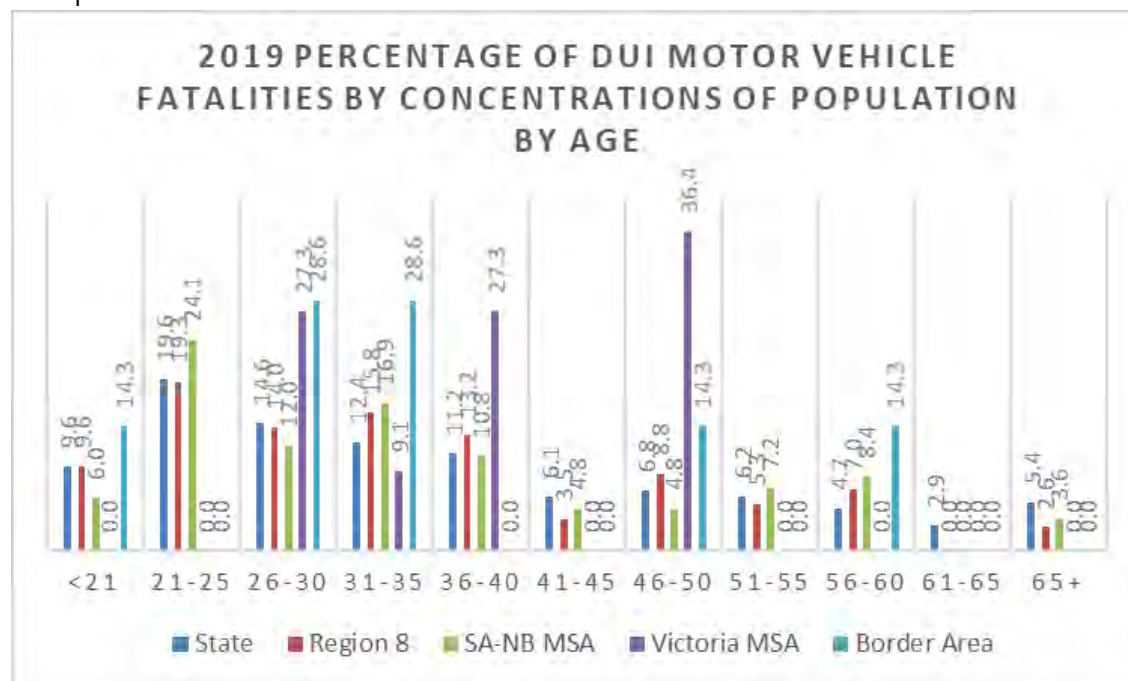
Source: Texas Department of Transportation (2019)

Suicide

The American Foundation for Suicide Prevention estimated in 2018 that 48,344 Americans died by suicide and another 1.4 million attempted suicide. Suicide was the leading cause of death in the Unitied States, 2nd leading cause of death for ages 10-34 and 4th leading cause of death for ages 35-54. Additional facts about suicides in the U.S. :[61]

- On average, 132 Americans died by suicide each year.
- The age-adjusted suicide rate in 2018 was 14.2 per 100,000 individuals.The rate of suicide is highest in middle-aged white men.
- In 2018, men died by suicide 3.6x more often than women.
- Women were 1.4x more likely to attempt suicide.

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[61] American Foundation for Suicide Prevention, Suicide Statistics, https://afsp.org/about-suicide/suicide-statistics/. Accessed August 12, 2020.

- On average, there are 132 suicides per day.White males accounted for 69.67% of suicide deaths in 2018.In 2018, firearms accounted for 50.54% of all suicide deaths.
- In 2017, the suicide rate was 1.5x higher for Veterans than for non-Veteran adults over the age of 18.
- Over 950,000 years of potential life were lost to suicide before age 65.
- 10.3 percent of Americans have thought about suicide.
- 54 percent of Americans have been affected by suicide.
- 90 percent of those who died by suicide had a diagnosable mental health condition at the time of their death.

The 2018 suicide death rate for Texas was 11.3 suicides per 100,000 persons a 0.9 percent increase from 11.2 in 2017. Higher than Texas, Region 8 suicide death rate was 11.4 suicides per 100,000 population an increase of 0.9 percent from 11.3 in 2017. Within Region 8, Victoria MSA had the highest rates while the Border Area the lowest as seen in figure 142 below.

Figure 142. 2017-2018 Suicide Rates by Area of Concentration per 100,000
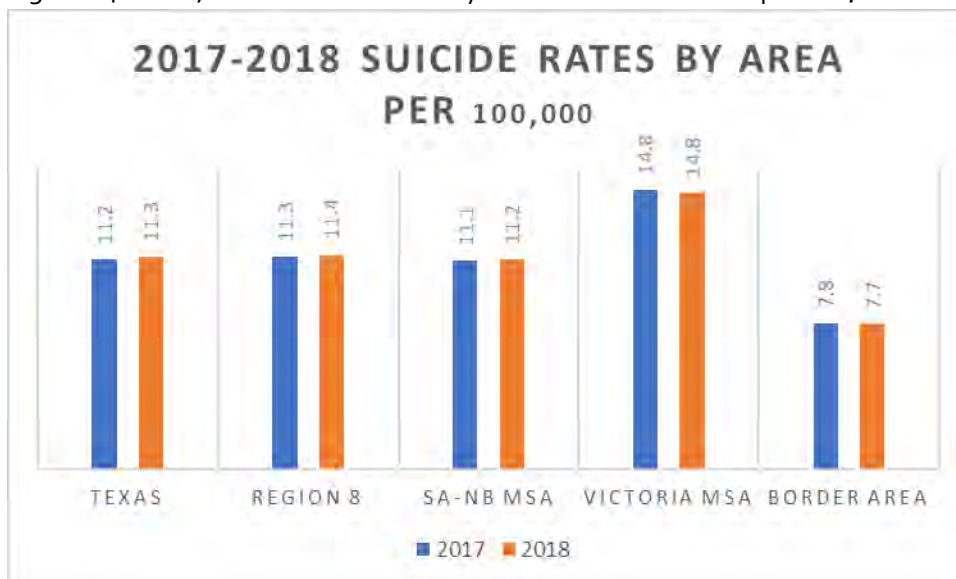
Source: CDC Wonder. Suicide 1999-2018, 1999-2017.

Over half (53.6%) of Region 8 counties had rates higher than the State ranging from 5.5 suicides per 100,000 persons in Maverick to 21.6 suicides per 100,000 persons in Kerr. See Appendix, Table 35. 2017-2018 Suicide Rates by County.

Figure 143. 2017-2018 Region 8 Suicide Rates by County per 100,000
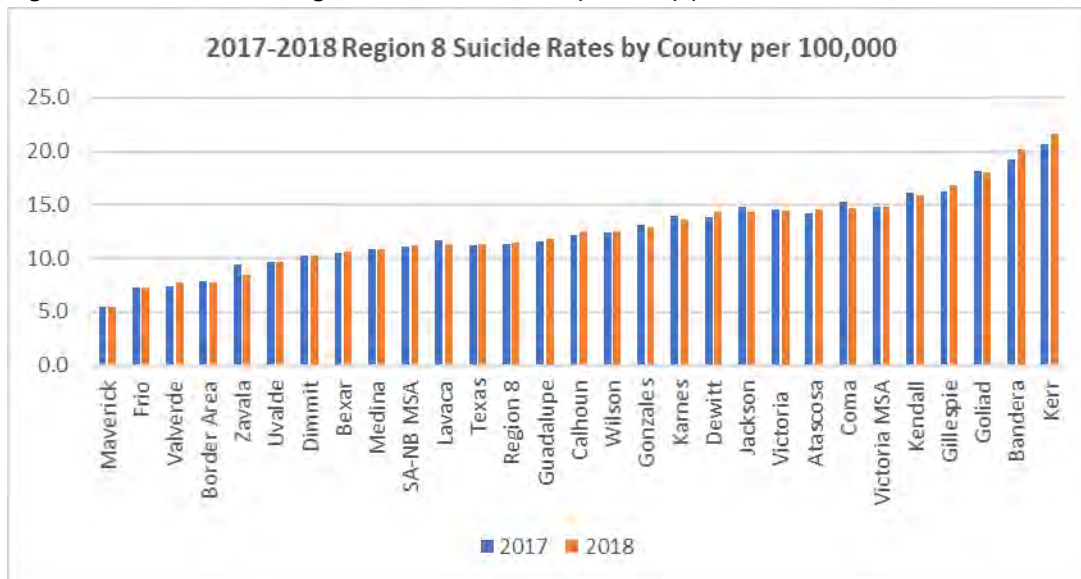
Source: CDC Wonder. Suicide 1999-2018, 1999-2017.

Disease (Morbidity) Related to Substance Abuse

Malignant neoplasms (cancer), cardiovascular disease, and respiratory diseases are often related to lifetime use of substances and lead to a shorten life expectancy. Long term exposure on a person's physical and mental health from heavy drinking can lead to hypertension, liver disease, and cancer; regular marijuana use is associated with chronic bronchitis; and use of stimulants such as cocaine and methamphetamines can lead to heart disease. In addition, substance misuse during pregnancy can result in long lasting health effects for the baby including fetal alcohol spectrum disorders (FASDs).

In 2018, the ten leading causes of death in the United States for persons ages 1 to 24 were for unintended injuries including the highest for motor vehicle traffic accidents. Notable findings is the significant increase in unintentional poisonings from 10-14 and 15-24 year olds. Unintentional poisoning Injuries increased from 3.3% to 35.2%.

Figure 144. 2018 U.S. Unintentional Injuries for 1 to 24 Year Olds by Cause of Death

| 2018 U.S. Unintentional Injuries			
Cause of Death	Ages 1 to 4	Ages 5-9	Ages 10-14	Ages 15-24
Drowning	36.1	17.7	12.4	3.6
MV Traffic	23.8	46.5	52.0	52.4
Fire/burn	10.0	13.5	7.5	0.6
Suffocation	9.1	4.1	6.2	0.8
Pedestrian, Other	5.7	2.0	2.0	0.7
Natural/ Environment	3.1	1.1	1.4	0.5
Firearm	2.4	1.4	2.0	1.1
Poisoning	1.8	1.8	3.3	35.2
Struck by or Against	1.4	1.8	1.0	0.3
Fall	1.3	1.8	0.6	1.3
Unspecified	1.3	0.4	1.2	0.6
Machinery	1.1	0.7	1.0	0.3
Other Spec., classifiable	1.0	0.8	1.0	0.5
Other Land Transport	0.8	2.7	5.3	1.1
Cut/pierce	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.0
Other Transport	0.2	1.8	0.7	0.6
Pedal cyclist, Other	0.2	0.8	0.6	0.2
Other Spec., NEC	0.1	1.2	1.4	0.2
Source: National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS), National Vital Statistics System			

Figure 145. 2018 Ten Leading Causes of Death in the United States

10 Leading Causes of Death by Age Group, United States – 2018

Rank	<1	1-4	5-9	10-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65+	Total
					Age Groups						
1	Congenital Anomalies 4,473	Unintentional Injury 1,226	Unintentional Injury 734	Unintentional Injury 692	Unintentional Injury 12,044	Unintentional Injury 24,614	Unintentional Injury 22,667	Malignant Neoplasms 37,301	Malignant Neoplasms 113,947	Heart Disease 526,509	Heart Disease 655,381
2	Short Gestation 3,679	Congenital Anomalies 384	Malignant Neoplasms 393	Suicide 596	Suicide 6,211	Suicide 8,020	Malignant Neoplasms 10,640	Heart Disease 32,220	Heart Disease 81,042	Malignant Neoplasms 431,102	Malignant Neoplasms 599,274
3	Maternal Pregnancy Comp. 1,358	Homicide 353	Congenital Anomalies 201	Malignant Neoplasms 450	Homicide 4,607	Homicide 5,234	Heart Disease 10,532	Unintentional Injury 23,056	Unintentional Injury 23,693	Chronic Low. Respiratory Disease 135,560	Unintentional Injury 167,127
4	SIDS 1,334	Malignant Neoplasms 326	Homicide 121	Congenital Anomalies 172	Malignant Neoplasms 1,371	Malignant Neoplasms 3,684	Suicide 7,521	Suicide 8,345	Chronic Low. Respiratory Disease 18,804	Cerebro-vascular 127,244	Chronic Low. Respiratory Disease 159,486
5	Unintentional Injury 1,168	Influenza & Pneumonia 122	Influenza & Pneumonia 71	Homicide 168	Heart Disease 905	Heart Disease 3,561	Homicide 3,304	Liver Disease 8,157	Diabetes Mellitus 14,941	Alzheimer's Disease 120,658	Cerebro-vascular 147,810
6	Placenta Cord. Membranes 724	Heart Disease 115	Chronic Low. Respiratory Disease 68	Heart Disease 101	Congenital Anomalies 354	Liver Disease 1,008	Liver Disease 3,108	Diabetes Mellitus 6,414	Liver Disease 13,945	Diabetes Mellitus 60,182	Alzheimer's Disease 122,019
7	Bacterial Sepsis 579	Perinatal Period 62	Heart Disease 68	Chronic Low Respiratory Disease 64	Diabetes Mellitus 246	Diabetes Mellitus 837	Diabetes Mellitus 2,282	Cerebro-vascular 5,128	Cerebro-vascular 12,789	Unintentional Injury 57,213	Diabetes Mellitus 84,946
8	Circulatory System Disease 428	Septicemia 54	Cerebro-vascular 34	Cerebro-vascular 54	Influenza & Pneumonia 200	Cerebro-vascular 567	Cerebro-vascular 1,704	Chronic Low. Respiratory Disease 3,807	Suicide 8,540	Influenza & Pneumonia 48,888	Influenza & Pneumonia 59,120
9	Respiratory Distress 390	Chronic Low. Respiratory Disease 50	Septicemia 34	Influenza & Pneumonia 51	Chronic Low. Respiratory Disease 165	HIV 482	Influenza & Pneumonia 956	Septicemia 2,380	Septicemia 5,956	Nephritis 42,232	Nephritis 51,386
10	Neonatal Hemorrhage 375	Cerebro-vascular 43	Benign Neoplasms 19	Benign Neoplasms 30	Complicated Pregnancy 151	Influenza & Pneumonia 457	Septicemia 829	Influenza & Pneumonia 2,339	Influenza & Pneumonia 5,858	Parkinson's Disease 32,988	Suicide 48,344

Data Source: National Vital Statistics System, National Center for Health Statistics, CDC.
Produced by: National Center for Injury Prevention and Control, CDC using WISQARS™

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention National Center for Injury Prevention and Control

The most current data available in 2014-2015, report diseases of the heart, malignant neoplasms and chronic liver disease ranked in the top ten leading causes of death in Texas and Region 8 as seen below. Region 8 had higher rates for all diseases except for Chronic Lower Respiratory Disease and the same rate for Septicemia as Texas. County level data is available in Appendix, Table 46. 2014-2015 Region 8 High Risk Substance Misuse Morbidity by County per 100,000.

Figure 146. 2014-2015 Region 8 Ten Leading Causes of Death for Texas Residents

2014 and 2015 Region 8 Ten Leading Causes of Death by Concentrations of Populations per 100,000

Legend: Texas | Region 8 | SA-NB MSA | Victoria MSA

X-axis categories: Nephritis,... | Septicemia | Liver Disease &... | Diabetes Mellitus | Alzheimer's... | Respiratory... | Accidents | Cerebrovascula... | Malignant... | Heart Disease
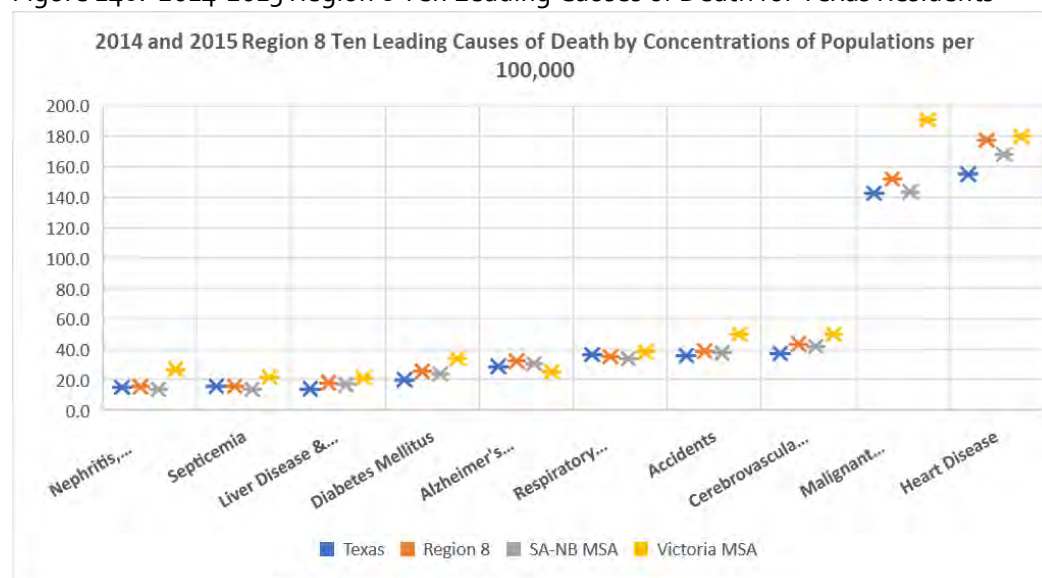
Source: Texas Vital Statistics (VSTAT)

Region 8 and 4 counties had higher death crude rates for chronic liver disease and cirrhosis of the liver than Texas 13.8 per 100,000 population. Counties with the highest death crude rate for chronic liver disease and cirrhosis of the liver include Victoria (19.6), Bexar (17.1), Guadalupe (17.0) and Comal (14.2). Victoria Metro Area had significantly higher chronic liver disease and cirrhosis of the liver than the State with 21.1 deaths per 100,000 population.

Figure 147. 2014-2015 Crude Death Rate for Liver Disease
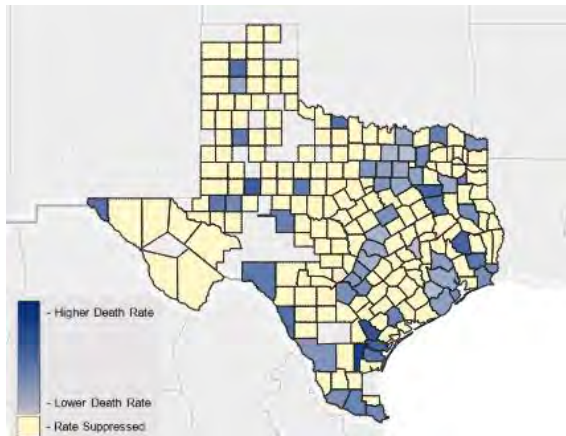
Region 8 Chronic Liver Disease and Cirrhosis of the Liver crude death rate was **17.9,** higher than Texas rate of 13.8 deaths per 100,000.

Source: Texas Vital Statistics (VSTAT)

Region 8 and 22 counties reported higher death rates for malignant neoplasms than Texas 142.8 per 100,000 population.   Counties with the highest malignant neoplasms include Real (333.3), Kerr (292.5) and Kinney (287.8) and those with the lowest include Frio (107.4) and Maverick (121.2).

Figure 148. 2014-2015 Crude Death Rates for Malignant Neoplasms
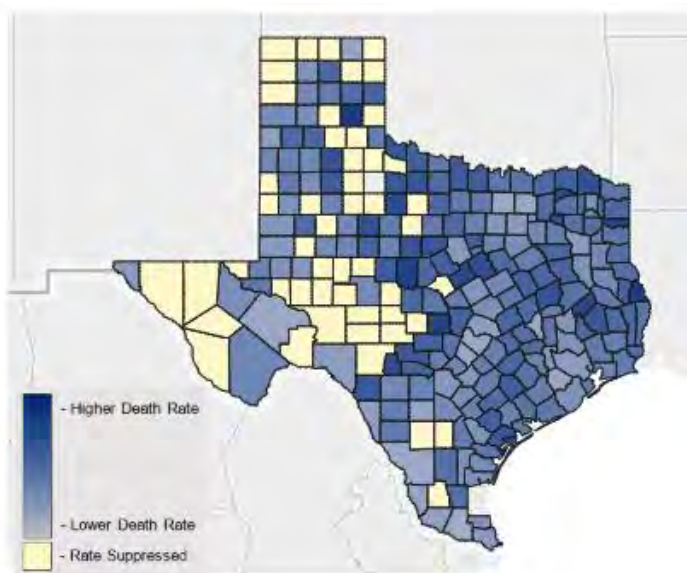
Region 8 Malignant Neoplasms death rate was 152.0, higher than Texas rate with 142.8 deaths per 100,000 population.

Source: Texas Vital Statistics (VSTAT)

Region 8 and 25 counties reported higher death rates for heart disease than Texas 155.1 per 100,000 population.   Counties with the highest rates for heart disease include Real (362.3), DeWitt (355.1) and Dimmit (332.6) and those with the lowest include Maverick (149.3) and Val Verde (157.0).

Figure 149. 2014-2015 Crude Death Rates for Heart Disease
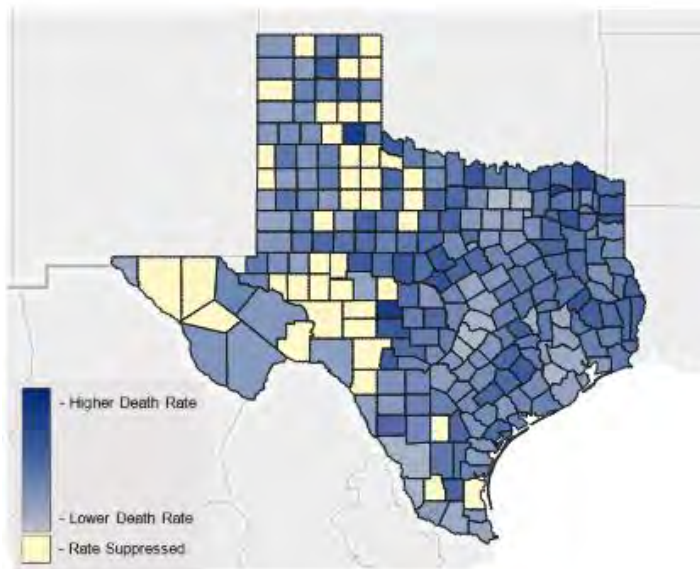
Region 8 Heart Disease death rate was 177.6, higher than Texas rate with 155.1 deaths per 100,000.

Source: Texas Vital Statistics (VSTAT)

Legal Consequences

Substance abuse involving drugs, alcohol, or both has been associated with a range of destructive social conditions, including family disruptions, financial problems, lost productivity, failure in school, domestic violence, child abuse, and crime. In addition, both social attitudes and legal responses to the consumption of alcohol and illicit drugs make substance abuse one of the most complex public health issues. Estimates of the total overall costs of substance abuse in the United States, including lost productivity and health- and crime-related costs, exceed $600 billion annually.[62]

One of the most significant areas of risk with the use of alcohol and drugs is the connection between alcohol, drugs and crime.

Alcohol and drugs are implicated in an estimated 80% of offenses leading to incarceration in the United States such as domestic violence, driving while intoxicated, property offenses, drug offenses, and public-order offenses.

Our nation's prison population has exploded beyond capacity and most inmates are in prison, in large part, because of substance abuse:

> • 80% of offenders abuse drugs or alcohol.

> • Nearly 50% of jail and prison inmates are clinically addicted.

> • Approximately 60% of individuals arrested for most types of crimes test positive for illegal drugs at arrest.

The relationship between drugs and crime is complex, and one question is whether drug use leads people into criminal activity or whether those who use drugs are already predisposed to such activity. Many illegal drug users commit no other kinds of crimes, and many persons who commit crimes never use illegal drugs. However, at the most intense levels of drug use, drugs and crime are directly and highly correlated and serious drug use can amplify and perpetuate preexisting criminal activity.

There are essentially three types of crimes related to drugs:

> • Use-Related crime: These are crimes that result from or involve individuals who ingest drugs, and who commit crimes as a result of the effect the drug has on their thought processes and behavior.

> • Economic-Related crime: These are crimes where an individual commits a crime in order to fund a drug habit. These include theft and prostitution.

> • System-Related crime: These are crimes that result from the structure of the drug system. They include production, manufacture, transportation, and sale of drugs, as well as violence related to the production or sale of drugs, such as a turf war.

Those with a drug use dependency are more likely to be arrested for acquisitive crimes such as burglary or shop theft, or for robbery and handling stolen goods -- crimes often related to "feeding the habit." For

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[62] Office of Disease Prevention and Health Promotion (ODPHP), Healthy People.gov., Substance Abuse. https://www.healthypeople.gov/2020/leading-health-indicators/2020-lhi-topics/Substance-Abuse. Accessed July 5, 2019.

example, in 2004, 17% of state prisoners and 18% of federal inmates said they committed their current offense to obtain money for drugs. There are also close links between drug use and women, men and children who are involved in, or exploited by, the sex trade, many of whom are caught up in the criminal justice system. However, there is evidence that drug use is both a pre-determining factor in such sexual exploitation and a means of coping with it.

Figure 150. 2015-2019 On-Hand Population of Alcohol and Drug Incarcerations by the Texas Department of Criminal Justice
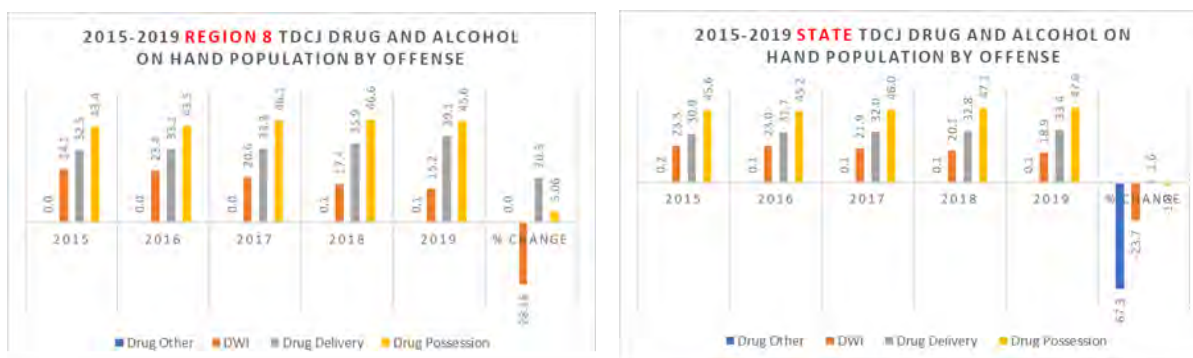
Source: Texas Department of Criminal Justice

Alcohol Related Arrests

The number of all alcohol related arrests in Texas **decreased 7.2%** from 142,023 in 2018 to 131,783 arrests in 2019. During the same period arrests for Driving Under the Influence **decreased 3.3%** percent from 74,031 in 2018 to 71,583 in 2019. Arrests for Drunkenness **decreased 11.6%** from 58,868 in 2018 to 52,017 in 2019. Liquor Law arrests **decreased 10.7%** from 9,164 in 2018 to 8,183 in 2019.

The 2019 DUI arrest rate for Texas was 246.9 arrests for every 100,000 persons. The change in the DUI arrests rate from 2018 was a decrease of 2.1%. Drunkenness arrest rate was 179.4 for every 100,000 persons a decrease of 10.6% from 200.5 arrests in 2018. The Liquor Law arrests rate for 2019 was 28.2 arrests per 100,000 population a **decrease of 9.6%** from 31.2 in 2018.

For Region 8, the number of all alcohol related arrests **decreased 11%** from 15,658 in 2018 to 13,942 arrests in 2019. During the same period arrests for Driving Under the Influence **decreased 14.3%** from 10,712 in 2018 to 9,178 in 2019. Arrests for Drunkenness **decreased 3%** from 4,345 in 2018 to 4,216 in 2019 and Liquor Law arrests **decreased 9.8%** from 604 in 2018 to 545 in 2019. Victoria Metro area had significant increases in all alcohol arrests.

The 2019 DUI arrest rate for Region 8 was 308.5 arrests for every 100,000 persons higher than the State. The change in the DUI arrests rate from 2018 was a decrease of 13.7%. Drunkenness arrest rate was 141.7 arrests for every 100,000 persons a decrease of 2.3% from 145.1 arrests in 2018. The Liquor Law arrests rate for 2019 was 19.5 arrests per 100,000 population a **decrease of 3.5%** from 20.2 in 2018.

Figure 151. 2017-2019 Region 8 Alcohol Related Arrests by Area
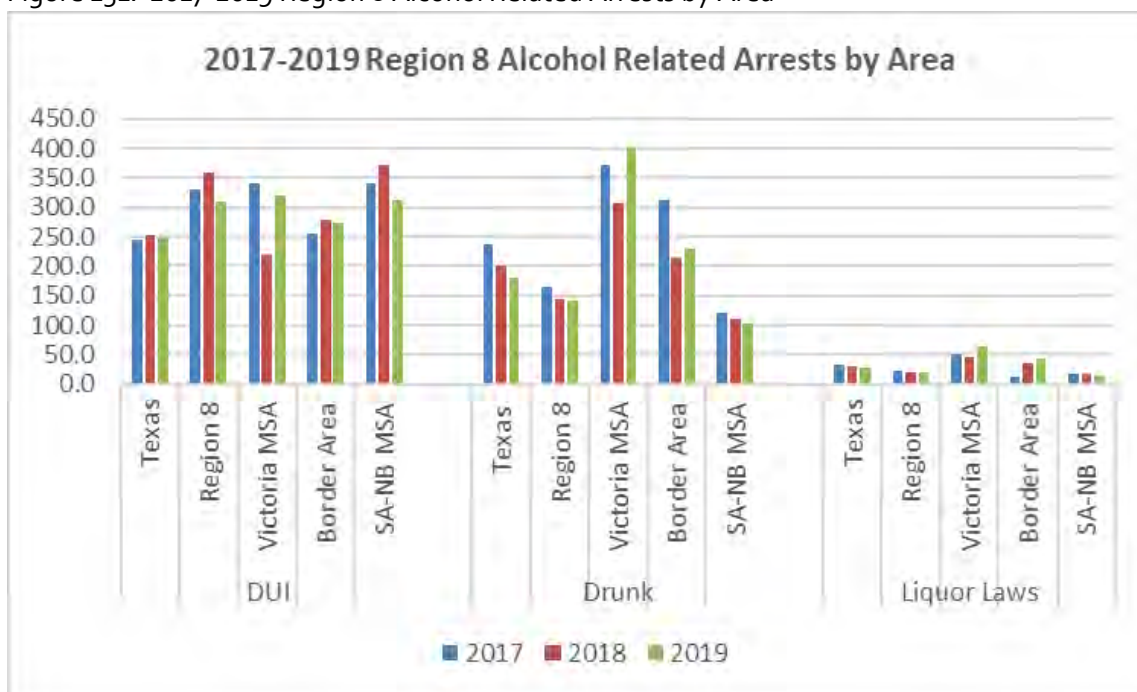
DUI = Driving Under the Influence
Drunk = Drunkenness
Source : Texas Department of Public Safety UCR Bureau

Counties with the highest Adult rates for driving under the influence include Gillespie (552.1), La Salle (545.2) and Calhoun (521.4) while those with the lowest include Real (29.0) and Karnes (38.5). Counties with the highest Adult rates for drunkenness include Wilson (1,145.4), Gillespie (674.4) and Kerr (621.7) while the lowest rates were in Real (0.0) and Zavala (42.2). Counties with the highest Adult liquor law arrests include Frio (359.5) and Kerr (136.5) while eight counties reported 0.0 adult arrests. See Appendix, Table 47. 2017-2019 Region 8 Rate of Alcohol Related Arrrests by County.

Figure 152. Alcohol Related Arrests by County per 100,000 Population
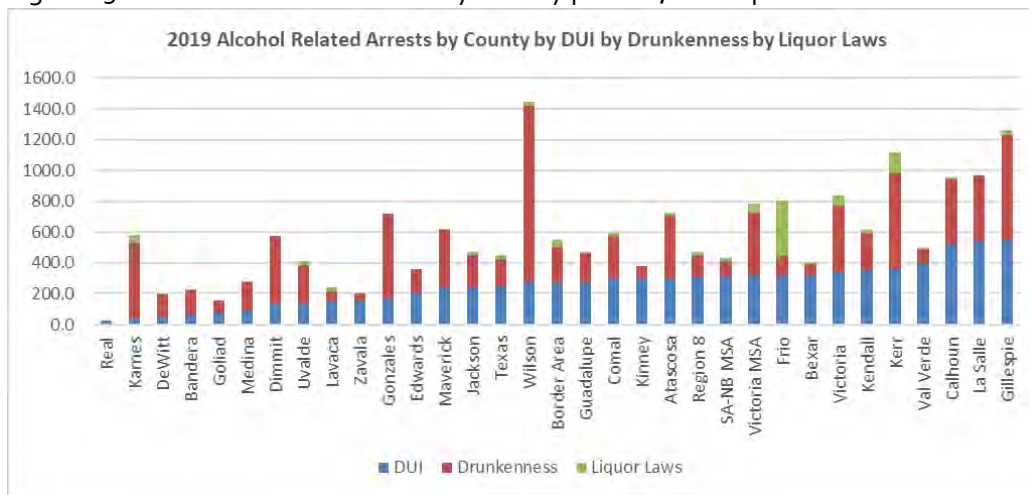
Source : Texas Department of Public Safety

Adult Drug Related Arrests

The **2019 adult drug arrest rate for Texas was 422.2** arrests for every 100,000 persons. The change in the drug arrests rate from 2018 was a decrease of 15.2%. The 2019 number of arrests decreased 14.1% from 142,481 drug arrests in 2018 to 122,411 drugs arrests in 2019.

The **2019 adult drug arrest rate for Region 8 was 735.7** arrests for every 100,000 persons, higher than the State rate. The change in the drug arrests rate from 2018 was a decrease of 19.3%. The 2019 number of arrests decreased 18.2% from 27,307 drug arrests in 2018 to 22,340 drugs arrests in 2019. All Region 8 concentrations of populations had higher rates of adult drug arrests than the State with Victoria MSA with the highest rate of 1,024.6 arrests per 100,000 population.

Figure 153. 2017-2019 Adult Drug Arrests by Area per 100,000 Population
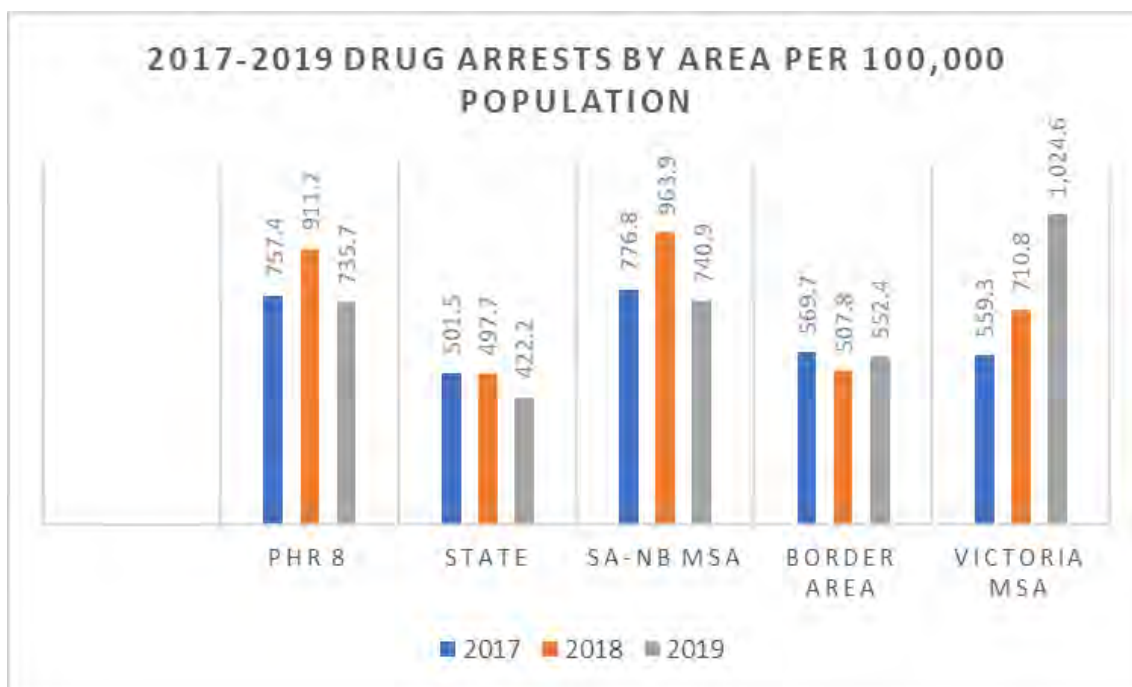
Source: Texas Department of Public Safety

2019 Region 8 County drug arrest rates ranged from 0.0 in Real to 1,080.5 per 100,000 population in Victoria. See Appendix, Table 49. Region 8 Drug Arrest Rates by County.

Figure 154. 2019 Region 8 Drug Arrests Rates by County
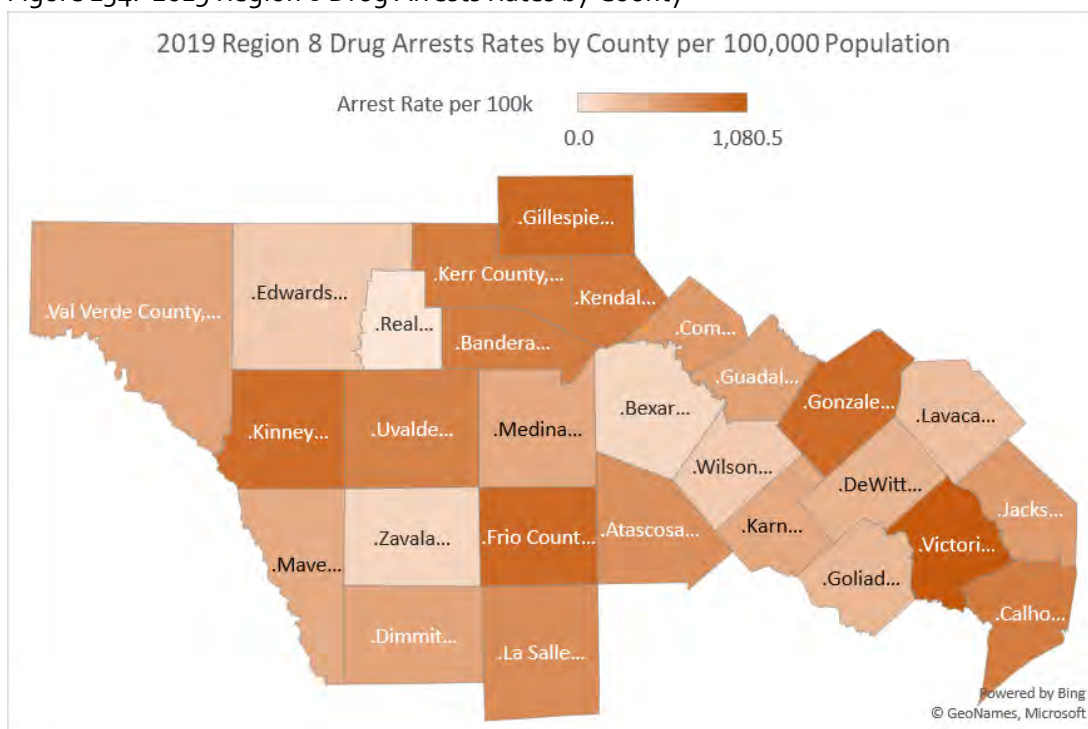
Source: Texas Department of Public Safety

The State has more arrests for Marijuana 35.3%, followed by Other – Dangerous Nonnarcotic Drugs 25.7%, Synthetic Narcotics – Manufactured Narcotics which can cause true drug addiction (Demerol, Methadones) 17.5%, Opium or Cocaine 16.4% and their Derivatives (Morphine, Heroin, Codeine), Other Dangerous Nonnarcotic Drugs (Barbiturates, Benezedrine) 2.3% and Opium/Cocaine 2.7%.

Figure 155. 2017-2019 **State Percent** of Adult Drug Arrests by Substance
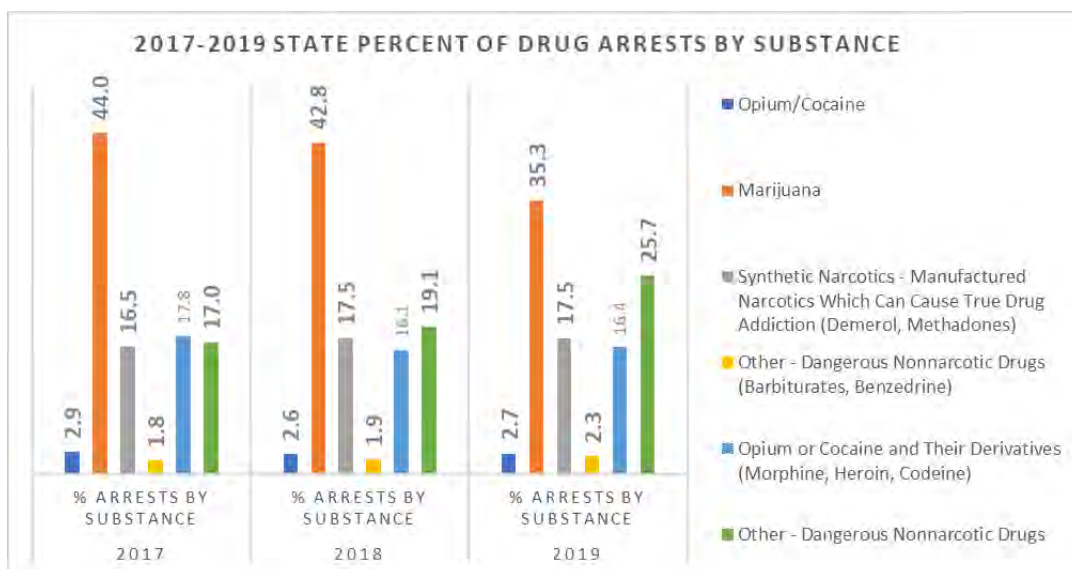
Source: Texas Department of Public Safety

From 2017-2019, **Region 8** has consistently shown higher percentages of arrests for Synthetic Narcotics than the State. Marijuana arrests have declined, and Other Dangerous Nonnarcotic Drugs are increasing. See Appendix, Table 50. 2017-2019 Region 8 and State Percent of Adult Drug Arrests by Substance.

Figure 156. 2017-2019 Region 8 Percent of Adult Drug Arrests by Substance
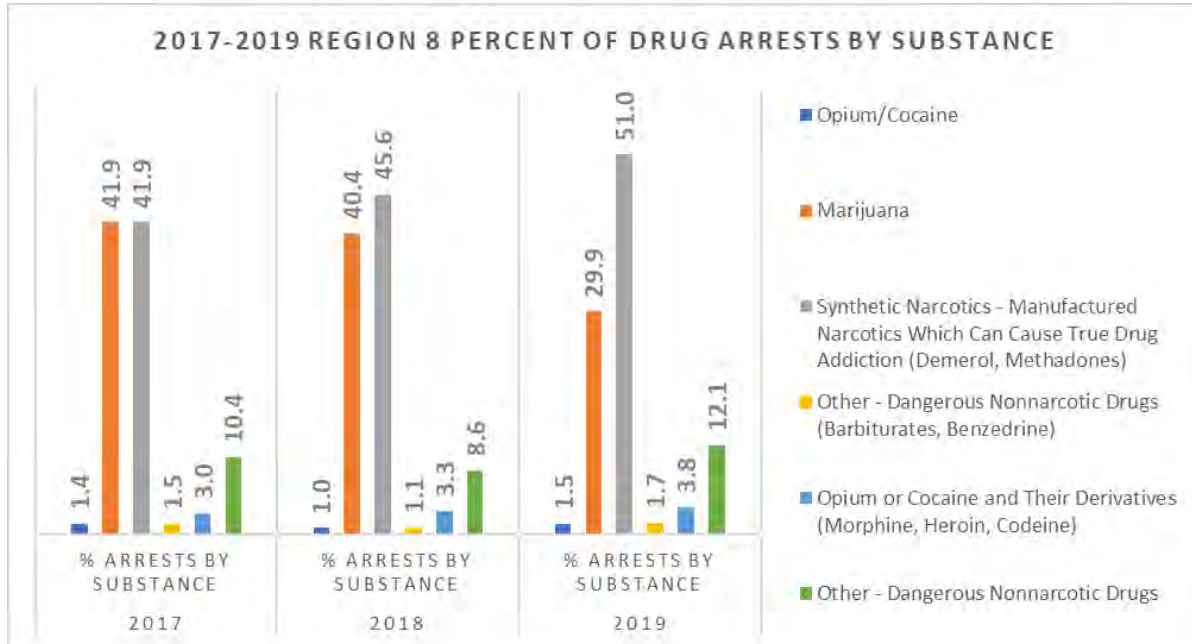
Source: Texas Department of Public Safety

Adult Incarcerations for Drug and Alcohol Offenses

In 2019, the State had 28,908 adults incarcerated in the Texas Department of Criminal Justice for drugs and alcohol offenses, a 6 percent decrease from 2015 on hand population of 30,748. In 2019, there were 9,663 persons on-hand in TDCJ for drug delivery (33.4%) another 13,750 (47.6%) persons on-hand for drug possession and 18 (0.01%) on-hand for other type drug offenses. Incarcerations for alcohol DWI included 5,475 persons or 18.9 percent of all drug and alcohol on hand population for the State.

Figure 157. 2015-2019 State TDCJ Drug and Alcohol Percentage of on Hand Population by Offense
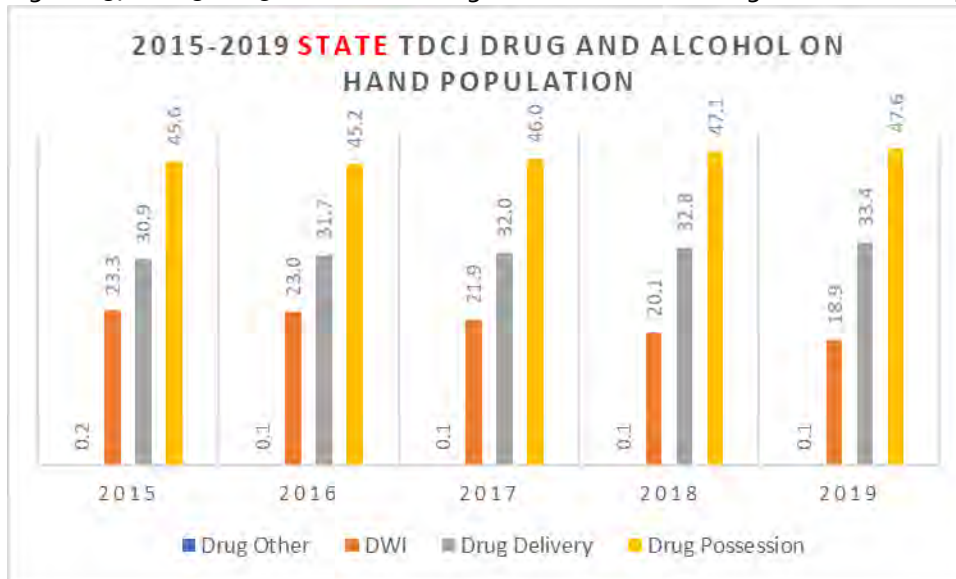
Source : Texas Department of Criminal Justice

In 2019, Region 8 had 3,516 adults incarcerated in the Texas Department of Criminal Justice for drugs or alcohol, a 14.2 percent increase from 2015 on hand population of 3,078. In 2019, Region 8 had 1,376 persons on-hand in TDCJ for drug delivery (39.1%) another 1,605 (45.6%) persons on-hand for drug possession and 2 (0.01%) on-hand for other type drug offenses. Incarcerations for alcohol DWI included 533 persons or 15.2 percent of all drug and alcohol on hand population from Region 8. County level data is available in the Appendix, Table 48. 2015-2019 TDCJ On-Hand Alcohol and Drug Incarcerations by County.

Figure 158. 2015-2019 Region 8 TDCJ Drug and Alcohol Percentage of on Hand Population by Offense
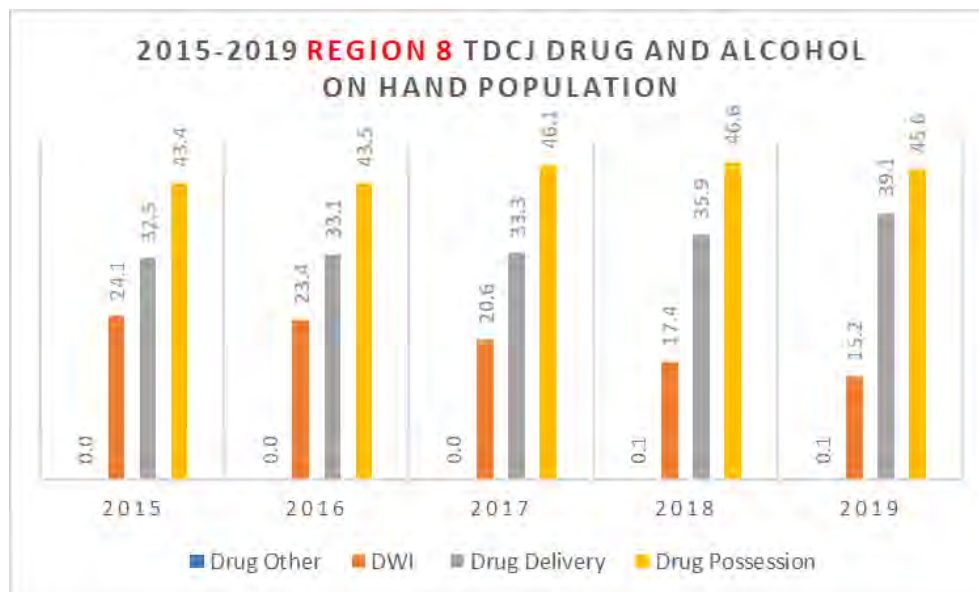
Source : Texas Department of Criminal Justice

Adult Alcohol Related Incarcerations

The number of adult DWI incarcerations in the Texas Department of Criminal Justice decreased 9.2% from 6,031 adults in 2018 to 5,475 in 2019. DWI incarcerations from 2015 to 2019 for the State decreased 23.7%.

In 2019, Region 8 accounted for 9.7% percent of Texas adult incarcerations for DWIs. The number of adult incarcerations for DWIs decreased 12% from 606 in 2018 to 533 in 2019 in addition the number of DWIs decreased 28.2% from 2015 to 2019. Counties with increases in DWI incarcerations included Lavaca, Zavala, La Salle, Kendall, Atascosa and Kerr as seen below. See Appendix, Table 48. 2015-2019 TDCJ On-Hand Alcohol and Drug Incarcerations by County.

Figure 159. 2018-2019 Region 8 Percent Change in On Hand DWI Incarcerations in Texas
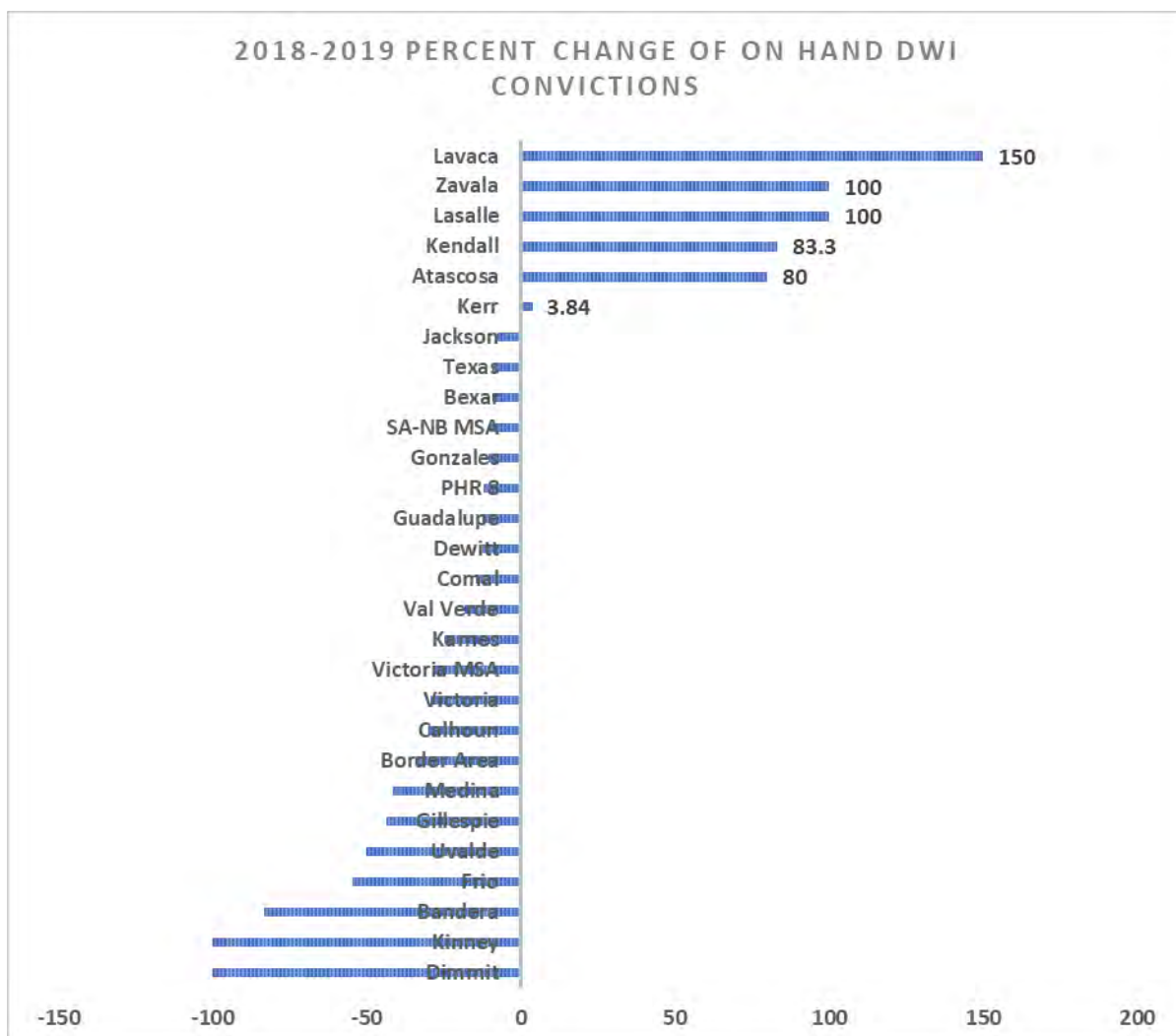
Source : Texas Department of Criminal Justice

Adult Drug Related Incarcerations

The 2019 **Texas rate** of adult drug incarcerations was **80.8** incarcerations per 100,000 population.   In Texas, the number for all adult drug incarcerations in the Texas Department of Criminal Justice decreased 2.2% from 23,963 adults in 2018 to 23,431 in 2019. In 2019, there were 9,663 persons on-hand in TDCJ for drug delivery (33.4%) and 13,75 (47.6%) persons on-hand for drug possession and another 18 (0.07%) on-hand for other type drug offenses. Drug incarcerations from 2015 to 2019 for the State decreased 0.6% from 23,577 in 2015 to 23,431 in 2019.

The 2019 **Region 8 rate** of adult drug incarcerations was **98.2** incarcerations per 100,000 population, higher than the State. In 2019, Region 8 accounted for 12.7% of Texas adult incarcerations for drugs. Region 8 number for all adult drug incarcerations in the Texas Department of Criminal Justice on-hand increased 3.7% from 2,877 adults in 2018 to 2,983 adults in 2019. In 2019, there were 1,376 persons on-hand in TDCJ for drug delivery (46.1%) and 1,605 (53.8%) persons on-hand for drug possession and another 2 (0.06%) on-hand for other type drug offenses. Drug incarcerations from 2015 to 2019 for Region 8 increased 27.7% from 2,336 in 2015 to 2,983 in 2019. See Appendix, Table 48. 2015-2019 TDCJ On-Hand Alcohol and Drug Incarcerations by County.

Figure 160. 2019 Region 8 Rate of Adult Drug Incarcerations per 100,000 Population
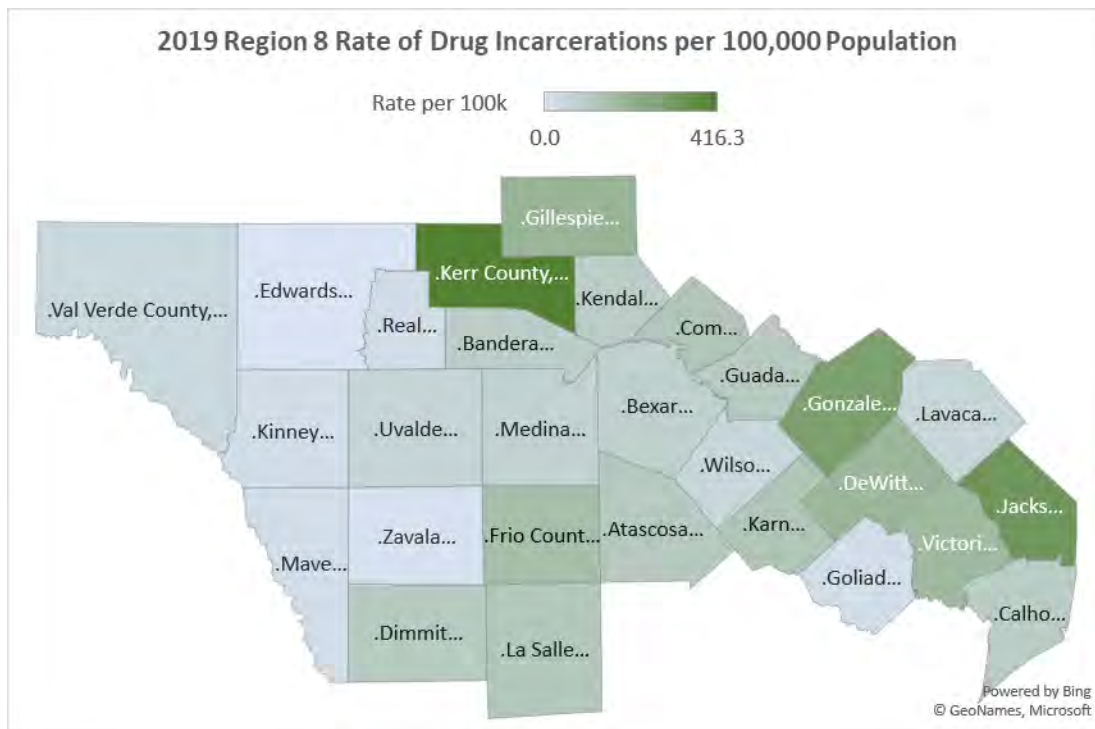
Source : Texas Department of Criminal Justice

Juvenile Alcohol Related Arrests

The number of all juvenile alcohol related arrests in Texas **decreased 3.8%** from 812 in 2018 to 781 arrests in 2019. During the same period juvenile arrests for driving under the influence **decreased 25%** percent from 124 in 2018 to 93 in 2019. Juvenile arrests for drunkenness **decreased 16.4%** from 140 in 2018 to 117 in 2019. Juvenile liquor law arrests **increased 4.2%** from 548 arrests in 2018 to 571 arrests in 2019.

The **2019 Texas juvenile arrest rate** for all alcohol related offenses was **11.1 arrests per 100,000 child population** ages 0-16. The 2019 juvenile DUI arrest rate for Texas was 1.3 arrests for every 100,000 child population. The change in the juvenile DUI arrests rate from 2018 was a decrease of 27.8%. Juvenile drunkenness arrest rate was 1.7 arrests for every 100,000 child population a decrease of 15% from 2.0 arrests in 2018. The juvenile liquor law arrests rate for 2019 was 8.1 arrests per 100,000 child population a **increase of 2.5%** from 7.9 arrest per 100,000 child population in 2018.

Region 8 accounted for 5.8 percent of all juvenile alcohol arrests in the state. The number of all juvenile alcohol related arrests **decreased 18.2%** from 55 in 2018 to 45 arrests in 2019. During the same period juvenile arrests for driving under the influence **decreased 50%** from 6 in 2018 to 3 in 2019. Juvenile arrests for drunkenness **decreased 27.3%** from 11 in 2018 to 8 in 2019 and juvenile liquor law arrests **decreased 10.5%** from 38 in 2018 to 34 in 2019. Victoria MSA and the Region 8 Border Area had significant higher rates for juvenile liquor law arrests.

The 2019 Region 8 juvenile arrest rate for all alcohol related offenses **was 6.2 arrests** per 100,000 child population ages 0-16, lower than the State 11.1 arrests. The 2019 juvenile DUI arrest rate for Region 8 was 0.4 arrests for every 100,000 child population. The change in the juvenile DUI arrests rate from 2018 was a decrease of 50%. Juvenile drunkenness arrest rate was 1.1 arrests for every 100,000 child population a decrease of 26.7% from 1.5 arrests in 2018. The juvenile liquor law arrests rate for 2019 was 4.7 arrests per 100,000 child population a **decrease of 11.3%** from 5.3 in 2018.

Figure 161. 2018 Juvenile Alcohol Related Arrests by Area
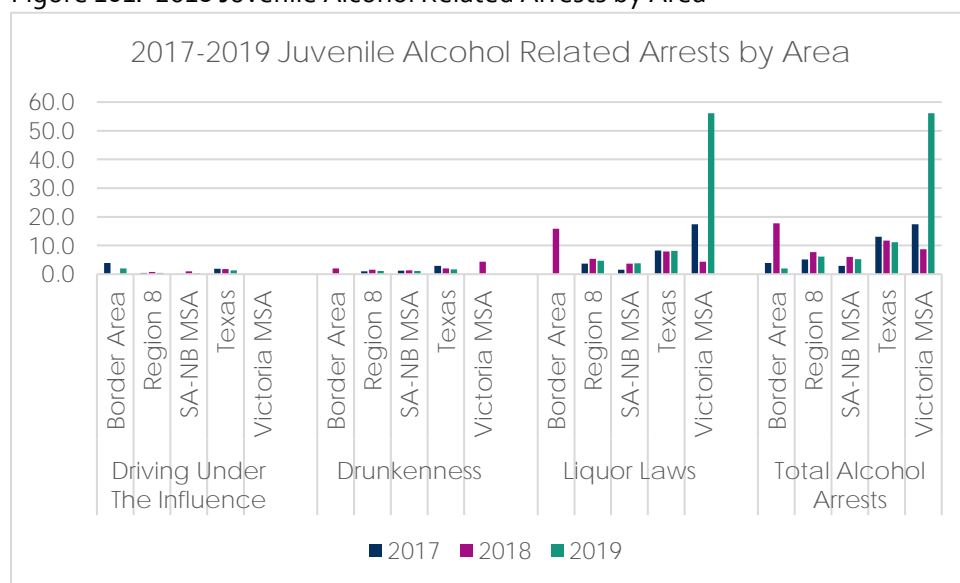
Source: Texas Department of Public Safety.

County all alcohol related arrests rates ranged from 0.0 per 100,000 child population in 17 counties to 93.1 arrests per 100,000 child population in Kerr. See Appendix, Table 51. 2017-2019 Region 8 Juvenile Alcohol Related Arrests Rates by County.

Figure 162. 2019 Region 8 All Alcohol Related Arrests Rates by County per 100,000 Child Population
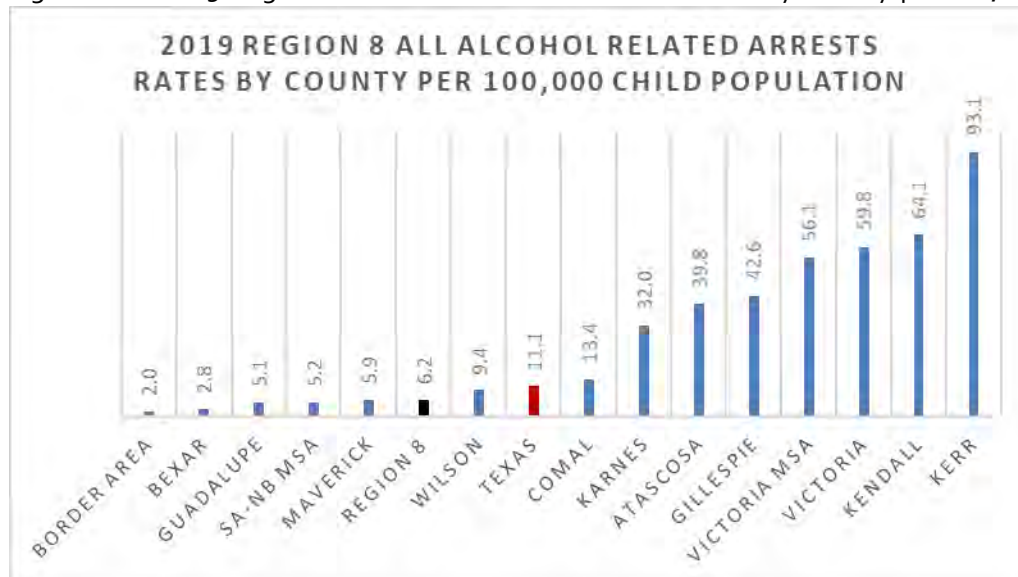
Source: Texas Department of Public Safety.

Juvenile Drug Use Related Arrests

The number of all juvenile drug related arrests in Texas **decreased 5%** from 6,240 in 2018 to 5,930 arrests in 2019. The **2019 Texas juvenile arrest rate** for all drug related offenses was **84.4 arrests per 100,000 child population** ages 0-16. The juvenile drug arrest rate decreased 5.9% from 89.7 arrests per 100,000 child population in 2018 to 84.4 arrests per 100,000 child population in 2019.

The number of all juvenile drug related arrests in Region 8 **increased 31.9%** from 477 in 2018 to 629 arrests in 2019. The **2019 Region 8 juvenile arrest rate** for all drug related offenses was **86.5 arrests per 100,000 child population** ages 0-16, higher than the State rate of 84.4. The juvenile drug arrest rate increased 29.9% from 66.6 arrests per 100,000 child population in 2018 to 86.5 arrests per 100,000 child population in 2019. Victoria MSA and the Region 8 Border Area had significantly higher rates as seen below.

Figure 163. 2017-2019 Juvenile Drug Arrests by Area per 100,000 Child Population 0-16
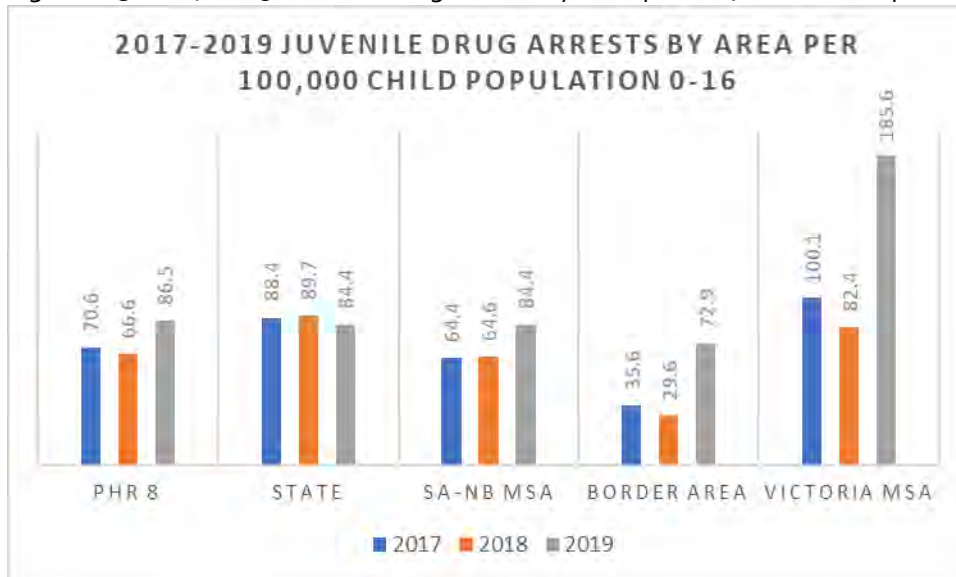
Source: Texas Department of Public Safety

2019 Region 8 county juvenile drug arrest rates ranged from 0.0 in 9 counties to 348.5 in Comal per 100,000 child population. See Appendix, Table 54. Region 8 Juvenile Drug Arrest Rates by County.

Figure 164. 2019 Region 8 Juevnile Drug Arrest Rates by County per 100,000 Child Population 0-16
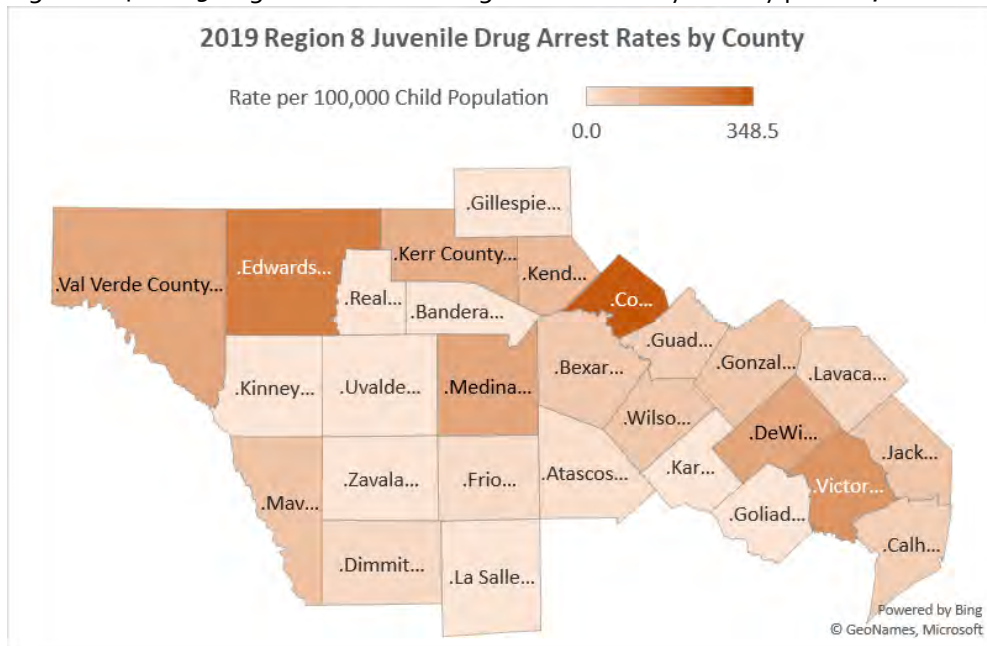
Source: Texas Department of Public Safety

In 2019 the State had more juvenile arrests for Marijuana 63.5%, followed by Other – Dangerous Nonnarcotic Drugs 16.7%, Synthetic Narcotics – Manufactured Narcotics which can cause true drug addiction (Demerol, Methadones) 10.8%, Opium or Cocaine 5.6% and their Derivatives (Morphine, Heroin, Codeine), Other Dangerous Nonnarcotic Drugs (Barbiturates, Benezedrine) and Opium/Cocaine 2.5%. See Appendix, Table 55. 2017-2019 Region 8 and State Percentage of Juvenile Drug Arrests by Substance.

Figure 165. 2017-2019 State Percent of Juvenile Drug Arrests by Substance
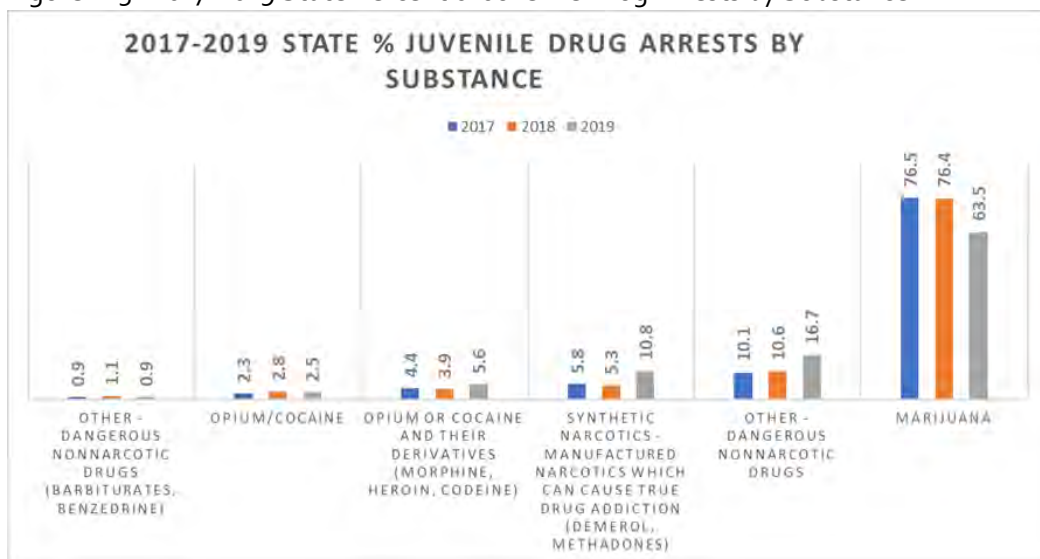
Source: Texas Department of Public Safety

In 2019 Region 8 had more juvenile arrests for Marijuana 72.6%, followed by Synthetic Narcotics – Manufactured Narcotics which can cause true drug addiction (Demerol, Methadones) 12.1%, Other – Dangerous Nonnarcotic Drugs 10.2%, Opium/Cocaine 2.2%, Opium or Cocaine and their Derivatives (Morphine, Heroin, Codeine) 1.8% and, Other Dangerous Nonnarcotic Drugs (Barbiturates, Benezedrine) 1.1%.

Figure 166. 2017-2019 Region 8 Percentage of Juvenile Drug Arrests by Substance
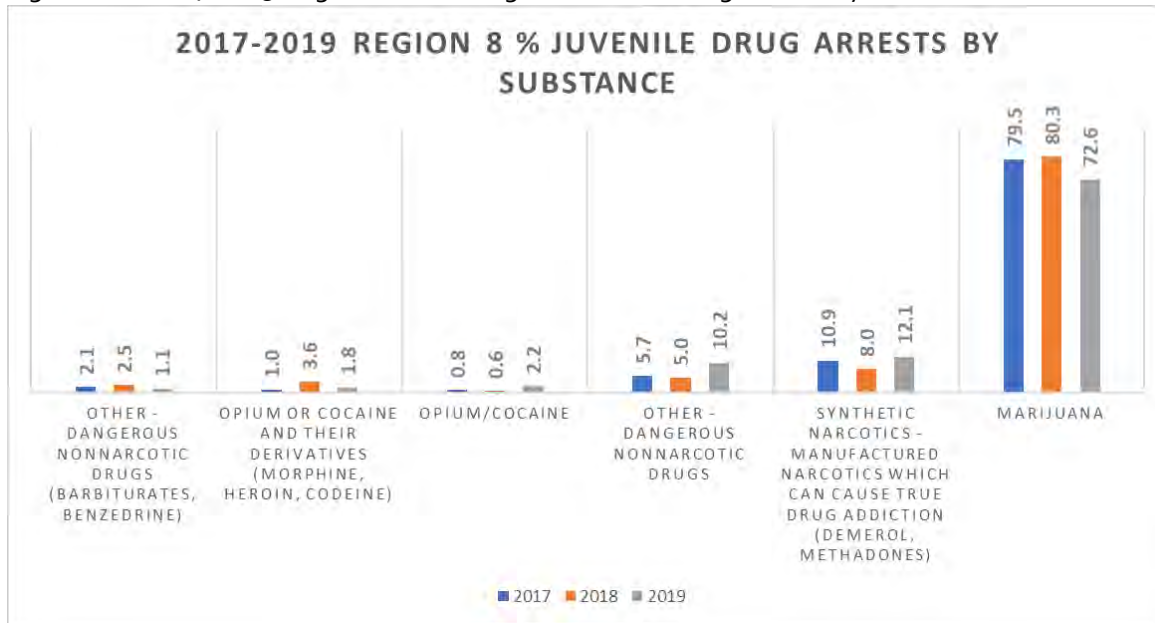
Source: Texas Department of Public Safety

Possession of substances is much higher than the sale and manufacturing. Region 8 rates are significantly higher than the State for the sale and manufacturing of substances.

Figure 167. 2017-2019 Percentage of Drug Arrests by Sale/Manufacturing Vs. Possession
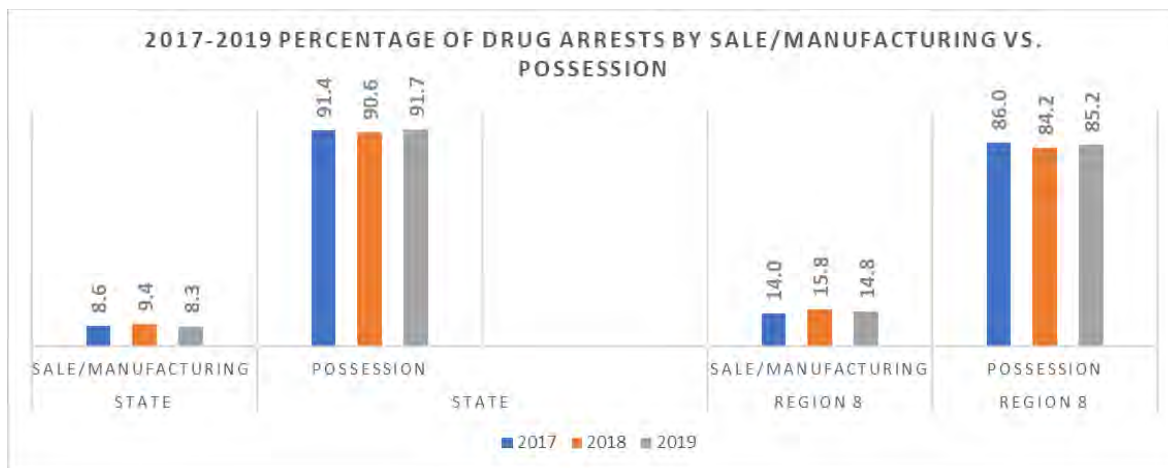
Source: Texas Department of Public Safety

Juvenile Justice Involvement

In Texas, a youth may be referred multiple times in a year. In calendar year 2018, 39,094 juveniles accounted for 53,390 formal referrals to Texas juvenile probation departments[63]. Region 8 had 4,539 juveniles that accounted for 6,095 formal referrals to juvenile probation departments. Despite an increase in the juvenile population in Texas and Region 8, referrals to juvenile probation departments continue to decline, as illustrated below.

Figure 168. 2015-2018 Juvenile Population and Referrals by State and Region 8.
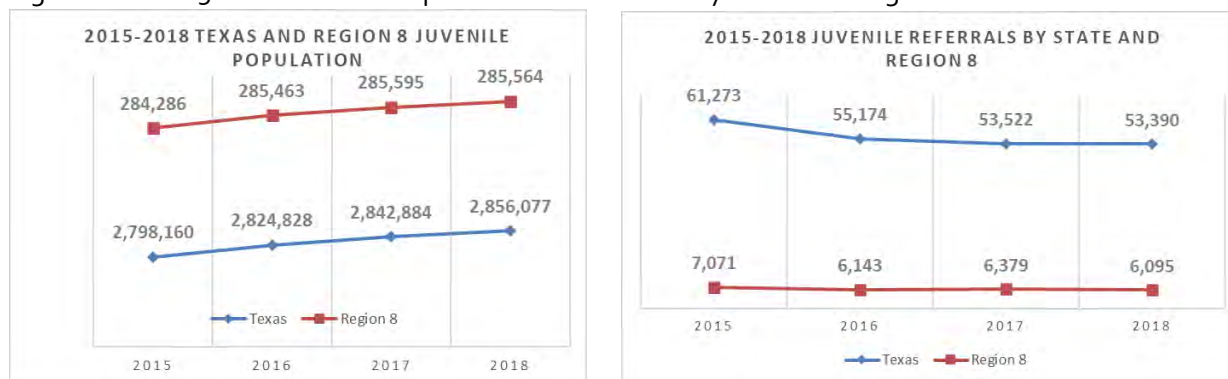
Source: Texas Juvenile Justice Department

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[63] Texas Juvenile Justice Department. The State of Juvenile Probation Activity in Texas for CY 2018. Report Number RPT-STAT-2018. https://www.tjjd.texas.gov/index.php/doc-library/send/334-state-of-juvenile-probation-activity/2256-the-state-of-juvenile-probation-activity-in-texas-2018 Published September 2019. Accessed August 2020.

The State referral rate for calendar year 2018 was 18.7 youth per 1,000 compared to Region 8 rate of 21.3 youth per 1,000. The state felony referral rate was 5.2 per 1,000 youth compared to Region 8 felony referral rate of 4.9 per 1,000. Victoria MSA has had higher rates for Violations of Probation (VOP) compared to other concentrations of population in Region 8. See Appendix, Table 53. 2016-2018 Juvenile Probation Referral Rates by Concentrations of Populations per 1,000 Population.

Figure 169. 2016-2018 Juvenile Probation Offense Rates by Area
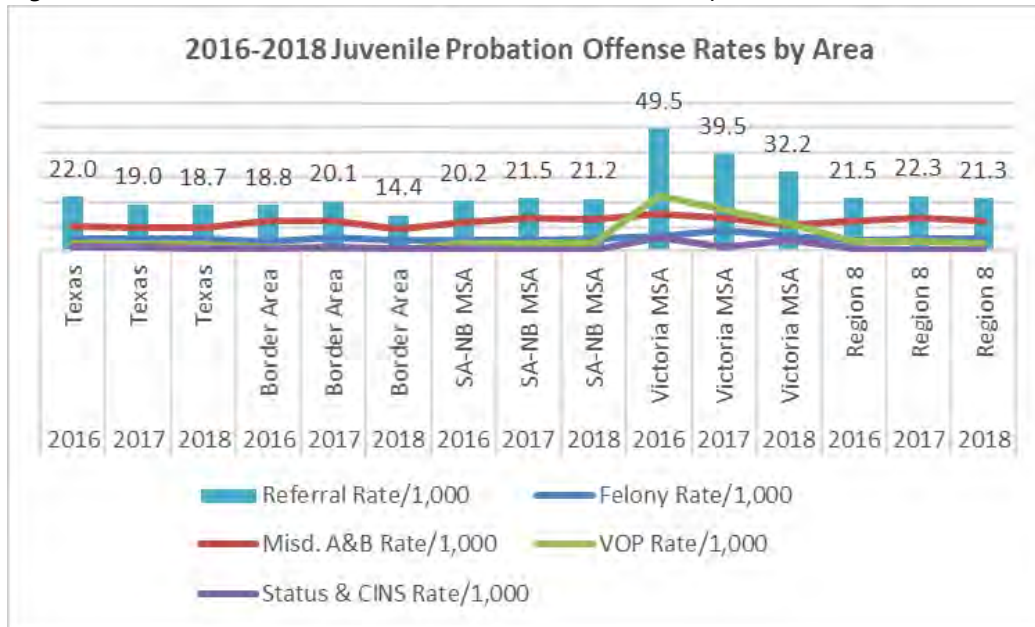
Source: Texas Juvenile Justice Department

In CY 2018 County referrals ranged from 0.0 youth per 1,000 in Kinney to 55 youth per 1,000 in Calhoun and DeWitt. See Appendix, Table 52. 2016-2018 Region 8 Juvenile Probation Referral Rates by County by Offense.

Figure 170. 2019 Juvenile Probation Referral Rates by County.
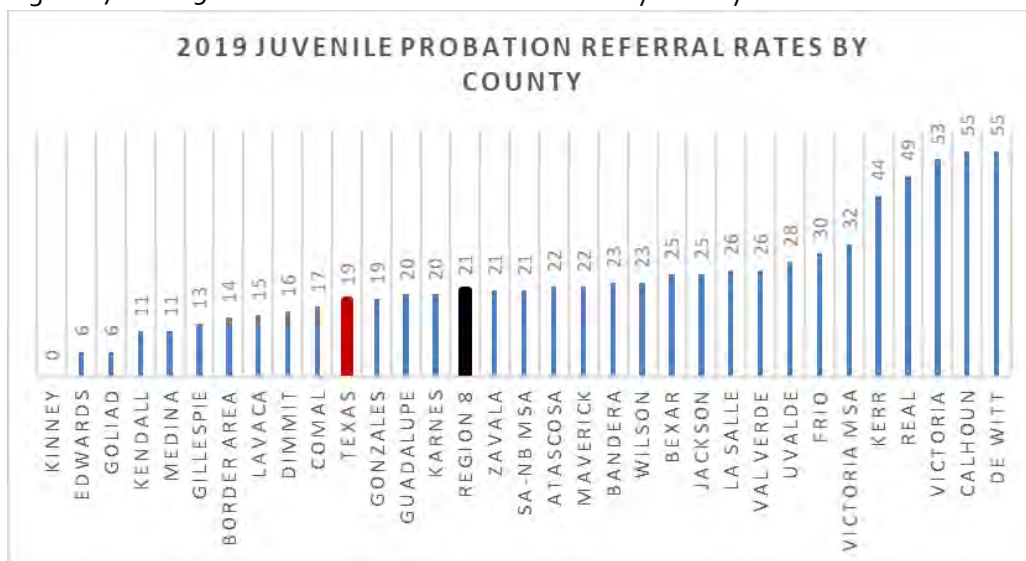
Source: Texas Juvenile Justice Department

In 2019 the State had 1,564 felony referrals for alleged delinquent behavior for drug offenses and another 6,500 for Class A&B Misdemeanors. Referrals were mostly by law enforcement and schools.

Figure 171. 2019 State Referrals for Alleged Delinquent Behavior for Drug Offenses.
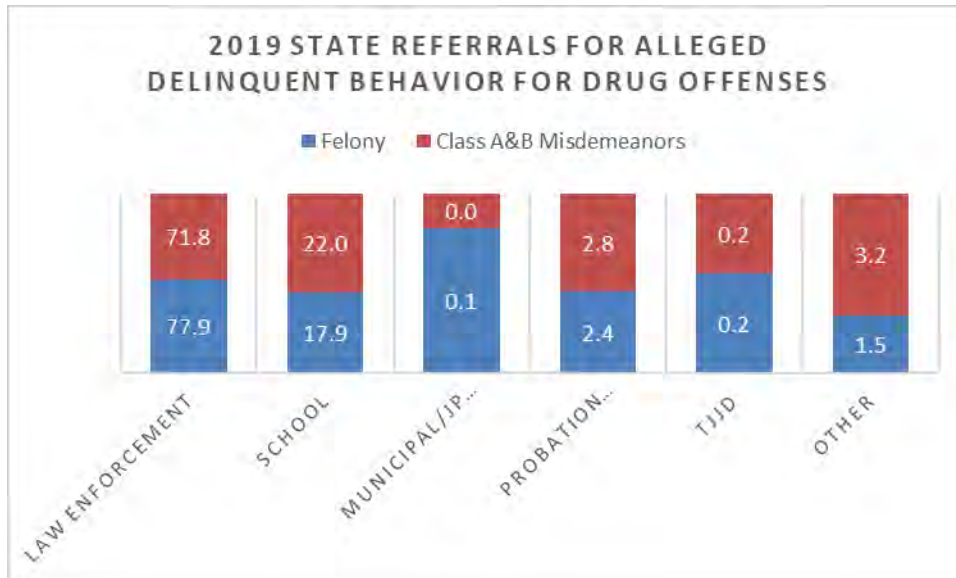
Source: Texas Juvenile Justice Department

Noise Violation Data

Noise violations can be associated with parties and underage drinking. In 2019, the San Antonio Police Department reported 27,108 noise violaltion calls a 1.7 percent decrease from 26,648 reported in 2018. The rate of noise violation calls in San Antonio was 1,752.00 per 100,000 population in 2019. The South and West police substations have among the highest calls as seen in figure xx below.

Figure 172. 2017 – 2019 Percent of Noise Violatilon Calls by Substation in San Antonio, Texas
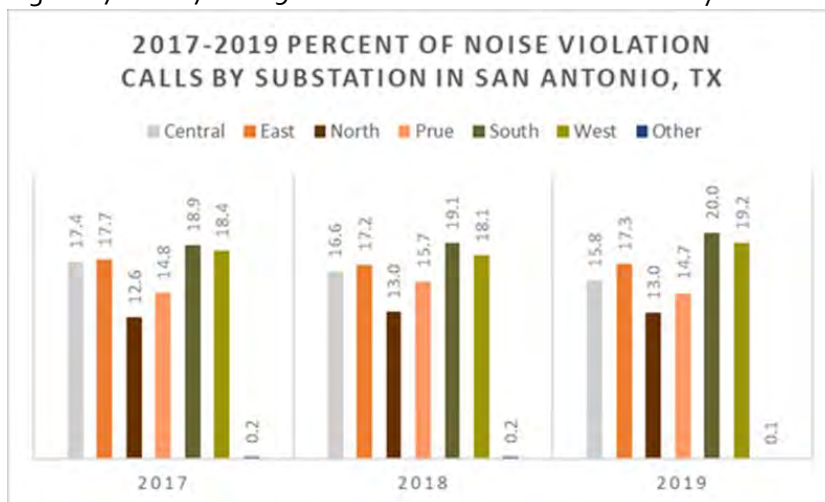
Source: San Antonio Police Department Data Request.

Section 42.01(c)(2) of the Texas Penal Code states that a noise is presumed unreasonable if the decibel level exceeds 85. Noise is considered unreasonable—and in violation of the statute—if it is 85 decibels at the point where it is observed by others.

Figure 173. San Antonio Police Department Substation Locations.
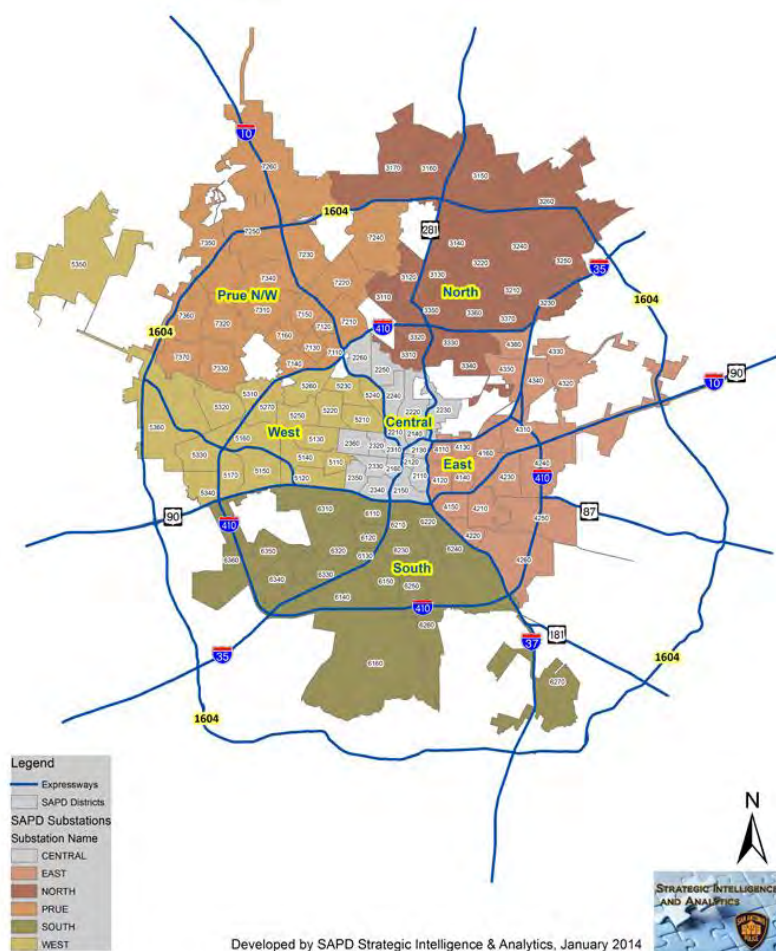
Hospitalization

Substance Abuse Treatment - OSARS Screenings

The Center for Health Care Services, Local Mental Health Authority (LMHA), provides - Outreach, Screening, Assessment and Referral Services (OSARS) to all 28 counties in Region 8. This center may be the first point of contact for people seeking substance use disorder treatment services. In 2019, the State had a 2.3 percent increase from 125.9 persons per 100,000 in 2018 to 128.8 persons per 100,000 in 2019. Region 8 had a 1.7 percent rate increase from 80.5 per 100,000 in 2018 to 81.9 per 100,000 in 2019. Region 8 concentrations of populations ranged from the lowest rate in the Border Area compared to the highest rate in the Victoria MSA.

Figure 174. 2017-2019 Outreach, Screening, Assessment and Referral Services by Concentrations of Population per 100,000
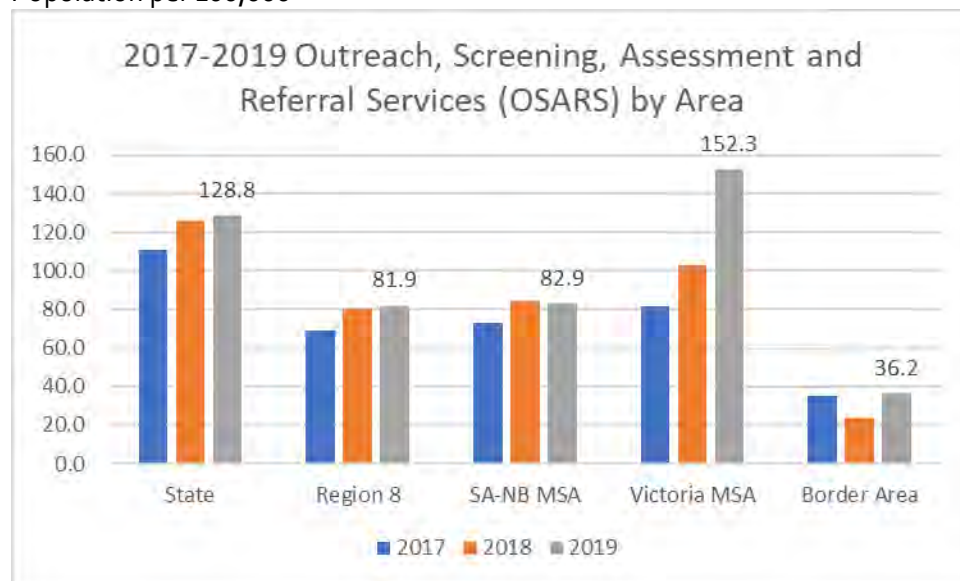

Source: HHSC. OSAR Screenings 2017,2018,2019

In 2019 counties ranged from 0.0 percent in Edwards and Kinney to 160.3 per 100,000 persons in Victoria. See Appendix, Table 37. 2017-2019 Region 8 Outreach, Screening, Assessment and Referral Services by County per 100,000 Population.

Figure 175. 2018-2019 Region 8 Outreach, Screening, Assessment and Referral Services by County per 100,000 Population.
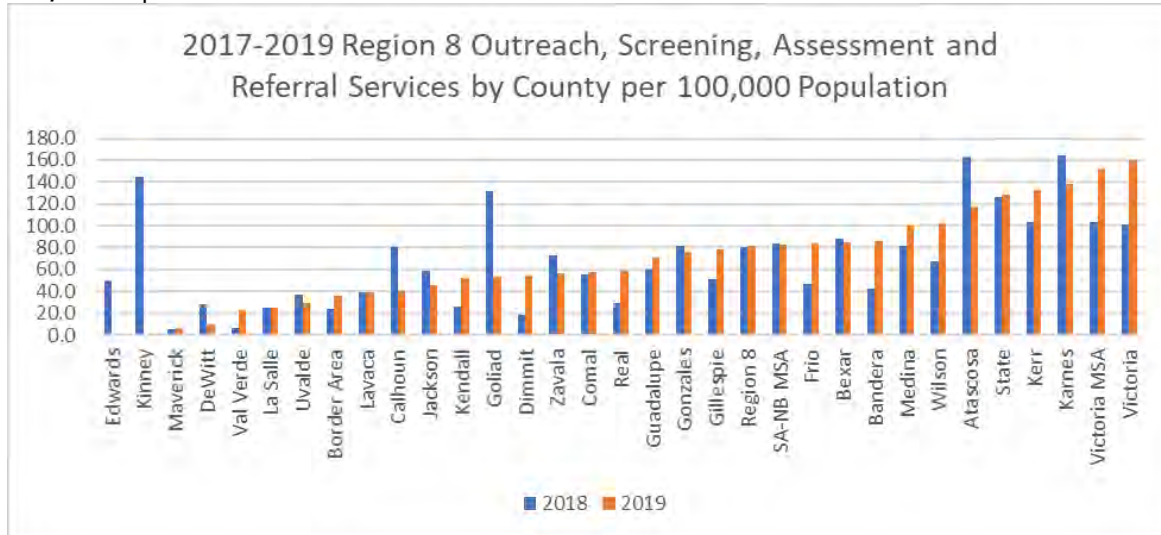
Source: HHSC. OSAR Screenings 2017,2018,2019

In 2019, the State number of screenings conducted by the OSARs increased 2.3 percent from 35,565 in 2018 to 36,380. More persons had a diagnosis with amphetamines (20.8) follwed by alcohol (20.2), cannabis (17.6) opioids (12.1) cocaine (7.9) and sedatives (1.9). See Appendix, Table 38. 2017-2019 State Percent of Outreach, Screening, Assessment and Referral Services (OSAR) by Substance and Table 39. 2017-2019 State Outreach, Screening, Assessment and Referral Services (OSAR) by Diagnosis.

Figure 176. 2017-2019 State Outreach, Screening, Assessment and Referral Services by Substance
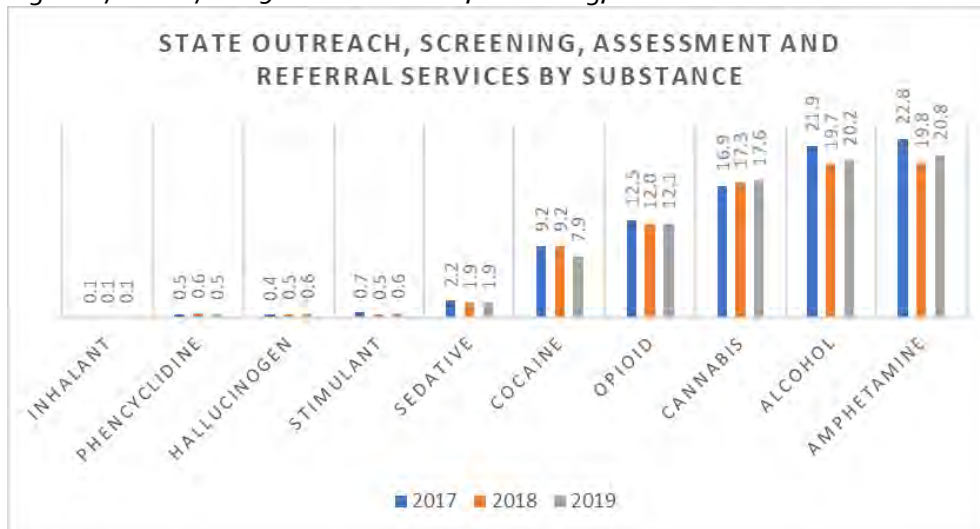
Source: HHSC. OSAR Screenings 2017,2018,2019

Substance Abuse Treatment for Adults and Youth

In 2016, the adult rate for Texas Medicaid clients receiving substance abuse disorder services was 91.3 per 1,000 persons 18 years and older, lower than Region 8 with 142.0 per 1,000 adults 18 years and older. The Border Area had the lowest rate with 45 persons per 1,000 adults receiving services as seen in figure 177.

The youth rate forTexas Medicaid clients receiving substance abuse disorder services was 137.1 per 1,000 child population (12-17 years of age). Region 8 was lower with 131.5 per 1,000 child population (12-17 years of age). Only Victoria MSA had a significantly higher rate than the State with 278.2 youth receiving substance use disorder services per 1,000 child population (12-17 years of age).

Figure 177. 2014-2016 Percent of Substance Abuse Disorder diagnosis by Area by Adult and Youth per 1,000 Child and Adult Population

2014-2016 PERCENT OF SUBSTANCE ABUSE DISORDER DIAGNOSIS BY AREA BY ADULT AND YOUTH PER 1,000 CHILD AND ADULT POPULATION

■ % of Adult SUD Clients Served   ■ % of Youth SUD Clients Served
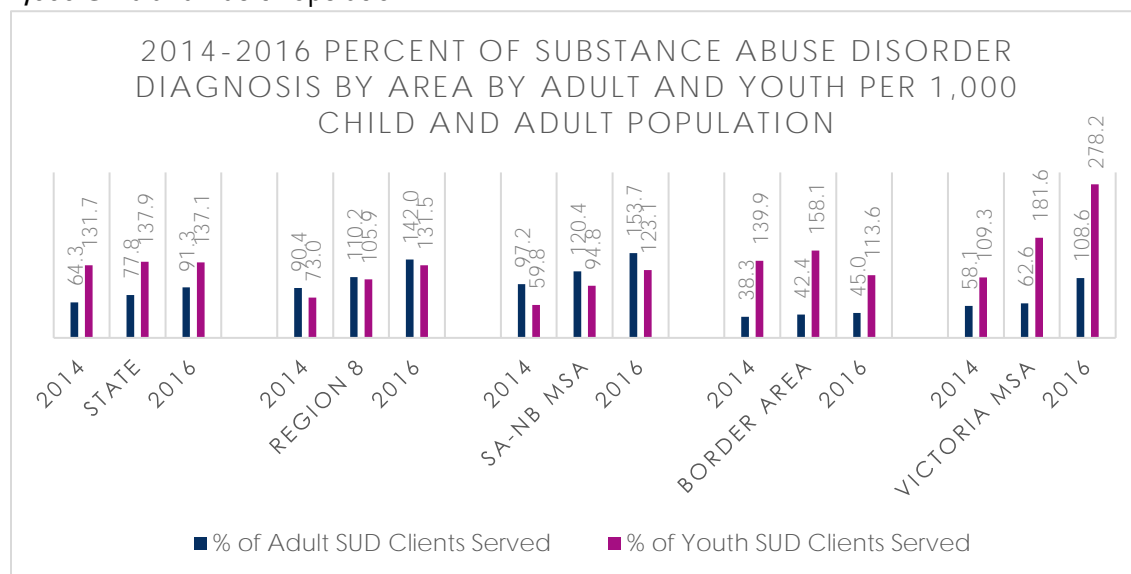
Source: HHSC. AHQP Claims Universe, TMHP; Enc_Best Picture Universe, TMHP

Adult clients that received substance abuse disorder services through Medicaid in counties ranged from 0.0 per 1,000 population (18+) in Kinney, Real and Edwards to 269.3 per 1,000 in DeWitt. Youth clients that received services ranged from 0.0 in Kinney, Goliad, LaSalle, and Gonzales to 763.4 per 1,000 child population (12-17 years of age) in Edwards. See Appendix, Table 40. 2014-2016 Region 8 Texas Medicaid Clients that Received Substance Abuse Disorder Services by Adult by Youth per 1,000 Population.

Figure 178. 2016 Percent of Substance Abuse Disorder Clients Served by Adult by Youth per 1,000 Child and Adult Population.
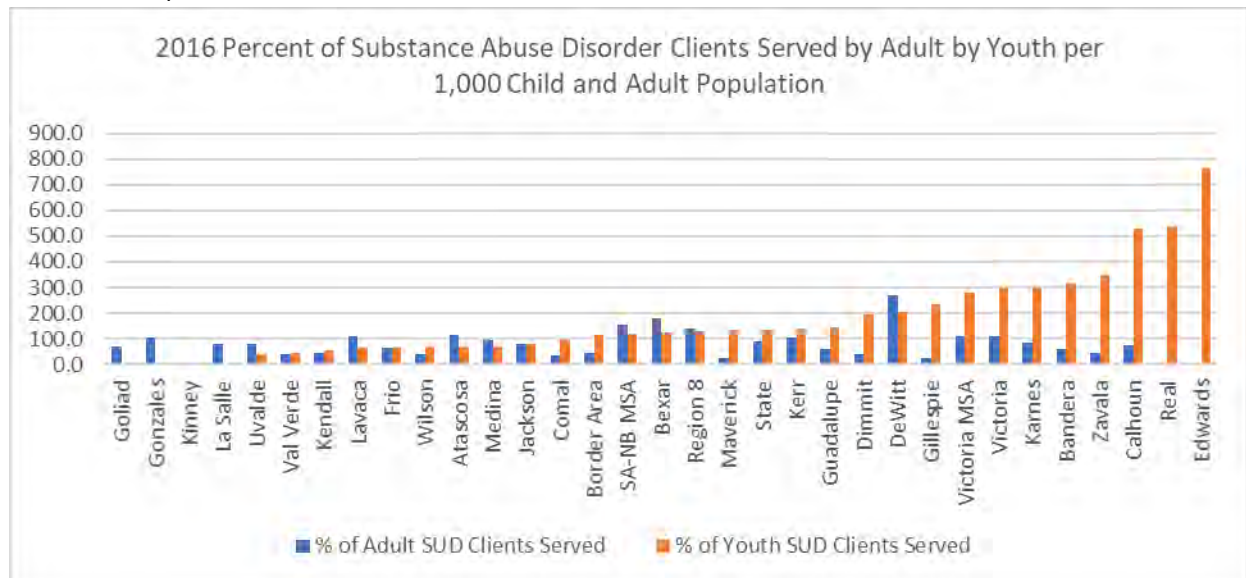
Source: HHSC. AHQP Claims Universe, TMHP; Enc_Best Picture Universe, TMHP

HIV Infection Rates and Transmission Route

In 2018 the rate of new cases of HIV in Texas was 15.7 per 100,000 population a 1.9% increase from 15.4 in 2017. During the same period, the rate of new cases for Region 8 was 13.1 per 100,000 population a 7.7% decrease from 14.2 in 2017. In 2018 Frio County had the highest rate of new HIV cases in the State with 45.4 per 100,000 population, Bexar ranked 9th with 17.0 new cases per 100,000 population and Atascosa ranked 15th with 13.9 new HIV cases per 100,000. See Appendix, Table 56. 2013-2018 New HIV Diagnoses by County.

In 2018 the rate of People Living With HIV (PLWH) in Texas was 327.9 per 100,000 population a 2.3% increase from 320.4 in 2017. During the same period, the rate in Region 8 was 252.5 per 100,000 population a 1.8% increase from 248.0 in 2017. See Appendix, Table 57. 2017-2018 Region 8 Rates of People Living With HIV by County.

Figure 179. 2019 Region 8 Rates of New HIV Cases and People Living With HIV by County
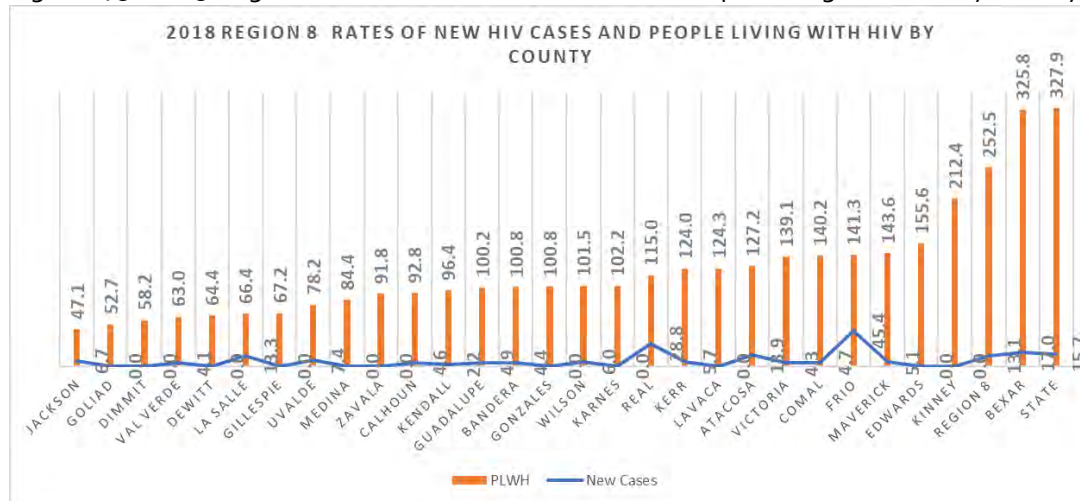
Source: eHARS

Persons with the highest new cases of HIV were between the ages of 25-29 in Texas followed by 20-24.

Figure 180. 2018 State Rates of New HIV Cases by Age
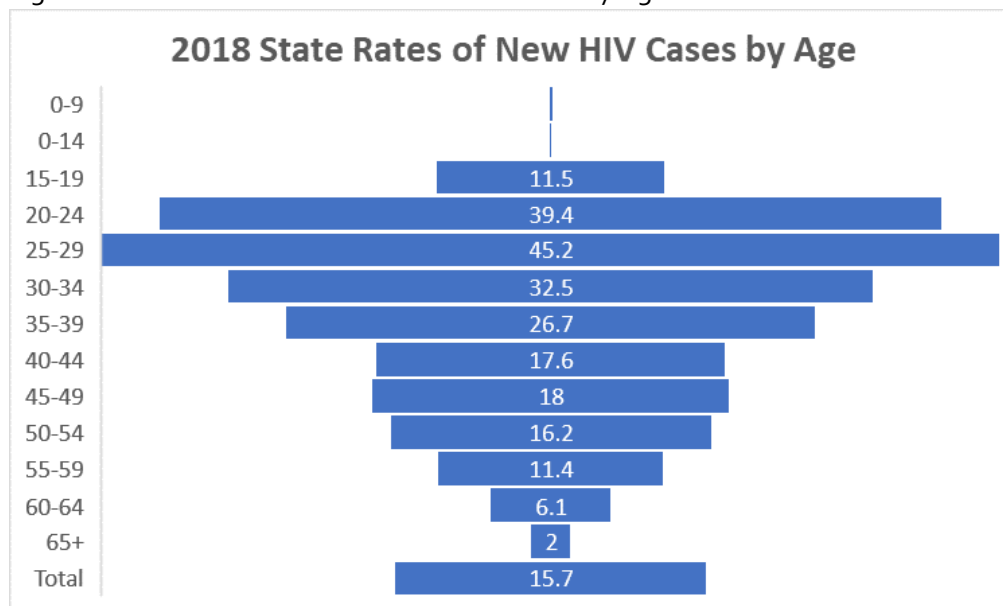
Source: Texas HIV Surveillance Report 2018

By transmission category, most new HIV infections occur among men who have sex with men (MSM) of all races and ethnicities, followed by African American heterosexual women. By race/ethnicity overall, African Americans are the most heavily affected population, followed by Latinos[64].

Figure 181. 2013-2018 State New HIV Diagnoses and Rates Among Men Who Have Sex With Men

2013-2018 New HIV Diagnoses and Rates Among Men who Have Sex with Men in Texas								
Year	Transmission Category	# New HIV Cases	Rate per 100k	White, NH	Black, NH	Hispanic	Other	Total
2013	Men who have Sex with Men	2,935	496.2	279.7	954.0	612.1	265.4	496.2
2014	Men who have Sex with Men	3,042	505.4	276.2	981.3	637.4	236.6	505.4
2015	Men who have Sex with Men	3,102	505.4	262.0	985.4	644.0	252.6	505.4
2016	Men who have Sex with Men	3,051	503.2	263.8	947.0	646.9	263.7	503.2
2017	Men who have Sex with Men	3,018	473.7	221.4	947.2	632.8	178.3	473.7
2018	Men who have Sex with Men	3,135	485.8	264.5	930.5	617.2	201.3	485.8
Texas 2018 HIV Surveillance Report								

Opioid Related Emergency Department Visits

In 2017 the number of emergency department visits for any opioid overdose among Texas residents was 9,121 a 0.2% increase from 9,105 in 2016. Commonly prescribed opioids decreased 0.8% from 5,373 in 2016 to 5,329 in 2017, Heroin increased 4.8% from 1,822 in 2016 to 1,909 in 2017 and Non-Heroin Opioids decreased 1% from 7,282 in 2016 to 7,212 in 2017. Due to masking of data Region 8 calculations were not available. See Appendix, Table 58. 2016-2017 Region 8 Rates for Opioid Related Emergency Department Visits by County.

Figure 182. 2016-2017 Percent Change in Opioid Related Emergency Department Visits by County
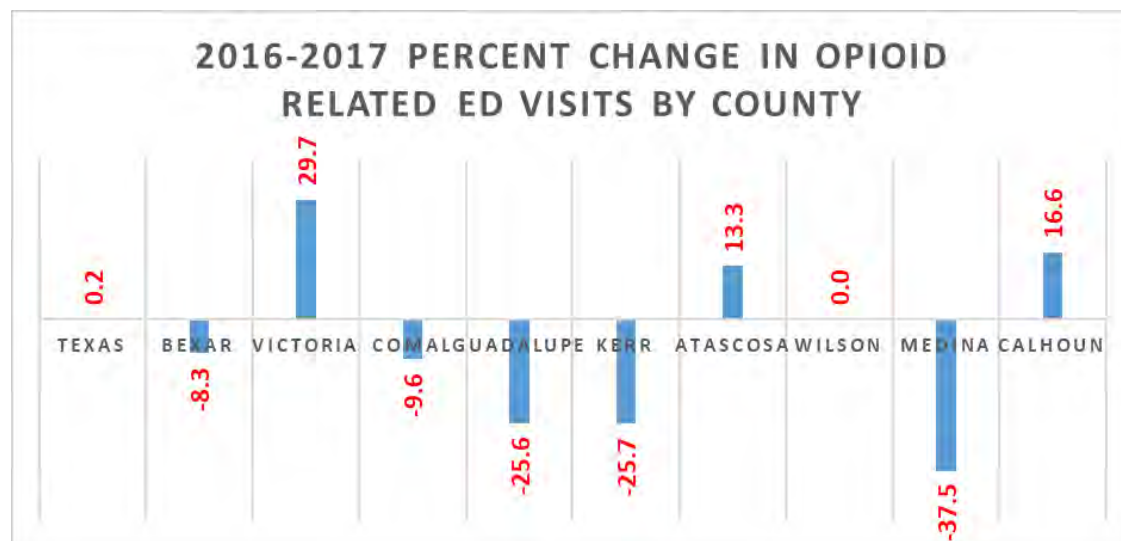
Source: The Texas Health Care Information Council (THCIC) (now called Texas Health Care Information Collection Program)

The 2017 State rate for opioid related emergency department visits was 32.6 per 100,000 population lower than Bexar County rate with 33.6 ED visits per 100,000 our largest populataed county. Counties

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[64] The University of Texas at Austin, NDEWS. Drug Use Patterns and Trends 2018. Highlights. https://socialwork.utexas.edu/dl/ari/texas-drug-trends-2018.pdf . Accessed August 2020.

with unmasked numbers with the lowest ranged from 0.0 in Edwards, Kinney, La Salle and Real to the highest in Calhoun with 63.6 ED visits per 100,000.

Figure 183. 2017 Region 8 Rates for Opioid Related Emergency Department Visits by County
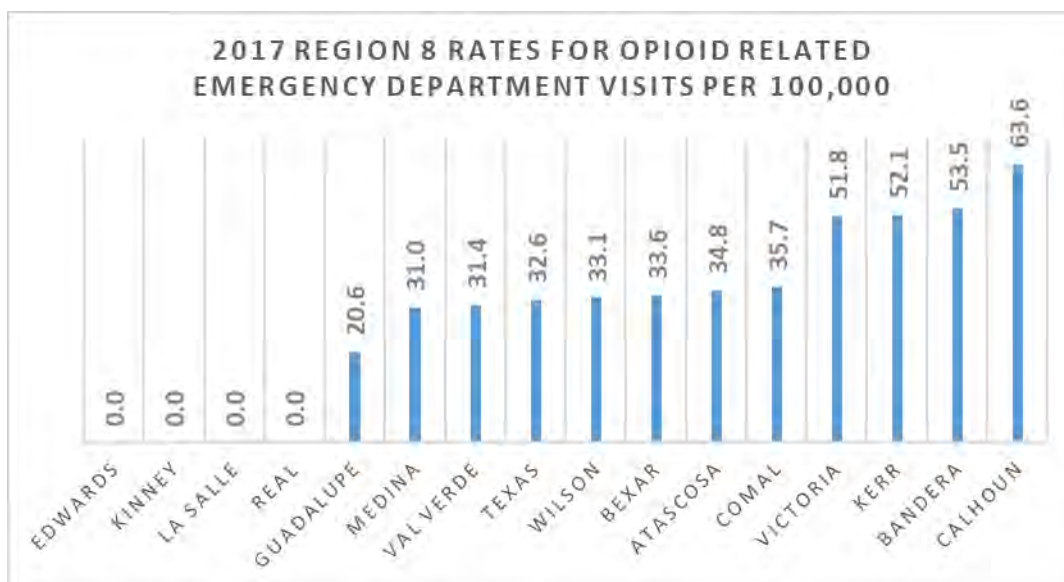
Source: The Texas Health Care Information Council (THCIC) (now called Texas Health Care Information Collection Program)

Economic Impacts

The National Institute on Drug Abuse reports that abuse of tobacco, alcohol, and illicit drugs is costly to our Nation, exacting more than $740 billion annually in costs related to crime, lost work productivity and health care.

- Tobacco: $168 billion in health care expenses, $300 billion overall
- Alcohol: $27 billion in health care expenses, $249 billion overall
- Illicit drugs: $11 billion in health care expenses, $193 billion overall
- Prescription Opioids: $26 billion in health care expenses, $78.5 billion overall

Underage Drinking/Drug Use

In 2013, underage drinking cost the citizens of the United States $56.9 billion. These costs include medical care, work loss, and pain and suffering associated with the multiple problems resulting from the use of alcohol by youth. This translates to $1,903 per year for each youth in the United States or $3.75 per drink consumed underage. Excluding pain and suffering from these costs, tangible costs of underage drinking including medical care, criminal justice, property damage, and loss of work in the United States totaled $20.01 billion each year or $1.32 per drink. In contrast, a drink in the United States retails for $0.93.

In comparison, in 2013, underage drinking cost the citizens of Texas $5.5 billion. These costs include medical care, work loss, and pain and suffering associated with the multiple problems resulting from the use of alcohol by youth. This translates to $2,075 per year for each youth in the state or $3.50 per drink

consumed underage. Excluding pain and suffering from these costs, tangible costs of underage drinking including medical care, criminal justice, property damage, and loss of work in Texas totaled $1.78 billion each year or $1.14 per drink. In contrast, a drink in Texas retails for $0.78.

Average Cost of Treatment in Region

The National Institute on Drug Abuse reports that drug addiction treatment has been shown to reduce associated health and social costs by far more than the cost of the treatment itself. Treatment is also much less expensive than its alternatives, such as incarcerating addicted persons. For example, the average cost for 1 full year of methadone maintenance treatment is approximately $4,700 per patient, whereas 1 full year of imprisonment costs approximately $24,000 per person. According to several conservative estimates, every dollar invested in addiction treatment programs yields a return of between $4 and $7 in reduced drug-related crime, criminal justice costs, and theft.

Employability and College Admissions

Employability is the often described as a set of achievements, understandings, and personal attributes that make an individual more likely to gain employment and be successful within that occupation. In 2017, the employment rate was higher for those with higher levels of educational attainment. For example, the employment rate was highest for young adults with a bachelor's or higher degree (86 percent). The employment rate for young adults with some college1 (80 percent) was higher than the rate for those who had completed high school2 (72 percent), which was, in turn, higher than the employment rate for those who had not completed high school (57 percent). The same pattern was observed among both young adult males and young adult females. For example, the employment rate for young adult females was highest for those with a bachelor's or higher degree (83 percent) and lowest for those who had not completed high school (42 percent).[65]

Figure 184. 2017 Employment Rates of 25-34-Year-Olds, by Sex and Educational Attainment

Employment rates of 25- to 34-year-olds, by sex and educational attainment: 2017

NOTE: Data are based on sample surveys of the noninstitutionalized population, which excludes persons living in institutions (e.g., prisons or nursing facilities); this figure includes data only on the civilian population (excludes all military personnel). The employment rate, or employment to population ratio, is the number of persons in each group who are employed as a percentage of the civilian population in that group. "Some college, no bachelor's degree" includes persons with an associate's degree. "High school completion" includes equivalency credentials, such as the GED.

[65] National Center for Education Statistics, Fast Facts Employment Rates of College Graduates, https://nces.ed.gov/fastfacts/display.asp?id=561 . Accessed July 29, 2019

Source: National Center for Education Statistics

Qualitative Data on Consequences

Qualitative data for Region 8 was obtained through focus groups, workgroups, and Town Halls mostly in our most populous county of Bexar.

Environmental Protective Factors

The Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration defines protective factors as: a characteristic associated with a lower likelihood of problem outcomes or that reduces the negative impact of a risk factor on problem outcomes. Some identified protective factors include: strong and positive family bonds; parental monitoring of children's activities and peers; clear rules of conduct that are consistently enforced within the family; involvement of parents in the lives of their children; success in school performance; and adoption of conventional norms about drug use.

Overview of Protective Factors

Protective factors are instrumental in healthy development; they build resiliency, skills and connections. This document will cover four domains of protective factors: community, school, family, and individual. The next sections of the RNA will report on these domains.

Community Domain

Community Coalitions

The information in this section comes diretly from the Circles of San Antonio Community Coalition Community Needs Assessment revised in June 2019.[66]

Specific community-based programs, such as prevention programs and community coalitions, offer drug and drinking and driving prevention services to persons who use drugs, their families, and service providers (e.g., healthcare providers, homeless shelters, and substance abuse treatment programs). Several community-based coalitions exist within Bexar County and most have a stake in addressing issues regarding alcohol, tobacco, and other drugs.

San Antonio is home to four Drug Free Community (DFC) Coalitions - Circles of San Antonio Community Coalition, San Antonio Fighting Back, George Gervin Youth Center, and Bethel Prevention.

- Circles of San Antonio Community Coalition is working to prevent and reduce youth substance use by: engaging and expanding a youth coalition; implementing a multi-media awareness campaign and comprehensive social norms strategy; changing the norms of social access through changing environments, enhancing skills and increasing negative consequences for providers; developing a civil citation program and advocating for social host violation laws; implementing a comprehensive marijuana social access and norms strategy to ensure perceptions of risk and ensure the community is aware of the negative effects of recreational and commercialization of marijuana.

- San Antonio Fighting Back is implementing the following strategies to prevent and reduce youth substance use : establish and strengthen collaboration among communities; public and private non-profit agencies, and federal, state, local and tribal governments to support the efforts of community coalitions working to prevent and reduce substance use among youth. Reduce substance use among youth and, over time, reduce substance abuse among adults by addressing the factors in a community that increase the risk of substance abuse and promoting the factors that minimize the risk of substance abuse.

- George Gervin Youth Center's Project Alert's Coalition prevents and reduces youth substance abuse, in part by, mobilizing resources; focusing on adult perception of underage alcohol use; providing support to parents; increasing communication between schools, the community and parents; providing support that reduces marijuana use; supporting youth prevention education in the community.

- Bethel Prevention Coalition is working to prevent and reduce youth substance use by expanding

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[66] Circles of San Antonio Community Coalition. Community Needs Assessment, Revised June 2019, Inclusive pages 11-20.

and enhancing the membership of the coalition, enhancing the leadership skills of the Steering Committee and Action Committees; strengthening collaboration with other DFC Coalitions in San Antonio and the State of Texas; conduct community outreach to increase visibility of Coalition and awareness of problem; increase perception of risk or harm of alcohol and marijuana use among youth; increase perception of peer disapproval of alcohol drinking and marijuana use among youth; decrease past 30-day use of alcohol and marijuana use among youth; and increase perceptions of parental disapproval of use.

The Circles of San Antonio Community Coalition maintains an active membership with Texans Standing Tall (TST), a statewide coalition and is an active member on the TST statewide strategy team. In addition, the Coalition utilizes Texans Standing Tall as their technical assistance provider for strategic planning and environmental strategy process to reduce underage alcohol social access.

In addition to Circles of San Antonio, there are three coalitions that help to reduce alcohol related motor vehicle fatalities - the Bexar County DWI Taskforce, The Texas Department of Transportation Traffic Jam Coalition, and The San Antonio Police Department formed the San Antonio Team Driving While Intoxicated (SA Team DWI).

- The Bexar County DWI Task Force's mission is to (1) reduce alcohol and drug related motor vehicle accidents, injuries, and deaths in Bexar County, (2) seek out and arrest those who disobey impaired-driving laws through law enforcement special operations, training, and community involvement; and (3) create a safer community through law enforcement and education of the public.

- The San Antonio Traffic Jam Coalition's purpose is to educate and bring awareness for a safer community by focusing on issues such as drinking and driving, texting and driving, drowsy driving, motorcycle safety and bicycle/pedestrian safety. The coalition's primary responsibility is to save lives.

- The San Antonio Police Department formed the San Antonio Team Driving While Intoxicated (SA Team DWI) as a combined law enforcement effort to reduce DWI rates and fatalities associated with alcohol use. The SA Team DWI matches current data related to DWI and motor vehicle incidences to strategically place DWI saturation patrols and Texas Alcoholic Beverage Commission seller-server compliance checks. The Bexar County District Attorney's office has implemented a full time year round no-refusal initiative for impaired driving in Bexar County.

The Circles of San Antonio Community Coalition maintains an active partnership with SA Team DWI. SA Team DWI also works with at risk bars in San Antonio that have been identified by arrested DWI offenders as last place of drink.

Other coalitions, committees, and task forces that are an important part of prevention in San Antonio and Bexar County are:

- Alamo Area Coalition Against Trafficking (AACAT) exists to prosecute offenders, prevent future exploitation and serve current victims of human trafficking. Their goal is the total eradication of human trafficking from Bexar and the surrounding counties.

- The Alamo Area Teen Suicide Prevention Coalition works to advance efforts to prevent teen suicide in the Alamo Area by engaging youth voices and build on best practices to provide clear and ongoing prevention messages; to improve access to care and strengthen the continuum of youth mental health care; and influence related policy. The Teen Advisory Board B141 Campaign helps students to understand the warning signs of a mental health crisis, the importance of finding a trusted adult to help and to use the Suicide Prevention Lifeline for assistance with a peer in crisis.

- Alamo Senior Advisory Committee serves as the advisory committee for the Alamo Area Agency on Aging (AAAA). The AAAA is dedicated to building a community that supports older residents and allows them to age in place with dignity security and enhanced quality of life.

- Baby Education for South Texas (BEST) is a collaboration of regional leaders in pediatric health, advocacy and education working to keep the children of South Texas safe, especially while they sleep. With representatives of many of San Antonio's community organizations and each major health care system, BEST is pooling resources and coordinating citywide efforts to ensure every child born in Bexar County is safe and health. BEST works to decrease infant mortality utilizing community resources, education, advocacy and awareness15.

- The Bexar County Child Fatality Review Team is a public health strategy to understand child deaths through multidisciplinary review at the local level. The lessons learned from the reviews inform local and statewide prevention activities and reduce preventable child deaths.

- The Bexar County Community Health Collaborative (also known as The Health Collaborative) has been improving the health status of the community through collaborative means, for the past 20 years. It leads the countywide community health needs assessment and community health improvement planning process every three years, supports several community coalitions with their training, education, and programing needs. It also offers three free programs to the community: the exercise and nutrition Healthy Me Healthy We program, the youth mental health Young Minds Matter program, and the Grow Health Together Pathways Community HUB, an evidence-based model that works to address at-risk populations' social determinants of health.

- The Bexar County Joint Opioid Task Force convened in 2017. The interagency public-private collaboration is seeking to decrease the number of opioid deaths in Bexar County and develop strategies to address the opioid crisis in a comprehensive manner. The task force is focusing on four key initiatives: increasing the use of overdose reversal drugs by first responders; improved provider training on evidence-based prescribing and dispensing of opioid-based pharmaceutical products;

increasing access to and awareness of treatment options; improving community education on the safe disposal of prescribed drugs and the effects of prescription opioids and heroin.

- The Bicycle Mobility Advisory Committee (BMAC)'s purpose is to improve bicycle mobility within the Alamo Area Metropolitan Planning Organization Study Area. BMAC's vision is for the region to be distinguished as a place where cyclists can safely travel on and off-road and cycling is recognized as a clean, healthy, and affordable form of transportation and recreation.

- The Healthy Futures of Texas organization provides and promotes strategies that work to help young people make healthy decisions and avoid unplanned pregnancies.

- The Safe Kids San Antonio Coalition works to prevent unintentional childhood injuries, the number one cause of death for children in the United States. Using local trauma data to address community needs, the coalition implements evidence-based programs that help parents and caregivers prevent childhood injuries.

- The San Antonio Coalition for Veterans and Families provides support by connecting veterans and their families with community resources to improve their lives.

- The San Antonio Crime Coalition provides valuable information and intelligence to its registered participants within San Antonio & Bexar County. It acts as a go-between the civilian population and law enforcement agencies in addressing the fear of retaliation from the criminal element. The Coalition is a collaboration of many businesses, homeowners, churches, schools, neighborhood groups and associations, community organizations and law enforcement agencies.

- The San Antonio Grandparents Raising Grandchildren Coalition provides mentorship and easy access to information and resources for grandparents raising grandchildren. They provide opportunities geared at improving the health and quality of life for grandparents raising grandchildren and other family caregivers by connecting them to resources in San Antonio.

- South Alamo Regional Alliance for the Homeless (SARAH) works with agencies across San Antonio and Bexar County to end homelessness. As the local Continuum of Care Lead Agency, SARAH is charged to create an improved service system that effectively provides support, coordination, and housing to all homeless populations in the area, with a primary focus on moving individuals and families out of homelessness efficiently and permanently. SARAH also supports a community-wide Coordinated Entry program which is a centralized access point for people to visit if they are experiencing literal homelessness and need housing. By visiting a Coordinated Entry hub site, clients can gain access to the area's housing waitlist, which several community partners pull from to provide housing assistance.

- The South-Central Texas Water Safety Coalition was founded to help educate the public on

water safety and prevent needless water related deaths. The Coalition seeks to improve water safety knowledge and practices among all recreationalists through education and awareness programs, outreach events, and inter-agency cooperation, cost and resource sharing.

- The mission of the Southwest Texas Regional Advisory Council (STRAC) Injury Prevention Consortium is to help reduce the burden of injuries by promoting evidence-based injury prevention strategies and practice that raise awareness, promote collaboration and foster understanding on the importance of injury prevention.

- Vision Zero Communications Task Force is focused on eliminating motor vehicle, bicycling and pedestrian deaths within San Antonio. The purpose of the Task Force is to grow a support system of stakeholders and use this network to leverage the resources available.

- Comal Community Coalition.
- Guadalupe County Community Coalition
- Kendall County Community Coalition

Environmental Changes

In 2016, the Circles of San Antonio Community Coalition joined federal partners: High Intensity Drug Trafficking Agency (HIDTA) - South Texas, Drug Enforcement Agency (DEA), Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), and the U.S. Attorney's Office to form the Alamo Drug Awareness and Prevention Team (ADAPT). ADAPT holds monthly meetings, quarterly community meetings, and hosts ommunity events and training on the problem of illicit drugs in Bexar County.

Unfortunately, funding for San Antonio Tobacco Prevention and Control Coalition (SATPCC) ended in August 2013. Despite this, San Antonio's Metropolitan Health District, along with Circles of San Antonio Community Coalition and the City of San Antonio, was successful in enacting the Tobacco 21 ordinance. This ordinance took effect in October 2018, to increase the age for sale of tobacco products from 18 years of age to 21 years of age. This public health measure will delay the age of first tobacco use, reduce the risk of youth becoming regular smokers, and help keep tobacco out of schools.   In addition to the Tobacco 21 initiative, the City of San Antonio Parks and Recreation Department has proposed tobacco and vape-free parks as part of their 2019-2029 Parks System Plan29. Two local municipalities in Bexar County, Kirby and Leon Valley, have also passed Tobacco 21 ordinances.

Also, in 2018, the City of San Antonio was awarded the Center for Disease Control and Prevention Racial and Ethnic Approaches to Community Health (REACH) grant. As a recipient of this grant, the City of San Antonio will expand upon the current areas and strategies in use by Metropolitan Health's Healthy Neighborhoods program to implement the tobacco, nutrition, and community-clinical linkage strategies to reduce health disparities among African Americans and Hispanic Americans.

Public Health Region 8 does have a Tobacco Prevention and Control Office whose purpose is to reduce the health and economic toll tobacco has placed on the citizens of Texas. In addition, the Tobacco Specialist with the Region 8 PRC completes over 1800 voluntary compliance checks with tobacco retailers each year within the 28 counties of Region 8.

Treatment/Intervention Providers

The National Directory of Drug and Alcohol Abuse Treatment Facilities – for 2018 is a listing of federal, state, and local government facilities and private facilities that provide substance abuse treatment services. It includes treatment facilities that (1) are licensed, certified, or otherwise approved for inclusion in the Directory by their State Substance Abuse Agencies, and (2) responded to the 2017 National Survey of Substance Abuse TreatmentServices (N-SSATS). The information about each facility that appears in this Directory was provided by that facility in response to the 2017 N-SSATS. N-SSATS is conducted annually by the Substance Abuse and MentalHealth Services Administration (SAMHSA).

Region 8 has 29 substance abuse treatment facilities listed in the National Directory of Drug and Alcohol Abuse Treatment Facilities which include 12 treatment facilities that provide opioid medications used in treatment for opioids ; 10 treatment facillities use Buprenorphine in treatment ; 8 treatment facilities use Methadone in treatment ; 5 treatment facilities use Naltrexone in treatment ; 3 treatament facilities do not treat opioid addiction ; 1 treatment facility for females only ; 28 facilities offer treatment for males and females ; 6 facilities provide detox ; 2 provide transitional housing or halfway housing ; 4 Provide special programs for youth ; 7 Provide special programs for transitional age young adults ; 24 privately operated ; 3 operated by local, county or community government ; 1 operated by U.S. Dept of Veterans Affairs and 1 state government operated. See Appendix, Table 63 for a listing of Region 8 facilities.

Prevention Providers

Throughout Region 8, there are many programs that service and reach out to the diverse communities in the area including:

- The San Antonio Council on Alcohol and Drug Awarness (SACADA) is a nonprofit organization that provides education, youth prevention programs, information resources and services to prevent alcohol and drug abuse to youth and adults in Bexar County and the 28 surrounding counties of Region 8. The SACADA youth prevention programs are targeted to youth in Bexar County, providing evidence-based, age-appropriate curriculum, to elementary, middle and high school youth. The youth prevention programs also provide prevention service to youth and adults though presentations on alcohol, tobacco and other drugs and information on living healthy lifestyles.

- Center for Health Care Services– focuses on improving the lives of people with mental health disorders, substance abuse challenges and developmental disabilities. Primary service area includes the 28 counties of Region 8.

- Connections Individual and Family Services - focuses on providing a safe and secure alternative

to the "streets" for homeless, abused, or at-risk youth. Connections Individual and Family Services provides program services in 18 rural counties and operates thirteen 13 counseling offices and three 3 residential locations. Connections services are available to the following counties: Aransas, Atascosa, Bastrop, Bee, Caldwell, Comal, Frio, Goliad, Gonzales, Guadalupe, Karnes, Lee, Live Oak, McMullen, Refugio, San Patricio, Wilson, and Zavala.

- Family Service Association – is a private, non-profit, non-sectarian agency funded by the United Way, United States Department of Health and Human Services, fee-for-service contracts with both public and private organizations, foundation and corporate grants, private contributions, client fees, and outpatient mental health insurance. Prevention services include providing prevention education and Families and Schools Together (FAST). FAST services 7 elementary schools, 2 middle schools and 4 Head Start centers in Bexar County, as well as families and 9 schools in Uvalde and Zavala Counties. In a collaborative effort among schools, Family Service Association and families, FAST focuses on children at risk for school failure, juvenile delinquency, and substance abuse in adolescence.

- Family Violence Prevention Services – focuses on breaking the cycle of violence to strengthen families, by providing the necessary tools for self-sufficiency through the delivery of emergency shelter, transitional housing, education, effective parenting education, and early intervention with children and youth. Primary service area for prevention includes Bexar County.

- Karnes/Wilson Juvenile Board- focuses on providing evidence-based, age-appropriate curriculum, to elementary, middle, and high school youth. Primary service area includes Karnes, Wilson, Atascosa, Frio, LaSalle counties.

- JOVEN-Juvenile Outreach and Vocational Educational – focuses on developing character and resiliency in children by providing them with innovative and exciting programs, as well as structured alternative activities that are designed to help them to succeed. JOVEN provides in-school programming in 8 school districts in the surrounding areas of Bexar, Guadalupe and Comal County.

- South Texas Rural Health – focuses on providing health services to the people of LaSalle, Dimmitt, and Frio counties. This service area has been designated as a Medically Underserved Area and as a Health Professional Shortage Area. The clinic maintains five program/service delivery sites and provides services such as laboratory, pharmacy, radiology, dental, family planning, HIV/AIDS testing and counseling, health education, nutrition counseling, substance abuse counseling, and transportation assistance

- Servicing Children and Families in Need (SCAN), Inc. – focuses on fostering the healthy development of individuals and families through empowerment opportunities that are effective, culturally responsive, trauma-informed and community-centered. Provides services to the following Region 8 counties including: Dimmit, Frio, LaSalle, Maverick, Real, Uvalde, and Zavala.

Law Enforcement Capacity and Support

The San Antonio Police Department has embraced Community Policing for many decades, through its Community Services and School Services Programs, Crime Prevention Programs (Neighborhood Watch, National Night Out), Store Fronts, Decentralized Patrol Substations, and the Downtown Foot and Bicycle Patrol Unit. In 1995 the Department created a special Community Policing Unit, the San Antonio Fear Free Environment Unit (SAFFE) which links closely with community involvement programs, such as Cellular on Patrol (initiated in 1993) and the Citizen Police Academy (initiated 1994).

The Southwest Texas Fusion Center (SWTFC) was recognized by the State of Texas and the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) as a Level 2 Major Urban Area Fusion Center in November 2011. A Fusion Center is a collaborative effort of two or more agencies that provide resources, expertise, and information to the center with the goal of maximizing their ability to detect, prevent, investigate and respond to criminal and terrorist activity. The mission of the SWTFC is to serve as an all threat/all hazard center for information/intelligence sharing and public safety through a process of collaboration with other regional and national partners, which is balanced and guided by the need and responsibility to preserve the rights and privacy of the citizens we protect. The SWTFC is managed by the San Antonio Police Department (SAPD) and operates under the guidance of an advisory board that includes representatives from public and private partners throughout the southwest Texas region.

The San Antonio Regional Intelligence Center (SARIC) provides intelligence for officers of the SAPD and its regional partners. This has been accomplished by means of strengthening intelligence sharing methods and receiving support from local, state and federal law enforcement as SARIC continues to support the efforts of the Southwest Texas Fusion Center.

After years of planning and implementation, the Bexar County Sheriff's Office, Bexar County Fire Marshal, Bexar County Constables, and several municipal police departments supported by Bexar County, went live on a new public safety command and control system in August 2010. The new system was developed through a regional partnership including Bexar County, Bexar Metro 911, City of San Antonio and City of Schertz to improve the flow of information between the participating communication centers and field personnel.

A critical component of the new system included TriTech's Inform Mobile data solution which provides an automated and accelerated flow of data, including locations, incident information, and historical information directly to resources in the field. With immediate access to comprehensive data and extensive messaging capabilities, Inform Mobile serves as a seamless extension of Inform computer aided dispatch (CAD). With real-time information, field personnel are empowered to make quick, informed decisions.

Southwest Border South Texas Region High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas (HIDTA) program, created by Congress with the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988, provides assistance to Federal, state, local, and tribal law enforcement agencies operating in areas determined to be critical drug-trafficking regions of the United States. This grant program is administered by the Office of National Drug Control Policy (ONDCP). Counties include Bexar, Cameron, Dimmit, Hidalgo, Jim Hogg, Kinney, La Salle, Maverick, Starr, Travis, Val Verde, Webb, Zapata and Zavala counties.

Healthy Youth Activites

Many alternative activities have been identified as health activities for youth to participate in to curb illicit drug use and alcohol consumption. Below are some of the identified youth activities and services that can be found in Region 8.

Youth participation in sport and other organized physical activity can very easily be considered a double-edged sword in reference to substance abuse and prevention. Evidence suggests that youth participation in prosocial activities such as sport and exercise can build positive social relationships, self-confidence, and life skills (CCSA); all of which are considered protective factors against substance abuse. However, it has also been noted that sport participation has been found to be associated with increases in alcohol consumption and/or steroid use. Keeping in mind that these activities help to build self-confidence and self-esteem, their inherent value should not be negated. To support this, it has been shown that experiential challenge programs are highly effective in building these characteristics and have been implemented for prevention purposes through the following forms (NIDA; HSR):

- Experiential Wilderness Programs

- Ropes Courses

- Recreation & Sport Programs

Entities in Region 8 that provide services that actively engage youth populations in physical activity and sports are the YMCA/YWCA and the Boys & Girls Club of America. These organizations provide afterschool programming for youth (children & teens) to participate in physical activity and social bonding.

Work Force Training

Allowing youth to engage in workforce aptitude testing and training early can help to provide them with a sense of self-efficacy and confidence in their development trajectory. In Region 8, Gary Job Corps offers hands-on career training and education for youth ages 16-24. These programs offer zero-tolerance for substance abuse and violence, creating an environment that is indicative of substantial learning and growth.

Religion and Prevention

Engagement in prosocial activities and involvement religious activities has been determined by the National Institute on Drug Abuse (1996) as a protective factor against substance abuse and other behavioral issues in youth. Churches and religious entities are paramount to the success of communities and often provide services in the form of support groups and facility space for prevention and recovery programs. In Region 8, the Methodist Health Care Ministries offer a range of in-patient and day treatment programs for persons with mental health and chemical dependency concerns. In addition to this, some churches host 12-step programs, alcohol-anonymous, and chemical dependence support.

School Domain

The social environment of the school is a key factor influencing the healthy development of young people. Research indicates that students who feel attached to their schools are less likely to engage in

anti-social behavior or drug use practices. Indicators such as high school completion, college admissions, youth prevention programs, and students who receive ATOD education at school will be discussed in this section.

SAMHSA provided a listing of the scientifically defensible principles that can help service providers design and implement programs that work.

> • Avoid relying solely on knowledge-oriented interventions designed to supply information about negative consequences.

> • Correct misconceptions about the prevalence of use in conjunction with other educational approaches.

> • Involve youth in peer-led interventions or interventions with peer-led components.

> • Give students opportunities to practice newly acquired skills through interactive approaches. Help youth retain skills through booster sessions.

> • Involve parents in school-based approaches.

> • Communicate a commitment to substance abuse prevention in school policies.

SAMHSA also argues that school climate is another factor contributing to the lack of attachment to school. Together, teachers' instructional methods, classroom management techniques, class size, student-teacher ratios, classroom organization, and educators' attitudes toward students affect the climate in a particular school.

YP Programs

The Youth Prevention (YP) programs consist of using age-appropriate, evidence-based curriculum to educate youth on the negative health consequences of alcohol tobacco and other drugs. These curriculums are incorporate life skills which, coupled with drug education, can build resiliency in youth. The prevention programs are broken down in to three sub-categories: Universal, Selected and Indicated.

> • Universal prevention (YPU) reaches the general population, without regard to individual risk factors, and are generally designed to reach a very large audience or population, such as a community, school, or neighborhood. Participants are not recruited to participate in the activities and the degree of individual substance abuse.

> • Selective prevention (YPS) activities promote a proactive process to address health and wellness for individuals, families, and communities by enhancing protective factors and by averting and precluding negative factors that place individuals at risk for substance abuse. Selective prevention activities target subgroups of the general population that are determined to be at risk for substance abuse.

> • Indicated prevention (YPI) approaches are used for individuals who are experiencing early signs of substance use and other related problem behaviors associated with substance use. The individuals may or may not be abusing substances, but exhibit risk factors such as school failure, interpersonal social problems, delinquency, or other antisocial behaviors, or psychological

problems, such as depression or suicidal behaviors that increase their chances of developing a drug abuse problem.

Region 8 has 7-substance abuse prevention providers as funded by Texas Health and Human Services Commission (HHSC). The service area each organization covers, age-group targeted, and prevention sub-category taught is all directed by the grants.

Students Receiving AOD Education in School

In 2018, the Region 8 TSS reported a 6 percent increase from 65.1 percent in 2008 to 69 percent in 2018, the number of students surveyed that reported they had received information on drugs or alcohol since school began. Most information was received during a school health class (45%) or an assembly program (42.4%).

Figure 185. 2018 Region 8 TSS Students that Received Information on Drugs or Alcohol by Source
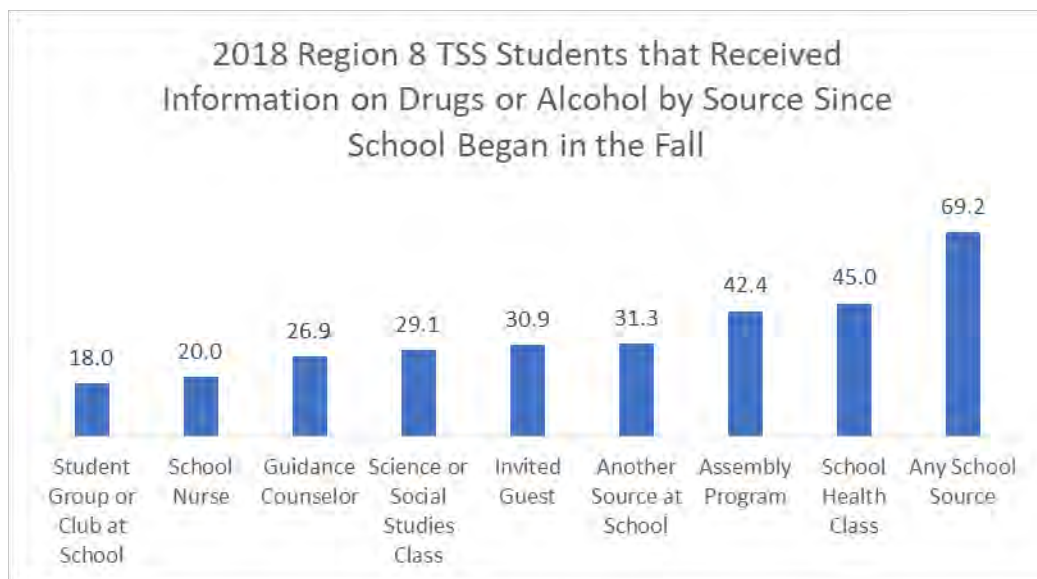
Source: Texas A&M University, Public Policy Reasearch Institute, Texas School Survey of Drug and Alcohol Use: 2018 Region 8 Report

The Center for Substance Abuse Prevention (CSAP) identifies prevention education as one of the six CSAP Prevention Strategies and defines prevention education as a two-way communication and is distinguished from merely disseminating information by the fact that it is based on an interaction between the educator and the participants. The activities under this strategy aim to affect critical life and social skills, including decision-making, refusal skills and critical analysis (e.g. of media messages). Students receiving alcohol and other drug (AOD) education in school vary from district to district. There are a number of districts who provide AOD education through the health education classes, and others who collaborate with community organizations to bring in presentations and curriculum.

The following organizations are prevention providers who are funded by HHSC to provide prevention education in Region 8:

> • The San Antonio Council on Alcohol and Drug Awareness (SACADA) – prevention in the following counties: Bexar, Bandera, Comal, Kendall, and Kerr.

> • Connections Individual and Family Services - serves the following counties: Aransas, Atascosa, Bastrop, Bee, Caldwell, Comal, Frio, Goliad, Gonzales, Guadalupe, Karnes, Lee, Live Oak, McMullen, Refugio, San Patricio, Wilson, and Zavala.

> • Family Service Association – serves, Bexar and Uvalde counties.

> • Family Violence Prevention Services – serves Bexar county residence.

> • Karnes/Wilson Juvenile Board – serves Atascosa, Karnes, La Salle, Medina and Wilson counties.

> • Mid-Coast Family Services – serves Victoria, Calhoun, DeWitt, Goliad, Gonzalez, Jackson and Lavaca counties.

> • JOVEN-Juvenile Outreach and Vocational – serves Bexar and Kendall counties.

Sober Schools – Recovery High School

High schools specifically designed for students recovering from a substance use disorder (substance abuse or dependence) have been emerging as a continuing care resource since 1987. According to the Association of Recovery Schools (ARS), this continuing care model has slowly grown since that time to include 31 high schools in 10 states.

Texas has 9 Recovery high Schools, Winfree Academy Courage Program – Grand Prairie (formerly Irving Campus), Grand Prairie, Texas; Serenity High School, McKinney Texas; Archway Academy, Houston, Texas; Cates Academy (formerly Three Oaks Academy), Houston, Texas; Winfree Academy Courage Program – Richardson Campus, Richardson, Texas; Winfree Academy Courage Program – North Richland Hills Campus, North Richland Hills, Texas, University High School, Austin, Texas, Rise Recovery in partnership with Anne Frank Inspire Academy, San Antonio, Texas.

New in Region 8 - Rise Recovery in partnership with Anne Frank Inspire Academy has developed a pilot program for high school students in the recovery process. The program is designed to provide a high-quality education and recovery-oriented student life for high school-aged youth seeking sobriety from drugs and alcohol.

The recovery high schools conduct an Annual Recovery School Survey which was last administered in the spring of 2015. Nineteen recovery schools participated in the survey.

- 26 percent were classified as Charter schools, 37 percent Alternative, 16 percent Private and 21 percent Other.
- Average student enrollment at a Recovery high school, 24 males and 19 females.
- Range of students enrolled 2 – 115.
- Average student enrollment is 32.
- Average GPA 2.75 compared to National GPA 3.0.

- Students average 2 treatment episodes prior to Recovery school admittance.[67]

Alternative Peer Group

The Alternative Peer Group (APG) model encompasses the necessary ingredients for successful treatment of adolescents struggling with substance abuse or drug addictions. This model was created in Houston, Texas about forty years ago. Alternative Peer Groups were created to address the emotional, psychological, spiritual and social needs of teens struggling with substance abuse.

An APG offers an adolescent a new group of friends that provide alternative attitudes, values, judgments, processes, and behavior that support the change necessary to recover from substance abuse disorders (Binarium Productions, 2011). The APG model of substance abuse recovery services has been used with adolescents and young adults. It includes 12-step meetings, counseling (individual, family, and group), multifamily group, and psychosocial education for youth and parents. Most importantly, the foundation of the APG is the social component (Cates & Cummings, 2003; Meehan, 1984). Namely, social functions include afterschool hangouts, sober social weekend activities, and retreats. The hallmark of this model is the basic assumption that peer relationships, much like the ones that initiate and support drug and alcohol use, are necessary to facilitate recovery (Morrison & Bailey, 2011; Rochat et al., 2011). [68]

Figure 186. Alternative Peer Group: A Model for Youth Recovery

Dr. Scott Basinger of Baylor College of Medicine has been studying the outcomes of alternative peer groups and recently presented his data at the Teens and High-Risk Symposium. He compared the national rates of teen relapse to the rates of teens enrolled in local APGs. The national relapse rate for teens in recovery is between 50-90%. In Houston, for those adolescents participating in APGs between January 2007 and 2010, the relapse rates were between 8%-11%. Overall, since APGs have been in existence, they have a recovery rate greater than 85% versus a nationwide recovery rate of around 30%

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[67] Association of Recovery Schools. (2016). The State of Recovery High Schools, 2016 Biennial Report. Denton, TX. Retrieved from www.recoveryschools.org. Accessed July 12, 2019

[68] Crystal Collier, Robert Hilliker & Anthony Onwuegbuzie (2014) Alternative Peer Group: A Model for Youth Recovery, Journal of Groups in Addiction & Recovery, 9:1, 40-53, DOI: 10.1080/1556035X.2013.836899. http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/1556035X.2013.836899. Date: October 21, 2015, Accessed July 25, 2019.

according to the research gathered in Journal of Groups in Addiction & Recovery, Alternative Peer Group: A Model for Youth Recovery, 2014.[69]

High School to College and Academic Achievement

In Academic Year 2013 to 2014, 303,109 Texas Public High School Graduates enrolled in Texas Higher Education during academic year 2014-2015. Region 8 accounted for 10.4 percent or 31,379 of those students. Forty-two percent of Region 8 students choose to attend a college or university out of state. See Appendix, Table 62. Region 8 Texas Public High School Graduates Enrolled in Higher Education.

Figure 187. 2013-2014 Graduates Enrolled in Higher Education During 2014-2015 Academic Year

Area	4 Year	2 Year	Not Trackable	Not in Texas	Total
Texas	26.1	31.4	5.2	37.3	303,109
Region 8	25.5	29.5	2.4	42.4	31,379

Source: Texas Higher Education Data

Family Domain

Parental/Social Support

Research shows that the main reason that youth don't use alcohol, tobacco, or drugs is because of their parents. Parents are the strongest influence that children have. Drug use is much less likely to happen if a parent provides guidance and clear rules about not using drugs, has frequent conversations with children and youth, spends quality time with his/her child, and does not use alcohol or other drugs themselves. Some of the familial protective factors identified as a guard against drugs use are included in this section of the RNA. Indicators such as inadequate social support, parental attitudes toward alcohol and other drugs consumption, and teens talking to parents about ATOD will be addressed.

## Parental Attitudes toward Alcohol and Drug Consumption

Research has shown, when parents hold attitudes favorable to the use of alcohol and other drugs, or engage in heavy drinking or drug use themselves, their children are more likely to drink alcohol or use drugs, according to the publication, the role of risk and protective factors in substance use across adolescence, National Institute of Health.

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[69] Morrison C, Bailey C, Data Supporting Alternative Peer Groups: A Recovery Model for Teens and Young Adults. http://www.drug-addiction-help-now.org/blog/2012/03/alternative-peer-groups-successful-recovery-model/. Accessed July 25, 2019.

In the 2018 TSS, alcohol is reported as having the least parental disapproval and the highest past month usage.

Figure 188. 2018 TSS Parental Mildly to Strongly Disapproval of Substance Use vs. Past Month Use
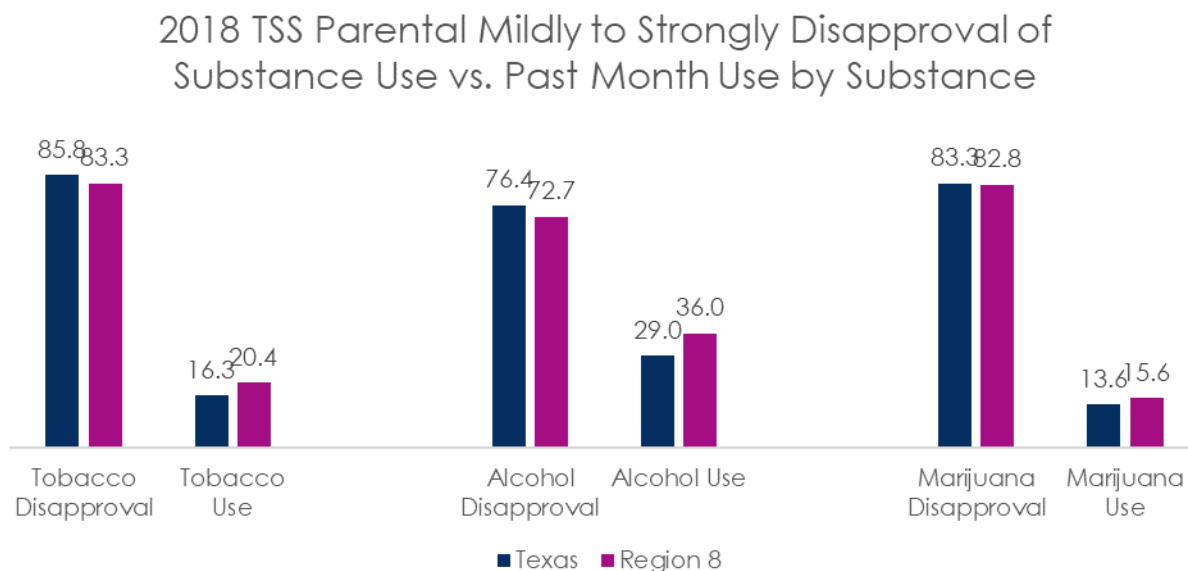
Source: Texas A&M University, Public Policy Reasearch Institute, Texas School Survey of Drug and Alcohol Use: 2018 Texas & Region 8 Report

According to the Partnership Attitude Tracking Study (PATS), Teens & Parents, 2013:

> • one-third of parents (34%) believe there is little they can do to prevent their kids from trying drugs other than alcohol

> • one in four parents (23%) feel uncomfortable telling their child not to use drugs because of their own history of drug use

> • Among parents who suspect their child has used drugs or alcohol, one in five (21%) have not intervene.

> • PATS data show that if parents communicate their disapproval of marijuana use, and if they effectively communicate the risks associated with heavy marijuana use, then they increase the chances that their child will avoid becoming a heavy marijuana user, even if he or she decides to experiment with marijuana.

> • More than one in ten teens (12%) continue to indicate their parents would be okay with their marijuana use.

> • Perceived parental permissiveness and perceived risk in using marijuana regularly also has a strong influence on the more frequent marijuana user.

> • More than one in five teens (22%) say parents would not care as much if their teen were caught abusing or misusing prescription drugs, when compared to illicit drugs.

> • More than half of parents (55%) say anyone can access their medicine cabinet

• One-third of teens (32 percent) believe their parents would say it's okay for them to drink beer every once in a while, while only 4 percent of parents corroborate this statement.

Students Talking to Parents about ATOD

According to the National Crime Prevention Council, their research shows the main reason that kids don't use alcohol, tobacco, or drugs is because of their parents. Their parents positive influence and because they know it would disappoint them are the main reasons why kids abstain from drug use. It is so important that parents build a strong relationship with their kids and talk to them about substance abuse.

The role of parents is critical, if a teen learns about the risks from his or her friends or "on the street" rather than from parents, then that teen is more likely to engage in substance use according to the research from this publication.

In 2018, the TSS reported that in Texas, 70.6 percent of students in grades 7th-12th reported that they would seek help from their parents if they had a problem with alcohol or durgs compared to Region 8 where 71.8 percent would seek help from their parents.

Individual Domain

SAMHSA states that most interventions aimed at the individual are designed to change knowledge about and attitudes toward substance abuse with the ultimate goal of influencing behavior.

Principles of Effective Substance Abuse Prevention:

SAMHSA provided a listing of the scientifically defensible principles that can help service providers design and implement programs that work.

> • Social and personal skills-building can enhance individual capacities, influence attitudes, and promote behavior inconsistent with use. These interventions usually include information about the negative effects of substance use.

> • To be effective, interventions must be culturally sensitive and consider race, ethnicity, age, and gender in their designs.

> • Youth tend to be more concerned about social acceptance and the immediate rather than long-term effects of particular behaviors. Citing consequences such as stained teeth and bad breath has more impact than threats of lung cancer, which usually develops later in life.

> • Used alone, information dissemination and media campaigns do not play a major part in influencing individual knowledge, attitudes, and beliefs, but they can be effective when combined with other interventions.

> • Alternatives such as organized sports, involvement in the arts, and community service provide a natural and effective way of reaching youth in high-risk environments who are not in school and who lack both adequate adult supervision and access to positive activities. Positive alternatives can help youth develop personal and social skills inconsistent with substance use.

• Effective programs recognize that relationships exist between substance use and a variety of other adolescent health problems, such as mental disorders, family problems, pregnancy, sexually transmitted diseases, school failure, and delinquency—and include services designed to address them.

• Incorporating problem identification and referral into prevention programs helps to ensure that participants who are already using drugs will receive treatment.

• Providing transportation to treatment programs can encourage youth participation.

Life Skills Learned in YP Programs

In Fiscal Year 2018, there were about 6,000 youth served in region 8 that were enrolled in evidence based curriculum throughout Bexar, Kendall, Kerr and Bandera counties by SACADA. Data from other agencies were not available and identified as a data gap for our region.

Mental Health and Family Recovery Services

Region 8, Local Mental Health Authorities deliver mental health services and include two organizations that provide services in multiple counties :

Center for Health Care Services Local Mental Health 210-731-1300 (Bexar County) – services include Crisis Care Services, Mental Health Services, Treatment for Substance Use Disorders, Programs for IDD, Children Services, Transformational Services for Homelessness, Veterans Services, Community Reintegration Programs, Recovery and Health Services and Primary Care Services.

Hill Country MHDD Centers, 877-466-0660 - serves Bandera, Blanco, Comal, Edwards, Gillespie, Hays, Kendall, Kerr, Kimble, Kinney, Llano, Mason, Medina, Menard, Real, Schieicher, Sutton, Uvalde and Val Verde Counties. Services include : Mental Health Services, IDD Transition Team Support, Parent Support Groups, and Substance Abuse Services.

Alamo Area Council of Governments (AACOG), 210-832-5020 – serves Bexar county. IDD Services include community services and supports for eligible adults and children with intellectual disabililties, developmental disabilities, and related conditions and their families such as Eligibility Determinition, Consumer Benefits Screening, Service Coordination, Medicaid Waiver Programs such as Home and Community-Based Services (HCS) or Texas Home Living (TxHmL), General Revenue (GR) funded services, Assisted Residential Living and Present Community Options.

OSARS - Outreach, screening, assessment and referral centers may be the first point of contact for people seeking substance use disorder treatment services. Texas residents who are seeking services and information may qualify for services based on need. Physical location : 601 N. Frio, Bldg. II-Entrance C., San Antonio, TX 78207, Crisis Phone : 800-316-9241 or 210-223-7233, OSAR@chcsbc.org or visit www.chcsbc.org. Counties served include Atascosa, Bandera, Bexar, Calhoun, Comal, DeWitt, Dimmit, Edwards, Frio, Gillespie, Goliad, Gonzales, Guadalupe, Jackson, Karnes, Kendall, Kerr, Kinney, La Salle, Lavaca, Maverick, Medina, Real, Uvalde, Val Verde, Victoria, Wilson and Zavala. Services include Detoxification Services, Intensive and supportive residential (adult and youth), Outpatient (adult and youth), Medication Assisted Treatment, Co-occurring psychiatric and substance use disorders services (adult and youth), and Specialized female services (adult and youth).

Recovery Oriented Systems of Care (ROSC) is a framework for coordinating multiple systems, services, and supports that are person-centered, self-directed and designed to readily adjust to meet the individual's needs and chosen pathway to recovery. The system builds upon the strengths and resilience of individuals, families, and communities to take responsibility for their sustained health, wellness, recovery from substance use disorders and improved quality of life.

- Kerrville Recovery Initiative - Meetings are held the first Tuesday of the month, 12:15 pm to 1:00 pm at Union Church located on Memorial Blvd, Kerrville, TX 78028, Sabine Kuenzel, sabine3722@att.net.

- San Antonio/Alamo Addiction Recovery Initiative - Alamo Heights United Methodist Church, 825 E. Basse Rd. 78209 Room – West 104. The call-in number is: 712-432-6297 Conference ID: 548354#Abigail Moore, 210-225-4741, amoore@sacada.org.

Youth Employment

Employment at a young age gives youth real world responsibilities while also building on their social skills, interactions, and professional skills. Many youth are employed in order to assist in the financial stability for their family. Youth employment is one of the best ways a young person may engage in our community while gaining experience and skills for their future professional self.

In 2018, the average employment force for ages 16-19 in Region 8 was 38.6% compared to Texas at 34.7%. For ages 20-24 the average employment force was 74.5% for Region 8 compared to Texas at 73.1%. Victoria MSA had lower rates of 16-19 year olds employed while the Region 8 Border Area had lower rates of 20-24 year olds employed. Youth employment rates for ages 16-19 in the counties ranged from 0.0% in Kinney to 65.1% in Real. Rates for 20-24 year old youth in the counties ranged from 34.7% in Kinney to 84.3% in Zavala. County level data is available in Appendix, Table 60. Region 8 Youth Employment Ages 16-19 and 20-24 by County.

Figure 189. 2018 Percentage of Youth Employment by Concentrations of Populations
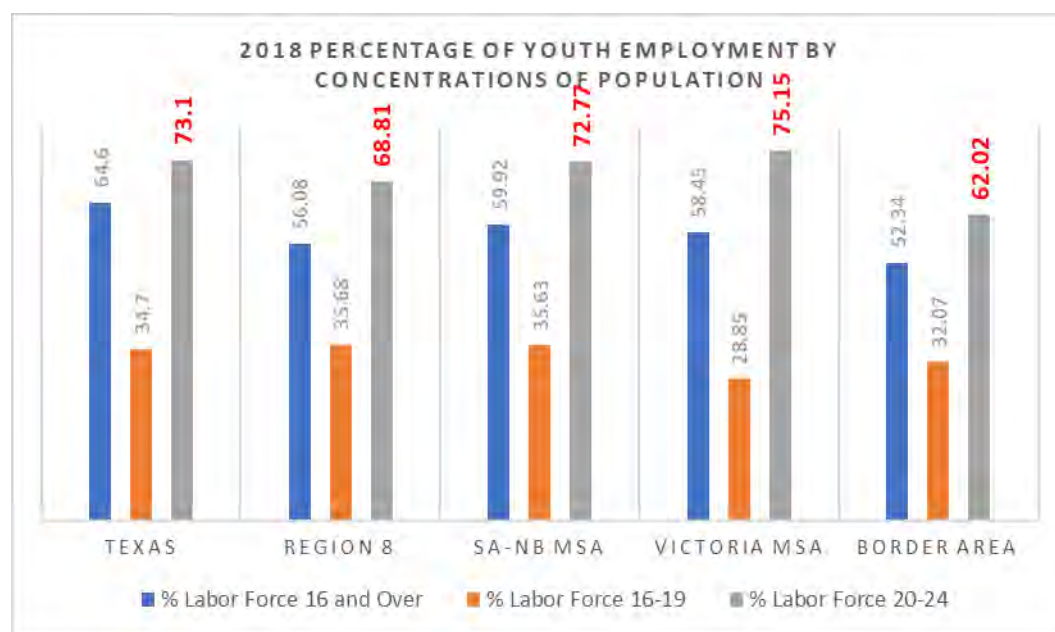
. Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2014-2018 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

Trends of Declining Substance Use

According to the 2018 Texas School Survey of Drug and Alcohol Use, from 2016 to 2018, the use of alcohol, tobacco, and marijuana increased while other illicit drugs decreased as seen below. **Due to Region 8 not having enough school participation over several cycles, Regions 7&8 were combined, however in 2018 Region 8 had enough schools, but had no previous years to compart to, so Texas A&M conducted a special report for Region 7&8 for 2018 so a comparison could be completed**. Some of these results are below.

- Lifetime Ecstasy use decreased from 2.7 percent in 2016 to 2.1 percent in 2018. Past-Month use decreased from 0.7 percent to 0.6 percent and School-Year decreased from 1.2 percent to 1.0 percent in.
- Lifetime use of Crack decreased from 1.1 percent in 2016 to 0.7 percent in 2018. Past-Month use decreased from 0.5 percent to 0.4 percent and School-Year decreased from 0.6 percent to 0.4 percent.
- Lifetime use of Heroin decreased from 0.7 percent in 2016 to 0.4 percent in 2018. Past-Month decreased from 0.2 percent to 0.1 percent and School-Year decreased from 0.3 percent to 0.2 percent.
- Lifetime use of Methamphetamine decreased from 1.2 percent in 2016 to 0.9 percent in 2018. Past-Month remained unchanged at 0.3 percent and School-Year decreased from 0.5 percent to 0.4 percent.
- Lifetime use of any Over the Counter drug use decreased from 3.3 percent in 2016 to 3.2 percent in 2018. PastMonth use decreased from 1.5 percent to 1 percent and School-Year decreased from 2 percent to 1.6 percent. Over the Counter Drugs include DXM, Triple Cs or Coricidin.
- Lifetime Opioids use for pain decreased from 5.1 percent in 2016 to 4.4 percent in 2018. Past-Month use decreased from 2.4 percent to 1 percent and School-Year decreased from 3.6 percent to 2 percent. Drugs used for pain include OxyContin, Percodan, Percocet, Oxycodone, Vicodin, Lortab, Lorcet or Hydrocodone.
- Lifetime use of any other Prescription drugs not listed decreased from 8.8 percent in 2016 to 8.4 percent in 2018. Past-Month decreased from 4 percent to 3.4 percent and School-Year decreased from 5.5 percent to 4.6 percent.

Region in Focus

The Prevention Resource Center (PRC) is dedicated to capturing the needs of the Region 8 communities by identifying the gaps in resources, current drug trends, drug prevention resources and prevention training needs.

Through data collection efforts and partnerships with key stakeholders, schools, and organizations, the PRC serves as an invaluable resource to all who seek relevant information as it pertains to the 28 counties of Region 8.

We serve our communities by providing data on the state's Three Prevention Priorities of alcohol, marijuana, and prescription drug use, as well as tobacco and other drugs. We provide data to schools, colleges, universities, coalitions, councils, events, and other stakeholders within our communities. This is done through Information Dissemination which provides awareness and knowledge of substance abuse issues and trends through the data collected by the central data repository.

Gaps in Services

Rural areas of the region must travel outside their community because services are not available in their particular county. There are also limited organizations that provide substance abuse prevention education and must rely on the Prevention Resource Center for these types of services. Lack of community awareness and participation in prevention activities from both schools and the community.

Other gaps include the budget shortfalls with school districts and the lack of participation in the Texas School Survey. Since the schools are working with less, there is more of a demand for PRC Region 8 services including literature, community outreach and presentations.

Fiscal Year 2019-2020 had training gaps due to no training contract and COVID-19. The PRC is currently working on conducting a focus group with our Region 8 providers to identify gaps in training needs.

Health Professional Shortage Areas (HPSAs) are designations that indicate health care provider shortages in primary care, dental health; or mental health. These shortages may be geographic-, population-, or facility-based.

Region 8 Mental Health Shortage Designations :
- 14 counties are designated as having Mental Health Geographic HPSA shortages.
- 2 Health centers that provide primary care to an underserved area or population, offer a sliding fee scale, provide comprehensive services, have an ongoing quality assurance program, and have a governing board of directors. Health Centers include Atascosa Healthcare and South Texas Rural Health Services.
- 6 Counties designated as High Needs Geographic HPSA areas include Bexar, DeWitt, Dimmit, Frio, Maverick and Zavala counties.

Region 8 Primary Care Shortage Designations :
- 5 counties are designated as having primary care shortages including Atascosa, Wilson, Frio, Bandera and Goliad.
- 8 counties designated as High Needs Geographic areas including Zavala, Real, Dimmit, Karnes, Uvalde, Val Verde, La Salle, Kinney and Northwest Bexar.
- The Kickapoo Tribe of Texas is designated as Native American, Tribal Facility, Population.
- The Children's Clinic of Dimmit and Zavala, Rural Health Clinic.
- Fabian Dale Dominguez State Jail, Correctional Facility.

See Appendix, Table 61 for county level data.

Gaps in Data

There are still data gaps in county-level data collection efforts across the region. Yet, as efforts are made to unify the counties for data collection, the need to gather data in Spanish is also relevant. A growing issue in Region 8 is the language barrier. Not all service providers can help the Spanish-speaking population, this becomes more apparent in rural areas where services are already limited.

A significant source of surveying across the region is conducted through the Public Policy Research Institute with the use of the Texas School Survey. For the most part, drug and alcohol data collected from adolescents throughout the region is short of rich and detailed regional assessment, especially at the county-level. There are a number of coalitions assessing their community needs, but data outcomes are not representative of the region. Community-level data reporting can be collected for our evaluation and study of variables and factors at work, but more region-wide data collection is necessary. As a result,

existing data is currently the only feasible way to begin assessing and estimating the effects of alcohol, marijuana, and prescription drugs in the region. Therefore, continued encouragement and support for community-level efforts in the region is needed. Further community-level activity is necessary in order to translate community-level data to a regional-level assessment. What community-level data can do by expanding their efforts is to begin developing county-level assessment and relational connections to neighboring counties.

The evaluation of certain seasonal occurrences is also necessary to assess. For instance, among marijuana users time related to the numerical value of 420 is commonly used as when to conduct marijuana activity. The numerical value 420 can mean April 20th as the day for marijuana use or the time 4:20pm or 4:20am. Also, the term "420 friendly" is sometimes used in online social media setting as an indication of being open to marijuana use. Additionally, alcohol use is generally seen to increase during holidays (e.g., New Year's Eve). However, measures are needed to observe spikes in alcohol and substance abuse in order to deter instances in the following year.

The national, state and local statistics are breathtaking in their wealth of information; however, they are not consistent, and some research is contradicting or outdated. Regardless of the data gaps, Region 8 will provide data at a national, state, and local level per request that fulfill its requirements, from all the various systems; data can be analyzed with or without interpretation from the available resource with clear evidence drawn from reputable sources if requested as well.

Regional Partners

There are many local social services agencies that facilitate access to information and resources across the diverse communities in Region 8. These agencies focus on prevention as well as remediation of problems and maintaining a commitment to improving the overall quality of life of service populations. Some of the local social services agencies that provide aid to the population in the region and that contribute to strengthen communities include: The San Antonio Food Bank, and the Communities in School (CIS) program.

The San Antonio Food Bank informs, refers and assists clients in the Food Stamp application process along with any other assistance available through Health and Human Services Commission. The San Antonio Food Bank provides food and grocery products to more than 500 partner agencies in 16 counties throughout Southwest Texas including Atascosa, Bandera, Bexar, Comal, Edwards, Frio, Guadalupe, Karnes, Kendall, Kerr, La Salle, Medina, Real Uvalde, Wilson and Zavala.

Communities in Schools (CIS) program was created to promote and facilitate delivery of community social services, health, educational services, enrichment and other support services to youth and their families. This initiative was established to address the high rate of dropouts that exists within school districts. CIS is a year-round program with services based on an individual assessment of the participant, family and school. Services include the support and promotion of health awareness, healthy life styles and provision of basic needs; provide support and help to increase the participation of parents in the students' educational experience; provide support in all educational areas as needed to promote student achievement and success in their school experience, as well as activities that promote career awareness, job readiness, skills training, preparation for the workforce and assistance in the attainment of

employment. This program is being implemented across the region, and students and families are able to benefit from the variety of services that it offers.

Furthermore, there are community programs in the region that provide training to local residents as "promotoras" to provide and lead culturally appropriate group education and exercise sessions in community centers located across South Texas and the Central Rio Grande Valley. Texas A&M University Colonias Program, located in Webb County with community resources centers in Maverick and Val Verde Counties, provide community health advisor, emergency response, cancer survivorship, and "taking control of your health" program education to local residents to form a core leadership group in order to help fellow colonia residents to gaining access to education, health, job training, human services, youth, and elderly programs in the colonia areas. Promotoras disseminate knowledge through door to door visits to their colonia neighbors, and they provide a breakthrough the communication barriers that exist between colonia residents and service and program providers.

These agencies contribute to better access of resources to populations in region 8. They promote improved service delivery systems by addressing not only the quality of direct services, but by also seeking to improve accessibility, accountability, and coordination among professionals and agencies in service delivery for all communities in the region.

Regional Successes

Since its development, the Prevention Resource Center 8 has been able to secure networks and strong collaboration alliances with diverse local and regional organizations and their key representatives. This combined effort has made it possible for PRC 8 to gain access to a great deal of data and information that only strengthen the information that is already available through national and federal resources. Additionally, these partnerships have successfully enabled PRC 8 to share resources and information relevant to each organization's unique needs.

The Region 8 Epidemiology Workgroup met quarterly with the purpose to eliminate or reduce substance abuse and its related consequences in Bexar and surrounding counties. The Workgroup is charged with 4 core Tasks: Identify drug abuse patterns, Changes over time, detect emerging substances and Communicate and disseminate our findings. Workgroup topics have included substance abuse during COVID-19, Focus Group training, Focus Group planning for Recovery clients/coaches/resources and , REWG recruitment and sustainability. The REWG facilitator participated on National Public Radio to discuss the Third Wave Epidemic – Methamphetamines.

The Circles of San Antonio Community Coalition is working on a social host accountability ordinance locally and increasing the alcohol excise tax at the state level to reduce youth access to alcohol. The Social Host accountability Ordinance was passed in December 2016 and is in the implementation phase. The coalition's collaboration with the City of San Antonio and the San Antonio Police Department (SAPD) produced a public service announcement to educate the community on the new ordinance. In collaboration with SAPD the coalition has also produced Violation Notice rack cards which have been adopted by SAPD as an official form. The violation notices are distributed to all of the substation precincts in San Antonio. This distribution allows patrol officers to be informed and reminded of the addition tool they can use. The cards are also used as an official warning when

evidence collected during an investigation does not support pursuing a fine. The coalition has also created a web page www.nopartyparents.com and a compatible NoPartyParents educational rack card that contains information on underage drinking and the new ordinance. Mothers Against Drunk Driving (MADD), a coalition collaborative partner, recently awarded their Community Partner award to Circles of San Antonio Community Coalition at the annual Law Enforcement Recognition Event. This year the coalition is gathering data to monitor the effect both strategies

The coalition collaborated with Bexar County DWI Task Force to train local police officers on reducing underage drinking. In addition to this, the coalition has joined forces with Texans Standing Tall (TST) to train San Antonio Police Department Vice Unit on how to break up underage drinking parties. The coalition will be implementing additional controlled party dispersal trainings to local law enforcement through the collaboration with Bexar County DWI Task Force and Texans Standing Tall and local university police departments.

The Circles of San Antonio Community Coalition collaborated with the Prevention Resource Center Region-8 and the San Antonio Metropolitan Health District to form the San Antonio Tobacco 21 Coalition (SAT21). The initiative is aimed at preventing the access of tobacco products by minors by cutting of the primary supply of tobacco to those under 18 by increasing the purchase age of tobacco from 18 to 21. Tobacco sales data indicates that only 2% of tobacco sold is purchased by 18-20 year olds. However, that 2% supplies 90% of the tobacco to younger people through peer to peer influences. The premise is that if an 18 year old, who is still in high school can purchase tobacco then it is easily transferred through their relationships with 14-17 year olds. A 21 year old person is less likely to interact daily with 14-17 year olds due age differences and social involvement. When tobacco purchase is restricted to the purchase age of 21 this interrupts the majority of the peer to peer transfer of tobacco. The San Antonio City Council assigned the Tobacco 21 initiative as a top priority to improve the health outcomes of its citizens and passed a revision to the city's smoking ordinance on January 2018 with an effective date of October 21, 2018. The Tobacco 21 ordinance includes all tobacco products; cigarettes, cigars, pipe tobacco, chewing tobacco (dip), snuff, snus, electronic smoking devices (e-cigs) disposable or refillable, electronic smoking device liquids (vapes), and hookahs. Since the passage of the Tobacco 21 ordinance, the team has collaborated to educate all tobacco retailers in San Antonio. Compliance education visits has occurred in more than 1,460 tobacco retail stores in San Antonio. As a result of the effort two other cities in Bexar County, Leon Valley and Kirby, passed a Tobacco 21 ordinance in 2018-2019. As news spread across the state, the ripple effect helped the Texas State Legislature understand the importance and severity of address the growing trend of youth tobacco consumption. During the 86th legislative session the state of Texas passed the Texas Tobacco 21 law.

Our youth coalition members have been very instrumental members of the coalition and has assisted these strategies through advocacy and education from a youth perspective. They have produced opinion editorials that have been published and continue to educate on the dangers of substance use and misuse. Five coalition members attended the TST Statewide Summit and educated state elected officials on evidenced based prevention strategies to reduce underage drinking. The Coalition boasts great involvement with two local universities that have substance abuse and HIV prevention grants.

The coalition has received a Drug Free Communities grant this fiscal year and is in the assessment phase to determine strategies for the zip codes in the San Antonio Independent School District boundaries. The coalition has secured a collaborative agreement with the San Antonio Independent

School District to conduct the Drug Free Communities Core Measures survey in the 2018-2019 school year at participating middle and high school campuses. The coalition continues to collaborate with the three other Drug Free Communities grantees and providing technical assistance on environmental prevention strategies.

Furthermore, coalition's efforts to mobilize communities throughout the region have been improving the way substance abuse and related behavioral issues among youth are addressed locally. Awareness and prevention efforts made by coalitions, along with the support from county officials and key organization members have made an impact in Region 8.

Conclusion

Completion of this Regional Needs Assessment has allowed for identification of some of the major challenges that the communities in Region 8 face regarding adolescent drug use and the need for more prevention programs to service the area.

Primary, secondary and substance use prevalence:

Substance	Youth	
Alcohol	#1 – Consumption rates TSS, Mortality	Alcohol: $27 billion in health care expenses, $249 billion overall
Marijuana	#2 – Arrests, Treatment	Illicit drugs: $11 billion in health care expenses, $193 billion overall
Tobacco	#3 – Consumption rates,	Tobacco: $168 billion in health care expenses, $300 billion overall

Region 8 Findings

The percentage of the population age 5-years and older that speaks a language other than English at home was 37.3% with 70.6% in the Border Area.

Nearly 1 in 5 (19.7%) retail alcohol violations involved the selling or serving to a minor or permitting a minor to possess or consume alcohol in Region 8.   (2018 – 21.5).

In 2019, nearly 1 in 10 DUI motor vehicle fatalities were under the age of 21 and 1 in 5 young adults between 21 – 25 years of age for both Texas and Region 8. More than 3 in 10 (32.6%) traffic fatalities involved a driver under the influence.

The State juvenile probation referral rate for calendar year 2018 was 18.7 youth per 1,000 compared to Region 8 rate of 21.3 youth per 1,000.

Methamphetamine seizures ranked the highest accounting for 93 percent of all methamphetamines seized by State local law enforcement. Cocaine ranked second, accounting for 38 percent of the State's seizures and marijuana ranked third, accounting for only 5.2 percent of the State's seizures.

More than 3 in 5 (62%) secondary students have ever tried alcohol.

Nearly 1 in 5 (17.1%) secondary students binge drank at least once in the past month.

Nearly 1 in 6 (16%) secondary students initiated alcohol use prior to age 13, higher than the state's rate of 14.7 percent; 4.3 percent initiated tobacco use early and 4 percent initiated marijuana use prior to age 13.

E-Vapor use continues to be the fastest growing trend among our youth. Past-Month increased from 8.8 percent to 15.6 percent, and School-Year increased from 13.4 percent to 20 percent. Students reported using E-Vapor Products 3 times more than Cigarettes and nearly 4 times more than Smokeless Tobacco in the past month.

The youth rate forTexas Medicaid clients receiving substance abuse disorder services was 137.1 per 1,000 child population (12-17 years of age). Region 8 was lower with 131.5 per 1,000 child population (12-17 years of age). Victoria MSA had a significantly higher rate than the State with 278.2 youth receiving substance use disorder services per 1,000 child population (12-17 years of age).

In 2019 Region 8 had more juvenile arrests for Marijuana 72.6%, followed by Synthetic Narcotics – Manufactured Narcotics which can cause true drug addiction (Demerol, Methadones) 12.1%, Other – Dangerous Nonnarcotic Drugs 10.2%, Opium/Cocaine 2.2%, Opium or Cocaine and their Derivatives (Morphine, Heroin, Codeine) 1.8% and, Other Dangerous Nonnarcotic Drugs (Barbiturates, Benezedrine) 1.1%.

The number of all juvenile drug related arrests in Region 8 **increased 31.9%** from 477 in 2018 to 629 arrests in 2019. The **2019 Region 8 juvenile arrest rate** for all drug related offenses was **86.5 arrests per 100,000 child population** ages 0-16, higher than the State rate of 84.4. The juvenile drug arrest rate increased 29.9% from 66.6 arrests per 100,000 child population in 2018 to 86.5 arrests per 100,000 child population in 2019. Victoria MSA and the Region 8 Border Area had significantly higher rates

The 2019 Region 8 juvenile arrest rate for all alcohol related offenses **was 6.2 arrests** per 100,000 child population ages 0-16, lower than the State 11.1 arrests. The 2019 juvenile DUI arrest rate for Region 8 was 0.4 arrests for every 100,000 child population. The change in the juvenile DUI arrests rate from 2018 was a decrease of 50%. Juvenile drunkenness arrest rate was 1.1 arrests for every 100,000 child population a decrease of 26.7% from 1.5 arrests in 2018. The juvenile liquor law arrests rate for 2019 was 4.7 arrests per 100,000 child population a **decrease of 11.3%** from 5.3 in 2018.

Youth employment rates were higher than in the state, 38.6% and 34.7 respectively.

From 2017-2019**,** Region 8 (51%) has consistently shown higher percentages of adult arrests for Synthetic Narcotics (17.5%) than the State.

Data Gap for Region 8

State OSAR screenings in Texas had more persons diagnosised with amphetamines (20.8) follwed by alcohol (20.2), cannabis (17.6) opioids (12.1) cocaine (7.9) and sedatives (1.9). – Data gap unavailabe by county.

In 2019, 1 in 10 high school students had attempted suicide one or more times in the past year. Data gap unavailable by county.

The rate for opioid related emergency department visits was 33.6 per 100,000 in Bexar, higher than State rate with 32.6. Regional data not available.

Moving Forward

This Regional Needs Assessment provides an opportunity for key stakeholders, business professionals, and community members in general to identify regional strengths and weaknesses as well as become able to produce comparisons among the diverse counties of the region. This document highlights the main strengths of the region while also addressing the gaps found in services and data available. As stated in the earlier pages of this document, this regional assessment serves the following purposes:

- To discover patterns of substance use among adolescents and monitor changes in substance use trends over time.

- To identify gaps in data where critical substance abuse information is missing.

- To determine regional differences and disparities throughout the state.

- To identify substance use issues that are unique to specific communities and regions in the state.

- To provide a comprehensive resource tool for local providers to design relevant, data driven prevention and intervention programs targeted to needs.

- To provide data to local providers to support their grant-writing activities and provide justification for funding requests.

- To assist policy-makers in program planning and policy decisions regarding substance abuse prevention, intervention, and treatment in the state of Texas.

This report also provides a means to facilitate data-driven decisions and mobilization of communities, as it informs key community, local, state, and federal representatives about the needs that communities in Region 8 and the rest of the State have. This RNA helps gain a deeper understanding of the community, as each community within the region has its own needs and assets, as well as its own culture and social structure. Furthermore, this document will help make decisions related to priorities for program or system improvement. In order to address community issues, one has to fully understand what the problems are and how they arose. This in turn will increase the community's capacity for solving its own problems and creating its own change, with support of state and federal authorities.

Appendix

Appendix

References

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Data Source Tables

Table 1. 2010 Region 8 Percent of Urban and Rural Populations by County and Metro/Non-Metro Designation

2010 Region 8 Percent of Urban and Rural Populations by County and Metro/Non-Metro Designation						
Geographic Area Name	Total Population	Total Urban	% Population Urban	Total Rural	% Population Rural	Designation as Metro or Non-Metro
Texas	25,145,561	21,298,039	84.7	3,847,522	15.3	
PHR 8	2,604,647	2,143,709	82.3	460,938	17.7	
Atascosa County, Texas	44,911	17,645	95.5	27,266	60.7	SA-NB Metro
Bandera County, Texas	20,485	0	0.0	20,485	100.0	SA-NB Metro
Bexar County, Texas	1,714,773	1,636,938	95.5	77,835	4.5	SA-NB Metro
Calhoun County, Texas	21,381	11,817	55.3	9,564	44.7	Non-Metro
Comal County, Texas	108,472	58,417	53.9	50,055	46.1	SA-NB Metro
DeWitt County, Texas	20,097	10,124	50.4	9,973	49.6	Non-Metro
Dimmit County, Texas	9,996	6,050	60.5	3,946	39.5	Non-Metro
Edwards County, Texas	2,002	0	0.0	2,002	100.0	Non-Metro
Frio County, Texas	17,217	13,398	77.8	3,819	22.2	Non-Metro
Gillespie County, Texas	24,837	11,511	46.3	13,326	53.7	Non-Metro
Goliad County, Texas	7,210	0	0.0	7,210	100.0	Victoria MSA
Gonzales County, Texas	19,807	6,877	34.7	12,930	65.3	Non-Metro
Guadalupe County, Texas	131,533	97,121	73.8	34,412	26.2	SA-NB Metro
Jackson County, Texas	14,075	5,374	38.2	8,701	61.8	Non-Metro
Karnes County, Texas	14,824	9,133	61.6	5,691	38.4	Non-Metro
Kendall County, Texas	33,410	13,979	41.8	19,431	58.2	SA-NB Metro
Kerr County, Texas	49,625	29,228	58.9	20,397	41.1	Non-Metro
Kinney County, Texas	3,598	2,862	79.5	736	20.5	Non-Metro
La Salle County, Texas	6,886	3,694	53.6	3,192	46.4	Non-Metro
Lavaca County, Texas	19,263	3,599	18.7	15,664	81.3	Non-Metro
Maverick County, Texas	54,258	49,236	90.7	5,022	9.3	Non-Metro
Medina County, Texas	46,006	17,687	38.4	28,319	61.6	SA-NB Metro
Real County, Texas	3,309	0	0.0	3,309	100.0	Non-Metro
Uvalde County, Texas	26,405	18,118	68.6	8,287	31.4	Non-Metro
Val Verde County, Texas	48,879	43,914	89.8	4,965	10.2	Non-Metro
Victoria County, Texas	86,793	63,683	73.4	23,110	26.6	Victoria MSA
Wilson County, Texas	42,918	6,068	14.1	36,850	85.9	SA-NB Metro
Zavala County, Texas	11,677	7,236	62.0	4,441	38.0	Non-Metro
SA-NB Metro = San Antonio-New Braunfels Metro Area - Counties that make up the metro area						
Victoria MSA - Counties that make up the metro area						
Source: U.S. Census Bureau. H2: Urban and Rural. Decennial Census. Total Population. 2010: DEC Summary File 1.						

Table 2. Region 8 Zip Codes by County by Acceptable City Names

County	Primary City	Zip Code	Type	Acceptable City Names
Table 2 - Region 8 Zip Codes by County by Acceptable and Unacceptable City Names				
Atascosa County	Campbellton	78008	STANDARD	
Atascosa County	Charlotte	78011	STANDARD	
Atascosa County	Christine	78012	STANDARD	
Atascosa County	Jourdanton	78026	STANDARD	
Atascosa County	Leming	78050	PO BOX	
Atascosa County	Lytle	78052	STANDARD	
Atascosa County	Peggy	78062	PO BOX	
Atascosa County	Pleasanton	78064	STANDARD	
Atascosa County	Poteet	78065	STANDARD	
Atascosa County	Somerset	78069	STANDARD	
Bandera County	Bandera	78003	STANDARD	
Bandera County	Medina	78055	STANDARD	
Bandera County	Pipe Creek	78063	STANDARD	Lakehills
Bandera County	Tarpley	78883	STANDARD	
Bandera County	Vanderpool	78885	STANDARD	
Bexar County	Atascosa	78002	STANDARD	
Bexar County	Boerne	78015	STANDARD	Fair Oaks, Fair Oaks Ranch
Bexar County	Helotes	78023	STANDARD	
Bexar County	Macdona	78054	PO BOX	
Bexar County	Von Ormy	78073	STANDARD	
Bexar County	Adkins	78101	STANDARD	
Bexar County	Converse	78109	STANDARD	
Bexar County	Elmendorf	78112	STANDARD	
Bexar County	Universal City	78148	STANDARD	Universal Cty
Bexar County	Randolph A F B	78150	STANDARD	Randolph Afb, Randolph Air, Randolph Air Force
Bexar County	Saint Hedwig	78152	STANDARD	
Bexar County	San Antonio	78201	STANDARD	Balcones Heights, Balcones Hts
Bexar County	San Antonio	78202	STANDARD	
Bexar County	San Antonio	78203	STANDARD	
Bexar County	San Antonio	78204	STANDARD	
Bexar County	San Antonio	78205	STANDARD	
Bexar County	San Antonio	78206	STANDARD	
Bexar County	San Antonio	78207	STANDARD	
Bexar County	San Antonio	78208	STANDARD	
Bexar County	San Antonio	78209	STANDARD	Alamo Heights, Terrell Hills
Bexar County	San Antonio	78210	STANDARD	
Bexar County	San Antonio	78211	STANDARD	
Bexar County	San Antonio	78212	STANDARD	Olmos Park
Bexar County	San Antonio	78213	STANDARD	Castle Hills
Bexar County	San Antonio	78214	STANDARD	
Bexar County	San Antonio	78215	STANDARD	
Bexar County	San Antonio	78216	STANDARD	
Bexar County	San Antonio	78217	STANDARD	

Table 2. Region 8 Zip Codes by County by Acceptable City Names

County	Primary City	Zip Code	Type	Acceptable City Names
Bexar County	San Antonio	78218	STANDARD	
Bexar County	San Antonio	78219	STANDARD	Kirby
Bexar County	San Antonio	78220	STANDARD	
Bexar County	San Antonio	78221	STANDARD	
Bexar County	San Antonio	78222	STANDARD	
Bexar County	San Antonio	78223	STANDARD	
Bexar County	San Antonio	78224	STANDARD	
Bexar County	San Antonio	78225	STANDARD	
Bexar County	San Antonio	78226	STANDARD	Kelly Usa
Bexar County	San Antonio	78227	STANDARD	
Bexar County	San Antonio	78228	STANDARD	
Bexar County	San Antonio	78229	STANDARD	
Bexar County	San Antonio	78230	STANDARD	Shavano Park
Bexar County	San Antonio	78231	STANDARD	Shavano Park
Bexar County	San Antonio	78232	STANDARD	Hill Country Village, Hl Cntry Vlg, Hollywood Park
Bexar County	San Antonio	78233	STANDARD	Live Oak
Bexar County	San Antonio	78234	STANDARD	Fort Sam Houston, Ft Sm Houston
Bexar County	San Antonio	78235	STANDARD	Brooks Afb, Brooks Cb, Brooks City Base
Bexar County	Lackland A F B	78236	STANDARD	Kelly Usa, Lackland, Lackland Afb, San Antonio, S
Bexar County	San Antonio	78237	STANDARD	
Bexar County	San Antonio	78238	STANDARD	Leon Valley
Bexar County	San Antonio	78239	STANDARD	Windcrest
Bexar County	San Antonio	78240	STANDARD	
Bexar County	San Antonio	78241	STANDARD	Levi Strauss, Levi Strauss Evacuee Ctr
Bexar County	San Antonio	78242	STANDARD	
Bexar County	San Antonio	78243	STANDARD	
Bexar County	San Antonio	78244	STANDARD	
Bexar County	San Antonio	78245	STANDARD	
Bexar County	San Antonio	78246	PO BOX	
Bexar County	San Antonio	78247	STANDARD	Wetmore
Bexar County	San Antonio	78248	STANDARD	
Bexar County	San Antonio	78249	STANDARD	Shavano Park
Bexar County	San Antonio	78250	STANDARD	
Bexar County	San Antonio	78251	STANDARD	
Bexar County	San Antonio	78252	STANDARD	
Bexar County	San Antonio	78253	STANDARD	
Bexar County	San Antonio	78254	STANDARD	
Bexar County	San Antonio	78255	STANDARD	
Bexar County	San Antonio	78256	STANDARD	
Bexar County	San Antonio	78257	STANDARD	Shavano Park
Bexar County	San Antonio	78258	STANDARD	
Bexar County	San Antonio	78259	STANDARD	
Bexar County	San Antonio	78260	STANDARD	
Bexar County	San Antonio	78261	STANDARD	
Bexar County	San Antonio	78262	STANDARD	Kelly Usa

County	Primary City	Zip Code	Type	Acceptable City Names
Bexar County	San Antonio	78263	STANDARD	China Grove
Bexar County	San Antonio	78264	STANDARD	
Bexar County	San Antonio	78265	PO BOX	
Bexar County	San Antonio	78268	PO BOX	Leon Valley
Bexar County	San Antonio	78269	PO BOX	
Bexar County	San Antonio	78270	PO BOX	Wetmore
Bexar County	San Antonio	78275	UNIQUE	
Bexar County	San Antonio	78278	PO BOX	
Bexar County	San Antonio	78279	PO BOX	
Bexar County	San Antonio	78280	PO BOX	
Bexar County	San Antonio	78283	PO BOX	
Bexar County	San Antonio	78284	STANDARD	
Bexar County	San Antonio	78285	STANDARD	
Bexar County	San Antonio	78286	UNIQUE	
Bexar County	San Antonio	78287	UNIQUE	
Bexar County	San Antonio	78288	UNIQUE	
Bexar County	San Antonio	78289	UNIQUE	
Bexar County	San Antonio	78291	PO BOX	
Bexar County	San Antonio	78292	PO BOX	
Bexar County	San Antonio	78293	PO BOX	
Bexar County	San Antonio	78294	PO BOX	
Bexar County	San Antonio	78295	PO BOX	
Bexar County	San Antonio	78296	PO BOX	
Bexar County	San Antonio	78297	PO BOX	
Bexar County	San Antonio	78298	PO BOX	
Bexar County	San Antonio	78299	PO BOX	
Calhoun County	Point Comfort	77978	PO BOX	
Calhoun County	Port Lavaca	77979	STANDARD	Long Mott
Calhoun County	Port O Connor	77982	PO BOX	
Calhoun County	Seadrift	77983	STANDARD	
Comal County	Spring Branch	78070	STANDARD	
Comal County	New Braunfels	78130	STANDARD	Canyon Lake
Comal County	New Braunfels	78131	PO BOX	
Comal County	New Braunfels	78132	STANDARD	Canyon Lake
Comal County	Canyon Lake	78133	STANDARD	New Braunfels
Comal County	New Braunfels	78135	UNIQUE	
Comal County	Bulverde	78163	STANDARD	
Comal County	San Antonio	78266	STANDARD	Garden Ridge
Comal County	Fischer	78623	STANDARD	
De Witt County	Hochheim	77967	PO BOX	
De Witt County	Thomaston	77989	PO BOX	

Table 2. Region 8 Zip Codes by County by Acceptable City Names

County	Primary City	Zip Code	Type	Acceptable City Names
Dimmit County	Asherton	78827	STANDARD	
Dimmit County	Big Wells	78830	STANDARD	
Dimmit County	Carrizo Springs	78834	STANDARD	Carrizo Spgs
Dimmit County	Catarina	78836	PO BOX	
Edwards County	Barksdale	78828	STANDARD	
Edwards County	Rocksprings	78880	STANDARD	
Frio County	Bigfoot	78005	STANDARD	
Frio County	Dilley	78017	STANDARD	
Frio County	Moore	78057	STANDARD	
Frio County	Pearsall	78061	STANDARD	
Gillespie County	Doss	78618	STANDARD	
Gillespie County	Fredericksburg	78624	STANDARD	Fredericksbrg
Gillespie County	Harper	78631	STANDARD	
Gillespie County	Stonewall	78671	STANDARD	Albert
Gillespie County	Willow City	78675	STANDARD	
Goliad County	Fannin	77960	PO BOX	
Goliad County	Goliad	77963	STANDARD	
Goliad County	Weesatche	77993	PO BOX	
Goliad County	Berclair	78107	PO BOX	
Gonzales County	Leesville	78122	STANDARD	
Gonzales County	Nixon	78140	STANDARD	
Gonzales County	Smiley	78159	STANDARD	
Gonzales County	Belmont	78604	PO BOX	
Gonzales County	Cost	78614	STANDARD	Bebe
Gonzales County	Gonzales	78629	STANDARD	
Gonzales County	Harwood	78632	STANDARD	
Gonzales County	Ottine	78658	PO BOX	
Gonzales County	Wrightsboro	78677	STANDARD	
Gonzales County	Waelder	78959	STANDARD	
Guadalupe County	Cibolo	78108	STANDARD	
Guadalupe County	Geronimo	78115	PO BOX	
Guadalupe County	Mc Queeney	78123	STANDARD	Mcqueeney
Guadalupe County	Marion	78124	STANDARD	Santa Clara
Guadalupe County	Schertz	78154	STANDARD	Selma
Guadalupe County	Seguin	78155	STANDARD	New Berlin
Guadalupe County	Seguin	78156	PO BOX	
Guadalupe County	Kingsbury	78638	STANDARD	
Guadalupe County	Staples	78670	PO BOX	
Jackson County	Edna	77957	STANDARD	
Jackson County	Francitas	77961	PO BOX	
Jackson County	Ganado	77962	STANDARD	

Table 2. Region 8 Zip Codes by County by Acceptable City Names

County	Primary City	Zip Code	Type	Acceptable City Names
Jackson County	La Salle	77969	PO BOX	
Jackson County	La Ward	77970	PO BOX	
Jackson County	Lolita	77971	STANDARD	
Jackson County	Vanderbilt	77991	PO BOX	
Karnes County	Ecleto	78111	STANDARD	Gillett
Karnes County	Falls City	78113	STANDARD	Mccoy
Karnes County	Gillett	78116	STANDARD	
Karnes County	Hobson	78117	STANDARD	
Karnes County	Karnes City	78118	STANDARD	
Karnes County	Kenedy	78119	STANDARD	
Karnes County	Panna Maria	78144	PO BOX	
Karnes County	Runge	78151	STANDARD	
Kendall County	Bergheim	78004	STANDARD	
Kendall County	Boerne	78006	STANDARD	Fair Oaks, Fair Oaks Ranch
Kendall County	Comfort	78013	STANDARD	
Kendall County	Kendalia	78027	STANDARD	
Kendall County	Waring	78074	PO BOX	
Kerr County	Center Point	78010	STANDARD	Camp Verde
Kerr County	Hunt	78024	STANDARD	
Kerr County	Ingram	78025	STANDARD	
Kerr County	Kerrville	78028	STANDARD	
Kerr County	Kerrville	78029	PO BOX	
Kerr County	Mountain Home	78058	STANDARD	
Kinney County	Brackettville	78832	STANDARD	
La Salle County	Artesia Wells	78001	PO BOX	
La Salle County	Cotulla	78014	STANDARD	
La Salle County	Encinal	78019	PO BOX	
La Salle County	Fowlerton	78021	STANDARD	
Lavaca County	Hallettsville	77964	STANDARD	Speaks
Lavaca County	Moulton	77975	STANDARD	
Lavaca County	Shiner	77984	STANDARD	
Lavaca County	Sublime	77986	PO BOX	
Lavaca County	Sweet Home	77987	PO BOX	
Lavaca County	Yoakum	77995	STANDARD	
Maverick County	Eagle Pass	78852	STANDARD	
Maverick County	Eagle Pass	78853	PO BOX	
Maverick County	El Indio	78860	PO BOX	
Maverick County	Quemado	78877	STANDARD	Spofford
Medina County	Castroville	78009	STANDARD	
Medina County	Devine	78016	STANDARD	
Medina County	La Coste	78039	STANDARD	

Table 2. Region 8 Zip Codes by County by Acceptable City Names

County	Primary City	Zip Code	Type	Acceptable City Names
Medina County	Mico	78056	STANDARD	Castroville
Medina County	Natalia	78059	STANDARD	
Medina County	Rio Medina	78066	STANDARD	
Medina County	D Hanis	78850	STANDARD	
Medina County	Hondo	78861	STANDARD	Dunlay
Medina County	Yancey	78886	STANDARD	
Real County	Camp Wood	78833	STANDARD	
Real County	Leakey	78873	STANDARD	
Real County	Rio Frio	78879	STANDARD	
Uvalde County	Uvalde	78801	STANDARD	
Uvalde County	Uvalde	78802	PO BOX	
Uvalde County	Concan	78838	STANDARD	
Uvalde County	Knippa	78870	STANDARD	
Uvalde County	Sabinal	78881	STANDARD	
Uvalde County	Utopia	78884	STANDARD	
Val Verde County	Comstock	78837	STANDARD	
Val Verde County	Del Rio	78840	STANDARD	Laughlin A F B, Laughlin Afb
Val Verde County	Del Rio	78841	PO BOX	
Val Verde County	Del Rio	78842	PO BOX	
Val Verde County	Laughlin A F B	78843	STANDARD	Del Rio, Laughlin Afb
Val Verde County	Del Rio	78847	UNIQUE	
Val Verde County	Langtry	78871	PO BOX	
Victoria County	Victoria	77901	STANDARD	
Victoria County	Victoria	77902	PO BOX	
Victoria County	Victoria	77903	PO BOX	
Victoria County	Victoria	77904	STANDARD	
Victoria County	Victoria	77905	STANDARD	Raisin
Victoria County	Bloomington	77951	PO BOX	
Victoria County	Inez	77968	STANDARD	
Victoria County	Mcfaddin	77973	PO BOX	
Victoria County	Meyersville	77974	STANDARD	
Victoria County	Nursery	77976	PO BOX	
Victoria County	Placedo	77977	PO BOX	
Victoria County	Telferner	77988	PO BOX	
Wilson County	Floresville	78114	STANDARD	
Wilson County	La Vernia	78121	STANDARD	Lavernia
Wilson County	Pandora	78143	PO BOX	
Wilson County	Poth	78147	PO BOX	Recycle
Wilson County	Stockdale	78160	STANDARD	
Wilson County	Sutherland Springs	78161	STANDARD	Sutherlnd Spg
Zavala County	Batesville	78829	STANDARD	
Zavala County	Crystal City	78839	STANDARD	
Zavala County	La Pryor	78872	PO BOX	

Table 3. 2010 – 2020 Population Change by Public Health Region

2010 - 2020 Population Change by Public Health Region			
Area	2020 Population	2010 Population	Growth (+/-)	% Change 2010 to 2020
PHR 1	896,636	839,586	57,050	6.8
PHR 2	558,447	550,250	8,197	1.5
PHR 3	8,080,080	6,733,179	1,346,901	20.0
PHR 4	1,159,682	1,111,696	47,986	4.3
PHR 5	785,117	767,222	17,895	2.3
PHR 6	7,547,256	6,087,133	1,460,123	24.0
PHR 7	3,592,961	2,948,364	644,597	21.9
PHR 8	3,132,464	2,604,647	527,817	20.3
PHR 9	714,430	571,871	142,559	24.9
PHR 10	898,917	825,913	73,004	8.8
PHR 11	2,311,678	2,105,700	205,978	9.8
Texas	29,677,668	25,145,561	4,532,107	18.0
United States	328,877,386	308,745,538	20,131,848	6.5
Source: Texas Demographic Center, Population Projections			

Table 4. 2010-2020 Population Change by County

Area	2010 Total Population Ages (0 - 95+)	2019 Total Population Ages (0 - 95+)	2020 Total Population Ages (0 - 95+)	# Change 2019 to 2020	% Change 2019 to 2020	# Change 2010 to 2020	% Change 2010 to 2020
2010-2020 Region 8 Population Change (Ages 0 - 95+) by County
Texas	25,145,561	29,193,268	29,677,668	484,400	1.7	4,532,107	18.0
PHR 8	2,604,647	3,075,195	3,132,464	57,269	1.9	527,817	20.3
San Antonio-New Braunfels	2,142,508	2,579,661	2,632,849	53,188	2.1	490,341	22.9
Victoria MSA	94,003	126,912	105,461	1,389	1.1	12,917	12.2
Border Counties	184,227	196,291	197,745	1,454	0.7	13,518	7.3
Atascosa	44,911	51,048	51,831	783	1.5	6,920	15.4
Bandera	20,485	21,174	21,246	72	0.3	761	3.7
Bexar	1,714,773	2,053,260	2,093,502	40,242	2.0	378,729	22.1
Calhoun	21,381	22,707	22,840	133	0.6	1,459	6.8
Comal	108,472	142,701	147,330	4,629	3.2	38,858	35.8
DeWitt	20,097	21,573	21,737	164	0.8	1,640	8.2
Dimmit	9,996	11,533	11,743	210	1.8	1,747	17.5
Edwards	2,002	2,004	1,991	-13	-0.6	-11	**-0.5**
Frio	17,217	19,718	20,023	305	1.5	2,806	16.3
Gillespie	24,837	26,019	26,191	172	0.7	1,354	5.5
Goliad	7,210	7,672	7,717	45	0.6	507	7.0
Gonzales	19,807	21,216	21,347	131	0.6	1,540	7.8
Guadalupe	131,533	165,837	170,266	4,429	2.7	38,733	29.4
Jackson	14,075	15,699	15,899	200	1.3	1,824	13.0
Karnes	14,824	15,309	15,393	84	0.5	569	3.8
Kendall	33,410	44,686	46,278	1,592	3.6	12,868	38.5
Kerr	49,625	51,993	52,267	274	0.5	2,642	5.3
Kinney	3,598	3,465	3,462	-3	-0.1	-136	**-3.8**
La Salle	6,886	8,154	8,309	155	1.9	1,423	20.7
Lavaca	19,263	20,522	20,735	213	1.0	1,472	7.6
Maverick	54,258	59,379	59,938	559	0.9	5,680	10.5
Medina	46,006	50,118	50,594	476	0.9	4,588	10.0
Real	3,309	3,403	3,407	4	0.1	98	3.0
Uvalde	26,405	27,729	27,937	208	0.8	1,532	5.8
Val Verde	48,879	48,334	48,253	-81	-0.2	-626	-1.3
Victoria	86,793	96,533	97,744	1,211	1.3	10,951	12.6
Wilson	42,918	50,837	51,802	965	1.9	8,884	20.7
Zavala	11,677	12,572	12,682	110	0.9	1,005	8.6
Source: Texas Demographics 2020 Population Projection

Table 5. 2020 Region 8 Population <19 by County by Gender

Area	2020 Population (0-95)	Population (00-18)	% Population (00-18)	Total Male	% Male	Total Female	% Female
Atascosa	51,831	14,087	27.2	7,223	51.3	6,864	48.7
Bandera	21,246	3,598	16.9	1,761	48.9	1,837	51.1
Bexar	2,093,502	563,295	26.9	286,415	50.8	276,880	49.2
Calhoun	22,840	5,968	26.1	3,064	51.3	2,904	48.7
Comal	147,330	34,231	23.2	17,556	51.3	16,675	48.7
DeWitt	21,737	4,899	22.5	2,516	51.4	2,383	48.6
Dimmit	11,743	3,638	31.0	1,840	50.6	1,798	49.4
Edwards	1,991	429	21.5	228	53.1	201	46.9
Frio	20,023	4,984	24.9	2,616	52.5	2,368	47.5
Gillespie	26,191	5,261	20.1	2,742	52.1	2,519	47.9
Goliad	7,717	1,639	21.2	824	50.3	815	49.7
Gonzales	21,347	5,907	27.7	3,034	51.4	2,873	48.6
Guadalupe	170,266	44,314	26.0	22,667	51.2	21,647	48.8
Jackson	15,899	4,313	27.1	2,133	49.5	2,180	50.5
Karnes	15,393	3,504	22.8	1,840	52.5	1,664	47.5
Kendall	46,278	10,845	23.4	5,503	50.7	5,342	49.3
Kerr	52,267	10,927	20.9	5,580	51.1	5,347	48.9
Kinney	3,462	742	21.4	418	56.3	324	43.7
La Salle	8,309	1,741	21.0	894	51.3	847	48.7
Lavaca	20,735	5,258	25.4	2,595	49.4	2,663	50.6
Maverick	59,938	18,865	31.5	9,653	51.2	9,212	48.8
Medina	50,594	12,185	24.1	6,256	51.3	5,929	48.7
Real	3,407	707	20.8	362	51.2	345	48.8
Uvalde	27,937	7,369	26.4	3,641	49.4	3,728	50.6
Val Verde	48,253	14,273	29.6	7,238	50.7	7,035	49.3
Victoria	97,744	24,411	25.0	12,510	51.2	11,901	48.8
Wilson	51,802	12,147	23.4	6,247	51.4	5,900	48.6
Zavala	12,682	4,092	32.3	2,160	52.8	1,932	47.2
PHR 8	**3,132,464**	**823,629**	**26.3**	**419,516**	**50.9**	**404,113**	**49.1**
SA-NB Metro	**2,632,849**	**694,702**	**26.4**	**353,628**	**50.9**	**341,074**	**49.1**
Victoria MSA	**105,461**	**26,050**	**24.7**	**13,334**	**51.2**	**12,716**	**48.8**
Border Counties	**197,745**	**56,840**	**28.7**	**29,050**	**51.1**	**27,790**	**48.9**
Texas	**29,677,668**	**7,932,713**	**26.7**	**4,043,562**	**51.0**	**3,889,151**	**49.0**

Source: Texas Demographic Center 2020 Population Projectioins

Table 6. 2020 Region 8 Population <19 by County by Race/Ethnicity

2020 Region 8 Population <19 by County by Race/Ethnicity

Area	Anglo Total	% Angle	Black Total	% Black	Hispanic Total	% Hispanic	Asian Total	% Asian	Other Total	% Other
Atascosa	3,425	24.3	104	0.7	10,351	73.5	26	0.2	181	1.3
Bandera	2,260	62.8	37	1.0	1,185	32.9	14	0.4	102	2.8
Bexar	111,924	19.9	36,913	6.6	384,338	68.2	14,499	2.6	15,621	2.8
Calhoun	1,794	30.1	134	2.2	3,724	62.4	220	3.7	96	1.6
Comal	18,153	53.0	772	2.3	14,261	41.7	265	0.8	780	2.3
DeWitt	2,059	42.0	334	6.8	2,335	47.7	13	0.3	158	3.2
Dimmit	325	8.9	37	1.0	3,246	89.2	15	0.4	15	0.4
Edwards	131	30.5	2	0.5	295	68.8	0	0.0	1	0.2
Frio	517	10.4	28	0.6	4,390	88.1	6	0.1	43	0.9
Gillespie	2,882	54.8	37	0.7	2,204	41.9	26	0.5	112	2.1
Goliad	651	39.7	73	4.5	880	53.7	0	0.0	35	2.1
Gonzales	1,630	27.6	268	4.5	3,871	65.5	26	0.4	112	1.9
Guadalupe	17,556	39.6	3,216	7.3	21,574	48.7	531	1.2	1,437	3.2
Jackson	1,950	45.2	283	6.6	1,976	45.8	15	0.3	89	2.1
Karnes	965	27.5	74	2.1	2,403	68.6	1	0.0	61	1.7
Kendall	6,487	59.8	24	0.2	4,086	37.7	44	0.4	204	1.9
Kerr	5,188	47.5	180	1.6	5,179	47.4	89	0.8	291	2.7
Kinney	219	29.5	11	1.5	496	66.8	0	0.0	16	2.2
La Salle	162	9.3	4	0.2	1,558	89.5	1	0.1	16	0.9
Lavaca	3,058	58.2	333	6.3	1,724	32.8	20	0.4	123	2.3
Maverick	486	2.6	15	0.1	18,074	95.8	38	0.2	252	1.3
Medina	3,876	31.8	126	1.0	7,912	64.9	38	0.3	233	1.9
Real	361	51.1	10	1.4	314	44.4	0	0.0	22	3.1
Uvalde	1,201	16.3	51	0.7	6,000	81.4	26	0.4	91	1.2
Val Verde	1,761	12.3	171	1.2	12,103	84.8	64	0.4	174	1.2
Victoria	7,592	31.1	1,336	5.5	14,684	60.2	254	1.0	545	2.2
Wilson	5,470	45.0	143	1.2	6,257	51.5	31	0.3	246	2.0
Zavala	148	3.6	21	0.5	3,912	95.6	0	0.0	11	0.3
PHR 8	**202,231**	**24.6**	**44,737**	**5.4**	**539,332**	**65.5**	**16,262**	**2.0**	**21,067**	**2.6**
SA–NB Metro	**169,151**	**24.3**	**41,335**	**6.0**	**449,964**	**64.8**	**15,448**	**2.2**	**18,804**	**2.7**
Victoria MSA	**8,243**	**31.6**	**1,409**	**5.4**	**15,564**	**59.7**	**254**	**1.0**	**580**	**2.2**
Border Counties	**5,311**	**9.3**	**350**	**0.6**	**50,388**	**88.6**	**150**	**0.3**	**641**	**1.1**
Texas	**2,452,970**	**30.9**	**941,765**	**11.9**	**3,911,399**	**49.3**	**364,568**	**4.6**	**262,011**	**3.3**

Source: Texas Demographic Center 2020 Population Projectioins

Table 7. 2020 Region 8 Population by Age by Gender

County	Total Population 0-95	Age Group	# Population by Age	% Population by Age	# Male by Age	% Male by Age	# Female by Age	% Female by Age
			2020 Region 8 Percent Population by Age by Gender					
Atascosa	51,831	00-18	14,087	27.2	7,223	51.3	6,864	48.7
Atascosa	51,831	18-24	4,690	9.0	2,368	50.5	2,322	49.5
Atascosa	51,831	25-44	14,395	27.8	7,671	53.3	6,724	46.7
Atascosa	51,831	45-64	11,409	22.0	5,637	49.4	5,772	50.6
Atascosa	51,831	65-85	7,233	14.0	3,439	47.5	3,794	52.5
Atascosa	51,831	All (0-95+)	51,831	100.0	26,278	50.7	25,553	49.3
Bandera	21,246	00-18	3,598	16.9	1,761	48.9	1,837	51.1
Bandera	21,246	18-24	1,221	5.7	643	52.7	578	47.3
Bandera	21,246	25-44	4,104	19.3	2,104	51.3	2,000	48.7
Bandera	21,246	45-64	6,386	30.1	2,980	46.7	3,406	53.3
Bandera	21,246	65-85	5,612	26.4	2,847	50.7	2,765	49.3
Bandera	21,246	All (0-95+)	21,246	100.0	10,472	49.3	10,774	50.7
Bexar	2,093,502	00-18	563,295	26.9	286,415	50.8	276,880	49.2
Bexar	2,093,502	18-24	222,713	10.6	115,978	52.1	106,735	47.9
Bexar	2,093,502	25-44	608,943	29.1	309,791	50.9	299,152	49.1
Bexar	2,093,502	45-64	464,874	22.2	224,977	48.4	239,897	51.6
Bexar	2,093,502	65-85	238,257	11.4	105,485	44.3	132,772	55.7
Bexar	2,093,502	All (0-95+)	2,093,502	100.0	1,036,039	49.5	1,057,463	50.5
Calhoun	22,840	00-18	5,968	26.1	3,064	51.3	2,904	48.7
Calhoun	22,840	18-24	1,947	8.5	1,028	52.8	919	47.2
Calhoun	22,840	25-44	5,634	24.7	2,938	52.1	2,696	47.9
Calhoun	22,840	45-64	5,430	23.8	2,756	50.8	2,674	49.2
Calhoun	22,840	65-85	3,686	16.1	1,859	50.4	1,827	49.6
Calhoun	22,840	All (0-95+)	22,840	100.0	11,682	51.1	11,158	48.9
Comal	147,330	00-18	34,231	23.2	17,556	51.3	16,675	48.7
Comal	147,330	18-24	11,408	7.7	5,906	51.8	5,502	48.2
Comal	147,330	25-44	37,113	25.2	18,764	50.6	18,349	49.4
Comal	147,330	45-64	38,057	25.8	18,539	48.7	19,518	51.3
Comal	147,330	65-85	25,513	17.3	12,007	47.1	13,506	52.9
Comal	147,330	All (0-95+)	147,330	100.0	72,853	49.4	74,477	50.6
DeWitt	21,737	00-18	4,899	22.5	2,516	51.4	2,383	48.6
DeWitt	21,737	18-24	1,457	6.7	786	53.9	671	46.1
DeWitt	21,737	25-44	5,627	25.9	3,247	57.7	2,380	42.3
DeWitt	21,737	45-64	5,404	24.9	2,944	54.5	2,460	45.5
DeWitt	21,737	65-85	3,953	18.2	1,841	46.6	2,112	53.4
DeWitt	21,737	All (0-95+)	21,737	100.0	11,454	52.7	10,283	47.3
Dimmit	11,743	00-18	3,638	31.0	1,840	50.6	1,798	49.4
Dimmit	11,743	18-24	1,069	9.1	514	48.1	555	51.9
Dimmit	11,743	25-44	3,084	26.3	1,602	51.9	1,482	48.1
Dimmit	11,743	45-64	2,297	19.6	1,141	49.7	1,156	50.3
Dimmit	11,743	65-85	1,582	13.5	726	45.9	856	54.1
Dimmit	11,743	All (0-95+)	11,743	100.0	5,824	49.6	5,919	50.4
Edwards	1,991	00-18	429	21.5	228	53.1	201	46.9
Edwards	1,991	18-24	120	6.0	65	54.2	55	45.8
Edwards	1,991	25-44	380	19.1	196	51.6	184	48.4
Edwards	1,991	45-64	481	24.2	224	46.6	257	53.4
Edwards	1,991	65-85	519	26.1	280	53.9	239	46.1
Edwards	1,991	All (0-95+)	1,991	100.0	1,019	51.2	972	48.8

Table 7. 2020 Region 8 Population by Age by Gender

County	Total Population 0-95	Age Group	# Population by Age	% Population by Age	# Male by Age	% Male by Age	# Female by Age	% Female by Age
Frio	20,023	00-18	4,984	24.9	2,616	52.5	2,368	47.5
Frio	20,023	18-24	2,570	12.8	1,845	71.8	725	28.2
Frio	20,023	25-44	6,463	32.3	4,379	67.8	2,084	32.2
Frio	20,023	45-64	3,626	18.1	1,935	53.4	1,691	46.6
Frio	20,023	65-85	2,462	12.3	1,181	48.0	1,281	52.0
Frio	20,023	All (0-95+)	20,023	100.0	11,871	59.3	8,152	40.7
Gillespie	26,191	00-18	5,261	20.1	2,742	52.1	2,519	47.9
Gillespie	26,191	18-24	1,682	6.4	854	50.8	828	49.2
Gillespie	26,191	25-44	5,266	20.1	2,639	50.1	2,627	49.9
Gillespie	26,191	45-64	6,441	24.6	3,024	46.9	3,417	53.1
Gillespie	26,191	65-85	6,877	26.3	3,142	45.7	3,735	54.3
Gillespie	26,191	All (0-95+)	26,191	100.0	12,637	48.2	13,554	51.8
Goliad	7,717	00-18	1,639	21.2	824	50.3	815	49.7
Goliad	7,717	18-24	615	8.0	322	52.4	293	47.6
Goliad	7,717	25-44	1,588	20.6	813	51.2	775	48.8
Goliad	7,717	45-64	1,943	25.2	962	49.5	981	50.5
Goliad	7,717	65-85	1,836	23.8	893	48.6	943	51.4
Goliad	7,717	All (0-95+)	7,717	100.0	3,850	49.9	3,867	50.1
Gonzales	21,347	00-18	5,907	27.7	3,034	51.4	2,873	48.6
Gonzales	21,347	18-24	1,934	9.1	1,031	53.3	903	46.7
Gonzales	21,347	25-44	4,937	23.1	2,484	50.3	2,453	49.7
Gonzales	21,347	45-64	5,012	23.5	2,524	50.4	2,488	49.6
Gonzales	21,347	65-85	3,415	16.0	1,609	47.1	1,806	52.9
Gonzales	21,347	All (0-95+)	21,347	100.0	10,699	50.1	10,648	49.9
Guadalupe	170,266	00-18	44,314	26.0	22,667	51.2	21,647	48.8
Guadalupe	170,266	18-24	14,707	8.6	7,574	51.5	7,133	48.5
Guadalupe	170,266	25-44	47,355	27.8	24,002	50.7	23,353	49.3
Guadalupe	170,266	45-64	41,242	24.2	19,983	48.5	21,259	51.5
Guadalupe	170,266	65-85	22,612	13.3	10,450	46.2	12,162	53.8
Guadalupe	170,266	All (0-95+)	170,266	100.0	84,377	49.6	85,889	50.4
Jackson	15,899	00-18	4,313	27.1	2,133	49.5	2,180	50.5
Jackson	15,899	18-24	1,273	8.0	700	55.0	573	45.0
Jackson	15,899	25-44	4,001	25.2	2,031	50.8	1,970	49.2
Jackson	15,899	45-64	3,545	22.3	1,781	50.2	1,764	49.8
Jackson	15,899	65-85	2,575	16.2	1,245	48.3	1,330	51.7
Jackson	15,899	All (0-95+)	15,899	100.0	7,934	49.9	7,965	50.1
Karnes	15,393	00-18	3,504	22.8	1,840	52.5	1,664	47.5
Karnes	15,393	18-24	1,409	9.2	893	63.4	516	36.6
Karnes	15,393	25-44	4,799	31.2	3,186	66.4	1,613	33.6
Karnes	15,393	45-64	3,340	21.7	1,910	57.2	1,430	42.8
Karnes	15,393	65-85	2,206	14.3	1,094	49.6	1,112	50.4
Karnes	15,393	All (0-95+)	15,393	100.0	8,941	58.1	6,452	41.9
Kendall	46,278	00-18	10,845	23.4	5,503	50.7	5,342	49.3
Kendall	46,278	18-24	3,541	7.7	1,951	55.1	1,590	44.9
Kendall	46,278	25-44	11,135	24.1	5,450	48.9	5,685	51.1
Kendall	46,278	45-64	11,472	24.8	5,533	48.2	5,939	51.8
Kendall	46,278	65-85	8,763	18.9	4,066	46.4	4,697	53.6
Kendall	46,278	All (0-95+)	46,278	100.0	22,545	48.7	23,733	51.3

Table 7. 2020 Region 8 Population by Age by Gender

County	Total Population 0-95	Age Group	# Population by Age	% Population by Age	# Male by Age	% Male by Age	# Female by Age	% Female by Age
Kerr	52,267	00-18	10,927	20.9	5,580	51.1	5,347	48.9
Kerr	52,267	18-24	3,699	7.1	1,901	51.4	1,798	48.6
Kerr	52,267	25-44	10,991	21.0	5,389	49.0	5,602	51.0
Kerr	52,267	45-64	12,926	24.7	6,190	47.9	6,736	52.1
Kerr	52,267	65-85	12,808	24.5	5,980	46.7	6,828	53.3
Kerr	52,267	All (0-95+)	52,267	100.0	25,311	48.4	26,956	51.6
Kinney	3,462	00-18	742	21.4	418	56.3	324	43.7
Kinney	3,462	18-24	293	8.5	194	66.2	99	33.8
Kinney	3,462	25-44	816	23.6	534	65.4	282	34.6
Kinney	3,462	45-64	786	22.7	418	53.2	368	46.8
Kinney	3,462	65-85	745	21.5	356	47.8	389	52.2
Kinney	3,462	All (0-95+)	3,462	100.0	1,953	56.4	1,509	43.6
La Salle	8,309	00-18	1,741	21.0	894	51.3	847	48.7
La Salle	8,309	18-24	1,315	15.8	976	74.2	339	25.8
La Salle	8,309	25-44	2,554	30.7	1,604	62.8	950	37.2
La Salle	8,309	45-64	1,424	17.1	749	52.6	675	47.4
La Salle	8,309	65-85	1,178	14.2	547	46.4	631	53.6
La Salle	8,309	All (0-95+)	8,309	100.0	4,800	57.8	3,509	42.2
Lavaca	20,735	00-18	5,258	25.4	2,595	49.4	2,663	50.6
Lavaca	20,735	18-24	1,539	7.4	759	49.3	780	50.7
Lavaca	20,735	25-44	4,769	23.0	2,382	49.9	2,387	50.1
Lavaca	20,735	45-64	4,809	23.2	2,429	50.5	2,380	49.5
Lavaca	20,735	65-85	4,006	19.3	1,906	47.6	2,100	52.4
Lavaca	20,735	All (0-95+)	20,735	100.0	10,151	49.0	10,584	51.0
Maverick	59,938	00-18	18,865	31.5	9,653	51.2	9,212	48.8
Maverick	59,938	18-24	6,427	10.7	3,611	56.2	2,816	43.8
Maverick	59,938	25-44	15,615	26.1	8,317	53.3	7,298	46.7
Maverick	59,938	45-64	11,959	20.0	5,674	47.4	6,285	52.6
Maverick	59,938	65-85	7,242	12.1	3,263	45.1	3,979	54.9
Maverick	59,938	All (0-95+)	59,938	100.0	30,278	50.5	29,660	49.5
Medina	50,594	00-18	12,185	24.1	6,256	51.3	5,929	48.7
Medina	50,594	18-24	4,973	9.8	3,037	61.1	1,936	38.9
Medina	50,594	25-44	12,831	25.4	7,089	55.2	5,742	44.8
Medina	50,594	45-64	12,506	24.7	6,255	50.0	6,251	50.0
Medina	50,594	65-85	7,989	15.8	3,842	48.1	4,147	51.9
Medina	50,594	All (0-95+)	50,594	100.0	26,373	52.1	24,221	47.9
Real	3,407	00-18	707	20.8	362	51.2	345	48.8
Real	3,407	18-24	224	6.6	104	46.4	120	53.6
Real	3,407	25-44	588	17.3	300	51.0	288	49.0
Real	3,407	45-64	794	23.3	399	50.3	395	49.7
Real	3,407	65-85	1,011	29.7	485	48.0	526	52.0
Real	3,407	All (0-95+)	3,407	100.0	1,688	49.5	1,719	50.5
Uvalde	27,937	00-18	7,369	26.4	3,641	49.4	3,728	50.6
Uvalde	27,937	18-24	3,180	11.4	1,522	47.9	1,658	52.1
Uvalde	27,937	25-44	7,451	26.7	3,925	52.7	3,526	47.3
Uvalde	27,937	45-64	5,713	20.4	2,778	48.6	2,935	51.4
Uvalde	27,937	65-85	4,119	14.7	1,902	46.2	2,217	53.8
Uvalde	27,937	All (0-95+)	27,937	100.0	13,793	49.4	14,144	50.6

Table 7. 2020 Region 8 Population by Age by Gender

County	Total Population 0-95	Age Group	# Population by Age	% Population by Age	# Male by Age	% Male by Age	# Female by Age	% Female by Age
Val Verde	48,253	00-18	14,273	29.6	7,238	50.7	7,035	49.3
Val Verde	48,253	18-24	5,502	11.4	3,178	57.8	2,324	42.2
Val Verde	48,253	25-44	12,421	25.7	6,817	54.9	5,604	45.1
Val Verde	48,253	45-64	9,548	19.8	4,625	48.4	4,923	51.6
Val Verde	48,253	65-85	6,503	13.5	3,035	46.7	3,468	53.3
Val Verde	48,253	All (0-95+)	48,253	100.0	24,779	51.4	23,474	48.6
Victoria	97,744	00-18	24,411	25.0	12,510	51.2	11,901	48.8
Victoria	97,744	18-24	9,535	9.8	4,803	50.4	4,732	49.6
Victoria	97,744	25-44	28,113	28.8	14,268	50.8	13,845	49.2
Victoria	97,744	45-64	21,334	21.8	10,535	49.4	10,799	50.6
Victoria	97,744	65-85	14,071	14.4	6,462	45.9	7,609	54.1
Victoria	97,744	All (0-95+)	97,744	100.0	48,514	49.6	49,230	50.4
Wilson	51,802	00-18	12,147	23.4	6,247	51.4	5,900	48.6
Wilson	51,802	18-24	4,890	9.4	2,645	54.1	2,245	45.9
Wilson	51,802	25-44	12,111	23.4	6,300	52.0	5,811	48.0
Wilson	51,802	45-64	14,071	27.2	7,023	49.9	7,048	50.1
Wilson	51,802	65-85	8,528	16.5	4,174	48.9	4,354	51.1
Wilson	51,802	All (0-95+)	51,802	100.0	26,316	50.8	25,486	49.2
Zavala	12,682	00-18	4,092	32.3	2,160	52.8	1,932	47.2
Zavala	12,682	18-24	1,363	10.7	776	56.9	587	43.1
Zavala	12,682	25-44	3,216	25.4	1,639	51.0	1,577	49.0
Zavala	12,682	45-64	2,440	19.2	1,212	49.7	1,228	50.3
Zavala	12,682	65-85	1,554	12.3	691	44.5	863	55.5
Zavala	12,682	All (0-95+)	12,682	100.0	6,469	51.0	6,213	49.0

Table 7. 2020 Region 8 Population by Age by Gender

County	Total Population 0-95	Age Group	# Population by Age	% Population by Age	# Male by Age	% Male by Age	# Female by Age	% Female by Age
PHR 8	3,132,464	00-18	823,629	26.3	419,516	50.9	404,113	49.1
PHR 8	3,132,464	18-24	315,296	10.1	165,964	52.6	149,332	47.4
PHR 8	3,132,464	25-44	876,300	28.0	449,861	51.3	426,439	48.7
PHR 8	3,132,464	45-64	709,269	22.6	345,137	48.7	364,132	51.3
PHR 8	3,132,464	65-85	406,855	13.0	184,807	45.4	222,048	54.6
PHR 8	3,132,464	All (0-95+)	3,132,464	100.0	1,558,900	49.8	1,573,564	50.2
SA-NB Metro	2,632,849	00-18	694,702	26.4	353,628	50.9	341,074	49.1
SA-NB Metro	2,632,849	18-24	268,143	10.2	140,102	52.2	128,041	47.8
SA-NB Metro	2,632,849	25-44	747,987	28.4	381,171	51.0	366,816	49.0
SA-NB Metro	2,632,849	45-64	600,017	22.8	290,927	48.5	309,090	51.5
SA-NB Metro	2,632,849	65-85	324,507	12.3	146,310	45.1	178,197	54.9
SA-NB Metro	2,632,849	All (0-95+)	2,632,849	100.0	1,305,253	49.6	1,327,596	50.4
Victoria MSA	105,461	00-18	26,050	24.7	13,334	51.2	12,716	48.8
Victoria MSA	105,461	18-24	10,150	9.6	5,125	50.5	5,025	49.5
Victoria MSA	105,461	25-44	29,701	28.2	15,081	50.8	14,620	49.2
Victoria MSA	105,461	45-64	23,277	22.1	11,497	49.4	11,780	50.6
Victoria MSA	105,461	65-85	15,907	15.1	7,355	46.2	8,552	53.8
Victoria MSA	105,461	All (0-95+)	105,461	100.0	52,364	49.7	53,097	50.3
Border Counties	197,745	00-18	56,840	28.7	29,050	51.1	27,790	48.9
Border Counties	197,745	18-24	22,063	11.2	12,785	57.9	9,278	42.1
Border Counties	197,745	25-44	52,588	26.6	29,313	55.7	23,275	44.3
Border Counties	197,745	45-64	39,068	19.8	19,155	49.0	19,913	51.0
Border Counties	197,745	65-85	26,915	13.6	12,466	46.3	14,449	53.7
Border Counties	197,745	All (0-95+)	197,745	100.0	102,474	51.8	95,271	48.2
Texas	29,677,668	00-18	7,932,713	26.7	4,043,562	51.0	3,889,151	49.0
Texas	29,677,668	18-24	2,980,352	10.0	1,531,416	51.4	1,448,936	48.6
Texas	29,677,668	25-44	8,305,013	28.0	4,207,897	50.7	4,097,116	49.3
Texas	29,677,668	45-64	6,965,146	23.5	3,419,488	49.1	3,545,658	50.9
Texas	29,677,668	65-85	3,559,428	12.0	1,626,475	45.7	1,932,953	54.3
Texas	29,677,668	All (0-95+)	29,677,668	100.0	14,740,035	49.7	14,937,633	50.3

Table 8. 2020 Region 8 Population by Race/Ethnicity

County	Total Population 0-95	# Anglo	% Anglo	# Black	% Black	# Hispanic	% Hispanic	# Asian	% Asian	# Other	% Other
Atascosa	51,831	16,822	32.5	323	0.6	33,972	65.5	145	0.3	569	1.1
Bandera	21,246	16,282	76.6	112	0.5	4,377	20.6	65	0.3	410	1.9
Bexar	2,093,502	563,079	26.9	153,599	7.3	1,267,752	60.6	64,039	3.1	45,033	2.2
Calhoun	22,840	9,441	41.3	596	2.6	11,522	50.4	1,017	4.5	264	1.2
Comal	147,330	96,799	65.7	3,396	2.3	43,801	29.7	1,140	0.8	2,194	1.5
DeWitt	21,737	11,717	53.9	1,840	8.5	7,759	35.7	54	0.2	367	1.7
Dimmit	11,743	1,355	11.5	101	0.9	10,188	86.8	61	0.5	38	0.3
Edwards	1,991	844	42.4	12	0.6	1,117	56.1	3	0.2	15	0.8
Frio	20,023	2,860	14.3	544	2.7	16,092	80.4	369	1.8	158	0.8
Gillespie	26,191	19,150	73.1	76	0.3	6,533	24.9	108	0.4	324	1.2
Goliad	7,717	4,266	55.3	336	4.4	2,996	38.8	11	0.1	108	1.4
Gonzales	21,347	8,585	40.2	1,354	6.3	11,076	51.9	86	0.4	246	1.2
Guadalupe	170,266	82,112	48.2	14,112	8.3	67,577	39.7	2,574	1.5	3,891	2.3
Jackson	15,899	8,890	55.9	1,054	6.6	5,693	35.8	60	0.4	202	1.3
Karnes	15,393	5,501	35.7	1,100	7.1	8,619	56.0	26	0.2	147	1.0
Kendall	46,278	32,902	71.1	148	0.3	12,370	26.7	233	0.5	625	1.4
Kerr	52,267	34,761	66.5	845	1.6	15,325	29.3	405	0.8	931	1.8
Kinney	3,462	1,170	33.8	46	1.3	2,178	62.9	10	0.3	58	1.7
La Salle	8,309	963	11.6	19	0.2	7,264	87.4	6	0.1	57	0.7
Lavaca	20,735	14,662	70.7	1,371	6.6	4,355	21.0	65	0.3	282	1.4
Maverick	59,938	1,785	3.0	79	0.1	57,239	95.5	160	0.3	675	1.1
Medina	50,594	21,384	42.3	961	1.9	27,291	53.9	289	0.6	669	1.3
Real	3,407	2,289	67.2	29	0.9	999	29.3	2	0.1	88	2.6
Uvalde	27,937	7,047	25.2	144	0.5	20,358	72.9	130	0.5	258	0.9
Val Verde	48,253	7,238	15.0	652	1.4	39,655	82.2	242	0.5	466	1.0
Victoria	97,744	42,696	43.7	5,873	6.0	46,751	47.8	1,061	1.1	1,363	1.4
Wilson	51,802	28,882	55.8	730	1.4	21,341	41.2	163	0.3	686	1.3
Zavala	12,682	701	5.5	50	0.4	11,887	93.7	3	0.0	41	0.3
PHR 8	**3,132,464**	**1,044,183**	**33.3**	**189,502**	**6.0**	**1,766,087**	**56.4**	**72,527**	**2.3**	**60,165**	**1.9**
SA–NB Metro	**2,632,849**	**858,262**	**32.6**	**173,381**	**6.6**	**1,478,481**	**56.2**	**68,648**	**2.6**	**54,077**	**2.1**
Victoria MSA	**105,461**	**46,962**	**44.5**	**6,209**	**5.9**	**49,747**	**47.2**	**1,072**	**1.0**	**1,471**	**1.4**
Border Counties	**197,745**	**26,252**	**13.3**	**1,676**	**0.8**	**166,977**	**84.4**	**986**	**0.5**	**1,854**	**0.9**

Table 9. 2010-2020 Region 8 Population Density by County

Area Name	Land Area (sq.mi.)	2010 Population	2010 Population Density	2020 Population	2020 Population Density	% Change (+/-)
Atascosa	1,219.5	44,911	36.8	51,831	42.5	15.5
Bandera	791.0	20,485	25.9	21,246	26.9	3.9
Bexar	1,239.8	1,714,773	1,383.1	2,093,502	1,688.6	22.1
Calhoun	506.8	21,381	42.2	22,840	45.1	6.9
Comal	559.5	108,472	193.9	147,330	263.3	35.8
DeWitt	909.0	20,097	22.1	21,737	23.9	8.1
Dimmit	1,328.9	9,996	7.5	11,743	8.8	12.8
Edwards	2,117.9	2,002	0.9	1,991	0.9	0.0
Frio	1,133.5	17,217	15.2	20,023	17.7	16.4
Gillespie	1,058.2	24,837	23.5	26,191	24.8	5.5
Goliad	852.0	7,210	8.5	7,717	9.1	7.1
Gonzales	1,066.7	19,807	18.6	21,347	20.0	7.5
Guadalupe	711.3	131,533	184.9	170,266	239.4	29.5
Jackson	829.4	14,075	17.0	15,899	19.2	12.9
Karnes	747.6	14,824	19.8	15,393	20.6	4.0
Kendall	662.5	33,410	50.4	46,278	69.9	38.7
Kerr	1,103.3	49,625	45.0	52,267	47.4	5.3
Kinney	1,360.1	3,598	2.6	3,462	2.5	-3.8
La Salle	907.2	6,886	7.6	8,309	9.2	21.1
Lavaca	969.7	19,263	19.9	20,735	21.4	7.5
Maverick	1,279.3	54,258	42.4	59,938	46.9	10.6
Medina	1,325.4	46,006	34.7	50,594	38.2	10.1
Real	699.2	3,309	4.7	3,407	4.9	4.3
Uvalde	1,552.0	26,405	17.0	27,937	18.0	5.9
Val Verde	3,144.8	48,879	15.5	48,253	15.3	-1.3
Victoria	882.1	86,793	98.4	97,744	110.8	12.6
Wilson	803.7	42,918	53.4	51,802	64.5	20.8
Zavala	1,297.4	11,677	9.0	12,682	9.8	8.9
PHR 8	**31,057.8**	**2,604,647**	**83.9**	**3,132,464**	**100.9**	**20.3**
San Antonio-New Braunfels MSA	**7,312.7**	**2,142,508**	**293.0**	**2,632,849**	**360.0**	**22.9**
Victoria MSA	**1,734.1**	**94,003**	**54.2**	**105,461**	**60.8**	**12.2**
Border Mexico DSHS Definition	**14,820.3**	**184,227**	**12.4**	**197,745**	**13.3**	**7.3**
Texas	**261,231.7**	**25,145,561**	**96.3**	**29,677,668**	**113.6**	**18.0**
Source: U.S. Census Bureau						

Table 10. 2020 Region 8 Limited-English Speaking households by County

2018 Region 8 Limited Language Proficiency by County			
County	Total All households 2014-2018	# Limited English-speaking household 2014-2018	% Limited English-speaking household 2014-2018
Atascosa County, Texas	15,387	1,332	8.7
Bandera County, Texas	8,242	78	0.9
Bexar County, Texas	632,574	43,914	6.9
Calhoun County, Texas	7,604	500	6.6
Comal County, Texas	48,903	1,033	2.1
DeWitt County, Texas	7,088	211	3.0
Dimmit County, Texas	3,309	392	11.8
Edwards County, Texas	686	65	9.5
Frio County, Texas	4,624	446	9.6
Gillespie County, Texas	10,717	303	2.8
Goliad County, Texas	2,681	125	4.7
Gonzales County, Texas	7,214	572	7.9
Guadalupe County, Texas	53,107	1,876	3.5
Jackson County, Texas	5,237	154	2.9
Karnes County, Texas	4,246	320	7.5
Kendall County, Texas	14,159	236	1.7
Kerr County, Texas	20,766	506	2.4
Kinney County, Texas	1,170	38	3.2
La Salle County, Texas	2,216	384	17.3
Lavaca County, Texas	7,756	160	2.1
Maverick County, Texas	16,307	4,716	28.9
Medina County, Texas	15,470	464	3.0
Real County, Texas	1,227	26	2.1
Uvalde County, Texas	8,683	911	10.5
Val Verde County, Texas	15,429	1,895	12.3
Victoria County, Texas	32,544	990	3.0
Wilson County, Texas	15,820	710	4.5
Zavala County, Texas	3,509	517	14.7
PHR 8	**966,675**	**62,874**	**6.5**
SA-NB MSA	**803,662**	**49,643**	**6.2**
Victoria MSA	**35,225**	**1,115**	**3.2**
Border Area	**57,160**	**9,390**	**16.4**
Texas	**9,553,046**	**753,508**	**7.9**
U.S.	**119,730,128**	**5,323,080**	**4.4**
American Community Survey. 2018: ACS 5 Year Estimates			

Table 11. 2018 Region 8 Languages Spoken at Home 5-Years and Older

2018 Region 8 Languages Spoken at Home (5 years and Older) by County

Geographic Area Name	Population 5 years +	English	% English	Spanish	% Spanish	Indo-European languages	% Indo-European languages	Asian and Pacific Island languages	% Asian and Pacific Island languages	Other languages	% Other languages	% Speaks a Language other Than English
Atascosa County, Texas	45,244	27,539	60.9	17,329	38.3	293	0.6	57	0.1	26	0.1	39.1
Bandera County, Texas	20,899	18,497	88.5	2,203	10.5	154	0.7	45	0.2	0	0	11.5
Bexar County, Texas	1,787,243	1,070,911	59.9	648,171	36.3	26,267	1.5	32,023	1.8	9,871	0.6	40.1
Calhoun County, Texas	20,319	14,177	69.8	5,096	25.1	135	0.7	878	4.3	33	0.2	30.2
Comal County, Texas	127,242	103,778	81.6	20,416	16	2,233	1.8	721	0.6	94	0.1	18.4
DeWitt County, Texas	19,133	15,217	79.5	3,792	19.8	116	0.6	8	0	0	0	20.5
Dimmit County, Texas	9,648	2,992	31.0	6,360	65.9	4	0	284	2.9	8	0.1	69.0
Edwards County, Texas	1,935	1,136	58.7	789	40.8	10	0.5	0	0	0	0	41.3
Frio County, Texas	18,228	7,594	41.7	10,319	56.6	166	0.9	82	0.4	67	0.4	58.3
Gillespie County, Texas	24,906	19,797	79.5	4,225	17	829	3.3	39	0.2	16	0.1	20.5
Goliad County, Texas	7,219	6,137	85.0	1,016	14.1	21	0.3	43	0.6	2	0	15.0
Gonzales County, Texas	19,160	12,533	65.4	6,530	34.1	61	0.3	33	0.2	3	0	34.6
Guadalupe County, Texas	145,227	112,672	77.6	29,139	20.1	1,417	1	1,832	1.3	167	0.1	22.4
Jackson County, Texas	13,767	10,682	77.6	2,882	20.9	99	0.7	103	0.7	1	0	22.4
Karnes County, Texas	14,535	10,141	69.8	4,214	29	145	1	14	0.1	21	0.1	30.2
Kendall County, Texas	39,844	34,248	86.0	4,898	12.3	587	1.5	90	0.2	21	0.1	14.0
Kerr County, Texas	48,738	41,423	85.0	6,672	13.7	402	0.8	176	0.4	65	0.1	15.0
Kinney County, Texas	3,588	2,018	56.2	1,570	43.8	0	0	0	0	0	0	43.8
La Salle County, Texas	6,901	2,529	36.6	4,327	62.7	12	0.2	10	0.1	23	0.3	63.4
Lavaca County, Texas	18,752	15,682	83.6	2,419	12.9	586	3.1	65	0.3	0	0	16.4
Maverick County, Texas	52,430	3,810	7.3	48,137	91.8	0	0	242	0.5	241	0.5	92.7
Medina County, Texas	46,443	31,305	67.4	14,722	31.7	270	0.6	138	0.3	8	0	32.6
Real County, Texas	3,161	2,796	88.5	345	10.9	12	0.4	2	0.1	6	0.2	11.5
Uvalde County, Texas	25,003	11,828	47.3	12,785	51.1	137	0.5	238	1	15	0.1	52.7
Val Verde County, Texas	44,835	14,281	31.9	30,163	67.3	152	0.3	235	0.5	4	0	68.1
Victoria County, Texas	85,402	64,717	75.8	19,206	22.5	571	0.7	847	1	61	0.1	24.2
Wilson County, Texas	45,336	34,733	76.6	9,888	21.8	597	1.3	112	0.2	6	0	23.4
Zavala County, Texas	11,206	2,986	26.6	8,209	73.3	4	0	0	0	7	0.1	73.4
PHR 8	2,706,344	1,696,159	62.7	925,822	34.2	35,280	1.3	38,317	1.4	10,766	0.4	37.3
SA-NB MSA	2,257,478	1,433,683	63.5	746,766	33.1	31,818	1.4	35,018	1.6	10,193	0.5	36.5
Victoria MSA	92,621	70,854	76.5	20,222	21.8	592	0.6	890	1.0	63	0.1	23.5
Border Area	176,935	51,970	29.4	123,004	69.5	497	0.3	1,093	0.6	371	0.2	70.6
Texas	25,886,326	16,688,818	64.5	7,631,379	29.5	570,325	2.2	757,483	2.9	238,321	0.9	35.5
U.S.	303,066,180	237,956,495	78.5	40,256,297	13.3	11,014,379	3.6	10,570,681	3.5	3,268,328	1.1	21.5

Source: American Community Survey. 2018 ACS 5 - Year Estimates. S1603: CHARACTERISTICS OF PEOPLE BY LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME

Table 12. 2016-2018 Region 8 Single-Parent Households by County

	2016-2018 Region 8 Single Parent Households by County				
County	2018 # Single-Parent Households	2018 # Households	2018 % Single-Parent Households	2017 % Single-Parent Households	2016 % Single-Parent Households
Atascosa	4,995	13,486	37	37	38
Bandera	1,333	3,676	36	34	28
Bexar	182,092	495,245	37	38	38
Calhoun	2,053	5,363	38	35	35
Comal	7,506	30,760	24	25	26
DeWitt	1,305	4,513	29	37	42
Dimmit	1,359	3,195	43	48	41
Edwards	167	347	48	38	32
Frio	1,871	4,181	45	36	36
Gillespie	1,262	5,142	25	30	26
Goliad	548	1,607	34	37	42
Gonzales	1,695	5,547	31	35	35
Guadalupe	11,340	39,678	29	30	29
Jackson	813	3,769	22	25	24
Karnes	1,189	3,054	39	43	47
Kendall	2,068	9,750	21	19	22
Kerr	3,811	9,801	39	38	37
Kinney	129	655	20	11	10
La Salle	474	1,621	29	16	38
Lavaca	1,252	4,704	27	23	24
Maverick	6,014	18,334	33	30	32
Medina	3,549	11,446	31	29	29
Real	382	668	57	62	67
Uvalde	3,667	7,343	50	40	41
Val Verde	4,694	14,001	34	29	30
Victoria	7,842	23,098	34	35	35
Wilson	2,834	11,752	24	25	28
Zavala	2,259	3,583	63	56	58
PHR 8	258,503	736,319	35	35	36
SA-NB MSA	215,717	615,793	35	36	36
Victoria MSA	8,390	24,705	34	35	36
Border Area	21,016	53,928	39	34	36
Texas	2,371,830	7,236,743	33	33	33
United States			35	34	35
Source: County Health Rankings & Roadmaps. Texas Rankings Data. ACS 5-Year Estimates					

Table 13. 2017-2020 Region 8 Homeless Student Population

2017 - 2020 Region 8 Homeless Student Population by County

County	2016-2017 Enroll	2016-2017 Homeless	Rate of Homeless Students Enrolled in School 2016-2017	2017-2018 Enroll	2017-2018 Homeless	Rate of Homeless Students Enrolled in School 2017-2018	2018-2019 Enroll	2018-2019 Homeless	Rate of Homeless Students Enrolled in School 2018-2019	2019-2020 Enroll	2019-2020 Homeless2	Rate of Homeless Students Enrolled in School 2019-2020
ATASCOSA	8,928	105	11.8	9,138	101	11.1	9,071	84	9.3	9,068	91	10.0
BANDERA	2,549	112	43.9	2,605	137	52.6	2,540	126	49.6	2,606	130	49.9
BEXAR	354,665	4,393	12.4	354,828	4,297	12.1	349,962	3,883	11.1	353,354	4,042	11.4
CALHOUN	4,013	115	28.7	3,907	182	46.6	3,846	232	60.3	3,840	203	52.9
COMAL	31,447	503	16.0	32,558	460	14.1	33,510	275	8.2	35,038	374	10.7
DEWITT	4,506	156	34.6	4,556	141	30.9	4,519	150	33.2	4,479	117	26.1
DIMMIT	2,213	149	67.3	2,211	122	55.2	2,219	46	20.7	2,133	66	30.9
EDWARDS	570	0	0.0	588	0	0.0	586	0	0.0	583	0	0.0
FRIO	3,240	162	50.0	3,269	196	60.0	3,139	113	36.0	3,156	199	63.1
GILLESPIE	3,837	16	4.2	3,821	16	4.2	3,724	0	0.0	3,780	14	3.7
GOLIAD	1,337	28	20.9	1,341	53	39.5	1,330	28	21.1	1,319	38	28.8
GONZALES	4,271	55	12.9	4,247	45	10.6	4,263	79	18.5	4,237	60	14.2
GUADALUPE	26,177	270	10.3	26,505	254	9.6	26,613	236	8.9	26,680	229	8.6
JACKSON	3,551	35	9.9	3,524	61	17.3	3,503	32	9.1	3,501	21	6.0
KARNES	2,523	49	19.4	2,597	48	18.5	2,479	40	16.1	2,460	39	15.9
KENDALL	9,519	18	1.9	9,926	27	2.7	10,395	33	3.2	10,757	23	2.1
KERR	6,867	122	17.8	6,912	116	16.8	6,919	127	18.4	6,804	102	15.0
KINNEY	620	0	0.0	585	0	0.0	560	0	0.0	572	0	0.0
LA SALLE	1,368	5	3.7	1,380	22	15.9	1,347	0	0.0	1,321	15	11.4
LAVACA	2,428	6	2.5	2,439	14	5.7	2,437	0	0.0	2,451	0	0.0
MAVERICK	14,831	96	6.5	14,582	85	5.8	14,561	49	3.4	14,500	128	8.8
MEDINA	10,199	187	18.3	10,584	105	9.9	10,816	125	11.6	11,181	100	8.9
REAL	506	0	0.0	542	11	20.3	517	13	25.1	507	10	19.7
UVALDE	5,917	69	11.7	5,644	58	10.3	5,424	65	12.0	5,387	76	14.1
VAL VERDE	10,731	85	7.9	10,791	123	11.4	10,636	110	10.3	10,536	110	10.4
VICTORIA	15,386	513	33.3	15,286	841	55.0	15,140	562	37.1	14,829	496	33.4
WILSON	8,866	48	5.4	9,062	94	10.4	9,130	63	6.9	9,198	71	7.7
ZAVALA	2,418	141	58.3	2,440	193	79.1	2,439	197	80.8	2,419	104	43.0
PHR 8	543,483	7,438	13.7	545,868	7,802	14.3	541,625	6,668	12.3	546,696	6,858	12.5
SA-NB MSA	452,350	5,636	12.5	455,206	5,475	12.0	452,037	4,825	10.7	457,882	5,060	11.1
Victoria MSA	16,723	541	32.4	16,627	894	53.8	16,470	590	35.8	16,148	534	33.1
Border Area	42,414	707	16.7	42,032	810	19.3	41,428	593	14.3	41,114	708	17.2
TEXAS	5,359,127	69,213	12.9	5,399,682	111,931	20.7	5,431,910	72,782	13.4	5,493,940	78,296	14.3

Source: Texas Education Agency. Student Program and Special Populations Report.

Table 14. 2010-2018 Region 8 Per Capita Income by County

2010-2018 Region 8 Per Capita by County				
Area	2010	2016	2017	2018
Atascosa County, Texas	$18,461	$21,616	$23,973	$24,421
Bandera County, Texas	$24,249	$23,131	$29,177	$28,539
Bexar County, Texas	$23,225	$21,343	$26,158	$26,988
Calhoun County, Texas	$22,835	$21,347	$26,909	$26,596
Comal County, Texas	$31,862	$19,293	$35,841	$36,899
DeWitt County, Texas	$20,020	$22,240	$28,116	$28,728
Dimmit County, Texas	$14,045	$25,826	$17,939	$18,121
Edwards County, Texas	$31,109	$24,997	$28,968	$29,814
Frio County, Texas	$15,036	$23,644	$16,833	$18,288
Gillespie County, Texas	$28,072	$26,611	$32,557	$33,515
Goliad County, Texas	$28,120	$24,891	$30,075	$29,918
Gonzales County, Texas	$18,716	$25,345	$23,635	$26,618
Guadalupe County, Texas	$25,218	$32,274	$29,300	$30,817
Jackson County, Texas	$24,337	$21,655	$26,809	$26,329
Karnes County, Texas	$15,949	$19,738	$27,011	$26,875
Kendall County, Texas	$36,418	$21,411	$39,517	$43,241
Kerr County, Texas	$25,454	$20,984	$28,484	$30,498
Kinney County, Texas	$14,207	$16,326	$21,395	$20,323
La Salle County, Texas	$13,542	$23,836	$26,268	$25,129
Lavaca County, Texas	$23,168	$31,383	$29,946	$31,670
Maverick County, Texas	$12,444	$25,754	$16,658	$16,891
Medina County, Texas	$20,604	$21,135	$25,572	$26,274
Real County, Texas	$15,074	$20,798	$20,873	$21,109
Uvalde County, Texas	$17,842	$18,458	$19,146	$19,092
Val Verde County, Texas	$16,615	$24,776	$20,160	$20,881
Victoria County, Texas	$24,146	$31,655	$28,181	$28,576
Wilson County, Texas	$25,149	$22,980	$29,862	$30,935
Zavala County, Texas	$10,180	$37,231	$13,105	$13,350
PHR 8	$21,289	$26,165	$27,343	$27,589
Texas	$24,870	$27,828	$28,985	$30,143
United States	$27,334	$29,829	$31,177	$32,621
Source: American Community Survey. 5-Year estimates. Per Capita Income				

Table 15. 2017-2020 Region 8 Unemployment Rates and Percent Change by County

2017-2020 Region 8 Unemployment Rates and Percent Change					
Area	2017	2018	2019	% Change (=/-) 2018 to 2019	April 2019 - May 2020	% Change (=/-) 2019 to May 2020
Atascosa County, TX	4.3	3.8	3.6	-5.3	13.1	263.9
Bandera County, TX	3.6	3.4	3.3	-2.9	9.5	187.9
Bexar County, TX	3.5	3.3	3.1	-6.1	13.9	348.4
Calhoun County, TX	5.8	4.1	3.2	-22.0	8.9	178.1
Comal County, TX	3.4	3.2	3.0	-6.3	11.9	296.7
DeWitt County, TX	4.4	3.1	2.6	-16.1	7.8	200.0
Dimmit County, TX	5.1	3.0	2.5	-16.7	7.5	200.0
Edwards County, TX	3.2	2.8	2.3	-17.9	3.6	56.5
Frio County, TX	3.9	2.9	2.6	-10.3	6.5	150.0
Gillespie County, TX	2.6	2.5	2.4	-4.0	10.3	329.2
Goliad County, TX	4.9	3.8	3.4	-10.5	10.7	214.7
Gonzales County, TX	3.5	3.0	2.7	-10.0	7.3	170.4
Guadalupe County, TX	3.3	3.1	2.9	-6.5	10.9	275.9
Jackson County, TX	4.0	3.3	3.0	-9.1	8.0	166.7
Karnes County, TX	3.5	2.8	2.5	-10.7	7.4	196.0
Kendall County, TX	3.1	2.9	2.7	-6.9	9.3	244.4
Kerr County, TX	3.4	3.2	3.0	-6.3	11.3	276.7
Kinney County, TX	5.6	4.7	3.6	-23.4	7.5	108.3
La Salle County, TX	4.2	3.8	2.4	-36.8	8.0	233.3
Lavaca County, TX	3.6	3.2	3.0	-6.3	7.2	140.0
Maverick County, TX	3.2	2.4	7.5	212.5	19.7	162.7
Medina County, TX	3.9	3.5	3.1	-11.4	10.2	229.0
Real County, TX	5.7	5.0	4.0	-20.0	9.0	125.0
Uvalde County, TX	4.7	4.3	3.8	-11.6	10.2	168.4
Val Verde County, TX	5.1	4.3	3.4	-20.9	13.4	294.1
Victoria County, TX	4.8	3.8	3.4	-10.5	14.4	323.5
Wilson County, TX	3.5	3.1	2.8	-9.7	8.8	214.3
Zavala County, TX	11.2	9.5	8.5	-10.5	17.6	107.1
PHR 8	3.7	3.4	3.2	-5.9	13.1	309.4
SA-NB MSA	3.5	3.4	3.1	-8.8	13.3	329.0
Victoria MSA	4.8	3.8	3.4	-10.5	14.2	317.6
Border Area	4.8	4.0	4.5	12.5	13.2	193.3
Texas	4.3	3.9	3.5	-10.3	13.0	271.4
United States	4.4	3.9	3.7	-5.1	13.3	259.5
Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics					

Table 16. 2017-2019 Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) by County

	2017		Rate per 100k	2018		Rate per 100k	2019		Rate per 100k
Area	Population	Receipients		Population	Receipients		Population	Receipients	
Atascosa	49,504	64	129.3	50,265	78	155.8	51,048	83	162.4
Bandera	20,992	9	44.9	21,083	15	70.4	21,174	3	13.6
Bexar	1,974,510	2,773	140.4	2,013,625	2,605	129.4	2,053,260	2,520	122.7
Calhoun	22,436	15	64.6	22,570	10	45.9	22,707	14	60.0
Comal	134,065	91	67.9	138,302	93	67.3	142,701	80	55.9
DeWitt	21,199	19	91.5	21,374	25	115.9	21,573	29	134.2
Dimmit	11,140	49	438.8	11,335	43	383.3	11,533	43	370.8
Edwards	2,009	4	221.0	2,012	2	117.2	2,004	2	76.1
Frio	19,130	42	221.4	19,421	37	188.1	19,718	25	126.7
Gillespie	25,682	9	33.1	25,848	6	24.8	26,019	5	20.5
Goliad	7,575	6	75.7	7,622	3	44.8	7,672	7	87.1
Gonzales	20,937	17	80.7	21,075	24	114.9	21,216	28	131.3
Guadalupe	157,370	93	59.3	161,541	115	71.5	165,837	116	69.7
Jackson	15,330	6	40.4	15,520	14	91.2	15,699	18	112.2
Karnes	15,171	28	187.0	15,238	24	154.9	15,309	17	110.6
Kendall	41,764	10	24.1	43,173	10	22.3	44,686	15	33.2
Kerr	51,421	29	56.6	51,716	28	53.7	51,993	25	47.6
Kinney	3,468	2	69.2	3,467	2	63.2	3,465	2	48.9
La Salle	7,844	16	206.2	8,000	16	199.2	8,154	10	124.6
Lavaca	20,155	11	52.7	20,324	16	79.3	20,522	6	27.6
Maverick	58,254	94	162.1	58,820	100	169.8	59,379	84	141.7
Medina	49,136	25	51.0	49,615	35	69.9	50,118	42	83.3
Real	3,386	7	220.8	3,392	1	23.7	3,403	4	107.0
Uvalde	27,339	105	384.3	27,541	91	330.3	27,729	63	226.5
Val Verde	48,482	164	338.1	48,408	175	360.8	48,334	129	267.8
Victoria	94,187	75	79.8	95,346	85	88.7	96,533	78	80.5
Wilson	48,995	35	71.5	49,908	44	89.0	50,837	35	69.6
Zavala	12,368	89	719.9	12,472	82	658.2	12,572	68	540.0
PHR 8	2,963,849	3,890	131.2	3,019,013	3,780	125.2	3,075,195	3,547	115.3
SA-NB MSA	2,476,336	3,101	125.2	2,527,512	2,995	118.5	2,579,661	2,893	112.1
Victoria MSA	101,762	81	79.5	102,968	88	85.4	104,205	84	81.0
Border Area	193,420	574	296.9	194,868	549	281.7	196,291	429	218.6
Texas	28,716,123	57,827	201.4	28,716,123	51,055	177.8	29,193,268	44,344	151.9

Source: Texas Health and Human Services Commission. Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) (2017, 2018, 2019)

Table 17. 2019 Region 8 SNAP Recipients by County per 1,000 Population

	2019 Population	Number of Cases	2019 Number of Recipients	2019 SNAP Recipients per 1,000	Recipients: Ages < 5	Recipients: Ages 5 - 17	Recipients: Ages 18 - 59	Recipients: Ages 60 - 64	Recipients: Ages 65 +	Avg Payment / Case
Atascosa	51,048	3,609	8,544	167.4	1,401	3,158	3,214	517	600	$286
Bandera	21,174	914	1,910	90.2	294	608	783	144	155	$244
Bexar	2,053,260	126,007	275,535	134.2	44,237	98,776	106,540	17,369	19,311	$268
Calhoun	22,707	1,380	2,869	126.4	442	1,017	1,154	207	190	$275
Comal	142,701	3,943	8,825	61.8	1,466	3,076	3,461	558	598	$262
DeWitt	21,573	1,357	2,836	131.5	399	986	1,136	206	230	$250
Dimmit	11,533	1,122	2,604	225.8	405	928	930	155	274	$260
Edwards	2,004	117	260	129.6	45	88	77	14	42	$237
Frio	19,718	1,475	3,290	166.8	548	1,153	1,178	198	330	$272
Gillespie	26,019	596	1,218	46.8	200	452	442	78	113	$250
Goliad	7,672	409	881	114.9	138	301	349	58	70	$262
Gonzales	21,216	1,460	3,235	152.5	529	1,242	1,160	206	211	$255
Guadalupe	165,837	5,850	13,084	78.9	2,119	4,702	5,036	843	917	$270
Jackson	15,699	800	1,757	111.9	282	629	668	111	127	$267
Karnes	15,309	999	2,031	132.7	344	717	770	138	164	$269
Kendall	44,686	755	1,542	34.5	242	551	578	99	148	$247
Kerr	51,993	2,339	4,454	85.7	731	1,423	1,830	327	350	$235
Kinney	3,465	201	449	129.6	66	138	160	30	68	$204
La Salle	8,154	559	1,249	153.2	192	455	420	70	161	$244
Lavaca	20,522	914	1,951	95.0	334	695	741	116	138	$257
Maverick	59,379	6,629	15,502	261.1	2,269	5,245	5,109	908	2,519	$254
Medina	50,118	2,591	5,695	113.6	894	1,977	2,242	376	463	$258
Real	3,403	213	416	122.4	68	122	171	28	47	$243
Uvalde	27,729	2,407	5,568	200.8	875	1,881	2,156	347	530	$263
Val Verde	48,334	4,369	9,880	204.4	1,583	3,511	3,260	534	1,377	$260
Victoria	96,533	6,205	13,655	141.5	2,205	4,967	5,395	867	772	$271
Wilson	50,837	1,786	3,860	75.9	645	1,345	1,555	247	258	$271
Zavala	12,572	1,615	3,604	286.7	524	1,256	1,364	225	364	$263
PHR 8	3,075,195	180,620	396,704	129.0	63,478	141,396	151,876	24,974	30,524	$257
SA-NB MSA	2,579,661	145,454	318,994	123.7	51,299	114,194	123,408	20,152	22,449	$263
Victoria MSA	104,205	6,614	14,536	139.5	2,344	5,267	5,744	925	842	$266
Border Area	196,291	18,708	42,822	218.2	6,574	14,776	14,825	2,509	5,711	$250
Texas	29,193,268	1,594,010	3,725,683	127.6	611,000	1,384,557	1,355,183	111,702	262,684	$264

Source: Texas Health and Human Services. Supplemental Nutritional Assistance Program (SNAP) Statistics.

Table 18. 2018 Region 8 SNAP Recipients by Age by County

	2019 Number of Recipients	2019 SNAP Recipients per 1,000	# Recipients: Ages < 5	% Recipients: Ages < 5	# Recipients: Ages 5 - 17	% Recipients: Ages 5 - 17	# Recipients: Ages 18 - 59	% Recipients: Ages 18 - 59	# Recipients: Ages 60 - 64	% Recipients: Ages 60 - 64	# Recipients: Ages 65 +	% Recipients: Ages 65 +
Atascosa	8,544	167.4	1,401	16.4	3,158	37.0	3,214	37.6	517	6.1	600	7.0
Bandera	1,910	90.2	294	15.4	608	31.8	783	41.0	144	7.6	155	8.1
Bexar	275,535	134.2	44,237	16.1	98,776	35.8	106,540	38.7	17,369	6.3	19,311	7.0
Calhoun	2,869	126.4	442	15.4	1,017	35.4	1,154	40.2	207	7.2	190	6.6
Comal	8,825	61.8	1,466	16.6	3,076	34.9	3,461	39.2	558	6.3	598	6.8
DeWitt	2,836	131.5	399	14.1	986	34.8	1,136	40.1	206	7.3	230	8.1
Dimmit	2,604	225.8	405	15.6	928	35.6	930	35.7	155	5.9	274	10.5
Edwards	260	129.6	45	17.2	88	33.9	77	29.5	14	5.5	42	16.3
Frio	3,290	166.8	548	16.7	1,153	35.1	1,178	35.8	198	6.0	330	10.0
Gillespie	1,218	46.8	200	16.4	452	37.1	442	36.3	78	6.4	113	9.2
Goliad	881	114.9	138	15.7	301	34.1	349	39.6	58	6.6	70	7.9
Gonzales	3,235	152.5	529	16.3	1,242	38.4	1,160	35.9	206	6.4	211	6.5
Guadalupe	13,084	78.9	2,119	16.2	4,702	35.9	5,036	38.5	843	6.4	917	7.0
Jackson	1,757	111.9	282	16.1	629	35.8	668	38.0	111	6.3	127	7.2
Karnes	2,031	132.7	344	16.9	717	35.3	770	37.9	138	6.8	164	8.1
Kendall	1,542	34.5	242	15.7	551	35.8	578	37.5	99	6.4	148	9.6
Kerr	4,454	85.7	731	16.4	1,423	31.9	1,830	41.1	327	7.3	350	7.9
Kinney	449	129.6	66	14.7	138	30.7	160	35.6	30	6.6	68	15.2
La Salle	1,249	153.2	192	15.4	455	36.4	420	33.7	70	5.6	161	12.9
Lavaca	1,951	95.0	334	17.1	695	35.6	741	38.0	116	5.9	138	7.1
Maverick	15,502	261.1	2,269	14.6	5,245	33.8	5,109	33.0	908	5.9	2,519	16.2
Medina	5,695	113.6	894	15.7	1,977	34.7	2,242	39.4	376	6.6	463	8.1
Real	416	122.4	68	16.3	122	29.4	171	41.0	28	6.7	47	11.3
Uvalde	5,568	200.8	875	15.7	1,881	33.8	2,156	38.7	347	6.2	530	9.5
Val Verde	9,880	204.4	1,583	16.0	3,511	35.5	3,260	33.0	534	5.4	1,377	13.9
Victoria	13,655	141.5	2,205	16.2	4,967	36.4	5,395	39.5	867	6.3	772	5.7
Wilson	3,860	75.9	645	16.7	1,345	34.8	1,555	40.3	247	6.4	258	6.7
Zavala	3,604	286.7	524	14.5	1,256	34.8	1,364	37.9	225	6.2	364	10.1
PHR 8	396,704	129.0	63,478	16.0	141,396	35.6	151,876	38.3	24,974	6.3	30,524	7.7
SA-NB MSA	318,994	123.7	51,299	16.1	114,194	35.8	123,408	38.7	20,152	6.3	22,449	7.0
Victoria MSA	14,536	139.5	2,344	16.1	5,267	36.2	5,744	39.5	925	6.4	842	5.8
Border Area	42,822	218.2	6,574	15.4	14,776	34.5	14,825	34.6	2,509	5.9	5,711	13.3
Texas	3,725,683	127.6	611,000	16.4	1,384,557	37.2	1,355,183	36.4	111,702	3.0	262,684	7.1

Source: Texas Health and Human Services. Supplemental Nutritional Assistance Program (SNAP) Statistics.

Table 19. 2017-2019 Region 8 Free and/or Reduced Lunch Recipients by County

County Name	2017-2019 Region 8 Percent of Free and/or Reduced Lunches by County								
	All Public School Students 2016-2017	Free and Reduced Lunch Students 2016-2017	% Free and/or Reduced Lunches 2016-2017	All Public School Students 2017-2018	Free and Reduced Lunch Students 2017-2018	% Free and/or Reduced Lunches 2017-2018	All Public School Students 2018-2019	Free and Reduced Lunch Students 2018-2019	% Free and/or Reduced Lunches 2018-2019
Atascosa	8,122	5,102	62.8	8,297	5,210	62.8	8,211	5,416	66.0
Bandera	2,549	1,389	54.5	2,605	1,329	51.0	2,540	1,382	54.4
Bexar	359,001	225,229	62.7	361,495	223,063	61.7	364,029	229,523	63.1
Calhoun	4,013	2,479	61.8	3,907	2,835	72.6	3,846	2,587	67.3
Comal	25,677	7,864	30.6	26,382	8,325	31.6	26,019	8,707	33.5
DeWitt	4,506	2,921	64.8	4,556	3,318	72.8	4,519	2,879	63.7
Dimmit	2,213	1,679	75.9	2,211	1,702	77.0	2,219	1,720	77.5
Edwards	402	273	67.9	420	300	71.4	412	285	69.2
Frio	3,240	2,566	79.2	3,269	2,475	75.7	3,139	2,546	81.1
Gillespie	3,837	1,867	48.7	3,821	1,836	48.1	3,724	1,858	49.9
Goliad	1,337	733	54.8	1,341	721	53.8	1,330	693	52.1
Gonzales	4,304	3,155	73.3	4,293	3,360	78.3	4,328	3,337	77.1
Guadalupe	27,085	11,201	41.4	27,894	11,356	40.7	28,170	12,072	42.9
Jackson	3,325	1,804	54.3	3,305	1,824	55.2	3,281	1,797	54.8
Karnes	2,514	1,567	62.3	2,591	1,823	70.4	2,467	1,568	63.6
Kendall	8,603	2,050	23.8	8,869	2,116	23.9	8,977	2,281	25.4
Kerr	6,973	4,116	59.0	7,045	4,189	59.5	7,047	4,315	61.2
Kinney	620	350	56.5	585	348	59.5	560	319	57.0
La Salle	1,368	1,182	86.4	1,380	1,206	87.4	1,347	1,196	88.8
Lavaca	2,428	931	38.3	2,439	1,037	42.5	2,437	1,019	41.8
Maverick	14,831	11,425	77.0	14,582	11,125	76.3	14,561	11,819	81.2
Medina	11,005	6,545	59.5	11,427	6,698	58.6	10,940	6,191	56.6
Real	584	400	68.5	606	422	69.6	590	406	68.8
Uvalde	5,778	4,166	72.1	5,526	3,638	65.8	5,318	3,960	74.5
Val Verde	11,119	8,309	74.7	11,129	8,075	72.6	11,083	8,002	72.2
Victoria	15,612	10,414	66.7	15,505	10,498	67.7	15,362	9,986	65.0
Wilson	8,869	3,538	39.9	9,091	3,654	40.2	9,165	3,864	42.2
Zavala	2,557	1,841	72.0	2,558	2,038	79.7	2,545	2,149	84.4
PHR 8	542,472	325,096	59.9	547,129	324,521	59.3	548,166	331,877	60.5
SA-NB MSA	450,911	262,918	58.3	456,060	261,751	57.4	458,051	269,436	58.8
Victoria MSA	16,949	11,147	65.8	16,846	11,219	66.6	16,692	10,679	64.0
Border Area	42,712	32,191	75.4	42,266	31,329	74.1	41,774	32,402	77.6
State	4,843,289	2,883,435	59.5	4,877,917	2,893,236	59.3	5,433,471	3,288,771	60.5
U.S. Department of Education, Common Core Data									

Table 20. 2016-2018 Region 8 Uninsured Children<19 by County

	2016-2018 Region 8 Uninsured Children <19 by County				
Name	2018 Demographic Group: Number	2018 Uninsured: Number	2018 Percent Uninsured	2017 Percent Uninsured	2016 Percent Uninsured
Atascosa County, TX	14,246	1,607	11.3	10.4	9.5
Bandera County, TX	3,890	579	14.9	14.0	12.6
Bexar County, TX	526,596	44,973	8.5	8.0	8.4
Calhoun County, TX	5,442	611	11.2	11.6	10.8
Comal County, TX	35,520	3,700	10.4	9.5	9.6
DeWitt County, TX	4,677	506	10.8	10.9	9.7
Dimmit County, TX	3,055	298	9.8	8.8	8.7
Edwards County, TX	445	73	16.4	16.5	17.0
Frio County, TX	4,757	483	10.2	10.6	9.8
Gillespie County, TX	5,602	950	17.0	17.8	18.7
Goliad County, TX	1,685	196	11.6	11.5	10.4
Gonzales County, TX	5,795	841	14.5	14.4	12.7
Guadalupe County, TX	43,199	3,465	8.0	8.2	9.2
Jackson County, TX	3,954	470	11.9	12.8	11.5
Karnes County, TX	3,475	459	13.2	12.2	9.5
Kendall County, TX	11,168	1,273	11.4	12.4	9.7
Kerr County, TX	10,349	1,358	13.1	13.5	10.6
Kinney County, TX	749	78	10.4	13.2	11.1
La Salle County, TX	1,505	110	7.3	7.5	8.3
Lavaca County, TX	4,983	578	11.6	12.3	12.7
Maverick County, TX	18,817	2,229	11.8	12.8	13.0
Medina County, TX	12,363	1,470	11.9	11.1	9.5
Real County, TX	604	84	13.9	14.2	13.6
Uvalde County, TX	7,472	922	12.3	11.5	11.3
Val Verde County, TX	14,439	1,631	11.3	11.0	9.8
Victoria County, TX	24,063	2,580	10.7	12.0	9.4
Wilson County, TX	12,812	1,321	10.3	11.3	9.2
Zavala County, TX	3,572	289	8.1	7.8	7.9
PHR 8	**785,234**	**73,134**	**9.3**	**9.0**	**9.0**
SA-NB MSA	**659,794**	**58,388**	**8.8**	**8.3**	**8.6**
Victora MSA	**25,748**	**2,776**	**10.8**	**12.0**	**9.5**
Border Area	**55,415**	**6,197**	**11.2**	**11.3**	**11.0**
Texas	**7,679,764**	**855,304**	**11.1**	**10.7**	**9.7**
U.S. Census Bureau. Small Area Health Insurance Estimates (SAHIE) Program. (2016) (2017) (2018)					

Table 21. 2020 Region 8 Alcohol License Density by County per 100k

2020 Region 8 Alcohol License Density by County per 100k			
Column1	2020 Population	2020 Alcohol Permits	Rate per 100k
Atascosa	51,831	109	210.3
Bandera	21,246	62	291.8
Bexar	2,093,502	3,794	181.2
Calhoun	22,840	71	310.9
Comal	147,330	432	293.2
DeWitt	21,737	74	340.4
Dimmit	11,743	40	340.6
Edwards	1,991	7	351.6
Frio	20,023	54	269.7
Gillespie	26,191	153	584.2
Goliad	7,717	22	285.1
Gonzales	21,347	54	253.0
Guadalupe	170,266	262	153.9
Jackson	15,899	47	295.6
Karnes	15,393	58	376.8
Kendall	46,278	123	265.8
Kerr	52,267	140	267.9
Kinney	3,462	11	317.7
La Salle	8,309	35	421.2
Lavaca	20,735	67	323.1
Maverick	59,938	85	141.8
Medina	50,594	102	201.6
Real	3,407	19	557.7
Uvalde	27,937	66	236.2
Val Verde	48,253	96	199.0
Victoria	97,744	220	225.1
Wilson	51,802	80	154.4
Zavala	12,682	31	244.4
PHR 8	3,132,464	6,314	201.6
SA-NB Metro	2,632,849	4,964	188.5
Victoria MSA	105,461	242	229.5
Border Counties	197,745	444	224.5
Texas	29,677,668	59,619	200.9
Texas Alcoholic Beverage Commission			
Texas Demographic Center, population projection 2020			

Table 22. 2020 Region 8 Tobacco Permit Density by County per 100k

2020 Region 8 Tobacco Permit Density by County per 100k			
Area	Number of Permits	2020 Population	Rate per 100k
Atascosa	66	51,831	127.3
Bandera	30	21,246	141.2
Bexar	1,711	2,093,502	81.7
Calhoun	33	22,840	144.5
Comal	155	147,330	105.2
DeWitt	32	21,737	147.2
Dimmit	22	11,743	187.3
Edwards	6	1,991	301.4
Frio	27	20,023	134.8
Gillespie	42	26,191	160.4
Goliad	7	7,717	90.7
Gonzales	37	21,347	173.3
Guadalupe	126	170,266	74.0
Jackson	28	15,899	176.1
Karnes	28	15,393	181.9
Kendall	38	46,278	82.1
Kerr	57	52,267	109.1
Kinney	6	3,462	173.3
La Salle	18	8,309	216.6
Lavaca	29	20,735	139.9
Maverick	49	59,938	81.8
Medina	51	50,594	100.8
Real	13	3,407	381.6
Uvalde	50	27,937	179.0
Val Verde	44	48,253	91.2
Victoria	105	97,744	107.4
Wilson	47	51,802	90.7
Zavala	18	12,682	141.9
PHR 8	2,875	3,132,464	91.8
SA-NB MSA	2,224	2,632,849	84.5
Victoria MSA	112	105,461	106.2
Border Area	253	197,745	127.9
Texas	30,937	29,677,668	104.2
Texas Comptroller			
Texas Demographic Center. 2020 Population Projections			

Table 23. 2017-2019 Region 8 Prescriptions Dispensed by County per 100 Persons

Category	Area	2017 Population	2017 Rx Dispensed	2017 Rate per 100	2018 Population	2018 Rx Dispensed	2018 Rate per 100	2019 Population	2019 Rx Dispensed	2019 Rate per 100
TOTAL	Atascosa	49,504	87,216	176.2	50,265	83,354	165.8	51,048	79,009	154.8
Schedule 2	Atascosa		27,428	55.4		26,596	52.9		24,941	48.9
Schedule 3	Atascosa		11,986	24.2		11,745	23.4		11,756	23.0
Schedule 4	Atascosa		41,303	83.4		38,656	76.9		36,574	71.6
Schedule 5	Atascosa		6,499	13.1		6,296	12.5		5,670	11.1
Unscheduled	Atascosa		0	0.0		5	0.0		68	0.1
TOTAL	Bandera	20,992	17,304	82.4	21,083	16,715	79.3	21,174	15,706	74.2
Schedule 2	Bandera		5,876	28.0		5,423	25.7		5,465	25.8
Schedule 3	Bandera		1,913	9.1		2,083	9.9		2,068	9.8
Schedule 4	Bandera		8,486	40.4		8,285	39.3		7,236	34.2
Schedule 5	Bandera		1,029	4.9		924	4.4		937	4.4
TOTAL	Bexar	1,974,510	2,708,472	137.2	2,013,625	2,577,815	128.0	2,053,260	2,470,202	120.3
Schedule 2	Bexar		864,319	43.8		835,851	41.5		799,443	38.9
Schedule 3	Bexar		381,815	19.3		365,087	18.1		364,725	17.8
Schedule 4	Bexar		1,303,624	66.0		1,220,667	60.6		1,154,935	56.2
Schedule 5	Bexar		158,350	8.0		155,953	7.7		148,721	7.2
Unscheduled	Bexar		290	0.0		199	0.0		1,593	0.1
Unspecified	Bexar		74	0.0		58	0.0		785	0.0
TOTAL	Calhoun	22,436	43,507	193.9	22,570	41,058	181.9	22,707	38,263	168.5
Schedule 2	Calhoun		17,452	77.8		16,697	74.0		15,182	66.9
Schedule 3	Calhoun		4,140	18.5		3,822	16.9		3,814	16.8
Schedule 4	Calhoun		18,761	83.6		17,794	78.8		17,009	74.9
Schedule 5	Calhoun		3,154	14.1		2,745	12.2		2,249	9.9
Unscheduled	Calhoun		0	0.0		0	0.0		9	0.0
TOTAL	Comal	134,065	248,220	185.1	138,302	247,205	178.7	142,701	250,043	175.2
Schedule 2	Comal		85,230	63.6		85,336	61.7		85,966	60.2
Schedule 3	Comal		35,249	26.3		35,000	25.3		37,003	25.9
Schedule 4	Comal		112,969	84.3		112,960	81.7		113,593	79.6
Schedule 5	Comal		14,746	11.0		13,895	10.0		13,367	9.4
Unscheduled	Comal		26	0.0		13	0.0		114	0.1
Unspecified	Comal		0	0.0		1	0.0		0	0.0
TOTAL	DeWitt	21,199	30,908	145.8	21,374	28,099	131.5	21,573	28,665	132.9
Schedule 2	DeWitt		11,652	55.0		10,472	49.0		10,856	50.3
Schedule 3	DeWitt		2,722	12.8		3,023	14.1		3,296	15.3
Schedule 4	DeWitt		14,458	68.2		12,881	60.3		12,886	59.7
Schedule 5	DeWitt		2,072	9.8		1,723	8.1		1,620	7.5
Unscheduled	DeWitt		4	0.0		0	0.0		7	0.0
TOTAL	Dimmit	11,140	20,404	183.2	11,335	16,912	149.2	11,533	11,632	100.9
Schedule 2	Dimmit		6,939	62.3		4,742	41.8		2,939	25.5
Schedule 3	Dimmit		2,300	20.6		2,731	24.1		2,152	18.7
Schedule 4	Dimmit		9,794	87.9		8,327	73.5		5,650	49.0
Schedule 5	Dimmit		1,371	12.3		1,107	9.8		880	7.6
Unscheduled	Dimmit		0	0.0		5	0.0		11	0.1
TOTAL	Edwards	2,009	0	0.0	2,012	0	0.0	2,004	0	0.0
Schedule 2	Edwards		0	0.0		0	0.0		0	0.0
Schedule 3	Edwards		0	0.0		0	0.0		0	0.0
Schedule 4	Edwards		0	0.0		0	0.0		0	0.0
Schedule 5	Edwards		0	0.0		0	0.0		0	0.0
Unscheduled	Edwards		0	0.0		0	0.0		0	0.0
TOTAL	Frio	19,130	16,229	84.8	19,421	14,606	75.2	19,718	14,139	71.7
Schedule 2	Frio		3,865	20.2		3,364	17.3		3,398	17.2
Schedule 3	Frio		2,411	12.6		2,063	10.6		2,218	11.2
Schedule 4	Frio		8,813	46.1		8,090	41.7		7,424	37.7
Schedule 5	Frio		1,139	6.0		1,089	5.6		1,090	5.5
Unscheduled	Frio		1	0.0		0	0.0		9	0.0

Table 23. 2017-2019 Region 8 Prescriptions Dispensed by County per 100 Persons

Category	Area	2017 Population	2017 Rx Dispensed	2017 Rate per 100	2018 Population	2018 Rx Dispensed	2018 Rate per 100	2019 Population	2019 Rx Dispensed	2019 Rate per 100
TOTAL	Gillespie	25,682	49,021	190.9	25,848	47,712	184.6	26,019	47,263	181.6
Schedule 2	Gillespie		16,337	63.6		15,671	60.6		15,566	59.8
Schedule 3	Gillespie		4,834	18.8		4,698	18.2		4,560	17.5
Schedule 4	Gillespie		24,472	95.3		24,555	95.0		24,201	93.0
Schedule 5	Gillespie		3,332	13.0		2,772	10.7		2,918	11.2
Unscheduled	Gillespie		46	0.2		16	0.1		18	0.1
TOTAL	Goliad	7,575	3,272	43.2	7,622	3,094	40.6	7,672	2,899	37.8
Schedule 2	Goliad		818	10.8		827	10.9		924	12.0
Schedule 3	Goliad		295	3.9		265	3.5		299	3.9
Schedule 4	Goliad		1,781	23.5		1,710	22.4		1,473	19.2
Schedule 5	Goliad		378	5.0		292	3.8		203	2.6
TOTAL	Gonzales	20,937	22,103	105.6	21,075	22,203	105.4	21,216	20,878	98.4
Schedule 2	Gonzales		6,229	29.8		6,315	30.0		5,875	27.7
Schedule 3	Gonzales		3,209	15.3		3,378	16.0		3,150	14.8
Schedule 4	Gonzales		11,117	53.1		11,040	52.4		10,514	49.6
Schedule 5	Gonzales		1,548	7.4		1,469	7.0		1,327	6.3
Unscheduled	Gonzales		0	0.0		0	0.0		12	0.1
Unspecified	Gonzales		0	0.0		1	0.0		0	0.0
TOTAL	Guadalupe	157,370	172,847	109.8	161,541	167,477	103.7	165,837	161,549	97.4
Schedule 2	Guadalupe		57,468	36.5		56,748	35.1		54,188	32.7
Schedule 3	Guadalupe		22,799	14.5		21,425	13.3		21,241	12.8
Schedule 4	Guadalupe		81,545	51.8		78,748	48.7		76,236	46.0
Schedule 5	Guadalupe		11,035	7.0		10,553	6.5		9,833	5.9
Unscheduled	Guadalupe		0	0.0		1	0.0		51	0.0
Unspecified	Guadalupe		0	0.0		2	0.0		0	0.0
TOTAL	Jackson	15,330	15,123	98.6	15,520	13,763	88.7	15,699	14,197	90.4
Schedule 2	Jackson		4,496	29.3		4,177	26.9		4,510	28.7
Schedule 3	Jackson		1,603	10.5		1,493	9.6		1,684	10.7
Schedule 4	Jackson		7,732	50.4		6,946	44.8		6,886	43.9
Schedule 5	Jackson		1,292	8.4		1,147	7.4		1,117	7.1
TOTAL	Karnes	15,171	20,268	133.6	15,238	18,906	124.1	15,309	17,324	113.2
Schedule 2	Karnes		6,492	42.8		5,886	38.6		5,715	37.3
Schedule 3	Karnes		2,116	13.9		2,053	13.5		1,933	12.6
Schedule 4	Karnes		10,300	67.9		9,730	63.9		8,536	55.8
Schedule 5	Karnes		1,349	8.9		1,211	7.9		1,138	7.4
Unscheduled	Karnes		11	0.1		26	0.2		2	0.0
TOTAL	Kendall	41,764	70,444	168.7	43,173	68,257	158.1	44,686	71,075	159.1
Schedule 2	Kendall		23,342	55.9		23,208	53.8		23,987	53.7
Schedule 3	Kendall		10,893	26.1		10,652	24.7		11,904	26.6
Schedule 4	Kendall		32,690	78.3		30,906	71.6		31,630	70.8
Schedule 5	Kendall		3,483	8.3		3,487	8.1		3,519	7.9
Unscheduled	Kendall		6	0.0		0	0.0		35	0.1
Unspecified	Kendall		30	0.1		4	0.0		0	0.0
TOTAL	Kerr	51,421	118,511	230.5	51,716	113,720	219.9	51,993	110,344	212.2
Schedule 2	Kerr		40,940	79.6		38,172	73.8		37,178	71.5
Schedule 3	Kerr		17,355	33.8		16,803	32.5		15,352	29.5
Schedule 4	Kerr		54,177	105.4		52,590	101.7		51,800	99.6
Schedule 5	Kerr		6,039	11.7		6,154	11.9		5,969	11.5
Unscheduled	Kerr		0	0.0		1	0.0		43	0.1
Unspecified	Kerr		0	0.0		0	0.0		2	0.0
TOTAL	Kinney	3,468	1,716	49.5	3,467	1,443	41.6	3,465	1,536	44.3
Schedule 2	Kinney		326	9.4		261	7.5		225	6.5
Schedule 3	Kinney		185	5.3		183	5.3		197	5.7
Schedule 4	Kinney		1,070	30.9		887	25.6		969	28.0
Schedule 5	Kinney		134	3.9		112	3.2		145	4.2
Unscheduled	Kinney		1	0.0		0	0.0		0	0.0

Table 23. 2017-2019 Region 8 Prescriptions Dispensed by County per 100 Persons

Category	Area	2017 Population	2017 Rx Dispensed	2017 Rate per 100	2018 Population	2018 Rx Dispensed	2018 Rate per 100	2019 Population	2019 Rx Dispensed	2019 Rate per 100
TOTAL	La Salle	7,844	3,669	46.8	8,000	3,066	38.3	8,154	2,541	31.2
Schedule 2	La Salle		879	11.2		751	9.4		665	8.2
Schedule 3	La Salle		716	9.1		430	5.4		347	4.3
Schedule 4	La Salle		1,845	23.5		1,657	20.7		1,347	16.5
Schedule 5	La Salle		229	2.9		228	2.9		182	2.2
TOTAL	Lavaca	20,155	32,043	159.0	20,324	29,962	147.4	20,522	28,593	139.3
Schedule 2	Lavaca		9,064	45.0		8,256	40.6		7,670	37.4
Schedule 3	Lavaca		3,419	17.0		3,480	17.1		3,470	16.9
Schedule 4	Lavaca		17,200	85.3		15,984	78.6		15,333	74.7
Schedule 5	Lavaca		2,360	11.7		2,242	11.0		2,120	10.3
TOTAL	Maverick	58,254	35,717	61.3	58,820	32,279	54.9	59,379	28,895	48.7
Schedule 2	Maverick		5,107	8.8		4,667	7.9		4,551	7.7
Schedule 3	Maverick		4,891	8.4		4,533	7.7		4,198	7.1
Schedule 4	Maverick		22,330	38.3		19,913	33.9		16,964	28.6
Schedule 5	Maverick		3,389	5.8		3,166	5.4		3,160	5.3
Unscheduled	Maverick		0	0.0		0	0.0		22	0.0
TOTAL	Medina	49,136	48,222	98.1	49,615	45,535	91.8	50,118	38,993	77.8
Schedule 2	Medina		15,104	30.7		13,389	27.0		11,339	22.6
Schedule 3	Medina		5,500	11.2		5,543	11.2		4,729	9.4
Schedule 4	Medina		24,281	49.4		23,077	46.5		20,087	40.1
Schedule 5	Medina		3,337	6.8		3,526	7.1		2,827	5.6
Unscheduled	Medina		0	0.0		0	0.0		11	0.0
TOTAL	Real	3,386	0	0.0	3,392	0	0.0	3,403	0	0.0
Schedule 2	Real		0	0.0		0	0.0		0	0.0
Schedule 3	Real		0	0.0		0	0.0		0	0.0
Schedule 4	Real		0	0.0		0	0.0		0	0.0
Schedule 5	Real		0	0.0		0	0.0		0	0.0
TOTAL	Uvalde	27,339	38,029	139.1	27,541	34,412	124.9	27,729	31,308	112.9
Schedule 2	Uvalde		11,002	40.2			33.9		8,562	30.9
Schedule 3	Uvalde		6,589	24.1			22.6		5,775	20.8
Schedule 4	Uvalde		17,220	63.0			56.6		14,165	51.1
Schedule 5	Uvalde		3,217	11.8			11.8		2,760	10.0
Unscheduled	Uvalde		1	0.0		6	0.0		46	0.2
TOTAL	Val Verde	48,482	39,468	81.4	48,408	37,420	77.3	48,334	37,916	78.4
Schedule 2	Val Verde		10,206	21.1		10,009	20.7		9,818	20.3
Schedule 3	Val Verde		5,503	11.4		5,698	11.8		5,965	12.3
Schedule 4	Val Verde		20,145	41.6		18,496	38.2		18,751	38.8
Schedule 5	Val Verde		3,613	7.5		3,217	6.6		3,362	7.0
Unscheduled	Val Verde		1	0.0		0	0.0		20	0.0
TOTAL	Victoria	94,187	188,788	200.4	95,346	178,410	187.1	96,533	170,835	177.0
Schedule 2	Victoria		71,666	76.1		68,085	71.4		64,054	66.4
Schedule 3	Victoria		21,097	22.4		20,452	21.5		21,599	22.4
Schedule 4	Victoria		83,630	88.8		78,575	82.4		74,514	77.2
Schedule 5	Victoria		12,395	13.2		11,298	11.8		10,622	11.0
Unscheduled	Victoria		0	0.0		0	0.0		46	0.0
TOTAL	Wilson	48,995	65,243	133.2	49,908	62,911	126.1	50,837	60,622	119.2
Schedule 2	Wilson		21,257	43.4		21,448	43.0		21,019	41.3
Schedule 3	Wilson		8,645	17.6		7,780	15.6		7,721	15.2
Schedule 4	Wilson		30,716	62.7		29,391	58.9		27,991	55.1
Schedule 5	Wilson		4,625	9.4		4,289	8.6		3,815	7.5
Unscheduled	Wilson		0	0.0		2	0.0		76	0.1
Unspecified	Wilson		0	0.0		1	0.0		0	0.0

Table 23. 2017-2019 Region 8 Prescriptions Dispensed by County per 100 Persons

Category	Area	2017 Population	2017 Rx Dispensed	2017 Rate per 100	2018 Population	2018 Rx Dispensed	2018 Rate per 100	2019 Population	2019 Rx Dispensed	2019 Rate per 100
TOTAL	Zavala	12,368	4,532	36.6	12,472	2,941	23.6	12,572	3,254	25.9
Schedule 2	Zavala		1,255	10.1		766	6.1		952	7.6
Schedule 3	Zavala		516	4.2		440	3.5		551	4.4
Schedule 4	Zavala		2,355	19.0		1,467	11.8		1,396	11.1
Schedule 5	Zavala		406	3.3		265	2.1		221	1.8
Unscheduled	Zavala		0	0.0		3	0.0		134	1.1
TOTAL	PHR 8	2,963,849	4,101,276	138.4	3,019,013	3,909,275	129.5	3,075,195	3,757,681	122.2
Schedule 2	PHR 8		1,324,749	44.7		1,276,465	42.3		1,224,988	39.8
Schedule 3	PHR 8		562,701	19.0		541,089	17.9		541,707	17.6
Schedule 4	PHR 8		1,962,814	66.2		1,848,921	61.2		1,758,100	57.2
Schedule 5	PHR 8		250,521	8.5		242,400	8.0		229,772	7.5
Unscheduled	PHR 8		387	0.0		277	0.0		2,327	0.1
Unspecified	PHR 8		104	0.0		67	0.0		787	0.0
TOTAL	SA NB MSA	2,476,336	3,417,968	138.0	2,527,512	3,269,269	129.3	2,579,661	3,147,199	122.0
Schedule 2	SA NB MSA		1,100,024	44.4		1,067,999	42.3		1,026,348	39.8
Schedule 3	SA NB MSA		478,800	19.3		459,315	18.2		461,147	17.9
Schedule 4	SA NB MSA		1,635,614	66.0		1,542,690	61.0		1,468,282	56.9
Schedule 5	SA NB MSA		203,104	8.2		198,923	7.9		188,689	7.3
Unscheduled	SA NB MSA		322	0.0		220	0.0		1,948	0.1
Unspecified	SA NB MSA		104	0.0		66	0.0		785	0.0
TOTAL	Victoria MSA	101,762	192,060	188.7	102,968	181,504	176.3	104,205	173,734	166.7
Schedule 2	Victoria MSA		72,484	71.2		68,912	66.9		64,978	62.4
Schedule 3	Victoria MSA		21,392	21.0		20,717	20.1		21,898	21.0
Schedule 4	Victoria MSA		85,411	83.9		80,285	78.0		75,987	72.9
Schedule 5	Victoria MSA		12,773	12.6		11,590	11.3		10,825	10.4
Unscheduled	Victoria MSA		0	0.0		0	0.0		46	0.0
TOTAL	Border Area	193,420	159,764	82.6	194,868	143,079	73.4	196,291	131,221	66.9
Schedule 2	Border Area		39,579	20.5		33,908	17.4		31,110	15.8
Schedule 3	Border Area		23,111	11.9		22,307	11.4		21,403	10.9
Schedule 4	Border Area		83,572	43.2		74,426	38.2		66,666	34.0
Schedule 5	Border Area		13,498	7.0		12,424	6.4		11,800	6.0
Unscheduled	Border Area		4	0.0		14	0.0		242	0.1
TOTAL	State	28,245,982	39,769,436	140.8	28,716,123	38,099,104	132.7	29,193,268	36,810,948	126.1
Schedule 2	State		13,383,655	47.4		12,918,910	45.0		12,452,222	42.7
Schedule 3	State		5,554,214	19.7		5,397,562	18.8		5,407,388	18.5
Schedule 4	State		18,478,798	65.4		17,523,431	61.0		16,798,367	57.5
Schedule 5	State		2,334,380	8.3		2,232,539	7.8		2,111,669	7.2
Unscheduled	State		9,319	0.0		16,588	0.1		29,929	0.1
Unspecified	State		9,070	0.0		10,074	0.0		11,373	0.0
Texas Demographic Center. Texas Population Projection. (2017), (2018), (2019)										
Texas State Board of Pharmacy										

Table 24. 2019 Region 8 Drug Seizures by County

Area	Description	Solid Pounds	Solid Ounces	Solid Grams	Liquid Ounces	Dose Units	Items
State	Marijuana(Packaged)	87,430	19,747	0	0	0	0
State	Other Drugs(Methamphetamines)	35,135	3,002	15,665	31,135	9,366	0
State	Cocaine(Solid)	22,347	2,528	16,924	0	0	0
State	Other Drugs(Amphetamines)	5,278	3,482	23,235	20,361	7,769	0
State	Hallucinogens(Designer Drugs)	1,181	1,771	8,108	1,699	25,227	0
State	Hashish(Solid)	675	1,329	5,757	0	0	0
State	Opiates(Heroin)	468	1,010	7,100	634	1,490	0
State	Hallucinogens(PCP)	326	160	1,384	29	61	0
State	Precursor Chemicals	262	34	157	8	0	0
State	Opiates(Codeine)	95	223	985	15,381	4,697	0
State	Hallucinogens(Mushrooms)	9	117	706	0	94	0
State	Opiates(Gum Opium)	4	95	665	0	0	0
State	Hallucinogens(LSD)	2	39	455	0	13,448	0
State	Opiates(Morphine)	1	25	451	25	1,273	0
State	Clandestine Labs	0	0	0	0	0	251
State	Cocaine(Liquid)	0	0	0	3,269	0	0
State	Hallucinogens(Peyote)	0	8	40	0	0	0
State	Hashish(Liquid Oil)	0	0	0	78,713	0	0
State	Marijuana(Cultivated Fields)	0	0	0	0	0	46
State	Marijuana(Gardens)	0	0	0	0	0	33
State	Marijuana(Green Houses)	0	0	0	0	0	66
State	Marijuana(Plants)	0	0	0	0	0	670
State	Marijuana(Wild Fields)	0	0	0	0	0	12
State	Other Drugs(Barbiturates)	0	0	0	88	93,644	0
State	Other Drugs(Synthetic Narcotics)	0	0	0	24,749	161,598	0
State	Other Drugs(Tranquilizers)	0	0	0	1,166	97,457	0
Area	Description	Solid Pounds	Solid Ounces	Solid Grams	Liquid Ounces	Dose Units	Items
PHR 8	Other Drugs(Methamphetamines)	32,709	478	2,079	6,864	27	0
PHR 8	Cocaine(Solid)	8,464	286	1,396	0	0	0
PHR 8	Marijuana(Packaged)	4,576	1,746	0	0	0	0
PHR 8	Hallucinogens(Designer Drugs)	331	81	506	262	2,009	0
PHR 8	Opiates(Heroin)	80	183	735	17	107	0
PHR 8	Other Drugs(Amphetamines)	17	219	2,254	139	734	0
PHR 8	Opiates(Codeine)	8	16	73	0	1,291	0
PHR 8	Hashish(Solid)	5	39	295	0	0	0
PHR 8	Hallucinogens(Mushrooms)	2	34	182	0	0	0
PHR 8	Hallucinogens(LSD)	0	12	63	0	1,167	0
PHR 8	Opiates(Gum Opium)	0	1	49	0	0	0
PHR 8	Opiates(Morphine)	0	1	31	0	341	0
PHR 8	Clandestine Labs	0	0	0	0	0	19
PHR 8	Cocaine(Liquid)	0	0	0	205	0	0
PHR 8	Hallucinogens(PCP)	0	0	0	7	0	0
PHR 8	Hashish(Liquid Oil)	0	0	0	143	0	0
PHR 8	Marijuana(Cultivated Fields)	0	0	0	0	0	2
PHR 8	Marijuana(Green Houses)	0	0	0	0	0	9
PHR 8	Marijuana(Plants)	0	0	0	0	0	51
PHR 8	Other Drugs(Barbiturates)	0	0	0	4	26,299	0
PHR 8	Other Drugs(Synthetic Narcotics)	0	0	0	150	67,772	0
PHR 8	Other Drugs(Tranquilizers)	0	0	0	21	3,179	0

Table 24. 2019 Region 8 Drug Seizures by County

Area	Description	Solid Pounds	Solid Ounces	Solid Grams	Liquid Ounces	Dose Units	Items
SA-NB MSA	Marijuana(Packaged)	2,104	1,046	0	0	0	0
SA-NB MSA	Other Drugs(Methamphetamines)	694	290	1,158	6,859	17	0
SA-NB MSA	Hallucinogens(Designer Drugs)	273	54	343	1	1,602	0
SA-NB MSA	Cocaine(Solid)	80	169	725	0	0	0
SA-NB MSA	Opiates(Heroin)	26	134	606	17	106	0
SA-NB MSA	Other Drugs(Amphetamines)	12	117	1,405	38	645	224
SA-NB MSA	Opiates(Codeine)	8	15	47	0	1,164	0
SA-NB MSA	Hashish(Solid)	5	23	210	0	0	0
SA-NB MSA	Hallucinogens(Mushrooms)	2	34	147	0	0	0
SA-NB MSA	Clandestine Labs	0	0	0	0	0	15
SA-NB MSA	Cocaine(Liquid)	0	0	0	1	0	0
SA-NB MSA	Hallucinogens(LSD)	0	12	61	0	1,128	0
SA-NB MSA	Hallucinogens(LSD)	0	12	61	0	1,128	0
SA-NB MSA	Hashish(Liquid Oil)	0	0	0	109	0	0
SA-NB MSA	Marijuana(Green Houses)	0	0	0	0	0	8
SA-NB MSA	Marijuana(Plants)	0	0	0	0	0	24
SA-NB MSA	Opiates(Gum Opium)	0	1	46	0	0	0
SA-NB MSA	Opiates(Morphine)	0	0	18	0	341	0
SA-NB MSA	Other Drugs(Barbiturates)	0	0	0	4	26,254	0
SA-NB MSA	Other Drugs(Synthetic Narcotics)	0	0	0	68	8,466	0
SA-NB MSA	Other Drugs(Tranquilizers)	0	0	0	21	2,722	0
Area	**Description**	**Solid Pounds**	**Solid Ounces**	**Solid Grams**	**Liquid Ounces**	**Dose Units**	**Items**
Victoria MSA	Marijuana(Packaged)	211	151	0	0	0	0
Victoria MSA	Cocaine(Solid)	11	31	214	0	0	0
Victoria MSA	Hallucinogens(Designer Drugs)	10	3	30	0	0	0
Victoria MSA	Other Drugs(Amphetamines)	1	64	294	0	0	0
Victoria MSA	Hallucinogens(LSD)	0	0	0	0	2	0
Victoria MSA	Hashish(Solid)	0	0	20	0	0	0
Victoria MSA	Opiates(Heroin)	0	0	23	0	0	0
Victoria MSA	Other Drugs(Tranquilizers)	0	0	0	0	10	0

Table 24. 2019 Region 8 Drug Seizures by County

Area	Description	Solid Pounds	Solid Ounces	Solid Grams	Liquid Ounces	Dose Units	Items
Border Area	Marijuana(Packaged)	404	282	0	0	0	0
Border Area	Other Drugs(Methamphetamines)	191	91	517	0	0	0
Border Area	Cocaine(Solid)	30	65	264	0	0	0
Border Area	Other Drugs(Amphetamines)	4	6	100	0	10	0
Border Area	Clandestine Labs	0	0	0	0	0	4
Border Area	Hallucinogens(Designer Drugs)	0	0	37	0	0	0
Border Area	Hallucinogens(Mushrooms)	0	0	17	0	0	0
Border Area	Hashish(Liquid Oil)	0	0	0	29	0	0
Border Area	Hashish(Solid)	0	1	3	0	0	0
Border Area	Marijuana(Cultivated Fields)	0	0	0	0	0	2
Border Area	Opiates(Codeine)	0	0	0	0	11	0
Border Area	Opiates(Morphine)	0	1	7	0	0	0
Border Area	Other Drugs(Barbiturates)	0	0	0	0	21	0
Border Area	Other Drugs(Synthetic Narcotics)	0	0	0	16	455	0
Border Area	Other Drugs(Tranquilizers)	0	0	0	0	148	0
Area	**Description**	**Solid Pounds**	**Solid Ounces**	**Solid Grams**	**Liquid Ounces**	**Dose Units**	**Items**
Atascosa	Other Drugs(Methamphetamines)	100	7	164	0	0	0
Atascosa	Marijuana(Packaged)	2	30	0	0	0	0
Atascosa	Other Drugs(Amphetamines)	2	13	64	0	13	0
Atascosa	Clandestine Labs	0	0	0	0	0	0
Atascosa	Cocaine(Liquid)	0	0	0	1	0	0
Atascosa	Cocaine(Solid)	0	0	5	0	0	0
Atascosa	Hallucinogens(LSD)	0	0	0	0	6	0
Atascosa	Hashish(Liquid Oil)	0	0	0	18	0	0
Atascosa	Hashish(Solid)	0	1	6	0	0	0
Atascosa	Marijuana(Wild Fields)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Atascosa	Opiates(Codeine)	0	0	0	0	39	0
Atascosa	Opiates(Gum Opium)	0	0	1	0	0	0
Atascosa	Opiates(Heroin)	0	0	17	0	0	0
Atascosa	Other Drugs(Synthetic Narcotics)	0	0	0	0	99	0
Atascosa	Other Drugs(Tranquilizers)	0	0	0	0	2	0
Atascosa	Precursor Chemicals	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bandera	Other Drugs(Amphetamines)	0	13	110	0	1	0
Bandera	Marijuana(Packaged)	0	12	0	0	0	0
Bandera	Clandestine Labs	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bandera	Hallucinogens(Designer Drugs)	0	0	3	0	0	0
Bandera	Hallucinogens(LSD)	0	0	0	0	11	0
Bandera	Other Drugs(Synthetic Narcotics)	0	0	0	24	142	0
Bandera	Other Drugs(Tranquilizers)	0	0	0	0	7	0

Table 24. 2019 Region 8 Drug Seizures by County

Area	Description	Solid Pounds	Solid Ounces	Solid Grams	Liquid Ounces	Dose Units	Items
Bexar	Marijuana(Packaged)	1,561	385	0	0	0	0
Bexar	Other Drugs(Methamphetamines)	420	140	468	0	10	0
Bexar	Cocaine(Solid)	45	119	393	0	0	0
Bexar	Hallucinogens(Designer Drugs)	31	38	294	1	1,475	0
Bexar	Opiates(Heroin)	23	105	361	0	3	0
Bexar	Other Drugs(Amphetamines)	9	52	593	38	246	0
Bexar	Precursor Chemicals	3	0	0	0	0	0
Bexar	Hallucinogens(Mushrooms)	2	30	88	0	0	0
Bexar	Clandestine Labs	0	0	0	0	0	3
Bexar	Hallucinogens(LSD)	0	12	59	0	1,074	0
Bexar	Hashish(Solid)	0	4	82	0	0	0
Bexar	Marijuana(Green Houses)	0	0	0	0	0	3
Bexar	Marijuana(Wild Fields)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bexar	Opiates(Codeine)	0	8	43	0	1,047	0
Bexar	Opiates(Gum Opium)	0	0	1	0	0	0
Bexar	Other Drugs(Barbiturates)	0	0	0	0	21,709	0
Bexar	Other Drugs(Synthetic Narcotics)	0	0	0	44	4,006	0
Bexar	Other Drugs(Tranquilizers)	0	0	0	1	1,882	0
Area	**Description**	**Solid Pounds**	**Solid Ounces**	**Solid Grams**	**Liquid Ounces**	**Dose Units**	**Items**
Calhoun	Marijuana(Packaged)	0	46	0	0	0	0
Calhoun	Other Drugs(Amphetamines)	0	10	180	0	9	0
Calhoun	Hashish(Solid)	0	1	3	0	0	0
Calhoun	Cocaine(Solid)	0	0	8	0	0	0
Calhoun	Hallucinogens(Designer Drugs)	0	0	0	0	60	0
Calhoun	Opiates(Heroin)	0	0	4	0	0	0
Calhoun	Other Drugs(Barbiturates)	0	0	0	0	1	0
Calhoun	Other Drugs(Synthetic Narcotics)	0	0	0	1	151	0
Calhoun	Other Drugs(Tranquilizers)	0	0	0	0	13	0
Area	**Description**	**Solid Pounds**	**Solid Ounces**	**Solid Grams**	**Liquid Ounces**	**Dose Units**	**Items**
Comal	Marijuana(Packaged)	34	170	0	0	0	0
Comal	Hashish(Solid)	1	11	96	0	0	0
Comal	Opiates(Heroin)	1	7	47	0	3	0
Comal	Cocaine(Solid)	0	2	26	0	0	0
Comal	Hallucinogens(Designer Drugs)	0	5	36	0	37	0
Comal	Hallucinogens(LSD)	0	0	0	0	30	0
Comal	Hallucinogens(Mushrooms)	0	2	8	0	0	0
Comal	Marijuana(Green Houses)	0	0	0	0	0	1
Comal	Marijuana(Plants)	0	0	0	0	0	11
Comal	Opiates(Morphine)	0	0	0	0	290	0
Comal	Other Drugs(Amphetamines)	0	13	198	0	101	0
Comal	Other Drugs(Barbiturates)	0	0	0	0	2,351	0
Comal	Other Drugs(Methamphetamines)	0	4	120	48	1	0
Comal	Other Drugs(Synthetic Narcotics)	0	0	0	0	1,045	0
Comal	Other Drugs(Tranquilizers)	0	0	0	0	406	0

Table 24. 2019 Region 8 Drug Seizures by County

Area	Description	Solid Pounds	Solid Ounces	Solid Grams	Liquid Ounces	Dose Units	Items
DeWitt	Hallucinogens(Designer Drugs)	5	5	26	0	0	0
DeWitt	Cocaine(Solid)	0	0	2	0	0	0
DeWitt	Marijuana(Packaged)	0	10	0	0	0	0
DeWitt	Opiates(Morphine)	0	0	6	0	0	0
DeWitt	Other Drugs(Amphetamines)	0	0	85	10	0	0
DeWitt	Other Drugs(Synthetic Narcotics)	0	0	0	16	256	0
Area	Description	Solid Pounds	Solid Ounces	Solid Grams	Liquid Ounces	Dose Units	Items
Dimmit	Marijuana(Packaged)	6	28	0	0	0	0
Dimmit	Cocaine(Solid)	0	0	19	0	0	0
Dimmit	Hashish(Solid)	0	0	1	0	0	0
Dimmit	Opiates(Heroin)	0	0	4	0	0	0
Dimmit	Other Drugs(Amphetamines)	0	0	0	0	4	0
Dimmit	Other Drugs(Methamphetamines)	0	9	33	0	0	0
Dimmit	Other Drugs(Synthetic Narcotics)	0	0	0	0	23	0
Area	Description	Solid Pounds	Solid Ounces	Solid Grams	Liquid Ounces	Dose Units	Items
Edwards	Marijuana(Packaged)	0	17	0	0	0	0
Edwards	Other Drugs(Methamphetamines)	0	7	27	0	0	0
Edwards	Cocaine(Solid)	0	0	2	0	0	0
Edwards	Hashish(Liquid Oil)	0	0	0	1	0	0
Area	Description	Solid Pounds	Solid Ounces	Solid Grams	Liquid Ounces	Dose Units	Items
Frio	Marijuana(Packaged)	8	5	0	0	0	0
Frio	Other Drugs(Amphetamines)	3	3	63	0	0	0
Frio	Cocaine(Solid)	0	1	42	0	0	0
Frio	Opiates(Codeine)	0	0	0	0	11	0
Frio	Opiates(Heroin)	0	0	3	0	1	0
Frio	Other Drugs(Methamphetamines)	0	4	17	0	0	0
Area	Description	Solid Pounds	Solid Ounces	Solid Grams	Liquid Ounces	Dose Units	Items
Gillespie	Marijuana(Packaged)	7	44	0	0	0	0
Gillespie	Cocaine(Solid)	0	5	28	0	0	0
Gillespie	Hallucinogens(Designer Drugs)	0	0	36	1	213	0
Gillespie	Hallucinogens(LSD)	0	0	0	0	27	0
Gillespie	Hallucinogens(Mushrooms)	0	0	9	0	0	0
Gillespie	Opiates(Heroin)	0	0	27	0	0	0
Gillespie	Other Drugs(Amphetamines)	0	0	0	0	3	0
Gillespie	Other Drugs(Methamphetamines)	0	10	98	0	10	0

Table 24. 2019 Region 8 Drug Seizures by County

Area	Description	Solid Pounds	Solid Ounces	Solid Grams	Liquid Ounces	Dose Units	Items
Goliad	Cocaine(Solid)	0	9	27	0	0	0
Goliad	Hallucinogens(LSD)	0	0	0	0	2	0
Goliad	Marijuana(Packaged)	0	6	0	0	0	0
Goliad	Other Drugs(Amphetamines)	0	2	22	0	0	0
Goliad	Other Drugs(Synthetic Narcotics)	0	0	0	49	6	0
Goliad	Other Drugs(Tranquilizers)	0	0	0	0	10	0
Area	**Description**	**Solid Pounds**	**Solid Ounces**	**Solid Grams**	**Liquid Ounces**	**Dose Units**	**Items**
Gonzales	Other Drugs(Methamphetamines)	31,824	72	188	0	0	0
Gonzales	Cocaine(Solid)	8,343	16	38	0	0	0
Gonzales	Marijuana(Packaged)	1,744	32	0	0	0	0
Gonzales	Opiates(Heroin)	9	9	16	0	0	0
Gonzales	Hallucinogens(Designer Drugs)	0	0	2	0	0	0
Gonzales	Hallucinogens(Mushrooms)	0	0	3	0	0	0
Gonzales	Hashish(Liquid Oil)	0	0	0	3	0	0
Gonzales	Hashish(Solid)	0	1	39	0	0	0
Gonzales	Opiates(Codeine)	0	0	26	0	86	0
Gonzales	Opiates(Gum Opium)	0	0	1	0	0	0
Gonzales	Other Drugs(Barbiturates)	0	0	0	0	22	0
Gonzales	Other Drugs(Synthetic Narcotics)	0	0	0	0	57,200	0
Area	**Description**	**Solid Pounds**	**Solid Ounces**	**Solid Grams**	**Liquid Ounces**	**Dose Units**	**Items**
Guadalupe	Marijuana(Packaged)	152	242	0	0	0	0
Guadalupe	Cocaine(Solid)	22	14	208	0	0	0
Guadalupe	Opiates(Codeine)	8	7	4	0	78	0
Guadalupe	Other Drugs(Methamphetamines)	3	68	199	1	6	0
Guadalupe	Hallucinogens(Designer Drugs)	0	0	1	0	0	0
Guadalupe	Hallucinogens(LSD)	0	0	2	0	7	0
Guadalupe	Hallucinogens(Mushrooms)	0	2	51	0	0	0
Guadalupe	Hashish(Liquid Oil)	0	0	0	82	0	0
Guadalupe	Hashish(Solid)	0	1	26	0	0	0
Guadalupe	Marijuana(Green Houses)	0	0	0	0	0	4
Guadalupe	Marijuana(Plants)	0	0	0	0	0	4
Guadalupe	Opiates(Gum Opium)	0	1	17	0	0	0
Guadalupe	Opiates(Heroin)	0	4	90	0	100	0
Guadalupe	Opiates(Morphine)	0	0	0	0	46	0
Guadalupe	Other Drugs(Amphetamines)	0	6	100	0	241	0
Guadalupe	Other Drugs(Barbiturates)	0	0	0	4	2,176	0
Guadalupe	Other Drugs(Synthetic Narcotics)	0	0	0	0	204	0
Guadalupe	Other Drugs(Tranquilizers)	0	0	0	0	13	0

Table 24. 2019 Region 8 Drug Seizures by County

Area	Description	Solid Pounds	Solid Ounces	Solid Grams	Liquid Ounces	Dose Units	Items
Jackson	Marijuana(Packaged)	74	23	0	0	0	0
Jackson	Cocaine(Solid)	0	0	31	0	0	0
Jackson	Hallucinogens(PCP)	0	0	0	7	0	0
Jackson	Marijuana(Wild Fields)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jackson	Opiates(Gum Opium)	0	0	2	0	0	0
Jackson	Opiates(Heroin)	0	0	15	0	0	0
Jackson	Other Drugs(Amphetamines)	0	4	21	0	0	0
Jackson	Other Drugs(Synthetic Narcotics)	0	0	0	0	68	0
Area	**Description**	**Solid Pounds**	**Solid Ounces**	**Solid Grams**	**Liquid Ounces**	**Dose Units**	**Items**
Karnes	Marijuana(Packaged)	0	7	0	0	0	0
Karnes	Opiates(Codeine)	0	1	0	0	0	0
Karnes	Cocaine(Solid)	0	0	1	0	0	0
Karnes	Other Drugs(Methamphetamines)	0	0	10	0	0	0
Area	**Description**	**Solid Pounds**	**Solid Ounces**	**Solid Grams**	**Liquid Ounces**	**Dose Units**	**Items**
Kendall	Marijuana(Packaged)	4	96	0	0	0	0
Kendall	Other Drugs(Amphetamines)	1	6	180	0	37	224
Kendall	Cocaine(Solid)	0	5	56	0	0	0
Kendall	Hallucinogens(Designer Drugs)	0	8	9	0	90	
Kendall	Opiates(Gum Opium)	0	0	27	0	0	0
Kendall	Opiates(Heroin)	0	0	41	0	0	0
Kendall	Opiates(Morphine)	0	0	8	0	0	0
Kendall	Other Drugs(Barbiturates)	0	0	0	0	16	0
Kendall	Other Drugs(Synthetic Narcotics)	0	0	0	0	1,128	0
Kendall	Other Drugs(Tranquilizers)	0	0	0	0	353	0
Area	**Description**	**Solid Pounds**	**Solid Ounces**	**Solid Grams**	**Liquid Ounces**	**Dose Units**	**Items**
Kerr	Hallucinogens(Designer Drugs)	43	19	31	260	134	0
Kerr	Marijuana(Packaged)	1	86	0	0	0	0
Kerr	Cocaine(Liquid)	0	0	0	204	0	0
Kerr	Cocaine(Solid)	0	0	53	0	0	0
Kerr	Hallucinogens(LSD)	0	0	2	0	10	0
Kerr	Hallucinogens(Mushrooms)	0	0	6	0	0	0
Kerr	Hashish(Liquid Oil)	0	0	0	1	0	0
Kerr	Hashish(Solid)	0	13	20	0	0	0
Kerr	Marijuana(Green Houses)	0	0	0	0	0	1
Kerr	Marijuana(Plants)	0	0	0	0	0	27
Kerr	Opiates(Codeine)	0	0	0	0	30	0
Kerr	Opiates(Heroin)	0	0	18	0	0	0
Kerr	Other Drugs(Amphetamines)	0	17	166	91	67	0
Kerr	Other Drugs(Barbiturates)	0	0	0	0	1	0
Kerr	Other Drugs(Methamphetamines)	0	15	106	5	0	0
Kerr	Other Drugs(Synthetic Narcotics)	0	0	0	0	727	0
Kerr	Other Drugs(Tranquilizers)	0	0	0	0	286	0

Table 24. 2019 Region 8 Drug Seizures by County

Area	Description	Solid Pounds	Solid Ounces	Solid Grams	Liquid Ounces	Dose Units	Items
Kinney	No Seizures in Kinney County	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area	Description	Solid Pounds	Solid Ounces	Solid Grams	Liquid Ounces	Dose Units	Items
LaSalle	Marijuana(Packaged)	0	34	0	0	0	0
LaSalle	Cocaine(Solid)	0	8	4	0	0	0
Area	Description	Solid Pounds	Solid Ounces	Solid Grams	Liquid Ounces	Dose Units	Items
Lavaca	Marijuana(Packaged)	31	19	0	0	0	0
Lavaca	Cocaine(Solid)	0	0	32	0	0	0
Lavaca	Hallucinogens(Designer Drugs)	0	0	1	0	0	0
Lavaca	Hashish(Liquid Oil)	0	0	0	1	0	0
Lavaca	Other Drugs(Amphetamines)	0	1	3	0	0	0
Lavaca	Other Drugs(Methamphetamines)	0	0	2	0	0	0
Area	Description	Solid Pounds	Solid Ounces	Solid Grams	Liquid Ounces	Dose Units	Items
Maverick	Marijuana(Packaged)	374	92	0	0	0	0
Maverick	Other Drugs(Methamphetamines)	191	62	119	0	0	0
Maverick	Opiates(Heroin)	35	35	12	0	0	0
Maverick	Cocaine(Solid)	30	55	90	0	0	0
Maverick	Hashish(Liquid Oil)	0	0	0	28	0	0
Maverick	Hashish(Solid)	0	1	0	0	0	0
Maverick	Opiates(Morphine)	0	1	7	0	0	0
Maverick	Other Drugs(Amphetamines)	0	0	15	0	5	0
Maverick	Other Drugs(Synthetic Narcotics)	0	0	0	0	44	0
Area	Description	Solid Pounds	Solid Ounces	Solid Grams	Liquid Ounces	Dose Units	Items
Medina	Marijuana(Packaged)	349	70	0	0	0	0
Medina	Hallucinogens(Designer Drugs)	242	3	0	0	0	0
Medina	Other Drugs(Methamphetamines)	171	70	168	6,810	0	0
Medina	Cocaine(Solid)	13	29	34	0	0	0
Medina	Hashish(Solid)	4	6	0	0	0	0
Medina	Opiates(Heroin)	2	18	50	17	0	0
Medina	Clandestine Labs	0	0	0	0	0	6
Medina	Other Drugs(Amphetamines)	0	2	40	0	4	0
Medina	Other Drugs(Synthetic Narcotics)	0	0	0	0	1,840	0
Medina	Other Drugs(Tranquilizers)	0	0	0	20	59	0

Table 24. 2019 Region 8 Drug Seizures by County

Area	Description	Solid Pounds	Solid Ounces	Solid Grams	Liquid Ounces	Dose Units	Items
Real	No Seizures in Kinney County	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area	**Description**	Solid Pounds	Solid Ounces	Solid Grams	Liquid Ounces	Dose Units	Items
Uvalde	Marijuana(Packaged)	0	49	0	0	0	0
Uvalde	Other Drugs(Methamphetamines)	0	4	158	0	0	0
Uvalde	Cocaine(Solid)	0	0	25	0	0	0
Uvalde	Opiates(Heroin)	0	0	7	0	0	0
Uvalde	Other Drugs(Amphetamines)	0	0	2	0	1	0
Uvalde	Other Drugs(Barbiturates)	0	0	0	0	21	0
Area	**Description**	Solid Pounds	Solid Ounces	Solid Grams	Liquid Ounces	Dose Units	Items
Val Verde	Marijuana(Packaged)	16	57	0	0	0	0
Val Verde	Opiates(Heroin)	10	5	0	0	0	0
Val Verde	Cocaine(Solid)	0	1	82	0	0	0
Val Verde	Hallucinogens(Designer Drugs)	0	0	37	0	0	0
Val Verde	Hallucinogens(Mushrooms)	0	0	17	0	0	0
Val Verde	Hashish(Solid)	0	0	2	0	0	0
Val Verde	Other Drugs(Methamphetamines)	0	5	163	0	0	0
Val Verde	Other Drugs(Synthetic Narcotics)	0	0	0	16	388	0
Val Verde	Other Drugs(Tranquilizers)	0	0	0	0	148	0
Area	**Description**	Solid Pounds	Solid Ounces	Solid Grams	Liquid Ounces	Dose Units	Items
Victoria	Marijuana(Packaged)	211	145	0	0	0	0
Victoria	Cocaine(Solid)	11	22	187	0	0	0
Victoria	Hallucinogens(Designer Drugs)	10	3	30	0	0	0
Victoria	Other Drugs(Amphetamines)	1	62	272	0	0	0
Victoria	Hashish(Solid)	0	0	20	0	0	0
Victoria	Opiates(Heroin)	0	0	23	0	0	0
Victoria	Other Drugs(Synthetic Narcotics)	0	0	0	0	443	0
Area	**Description**	Solid Pounds	Solid Ounces	Solid Grams	Liquid Ounces	Dose Units	Items
Wilson	Marijuana(Packaged)	2	41	0	0	0	0
Wilson	Clandestine Labs	0	0	0	0	0	6
Wilson	Cocaine(Solid)	0	0	3	0	0	0
Wilson	Hashish(Liquid Oil)	0	0	0	1	0	0
Wilson	Opiates(Morphine)	0	0	10	0	0	0
Wilson	Other Drugs(Amphetamines)	0	12	120	0	2	0
Wilson	Other Drugs(Barbiturates)	0	0	0	0	2	0
Wilson	Other Drugs(Methamphetamines)	0	1	39	0	0	0
Wilson	Other Drugs(Synthetic Narcotics)	0	0	0	0	2	0
Area	**Description**	Solid Pounds	Solid Ounces	Solid Grams	Liquid Ounces	Dose Units	Items
Zavala	Other Drugs(Amphetamines)	1	3	20	0	0	0
Zavala	Clandestine Labs	0	0	0	0	0	1
Zavala	Precursor Chemicals	0	0	3	0	0	0

Table 25. Marijuana Penalties in Texas

Offense	Penalty	Incarceration	Max. Fine
Possession			
2 oz or less	misdemeanor	180 days	$ 2,000
2 - 4 oz	misdemeanor	1 year	$ 4,000
4 oz to 5 lbs	felony	180 days* - 2 years	$ 10,000
5 - 50 lbs	felony	2* - 10 years	$ 10,000
50 - 2000 lbs	felony	2* - 20 years	$ 10,000
More than 2000 lbs	felony	5* - 99 years	$ 50,000
* Mandatory minimum sentence			
Sale			
7 g or less for no remuneration	misdemeanor	180 days	$ 2,000
7 g or less	misdemeanor	1 year	$ 4,000
7 g to 5 lbs	felony	180 days* - 2 years	$ 10,000
5 - 50 lbs	felony	2* - 20 years	$ 10,000
50 - 2000 lbs	felony	5* - 99 years	$ 10,000
More than 2000 lbs	felony	10* - 99 years	$ 100,000
To a minor	felony	2* - 20 years	$ 10,000
* Mandatory minimum sentence			
Hash & Concentrates			
Possession of less than 1 g	felony	180 days - 2 years	$ 10,000
Possession of 1 - 4 g	felony	2 - 10 years	$ 10,000
Possession of 4 - 400 g	felony	2 - 20 years	$ 10,000
Possession of more than 400 g	felony	10 years - life	$ 50,000
Manufacture or delivery of less than 1 g	felony	180 days - 2 years	$ 10,000
Manufacture or delivery of 1 - 4 g	felony	2 - 20 years	$ 10,000
Manufacture or delivery of 4 - 400 g	felony	5 - 99 years	$ 10,000
Manufacture or delivery of more than 400 g	felony	10 years - life	$ 10,000
Paraphernalia			
Possession of paraphernalia	misdemeanor	N/A	$ 500
Sale of paraphernalia (first offense)	misdemeanor	1 year	$ 4,000
Sale of paraphernalia (subsequent offense)	felony	90 days* - 1 year	$ 4,000
To a minor	felony	180 days* - 2 years	$ 10,000
* Mandatory minimum sentence			
Miscellaneous			
Falsifying a drug test	misdemeanor	180 days	$ 2,000
A person's driver's license is automatically suspended on final conviction of a drug offense.			

Table 26. 2016-2018 Region 8 Educational Attainment Age 18-24 by County

					Population 18 to 24 years - High school graduate (includes equivalency)	% 18 to 24 years - High school graduate (includes equivalency)		% 18 to 24 years - Some college or associate's degree	Population 18 to 24 years - Bachelor's degree or higher	% 18 to 24 years - Bachelor's degree or higher
Year	Area	Total Population 18 to 24 years	Population 18 to 24 years < high school graduate	% 18 to 24 years < high school graduate			Population 18 to 24 years - Some college or associate's degree			
2018	Atascosa	4,350	819	18.8	1,913	44.0	1,478	34.0	140	3.2
2017	Atascosa	4,290	783	18.3	1,677	39.1	1,613	37.6	217	5.1
2016	Atascosa	4,249	803	18.9	1,691	39.8	1,558	36.7	197	4.6
2018	Bandera	1,326	218	16.4	648	48.9	416	31.4	44	3.3
2017	Bandera	1,311	203	15.5	640	48.8	417	31.8	51	3.9
2016	Bandera	1,304	239	18.3	547	41.9	491	37.7	27	2.1
2018	Bexar	202,571	26,762	13.2	69,702	34.4	90,302	44.6	15,805	7.8
2017	Bexar	201,070	28,406	14.1	66,092	32.9	90,575	45.0	15,997	8.0
2016	Bexar	200,276	29,580	14.8	65,002	32.5	90,665	45.3	15,029	7.5
2018	Calhoun	1,886	502	26.6	985	52.2	351	18.6	48	2.5
2017	Calhoun	1,895	564	29.8	818	43.2	470	24.8	43	2.3
2016	Calhoun	1,778	455	25.6	703	39.5	544	30.6	76	4.3
2018	Comal	10,288	1,388	13.5	4,269	41.5	3,628	35.3	1,003	9.7
2017	Comal	9,809	1,347	13.7	3,625	37.0	3,823	39.0	1,014	10.3
2016	Comal	9,453	1,323	14.0	3,806	40.3	3,476	36.8	848	9.0
2018	DeWitt	1,258	257	20.4	527	41.9	438	34.8	36	2.9
2017	DeWitt	1,410	236	16.7	678	48.1	429	30.4	67	4.8
2016	DeWitt	1,497	247	16.5	731	48.8	447	29.9	72	4.8
2018	Dimmit	934	503	53.9	222	23.8	209	22.4	0	0.0
2017	Dimmit	1,002	543	54.2	256	25.5	203	20.3	0	0.0
2016	Dimmit	1,034	513	49.6	320	30.9	201	19.4	0	0.0
2018	Edwards	213	75	35.2	118	55.4	20	9.4	0	0.0
2017	Edwards	191	22	11.5	149	78.0	20	10.5	0	0.0
2016	Edwards	243	62	25.5	135	55.6	46	18.9	0	0.0
2018	Frio	2,687	902	33.6	1,274	47.4	422	15.7	89	3.3
2017	Frio	3,030	1,072	35.4	1,442	47.6	443	14.6	73	2.4
2016	Frio	2,917	1,029	35.3	1,371	47.0	477	16.4	40	1.4
2018	Gillespie	1,747	271	15.5	766	43.8	589	33.7	121	6.9
2017	Gillespie	1,766	258	14.6	886	50.2	515	29.2	107	6.1
2016	Gillespie	1,777	346	19.5	809	45.5	581	32.7	41	2.3
2018	Goliad	658	157	23.9	214	32.5	269	40.9	18	2.7
2017	Goliad	671	125	18.6	246	36.7	274	40.8	26	3.9
2016	Goliad	607	84	13.8	267	44.0	240	39.5	16	2.6
2018	Gonzales	1,791	417	23.3	912	50.9	434	24.2	28	1.6
2017	Gonzales	1,814	404	22.3	968	53.4	436	24.0	6	0.3
2016	Gonzales	1,882	498	26.5	864	45.9	497	26.4	23	1.2
2018	Guadalupe	13,986	1,994	14.3	6,385	45.7	4,717	33.7	890	6.4
2017	Guadalupe	13,571	1,986	14.6	6,040	44.5	4,684	34.5	861	6.3
2016	Guadalupe	13,360	2,128	15.9	5,544	41.5	4,898	36.7	790	5.9
2018	Jackson	1,184	177	14.9	471	39.8	379	32.0	157	13.3
2017	Jackson	1,189	144	12.1	521	43.8	412	34.7	112	9.4
2016	Jackson	1,094	170	15.5	495	45.2	329	30.1	100	9.1
2018	Karnes	1,649	544	33.0	549	33.3	519	31.5	37	2.2
2017	Karnes	1,603	564	35.2	575	35.9	447	27.9	17	1.1
2016	Karnes	1,609	653	40.6	515	32.0	424	26.4	17	1.1
2018	Kendall	3,379	683	20.2	1,406	41.6	1,101	32.6	189	5.6
2017	Kendall	3,195	533	16.7	1,470	46.0	1,070	33.5	122	3.8
2016	Kendall	2,966	447	15.1	1,389	46.8	1,091	36.8	39	1.3

Table 26. 2016-2018 Region 8 Educational Attainment Age 18-24 by County

Year	Area	Total Population 18 to 24 years	Population 18 to 24 years < high school graduate	% 18 to 24 years < high school graduate	Population 18 to 24 years - High school graduate (includes equivalency)	% 18 to 24 years - High school graduate (includes equivalency)	Population 18 to 24 years - Some college or associate's degree	% 18 to 24 years - Some college or associate's degree	Population 18 to 24 years - Bachelor's degree or higher	% 18 to 24 years - Bachelor's degree or higher
					2016-2018 Region 8 Percent Educational Attainment Age 18-24 Year by County					
2018	Kerr	4,215	673	16.0	1,705	40.5	1,601	38.0	236	5.6
2017	Kerr	4,171	692	16.6	1,601	38.4	1,585	38.0	293	7.0
2016	Kerr	4,215	865	20.5	1,635	38.8	1,520	36.1	195	4.6
2018	Kinney	273	31	11.4	83	30.4	151	55.3	8	2.9
2017	Kinney	266	42	15.8	54	20.3	162	60.9	8	3.0
2016	Kinney	309	92	29.8	97	31.4	112	36.2	8	2.6
2018	La Salle	729	113	15.5	236	32.4	334	45.8	46	6.3
2017	La Salle	745	121	16.2	202	27.1	371	49.8	51	6.8
2016	La Salle	709	157	22.1	202	28.5	294	41.5	56	7.9
2018	Lavaca	1,489	222	14.9	479	32.2	764	51.3	24	1.6
2017	Lavaca	1,471	312	21.2	505	34.3	624	42.4	30	2.0
2016	Lavaca	1,429	296	20.7	489	34.2	607	42.5	37	2.6
2018	Maverick	6,957	1,528	22.0	2,440	35.1	2,742	39.4	247	3.6
2017	Maverick	6,857	1,647	24.0	2,418	35.3	2,567	37.4	225	3.3
2016	Maverick	6,629	1,683	25.4	2,197	33.1	2,494	37.6	255	3.8
2018	Medina	4,853	1,095	22.6	1,720	35.4	1,830	37.7	208	4.3
2017	Medina	4,777	1,116	23.4	1,695	35.5	1,780	37.3	186	3.9
2016	Medina	4,693	1,135	24.2	1,507	32.1	1,955	41.7	96	2.0
2018	Real	265	22	8.3	138	52.1	99	37.4	6	2.3
2017	Real	270	99	36.7	65	24.1	102	37.8	4	1.5
2016	Real	223	84	37.7	45	20.2	94	42.2	0	0.0
2018	Uvalde	2,811	557	19.8	1,137	40.4	945	33.6	172	6.1
2017	Uvalde	2,870	471	16.4	1,154	40.2	1,099	38.3	146	5.1
2016	Uvalde	2,895	457	15.8	1,104	38.1	1,169	40.4	165	5.7
2018	Val Verde	5,563	1,127	20.3	1,908	34.3	1,889	34.0	639	11.5
2017	Val Verde	5,496	1,170	21.3	1,839	33.5	1,916	34.9	571	10.4
2016	Val Verde	5,464	1,274	23.3	1,954	35.8	1,847	33.8	389	7.1
2018	Victoria	8,573	1,557	18.2	3,220	37.6	3,399	39.6	397	4.6
2017	Victoria	8,644	1,793	20.7	3,304	38.2	3,238	37.5	309	3.6
2016	Victoria	8,754	1,866	21.3	3,396	38.8	3,143	35.9	349	4.0
2018	Wilson	3,980	514	12.9	1,500	37.7	1,744	43.8	222	5.6
2017	Wilson	3,914	534	13.6	1,354	34.6	1,768	45.2	258	6.6
2016	Wilson	3,852	595	15.4	1,311	34.0	1,706	44.3	240	6.2
2018	Zavala	1,399	192	13.7	450	32.2	637	45.5	120	8.6
2017	Zavala	1,563	178	11.4	491	31.4	838	53.6	56	3.6
2016	Zavala	1,498	180	12.0	545	36.4	727	48.5	46	3.1
2018	PHR 8	291,014	43,300	14.9	105,377	36.2	121,407	41.7	20,930	7.2
2017	PHR 8	288,861	45,365	15.7	100,765	34.9	121,881	42.2	20,850	7.2
2016	PHR 8	286,716	47,261	16.5	98,671	34.4	121,633	42.4	19,151	6.7
2018	Texas	2,777,150	421,016	15.2	904,155	32.6	1,213,484	43.7	238,495	8.6
2017	Texas	2,752,064	433,371	15.7	876,380	31.8	1,212,346	44.1	229,967	8.4
2016	Texas	2,738,831	447,119	16.3	855,325	31.2	1,213,652	44.3	222,735	8.1
2018	U.S.	30,656,350	4,009,753	13.0	564,412	30.9	13,984,714	45.3	3,344,840	10.8
2017	U.S.	31,131,484	4,169,856	13.4	9,479,784	30.5	14,222,740	45.7	3,259,104	10.5
2016	U.S.	31,296,577	4,326,831	13.8	9,390,475	30.0	14,398,370	46.0	3,180,901	10.2
2018	SA-NB MSA	244,733	33,473	13.7	87,543	35.8	105,216	43.0	18,501	7.6
2018	Victoria MSA	9,231	1,714	18.6	3,434	37.2	3,668	39.7	415	4.5
2018	Border Area	21,831	5,050	23.1	8,006	36.7	7,448	34.1	1,327	6.1

U.S. Census Bureau. American Community Survey. Educational Attainment for 18-24 Year Old 2016-2018. ACS 5 Year Estimates 2018, 2017 2016

Table 27. 2018 Region 8 Dropout and Graduation Rates by County

CNTYNAME	Graduated	Continued	GED-TxCHSE	Dropout
ATASCOSA COUNTY	94.2	1.8	0.2	3.8
BANDERA COUNTY	89.8	1.6	1.1	7.5
BEXAR COUNTY	88.9	3.1	0.4	7.6
CALHOUN COUNTY	92.7	2.3	0.3	4.7
COMAL COUNTY	93.7	1.3	0.5	4.5
DEWITT COUNTY	96.3	2.1	0.0	1.5
DIMMIT COUNTY	90.1	1.3	0.7	7.9
EDWARDS COUNTY	97.4	2.6	0.0	0.0
FRIO COUNTY	92.6	3.7	0.4	3.3
GILLESPIE COUNTY	96.6	2.7	0.0	0.7
GOLIAD COUNTY	98.8	1.2	0.0	0.0
GONZALES COUNTY	91.9	1.4	0.4	6.3
GUADALUPE COUNTY	94.5	2.3	0.6	2.6
JACKSON COUNTY	96.9	1.6	0.4	1.2
KARNES COUNTY	95.8	0.5	0.0	3.7
KENDALL COUNTY	97.9	1.4	0.0	0.6
KERR COUNTY	95.4	2.5	0.8	1.3
KINNEY COUNTY	95.6	2.2	0.0	2.2
LA SALLE COUNTY	87.5	1.8	0.0	10.7
LAVACA COUNTY	97.4	1.3	0.0	1.3
MAVERICK COUNTY	91.8	3.3	0.7	4.3
MEDINA COUNTY	95.2	1.3	0.1	3.3
REAL COUNTY	74.1	7.4	0.0	18.5
UVALDE COUNTY	89.1	3.5	1.0	6.5
VAL VERDE COUNTY	81.9	6.1	0.5	11.5
VICTORIA COUNTY	89.0	1.9	0.2	8.9
WILSON COUNTY	95.0	1.9	0.1	3.0
ZAVALA COUNTY	93.6	2.6	0.0	3.8
State	90	3.8	0.4	5.7
PHR 8	90.5	---	---	6.4

Table 28. 2018-2019 Region 8 Percent of In-School Suspensions (ISS) Versus Out-of-School Suspensions (OSS) by County

2018-2019 Region 8 Percent of ISS vs. OSS by County		
Area	ISS	OSS
Atascosa	21.3	9.6
Bandera	25.9	33.3
Bexar	16.5	35.6
Calhoun	29.4	29.4
Comal	23.2	38.7
DeWitt	23.1	23.1
Dimmit	16.7	41.7
Frio	0.0	25.0
Gillespie	76.5	2.9
Goliad	0.0	33.3
Gonzales	13.0	39.1
Guadalupe	6.0	32.1
Jackson	46.2	15.4
Karnes	27.8	27.8
Kendall	48.1	16.0
Kerr	79.8	6.2
Kinney	75.0	25.0
La Salle	0.0	33.3
Lavaca	33.3	33.3
Maverick	1.0	46.7
Medina	27.3	34.8
Real	50.0	50.0
Uvalde	10.6	40.9
Val Verde	44.0	21.5
Victoria	59.0	17.5
Wilson	53.0	15.7
Zavala	7.1	50.0
PHR 8	22.6	32.5
SA-NB MSA	17.8	34.6
Border Area	24.7	33.2
Victoria MSA	58.2	17.7
TEA. Discipline Data		

Table 29. 2018-2019 Region 8 Percent of Drugs, Alcohol and Tobacco Discipline Actions by County

2018-2019 Region 8 Percent of Drugs, Alcohol and Tobacco Discipline Actions by County			
Area	Alcohol	Tobacco	Controlled Substance
Atascosa	5.3	17.0	77.7
Bandera	0.0	48.1	51.9
Bexar	7.9	12.7	79.4
Calhoun	0.0	41.2	58.8
Comal	4.8	21.5	73.6
DeWitt	30.8	7.7	61.5
Dimmit	16.7	16.7	66.7
Edwards	0.0	0.0	0.0
Frio	0.0	0.0	100.0
Gillespie	5.9	77.5	16.7
Goliad	66.7	0.0	33.3
Gonzales	13.0	52.2	34.8
Guadalupe	9.0	7.8	83.2
Jackson	0.0	53.8	46.2
Karnes	11.1	50.0	38.9
Kendall	5.5	58.0	36.5
Kerr	2.6	82.9	14.5
Kinney	0.0	100.0	0.0
La Salle	0.0	0.0	100.0
Lavaca	66.7	33.3	0.0
Maverick	13.3	4.8	81.9
Medina	19.7	50.0	30.3
Real	0.0	100.0	0.0
Uvalde	13.6	21.2	65.2
Val Verde	5.2	41.9	52.9
Victoria	3.6	67.5	28.8
Wilson	18.1	57.8	24.1
Zavala	14.3	28.6	57.1
Region 8	7.7	21.3	71.1
SA-NB MSA	7.9	15.2	76.9
Victoria MSA	4.4	66.7	28.9
Border Area	9.2	27.7	63.1
State	9.7	29.7	60.6
The Texas Education Agency. Discipline Actions 2018-2019			

Table 30. 2017-2019 Region 8 Property Crime and All Crime Rates by County

Year	Area	Burglary	Larceny	Auto Theft	Total Property Crimes	Property Crime Rate per 100k	Total All Crimes	All Crime Rate per 100k
					2017-2019 Property Crime and All Crime Rates by County			
2017	Texas	132,692	518,988	67,339	719,019	2,540.3	842,351	2,976.0
2018	Texas	116,869	489,467	68,713	675,049	2,351.9	793,694	2,765.3
2019	Texas	112,970	498,775	77,566	689,311	2,377.3	810,325	2,794.6
2017	Region 8	18,102	75,204	8,886	102,192	3,454.3	116,302	3,931.3
2018	Region 8	13,947	63,781	7,744	85,472	2,853.4	98,475	3,287.5
2019	Region 8	11,624	68,343	9,740	89,707	2,954.4	104,076	3,480.0
2017	SA-NB MSA	15,722	68,942	8,435	93,099	3,761.0	106,055	4,284.4
2018	SA-NB MSA	12,079	58,319	7,386	77,784	3,092.2	89,596	3,561.7
2019	SA-NB MSA	9,874	63,260	9,238	82,372	3,229.1	95,533	3,805.0
2017	Victoria MSA	917	2,013	153	3,083	3,055.6	3,416	3,385.6
2018	Victoria MSA	518	1,811	142	2,471	2,477.4	2,875	2,869.7
2019	Victoria MSA	527	1,738	179	2,444	2,439.5	2,912	2,906.7
2017	Border Area	777	2,389	143	3,309	1,727.6	3,604	1,881.6
2018	Border Area	730	2,081	97	2,908	1,512.9	3,174	1,651.3
2019	Border Area	697	1,809	180	2,686	1,389.3	2,913	1,515.5
2017	Atascosa County	257	694	104	1,055	2,109.7	1,201	2,401.7
2018	Atascosa County	235	774	112	1,121	2,239.4	1,248	2,493.1
2019	Atascosa	217	644	122	983	1,921.7	1,074	2,172.1
2017	Bandera	117	136	26	279	1,270.1	310	1,411.3
2018	Bandera	108	134	42	284	1,259.0	318	1,409.8
2019	Bandera	95	142	27	264	1,142.3	276	1,223.6
2017	Bexar	13,667	63,401	7,774	84,842	4,314.3	96,763	4,920.5
2018	Bexar	10,659	53,384	6,857	70,900	3,558.1	81,678	4,098.9
2019	Bexar	8,511	58,687	8,622	75,820	3,784.3	88,010	4,420.9
2017	Calhoun	103	205	33	341	1,721.9	450	2,272.3
2018	Calhoun	93	153	26	272	1,393.1	354	1,813.1
2019	Calhoun	81	174	14	269	1,263.5	346	1,772.1
2017	Comal	445	1,533	197	2,175	1,439.1	2,527	1,672.0
2018	Comal	386	1,319	129	1,834	1,155.9	2,222	1,400.4
2019	Comal	405	1,264	166	1,835	1,174.7	2,195	1,383.4
2017	DeWitt	122	203	21	346	1,843.4	479	2,551.9
2018	DeWitt	158	233	14	405	2,530.3	502	3,136.3
2019	DeWitt	75	214	15	304	1,507.9	383	2,392.9
2017	Dimmit	21	98	6	125	1,145.1	142	1,300.8
2018	Dimmit	21	88	7	116	1,110.4	125	1,196.5
2019	Dimmit	39	93	7	139	1,373.0	150	1,435.8
2017	Edwards	9	16	1	26	1,372.0	26	1,372.0
2018	Edwards	11	10	0	21	1,081.4	24	1,235.8
2019	Edwards	1	2	2	5	258.8	7	360.5
2017	Frio	132	272	30	434	2,256.0	467	2,427.5
2018	Frio	114	188	16	318	1,597.7	371	1,863.9
2019	Frio	93	123	25	241	1,186.8	266	1,336.4
2017	Gillespie	35	177	3	215	802.9	229	855.2
2018	Gillespie	27	131	9	167	622.4	185	689.5
2019	Gillespie	17	163	6	186	689.2	211	786.4
2017	Goliad	28	60	4	92	1,217.1	108	1,428.8
2018	Goliad	27	53	14	94	1,238.3	107	1,409.6
2019	Goliad	19	49	11	79	1,031.6	101	1,330.5
2017	Gonzales	74	169	21	264	1,254.2	348	1,653.3
2018	Gonzales	62	169	8	239	1,137.8	363	1,728.2
2019	Gonzales	57	217	22	296	1,420.5	408	1,942.4

Table 30. 2017-2019 Region 8 Property Crime and All Crime Rates by County

Year	Area	Burglary	Larceny	Auto Theft	Total Property Crimes	Property Crime Rate per 100k	Total All Crimes	All Crime Rate per 100k
2017	Guadalupe	456	1,867	147	2,470	1,687.5	2,779	1,898.6
2018	Guadalupe	356	1,660	119	2,135	1,429.1	2,428	1,625.2
2019	Guadalupe	319	1,528	120	1,967	1,178.9	2,233	1,494.7
2017	Jackson	46	117	12	175	1,167.4	193	1,287.5
2018	Jackson	50	97	11	158	1,062.6	179	1,203.8
2019	Jackson	28	92	13	133	901.1	150	1,008.8
2017	Karnes	79	205	17	301	1,966.5	340	2,221.4
2018	Karnes	86	212	20	318	2,093.6	351	2,310.9
2019	Karnes	97	157	29	283	1,814.0	338	2,225.3
2017	Kendall	433	396	54	883	2,101.8	927	2,206.6
2018	Kendall	61	351	46	458	1,056.2	499	1,150.7
2019	Kendall	45	349	49	443	934.0	486	1,120.7
2017	Kerr	139	651	40	830	1,603.4	919	1,775.3
2018	Kerr	96	474	21	591	1,139.1	692	1,333.8
2019	Kerr	80	412	35	527	1,001.9	629	1,212.4
2017	Kinney	5	0	1	6	313.6	11	575.0
2018	Kinney	1	0	0	1	49.8	1	49.8
2019	Kinney	1	0	0	1	27.3	1	49.8
2017	La Salle	7	49	1	57	737.3	69	892.5
2018	La Salle	6	33	0	39	508.9	42	548.0
2019	La Salle	7	37	0	44	585.1	50	652.4
2017	Lavaca	88	133	8	229	1,036.4	269	1,217.5
2018	Lavaca	48	101	10	159	715.2	204	917.6
2019	Lavaca	91	107	9	207	1,027.1	253	1,138.0
2017	Maverick	251	661	59	971	1,669.1	1,054	1,811.8
2018	Maverick	162	530	21	713	1,216.5	786	1,341.0
2019	Maverick	270	705	73	1,048	1,784.7	1,099	1,875.1
2017	Medina	203	647	81	931	1,940.4	1,034	2,155.1
2018	Medina	165	529	64	758	1,557.2	875	1,797.5
2019	Medina	135	425	97	657	1,273.7	811	1,666.1
2017	Real	13	35	2	50	1,471.9	52	1,530.8
2018	Real	18	26	3	47	1,368.3	52	1,513.8
2019	Real	15	39	5	59	1,709.2	62	1,804.9
2017	Uvalde	108	596	14	718	2,620.5	765	2,792.1
2018	Uvalde	144	544	25	713	2,625.6	769	2,831.8
2019	Uvalde	77	286	16	379	1,417.3	420	1,546.6
2017	Val Verde	181	594	21	796	1,630.8	857	1,755.8
2018	Val Verde	199	622	23	844	1,719.0	893	1,818.8
2019	Val Verde	153	497	47	697	1,421.7	764	1,556.0
2017	Victoria	889	1,953	149	2,991	3,204.4	3,308	3,544.1
2018	Victoria	491	1,758	128	2,377	2,567.1	2,768	2,989.4
2019	Victoria	508	1,689	168	2,365	2,568.3	2,811	3,035.9
2017	Wilson	144	268	52	464	939.6	514	1,040.8
2018	Wilson	109	168	17	294	586.6	328	654.5
2019	Wilson	147	221	35	403	789.1	448	936.4
2017	Zavala	50	68	8	126	1,044.5	161	1,334.7
2018	Zavala	54	40	2	96	803.5	111	929.1
2019	Zavala	41	27	5	73	616.6	94	786.8

Source: Texas Department of Public Safety

Table 31. 2017-2019 Region 8 Violent Crime Rates by County

Year	Area	Population	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Assault	Total Violent Crime	Violent Crime Rate per 100k
2017	Texas	28,304,596	1,415	14,480	32,122	75,315	123,332	435.7
2018	Texas	28,701,845	1,324	14,866	28,272	74,183	118,645	413.4
2019	Texas	28,995,881	1,420	14,898	28,978	75,718	121,014	417.3
2017	Region 8	2,958,362	170	1,959	2,776	9,205	14,110	477.0
2018	Region 8	2,995,445	157	2,021	2,123	8,702	13,003	434.1
2019	Region 8	3,036,421	152	2,213	2,305	9,699	14,369	473.2
2017	SA-NB MSA	2,475,371	159	1,745	2,660	8,392	12,956	523.4
2018	SA-NB MSA	2,515,508	135	1,818	2,023	7,836	11,812	469.6
2019	SA-NB MSA	2,550,960	130	2,002	2,212	8,817	13,161	515.9
2017	Victoria MSA	100,898	6	88	55	184	333	330.0
2018	Victoria MSA	99,742	9	81	50	264	404	405.0
2019	Victoria MSA	100,184	8	91	60	309	468	467.1
2017	Border Area	191,536	2	30	38	225	295	154.0
2018	Border Area	192,213	5	38	28	195	266	138.4
2019	Border Area	193,329	6	31	20	170	227	117.4
2017	Atascosa County	50,006	0	19	16	111	146	292.0
2018	Atascosa County	50,059	4	15	9	99	127	253.7
2019	Atascosa	51,153	1	9	11	70	91	177.9
2017	Bandera	21,966	0	16	1	14	31	141.1
2018	Bandera	22,557	1	24	2	7	34	150.7
2019	Bandera	23,112	0	2	1	9	12	51.9
2017	Bexar	1,966,517	143	1,477	2,556	7,745	11,921	606.2
2018	Bexar	1,992,664	120	1,570	1,935	7,153	10,778	540.9
2019	Bexar	2,003,554	122	1,819	2,122	8,127	12,190	608.4
2017	Calhoun	19,804	1	19	3	86	109	550.4
2018	Calhoun	19,525	1	14	4	63	82	420.0
2019	Calhoun	21,290	0	16	3	58	77	361.7
2017	Comal	151,132	5	82	36	229	352	232.9
2018	Comal	158,668	2	88	26	272	388	244.5
2019	Comal	156,209	2	61	34	263	360	230.5
2017	DeWitt	18,770	0	24	1	108	133	708.6
2018	DeWitt	16,006	2	7	1	87	97	606.0
2019	DeWitt	20,160	1	9	0	69	79	391.9
2017	Dimmit	10,916	0	0	1	16	17	155.7
2018	Dimmit	10,447	0	1	0	8	9	86.1
2019	Dimmit	10,124	1	2	0	8	11	108.7
2017	Edwards	1,895	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
2018	Edwards	1,942	0	1	0	2	3	154.5
2019	Edwards	1,932	0	1	0	1	2	103.5
2017	Frio	19,238	0	0	1	32	33	171.5
2018	Frio	19,904	2	1	3	47	53	266.3
2019	Frio	20,306	0	0	1	24	25	123.1

Table 31. 2017-2019 Region 8 Violent Crime Rates by County

Year	Area	Population	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Assault	Total Violent Crime	Violent Crime Rate per 100k
2017	Gillespie	26,778	0	0	3	11	14	52.3
2018	Gillespie	26,832	3	3	1	11	18	67.1
2019	Gillespie	26,988	1	3	1	20	25	92.6
2017	Goliad	7,559	1	2	0	13	16	211.7
2018	Goliad	7,591	0	4	0	9	13	171.3
2019	Goliad	7,658	1	3	2	16	22	287.3
2017	Gonzales	21,049	0	15	3	66	84	399.1
2018	Gonzales	21,005	0	18	5	101	124	590.3
2019	Gonzales	20,837	1	18	1	92	112	537.5
2017	Guadalupe	146,374	6	98	41	164	309	211.1
2018	Guadalupe	149,399	5	70	38	180	293	196.1
2019	Guadalupe	166,847	3	72	31	160	266	159.4
2017	Jackson	14,990	1	5	4	8	18	120.1
2018	Jackson	14,869	0	8	2	11	21	141.2
2019	Jackson	14,760	1	5	2	9	17	115.2
2017	Karnes	15,306	0	5	1	33	39	254.8
2018	Karnes	15,189	0	1	3	29	33	217.3
2019	Karnes	15,601	1	2	2	50	55	352.5
2017	Kendall	42,011	1	21	1	21	44	104.7
2018	Kendall	43,365	0	18	2	21	41	94.5
2019	Kendall	47,431	0	7	4	32	43	90.7
2017	Kerr	51,765	1	17	7	64	89	171.9
2018	Kerr	51,882	1	20	6	74	101	194.7
2019	Kerr	52,600	1	29	1	71	102	193.9
2017	Kinney	1,913	0	0	1	4	5	261.4
2018	Kinney	2,008	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
2019	Kinney	3,667	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
2017	La Salle	7,731	0	0	3	9	12	155.2
2018	La Salle	7,664	0	1	0	2	3	39.1
2019	La Salle	7,520	0	0	1	5	6	79.8
2017	Lavaca	22,095	0	11	1	28	40	181.0
2018	Lavaca	22,232	1	13	0	31	45	202.4
2019	Lavaca	20,154	2	7	3	34	46	228.2
2017	Maverick	58,175	0	11	9	63	83	142.7
2018	Maverick	58,611	1	4	13	55	73	124.5
2019	Maverick	58,722	1	4	7	39	51	86.8
2017	Medina	47,980	2	26	4	71	103	214.7
2018	Medina	48,678	1	30	7	79	117	240.4
2019	Medina	51,584	2	23	8	121	154	298.5
2017	Real	3,397	0	0	0	2	2	58.9
2018	Real	3,435	0	0	0	5	5	145.6
2019	Real	3,452	0	0	0	3	3	86.9

Table 31. 2017-2019 Region 8 Violent Crime Rates by County

Year	Area	Population	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Assault	Total Violent Crime	Violent Crime Rate per 100k
2017	Uvalde	27,399	1	4	11	31	47	171.5
2018	Uvalde	27,156	1	11	7	37	56	206.2
2019	Uvalde	26,741	2	7	1	31	41	153.3
2017	Val Verde	48,809	1	12	11	37	61	125.0
2018	Val Verde	49,099	1	14	3	31	49	99.8
2019	Val Verde	49,025	2	13	10	42	67	136.7
2017	Victoria	93,339	5	86	55	171	317	339.6
2018	Victoria	92,593	9	77	50	255	391	422.3
2019	Victoria	92,084	7	88	58	293	446	484.3
2017	Wilson	49,385	2	6	5	37	50	101.2
2018	Wilson	50,118	2	3	4	25	34	67.8
2019	Wilson	51,070	0	9	1	35	45	88.1
2017	Zavala	12,063	0	3	1	31	35	290.1
2018	Zavala	11,947	0	5	2	8	15	125.6
2019	Zavala	11,840	0	4	0	17	21	177.4
Source: Texas Department of Public Safety								

Table 32.   2017-2019 Family Violence Incidents by County

2017-2018 Region 8 Family Violence Incidents by County								
Area	**2017 Population**	**# 2017 Incidents**	**2017 Rate per 100k**	**2018 Population**	**# 2018 Incidents**	**2018 Rate per 100k**	**2019 Population**	**# 2019 Incidents**	**2019 Rate per 100k**
Texas	28,304,596	195,475	690.6	28,701,845	190,929	665.2	28,995,881	198,515	684.6
Region 8	2,958,362	19,819	669.9	2,995,355	20,297	677.6	3,036,421	21,421	705.5
SA-NB MSA	2,475,371	16,960	685.1	2,515,508	17,709	704.0	2,550,960	18,658	731.4
Victoria MSA	100,898	892	884.1	100,184	824	822.5	100,184	864	862.4
Border Area	191,536	1,142	596.2	192,213	912	474.5	193,329	1,011	522.9
Atascosa	50,006	316	631.9	50,059	359	717.2	51,153	391	764.4
Bandera	21,966	54	245.8	22,557	67	297.0	23,112	49	212.0
Bexar	1,966,517	14,611	743.0	1,992,664	15,240	764.8	2,003,554	16,144	805.8
Calhoun	19,804	169	853.4	19,525	133	681.2	21,290	162	760.9
Comal	151,132	706	467.1	158,668	862	543.3	156,209	972	622.2
DeWitt	18,770	92	490.1	16,006	114	712.2	20,160	116	575.4
Dimmit	10,916	84	769.5	10,447	80	765.8	10,124	59	582.8
Edwards	1,895	10	527.7	1,942	12	617.9	1,932	6	310.6
Frio	19,238	167	868.1	19,904	117	587.8	20,306	144	709.2
Gillespie	26,778	21	78.4	26,832	30	111.8	26,988	37	137.1
Goliad	7,559	43	568.9	7,591	35	461.1	7,658	40	522.3
Gonzales	21,049	78	370.6	21,005	102	485.6	20,837	80	383.9
Guadalupe	146,374	889	607.3	149,399	807	540.2	166,847	627	375.8
Jackson	14,990	38	253.5	14,869	49	329.5	14,760	37	250.7
Karnes	15,306	81	529.2	15,189	47	309.4	15,601	16	102.6
Kendall	42,011	145	345.1	43,365	125	288.3	47,431	152	320.5
Kerr	51,765	276	533.2	51,882	305	587.9	52,600	344	654.0
Kinney	1,913	5	261.4	2,008	1	49.8	3,667	0	0.0
La Salle	7,731	19	245.8	7,664	7	91.3	7,520	12	159.6
Lavaca	22,095	70	316.8	22,232	72	323.9	20,154	96	476.3
Maverick	58,175	381	654.9	58,611	203	346.4	58,722	298	507.5
Medina	47,980	191	398.1	48,678	199	408.8	51,584	222	430.4
Real	3,397	9	264.9	3,435	2	58.2	3,452	5	144.8
Uvalde	27,399	202	737.3	27,156	181	666.5	26,741	196	733.0
Val Verde	48,809	212	434.3	49,009	282	575.4	49,025	264	538.5
Victoria	93,339	849	909.6	92,593	789	852.1	92,084	824	894.8
Wilson	49,385	48	97.2	50,118	50	99.8	51,070	101	197.8
Zavala	12,063	53	439.4	11,947	27	226.0	11,840	27	228.0
Source: Texas Department of Public Safety. Family Violence								

Table 33. 2017-2019 Child Protective Services Investigations by County

Year	Area	Child Population	Confirmed Victims	Not Confirmed Victims	Total Investigations	Investigations per 1,000 Child Population
	2017-2019 Child Protective Services Investigation by County					
2017	Texas	7,304,256	63,657	266,138	329,795	39.68
2018	Texas	7,370,193	66,382	214,529	280,911	38.11
2019	Texas	7,437,514	67,313	199,298	266,611	35.85
2017	Region 8	749,466	8,267	30,057	38,324	51.14
2018	Region 8	759,038	8,325	27,624	35,949	47.36
2019	Region 8	769,252	8,003	23,763	31,766	41.29
2017	SA-NB MSA	628,926	6,985	25,000	31,985	50.85
2018	SA-NB MSA	638,073	6,993	22,901	29,894	46.85
2019	SA-NB MSA	647,623	6,709	20,138	26,847	41.45
2017	Victoria MSA	24,392	222	1,273	1,495	61.29
2018	Victoria MSA	24,421	279	1,097	1,376	56.34
2019	Victoria MSA	24,543	282	858	1,140	46.44
2017	Border Area	53,504	469	1,930	2,399	44.83
2018	Border Area	53,565	514	1,793	2,307	43.06
2019	Border Area	53,720	524	1,479	2,003	37.28
2017	Atascosa	13,029	308	730	1,038	79.67
2018	Atascosa	13,170	186	627	813	61.73
2019	Atascosa	13,281	247	512	759	57.15
2017	Bandera	3,455	83	192	275	79.59
2018	Bandera	3,452	56	211	267	77.35
2019	Bandera	3,427	60	177	237	69.16
2017	Bexar	510,454	5,588	20,201	25,789	50.52
2018	Bexar	517,732	5,865	18,353	24,218	46.78
2019	Bexar	525,295	5,373	16,265	21,638	41.19
2017	Calhoun	5,597	99	199	298	53.24
2018	Calhoun	5,604	75	231	306	54.6
2019	Calhoun	5,652	90	137	227	40.16
2017	Comal	29,896	455	1,150	1,605	53.69
2018	Comal	30,654	378	1,174	1,552	50.63
2019	Comal	31,531	332	948	1,280	40.59
2017	DeWitt	4,569	65	261	326	71.35
2018	DeWitt	4,598	51	209	260	56.55
2019	DeWitt	4,634	20	169	189	40.79
2017	Dimmit	3,261	51	173	224	68.69
2018	Dimmit	3,341	61	149	210	62.86
2019	Dimmit	3,395	30	134	164	48.31
2017	Edwards	412	5	30	35	84.95
2018	Edwards	416	3	35	38	91.35
2019	Edwards	414	7	11	18	43.48
2017	Frio	4,558	94	243	337	73.94
2018	Frio	4,577	97	220	317	69.26
2019	Frio	4,615	88	190	278	60.24
2017	Gillespie	4,874	42	153	195	40.01
2018	Gillespie	4,907	58	154	212	43.2
2019	Gillespie	4,965	40	122	162	32.63
2017	Goliad	1,536	16	94	110	71.61
2018	Goliad	1,527	15	69	84	55.01
2019	Goliad	1,547	11	66	77	49.77

Table 33. 2017-2019 Child Protective Services Investigations by County

Year	Area	Child Population	Confirmed Victims	Not Confirmed Victims	Total Investigations	Investigations per 1,000 Child Population
2017	Gonzales	5,532	77	282	359	64.9
2018	Gonzales	5,560	32	222	254	45.68
2019	Gonzales	5,582	48	218	266	47.65
2017	Guadalupe	39,851	317	1,538	1,855	46.55
2018	Guadalupe	40,585	237	1,476	1,713	42.21
2019	Guadalupe	41,291	366	1,323	1,689	40.9
2017	Jackson	3,951	42	117	159	40.24
2018	Jackson	3,996	32	98	130	32.53
2019	Jackson	4,050	28	86	114	28.15
2017	Karnes	3,180	64	216	280	88.05
2018	Karnes	3,226	60	202	262	81.22
2019	Karnes	3,269	60	121	181	55.37
2017	Kendall	9,407	39	257	296	31.47
2018	Kendall	9,665	48	201	249	25.76
2019	Kendall	9,959	51	223	274	27.51
2017	Kerr	10,201	182	483	665	65.19
2018	Kerr	10,264	199	560	759	773.95
2019	Kerr	10,301	173	340	513	49.8
2017	Kinney	682	7	23	30	43.99
2018	Kinney	694	9	19	28	40.35
2019	Kinney	698	13	12	25	35.82
2017	La Salle	1,547	38	122	160	103.43
2018	La Salle	1,573	34	84	118	75.02
2019	La Salle	1,611	19	104	123	76.35
2017	Lavaca	4,740	20	143	163	34.39
2018	Lavaca	4,824	32	157	189	39.18
2019	Lavaca	4,913	29	95	124	25.24
2017	Maverick	17,828	38	294	332	18.62
2018	Maverick	17,852	49	290	339	18.99
2019	Maverick	17,903	87	263	350	19.55
2017	Medina	11,469	108	527	635	55.37
2018	Medina	11,460	155	495	650	56.72
2019	Medina	11,466	190	388	578	50.41
2017	Real	622	6	46	52	83.6
2018	Real	646	10	34	44	68.11
2019	Real	660	13	41	54	81.82
2017	Uvalde	7,065	120	392	512	72.47
2018	Uvalde	7,006	91	324	415	59.23
2019	Uvalde	6,958	89	277	366	52.6
2017	Val Verde	13,740	74	418	492	35.81
2018	Val Verde	13,642	118	437	555	40.68
2019	Val Verde	13,603	115	305	420	30.88
2017	Victoria	22,856	206	1,179	1,385	60.6
2018	Victoria	22,894	264	1,028	1,292	56.43
2019	Victoria	22,996	271	792	1,063	46.23
2017	Wilson	11,365	87	405	492	43.29
2018	Wilson	11,355	68	364	432	38.04
2019	Wilson	11,373	90	302	392	34.47
2017	Zavala	3,789	36	189	225	59.38
2018	Zavala	3,818	42	201	243	63.65
2019	Zavala	3,863	63	142	205	53.07

Source: Texas Department of Family and Protective Services

Table 34.　2017-2019 Number and Rate of Alcohol Violations by County

State	3231	914	28.3	3679	1204	32.7	3800	953	25.1
Region 8	437	109	24.9	534	115	21.5	482	95	19.7
SA-NB MSA	353	84	23.8	433	68	15.7	396	72	18.2
Victoria MSA	8	2	25.0	21	12	57.1	20	8	40.0
Border Area	58	16	27.6	46	16	34.8	34	8	23.5
Atascosa	6	1	16.7	9	0	0.0	9	3	33.3
Bandera	16	3	18.8	3	0	0.0	9	0	0.0
Bexar	262	51	19.5	347	48	13.8	336	44	13.1
Calhoun	4	2	50.0	5	5	100.0	2	2	100.0
Comal	29	18	62.1	31	7	22.6	21	14	66.7
DeWitt	2	0	0.0	2	1	50.0	4	1	25.0
Dimmit	2	0	0.0	4	3	75.0	0	0	0.0
Edwards	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	1	1	100.0
Frio	6	1	16.7	7	1	14.3	6	4	66.7
Gillespie	3	2	66.7	6	2	33.3	4	0	0.0
Goliad	2	0	0.0	2	1	50.0	1	0	0.0
Gonzales	3	0	0.0	1	0	0.0	0	0	0.0
Guadalupe	16	4	25.0	23	11	47.8	12	6	50.0
Jackson	2	2	100.0	3	3	100.0	0	0	0.0
Karnes	1	0	0.0	4	1	25.0	5	1	20.0
Kendall	4	0	0.0	3	0	0.0	4	1	25.0
Kerr	3	1	33.3	7	5	71.4	14	2	14.3
Kinney	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0
La Salle	0	0	0.0	5	1	20.0	11	0	0.0
Lavaca	0	0	0.0	6	2	33.3	3	1	33.3
Maverick	16	4	25.0	8	0	0.0	4	1	25.0
Medina	12	6	50.0	11	1	9.1	4	3	75.0
Real	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	1	1	100.0
Uvalde	5	3	60.0	5	1	20.0	9	1	11.1
Val Verde	21	8	38.1	5	5	100.0	2	0	0.0
Victoria	6	2	33.3	19	11	57.9	19	8	42.1
Wilson	8	1	12.5	6	1	16.7	1	1	100.0
Zavala	8	0	0.0	12	5	41.7	0	0	0.0
Source: Texas Alcohol Beverage Commission. Violations 2107, 2018, 2019									

Table 35.   2017-2018 Region 8 Suicide Rates by County

	2017-2018 Region 8 Suicide Rates by County per 100,000				
Year	Area	# Deaths	Population	Rate per 100k	Age Adjusted Rate
2017	Texas	51,622	461,846,329	11.2	11.4
2018	Texas	55,448	490,548,174	11.3	11.6
2017	Region 8	5,410	47,793,599	11.3	
2018	Region 8	5,802	50,798,177	11.4	
2017	SA-NB MSA	4,339	39,102,913	11.1	
2018	SA-NB MSA	4,665	41,620,949	11.2	
2017	Victoria MSA	266	1,791,894	14.8	
2018	Victoria MSA	279	1,891,513	14.8	
2017	Border Area	269	3,446,904	7.8	
2018	Border Area	282	3,641,410	7.7	
2017	Atascosa County, TX	119	836,125	14.2	14.8
2018	Atascosa County, TX	129	886,435	14.6	15.1
2017	Bandera County, TX	73	378,409	19.3	17.1
2018	Bandera County, TX	81	401,233	20.2	17.9
2017	Bexar County, TX	3,292	31,378,805	10.5	10.7
2018	Bexar County, TX	3,548	33,364,854	10.6	10.8
2017	Calhoun County, TX	49	402,456	12.2	11.8
2018	Calhoun County, TX	53	424,017	12.5	12.3
2017	Comal County, TX	301	1,967,978	15.3	14.8
2018	Comal County, TX	311	2,116,351	14.7	14.3
2017	DeWitt County, TX	53	384,589	13.8	13.2
2018	DeWitt County, TX	58	404,776	14.3	13.5
2017	Dimmit County, TX	20	194,917	10.3	11.3
2018	Dimmit County, TX	21	205,225	10.2	11.2
2017	Edwards County, TX	10	38,304	Unreliable	Unreliable
2018	Edwards County, TX	10	40,232	Unreliable	Unreliable
2017	Frio County, TX	24	328,789	7.3	7.7
2018	Frio County, TX	25	348,605	7.2	7.4
2017	Gillespie County, TX	74	452,606	16.3	13.9
2018	Gillespie County, TX	81	479,410	16.9	13.9
2017	Goliad County, TX	25	137,078	18.2	17
2018	Goliad County, TX	26	144,662	18	16.6
2017	Gonzales County, TX	49	374,081	13.1	14
2018	Gonzales County, TX	51	394,907	12.9	13.9

Table 35.   2017-2018 Region 8 Suicide Rates by County

Year	Area	# Deaths	Population	Rate per 100k	Age Adjusted Rate
2017	Guadalupe County, TX	268	2,313,389	11.6	11.8
2018	Guadalupe County, TX	292	2,477,083	11.8	12
2017	Jackson County, TX	40	271,176	14.8	14.7
2018	Jackson County, TX	41	286,050	14.3	14.1
2017	Karnes County, TX	40	286,590	14	13
2018	Karnes County, TX	41	302,240	13.6	12.6
2017	Kendall County, TX	98	608,125	16.1	15.5
2018	Kendall County, TX	104	653,766	15.9	15.4
2017	Kerr County, TX	189	912,578	20.7	19.1
2018	Kerr County, TX	208	964,983	21.6	19.6
2017	Kinney County, TX	Suppressed	66,830	Suppressed	Suppressed
2018	Kinney County, TX	Suppressed	71,753	Suppressed	Suppressed
2017	La Salle County, TX	11	128,075	Unreliable	Unreliable
2018	La Salle County, TX	12	135,606	Unreliable	Unreliable
2017	Lavaca County, TX	43	367,812	11.7	11.6
2018	Lavaca County, TX	44	387,922	11.3	11.2
2017	Maverick County, TX	55	998,666	5.5	6.1
2018	Maverick County, TX	58	1,057,151	5.5	6
2017	Medina County, TX	92	847,096	10.9	10.9
2018	Medina County, TX	97	898,017	10.8	10.7
2017	Real County, TX	11	61,520	Unreliable	Unreliable
2018	Real County, TX	11	64,998	Unreliable	Unreliable
2017	Uvalde County, TX	49	503,250	9.7	10.1
2018	Uvalde County, TX	51	530,096	9.6	10
2017	Val Verde County, TX	67	902,877	7.4	8
2018	Val Verde County, TX	73	952,085	7.7	8.2
2017	Victoria County, TX	241	1,654,816	14.6	14.9
2018	Victoria County, TX	253	1,746,851	14.5	14.8
2017	Wilson County, TX	96	772,986	12.4	12.7
2018	Wilson County, TX	103	823,210	12.5	12.7
2017	Zavala County, TX	21	223,676	9.4	10
2018	Zavala County, TX	20	235,659	8.5	9
Unreliable: 20 or less deaths are masked					
Suppressed: the data meet the criteria for confidentiality constraints.					
Source: CDC Wonder. 1999-2017. 1999-2018					

Table 36.   2014-2016 Region 8 Adult and Youth Medicaid Clients that Received BHMH Services by County per 1,000 Population

Year	Area	Population (12-17)	Population (18-85)	Total Adults Served	% of Total Adults Served	Total Youth Served	Rate of Youth Served per 100k	Total Adult BHMH Clients Served	% of Adult BHMH Clients Served	Total Youth BHMH Clients Served	% of Youth BHMH Clients Served
2014	State	2,345,698	19,487,214	282,555	14.5	126,094	53.8	278,109	14.3	125,047	53.3
2015	State	2,374,273	19,858,761	290,559	14.6	137,422	57.9	284,614	14.3	136,374	57.4
2016	State	2,405,178	20,232,450	284,558	14.1	142,534	59.3	277,572	13.7	141,536	58.8
2014	Region 8	240,932	2,043,994	36,573	17.9	16,448	68.3	35,946	17.6	16,406	68.1
2015	Region 8	242,636	2,087,067	37,660	18.0	17,007	70.1	36,859	17.7	16,947	69.8
2016	Region 8	244,791	2,129,633	36,654	17.2	18,023	73.6	35,663	16.7	17,930	73.2
2014	SA-NB MSA	200,755	1,696,621	29,207	17.2	13,362	66.6	28,655	16.9	13,330	66.4
2015	SA-NB MSA	202,622	1,736,331	30,009	17.3	13,927	68.7	29,289	16.9	13,882	68.5
2016	SA-NB MSA	204,742	1,775,733	29,198	16.4	14,787	72.2	28,334	16.0	14,711	71.9
2014	Border Area	17,876	133,265	2,995	22.5	1,324	74.1	2,972	22.3	1,319	73.8
2015	Border Area	17,711	134,481	3,109	23.1	1,274	71.9	3,087	23.0	1,267	71.5
2016	Border Area	17,601	135,633	3,003	22.1	1,290	73.3	2,981	22.0	1,284	73.0
2014	Victoria MSA	8,231	72,320	1,528	21.1	709	86.1	1,510	20.9	709	86.1
2015	Victoria MSA	8,259	73,461	1,611	21.9	751	90.9	1,595	21.7	749	90.7
2016	Victoria MSA	8,267	74,566	1,623	21.8	819	99.1	1,581	21.2	813	98.3
2014	Atascosa	4,470	33,907	757	22.3	319	71.4	749	22.1	317	70.9
2015	Atascosa	4,393	34,543	781	22.6	343	78.1	771	22.3	341	77.6
2016	Atascosa	4,295	35,208	861	24.5	359	83.6	844	24.0	358	83.4
2014	Bandera	1,363	16,763	259	15.5	101	74.1	255	15.2	101	74.1
2015	Bandera	1,332	16,870	273	16.2	111	83.3	266	15.8	111	83.3
2016	Bandera	1,272	16,987	251	14.8	106	83.3	249	14.7	106	83.3
2014	Bexar	159,628	1,349,211	24,449	18.1	11,273	70.6	23,958	17.8	11,245	70.4
2015	Bexar	161,128	1,379,687	25,124	18.2	11,696	72.6	24,477	17.7	11,658	72.4
2016	Bexar	163,220	1,409,581	24,223	17.2	12,504	76.6	23,433	16.6	12,436	76.2
2014	Calhoun	1,862	16,088	452	28.1	176	94.5	449	27.9	175	94.0
2015	Calhoun	1,849	16,225	384	23.7	188	101.7	381	23.5	185	100.1
2016	Calhoun	1,886	16,297	381	23.4	217	115.1	378	23.2	217	115.1
2014	Comal	9,939	92,576	942	10.2	511	51.4	925	10.0	510	51.3
2015	Comal	10,148	95,656	986	10.3	560	55.2	978	10.2	556	54.8
2016	Comal	10,363	98,767	974	9.9	545	52.6	963	9.8	543	52.4
2014	DeWitt	1,439	15,689	378	24.1	120	83.4	376	24.0	120	83.4
2015	DeWitt	1,431	15,833	445	28.1	117	81.8	435	27.5	117	81.8
2016	DeWitt	1,451	15,969	412	25.8	98	67.5	384	24.0	98	67.5
2014	Dimmit	1,001	7,320	227	31.0	84	83.9	226	30.9	84	83.9
2015	Dimmit	991	7,428	215	28.9	85	85.8	215	28.9	83	83.8
2016	Dimmit	1,014	7,551	192	25.4	92	90.7	191	25.3	91	89.7
2014	Edwards	117	1,549	19	12.3	4	34.2	19	12.3	4	34.2
2015	Edwards	123	1,539	14	9.1	5	40.7	14	9.1	5	40.7
2016	Edwards	131	1,527	11	7.2	4	30.5	11	7.2	4	30.5
2014	Frio	1,508	13,709	315	23.0	135	89.5	312	22.8	134	88.9
2015	Frio	1,519	13,916	391	28.1	131	86.2	387	27.8	131	86.2
2016	Frio	1,508	14,130	376	26.6	127	84.2	375	26.5	127	84.2
2014	Gillespie	1,728	19,456	202	10.4	69	39.9	200	10.3	68	39.4
2015	Gillespie	1,684	19,599	224	11.4	54	32.1	222	11.3	54	32.1
2016	Gillespie	1,692	19,757	197	10.0	60	35.5	193	9.8	59	34.9
2014	Goliad	592	5,673	94	16.6	40	67.6	93	16.4	40	67.6
2015	Goliad	592	5,732	103	18.0	44	74.3	102	17.8	44	74.3
2016	Goliad	579	5,786	88	15.2	46	79.4	87	15.0	46	79.4

Table 36.   2014-2016 Region 8 Adult and Youth Medicaid Clients that Received BHMH Services by County per 1,000 Population

Year	Area	Population (12-17)	Population (18-85)	Total Adults Served	% of Total Adults Served	Total Youth Served	Rate of Youth Served per 100k	Total Adult BHMH Clients Served	% of Adult BHMH Clients Served	Total Youth BHMH Clients Served	% of Youth BHMH Clients Served
2014	Gonzales	1,783	14,631	313	21.4	110	61.7	306	20.9	109	61.1
2015	Gonzales	1,825	14,758	327	22.2	118	64.7	322	21.8	117	64.1
2016	Gonzales	1,843	14,855	297	20.0	145	78.7	294	19.8	145	78.7
2014	Guadalupe	13,498	105,914	1,293	12.2	578	42.8	1,271	12.0	577	42.7
2015	Guadalupe	13,641	109,025	1,338	12.3	621	45.5	1,310	12.0	620	45.5
2016	Guadalupe	13,623	112,294	1,385	12.3	642	47.1	1,362	12.1	637	46.8
2014	Jackson	1,221	10,716	229	21.4	74	60.6	228	21.3	73	59.8
2015	Jackson	1,205	10,852	244	22.5	72	59.8	244	22.5	70	58.1
2016	Jackson	1,218	10,982	248	22.6	82	67.3	244	22.2	81	66.5
2014	Karnes	976	11,659	268	23.0	68	69.7	266	22.8	68	69.7
2015	Karnes	989	11,679	280	24.0	72	72.8	278	23.8	72	72.8
2016	Karnes	999	11,673	290	24.8	94	94.1	284	24.3	94	94.1
2014	Kendall	3,377	28,332	256	9.0	105	31.1	255	9.0	105	31.1
2015	Kendall	3,427	29,310	237	8.1	100	29.2	235	8.0	100	29.2
2016	Kendall	3,495	30,341	254	8.4	126	36.1	250	8.2	126	36.1
2014	Kerr	3,579	39,014	685	17.6	362	101.1	671	17.2	361	100.9
2015	Kerr	3,584	39,203	712	18.2	358	99.9	695	17.7	358	99.9
2016	Kerr	3,574	39,438	686	17.4	345	96.5	677	17.2	343	96.0
2014	Kinney	227	2,729	28	10.3	6	26.4	28	10.3	6	26.4
2015	Kinney	222	2,716	34	12.5	8	36.0	34	12.5	8	36.0
2016	Kinney	215	2,705	30	11.1	4	18.6	30	11.1	4	18.6
2014	La Salle	493	5,809	110	18.9	53	107.5	110	18.9	53	107.5
2015	La Salle	476	5,922	128	21.6	42	88.2	128	21.6	42	88.2
2016	La Salle	472	6,025	125	20.7	52	110.2	123	20.4	52	110.2
2014	Lavaca	1,482	14,535	316	21.7	74	49.9	313	21.5	74	49.9
2015	Lavaca	1,477	14,645	315	21.5	76	51.5	311	21.2	76	51.5
2016	Lavaca	1,518	14,730	319	21.7	86	56.7	313	21.2	85	56.0
2014	Maverick	6,069	38,097	940	24.7	396	65.2	934	24.5	393	64.8
2015	Maverick	5,996	38,621	889	23.0	360	60.0	884	22.9	356	59.4
2016	Maverick	5,967	39,112	871	22.3	363	60.8	867	22.2	361	60.5
2014	Medina	4,116	35,556	691	19.4	240	58.3	687	19.3	240	58.3
2015	Medina	4,152	36,021	693	19.2	263	63.3	680	18.9	263	63.3
2016	Medina	4,103	36,476	707	19.4	273	66.5	693	19.0	273	66.5
2014	Real	204	2,669	97	36.3	10	49.0	96	36.0	10	49.0
2015	Real	183	2,678	96	35.8	8	43.7	92	34.4	8	43.7
2016	Real	185	2,667	76	28.5	18	97.3	76	28.5	18	97.3
2014	Uvalde	2,583	19,151	473	24.7	248	96.0	469	24.5	248	96.0
2015	Uvalde	2,573	19,369	460	23.7	230	89.4	459	23.7	230	89.4
2016	Uvalde	2,559	19,576	459	23.4	237	92.6	450	23.0	236	92.2
2014	Val Verde	4,540	34,022	555	16.3	267	58.8	548	16.1	266	58.6
2015	Val Verde	4,475	34,021	639	18.8	307	68.6	635	18.7	307	68.6
2016	Val Verde	4,402	34,019	617	18.1	274	62.2	613	18.0	274	62.2
2014	Victoria	7,639	66,647	1,434	21.5	669	87.6	1,417	21.3	669	87.6
2015	Victoria	7,667	67,729	1,508	22.3	707	92.2	1,493	22.0	705	92.0
2016	Victoria	7,688	68,780	1,535	22.3	773	100.5	1,494	21.7	767	99.8
2014	Wilson	4,364	34,362	560	16.3	235	53.8	555	16.2	235	53.8
2015	Wilson	4,401	35,219	577	16.4	233	52.9	572	16.2	233	52.9
2016	Wilson	4,371	36,079	543	15.1	232	53.1	540	15.0	232	53.1
2014	Zavala	1,134	8,210	231	28.1	121	106.7	230	28.0	121	106.7
2015	Zavala	1,153	8,271	243	29.4	98	85.0	239	28.9	97	84.1
2016	Zavala	1,148	8,321	246	29.6	119	103.7	245	29.4	117	101.9

Source: HHSC. AHQP Claims Universe, TMHP; Enc_Best Picture Universe, TMHP

Table 37.   2017-2019 Region 8 Outreach, Screening, Assessment and Referral Services by County per 100,000 Population

Year	Area	Projected Population	Unduplicated Screenings	Rate of Unduplicated Screenings per 100k	Total Screenings	Rate of Total Screenings per 100k
2017-2019 Region 8 Outreach, Screening, Assessment and Referral Services by County per 100,000 Population						
2017	State	28,245,982	28,379	100.5	31,365	111.0
2018	State	28,716,123	31,877	112.9	35,565	125.9
2019	State	29,193,268	32,771	116.0	36,380	128.8
2017	Region 8	2,963,849	1,976	66.7	2,049	69.1
2018	Region 8	3,019,013	2,269	76.6	2,386	80.5
2019	Region 8	3,075,195	2,333	78.7	2,428	81.9
2017	SA-NB MSA	2,476,336	1,740	70.3	1,804	72.8
2018	SA-NB MSA	2,527,512	1,987	80.2	2,086	84.2
2019	SA-NB MSA	2,579,661	1,976	79.8	2,052	82.9
2017	Victoria MSA	101,762	83	81.6	83	81.6
2018	Victoria MSA	102,968	102	100.2	105	103.2
2019	Victoria MSA	104,205	151	148.4	155	152.3
2017	Border Area	193,420	62	32.1	68	35.2
2018	Border Area	194,868	42	21.7	46	23.8
2019	Border Area	196,291	63	32.6	70	36.2
2017	Atascosa	49,504	46	92.9	48	97.0
2018	Atascosa	50,265	76	153.5	81	163.6
2019	Atascosa	51,048	56	113.1	58	117.2
2017	Bandera	20,992	2	9.5	2	9.5
2018	Bandera	21,083	8	38.1	9	42.9
2019	Bandera	21,174	20	95.3	18	85.7
2017	Bexar	1,974,510	1,403	71.1	1,450	73.4
2018	Bexar	2,013,625	1,657	83.9	1,744	88.3
2019	Bexar	2,053,260	1,604	81.2	1,665	84.3
2017	Calhoun	22,436	19	84.7	19	84.7
2018	Calhoun	22,570	15	66.9	18	80.2
2019	Calhoun	22,707	8	35.7	9	40.1
2017	Comal	134,065	88	65.6	94	70.1
2018	Comal	138,302	72	53.7	74	55.2
2019	Comal	142,701	70	52.2	78	58.2
2017	DeWitt	21,199	11	51.9	12	56.6
2018	DeWitt	21,374	7	33.0	6	28.3
2019	DeWitt	21,573	2	9.4	2	9.4
2017	Dimmit	11,140	16	143.6	16	143.6
2018	Dimmit	11,335	2	18.0	2	18.0
2019	Dimmit	11,533	5	44.9	6	53.9
2017	Edwards	2,009	1	49.8	1	49.8
2018	Edwards	2,012	1	49.8	1	49.8
2019	Edwards	2,004	0	0.0	0	0.0
2017	Frio	19,130	19	99.3	21	109.8
2018	Frio	19,421	9	47.0	9	47.0
2019	Frio	19,718	15	78.4	16	83.6

Table 37. 2017-2019 Region 8 Outreach, Screening, Assessment and Referral Services by County per 100,000 Population

Year	Area	Projected Population	Unduplicated Screenings	Rate of Unduplicated Screenings per 100k	Total Screenings	Rate of Total Screenings per 100k
2017	Gillespie	25,682	6	23.4	6	23.4
2018	Gillespie	25,848	13	50.6	13	50.6
2019	Gillespie	26,019	19	74.0	20	77.9
2017	Goliad	7,575	3	39.6	3	39.6
2018	Goliad	7,622	10	132.0	10	132.0
2019	Goliad	7,672	4	52.8	4	52.8
2017	Gonzales	20,937	16	76.4	16	76.4
2018	Gonzales	21,075	15	71.6	17	81.2
2019	Gonzales	21,216	16	76.4	16	76.4
2017	Guadalupe	157,370	118	75.0	125	79.4
2018	Guadalupe	161,541	89	56.6	94	59.7
2019	Guadalupe	165,837	109	69.3	112	71.2
2017	Jackson	15,330	8	52.2	10	65.2
2018	Jackson	15,520	8	52.2	9	58.7
2019	Jackson	15,699	6	39.1	7	45.7
2017	Karnes	15,171	9	59.3	9	59.3
2018	Karnes	15,238	23	151.6	25	164.8
2019	Karnes	15,309	20	131.8	21	138.4
2017	Kendall	41,764	12	28.7	12	28.7
2018	Kendall	43,173	12	28.7	11	26.3
2019	Kendall	44,686	23	55.1	22	52.7
2017	Kerr	51,421	14	27.2	15	29.2
2018	Kerr	51,716	49	95.3	53	103.1
2019	Kerr	51,993	65	126.4	68	132.2
2017	Kinney	3,468	1	28.8	1	28.8
2018	Kinney	3,467	5	144.2	5	144.2
2019	Kinney	3,465	0	0.0	0	0.0
2017	La Salle	7,844	1	12.7	1	12.7
2018	La Salle	8,000	3	38.2	3	38.2
2019	La Salle	8,154	2	25.5	2	25.5
2017	Lavaca	20,155	8	39.7	7	34.7
2018	Lavaca	20,324	8	39.7	8	39.7
2019	Lavaca	20,522	7	34.7	8	39.7
2017	Maverick	58,254	2	3.4	3	5.1
2018	Maverick	58,820	3	5.1	3	5.1
2019	Maverick	59,379	4	6.9	4	6.9
2017	Medina	49,136	49	99.7	50	101.8
2018	Medina	49,615	41	83.4	40	81.4
2019	Medina	50,118	46	93.6	49	99.7
2017	Real	3,386	1	29.5	1	29.5
2018	Real	3,392	1	29.5	1	29.5
2019	Real	3,403	2	59.1	2	59.1

Table 37. 2017-2019 Region 8 Outreach, Screening, Assessment and Referral Services by County per 100,000 Population

Year	Area	Projected Population	Unduplicated Screenings	Rate of Unduplicated Screenings per 100k	Total Screenings	Rate of Total Screenings per 100k
2017	Uvalde	27,339	6	21.9	9	32.9
2018	Uvalde	27,541	8	29.3	10	36.6
2019	Uvalde	27,729	8	29.3	8	29.3
2017	Val Verde	48,482	4	8.3	4	8.3
2018	Val Verde	48,408	3	6.2	3	6.2
2019	Val Verde	48,334	10	20.6	11	22.7
2017	Victoria	94,187	80	84.9	80	84.9
2018	Victoria	95,346	92	97.7	95	100.9
2019	Victoria	96,533	147	156.1	151	160.3
2017	Wilson	48,995	22	44.9	23	46.9
2018	Wilson	49,908	32	65.3	33	67.4
2019	Wilson	50,837	48	98.0	50	102.1
2017	Zavala	12,368	11	88.9	11	88.9
2018	Zavala	12,472	7	56.6	9	72.8
2019	Zavala	12,572	5	40.4	7	56.6

Source: HHSC. OSAR Screenings. 2017, 2018, 2019

Table 38. 2017-2019 State Percent of Outreach, Screening, Assessment and Referral Services (OSAR) by Substance

2017-2019 OSAR Screenings by Substance						
Year	Substance Identified in Screening	Number Screening	Percent by Substance	Year	Substance Identified in Screening	Number Screening	Percent by Substance
2017	All Substances	31,365	100.0	2017	Inhalant	42	0.1
2018	All Substances	35,565	100.0	2018	Inhalant	37	0.1
2019	All Substances	36,380	100.0	2019	Inhalant	50	0.1
2017	Alcohol	6,868	21.9	2017	Missing Data	242	0.8
2018	Alcohol	6,989	19.7	2018	Missing Data	240	0.7
2019	Alcohol	7,334	20.2	2019	Missing Data	208	0.6
2017	Amphetamine	7,143	22.8	2017	No Diagnosis	2,981	9.5
2018	Amphetamine	7,034	19.8	2018	No Diagnosis	4,140	11.6
2019	Amphetamine	7,552	20.8	2019	No Diagnosis	4,138	11.4
2017	Caffeine	1	0.0	2017	Opioid	3,908	12.5
2018	Caffeine	1	0.0	2018	Opioid	4,276	12.0
2017	Cannabis	5,292	16.9	2019	Opioid	4,420	12.1
2018	Cannabis	6,157	17.3	2017	Other Unknown	17	0.1
2019	Cannabis	6,391	17.6	2018	Other Unknown	3	0.0
2017	Cocaine	2,883	9.2	2019	Other Unknown	6	0.0
2018	Cocaine	3,288	9.2	2017	Phencyclidine	171	0.5
2019	Cocaine	2,891	7.9	2018	Phencyclidine	200	0.6
2017	Diagnosis Deferred	787	2.5	2019	Phencyclidine	179	0.5
2018	Diagnosis Deferred	2,166	6.1	2017	Sedative	686	2.2
2019	Diagnosis Deferred	2,098	5.8	2018	Sedative	677	1.9
2017	Hallucinogen	118	0.4	2019	Sedative	674	1.9
2018	Hallucinogen	163	0.5	2017	Stimulant	226	0.7
2019	Hallucinogen	206	0.6	2018	Stimulant	194	0.5
Source: HHSC. OSAR Screenings 2017, 2018, 2019				2019	Stimulant	233	0.6

Table 39. 2017-2019 State Outreach, Screening, Assessment and Referral Services (OSAR) by Diagnosis

| 2017-2019 State OSAR Diagnosis Type | | | | | |
Year	Preliminary Diagnosis	VALUE_ABBRV	Substance	Diagnosis Type	No. of screenings
2017	36	UNK	No Diagnosis	No Diagnosis	2,981
2018	36	Unk	No Diagnosis	No Diagnosis	4,140
2019	36	UNK	No Diagnosis	No Diagnosis	4,138
2017	37	F10129	Alcohol	Alcohol intoxication, With mild use disorder	9
2018	37	F10129	Alcohol	Alcohol intoxication, With mild use disorder	15
2019	37	F10129	Alcohol	Alcohol intoxication, With mild use disorder	12
2017	38	F1020	Alcohol	Alcohol use disorder, Moderate	1,260
2018	38	F1020	Alcohol	Alcohol use disorder, Moderate	1,307
2019	38	F1020	Alcohol	Alcohol use disorder, Moderate	1,336
2017	39	F1020	Alcohol	Alcohol use disorder, Severe	4,173
2018	39	F1020	Alcohol	Alcohol use disorder, Severe	3,992
2019	39	F1020	Alcohol	Alcohol use disorder, Severe	4,257
2017	40	F10229	Alcohol	Alcohol intoxication, With moderate or severe use disorder	15
2018	40	F10229	Alcohol	Alcohol intoxication, With moderate or severe use disorder	14
2019	40	F10229	Alcohol	Alcohol intoxication, With moderate or severe use disorder	17
2017	41	F10232	Alcohol	Alcohol withdrawal, With perceptual disturbances	8
2018	41	F10232	Alcohol	Alcohol withdrawal, With perceptual disturbances	10
2019	41	F10232	Alcohol	Alcohol withdrawal, With perceptual disturbances	26
2017	42	F10239	Alcohol	Alcohol withdrawal, Without perceptual disturbances	513
2018	42	F10239	Alcohol	Alcohol withdrawal, Without perceptual disturbances	527
2019	42	F10239	Alcohol	Alcohol withdrawal, Without perceptual disturbances	473
2017	43	F11929	Opioid	Opioid intoxication, Without perceptual disturbances, Without use disorder	1
2019	43	F11929	Opioid	Opioid intoxication, Without perceptual disturbances, Without use disorder	2
2017	44	F13229	Sedative	Sedative, hypnotic, or anxiolytic intoxication, With moderate or severe use disorder	7
2018	44	F13229	Sedative	Sedative, hypnotic, or anxiolytic intoxication, With moderate or severe use disorder	8
2019	44	F13229	Sedative	Sedative, hypnotic, or anxiolytic intoxication, With moderate or severe use disorder	5
2017	45	F13239	Sedative	Sedative, hypnotic, or anxiolytic withdrawal, Without perceptual disturbances	53
2018	45	F13239	Sedative	Sedative, hypnotic, or anxiolytic withdrawal, Without perceptual disturbances	36
2019	45	F13239	Sedative	Sedative, hypnotic, or anxiolytic withdrawal, Without perceptual disturbances	40
2018	46	F13929	Sedative	Sedative, hypnotic, or anxiolytic intoxication, Without use disorder	1
2017	47	F1523	Amphetamine	Amphetamine or other stimulant withdrawal	5
2018	47	F1523	Amphetamine	Amphetamine or other stimulant withdrawal	2
2019	47	F1523	Amphetamine	Amphetamine or other stimulant withdrawal	6
2017	48	F1593	Caffeine	Caffeine withdrawal	1
2018	48	F1593	Caffeine	Caffeine withdrawal	1
2017	49	F16229	Hallucinogen	Other hallucinogen intoxication, With moderate or severe use disorder	1
2019	49	F16229	Hallucinogen	Other hallucinogen intoxication, With moderate or severe use disorder	2

Table 39. 2017-2019 State Outreach, Screening, Assessment and Referral Services (OSAR) by Diagnosis

Year	Preliminary Diagnosis	VALUE_ABBRV	Substance	Diagnosis Type	No. of screenings
2018	50	F16229	Phencyclidine	Phencyclidine intoxication, With moderate or severe use disorder	2
2019	50	F16229	Phencyclidine	Phencyclidine intoxication, With moderate or severe use disorder	3
2018	51	F18229	Inhalant	Inhalant intoxication, With moderate or severe use disorder	1
2019	51	F18229	Inhalant	Inhalant intoxication, With moderate or severe use disorder	1
2017	52	F18929	Inhalant	Inhalant intoxication, Without use disorder	1
2017	53	F1010	Alcohol	Alcohol use disorder, Mild	889
2018	53	F1010	Alcohol	Alcohol use disorder, Mild	1,122
2019	53	F1010	Alcohol	Alcohol use disorder, Mild	1,212
2017	54	F10288	Alcohol	Alcohol-induced mild neurocognitive disorder, With moderate or severe use disorder	1
2018	54	F10288	Alcohol	Alcohol-induced mild neurocognitive disorder, With moderate or severe use disorder	2
2019	54	F10288	Alcohol	Alcohol-induced mild neurocognitive disorder, With moderate or severe use disorder	1
2017	55	F1110	Opioid	Opioid use disorder, Mild	130
2018	55	F1110	Opioid	Opioid use disorder, Mild	111
2019	55	F1110	Opioid	Opioid use disorder, Mild	142
2019	57	F11188	Opioid	Opioid-induced anxiety disorder, With mild use disorder	1
2017	58	F1120	Opioid	Opioid use disorder, Moderate	274
2018	58	F1120	Opioid	Opioid use disorder, Moderate	254
2019	58	F1120	Opioid	Opioid use disorder, Moderate	265
2017	59	F1120	Opioid	Opioid use disorder, Severe	3,269
2018	59	F1120	Opioid	Opioid use disorder, Severe	3,081
2019	59	F1120	Opioid	Opioid use disorder, Severe	3,271
2017	60	F11229	Opioid	Opioid intoxication, Without perceptual disturbances, With moderate or severe use disorder	3
2018	60	F11229	Opioid	Opioid intoxication, Without perceptual disturbances, With moderate or severe use disorder	6
2019	60	F11229	Opioid	Opioid intoxication, Without perceptual disturbances, With moderate or severe use disorder	28
2017	61	F11288	Opioid	Opioid-induced anxiety disorder, With moderate or severe use disorder	1
2019	61	F11288	Opioid	Opioid-induced anxiety disorder, With moderate or severe use disorder	2
2017	62	F1210	Cannabis	Cannabis use disorder, Mild	1,966
2018	62	F1210	Cannabis	Cannabis use disorder, Mild	2,317
2019	62	F1210	Cannabis	Cannabis use disorder, Mild	2,505
2017	63	F12129	Cannabis	Cannabis intoxication, Without perceptual disturbances, With mild use disorder	2
2018	63	F12129	Cannabis	Cannabis intoxication, Without perceptual disturbances, With mild use disorder	2
2019	63	F12129	Cannabis	Cannabis intoxication, Without perceptual disturbances, With mild use disorder	2
2017	64	F12188	Cannabis	Cannabis-induced sleep disorder, With mild use disorder	2
2018	64	F12188	Cannabis	Cannabis-induced sleep disorder, With mild use disorder	1

Table 39. 2017-2019 State Outreach, Screening, Assessment and Referral Services (OSAR) by Diagnosis

Year	Preliminary Diagnosis	VALUE_ABBRV	Substance	Diagnosis Type	No. of screenings
2017	65	F1220	Cannabis	Cannabis use disorder, Moderate	1,654
2018	65	F1220	Cannabis	Cannabis use disorder, Moderate	1,914
2019	65	F1220	Cannabis	Cannabis use disorder, Moderate	1,927
2017	66	F1220	Cannabis	Cannabis use disorder, Severe	1,660
2018	66	F1220	Cannabis	Cannabis use disorder, Severe	1,920
2019	66	F1220	Cannabis	Cannabis use disorder, Severe	1,954
2017	67	F12229	Cannabis	Cannabis intoxication, Without perceptual disturbances, With moderate or severe use disorder	4
2018	67	F12229	Cannabis	Cannabis intoxication, Without perceptual disturbances, With moderate or severe use disorder	1
2019	67	F12229	Cannabis	Cannabis intoxication, Without perceptual disturbances, With moderate or severe use disorder	1
2017	68	F12288	Cannabis	Cannabis withdrawal	2
2018	68	F12288	Cannabis	Cannabis withdrawal	2
2019	68	F12288	Cannabis	Cannabis withdrawal	1
2017	69	F12288	Cannabis	Cannabis-induced sleep disorder, With moderate or severe use disorder	2
2019	69	F12288	Cannabis	Cannabis-induced sleep disorder, With moderate or severe use disorder	1
2017	70	F1310	Sedative	Sedative, hypnotic, or anxiolytic use disorder, Mild	50
2018	70	F1310	Sedative	Sedative, hypnotic, or anxiolytic use disorder, Mild	72
2019	70	F1310	Sedative	Sedative, hypnotic, or anxiolytic use disorder, Mild	70
2017	71	F13129	Sedative	Sedative, hypnotic, or anxiolytic intoxication, With mild use disorder	2
2018	71	F13129	Sedative	Sedative, hypnotic, or anxiolytic intoxication, With mild use disorder	7
2019	71	F13129	Sedative	Sedative, hypnotic, or anxiolytic intoxication, With mild use disorder	2
2017	72	F1410	Cocaine	Cocaine use disorder, Mild	417
2018	72	F1410	Cocaine	Cocaine use disorder, Mild	598
2019	72	F1410	Cocaine	Cocaine use disorder, Mild	574
2017	73	F14129	Cocaine	Cocaine intoxication, Without perceptual disturbances, With mild use disorder	3
2018	73	F14129	Cocaine	Cocaine intoxication, Without perceptual disturbances, With mild use disorder	2
2019	74	F14188	Cocaine	Cocaine-induced obsessive-compulsive and related disorder, With mild use disorder	1
2017	75	F1420	Cocaine	Cocaine use disorder, Moderate	489
2018	75	F1420	Cocaine	Cocaine use disorder, Moderate	626
2019	75	F1420	Cocaine	Cocaine use disorder, Moderate	515
2017	76	F1420	Cocaine	Cocaine use disorder, Severe	1,973
2018	76	F1420	Cocaine	Cocaine use disorder, Severe	2,060
2019	76	F1420	Cocaine	Cocaine use disorder, Severe	1,800
2017	77	F14288	Cocaine	Cocaine-induced obsessive-compulsive and related disorder, With moderate or severe disorder	1
2018	77	F14288	Cocaine	Cocaine-induced obsessive-compulsive and related disorder, With moderate or severe disorder	2
2019	77	F14288	Cocaine	Cocaine-induced obsessive-compulsive and related disorder, With moderate or severe disorder	1
2017	78	F1510	Amphetamine	Amphetamine-type substance use disorder, Mild	1,183
2018	78	F1510	Amphetamine	Amphetamine-type substance use disorder, Mild	1,194
2019	78	F1510	Amphetamine	Amphetamine-type substance use disorder, Mild	1,215

Table 39. 2017-2019 State Outreach, Screening, Assessment and Referral Services (OSAR) by Diagnosis

Year	Preliminary Diagnosis	VALUE_ABBRV	Substance	Diagnosis Type	No. of screenings
2017	79	F1510	Stimulant	Other or unspecified stimulant use disorder, Mild	24
2018	79	F1510	Stimulant	Other or unspecified stimulant use disorder, Mild	21
2019	79	F1510	Stimulant	Other or unspecified stimulant use disorder, Mild	37
2017	80	F15129	Amphetamine	Amphetamine or other stimulant intoxication, Without perceptual disturbances, With mild use disorder	2
2018	80	F15129	Amphetamine	Amphetamine or other stimulant intoxication, Without perceptual disturbances, With mild use disorder	2
2017	81	F15188	Amphetamine	Amphetamine (or other stimulant)-induced obsessive-compulsive and related disorder, With mild use disorder	2
2018	81	F15188	Amphetamine	Amphetamine (or other stimulant)-induced obsessive-compulsive and related disorder, With mild use disorder	2
2017	82	F1520	Amphetamine	Amphetamine-type substance use disorder, Moderate	1,350
2018	82	F1520	Amphetamine	Amphetamine-type substance use disorder, Moderate	1,295
2019	82	F1520	Amphetamine	Amphetamine-type substance use disorder, Moderate	1,377
2017	83	F1520	Amphetamine	Amphetamine-type substance use disorder, Severe	4,601
2018	83	F1520	Amphetamine	Amphetamine-type substance use disorder, Severe	4,539
2019	83	F1520	Amphetamine	Amphetamine-type substance use disorder, Severe	4,954
2017	84	F1520	Stimulant	Other or unspecified stimulant use disorder, Moderate	85
2018	84	F1520	Stimulant	Other or unspecified stimulant use disorder, Moderate	58
2019	84	F1520	Stimulant	Other or unspecified stimulant use disorder, Moderate	55
2017	85	F1520	Stimulant	Other or unspecified stimulant use disorder, Severe	117
2018	85	F1520	Stimulant	Other or unspecified stimulant use disorder, Severe	115
2019	85	F1520	Stimulant	Other or unspecified stimulant use disorder, Severe	141
2017	86	F1610	Hallucinogen	Other hallucinogen use disorder, Mild	16
2018	86	F1610	Hallucinogen	Other hallucinogen use disorder, Mild	23
2019	86	F1610	Hallucinogen	Other hallucinogen use disorder, Mild	27
2017	87	F1610	Phencyclidine	Phencyclidine use disorder, Mild	17
2018	87	F1610	Phencyclidine	Phencyclidine use disorder, Mild	25
2019	87	F1610	Phencyclidine	Phencyclidine use disorder, Mild	24
2017	88	F16129	Hallucinogen	Other hallucinogen intoxication, With mild use disorder	2
2018	89	F16129	Phencyclidine	Phencyclidine intoxication, With mild use disorder	1
2019	89	F16129	Phencyclidine	Phencyclidine intoxication, With mild use disorder	2

Table 39. 2017-2019 State Outreach, Screening, Assessment and Referral Services (OSAR) by Diagnosis

Year	Preliminary Diagnosis	VALUE_ABBRV	Substance	Diagnosis Type	No. of screenings
2017	90	F1620	Hallucinogen	Other hallucinogen use disorder, Moderate	18
2018	90	F1620	Hallucinogen	Other hallucinogen use disorder, Moderate	24
2019	90	F1620	Hallucinogen	Other hallucinogen use disorder, Moderate	36
2017	91	F1620	Hallucinogen	Other hallucinogen use disorder, Severe	81
2018	91	F1620	Hallucinogen	Other hallucinogen use disorder, Severe	116
2019	91	F1620	Hallucinogen	Other hallucinogen use disorder, Severe	141
2017	92	F1620	Phencyclidine	Phencyclidine use disorder, Moderate	28
2018	92	F1620	Phencyclidine	Phencyclidine use disorder, Moderate	34
2019	92	F1620	Phencyclidine	Phencyclidine use disorder, Moderate	31
2017	93	F1620	Phencyclidine	Phencyclidine use disorder, Severe	126
2018	93	F1620	Phencyclidine	Phencyclidine use disorder, Severe	138
2019	93	F1620	Phencyclidine	Phencyclidine use disorder, Severe	119
2017	94	F1810	Inhalant	Inhalant use disorder, Mild	6
2018	94	F1810	Inhalant	Inhalant use disorder, Mild	4
2019	94	F1810	Inhalant	Inhalant use disorder, Mild	5
2017	95	F18129	Inhalant	Inhalant intoxication, With mild use disorder	2
2017	97	F1820	Inhalant	Inhalant use disorder, Moderate	7
2018	97	F1820	Inhalant	Inhalant use disorder, Moderate	7
2019	97	F1820	Inhalant	Inhalant use disorder, Moderate	6
2017	98	F1820	Inhalant	Inhalant use disorder, Severe	26
2018	98	F1820	Inhalant	Inhalant use disorder, Severe	25
2019	98	F1820	Inhalant	Inhalant use disorder, Severe	38
2017	99	F1910	Other Unknown	Other (or unknown) substance use disorder, Mild	17
2018	99	F1910	Other Unknown	Other (or unknown) substance use disorder, Mild	3
2019	99	F1910	Other Unknown	Other (or unknown) substance use disorder, Mild	6
2017	100	R69	Diagnosis Deferred	Diagnosis Deferred	787
2018	100	R69	Diagnosis Deferred	Diagnosis Deferred	2,166
2019	100	R69	Diagnosis Deferred	Diagnosis Deferred	2,098
2017	101	F1320	Sedative	Sedative, hypnotic, or anxiolytic use disorder, Moderate	108
2018	101	F1320	Sedative	Sedative, hypnotic, or anxiolytic use disorder, Moderate	112
2019	101	F1320	Sedative	Sedative, hypnotic, or anxiolytic use disorder, Moderate	103
2017	102	F1320	Sedative	Sedative, hypnotic, or anxiolytic use disorder, Severe	401
2018	102	F1320	Sedative	Sedative, hypnotic, or anxiolytic use disorder, Severe	378
2019	102	F1320	Sedative	Sedative, hypnotic, or anxiolytic use disorder, Severe	375
2017	103	F1320	Sedative	Sedative, hypnotic, or anxiolytic use disorder, Moderate or Severe	65
2018	103	F1320	Sedative	Sedative, hypnotic, or anxiolytic use disorder, Moderate or Severe	63
2019	103	F1320	Sedative	Sedative, hypnotic, or anxiolytic use disorder, Moderate or Severe	79
2017	104	F1123	Opioid	Opioid Withdrawal	230
2018	104	F1123	Opioid	Opioid Withdrawal	824
2019	104	F1123	Opioid	Opioid Withdrawal	709
2017	UNK	UNK	Missing Data	Missing Data	242
2018	UNK	Unk	Missing Data	Missing Data	240
2019	Unk	UNK	Missing Data	Missing Data	208

Source: HHSC. OSAR Screenings 2017, 2018, 2019

Table 40. 2014-2016 Region 8 Texas Medicaid Clients that Received Substance Abuse Disorder Services by Adult by Youth per 1,000 Population.

				2014-2016 Region 8 Texas Medicaid Clients that Received Substance Abuse Disorder Services by Adult by Youth per 1,000 Adult and Child Population			
Year	Area	Population (12-17)	Population (18-85)	Total Adult SUD Clients Served	Rate of Adult SUD Clients Served per 1,000	Total Youth SUD Clients Served	Rate of Youth SUD Clients Served per 1,000
2014	State	2,345,698	19,487,214	12,529	64.3	3,089	131.7
2015	State	2,374,273	19,858,761	15,451	77.8	3,274	137.9
2016	State	2,405,178	20,232,450	18,480	91.3	3,298	137.1
2014	Region 8	240,932	2,043,994	1,848	90.4	176	73.0
2015	Region 8	242,636	2,087,067	2,300	110.2	257	105.9
2016	Region 8	244,791	2,129,633	3,025	142.0	322	131.5
2014	SA-NB MSA	200,755	1,696,621	1,649	97.2	120	59.8
2015	SA-NB MSA	202,622	1,736,331	2,091	120.4	192	94.8
2016	SA-NB MSA	204,742	1,775,733	2,730	153.7	252	123.1
2014	Border Area	17,876	133,265	51	38.3	25	139.9
2015	Border Area	17,711	134,481	57	42.4	28	158.1
2016	Border Area	17,601	135,633	61	45.0	20	113.6
2014	Victoria MSA	8,231	72,320	42	58.1	9	109.3
2015	Victoria MSA	8,259	73,461	46	62.6	15	181.6
2016	Victoria MSA	8,267	74,566	81	108.6	23	278.2
2014	Atascosa	4,470	33,907	21	61.9	4	89.5
2015	Atascosa	4,393	34,543	28	81.1	7	159.3
2016	Atascosa	4,295	35,208	41	116.5	3	69.8
2014	Bandera	1,363	16,763	14	83.5	1	73.4
2015	Bandera	1,332	16,870	18	106.7	3	225.2
2016	Bandera	1,272	16,987	10	58.9	4	314.5
2014	Bexar	159,628	1,349,211	1,490	110.4	101	63.3
2015	Bexar	161,128	1,379,687	1,892	137.1	161	99.9
2016	Bexar	163,220	1,409,581	2,512	178.2	207	126.8
2014	Calhoun	1,862	16,088	16	99.5	7	375.9
2015	Calhoun	1,849	16,225	6	37.0	9	486.7
2016	Calhoun	1,886	16,297	12	73.6	10	530.2
2014	Comal	9,939	92,576	39	42.1	7	70.4
2015	Comal	10,148	95,656	33	34.5	9	88.7
2016	Comal	10,363	98,767	37	37.5	10	96.5
2014	DeWitt	1,439	15,689	10	63.7	1	69.5
2015	DeWitt	1,431	15,833	22	139.0	1	69.9
2016	DeWitt	1,451	15,969	43	269.3	3	206.8
2014	Dimmit	1,001	7,320	1	13.7	1	99.9
2015	Dimmit	991	7,428	1	13.5	3	302.7
2016	Dimmit	1,014	7,551	3	39.7	2	197.2

Table 40. 2014-2016 Region 8 Texas Medicaid Clients that Received Substance Abuse Disorder Services by Adult by Youth per 1,000 Population.

Year	Area	Population (12-17)	Population (18-85)	Total Adult SUD Clients Served	Rate of Adult SUD Clients Served per 1,000	Total Youth SUD Clients Served	Rate of Youth SUD Clients Served per 1,000
2014	Edwards	117	1,549	0	0.0	0	0.0
2015	Edwards	123	1,539	0	0.0	0	0.0
2016	Edwards	131	1,527	0	0.0	1	763.4
2014	Frio	1,508	13,709	9	65.7	3	198.9
2015	Frio	1,519	13,916	6	43.1	4	263.3
2016	Frio	1,508	14,130	9	63.7	1	66.3
2014	Gillespie	1,728	19,456	7	36.0	3	173.6
2015	Gillespie	1,684	19,599	4	20.4	1	59.4
2016	Gillespie	1,692	19,757	5	25.3	4	236.4
2014	Goliad	592	5,673	5	88.1	0	0.0
2015	Goliad	592	5,732	4	69.8	0	0.0
2016	Goliad	579	5,786	4	69.1	0	0.0
2014	Gonzales	1,783	14,631	18	123.0	2	112.2
2015	Gonzales	1,825	14,758	15	101.6	3	164.4
2016	Gonzales	1,843	14,855	16	107.7	0	0.0
2014	Guadalupe	13,498	105,914	60	56.6	5	37.0
2015	Guadalupe	13,641	109,025	69	63.3	8	58.6
2016	Guadalupe	13,623	112,294	68	60.6	20	146.8
2014	Jackson	1,221	10,716	2	18.7	3	245.7
2015	Jackson	1,205	10,852	2	18.4	3	249.0
2016	Jackson	1,218	10,982	9	82.0	1	82.1
2014	Karnes	976	11,659	6	51.5	1	102.5
2015	Karnes	989	11,679	9	77.1	1	101.1
2016	Karnes	999	11,673	10	85.7	3	300.3
2014	Kendall	3,377	28,332	7	24.7	0	0.0
2015	Kendall	3,427	29,310	12	40.9	0	0.0
2016	Kendall	3,495	30,341	14	46.1	2	57.2
2014	Kerr	3,579	39,014	36	92.3	4	111.8
2015	Kerr	3,584	39,203	40	102.0	4	111.6
2016	Kerr	3,574	39,438	42	106.5	5	139.9
2014	Kinney	227	2,729	0	0.0	0	0.0
2015	Kinney	222	2,716	0	0.0	0	0.0
2016	Kinney	215	2,705	0	0.0	0	0.0
2014	La Salle	493	5,809	1	17.2	0	0.0
2015	La Salle	476	5,922	0	0.0	0	0.0
2016	La Salle	472	6,025	5	83.0	0	0.0

Table 40. 2014-2016 Region 8 Texas Medicaid Clients that Received Substance Abuse Disorder Services by Adult by Youth per 1,000 Population.

Year	Area	Population (12-17)	Population (18-85)	Total Adult SUD Clients Served	Rate of Adult SUD Clients Served per 1,000	Total Youth SUD Clients Served	Rate of Youth SUD Clients Served per 1,000
2014	Lavaca	1,482	14,535	11	75.7	1	67.5
2015	Lavaca	1,477	14,645	8	54.6	0	0.0
2016	Lavaca	1,518	14,730	16	108.6	1	65.9
2014	Maverick	6,069	38,097	9	23.6	14	230.7
2015	Maverick	5,996	38,621	13	33.7	13	216.8
2016	Maverick	5,967	39,112	10	25.6	8	134.1
2014	Medina	4,116	35,556	9	25.3	1	24.3
2015	Medina	4,152	36,021	24	66.6	2	48.2
2016	Medina	4,103	36,476	34	93.2	3	73.1
2014	Real	204	2,669	7	262.3	0	0.0
2015	Real	183	2,678	6	224.0	0	0.0
2016	Real	185	2,667	0	0.0	1	540.5
2014	Uvalde	2,583	19,151	7	36.6	0	0.0
2015	Uvalde	2,573	19,369	7	36.1	1	38.9
2016	Uvalde	2,559	19,576	16	81.7	1	39.1
2014	Val Verde	4,540	34,022	12	35.3	3	66.1
2015	Val Verde	4,475	34,021	16	47.0	5	111.7
2016	Val Verde	4,402	34,019	14	41.2	2	45.4
2014	Victoria	7,639	66,647	37	55.5	9	117.8
2015	Victoria	7,667	67,729	42	62.0	15	195.6
2016	Victoria	7,688	68,780	77	112.0	23	299.2
2014	Wilson	4,364	34,362	9	26.2	1	22.9
2015	Wilson	4,401	35,219	15	42.6	2	45.4
2016	Wilson	4,371	36,079	14	38.8	3	68.6
2014	Zavala	1,134	8,210	5	60.9	4	352.7
2015	Zavala	1,153	8,271	8	96.7	2	173.5
2016	Zavala	1,148	8,321	4	48.1	4	348.4
Source: HHSC. AHQP Claims Universe, TMHP; Enc_Best Picture Universe, TMHP							

Table 41. 2019-2020 Frequent Mental Distress Percentage of Adults Reporting 14+ Days of Poor Mental Health per Month

2019-2020 Frequent Mental Distress Percentage of Adults Reporting 14+ Days of Poor Mental Health per Month		
County	**2019**	2020
Atascosa	11	12
Bandera	11	12
Bexar	11	13
Calhoun	11	12
Comal	10	11
DeWitt	11	13
Dimmit	13	15
Edwards	11	12
Frio	12	13
Gillespie	11	12
Goliad	11	12
Gonzales	12	13
Guadalupe	10	11
Jackson	11	12
Karnes	11	12
Kendall	10	11
Kerr	12	12
Kinney	12	12
La Salle	12	12
Lavaca	11	12
Maverick	13	15
Medina	11	12
Real	12	14
Uvalde	13	13
Val Verde	12	13
Victoria	11	12
Wilson	10	11
Zavala	15	17
State	11	12
Source: County Health Rankings. 2019,2020		

Table 42. 2019-2020 Poor Mental Health Days, Average Number of Mentally Unhealthy Days in Past 30 Days by County.

2019-2020 Poor Mental Health Days, Average Number of Mentally Unhealthy Days in Past 30 Days by County		
Area	2019	2020
Region 8	3.6	4.0
SA-NB MSA	3.5	3.8
Victoria MSA	3.6	4.0
Border Area	3.8	4.2
State	3.4	3.8
Atascosa	3.5	4.0
Bandera	3.6	4.0
Bexar	3.8	4.2
Calhoun	3.5	3.8
Comal	3.4	3.7
DeWitt	3.6	4.1
Dimmit	3.9	4.5
Edwards	3.4	3.8
Frio	3.6	3.9
Gillespie	3.5	3.9
Goliad	3.6	4.0
Gonzales	3.7	4.2
Guadalupe	3.4	3.6
Jackson	3.5	3.9
Karnes	3.6	3.8
Kendall	3.2	3.6
Kerr	3.6	4.1
Kinney	3.8	3.9
La Salle	3.7	3.9
Lavaca	3.5	3.9
Maverick	3.9	4.4
Medina	3.4	3.8
Real	3.8	4.3
Uvalde	3.9	4.2
Val Verde	3.7	4.2
Victoria	3.5	4.1
Wilson	3.4	3.8
Zavala	4.2	4.9
Source: County Health Rankings		

Table 43. 2017-2018 Region 8 Alcohol and Drug Induced Deaths by County per 100,000.

								Combined Alcohol and Drug Death Rates per 100k
Year	Area	Population	# Alcohol Deaths	Alcohol Death Rate per 100k	# Drug Deaths	Drug Death Rate per 100k	# Combined Alcohol and Drug	Combined Alcohol and Drug Death Rates per 100k
1999-2017	State	461,846,329	29,094	6.3	43,320	9.4	72,414	15.7
1999-2018	State	490,548,174	31,419	6.4	46,483	9.5	77,902	15.9
1999-2017	Region 8	47,793,599	3,736	7.8	4,739	9.9	8,475	17.7
1999-2018	Region 8	50,797,021	4,029	7.9	5,079	10.0	9,120	18.0
1999-2017	SA-NB MSA	39,102,913	3,041	7.8	4,138	10.6	7,179	18.4
1999-2018	SA-NB MSA	41,620,949	3,284	7.9	4,424	10.6	7,708	18.5
1999-2017	Border Area	3,446,904	Suppressed	Suppressed	Suppressed	Suppressed	Suppressed	Suppressed
1999-2018	Border Area	3,640,254	Suppressed	Suppressed	Suppressed	Suppressed	Suppressed	Suppressed
1999-2017	Victoria MSA	1,791,894	127	7.1	166	9.3	293	16.4
1999-2018	Victoria MSA	1,891,513	137	7.2	175	9.3	312	16.5
1999-2017	Atascosa County, TX	836,125	53	6.3	65	7.8	118	14.1
1999-2018	Atascosa County, TX	886,435	57	6.4	74	8.3	131	14.8
1999-2017	Bandera County, TX	378,409	51	13.5	39	10.3	90	23.8
1999-2018	Bandera County, TX	401,233	55	13.7	42	10.5	97	24.2
1999-2017	Bexar County, TX	31,378,805	2,530	8.1	3,524	11.2	6,054	19.3
1999-2018	Bexar County, TX	33,364,854	2,731	8.2	3,761	11.3	6,492	19.5
1999-2017	Calhoun County, TX	402,456	58	14.4	46	11.4	104	25.8
1999-2018	Calhoun County, TX	424,017	63	14.9	46	10.8	109	25.7
1999-2017	Comal County, TX	1,967,978	148	7.5	218	11.1	366	18.6
1999-2018	Comal County, TX	2,116,351	155	7.3	234	11.1	389	18.4
1999-2017	DeWitt County, TX	384,589	33	8.6	21	5.5	54	14.0
1999-2018	DeWitt County, TX	404,776	38	9.4	25	6.2	63	15.6
1999-2017	Dimmit County, TX	194,917	15	7.7	11	5.6	26	13.3
1999-2018	Dimmit County, TX	205,225	16	7.8	13	6.3	29	14.1
1999-2017	Edwards County, TX	38,304	Suppressed	Suppressed	Suppressed	Suppressed	Suppressed	Suppressed
1999-2018	Edwards County, TX	40,232	Suppressed	Suppressed	Suppressed	Suppressed	Suppressed	Suppressed
1999-2017	Frio County, TX	328,789	20	6.1	16	4.9	36	10.9
1999-2018	Frio County, TX	348,605	21	6.0	18	5.2	39	11.2
1999-2017	Gillespie County, TX	452,606	42	9.3	27	6.0	69	15.2
1999-2018	Gillespie County, TX	479,410	44	9.2	31	6.5	75	15.6
1999-2017	Goliad County, TX	137,078	Suppressed	Suppressed	11	8.0	19	5.8
1999-2018	Goliad County, TX	144,662	8	5.5	13	10.0	21	14.5
1999-2017	Gonzales County, TX	374,081	42	11.2	33	8.8	75	20.0
1999-2018	Gonzales County, TX	394,907	42	10.6	35	8.9	77	19.5
1999-2017	Guadalupe County, TX	2,313,389	143	6.2	169	7.3	312	13.5
1999-2018	Guadalupe County, TX	2,477,083	162	6.5	180	7.3	342	13.8
1999-2017	Jackson County, TX	271,176	14	5.2	16	5.9	30	11.1
1999-2018	Jackson County, TX	286,050	16	5.6	19	6.6	35	12.2
1999-2017	Karnes County, TX	286,590	21	7.3	13	4.5	34	11.9
1999-2018	Karnes County, TX	302,240	22	7.3	14	4.6	36	11.9

Table 43. 2017-2018 Region 8 Alcohol and Drug Induced Deaths by County per 100,000.

Year	Area	Population	# Alcohol Deaths	Alcohol Death Rate per 100k	# Drug Deaths	Drug Death Rate per 100k	# Combined Alcohol and Drug	Combined Alcohol and Drug Death Rates per 100k
1999-2017	Kendall County, TX	608,125	24	3.9	44	7.2	68	11.2
1999-2018	Kendall County, TX	653,766	27	4.1	47	7.2	74	11.3
1999-2017	Kerr County, TX	912,578	118	12.9	108	11.8	226	24.8
1999-2018	Kerr County, TX	964,983	126	13.1	118	12.2	244	25.3
1999-2017	Kinney County, TX	66,830	Suppressed	Suppressed	Suppressed	Suppressed	Suppressed	Suppressed
1999-2018	Kinney County, TX	70,597	Suppressed	Suppressed	Suppressed	Suppressed	Suppressed	Suppressed
1999-2017	La Salle County, TX	128,075	16	12.5	7	5.5	23	18.0
1999-2018	La Salle County, TX	135,606	17	12.5	7	3.7	24	17.7
1999-2017	Lavaca County, TX	367,812	29	7.9	16	4.4	45	12.2
1999-2018	Lavaca County, TX	387,922	32	8.2	19	4.9	51	13.1
1999-2017	Maverick County, TX	998,666	44	4.4	35	3.5	79	7.9
1999-2018	Maverick County, TX	1,057,151	47	4.4	39	3.7	86	8.1
1999-2017	Medina County, TX	847,096	40	4.7	37	4.4	77	9.1
1999-2018	Medina County, TX	898,017	45	5.0	41	4.6	86	9.6
1999-2017	Real County, TX	61,520	Suppressed	Suppressed	Suppressed	Suppressed	11	17.9
1999-2018	Real County, TX	64,998	Suppressed	Suppressed	Suppressed	Suppressed	12	18.5
1999-2017	Uvalde County, TX	503,250	37	7.4	25	5.0	62	12.3
1999-2018	Uvalde County, TX	530,096	40	7.5	28	5.3	68	12.8
1999-2017	Val Verde County, TX	902,877	59	6.5	48	5.3	107	11.9
1999-2018	Val Verde County, TX	952,085	63	6.6	51	5.4	114	12.0
1999-2017	Victoria County, TX	1,654,816	119	7.2	155	9.4	274	16.6
1999-2018	Victoria County, TX	1,746,851	129	7.4	162	9.3	291	16.7
1999-2017	Wilson County, TX	772,986	52	6.7	42	5.4	94	12.2
1999-2018	Wilson County, TX	823,210	52	6.3	45	5.5	97	11.8
1999-2017	Zavala County, TX	223,676	17	7.6	16	7.2	33	14.8
1999-2018	Zavala County, TX	235,659	19	8.1	17	7.2	36	15.3
"Suppressed" 0-9 Deaths. "Unreliable" Less Thank 20 Deaths.								
CDC Wonder. Underlying Cause of Death. Alcohol and Drug. (1999-2017) (1999-2018)								

Table 44. 2017-2019 Region 8 Driving Under the Influence Motor Vehicle Fatalities by County

2017-2019 Region 8 Driving Under the Influence Motor Vehicle Fatalities by County						
Year	County	Total Fatalities	Total DUI Fatalities	% of Fatalities that Involved a DUI	Total Crashes	% of Crashes that Involved a DUI Related Fatality
2017	State Total	3,726	1,046	28.1	23,903	4.4
2018	State Total	3,652	940	25.7	24,211	3.9
2019	State Total	3,610	886	24.5	24,617	3.6
2017	Region 8	346	91	26.3	2,942	3.1
2018	Region 8	376	101	26.9	3,059	3.3
2019	Region 8	350	114	32.6	3,013	3.8
2017	SA-NB MSA	240	68	28.3	2,500	2.7
2018	SA-NB MSA	268	75	28.0	2,543	2.9
2019	SA-NB MSA	259	83	32.0	2,532	3.3
2017	Victoria MSA	15	5	33.3	98	5.1
2018	Victoria MSA	20	6	30.0	121	5.0
2019	Victoria MSA	28	11	39.3	118	9.3
2017	Border MSA	43	7	16.3	141	5.0
2018	Border Area	46	7	15.2	158	4.4
2019	Border Area	37	7	18.9	162	4.3
2017	Atascosa	9	1	11.1	38	2.6
2018	Atascosa	10	2	20.0	33	6.1
2019	Atascosa	7	2	28.6	46	4.3
2017	Bandera	7	2	28.6	39	5.1
2018	Bandera	7	3	42.9	33	9.1
2019	Bandera	6	2	33.3	29	6.9
2017	Bexar	164	53	32.3	2,021	2.6
2018	Bexar	180	52	28.9	2,051	2.5
2019	Bexar	177	54	30.5	2,108	2.6
2017	Calhoun	1	0	0.0	20	0.0
2018	Calhoun	2	1	50.0	26	3.8
2019	Calhoun	2	1	50.0	22	4.5
2017	Comal	16	4	25.0	166	2.4
2018	Comal	13	4	30.8	181	2.2
2019	Comal	21	10	47.6	136	7.4
2017	Dewitt	5	1	20.0	12	8.3
2018	Dewitt	4	1	25.0	21	4.8
2019	Dewitt	5	1	20.0	14	7.1
2017	Dimmit	3	1	33.3	12	8.3
2018	Dimmit	10	0	0.0	8	0.0
2019	Dimmit	4	0	0.0	3	0.0
2017	Edwards	1	0	0.0	2	0.0
2018	Edwards	2	0	0.0	2	0.0
2019	Edwards	3	1	33.3	2	50.0
2017	Frio	3	0	0.0	7	0.0
2018	Frio	12	2	16.7	11	18.2
2019	Frio	3	0	0.0	7	0.0

Table 44. 2017-2019 Region 8 Driving Under the Influence Motor Vehicle Fatalities by County

Year	County	Total Fatalities	Total DUI Fatalities	% of Fatalities that Involved a DUI	Total Crashes	% of Crashes that Involved a DUI Related Fatality
2017	Gillespie	13	5	38.5	34	14.7
2018	Gillespie	11	5	45.5	45	11.1
2019	Gillespie	4	0	0.0	36	0.0
2017	Goliad	1	0	0.0	3	0.0
2018	Goliad	3	2	66.7	9	22.2
2019	Goliad	3	0	0.0	5	0.0
2017	Gonzales	12	1	8.3	21	4.8
2018	Gonzales	6	1	16.7	26	3.8
2019	Gonzales	4	2	50.0	22	9.1
2017	Guadalupe	19	4	21.1	119	3.4
2018	Guadalupe	23	6	26.1	115	5.2
2019	Guadalupe	15	5	33.3	101	5.0
2017	Jackson	3	2	66.7	15	13.3
2018	Jackson	9	2	22.2	14	14.3
2019	Jackson	2	1	50.0	11	9.1
2017	Karnes	4	0	0.0	12	0.0
2018	Karnes	4	0	0.0	10	0.0
2019	Karnes	6	1	16.7	19	5.3
2017	Kendall	4	2	50.0	43	4.7
2018	Kendall	1	0	0.0	38	0.0
2019	Kendall	10	3	30.0	48	6.3
2017	Kerr	3	0	0.0	70	0.0
2018	Kerr	10	1	10.0	76	1.3
2019	Kerr	8	5	62.5	61	8.2
2017	Kinney	0	0	0.0	0	0.0
2018	Kinney	2	0	0.0	0	0.0
2019	Kinney	2	0	0.0	2	0.0
2017	La Salle	7	1	14.3	10	10.0
2018	La Salle	7	0	0.0	12	0.0
2019	La Salle	4	2	50.0	7	28.6
2017	Lavaca	7	2	28.6	19	10.5
2018	Lavaca	5	2	40.0	19	10.5
2019	Lavaca	3	2	66.7	16	12.5
2017	Maverick	9	3	33.3	42	7.1
2018	Maverick	5	1	20.0	56	1.8
2019	Maverick	6	1	16.7	59	1.7
2017	Medina	17	2	11.8	42	4.8
2018	Medina	17	6	35.3	55	10.9
2019	Medina	10	4	40.0	40	10.0
2017	Real	2	0	0.0	1	0.0
2018	Real	0	0	0.0	4	0.0
2019	Real	1	0	0.0	5	0.0

Table 44. 2017-2019 Region 8 Driving Under the Influence Motor Vehicle Fatalities by County

Year	County	Total Fatalities	Total DUI Fatalities	% of Fatalities that Involved a DUI	Total Crashes	% of Crashes that Involved a DUI Related Fatality
2017	Uvalde	15	0	0.0	25	0.0
2018	Uvalde	1	1	100.0	19	5.3
2019	Uvalde	5	0	0.0	23	0.0
2017	Val Verde	1	0	0.0	38	0.0
2018	Val Verde	2	1	50.0	33	3.0
2019	Val Verde	6	2	33.3	45	4.4
2017	Victoria	14	5	35.7	95	5.3
2018	Victoria	17	4	23.5	112	3.6
2019	Victoria	25	11	44.0	113	9.7
2017	Wilson	4	0	0.0	32	0.0
2018	Wilson	8	2	25.0	37	5.4
2019	Wilson	5	3	60.0	24	12.5
2017	Zavala	2	2	100.0	4	50.0
2018	Zavala	5	2	40.0	13	15.4
2019	Zavala	3	1	33.3	9	11.1
Source: Texas Department of Transportation. 2107, 2018, 2019						

Table 45. 2017-2019 Region 8 Driving Under the Influence Motor Vehicle Fatalities by County by Age

Year	County	< 21	21-25	26-30	31-35	36-40	41-45	46-50	51-55	56-60	61-65	OVER 65	UNK	Total DUI Fatalities
2017	State Total	113	182	147	122	87	95	76	82	70	35	34	3	1046
2018	State Total	84	174	133	109	88	72	75	59	53	43	47	3	940
2019	State Total	85	174	129	110	99	54	60	55	42	26	48	4	886
2017	PHR 8	8	18	15	11	8	9	7	4	5	3	2	1	91
2018	PHR 8	9	23	12	13	9	6	9	8	3	3	5	1	101
2019	PHR 8	11	22	16	18	15	4	10	6	8	0	3	1	114
2017	SA-NB MSA		14	12	8	6	7	7	2	4	1	1	1	68
2018	SA-NB MSA	7	19	10	9	6	4	7	5	2	2	3	1	75
2019	SA-NB MSA	5	20	10	14	9	4	4	6	7	0	3	1	83
2017	Victoria MSA	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
2018	Victoria MSA	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	6
2019	Victoria MSA	0	0	3	1	3	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	11
2018	Border Area	0	0	2	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	7
2019	Border Area	1	0	2	2	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	7
2017	Border MSA	1	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	7
2017	Atascosa	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
2018	Atascosa	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
2019	Atascosa	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
2017	Bandera	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	2
2018	Bandera	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	3
2019	Bandera	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
2017	Bexar	5	13	8	8	4	4	5	1	3	0	1	1	53
2018	Bexar	5	15	6	9	4	3	4	2	0	2	1	1	52
2019	Bexar	3	12	10	8	6	1	3	2	6	0	2	1	54
2017	Calhoun	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2018	Calhoun	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
2019	Calhoun	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
2017	Comal	0	0	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
2018	Comal	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	4
2019	Comal	2	2	0	2	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	10
2017	Dewitt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
2018	Dewitt	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
2019	Dewitt	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
2017	Dimmit	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
2018	Dimmit	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2019	Dimmit	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2017	Edwards	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2018	Edwards	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2019	Edwards	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
2017	Frio	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2018	Frio	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
2019	Frio	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2017	Gillespie	1	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	5
2018	Gillespie	0	2	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	5
2019	Gillespie	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2017	Goliad	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2018	Goliad	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	2
2019	Goliad	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 45. 2017-2019 Region 8 Driving Under the Influence Motor Vehicle Fatalities by County by Age

Year	County	< 21	21-25	26-30	31-35	36-40	41-45	46-50	51-55	56-60	61-65	OVER 65	UNK	Total DUI Fatalities
2017	Gonzales	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
2018	Gonzales	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
2019	Gonzales	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
2017	Guadalupe	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	4
2018	Guadalupe	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	6
2019	Guadalupe	0	3	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
2017	Jackson	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
2018	Jackson	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
2019	Jackson	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
2017	Karnes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2018	Karnes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2019	Karnes	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
2017	Kendall	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
2018	Kendall	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2019	Kendall	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	3
2017	Kerr	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2018	Kerr	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
2019	Kerr	1	1	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	5
2017	Kinney	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2018	Kinney	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2019	Kinney	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2017	La Salle	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
2018	La Salle	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2019	La Salle	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
2017	Lavaca	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	2
2018	Lavaca	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	2
2019	Lavaca	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
2017	Maverick	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	3
2018	Maverick	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
2019	Maverick	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
2017	Medina	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2
2018	Medina	0	3	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	6
2019	Medina	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	4
2017	Real	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2018	Real	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2019	Real	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2017	Uvalde	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2018	Uvalde	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
2019	Uvalde	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2017	Val Verde	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2018	Val Verde	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
2019	Val Verde	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
2017	Victoria	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
2018	Victoria	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
2019	Victoria	0	0	3	1	3	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	11
2017	Wilson	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2018	Wilson	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	2
2019	Wilson	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
2017	Zavala	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
2018	Zavala	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	2
2019	Zavala	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1

Source: Texas Department of Public Safety (2017) (2018) (2019)

Table 46. 2014-2015 Region 8 High Risk Substance Misuse Morbidity by County per 100,000.

Area	Chronic Liver Disease and Cirrhosis	Crude Death Rate Liver	Malignant Neoplasms	Crude Death Rate Malignant Neoplasms	Diseases of the Heart	Crude Death Rate Heart	All Deaths	Crude Death Rate All
2014-2015 Region 8 High Risk Substance Misuse Morbidity by County per 100,000								
Texas	**7504**	**13.8**	**77,745**	**142.8**	**84,426**	**155.1**	372,469	684.4
Region 8	**1010**	**17.9**	**8,613**	**152.0**	**10,062**	**177.6**	42,446	749.2
San Antonio-NB MSA	**791**	**16.8**	**6,748**	**143.5**	**7,914**	**168.3**	33,166	705.2
Victoria MSA	**42**	**21.1**	**380**	**191.1**	**358**	**180.0**	1,790	900.1
Atascosa	11	*	153	158.4	237	245.3	812	840.5
Bandera	10	*	110	258.7	94	221.1	447	1051.3
Bexar	640	17.1	5,123	137.1	5,994	160.4	25443	680.8
Calhoun	*	*	88	204.6	103	239.4	403	936.8
Comal	36	14.2	448	176.4	465	183.1	2098	826.1
DeWitt	*	*	100	237.6	141	335.1	540	1283.3
Dimmit	11	*	42	191.3	73	332.6	215	979.5
Edwards	*	*	14	*	11	0.0	54	1426.3
Frio	*	*	40	107.4	91	244.3	293	786.7
Gillespie	12	*	140	266.5	138	262.7	621	1182.2
Goliad	*	*	42	269.4	34	218.1	175	1122.5
Gonzales	*	*	78	191.2	86	210.9	392	961.1
Guadalupe	51	17.0	433	144.2	538	179.2	2027	675.2
Jackson	*	*	63	214.5	68	231.5	296	1007.7
Karnes	10	*	57	182.4	67	214.4	273	873.7
Kendall	*	*	149	187.6	170	214.0	701	882.5
Kerr	19	*	300	292.5	332	323.7	1463	1426.4
Kinney	*	*	21	287.8	20	0.0	83	1137.3
La Salle	0	*	14	*	33	216.5	108	708.4
Lavaca	*	*	110	277.6	129	325.6	539	1360.3
Maverick	28	*	138	121.2	170	149.3	775	680.9
Medina	17	*	180	183.3	219	223.0	834	849.4
Real	*	*	23	333.3	25	362.3	92	1333.3
Uvalde	18	*	93	169.7	109	198.9	471	859.6
Val Verde	22	*	118	121.9	152	157.0	669	691
Victoria	36	19.6	338	184.4	324	176.8	1615	881.2
Wilson	20	*	152	159.9	197	207.3	804	846
Zavala	14	*	46	188.5	42	172.1	203	831.9
Source: Texas Health Data, Center for Health Statistics								
* 1 to 20 deaths are masked								

Table 47. 2017-2019 Region 8 Rate of Alcohol Related Arrrests by County

County	Classification of Arrests	2017 Adult	2017 Total	2017 Rate per 100k	2018 Adult	2018 Total	2018 Rate per 100k	2019 Adult	2019 Total	2019 Rate per 100k
					2017-2019 Region 8 Alcohol Related Arrests by County					
Texas	Driving Under the Influence	69,242	70,296	248.4	73,978	74,031	252.1	71,490	71,583	246.9
Texas	Drunkenness	67,077	67,739	239.3	58,725	58,868	200.5	51,900	52,017	179.4
Texas	Liquor Laws	8,933	9,536	33.7	8,609	9,164	31.2	7,612	8,183	28.2
Texas	Total Alcohol Arrests	145,252	146,155	516.4	141,211	142,023	483.6	131,002	131,783	454.5
Region 8	Driving Under the Influence	9,764	9,767	330.4	10,706	10,712	357.6	9,178	9,181	308.5
Region 8	Drunkenness	4,894	4,901	165.3	4,334	4,345	145.1	4,208	4,216	141.7
Region 8	Liquor Laws	617	643	21.7	566	604	20.2	511	545	19.5
Region 8	Total Alcohol Arrests	15,275	15,311	517.5	15,576	15,658	522.7	13,897	13,942	468.5
SA-NB MSA	Driving Under The Influence	8,473	8,474	341.5	9,359	9,365	372.3	7,785	7,787	311.0
SA-NB MSA	Drunkenness	2,982	2,989	120.5	2,801	2,809	111.7	2,574	2,581	103.1
SA-NB MSA	Liquor Laws	419	428	17.2	384	406	16.1	345	368	14.7
SA-NB MSA	Total Alcohol Arrests	11,874	11,891	479.2	12,544	12,580	500.1	10,704	10,736	428.8
Border Area	Driving Under the Influence	490	492	255.1	537	537	279.4	528	529	273.6
Border Area	Drunkenness	601	601	311.6	411	412	214.3	443	443	229.1
Border Area	Liquor Laws	22	22	11.4	62	70	36.4	85	85	44.0
Border Area	Total Alcohol Arrests	1,113	1,115	578.0	1,010	1,019	530.1	1,056	1,057	546.7
Victoria MSA	Driving Under The Influence	340	340	341.4	219	219	218.6	319	319	319.8
Victoria MSA	Drunkenness	370	370	371.5	308	309	308.4	403	403	404.0
Victoria MSA	Liquor Laws	46	50	50.2	44	45	44.9	51	64	64.2
Victoria MSA	Total Alcohol Arrests	756	760	763.1	571	573	571.9	773	786	788.0
Atascosa	Driving Under the Influence	40	40	81.5	33	33	65.9	155	155	303.0
Atascosa	Drunkenness	192	192	391.2	147	153	305.6	203	206	402.7
Atascosa	Liquor Laws	5	5	10.2	7	7	14.0	9	11	21.5
Atascosa	Total Alcohol Arrests	237	237	482.9	187	193	385.5	367	372	727.2
Bandera	Driving Under the Influence	30	30	134.4	28	28	124.1	15	15	64.9
Bandera	Drunkenness	32	32	145.7	29	29	128.6	36	36	155.8
Bandera	Liquor Laws	2	2	9.1	2	2	8.9	2	2	8.7
Bandera	Total Alcohol Arrests	64	64	291.4	59	59	261.6	53	53	229.3
Bexar	Driving Under the Influence	7,405	7,406	378.4	8,181	8,186	410.8	6,459	6,460	322.4
Bexar	Drunkenness	1,837	1,837	93.4	1,750	1,751	87.9	1,342	1,344	67.1
Bexar	Liquor Laws	331	335	17.0	298	319	16.0	296	307	15.3
Bexar	Total Alcohol Arrests	9,573	9,578	487.1	10,229	10,256	514.7	8,097	8,111	404.8
Calhoun	Driving Under the Influence	82	82	377.7	98	98	501.9	111	111	521.4
Calhoun	Drunkenness	187	187	861.3	140	140	717.0	89	89	418.0
Calhoun	Liquor Laws	4	4	18.4	7	7	35.9	3	3	14.1
Calhoun	Total Alcohol Arrests	273	273	1,257.4	245	245	1,254.8	203	203	953.5
Comal	Driving Under the Influence	530	530	376.6	525	526	331.5	467	468	299.6
Comal	Drunkenness	452	453	321.9	377	377	237.6	431	431	275.9
Comal	Liquor Laws	18	20	14.2	20	20	12.6	24	27	17.3
Comal	Total Alcohol Arrests	1,000	1,003	712.8	922	923	581.7	922	926	592.8
DeWitt	Driving Under the Influence	17	17	84.2	24	24	149.9	11	11	54.6
DeWitt	Drunkenness	32	32	158.6	34	34	212.4	28	28	138.9
DeWitt	Liquor Laws	0	0	0.0	1	1	6.2	1	1	5.0
DeWitt	Total Alcohol Arrests	49	49	242.8	59	59	368.6	40	40	198.4
Dimmit	Driving Under the Influence	7	7	68.1	10	10	95.7	14	14	138.3
Dimmit	Drunkenness	75	75	729.4	90	90	861.5	44	44	434.6
Dimmit	Liquor Laws	6	6	58.4	3	10	95.7	0	0	0.0
Dimmit	Total Alcohol Arrests	88	88	855.9	103	110	1,052.9	58	58	572.9
Edwards	Driving Under the Influence	3	3	155.5	3	3	154.5	4	4	207.0
Edwards	Drunkenness	6	6	311.0	2	2	103.0	3	3	155.3
Edwards	Liquor Laws	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0
Edwards	Total Alcohol Arrests	9	9	466.6	5	5	257.5	7	7	362.3
Frio	Driving Under the Influence	55	55	276.5	98	98	492.4	65	65	320.1
Frio	Drunkenness	62	62	311.6	48	48	241.2	26	26	128.0
Frio	Liquor Laws	0	0	0.0	43	43	216.0	73	73	359.5
Frio	Total Alcohol Arrests	117	117	588.1	189	189	949.6	164	164	807.6

Table 47. 2017-2019 Region 8 Rate Alcohol Related Arrests by County

County	Classification of Arrests	2017 Adult	2017 Total	2017 Rate per 100k	2018 Adult	2018 Total	2018 Rate per 100k	2019 Adult	2019 Total	2019 Rate per 100k
Gillespie	Driving Under the Influence	145	145	547.5	160	160	596.3	149	149	552.1
Gillespie	Drunkenness	121	121	456.9	105	105	391.3	182	182	674.4
Gillespie	Liquor Laws	15	15	56.6	1	3	11.2	7	9	33.3
Gillespie	Total Alcohol Arrests	281	281	1,049.4	266	268	998.8	338	340	1,259.8
Goliad	Driving Under the Influence	1	1	13.2	0	0	0.0	6	6	78.3
Goliad	Drunkenness	3	3	39.7	6	6	79.0	6	6	78.3
Goliad	Liquor Laws	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0
Goliad	Total Alcohol Arrests	4	4	53.0	6	6	79.0	12	12	156.7
Gonzales	Driving Under the Influence	57	57	274.8	30	30	142.8	13	13	172.6
Gonzales	Drunkenness	66	66	318.2	56	56	266.6	41	41	544.3
Gonzales	Liquor Laws	5	5	24.1	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0
Gonzales	Total Alcohol Arrests	128	128	617.1	86	86	409.4	54	54	716.8
Guadalupe	Driving Under the Influence	286	286	179.2	361	361	241.6	464	464	278.1
Guadalupe	Drunkenness	249	249	156.0	286	286	191.4	311	312	187.0
Guadalupe	Liquor Laws	6	6	3.8	7	7	4.7	7	8	4.8
Guadalupe	Total Alcohol Arrests	541	541	338.9	654	654	437.8	782	784	469.9
Jackson	Driving Under the Influence	53	53	358.0	39	39	262.3	36	36	243.9
Jackson	Drunkenness	25	25	168.9	22	22	148.0	31	31	210.0
Jackson	Liquor Laws	4	6	40.5	5	6	40.4	3	3	20.3
Jackson	Total Alcohol Arrests	82	84	567.3	66	67	450.6	70	70	474.3
Karnes	Driving Under the Influence	15	15	96.4	10	10	65.8	6	6	38.5
Karnes	Drunkenness	79	79	507.8	86	87	572.8	76	77	493.6
Karnes	Liquor Laws	4	7	45.0	1	2	13.2	8	8	51.3
Karnes	Total Alcohol Arrests	98	101	649.3	97	99	651.8	90	91	583.3
Kendall	Driving Under the Influence	143	143	325.2	153	153	352.8	167	167	352.1
Kendall	Drunkenness	93	93	211.5	79	80	184.5	116	116	244.6
Kendall	Liquor Laws	8	9	20.5	10	11	25.4	3	9	19.0
Kendall	Total Alcohol Arrests	244	245	557.2	242	244	562.7	286	292	615.6
Kerr	Driving Under the Influence	205	205	395.1	201	201	387.4	190	190	361.2
Kerr	Drunkenness	387	387	745.8	333	333	641.8	327	327	621.7
Kerr	Liquor Laws	95	102	196.6	52	55	106.0	63	72	136.9
Kerr	Total Alcohol Arrests	687	694	1,337.4	586	589	1,135.3	580	589	1,119.8
Kinney	Driving Under the Influence	8	8	215.6	5	5	249.0	11	11	300.0
Kinney	Drunkenness	18	18	485.0	4	4	199.2	3	3	81.8
Kinney	Liquor Laws	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0
Kinney	Total Alcohol Arrests	26	26	700.6	9	9	448.2	14	14	381.8
LaSalle	Driving Under the Influence	30	30	398.4	38	38	495.8	41	41	545.2
LaSalle	Drunkenness	46	46	610.9	30	30	391.4	32	32	425.5
LaSalle	Liquor Laws	2	2	26.6	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0
LaSalle	Total Alcohol Arrests	78	78	1,035.9	68	68	887.3	73	73	970.7
Lavaca	Driving Under the Influence	31	31	154.8	29	29	130.4	30	30	148.9
Lavaca	Drunkenness	44	44	219.7	38	38	170.9	14	14	69.5
Lavaca	Liquor Laws	3	4	20.0	9	9	40.5	5	5	24.8
Lavaca	Total Alcohol Arrests	78	79	394.4	76	76	341.8	49	49	243.1
Maverick	Driving Under the Influence	112	112	192.7	99	99	168.9	140	141	240.1
Maverick	Drunkenness	178	178	306.3	98	99	168.9	220	220	374.6
Maverick	Liquor Laws	1	1	1.7	6	6	10.2	4	4	6.8
Maverick	Total Alcohol Arrests	291	291	500.8	203	204	348.1	364	365	621.6
Medina	Driving Under the Influence	32	32	63.8	73	73	150.0	48	48	93.1
Medina	Drunkenness	68	71	141.5	99	99	203.4	94	94	182.2
Medina	Liquor Laws	47	49	97.6	37	37	76.0	3	3	5.8
Medina	Total Alcohol Arrests	147	152	302.9	209	209	429.4	145	145	281.1
Real	Driving Under the Influence	17	17	497.5	4	4	116.4	1	1	29.0
Real	Drunkenness	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0
Real	Liquor Laws	0	0	0.0	1	1	29.1	0	0	0.0
Real	Total Alcohol Arrests	17	17	497.5	5	5	145.6	1	1	29.0

Table 47. 2017-2019 Region 8 Rate Alcohol Related Arrrests by County

County	Classification of Arrests	2017 Adult	2017 Total	2017 Rate per 100k	2018 Adult	2018 Total	2018 Rate per 100k	2019 Adult	2019 Total	2019 Rate per 100k
Uvalde	Driving Under the Influence	54	54	199.7	35	35	128.9	37	37	138.4
Uvalde	Drunkenness	89	89	329.1	64	64	235.7	67	67	250.6
Uvalde	Liquor Laws	2	2	7.4	4	4	14.7	6	6	22.4
Uvalde	Total Alcohol Arrests	145	145	536.2	103	103	379.3	110	110	411.4
Val Verde	Driving Under the Influence	197	199	405.9	230	230	468.4	196	196	399.8
Val Verde	Drunkenness	72	72	146.9	45	45	91.7	43	43	87.7
Val Verde	Liquor Laws	11	11	22.4	5	6	12.2	2	2	4.1
Val Verde	Total Alcohol Arrests	280	282	575.2	280	281	572.3	241	241	491.6
Victoria	Driving Under the Influence	195	195	211.9	219	219	236.5	313	313	339.9
Victoria	Drunkenness	367	367	398.7	302	303	327.2	397	397	431.1
Victoria	Liquor Laws	46	50	54.3	44	45	48.6	51	64	69.5
Victoria	Total Alcohol Arrests	608	612	664.9	565	567	612.4	761	774	840.5
Wilson	Driving Under the Influence	7	7	14.2	5	5	10.0	10	10	272.7
Wilson	Drunkenness	59	62	126.0	34	34	67.8	41	42	1,145.4
Wilson	Liquor Laws	2	2	4.1	3	3	6.0	1	1	27.3
Wilson	Total Alcohol Arrests	68	71	144.3	42	42	83.8	52	53	1,445.3
Zavala	Driving Under the Influence	7	7	58.5	15	15	125.6	19	19	160.5
Zavala	Drunkenness	55	55	460.0	30	30	251.1	5	5	42.2
Zavala	Liquor Laws	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0
Zavala	Total Alcohol Arrests	62	62	518.5	45	45	376.7	24	24	202.7
Source: Texas Department of Transportation										

Table 48. 2015-2019 TDCJ On-Hand Alcohol and Drug Incarcerations by County

Area	Offense	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
2015-2019 TDCJ On-Hand Alcohol and Drug Incarcerations by County						
Texas	Drug Possession OH Pop	14,008	13,841	13,917	14,116	13,750
Texas	Drug Other OH Pop	55	31	28	22	18
Texas	DWI OH Pop	7,171	7,044	6,643	6,031	5,475
Texas	Total OH Pop	30,748	30,602	30,274	29,994	28,906
PHR 8	Drug Delivery OH Pop	1,000	1,032	1,095	1,250	1,376
PHR 8	Drug Other OH Pop	1	1	1	3	2
PHR 8	Drug Possession OH Pop	1,335	1,358	1,516	1,624	1,605
PHR 8	DWI OH Pop	742	731	678	606	533
PHR 8	Total OH Pop	3,078	3,122	3,290	3,483	3,516
SA-NB MSA	Drug Delivery OH Pop	682	725	746	865	946
SA-NB MSA	Drug Other OH Pop	1	0	1	3	2
SA-NB MSA	Drug Possession OH Pop	1,034	1,067	1,162	1,285	1,275
SA-NB MSA	DWI OH Pop	575	542	482	441	396
SA-NB MSA	Total OH Pop	2,292	2,334	2,391	2,594	2,619
Border Area	Drug Delivery OH Pop	28	32	39	39	35
Border Area	Drug Other OH Pop	0	0	0	0	0
Border Area	Drug Possession OH Pop	77	79	88	74	75
Border Area	DWI OH Pop	25	37	40	32	21
Border Area	Total OH Pop	130	148	167	145	131
Victoria MSA	Drug Delivery OH Pop	113	105	106	105	110
Victoria MSA	Drug Other OH Pop	0	0	0	0	0
Victoria MSA	Drug Possession OH Pop	86	85	92	74	57
Victoria MSA	DWI OH Pop	49	52	45	35	25
Victoria MSA	Total OH Pop	248	242	243	214	192
Atascosa	Total OH Pop	34	37	42	47	66
Atascosa	Drug Delivery OH Pop	14	11	14	14	19
Atascosa	Drug Possession OH Pop	19	19	21	28	38
Atascosa	Drug Other OH Pop	0	0	0	0	0
Atascosa	DWI OH Pop	1	7	7	5	9
Bandera	Total OH Pop	28	25	31	36	23
Bandera	Drug Delivery OH Pop	9	14	16	14	15
Bandera	Drug Possession OH Pop	12	6	8	16	7
Bandera	Drug Other OH Pop	0	0	0	0	0
Bandera	DWI OH Pop	7	5	7	6	1
Bexar	Total OH Pop	1,829	1,817	1,864	1,957	1,942
Bexar	Drug Delivery OH Pop	524	531	522	604	652
Bexar	Drug Possession OH Pop	859	890	984	1,026	996
Bexar	Drug Other OH Pop	1	0	0	1	1
Bexar	DWI OH Pop	445	396	358	326	293

Table 48. 2015-2019 TDCJ On-Hand Alcohol and Drug Incarcerations by County

Area	Offense	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Calhoun	Total OH Pop	33	34	41	43	38
Calhoun	Drug Delivery OH Pop	20	19	21	23	21
Calhoun	Drug Possession OH Pop	7	9	10	10	10
Calhoun	Drug Other OH Pop	0	0	0	0	0
Calhoun	DWI OH Pop	6	6	10	10	7
Comal	Total OH Pop	148	200	196	219	240
Comal	Drug Delivery OH Pop	45	61	73	90	99
Comal	Drug Possession OH Pop	51	72	67	81	100
Comal	Drug Other OH Pop	0	0	0	0	0
Comal	DWI OH Pop	52	67	56	48	41
Dewitt	Total OH Pop	37	30	44	52	46
Dewitt	Drug Delivery OH Pop	16	12	21	24	25
Dewitt	Drug Possession OH Pop	11	9	14	20	14
Dewitt	Drug Other OH Pop	0	0	0	0	0
Dewitt	DWI OH Pop	10	9	9	8	7
Dimmit	Total OH Pop	15	13	15	13	11
Dimmit	Drug Delivery OH Pop	5	3	5	5	4
Dimmit	Drug Possession OH Pop	8	8	7	6	7
Dimmit	Drug Other OH Pop	0	0	0	0	0
Dimmit	DWI OH Pop	2	2	3	2	0
Edwards	Total OH Pop	2	0	0	0	0
Edwards	Drug Delivery OH Pop	0	0	0	0	0
Edwards	Drug Possession OH Pop	1	0	0	0	0
Edwards	Drug Other OH Pop	0	0	0	0	0
Edwards	DWI OH Pop	1	0	0	0	0
Frio	Total OH Pop	39	45	50	39	37
Frio	Drug Delivery OH Pop	14	21	23	18	19
Frio	Drug Possession OH Pop	19	15	17	10	13
Frio	Drug Other OH Pop	0	0	0	0	0
Frio	DWI OH Pop	6	9	10	11	5
Gillespie	Total OH Pop	24	25	33	66	63
Gillespie	Drug Delivery OH Pop	9	8	9	22	31
Gillespie	Drug Possession OH Pop	5	9	14	28	23
Gillespie	Drug Other OH Pop	0	0	0	0	0
Gillespie	DWI OH Pop	10	8	10	16	9
Goliad	Total OH Pop	10	8	5	5	3
Goliad	Drug Delivery OH Pop	1	2	0	2	0
Goliad	Drug Possession OH Pop	6	4	3	2	2
Goliad	Drug Other OH Pop	0	0	0	0	0
Goliad	DWI OH Pop	3	2	2	1	1

Table 48. 2015-2019 TDCJ On-Hand Alcohol and Drug Incarcerations by County

Area	Offense	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Gonzales	Total OH Pop	37	53	71	72	81
Gonzales	Drug Delivery OH Pop	4	10	21	23	26
Gonzales	Drug Possession OH Pop	19	20	30	30	34
Gonzales	Drug Other OH Pop	0	0	0	0	0
Gonzales	DWI OH Pop	14	23	20	19	21
Guadalupe	Total OH Pop	162	163	177	210	211
Guadalupe	Drug Delivery OH Pop	62	76	89	106	120
Guadalupe	Drug Possession OH Pop	59	45	56	72	63
Guadalupe	Drug Other OH Pop	0	0	0	0	0
Guadalupe	DWI OH Pop	41	42	32	32	28
Jackson	Total OH Pop	78	61	68	59	60
Jackson	Drug Delivery OH Pop	38	33	28	29	30
Jackson	Drug Possession OH Pop	18	9	15	17	18
Jackson	Drug Other OH Pop	0	0	0	0	0
Jackson	DWI OH Pop	22	19	25	13	12
Karnes	Total OH Pop	29	23	24	14	23
Karnes	Drug Delivery OH Pop	3	3	5	2	6
Karnes	Drug Possession OH Pop	22	15	12	8	14
Karnes	Drug Other OH Pop	0	0	0	0	0
Karnes	DWI OH Pop	4	5	7	4	3
Kendall	Total OH Pop	16	17	28	33	57
Kendall	Drug Delivery OH Pop	2	6	11	13	23
Kendall	Drug Possession OH Pop	7	8	11	14	23
Kendall	Drug Other OH Pop	0	0	0	0	0
Kendall	DWI OH Pop	7	3	6	6	11
Kerr	Total OH Pop	159	157	198	215	246
Kerr	Drug Delivery OH Pop	83	79	95	115	143
Kerr	Drug Possession OH Pop	53	51	75	74	76
Kerr	Drug Other OH Pop	0	1	0	0	0
Kerr	DWI OH Pop	23	26	28	26	27
Kinney	Total OH Pop	2	1	1	4	1
Kinney	Drug Delivery OH Pop	1	0	0	1	1
Kinney	Drug Possession OH Pop	1	0	1	2	0
Kinney	Drug Other OH Pop	0	0	0	0	0
Kinney	DWI OH Pop	0	1	0	1	0
Lasalle	Total OH Pop	10	8	11	7	10
Lasalle	Drug Delivery OH Pop	5	3	4	4	4
Lasalle	Drug Possession OH Pop	5	4	4	3	5
Lasalle	Drug Other OH Pop	0	0	0	0	0
Lasalle	DWI OH Pop	0	1	3	0	1

Table 48. 2015-2019 TDCJ On-Hand Alcohol and Drug Incarcerations by County

Area	Offense	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Lavaca	Total OH Pop	11	15	10	9	17
Lavaca	Drug Delivery OH Pop	4	6	4	3	3
Lavaca	Drug Possession OH Pop	3	5	4	4	9
Lavaca	Drug Other OH Pop	0	0	0	0	0
Lavaca	DWI OH Pop	4	4	2	2	5
Maverick	Total OH Pop	26	27	27	23	17
Maverick	Drug Delivery OH Pop	1	2	1	2	1
Maverick	Drug Possession OH Pop	20	20	24	18	13
Maverick	Drug Other OH Pop	0	0	0	0	0
Maverick	DWI OH Pop	5	5	2	3	3
Medina	Total OH Pop	33	32	30	49	46
Medina	Drug Delivery OH Pop	10	8	10	15	14
Medina	Drug Possession OH Pop	10	10	9	20	24
Medina	Drug Other OH Pop	0	0	1	2	1
Medina	DWI OH Pop	13	14	10	12	7
Real	Total OH Pop	3	1	2	2	1
Real	Drug Delivery OH Pop	0	0	0	0	0
Real	Drug Possession OH Pop	1	1	0	2	1
Real	Drug Other OH Pop	0	0	0	0	0
Real	DWI OH Pop	2	0	2	0	0
Uvalde	Total OH Pop	13	19	24	24	19
Uvalde	Drug Delivery OH Pop	1	1	2	2	2
Uvalde	Drug Possession OH Pop	7	12	16	18	15
Uvalde	Drug Other OH Pop	0	0	0	0	0
Uvalde	DWI OH Pop	5	6	6	4	2
Val Verde	Total OH Pop	14	23	21	24	33
Val Verde	Drug Delivery OH Pop	1	1	1	3	4
Val Verde	Drug Possession OH Pop	9	11	7	10	20
Val Verde	Drug Other OH Pop	0	0	0	0	0
Val Verde	DWI OH Pop	4	11	13	11	9
Victoria	Total OH Pop	238	234	238	209	189
Victoria	Drug Delivery OH Pop	112	103	106	103	110
Victoria	Drug Possession OH Pop	80	81	89	72	55
Victoria	Drug Other OH Pop	0	0	0	0	0
Victoria	DWI OH Pop	46	50	43	34	24
Wilson	Total OH Pop	42	43	23	43	34
Wilson	Drug Delivery OH Pop	16	18	11	9	4
Wilson	Drug Possession OH Pop	17	17	6	28	24
Wilson	Drug Other OH Pop	0	0	0	0	0
Wilson	DWI OH Pop	9	8	6	6	6

Table 48. 2015-2019 TDCJ On-Hand Alcohol and Drug Incarcerations by County

Area	Offense	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Zavala	Total OH Pop	6	11	16	9	2
Zavala	Drug Delivery OH Pop	0	1	3	4	0
Zavala	Drug Possession OH Pop	6	8	12	5	1
Zavala	Drug Other OH Pop	0	0	0	0	0
Zavala	DWI OH Pop	0	2	1	0	1
Source: Texas Department of Criminal Justice						

Table 49. 2017-2019 Region 8 Drug Arrest Rates by County per 100,000 Population

				2017-2019 Region 8 Drug Arrest Rates per 100,000 Populatioin					
Area	**2017 Population**	**2017 Number of Drug Arrests**	**2017 Rate per 100k**	**2018 Population**	**2018 Number of Drug Arrests**	**2018 Rate per 100k**	**2019 Population**	**2019 Number of Drug Arrests**	**2019 Rate per 100k**
State	28,295,273	141,909	501.5	28,628,666	142,481	497.7	28,995,881	122,411	422.2
PHR 8	2,956,020	22,389	757.4	2,996,957	27,307	911.2	3,036,421	22,340	735.7
SA-NB MSA	2,472,121	19,275	779.7	2,512,379	24,248	965.1	2,550,960	18,900	740.9
Border Area	192,903	1,099	569.7	192,996	980	507.8	193,329	1,068	552.4
Victoria MSA	99,597	557	559.3	99,466	707	710.8	99,742	1,022	1,024.6
Atascosa	49,083	295	601.0	50,322	399	792.9	51,153	337	658.8
Bandera	22,327	60	268.7	22,792	81	355.4	23,112	27	116.8
Bexar	1,956,988	16,535	844.9	1,981,187	21,300	1,075.1	2,003,554	16,013	799.2
Calhoun	21,712	192	884.3	21,504	162	753.3	21,290	173	812.6
Comal	140,721	913	648.8	148,141	875	590.7	156,209	916	586.4
DeWitt	20,180	103	510.4	20,106	84	417.8	20,160	79	391.9
Dimmit	10,282	114	1,108.7	10,195	54	529.7	10,124	51	503.8
Edwards	1,929	13	673.9	1,908	6	314.5	1,932	4	207.0
Frio	19,895	119	598.1	20,211	211	1,044.0	20,306	195	960.3
Gillespie	26,483	223	842.0	26,702	198	741.5	26,988	259	959.7
Goliad	7,552	17	225.1	7,588	14	184.5	7,658	27	352.6
Gonzales	20,742	239	1,152.3	20,781	192	923.9	20,837	196	940.6
Guadalupe	159,639	698	437.2	163,276	735	450.2	166,847	867	519.6
Jackson	14,806	86	580.8	14,834	98	660.6	14,760	86	582.7
Karnes	15,556	89	572.1	15,660	79	504.5	15,601	73	467.9
Kendall	43,969	364	827.9	45,603	413	905.6	47,431	393	828.6
Kerr	51,892	438	844.1	52,415	479	913.9	52,600	423	804.2
Kinney	3,711	32	862.3	3,692	16	433.4	3,667	34	927.2
LaSalle	7,530	76	1,009.3	7,493	49	653.9	7,520	52	691.5
Lavaca	20,028	80	399.4	20,114	80	397.7	20,154	61	302.7
Maverick	58,111	164	282.2	58,276	124	212.8	58,722	265	451.3
Medina	50,183	269	536.0	50,862	329	646.8	51,584	241	467.2
Real	3,417	15	439.0	3,477	6	172.6	3,452	0	0.0
Uvalde	27,043	358	1,323.8	26,787	303	1,131.1	26,741	206	770.4
Val Verde	49,028	172	350.8	48,988	187	381.7	49,025	246	501.8
Victoria	92,045	540	586.7	91,878	693	754.3	92,084	995	1,080.5
Wilson	49,211	141	286.5	50,196	116	231.1	51,070	106	207.6
Zavala	11,957	36	301.1	11,969	24	200.5	11,840	15	126.7
Source: Texas Department of Public Safety									

Table 50. 2017-2019 Region 8 and State Percent of Adult Drug Arrests by Substance

2017-2019 Region 8 and State Percent of Adult Drug Arrests by Substance						
Substance	2017 PHR 8 Number of Arrests	2017 % Arrests by Substance	2018 PHR 8 Number of Arrests	2018 % Arrests by Substance	2019 PHR 8 Number of Arrests	2019 % Arrests by Substance
Opium/Cocaine	321	1.4	260	1.0	337	1.5
Marijuana	9,369	41.9	11,031	40.4	6,686	29.9
Synthetic Narcotics - Manufactured Narcotics Which Can Cause True Drug Addiction (Demerol, Methadones)	9,374	41.9	12,456	45.6	11,386	51.0
Other - Dangerous Nonnarcotic Drugs (Barbiturates, Benzedrine)	325	1.5	290	1.1	383	1.7
Opium or Cocaine and Their Derivatives (Morphine, Heroin, Codeine)	661	3.0	903	3.3	849	3.8
Other - Dangerous Nonnarcotic Drugs	2,323	10.4	2,357	8.6	2,699	12.1
Substance	2017 State Number of Arrests	2017 State % Arrests by Substance	2018 State Number of Arrests	2018 % Arrests by Substance2	2019 State Number of Arrests	2019 % Arrests by Substance3
Opium/Cocaine	4,123	2.9	3,740	2.6	3,317	2.7
Marijuana	62,400	44.0	60,982	42.8	43,251	35.3
Synthetic Narcotics - Manufactured Narcotics Which Can Cause True Drug Addiction (Demerol, Methadones)	23,347	16.5	24,933	17.5	21,415	17.5
Other - Dangerous Nonnarcotic Drugs (Barbiturates, Benzedrine)	2,541	1.8	2,736	1.9	2,867	2.3
Opium or Cocaine and Their Derivatives (Morphine, Heroin, Codeine)	25,323	17.8	22,943	16.1	20,113	16.4
Other - Dangerous Nonnarcotic Drugs	24,175	17.0	27,147	19.1	31,448	25.7
Source: Texas Department of Public Safety						

Table 51. 2017-2019 Region 8 Juvenile Alcohol Related Arrests Rates by County

Area	Classification of Arrests	2017 Child Population 0-16	2017 Juvenile Arrests	2017 Rate per 100k Child Population	2018 Child Population 0-16	2018 Juvenile Arrests	2018 Rate per 100k Child Population	2019 Child Population 0-16	2019 Juvenile Arrests	2019 Rate per 100k Child Population
Texas	Driving Under the Influence		130	1.9		124	1.8		93	1.3
Texas	Drunkenness		200	2.9		140	2.0		117	1.7
Texas	Liquor Laws		573	8.3		548	7.9		571	8.1
Texas	Total Alcohol Arrests	6,894,664	903	13.1	6,955,283	812	11.7	7,025,899	781	11.1
Region 8	Driving Under the Influence		3	0.4		6	0.8		3	0.4
Region 8	Drunkenness		7	1.0		11	1.5		8	1.1
Region 8	Liquor Laws		26	3.7		38	5.3		34	4.7
Region 8	Total Alcohol Arrests	707,154	36	5.1	716,495	55	7.7	727,240	45	6.2
SA-NB MSA	Driving Under The Influence		1	0.2		6	1.0		2	0.3
SA-NB MSA	Drunkenness		7	1.2		8	1.3		7	1.1
SA-NB MSA	Liquor Laws		9	1.5		22	3.7		23	3.8
SA-NB MSA	Total Alcohol Arrests	593,384	17	2.9	602,151	36	6.0	612,205	32	5.2
Victoria MSA	Driving Under The Influence		0	0.0		0	0.0		0	0.0
Victoria MSA	Drunkenness		0	0.0		1	4.3		0	0.0
Victoria MSA	Liquor Laws		4	17.4		1	4.3		13	56.1
Victoria MSA	Total Alcohol Arrests	22,979	4	17.4	23,059	2	8.7	23,164	13	56.1
Border Area	Driving Under the Influence		2	4.0		0	0.0		1	2.0
Border Area	Drunkenness		0	0.0		1	2.0		0	0.0
Border Area	Liquor Laws		0	0.0		8	15.8		0	0.0
Border Area	Total Alcohol Arrests	50,533	2	4.0	50,673	9	17.8	50,754	1	2.0
Atascosa	Driving Under the Influence		0	0.0		0	0.0		0	0.0
Atascosa	Drunkenness		0	0.0		6	48.2		3	23.9
Atascosa	Liquor Laws		0	0.0		0	0.0		2	15.9
Atascosa	Total Alcohol Arrests	12,339	0	0.0	12,446	6	48.2	12,560	5	39.8
Bandera	Driving Under the Influence		0	0.0		0	0.0		0	0.0
Bandera	Drunkenness		0	0.0		0	0.0		0	0.0
Bandera	Liquor Laws		0	0.0		0	0.0		0	0.0
Bandera	Total Alcohol Arrests	3,262	0	0.0	3,234	0	0.0	3,238	0	0.0
Bexar	Driving Under the Influence		1	0.2		5	1.0		1	0.2
Bexar	Drunkenness		0	0.0		1	0.2		2	0.4
Bexar	Liquor Laws		4	0.8		21	4.3		11	2.2
Bexar	Total Alcohol Arrests	481,941	5	1.0	488,963	27	5.5	496,782	14	2.8
Calhoun	Driving Under the Influence		0	0.0		0	0.0		0	0.0
Calhoun	Drunkenness		0	0.0		0	0.0		0	0.0
Calhoun	Liquor Laws		0	0.0		0	0.0		0	0.0
Calhoun	Total Alcohol Arrests	5,277	0	0.0	5,319	0	0.0	5,355	0	0.0
Comal	Driving Under the Influence		0	0.0		1	3.5		1	3.4
Comal	Drunkenness		1	3.6		0	0.0		0	0.0
Comal	Liquor Laws		2	7.1		0	0.0		3	10.1
Comal	Total Alcohol Arrests	28,088	3	10.7	28,857	1	3.5	29,839	4	13.4
DeWitt	Driving Under the Influence		0	0.0		0	0.0		0	0.0
DeWitt	Drunkenness		0	0.0		0	0.0		0	0.0
DeWitt	Liquor Laws		0	0.0		0	0.0		0	0.0
DeWitt	Total Alcohol Arrests	4,322	0	0.0	4,351	0	0.0	4,448	0	0.0
Dimmit	Driving Under the Influence		0	0.0		0	0.0		0	0.0
Dimmit	Drunkenness		0	0.0		0	0.0		0	0.0
Dimmit	Liquor Laws		0	0.0		7	221.7		0	0.0
Dimmit	Total Alcohol Arrests	3,111	0	0.0	3,158	7	221.7	3,232	0	0.0
Edwards	Driving Under the Influence		0	0.0		0	0.0		0	0.0
Edwards	Drunkenness		0	0.0		0	0.0		0	0.0
Edwards	Liquor Laws		0	0.0		0	0.0		0	0.0
Edwards	Total Alcohol Arrests	398	0	0.0	396	0	0.0	386	0	0.0
Frio	Driving Under the Influence		0	0.0		0	0.0		0	0.0
Frio	Drunkenness		0	0.0		0	0.0		0	0.0
Frio	Liquor Laws		0	0.0		0	0.0		0	0.0
Frio	Total Alcohol Arrests	4,271	0	0.0	4,302	0	0.0	4,343	0	0.0
Gillespie	Driving Under the Influence		0	0.0		0	0.0		0	0.0
Gillespie	Drunkenness		0	0.0		0	0.0		0	0.0
Gillespie	Liquor Laws		0	0.0		2	43.0		2	42.6
Gillespie	Total Alcohol Arrests	4,592	0	0.0	4,650	2	43.0	4,698	2	42.6

Table 51. 2017-2019 Region 8 Juvenile Alcohol Related Arrests Rates by County

Area	Classification of Arrests	2017 Child Population 0-16	2017 Juvenile Arrests	2017 Rate per 100k Child Population	2018 Child Population 0-16	2018 Juvenile Arrests	2018 Rate per 100k Child Population	2019 Child Population 0-16	2019 Juvenile Arrests	2019 Rate per 100k Child Population
Goliad	Driving Under the Influence		0	0.0		0	0.0		0	0.0
Goliad	Drunkenness		0	0.0		0	0.0		0	0.0
Goliad	Liquor Laws		0	0.0		0	0.0		0	0.0
Goliad	Total Alcohol Arrests	1,433	0	0.0	1,450	0	0.0	1,429	0	0.0
Gonzales	Driving Under the Influence		0	0.0		0	0.0		0	0.0
Gonzales	Drunkenness		0	0.0		0	0.0		0	0.0
Gonzales	Liquor Laws		0	0.0		0	0.0		0	0.0
Gonzales	Total Alcohol Arrests	5,236	0	0.0	5,257	0	0.0	5,285	0	0.0
Guadalupe	Driving Under the Influence		0	0.0		0	0.0		0	0.0
Guadalupe	Drunkenness		0	0.0		0	0.0		1	2.6
Guadalupe	Liquor Laws		0	0.0		0	0.0		1	2.6
Guadalupe	Total Alcohol Arrests	37,588	0	0.0	38,222	0	0.0	38,997	2	5.1
Jackson	Driving Under the Influence		0	0.0		0	0.0		0	0.0
Jackson	Drunkenness		0	0.0		0	0.0		0	0.0
Jackson	Liquor Laws		2	53.6		1	26.4		0	0.0
Jackson	Total Alcohol Arrests	3,732	2	53.6	3,782	1	26.4	3,865	0	0.0
Karnes	Driving Under the Influence		0	0.0		0	0.0		0	0.0
Karnes	Drunkenness		0	0.0		1	32.7		1	32.0
Karnes	Liquor Laws		3	99.4		1	32.7		0	0.0
Karnes	Total Alcohol Arrests	3,017	3	99.4	3,060	2	65.4	3,126	1	32.0
Kendall	Driving Under the Influence		0	0.0		0	0.0		0	0.0
Kendall	Drunkenness		0	0.0		1	11.0		0	0.0
Kendall	Liquor Laws		1	11.3		1	11.0		6	64.1
Kendall	Total Alcohol Arrests	8,811	1	11.3	9,069	2	22.1	9,357	6	64.1
Kerr	Driving Under the Influence		0	0.0		0	0.0		0	0.0
Kerr	Drunkenness		0	0.0		0	0.0		0	0.0
Kerr	Liquor Laws		7	73.0		3	31.2		9	93.1
Kerr	Total Alcohol Arrests	9,583	7	73.0	9,619	3	31.2	9,664	9	93.1
Kinney	Driving Under the Influence		0	0.0		0	0.0		0	0.0
Kinney	Drunkenness		0	0.0		0	0.0		0	0.0
Kinney	Liquor Laws		0	0.0		0	0.0		0	0.0
Kinney	Total Alcohol Arrests	652	0	0.0	660	0	0.0	670	0	0.0
LaSalle	Driving Under the Influence		0	0.0		0	0.0		0	0.0
LaSalle	Drunkenness		0	0.0		0	0.0		0	0.0
LaSalle	Liquor Laws		0	0.0		0	0.0		0	0.0
LaSalle	Total Alcohol Arrests	1,452	0	0.0	1,487	0	0.0	1,526	0	0.0
Lavaca	Driving Under the Influence		0	0.0		0	0.0		0	0.0
Lavaca	Drunkenness		0	0.0		0	0.0		0	0.0
Lavaca	Liquor Laws		1	22.2		0	0.0		0	0.0
Lavaca	Total Alcohol Arrests	4,499	1	22.2	4,574	0	0.0	4,676	0	0.0
Maverick	Driving Under the Influence		0	0.0		0	0.0		1	5.9
Maverick	Drunkenness		0	0.0		1	5.9		0	0.0
Maverick	Liquor Laws		0	0.0		0	0.0		0	0.0
Maverick	Total Alcohol Arrests	16,869	0	0.0	16,919	1	5.9	16,884	1	5.9
Medina	Driving Under the Influence		0	0.0		0	0.0		0	0.0
Medina	Drunkenness		3	27.8		0	0.0		0	0.0
Medina	Liquor Laws		2	18.5		0	0.0		0	0.0
Medina	Total Alcohol Arrests	10,783	5	46.4	10,782	0	0.0	10,805	0	0.0
Real	Driving Under the Influence		0	0.0		0	0.0		0	0.0
Real	Drunkenness		0	0.0		0	0.0		0	0.0
Real	Liquor Laws		0	0.0		0	0.0		0	0.0
Real	Total Alcohol Arrests	596	0	0.0	613	0	0.0	633	0	0.0
Uvalde	Driving Under the Influence		0	0.0		0	0.0		0	0.0
Uvalde	Drunkenness		0	0.0		0	0.0		0	0.0
Uvalde	Liquor Laws		0	0.0		0	0.0		0	0.0
Uvalde	Total Alcohol Arrests	6,620	0	0.0	6,562	0	0.0	6,555	0	0.0
Val Verde	Driving Under the Influence		2	15.4		0	0.0		0	0.0
Val Verde	Drunkenness		0	0.0		0	0.0		0	0.0
Val Verde	Liquor Laws		0	0.0		1	7.7		0	0.0
Val Verde	Total Alcohol Arrests	12,967	2	15.4	12,936	1	7.7	12,844	0	0.0

Table 51. 2017-2019 Region 8 Juvenile Alcohol Related Arrests Rates by County

Area	Classification of Arrests	2017 Child Population 0-16	2017 Juvenile Arrests	2017 Rate per 100k Child Population	2018 Child Population 0-16	2018 Juvenile Arrests	2018 Rate per 100k Child Population	2019 Child Population 0-16	2019 Juvenile Arrests	2019 Rate per 100k Child Population
Victoria	Driving Under the Influence		0	0.0		0	0.0		0	0.0
Victoria	Drunkenness		0	0.0		1	4.6		0	0.0
Victoria	Liquor Laws		4	18.6		1	4.6		13	59.8
Victoria	Total Alcohol Arrests	21,546	4	18.6	21,609	2	9.3	21,735	13	59.8
Wilson	Driving Under the Influence		0	0.0		0	0.0		0	0.0
Wilson	Drunkenness		3	28.4		0	0.0		1	9.4
Wilson	Liquor Laws		0	0.0		0	0.0		0	0.0
Wilson	Total Alcohol Arrests	10,572	3	28.4	10,578	0	0.0	10,627	1	9.4
Zavala	Driving Under the Influence		0	0.0		0	0.0		0	0.0
Zavala	Drunkenness		0	0.0		0	0.0		0	0.0
Zavala	Liquor Laws		0	0.0		0	0.0		0	0.0
Zavala	Total Alcohol Arrests	3,597	0	0.0	3,640	0	0.0	3,681	0	0.0
Source: Texas Department of Public Safety										

Table 52. 2016-2018 Region 8 Juvenile Probation Referral Rates by County by Offense.

2016-2018 Region 8 Juvenile Probation Referral Rates by County										
Year	**County**	**Juvenile Population**	**Violent Felony**	**Other Felony**	**Misd. A & B**	**VOP**	**Status**	**Other CINS**	**Total Referrals**	**Referral Rate/1,000**	**Youth Referred**
2016	Texas	2,824,828	5,720	8,538	27,901	8,722	3,319	974	55,174	22	39,616
2017	Texas	2,842,884	6,009	8,336	26,965	8,276	2,997	939	53,522	19	38,559
2018	Texas	2,856,077	6,348	8,424	27,861	7,687	2,636	810	53,390	19	39,094
2016	Region 8	285,463	492	742	3,453	1,169	235	52	6,143	22	4,545
2017	Region 8	285,595	569	828	3,750	1,023	153	56	6,379	22	4,738
2018	Region 8	285,564	620	785	3,492	1,002	132	54	6,095	21	4,539
2016	SA-NB MSA	237,738	404	580	2,831	818	151	28	4,812	20	3,633
2017	SA-NB MSA	238,034	469	619	3,140	749	106	36	5,119	22	3,842
2018	SA-NB MSA	237,982	524	629	3,003	817	52	17	5,042	21	3,759
2016	Victoria MSA	9,720	28	29	149	219	56	0	481	49	254
2017	Victoria MSA	9,728	26	53	128	162	15	0	384	39	232
2018	Victoria MSA	9,833	28	33	103	107	46	0	317	32	194
2016	Border Area	21,519	22	63	266	36	13	5	405	19	329
2017	Border Area	21,369	39	76	264	20	24	6	429	20	336
2018	Border Area	21,275	35	58	185	11	13	5	307	14	256
2016	Atascosa	5,360	6	17	34	20	12	0	89	17	67
2017	Atascosa	5,351	8	9	38	16	8	0	79	15	60
2018	Atascosa	5,355	5	10	76	13	15	1	120	22	91
2016	Bandera	1,599	2	18	10	5	9	1	45	28	32
2017	Bandera	1,597	3	7	28	4	3	1	46	29	42
2018	Bandera	1,634	1	4	20	1	9	3	38	23	29
2016	Bexar	189,502	343	434	2,482	720	44	22	4,045	21	3,026
2017	Bexar	190,084	384	503	2,682	649	28	34	4,280	23	3,162
2018	Bexar	188,545	345	493	2,671	800	112	244	4,665	25	3,345
2016	Calhoun	2,267	7	17	52	19	0	0	95	42	72
2017	Calhoun	2,267	3	11	45	11	0	0	70	31	57
2018	Calhoun	2,256	9	24	71	19	1	0	124	55	93
2016	Comal	11,398	19	32	98	19	15	1	184	16	165
2017	Comal	11,224	27	30	154	13	13	0	237	21	211
2018	Comal	11,363	15	23	90	31	30	0	189	17	149
2016	De Witt	1,722	6	15	41	21	4	0	87	51	62
2017	De Witt	1,721	9	25	51	20	1	2	108	63	67
2018	De Witt	1,709	5	15	49	23	2	0	94	55	67
2016	Dimmit	1,158	0	7	17	1	0	0	25	22	18
2017	Dimmit	1,176	0	2	6	0	0	0	8	7	8
2018	Dimmit	1,148	2	10	6	0	0	0	18	16	15
2016	Edwards	175	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2017	Edwards	179	1	0	1	0	0	0	2	11	2
2018	Edwards	164	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	6	1
2016	Frio	1,692	1	8	18	1	7	0	35	21	32
2017	Frio	1,665	4	5	21	4	6	0	40	24	33
2018	Frio	1,664	4	5	33	4	4	0	50	30	43
2016	Gillespie	2,047	3	2	9	2	1	6	23	11	22
2017	Gillespie	2,003	1	3	11	0	2	2	19	9	16
2018	Gillespie	2,077	4	7	9	2	0	4	26	13	24
2016	Goliad	655	0	0	11	1	0	0	12	18	8
2017	Goliad	635	0	10	2	0	0	0	12	19	10
2018	Goliad	676	0	1	3	0	0	0	4	6	4
2016	Gonzales	2,183	4	2	14	6	3	0	29	13	25
2017	Gonzales	2,210	7	9	17	8	1	1	43	19	34
2018	Gonzales	2,180	3	9	23	7	0	0	42	19	30

Table 52. 2016-2018 Region 8 Juvenile Probation Referral Rates by County by Offense.

Year	County	Juvenile Population	Violent Felony	Other Felony	Misd. A & B	VOP	Status	Other CINS	Total Referrals	Referral Rate/1,000	Youth Referred
2016	Guadalupe	16,215	15	42	119	45	70	3	294	18	209
2017	Guadalupe	16,330	25	39	150	60	49	1	324	20	228
2018	Guadalupe	16,116	20	30	136	79	45	5	315	20	222
2016	Jackson	1,390	1	9	14	4	0	1	29	21	20
2017	Jackson	1,368	3	8	20	1	0	1	33	24	26
2018	Jackson	1,340	3	10	18	0	1	1	33	25	26
2016	Karnes	1,153	5	5	23	12	2	12	59	51	34
2017	Karnes	1,157	5	8	11	9	0	8	41	35	33
2018	Karnes	1,134	2	1	8	3	8	1	23	20	21
2016	Kendall	3,575	4	11	39	0	0	1	55	15	42
2017	Kendall	3,448	7	8	31	0	0	0	46	13	41
2018	Kendall	3,624	1	8	30	1	1	0	41	11	37
2016	Kerr	4,015	8	16	43	27	4	0	98	24	74
2017	Kerr	3,988	5	10	40	33	4	0	92	23	58
2018	Kerr	4,027	10	18	63	56	28	2	177	44	106
2016	Kinney	240	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2017	Kinney	243	1	1	4	0	0	0	6	25	5
2018	Kinney	230	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2016	La Salle	554	4	6	12	1	1	0	24	43	21
2017	La Salle	541	1	0	3	0	4	0	8	15	7
2018	La Salle	567	0	2	11	0	2	0	15	26	13
2016	Lavaca	1,709	4	4	11	5	1	0	25	15	20
2017	Lavaca	1,750	2	6	23	10	0	0	41	23	37
2018	Lavaca	1,705	0	11	7	7	0	1	26	15	17
2016	Maverick	7,275	3	11	77	9	1	3	104	14	89
2017	Maverick	7,223	4	29	33	0	0	0	66	9	60
2018	Maverick	7,296	13	33	84	10	9	9	158	22	109
2016	Medina	5,029	11	12	27	4	0	0	54	11	51
2017	Medina	4,997	3	10	29	1	0	0	43	9	39
2018	Medina	5,009	7	10	33	4	1	0	55	11	50
2016	Real	206	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2017	Real	212	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2018	Real	204	0	0	10	0	0	0	10	49	10
2016	Uvalde	3,067	12	14	68	2	4	2	102	33	81
2017	Uvalde	3,059	15	22	126	1	14	4	182	60	128
2018	Uvalde	3,064	4	14	51	4	12	2	78	28	78
2016	Val Verde	5,731	2	15	66	22	0	0	105	18	82
2017	Val Verde	5,654	11	14	60	15	0	1	101	18	82
2018	Val Verde	5,712	15	28	89	14	1	1	148	26	104
2016	Victoria	9,065	28	29	138	218	56	0	469	52	246
2017	Victoria	9,093	26	43	126	162	15	0	372	41	222
2018	Victoria	9,025	28	38	175	187	48	0	476	53	254
2016	Wilson	5,060	4	14	22	5	1	0	46	9	41
2017	Wilson	5,003	12	13	28	6	5	0	64	13	59
2018	Wilson	5,076	5	6	35	10	58	2	116	23	101
2016	Zavala	1,421	0	2	8	0	0	0	10	7	6
2017	Zavala	1,417	2	3	10	0	0	1	16	11	11
2018	Zavala	1,386	2	11	15	0	1	0	29	21	19

Source: Texas Juvenile Justice Department

Table 53. 2016-2018 Juvenile Probation Referral Rates by Concentrations of Populations per 1,000 Population

Year	Area	Juvenile Population	Violent Felony	Other Felony	Felony Rate/1,000	Misd. A & B	Misd. A & Misd. A&B Rate/1,000	VOP	VOP Rate/1,000	Status	Other CINS	Status & CINS Rate/1,000	Total Referrals	Referral Rate/1,000	Youth Referred
						B									
2016	Texas	2,824,828	5,720	8,538	5.0	27,901	9.9	8,722	3.1	3,319	974	1.5	55,174	22	39,616
2017	Texas	2,842,884	6,009	8,336	5.0	26,965	9.5	8,276	2.9	2,997	939	1.4	53,522	19	38,559
2018	Texas	2,856,077	6,348	8,424	5.2	27,861	9.6	7,687	2.7	2,636	810	1.2	53,390	19	39,094
2016	Region 8	285463	492	742	4.32	3,453	12.09	1169	4.09	235	52	1.0	6,143	22	4,545
2017	Region 8	285595	569	828	4.89	3,750	13.13	1023	3.58	153	56	0.7	6,379	22	4,738
2018	Region 8	285564	620	785	4.9	3,492	12.2	1002	3.5	132	54	0.7	6,095	21	4,539
2016	Victoria MSA	9,720	28	29	5.9	149	15.3	219	22.5	56	0	5.8	481	49	254
2017	Victoria MSA	9,728	26	53	8.1	128	13.2	162	16.7	15	0	1.5	384	39	232
2018	Victoria MSA	9,833	28	33	6.2	103	10.5	107	10.9	46	0	4.7	317	32	194
2016	Border Area	21,519	22	63	3.9	266	12.4	36	1.7	13	5	0.8	405	19	329
2017	Border Area	21,369	39	76	5.4	264	12.4	20	0.9	24	6	1.4	429	20	336
2018	Border Area	21,275	35	58	4.4	185	8.7	11	0.5	13	5	0.8	307	14	256
2016	SA-NB MSA	237,738	404	580	4.1	2,831	11.9	818	3.4	151	28	0.8	4,812	20	3,633
2017	SA-NB MSA	238,034	469	619	4.6	3,140	13.2	749	3.1	106	36	0.6	5,119	22	3,842
2018	SA-NB MSA	237,982	524	629	4.8	3,003	12.6	817	3.4	52	17	0.3	5,042	21	3,759

Source: Texas Juvenile Justice Department

2016-2018 Juvenile Probation Referral Rates by Concentrations of Populations

Table 54. Region 8 Juvenile Drug Arrest Rates by County

year	County	Child Population 0-16	UNDER 10	10 -12	13 -14	15	16	TOTAL Drug Arrests	Rate per 100k Child Population
								2017-2019 Region 8 Juvenile Drug Arrests Rates by County per 100,000 Child Population	
2017	State	6,894,664	9	328	1,599	1,630	2,529	6,095	88.4
2018	State	6,955,283	18	317	1,657	1,742	2,506	6,240	89.7
2019	State	7,025,899	8	321	1,621	1,674	2,306	5,930	84.4
2017	PHR 8	707,154	1	26	128	131	214	499	70.6
2018	PHR 8	716,495	2	17	132	125	201	477	66.6
2019	PHR 8	727,240	0	28	144	186	271	629	86.5
2017	SA-NB MSA	593,384	1	17	90	98	177	382	64.4
2018	SA-NB MSA	602,151	2	12	111	106	158	389	64.6
2019	SA-NB MSA	612,205	0	26	119	142	230	517	84.4
2017	Victoria MSA	22,979	0	4	11	7	1	23	100.1
2018	Victoria MSA	23,059	0	1	12	1	5	19	82.4
2019	Victoria MSA	23,164	0	1	11	18	13	43	185.6
2017	Border Area	50,533	0	2	2	3	11	18	35.6
2018	Border Area	50,673	0	0	4	2	9	15	29.6
2019	Border Area	50,754	0	0	7	17	13	37	72.9
2017	Atascosa	12,339	0	0	0	1	3	4	32.4
2018	Atascosa	12,446	0	0	2	2	8	12	96.4
2019	Atascosa	12,560	0	0	1	1	0	2	15.9
2017	Bandera	3,262	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
2018	Bandera	3,234	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
2019	Bandera	3,238	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
2017	Bexar	481,941	1	10	56	69	116	252	52.3
2018	Bexar	488,963	2	7	68	72	109	258	52.8
2019	Bexar	496,782	0	23	85	91	154	353	71.1
2017	Calhoun	5,277	0	2	12	8	6	28	530.6
2018	Calhoun	5,319	0	0	1	2	7	10	188.0
2019	Calhoun	5,355	0	0	0	2	1	3	56.0
2017	Comal	28,088	0	6	18	15	31	70	249.2
2018	Comal	28,857	0	2	29	17	18	66	228.7
2019	Comal	29,839	0	2	22	39	41	104	348.5
2017	DeWitt	4,322	0	0	3	1	1	5	115.7
2018	DeWitt	4,351	0	0	0	3	2	5	114.9
2019	DeWitt	4,448	0	0	2	3	2	7	157.4
2017	Dimmit	3,111	0	1	0	1	2	4	128.6
2018	Dimmit	3,158	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
2019	Dimmit	3,232	0	0	0	1	0	1	30.9
2017	Edwards	398	0	0	0	1	0	1	251.3
2018	Edwards	396	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
2019	Edwards	386	0	0	0	0	1	1	259.1
2017	Frio	4,271	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
2018	Frio	4,302	0	0	0	1	2	3	69.7
2019	Frio	4,343	0	0	1	0	0	1	23.0

Table 54. Region 8 Juvenile Drug Arrest Rates by County

year	County	Child Population 0-16	UNDER 10	10 -12	13 -14	15	16	TOTAL Drug Arrests	Rate per 100k Child Population
2017	Gillespie	4,592	0	0	5	2	0	7	152.4
2018	Gillespie	4,650	0	0	0	0	1	1	21.5
2019	Gillespie	4,698	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
2017	Goliad	1,433	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
2018	Goliad	1,450	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
2019	Goliad	1,429	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
2017	Gonzales	5,236	0	0	1	0	0	1	19.1
2018	Gonzales	5,257	0	0	2	2	4	8	152.2
2019	Gonzales	5,285	0	0	0	2	2	4	75.7
2017	Guadalupe	37,588	0	1	7	3	14	25	66.5
2018	Guadalupe	38,222	0	1	8	6	12	27	70.6
2019	Guadalupe	38,997	0	0	3	5	15	23	59.0
2017	Jackson	3,732	0	0	0	3	3	6	160.8
2018	Jackson	3,782	0	2	0	1	3	6	158.6
2019	Jackson	3,865	0	1	0	1	1	3	77.6
2017	Karnes	3,017	0	0	1	0	1	2	66.3
2018	Karnes	3,060	0	0	0	3	2	4	130.7
2019	Karnes	3,126	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
2017	Kendall	8,811	0	0	2	6	8	15	170.2
2018	Kendall	9,069	0	0	2	7	6	15	165.4
2019	Kendall	9,357	0	0	3	1	6	10	106.9
2017	Kerr	9,583	0	0	0	3	14	17	177.4
2018	Kerr	9,619	0	2	2	2	9	15	155.9
2019	Kerr	9,664	0	0	5	1	7	13	134.5
2017	Kinney	652	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
2018	Kinney	660	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
2019	Kinney	670	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
2018	La Salle	1,487	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
2019	La Salle	1,526	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
2017	LaSalle	1,452	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
2017	Lavaca	4,499	0	1	3	6	0	10	222.3
2018	Lavaca	4,574	0	0	0	3	1	4	87.5
2019	Lavaca	4,676	0	0	0	0	2	2	42.8
2017	Maverick	16,869	0	1	1	0	0	2	11.9
2018	Maverick	16,919	0	0	1	1	3	5	29.6
2019	Maverick	16,884	0	0	3	8	3	14	82.9
2017	Medina	10,783	0	0	3	2	3	8	74.2
2018	Medina	10,782	0	0	1	1	1	3	27.8
2019	Medina	10,805	0	1	3	4	9	17	157.3
2017	Real	596	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
2018	Real	613	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
2019	Real	633	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
2017	Uvalde	6,620	0	0	1	0	0	1	15.1
2018	Uvalde	6,562	0	0	0	0	1	1	15.2
2019	Uvalde	6,555	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
2017	Val Verde	12,967	0	0	0	1	9	10	77.1
2018	Val Verde	12,936	0	0	2	0	3	5	38.7
2019	Val Verde	12,844	0	0	3	8	9	20	155.7

Table 54. Region 8 Juvenile Drug Arrest Rates by County

year	County	Child Population 0-16	UNDER 10	10 -12	13 -14	15	16	TOTAL Drug Arrests	Rate per 100k Child Population
2017	Victoria	21,546	0	4	11	7	1	23	106.7
2018	Victoria	21,609	0	1	12	1	5	19	87.9
2019	Victoria	21,735	0	1	11	18	13	43	197.8
2017	Wilson	10,572	0	0	4	2	2	8	75.7
2018	Wilson	10,578	0	2	1	1	4	8	75.6
2019	Wilson	10,627	0	0	2	1	5	8	75.3
2017	Zavala	3,597	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
2018	Zavala	3,640	0	0	1	0	0	1	27.5
2019	Zavala	3,681	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0

Source: Texas Department of Public Safety

Table 55. 2017-2019 Region 8 and State Percentage of Juvenile Drug Arrests by Substance

2017-2019 Region 8 and State Percentage of Juvenile Drug Arrests by Substance							
	Substance	2017		2018		2019	
		# Arrests	% Arrests	# Arrests	% Arrests	# Arrests	% Arrests
PHR 8	Opium/Cocaine	4	0.8	3	0.6	14	2.2
PHR 8	Marijuana	387	79.5	383	80.3	456	72.6
PHR 8	Synthetic Narcotics - Manufactured Narcotics Which Can Cause True Drug Addiction (Demerol, Methadones)	53	10.9	38	8.0	76	12.1
PHR 8	Other - Dangerous Nonnarcotic Drugs (Barbiturates, Benzedrine)	10	2.1	12	2.5	7	1.1
PHR 8	Opium or Cocaine and Their Derivatives (Morphine, Heroin, Codeine)	5	1.0	17	3.6	11	1.8
PHR 8	Other - Dangerous Nonnarcotic Drugs	28	5.7	24	5.0	64	10.2
	TOTAL	487		477		628	
	Substance	# Arrests	% Arrests	# Arrests	% Arrests	# Arrests	% Arrests
State	Opium/Cocaine	140	2.3	173	2.8	149	2.5
State	Marijuana	4,665	76.5	4,766	76.4	3,767	63.5
State	Synthetic Narcotics - Manufactured Narcotics Which Can Cause True Drug Addiction (Demerol, Methadones)	351	5.8	332	5.3	642	10.8
State	Other - Dangerous Nonnarcotic Drugs (Barbiturates, Benzedrine)	53	0.9	66	1.1	52	0.9
State	Opium or Cocaine and Their Derivatives (Morphine, Heroin, Codeine)	268	4.4	243	3.9	332	5.6
State	Other - Dangerous Nonnarcotic Drugs	618	10.1	660	10.6	988	16.7
	TOTAL	6,095		6,240		5,930	

Source: Texas Department of Public Safety

Table 56. 2013-2018 Region 8 New HIV Diagnoses by State by County per 100,000 Population

2013-2018 New HIV Diagnoses by State by County of Residence (Rates per 100,000 Persons)													
	Area	2013		2014		2015		2016		2017		2018	
PHR	Area	Cases	Rate	Cases2	Rate	Cases3	Rate4	Cases5	Rate6	Cases7	Rate8	Cases9	Rate10
8	Atacosa	3	6.4	2	4.2	7	14.5	5	10.3	6	12.2	7	13.9
8	Bandera	0	0.0	3	14.4	4	18.9	2	9.2	0	0.0	1	4.4
8	Bexar	377	20.7	330	17.8	368	19.4	362	18.8	352	18.0	338	17.0
8	Calhoun	2	9.2	0	0.0	1	4.6	2	9.1	0	0.0	1	4.6
8	Comal	9	7.6	8	6.5	2	1.6	7	5.2	9	6.4	7	4.7
8	DeWitt	1	4.9	1	4.9	3	14.5	4	19.4	1	4.9	0	0.0
8	Dimmit	0	0.0	1	9.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
8	Edwards	1	52.7	1	52.5	0	0.0	2	104.6	0	0.0	0	0.0
8	Frio	3	16.3	1	5.3	1	5.2	3	15.5	1	5.1	9	45.4
8	Gillespie	0	0.0	1	3.9	1	3.9	2	7.6	0	0.0	0	0.0
8	Goliad	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	13.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
8	Gonzales	2	9.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
8	Guadalupe	12	8.4	7	4.8	6	4.0	9	5.8	11	6.9	8	4.9
8	Jackson	0	0.0	2	13.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	6.7
8	Karnes	0	0.0	1	6.7	1	6.5	1	6.5	2	12.9	0	0.0
8	Kendall	4	10.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	4	9.1	1	2.2
8	Kerr	2	4.0	3	6.0	0	0.0	1	1.9	5	9.6	3	5.7
8	Kinney	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
8	La Salle	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	13.3
8	Lavaca	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	5.0	0	0.0	1	5.0	0	0.0
8	Maverick	5	8.8	3	5.2	2	3.5	5	8.6	4	6.9	3	5.1
8	Medina	6	12.7	4	8.4	2	4.1	2	4.1	2	4.0	0	0.0
8	Real	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	28.8
8	Region 8	*	*	*	*	*	*	407	14.0	420	14.2	392	13.1
8	Uvalde	4	14.9	2	7.4	0	0.0	2	7.4	1	3.7	2	7.4
8	Val Verde	1	2.0	3	6.1	1	2.0	1	2.0	2	4.1	2	4.1
8	Victoria	4	4.4	4	4.4	9	9.8	4	4.3	7	7.6	4	4.3
8	Wilson	0	0.0	5	10.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	4.1	3	6.0
8	Zavala	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
State	Federal Prisons	44	*	44	*	30	*	37	*	12	*	17	*
State	ICE**Facilities	30	*	30	*	35	*	32	*	36	*	31	*
State	TDCJ***	126	*	101	*	100	*	83	*	97	*	94	*
State	Texas	4,387	16.6	4,460	16.5	4,552	16.6	4,543	16.3	4,365	15.4	4,520	15.7
Source: eHARS													

Table 57. 2017-2018 Region 8 Rates of People Living with HIV by County.

2017-2018 People Living with HIV by County of Residence (Rates per 100,000 Persons)					
Area	2017 PLW HIV Cases	2017 Rate	2017 Cumulative HIV Diagnoses - Cases	2018 PLW HIV **Cases	2018 PLW HIV Rate	2018 Cumulative HIV Diagnoses - Cases**
Texas	90,700	320.4	143,168	94,106	327.9	147,715
Region 8	7,335	248.0	11,196	7,585	252.5	11,582
Atacosa	61	124.5	77	64	127.2	82
Bandera	24	107.4	32	23	100.8	32
Bexar	6,295	321.4	9,914	6,470	325.8	10,246
Calhoun	17	78.2	34	20	92.8	35
Comal	194	137.6	184	208	140.2	190
DeWitt	12	59.3	31	13	64.4	31
Dimmit	5	48.0	13	6	58.2	13
Edwards	3	153.6	15	3	155.6	14
Frio	20	102.0	27	28	141.3	37
Gillespie	18	67.6	20	18	67.2	18
Goliad	6	79.3	5	4	52.7	5
Gonzales	17	81.4	24	21	100.8	23
Guadalupe	142	88.9	147	164	100.2	158
Jackson	7	47.3	18	7	47.1	19
Karnes	15	98.8	20	16	102.2	20
Kendall	48	109.0	36	44	96.4	39
Kerr	60	116.0	71	65	124.0	76
Kinney	7	186.9	6	8	212.4	6
La Salle	4	52.7	11	5	66.4	11
Lavaca	19	94.7	18	25	124.3	18
Maverick	74	127.1	106	84	143.6	109
Medina	42	83.9	57	43	84.4	56
Real	3	87.5	1	4	115.0	2
Uvalde	25	92.1	34	21	78.2	36
Val Verde	35	71.1	46	31	63.0	49
Victoria	128	139.0	188	128	139.1	193
Wilson	43	87.2	45	51	101.5	48
Zavala	11	92.1	16	11	91.8	16
ICE**Facilitie	528		322	568		365
Federal Priso	505		376	570		412
TDCJ***	3,003		322	2,985		4,631
Source: Texas 2018 HIV Surveillance Report					

Table 58. 2016-2017 Region 8 Rates for Opioid Related Emergency Department Visits by County

| | | | | | Commonly Prescribed | Commonly Prescribed Opioids Rate | | | Non-Heroin | Non-Heroin Opioids Rate per |
Year	County	2016 Pop	Any Opioid	Any Opioid Rate per 100k	Opioids	per 100k	Heroin	Heroin Rate per 100k	Opioids	100k
2016	Texas	27,464,709	9,105	33.2	5,373	19.6	1,822	6.6	7,283	26.5
2017	Texas	27,917,847	9,121,	32.7	5,329	19.1	1,909	6.8	7,212	25.8
2016	Region 8	2,869,613	***	#VALUE!	***	#VALUE!	***	#VALUE!	***	#VALUE!
2017	Region 8	2,922,671	***	#VALUE!	***	#VALUE!	***	#VALUE!	***	#VALUE!
2016	Atascosa	48,130	15	31.2	11	22.9	***	#VALUE!	***	#VALUE!
2017	Atascosa	48,842	17	34.8	11	22.5	***	#VALUE!	***	#VALUE!
2016	Bandera	20,483	***	#VALUE!	***	#VALUE!	0	0.0	0	0.0
2017	Bandera	20,543	11	53.5	***	#VALUE!	***	#VALUE!	***	#VALUE!
2016	Bexar	1,912,830	714	37.3	405	21.2	170	8.9	544	28.4
2017	Bexar	1,950,838	655	33.6	356	18.2	177	9.1	478	24.5
2016	Calhoun	21,884	12	54.8	***	#VALUE!	0	0.0	12	54.8
2017	Calhoun	22,018	14	63.6	12	54.5	***	#VALUE!	***	#VALUE!
2016	Comal	127,806	52	40.7	28	21.9	***	#VALUE!	***	#VALUE!
2017	Comal	131,772	47	35.7	32	24.3	***	#VALUE!	***	#VALUE!
2016	DeWitt	20,484	***	#VALUE!	***	#VALUE!	0	0.0	***	#VALUE!
2017	DeWitt	20,646	***	#VALUE!	***	#VALUE!	0	0.0	***	#VALUE!
2016	Dimmit	10,755	***	#VALUE!	0	0.0	***	#VALUE!	0	0.0
2017	Dimmit	10,929	***	#VALUE!	***	#VALUE!	***	#VALUE!	0	0.0
2016	Edwards	1,935	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
2017	Edwards	1,934	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
2016	Frio	18,627	***	#VALUE!	***	#VALUE!	0	0.0	***	#VALUE!
2017	Frio	18,899	***	#VALUE!	***	#VALUE!	***	#VALUE!	***	#VALUE!
2016	Gillespie	24,604	12	48.8	10	40.6	***	#VALUE!	***	#VALUE!
2017	Gillespie	24,750	***	#VALUE!	***	#VALUE!	0	0.0	***	#VALUE!
2016	Goliad	7,329	***	#VALUE!	***	#VALUE!	0	0.0	***	#VALUE!
2017	Goliad	7,376	***	#VALUE!	***	#VALUE!	0	0.0	***	#VALUE!
2016	Gonzales	20,380	***	#VALUE!	***	#VALUE!	0	0.0	***	#VALUE!
2017	Gonzales	20,517	***	#VALUE!	***	#VALUE!	0	0.0	***	#VALUE!
2016	Guadalupe	151,491	43	28.4	31	20.5	***	#VALUE!	***	#VALUE!
2017	Guadalupe	155,448	32	20.6	26	16.7	***	#VALUE!	***	#VALUE!
2016	Jackson	14,840	***	#VALUE!	***	#VALUE!	0	0.0	***	#VALUE!
2017	Jackson	14,999	***	#VALUE!	***	#VALUE!	0	0.0	***	#VALUE!
2016	Karnes	14,809	***	#VALUE!	***	#VALUE!	0	0.0	***	#VALUE!
2017	Karnes	14,875	***	#VALUE!	***	#VALUE!	0	0.0	***	#VALUE!
2016	Kendall	39,503	11	27.8	***	#VALUE!	***	#VALUE!	***	#VALUE!
2017	Kendall	40,841	***	#VALUE!	***	#VALUE!	***	#VALUE!	***	#VALUE!
2016	Kerr	49,585	35	70.6	24	48.4	***	#VALUE!	***	#VALUE!
2017	Kerr	49,859	26	52.1	19	38.1	***	#VALUE!	***	#VALUE!
2016	Kinney	3,376	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
2017	Kinney	3,361	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
2016	La Salle	7,550	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
2017	La Salle	7,686	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
2016	Lavaca	19,396	***	#VALUE!	***	#VALUE!	0	0.0	***	#VALUE!
2017	Lavaca	19,562	***	#VALUE!	***	#VALUE!	0	0.0	***	#VALUE!
2016	Maverick	56,951	***	#VALUE!	***	#VALUE!	***	#VALUE!	***	#VALUE!
2017	Maverick	57,482	***	#VALUE!	***	#VALUE!	***	#VALUE!	***	#VALUE!
2016	Medina	47,954	24	50.0	16	33.4	***	#VALUE!	***	#VALUE!
2017	Medina	48,386	15	31.0	***	#VALUE!	***	#VALUE!	***	#VALUE!

Table 58. 2016-2017 Region 8 Rates for Opioid Related Emergency Department Visits by County

Year	County	2016 Pop	Any Opioid	Any Opioid Rate per 100k	Commonly Prescribed Opioids	Commonly Prescribed Opioids Rate per 100k	Heroin	Heroin Rate per 100k	Non-Heroin Opioids	Non-Heroin Opioids Rate per 100k
2016	Real	3,274	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
2017	Real	3,287	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
2016	Uvalde	26,678	***	#VALUE!	***	#VALUE!	***	#VALUE!	***	#VALUE!
2017	Uvalde	26,837	***	#VALUE!	***	#VALUE!	0	0.0	***	#VALUE!
2016	Val Verde	47,866	***	#VALUE!	***	#VALUE!	***	#VALUE!	***	#VALUE!
2017	Val Verde	47,762	15	31.4	10	20.9	***	#VALUE!	***	#VALUE!
2016	Victoria	91,594	37	40.4	24	26.2	***	#VALUE!	***	#VALUE!
2017	Victoria	92,741	48	51.8	40	43.1	***	#VALUE!	48	51.8
2016	Wilson	47,422	16	33.7	12	25.3	***	#VALUE!	***	#VALUE!
2017	Wilson	48,313	16	33.1	***	#VALUE!	***	#VALUE!	***	#VALUE!
2016	Zavala	12,077	***	#VALUE!	***	#VALUE!	***	#VALUE!	***	#VALUE!
2017	Zavala	12,168	***	#VALUE!	***	#VALUE!	0	0.0	***	#VALUE!
Source: The Texas Health Care Information Council (THCIC) (now called Texas Health Care Information Collection Program)										
Emergency Department visits for categories with number of visits between 1-9 are supressed with ***, Values greater than 9 in 1 or more categories with visits 1-9 are also supressed.										

Table 59. 2020 Region 8 COVID-19 Cases by County.

County	2020 Population	Cases	Rate of Cases per 100k	Fatalities	Death Rates per 100k
2020 COVID Rates by U.S., State, Region and County per 100,000 Population					
U.S.	331,002,651	5,890,532	1,779.6	181,143	54.7
State	29,677,668	601,768	2,027.7	12,266	41.3
Region 8	3,132,464	55,443	1,769.9	1,319	42.1
SA-NB MSA	2,632,849	41,586	1,579.5	1,057	40.1
Victoria MSA	105,461	3,656	3,466.7	59	55.9
Border Area	197,745	5,934	3,000.8	113	57.1
Atascosa	51,831	499	962.7	19	36.7
Bandera	21,246	95	447.1	3	14.1
Bexar	2,093,502	35,673	1,704.0	1,062	50.7
Calhoun	22,840	551	2,412.4	6	26.3
Comal	147,330	1,993	1,352.7	77	52.3
DeWitt	21,737	727	3,344.5	20	92.0
Dimmit	11,743	161	1,371.0	4	34.1
Edwards	1,991	29	1,456.6	0	0.0
Frio	20,023	563	2,811.8	6	30.0
Gillespie	26,191	179	683.4	6	22.9
Goliad	7,717	96	1,244.0	5	64.8
Gonzales	21,347	703	3,293.2	11	51.5
Guadalupe	170,266	1,735	1,019.0	56	32.9
Jackson	15,899	411	2,585.1	10	62.9
Karnes	15,393	648	4,209.7	9	58.5
Kendall	46,278	167	360.9	4	8.6
Kerr	52,267	411	786.3	6	11.5
Kinney	3,462	21	606.6	0	0.0
La Salle	8,309	362	4,356.7	2	24.1
Lavaca	20,735	637	3,072.1	22	106.1
Maverick	59,938	2,569	4,286.1	45	75.1
Medina	50,594	949	1,875.7	29	57.3
Real	3,407	90	2,641.6	1	29.4
Uvalde	27,937	573	2,051.0	10	35.8
Val Verde	48,253	1,332	2,760.5	39	80.8
Victoria	97,744	3,560	3,642.2	54	55.2
Wilson	51,802	475	917.0	19	36.7
Zavala	12,682	234	1,845.1	6	47.3
Source: Texas Department of State Health Services					

Table 60. Region 8 Youth Employment Ages 16-19 and 20-24 by County.

Area	% Labor Force 16 and Over	% Labor Force 16-19	% Labor Force 20-24
Texas	64.6	**34.7**	**73.1**
Region 8	56.1	35.7	**68.8**
SA-NB MSA	59.9	35.6	**72.8**
Victoria MSA	58.5	28.9	**75.2**
Border Area	52.3	32.1	**62.0**
Atascosa County, Texas	59.7	**39.6**	**72.6**
Bandera County, Texas	53.4	**32.2**	**67.6**
Bexar County, Texas	**64.6**	38.6	74.5
Calhoun County, Texas	60.9	**35.1**	**70.4**
Comal County, Texas	60.0	**35.5**	**78.6**
DeWitt County, Texas	52.8	**46.2**	**83.0**
Dimmit County, Texas	53.4	**24.6**	**62.0**
Edwards County, Texas	54.1	**62.2**	**70.8**
Frio County, Texas	46.8	**30.1**	**42.0**
Gillespie County, Texas	57.5	**51.8**	**75.8**
Goliad County, Texas	53.5	**18.9**	**71.6**
Gonzales County, Texas	60.8	**44.2**	**69.3**
Guadalupe County, Texas	63.7	**33.1**	**71.4**
Jackson County, Texas	60.2	**44.6**	**75.6**
Karnes County, Texas	45.1	**31.5**	**46.6**
Kendall County, Texas	61.2	**47.3**	**79.0**
Kerr County, Texas	54.3	35.0	76.9
Kinney County, Texas	43.3	**0.0**	**34.7**
La Salle County, Texas	48.7	**16.7**	**41.3**
Lavaca County, Texas	59.0	**47.3**	**76.4**
Maverick County, Texas	58.3	**35.0**	**71.4**
Medina County, Texas	56.7	**24.1**	**67.3**
Real County, Texas	46.3	**65.1**	**64.7**
Uvalde County, Texas	57.8	**23.8**	**73.6**
Val Verde County, Texas	59.1	**36.0**	**75.4**
Victoria County, Texas	63.4	**38.8**	**78.7**
Wilson County, Texas	60.1	**34.7**	**71.2**
Zavala County, Texas	55.6	**27.2**	**84.3**
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2014-2018 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates			

Table 61. Region 8 Health Professional Shortage Areas

Region 8 Health Professional Shortage Areas (HPSAs)			
HPSA Name	Designation Type	HPSA Discipline Class	HPSA Score
Atascosa County	Geographic HPSA	Primary Care	8
Atascosa County	Geographic HPSA	Dental Health	9
Atascosa Healthcare	Federally Qualified Health Center	Primary Care	9
Atascosa Healthcare	Federally Qualified Health Center	Mental Health	12
Atascosa Healthcare	Federally Qualified Health Center	Dental Health	18
Bandera County	Geographic HPSA	Mental Health	15
Bandera County	Geographic HPSA	Primary Care	16
Bexar County	High Needs Geographic HPSA	Mental Health	12
Calhoun County	Geographic HPSA	Mental Health	18
CF-Fabian Dale Dominguez State Jail	Correctional Facility	Primary Care	6
Children's Clinic of Dimmit and Zavala	Rural Health Clinic	Primary Care	0
Community Health Centers of South Central Texas	Federally Qualified Health Center	Primary Care	11
DeWitt County	High Needs Geographic HPSA	Dental Health	5
DeWitt County	High Needs Geographic HPSA	Mental Health	17
Dimmit County	High Needs Geographic HPSA	Primary Care	10
Dimmit County	High Needs Geographic HPSA	Mental Health	17
Edwards County	Geographic HPSA	Mental Health	10
Edwards County	High Needs Geographic HPSA	Dental Health	12
Frio County	High Needs Geographic HPSA	Dental Health	11
Frio County	Geographic HPSA	Primary Care	17
Frio County	High Needs Geographic HPSA	Mental Health	18
Gillespie County	Geographic HPSA	Mental Health	16
Goliad County	Geographic HPSA	Primary Care	12
Gonzales County	High Needs Geographic HPSA	Dental Health	8
Guadalupe County	Geographic HPSA	Mental Health	12
Health Center of Southeast Texas	Federally Qualified Health Center	Primary Care	4
Immigration Customs Enforcement-South Texas/Pearsall	Correctional Facility	Dental Health	18
Karnes County	Geographic HPSA	Mental Health	17
Karnes County	High Needs Geographic HPSA	Primary Care	12
Kerr County	Geographic HPSA	Mental Health	11
Kickapoo Tribe of Texas	Native American/Tribal Facility/Population	Primary Care	8
Kinney County	Geographic HPSA	Mental Health	12
Kinney County	High Needs Geographic HPSA	Dental Health	19
Kinney County	High Needs Geographic HPSA	Primary Care	17
La Salle County	High Needs Geographic HPSA	Dental Health	17
La Salle County	High Needs Geographic HPSA	Primary Care	17
Low Income - Calhoun County	HPSA Population	Primary Care	15
Maverick County	High Needs Geographic HPSA	Mental Health	18
Maverick County	High Needs Geographic HPSA	Dental Health	19
Northwest Bexar	High Needs Geographic HPSA	Primary Care	9
Real County	Geographic HPSA	Mental Health	12
Real County	High Needs Geographic HPSA	Primary Care	17
South Texas Rural Health Services	Federally Qualified Health Center	Dental Health	21
South Texas Rural Health Services	Federally Qualified Health Center	Mental Health	21
Uvalde County	High Needs Geographic HPSA	Primary Care	10
Uvalde County	High Needs Geographic HPSA	Dental Health	12
Uvalde County	Geographic HPSA	Mental Health	19
Val Verde County	High Needs Geographic HPSA	Primary Care	14
Val Verde County	Geographic HPSA	Mental Health	18
Victoria County	Geographic HPSA	Mental Health	14
Wilson County	Geographic HPSA	Mental Health	13
Wilson County	Geographic HPSA	Primary Care	6
Zavala County	High Needs Geographic HPSA	Primary Care	9
Zavala County	High Needs Geographic HPSA	Mental Health	18
Source: HRSA Health Workforce, https://bhw.hrsa.gov/shortage-designation/hpsas			

Table 62. Region 8 Texas Public High School Graduates Enrolled in Higher Education

Academic Year 2013-2014 Texas Public High School Gruduates Enrolled in Texas Higher Education in Academic Year 2014-2015				
Area	Enrolled in Texas Public or Independent 4-Year Institution	Enrolled in Texas Public or Independent 2 Year College	Not Trackable in Texas Higher Education	Not Located in Texas Higher Education	Total
Texas	79,171	95,058	15,699	113,181	303,109
Region 8	8,013	9,247	753	13,314	31,379
Atascosa	111	164	2	282	559
Bandera	60	27	1	94	182
Bexar	5,049	6,067	573	8,372	20,061
Calhoun	40	79	10	158	287
Comal	588	383	29	810	1,810
DeWitt	54	91	6	134	285
Dimmit	27	53	1	48	129
Edwards	11	12	0	19	42
Frio	30	33	1	93	157
Gillespie	91	56	6	122	275
Goliad	26	29	2	37	94
Gonzales	40	54	19	112	225
Guadalupe	470	360	29	795	1,654
Jackson	41	91	2	77	211
Karnes	34	52	0	55	141
Kendall	260	146	12	237	655
Kerr	146	61	17	194	418
Kinney	13	14	0	26	53
La Salle	*	*	*	*	52
Lavaca	27	59	0	41	127
Maverick	202	376	8	333	919
Medina	168	171	6	302	647
Real	6	12	0	11	29
Uvalde	56	140	1	93	290
Val Verde	127	224	5	221	577
Victoria	138	290	16	349	793
Wilson	174	147	7	240	568
Zavala	24	56	0	59	139

* College enrollment counts do not include graduates that enrolled in out-of-state institutions of higher education or graduates with ID numbers that were non-trackable or not located.
Source: Academic Year 2013-2014 Texas Public High School Graduates Enrolled in Texas Higher Education, Academic Year 2014-2015. Texas Higher Education Data. http://www.thecb.state.tx.us/reports/PDF/7514.PDF?CFID=80883979&CFTOKEN=56853660. Accessed July 29, 2018

Table 63. Region 8 Substance Abuse Treatment Facilities by County

| 2018 Region 8 Substance Abuse Treatment Facilities | | | | |
Agency	Age Groups Accepted	Gender	Opioid Medications Used in Treatment	Payment
Starlite Recovery Center 230 Mesa Verde Drive East Center Point, Texas 78010 Phone: (830) 634-2212 Intake: (800) 292-0148	Adults Young Adults	Male Female	Buprenorphine Naltrexone	Military Insurance Private Health Insurance Cash or Self-Payment
South Texas Rural Health Services Inc Cotulla Wellness Center 105 South Stewart Cotulla, Texas 78014 Phone: (830) 879-2502	Adult Children/Adolescents	Male Female		All types
Hill Country MH/DD Centers Outpatient Treatment Services 819 Water Street Suite 300 Kerrville, Texas 78028 Phone: (830) 792-3300 Intake: (830) 258-5409	Adult Young Adults	Male Female		Federal or any Government funding Medicaid Private Health Insurance Cash or Self-Payment
Hill County Council on Alcohol and Drug Abuse Inc 102 Business Drive Kerrville, Texas 78028 Phone: (830) 367-4667	Adult Children/Adolescents	Male Female		Federal or any Government funding Medicaid Private Health Insurance Cash or Self-Payment State Financed other than Medicaid
River City Rehabilitation Center New Braunfels 1149 South Academy Avenue New Braunfels, Texas 78130 Phone: (830) 620-0282	Adult Young Adults	Male Female	Methadone	Cash or Self-Payment
Alamo Area Resource Center Inc 303 North Frio Street San Antonio, Texas 78207 Phone: (210) 625-7200	Adult Children/Adolescents Young Adults	Male Female	Naltrexone	Federal or any Government funding Cash or Self-Payment
Alamo City Treatment Services 12042 Blanco Road Suite 101 San Antonio, Texas 78216 Phone: (210) 541-8400	Adult Children/Adolescents	Male Female		Private Health Insurance Cash or Self-Payment State Funded other than Medicaid
Alcohol and Drug Treatment Assoc 701 San Pedro Avenue San Antonio, Texas 78212 Phone: (361) 572-3007x1916 Intake: (210) 212-4853				Military Insurance Private Health Insurance Cash or Self-Payment
Alpha Home Inc 419 East Magnolia Avenue San Antonio, Texas 78212 Phone: (210) 735-3822	Adult Young Adult	Male Female		State Funded other than Medicaid Medicaid Private Health Insurance Cash or Self-Payment
A Turning Point Counseling and Rehab Center 3201 Cherry Ridge Suite B 206-1 San Antonio, Texas 78230 Phone: (210) 764-3700	Adult Children/Adolescents	Male Female		Cash or Self-Payment

Table 63. Region 8 Substance Abuse Treatment Facilities by County

| 2018 Region 8 Substance Abuse Treatment Facilities | | | | |
Agency	Age Groups Accepted	Gender	Opioid Medications Used in Treatment	Payment
Best Option LLC 3700 Fredericksburg Road Suite 137 San Antonio, Texas 78201 Phone: (210) 265-1133	Adult Children/Adolescents	Male Female		Medicaid Private Health Insurance Cash or Self-Payment
Center for Healthcare Services Methadone Services 601 North Frio Street Building 2, 1st Floor San Antonio, Texas 78207 Phone: (210) 246-1300 Intake: (210) 261-1300	Adult Young Adult	Male Female	Methadone Buprenorphine	Federal or any Government funding Medicaid Private Health Insurance Cash or Self-Payment
Elite Counseling Deborah Judith Inc 700 South Zarzamora Street Suite 209 San Antonio, Texas 78207 Phone: (210) 822-9493	Adult Children/Adolescents	Male Female		ATR Voucher Federal or any Government funding Medicaid Cash or Self-Payment State Funded other than Medicaid
Laurel Ridge Treatment Center 17720 Corporate Woods Drive San Antonio, Texas 78259 Phone: (210) 491-9400 Intake: (210) 491-9400x3591	Adult Young Adult	Male Female	Buprenorphine Naltrexone	Medicare Medicaid Military Insurance Private Health Insurance Cash or Self-Payment State Funded other than Medicaid
Mars SA LLC 437 McCarty Road Suite 600 San Antonio, Texas 78216 Phone: (210) 314-1934	Adult Young Adult	Male Female	Buprenorphine Methadone	Cash or Self-Payment
MedMark Treatment Centers San Antonio 7428 Military Drive West Suite D San Antonio, Texas 78227 Phone: (210) 673-8111	Adult Young Adult	Male Female	Buprenorphine Methadone	State Funded other than Medicaid Medicaid Cash or Self-Payment State Funded other than Medicaid
New Season NW San Antonio Treatment Center 3615 Culebra Road San Antonio, Texas 78228 Phone: (210) 314-6473	Adult Young Adult	Male Female	Buprenorphine Methadone	Cash or Self-Payment
River City Rehabilitation Center Inc 680 Stonewall Street San Antonio, Texas 78214 Phone: (210) 924-7547	Adult Young Adult	Male Female	Methadone	Cash or Self-Payment
San Antonio Treatment Center 3701 West Commerce Street San Antonio, Texas 78207 Phone: (210) 434-0531	Adult Young Adult	Male Female	Buprenorphine Methadone	Cash or Self-Payment
SOBA Texas 1401 Dezarae Lot 3 San Antonio, Texas 78253 Phone: (210) 439-6342 Intake: (210) 727-2692	Adult Young Adult	Male Female	Buprenorphine Naltrexone	Private Health Insurance Cash or Self-Payment

Table 63. Region 8 Substance Abuse Treatment Facilities by County

2018 Region 8 Substance Abuse Treatment Facilities				
Agency	Age Groups Accepted	Gender	Opioid Medications Used in Treatment	Payment
South Texas Veterans Healthcare Sys Villa Serena 4455 Horizon Hill San Antonio, Texas 78229 Phone: (210) 321-2700x64110 Intake: (210) 321-2700	Adult Young Adult	Male Female	Buprenorphine Naltrexone	Federal or any Government funding Medicare Medicade Military Insurance Private Health Insurance Cash or Self-Payment
Texas Treatment Services LLC DBA STOP SA 3780 NW Loop 410 San Antonio, Texas 78229 Phone: (210) 736-4405	Adult Young Adult	Male Female	Buprenorphine Methadone	Cash or Self-Payment
TRS Behavioral Care Inc The Right Step San Antonio 12042 Blanco Road Suite 101 San Antonio, Texas 78216 Phone: (210) 541-8400 Intake: (877) 627-4389	Adult Children/Adolescents	Male Female		Private Health Insurance Cash or Self-Payment
Volunteers of America Texas Inc LIGHT San Antonio 6487 Whitby Road Building 4 San Antonio, Texas 78240 Phone: (210) 558-0731 Intake: (210) 696-5300	Adult Young Adult	Female		Federal or Government funding Cash or Self-Payment
Care Counseling Services Cenikor Foundation 1901 Dutton Drive Suite E San Marcos, Texas 78666 Phone: (512) 396-7695 Intakes: (888) 236-4567 (888) CENIKOR	Adult Children/Adolescents	Male Female		Federal or Government funding Medicaid Private Health Insurance Cash or Self-Payment
Bluebonnet Trails Community Servs Bluebonnet Trails Recovery 1104 Jefferson Street Seguin, Texas 78155 Phone: (512) 863-8968	Adult Children/Adolescents	Male Female		Federal or any Government funding Medicaide Private Health Insurance Cash or Self-Payment
Guadalupe Regional Medical Center Teddy Buerger Center 1215 East Court Street Seguin, Texas 78155 Phone: (830) 401-6158 Intake: (830) 401-1367	Adult Children/Adolescents	Male Female		Federal or Government funding Medicaid Private Health Insurance Cash or Self-Payment Medicare Military Insurance State Funded other than Medicaid
Billy T Cattan Recovery Outreach Inc 802 East Crestwood Drive Victoria, Texas 77901 Phone: (361) 576-4673				Federal or any government funding Medicaid Private Health Insurance Cash or Self-Payment State Funded other than Medicaid
Treatment Associates of Victoria 107 Cozzi Circle Victoria, Texas 77901 Phone: (361) 572-3006	Adults Young Adults	Male Female		Cash or Self-Payment
Source: SAMHSA The National Directory of Drug and Alcohol Abuse Treatment Facilities				

Glossary of Terms

30 Day Use	**The percentage of people who have used a substance in the 30 days before they participated in the survey.**
ATOD	Alcohol, tobacco, and other drugs.
Adolescent	An individual between the ages of 12 and 17 years.
DSHS	Department of State Health Services
Epidemiology	Epidemiology is concerned with the distribution and determinants of health and diseases, sickness, injuries, disabilities, and death in populations.
Evaluation	Systematic application of scientific and statistical procedures for measuring program conceptualization, design, implementation, and utility; making comparisons based on these measurements; and the use of the resulting information to optimize program outcomes.
Incidence	A measure of the risk for new substance abuse cases within the region.
PRC	Prevention Resource Center
Prevalence	The proportion of the population within the region found to already have a certain substance abuse problem.
Protective Factor	Conditions or attributes (skills, strengths, resources, supports or coping strategies) in individuals, families, communities or the larger society that help people deal more effectively with stressful events and mitigate or eliminate risk in families and communities.
Risk Factor	Conditions, behaviors, or attributes in individuals, families, communities or the larger society that contribute to or increase the risk in families and communities.
SPF	Strategic Prevention Framework. The idea behind the SPF is to use findings from public health research along with evidence-based prevention programs to build capacity and sustainable prevention. This, in turn, promotes resilience and decreases risk factors in individuals, families, and communities.
Substance Abuse	When alcohol or drug use adversely affects the health of the user or when the use of a substance imposes social and personal costs. Abuse might be used to describe the behavior of a woman who

has four glasses of wine one evening and wakes up the next day with a hangover.

Substance Misuse	The use of a substance for a purpose not consistent with legal or medical guidelines. This term often describes the use of a prescription drug in a way that varies from the medical direction, such as taking more than the prescribed amount of a drug or using someone else's prescribed drug for medical or recreational use.
Substance Use	The consumption of low and/or infrequent doses of alcohol and other drugs such that damaging consequences may be rare or minor. Substance use might include an occasional glass of wine or beer with dinner, or the legal use of prescription medication as directed by a doctor to relieve pain or to treat a behavioral health disorder.
SUD	Substance Use Disorder
TPII	Texas Prevention Impact Index
TSS	Texas Student Survey
VOICES	Volunteers Offering Involvement in Communities to Expand Services. Essentially, VOICES is a community coalition dedicated to create positive changes in attitudes, behaviors, and policies to prevent and reduce at-risk behavior in youth. They focus on changes in alcohol, marijuana, and prescription drugs.
YRBS	Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance Survey