2023

Regional Needs Assessment

REGION VIII: PREVENTION RESOURCE CENTER

PROGRAM OF THE SAN ANTONIO COUNCIL ON ALCOHOL AND
DRUG AWARENESS (SACADA)

South Texas Centre - Dave Coy Building

7500 Hwy 90 West, Suite 201 | San Antonio, TX 78227

(210) 225-4741 | www.sacada.org

Dear Region 8 Partners,

It has been five years since our last full Regional Needs Assessment (RNA) Report. We are excited to be able to share the RNA with the community. We know that this report will be a great resource throughout the 28 counties in region 8. The purpose of the RNA is to gather data that tells the story of gaps, needs, and risk factors that keep a community from thriving. Once the gaps and needs are identified a community can determine what the best strategies are to improve the conditions of the community and its residents. For example, if there are high Driving While Intoxicated (DWI) arrests we know that it increases Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACEs) for children in a home where a parent struggles with substance use and is arrested for a DWI. Because of the data, we know that addressing the risk-factor of DWIs will be important and a priority. Determining best practice for the specific community will be the next step. Utilizing evidence-based practices (EBPs) help us know that the programs and activities we are implementing will have a high rate of success since they have been proven by research.

A lot has happened since 2018 when our last full RNA was conducted. The most devastating event was the world-wide Covid pandemic, which impacted everyone and continues to have ripple effects and trauma that will be long-lasting across communities. Along with trauma we see an increase in many of the risk factors mentioned in this report.

However, we have some great news. Nonprofits continue to be relentless as the needs of our communities increase. We are committed to positive outcomes and community health.

The goal is for non-profits, city governments, schools, and other key stakeholders to use the findings from the RNA to develop strategic plans to reduce the risk factors and increase the protective factors in a community for public safety and health.

We look forward to providing continued conversations and support on the best way to use the report. Please stay in contact with our PRC team for upcoming events and new info-graphs to help tell the story from the data. As always, we are here to serve.

Sincerely,

Abigail G. Moore
CEO

Table of Contents

Acknowledgements

SACADA's Region 8 PRC Staff

2023 Regional Needs Assessment Author:
Paris Sheridan, Data Coordinator
psheridan@sacada.org

2023 Regional Needs Assessment Major Contributor(s):
Amy Alston, Education and Training Director
aalston@sacada.org

Thomas Harper, Public Relations Coordinator
tharper@sacada.org

Daniel Fleischer, Tobacco Prevention Coordinator
dfleischer@sacada.org

Marcus Kavanaugh, Mental Health Awareness Training Coordinator
mkavanugh@sacada.org

Executive Summary

What is the Regional Needs Assessment (RNA)?

The Prevention Resource Center's (PRC) RNA is a document created by the PRC in Region 8 along with Data Coordinators from PRCs across the State of Texas and supported by Texas Health and Human Services Commission (HHSC). The Region 8 PRC serves 28 counties in South Central Texas.

A needs assessment is the process of determining and addressing the "gaps" between the current conditions and desired conditions in a set environment or demographic.[1] This assessment was designed to aid PRCs, HHSC, and community stakeholders in long-term strategic prevention planning based on the most current information about the unique needs of Texas' diverse communities. This document will present summary statistics of risk and protective factors associated with substance use, consumption patterns, and public health consequences. In addition, this report will offer insight on gaps in behavioral health promotion and substance use prevention services and data in Texas.

Who creates the RNA?

A team of Data Coordinators from all eleven PRCs has gathered national, state, regional, and local data through collaborative partnerships with diverse agencies from the CDC's twelve sectors for community change[2]:

- youth and young adults
- parents
- business communities
- media
- schools
- organizations serving youth and young adults
- law enforcement agencies
- religious or fraternal organizations
- civic or volunteer groups
- healthcare professionals and organizations
- state, local, and tribal government agencies
- and other local organizations involved in promoting behavioral health and reducing substance use and non-medical use of prescription drugs, such as recovery communities, Education Services Centers, and Local Mental Health Authorities

PRC Region 8 recognizes those collaborators who contributed to the creation of this RNA.

How is the RNA informed?

Qualitative data has been collected in the form of focus groups and interviews with key informants. Quantitative data has been collected from federal and state agencies to ensure reliability and accuracy. The information obtained through these partnerships has been analyzed and synthesized together in the form of this RNA.

---

[1] Watkins, R., et al. (2012).
[2] Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. (2021).

Main key findings from this assessment includes:

Demographics

The ACS 5-Year Population estimate for Region 8 is 2,998,956 persons, this makes it the 4th largest populated Region in Texas. Bexar County has the largest population in the region, with an estimated 1,990,522 persons. In Region 8 there is an estimated 1,494,120 males (49.8%) and 1,504,023 females (50.2%), the largest age group in the population is those aged 10-19 with 14.4 percent of the total population, the smallest age group in the population is those aged 80+ with 3.1 percent of the total population.

According to the American Community Survey 5-year Estimates, 71.6 percent of Region 8 reported their race as White, 17.1 percent reported their race as Other, 6.6 percent reported their race as Black, 2.8 percent reported their race as Asian, 1.6 percent reported their race as American Indian/Alaska Native, less than 1 percent of Region 8 reported their race to be Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander. The majority of Region 8 identifies as Hispanic or Latino, with 56.1 percent of the population reporting as such.

In Region 8, of residents aged 5-years and older who speak a language other than English at home, 38.8 percent speak Spanish, 1.9 percent speak Indo-European languages, 1.8 percent speak Asian and Pacific Island languages, and 0.4 speak other languages.

Substance Use Behaviors

For Region 8, the juvenile drug/alcohol arrest rate increased from 2018 to 2022 by 9.2 percent, from 374.04 arrests per 100,000 persons in 2018 to 408.59 arrests per 100,000 persons in 2022.

For Region 8, the adult alcohol-related arrest rate decreased from 2018 to 2022 by 66.9 percent, from 725.24 arrests per 100,000 persons in 2018 to 240.33 arrests per 100,000 persons in 2022. Additionally, in Region 8, the adult drug-related arrest rate decreased from 2018 to 2022 by 68.5 percent, from 1277.0 arrests per 100,000 persons in 2018 to 401.7 arrests per 100,000 persons in 2022.

Marijuana accounted for the largest number of drugs seized in Region 8, which equates 1.6 percent of the state's total solid pounds and 8.5 percent of the state's solid ounces. Amphetamines ranked as the second highest drug seized accounting for 10.6 percent of the state's solid grams. Cocaine seizures ranked third highest accounting for 7.2 percent of the state's total solid grams.

In 2021, nearly 1 in 5 (17.4%) Texas students were offered or given an illegal drug on school property.

In the 2022 TSS, Region 8 past month use for any alcohol product for all students surveyed in 7th- 12th grades was 24.7 percent. Region 8 past month use for any tobacco product for all students surveyed in 7th- 12th grades was 12.6 percent. Region 8 past month use for e-cigarette/vaping products for all students surveyed in 7th- 12th grades was 9.4 percent. Region 8 past month use for marijuana for all students surveyed in 7th- 12th grades was 13.7 percent. Region 8 past month use for illicit drugs for all students surveyed in 7th- 12th grades was 14.8 percent.

In 2021, 51.9 percent of adults reported past month alcohol use, 57.9 percent of males reported past month alcohol use and 45.3 percent of females reported so. In 2021, 16.9 percent of adults reported binge drinking, 21.1 percent of males reported binge drinking and 12 percent of females reported so.

The overdose death rate for Region 8 in 2022 was 19.6 deaths per 100,000 population, an increase of 78.2 percent from 11.0 deaths per 100,000 persons in 2018. In 2022, the adolescent (individuals aged 15-24) overdose death rate for Region 8 was 8.4 per 100,000 persons. The rate of adolescent overdoses increased 44.8 percent from 2018 (5.8 per 100,000 persons) to 2022 (8.4 per 100,000 persons).

In 2022, Region 8 had 144 people killed in motor vehicle traffic crashes where a driver was under the influence (DUI) of alcohol. The number of persons killed increased 11.6 percent from 129 deaths in 2020. In 2022, the Region 8 rate of alcohol-related vehicular fatalities was 4.8 per 100,000 persons.

Underlying Risk Factors

The 5-year estimate for Per Capita Income in Region 8 was $29,216, lower than Texas ($34,255) and the United States ($37,638). From 2020 to 2022, the unemployment rates have steadily declined for Texas and Region 8, the 2022 Unemployment rate for Region 8 is 3.7 percent.

In Region 8, there was an average of 17.3 students experiencing homelessness per 1,000 for the 2022-2023 school year.

In 2021 over 390,000 (14.0%) young adults between the ages of 18-24 in Texas had less than a high school education, and in Region 8, over 41,000 (14.40%).

Between the years of 2018-2020, Region 8 has seen an increase of 12.4 percent in uninsured children. The rate of uninsured children <19 in Region 8 ranged from 8.5 percent in Guadalupe County to 20.8 percent in Edwards County. Between the years of 2018-2020, Region 8 saw an increase of 3.6 percent in uninsured adults. The percentage uninsured adults in Region 8 ranged from 16.4 percent in Comal County to 39.2 percent in Maverick County.

The 2022 Texas family violence rate was 689.9 incidents per 100,000 persons, while the Region 8 rate was much higher at 740.7 per 100,000 persons. From 2018 to 2022, Region 8 saw a 10.3 percent increase in the number of family violence incidents.

In 2022, Region 8 had a 15 percent decrease in the number of confirmed victims of maltreatment from 8,325 or 11.1 per 1,000 children in 2018 to 7,074 or 9.5 per 1,000 children.

The rates per 10,000 children in foster care are much higher in Region 8 than in Texas, however they have decreased 30 percent from 2018 to 2022. In 2022, Region 8 had a rate of 45 per 10,000 children in foster care.

In 2022, the rate for alcohol permits per 100,000 population in Region 8 was 201.1, higher than the Texas rate of 195.8. Region 8 counties ranged from 136.5 permits per 100,000 population in Maverick to 688.9 permits per 100,000 in Real. The 2022 Region 8 tobacco permit density was 174.0 per 100,000 persons, lower than the Texas rate of 205.9. Counties ranged from 120.9 per 100,000 persons in Maverick to 761.4 in Real.

Behavioral Health Disparities

In Texas, the percentage of adults who experienced 14 or more poor mental health days in the past month has increased from 12.3 percent in 2018 to 13.3 percent in 2020.In Region 8, the average percentage of adults who experienced 14 or more poor mental health days in the past month increased from 14.1 in 2018 to 15.6 in 2020.

The percentage of adolescents in Texas that reported they felt sad or hopeless increased by 30.4 percent from 2017 to 2021. In 2021, 57.2 percent of female high school students reported that they felt sad or hopeless, while 32.1 percent of male high school students reported as such. Tenth grade had the highest percentage (48.3%) of sad or hopeless students in 2021 out of 9th-12th grades.

In Region 8, from 2018 to 2022, there were 194 deaths by suicide for children aged 10-19 years. In Texas, the total number of suicides from 2018 to 2022 was 1,524 for this age group. Region 8 had the third largest number of youth suicides of the eleven regions in Texas.

In 2022, Region 8 (233.1 per 100,000 persons) had a lower rate of individuals receiving SUD treatment than the Texas (341 per 100,000) rate. The total rate of individuals receiving SUD treatment has decreased by 56.4 percent from 2018 to 2022 in Region 8.

Protective Factors and Community Strengths

In 2023, the rate of social associations in Region 8 is 6.4 per 10,000, which is a 4.2 percent decrease from 2018.

The rate of Schedule II drugs dispensed in Region 8 was 42,666.7 per 100,000 persons, lower than Texas rate of 45,318.6 per 100,000 persons in 2022. The rate of Schedule III drugs dispensed in Region 8 was 14,540.6 per 100,000 persons, lower than Texas rate of 15,554.1 per 100,000 persons.

From 2018 to 2023, Texas has seen a 55.3 percent increase in mental health providers. In 2023, Region 8 had an average of 87.3 mental health providers per 100,000 persons.

In 2021, the Region 8 average graduation rate was 92.2 for all students. Economically disadvantaged students had a lower graduation rate for all years 2018 through 2021. The economically disadvantaged average graduation rate in 2021 was 89 students per 100.

In 2020, Region 8 had a rate of 85.4 congregations per 100,000 people. Additionally, within Region 8, Edwards County had a rate of 773.6 congregations per 100,000 people, while Bexar County had a rate of 64.9 congregations per 100,000.

In the 2022 TSS, students in Region 8 reported that they received education on drugs or alcohol from the following sources: a school health class (37.2%), an assembly program (40.4%), guidance counselor (31.3%), school nurse (17.9%), science/social studies class (28.4%), student group/club meeting at school (13.8%), an invited school guest (29.7%), another source at school (27.6), and any school source (64.2%).

Introduction

The information presented in this RNA aims to contribute to program planning, evidence-based decision making, and community education. The RNA strives to increase knowledge of factors related to substance use and behavioral health. There are several guiding key concepts throughout the RNA, including a focus on the youth and young adult population and the use of an empirical, public health framework. All key concepts are outlined within their own respective sections later in this report.

The information in this needs assessment is based on three main data categories:

1. exploration of related risk and protective factors as defined by The Center for Substance Abuse Prevention (CSAP);
2. exploration of drug consumption trends of adolescents with a primary focus on the state-delineated prevention priorities of alcohol (underage drinking), tobacco/nicotine, marijuana, and non-medical use of prescription drugs; and
3. broader public health and public safety consequences that result from substance use and behavioral health challenges.

The report concludes with a collection of prevention resources in the region, an overview of the region's capacity to address substance use and other behavioral health challenges, and overall takeaways from the RNA.

Prevention Resource Centers (PRCs)

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

PRCs focus on the state's overall behavioral health and the four prevention priorities:
- underage alcohol use
- underage tobacco and nicotine products use
- marijuana and other cannabinoids use
- non-medical use of prescription drugs

PRCs have four fundamental objectives:
- collect data relevant to the state's prevention priorities, share findings with community partners, and ensure sustainability of a Regional Epidemiological Workgroup (REW) focused on identifying strategies related to data collection, gaps in data, and prevention needs
- coordinate regional behavioral health promotion and substance use prevention trainings
- conduct media awareness activities related to substance use prevention and behavioral health promotion
- conduct voluntary compliance checks on tobacco and e-cigarette retailers and provide education on state tobacco laws to these retailers

Regions

Figure 1. Map of Public 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

Image courtesy of HHSC.

How PRCs Help the Community

PRCs provide information and education to other HHSC-funded providers, community groups, and other stakeholders through four core areas based around the four fundamental objectives: Data, Training, Media, and Tobacco. All the core areas work together to position the PRC as a regional hub of information and resources related to prevention, substance use, and behavioral health in general. PRCs work to educate the community on substance use and associated consequences through various data products, such as the RNA, media awareness activities, training, and retailer education. Through these actions, PRCs 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.

Data

The PRC Data Coordinators serve as a primary resource for substance use and behavioral health data for their region. They lead an REW, compile and synthesize data, and disseminate findings to the community. The PRC Data Coordinators also engage in building collaborative partnerships with key community members who aid in securing access to information.

- Develop and maintain the REW.
- Conduct Key Informant Interviews (KII).
- Develop and facilitate at least one regionwide event based on RNA data findings.
- Conduct and attend meetings with community stakeholders to raise awareness and generate support to enhance data collection efforts of substance use and behavioral health data.
- Compile and synthesize data to develop an RNA to provide community organizations and stakeholders with region-specific substance use, behavioral health, and Social Determinants of Health (SDoH) information.
- Direct stakeholders to resources regarding data collection strategies and evaluation activities.
- Disseminate findings to the community.

Training

The Public Relations Coordinators are tasked with building the prevention workforce capacity through technical support and coordination of prevention trainings.

- Work directly with HHSC-funded training entity to identify training and learning needs
- Host and coordinate trainings for virtual and in-person trainings
- Provide monthly updates to HHSC-funded prevention providers within the region about the availability of substance use prevention trainings and related trainings offered by HHSC-funded training entity and other community-based organizations

Media

The Public Relations Coordinators use social and traditional media to increase the community's understanding of substance use prevention and behavioral health promotion.

- Promote consistent statewide messaging by participating in HHSC's statewide media campaign
- Maintain organizational social media platforms required by HHSC to post original content, share other organizations posts, and HHSC media
- Promote prevention messages through media outlets including radio or television PSAs, media interviews, billboards, bus boards, editorials, or social media

Tobacco

The PRC Tobacco Coordinators provide education and conduct activities that address retailer compliance with state law. The goal of these tobacco-related activities is to reduce minors' access to tobacco and other nicotine products. Tobacco Coordinators conduct retailer checks to verify retailers are complying with state and federal regulations regarding proper signage and placement of tobacco products. In addition, Tobacco Coordinators provide education on state and federal guidelines for tobacco sales.

- Conduct on-site, voluntary checks with tobacco retailers in the region
- Provide education to tobacco retailers in the region that require additional information on most current tobacco laws as they pertain to minor access
- Conduct follow-up voluntary compliance visits with all tobacco retailers who have been cited for tobacco-related violations

Regional Epidemiological Workgroups

Each Data Coordinator develops and maintains a Regional Epidemiological Workgroup (REW) to identify substance use patterns focused on the State's four prevention priorities at the regional, county, and local level. Members of the REW are stakeholders that represent all twelve of the community sectors and different geographic locations within that region. The REW also works to identify regional data sources, data partners, and relevant risk and protective factors. Information relevant to identification of data gaps, analysis of community resources and readiness, and collaboration on region-wide efforts comes directly from those participating in the REWs. A minimum of four REW meetings are conducted each year to provide recommendations and develop strong prevention infrastructure support at the regional level.

The Regional Needs Assessment (RNA)

Purpose/Relevance of the RNA

A needs assessment is a systematic process for determining and addressing "gaps" between current conditions and desired conditions.[3] The RNA is a specific needs assessment that provides community organizations and stakeholders with region-specific substance use and related behavioral health information. At the broadest level, the RNA can show patterns of substance use among adolescents and adults, monitor changes in substance use trends over time, and identify substance use and behavioral health issues that are unique to specific communities. It provides data to local providers to support grant-writing activities and provide justification for funding requests and to assist policymakers in program planning and policy decisions regarding substance use prevention, intervention, and treatment. The RNA can highlight gaps in data where critical substance use and behavioral health information is missing. It is a comprehensive tool for local providers to design relevant, data-driven prevention and intervention programs tailored to specific needs through the monitoring of county-level differences and disparities. Figure 2 below shows a visual representation of the overall steps and process of creating the RNA.

Figure 2. Steps, Processes, and Stakeholders Involved for RNA Creation
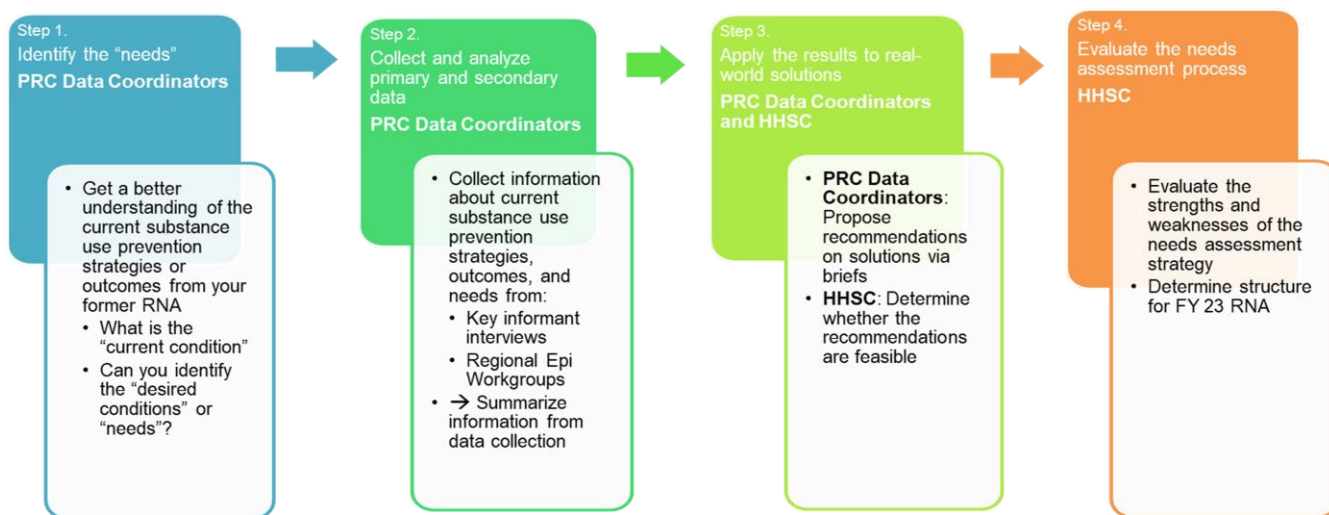
Image courtesy of HHSC.

---

[3] Watkins, R., et al. (2012).

Stakeholders/Audience

Stakeholders can use the information presented in this report to contribute to program planning, evidence-based decision making, and community education.

The executive summary found at the beginning of this report provides highlights of the report for those seeking a brief overview. Since readers of this report will come from a variety of backgrounds, a glossary of key concepts can be found at the end of this needs assessment. The core of the report focuses on risk factors and protective factors, consumption patterns, and public health and safety consequences.

Stakeholders within the twelve sectors both contribute to the RNA and benefit from the information within. These stakeholders participate in focus groups, qualitative interviews, Epi-Workgroup meetings, and collaborations with the PRC. Qualitative interviews were completed within all twelve community sectors in 2022 and 2023.[4] The information gathered in these interviews was compiled to create the 2022 RNA and will be utilized in the 2023 RNA. These twelve sectors are:

- youth and young adults
- parents
- business communities
- media
- schools
- organizations serving youth and young adults
- law enforcement agencies
- religious or fraternal organizations

- civic or volunteer groups
- healthcare professionals and organizations
- state, local, and tribal government agencies
- and other local organizations involved in promoting behavioral health and reducing substance use and non-medical use of prescription drugs such as recovery communities, Education Services Centers, and Local Mental Health Authorities

Each sector has a unique knowledge of substance use along with risk and protective factors in their communities.

Regionwide Event

The Region 8 PRC was tasked by HHSC to develop and facilitate at least one region-wide event based on RNA data findings to bring targeted communities and stakeholders together to educate and promote collaboration on substance use related issues. The Region 8 region-wide event is the Big Texas Rally for Recovery. The San Antonio Council on Alcohol and Drug Awareness hosts this event in collaboration with other agencies/organizations for stakeholders, partners, and community members alike. The event includes a 5K/1 Mile Run/Walk, live music, food trucks, children's activities, free t-shirts, and free food vouchers for those in recovery and their families.

The most recent Big Texas Rally for Recovery in 2022 was a major success for Region 8. The 5K/1 Mile Run/Walk had approximately 100 participants. An estimated 800 people were in attendance for the rally. The Rally for Recovery served as an opportunity for community members to come together to celebrate recovery and feel the support from others.

---

[4] Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. (2021).

Methodology

This needs assessment reviews behavioral health data on substance use, substance use disorders, related risk and protective factors, and other negative public health and safety consequences that will aid in substance use prevention decision making at the county, regional, and state level.

Conceptual Framework

The overall conceptual framework for this report is the use of epidemiological data to show the overall distribution of certain indicators that are associated with substance use and behavioral health challenges. Broadly, these indicators consist of documented risk and protective factors, such as the Social Determinants of Health (SDOH), Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACEs), and Positive Childhood Experiences (PCEs); consumption patterns; and public health and safety consequences related to substance use and behavioral health challenges. The indicators are organized by the domains (or levels) of the Social Ecological Model (SEM). For the purpose of strategic prevention planning, the report attempts to identify behavioral health disparities and inequities present in the region. For more information on these various frameworks and concepts, please see the "Key Concepts" section later in this report.

Process

PRCs collaborate with HHSC's Data Specialist in the Prevention and Behavioral Health Promotion Unit, other PRC Data Coordinators, other HHSC staff, and regional stakeholders to develop a comprehensive data infrastructure for each PRC region.

HHSC staff met with the Data Coordinators via monthly conference calls to discuss the criteria for processing and collecting data. Primary data was collected from a variety of community stakeholders, and secondary data sources were identified as a part of the methodology behind this document. Readers can expect to find information from secondary data sources such as: the U.S. Census, American Community Survey, Texas Department of State Health Services, Texas Department of Public Safety, Texas School Survey of Drug and Alcohol Use, among others.

Quantitative Data Selection

Quantitative data refers to any information that can be quantified, counted or measured, and given a numerical value. Quantitative data tells how many, how much, or how often and is gathered by measuring and counting then analyzing using statistical analysis. Quantitative indicators were selected after doing a literature review on causal factors and consequences that are most related to substance use and non-medical use of prescription drugs. Data sets were selected based on relevance, timeliness, methodological soundness, representativeness, and accuracy. Data used in this report was primarily gathered through established secondary sources including federal and state government agencies to ensure reliability and accuracy. Region-specific quantitative data collected through local law enforcement, community coalitions, school districts, and local-level governments is included to address the unique regional needs of the community.

While the data selection process was heavily informed by research and evidence on substance use, we caution readers against drawing any firm conclusions about the consequences of substance use from the

data reported here. The secondary data we have drawn from does not necessarily show a causal relationship between substance use and consequences for the community.

Longitudinal Data

To capture a richer depiction of possible trends in the data, multi-year data, referred to as longitudinal data, is reported where it is available from respective sources. Longitudinal data in this needs assessment consist of the most recently available data going back to 2018. For each indicator, there are a different number of data points due to differing frequencies of data collection. However, data from before 2018 will not be included in this needs assessment regardless of the number of data points available. Efforts are also made to present state-level data for comparison purposes with regional and county data. In some instances, there will be data gaps, and this is generally because the data was not available at the time of the data request.

COVID-19 and Data Quality

One of the many impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic was a direct negative effect on the data collection efforts of many organizations and agencies. This in turn has left a lasting mark on the validity and reliability of any data that was collected during this time period. While this report will include data from the time of COVID-19, primarily the years of 2020 and 2021, it is important to keep in mind that these data points may not be truly accurate of what was going on during that time. As such, no firm conclusions should be drawn from data collected during those years and we caution again making direct comparisons of these years with the other years presented in this report, namely 2018 and 2022.

Texas School Survey (TSS) and Texas College Survey (TCS)

The primary sources of quantitative data for substance use behaviors for this report are the Texas School Survey of Drug and Alcohol Use (TSS) and the Texas College Survey of Substance Use. TSS collects self-reported substance use data among students in grades 7 through 12 in Texas public schools while TCS collects similar information from college students across Texas. This includes tobacco, alcohol, marijuana, non-medical use of prescription drugs, and use of other illicit drugs. The surveys are sponsored by HHSC and administered by staff from the Department of Public Service and Administration (PSAA) at Texas A&M University. For TSS, PSAA actively recruits approximately 20% of Texas public schools with grades 7 through 12 to participate in the statewide assessment during the spring of even-numbered years. For TCS, PSAA recruits from a variety of college institutions including both 2-year colleges and 4-year colleges. They administer the assessment every odd-numbered year.

It is important to note that during the 2019-2020 school year, schools across Texas were closed from early March through the end of the school year due to the COVID-19 pandemic. Due to this sudden and unexpected closure, many schools that had registered for the survey were unable to complete it. Please note that both the drop in participation along with the fact that those that did complete did so before March may have impacted the data. Figures 3 and 4 provide more detail on context on recruitment and the number of usable surveys from 2018 through 2022, showcasing how 2020 caused a sizable drop in both campuses that participated and in usable surveys.

Figure 3. Number of Usable Surveys Included in State Sample for Texas School Survey 2018-2022

	Number of Surveys Included in State Sample for TSS						
Report Year	**Original Campuses Selected**	**Campuses Signed Up to Participate**	**Actual Participating Campuses**	**Total Non-Blank Surveys**	**Usable Surveys**	**Number Rejected**	**Percent Rejected**
2022	711	232	164	43,010	42,199	811	1.89%
2020	700	224	107	28,901	27,965	936	3.2%
2018	710	228	191	62,620	60,776	1,884	2.9%

Information in these tables is from the Methodology Reports for the 2018, 2020, and 2022 Texas School Survey. These reports can be accessed here: https://www.texasschoolsurvey.org/Report.

Figure 4. Texas School Survey Distribution Across Grades in 2020 and 2022

	Survey Distribution TSS 2022		Survey Distribution TSS 2020		Difference Between 2020* and 2022 TSS
Grade	**# of Usable Surveys**	**%**	**# of Usable Surveys**	**%**	**# of Usable Surveys**
Grade 7	10,759	25.5%	6,414	22.9%	4,345
Grade 8	11,056	26.2%	6,472	23.1%	4,584
Grade 9	5,345	12.7%	4,189	15.0%	1,156
Grade 10	5,268	12.5%	4,119	14.8%	1,149
Grade 11	4,948	11.8%	3,556	12.7%	1,392
Grade 12	4,823	11.4%	3,215	11.5%	1,608
Total	**42,199**	**100.0%**	**27,965**	**100.0%**	**14,234**

Information in these tables is from the Methodology Reports for the 2018, 2020, and 2022 Texas School Survey. These reports can be accessed here: https://www.texasschoolsurvey.org/Report.

Qualitative Data Selection

Qualitative data is descriptive in nature and expressed in terms of language, interpretation, and meaning rather than numerical values and categorized based on traits and characteristics. Qualitative data tells the why or how behind certain behaviors by describing certain attributes and is gathered through observation and interviews then analyzed by grouping data into meaningful themes or categories.

Data Coordinators conducted key informant interviews with community members about what they believe their greatest needs and resources are in the region. These qualitative data collection methods

provide additional context and nuance to the secondary data and often reveal additional potential key informants and secondary data sources.

Key Informant Interviews

Data Coordinators conducted Key Informant Interviews (KII) with stakeholders that represent the twelve community sectors (please see the prior section on the Regionwide Event in the Introduction for a table of these sectors) across each region. Most of these interviews occurred between September of 2021 and August of 2022 and a few others up through August of 2023.

Key Informants are individuals with specific local knowledge about certain aspects of the community because of their professional background, leadership responsibilities, or personal experience. Compared to quantitative data, the format of interviewing allows the interviewer to ask more open-ended questions and allows the Key Informant to speak rather than filling in pre-selected options. This results in data with richer insights and more in-depth understanding and clarification. The interviews focused on the informant's perceptions of their communities' greatest resources and needs and to determine how their communities are affected by substance use and behavioral health challenges

Each participant was asked the following questions:

1. What substance use concerns do you see in your community?
    a. What do you think are the greatest contributing factors, and what leads you to this conclusion?
    b. What do you believe are the most harmful consequences of substance use/misuse, and what leads you to this conclusion?
2. How specifically does substance use affect the (insert sector here) sector?
3. What substance use and misuse prevention services and resources are you aware of in your community?
    a. What do you see as the best resources in your community?
    b. What services and resources does your community lack?
4. What services and resources specifically dedicated to promoting mental and emotional wellbeing are you aware of in your community?
    a. What do you see as the best resources in your community?
    b. What services and resources does your community lack?
5. What information does the (insert sector here) sector need to better understand substance use/misuse and mental and emotional health in your community?
6. What other questions should we be asking experts in this area?

Once the KII was complete, the Data Coordinator transcribed the audio from the interviews and then used coding techniques to analyze the data.[5] This involved categorizing the information by topics, themes, and patterns.

---

[5] University of Illinois Urbana-Champagne Library. (2023).

Key Concepts
Epidemiology

Epidemiology is defined as the study (scientific, systematic, and data-driven) of the distribution (frequency, pattern) and determinants (causes, risk factors) of health-related states or events (not just diseases) in specified populations (neighborhood, school, city, state, country, global). It is also the application of this study to the control of health problems.[6] This definition provides the theoretical framework that this assessment uses to discuss the overall impact of substance use. Epidemiology frames substance use as a preventable and treatable public health concern. The Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA), the main federal authority on substance use, utilizes epidemiology to identify and analyze community patterns of substance use and the contributing factors influencing this behavior.

Risk and Protective Factors

One component shared by effective prevention programs is a focus on risk and protective factors that influence adolescents. Protective factors are characteristics associated with a lower likelihood of negative outcomes or that reduce a risk factor's impact. Examples include strong and positive family bonds, parental monitoring of children's activities, and access to mentoring. Risk factors are characteristics at the biological, psychological, family, community, or cultural level that precede and are associated with a higher likelihood of negative outcomes. Examples include unstable home environments, parental use of alcohol or drugs, parental mental illness, poverty, and failure in school performance. Risk and protective factors can exist in any of the domains of the Socio-Ecological Model, described more in the following section.[7]

Social-Ecological Model

The Socio-Ecological Model (SEM) is a conceptual framework developed to better understand the multidimensional risk and protective factors that influence health behavior and to categorize health intervention strategies.[8] This RNA is organized using the four domains of the SEM (See Figure 5)[9] as described below:

- Societal Domain - social and cultural norms and socio-demographics such as the economic status of the community
- Community Domain - social and physical factors that indirectly influence youth including educational attainment of the community, community conditions like the physical built environment, experiences of poverty, the health care/service system, and retail access to substances

---

[6] Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. (2012).
[7] Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services. (2019).
[8] Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. (2022a).
[9] Adapted from: D'Amico, EJ, et al. (2016).

Figure 5. Social-Ecological Model for Substance Use, with Examples

Level	Risk Factors	Protective Factors
Society	• Impoverishment • Unemployment and underemployment • Discrimination • Pro-AOD-use messages in the media	• Media literacy (resistance to pro-use messages) • Decreased accessibility • Increased pricing through taxation • Raised purchasing age and enforcement • Stricter driving-under-the-influence laws
Community	• Availability of AOD • Community laws, norms favorable toward AOD • Extreme economic and social deprivation • Transition and mobility • Low neighborhood attachment and community disorganization • Academic failure beginning in elementary school • Low commitment to school	• Opportunities for participation as active members of the community • Decreasing AOD accessibility • Cultural norms that set high expectations for youth • Social networks and support systems within the community • Opportunities for prosocial involvement • Rewards/recognition for prosocial involvement • Healthy beliefs and clear standards for behavior • Caring and support from teachers and staff • Positive instructional climate
Interpersonal	• Family history of AOD use • Family management problems • Family conflict • Parental beliefs about AOD • Association with peers who use or value AOD use • Association with peers who reject mainstream activities and pursuits • Susceptibility to negative peer pressure • Easily influenced by peers	• Bonding (positive attachments) • Healthy beliefs and clear standards for behavior • High parental expectations • A sense of basic trust • Positive family dynamics • Association with peers who are involved in school, recreation, service, religion, or other organized activities • Resistance to negative peer pressure • Not easily influenced by peers
Individual	• Biological and psychological dispositions • Positive beliefs about AOD use • Early initiation of AOD use • Negative relationships with adults • Risk-taking propensity/impulsivity	• Opportunities for prosocial involvement • Rewards/recognition for prosocial involvement • Healthy beliefs and clear standards for behavior • Positive sense of self • Negative beliefs about AOD • Positive relationships with adults

- Interpersonal Domain – social and physical factors that indirectly impact youth including academic achievement and the school environment, family conditions and perceptions of parental attitudes, and youth perceptions of peer consumption and social access
- Individual Domain – intrapersonal characteristics of youth such as knowledge, skills, attitudes, beliefs, and behaviors

The SEM proposes that behavior is impacted by all levels of influence, from the intrapersonal to the societal, and that prevention and health promotion programs become more effective when they intervene at multiple levels. Changes at the societal and community levels will create change in individuals, and the support of relevant stakeholders and community leaders in the population is essential for implementing environmental change at the community and societal level.

Social Determinants of Health (SDOH)

The U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Health People 2030 defines the SDOH as the conditions in the environments where people are born, live, learn, work, play, worship, and age that affect a ide range of health, functioning, and quality-of-life outcomes and risks.[10] The SDOH are grouped into 5 domains (see Figure 6): economic stability, education access and quality, health care access and quality, neighborhood and built environment, and social and community context. SDOH's have a major impact on health, well-being, and quality of life, and they also contribute to health disparities and inequities.

Figure 6. Social Determinants of Health

Disease Prevention and Health Promotion. Retrieved 6/8/2023 from
https://health.gov/healthypeople/objectives-and-data/social-determinants-health

---

[10] Healthy People 2030, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Offices of Disease Prevention and Health Promotion. (2023).

Adolescence

The American Psychological Association defines "adolescence" as a part of human development which begins at puberty (10-12 years of age) and ends with physiological and neurobiological maturity, reaching to at least 20 years of age. Brain development continues into an individual's mid-twenties. Adolescence is a period of major changes in physical characteristics along with significant effects on body image, self-concept, and self-esteem. Mental characteristics are also developing during this time. These include abstract thinking, reasoning, impulse control, and decision-making skills. [11] The World Health Organization (WHO) adds this period of growth poses a critical point in vulnerability where the non-medical use of substances, or other risky behaviors can have long-lasting negative effects on future health and well-being.[12]

A similar but slightly different term that is used in the justice system is "juvenile." The Texas Juvenile Justice System defines a juvenile as a person at least 10 years old but not yet 17 at the time he or she commits an act of "delinquent conduct" or "conduct in need of supervision".[13] Delinquent conduct is generally conduct that could result in imprisonment or jail if committed by an adult. Conduct in Need of Supervision for juveniles includes truancy and running away from home. In the context of some indicators, juvenile will be used instead of adolescent to more precisely define the population of interest.

Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACEs)

The CDC-Kaiser Permanente adverse childhood experiences (ACE) study from 1998 is one of the largest investigations of childhood abuse, neglect, and household challenges, and the effects on health and well-being later in life.[14] ACEs are events that occur in children 0-17 years of age. The ACE questionnaire asks about experiences such as childhood abuse, neglect, and household dysfunction across seven different categories. The study showed that individuals with a score of 4 or more (meaning they experienced at least one event in four of the seven categories) have an increased risk for:

- Smoking, heavy alcohol use, and SUDs
- Mental health issues, such as depression and suicidal behavior
- Poor self-rated health
- Sexually transmitted disease
- Challenges with obesity and physical inactivity
- Heart disease
- Lung disease
- Risk for broken bones
- Multiple types of cancer

---

[11] American Psychological Association. (2023).
[12] World Health Organization. (2023).
[13] Texas Juvenile Justice Department. (2022).
[14] Felitti, VJ, et al. (1998).

The study also showed that there is a dose-response relationship where experiencing ACEs in more categories is directly linked with an increasing risk for the above physical and behavioral health concerns. ACEs can also negatively impact job opportunities, education, and earning potential.

ACEs are common with the CDC reporting that approximately 61% of adults have experienced at least one type of ACE before the age of 18, and 1 in 6 reports having 4 or more. Women and other marginalized groups are at a higher risk for experiencing 4 or more types of ACEs. ACEs can, however, be prevented by creating safe, stable, and healthy relationships and environments. Preventing ACEs requires understanding and addressing the risk and protective factors that make these experiences more likely to occur.[15] Figure 7 below describes the potential health and socioeconomic benefits in adulthood that could come from preventing ACEs in childhood.

Figure 7. Potential reduction of negative outcomes in adulthood.
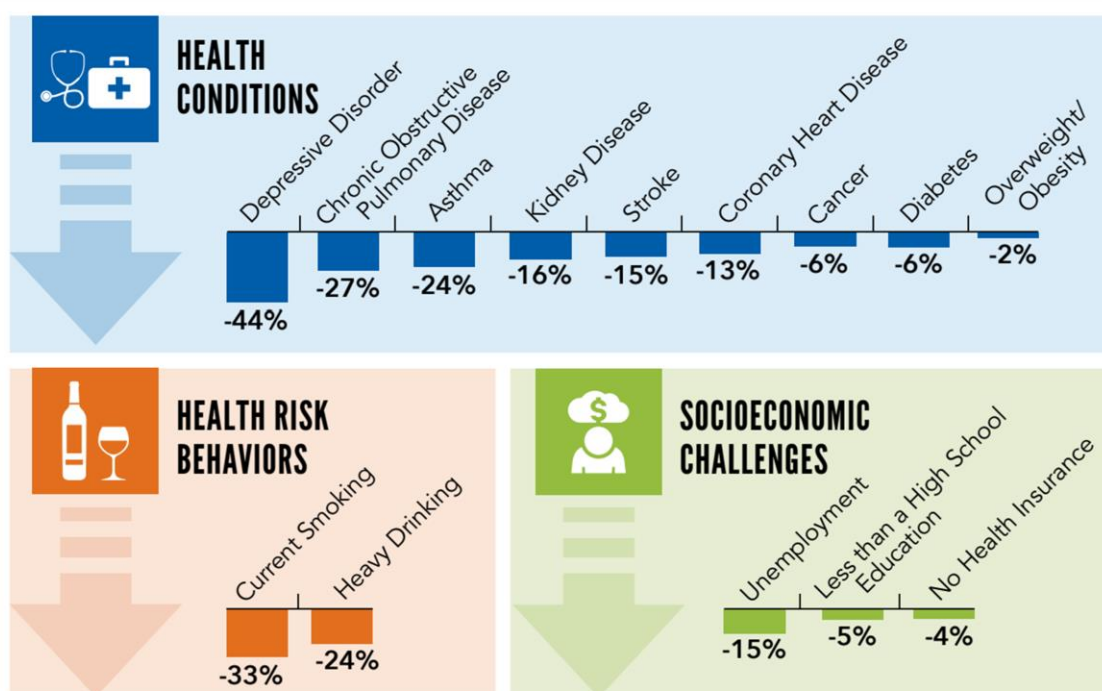
Accessed from: https://www.cdc.gov/vitalsigns/aces/pdf/vs-1105-aces-H.pdf. Original source: BRFSS 2015-2017, 25 states, CDC Vital Signs, November 2019.

Positive Childhood Experiences (PCEs)

Unlike ACEs which have been researched for decades, Positive Childhood Experiences are still a relatively new and explored aspect of prevention. Dr. Christina Bethell from Johns Hopkins, one of the leading researchers on Positive Childhood Experiences (PCEs), defines a positive childhood experience as "feeling safe in our families to talk about emotions and things that are hard and feeling support during hard times."[16] Dr. Bethell and her colleagues conducted a similar study to the ACEs study in 2019 to

---

[15] Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. (2022b).
[16] Kreitz, M. (2023).

determine the health impacts of positive childhood experiences. In this study, they identified seven distinct PCEs:

1. The ability to talk with family about feelings.
2. The sense that family is supportive during difficult times.
3. The enjoyment of participating in community traditions.
4.   Feeling a sense of belonging in high school (this did not include those who did not attend school or were home schooled).
5. Feeling supported by friends.
6. Having at least 2 non-parent adults who genuinely cared about them.
7.   Feeling safe and protected by an adult in the home.[17]

The researchers used data from adults who responded to the 2015 Wisconsin Behavioral Risk Factor Survey (BRFS) and, like the ACEs study, also found that PCEs have a dose-response relationship with adult mental and behavioral health meaning that experiencing more PCEs was associated with better outcomes. This included a lower odd of depression and poor mental health and increased odds of reporting high amounts of social and emotional support in adulthood. The protective effects of PCE's remained even after adjusting for ACEs suggesting that promotion of PCEs may have a positive lifelong impact despite co-occurring adversities such as ACEs.[18]

Consumption Patterns

This needs assessment follows the example of the Texas School Survey (TSS), the Texas Youth Risk Surveillance System (YRBSS), and the National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH), by organizing consumption patterns into three categories:

*   lifetime use (has tried a substance, even if only once)
*   school year use (past year use when surveying adults or youth outside of a school setting)
*   current use (use within the past 30 days)

These three consumption patterns are used in the TSS to elicit self-reports from adolescents on their use of tobacco, alcohol, marijuana, and other illicit drugs, and their non-medical use of prescription drugs. The TSS therefore serves as the primary outcome measure of Texas youth substance use in this needs assessment.

---

[17] Pinetree Institute. (2023).
[18] Bethell, C. et al. (2019).

Regional Demographics

Region 8 Overview

Geographic Boundaries

Region 8 includes 28 counties and covers over 31,057 square miles. Located in South Central Texas, it borders the Rio Grande River and Mexico to the West and the Gulf Coast to the East. The region contains nearly every type of geographical setting found in Texas: rolling hills and plains, hill country, coastal plains, brush country, and desert.

Counties

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 8. Map of Region 8 Counties
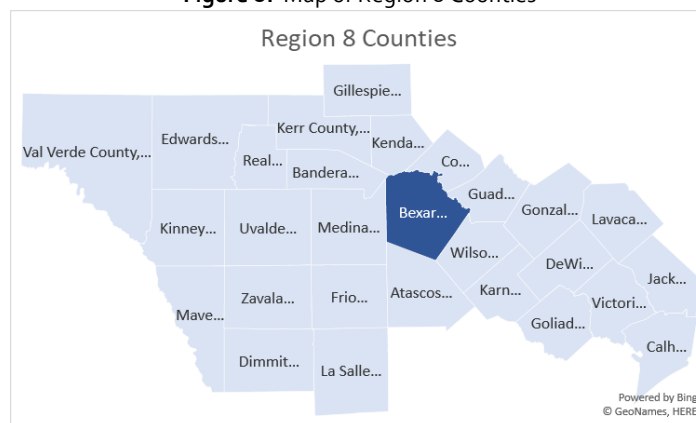
Zip Codes

A zip code's influence on the health of those living there is multifold. Where individuals live directly affects their health in several ways, from exposure to air pollution and toxins to accessibility of healthy food, green space, and medical care. Additionally, one's zip code can be a more subtle indicator of socioeconomic factors that are inherent to health and longevity, including race and income[19].

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 is in Appendix, Table 1. Region 8 Zip Codes by County.

---

[19] Ducharme, J & Wolfson, E. (2019).

Major Metropolitan Areas

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 Nonmetropolitan. The HPRC uses the terms 'Non-metropolitan and Metropolitan' interchangeably with 'Rural and Urban'.

Figure 9. Texas Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSA)
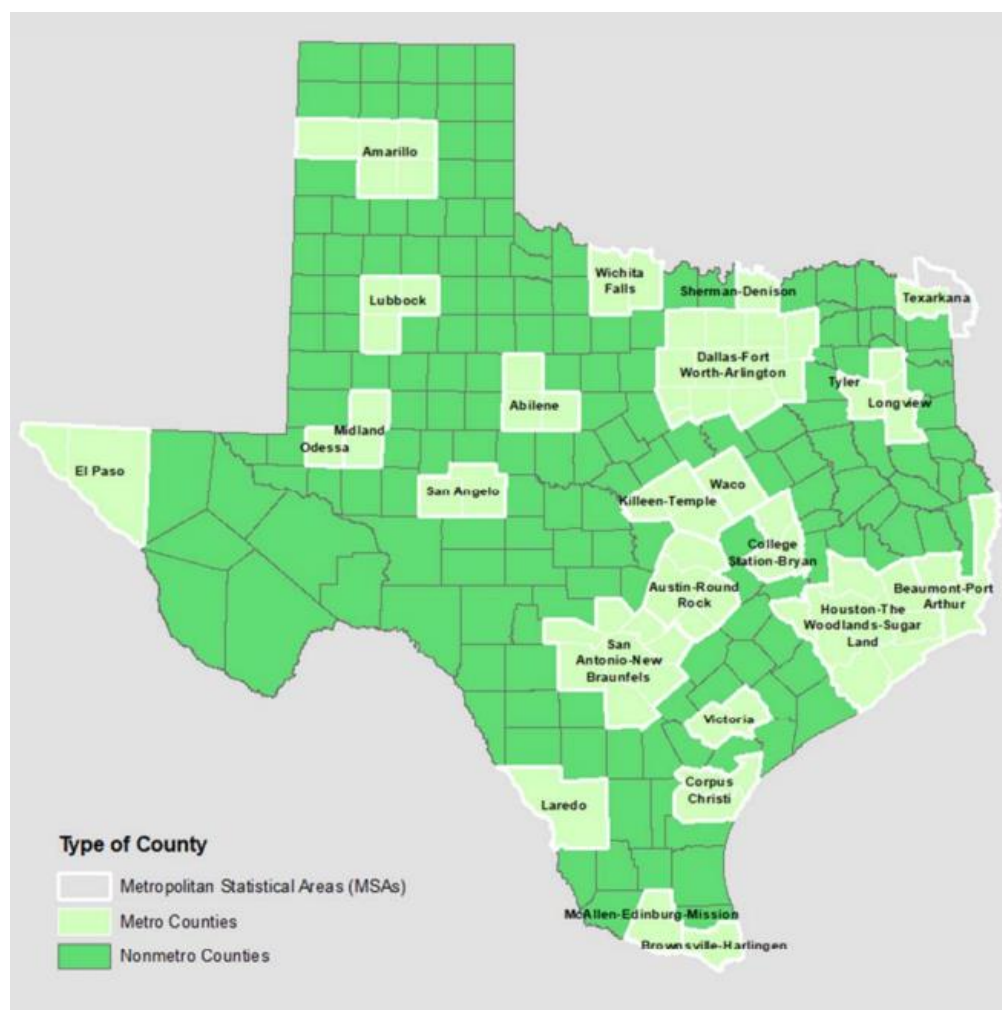
Texas Demographic Center. (2017). *Metropolitan and Non-Metropolitan Counties in Texas.* https://demographics.texas.gov/Resources/publications/2017/2017_08_21_UrbanTexas.pdf

Region 8 includes two Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs) including the San Antonio – New Braunfels MSA, with a population of 385,416, and the Victoria MSA, with a population of 96,644. Together they encompass 482,060 residents, which comprises 87.6 percent of the Region 8 population.

The San Antonio–New Braunfels MSA, also referred to as Greater San Antonio, includes Atascosa, Bandera, Bexar, Comal, Guadalupe, Kendall, Medina, and Wilson counties. The land area is 7,312.7 square miles with a population density of 52.7 persons per square mile. The San Antonio–New Braunfels MSA is the third-largest metro area in Texas after the Dallas–Fort Worth–Arlington MSA and the Houston–The Woodlands–Sugar Land MSA.

Figure 10. San Antonio-New Braunfels MSA Geographical Boundaries

The Victoria MSA, also known as the Golden Crescent Region, includes Goliad and Victoria counties. The land area is 1,734.1 square miles with a population density of 56.7 persons per square mile. The Victoria MSA ranks as the second smallest metro area in Texas next to the Texarkana MSA.

Figure 11. Victoria MSA Geographical Boundaries
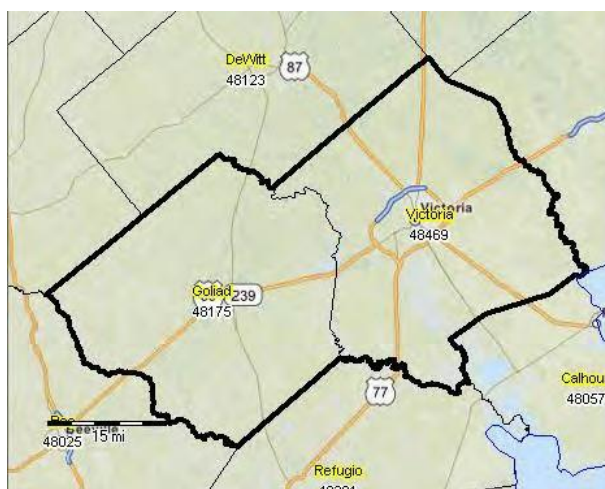
The Kickapoo Traditional Tribe of Texas (KTTT), formerly known as the Texas Band of Traditional Kickapoo, is one of three federally recognized tribes of the Kickapoo people. The KTTT has a current population of 1,095 enrolled members and was officially recognized by the Texas Indian Commission in 1977. 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[20].

Figure 12. Kickapoo Traditional Tribe of Texas
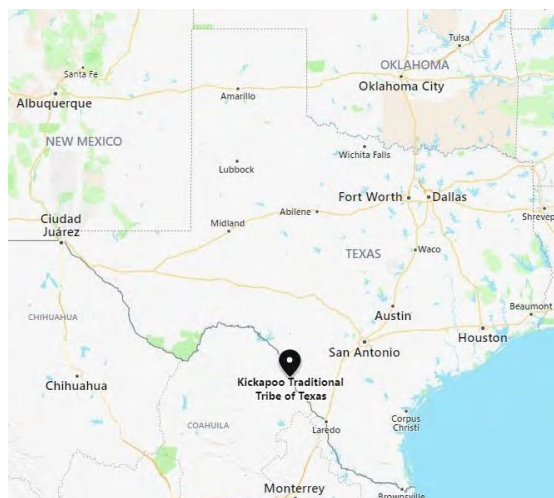
Border and Non-Border Counties: Counties are designated as Border or Non-Border according to Article 4 of the La Paz Agreement of 1983, which defines a county as a Border County if that county is within 100 kilometers of the U.S./Mexico border. There are 32 counties in Texas designated as Border Counties by this definition.

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 13 below.

Figure 13. Texas Border and Non-Border Counties
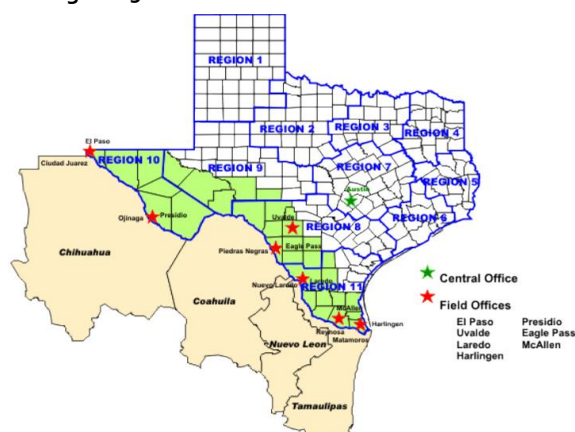
Su, D., & Wang, D. (2012). Acculturation and cross-border utilization of health services. *Journal of immigrant and minority health, 14(4),* 563–569.

---

[20] Kickapoo Traditional Tribe of Texas. (2023).

Approximately 181,995 (6.1 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 12.2 persons per square mile.

Rural Areas

In accordance with the Texas Health and Safety Code (§ 104.44 and §105.003), the 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:

> **Rural Counties:** Eighteen counties 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, Val Verde and Zavala.

> **Urban Counties:** The remaining 8 counties are designated as urban (metro) areas including: Atascosa, Bandera, Bexar, Comal, Goliad, Guadalupe, Kendall, Medina, Victoria, and Wilson.

Eighty-seven percent (87.6%) of the Region 8 population resides in urban areas.

Rural Health Disparities

People who live in rural areas are more likely than urban residents to die prematurely from all the five leading causes of death: heart disease, cancer, unintentional injury, chronic lower respiratory disease, and stroke. These rural health disparities have many causes:

- **Health Behaviors:** Rural residents often have limited access to healthy foods and fewer opportunities to be physically active compared to their urban counterparts, which can lead to conditions such as obesity and high blood pressure. Rural residents also have higher rates of smoking, which increases the risk of many chronic diseases.
- **Health Care Access:** Rural counties have fewer health care workers, specialists (such as cancer doctors), critical care units, emergency facilities, and transportation options. Residents are also more likely to be uninsured and to live farther away from health services.
- **Healthy Food Access:** National and local studies suggest that residents of low-income, minority, and rural neighborhoods often have less access to supermarkets and healthy foods.
- **Demographic Characteristics:** Residents of rural areas tend to be older, with lower incomes and less education than their urban counterparts. These factors are linked to poorer health[21].

---

[21] Centers for Disease Control. (2023).

Demographic Information

Total Population

According to the American Community Survey (ACS) 5-Year Estimates (2017-2021),[22] Texas' estimated population is 28,862,581 persons, making 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 110.4 persons per square mile.

Figure 14. Texas Population (ACS 5-Year Estimates)
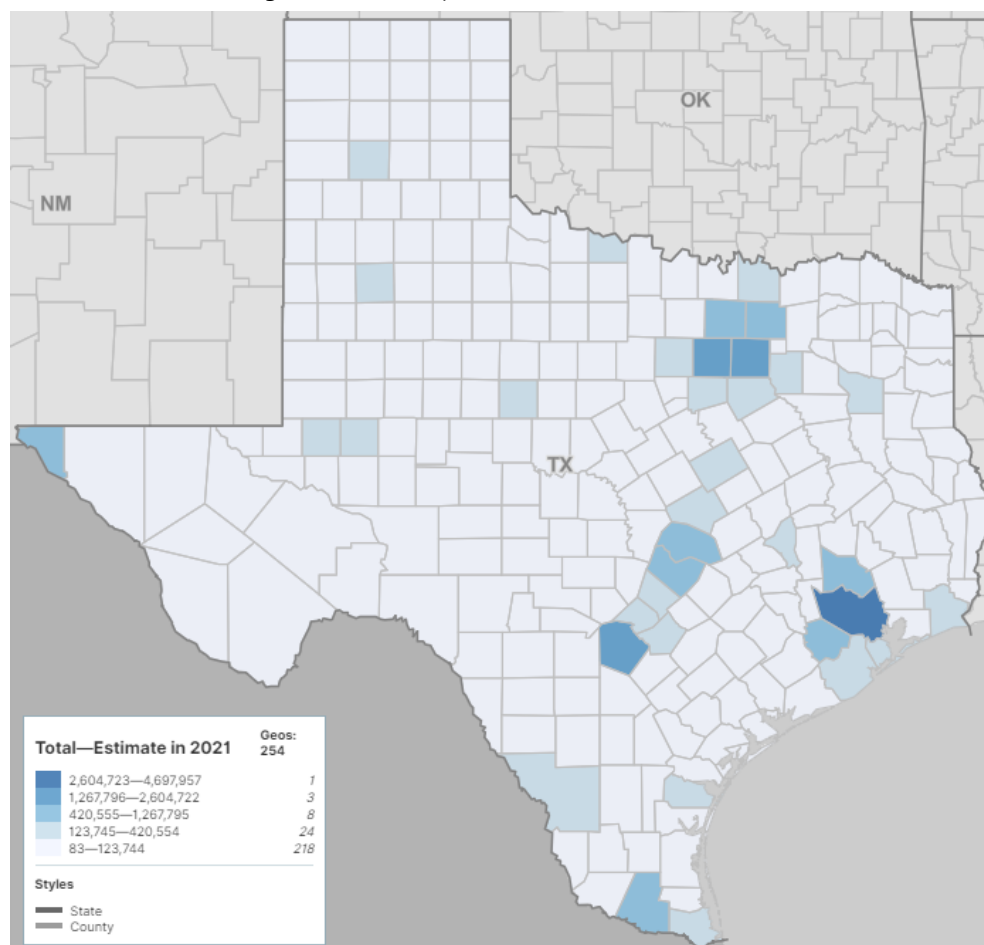
U.S. Census Bureau (2021). *2017-2021 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates*. Retrieved from https://data.census.gov

The ACS 5-Year Population estimate for Region 8 is 2,998,956 persons, this makes it the 4th largest populated Region in Texas. Bexar County has the largest population in the region, with an estimated 1,990,522 persons, followed by Guadalupe County, with 169,477 persons, and Comal County with, 156,257 persons. Edwards County has the smallest estimated population with 1,366 persons. For all county-level data, see Appendix, Table 2. Region 8 5-Year Population Estimates.

---

[22] The American Community Survey (ACS) utilizes 1-year population estimates and compiles them into 5-year estimates that are more accurate than the individual annual estimates. The ACS provides more detailed estimates for various subgroups of Americans compared to the regular Decennial Census.

Total Population by Sex and Age

The percentage of males and females in Region 8 is similar to that of Texas. In Region 8, there is an estimated 1,494,120 males (49.8%) and 1,504,023 females (50.2%). Based on the population pyramid of Region 8 in Figure 15 below, the largest age group in the population is those aged 10-19 with 14.4 percent of the total population. The smallest age group in the population is those aged 80+ with 3.1 percent of the total population.

Figure 15. Region 8 Population Pyramid
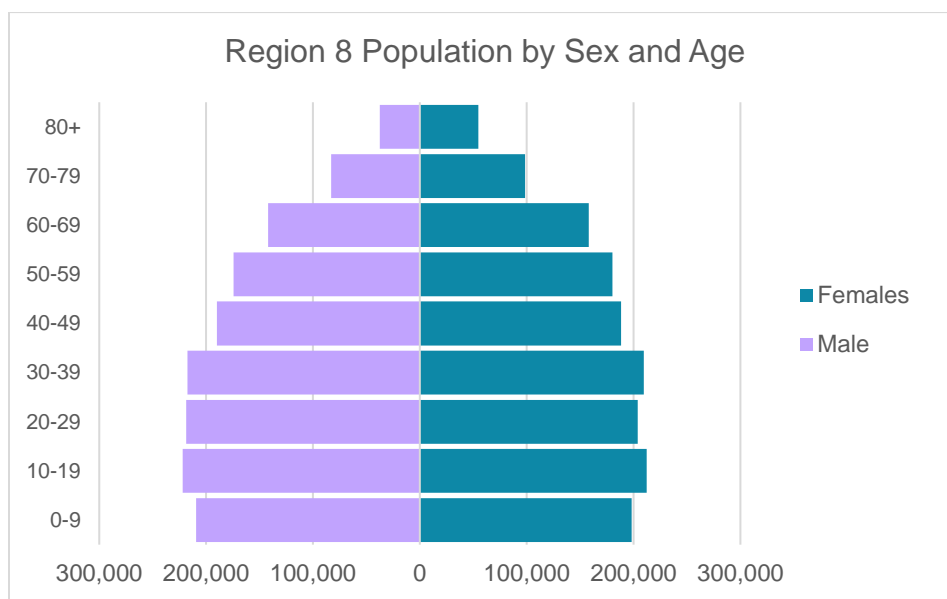
Shown below in Figure 16, are the age breakdowns for each county in Region 8. Maverick County has the largest percentage of youth (age 0-17) at 31.3 percent, while Real County has the highest percentage of elderly (age 65+) at 32.2 percent. See Appendix, Table 3. Region 8 Total Population by Sex and Age.

Figure 16. Region 8 Population by Age
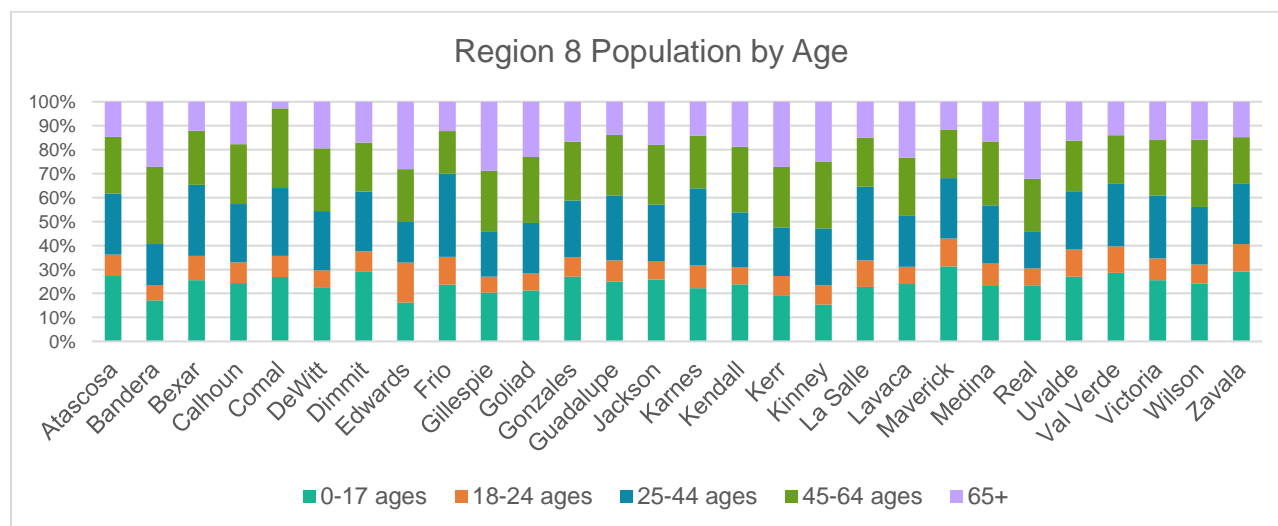
Across all Region 8 counties there is little variation in the percentage of males and females. See Figure 17 below for the sex breakdown for each county in Region 8.

Figure 17. Region 8 Sex by County
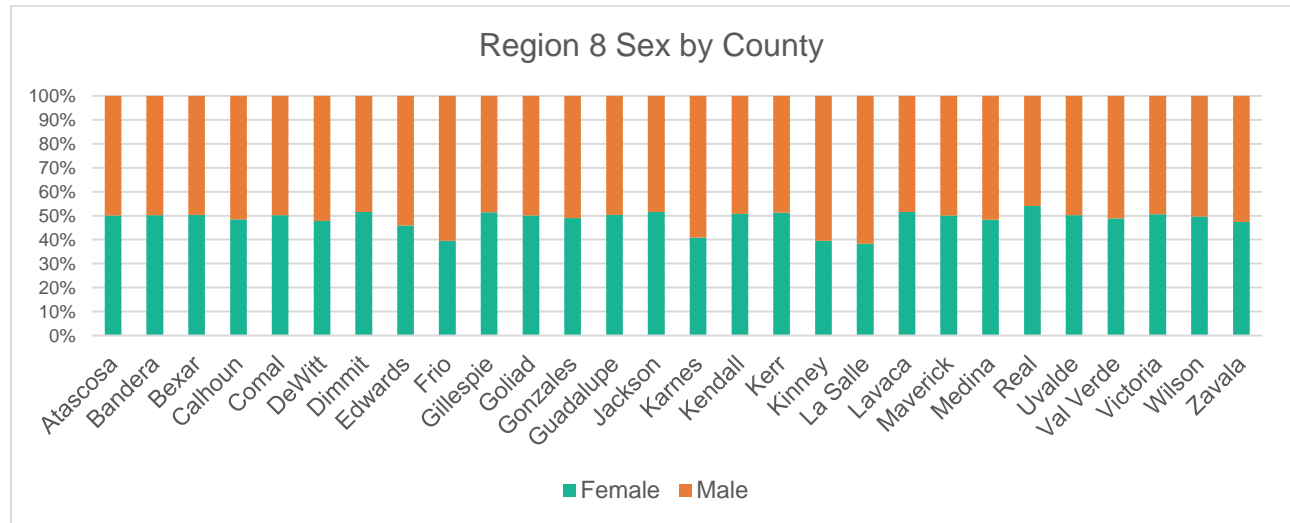
Total Population by Race

According to the American Community Survey 5-year Estimates, 71.6 percent of Region 8 reported their race as White, 17.1 percent reported their race as "Other", 6.6 percent reported their race as Black, 2.8 percent reported their race as Asian, 1.6 percent reported their race as American Indian/Alaska Native, less than 1 percent of Region 8 reported their race to be Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander. See Appendix, Table 4. Region 8 Total Population by Race.

Figure 18. Region 8 Population by Race
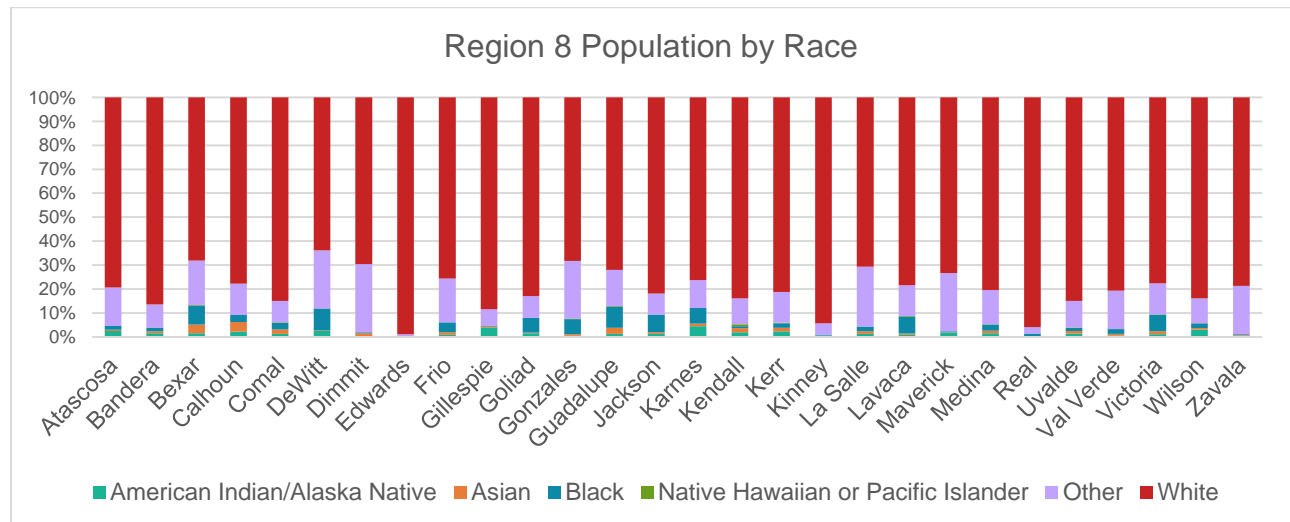
Note: *Racial diversity in the United States has been increasing steadily with more people identifying as more than one race. To help account for this, the Census makes a distinction between the number of people of a given racial group "alone" or "in combination." People counted within the "alone" category are those who*

identified themselves as being a part of only one group, for example, just Black or African American "alone". People counted within the "in combination" category refers to anyone who identified themselves as part of a given racial group even if they also identified with more than that one race. This means that Black or African American "in combination" would include both those who identified as Black or African American "alone" and also those who identified with multiple groups, for example, those who identify as both Black or African American and American Indian/Alaska Native. To respect individuals' self-identification of their race(s) and to accurately capture the total number of each racial group, we report the number and rates of people of each race "in combination" rather than the number of those "alone." <u>*As a result, adding the numbers of each racial group together will be greater than the total county population since "in combination" counts individuals towards all groups with which they identified.*</u>

Total Population by Ethnicity

The majority of Region 8 identifies as Hispanic or Latino, with 56.1 percent of the population reporting so. Lavaca County reported the smallest percentage of individuals who identify as Hispanic or Latino with 19 percent, while Maverick County reported the largest percentage of individuals who identify as Hispanic or Latino with 95.1 percent. See Appendix, Table 5. Region 8 Total Population by Ethnicity.

Figure 19. Region 8 Population by Ethnicity
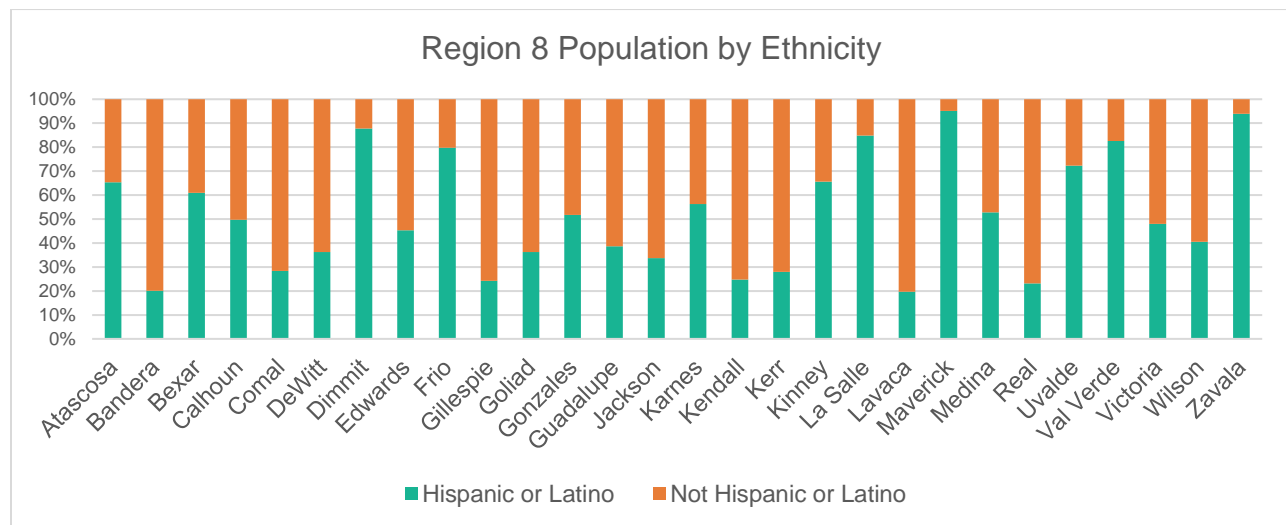
Disability Status

The American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates provides disability data for individuals who are institutionalized and noninstitutionalized. The ACS estimates that in Texas, 43.4 percent of institutionalized persons have disabilities.

In Region 8, an estimated 420,647 people have disabilities. Kinney County has the highest percentage of people with disabilities of all Region 8 Counties with 33.9 percent, followed by Real with 29.8 percent. Kendall County reported the least amount of people with disabilities at 10.4 percent. See Appendix, Table 6. Region 8 Noninstitutionalized Disability Data.

Figure 20. Region 8 Noninstitutionalized Disability Data
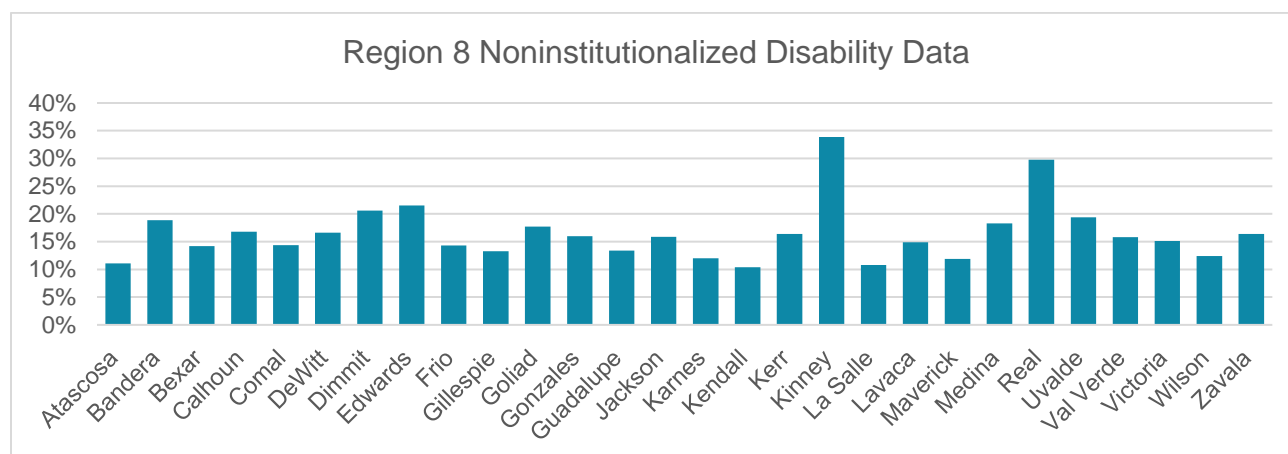
LGBTQ+ Population

Behind California, Texas has the largest number of same-sex households with an estimated 103,565 households. This equates to about 1.0 percent of households. Of those same-sex households in Texas, 61.3 percent are married households. See Appendix, Table 7. Same-Sex Couple Households Demographics.

Table 1. National Same-Sex Couple Age Breakdown by Relationship

Household characteristics	Married couples			Unmarried partners		
	Total	Male-male	Female-female	Total	Male-male	Female-female
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
Total households (number)	711,100	336,900	374,200	498,300	240,700	257,700
Age of householder						
15 to 24 years	2.2	1.2	3.1	9.7	6.0	13.2
25 to 34 years	18.3	14.9	21.4	31.7	29.4	33.9
35 to 44 years	22.3	21.1	23.3	20.1	20.2	20.0
45 to 54 years	19.7	21.7	18.0	13.6	15.7	11.7
55 to 64 years	21.6	23.3	20.0	15.3	18.2	12.5
65 years and over	16.0	17.9	14.2	9.6	10.4	8.8
Average age of householder (years)	48.9	50.7	47.4	42.0	43.9	40.2
Average age of spouse/partner (years)	47.8	48.6	47.0	40.4	41.3	39.7

Limited English Language Proficiency and Languages Spoken in Home

Language barriers can have detrimental effects on a person's ability to access care and resources. Maverick County has the highest percentage of people with limited English proficiency at 36.5 percent of the population and the highest percentage of people who speak a language other than English at 89.3 percent.

Figure 21. Region 8 Limited English Proficiency by County
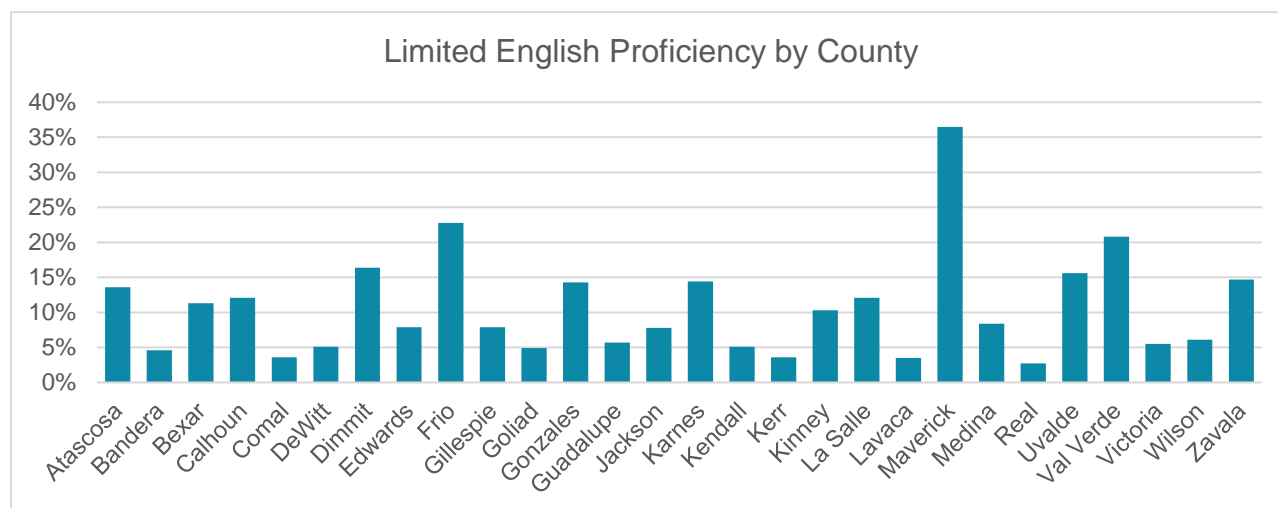
Of Region 8, residents aged 5-years and older who speak a language other than English at home, 38.8 percent speak Spanish, 1.9 percent speak Indo-European languages, 1.8 percent speak Asian and Pacific Island languages, and 0.4 speak other languages. Spanish is the predominate language other than English spoken at home for residents 5-years and older in all counties. See Appendix, Table 8. Household Language by English Proficiency.

Risk and Protective Factors: Societal Domain

Economic Factors

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. Furthermore, 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[23].

Income

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 $29,216, lower than Texas ($34,255) and the United States ($37,638).

Figure 22. Per Capita Income by Region, State, and Nation
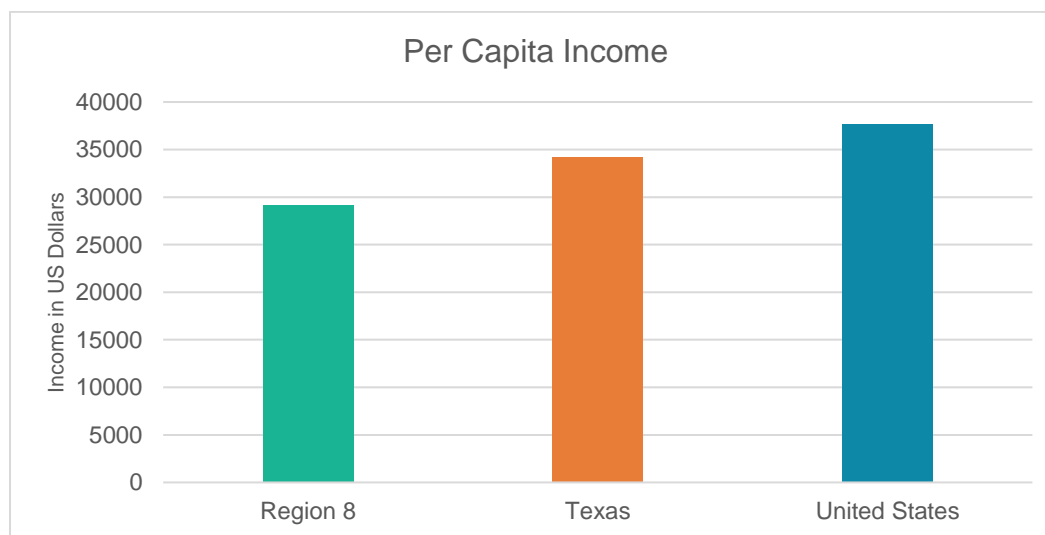
Many of the Region 8 counties' per capita income amounts fall below, at, or right above the 2023 federal poverty level guidelines for a family of four ($30,000) as seen in Figure 23 below. See Appendix, Table 9. Region 8 Median Household Income 5-Year Estimate (2017-2021).

---

[23] American Psychological Association. (n.d.).

Figure 23. Region 8 Per Capita Income by County
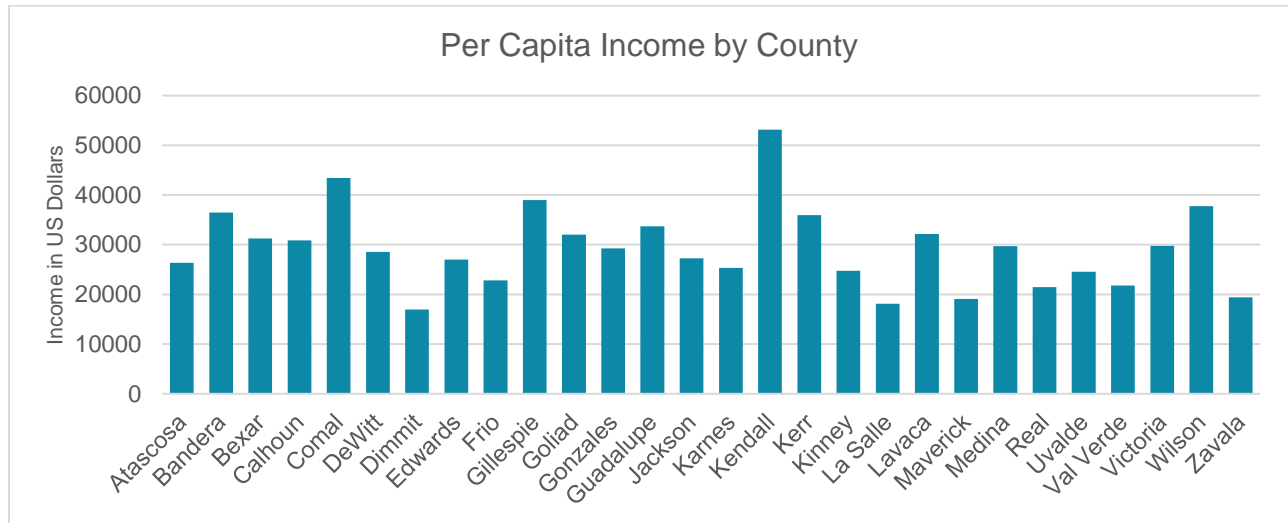
Unemployment

Research suggests that current unemployment, or extended unemployment, negatively affects people's mental health. Unemployed individuals are more likely to need specialized care for mental health conditions. Accumulating unemployment has been linked to lifestyle factors, such as poor diet quality, increased alcohol consumption, and reduced health service use[24].

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 24. From 2020 to 2022, the unemployment rates have steadily declined for Texas and Region 8. The 2022 unemployment rate for Region 8 is 3.7 percent, lower than Texas rate of 3.9 percent.

---

[24] Junna, L., Moustgaard, H., & Martikainen, P. (2022).

Figure 24. Unemployment Rates by Region and State
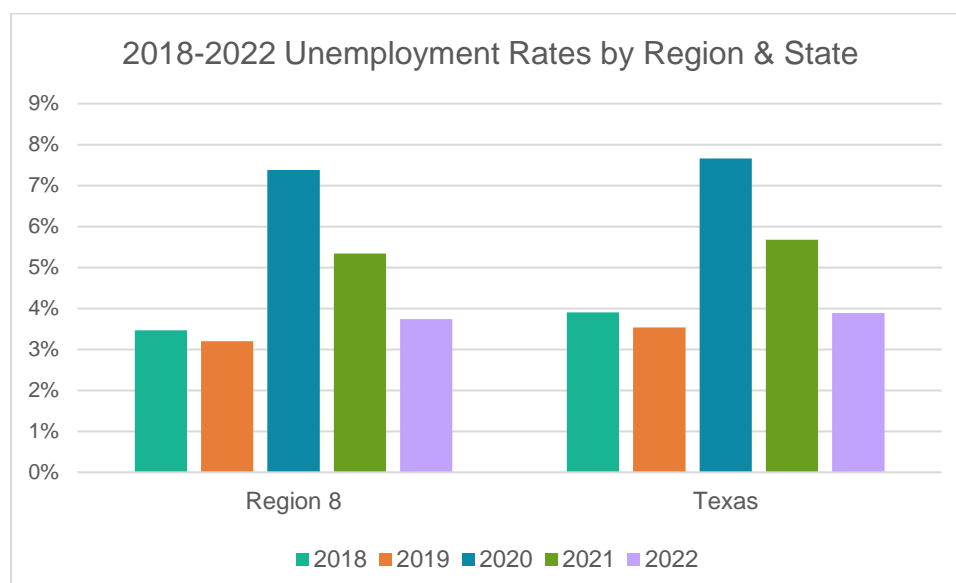
The 2022 unemployment rate for Region 8 was 5.3 percent in 2021, then decreased to 3.7 percent in 2022; a 30 percent decrease. The 2022 unemployment rates in the Region 8 counties ranged from a low of 2.6 percent in Gillespie County, to a high of 8.6 percent in Zavala. See Appendix, Table 10. Region 8 Unemployment Rates 2018-2022.

Figure 25. Region 8 Unemployment Rates by County
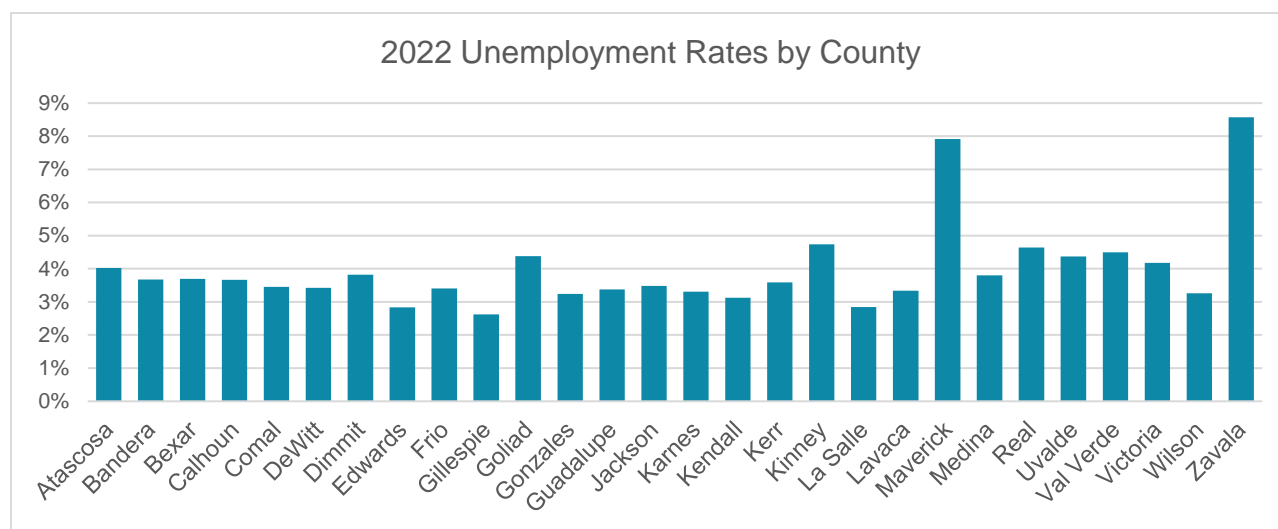
TANF Recipients

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 families in need achieve self-sufficiency. The four purposes of the TANF program are to:

- Provide assistance to families in need so that children can be cared for in their own homes or in the homes of relatives.
- End the dependence of parents in need on government benefits 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[25].

From 2020 to 2022, the TANF cases per 100 households declined in Region 8 and Texas, as seen in Figure 26 below.

Figure 26. TANF Cases per 100 Households by Region and State

---
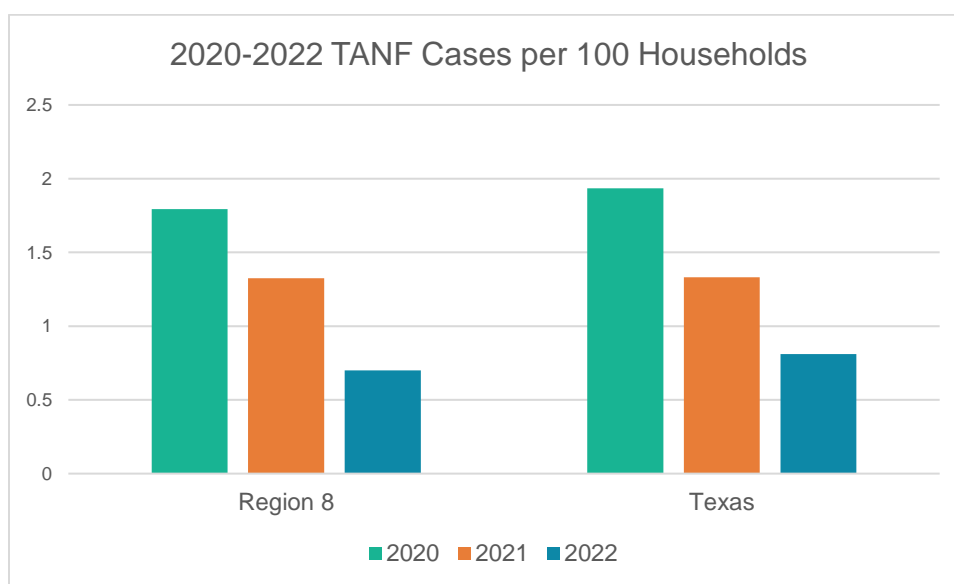
[25] U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. (2022).

In 2022, there were 7,665 Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) cases in Region 8. This is a 61% decrease from the number of TANF cases in 2020 (19,656). Counties ranged from zero cases per 100 households in Real County, to 1.9 cases per 100 households in Uvalde County. See Appendix, Table 11. Region 8 TANF Recipients 2020-2022.

Figure 27. Region 8 TANF Recipients by County
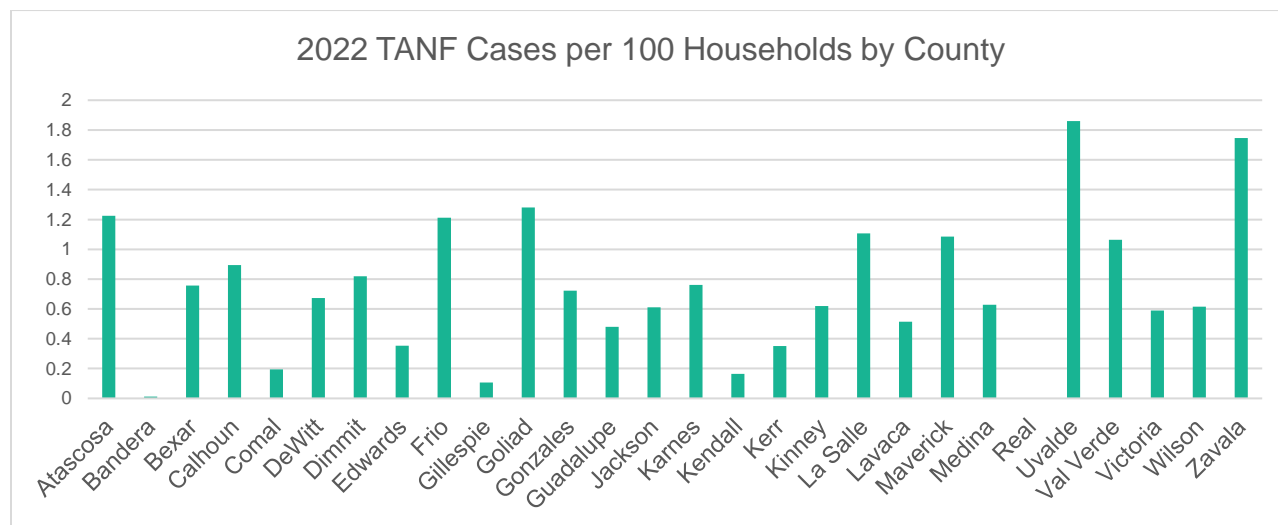
SNAP Recipients

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 2020 to 2022, the median number of SNAP cases per 100 households decreased in Region 8. However, from 2021 to 2022 there has been a slight increase in cases, as seen in Figure 28. In 2022, there was a median of 16.1 SNAP cases per 100 households in Region 8, higher than Texas, which had 14.8 median cases per 100 households.

---

[26]Food and Nutrition Service. (n.d.).

Figure 28. SNAP Cases by Region and State

Median SNAP Cases per 100 Households
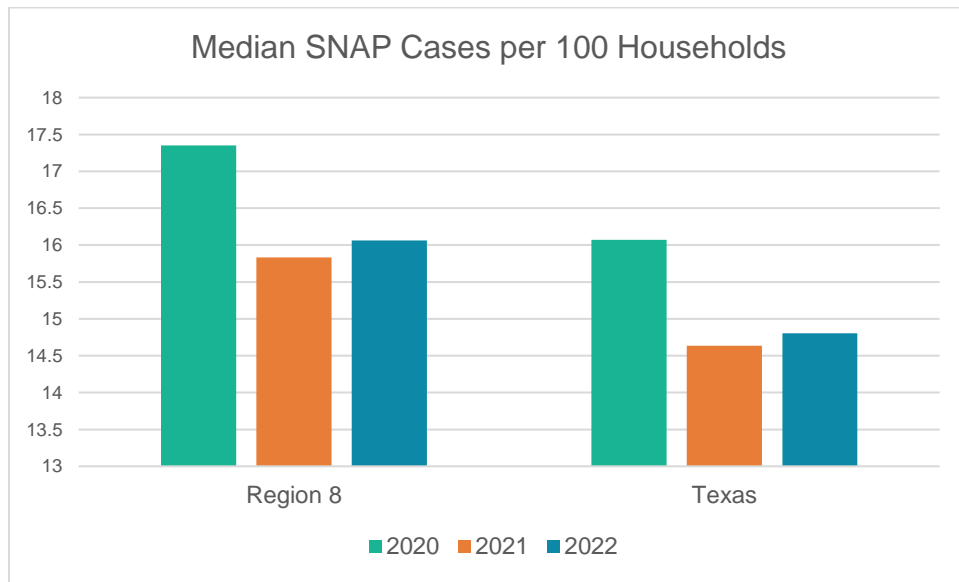
In 2022, counties ranged from 4.3 median cases per 100 households in Kendall County to 47.5 median cases per 100 households in Zavala County. Over half (68%) of Region 8 counties had rates higher than Texas' rate of 14.8 median cases per 100 households. For county-level data see Appendix, Table 12. Region 8 SNAP Recipients 2020-2022.

Figure 29. Region 8 SNAP Cases by County

Median SNAP Cases per 100 Households by County
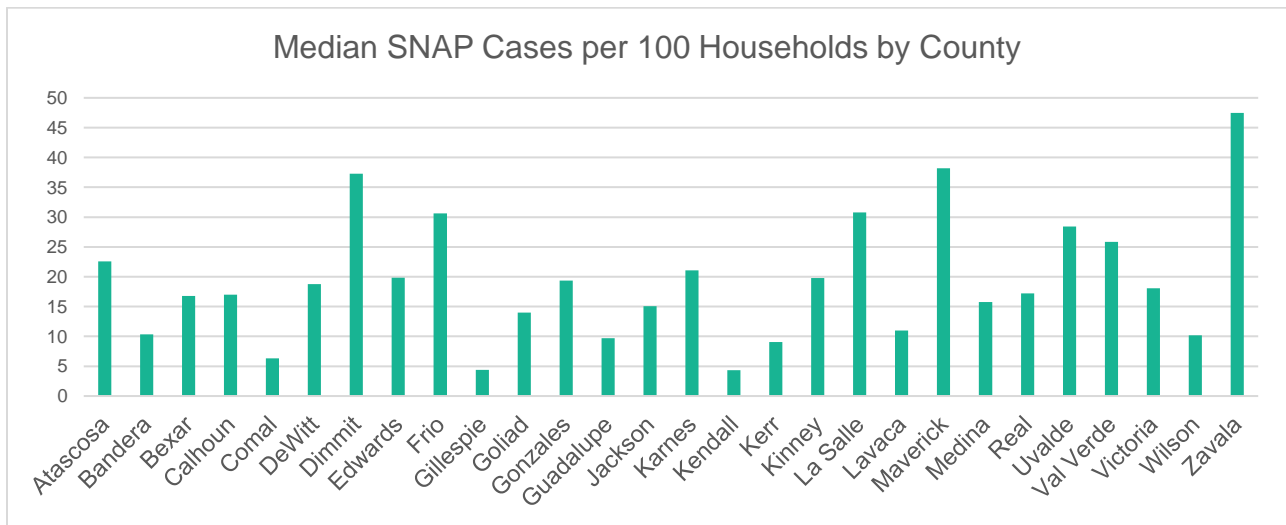
Free and Reduced Lunch Recipients

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[27].

In Region 8, during the 2021-2022 school year, the percentage of the student population eligible for free and/or reduced lunches was 60.4 percent or 541,857 students an increase from 59.1 percent or 539,659 students in the 2020-2021 school year. The percentage of students eligible for free and/or reduced lunch increased in Texas from 60.2 percent in 2020-2021 to 60.6 percent in 2021-2022, as seen in Figure 30.

Figure 30. Students Eligible for Free and Reduced Lunch by Region and State

---
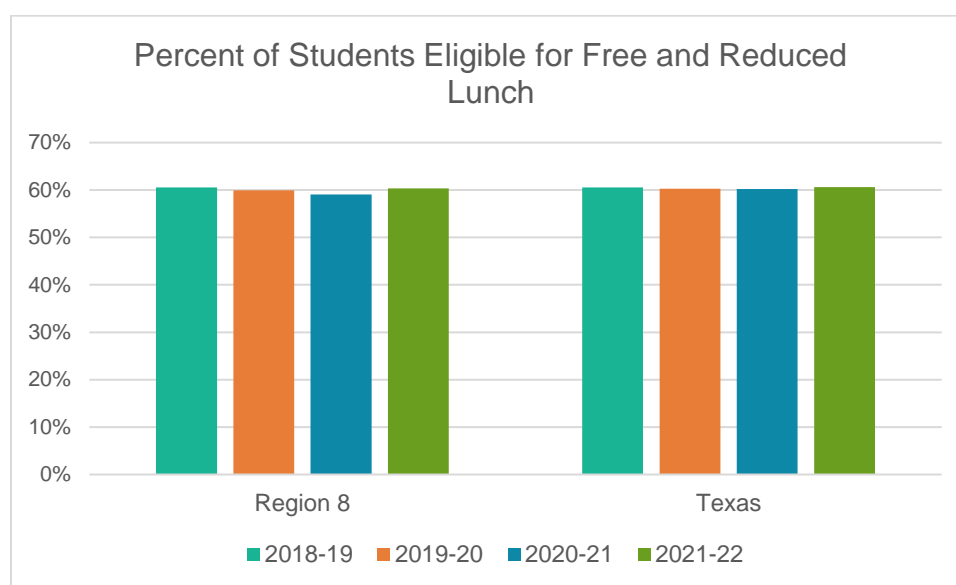
[27] Food Research & Action Center. (n.d.).

Counties in Region 8 that received free and/or reduced lunches ranged from the lowest in Kendall at 22.4 percent and the highest in La Salle at 90.5 percent as seen in Figure 31 below. See Appendix, Table 13. Region 8 Students Eligible for Free and Reduced Lunch 2018-2022.

Figure 31. Region 8 Students Eligible for Free and Reduced Lunch by County
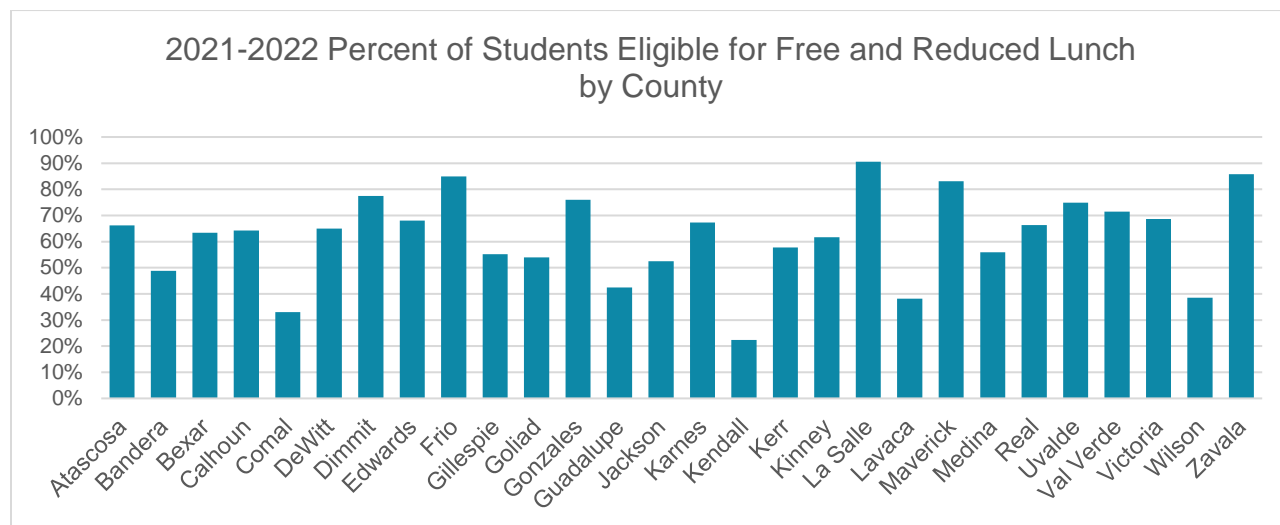
Students Experiencing Homelessness

In Texas, during the 2022-2023 school year, there were 71,639 students experiencing homelessness enrolled in Texas public schools, an increase from 61,362 students experiencing homelessness during the 2021-2022 school year. In Region 8, there was an average of 17.3 homeless students per 1,000 enrolled for the 2022-2023 school year[28].

Figure 32. Students Experiencing Homelessness Rate per 1000 by State

---
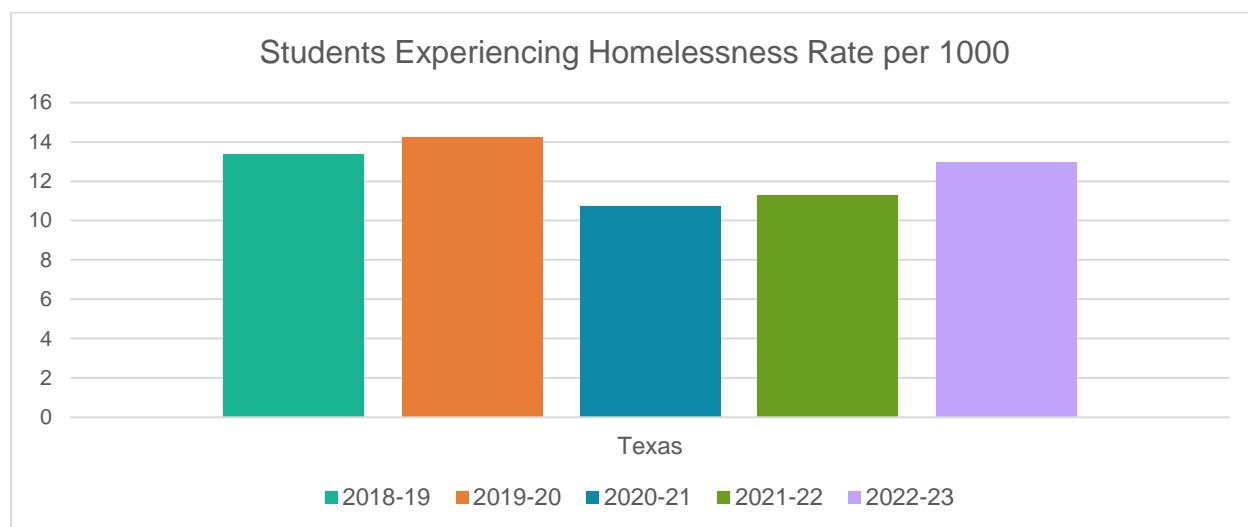
[28] Note: This is not a true regional rate, as some counts are suppressed. The data displayed is a regional average.

The rate of students experiencing homelessness enrolled ranged from 0.0 per 1,000 students in Edwards County to 73.8 per 1,000 enrolled in Frio County as seen in Figure 33 below. See Appendix, Table 14. Region 8 Students Experiencing Homelessness 2018-2022.

Figure 33. Region 8 Students Experiencing Homelessness Rate per 1000 by County
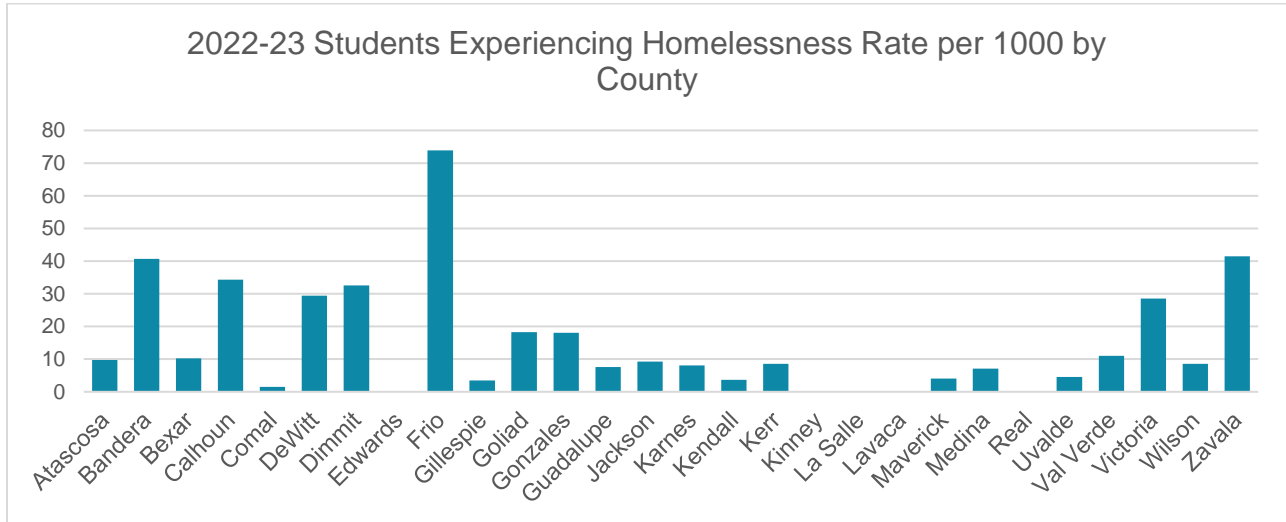
Risk and Protective Factors: Community Domain

Educational Attainment of Community

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 to report daily cigarette use, more likely to report having attempted suicide in the previous year, and to have been arrested for larceny, assault, drug possession or drug sales relative to their high school graduate counterparts[29].

In 2021 over 390,000 (14.0%) young adults between the ages of 18-24 in Texas had less than a high school education, and in Region 8, over 41,000 (14.40%). In Region 8, the number of persons with less than a high school diploma decreased from 43,300 persons in 2018 to 41,912 in 2021, a 3.2 percent decrease.

Figure 34. Persons 18-24 with Less than High School Graduate by Region and State

---
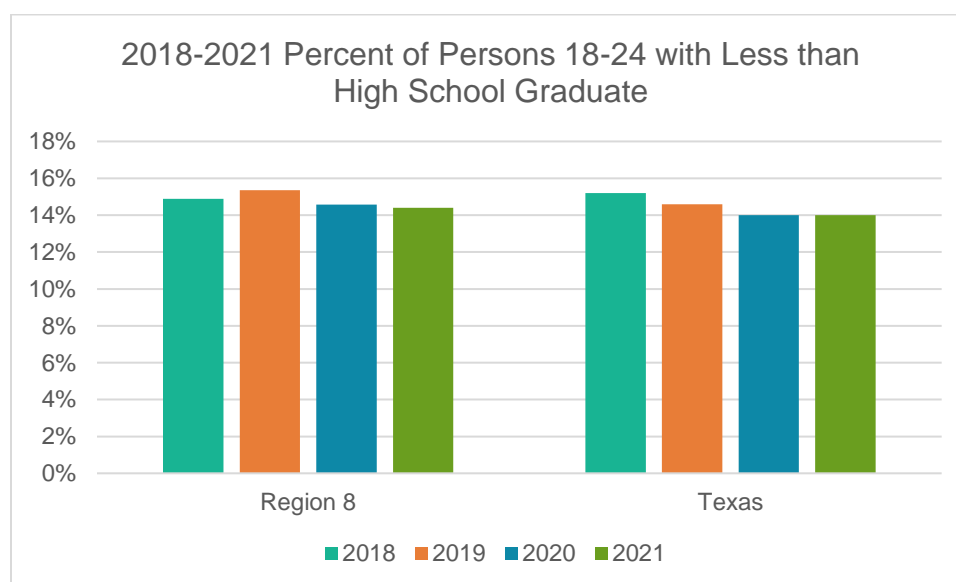
[29] Maynard, B. R., Salas-Wright, C. P., & Vaughn, M. G. (2015).

The educational attainment of persons 18 to 24 years of age reveals that 23 of the counties in Region 8 have higher percentages of persons with less than a high school education than Texas' 14 percent of persons. Counties in Region 8 ranged from 5.9 percent in Jackson to 51.5 percent in Edwards. See Appendix, Table 15. Region 8 Educational Attainment Age 18-24 Population 2018-2021.

Figure 35. Region 8 Persons 18-24 with Less than High School Graduate by County
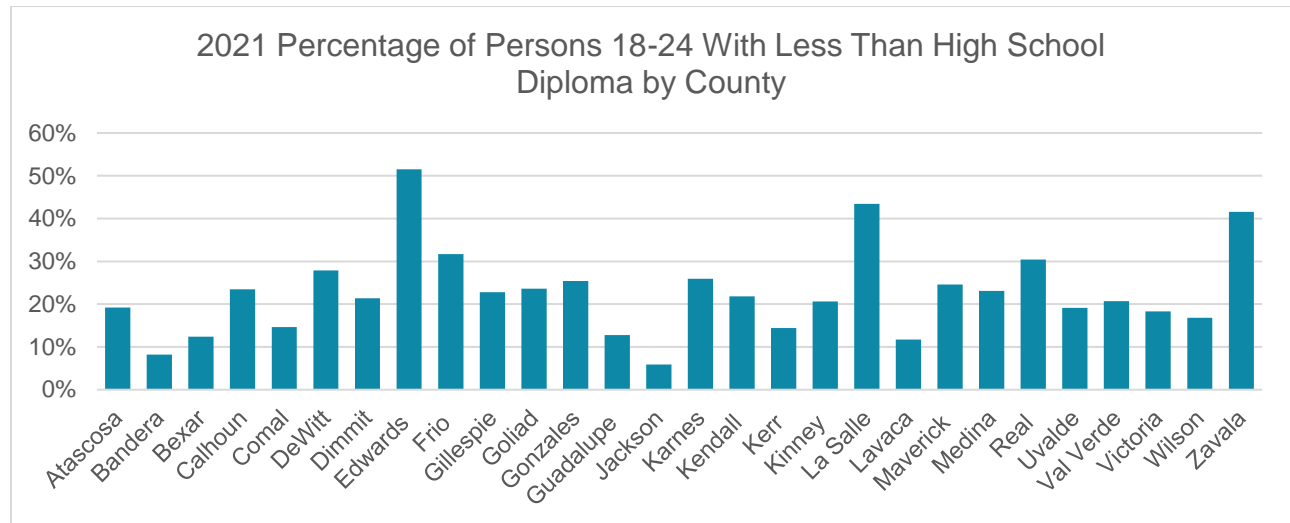
Based on Region 8 estimates, 14.4 percent of persons 18 to 24 years of age have less than high school diploma, 38.2 percent are high school graduates, 48.3 percent have some college or associate degree, and 9.1 percent have a bachelor's degree or higher. Figure 35 compares the Texas and Region 8 distribution of educational attainment of persons 18 to 24 years of age.

Figure 36. 2021 Educational Attainment by Region and State
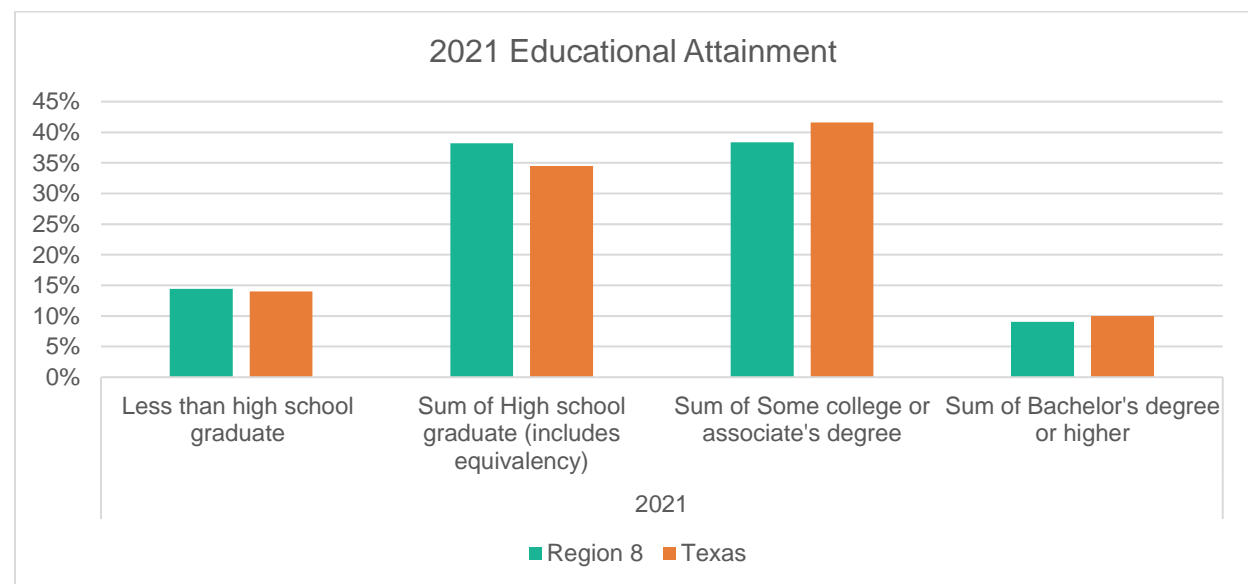
Community Conditions

Juvenile Arrests

The Texas Department of Public Safety characterizes juveniles as individuals aged 10-16. In Texas, the juvenile arrest rate has decreased from 2018 to 2022 by 27.9 percent, from 2300.75 arrests per 100,000 persons in 2018 to 1658.52 arrests per 100,000 persons. For Region 8, the juvenile arrest rate increased from 2018 to 2022 by 18.1 percent, from 1387.2 arrests per 100,000 persons in 2018 to 1639.0 arrests per 100,000 persons in 2022.

Figure 37. 2018-2022 Juvenile Arrest Rate by Region and State
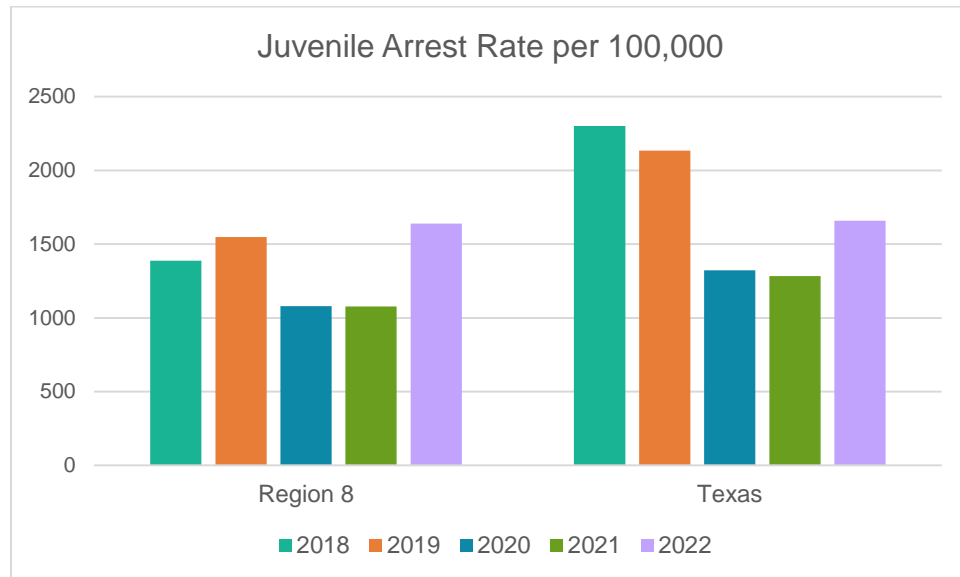
In 2022, the juvenile arrest rate varied among the counties in Region 8. Calhoun County had the highest rate of juvenile arrests at 3308.27 per 100,000 persons, while Dimmit, Edwards, Kinney, and Real Counties had zero juvenile arrests. See Appendix, Table 16. Region 8 Juvenile Arrests 2018-2022.

Figure 38. 2022 Juvenile Arrest Rate by County
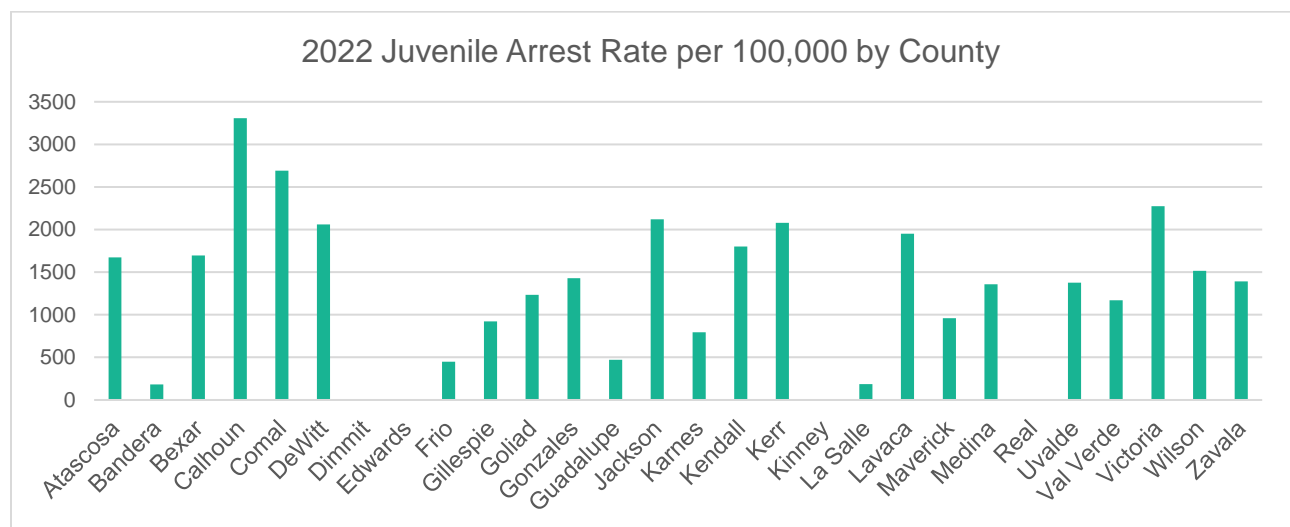
Juvenile Alcohol- and Drug-Related Arrests

In Texas, the juvenile drug/alcohol related arrest rate has decreased from 2018 to 2022 by 31.2 percent, from 472.32 arrests per 100,000 persons in 2018 to 325 arrests per 100,000 persons. For Region 8, the juvenile drug/alcohol arrest rate increased from 2018 to 2022 by 9.2 percent, from 374.04 arrests per 100,000 persons in 2018 to 408.59 arrests per 100,000 persons in 2022.

Figure 39. 2018-2022 Juvenile Alcohol/Drug Arrest Rate by Region and State
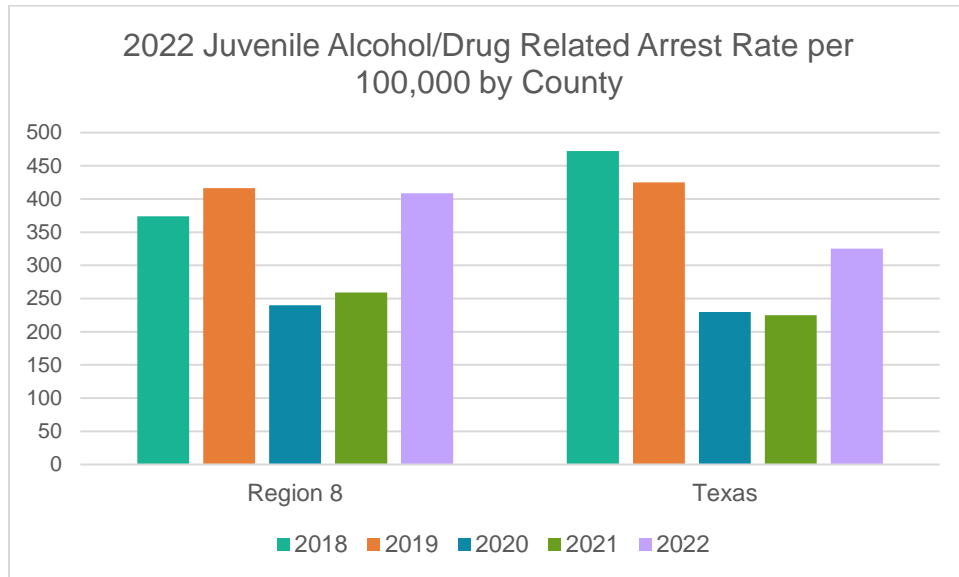
In 2022, the juvenile drug/alcohol arrest rate varied among the counties in Region 8. Comal County had the highest rate of juvenile drug/alcohol arrests at 1110.38 per 100,000 persons, while Dimmit, Edwards, Goliad, Kinney, La Salle, Real, and Zavala Counties had zero juvenile drug/alcohol arrests.

Figure 40. 2022 Juvenile Alcohol/Drug Arrest Rate by County
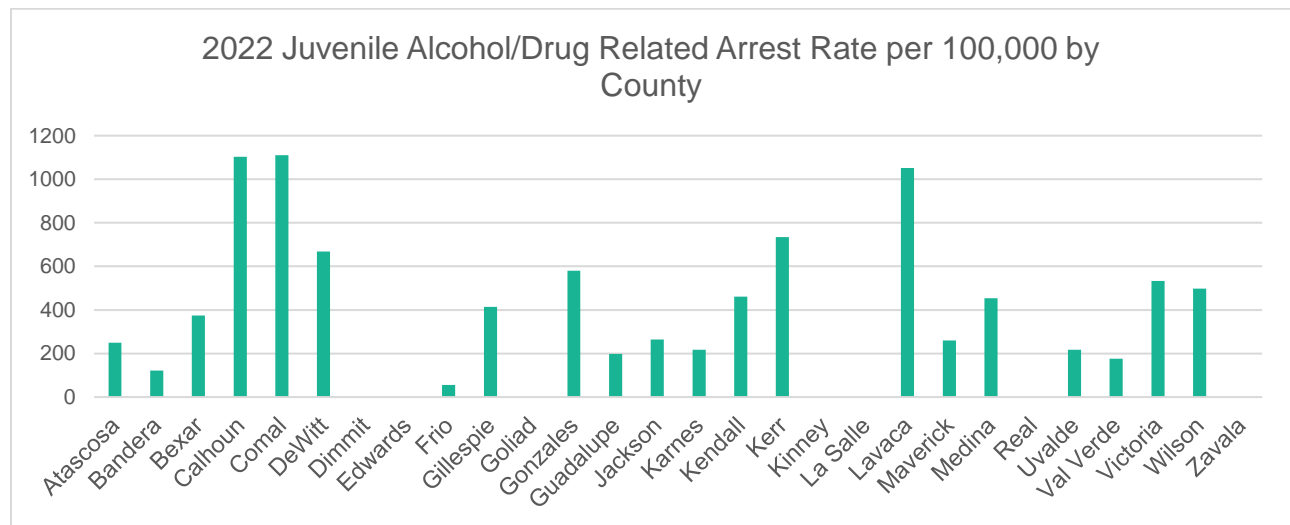
Alcohol-Related Arrests

In Texas, the adult alcohol-related arrest rate has decreased from 2018 to 2022 by 46.6 percent, from 687.56 arrests per 100,000 persons in 2018 to 367.29 arrests per 100,000 persons. The Region 8 adult alcohol-related arrest rates are similar to that of the state and follow the same trend. For Region 8, the adult alcohol-related arrest rate decreased from 2018 to 2022 by 66.9 percent, from 725.24 arrests per 100,000 persons in 2018 to 240.33 arrests per 100,000 persons in 2022.

Figure 41. 2018-2022 Adult Alcohol Arrest Rate by Region and State
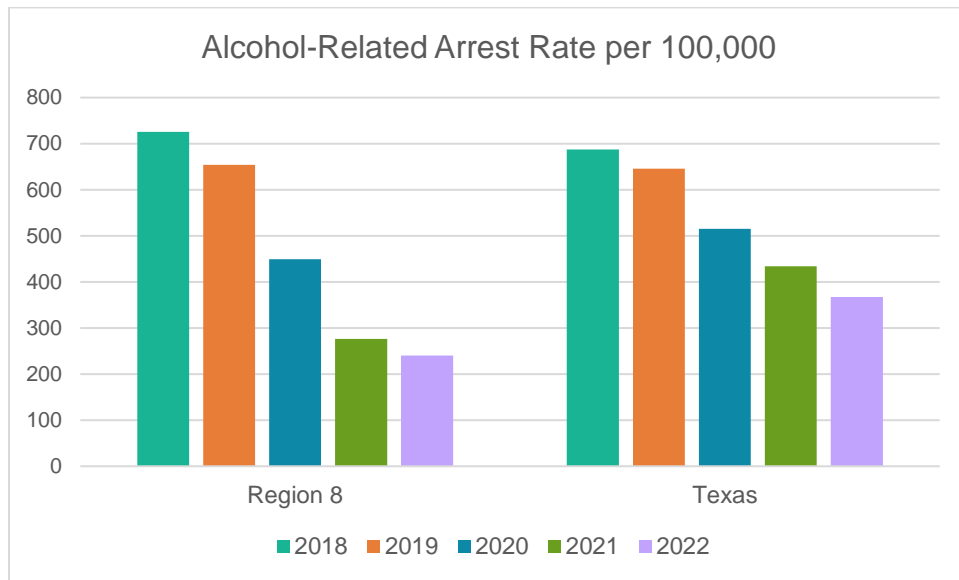
In 2022, the adult alcohol-related arrest rate varied among the counties in Region 8. Gillespie County had the highest rate of adult alcohol-related arrests at 1592.08 per 100,000 persons, while Dimmit, Edwards, Kinney, and Real Counties had zero adult alcohol-related arrests. See Appendix, Table 17. Region 8 Adult Arrests 2018-2022.

Figure 42. 2022 Adult Alcohol Arrest Rate by County
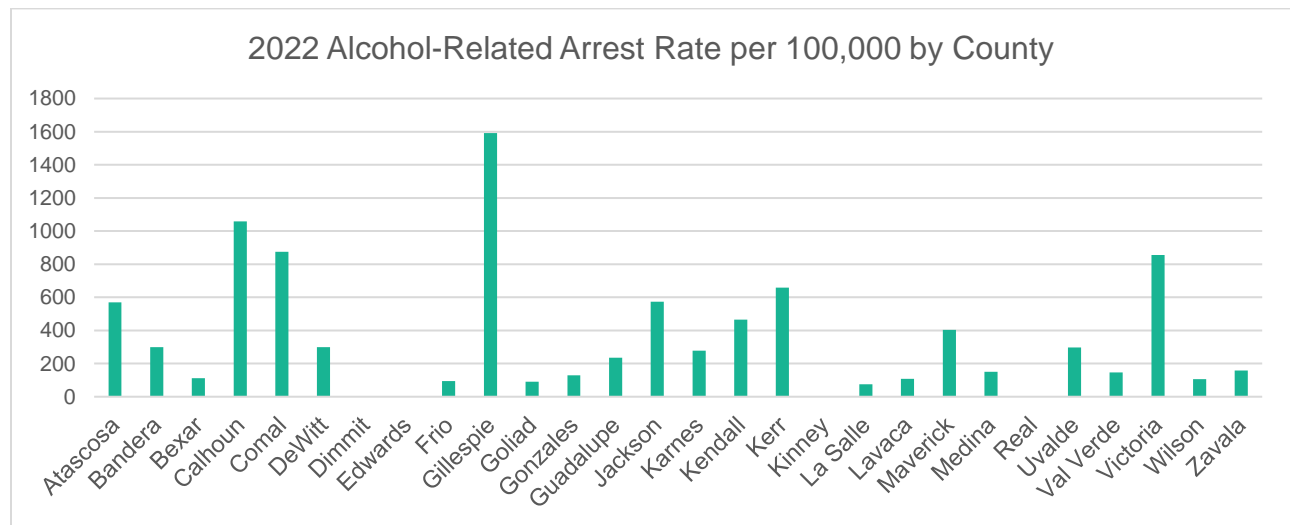
Drug-Related Arrests

In Texas, the adult drug-related arrest rate has decreased from 2018 to 2022 by 43.9 percent, from 687.9 arrests per 100,000 persons in 2018 to 386.2 arrests per 100,000 persons. The Region 8 adult drug-related arrest rates follow the same trend as that of the state. For Region 8, the adult drug-related arrest rate decreased from 2018 to 2022 by 68.5 percent, from 1277.0 arrests per 100,000 persons in 2018 to 401.7 arrests per 100,000 persons in 2022.

Figure 43. 2018-2022 Adult Drug Arrest Rate by Region and State
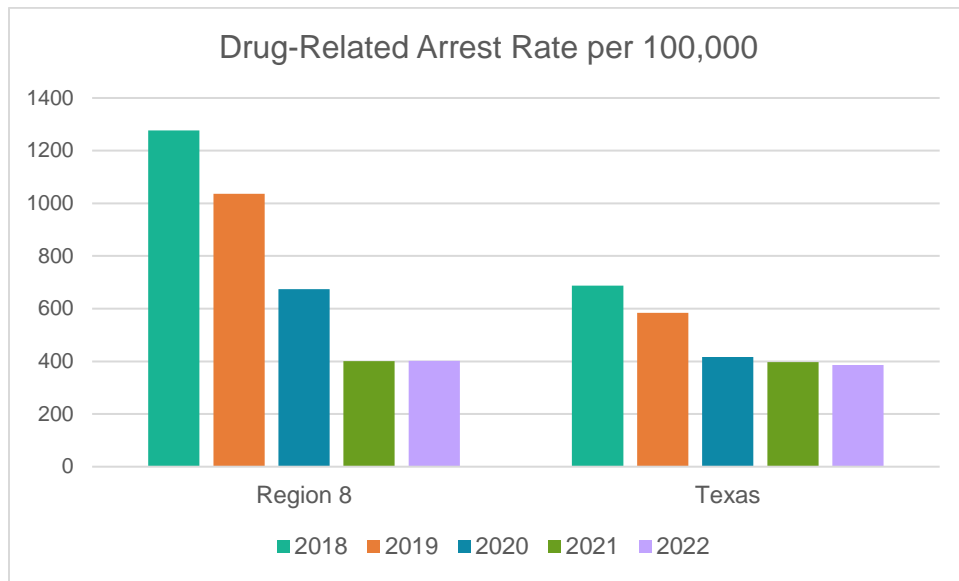
In 2022, the adult drug-related arrest rate varied among the counties in Region 8. Goliad County had the highest rate of adult drug-related arrests at 1254.55 per 100,000 persons, while Dimmit, Gillespie, Kinney Counties had zero adult drug-related arrests. See Appendix, Table 17. Region 8 Adult Arrests 2018-2022.

Figure 44. 2022 Adult Drug Arrest Rate by County
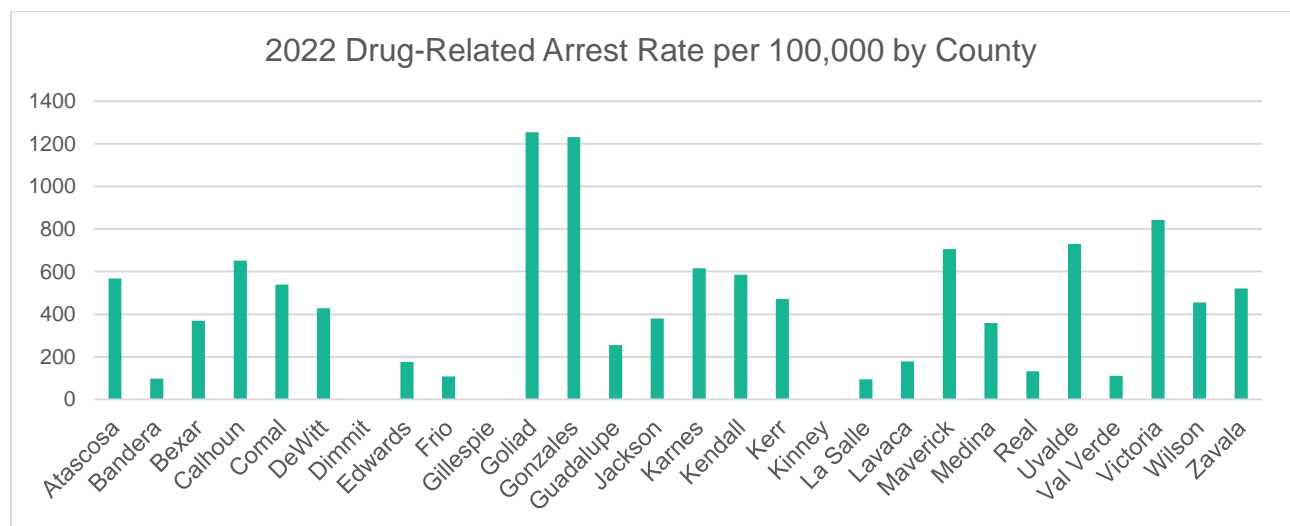
Violent Crime

In Texas, the violent crime rate has decreased from 2018 to 2022 by 12.5 percent, from 157.98 arrests per 100,000 persons in 2018 to 138.19 arrests per 100,000 persons. For Region 8, the violent crime rate decreased from 2018 to 2022 by 23.1 percent, from 152.1 arrests per 100,000 persons in 2018 to 117.0 arrests per 100,000 persons in 2022.

Figure 45. 2018-2022 Violent Crime Rate by Region and State
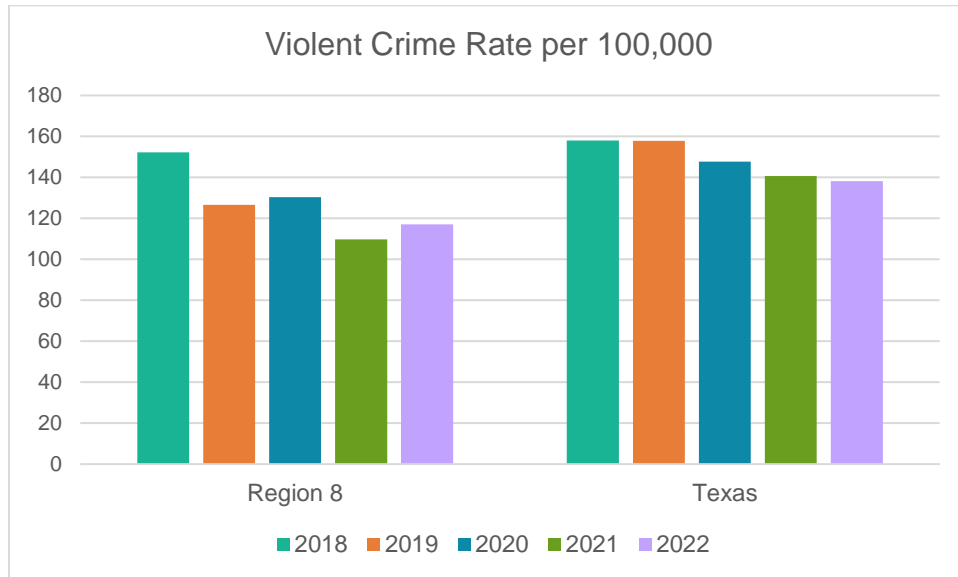
In 2022, the violent crime rate varied among the counties in Region 8. Gonzales County had the highest rate of violent crime at 340.4 arrests per 100,000 persons, while Dimmit, Edwards, Kinney, and La Salle Counties had zero incidents of violent crime. See Appendix, Table 17. Region 8 Adult Arrests 2018-2022.

Figure 46. 2022 Violent Crime Rate by County
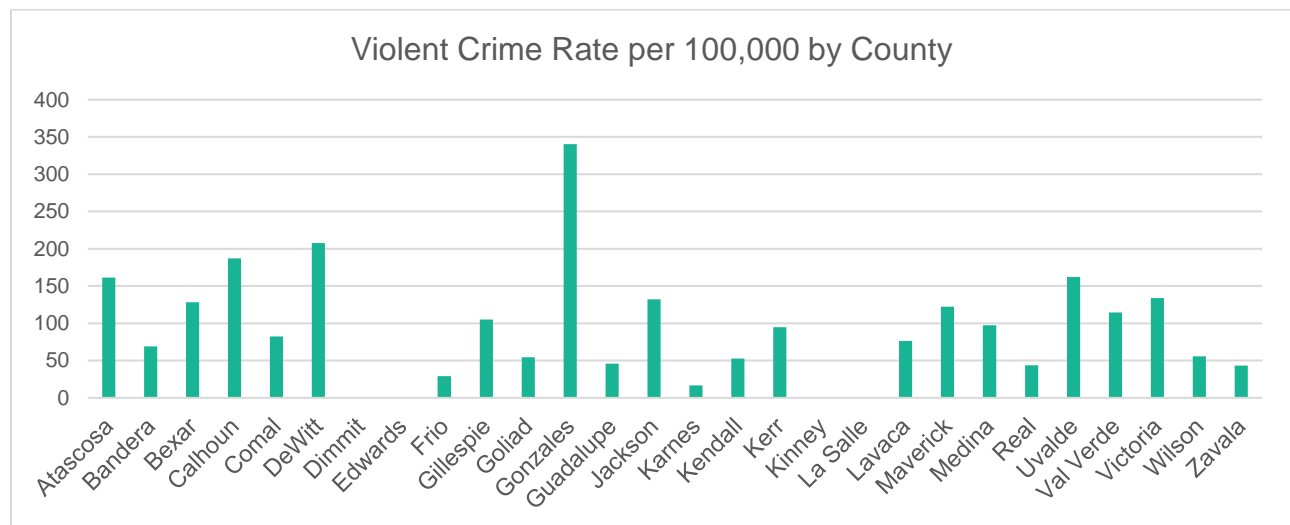
Property Crime

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 Texas, the property crime rate has decreased from 2018 to 2022 by 23.6 percent, from 339.35 arrests per 100,000 persons in 2018 to 259.29 arrests per 100,000 persons. For Region 8, the property crime rate decreased from 2018 to 2022 by 11.1 percent, from 309.7 arrests per 100,000 persons in 2018 to 275.4 arrests per 100,000 persons in 2022.

Figure 47. 2018-2022 Property Crime Rate by Region and State
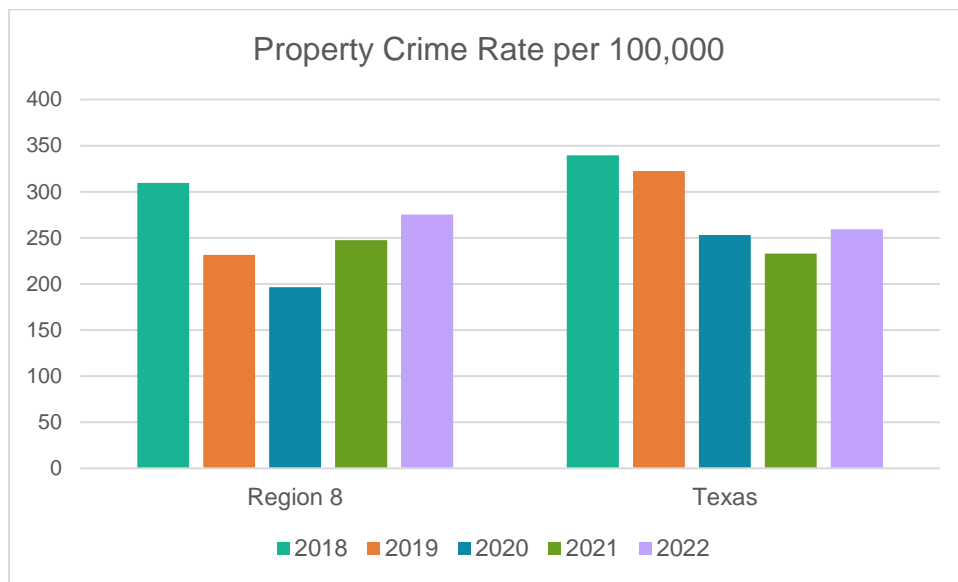
In 2022, the property crime rate varied among the counties in Region 8. Calhoun County had the highest rate of property crime at 529.0 arrests per 100,000 persons, while Dimmit, Edwards, Kinney, and La Salle Counties had zero incidents of property crime. See Appendix, Table 17. Region 8 Adult Arrests 2018-2022.

Figure 48. 2022 Property Crime Rate by County
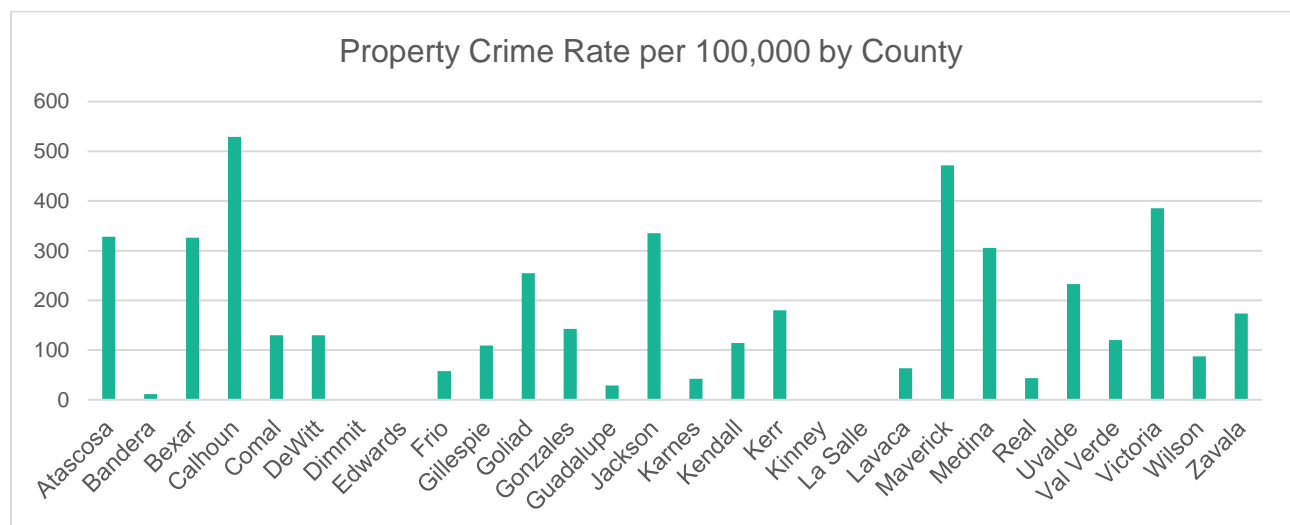
Drug Seizures

Drug seizure data provide indicators of the availability of substances in the illicit market and law enforcement engagement and is important 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 2022, State and Region 8 the top drug seizures in common included marijuana, cocaine, amphetamines, and heroin. Table 2 below details drug seizures by description for the State and Region 8. See Appendix, Table 18. Region 8 Drug Seizures 2022.

Table 2. 2022 Drug Seizures by Region and State

2022 (Jan-Dec) State vs. Region 8 Drug Seizures by Type								
State	**Description**	**Solid Pounds**	**Solid Ounces**		**Region**	**Description**	**Solid Pounds**	**Solid Ounces**
Texas	Marijuana(Packaged)	71471.6	24033.4		Region 8	Marijuana(Packaged)	1167.9	2037.3
Texas	Hashish(Solid)	1580.2	1179.1		Region 8	Hashish(Solid)	0.3	19.3
Texas	Opiates(Morphine)	69.8	44.4		Region 8	Opiates(Morphine)	0.0	0.0
Texas	Opiates(Heroin)	13721.1	1050.4		Region 8	Opiates(Heroin)	25.6	158.6
Texas	Opiates(Gum Opium)	32.1	238.3		Region 8	Opiates(Gum Opium)	3.0	16.4
Texas	Cocaine(Solid)	71908.8	3438.4		Region 8	Cocaine(Solid)	80.7	204.8
Texas	Hallucinogens(LSD)	2.9	32.3		Region 8	Hallucinogens(LSD)	0.7	10.9
Texas	Hallucinogens(PCP)	17.4	242.7		Region 8	Hallucinogens(PCP)	0.0	0.0
Texas	Hallucinogens(Designer Drugs)	223839.0	1947.0		Region 8	Hallucinogens(Designer Drugs)	6.9	149.8
Texas	Precursor Chemicals	105.0	82.7		Region 8	Precursor Chemicals	8.4	13.6
Texas	Other Drugs(Amphetamines)	58031.8	7636.0		Region 8	Other Drugs(Amphetamines)	411.0	787.6
Texas Department of Public Safety UCR Bureau								

Region 8 Highlights for Drug Seizures:

- Marijuana accounted for the largest number of drugs seized in Region 8, which equates 1.6 percent of the State's total solid pounds and 8.5 percent of the States solid ounces. Bexar County reported the highest amount of marijuana seizures (846.1 solid pounds and 741.0 solid ounces) in Region 8.
- Amphetamines ranked as the second highest drug seized accounting for 10.6 percent of the State's solid grams. Bexar County reported the highest amount of amphetamine seizures (182.2 solid pounds, 269.2 solid ounces and 1207.0 solid grams) in Region 8. Maverick County reported the second highest amount of amphetamine seizures (136.3 solid pounds, 27.1 solid ounces, and 298.89 solid grams) in Region 8.
- Cocaine seizures ranked third highest accounting for 7.2 percent of the States total solid grams. Bexar county reported the highest amount of Cocaine seizures (71.5 solid pounds, 143.6 solid ounces, and 694.6 solid grams) in Region 8.

Health Care/Service System

Uninsured Children

A lack of insurance can be a barrier to accessing healthcare and other health services that contribute to poor health outcomes. From 2018-2020, Region 8 has had a lower percentage of uninsured children than the State. In 2018, Region 8 had 9.3 percent of children who were uninsured, while Texas had 11.1 percent. More recently, Region 8 had 10.5 percent of children who were uninsured, while Texas had 11.6 percent.

Figure 49. Uninsured Children by Region and State
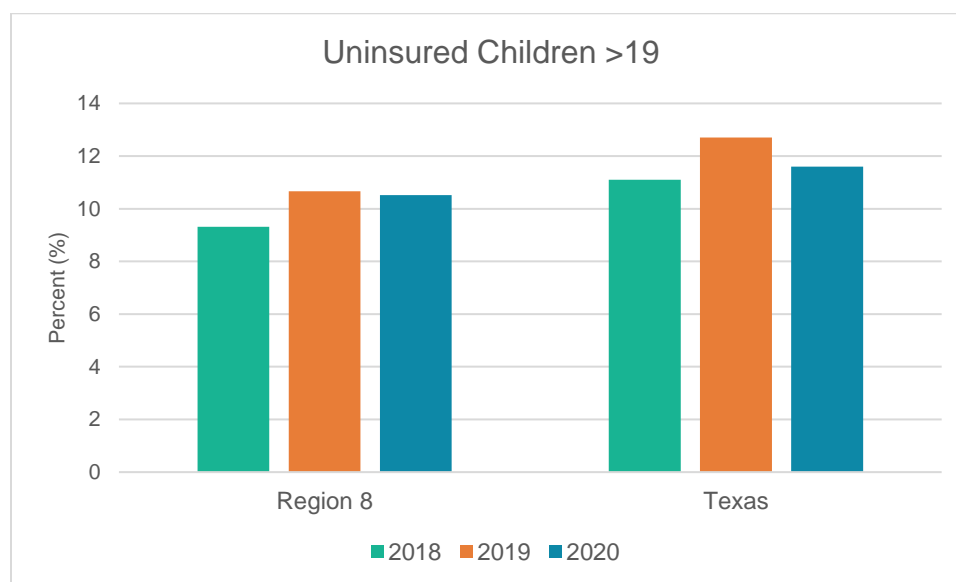
Between the years of 2018-2020, Region 8 has seen an increase of 12.4 percent in uninsured children. The uninsured children less than 19 years old in Region 8 ranged from 8.5 percent in Guadalupe County to 20.8 percent in Edwards County. See Appendix, Table 19. Region 8 Uninsured Children >19 2018-2020.

Figure 50. 2020 Region 8 Uninsured Children by County
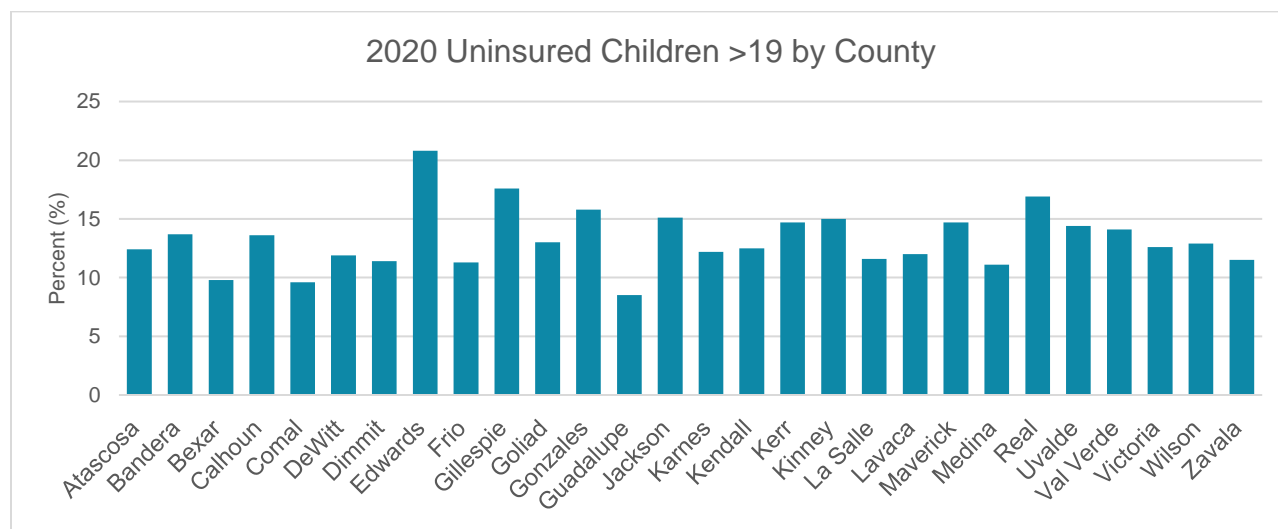
Uninsured Adults (19-64)

From 2018-2020, Region 8 has had a lower percentage of uninsured adults than the State. In 2018, Region 8 had 22 percent of uninsured adults, while Texas had 23.9 percent. More recently, in 2020, Region 8 had 22.8 percent of uninsured adults, while Texas had 23.6 percent.

Figure 51. Uninsured Adults by Region and State
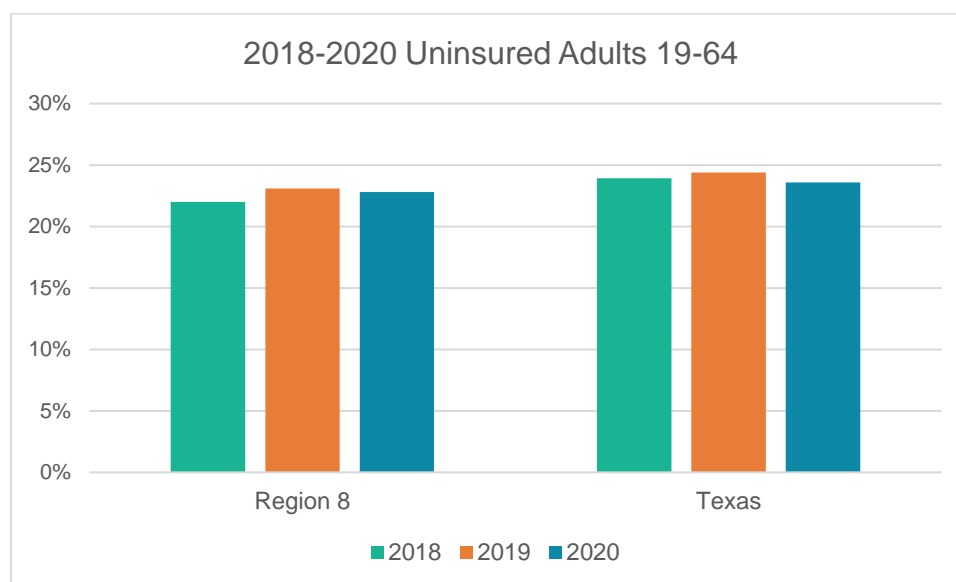
Between the years of 2018-2020, Region 8 has seen an increase of 3.6 percent in uninsured adults. The percentage uninsured adults in Region 8 ranged from 16.4 percent in Comal County to 39.2 percent in Maverick County. See Appendix, Table 20. Region 8 Uninsured Adults (19-64) 2018-2020.

Figure 52. 2020 Region 8 Uninsured Adults by County
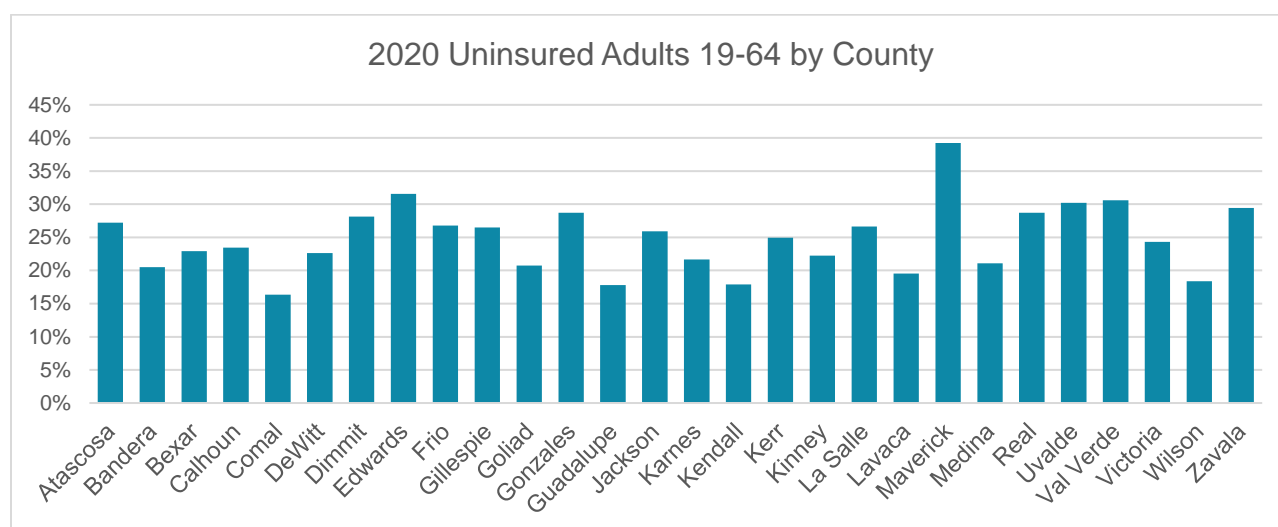
Retail Access

Alcohol Retail 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, and suicide. Areas with higher concentrations of alcohol outlets (per capita) have higher concentrations of alcohol-related problems[30].

Figure 53. Alcohol Retail Density by Region and State
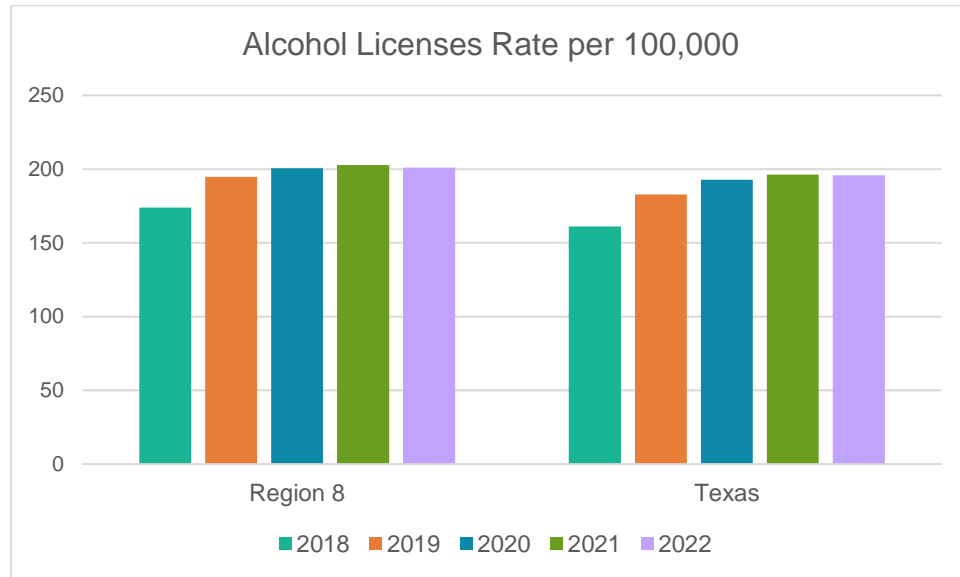
In 2022, the rate for alcohol permits per 100,000 population in Region 8 was 201.1, higher than the Texas rate of 195.8. Region 8 counties ranged from 136.5 permits per 100,000 population in Maverick to 688.9 permits per 100,000 in Real. See Appendix, Table 21. Region 8 Alcohol Retail Density 2018-2022.

Figure 54. 2022 Region 8 Alcohol Retail Density by County

---
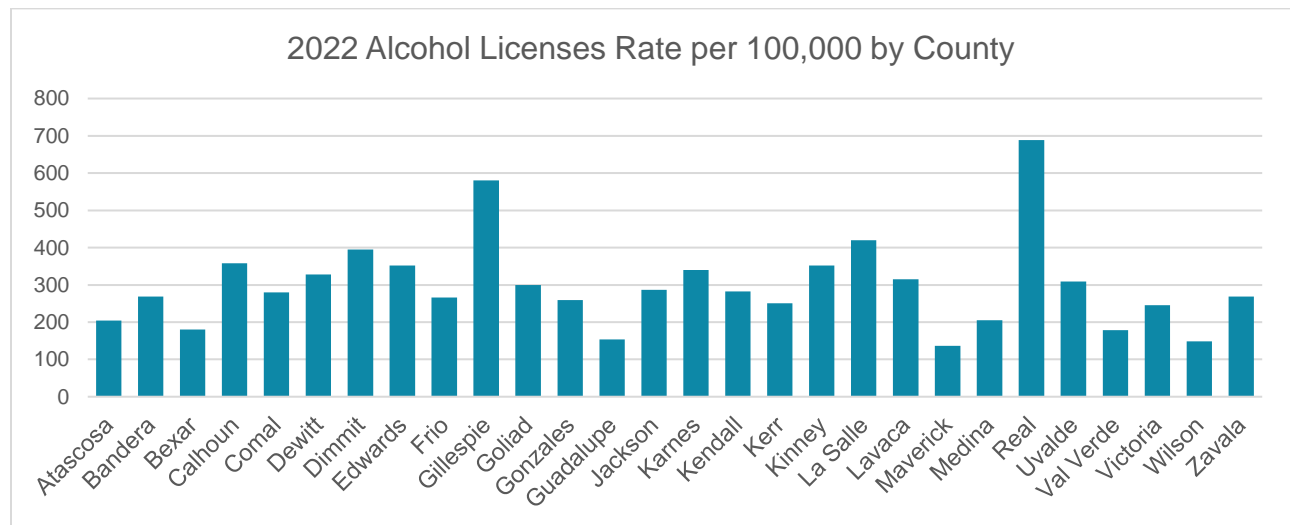
[30] Zhang, X., et al. (2015).

Tobacco Retail Density

Higher tobacco retail density has been associated with higher rates of youth initiation and smoking, as well as lower rates of quitting[31].

Figure 55. Tobacco Retail Density by Region and State
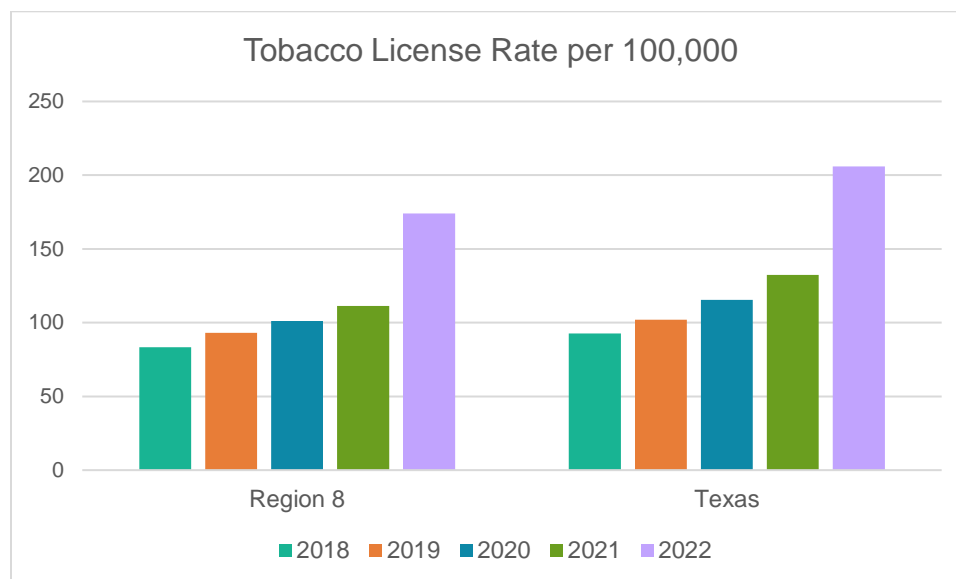
The 2022 Region 8 Tobacco Permit Density was 174.0 per 100,000 persons, lower than Texas rate of 205.9. Counties ranged from 120.9 per 100,000 persons in Maverick to 761.4 in Real. See Appendix, Table 22. Region 8 Tobacco Retail Density 2018-2022.

Figure 56. 2022 Region 8 Tobacco Retail Density by County

---
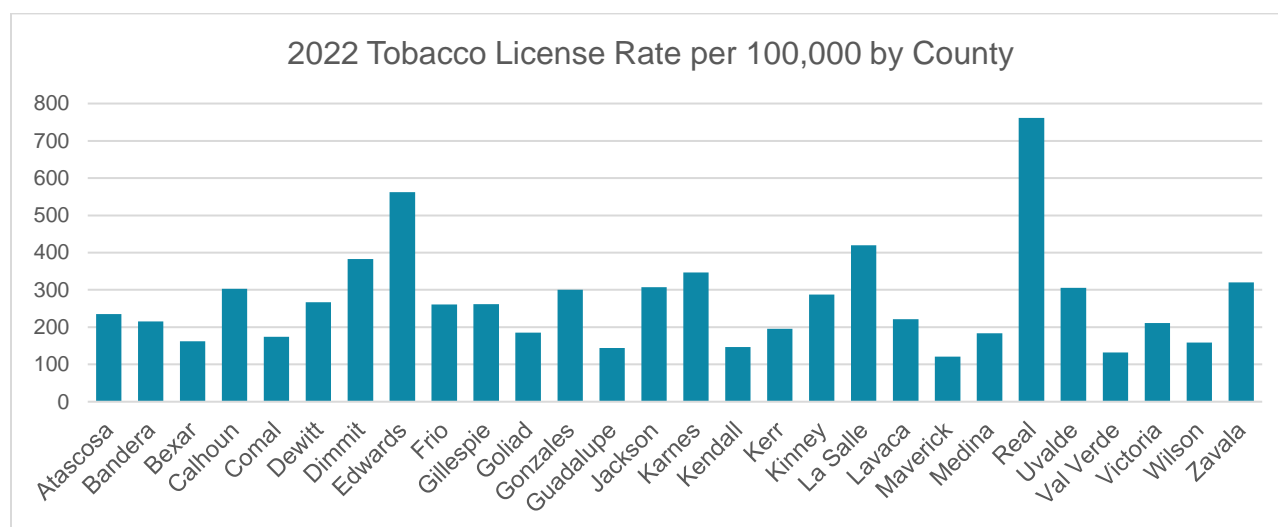
[31] Ackerman, A., et al. (2017).

School Conditions

Students Offered Drugs

The Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance Survey (YRBSS) asks questions about substance related behaviors on school campus. On the YRBSS, students report whether they have been offered, sold, or given illegal drugs on their school campus. This indicator gives insight into access and availability of substances to students, as well as health behaviors.

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. From 2019 to 2021, there has been a significant decrease in students offered, sold, or given drugs on school property, however this sharp decrease may in part be explained by the COVID-19 pandemic in which students were not on campus.

Figure 57. Students Offered, Sold, or Given Drugs on School Property
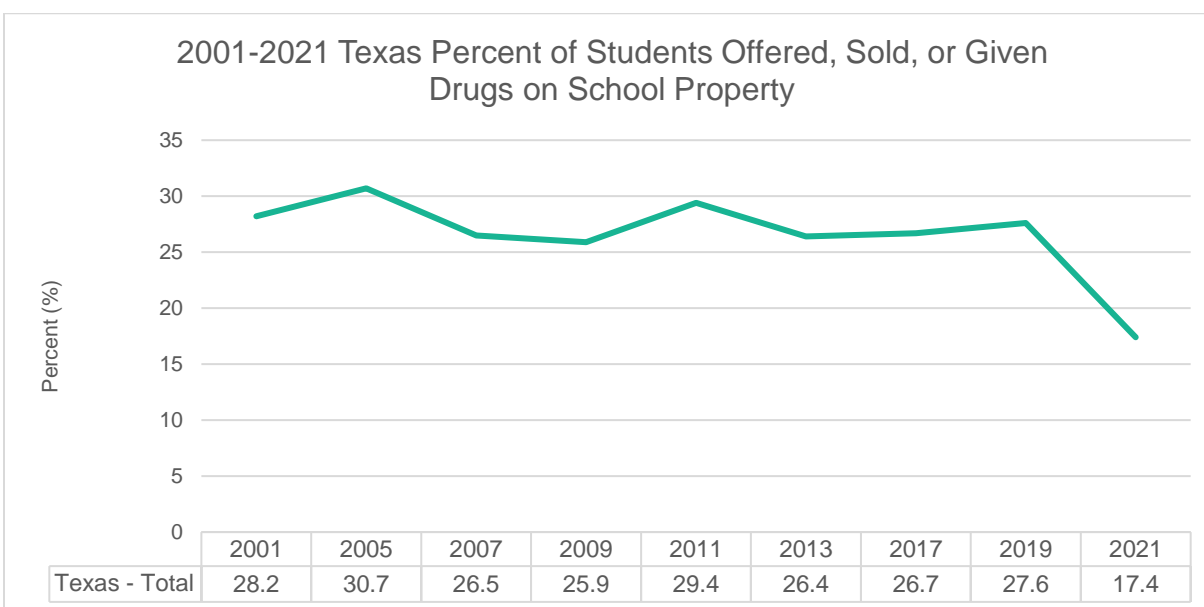
2001-2021 Texas Percent of Students Offered, Sold, or Given Drugs on School Property

	2001	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2017	2019	2021
Texas - Total	28.2	30.7	26.5	25.9	29.4	26.4	26.7	27.6	17.4

In 2021, nearly 1 in 5 students (17.4%) Texas students were offered or given an illegal drug on school property (during the 12 months before the survey). In this same year, 16.9 percent of male students were offered, sold, or given drugs on school property. Tenth graders were the most likely to be offered, sold, or given drugs as 18.7 percent of students reported so.

Figure 58. Students Offered, Sold, or Given Drugs on School Property Demographics
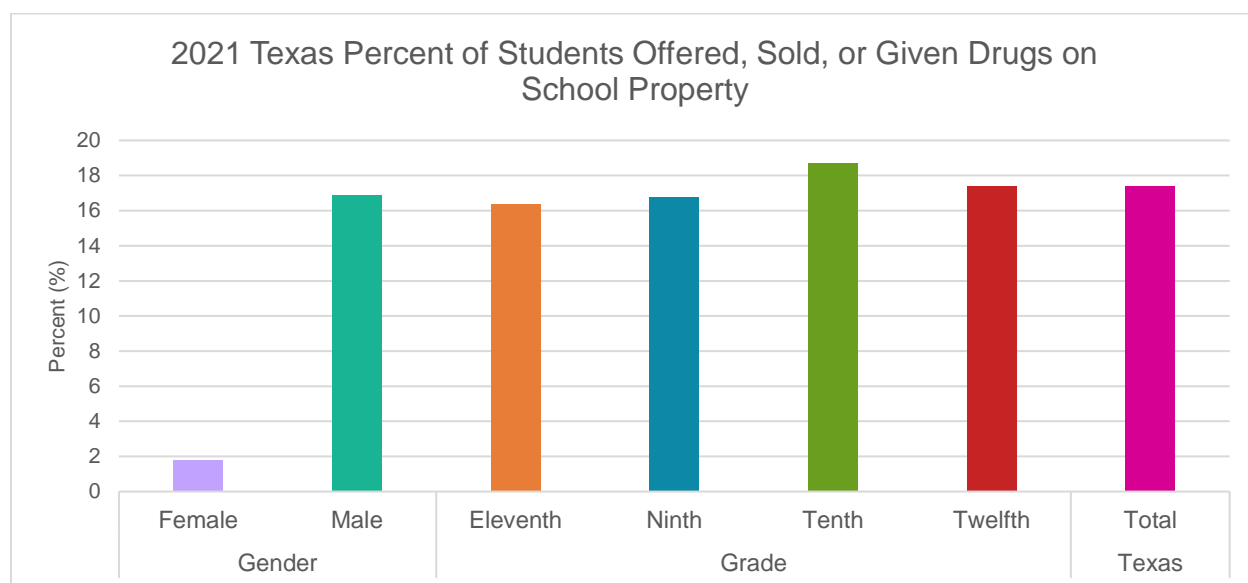
Protective Factors

Social Associations

Poor family support, minimal contact with others, and limited involvement in community life are associated with increased morbidity and early mortality. Furthermore, social support networks have been identified as powerful predictors of health behaviors, suggesting that individuals without a strong social network are less likely to make healthy lifestyle choices than individuals with a strong network. A study found that people living in areas with high levels of social trust are less likely to rate their health status as fair or poor as opposed to people living in areas with low levels of social trust. Researchers have argued that social trust is enhanced when people belong to voluntary groups and organizations because people who belong to such groups tend to trust others who belong to the same group[32].

The rate of social associations per 10,000 persons has slowly declined in Region 8 between the years 2018-2023. In 2023, the rate of social associations in Region 8 is 6.4 per 10,000, which is a 4.2 percent decrease from 2018.

---

[32] Subramanian, S. V., Kim, D. J., & Kawachi, I. (2002).

Figure 59. Social Associations rate per 10,000 by Region and State
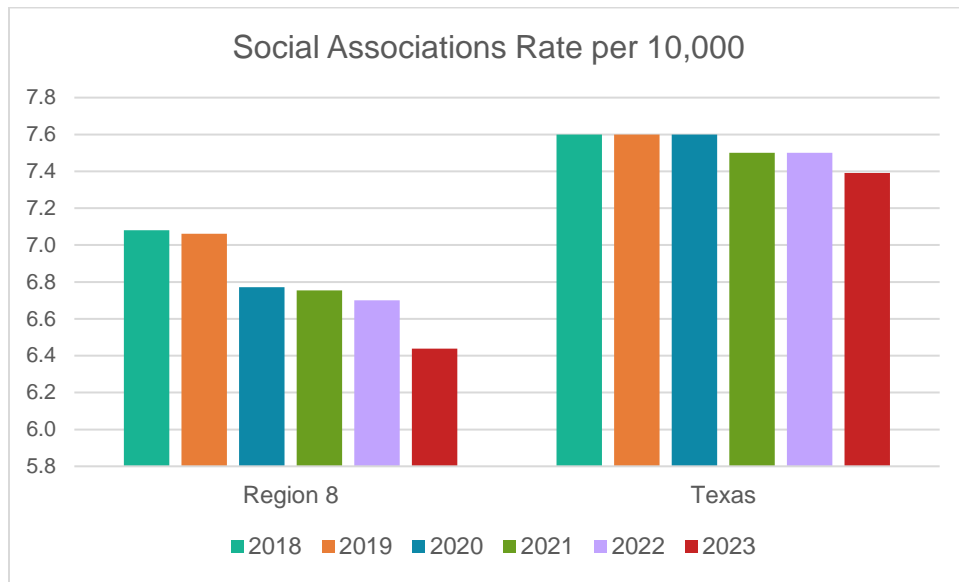
The 2023 social associations rate per 10,000 was lower in Region 8 (6.4 per 10,000) than in Texas (7.4 per 10,000). Region 8 county rates ranged from 0.0 in Kinney County to 17.6 in Real County. See Appendix, Table 23. Region 8 Social Associations 2018-2023.

Figure 60. 2023 Region 8 Social Associations rate per 10,000 by County
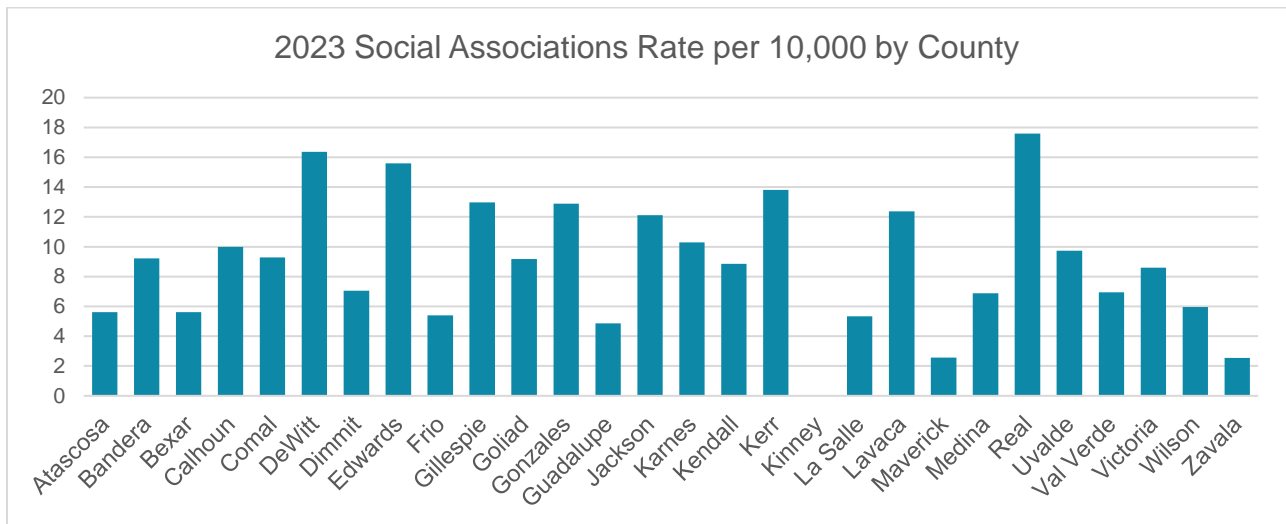
Prescription Drug Monitoring Program

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 2020 to 2022, the total number of prescriptions for Schedule II drugs in Region 8 has increased by 7.5 percent. Schedule II drugs dispensed has also increased in the state as a whole. The amount of Schedule III and IV drugs has decreased from 2020-2022 in the region. See Figure 47 for more details.

Figure 61. Prescription Drug Monitoring by Region and State
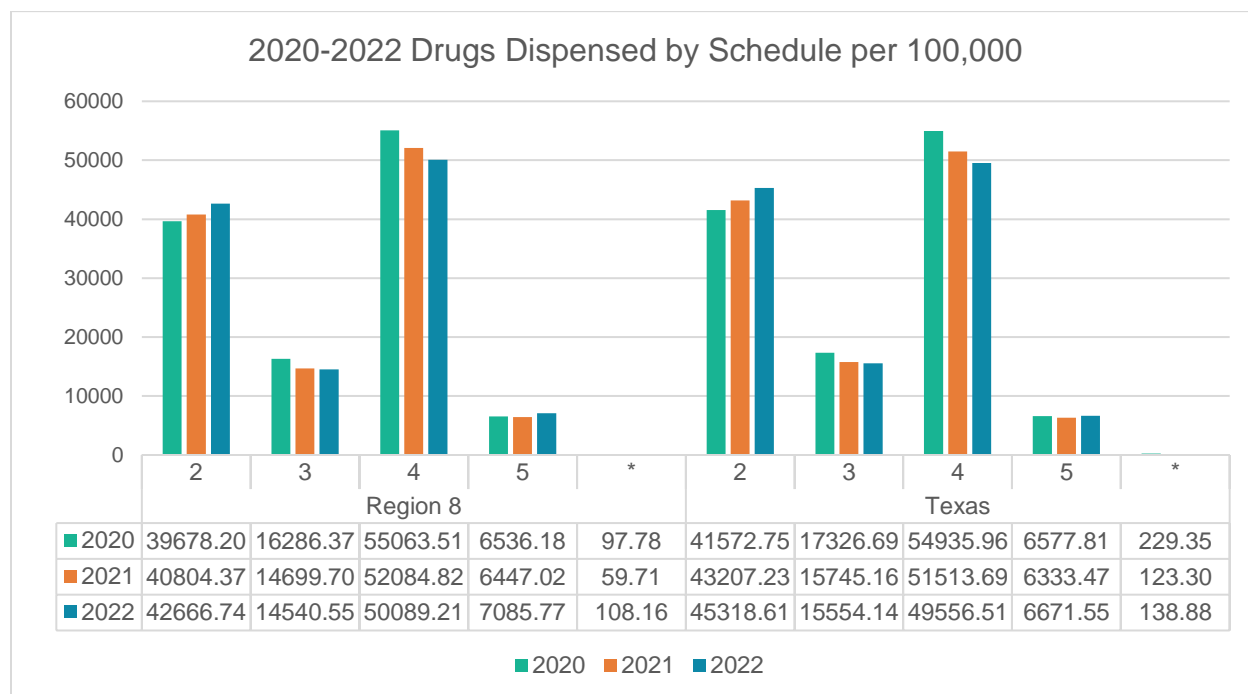
The rate of Schedule II drugs dispensed in Region 8 was 42,666.7 per 100,000 persons, lower than Texas rate of 45,318.6 per 100,000 persons in 2022. Schedule II drugs, substances, or chemicals are defined as drugs with a high potential for misuse, with use potentially leading to severe psychological 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 III drugs dispensed in Region 8 was 14,540.6 per 100,000 persons, lower than Texas' rate of 15,554.1 per 100,000 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 misuse 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, and testosterone.

The rate of Schedule IV drugs dispensed in Region 8 was 50,089.2 per 100,000 persons, higher than Texas' rate of 49,556.5 per 100,000 persons. Schedule IV drugs, substances, or chemicals are defined as drugs

with a low potential for misuse 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 V drugs dispensed in Region 8 was 7,085.8 per 100,000 persons, higher than Texas' rate of 6,671.6 per 100,000 persons. Schedule V drugs, substances, or chemicals are defined as drugs with lower potential for misuse 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.

As previously discussed, Schedule II drugs have a high potential for misuse, that can lead to severe psychological or physical dependence. In 2022 Region 8 counties ranged from 6,876.9 per 100,000 persons in Zavala to 70,487.5 persons per 100 in Kerr. Edwards and Real Counties do not have a pharmacy. See Appendix, Table 24. Region 8 Prescription Drug Monitoring Program 2020-2022.

Figure 62. 2022 Region 8 Schedule II Drugs Dispensed by County
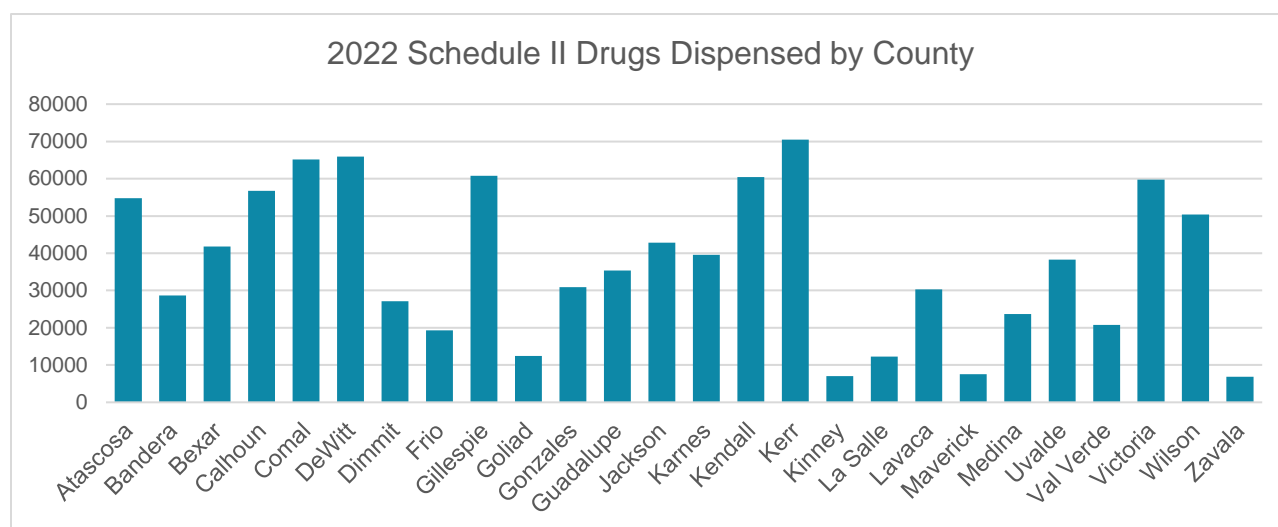
Mental Health Providers

Access to care requires not only financial coverage, but also access to providers. In the wake of the COVID-19 pandemic and its many long-lasting effects, access to mental health care is imperative. From 2018 to 2023, Texas has seen a 55.3 percent increase in mental health providers. In 2023, Region 8 had an average of 87.3 mental health providers per 100,000 persons[33].

Figure 63. Texas Mental Health Providers Rate per 100,000
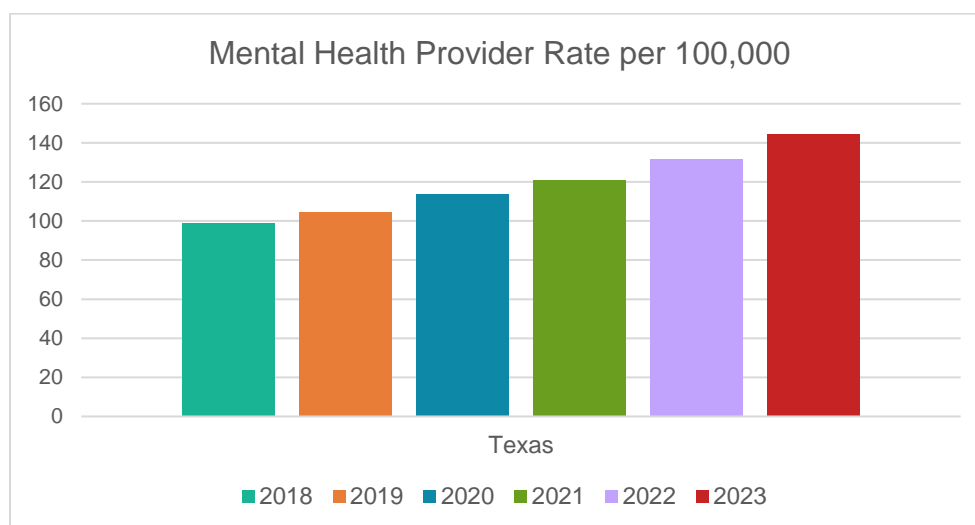
In 2023, the rate of mental health providers in Region 8 counties varied. In Goliad County, there are 14.0 mental health providers per 100,000 persons, whereas in Kerr County there are 325.4 mental health providers per 100,000 persons. See Appendix, Table 25. Region 8 Mental Health Providers 2018-2023.

Figure 64. 2023 Region 8 Mental Health Providers Rate per 100,000 by County

---
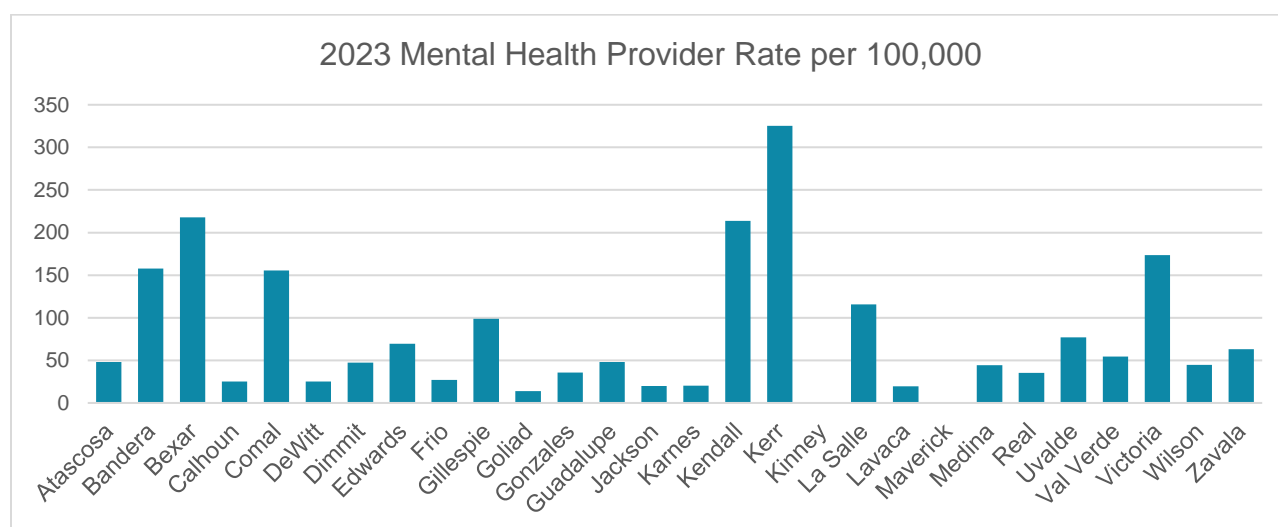
[33] Note: This is not a true regional rate, as some counts are suppressed. The data displayed is a regional average.

Risk and Protective Factors: Interpersonal Domain

Family Environment

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[34]. According to the ACS 5-Year Estimates, 35.1 percent of Region 8 households were single-parent households with children under 18. For the State of Texas, 36.2 percent of households were single-parent households with children under 18. ACS reported 6.3 percent of Region 8 households were female single-parents, while 1.4 percent were male single-parents.

Figure 65. ACS 5-Year Estimate of Single-Parent Households by Region and State
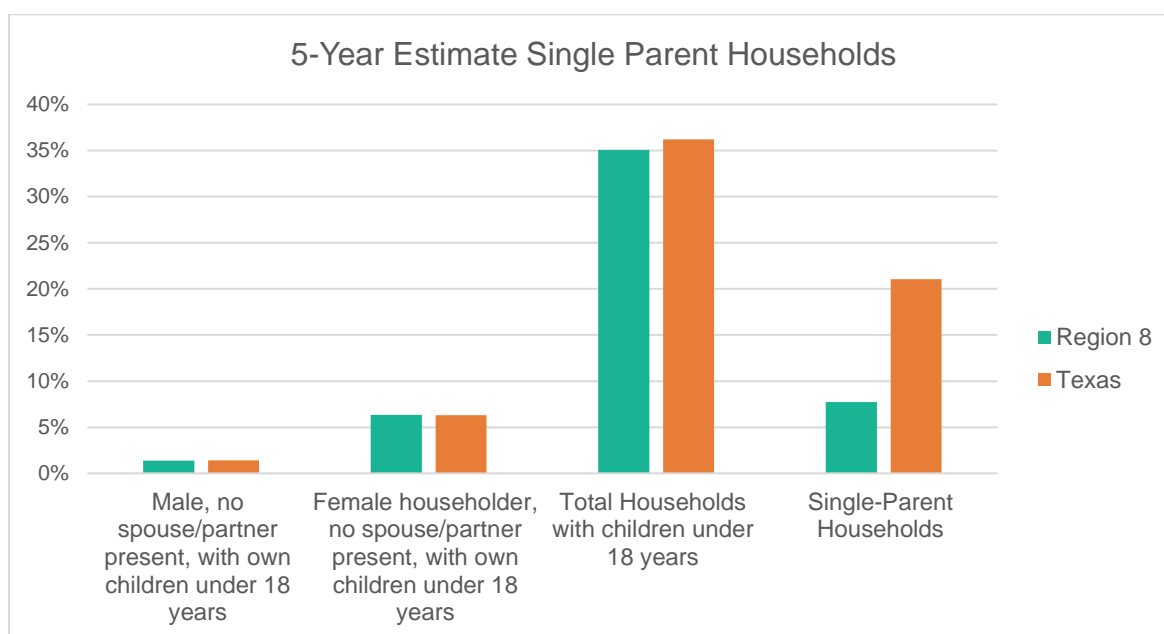
The percentage of Single-Parent Households in Region 8 ranged from 9.4 percent in Wilson County to 56.6 percent in Kinney County. See Appendix, Table 26. Region 8 Single Parent Households 5-Year Estimate (2017-2021).

---

[34] Aurora University. (2016).

Figure 66. ACS 5-Year Estimate of Single-Parent Households by Region 8 Counties
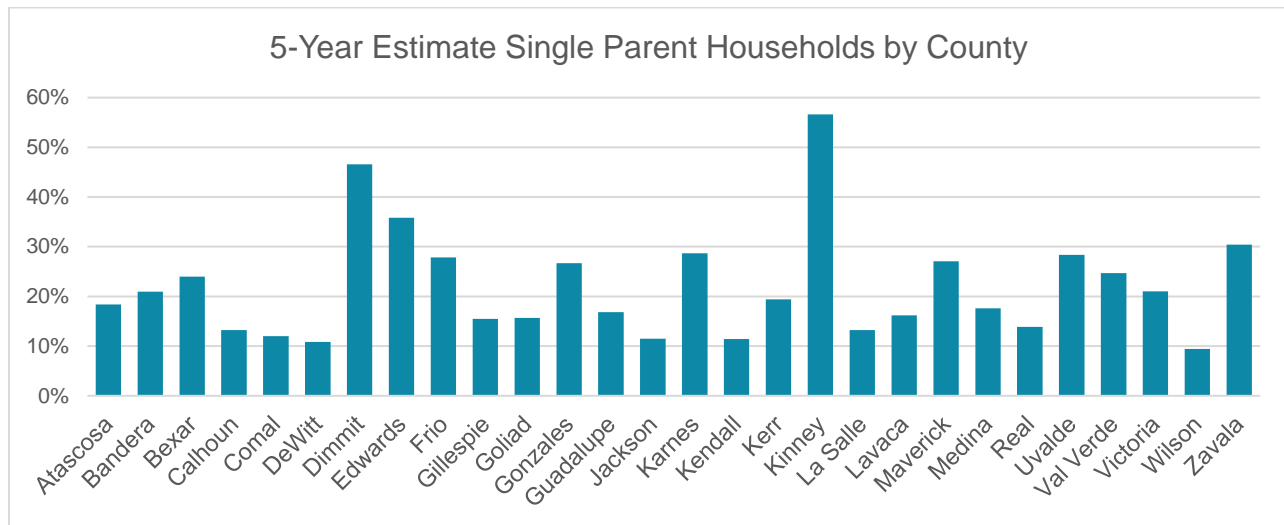
Family Violence Crime Rate

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.

In 2022, Texas reported 201,060 family violence incidents, an increase of 4.9 percent from 191,649 reported in 2018. The 2022 Texas family violence rate was 689.9 incidents per 100,000 persons, while the Region 8 rate was much higher at 740.7 per 100,000 persons. From 2018 to 2022, Region 8 saw a 10.3 percent increase in the number of family violence incidents.

Figure 67. 2018-2022 Family Violence Rate by Region and State
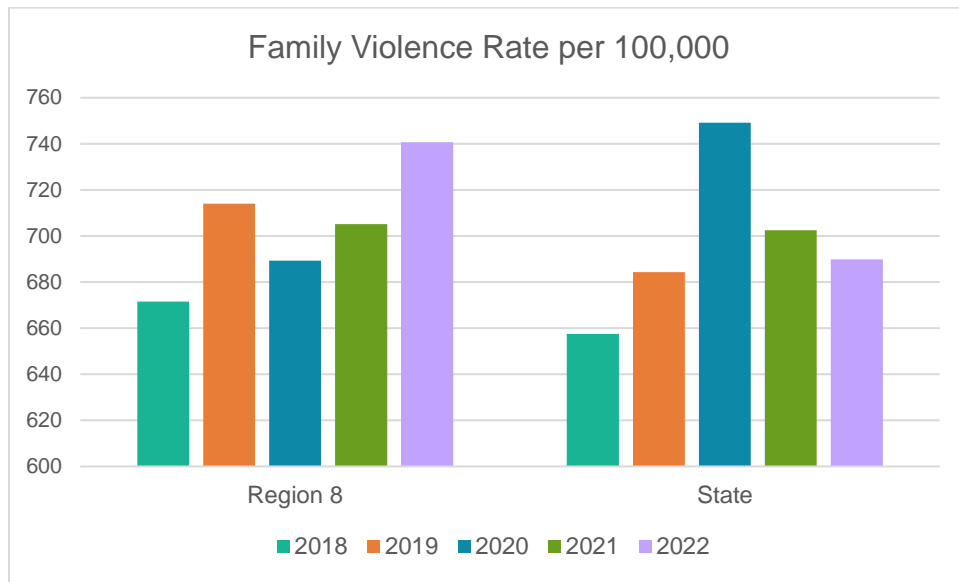
Thirty-six percent of the counties in Region 8 saw an increase in the rate of family violence incidents per 100,000 persons in 2022 compared to 2018. The 2022 family violence rates ranged from 60.2 incidents per 100,000 persons in La Salle County to 916.0 incidents per 100,000 persons Uvalde County. County-level data is available in Appendix, Table 27. Region 8 Family Violence Incidents 2018-2022.

Figure 68. 2022 Family Violence Rate by County
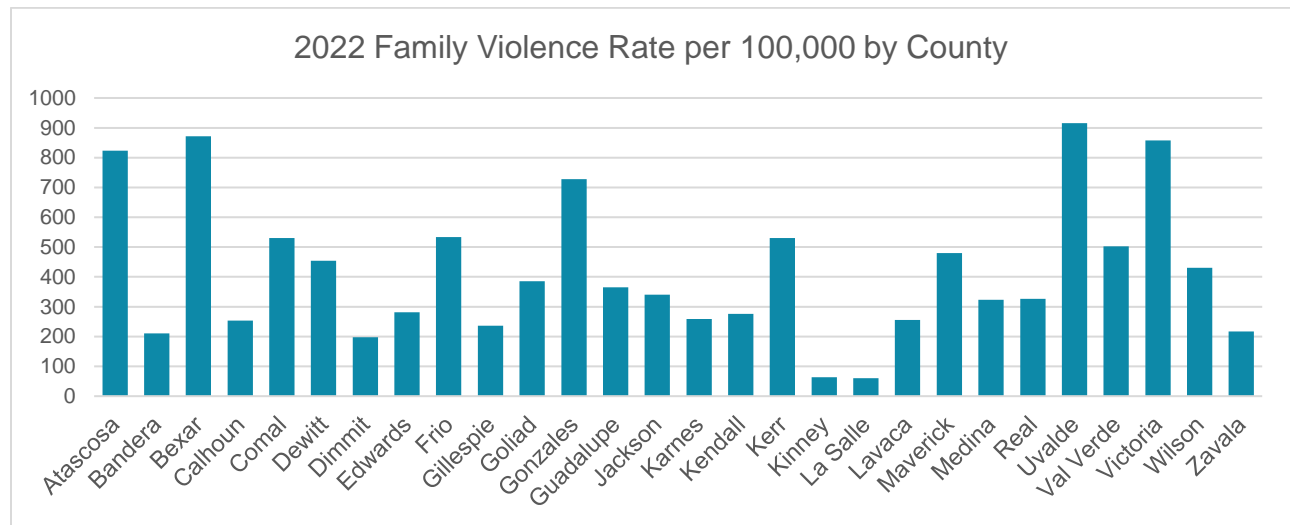
Victims of Maltreatment

From 2018 to 2022, Texas saw a 14.2 percent decrease (66,370 to 56,942) in the number of confirmed victims of maltreatment. In 2022, the total number of confirmed victims in Texas was 56,942 or 7.8 per 1,000 children. In 2022, Region 8 had a 15 percent decrease in the number of confirmed victims of maltreatment from 8,325 or 11.1 per 1,000 children in 2018 to 7,074 or 9.5 per 1,000 children.

Figure 69. Victims of Maltreatment by Region and State
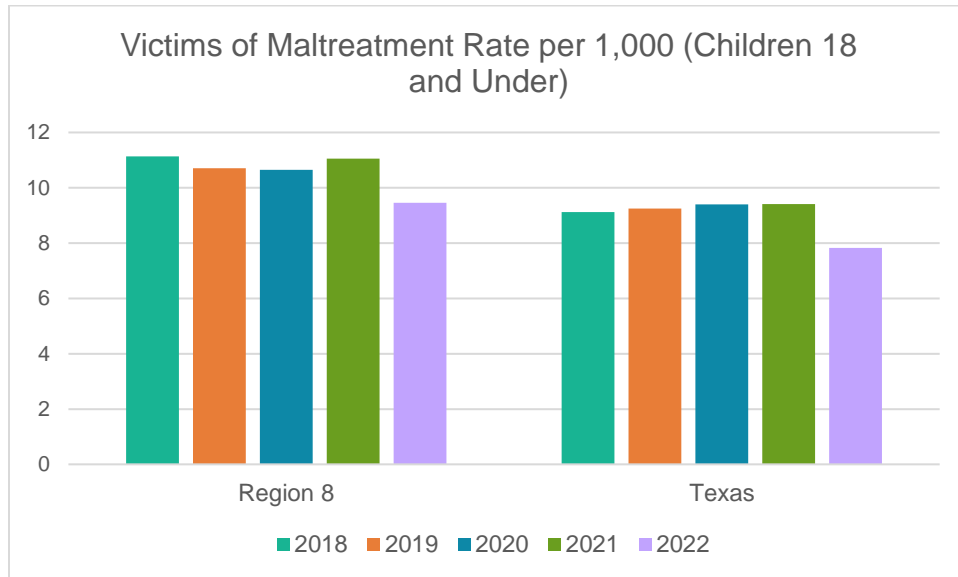
Sixty-eight percent of the counties (19 out of 28) in Region 8 had higher rates of confirmed victims of maltreatment per 1,000 children than Texas rate of 7.8 in 2022. Region 8 counties ranged from 4.5 victims per 1,000 children in Lavaca to 49.8 in Edwards. See Appendix, Table 28. Region 8 Victims of Maltreatment 2018-2022.

Figure 70. Region 8 Victims of Maltreatment by County
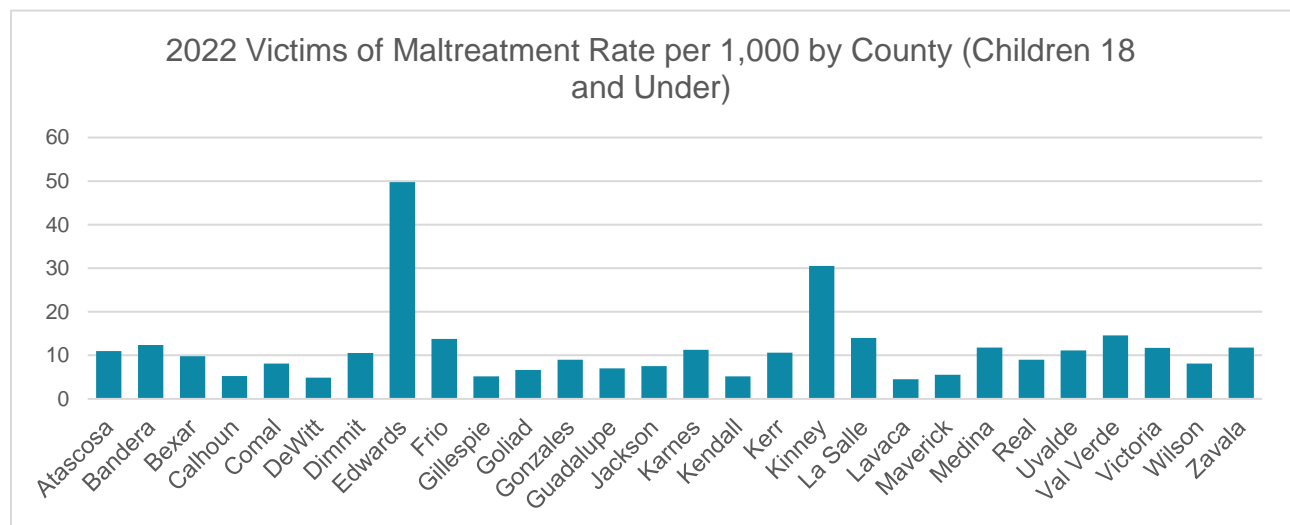
Children in Foster Care

Substance use tends to escalate across adolescence and into young adulthood and can be intensified by experiences with trauma and maltreatment, mental illness, and exposure to parental alcohol and drug use. Children in foster care experience these variables at a disproportionate level than at those of their peers not in foster care[35]. The rates of foster children per 10,000 are much higher in Region 8 than in Texas, however they have decreased 30 percent from 2018 to 2022. In 2022, Region 8 had a rate of 45 children in foster care per 10,000 children.

Figure 71. Children in Foster Care Rate per 10,000 by Region and State
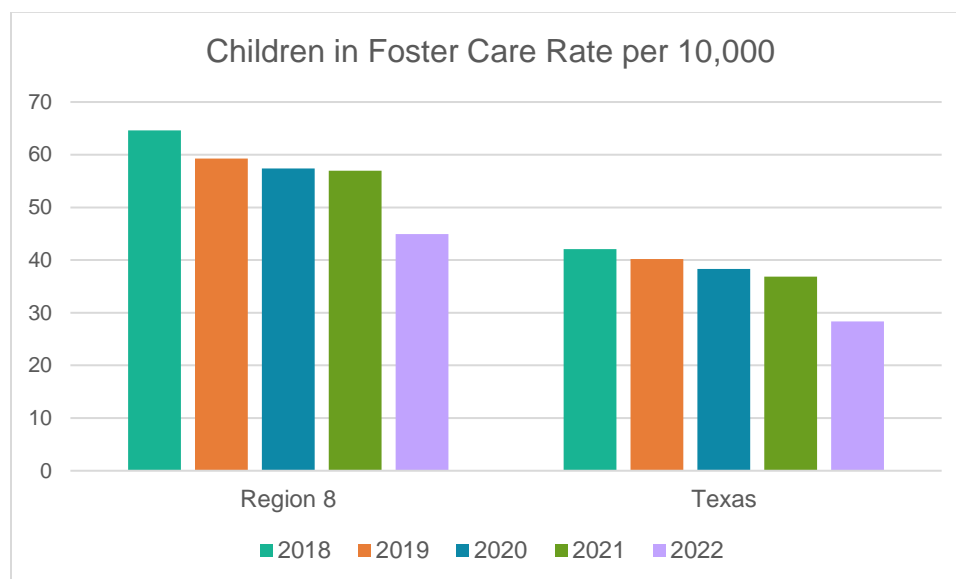
Region 8 counties greatly varied in the rate of children in foster care per 10,000 children. In 2022, Edwards County had zero children in foster care, while Zavale County had a rate of 120 children in foster care per 10,000 children. See Appendix, Table 29. Region 8 Children in Substitute Care 2018-2022.

---

[35] Braciszewski, J. M., & Stout, R. L. (2012).

Figure 72. 2022 Region 8 Children in Foster Care Rate per 10,000 by County
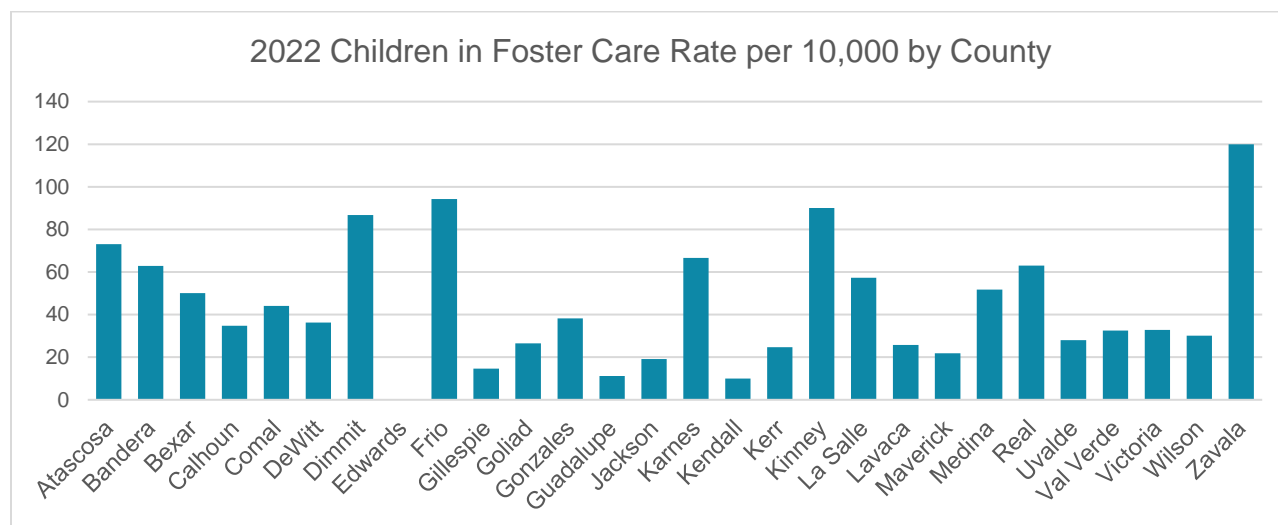
Parental Depression

Parental depression has been associated with negative health outcomes in children, in both physical and mental health. Depression in parents is more likely to be associated with adverse outcomes in children with the presence of additional risk factors (e.g., poverty, exposure to violence, marital conflict, comorbid psychiatric disorders, absence of father when the mother has depression, and clinical characteristics of the depression, such as severity and duration) than with depression that occurs in the context of more protective factors[36].

Parental depression in this dataset is considered the percentage of adults over 18 who report 14 or more days in the past month during which their mental health was poor. In Texas, the percentage of adults who experienced 14 or more poor mental health days in the past month has increased from 12.3 percent in 2018 to 13.3 percent in 2020.In Region 8, the average percentage of adults who experienced 14 or more poor mental health days in the past month increased from 14.1 in 2018 to 15.6 in 2020[37].

In Region 8 counties, the percentage of adults reporting 14 or more poor mental health days remained similar throughout all areas. In Kendall County, 14.1 percent of adults reported 14 or more mental health days, while in Dimmit County, 17.3 percent reported as such in 2020. See Appendix, Table 30. Region 8 Adult Depression 2018-2020.

---

[36] Parenting Practices National Research Council (US) and Institute of Medicine (US) Committee on Depression, England, M. J., & Sim, L. J. (2009).
[37] This is a regional average and does not reflect a true regional rate.

Figure 73. Region 8 Adult Depression by County

2018-2020 Adult Depression by County

Legend: 2018   2020
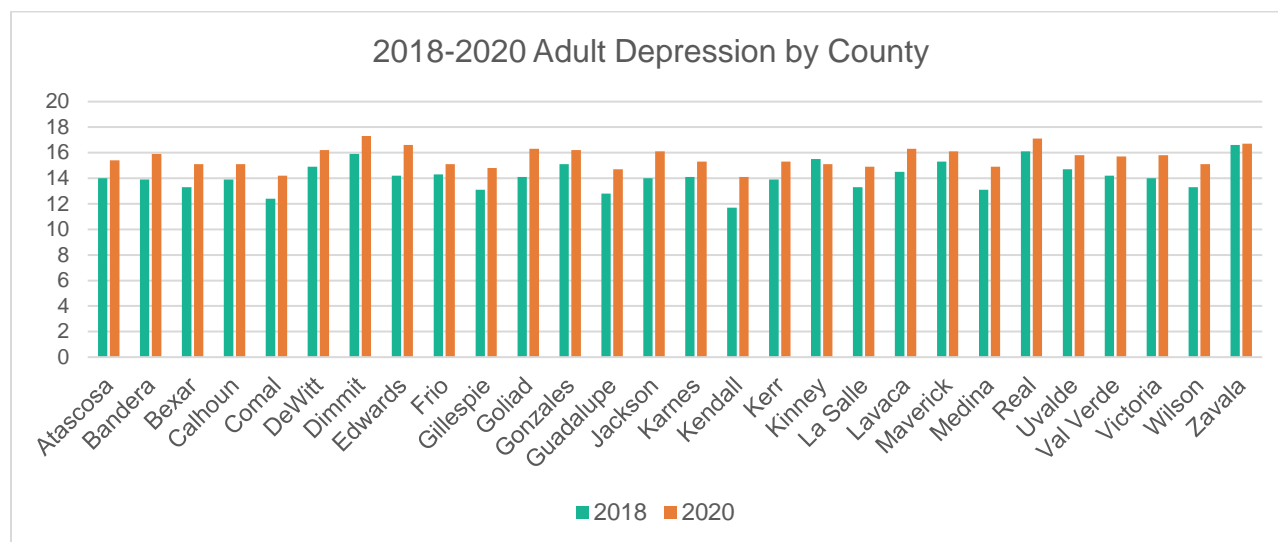
Perceptions of Parental Attitudes
Parental Disapproval of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Marijuana

In 2022, Texas Health and Human Services Commission (HHSC), in conjunction with the Public Policy Research Institute (PPRI) at Texas A&M University, conducted its 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 alcohol 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 2022, 83 percent of students perceive that their parents would strongly disapprove of their tobacco use and only 12.6 percent of students used in the past month. For alcohol, the perception of parents' strong disapproval was much lower at 70 percent and with a much higher rate of 24.7 percent of students used in the past month. Marijuana (79%) also had higher rates for parental disapproval and less marijuana (13.7%) use.

Figure 74. 2022 TSS Parental Disapproval vs Past Month Use

2022 TSS Parental Disapproval vs Past Month Use Grades 7-12
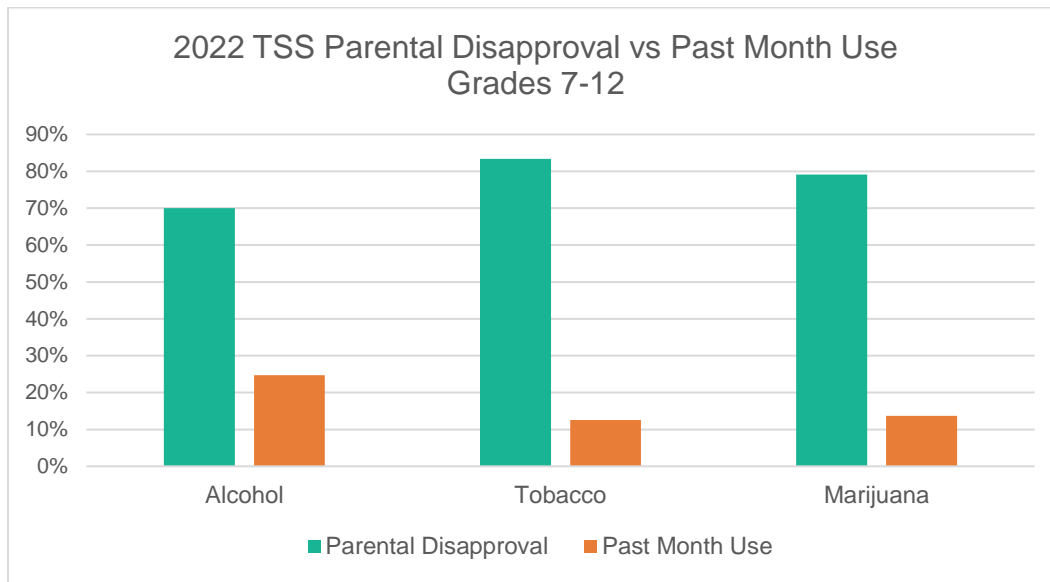
For alcohol and marijuana, students' perception of parental disapproval had decreased from 2018 to 2022. However, students' perception of parental disapproval for tobacco has slightly increased during this time. See Figure 75 below.

Figure 75. 2018-2022 TSS Parental Disapproval

2018-2022 TSS Region 8 Parental Disapproval Grades 7-12
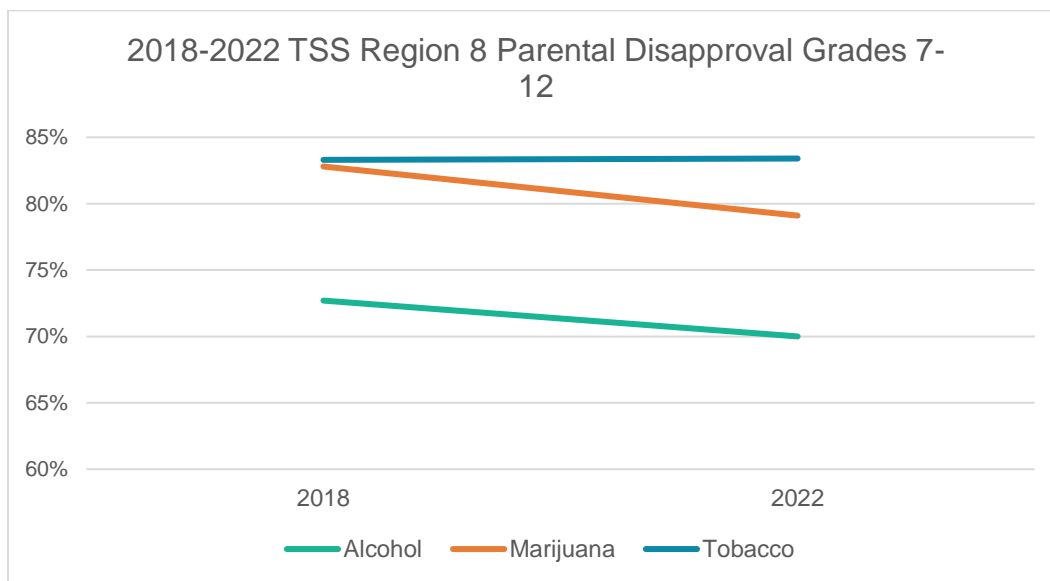
Perceptions of Peer Use
Friends Who Use Alcohol, Tobacco, and Marijuana

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[38].

The 2018 TSS asked students "About how many of your close friends use tobacco, alcohol or marijuana". The perception that peers are using substances increases with each grade level, with the exception of 12th grade.

Figure 76. 2018-2022 TSS Perceptions of Peer Use
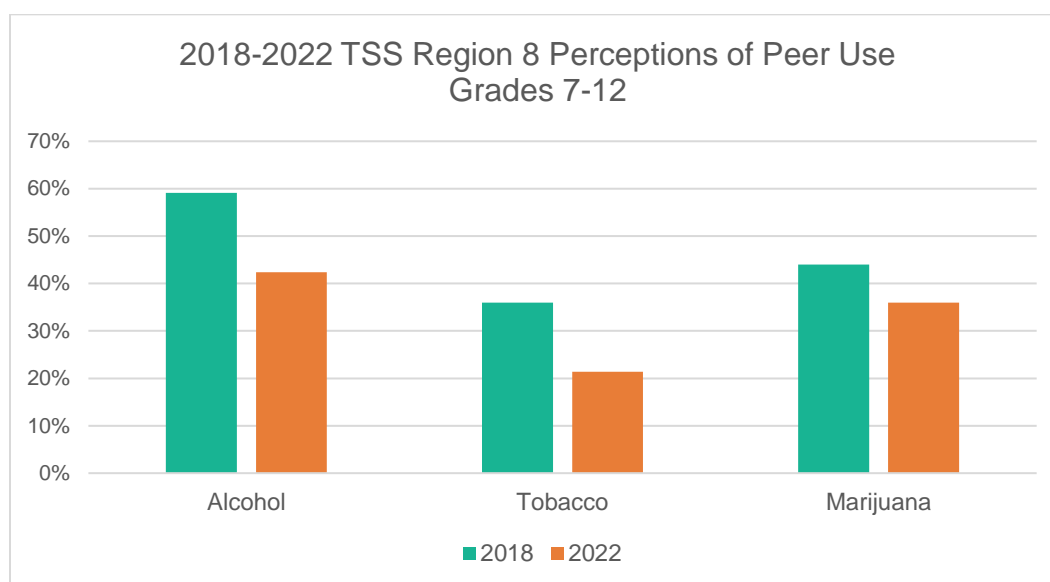
Some of the strongest influences on children are their family and friends. Studies have shown that higher levels of substance use among peers is associated with increased substance use of adolescents and young adults. Peer pressure, peer substance use norms, and socializing with substance-using peers has been associated with substance misuse[39].

In the 2022 Region 8 TSS,

- 21.4 percent of students perceived that their friends used tobacco when only 15.6 percent reported tobacco use in the school year.
- 42.4 percent of students perceived at least a few of their friends used alcohol when only 29.2 percent reported alcohol use in the school year.

---

38 Farrell, A. D., Thompson, E. L., & Mehari, K. R. (2017).
39 Sudhinaraset, M., Wigglesworth, C., & Takeuchi, D. T. (2016).

- 36 percent of students perceived at least a few of their friends used marijuana when only 15.5 percent reported marijuana use in the school year. More than two times fewer than the students perceived as using marijuana.

Table 3. 2022 TSS Perceptions of Peer Use vs Past School Year: Tobacco

Indicator	7th	8th	9th	10th	11th	12th	All
Tobacco							
Perception of Peer Use	11.70%	16.60%	20.90%	25.40%	27.40%	32.60%	21.40%
Past School Year Use	8.80%	12.40%	12.50%	20.60%	23.40%	20.40%	15.60%

Table 4. 2022 TSS Perceptions of Peer Use vs Past School Year: Alcohol

Indicator	7th	8th	9th	10th	11th	12th	All
Alcohol							
Perception of Peer Use	24.70%	36.40%	38.30%	52.60%	57.70%	54.80%	42.40%
Past School Year Use	20.10%	27%	21.90%	33.40%	41.60%	37.80%	29.20%

Table 5. 2022 TSS Perceptions of Peer Use vs Past School Year: Marijuana

Indicator	7th	8th	9th	10th	11th	12th	All
Marijuana							
Perception of Peer Use	17.20%	26.70%	31.00%	48.60%	53.10%	51.10%	36.00%
Past School Year Use	7.10%	11%	11.20%	21.60%	25.20%	23.20%	15.50%

Perceived Substance Availability

Social Access

The Texas School Survey asks students about their perceived access to specified substances. From 2018 to 2022, there was a decrease in perceived access to alcohol, tobacco, and marijuana. Among alcohol, tobacco, and marijuana, students reported that alcohol was the most easily accessible.

Figure 77. 2018-2022 TSS Accessibility to Alcohol, Tobacco, and Marijuana
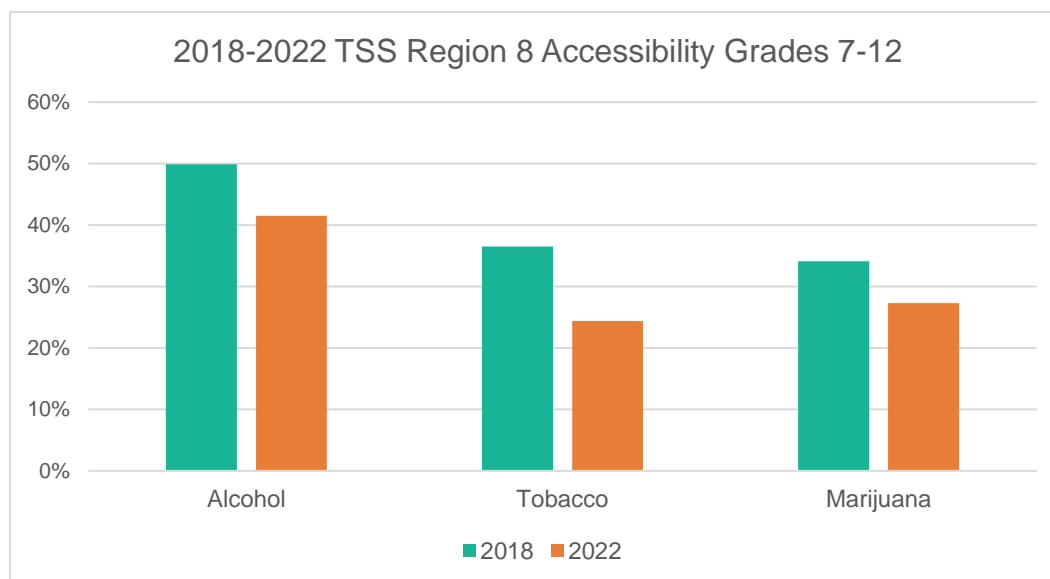
Access to Alcohol

In the 2022 TSS, 38.9 percent of 8th graders said alcohol would be "somewhat" to "very easy" to get, versus 40.4 percent of 9th graders and 52.3 percent of 12th graders. There was a 3.9 percent increase in the perception of access from Middle School (8th Grade) to High School (9th Grade), while there was a 14.8 percent decrease in past month alcohol use.

Figure 78. 2022 TSS Accessibility to Alcohol vs Current Use
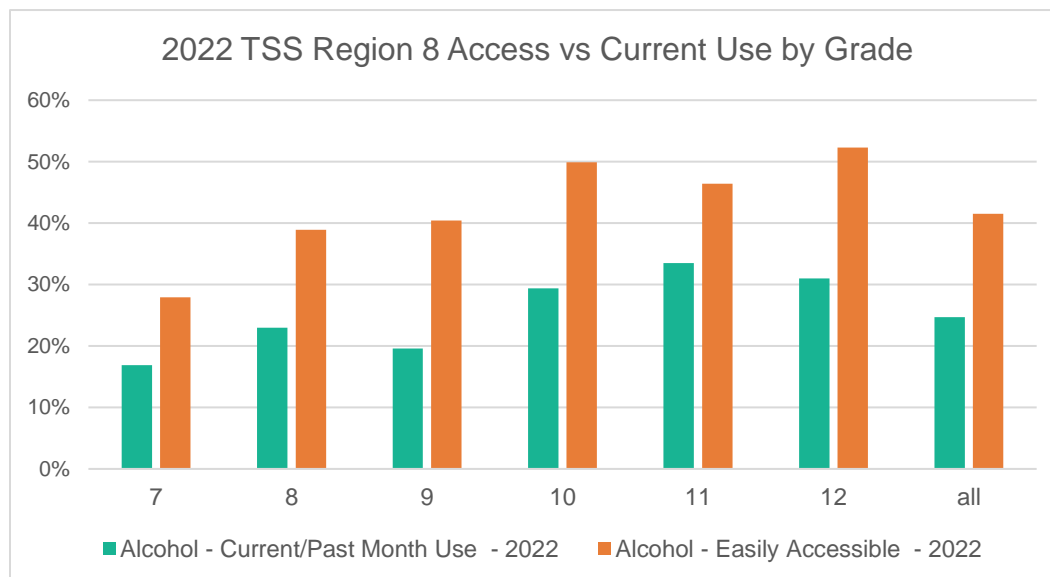
Access to Tobacco

In the 2022 TSS, 18.5 percent of 8th graders said tobacco would be "somewhat" to "very easy" to get, versus 22.7 percent of 9th graders and 34.3 percent of 12th graders. The perception of tobacco access increases 22.7 percent from Middle School (8th Grade) to High School (9th Grade) as well as a 2.9 percent increase in past month tobacco use from 10.2 percent in Middle School (8th grade) to 10.5 percent in High School (9th grade).

Figure 79. 2022 TSS Accessibility to Tobacco vs Current Use
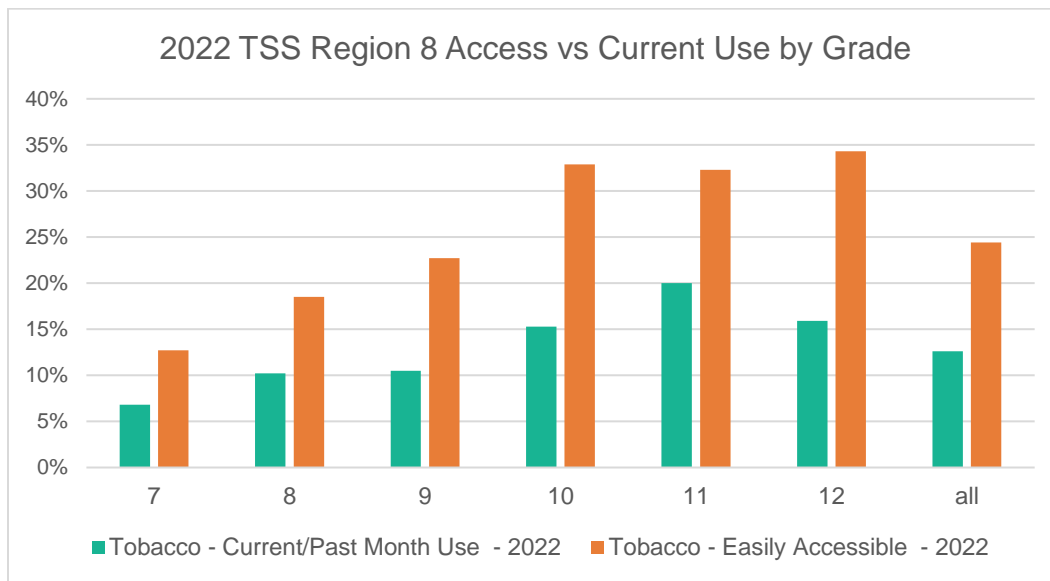
Access to Marijuana

In the 2022 TSS, 18.6 percent of 8th graders said marijuana would be "somewhat" to "very easy" to get, versus 26.3 percent of 9th graders and 42.1 percent of 12th graders. The perception of marijuana access increases 41.4 percent from Middle School (8th Grade) to High School (9th Grade) as well as a 2.2 percent increase in past month marijuana use from 9.1 percent in 8th grade to 9.3 percent in 9th grade.

Figure 80. 2022 TSS Accessibility to Marijuana vs Current Use
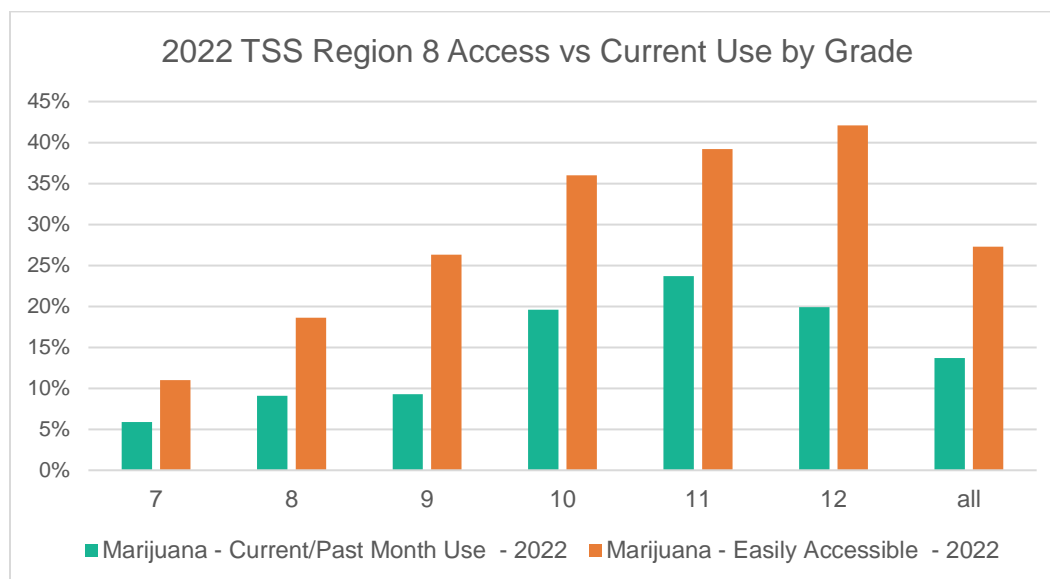
Presence of Substances at Parties

Alcohol at Parties

Alcohol is the most commonly used substance among youth and most underage drinkers get alcohol socially from house parties and friends. In Region 8, nearly half (46.6%) of the students in 7-12th grade have ever used alcohol. Youth and young adults are particularly vulnerable to alcohol related harms. House parties have severe and negative consequences like injury or death from car crashes, interpersonal violence (fighting and sexual assault), accidental injuries, impaired thinking, risky sexual activity, and alcohol poisoning.

Figure 81. 2022 TSS Alcohol Availability at Parties
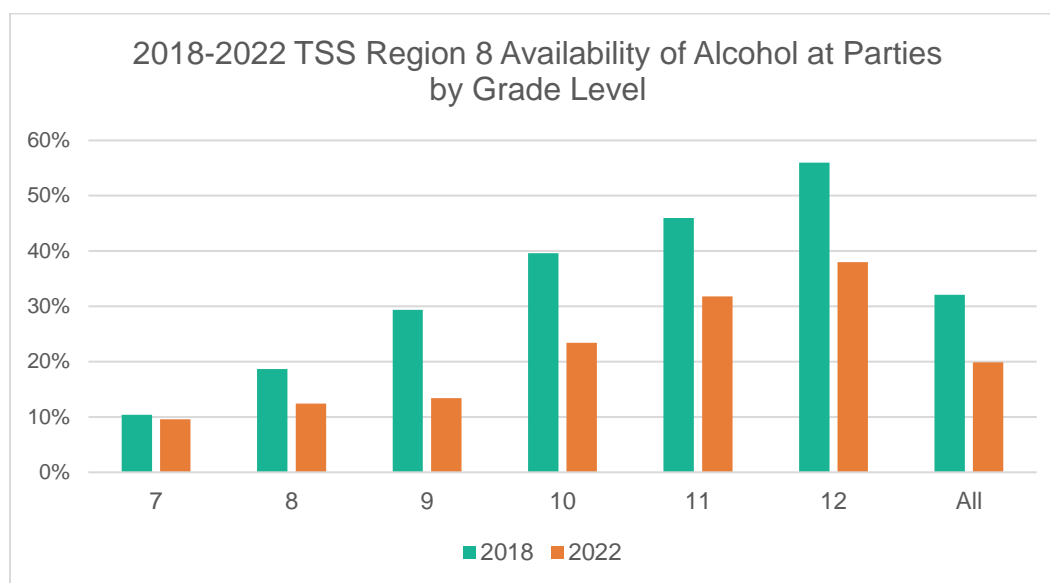
Young people report drinking mostly in social settings due to their inability to purchase alcoholic beverages. Strategies enforcing and limiting these types of social gatherings/parties include policies such as the Social Host Ordinance. San Antonio's Social Host Ordinance went into effect in June 2017 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. By imposing civil fines with each violation, the goal is to discourage underage drinking parties. The first violation is a penalty of $300, with second and subsequent penalties totaling $500. Cost recovery for public safety response may also be imposed on second and subsequent violations. 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. The Coalition is also working to enhance the public's knowledge of underage drinking harms and to educate parents or guardians about the Social Host Ordinance itself. Cities that have passed similar ordinances have seen a reduction in the frequency and size of underage drinking parties and have less calls for law enforcement over time.

According to the TSS in 2022, 19.9 percent of all students reported that alcohol was present at parties they attended. The percentage of students reporting alcohol at parties increases with grade level in both high school (9-12) and middle school (7-8).

Marijuana and/or Other Drugs

As previously mentioned, youth substance use may be perpetuated by peer pressure and norms. Parties at which marijuana and illicit drugs are used may be especially troublesome for several reasons, including providing access to these substances to youth who might otherwise not use them, contributing to or reinforcing unhealthy norms about substance use, and first- or second-hand consequences associated with substance use[40].

In the 2022 TSS, 13.5 percent of students in Region 8 grades 7-12 reported that marijuana and/or other drugs were present at parties. With each increase in grade level, the percentage of this occurrence also increased. From 7th grade to 12th grade, there was a 465.1 percent increase in students reporting marijuana and/or other drugs at parties.

Figure 82. 2022 TSS Marijuana and/or Other Drugs Availability at Parties

---
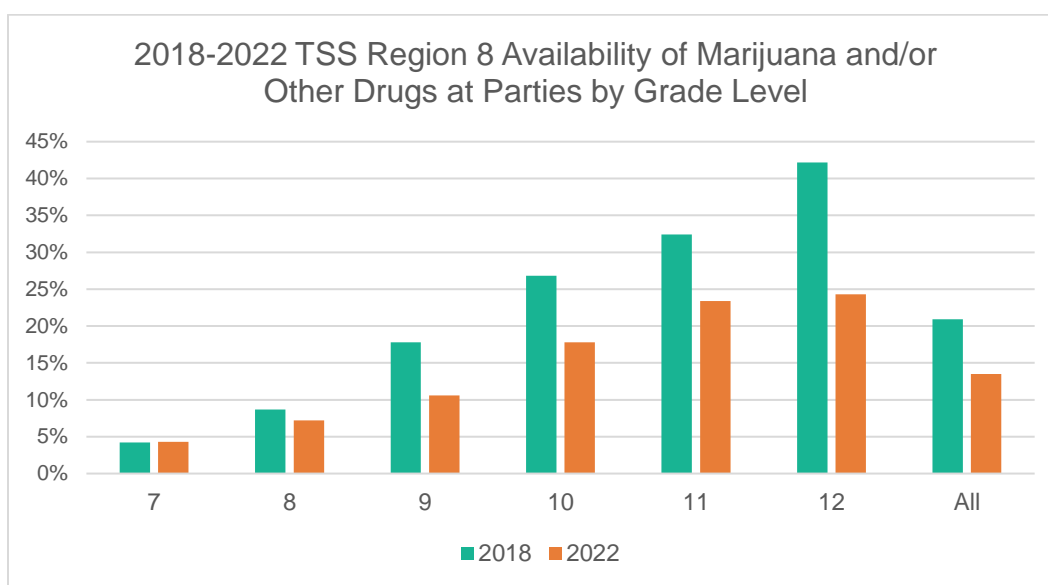
[40] Egan, K. L., et al. (2019).

Individual Domain

Academic Achievement

High School Dropout Rates

Texas four-year longitudinal dropout rate for the class of 2021 was 5.8 percent, 0.4 points higher than the dropout rate in 2020. In Region 8, the four-year longitudinal dropout rate for the class of 2021 was 6.2 percent, 0.9 points higher than the dropout rate in 2020.

Figure 83. 2021 Dropout Rate by Region and State
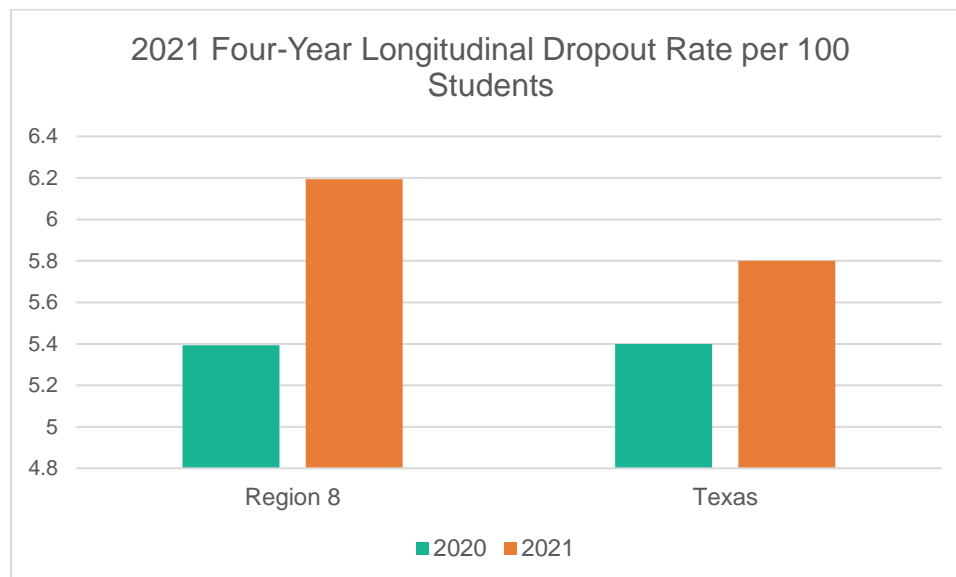
In 2021 county dropout rates ranged from 0.0 students per 100 in Kinney and DeWitt to 29.4 students per 100 in Real. County level data is available in Appendix, Table 31. Region 8 Dropout Rates 2019-2021.

Figure 84. 2021 Dropout Rate by County
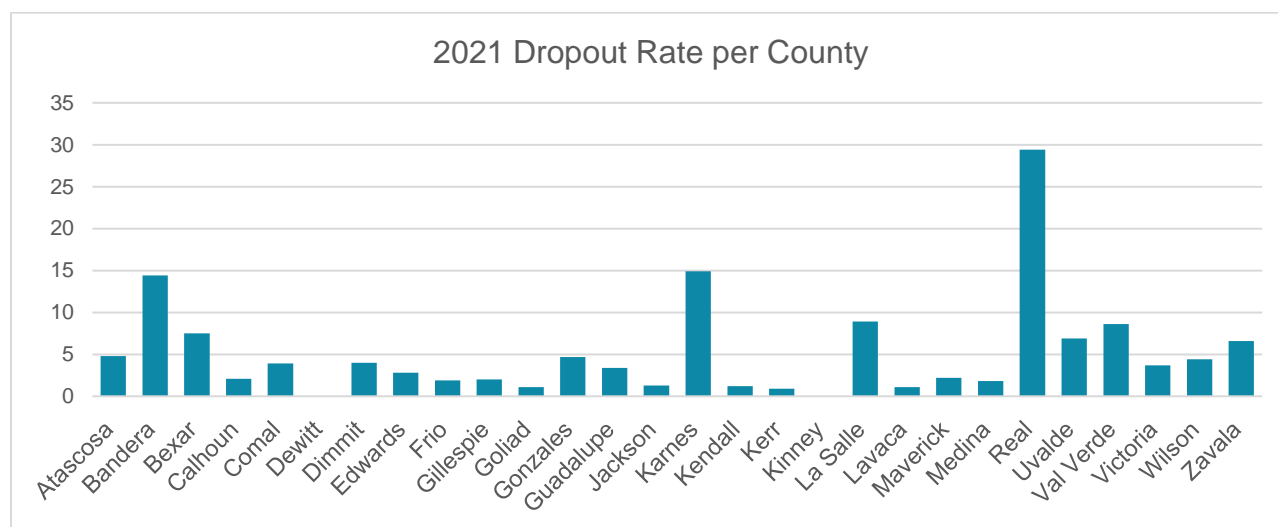
Absenteeism

Students who are repeatedly absent from school miss out on educational opportunities, building their social skills, and other benefits school has to offer. Studies have shown that substance use among adolescents is associated with lower grades, lower scores on measures of academic functioning, a greater likelihood of skipping school and dropping out of high school, and a lower likelihood of enrolling in college[41]. Lower academic performance may have a direct relationship with skipping school for some students. For the 2021-22 school year, there was an average of 14.2 absences per student in Region 8, which was higher than the Texas average of 12.2 absences per student.

Figure 85. 2018-2022 Average Absences per Student by Region and State
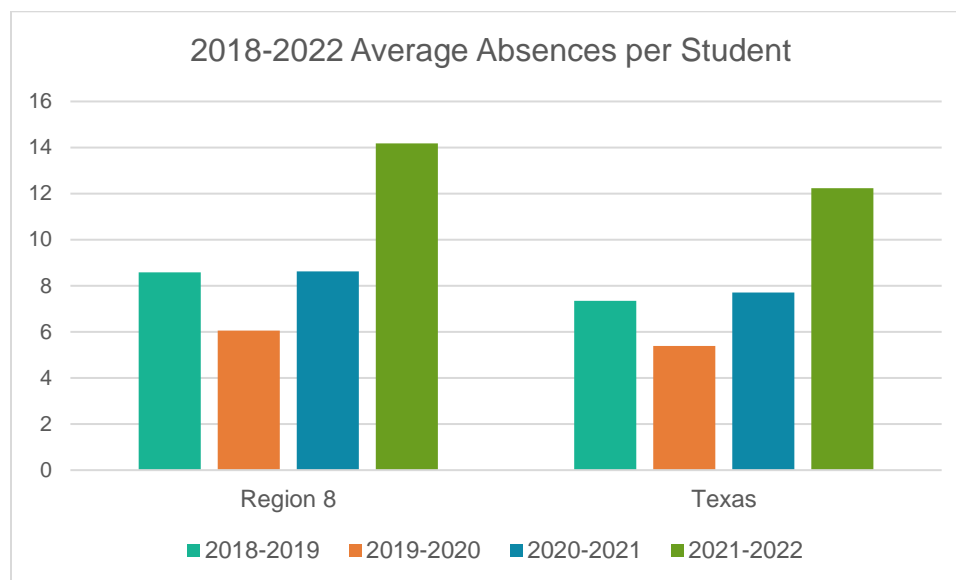
Thirteen of the Region 8 counties had a higher average number of absences per student than the Texas average for the 2021-22 school year. Average absences for Region 8 counties ranged from 8.3 per student in Lavaca County to 17.1 per student in Maverick County. See Appendix, Table 32. Region 8 Absenteeism 2018-2022.

---

[41] Bugbee, B. A., et al. (2019).

Figure 86. 2021-22 Average Absences per Student by County
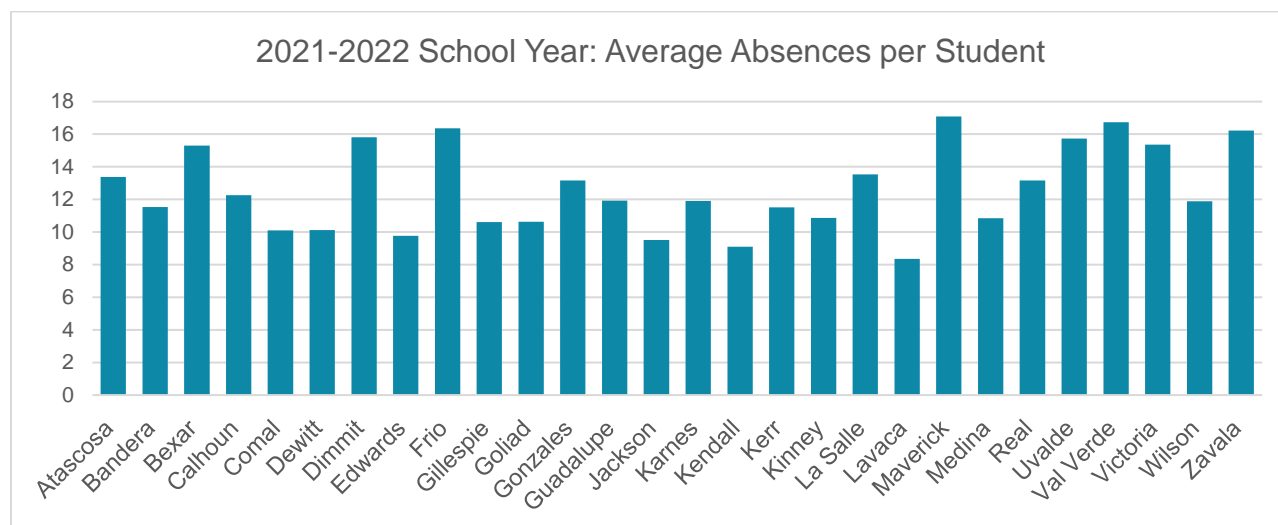
Youth Mental Health

Adolescent Depression

Mental health disorders are some of the major contributing factors of youth substance use. Studies found that people with a mental disorder, such as anxiety, depression, or post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD), may use drugs or alcohol as a form of self-medication. However, although some drugs may temporarily help with some symptoms of mental disorders, they may make the symptoms worse over time[42].

The Texas Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance Survey (YRBSS) collects data on students who are feeling sad and hopeless. The YRBSS indicator for adolescent depression designates the percentage of students who felt sad or hopeless almost every day for two weeks or more in a row that they stopped doing some usual activities during the past 12 months.

The percentage of adolescents in Texas that reported they felt sad or hopeless increased by 30.4 percent from 2017 to 2021.

---

[42] National Institute of Mental Health. (2023).

Figure 87. 2017-2021 Texas Adolescent Depression
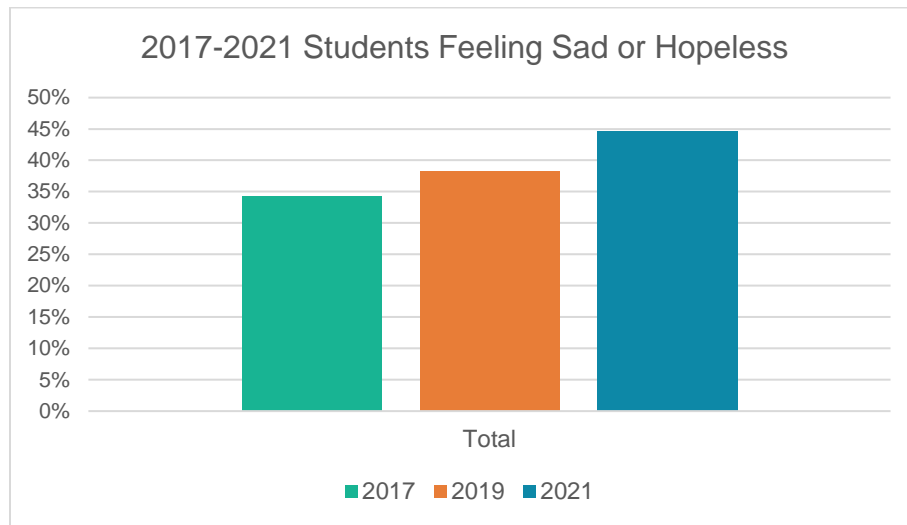
In 2021, 57.2 percent of female high school students reported that they felt sad or hopeless, while 32.1 percent of male high school students reported as such. Tenth grade had the highest percentage (48.3%) of sad or hopeless students in 2021 out of 9th-12th grades.

Figure 88. 2017-2021 Texas Adolescent Depression by Demographics
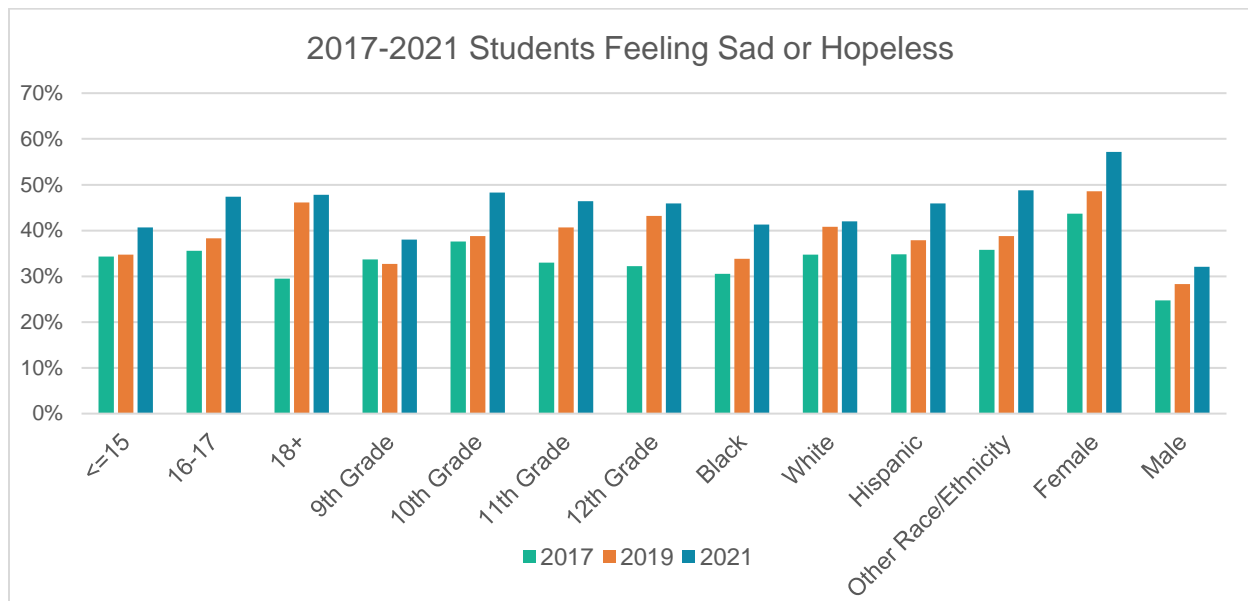
Youth Perception of Risk/Harm

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. From 2018 to 2022, Region 8 students reported an increased perception of risk/harm for tobacco, marijuana, e-cigarettes, and alcohol. However, Region 8 students reported a slight decrease in their perception of risk/harm for prescription drugs between 2018 and 2022, as shown in Figure 89 below.

Figure 89. 2018-2022 Region 8 Perception of Harm by Substance
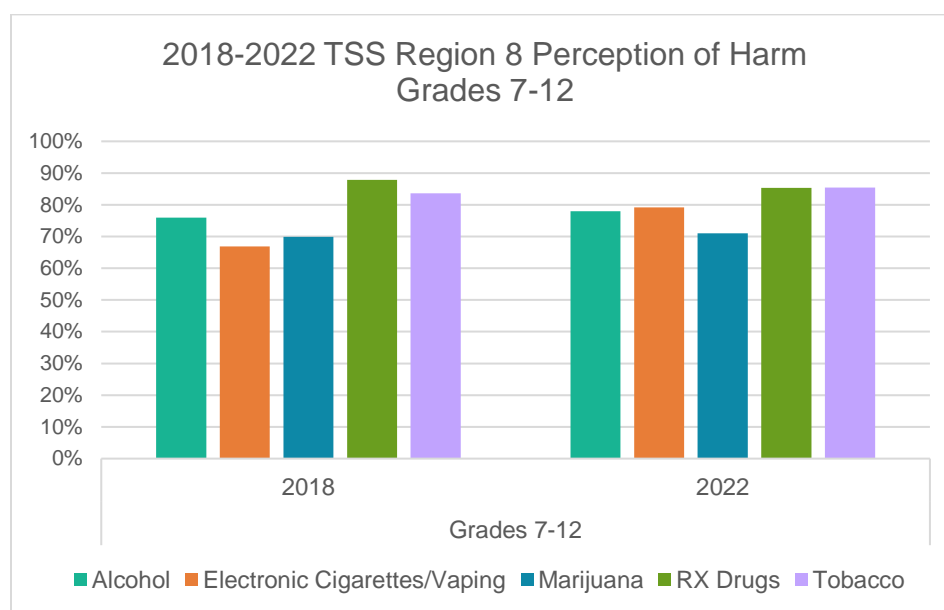
Perception of Risk/Harm: Alcohol

As students progress through school with their peers, more independence and socializing may influence their decrease in perception of harm. In the 2022 Region 8 TSS, 76.9 percent of 8th graders said alcohol was "somewhat dangerous" to "very dangerous" to use, versus 77.0 percent of 9th graders and 77.1 percent of 12th graders. The perception of alcohol's risk of harm increased from Middle School (8th – 76.9%) to High School (9th – 77%) and decreased in past month alcohol use from 23 percent in 8th grade to 19.6 percent in 9th grade. Eleventh grade students reported the highest perception of risk but had the highest percentage of past month use for alcohol.

Figure 90. 2022 Region 8 Perception of Harm vs Past Month Use by Grade Level: Alcohol
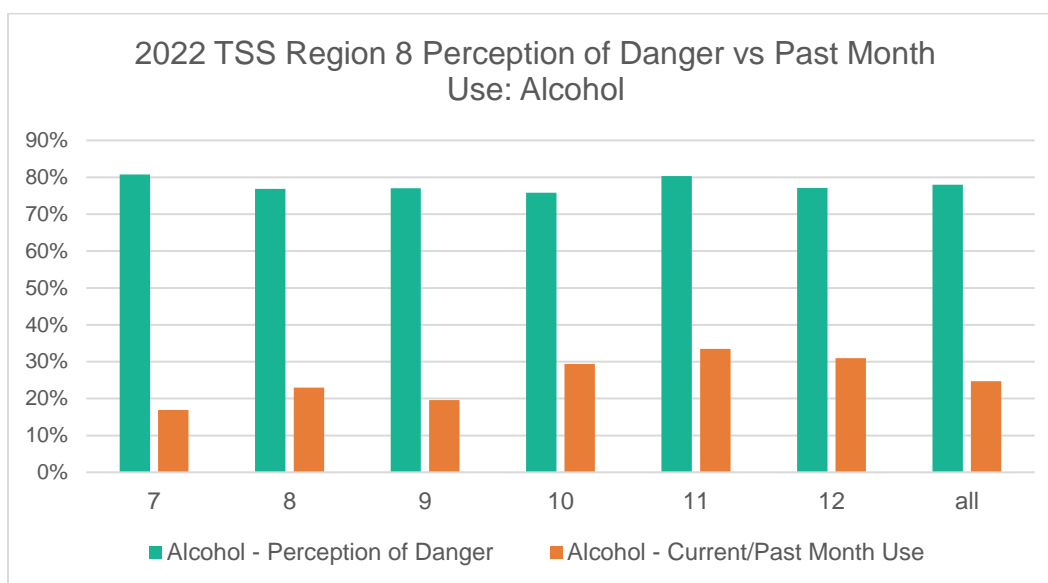
Perception of Risk/Harm: Tobacco

In the 2022 TSS, 87.2 percent of 8th graders said any tobacco product was "somewhat dangerous" to "very dangerous" to use, versus 84 percent of 9th graders and 77.1 percent of 12th graders. The perception of risk/harm for tobacco decreased from Middle School (8th – 87.2%) to High School (9th – 84%) and increased in past month tobacco use from 10.2 percent in 8th grade to 10.5 percent in 9th grade.

Figure 91. 2022 Region 8 Perception of Harm vs Past Month Use by Grade Level: Tobacco
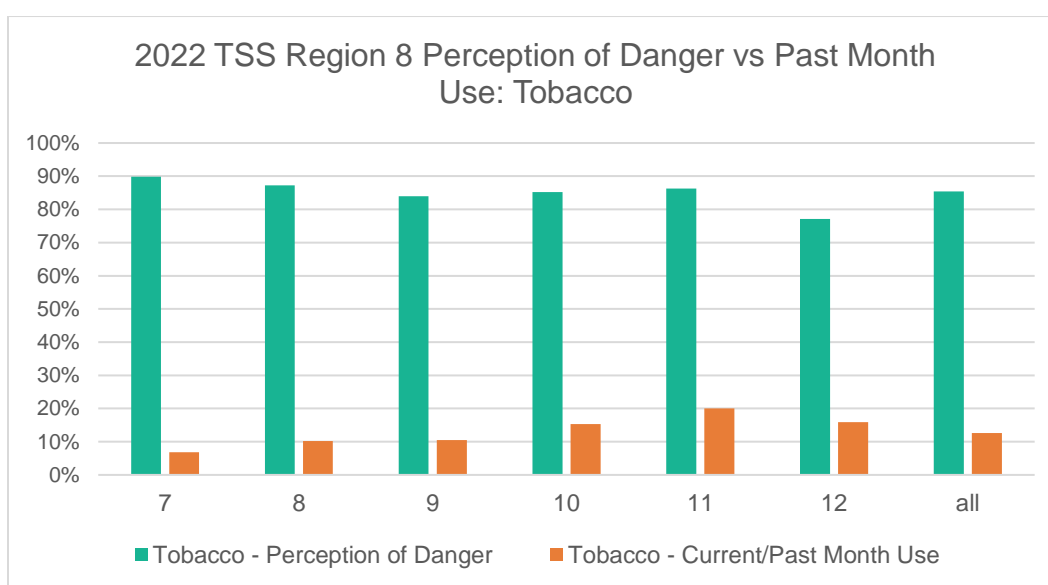
Perception of Risk/Harm: Electronic Vapor Products

In the 2022 TSS, 79.5 percent of 8th graders said any electronic vapor product was "somewhat dangerous" to "very dangerous" to use, versus 78.3 percent of 9th graders and 76 percent of 12th graders. The perception of risk/harm for any electronic vapor product decreased from Middle School (8th – 79.5%) to High School (9th – 78.3%) and increased in past month E-Vapor use from 7.6 percent in 8th grade to 8.8 percent in 9th grade.

Figure 92. 2022 Region 8 Perception of Harm vs Past Month Use by Grade Level: E-Cigarettes
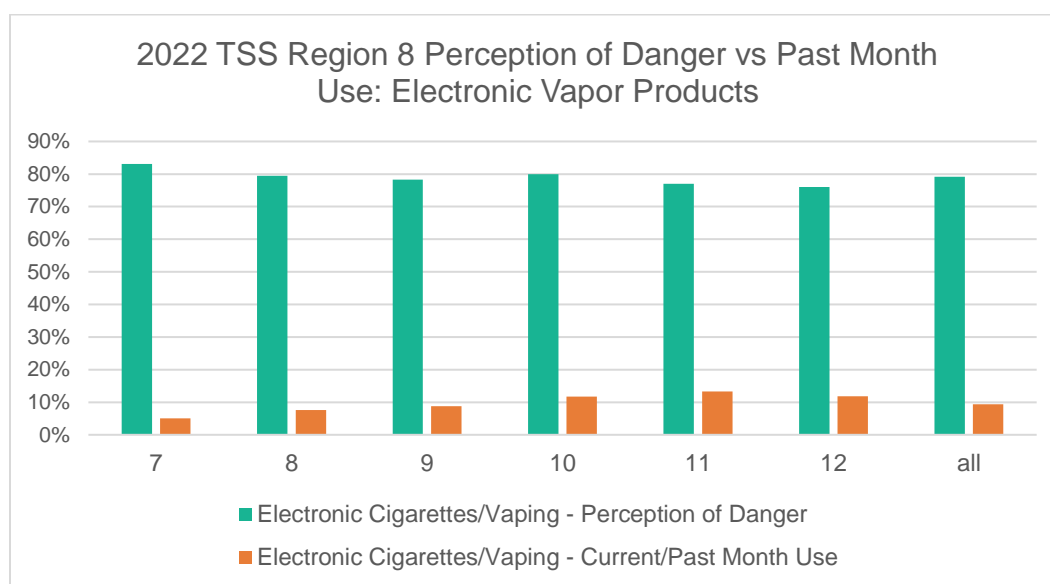
Perception of Risk/Harm: Marijuana

In the 2022 TSS, 78.9 percent of 8th graders said marijuana was "somewhat dangerous" to "very dangerous" to use, versus 74.6 percent of 9th graders and 51.1 percent of 12th graders. The perception of any marijuana risk of harm decreased from Middle School (8th – 78.9%) to High School (9th – 74.6%) and increased in past month marijuana use from 9.1 percent in 8th grade to 9.3 percent in 9th grade.
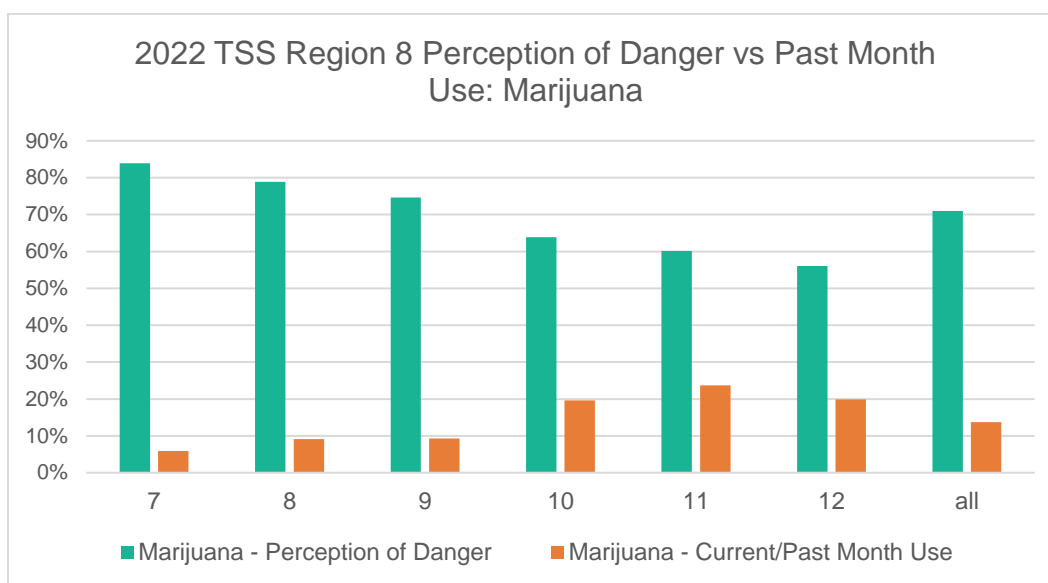
Perception of Risk/Harm: Prescription Drugs

In the 2022 TSS, 84.3 percent of 8th graders said any prescription drug not prescribed to them was "somewhat dangerous" to "very dangerous" to use, versus 85.5 percent of 9th graders and 84.8 percent of 12th graders. The perception of risk/harm for any prescription drug not prescribed increased from Middle School (8th – 84.3%) to High School (9th – 85.5%) and decreased in past month prescription drug use from 6.3 percent in 8th grade to 6.2 percent in 9th grade.
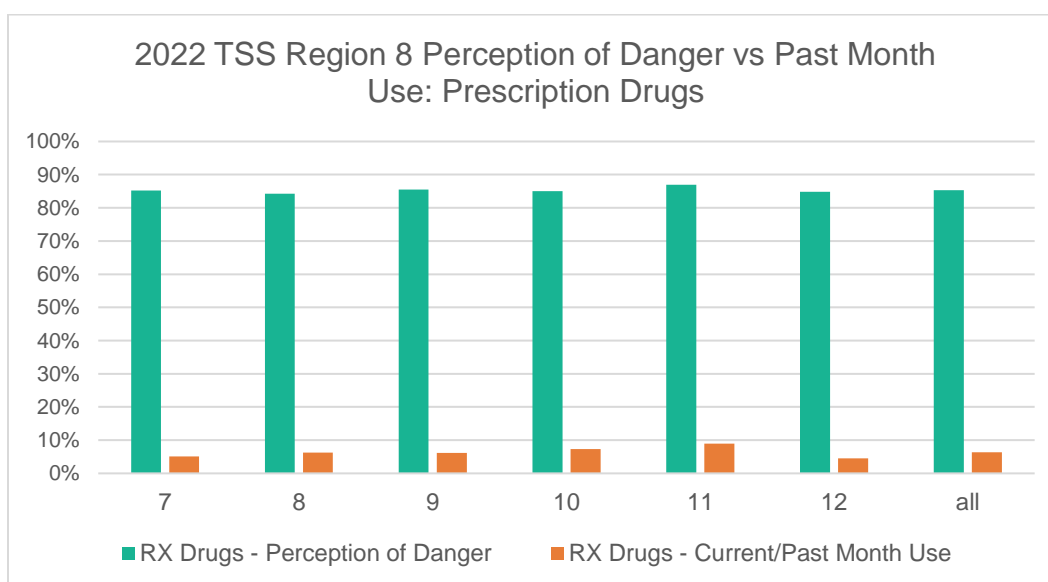
Early Initiation of Use

Age of First Use: Alcohol

In the 2022 TSS, the average age of first use for any alcohol product in Region 8 was 12.5, younger than the state average age of 12.8. In 2022, the age of first use for alcohol increased as grade level increased, meaning students are initiating use earlier as time goes on.

Figure 95. 2018-2022 Region 8 Age of First Use by Grade Level: Alcohol
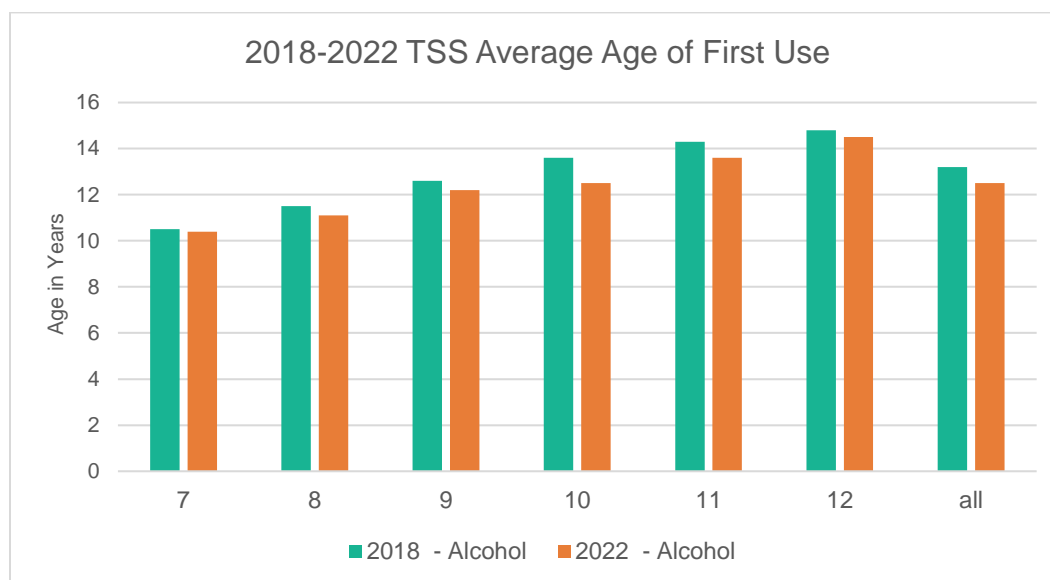
Age of First Use: Tobacco

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.

In the 2022 TSS, the average age of first use for any tobacco product in Region 8 was 12.7, younger than the state average age of 13. For high school students (9th-12th grade) in Region 8, the average age of first use increased for each grade level from 2018 to 2022.

Figure 96. 2018-2022 Region 8 Age of First Use by Grade Level: Tobacco
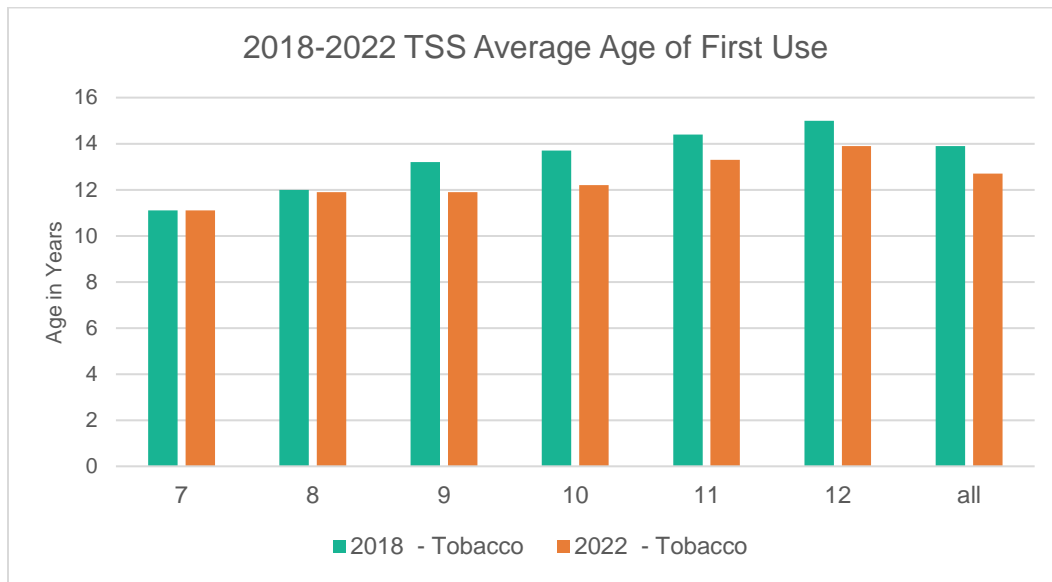
Age of First Use: Marijuana

In the 2022 TSS, the average age of first use for marijuana in Region 8 was 13.6, younger than the state average age of 14.1. For high school students (9th-12th grade) in Region 8, the average age increased for each grade level from 2018 to 2022.

Figure 97. 2018-2022 Region 8 Age of First Use by Grade Level: Marijuana
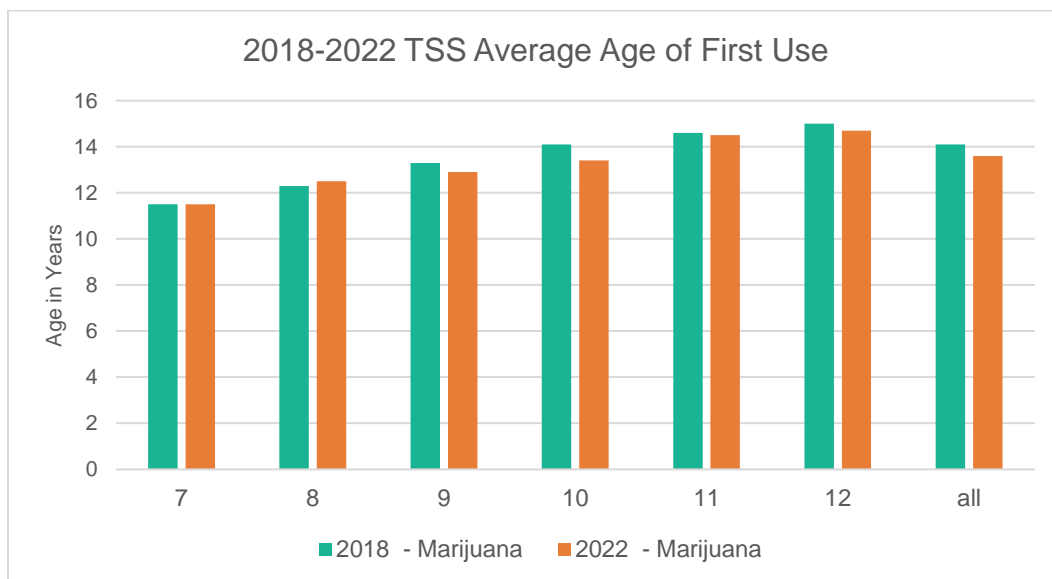
Age of First Use: Any Illicit Drugs

In the 2022 TSS, the average age of first use for any illicit drug in Region 8 was 13.5, younger than the state average age of 13.9. For high school students (9th-12th grade) in Region 8, the average age increased for each grade level from 2018 to 2022.

Figure 98. 2018-2022 Region 8 Age of First Use by Grade Level: Any Illicit Drug
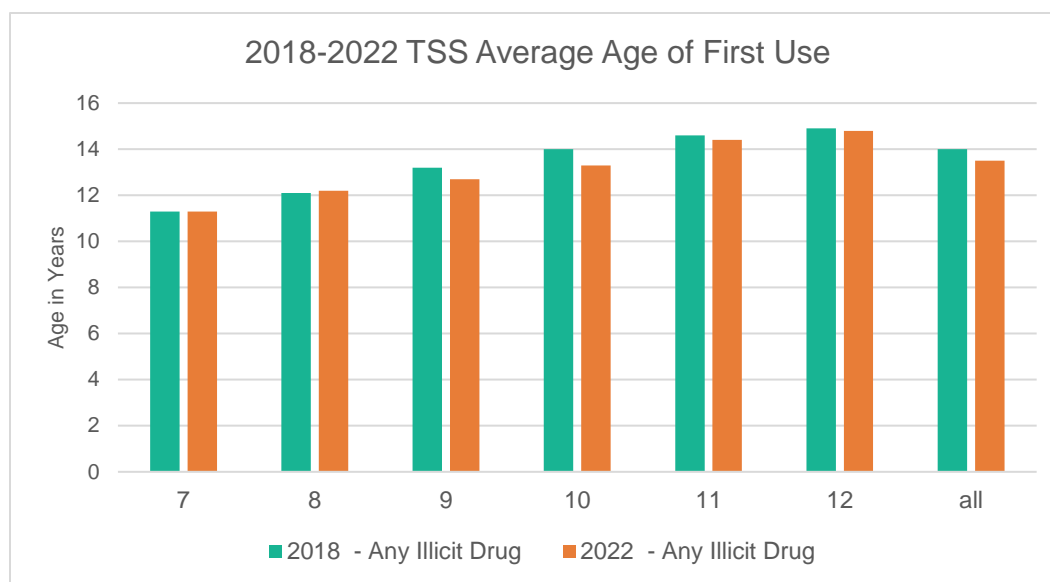
Protective Factors

High School Graduation

As previously mentioned in this report, dropping out of high school is a major risk factor for substance use. Research has shown that substance use among high school dropouts is greater than that of high school graduates, which suggests that high school graduation is a protective factor for adolescent substance use[43].

In 2021, the Region 8 average graduation rate was 92.2 for all students. Economically disadvantaged students had a lower graduation rate for all years 2018 through 2021. The economically disadvantaged graduation rate in 2021 was 89 students per 100[44]. For county-level data, see Appendix, Table 33. Region 8 Graduation Rates 2018-2021.

---

[43] Tice, P., Lipari, R. N., & Van Horn, S. L. (2017).
[44] Note: This is not a true regional rate, as some counts are suppressed. The data displayed is a regional average.

Figure 99. 2018-2021 Region 8 Average Graduation Rates
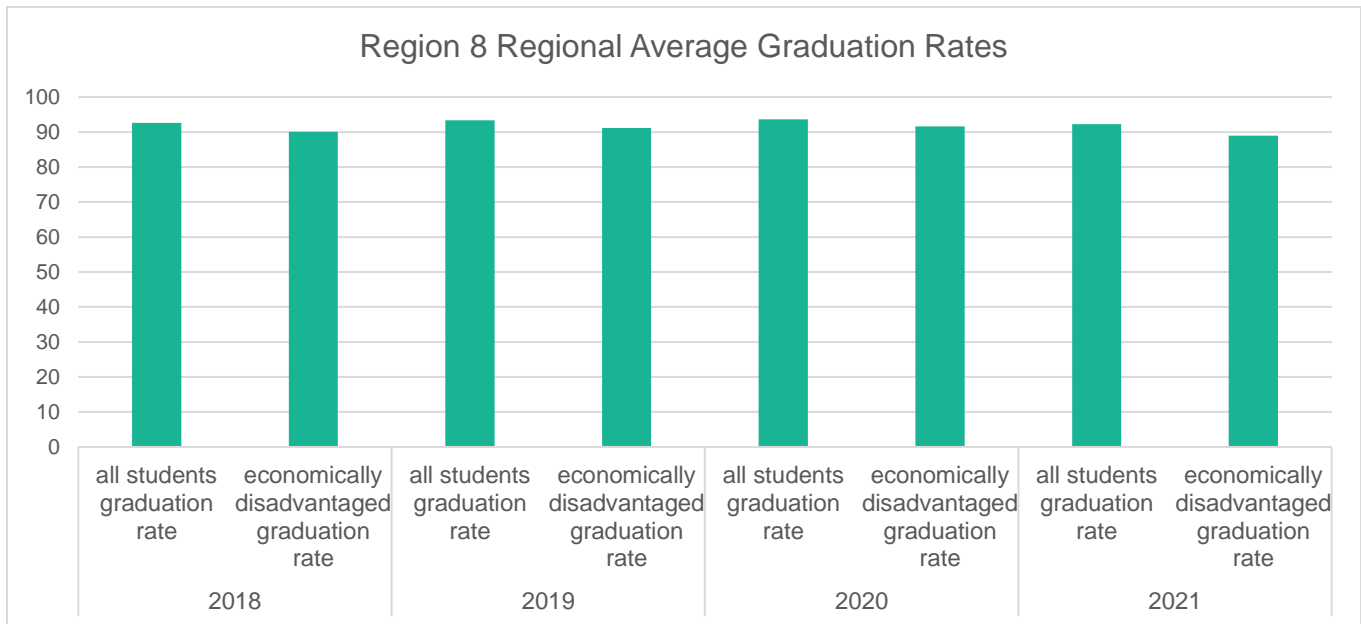
In Region 8, the total students graduation rate varied from 99.3 in DeWitt County to 64.7 in Real County for 2021. See Figure 100.

Figure 100. 2021 Graduation Rate by County
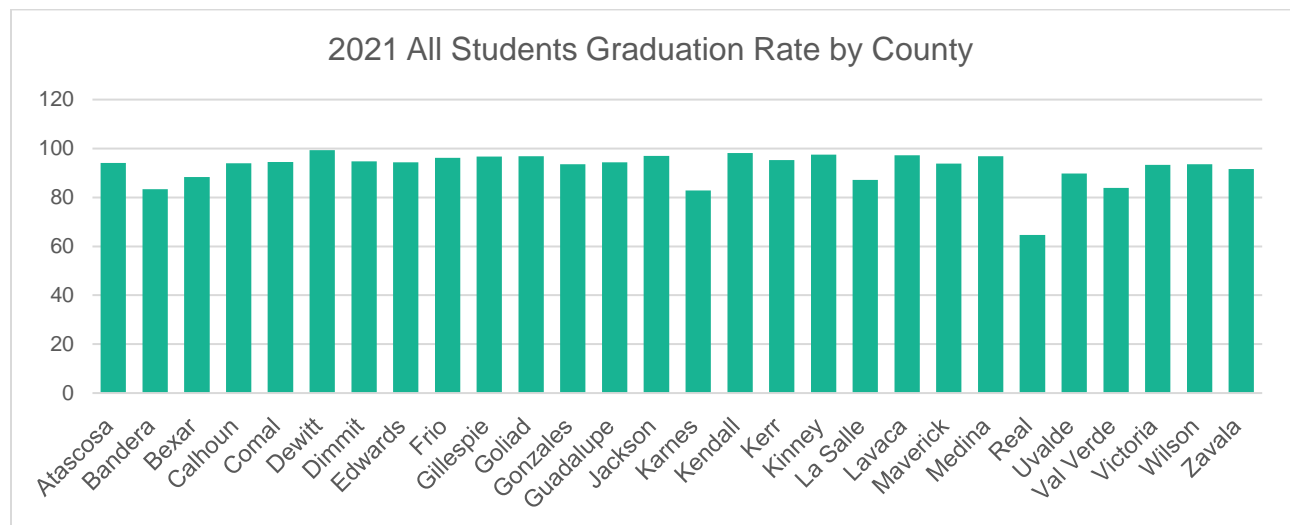
For economically disadvantaged students in Region 8, the graduation rates varied from 99.5 in DeWitt County to 55.0 in Real County for 2021. See Figure 101.

Figure 101. 2021 Economically Disadvantaged Graduation Rate by County
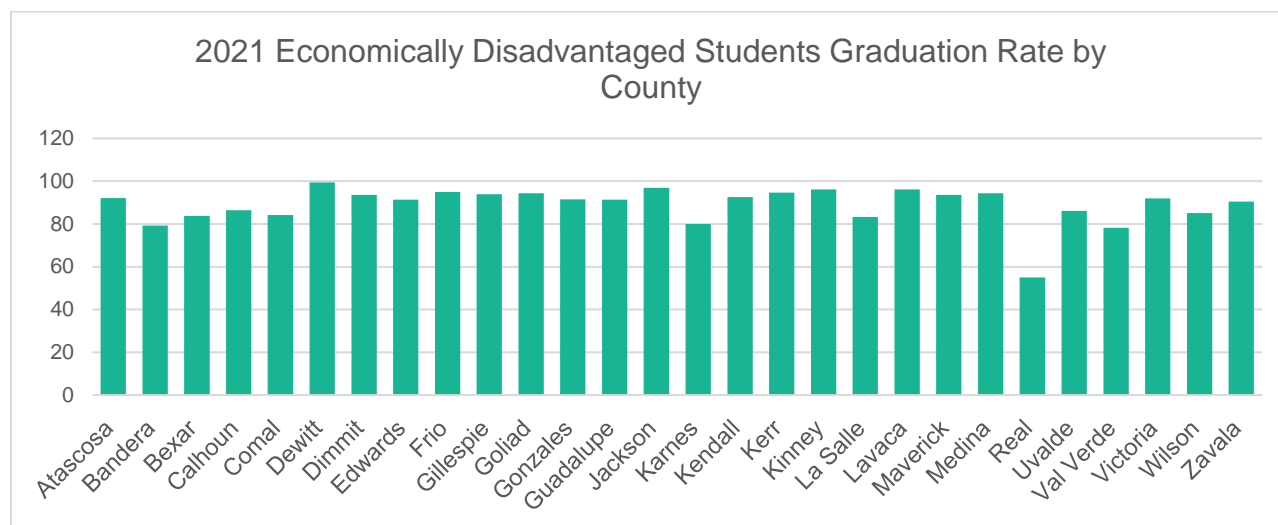
Spirituality

Spirituality/religiosity can play a large role in substance use prevention and recovery. There is an overwhelming amount of research that concludes that these factors are indisputably protective factors for substance use[45].

For the purposes of this assessment, the United States Religion Census will be utilized to show congregations and adherents for the region. The Religion Census accounts for those who are affiliated with recognized religions, however this does not account for individuals who identify themselves as simply "spiritual."

In 2020, Region 8 had a rate of 85.4 congregations per 100,000 people, which is lower than the Texas rate of 102.1. Additionally, within Region 8, Edwards County had a rate of 773.6 congregations per 100,000 people, while Bexar County had a rate of 64.9 congregations per 100,000.

---

[45] Grim, B. J., & Grim, M. E. (2019).

Figure 102. 2020 Congregation Rates by County, Region, and State
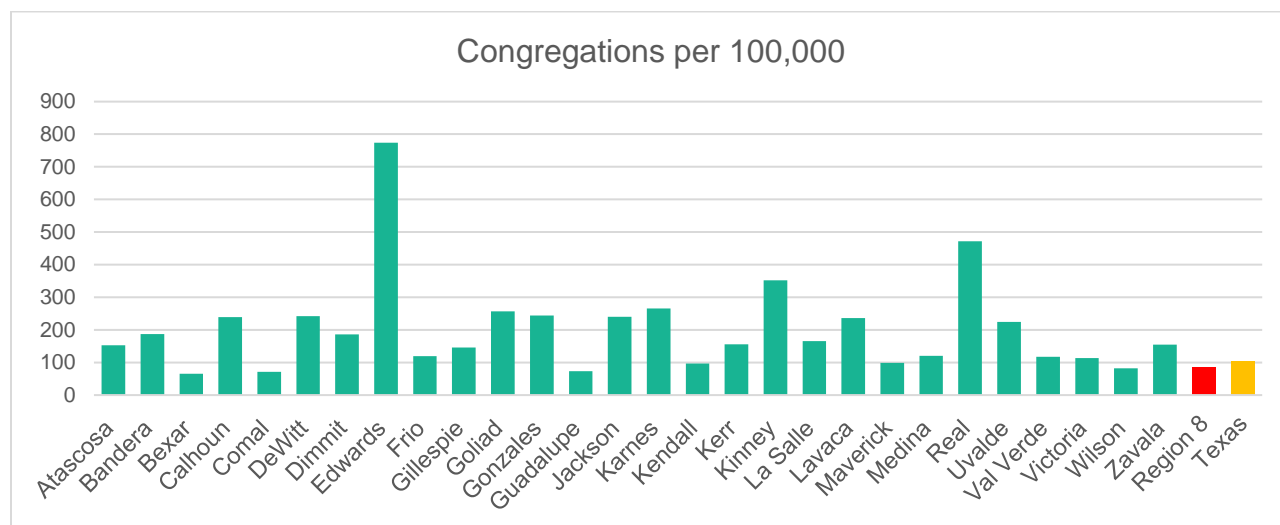
In 2020, 54 percent of the Region 8 population were adherents (those affiliated with a congregation), which is lower than the Texas percentage at 55 percent. Additionally, within Region 8, Frio County had 20 percent of the population as adherents, while Edwards County had 104 percent of the population as adherents[46]. See Appendix, Table 34. Region 8 Spirituality 2020.

Figure 103. 2020 Percent Adherence by County, Region, and State

---
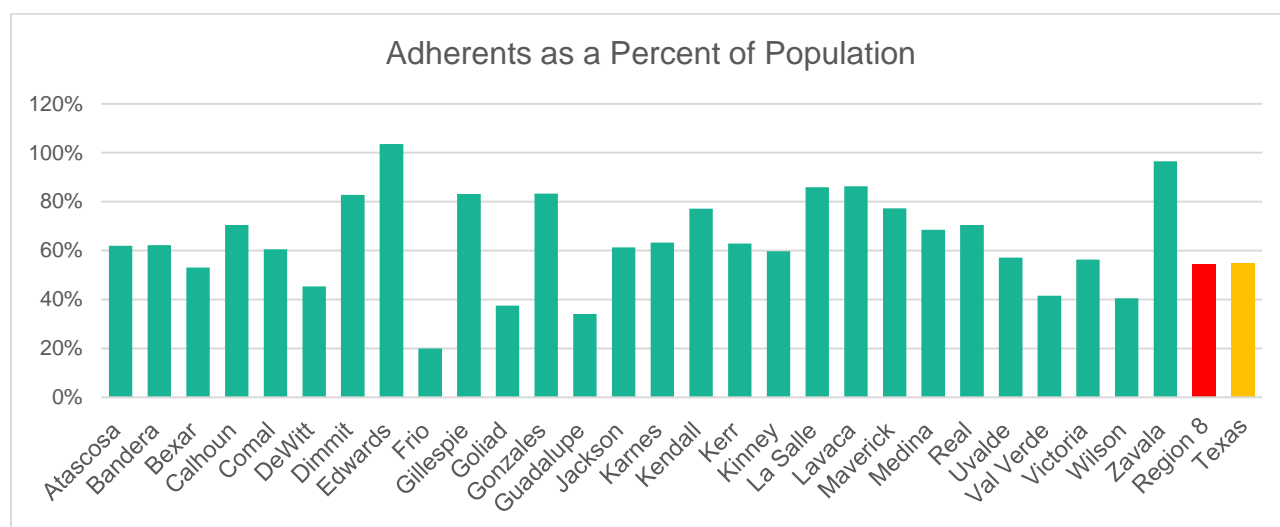
[46] The are three possible explanations for total adherents being above 100%: 1) a U.S. Census undercount, 2) a U.S. Religion Census overcount, 3) people living in a different county than where the church they affiliate with is located.

Consumption Patterns
Youth Substance Use
Alcohol
Lifetime Use

- In the 2022 TSS, Region 8 lifetime use for any alcohol products for all students surveyed in 7th-12th grades was 46.6 percent. Lifetime use of any alcohol products decreased 10.3 percent from 8th grade (45.7%) students in Middle School to 9th grade (41%) students in High School.

Figure 104. 2018-2022 Region 8 Lifetime Use by Grade Level: Alcohol
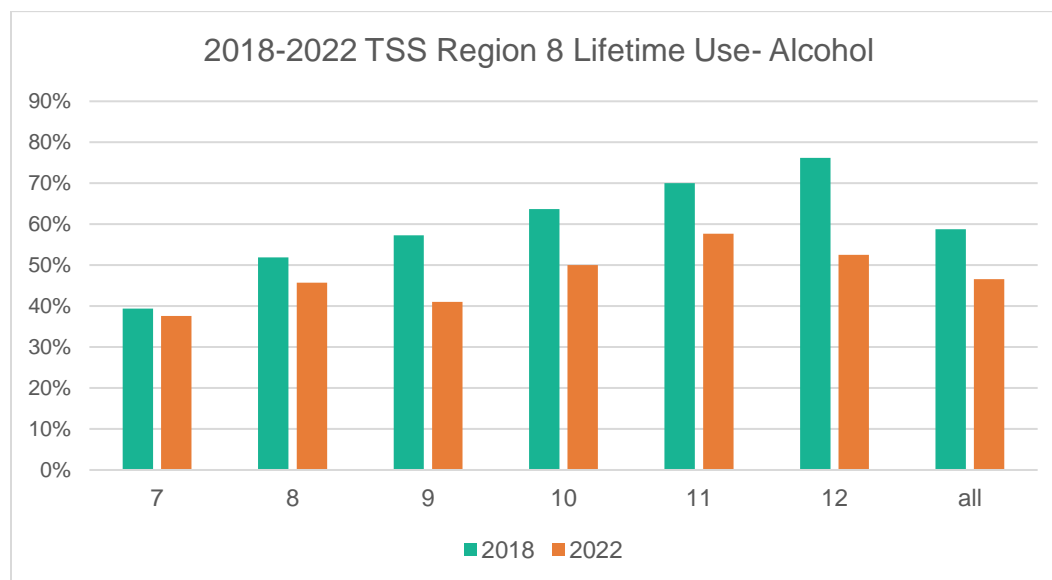
Past School Year Use

- In the 2022 TSS, 29.2 percent of Region 8 students in 7th-12th grade reported drinking in the past school year. In Middle School, past school year alcohol use increased 34.3 percent from 7th grade to 8th grade. In High School, past school year alcohol use increased 90 percent from 9th grade to 11th grade, then decreased in 12th grade by 9.1 percent.
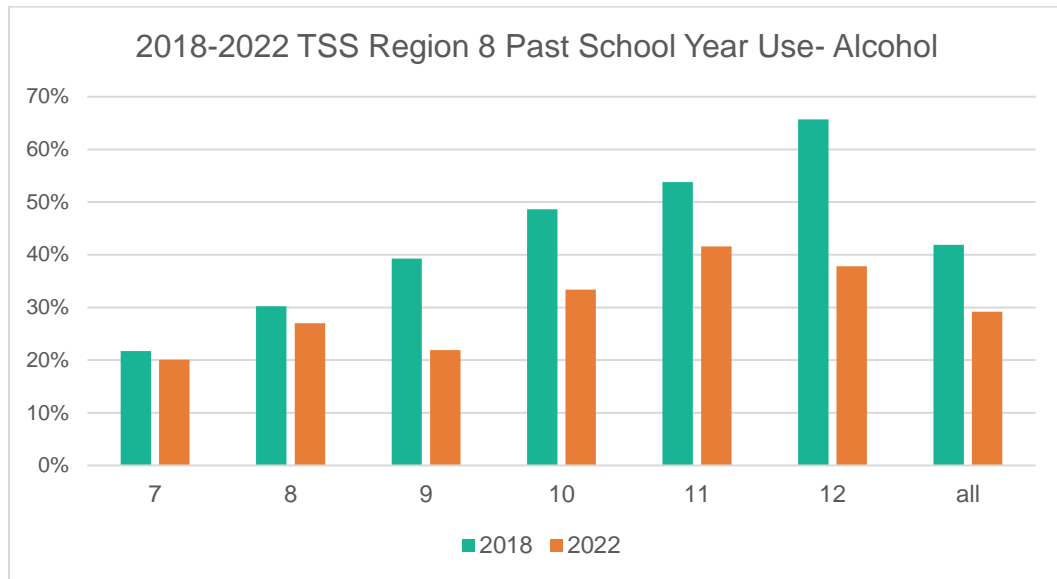
Current Use

- In the 2022 TSS, Region 8 past month use for any alcohol product for all students surveyed in 7th-12th grades was 24.7 percent. Past month use of any alcohol product decreased 14.7 percent from 8th grade (23%) students in Middle School to 9th grade (19.6%) students in High School.

Figure 106. 2018-2022 Region 8 Current Use by Grade Level: Alcohol
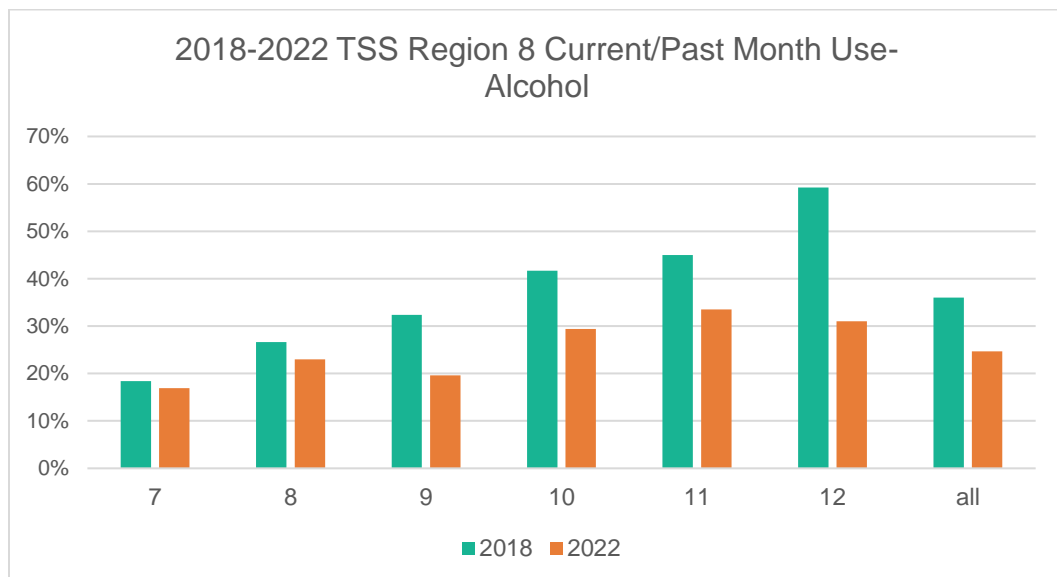
Binge drinking (last 30 days)

- Binge drinking and heavy alcohol use can increase an individual's risk of alcohol use disorder. The Texas School Survey defines binge drinking as having five or more drinks in a two-hour period. Binge drinking has decreased from 2018 (17.2%) to 2022 (8.30%) in Region 8 among 7th-12th grade students. Of the students who report binge drinking, the most common response was that they binge drank one day out of the past thirty days.

Figure 107. 2022 Region 8 Binge Drinking by Grade Level
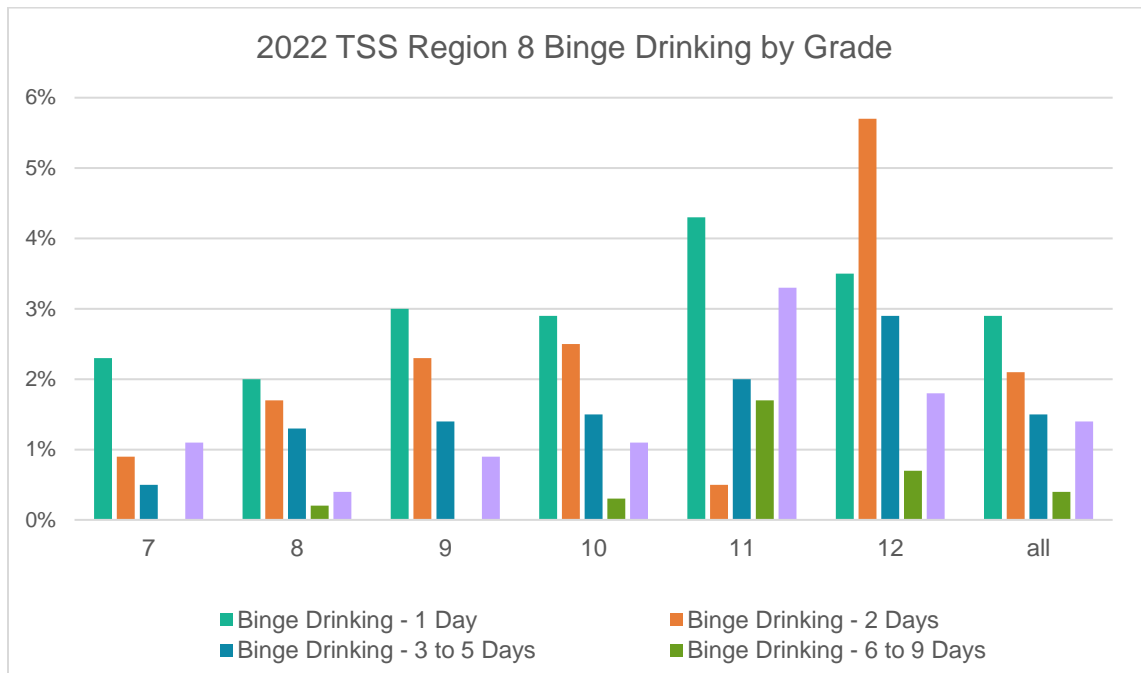
Tobacco

Lifetime Use

- In the 2022 TSS, Region 8 lifetime use for any tobacco product for all students surveyed in 7th-12th grades was 25.7 percent. Lifetime use of any tobacco product decreased 2.8 percent from 8th grade (21.7%) students in Middle School to 9th grade (21.1%) students in High School.

Figure 108. 2018-2022 Region 8 Lifetime Use by Grade Level: Tobacco
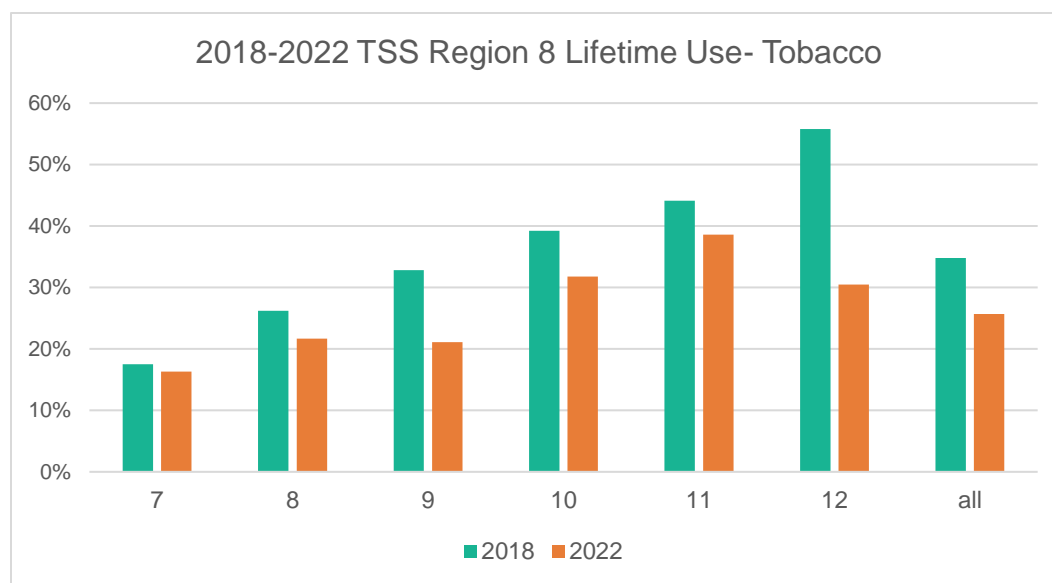
Past School Year Use

- In the 2022 TSS, 15.6 percent of Region 8 students in 7th-12th grade reported tobacco use in the past school year. In Middle School, past school year tobacco use increased 40.9 percent from 7th grade to 8th grade. In High School, past school year tobacco use increased 87.2 percent from 9th grade to 11th grade, then decreased in 12th grade by 12.8 percent.

Figure 109. 2018-2022 Region 8 Past School Year Use by Grade Level: Tobacco
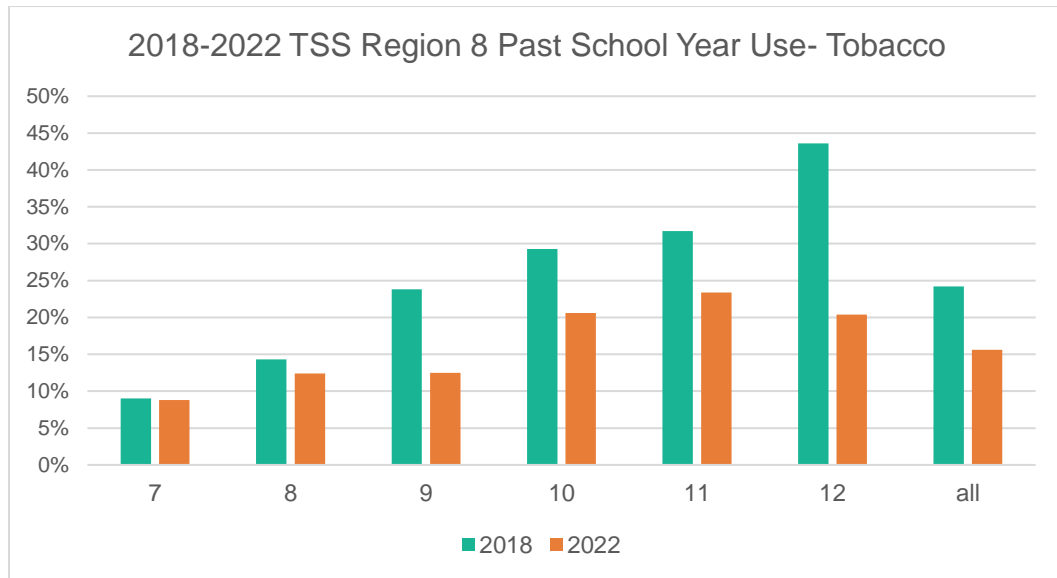
Current use (last 30 days)

- In the 2022 TSS, Region 8 past month use for any tobacco product for all students surveyed in 7th- 12th grades was 12.6 percent. Past month use of any tobacco product increased 2.9 percent from 8th grade (10.2%) students in Middle School to 9th grade (10.5%) students in High School.

Figure 110. 2018-2022 Region 8 Current Use by Grade Level: Tobacco
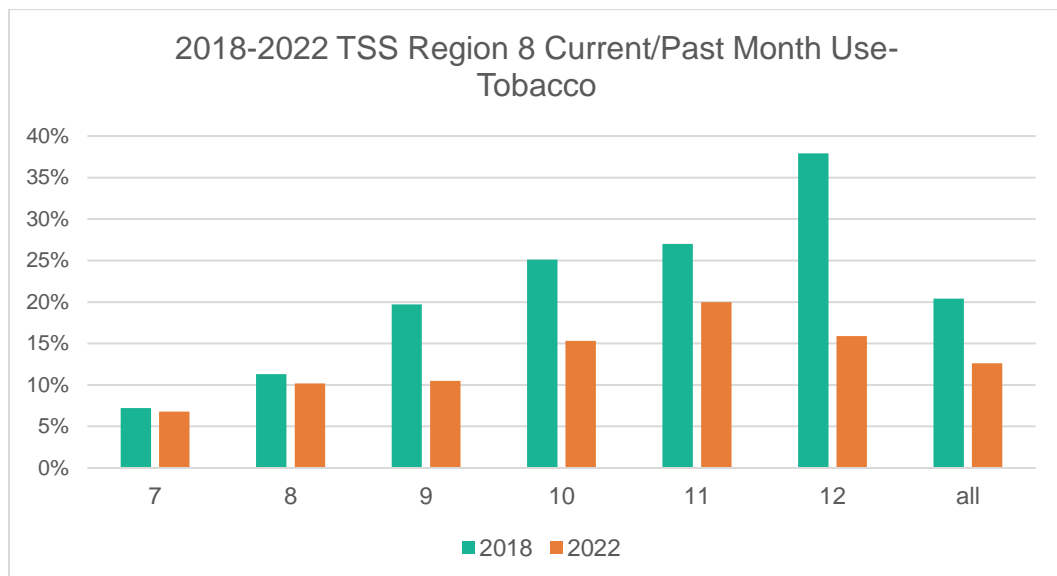
E-Cigarettes/Vaping Products

Lifetime Use

- In the 2022 TSS, Region 8 lifetime e-cigarette/vaping product use for all students surveyed in 7th-12th grade was 23.4 percent. Lifetime e-cigarette/vaping product use decreased 2.6 percent from 8th grade (19.4%) students in Middle School to 9th grade (18.9%) students in High School.

Figure 111. 2018-2022 Region 8 Lifetime Use by Grade Level: E-Cigarettes
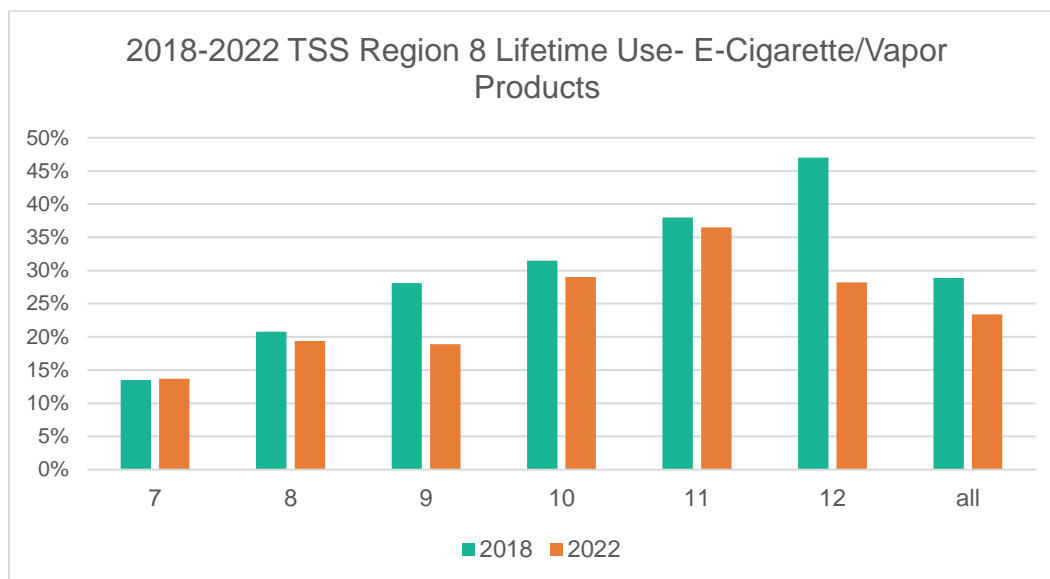
Past School Year Use

- In the 2022 TSS, 12.2 percent of Region 8 students in 7th-12th grade reported e-cigarette/vaping product use in the past school year. In Middle School, past school year e-cigarette/vaping product use increased 44.3 percent from 7th grade (7%) to 8th grade (10.1%). In High School, past school year e-cigarette/vaping product use increased 52.3 percent from 9th grade (10.7%) to 12th grade (16.3%).

Figure 112. 2018-2022 Region 8 Past School Year Use by Grade Level: E-Cigarettes
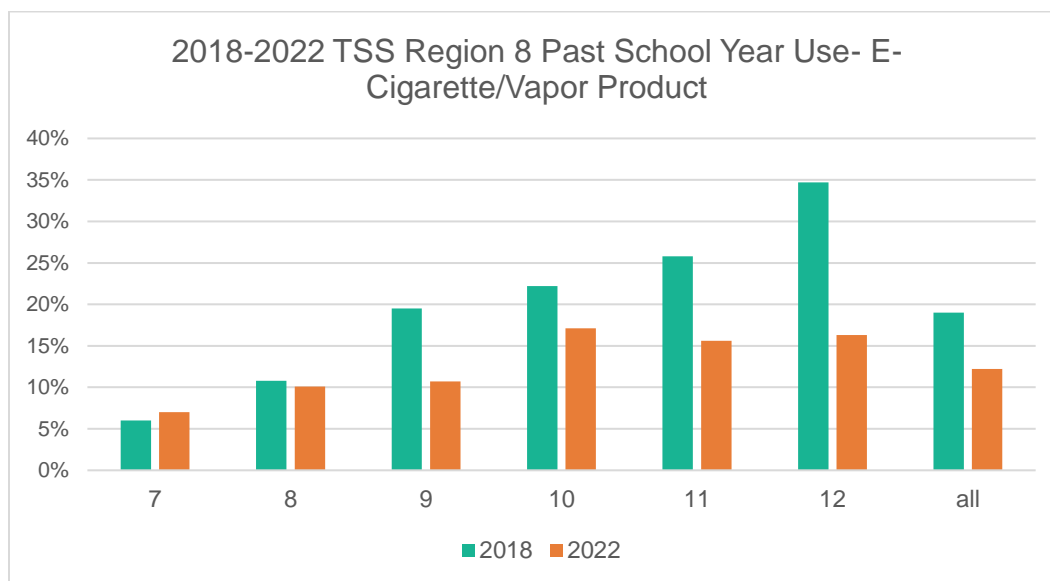
Current Use (last 30 days)

- In the 2022 TSS, Region 8 past month use for e-cigarette/vaping products for all students surveyed in 7th- 12th grades was 9.4 percent. Past month use of e-cigarette/vaping products increased 15.8 percent from 8th grade (7.6%) students in Middle School to 9th grade (8.8%) students in High School.

Figure 113. 2018-2022 Region 8 Current Use by Grade Level: E-Cigarettes
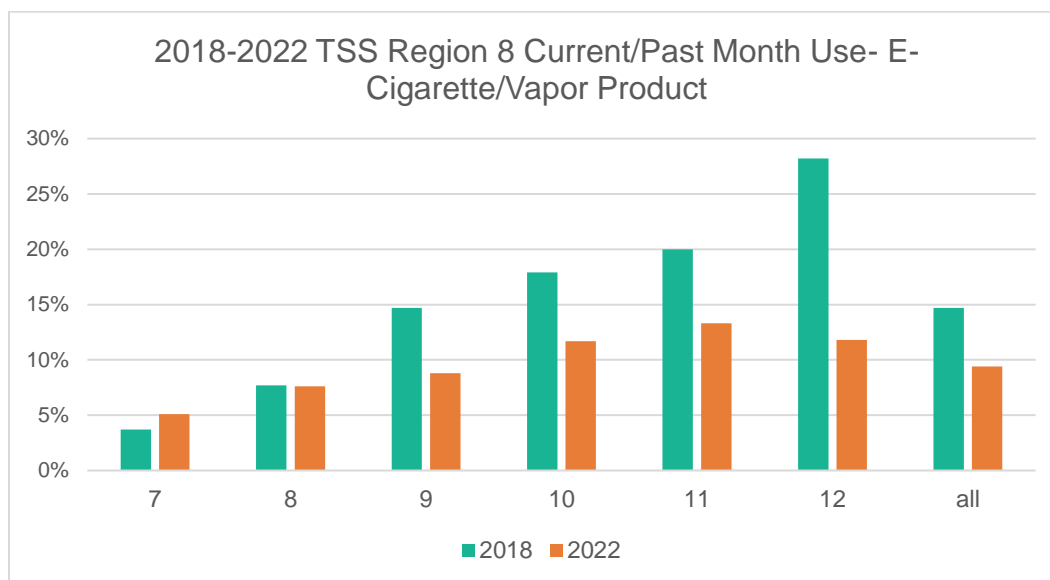
Marijuana

Lifetime Use

- In the 2022 TSS, Region 8 lifetime marijuana use for all students surveyed in 7th- 12th grade was 20.5 percent. Lifetime marijuana use increased 21.6 percent from 8th grade (13.9%) students in Middle School to 9th grade (16.9%) students in High School.

Figure 114. 2018-2022 Region 8 Lifetime Use by Grade Level: Marijuana
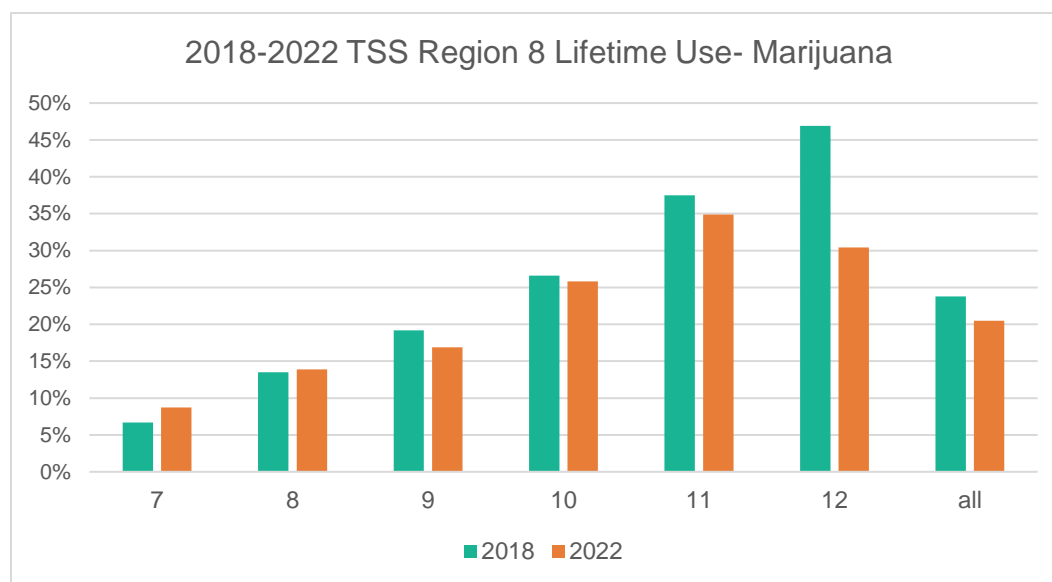
Past School Year Use

- In the 2022 TSS, 15.5 percent of Region 8 students in 7th-12th grade reported marijuana use in the past school year. In Middle School, past school year marijuana use increased 54.9 percent from 7th grade (7.1%) to 8th grade (11%). In High School, past school year marijuana use increased 125 percent from 9th grade (11.2%) to 11th grade (25.2%), then decreased in 12th grade (23.2%) by 7.9 percent.

Figure 115. 2018-2022 Region 8 Past School Year Use by Grade Level: Marijuana
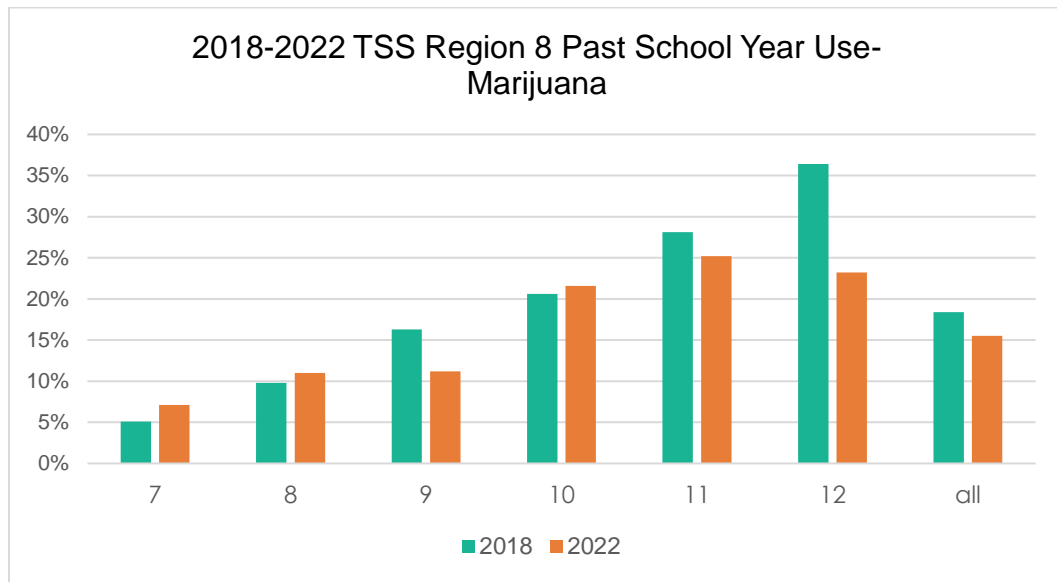
Current Use (last 30 days)

- In the 2022 TSS, Region 8 past month use for marijuana for all students surveyed in 7th- 12th grades was 13.7 percent. Past month use of marijuana increased 2.2 percent from 8th grade (9.1%) students in Middle School to 9th grade (9.3%) students in High School.

Figure 116. 2018-2022 Region 8 Current Use by Grade Level: Marijuana
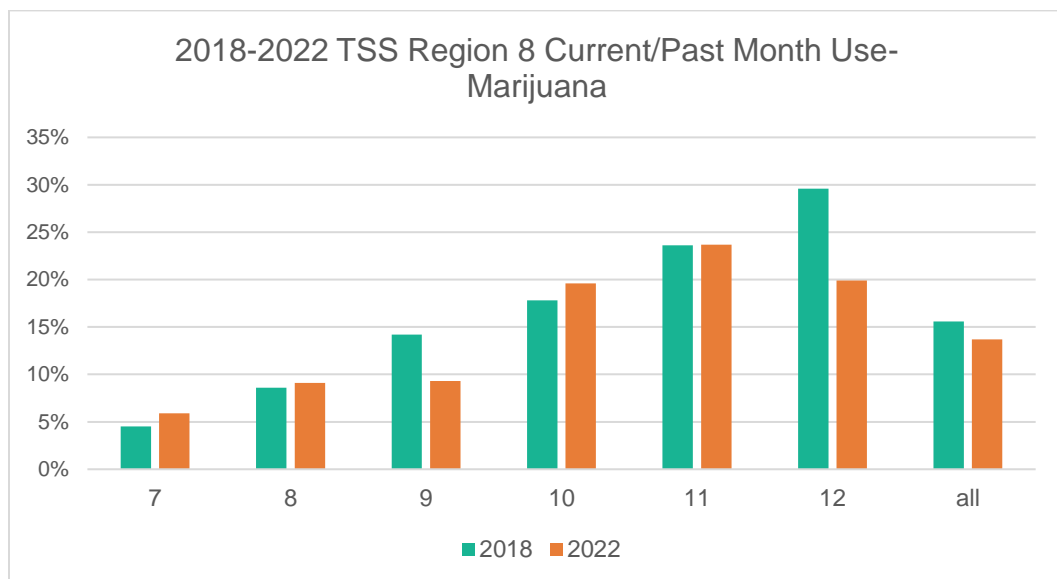
Prescription Drugs

Lifetime Use

- In the 2022 TSS, Region 8 lifetime use for any prescription drug not prescribed by a doctor for all students surveyed in 7th- 12th grade was 15.7 percent. Past month prescription drug use decreased 18.5 percent from 8th grade (15.7%) students in Middle School to 9th grade (12.8%) students in High School.

Figure 117. 2018-2022 Region 8 Lifetime Use by Grade Level: RX Drugs
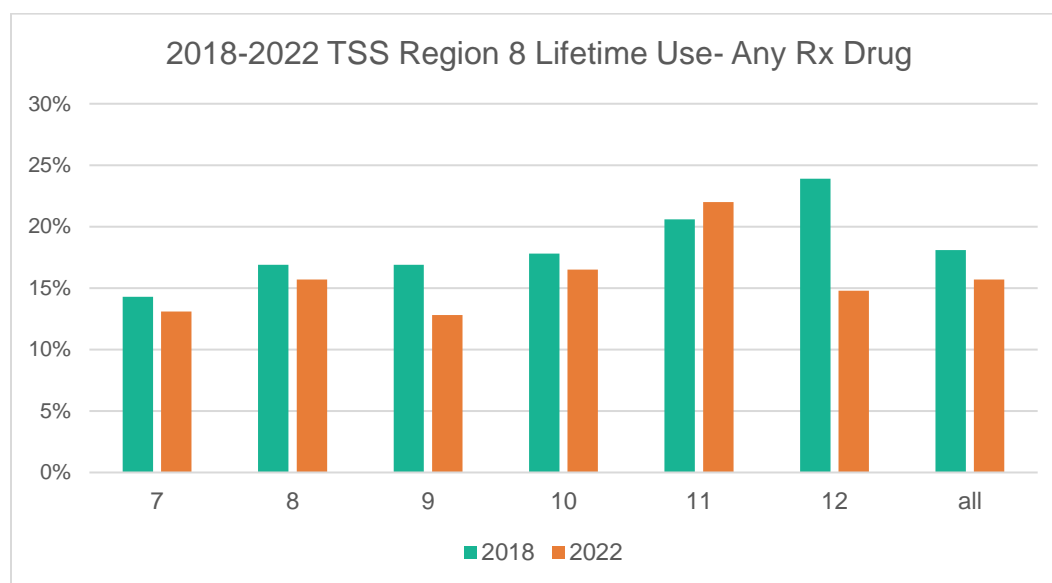
Past School Year Use

- In the 2022 TSS, 8.6 percent of Region 8 students in 7th-12th grade reported prescription drug use in the past school year. In Middle School, past school year prescription drug use increased 39.4 percent from 7th grade (6.6%) to 8th grade (9.2%). In High School, past school year prescription drug use increased 45.3 percent from 9th grade (7.5%) to 11th grade (10.9%), then decreased in 12th grade (9%) by 17.4 percent.

Figure 118. 2018-2022 Region 8 Past School Year Use by Grade Level: RX Drugs

2018-2022 TSS Region 8 Past School Year Use- Any Rx Drug
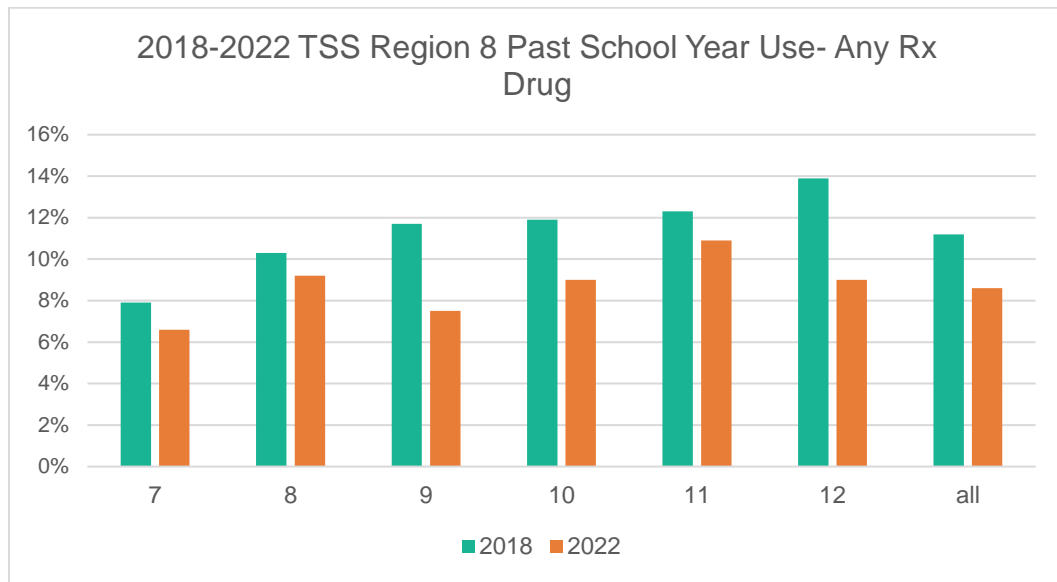
Current Use (last 30 days)

- In the 2022 TSS, Region 8 past month use for prescription drugs for all students surveyed in 7th-12th grades was 25.7 percent. Past month prescription drug use decreased 2.8 percent from 8th grade (21.7%) students in Middle School to 9th grade (21.1%) students in High School.

Figure 119. 2018-2022 Region 8 Current Use by Grade Level: RX Drugs

2018-2022 TSS Region 8 Current/Past Month Use- Any Rx Drug
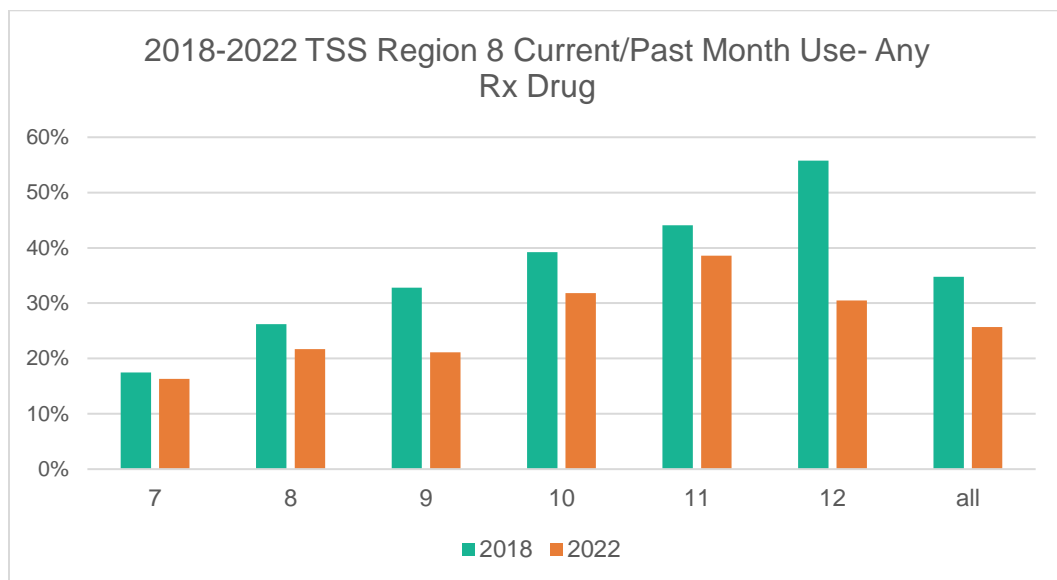
Illicit Drugs

Lifetime Use

- In the 2022 TSS, Region 8 lifetime illicit drug use for all students surveyed in 7th- 12th grade was 22.8 percent. Lifetime illicit drug use increased 11.5 percent from 8th grade (16.5%) students in Middle School to 9th grade (18.4%) students in High School.

Figure 120. 2018-2022 Region 8 Lifetime Use by Grade Level: Illicit Drugs
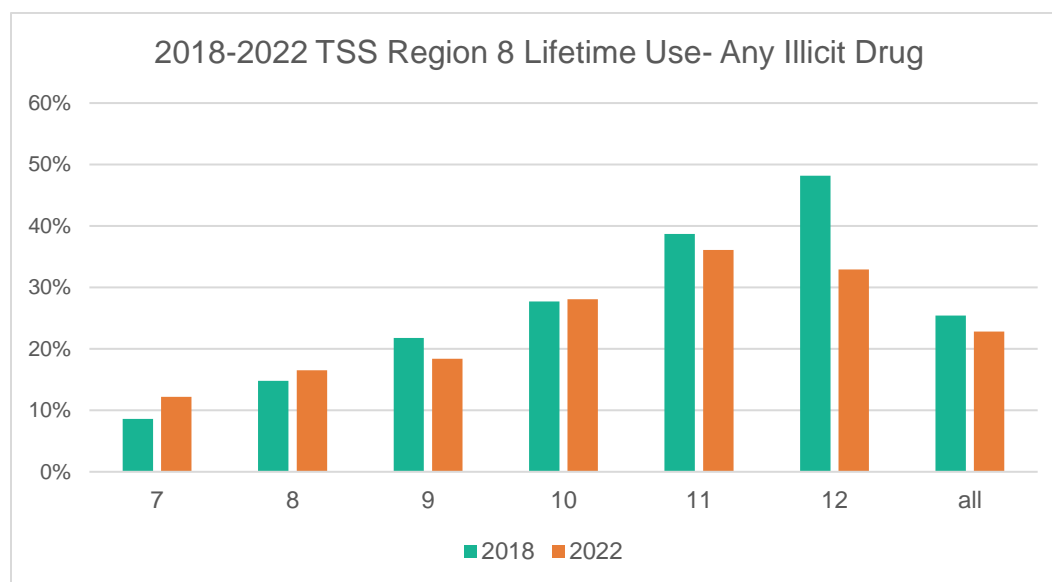
Past School Year Use

- In the 2022 TSS, 18 percent of Region 8 students in 7th-12th grade reported illicit drug use in the past school year. In Middle School, past school year illicit drug use increased 32 percent from 7th grade (10.3%) to 8th grade (13.6%). In High School, past school year illicit drug use increased 106.8 percent from 9th grade (13.3%) to 11th grade (27.5%), then decreased in 12th grade (25.7%) by 6.5 percent.

Figure 121. 2018-2022 Region 8 Past School Year Use by Grade Level: Illicit Drugs
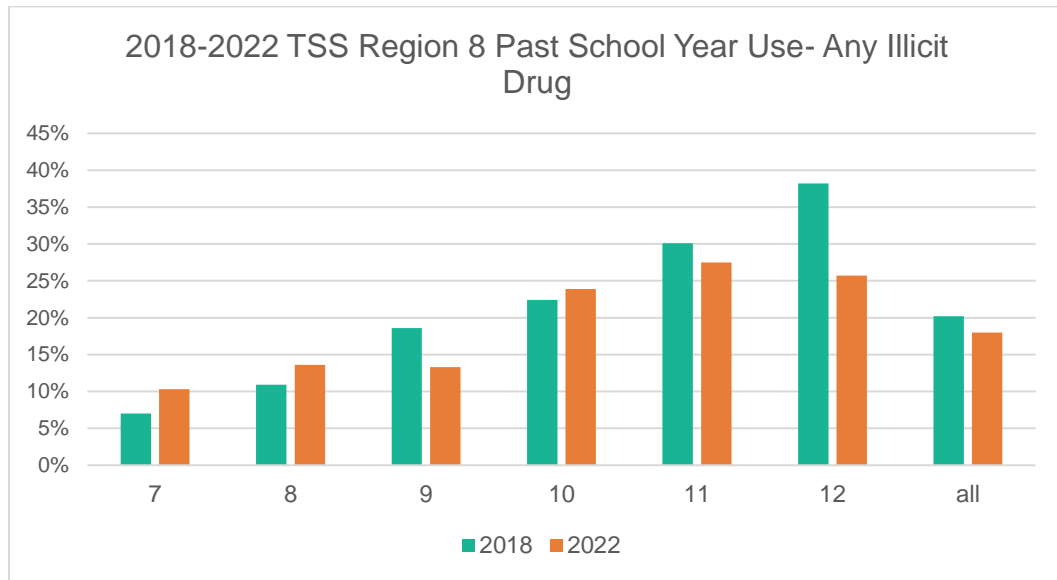
Current Use (last 30 days)

- In the 2022 TSS, Region 8 past month use for illicit drugs for all students surveyed in 7th- 12th grades was 14.8 percent. Past month use of illicit drugs increased 13.1 percent from 8th grade (9.9%) students in Middle School to 9th grade (11.2%) students in High School.

Figure 122. 2018-2022 Region 8 Current Use by Grade Level: Illicit Drugs
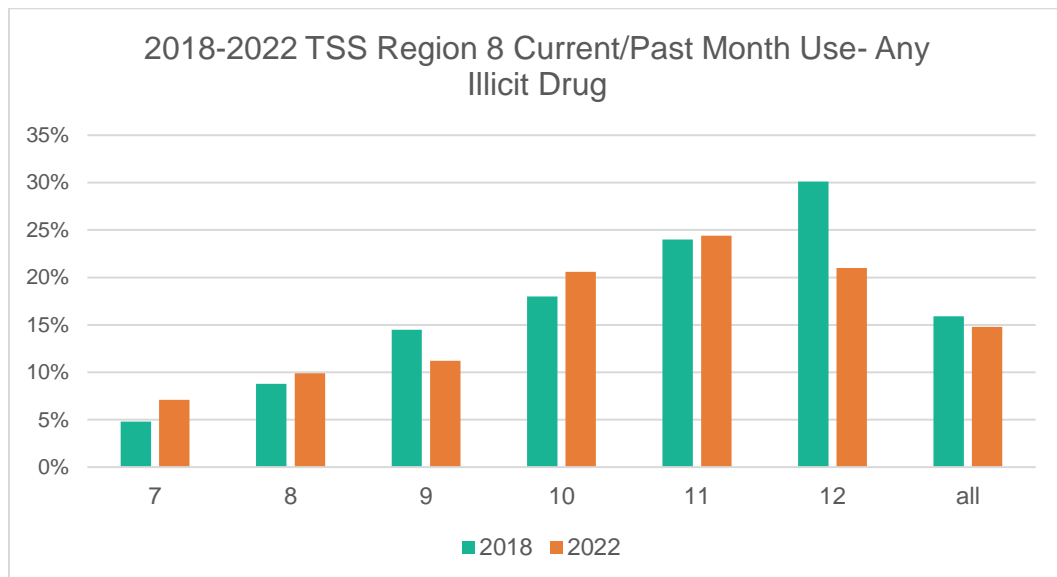
College Student Consumption

Alcohol

Current Use (last 30 days)

- According to the Texas College Survey (TCS), in 2021, 50.8 percent of Texas college students used alcohol in the past month. Out of the participating students, 49.6 percent of males reported current alcohol, while 51.9 percent of females reported so. From 2019 to 2021, there has been a 7.3 percent decrease in students who have drank alcohol in the past month.

Figure 123. 2019-2021 TCS Current Use by Gender: Alcohol
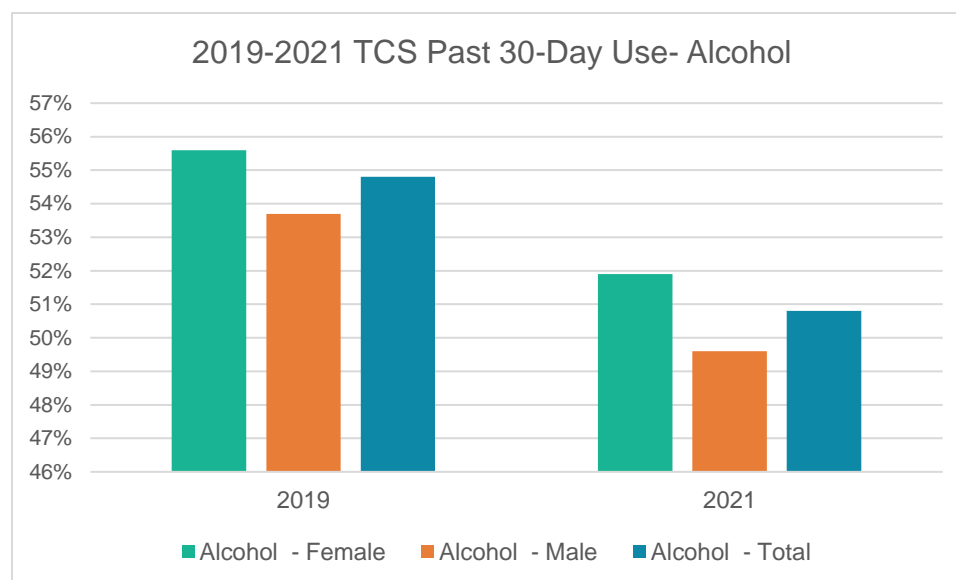
Past Year Use

- In the 2021 TCS, 65.1 percent of college students in Texas reported alcohol use in the past year. Out of the participating students, 62.5 percent of males reported past year alcohol use, while 67.3 percent of females reported so. From 2019 to 2021 there has been a 7.8 percent decrease in students who reported alcohol use in the past year.

Figure 124. 2019-2021 TCS Past Year Use by Gender: Alcohol
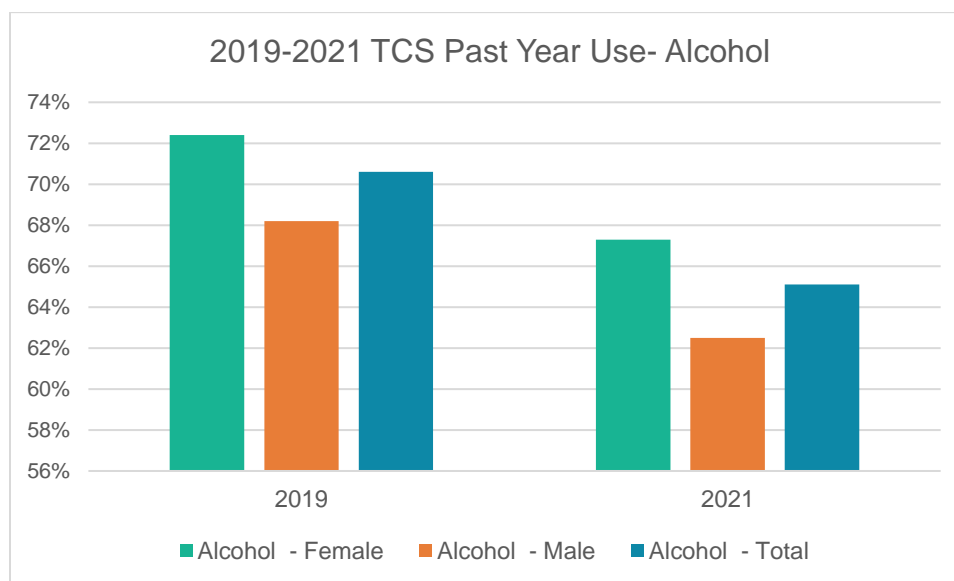
Lifetime Use

- According to the TCS, in 2021, 73.2 percent of Texas college students have ever used alcohol. Out of the participating students, 71.7 percent of males reported lifetime alcohol use, while 74.5 percent of females reported so. From 2019 to 2021, there has been a 4.7 percent decrease in students who have ever used alcohol.

Figure 125. 2019-2021 TCS Lifetime Use by Gender: Alcohol
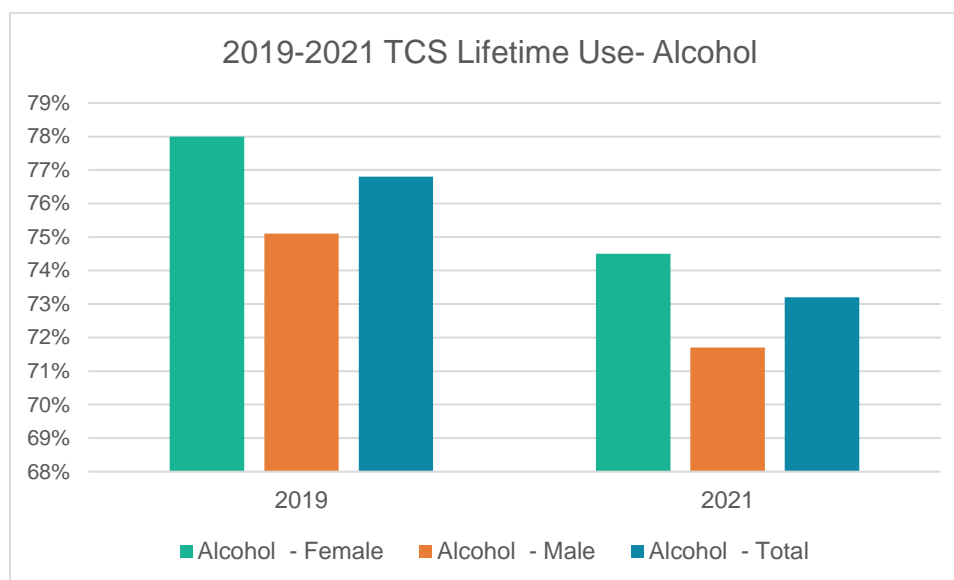
Tobacco

Current Use (last 30 days)

- According to the Texas College Survey (TCS), in 2021, 17.4 percent of Texas college students used tobacco in the past month. Out of the participating students, 20.9 percent of males reported current tobacco use, while 14.5 percent of females reported so. From 2019 to 2021, there has been a 21.6 percent decrease in students who have used tobacco in the past month.

Figure 126. 2019-2021 TCS Current Use by Gender: Tobacco
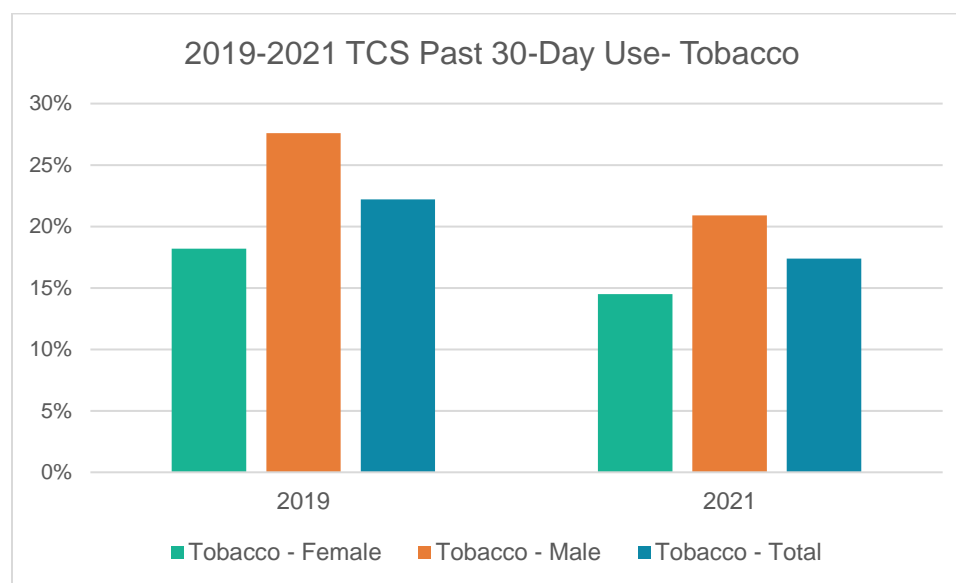
Past Year Use

- In the 2021 TCS, 26.1 percent of college students in Texas reported tobacco use in the past year. According to the TCS, out of the participating students, 29.7 percent of males reported past year tobacco use, while 23.2 percent of females reported so. From 2019 to 2021 there has been a 23.2 percent decrease in students who reported tobacco use in the past year.

Figure 127. 2019-2021 TCS Past Year Use by Gender: Tobacco
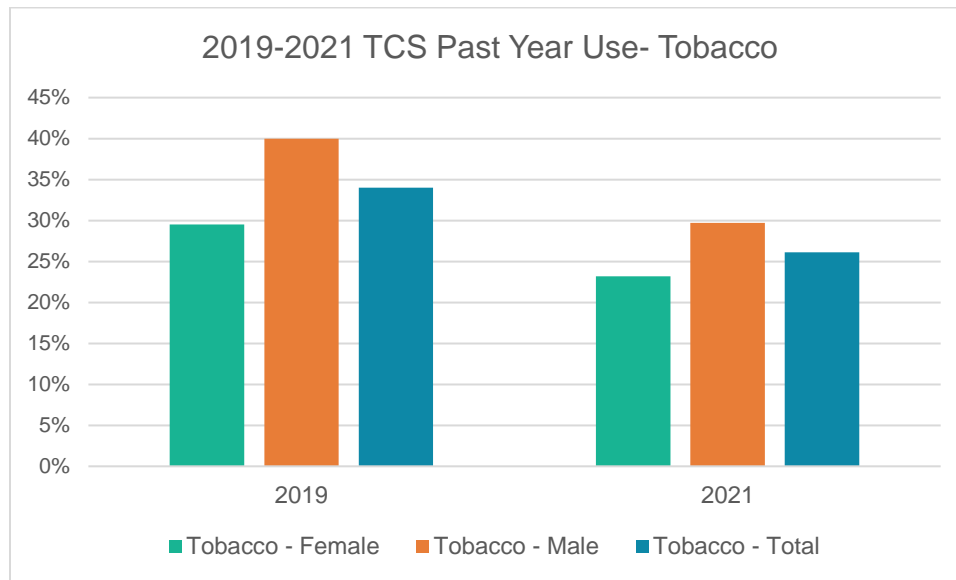
Lifetime Use

- According to the TCS, in 2021, 39.9 percent of Texas college students have ever used tobacco. Out of the participating students, 42.8 percent of males reported lifetime tobacco use, while 37.6 percent of females reported so. From 2019 to 2021, there has been a 10.5 percent decrease in students who have ever used tobacco.

Figure 128. 2019-2021 TCS Lifetime Use by Gender: Tobacco
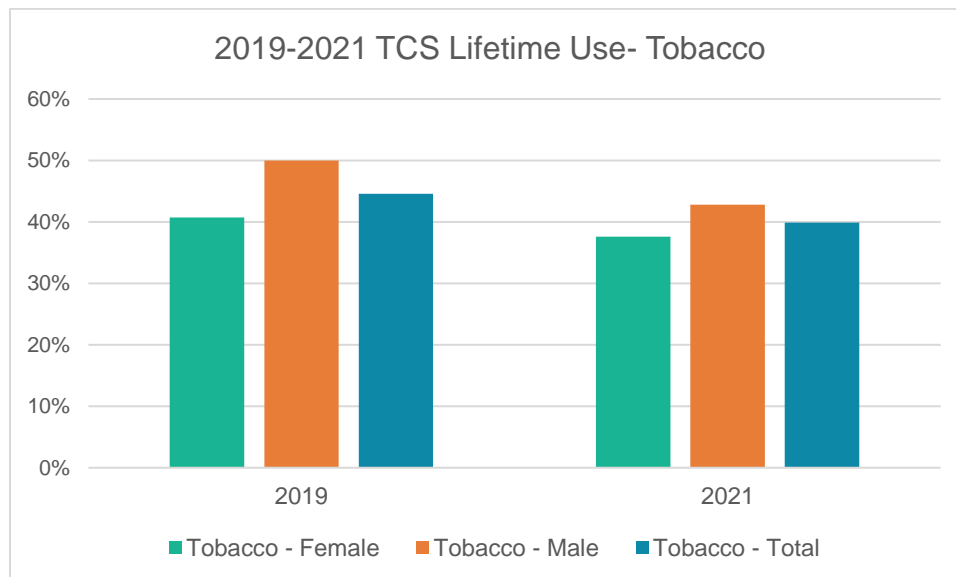
Marijuana
Current Use (last 30 days)

- According to the Texas College Survey (TCS), in 2021, 15.4 percent of Texas college students used marijuana in the past month. Out of the participating students, 15 percent of males reported current marijuana use, while 15.3 percent of females reported so. From 2019 to 2021, there has been a 3.1 percent decrease in students who have used marijuana in the past month.

Figure 129. 2019-2021 TCS Current Use by Gender: Marijuana
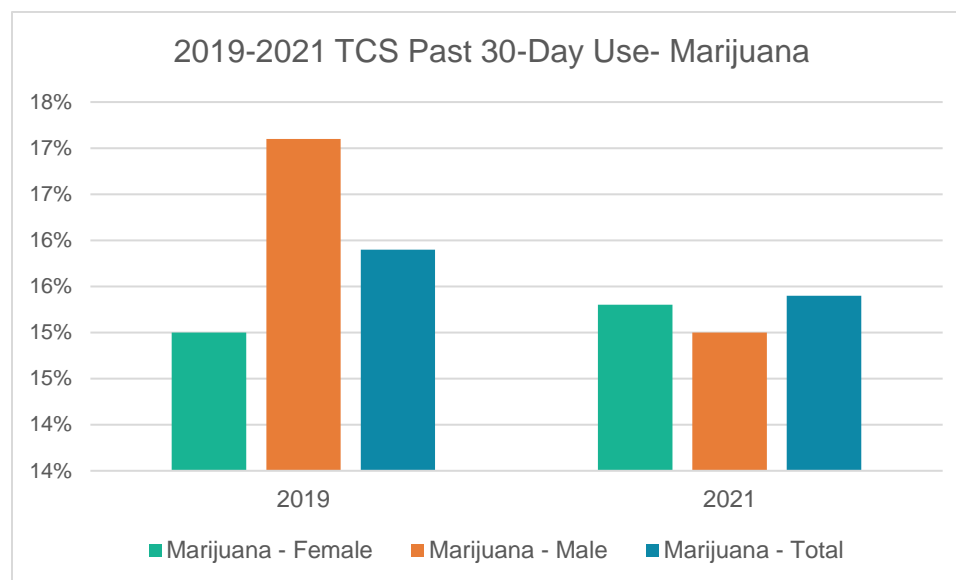
Past Year Use

- In the 2021 TCS, 26.1 percent of college students in Texas reported marijuana use in the past year. According to the TCS, out of the participating students, 25.1 percent of males reported past year marijuana use, while 26.8 percent of females reported so. From 2019 to 2021 there has been a 7.8 percent decrease in students who reported marijuana use in the past year.

Figure 130. 2019-2021 TCS Past Year Use by Gender: Marijuana
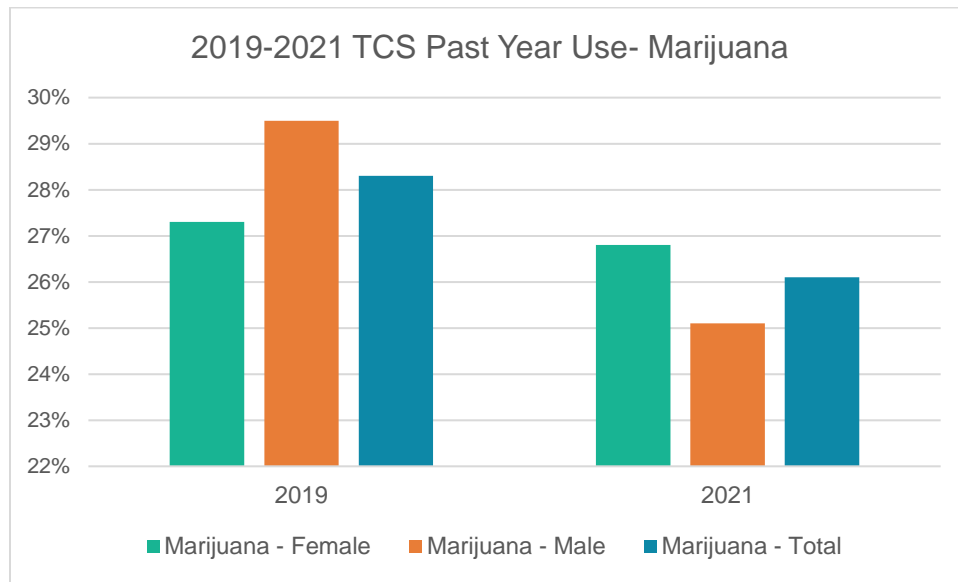
Lifetime Use

- According to the TCS, in 2021, 40.1 percent of Texas college students have ever used marijuana. Out of the participating students, 39.1 percent of males reported lifetime marijuana use, while 40.5 percent of females reported so. From 2019 to 2021, there has been a 2.9 percent decrease in students who have ever used marijuana.

Figure 131. 2019-2021 TCS Lifetime Use by Gender: Marijuana
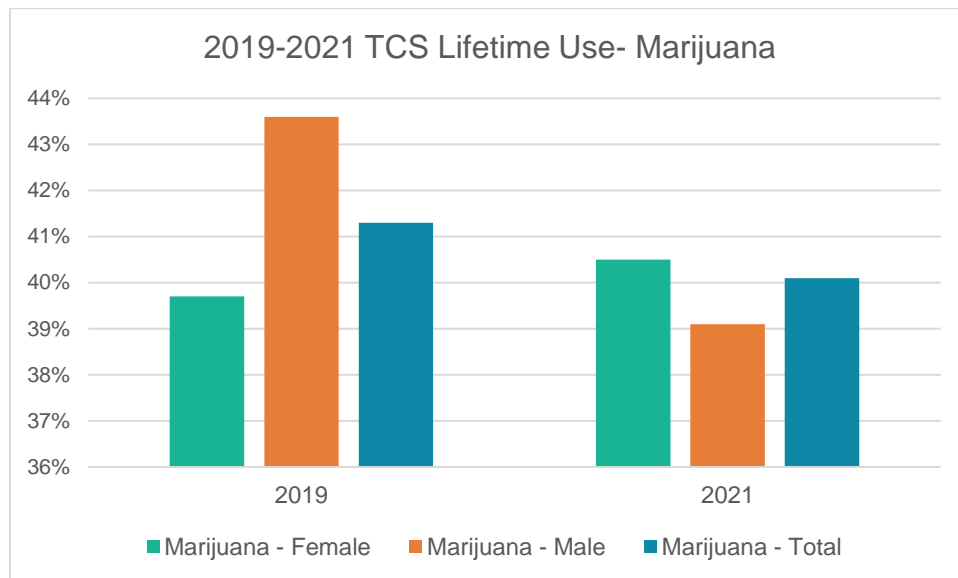
Prescription Drugs

Current Use (last 30 days)

- According to the Texas College Survey (TCS), in 2021, 3.3 percent of Texas college students used prescription drugs not for medical use in the past month. Out of the participating students, 3.2 percent of males reported current prescription drug use, while 3.3 percent of females reported so. From 2019 to 2021, there has been a 38.9 percent decrease in students who have used prescription drugs in the past month.

Figure 132. 2019-2021 TCS Current Use by Gender: RX Drugs
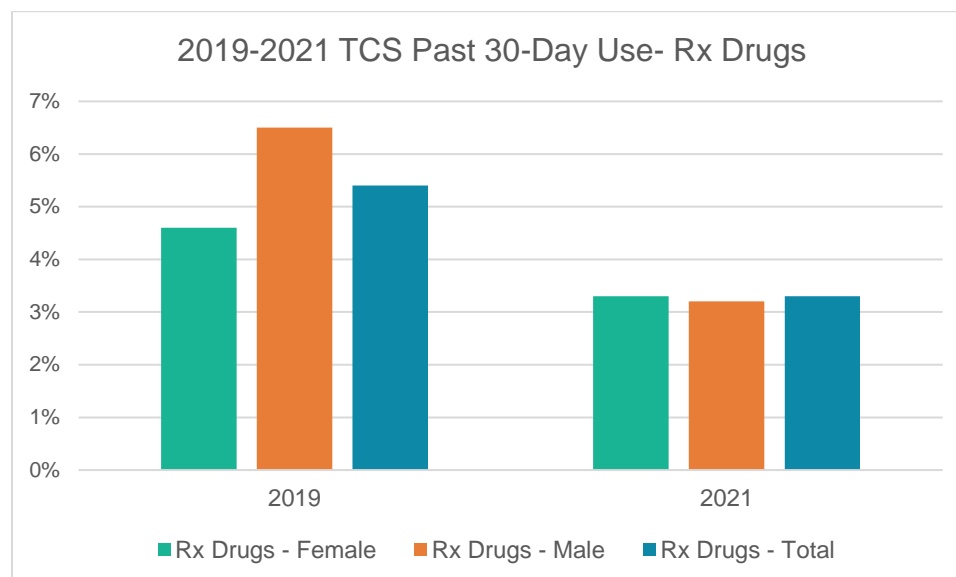
Past Year Use

- In the 2021 TCS, 7.8 percent of college students in Texas reported prescription drug use in the past year. Out of the participating students, 7.8 percent of males reported past year prescription drug use, while 7.4 percent of females reported so. From 2019 to 2021 there has been a 39.5 percent decrease in students who reported prescription drug use in the past year.

Figure 133. 2019-2021 TCS Past Year Use by Gender: RX Drugs
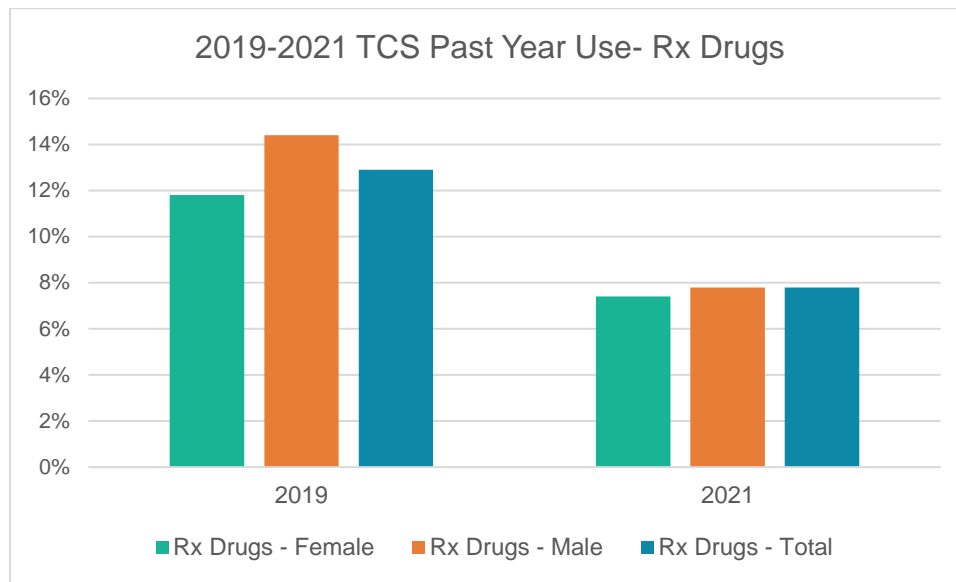
Lifetime Use

- According to the TCS, in 2021, 19.8 percent of Texas college students have ever used prescription drugs. Out of the participating students, 21.8 percent of males reported lifetime prescription drug use, while 17.7 percent of females reported so. From 2019 to 2021, there has been a 23.6 percent decrease in students who have ever used prescription drugs.

Figure 134. 2019-2021 TCS Lifetime Use by Gender: RX Drugs
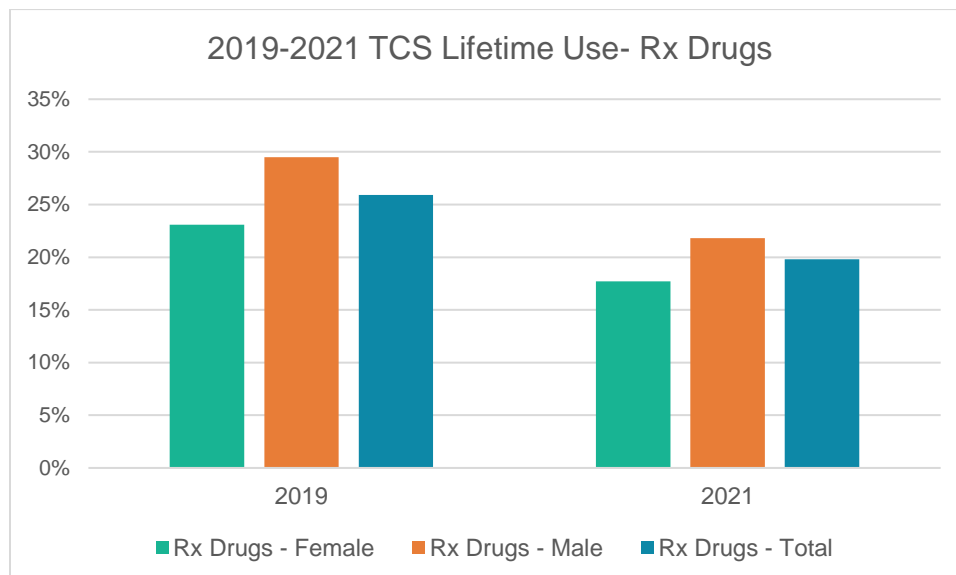
Illicit Drugs

Current Use (last 30 days)

- According to the Texas College Survey (TCS), in 2021, 3 percent of Texas college students used illicit drugs in the past month. Out of the participating students, 3.3 percent of males reported current illicit drug use, while 2.6 percent of females reported so. From 2019 to 2021, there has been a 16.7 percent decrease in students who have used illicit drugs in the past month.

Figure 135. 2019-2021 TCS Current Use by Gender: Illicit Drugs
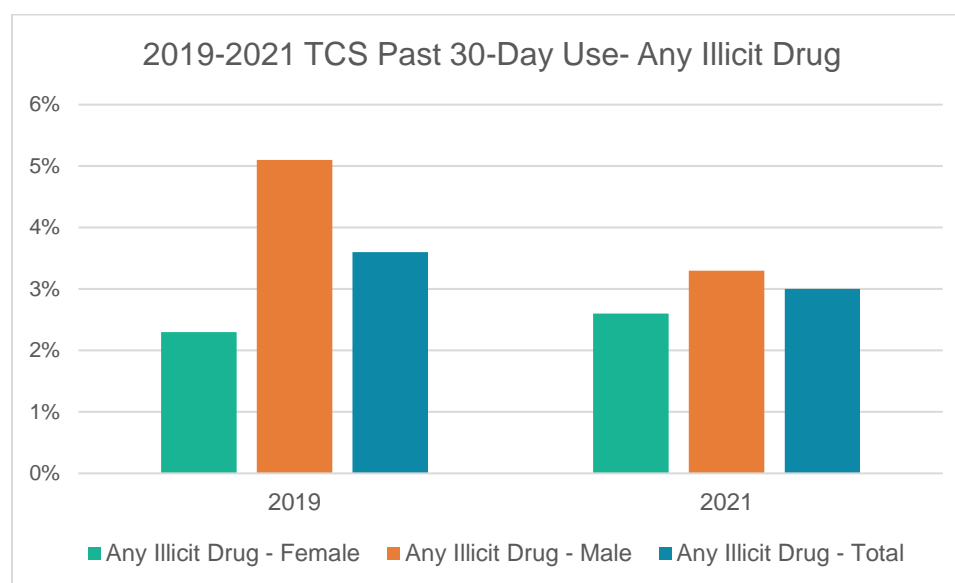
Past Year Use

- In the 2021 TCS, 10.2 percent of college students in Texas reported illicit drug use in the past year. According to the TCS, out of the participating students, 12 percent of males reported past year illicit drug use, while 8.6 percent of females reported so. From 2019 to 2021 there has been an 8.9 percent decrease in students who reported illicit drug use in the past year.

Figure 136. 2019-2021 TCS Past Year Use by Gender: Illicit Drugs
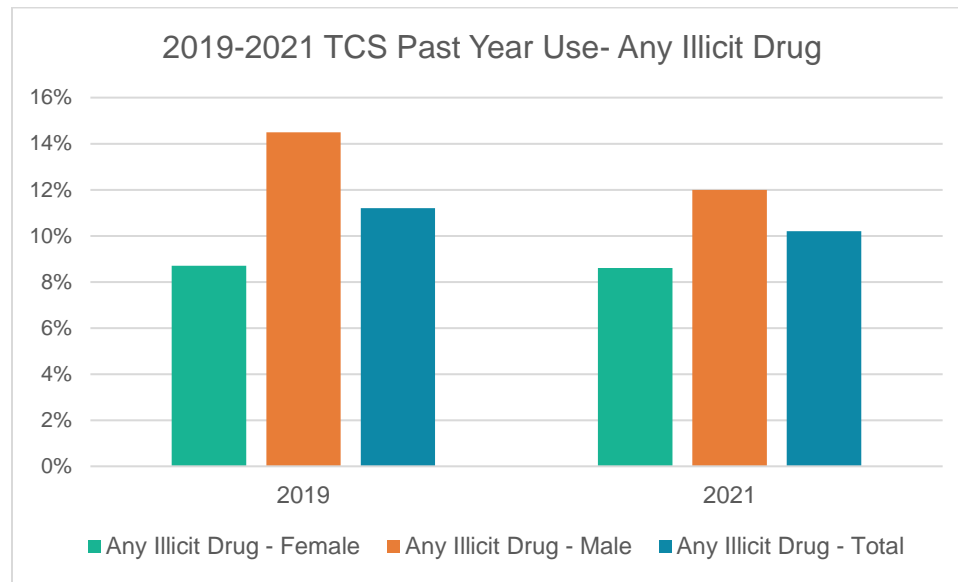
Lifetime Use

- According to the TCS, in 2021, 22.5 percent of Texas college students have ever used illicit drugs. Out of the participating students, 27.9 percent of males reported lifetime illicit drug use, while 17.8 percent of females reported so. From 2019 to 2021, there has been a 2.6 percent decrease in students who have ever used illicit drugs.

Figure 137. 2019-2021 TCS Lifetime Use by Gender: Illicit Drugs
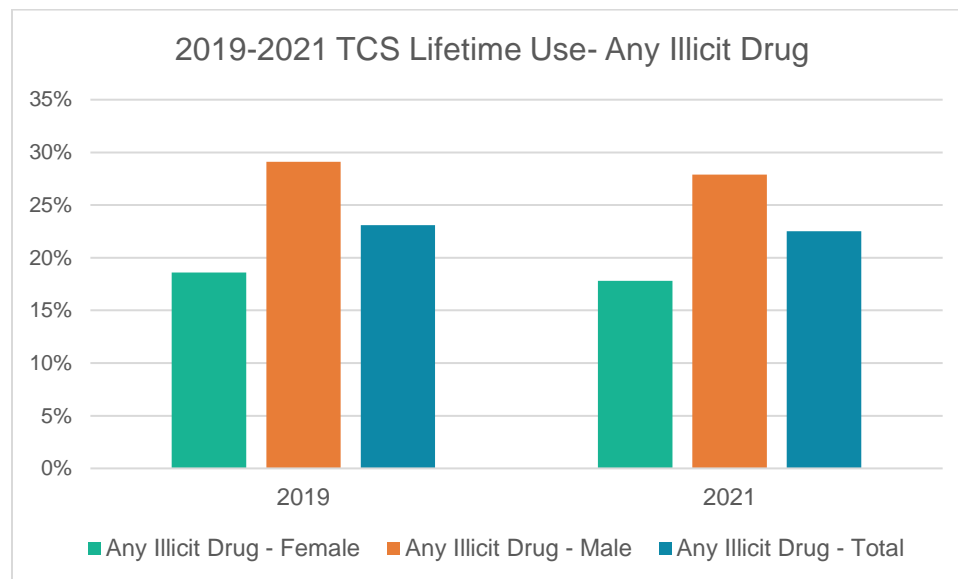
Adult Substance Use

Current Use – Alcohol

The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) utilizes telephone surveys to collect state-level data regarding risk behaviors, chronic health conditions, and use of preventative services. In the BRFSS, current use is described as those who have had at least one drink of alcohol within the past 30 days. In 2021, 51.9 percent of adults reported past month alcohol use, 57.9 percent of males reported past month alcohol use and 45.3 percent of females reported so. Individuals aged 25-34 reported the highest percentage of current alcohol use at 61 percent. From 2018 (51.8%) to 2021 (51.9%), there was a slight increase in those reporting current alcohol use, however adults reporting current alcohol use in these four years has largely remained the same.

Figure 138. 2018-2021 Adult Alcohol Consumption
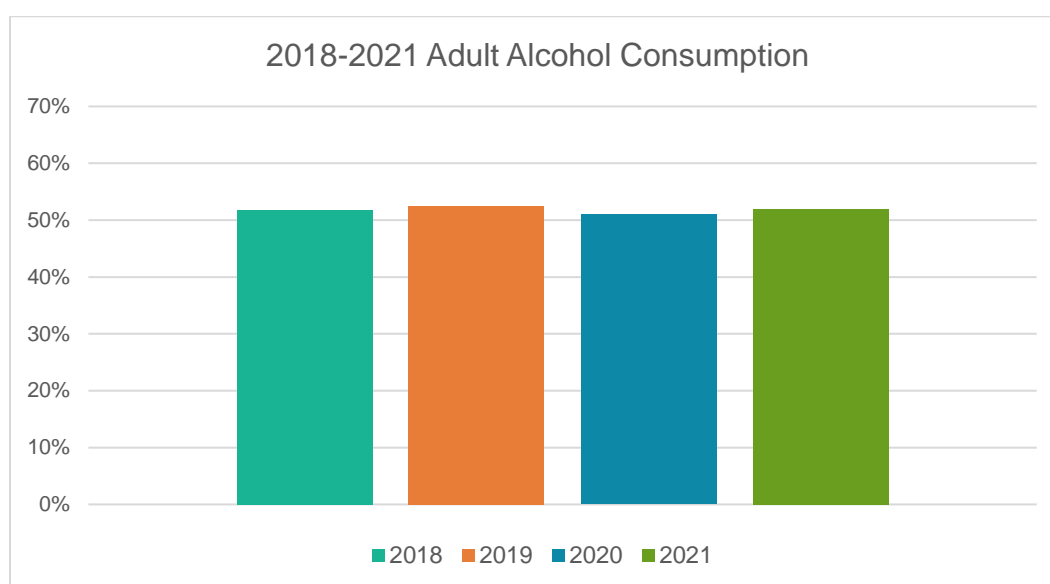
Adult Binge Drinking

According to the BRFSS, the indicator "binge drinking" is characterized as males having five or more drinks on one occasion and females having four or more drinks on one occasion. In 2021, 16.9 percent of adults reported binge drinking, 21.1 percent of males reported binge drinking and 12 percent of females reported so. Individuals aged 25-34 reported the highest percentage of binge drinking at 25.5 percent. From 2018 (17.6%) to 2021 (16.9%), there was a 4 percent decrease in those reporting binge drinking, however there was a slight increase in binge drinking from 2020 (16.8%) to 2021 (16.9%).

Figure 139. 2018-2021 Adult Binge Drinking
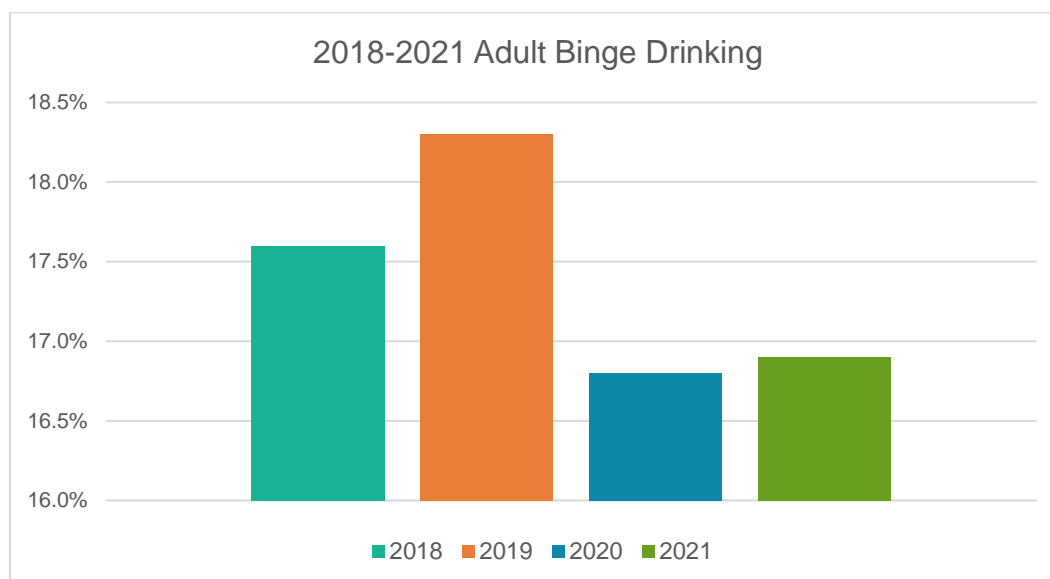
Adult Smoking

The BRFSS asks participants whether or not they are current smokers. In 2021, 13.1 percent of adults reported smoking, 16.3 percent of males reported being current smokers and 10 percent of females reported so. Individuals aged 55-64 reported the highest percentage of smoking at 17.5 percent. From 2018 (14.4%) to 2021 (13.1%), there was a 9 percent decrease in those reporting being current smokers.

Figure 140. 2018-2021 Adult Smoking
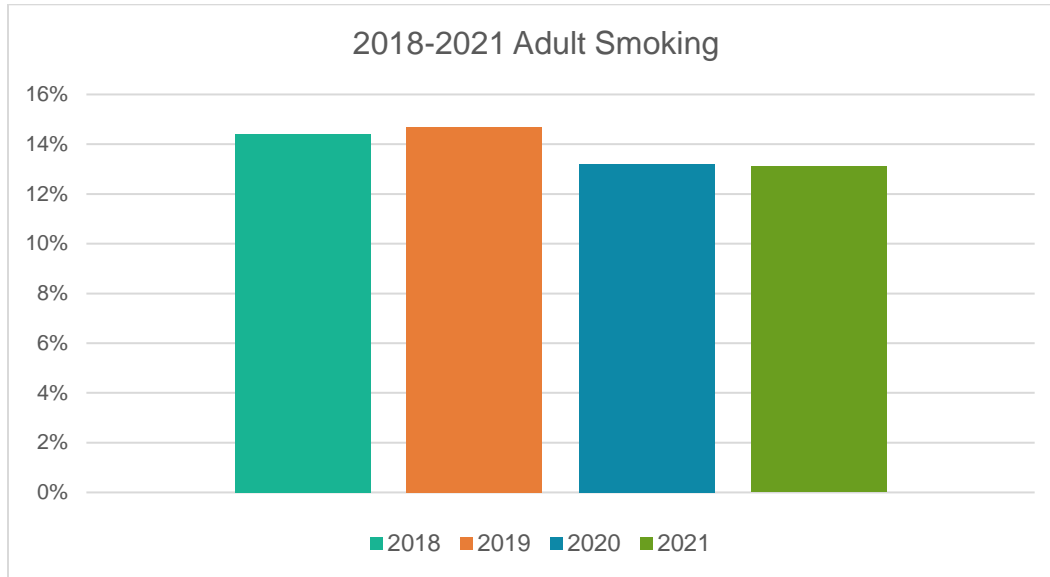
Public Health and Safety
Consequences of Substance Use/Misuse
Mortality
Overdose Deaths

- The overdose death rate for Texas in 2022 was 18.6 deaths per 100,000 population, a rate increase of 73.8 percent from 10.7 deaths per 100,000 persons in 2018 to 18.6 in 2022. From 2018 to 2022 the number of overdose deaths in Texas was 20,081, in 2022 alone, the number of overdose deaths in Texas was 5,085.

<p align="center">Figure 141. 2018-2022 Texas Overdose Death Rate</p>
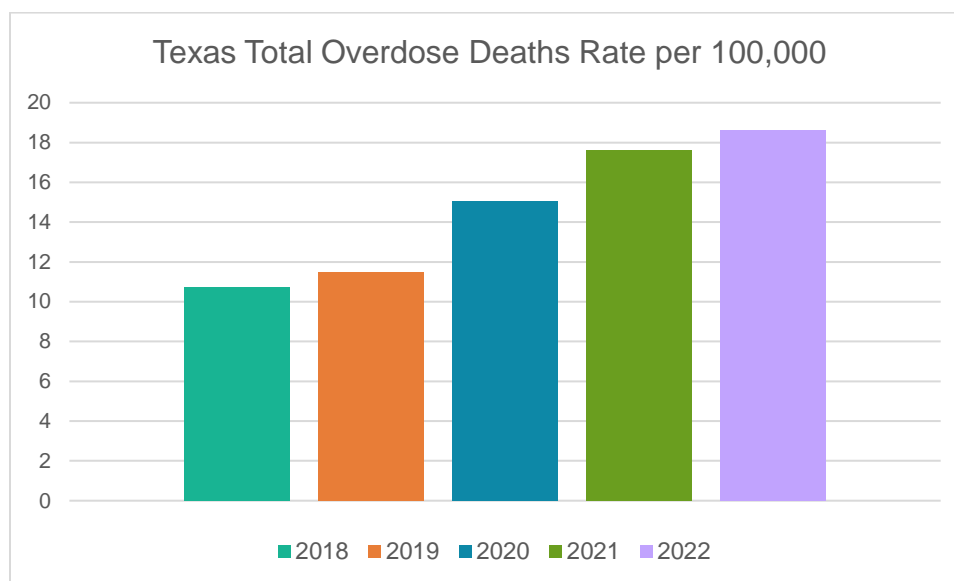
The overdose death rate for Region 8 in 2022 was 19.6 deaths per 100,000 population, a rate increase of 78.2 percent from 11.0 deaths per 100,000 persons in 2018. From 2018 to 2022, the number of overdose deaths in Region 8 was 2,040. In 2022 alone, the number of overdose deaths in Region 8 was 558. See Appendix, Table 35. Region 8 Overdose Deaths 2018-2022.

Figure 142. 2018-2022 Region 8 Overdose Death Rate
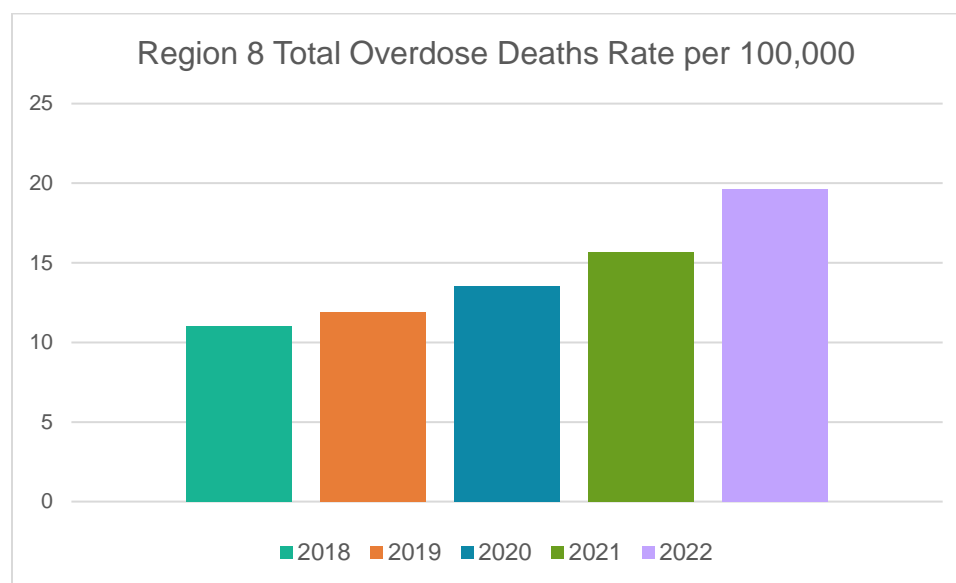
In 2022, the adolescent (individuals aged 15-24) overdose death rate for Region 8 was 8.4 per 100,000 persons. The rate of adolescent overdoses increased 44.8 percent from 2018 (5.8 per 100,000 persons) to 2022 (8.4 per 100,000 persons).

Figure 143. 2018-2022 Region 8 Adolescent Overdose Death Rate
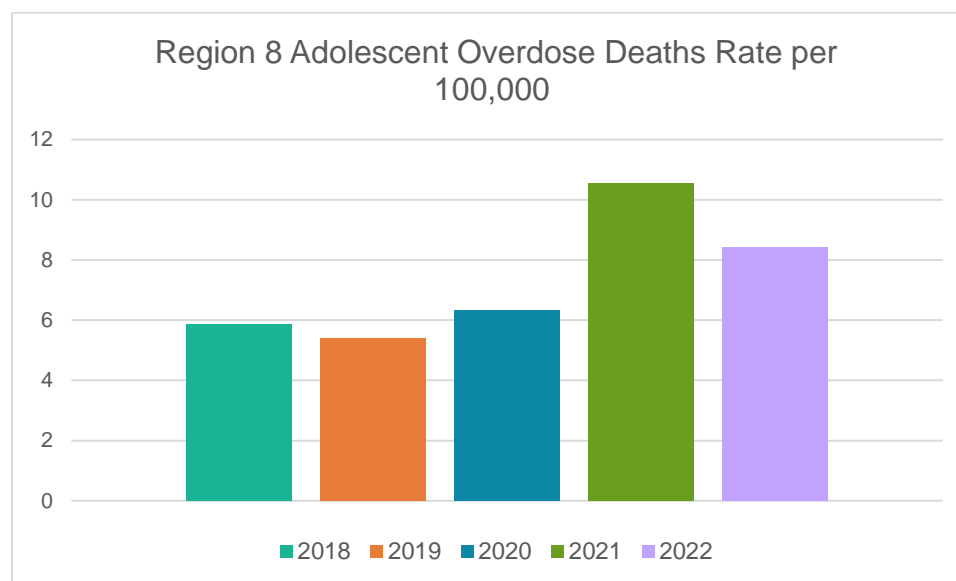
In 2022, the adult (individuals aged 25-85+) overdose death rate for Region 8 was 24.1 per 100,000 persons. The rate of adolescent overdoses increased 44.8 percent from 2018 (14.3 per 100,000 persons) to 2022 (24.1 per 100,000 persons).

Figure 144. 2018-2022 Region 8 Adult Overdose Death Rate
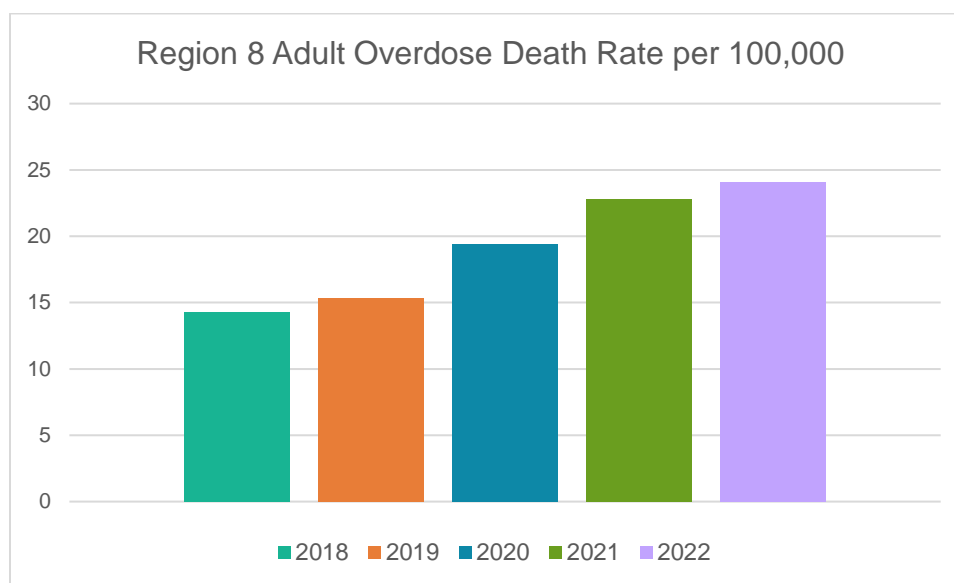
Deaths by Suicide

- <u>Adolescent Suicides:</u> In Region 8, from 2018 to 2022, there were 194 deaths by suicide for children aged 10-19 years. In Texas, the total number of suicides from 2018 to 2022 was 1,524 for this age group. Region 8 had the third largest number of youth suicides of the eleven regions in Texas.

Table 6. 2018-2022 Region 8 Adolescent Suicides (10-19)

Public Health Region	Year				
	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
1	14	14	19	10	10
2	*	*	*	*	13
3	70	83	83	92	76
4	16	13	10	*	10
5	13	11	10	*	*
6	57	72	68	71	73
7	35	33	48	38	34
8	47	28	44	42	33
9	12	12	*	*	*
10	*	*	*	10	*
11	25	22	17	21	20
Total	301	304	317	312	290

For 15–24-year-olds, the rate of adolescent suicides has been higher than the rate of total suicides, except for the most recent year 2022. In 2022, the rate of adolescent suicides was 14.1 per 100,000 persons. The rate of adolescent suicides has decreased by 15 percent from 2018 to 2022. See Appendix, Table 36. Region 8 Suicide Deaths 2018-2022.

Figure 145. 2018-2022 Region 8 Total Suicide Rate vs Adolescent Suicide Rate
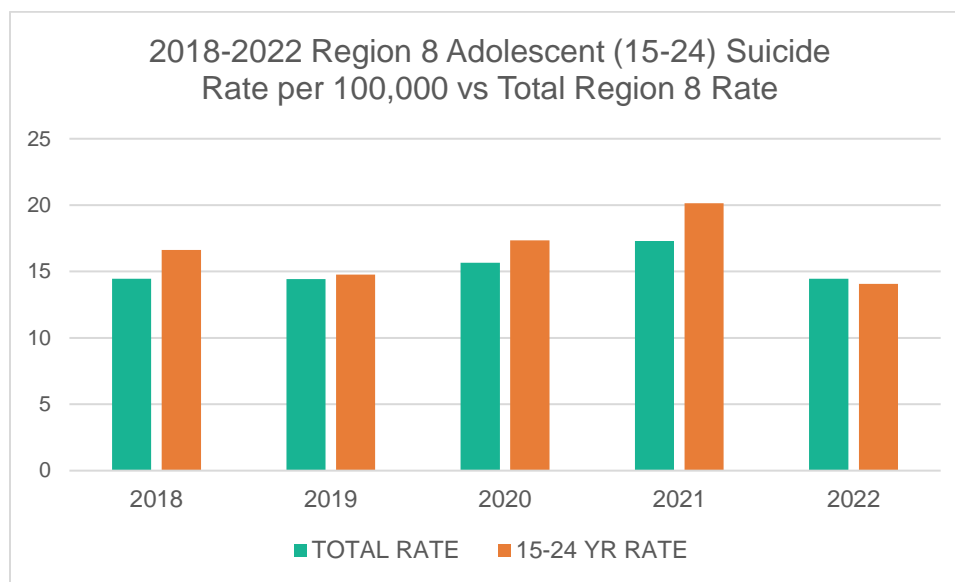
- **Adult Suicides:** In 2022, the adult suicide rate was 16.9 per 100,000 persons. From 2018 to 2022, there has been a 3.9 percent increase in the adult suicide rate per 100,000 persons.

Figure 146. 2018-2022 Region 8 Adult Suicide Rate
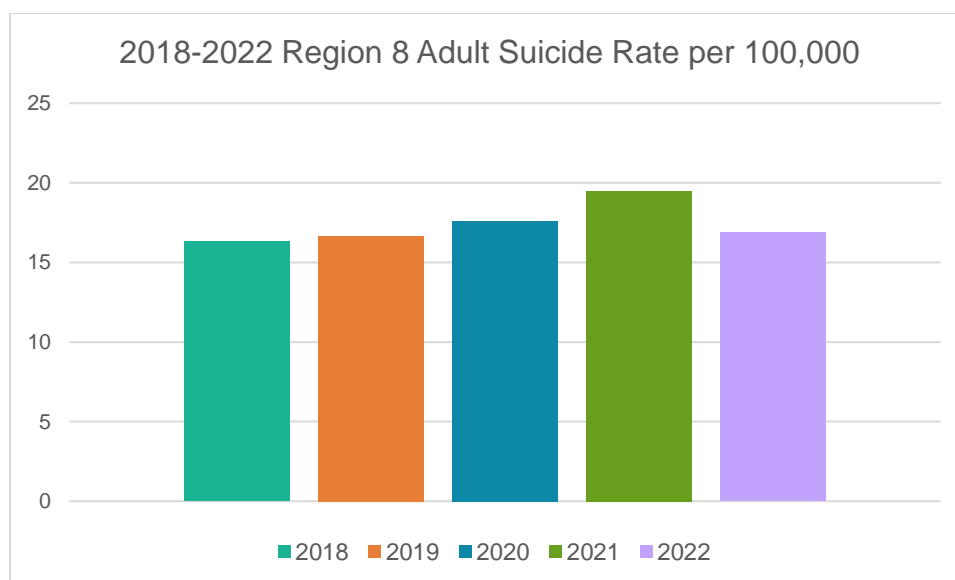
In 2022, individuals aged 25-34 had the highest rate of suicides among adults in Region 8 at 22.6 per 100,000 persons. In the same year, individuals aged 55-64 had the lowest rate

of suicides among adults in Region 8 at 12.1 per 100,000 persons. See Appendix, Table 36. Region 8 Suicide Deaths 2018-2022.

Figure 147. 2022 Region 8 Adult Suicide Rate by Age
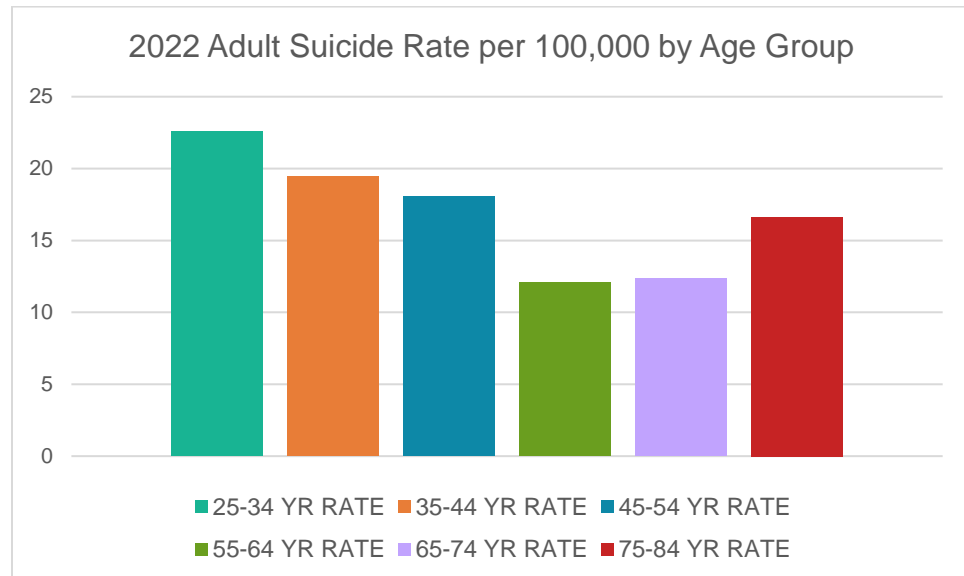
Alcohol-Related Vehicular Fatalities

- Across Texas in 2022, there were 1332 people killed in motor vehicle traffic crashes where a driver was under the influence of alcohol (DUI). The number of persons killed increased 16.7% from 1,141 in 2020 to 1,332 in 2022. In 2022, Region 8 had 144 people killed in motor vehicle traffic crashes where a driver was under the influence (DUI) of alcohol. The number of persons killed increased 11.6% from 129 deaths in 2020. In 2022, the Region 8 rate of alcohol-related vehicular fatalities was 4.8 per 100,000 persons.

Figure 148. 2020-2022 Alcohol-Related Vehicular Fatalities by Region and State

2020-2022 Alcohol-Related Vehicular Fatalities

	Region 8	Texas
2020	129	1141
2021	149	1337
2022	144	1332
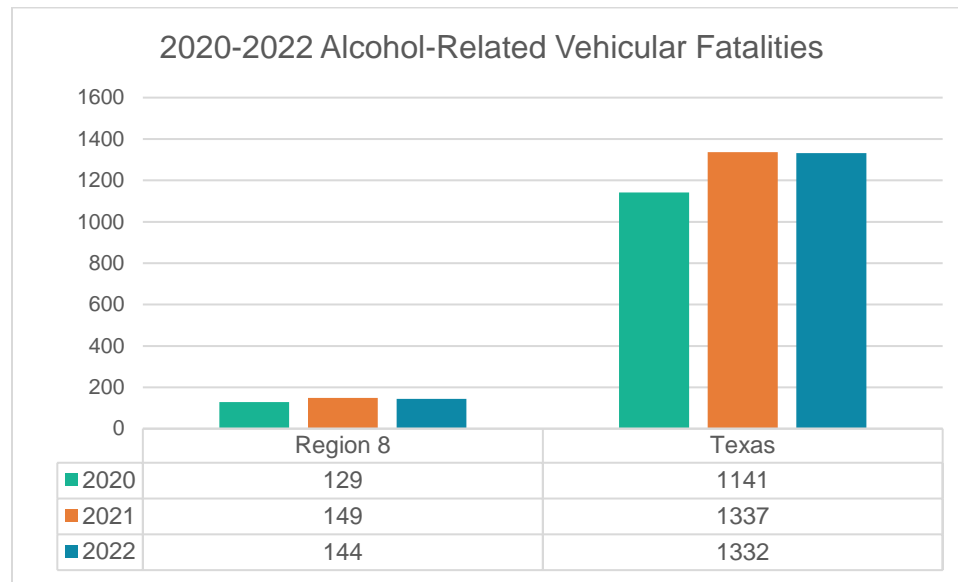
In 2022, Region 8 county rates of alcohol-related vehicular fatalities ranged from 0.0 in Bandera, Edwards, Goliad, Karnes, Kinney, La Salle, and Zavala to 36.2 per 100,000 in Real. See Appendix, Table 37. Region 8 Alcohol-Related Vehicular Fatalities 2020-2022.

Figure 149. 2022 Region 8 Alcohol-Related Vehicular Fatalities by County

2022 Alcohol-Related Vehicular Fatalities Rate per 100,000
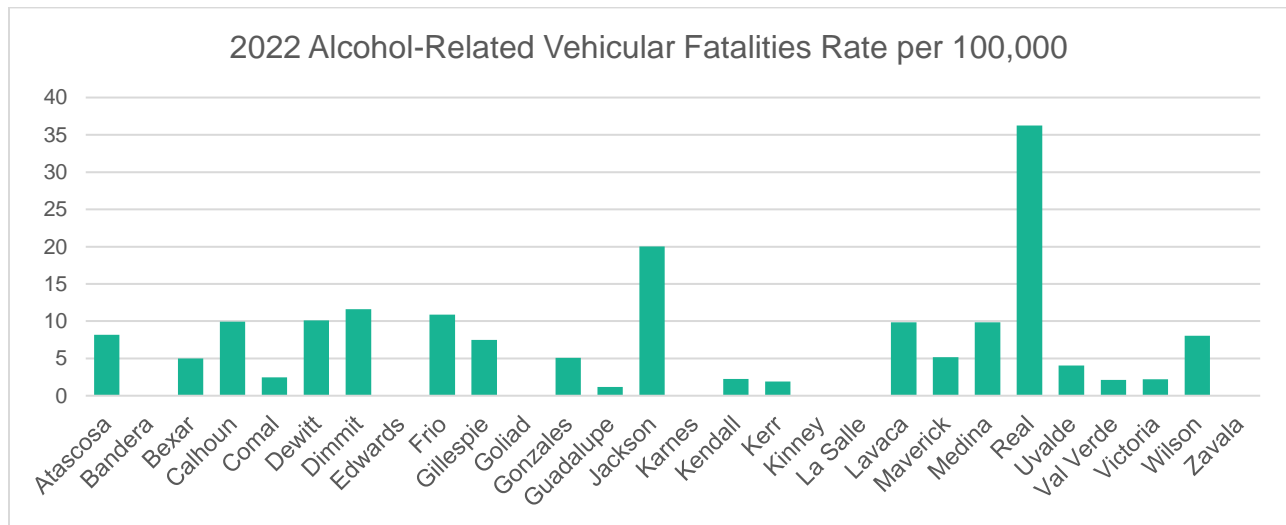
Healthcare

Adults and Adolescents Receiving Substance Use Disorder (SUD) Treatment

- The data exhibited for this indicator only accounts for treatment services funded by the Health and Human Services Commission (HHSC) and does not necessarily represent all SUD treatment service providers in Texas. In 2022, Region 8 (233.1 per 100,000 persons) had a lower rate of individuals receiving SUD treatment than the Texas (341 per 100,000) rate. The total rate of individuals receiving SUD treatment has decreased by 56.4 percent from 2018 to 2022 in Region 8.

Figure 150. 2018-2022 State Funded SUD Treatment by Region and State
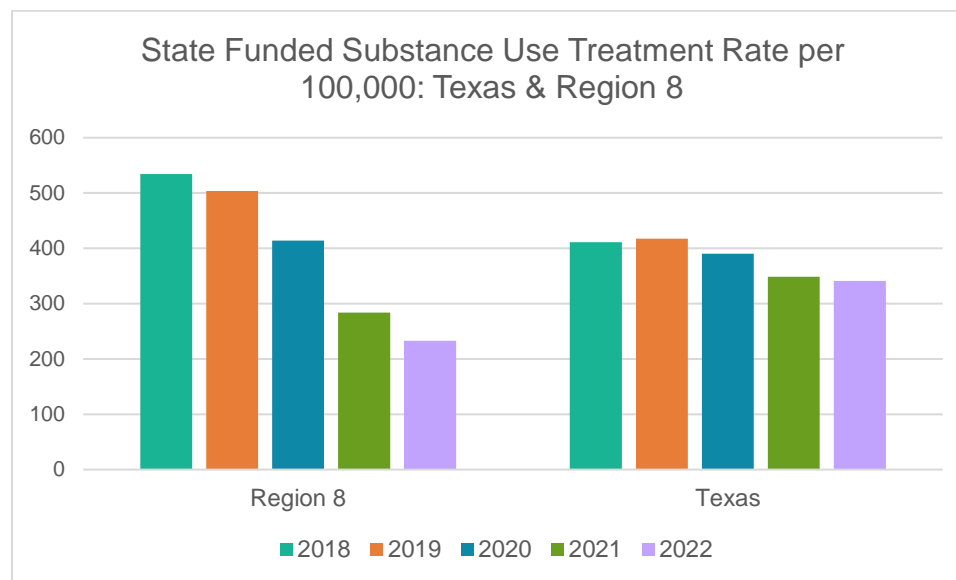
In 2022, the youth SUD treatment rate (115 per 100,000 persons) was much lower than that of adults in Texas (416.2 per 100,000 persons). See Appendix, Table 38. Substance Use Disorder Treatment Numbers 2018-2022.

Figure 151. 2018-2022 State Funded SUD Treatment by Age Category: Texas
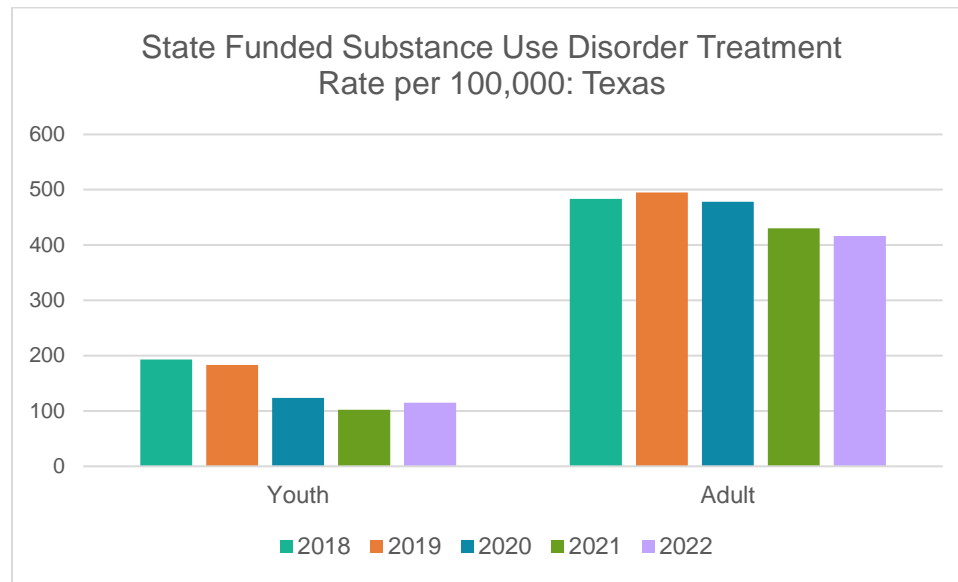
In Texas, the 2022 youth SUD treatment rate was 115 per 100,000 persons. There has been a 40.4 percent decrease in the youth SUD treatment rate from 2018 to 2022.

Figure 152. 2018-2022 State Funded SUD Treatment: Texas Youth Rate
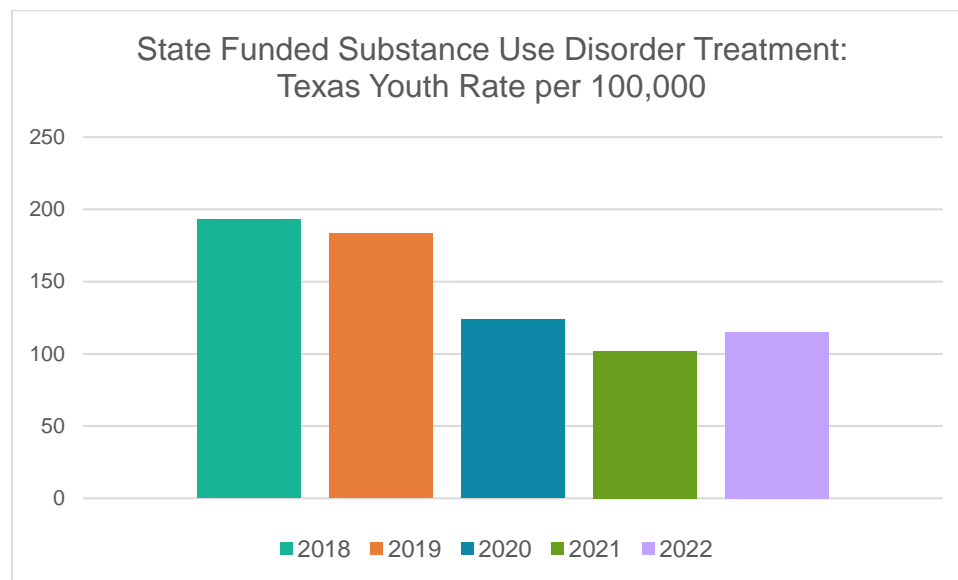
In Texas, the 2022 adult SUD treatment rate was 416.2 per 100,000 persons. There has been a 13.9 decrease in the adult SUD treatment rate from 2018 to 2022.

Figure 153. 2018-2022 State Funded SUD Treatment: Texas Adult Rate
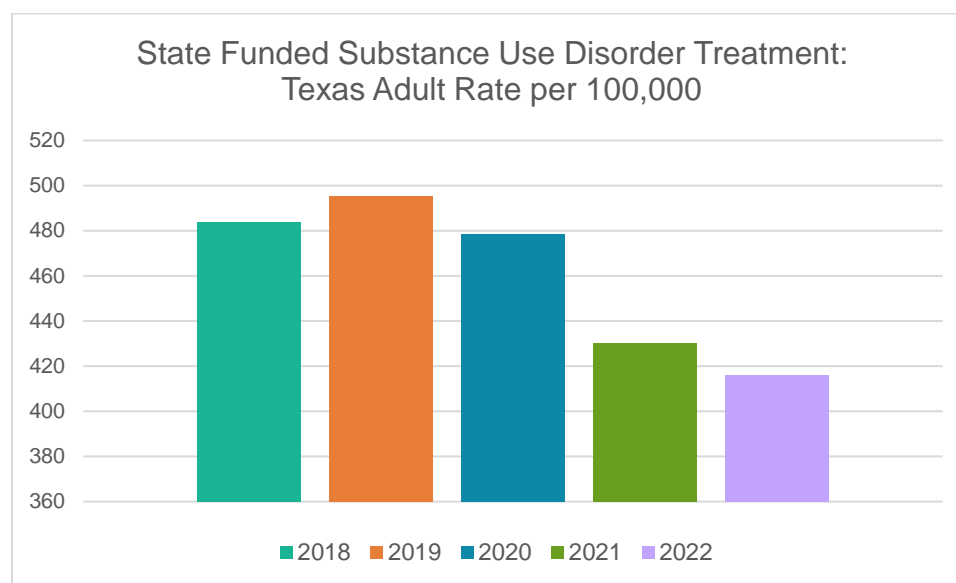
Economic
Estimated Economic Impact of Drinking/Drug Use/Misuse

- The National Institute on Drug Abuse reports that misuse 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.

Table 7. Estimated Economic Impact of Substance Use

Cost of Substance Use Nationally			
Substance	**Health Care**	**Overall**	**Year Estimate Based On**
Tobacco	$168 billion	$300 billion	2010
Alcohol	$27 billion	$249 billion	2010
Illicit Drugs	$11 billion	$193 billion	2007
Prescription Opioids	$26 billion	$78.5 billion	2013

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. 1 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[47].

---

[47]Pacific Institute for Research and Evaluation. (2015).

Emerging Trends

Impact of COVID-19 on Behavioral Health

As of mid-2023, COVID-19 cases in Texas have largely decreased from 2020 and 2021. Protective measures such as increased handwashing, social distancing, and vaccine development helped decrease the exponential spread of the virus. Along with social distancing and restricting daily activities comes isolation, and with isolation comes negative physical and mental health effects.

Young children were required to do their studies online, without social access to their classmates. School routines have been considered important coping mechanisms for young people with mental health issues. When schools are closed, they lose an anchor in life and their symptoms can relapse. The effect of this change on children and adolescents' mental health has increased with the prolongation of social isolation, consequently triggering or exacerbating episodes of anxiety, panic, and depression [48]. In addition to mental health issues, students' educational learning was stunted. Without the structure of school schedules and with the distractions of being home, students were underperforming academically[49].

Researchers have observed increases in substance use and drug overdoses in the United States since the COVID-19 pandemic was declared a national emergency in March 2020. The COVID-19 pandemic also presents unique challenges for people with substance use disorders and those in recovery. Since 2016, drug overdose deaths have been driven largely by fentanyl and similar synthetic opioids. Experts note that factors related to the pandemic—such as social isolation and stress, people using drugs alone, an overall increase in rates of drug use, and decreased access to substance use treatment, harm reduction services, and emergency services—likely exacerbated these trends, though more research is needed to better understand this relationship. Studies in the United States and other countries also suggest many people increased their use of alcohol and cannabis (marijuana), especially people with clinical anxiety and depression and those experiencing COVID-19-related stress.

People in treatment for substance use disorders face unique challenges during the pandemic. Physical distancing, quarantine, and other public health measures have disrupted access to medication and other support services for many people. For those in recovery from a substance use disorder, social support is crucial, and social isolation is a risk factor for continued substance use (relapse). Physical distancing measures and quarantine may be especially difficult for people in recovery because they limit access to meetings of peer-support groups and other sources of social connection. Although in-person recovery supports may be limited during the pandemic, virtual meetings and telehealth counseling have expanded and may be useful for some[50].

---

[48] Oliveira, J. M. D., et al. (2022).
[49] Lewis, K., & Kuhfeld, M. (2023).
[50] National Institute on Drug Abuse. (2022).

Community Interview Findings

The Region 8 Prevention Resource Center, under the San Antonio Council on Alcohol and Drug Awareness conducted several key informant interviews over the course of the 2022 and 2023 fiscal years. Individuals from the following sectors were interviewed: youth, parents, business community, media, schools, youth-serving organizations, law enforcement agencies, religious or fraternal organizations, civic and volunteer groups, recovery community, healthcare professionals, governmental agencies, and other organizations involved in reducing substance misuse. The questions asked of these individuals may be found on Page 20 of this report. This section will provide a summary of the responses from the previously mentioned sectors regarding substance use and mental health concerns these individuals see within their respective communities.

The key informants offered several substance use concerns that they are seeing in the community. Several reported vaping amongst youth and marijuana use in schools, others mentioned underage drinking as youth issues. The interviewee from the youth sector identified that stimulant misuse is common among college students, specifically during exam periods as a means to focus and stay alert longer to study. As a whole, the interviewees identified the following substance use concerns: marijuana, alcohol, vaping, meth, stimulants, fentanyl, cocaine, and crack.

During the interviews for each sector, all of the individuals identified that there are concerns of youth substance use due to a number of social determinants of health. Some of the determinants mentioned in the interviews were related to low socioeconomic status, cultures where substance use is normalized, violence within the community and lack of access to care, just to name a few. The interviewees recognized a number of risk factors associated with youth substance health due to these determinants. One of the main risk factors that were discussed was stress, either related to family or individual stressors. Some interviewees also indicated that stress from the COVID-19 pandemic perpetuates substance use disorders and mental health disorders in youth. The concern that the pandemic stunted socialization of youth was also prominent in the interviews, which relates to an increase in mental health issues perceived in youth.

Several of the interviewees identified stress and trauma-related incidents as a cause for "self-medication" as a coping mechanism. Some of the interviewees identified that children in the foster care system are at increased risk for substance use disorders, and that there is not adequate support for foster children after they are out of the system. The interviewee representing the healthcare sector identified that adverse childhood experiences (ACEs) are a major contributing factor for substance use and mental health disorders. Additionally, some interviewees identified that the homeless population is at risk due to the cycle of poverty and stressors related to that experience, and the lack of affordable housing contributes to this issue.

Other contributing factors the interviewees identified in youth were peer pressure to engage in risky behaviors, social media glorifying drugs and alcohol, mental health struggles perpetuating substance use, gun violence inducing secondary stress related to safety, and domestic violence within the home (a contributing factor as well as a consequence). The key informant interviewees also recognized ease of access to be a contributing factor for youth substance use. The interviewee representing the law enforcement sector stated that retailers failing to ID minors purchasing alcohol are partially responsible for increasing ease of access to youth.

The main consequence of substance use the interviewees see in the community is death by overdose. The interviewees identified that substance misuse has the potential for an individual to hurt themselves or others. Other consequences mentioned were long- and short-term physical/mental health effects, crime, intergenerational trauma, and cost to the community. The interviewee from the business sector mentioned that heroin use in the 1970's and 1980's caused an uptick in Hepatitis C, and now, years later, these same individuals are experiencing cirrhosis of the liver, and even cancer.

One of the main barriers to seeking care or promoting prevention identified by the interviewees was access to care and services. The interviewees communicated concerns regarding lack of transportation to services, lack of childcare, lack of affordability of services, uninsured persons, inaccessibility to services based on location, unavailability of services specific to needs, facilities lacking capacity, and language barriers. Another notable barrier identified by several interviewees was stigma surrounding substance use and mental health disorders. Several stated that culture within the minority and military communities often view discussions surrounding substance use and mental health as "taboo" in nature. One interviewee also mentioned noticing a stigma surrounding individuals who are prescribed medications that treat mental health disorders.

The interviewees were asked in the latter half of their interviews about resources their communities lack and needs that they have identified. The most common responses were education and training about substance use prevention and mental health wellness. Additionally, many interviewees expressed a need for more awareness surrounding substance use and mental health disorders; the individual from the school sector outlined that many students do not believe that vaping is harmful. The youth sector representative expressed a need for more student-led organizations that promote healthy conversations about mental health and substance use. The interviewee from the law enforcement sector identified a need for better harm reduction, they provided that counseling or therapy may be better than youth than sending them to jail, as this perpetuates a fear of police. The interviewee also stated that police officers with emergency detentions have been turned away, as hospitals are at capacity, thus identifying a secondary need for funding to establish more facilities. The representative of the business sector mentioned peer to peer court mandated classes, so in the place of a victim impact panel, an offender impact panel may be more palatable for those taking the class. Lastly, some interviewees called for improved hotline services for substance use and mental health crises and pointed to the relatively new 9-8-8 suicide and crisis hotline as a good resource.

Region in Focus

Prevention Resources and Capacities

Substance Use/Misuse and Behavioral Health Community Coalitions

- **Circles of San Antonio, Guadalupe County, Comal County, Kendall County Coalitions:** works under the San Antonio Council on Alcohol and Drug Awareness to prevent and reduce youth substance use, implement multi-media awareness campaigns, providing comprehensive social action strategies, change the norms of social access to substances, and provide awareness of the risks of ATODs.
- **Bethel Prevention Coalition:** works to prevent and reduce youth substance use by expanding 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; conducting community outreach to increase visibility of the Coalition and awareness of the problem.
- **South Texas Opioid Prevention (STOP):** STOP expands and enhances overdose prevention and harm reduction services for minority individuals who have, or are at risk of developing, substance use disorders. They provide the following services at no cost: supply harm reduction supplies, provide substance use education and awareness, refer individuals to treatment, screening and navigation, and peer recovery support.

Other Coalitions

- **The San Antonio Crime Coalition:** provides valuable information and intelligence to its registered participants within San Antonio. It acts as a go between the civilian population and law enforcement agencies in addressing the fear of retaliation from the criminal element.
- **The San Antonio Grandparents Raising Grandchildren Coalition:** provides mentorship and access to information and resources for grandparents raising their 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.
- **Bexar Area Harm Reduction Coalition (BAHRC):** began as an extension of the Texas Department of State Health Services HIV and STD Planning Program. Currently, the BAHRC is an independent entity funded entirely by private grants and staffed by volunteers. The materials they offer are to reduce the transmission of blood born diseases, HIV, HCV, and syphilis. They provide harm reduction and syringe service exchange to the clients they serve.

Community Programs and Services

- **Corazon Ministries:** serves people experiencing homelessness, opened a Day Center Resource Hub that includes harm reduction services and syringe service program. Currently, this is the only legal syringe service program in the state of Texas.
- **San Antonio Food Bank:** provides benefit assistance for those applying for aid, farmers' markets, food assistance/distribution, job assistance, serve/educate those in food deserts, health education, programs for children, programs for seniors, and programs for pets.
- **SAMM Ministries:** an interfaith ministry whose mission is to help the homeless and those at risk of becoming homeless attain self-sufficiency by offering, with dignity and compassion, shelter, housing, and services.

- **South Alamo Regional Alliance for the Homeless (SARAH):** works with agencies across San Antonio 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.

Other State/Federally Funded Prevention

- **BEAT AIDS:** provides quality HIV/AIDS prevention, education and services reaching out to the community. The Prevention Team goes out into the community to find individuals that are interested in getting free and confidential HIV/STI/Hepatitis testing and free condoms. Outpatient mental health and substance misuse services are offered to individuals and families. The services are provided one-on-one and in group settings.
- **Big Mama's Safehouse:** seeks to improve and transform community safety by changing the mindset of potential gun violence victims. Through promoting healthy conflict resolution strategies, providing access to needed resources, and empowering the community to heal this organization aims to reduce gun violence through community efforts by confronting its root causes.
- **South Texas Rural Health:** links rural communities to care with 8 clinics, 4 dental clinics, 7 licensed substance misuse centers and 10 locations providing mental health services in rural areas of South Texas.
- **WestCare:** dedicated to serving disinvested people in communities across San Antonio. Their coalition, The Promise Zone Coalition, is working to prevent opioid and alcohol misuse amongst youth on the Eastside of San Antonio. Working closely with partners in the area, The Promise Zone Coalition aims to increase community collaboration, reduce youth substance use, and create sustainable policy change by providing educational resources and activities for youth.

SUD Treatment Providers

- **Rise Recovery:** Rise Inspire Academy is San Antonio's Only Recovery High School. They combine innovative learning methods with a strong peer culture in which all students identify as being active in their recovery and committed to supporting their fellow students as they face challenges associated with early recovery.
- **Haven for Hope:** addresses the root cause of homelessness by offering programming specific to the needs of the individual. Haven for Hope offers an Integrated Treatment Program (ITP) that those with substance misuse and/or mental health disorders may apply for.
- **Be Well Texas:** provides access to high-quality, low-barrier, evidence-based care throughout Texas. Be Well works with a statewide network of over 133 community-based organizations and hospital partners to improve quality and access to treatment and recovery support services.

Healthcare Providers

- **University Health:** the only locally owned and operated health system in San Antonio and Bexar County, University Health takes to heart its responsibility to serve the health needs of their community today and into the future. University Health partners with several community health programs to provide assistance to those in need.
- **Methodist Healthcare:** Methodist Healthcare offers a wide selection of doctors, healthcare professionals, equipment and health services from wellness events to transplant services,

pediatrics, dermatology, cardiology, oncology, and a complete range of other medical services in the South Texas region. Their network of greater San Antonio hospitals includes nine acute care facilities: Methodist Hospital, Methodist Children's Hospital, Methodist Hospital Metropolitan, Methodist Hospital Northeast, Methodist Hospital Atascosa, Methodist Hospital Specialty and Transplant, Methodist Hospital Stone Oak, Methodist Hospital Texan, and Methodist Hospital Hill Country.

Youth Prevention Programs

Students Talking to Parents about Alcohol, Tobacco, and Other Drugs: When parents talk with their children early and often about alcohol and other drugs, they can protect their children from many of the high-risk behaviors associated with using these drugs. If parents don't talk about the risks of underage drinking and substance use, their kids might not see any harm in trying alcohol and other substances. Having a conversation allows parents to set clear rules about what they expect from their kids when it comes to alcohol and other drugs[51].

In 2022, the TSS reported that in Texas, 67.6 percent of students in grades 7th -12th reported that they would seek help from their parents if they had a problem with alcohol or drugs, compared to Region 8 where 64.9 percent would seek help from their parents.

Students Receiving Education about Alcohol, Tobacco, and Other Drugs: In the 2022 TSS, students in Region 8 reported that they received education on drugs or alcohol from the following sources: a school health class (37.2%), an assembly program (40.4%), guidance counselor (31.3%), school nurse (17.9%), science/social studies class (28.4%), student group/club meeting at school (13.8%), an invited school guest (29.7%), another source at school (27.6), and any school source (64.2%).

Organizations that Provide Prevention Education to Students:

- **San Antonio Council on Alcohol and Drug Awareness (SACADA):** SACADA's youth prevention program offers a range of curricula from all three program types (Universal, Selective, and Indicated) for all grade levels. SACADA's YP curricula includes Youth Connection, Too Good for Drugs, and Project Toward No Drug Abuse.
- **Juvenile Outreach Vocational Education (J.O.V.E.N.):** focuses on developing character and resiliency in children by providing them with innovative and exciting programs, as well as structured alternative activities that are designated to help them to succeed. Prevention services are delivered through a curriculum called Positive Action, designed to increase protective factors, and through presentations on substance misuse.

Life Skills Learned in Youth Prevention Programs: 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 incorporate life skills, which coupled with drug education, can build resiliency in youth. The prevention programs are broken down into three subcategories: Universal, Selected, and Indicated.

---

[51] Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration. (2022).

- Universal (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.
- Selective (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 misuse. Selective prevention activities target subgroups of the general population that are determined to be at risk.
- Indicated (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 misusing 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 the risk of developing a substance misuse disorder.

Between SACADA's YPU, YPS, and YPI programs, in 2022, over 2,500 unduplicated youth received education/skills training from an approved evidence-based curriculum. Additionally, these three programs at SACADA conducted several prevention/behavioral health promotion presentations to nearly 40,000 youth over the 2022 fiscal year.

As described, SACADA utilizes the Too Good for Drugs Curriculum in the Youth Prevention programs. From January 2023 to June 2023, there were 109 matched responses to the Too Good for Drugs between pre- and post-tests, with all the respondents reporting that they were in the 6th grade at the beginning of the pre-test survey. The following information is from school districts in rural areas of Region 8, specifically in the hill country:

- All three school districts combined saw a 37.9% increase (Pre: 63.9% vs. Post: 88.1%) in students who thought having 5+ drinks of alcohol once or twice a week posed a moderate or great risk.
- All three school districts combined saw a 16.9% increase (Pre: 72.2% vs. Post: 84.4%) in students who thought smoking marijuana once or twice a week posed a moderate or great risk.
- In one district alone, there was a 67.6% increase (Pre: 48.7% vs. Post: 81.6%) in students who agreed or strongly agreed that students their age risking harming themselves if they use other people's prescriptions or OTC medications.
- Respondents were asked how much they approve of using substances like alcohol, marijuana, and tobacco. Overall, nearly 90% of students already somewhat or strongly disapproved of using these substances at pre-test and this percentage generally remained the same at post-test.
- All three school districts combined saw a 31.4% increase (Pre: 49.1% vs. Post: 64.5%) in students who have talked with their parent about the dangers of tobacco, alcohol, or drug use.

Overview of Community Readiness, Community Priorities, and Opportunities for Prevention and Behavioral Health Promotion

The following information is from the 2021-2022 Circles of San Antonio Community Coalition Needs Assessment:

Community volunteers and partners who represent each of the twelve sectors are integral to the functioning of the Circles of San Antonio Community Coalition. The Coalition's membership reflects the composition of the community in terms of age, ethnicity, religious affiliation, and socioeconomic status. To reach a broad base of community members, the coalition announces monthly coalition meetings at community meetings, on electronic message boards, via social media, and e-mail. All coalition members agree to attend meetings on a regular basis, participate in determining the direction of the coalition, assist in the development of the strategic plan, assist in implementing activities, and serve as ambassadors for the coalition.

Because of the Coalition's strong presence in the community, we have enjoyed particularly strong relationships with local public and private school systems. For example, our fiscal sponsor, SACADA, works closely with our local high schools, collaborating on Red Ribbon Week, and the Coalition helps align the schools with SACADA to ensure direct services are provided consistently. The Coalition also has strong relationships with other direct service prevention and treatment providers beyond SACADA. For example, we have worked closely to align resources with assistance from Family Violence Prevention Services, an organization that provides youth substance use prevention programs with our local school districts. Bexar County Juvenile Probation is also a strong member of our coalition, and we work closely with their youth and families, and they provide consistent data for planning to the Coalition. These organizations, along with our fiscal sponsor SACADA, provide valuable services within the community, expert public speakers, community assessment data and analytical support and input on risk factors and coalition strategies.

The Drug Enforcement Agency oversees two prescription drug take back events each year in collaboration with the Coalition. Furthermore, individuals representing Bexar County DWI Task Force, Texas Department of Transportation, and San Antonio Fighting Back serve on the coalition since its inception. The Texas Alcoholic Beverage Commission and Tobacco Commission (TABC) conducts alcohol sales compliance checks and regularly provides data and information to the coalition. TABC and the coalition are members of the Bexar County DWI Task Force and the San Antonio Police Department Team DWI where information is shared regarding high-risk bars related to patron over service and geo-mapping is used to determine where DWI arrestees state they had just left prior to arrest. This innovative approach to "enforcement as prevention" is just one example of our multi-sector integrated approach to solving our community's substance misuse needs. Parent volunteers host parent focus groups to inform, support and brainstorm youth prevention strategies and regularly update Parent Teacher Association (PTA) groups on coalition activities.

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 strengthens 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 meets quarterly with the purpose of eliminating or reducing substance use/misuse and its related consequences in Bexar and the surrounding counties. The Workgroup is charged with 4 core tasks: Identify drug misuse patterns, changes over time, detect emerging substances, and communicate and disseminate our findings. Workgroup topics have included substance use and mental health during COVID-19, focus group training, focus group planning for recovery clients/coaches/resources, and recruitment and sustainability.

The Region 8 Prevention Resource Center and SACADA's Coalitions closely watch legislation that promotes substance use prevention. The following bills were passed in the most recent legislative session (88th Texas Legislature):

- **HB 6:** This bill aims to increase penalties related to the sale and production of fentanyl by classifying overdoses from the drug as "poisoning", triggering murder charges for those convicted of giving someone a fatal dose of fentanyl.
- **HB 3908:** This bill aims to increase fentanyl prevention and drug poisoning awareness education for public school students in grades 6-12. The bill proposes that each school district annually provide a minimum of 10 hours of research-based instruction on the topic. The instruction required by the bill includes the recognition of signs and symptoms of mental health issues, suicide prevention, the prevention of fentanyl misuse and addiction, awareness of local school and community resources, and health education that includes information about substance use and misuse.
- **SB 1319:** Relates to the reporting of certain overdose information and the mapping of overdoses for public safety purposes. The bill applies to emergency medical services personnel, or a law enforcement agency to enter into a participation agreement for overdose mapping. Overdose mapping is a computerized system designed to map overdoses for one or more controlled substances. It also shows if an opioid antagonist was administered, and if so, it reports the number of doses and the type of delivery. The mapping also reports if an overdose/poisoning was fatal or not fatal.
- **SB 998:** This bill creates a training program covering opioid-related overdose for certain alcoholic beverage permit holders. The training program should cover signs and symptoms of opioid-related drug overdose and the administration of an opioid antagonist (naloxone).
- **HB 4758:** This bill relates to the prohibition of certain e-cigarette products, creating a criminal offense. In the bill, an e-cigarette product is defined as any substance containing nicotine from any source that is intended for use as an e-cigarette. The bill designates that the marketing, advertisement, or sale of an e-cigarette product that depicts a cartoon-like fictional character, imitation or mimicry of a trademark, symbols targeting minors, images of a celebrity, or images resembling food products will be a criminal offense.

- **HB 420:** This bill creates a criminal offense if a person purchases an alcoholic beverage for, or gives an alcoholic beverage to, a minor. A Class A misdemeanor involves a person who purchased an alcoholic beverage or gave an alcoholic beverage to, a minor who then (because of the consumption) caused another person to suffer serious bodily injury or death.

San Antonio Council on Alcohol and Drug Awareness (SACADA) is honored to host four community coalitions in Region 8. Bexar (Circles of San Antonio), Comal, Guadalupe and Kendall Counties have a community coalition that works with community partners to reduce youth substance use related to underage drinking, marijuana, tobacco/nicotine, and non-medical use of prescription drugs using evidence based environmental strategies. The Comal, Guadalupe and Kendall Coalitions were formed in September 2019 with funding from the Texas Health and Human Services Commission. The Circles of San Antonio Community Coalition has an established group with a long record of solid accomplishments, committed members, and several members who have served on the coalition for more than 10 years. Some coalition highlights that benefit the whole region include:

- The Circles of San Antonio Community Coalition graduated the National Coalition Academy this year and that knowledge will be utilized with the other three coalitions.
- The Circles of San Antonio created several training programs, one for the San Antonio Police Department on Underage Drinking and Social Host Ordinance their incumbents and the academy cadets and a Train the trainer program on Vaping for the San Antonio Independent School District.
- Partnership with Alamo Area Council of Governments and Conviva Health and Meals of Wheels that distributed over 4,000 at home Medication Deactivation Bags to local seniors.

For data collection efforts the Circles of San Antonio conducted focus groups with youth about underage drinking and administers surveys at a local school district to guard youth perceptions about substance use.   Coalition members assisting the Texans for Safe and Drug Free Youth by visiting alcohol retailers to determine if high risk alcohol is placed or promoted to youth and reviewed local alcohol-to-go pickup and delivery processes. Information gained was used in our advocacy efforts during the 88th regular legislative session and shared with coalition members.

Coalition coordinators are considered subject matter experts as evident with presenting at local, state, and national conferences.

Comal, Guadalupe, and Kendall County Coalitions continue to build their capacity and are actively recruiting community members to join the fight to reduce youth use of substances. The Circles of San Antonio has three active workgroups community members can join: Marijuana Prevention, Alcohol Policy and the Breathe Clear Coalition which formed in 2019 in partnership with San Antonio Metropolitan Health and has been awarded a grant for 2024. The Guadalupe Coalition is currently focused on tobacco prevention and is partnering with American Heart Association to create healthier communities. Kendall County Behavioral Health Coalition has added substance use as one of its priorities.

The CCP-COVID team at the San Antonio Council on Alcohol and Drug Awareness has partnered with agencies and organizations across the region to promote self-care and mental health following the COVID-19 Pandemic. In Guadalupe County, they partnered with Schertz Neighborhood Services to create a Community Tool Shed that provides the community access to tools and lawn care equipment.

This creates the opportunity for independence to clean and improve their own property or help a neighbor with minor home repairs and projects. Homeowners were receiving citations for overgrown yards and dangerous tree branches. Further research showed that many of the homeowners or potential volunteers did not have lawn equipment to do the work themselves. the tool shed removes that barrier. Neighbors are helping neighbors, building a sense of community and togetherness.

In Comal County, they partnered with Big Brothers Big Sisters who serve young people from age five through young adulthood in one-to-one friendship mentoring. Bigs and Littles hang out 2-3 times a month for a few hours doing normal, everyday activities, like seeing a movie, doing homework, playing games, going out to eat, and just hanging out. SACADA provides funding to increase outreach, advertisement and enhanced recruitment events supporting 20 new matches after the challenges of the pandemic.

In Kendall County, they partnered with the Alamo Resource Conservation & Development Area Inc. to promote agriculture/gardening and increasing quality of life. This garden project consisted of families planning, preparing for planting and harvesting for a full year of growing seasons. Youth and their families engaged in service-learning activities centered on home and community gardening. In addition to learning gardening skills, the activities incorporated building leadership skills and instilled an appreciation for the natural environment and agriculture.

Lastly, in Wilcon County, the CCP-COVID team partnered with the Oak Hills Community Church to create Mathew's Closet. Clothing and other necessities are provided and referrals to other services are facilitated as needed. Improvements to the building included adding a much-needed ramp for accessibility that was completed by volunteers.

Our Mental Health Awareness Training has made strides to provide Mental Health First Aid (MHFA) and Youth Mental Health First Aid (YMHFA) training to school personnel, emergency first responders, law enforcement, and other community members who can provide referrals to mental health services. Our population of focus for which the training is intended to help is school-age youth, adults with serious mental illness/disturbance, and the public. During the 2022 Fiscal Year, there were 318 individuals trained in Adult MHFA and Youth MHFA combined.

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 several 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 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 settings 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 misuse 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 contradictory 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.

Gaps in Services

Rural areas of the region must travel outside their community because services are not available in their county. There are also limited organizations that provide substance use 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.

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 County.

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.

Putting it all Together

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.

The table below outlines prevention priorities based on available quantitative data and qualitative data:

Substance	Youth	National Cost
Alcohol	#1 – Consumption Rates, Mortality	Alcohol: $27 billion in health care expenses, $249 billion overall
Marijuana	#2 – Consumption Rates, Youth Perception, Arrests	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:

Marijuana accounted for the largest number of drugs seized in Region 8, which equates 1.6 percent of the State's total solid pounds and 8.5 percent of the States solid ounces. Bexar County reported the highest amount of marijuana seizures (846.1 solid pounds and 741.0 solid ounces) in Region 8.

Nearly 1 in 2 (47%) secondary students in Region 8 have ever tried alcohol, and 24.7 percent have used alcohol in the past month. Nearly 1 in 10 (8.3%) secondary students binge drank at least once in the past month.

More than 1 in 4 (25.7%) secondary students in Region 8 have ever used tobacco, and 12.6 percent have used tobacco in the past month.

Over 20 percent (23.4%) of secondary students in Region 8 have ever used vaping products, and 9.4 percent of students have used these products in the past month.

More than 1 in 5 (20.5%) of secondary students in Region 8 have ever tried marijuana, and 13.7 have used marijuana in the past month.

The average age of first use for any alcohol product in Region 8 was 12.5, younger than the state average age of 12.8. The average age of first use for any tobacco product in Region 8 was 12.7, younger than the state average age of 13. The average age of first use for marijuana in Region 8 was 13.6, younger than the state average age of 14.1.

E-Vapor use continues to be one of the fastest growing trends among our youth. Region 8 past month use for e-cigarette/vaping products for all students surveyed in 7th- 12th grades was 9.4 percent. Past month use of e-cigarette/vaping products increased 15.8 percent from 8th grade (7.6%) students in Middle School to 9th grade (8.8%) students in High School.

In the 2022 Region 8 TSS,

- 21.4 percent of students perceived that their friends used tobacco when only 15.6 percent reported tobacco use in the school year.
- 42.4 percent of students perceived at least a few of their friends used alcohol when only 29.2 percent reported alcohol use in the school year.
- 36 percent of students perceived that at least a few of their friends used marijuana when only 15.5 percent reported marijuana use in the school year. More than two times fewer than the students perceived as using marijuana.

In 2022, 41.5 percent of 7th-12th graders reported that alcohol was easily accessible, 24.4 percent reported tobacco was easily accessible, and 27.3 percent reported that marijuana was easily accessible.

Out of alcohol, tobacco, prescription drugs, tobacco, and e-cigarettes, students perceived that the least harmful of these substances was marijuana, with 71 percent of students reporting that it is dangerous. In 2022, 78 percent of secondary students reported alcohol is dangerous, 85.4 percent reported tobacco is dangerous, and 79.2 percent reported that vaping is dangerous.

In 2021, nearly 1 in 5 students (17.4%) Texas students were offered or given an illegal drug on school property. In this same year, 16.9 percent of male students were offered, sold, or given drugs on school property. Tenth graders were the most likely to be offered, sold, or given drugs as 18.7 percent of students reported so.

In Texas, the juvenile drug/alcohol related arrest rate has decreased from 2018 to 2022 by 31.2 percent, from 472.32 arrests per 100,000 persons in 2018 to 325 arrests per 100,000 persons. For Region 8, the juvenile drug/alcohol arrest rate increased from 2018 to 2022 by 9.2 percent, from 374.04 arrests per 100,000 persons in 2018 to 408.59 arrests per 100,000 persons in 2022.

The alcohol retailer density has increased from 16.63 licenses per 100 square miles to 19.23 licenses per 100 square miles. Tobacco retailer density has increased significantly, from 83.37 licenses per 100,00 persons in 2018 to 174 licenses per 100,000 persons in 2022. As mentioned in the community interviews section, the concern is the greater the access, the more youth use and lack of retailers requiring an ID to purchase tobacco or alcohol.

References

7 Consequences of Underage Drinking. (2019, March 6). *Next Step Community Solutions*. https://nextstepcs.org/7-consequences-of-underage-drinking/

About TANF. (2022, June 28). U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. https://www.acf.hhs.gov/ofa/programs/tanf/about

Ackerman, A., Etow, A., Bartel, S., & Ribisl, K. M. (2017). Reducing the Density and Number of Tobacco Retailers: Policy Solutions and Legal Issues. *Nicotine & tobacco research :* official journal of the Society for Research on Nicotine and Tobacco, 19(2), 133–140. https://doi.org/10.1093/ntr/ntw124

American Psychological Association. (2023). *APA Dictionary of Psychology.* https://dictionary.apa.org/adolescence. Accessed: 6/8/2023.

Bethell, C. (2019). Positive childhood experiences and adult mental and relational health in a statewide sample: Associations across adverse childhood experiences levels. *JAMA Pediatrics, 173*(11): e193007. https://doi.org/10.1001%2Fjamapediatrics.2019.3007

Braciszewski, J. M., & Stout, R. L. (2012). Substance Use Among Current and Former Foster Youth: A Systematic Review. *Children and youth services review,* 34(12), 2337–2344. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.childyouth.2012.08.011

Bugbee, B. A., Beck, K. H., Fryer, C. S., & Arria, A. M. (2019). Substance Use, Academic Performance, and Academic Engagement Among High School Seniors. *The Journal of school health*, *89*(2), 145–156. https://doi.org/10.1111/josh.12723

Centers for Disease Control. (2012). *Lesson 1: Introduction to epidemiology*. Principles of Epidemiology | Lesson 1 - Section 1. https://www.cdc.gov/csels/dsepd/ss1978/lesson1/section1.html. Accessed: 6/8/2023.

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. (2021). *Drug-free communities support program*. Drug-Free Communities Support Program | Drug Overdose | CDC Injury Center. https://www.cdc.gov/drugoverdose/drug-free-communities/about.html. Accessed: 6/8/2023.

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. (2022a). *The Social-Ecological Model: A Framework for Prevention*. The Social-Ecological Model: A Framework for Prevention | Violence Prevention | Injury Center | CDC. https://www.cdc.gov/violenceprevention/about/social-ecologicalmodel.html. Accessed: 6/8/2023.

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. (2022b). *Fast facts: Preventing adverse childhood experiences.* Fast Facts: Preventing Adverse Childhood Experiences | Violence Prevention | Injury Center | CDC. https://www.cdc.gov/violenceprevention/aces/fastfact.html. Accessed: 6/8/2023.

Children, Youth, Families and Socioeconomic Status. (n.d.). American Psychological Association. https://www.apa.org/pi/ses/resources/publications/children-families

Covid-19 & Substance Use. (2022, February 25). National Institute on Drug Abuse.
    https://nida.nih.gov/research-topics/comorbidity/covid-19-substance-use

D'Amico, EJ, et al. (2016). Prevention and intervention in the school setting. In KJ Sher (Ed.), *The
    Oxford Handbook of Substance Use and Substance Use Disorders* 2nd ed. (pp. 678). Oxford
    University Press.

Ducharme, J., & Wolfson, E. (2019, June 17). *Your zip code might determine how long you live—And the
    difference could be decades*. Time. https://time.com/5608268/zip-code-health/

Egan, K. L., Suerken, C., Debinski, B., Reboussin, B. A., Wagoner, K. G., Sutfin, E. L., & Wolfson, M.
    (2019). More than just Alcohol: Marijuana and Illicit Drug Use at Parties Attended by 15-20 Year
    Olds. *Substance use & misuse*, 54(2), 297–306. https://doi.org/10.1080/10826084.2018.1517798

Farrell, A. D., Thompson, E. L., & Mehari, K. R. (2017). Dimensions of Peer Influences and Their
    Relationship to Adolescents' Aggression, Other Problem Behaviors and Prosocial Behavior.
    Journal of youth and adolescence, 46(6), 1351–1369. https://doi.org/10.1007/s10964-016-0601-4

Felitti, VJ, et al. (1998). Relationship of childhood abuse and household dysfunction to many of the
    leading causes of death in adults. *American Journal of Preventive Medicine, 14*(4), 245-258.
    https://doi.org/10.1016/S0749-3797(98)00017-8

Grim, B. J., & Grim, M. E. (2019). Belief, Behavior, and Belonging: How Faith is Indispensable in
    Preventing and Recovering from Substance Abuse. *Journal of religion and health*, 58(5), 1713–
    1750. https://doi.org/10.1007/s10943-019-00876-w

Healthy People 2030, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Offices of Disease Prevention
    and Health Promotion. (2023). *Social Determinants of Health*. Social Determinants of Health -
    Healthy People 2030 | health.gov. https://health.gov/healthypeople/priority-areas/social-
    determinants-health. Accessed: 6/8/2023.

Junna, L., Moustgaard, H., & Martikainen, P. (2022). Current Unemployment, Unemployment History,
    and Mental Health: A Fixed-Effects Model Approach. *American journal of epidemiology*, 191(8),
    1459–1469. https://doi.org/10.1093/aje/kwac077

Kickapoo Traditional Tribe of Texas. (2023). https://kickapootexas.org/

Kreitz, M. (2023). *Positive Childhood Experiences*. Positive Childhood Experiences – Child &
    Adolescent Behavioral Health. https://www.childandadolescent.org/positive-childhood-
    experiences/. Accessed: 6/8/2023.

Lewis, K., & Kuhfeld, M. (2023). *Education's long COVID: 2022–23 achievement data reveal stalled
    progress toward pandemic recovery*. NWEA Research.
    https://www.nwea.org/uploads/Educations-long-covid-2022-23-achievement-data-reveal-
    stalled-progress-toward-pandemic-recovery_NWEA_Research-brief.pdf

Maynard, B. R., Salas-Wright, C. P., & Vaughn, M. G. (2015). High School Dropouts in Emerging
    Adulthood: Substance Use, Mental Health Problems, and Crime. *Community Mental Health
    Journal*, 51(3), 289-299. https://doi.org/10.1007/s10597-014-9760-5

Oliveira, J. M. D., Butini, L., Pauletto, P., Lehmkuhl, K. M., Stefani, C. M., Bolan, M., Guerra, E., Dick, B., De Luca Canto, G., & Massignan, C. (2022). Mental health effects prevalence in children and adolescents during the COVID-19 pandemic: A systematic review. *Worldviews on evidence-based nursing*, *19*(2), 130–137. https://doi.org/10.1111/wvn.12566

Parenting Practices National Research Council (US) and Institute of Medicine (US) Committee on Depression, England, M. J., & Sim, L. J. (2009). *Associations between depression in parents and parenting, child health, and child psychological functioning*. National Academies Press (US). https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/books/NBK215128/

Pinetree Institute. (2023). *Positive Childhood Experiences.* Positive Childhood Experiences (PCEs) - Pinetree Institute. https://pinetreeinstitute.org/positive-childhood-experiences/. Accessed: 6/8/2023.

Rural health. (2023, February 22). Centers for Disease Control. https://www.cdc.gov/chronicdisease/resources/publications/factsheets/rural-health.htm

School Meal Eligibility and Reimbursements. (n.d.). *Food Research & Action Center*. https://frac.org/school-meal-eligibility-reimbursements

Subramanian, S. V., Kim, D. J., & Kawachi, I. (2002). Social trust and self-rated health in US communities: a multilevel analysis. *Journal of urban health*: bulletin of the New York Academy of Medicine, 79(4 Suppl 1), S21–S34. https://doi.org/10.1093/jurban/79.suppl_1.s21

Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services. *Risk and protective factors*. https://www.samhsa.gov/sites/default/files/20190718-samhsa-risk-protective-factors.pdf. Accessed: 6/8/2023.

Substance Use and Co-Occurring Mental Disorders. (2023, March). National Institute of Mental Health (NIMH). https://www.nimh.nih.gov/health/topics/substance-use-and-mental-health

Sudhinaraset, M., Wigglesworth, C., & Takeuchi, D. T. (2016). Social and Cultural Contexts of Alcohol Use: Influences in a Social-Ecological Framework. *Alcohol research: current reviews*, 38(1), 35–45.

Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP). (n.d.). Food and Nutrition Service. https://www.fns.usda.gov/snap/supplemental-nutrition-assistance-program

Texas Juvenile Justice Department. (2023). *The Juvenile Justice System in* Texas. https://www.tjjd.texas.gov/index.php/juvenile-system#important-definitions. Accessed: 6/8/2023.

The Rise of Single Parent Households. (2016, June 24). Aurora University. https://online.aurora.edu/single-parent-households/

Tice, P., Lipari, R. N., & Van Horn, S. L. (2017). Substance Use Among 12th Grade Aged Youths, by Dropout Status. In *The CBHSQ Report*. (pp. 1–10). Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (US).

Underage Drinking in the United States: The Facts. (2015). Pacific Institute for Research and Evaluation. http://www.capefearcoalition.org/wp-content/uploads/Underage_Drinking_in_the_United_States.pdf

University of Illinois Urbana-Champagne Library. (2023). *LibGuides: Qualitative data analysis: Coding.* Coding - Qualitative Data Analysis - LibGuides at University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign. https://guides.library.illinois.edu/qualitative/coding. Accessed: 6/8/2023.

Watkins, R., et al. (2012). *A guide to assessing needs: Essential tools for collecting information, making decisions and achieving development results*. World Bank Open Knowledge Repository. https://openknowledge.worldbank.org/server/api/core/bitstreams/d5b31363-42c4-5027-a5fa-b7d6e8e88fe4/content. Accessed: 6/8/2023.

Why You Should Talk with Your Child About Alcohol and Other Drugs. (2022, September 27). Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration. https://www.samhsa.gov/talk-they-hear-you/parent-resources/why-you-should-talk-your-child

World Health Organization. (2023). *Adolescent health.* https://www.who.int/health-topics/adolescent-health#tab=tab_1. Accessed: 6/8/2023.

Zhang, X., Hatcher, B., Clarkson, L., Holt, J., Bagchi, S., Kanny, D., & Brewer, R. D. (2015). Changes in density of on-premises alcohol outlets and impact on violent crime, Atlanta, Georgia, 1997-2007. *Preventing chronic disease*, 12, E84. https://doi.org/10.5888/pcd12.140317

Data Source Table

Indicator	Data Source	Website
Total Population	American Community Survey 5 Year Estimates 2017-2021	https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/acs/
Total Population by Sex and Age	American Community Survey 5 Year Estimates 2017-2021	https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/acs/
Total Population by Race	American Community Survey 5 Year Estimates 2017-2021	https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/acs/
Total Population by Ethnicity	American Community Survey 5 Year Estimates 2017-2021	https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/acs/
Institutionalized & Noninstitutionalized Disability Data	American Community Survey 5 Year Estimates 2017-2021	https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/acs/
Same-Sex Couples Data	U.S. Census Bureau, 2021 American Community Survey (ACS) 1-year data file.	https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/acs/
Household Language by Limited English Proficiency	American Community Survey 5 Year Estimates 2017-2021	https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/acs/
Median Household Income	American Community Survey 5 Year Estimates 2017-2021	https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/acs/
Unemployment	U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics	https://www.bls.gov/lau/tables.htm#cntyaa

TANF Recipients	Texas Health and Human Services	https://www.hhs.texas.gov/about/records-statistics/data-statistics/temporary-assistance-needy-families-tanf-statistics
SNAP Recipients	Texas Health and Human Services	https://www.hhs.texas.gov/about/records-statistics/data-statistics/supplemental-nutritional-assistance-program-snap-statistics
Free and Reduced Lunch	National Center for Education Statistics	http://nces.ed.gov/ccd/elsi/
Students Experiencing Homelessness	Texas Education Agency	https://rptsvr1.tea.texas.gov/adhocrpt/adspr.html
Educational Attainment	American Community Survey 5 Year Estimates 2017-2021	https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/acs/
Juvenile Arrests	Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR)	https://txucr.nibrs.com/
Adult Arrests	Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR)	https://txucr.nibrs.com/
Drug Seizures	Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR)	https://txucr.nibrs.com/
Uninsured Children & Adults	US Census Bureau, Small Area Health Insurance Estimates	https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/sahie.html
Alcohol Retailer Density	Texas Alcoholic Beverage Commission (TABC)	https://www.tabc.texas.gov/
Tobacco Retailer Density	Texas Open Data Portal	https://data.texas.gov/See-Category-Tile/All-Cigarette-and-Tobacco-Retailers/yrkr-maw5/data
Illicit Drugs on School Property	Center for Disease Control and Prevention, High School YRBS	https://healthdata.dshs.texas.gov/dashboard/surveys-and-profiles/youth-risk-behavior-survey#
Social Associations	County Business Patterns, United States Census Bureau	https://www.countyhealthrankings.org/explore-health-rankings/texas/data-and-resources
Prescription Drug Monitoring Program	Texas State Board of Pharmacy	https://www.pharmacy.texas.gov/PMP/

Mental Health Providers	Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services, National Provider Information	http://download.cms.gov/nppes/NPI_Files.html
Single Parent Households	American Community Survey 5 Year Estimates 2017-2021	https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/acs/
Family Violence Incidents	Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR)	https://txucr.nibrs.com/Report/TXFamilyViolenceReport
Victims of Maltreatment	Department of Family and Protective Services (DFPS)	https://data.texas.gov/dataset/CPI-3-8-Abuse-Neglect-Investigations-Alleged-and-C/v63e-6dss
Children in Foster Care	Texas Open Data Portal	https://data.texas.gov/dataset/CPS-3-2-Children-in-Substitute-Care-by-Placement-T/kgpb-mxxd/data
Parental Disapproval of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Marijuana	Texas School Survey 2018, 2020, 2022	https://texasschoolsurvey.org/report
Friends Who Use Alcohol, Tobacco, and Marijuana	Texas School Survey 2018, 2020, 2022	https://texasschoolsurvey.org/report
Student Access to Alcohol, Tobacco, and Marijuana	Texas School Survey 2018, 2020, 2022	https://texasschoolsurvey.org/report
High School Dropout Rates	Texas Education Agency	https://tea.texas.gov/
Absenteeism	Texas Education Agency	https://tea.texas.gov/
Adolescent Depression	Texas Youth Risk Behavioral Surveillance Survey	https://healthdata.dshs.texas.gov/dashboard/surveys-and-profiles/youth-risk-behavior-survey
Youth Perception of Risk/Harm: Alcohol, Tobacco, E-Cigarettes, Marijuana, Prescription Drugs	Texas School Survey 2018, 2020, 2022	https://texasschoolsurvey.org/report
Age of First Use: Alcohol, Tobacco, Marijuana, Any Illicit Drugs	Texas School Survey 2018, 2020, 2022	https://texasschoolsurvey.org/report
High School Graduation	Texas Education Agency	https://tea.texas.gov/

Spirituality	US Religion Census	https://www.usreligioncensus.org/node/1639
All Texas School Survey Use Data: Alcohol, Tobacco, E-Cigarettes, Marijuana, Prescription Drugs, Illicit Drugs	Texas School Survey 2018, 2020, 2022	https://texasschoolsurvey.org/report
College Student Use Data: Alcohol, Tobacco, Marijuana, Prescription Drugs, Any Illicit Drugs	Texas College Survey of Substance Use 2019, 2021	https://texascollegesurvey.org/reports/
Adult Alcohol Use	Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System	http://www.cdc.gov/brfss
Adult Smoking	Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System	http://www.cdc.gov/brfss
Overdose Deaths (Adults and Adolescents)	Texas Death Certificate Data	https://www.dshs.texas.gov/vital-statistics/death-records
Suicide Deaths (Adults and Adolescents)	Texas Death Certificate Data	https://www.dshs.texas.gov/vital-statistics/death-records
Alcohol-Related Vehicular Fatalities	TxDOT Vehicular Fatality Report	https://www.txdot.gov/data-maps/crash-reports-records.html
Substance Use Disorder Treatment Numbers	Texas Health and Human Services Commission	https://www.hhs.texas.gov/
Cost of Substance Use	National Institute on Drug Abuse	https://archives.nida.nih.gov/research-topics/trends-statistics/costs-substance-abuse

Appendix
Table 1. Region 8 Zip Codes by County

County	Primary City	Zip Code	Type	Acceptable City Names
Atascosa	Campbellton	78008	STANDARD	
Atascosa	Charlotte	78011	STANDARD	
Atascosa	Christine	78012	STANDARD	
Atascosa	Jourdanton	78026	STANDARD	
Atascosa	Leming	78050	PO BOX	
Atascosa	Lytle	78052	STANDARD	
Atascosa	Peggy	78062	PO BOX	
Atascosa	Pleasanton	78064	STANDARD	
Atascosa	Poteet	78065	STANDARD	
Atascosa	Somerset	78069	STANDARD	
Bandera	Bandera	78003	STANDARD	
Bandera	Medina	78055	STANDARD	
Bandera	Pipe Creek	78063	STANDARD	Lakehills
Bandera	Tarpley	78883	STANDARD	
Bandera	Vanderpool	78885	STANDARD	
Bexar	Atascosa	78002	STANDARD	
Bexar	Boerne	78015	STANDARD	Fair Oaks, Fair Oaks Ranch
Bexar	Helotes	78023	STANDARD	
Bexar	Macdona	78054	PO BOX	
Bexar	Von Ormy	78073	STANDARD	
Bexar	Adkins	78101	STANDARD	
Bexar	Converse	78109	STANDARD	
Bexar	Elmendorf	78112	STANDARD	
Bexar	Universal City	78148	STANDARD	Universal Cty
Bexar	Randolph A F B	78150	STANDARD	Randolph Afb, Randolph Air, Randolph Air Force Base, Universal City, Universal Cty
Bexar	Saint Hedwig	78152	STANDARD	
Bexar	San Antonio	78201	STANDARD	Balcones Heights, Balcones Hts
Bexar	San Antonio	78202	STANDARD	
Bexar	San Antonio	78203	STANDARD	
Bexar	San Antonio	78204	STANDARD	
Bexar	San Antonio	78205	STANDARD	
Bexar	San Antonio	78206	STANDARD	
Bexar	San Antonio	78207	STANDARD	
Bexar	San Antonio	78208	STANDARD	
Bexar	San Antonio	78209	STANDARD	Alamo Heights, Terrell Hills
Bexar	San Antonio	78210	STANDARD	

County	Primary City	Zip Code	Type	Acceptable City Names
Bexar	San Antonio	78211	STANDARD	
Bexar	San Antonio	78212	STANDARD	Olmos Park
Bexar	San Antonio	78213	STANDARD	Castle Hills
Bexar	San Antonio	78214	STANDARD	
Bexar	San Antonio	78215	STANDARD	
Bexar	San Antonio	78216	STANDARD	
Bexar	San Antonio	78217	STANDARD	
Bexar	San Antonio	78218	STANDARD	
Bexar	San Antonio	78219	STANDARD	Kirby
Bexar	San Antonio	78220	STANDARD	
Bexar	San Antonio	78221	STANDARD	
Bexar	San Antonio	78222	STANDARD	
Bexar	San Antonio	78223	STANDARD	
Bexar	San Antonio	78224	STANDARD	
Bexar	San Antonio	78225	STANDARD	
Bexar	San Antonio	78226	STANDARD	Kelly Usa
Bexar	San Antonio	78227	STANDARD	
Bexar	San Antonio	78228	STANDARD	
Bexar	San Antonio	78229	STANDARD	
Bexar	San Antonio	78230	STANDARD	Shavano Park
Bexar	San Antonio	78231	STANDARD	Shavano Park
Bexar	San Antonio	78232	STANDARD	Hill Country Village, Hl Cntry Vlg, Hollywood Park, Hollywood Pk
Bexar	San Antonio	78233	STANDARD	Live Oak
Bexar	San Antonio	78234	STANDARD	Fort Sam Houston, Ft Sm Houston
Bexar	San Antonio	78235	STANDARD	Brooks Afb, Brooks Cb, Brooks City Base
Bexar	Lackland A F B	78236	STANDARD	Kelly Usa, Lackland, Lackland Afb, San Antonio, Security Services, Security Svc, Wilford Hall, Wilford Hall Usaf Hosp
Bexar	San Antonio	78237	STANDARD	
Bexar	San Antonio	78238	STANDARD	Leon Valley
Bexar	San Antonio	78239	STANDARD	Windcrest
Bexar	San Antonio	78240	STANDARD	
Bexar	San Antonio	78241	STANDARD	Levi Strauss, Levi Strauss Evacuee Ctr
Bexar	San Antonio	78242	STANDARD	
Bexar	San Antonio	78243	STANDARD	
Bexar	San Antonio	78244	STANDARD	
Bexar	San Antonio	78245	STANDARD	
Bexar	San Antonio	78246	PO BOX	
Bexar	San Antonio	78247	STANDARD	Wetmore
Bexar	San Antonio	78248	STANDARD	
Bexar	San Antonio	78249	STANDARD	Shavano Park

County	Primary City	Zip Code	Type	Acceptable City Names
Bexar	San Antonio	78250	STANDARD	
Bexar	San Antonio	78251	STANDARD	
Bexar	San Antonio	78252	STANDARD	
Bexar	San Antonio	78253	STANDARD	
Bexar	San Antonio	78254	STANDARD	
Bexar	San Antonio	78255	STANDARD	
Bexar	San Antonio	78256	STANDARD	
Bexar	San Antonio	78257	STANDARD	Shavano Park
Bexar	San Antonio	78258	STANDARD	
Bexar	San Antonio	78259	STANDARD	
Bexar	San Antonio	78260	STANDARD	
Bexar	San Antonio	78261	STANDARD	
Bexar	San Antonio	78262	STANDARD	Kelly Usa
Bexar	San Antonio	78263	STANDARD	China Grove
Bexar	San Antonio	78264	STANDARD	
Bexar	San Antonio	78265	PO BOX	
Bexar	San Antonio	78268	PO BOX	Leon Valley
Bexar	San Antonio	78269	PO BOX	
Bexar	San Antonio	78270	PO BOX	Wetmore
Bexar	San Antonio	78275	UNIQUE	
Bexar	San Antonio	78278	PO BOX	
Bexar	San Antonio	78279	PO BOX	
Bexar	San Antonio	78280	PO BOX	
Bexar	San Antonio	78283	PO BOX	
Bexar	San Antonio	78284	STANDARD	
Bexar	San Antonio	78285	STANDARD	
Bexar	San Antonio	78286	UNIQUE	
Bexar	San Antonio	78287	UNIQUE	
Bexar	San Antonio	78288	UNIQUE	
Bexar	San Antonio	78289	UNIQUE	
Bexar	San Antonio	78291	PO BOX	
Bexar	San Antonio	78292	PO BOX	
Bexar	San Antonio	78293	PO BOX	
Bexar	San Antonio	78294	PO BOX	
Bexar	San Antonio	78295	PO BOX	
Bexar	San Antonio	78296	PO BOX	
Bexar	San Antonio	78297	PO BOX	
Bexar	San Antonio	78298	PO BOX	
Bexar	San Antonio	78299	PO BOX	
Calhoun	Point Comfort	77978	PO BOX	

County	Primary City	Zip Code	Type	Acceptable City Names
Calhoun	Port Lavaca	77979	STANDARD	Long Mott
Calhoun	Port O Connor	77982	PO BOX	
Calhoun	Seadrift	77983	STANDARD	
Comal	Spring Branch	78070	STANDARD	
Comal	New Braunfels	78130	STANDARD	Canyon Lake
Comal	New Braunfels	78131	PO BOX	
Comal	New Braunfels	78132	STANDARD	Canyon Lake
Comal	Canyon Lake	78133	STANDARD	New Braunfels
Comal	New Braunfels	78135	UNIQUE	
Comal	Bulverde	78163	STANDARD	
Comal	San Antonio	78266	STANDARD	Garden Ridge
Comal	Fischer	78623	STANDARD	
De Witt	Hochheim	77967	PO BOX	
De Witt	Thomaston	77989	PO BOX	
Dimmit	Asherton	78827	STANDARD	
Dimmit	Big Wells	78830	STANDARD	
Dimmit	Carrizo Springs	78834	STANDARD	Carrizo Spgs
Dimmit	Catarina	78836	PO BOX	
Edwards	Barksdale	78828	STANDARD	
Edwards	Rocksprings	78880	STANDARD	
Frio	Bigfoot	78005	STANDARD	
Frio	Dilley	78017	STANDARD	
Frio	Moore	78057	STANDARD	
Frio	Pearsall	78061	STANDARD	
Gillespie	Doss	78618	STANDARD	
Gillespie	Fredericksburg	78624	STANDARD	Fredericksbrg
Gillespie	Harper	78631	STANDARD	
Gillespie	Stonewall	78671	STANDARD	Albert
Gillespie	Willow City	78675	STANDARD	
Goliad	Fannin	77960	PO BOX	
Goliad	Goliad	77963	STANDARD	
Goliad	Weesatche	77993	PO BOX	
Goliad	Berclair	78107	PO BOX	
Gonzales	Leesville	78122	STANDARD	
Gonzales	Nixon	78140	STANDARD	
Gonzales	Smiley	78159	STANDARD	
Gonzales	Belmont	78604	PO BOX	
Gonzales	Cost	78614	STANDARD	Bebe
Gonzales	Gonzales	78629	STANDARD	
Gonzales	Harwood	78632	STANDARD	

County	Primary City	Zip Code	Type	Acceptable City Names
Gonzales	Ottine	78658	PO BOX	
Gonzales	Wrightsboro	78677	STANDARD	
Gonzales	Waelder	78959	STANDARD	
Guadalupe	Cibolo	78108	STANDARD	
Guadalupe	Geronimo	78115	PO BOX	
Guadalupe	Mc Queeney	78123	STANDARD	Mcqueeney
Guadalupe	Marion	78124	STANDARD	Santa Clara
Guadalupe	Schertz	78154	STANDARD	Selma
Guadalupe	Seguin	78155	STANDARD	New Berlin
Guadalupe	Seguin	78156	PO BOX	
Guadalupe	Kingsbury	78638	STANDARD	
Guadalupe	Staples	78670	PO BOX	
Jackson	Edna	77957	STANDARD	
Jackson	Francitas	77961	PO BOX	
Jackson	Ganado	77962	STANDARD	
Jackson	La Salle	77969	PO BOX	
Jackson	La Ward	77970	PO BOX	
Jackson	Lolita	77971	STANDARD	
Jackson	Vanderbilt	77991	PO BOX	
Karnes	Ecleto	78111	STANDARD	Gillett
Karnes	Falls City	78113	STANDARD	Mccoy
Karnes	Gillett	78116	STANDARD	
Karnes	Hobson	78117	STANDARD	
Karnes	Karnes City	78118	STANDARD	
Karnes	Kenedy	78119	STANDARD	
Karnes	Panna Maria	78144	PO BOX	
Karnes	Runge	78151	STANDARD	
Kendall	Bergheim	78004	STANDARD	
Kendall	Boerne	78006	STANDARD	Fair Oaks, Fair Oaks Ranch
Kendall	Comfort	78013	STANDARD	
Kendall	Kendalia	78027	STANDARD	
Kendall	Waring	78074	PO BOX	
Kerr	Center Point	78010	STANDARD	Camp Verde
Kerr	Hunt	78024	STANDARD	
Kerr	Ingram	78025	STANDARD	
Kerr	Kerrville	78028	STANDARD	
Kerr	Kerrville	78029	PO BOX	
Kerr	Mountain Home	78058	STANDARD	
Kinney	Brackettville	78832	STANDARD	
La Salle	Artesia Wells	78001	PO BOX	

County	Primary City	Zip Code	Type	Acceptable City Names
La Salle	Cotulla	78014	STANDARD	
La Salle	Encinal	78019	PO BOX	
La Salle	Fowlerton	78021	STANDARD	
Lavaca	Hallettsville	77964	STANDARD	Speaks
Lavaca	Moulton	77975	STANDARD	
Lavaca	Shiner	77984	STANDARD	
Lavaca	Sublime	77986	PO BOX	
Lavaca	Sweet Home	77987	PO BOX	
Lavaca	Yoakum	77995	STANDARD	
Maverick	Eagle Pass	78852	STANDARD	
Maverick	Eagle Pass	78853	PO BOX	
Maverick	El Indio	78860	PO BOX	
Maverick	Quemado	78877	STANDARD	Spofford
Medina	Castroville	78009	STANDARD	
Medina	Devine	78016	STANDARD	
Medina	La Coste	78039	STANDARD	
Medina	Mico	78056	STANDARD	Castroville
Medina	Natalia	78059	STANDARD	
Medina	Rio Medina	78066	STANDARD	
Medina	D Hanis	78850	STANDARD	
Medina	Hondo	78861	STANDARD	Dunlay
Medina	Yancey	78886	STANDARD	
Real	Camp Wood	78833	STANDARD	
Real	Leakey	78873	STANDARD	
Real	Rio Frio	78879	STANDARD	
Uvalde	Uvalde	78801	STANDARD	
Uvalde	Uvalde	78802	PO BOX	
Uvalde	Concan	78838	STANDARD	
Uvalde	Knippa	78870	STANDARD	
Uvalde	Sabinal	78881	STANDARD	
Uvalde	Utopia	78884	STANDARD	
Val Verde	Comstock	78837	STANDARD	
Val Verde	Del Rio	78840	STANDARD	Laughlin A F B, Laughlin Afb
Val Verde	Del Rio	78841	PO BOX	
Val Verde	Del Rio	78842	PO BOX	
Val Verde	Laughlin A F B	78843	STANDARD	Del Rio, Laughlin Afb
Val Verde	Del Rio	78847	UNIQUE	
Val Verde	Langtry	78871	PO BOX	
Victoria	Victoria	77901	STANDARD	
Victoria	Victoria	77902	PO BOX	

County	Primary City	Zip Code	Type	Acceptable City Names
Victoria	Victoria	77903	PO BOX	
Victoria	Victoria	77904	STANDARD	
Victoria	Victoria	77905	STANDARD	Raisin
Victoria	Bloomington	77951	PO BOX	
Victoria	Inez	77968	STANDARD	
Victoria	Mcfaddin	77973	PO BOX	
Victoria	Meyersville	77974	STANDARD	
Victoria	Nursery	77976	PO BOX	
Victoria	Placedo	77977	PO BOX	
Victoria	Telferner	77988	PO BOX	
Wilson	Floresville	78114	STANDARD	
Wilson	La Vernia	78121	STANDARD	Lavernia
Wilson	Pandora	78143	PO BOX	
Wilson	Poth	78147	PO BOX	Recycle
Wilson	Stockdale	78160	STANDARD	
Wilson	Sutherland Springs	78161	STANDARD	Sutherlnd Spg
Zavala	Batesville	78829	STANDARD	
Zavala	Crystal City	78839	STANDARD	
Zavala	La Pryor	78872	PO BOX	

Table 2. Region 8 5-Year Population Estimates

Area	Estimate
Texas	28,862,581
Region	2,998,956
SA-NB MSA	2529453
Victoria MSA	98365
Atascosa	48684
Bandera	20839
Bexar	1990522
Calhoun	20367
Comal	156257
DeWitt	19834
Dimmit	8840
Edwards	1366
Frio	18428
Gillespie	26730
Goliad	7085
Gonzales	19720
Guadalupe	169477
Jackson	14971
Karnes	14823
Kendall	43842
Kerr	52411
Kinney	3199
La Salle	6956
Lavaca	20287
Maverick	57769
Medina	50458
Real	2852
Uvalde	24918
Val Verde	47767
Victoria	91280
Wilson	49374
Zavala	9900
Source: American Community Survey (ACS) 5 Year Estimates 2017-2021	

Table 3. Region 8 Total Population by Sex and Age

Area	0-17 years		18-24 years		25-44 years	
	Female	**Male**	**Female**	**Male**	**Female**	**Male**
Texas	2273538	2385206	2832532	2930951	3888030	3977574
Region 8	369666	385858	139310	151699	409592	428809
SA-NB MSA	312221	324978	119247	127854	355918	366577
Victoria MSA	11968	12811	4229	4600	12763	12608
Atascosa	6469	6820	2234	2142	6089	6303
Bandera	1719	1839	725	634	1732	1825
Bexar	249475	259181	98101	104918	289908	299176
Calhoun	2391	2579	806	958	2397	2547
Comal	17161	18214	5670	5904	18487	18805
DeWitt	2312	2183	632	768	2009	2883
Dimmit	1258	1309	375	379	1151	1060
Edwards	150	71	27	202	161	69
Frio	1932	2426	707	1438	1780	4617
Gillespie	2673	2753	861	918	2504	2572
Goliad	686	816	191	317	795	699
Gonzales	2478	2840	737	875	2335	2326
Guadalupe	20732	21584	7232	7722	22997	23059
Jackson	2170	1686	554	610	1643	1869
Karnes	1500	1784	508	903	1525	3240
Kendall	5003	5442	1493	1678	5161	4818
Kerr	4845	5255	2086	2108	5386	5238
Kinney	147	344	137	120	151	611
La Salle	671	908	243	531	544	1594
Lavaca	2517	2339	749	716	2062	2237
Maverick	8948	9118	3070	3645	7115	7451
Medina	5801	5844	1909	2836	5653	6589
Real	314	353	141	63	236	205
Uvalde	3049	3676	1459	1367	3020	3039
Val Verde	6800	6881	2249	3006	5679	6788
Victoria	11282	11995	4038	4283	11968	11909
Wilson	5861	6054	1883	2020	5891	6002
Zavala	1322	1564	493	638	1213	1278

Area	45-64 years		65+ years	
	Female	**Male**	**Female**	**Male**
Texas	2806432	2730845	2663878	2373595
Region 8	357515	343272	227940	185295
SA-NB MSA	303333	290321	182263	146741
Victoria MSA	11863	11295	8943	7285
Atascosa	5678	5802	3882	3265
Bandera	3469	3217	2808	2871
Bexar	230702	219183	135036	104842
Calhoun	2428	2650	1859	1752
Comal	22285	21495	14889	13347
DeWitt	2390	2803	2138	1716
Dimmit	918	885	852	653
Edwards	171	130	119	266
Frio	1651	1633	1217	1027
Gillespie	3537	3207	4157	3548
Goliad	1014	938	862	767
Gonzales	2354	2486	1767	1522
Guadalupe	21604	20992	12727	10828
Jackson	1921	1822	1431	1265
Karnes	1386	1887	1133	957
Kendall	6156	5855	4426	3810
Kerr	6976	6245	7610	6662
Kinney	422	469	406	392
La Salle	682	739	530	514
Lavaca	2497	2431	2633	2106
Maverick	6110	5624	3681	3007
Medina	6556	6799	4460	4011
Real	328	295	522	395
Uvalde	2733	2531	2240	1804
Val Verde	4940	4767	3650	3007
Victoria	10849	10357	8081	6518
Wilson	6883	6978	4035	3767
Zavala	875	1052	789	676
Source: American Community Survey (ACS) 5 Year Estimates 2017-2021				

Table 4. Region 8 Total Population by Race

Area	American Indian/Alaska Native	Asian	Black	Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	White	Other
Texas	428337	1705370	3902797	63037	21574802	4475828
Region 8	56806	97431	230650	9496	2487887	593043
SA-NB MSA	48295	92250	211129	9085	2074834	509180
Victoria MSA	1286	1383	7648	86	86855	14179
Atascosa	1500	267	939	8	46248	9319
Bandera	369	187	315	11	19659	2225
Bexar	38168	81790	185345	7779	1592509	434164
Calhoun	515	915	698	4	17972	3004
Comal	2186	3230	4666	306	145428	15378
DeWitt	517	55	1892	14	13316	5076
Dimmit	39	140	44	0	8070	3295
Edwards	2	0	4	0	1352	11
Frio	195	226	884	0	16210	3948
Gillespie	1068	179	109	0	24847	1899
Goliad	124	17	472	0	6415	702
Gonzales	105	160	1380	44	14961	5265
Guadalupe	2490	5008	16852	608	138264	28959
Jackson	210	101	1170	6	13032	1390
Karnes	773	184	1123	4	13097	1997
Kendall	980	806	414	336	40271	5233
Kerr	1365	859	1100	137	46971	7426
Kinney	23	0	8	0	3197	165
La Salle	116	95	165	0	6100	2155
Lavaca	190	125	1494	68	16722	2735
Maverick	1312	54	337	0	52019	17235
Medina	924	569	1507	31	45992	8161
Real	1	0	40	0	2754	79
Uvalde	382	292	359	26	22966	3001
Val Verde	347	379	1019	22	43201	8596
Victoria	1162	1366	7176	86	80440	13477
Wilson	1678	393	1091	6	46463	5741
Zavala	65	34	47	0	9411	2407
Source: American Community Survey 5 Year Estimates 2017-2021						

Table 5. Region 8 Total Population by Ethnicity

Area	Hispanic or Latino	Not Hispanic or Latino
Texas	11479932	17382649
Region 8	1681192	1317764
SA-NB MSA	1415300	1114153
Victoria MSA	46391	51974
Atascosa	31808	16876
Bandera	4178	16661
Bexar	1211997	778525
Calhoun	10138	10229
Comal	44242	112015
DeWitt	7185	12649
Dimmit	7760	1080
Edwards	619	747
Frio	14712	3716
Gillespie	6473	20257
Goliad	2563	4522
Gonzales	10214	9506
Guadalupe	65591	103886
Jackson	5047	9924
Karnes	8339	6484
Kendall	10852	32990
Kerr	14645	37766
Kinney	2101	1098
La Salle	5899	1057
Lavaca	3999	16288
Maverick	54959	2810
Medina	26648	23810
Real	659	2193
Uvalde	18009	6909
Val Verde	39442	8325
Victoria	43828	47452
Wilson	19984	29390
Zavala	9301	599
Source: American Community Survey 5 Year Estimates 2017-2021		

Table 6. Region 8 Noninstitutionalized Disability Data

Area	Total Civilian Noninstitutionalized Population	With a Disability	Percent with Disability
Texas	28410863	3247014	11.4%
Region 8	2940345	420647	14.3%
SA-NB MSA	2487830	350662	14.1%
Victoria MSA	97419	14883	15.3%
Atascosa	48336	5373	11.1%
Bandera	20684	3917	18.9%
Bexar	1956596	277332	14.2%
Calhoun	20141	3378	16.8%
Comal	154962	22392	14.4%
DeWitt	18011	2994	16.6%
Dimmit	8733	1798	20.6%
Edwards	1351	290	21.5%
Frio	14574	2083	14.3%
Gillespie	26474	3512	13.3%
Goliad	7010	1244	17.7%
Gonzales	19467	3117	16.0%
Guadalupe	166962	22291	13.4%
Jackson	14789	2348	15.9%
Karnes	11640	1391	12.0%
Kendall	43464	4509	10.4%
Kerr	51639	8467	16.4%
Kinney	2980	1010	33.9%
La Salle	6042	655	10.8%
Lavaca	19918	2966	14.9%
Maverick	57568	6833	11.9%
Medina	48094	8812	18.3%
Real	2769	825	29.8%
Uvalde	24451	4746	19.4%
Val Verde	44751	7082	15.8%
Victoria	90409	13639	15.1%
Wilson	48732	6036	12.4%
Zavala	9798	1607	16.4%
Source: American Community Survey 5 Year Estimates 2017-2021			

Table 7. Same-Sex Couple Household Demographics

Household characteristics	Married couples			Unmarried partners		
	Total	Male-male	Female-female	Total	Male-male	Female-female
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
Total households (number)	711,100	336,900	374,200	498,300	240,700	257,700
Age of householder						
15 to 24 years	2.2	1.2	3.1	9.7	6.0	13.2
25 to 34 years	18.3	14.9	21.4	31.7	29.4	33.9
35 to 44 years	22.3	21.1	23.3	20.1	20.2	20.0
45 to 54 years	19.7	21.7	18.0	13.6	15.7	11.7
55 to 64 years	21.6	23.3	20.0	15.3	18.2	12.5
65 years and over	16.0	17.9	14.2	9.6	10.4	8.8
Average age of householder (years)	48.9	50.7	47.4	42.0	43.9	40.2
Average age of spouse/partner (years)	47.8	48.6	47.0	40.4	41.3	39.7
Race of householder						
White alone	70.6	69.0	72.0	68.5	71.3	65.8
Black or African American alone	7.6	6.6	8.5	10.4	6.4	14.0
American Indian or Alaska Native alone	0.9	0.6	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.2
Asian alone	4.1	5.0	3.3	2.9	3.2	2.6
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander alone	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.1
Some other race alone	4.1	4.1	4.1	5.4	5.2	5.5
Two or more races	12.5	14.5	10.7	11.4	12.1	10.8
Percent of couples interracial	31.6	37.7	26.2	33.8	38.6	29.4
Hispanic origin of householder						
Hispanic or Latino origin (of any race)	15.5	17.2	13.9	15.5	15.7	15.3
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	67.6	65.9	69.2	64.9	68.1	61.8
Educational attainment						
Householder has at least a bachelor's degree	56.8	59.1	54.8	49.6	54.1	45.4
Both partners with at least a bachelor's degree	37.4	37.9	36.9	29.6	32.1	27.2
Employment status						
Householder employed	73.8	74.2	73.4	79.5	78.8	80.1
Both partners employed	58.2	58.9	57.6	65.4	64.8	65.9
Children in the household						
Children in the household	18.0	8.9	26.2	10.8	3.5	17.6
Own children in the household	17.7	8.5	25.9	9.4	3.1	15.3

Household characteristics	Married couples			Unmarried partners		
	Total	Male-male	Female-female	Total	Male-male	Female-female
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
Household income						
Less than $35,000	8.9	7.4	10.2	12.9	9.9	15.7
$35,000 to $49,999	6.7	5.6	7.7	9.0	7.5	10.5
$50,000 to $74,999	13.7	12.4	14.8	17.4	15.0	19.6
$75,000 to $99,999	14.4	13.2	15.5	15.7	14.6	16.7
$100,000 or more	56.3	61.3	51.8	45.0	52.9	37.5
Median household income (dollars)	111,700	125,700	103,300	90,010	105,500	80,670
Home tenure						
Own	72.7	73.0	72.4	50.6	54.4	46.9
Rent	27.3	27.0	27.6	49.4	45.6	53.1
Source: American Community Survey 5 Year Estimates 2017-2021						

Table 8. Region 8 Household Language by English Proficiency

Household Language by English Proficiency				
Criteria	**Texas**	**Region 8**	**SA-NB MSA**	**Victoria MSA**
Label	**Estimate**	**Estimate**	**Estimate**	**Estimate**
Total:	10,239,341	1,077,500	910,534	36,890
English only	6,476,020	614,089	518,284	26,441
Spanish:	**2,986,590**	**418,529**	**350,467**	**9,725**
Limited English-speaking household	609,960	56,708	44,566	859
Not a limited English-speaking household	2,376,630	361,821	305,901	8,866
Other Indo-European languages:	**300,658**	**20,286**	**18,629**	**400**
Limited English-speaking household	28,801	1,899	1,806	0
Not a limited English-speaking household	271,857	18,387	16,823	400
Asian and Pacific Island languages:	**349,109**	**19,864**	**18,653**	**300**
Limited English-speaking household	75,303	3,830	3,478	73
Not a limited English-speaking household	273,806	16,034	15,175	227
Other languages:	**126,964**	**4,732**	**4,501**	**24**
Limited English-speaking household	17,047	843	823	0
Not a limited English-speaking household	109,917	3,889	3,678	24
TOTAL LIMITED ENGLISH-SPEAKING HOUSEHOLDS	**731,111**	**63,280**	**50,673**	**932**
% LIMITED ENGLISH-SPEAKING HOUSEHOLDS	**7.1**	**5.9**	**5.6**	**2.5**

Criteria	Atascosa County, Texas	Bandera County, Texas	Bexar County, Texas	Calhoun County, Texas
Label	Estimate	Estimate	Estimate	Estimate
Total:	15,899	8,383	717,124	7,748
English only	8,806	6,819	377,537	5,100
Spanish:	**6,812**	**1,365**	**303,927**	**2,223**
Limited English-speaking household	1,086	185	39,808	421
Not a limited English-speaking household	5,726	1,180	264,119	1,802
Other Indo-European languages:	**223**	**129**	**14,861**	**23**
Limited English-speaking household	0	50	1,599	0
Not a limited English-speaking household	223	79	13,262	23
Asian and Pacific Island languages:	**38**	**70**	**16,620**	**387**
Limited English-speaking household	0	0	3,278	136
Not a limited English-speaking household	38	70	13,342	251
Other languages:	**20**	**0**	**4,179**	**15**
Limited English-speaking household	0	0	823	15
Not a limited English-speaking household	20	0	3,356	0
TOTAL LIMITED ENGLISH-SPEAKING HOUSEHOLDS	**1,086**	**235**	**45,508**	**572**
% LIMITED ENGLISH-SPEAKING HOUSEHOLDS	**6.8**	**2.8**	**6.3**	**7.4**

Criteria	Comal County, Texas	DeWitt County, Texas	Dimmit County, Texas	Edwards County, Texas
Label	**Estimate**	**Estimate**	**Estimate**	**Estimate**
Total:	60,714	6,610	2,902	558
English only	47,149	5,280	406	321
Spanish:	**11,248**	**1,264**	**2,463**	**216**
Limited English-speaking household	1,063	166	326	31
Not a limited English-speaking household	10,185	1,098	2,137	185
Other Indo-European languages:	**1,533**	**66**	**0**	**21**
Limited English-speaking household	30	0	0	21
Not a limited English-speaking household	1,503	66	0	0
Asian and Pacific Island languages:	**647**	**0**	**22**	**0**
Limited English-speaking household	23	0	0	0
Not a limited English-speaking household	624	0	22	0
Other languages:	**137**	**0**	**11**	**0**
Limited English-speaking household	0	0	0	0
Not a limited English-speaking household	137	0	11	0
TOTAL LIMITED ENGLISH-SPEAKING HOUSEHOLDS	**1,116**	**166**	**326**	**52**
% LIMITED ENGLISH-SPEAKING HOUSEHOLDS	**1.8**	**2.5**	**11.2**	**9.3**

Criteria	Frio County, Texas	Gillespie County, Texas	Goliad County, Texas	Gonzales County, Texas
Label	Estimate	Estimate	Estimate	Estimate
Total:	4,763	11,205	2,671	7,496
English only	1,675	9,181	1,943	4,808
Spanish:	**3,063**	**1,559**	**678**	**2,579**
Limited English-speaking household	495	217	119	662
Not a limited English-speaking household	2,568	1,342	559	1,917
Other Indo-European languages:	**0**	**449**	**48**	**36**
Limited English-speaking household	0	23	0	0
Not a limited English-speaking household	0	426	48	36
Asian and Pacific Island languages:	**25**	**16**	**2**	**70**
Limited English-speaking household	0	0	0	50
Not a limited English-speaking household	25	16	2	20
Other languages:	**0**	**0**	**0**	**3**
Limited English-speaking household	0	0	0	0
Not a limited English-speaking household	0	0	0	3
TOTAL LIMITED ENGLISH-SPEAKING HOUSEHOLDS	**495**	**240**	**119**	**712**
% LIMITED ENGLISH-SPEAKING HOUSEHOLDS	**10.4**	**2.1**	**4.5**	**9.5**

Criteria	Guadalupe County, Texas	Jackson County, Texas	Karnes County, Texas	Kendall County, Texas
Label	**Estimate**	**Estimate**	**Estimate**	**Estimate**
Total:	58,439	5,155	4,431	16,261
English only	41,870	3,954	2,982	13,732
Spanish:	**14,543**	**1,083**	**1,330**	**2,120**
Limited English-speaking household	1,272	132	309	221
Not a limited English-speaking household	13,271	951	1,021	1,899
Other Indo-European languages:	**983**	**83**	**98**	**237**
Limited English-speaking household	91	23	7	11
Not a limited English-speaking household	892	60	91	226
Asian and Pacific Island languages:	**966**	**35**	**21**	**166**
Limited English-speaking household	123	0	18	37
Not a limited English-speaking household	843	35	3	129
Other languages:	**77**	**0**	**0**	**6**
Limited English-speaking household	0	0	0	0
Not a limited English-speaking household	77	0	0	6
TOTAL LIMITED ENGLISH-SPEAKING HOUSEHOLDS	**1,486**	**155**	**334**	**269**
% LIMITED ENGLISH-SPEAKING HOUSEHOLDS	**2.5**	**3.0**	**7.5**	**1.7**

Criteria	Kerr County, Texas	Kinney County, Texas	La Salle County, Texas	Lavaca County, Texas
Label	**Estimate**	**Estimate**	**Estimate**	**Estimate**
Total:	21,842	1,039	1,868	8,012
English only	18,742	615	267	6,707
Spanish:	**2,862**	**424**	**1,601**	**990**
Limited English-speaking household	239	18	124	139
Not a limited English-speaking household	2,623	406	1,477	851
Other Indo-European languages:	**134**	**0**	**0**	**283**
Limited English-speaking household	0	0	0	19
Not a limited English-speaking household	134	0	0	264
Asian and Pacific Island languages:	**92**	**0**	**0**	**32**
Limited English-speaking household	0	0	0	1
Not a limited English-speaking household	92	0	0	31
Other languages:	**12**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Limited English-speaking household	0	0	0	0
Not a limited English-speaking household	12	0	0	0
TOTAL LIMITED ENGLISH-SPEAKING HOUSEHOLDS	**239**	**18**	**124**	**159**
% LIMITED ENGLISH-SPEAKING HOUSEHOLDS	**1.1**	**1.7**	**6.6**	**2.0**

Criteria	Maverick County, Texas	Medina County, Texas	Real County, Texas	Uvalde County, Texas
Label	Estimate	Estimate	Estimate	Estimate
Total:	17,690	16,765	893	8,324
English only	708	10,371	766	3,536
Spanish:	**16,788**	**6,007**	**127**	**4,676**
Limited English-speaking household	4,699	552	13	762
Not a limited English-speaking household	12,089	5,455	114	3,914
Other Indo-European languages:	**0**	**252**	**0**	**36**
Limited English-speaking household	0	0	0	0
Not a limited English-speaking household	0	252	0	36
Asian and Pacific Island languages:	**28**	**67**	**0**	**76**
Limited English-speaking household	28	0	0	25
Not a limited English-speaking household	0	67	0	51
Other languages:	**166**	**68**	**0**	**0**
Limited English-speaking household	5	0	0	0
Not a limited English-speaking household	161	68	0	0
TOTAL LIMITED ENGLISH-SPEAKING HOUSEHOLDS	**4,732**	**552**	**13**	**787**
% LIMITED ENGLISH-SPEAKING HOUSEHOLDS	**26.7**	**3.3**	**1.5**	**9.5**

Criteria	Val Verde County, Texas	Victoria County, Texas	Wilson County, Texas	Zavala County, Texas
Label	**Estimate**	**Estimate**	**Estimate**	**Estimate**
Total:	16,146	34,219	16,949	3,394
English only	4,122	24,498	12,000	194
Spanish:	**11,889**	**9,047**	**4,445**	**3,200**
Limited English-speaking household	2,076	740	379	454
Not a limited English-speaking household	9,813	8,307	4,066	2,746
Other Indo-European languages:	**28**	**352**	**411**	**0**
Limited English-speaking household	0	0	25	0
Not a limited English-speaking household	28	352	386	0
Asian and Pacific Island languages:	**107**	**298**	**79**	**0**
Limited English-speaking household	21	73	17	0
Not a limited English-speaking household	86	225	62	0
Other languages:	**0**	**24**	**14**	**0**
Limited English-speaking household	0	0	0	0
Not a limited English-speaking household	0	24	14	0
TOTAL LIMITED ENGLISH-SPEAKING HOUSEHOLDS	**2,097**	**813**	**421**	**454**
% LIMITED ENGLISH-SPEAKING HOUSEHOLDS	**13.0**	**2.4**	**2.5**	**13.4**
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2017-2021 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates				

Table 9. Region 8 Median Household Income 5-Year Estimate (2017-2021)

Median Household Income and Per Capita Income		
Area	**Median HH Income**	**Per Capita Income**
Texas	$67,321.00	$34,255.00
Region 8	$59,680.07	$29,216.18
SA-NB MSA	$75,992.75	$36,487.50
Victoria MSA	$56,466.50	$30,925.50
Atascosa	$63,391.00	$26,385.00
Bandera	$64,495.00	$36,496.00
Bexar	$62,169.00	$31,233.00
Calhoun	$61,887.00	$30,879.00
Comal	$85,912.00	$43,417.00
DeWitt	$57,873.00	$28,546.00
Dimmit	$25,000.00	$16,929.00
Edwards	$40,000.00	$27,018.00
Frio	$58,456.00	$22,822.00
Gillespie	$64,438.00	$39,012.00
Goliad	$52,335.00	$32,050.00
Gonzales	$55,698.00	$29,239.00
Guadalupe	$80,047.00	$33,715.00
Jackson	$60,807.00	$27,278.00
Karnes	$49,526.00	$25,330.00
Kendall	$100,706.00	$53,156.00
Kerr	$62,204.00	$35,944.00
Kinney	$58,925.00	$24,724.00
La Salle	$61,042.00	$18,113.00
Lavaca	$57,602.00	$32,150.00
Maverick	$44,502.00	$19,098.00
Medina	$67,180.00	$29,731.00
Real	$44,083.00	$21,487.00
Uvalde	$51,602.00	$24,532.00
Val Verde	$51,949.00	$21,800.00
Victoria	$60,598.00	$29,801.00
Wilson	$84,042.00	$37,767.00
Zavala	$44,573.00	$19,401.00
Source: American Community Survey (ACS) 5 Year Estimates 2017-2021		

Table 10. Region 8 Unemployment Rates 2018-2022

Year	Area	Labor Force	Employed	Unemployed	Unemployment Rate	% Change in Unemployment 2018-2022
2018	Texas	13,714,148	13,178,801	535,347	3.9%	
2019	Texas	13,871,804	13,381,033	490,771	3.5%	
2020	Texas	13,870,887	12,808,625	1,062,262	7.7%	6.4
2021	Texas	14,220,460	13,413,048	807,412	5.7%	
2022	Texas	14,662,573	14,092,842	569,731	3.9%	
2018	Region 8	1,399,047	1,350,602	48,445	3.5%	
2019	Region 8	1,408,794	1,363,669	45,125	3.2%	
2020	Region 8	1,397,894	1,294,746	103,148	7.4%	13.5
2021	Region 8	1,425,731	1,349,609	76,122	5.3%	
2022	Region 8	1,470,511	1,415,525	54,986	3.7%	
2018	SA-NB MSA	1,179,331	1,139,852	39,479	3.3%	
2019	SA-NB MSA	1,188,080	1,150,960	37,120	3.1%	
2020	SA-NB MSA	1,183,339	1,096,750	86,589	7.3%	15.6
2021	SA-NB MSA	1,208,909	1,146,121	62,788	5.2%	
2022	SA-NB MSA	1,251,474	1,205,842	45,632	3.6%	
2018	Victoria MSA	45,897	44,123	1,774	3.9%	
2019	Victoria MSA	45,147	43,582	1,565	3.5%	
2020	Victoria MSA	43,702	40,082	3,620	8.3%	5.2
2021	Victoria MSA	43,938	41,121	2,817	6.4%	
2022	Victoria MSA	44,563	42,696	1,867	4.2%	
2018	Atascosa	21,254	20,446	808	3.8%	
2019	Atascosa	21,483	20,710	773	3.6%	
2020	Atascosa	21,480	19,645	1,835	8.5%	12.1
2021	Atascosa	21,901	20,550	1,351	6.2%	
2022	Atascosa	22,510	21,604	906	4.0%	
2018	Bandera	9,864	9,526	338	3.4%	
2019	Bandera	9,929	9,602	327	3.3%	
2020	Bandera	9,872	9,298	574	5.8%	15.4
2021	Bandera	10,227	9,745	482	4.7%	
2022	Bandera	10,624	10,234	390	3.7%	
2018	Bexar	929,226	897,864	31,362	3.4%	
2019	Bexar	932,179	902,782	29,397	3.2%	
2020	Bexar	927,557	856,813	70,744	7.6%	15.3
2021	Bexar	945,855	895,189	50,666	5.4%	
2022	Bexar	978,125	941,971	36,154	3.7%	

Year	Area	Labor Force	Employed	Unemployed	Unemployment Rate	% Change in Unemployment 2018-2022
2018	Calhoun	11,127	10,667	460	4.1%	-2.2
2019	Calhoun	11,983	11,598	385	3.2%	
2020	Calhoun	11,845	11,155	690	5.8%	
2021	Calhoun	12,224	11,625	599	4.9%	
2022	Calhoun	12,272	11,822	450	3.7%	
2018	Comal	71,836	69,526	2,310	3.2%	23.0
2019	Comal	75,124	72,890	2,234	3.0%	
2020	Comal	76,810	72,136	4,674	6.1%	
2021	Comal	79,105	75,529	3,576	4.5%	
2022	Comal	82,222	79,381	2,841	3.5%	
2018	DeWitt	9,652	9,347	305	3.2%	2.3
2019	DeWitt	9,625	9,371	254	2.6%	
2020	DeWitt	9,128	8,575	553	6.1%	
2021	DeWitt	9,414	8,958	456	4.8%	
2022	DeWitt	9,113	8,801	312	3.4%	
2018	Dimmit	7,303	7,082	221	3.0%	6.3
2019	Dimmit	7,355	7,168	187	2.5%	
2020	Dimmit	6,428	6,019	409	6.4%	
2021	Dimmit	5,830	5,497	333	5.7%	
2022	Dimmit	6,154	5,919	235	3.8%	
2018	Edwards	877	852	25	2.9%	36.0
2019	Edwards	1,036	1,012	24	2.3%	
2020	Edwards	1,228	1,185	43	3.5%	
2021	Edwards	1,265	1,210	55	4.3%	
2022	Edwards	1,201	1,167	34	2.8%	
2018	Frio	10,110	9,820	290	2.9%	10.7
2019	Frio	10,310	10,039	271	2.6%	
2020	Frio	9,467	8,930	537	5.7%	
2021	Frio	9,396	8,944	452	4.8%	
2022	Frio	9,418	9,097	321	3.4%	
2018	Gillespie	13,279	12,939	340	2.6%	12.9
2019	Gillespie	13,396	13,069	327	2.4%	
2020	Gillespie	13,152	12,527	625	4.8%	
2021	Gillespie	13,939	13,478	461	3.3%	
2022	Gillespie	14,654	14,270	384	2.6%	
2018	Goliad	3,258	3,133	125	3.8%	12.0
2019	Goliad	3,230	3,121	109	3.4%	
2020	Goliad	3,107	2,865	242	7.8%	
2021	Goliad	3,153	2,946	207	6.6%	

Year	Area	Labor Force	Employed	Unemployed	Unemployment Rate	% Change in Unemployment 2018-2022
2022	Goliad	3,198	3,058	140	4.4%	
2018	Gonzales	9,415	9,127	288	3.1%	
2019	Gonzales	9,481	9,225	256	2.7%	
2020	Gonzales	9,442	8,931	511	5.4%	7.3
2021	Gonzales	9,594	9,184	410	4.3%	
2022	Gonzales	9,527	9,218	309	3.2%	
2018	Guadalupe	79,699	77,179	2,520	3.2%	
2019	Guadalupe	80,826	78,431	2,395	3.0%	
2020	Guadalupe	80,164	75,248	4,916	6.1%	14.7
2021	Guadalupe	82,209	78,557	3,652	4.4%	
2022	Guadalupe	85,585	82,694	2,891	3.4%	
2018	Jackson	7,312	7,071	241	3.3%	
2019	Jackson	7,440	7,217	223	3.0%	
2020	Jackson	7,228	6,810	418	5.8%	2.9
2021	Jackson	7,108	6,752	356	5.0%	
2022	Jackson	7,127	6,879	248	3.5%	
2018	Karnes	6,809	6,614	195	2.9%	
2019	Karnes	7,072	6,894	178	2.5%	
2020	Karnes	6,944	6,508	436	6.3%	12.8
2021	Karnes	6,843	6,487	356	5.2%	
2022	Karnes	6,647	6,427	220	3.3%	
2018	Kendall	21,693	21,057	636	2.9%	
2019	Kendall	22,390	21,781	609	2.7%	
2020	Kendall	22,016	20,900	1,116	5.1%	16.5
2021	Kendall	22,781	21,908	873	3.8%	
2022	Kendall	23,745	23,004	741	3.1%	
2018	Kerr	21,636	20,932	704	3.3%	
2019	Kerr	21,980	21,331	649	3.0%	
2020	Kerr	21,535	20,277	1,258	5.8%	13.8
2021	Kerr	22,061	21,071	990	4.5%	
2022	Kerr	22,343	21,542	801	3.6%	
2018	Kinney	1,341	1,282	59	4.4%	
2019	Kinney	1,350	1,301	49	3.6%	
2020	Kinney	1,300	1,223	77	5.9%	1.7
2021	Kinney	1,244	1,175	69	5.5%	
2022	Kinney	1,267	1,207	60	4.7%	
2018	La Salle	4,550	4,439	111	2.4%	
2019	La Salle	4,336	4,231	105	2.4%	5.4
2020	La Salle	3,703	3,454	249	6.7%	

Year	Area	Labor Force	Employed	Unemployed	Unemployment Rate	% Change in Unemployment 2018-2022
2021	La Salle	3,804	3,641	163	4.3%	
2022	La Salle	4,113	3,996	117	2.8%	
2018	Lavaca	8,719	8,446	273	3.1%	12.1
2019	Lavaca	8,523	8,270	253	3.0%	
2020	Lavaca	8,341	7,905	436	5.2%	
2021	Lavaca	8,640	8,253	387	4.5%	
2022	Lavaca	9,159	8,853	306	3.3%	
2018	Maverick	23,473	21,546	1,927	8.2%	-3.8
2019	Maverick	23,363	21,589	1,774	7.6%	
2020	Maverick	24,103	20,457	3,646	15.1%	
2021	Maverick	23,752	20,739	3,013	12.7%	
2022	Maverick	23,405	21,552	1,853	7.9%	
2018	Medina	21,397	20,647	750	3.5%	14.9
2019	Medina	21,528	20,844	684	3.2%	
2020	Medina	21,192	19,850	1,342	6.3%	
2021	Medina	21,832	20,744	1,088	5.0%	
2022	Medina	22,681	21,819	862	3.8%	
2018	Real	1,041	989	52	5.0%	1.9
2019	Real	1,048	1,007	41	3.9%	
2020	Real	1,075	1,005	70	6.5%	
2021	Real	1,144	1,076	68	5.9%	
2022	Real	1,143	1,090	53	4.6%	
2018	Uvalde	11,383	10,893	490	4.3%	0.6
2019	Uvalde	11,347	10,918	429	3.8%	
2020	Uvalde	11,208	10,488	720	6.4%	
2021	Uvalde	11,252	10,631	621	5.5%	
2022	Uvalde	11,274	10,781	493	4.4%	
2018	Val Verde	22,257	21,388	869	3.9%	15.1
2019	Val Verde	22,612	21,857	755	3.3%	
2020	Val Verde	21,356	19,576	1,780	8.3%	
2021	Val Verde	22,098	20,785	1,313	5.9%	
2022	Val Verde	22,262	21,262	1,000	4.5%	
2018	Victoria	42,639	40,990	1,649	3.9%	4.7
2019	Victoria	41,917	40,461	1,456	3.5%	
2020	Victoria	40,595	37,217	3,378	8.3%	
2021	Victoria	40,785	38,175	2,610	6.4%	
2022	Victoria	41,365	39,638	1,727	4.2%	

Year	Area	Labor Force	Employed	Unemployed	Unemployment Rate	% Change in Unemployment 2018-2022
2018	Wilson	24,362	23,607	755	3.1%	12.2
2019	Wilson	24,621	23,920	701	2.8%	
2020	Wilson	24,248	22,860	1,388	5.7%	
2021	Wilson	24,999	23,899	1,100	4.4%	
2022	Wilson	25,982	25,135	847	3.3%	
2018	Zavala	3,535	3,193	342	9.7%	-14.9
2019	Zavala	3,310	3,030	280	8.5%	
2020	Zavala	3,370	2,889	481	14.3%	
2021	Zavala	3,276	2,861	415	12.7%	
2022	Zavala	3,395	3,104	291	8.6%	
Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics						

Table 11. Region 8 TANF Recipients 2020-2022

Year	Area	Cases	Households (2020 Decennial)	Cases per 100 Households
2020	Texas	202987	10491147	1.93
2021	Texas	139678	10491147	1.33
2022	Texas	85156	10491147	0.81
2020	Region 8	19656	1095741	1.79
2021	Region 8	14520	1095741	1.33
2022	Region 8	7665	1095741	0.70
2020	SA-NB MSA	16561	925609	1.79
2021	SA-NB MSA	12173	925609	1.32
2022	SA-NB MSA	6356	925609	0.69
2020	Victoria MSA	498	37266	1.34
2021	Victoria MSA	443	37266	1.19
2022	Victoria MSA	239	37266	0.64
2020	Atascosa	480	16485	2.91
2021	Atascosa	263	16485	1.59
2022	Atascosa	202	16485	1.23
2020	Bandera	71	8847	0.81
2021	Bandera	47	8847	0.54
2022	Bandera	1	8847	0.01
2020	Bexar	14286	726886	1.97
2021	Bexar	10608	726886	1.46
2022	Bexar	5500	726886	0.76
2020	Calhoun	111	7614	1.46
2021	Calhoun	82	7614	1.08
2022	Calhoun	68	7614	0.89
2020	Comal	391	62232	0.63
2021	Comal	267	62232	0.43
2022	Comal	121	62232	0.19
2020	DeWitt	180	7315	2.46
2021	DeWitt	196	7315	2.68
2022	DeWitt	49	7315	0.67
2020	Dimmit	147	3020	4.86
2021	Dimmit	67	3020	2.21
2022	Dimmit	25	3020	0.82
2020	Edwards	14	577	2.45
2021	Edwards	4	577	0.70
2022	Edwards	2	577	0.35

Year	Area	Cases	Households (2020 Decennial)	Cases per 100 Households
2020	Frio	144	5190	2.77
2021	Frio	107	5190	2.07
2022	Frio	63	5190	1.21
2020	Gillespie	17	11486	0.15
2021	Gillespie	27	11486	0.24
2022	Gillespie	12	11486	0.11
2020	Goliad	43	2815	1.53
2021	Goliad	53	2815	1.87
2022	Goliad	36	2815	1.28
2020	Gonzales	138	7275	1.89
2021	Gonzales	58	7275	0.79
2022	Gonzales	52	7275	0.72
2020	Guadalupe	724	59975	1.21
2021	Guadalupe	550	59975	0.92
2022	Guadalupe	288	59975	0.48
2020	Jackson	102	5558	1.84
2021	Jackson	74	5558	1.33
2022	Jackson	34	5558	0.61
2020	Karnes	58	4594	1.27
2021	Karnes	34	4594	0.75
2022	Karnes	35	4594	0.76
2020	Kendall	82	16406	0.50
2021	Kendall	35	16406	0.22
2022	Kendall	27	16406	0.16
2020	Kerr	168	22060	0.76
2021	Kerr	123	22060	0.56
2022	Kerr	77	22060	0.35
2020	Kinney	14	1156	1.22
2021	Kinney	12	1156	1.05
2022	Kinney	7	1156	0.62
2020	La Salle	37	1857	2.00
2021	La Salle	38	1857	2.07
2022	La Salle	21	1857	1.11
2020	Lavaca	28	8191	0.34
2021	Lavaca	43	8191	0.53
2022	Lavaca	42	8191	0.51
2020	Maverick	399	18034	2.21
2021	Maverick	344	18034	1.91

Year	Area	Cases	Households (2020 Decennial)	Cases per 100 Households
2022	Maverick	196	18034	1.09
2020	Medina	337	17359	1.94
2021	Medina	230	17359	1.33
2022	Medina	109	17359	0.63
2020	Real	14	1164	1.22
2021	Real	0	1164	0.00
2022	Real	0	1164	0.00
2020	Uvalde	312	8624	3.62
2021	Uvalde	251	8624	2.91
2022	Uvalde	160	8624	1.86
2020	Val Verde	462	15796	2.92
2021	Val Verde	326	15796	2.07
2022	Val Verde	168	15796	1.06
2020	Victoria	455	34451	1.32
2021	Victoria	390	34451	1.13
2022	Victoria	203	34451	0.59
2020	Wilson	190	17419	1.09
2021	Wilson	173	17419	0.99
2022	Wilson	107	17419	0.61
2020	Zavala	252	3355	7.52
2021	Zavala	117	3355	3.49
2022	Zavala	59	3355	1.75
Source: Texas Health and Human Services Commission, TANF Statistics				

Table 12. Region 8 SNAP Recipients 2020-2022

Year	Area	Cases	Cases per 100 Households	Median # Cases per 100 Households
2020	Texas	19646834	187.27	16.07
2021	Texas	18090341	172.43	14.63
2022	Texas	18594243	177.24	14.80
2020	Region 8	2220127	202.61	17.35
2021	Region 8	2059569	187.96	15.83
2022	Region 8	2114224	192.95	16.06
2020	SA-NB MSA	1789211	193.30	16.57
2021	SA-NB MSA	1651859	178.46	15.05
2022	SA-NB MSA	1697660	183.41	15.26
2020	Victoria MSA	84088	10.74	0.93
2021	Victoria MSA	78017	9.97	0.71
2022	Victoria MSA	78832	10.07	0.85
2020	Atascosa	45499	276.00	23.64
2021	Atascosa	42792	259.58	22.06
2022	Atascosa	45202	274.20	22.59
2020	Bandera	11600	131.12	11.22
2021	Bandera	10805	122.13	10.35
2022	Bandera	10914	123.36	10.35
2020	Bexar	1547572	212.90	18.24
2021	Bexar	1426131	196.20	16.65
2022	Bexar	1461779	201.10	16.76
2020	Calhoun	16320	214.34	18.25
2021	Calhoun	15123	198.62	16.73
2022	Calhoun	15370	201.86	17.00
2020	Comal	49190	79.04	6.79
2021	Comal	45713	73.46	6.25
2022	Comal	46917	75.39	6.32
2020	DeWitt	17147	234.41	20.12
2021	DeWitt	16041	219.29	18.55
2022	DeWitt	16552	226.27	18.76
2020	Dimmit	14120	467.55	40.00
2021	Dimmit	13677	452.88	38.51
2022	Dimmit	13451	445.40	37.30
2020	Edwards	1444	250.26	21.40
2021	Edwards	1387	240.38	20.02
2022	Edwards	1372	237.78	19.84

Year	Area	Cases	Cases per 100 Households	Median # Cases per 100 Households
2020	Frio	18015	347.11	29.68
2021	Frio	17789	342.76	28.36
2022	Frio	18965	365.41	30.62
2020	Gillespie	6870	59.81	5.15
2021	Gillespie	5988	52.13	4.41
2022	Gillespie	5998	52.22	4.41
2020	Goliad	5020	178.33	15.15
2021	Goliad	4636	164.69	13.77
2022	Goliad	4666	165.75	14.00
2020	Gonzales	17508	240.66	20.67
2021	Gonzales	16514	227.00	19.11
2022	Gonzales	16875	231.96	19.34
2020	Guadalupe	71948	119.96	10.27
2021	Guadalupe	66904	111.55	9.51
2022	Guadalupe	70094	116.87	9.69
2020	Jackson	10265	184.69	15.90
2021	Jackson	9506	171.03	14.38
2022	Jackson	10032	180.50	15.09
2020	Karnes	12369	269.24	23.18
2021	Karnes	11739	255.53	21.88
2022	Karnes	11532	251.02	21.08
2020	Kendall	9002	54.87	4.69
2021	Kendall	7970	48.58	4.11
2022	Kendall	8618	52.53	4.35
2020	Kerr	26444	119.87	10.23
2021	Kerr	23982	108.71	9.16
2022	Kerr	23907	108.37	9.04
2020	Kinney	2538	219.55	18.51
2021	Kinney	2450	211.94	17.39
2022	Kinney	2795	241.78	19.77
2020	La Salle	7171	386.16	33.06
2021	La Salle	6999	376.90	31.37
2022	La Salle	6838	368.23	30.78
2020	Lavaca	10737	131.08	11.23
2021	Lavaca	10285	125.56	10.58
2022	Lavaca	10773	131.52	11.01
2020	Maverick	82737	458.78	39.06
2021	Maverick	80825	448.18	37.75
2022	Maverick	82721	458.69	38.19

Year	Area	Cases	Cases per 100 Households	Median # Cases per 100 Households
2020	Medina	32684	188.28	16.20
2021	Medina	30924	178.14	15.08
2022	Medina	32945	189.79	15.78
2020	Real	2348	201.72	17.65
2021	Real	2326	199.83	16.71
2022	Real	2367	203.35	17.23
2020	Uvalde	29667	344.01	29.21
2021	Uvalde	28324	328.43	27.91
2022	Uvalde	29972	347.54	28.45
2020	Val Verde	51085	323.40	27.31
2021	Val Verde	47687	301.89	25.51
2022	Val Verde	49098	310.83	25.85
2020	Victoria	79068	229.51	19.78
2021	Victoria	73381	213.00	18.09
2022	Victoria	74166	215.28	18.04
2020	Wilson	21716	124.67	10.80
2021	Wilson	20620	118.38	9.99
2022	Wilson	21191	121.65	10.18
2020	Zavala	20043	597.41	50.66
2021	Zavala	19051	567.84	47.90
2022	Zavala	19114	569.72	47.50
Source: Texas Health and Human Services Commission, SNAP Statistics				

Table 13. Region 8 Students Eligible for Free and Reduced Lunch 2018-2022

Year	Area	Total Enrollment	Free and Reduced Lunch Students [Public School]	Percent Free & Reduced
2018-19	Texas	5433471	3288771	60.5%
2019-20	Texas	5488817	3310028	60.3%
2020-21	Texas	5372806	3233649	60.2%
2021-22	Texas	5428609	3289711	60.6%
2018-19	Region 8	548166	331877	60.5%
2019-20	Region 8	553322	331466	59.9%
2020-21	Region 8	539659	318773	59.1%
2021-22	Region 8	541857	327072	60.4%
2018-19	SA-NB MSA	458051	269436	58.8%
2019-20	SA-NB MSA	464009	270182	58.2%
2020-21	SA-NB MSA	452968	259463	57.3%
2021-22	SA-NB MSA	456441	267408	58.6%
2018-19	Victoria MSA	16692	10679	64.0%
2019-20	Victoria MSA	16376	10503	64.1%
2020-21	Victoria MSA	16041	10324	64.4%
2021-22	Victoria MSA	15831	10674	67.4%
2018-19	Atascosa	8211	5416	66.0%
2019-20	Atascosa	8170	5389	66.0%
2020-21	Atascosa	7883	4874	61.8%
2021-22	Atascosa	7897	5225	66.2%
2018-19	Bandera	2540	1382	54.4%
2019-20	Bandera	2606	1330	51.0%
2020-21	Bandera	2492	1283	51.5%
2021-22	Bandera	2571	1255	48.8%
2018-19	Bexar	364029	229523	63.1%
2019-20	Bexar	368035	230148	62.5%
2020-21	Bexar	358099	220333	61.5%
2021-22	Bexar	358592	227269	63.4%
2018-19	Calhoun	3846	2587	67.3%
2019-20	Calhoun	3840	2353	61.3%
2020-21	Calhoun	3681	2182	59.3%
2021-22	Calhoun	3576	2297	64.2%
2018-19	Comal	26019	8707	33.5%
2019-20	Comal	27182	9145	33.6%
2020-21	Comal	27381	9524	34.8%

Year	Area	Total Enrollment	Free and Reduced Lunch Students [Public School]	Percent Free & Reduced
2021-22	Comal	27771	9160	33.0%
2018-19	DeWitt	4519	2879	63.7%
2019-20	DeWitt	4479	2959	66.1%
2020-21	DeWitt	4306	2724	63.3%
2021-22	DeWitt	4338	2819	65.0%
2018-19	Dimmit	2219	1720	77.5%
2019-20	Dimmit	2133	1593	74.7%
2020-21	Dimmit	2066	1702	82.4%
2021-22	Dimmit	1923	1490	77.5%
2018-19	Edwards	412	285	69.2%
2019-20	Edwards	414	272	65.7%
2020-21	Edwards	380	268	70.5%
2021-22	Edwards	384	261	68.0%
2018-19	Frio	3139	2546	81.1%
2019-20	Frio	3152	2548	80.8%
2020-21	Frio	2916	2417	82.9%
2021-22	Frio	2948	2504	84.9%
2018-19	Gillespie	3724	1858	49.9%
2019-20	Gillespie	3750	1918	51.2%
2020-21	Gillespie	3673	1804	49.1%
2021-22	Gillespie	3705	2046	55.2%
2018-19	Goliad	1330	693	52.1%
2019-20	Goliad	1319	673	51.0%
2020-21	Goliad	1271	637	50.1%
2021-22	Goliad	1315	709	53.9%
2018-19	Gonzales	4328	3337	77.1%
2019-20	Gonzales	4280	3245	75.8%
2020-21	Gonzales	4013	3139	78.2%
2021-22	Gonzales	4020	3053	75.9%
2018-19	Guadalupe	28170	12072	42.9%
2019-20	Guadalupe	28372	11951	42.1%
2020-21	Guadalupe	27575	11333	41.1%
2021-22	Guadalupe	29007	12312	42.4%
2018-19	Jackson	3281	1797	54.8%
2019-20	Jackson	3273	1776	54.3%
2020-21	Jackson	3128	1637	52.3%
2021-22	Jackson	3203	1680	52.5%
2018-19	Karnes	2467	1568	63.6%

Year	Area	Total Enrollment	Free and Reduced Lunch Students [Public School]	Percent Free & Reduced
2019-20	Karnes	2457	1631	66.4%
2020-21	Karnes	2674	1758	65.7%
2021-22	Karnes	2433	1636	67.2%
2018-19	Kendall	8977	2281	25.4%
2019-20	Kendall	9231	2261	24.5%
2020-21	Kendall	9363	2228	23.8%
2021-22	Kendall	9910	2215	22.4%
2018-19	Kerr	7047	4315	61.2%
2019-20	Kerr	6908	4119	59.6%
2020-21	Kerr	6760	3935	58.2%
2021-22	Kerr	6867	3968	57.8%
2018-19	Kinney	560	319	57.0%
2019-20	Kinney	572	334	58.4%
2020-21	Kinney	519	333	64.2%
2021-22	Kinney	532	328	61.7%
2018-19	La Salle	1347	1196	88.8%
2019-20	La Salle	1321	1187	89.9%
2020-21	La Salle	1265	990	78.3%
2021-22	La Salle	1172	1061	90.5%
2018-19	Lavaca	2437	1019	41.8%
2019-20	Lavaca	2451	967	39.5%
2020-21	Lavaca	2431	909	37.4%
2021-22	Lavaca	2517	959	38.1%
2018-19	Maverick	14561	11819	81.2%
2019-20	Maverick	14500	11480	79.2%
2020-21	Maverick	14028	11690	83.3%
2021-22	Maverick	13385	11121	83.1%
2018-19	Medina	10940	6191	56.6%
2019-20	Medina	11202	6124	54.7%
2020-21	Medina	11322	6230	55.0%
2021-22	Medina	11561	6458	55.9%
2018-19	Real	590	406	68.8%
2019-20	Real	570	404	70.9%
2020-21	Real	564	369	65.4%
2021-22	Real	573	380	66.3%
2018-19	Uvalde	5318	3960	74.5%
2019-20	Uvalde	5282	4002	75.8%
2020-21	Uvalde	5141	3741	72.8%

Year	Area	Total Enrollment	Free and Reduced Lunch Students [Public School]	Percent Free & Reduced
2021-22	Uvalde	5056	3789	74.9%
2018-19	Val Verde	11083	8002	72.2%
2019-20	Val Verde	11031	7825	70.9%
2020-21	Val Verde	10643	7300	68.6%
2021-22	Val Verde	10599	7579	71.5%
2018-19	Victoria	15362	9986	65.0%
2019-20	Victoria	15057	9830	65.3%
2020-21	Victoria	14770	9687	65.6%
2021-22	Victoria	14516	9965	68.6%
2018-19	Wilson	9165	3864	42.2%
2019-20	Wilson	9211	3834	41.6%
2020-21	Wilson	8853	3658	41.3%
2021-22	Wilson	9132	3514	38.5%
2018-19	Zavala	2545	2149	84.4%
2019-20	Zavala	2524	2168	85.9%
2020-21	Zavala	2462	2088	84.8%
2021-22	Zavala	2354	2019	85.8%
Source: U.S. Department of Education, Common Core Data				

Table 14. Region 8 Students Experiencing Homelessness 2018-2022

2018 - 2023 Students Experiencing Homelessness					
Year	Area	Total Enrollment	Total Homeless	Homeless Rate per 1,000	% Change in Homeless Students from 2018 to 2022
2018-19	Texas	5,431,910	72,782	13.4	-1.6
2019-20		5,493,940	78,131	14.2	
2020-21		5,361,841	57,580	10.7	
2021-22		5,422,666	61,362	11.3	
2022-23		5,518,452	71,639	13.0	
2018-19	Region 8	541,625	6,668	12.3	-13.4
2019-20		546,696	6,858	12.5	
2020-21		532,561	5,178	9.7	
2021-22		535,788	5,438	10.1	
2022-23		553,359	5,777	10.4	
2018-19	SA-NB MSA	452,037	4,825	10.7	-11.1
2019-20		457,882	5,060	11.1	
2020-21		446,478	3,856	8.6	
2021-22		450,911	4,115	9.1	
2022-23		463,953	4,291	9.2	
2018-19	Victoria MSA	16,470	590	35.8	-26.9
2019-20		16,148	534	33.1	
2020-21		15,778	405	25.7	
2021-22		15,579	439	28.2	
2022-23		15,583	431	27.7	
2018-19	Atascosa	9,071	84	9.3	4.8
2019-20		9,068	91	10.0	
2020-21		8,781	77	8.8	
2021-22		8,774	117	13.3	
2022-23		9,054	88	9.7	
2018-19	Bandera	2,540	126	49.6	-15.1
2019-20		2,606	130	49.9	
2020-21		2,492	102	40.9	
2021-22		2,571	90	35.0	
2022-23		2,627	107	40.7	
2018-19	Bexar	349,962	3,883	11.1	-6.8
2019-20		353,354	4,042	11.4	

Year	Area	Total Enrollment	Total Homeless	Homeless Rate per 1,000	% Change in Homeless Students from 2018 to 2022
2020-21		343,276	2,990	8.7	
2021-22		343,290	3,222	9.4	
2022-23		352,882	3,619	10.3	
2018-19	Calhoun	3,846	232	60.3	-47.8
2019-20		3,840	203	52.9	
2020-21		3,681	102	27.7	
2021-22		3,576	99	27.7	
2022-23		3,530	121	34.3	
2018-19	Comal	33,510	275	8.2	-78.2
2019-20		35,038	374	10.7	
2020-21		35,141	341	9.7	
2021-22		37,311	417	11.2	
2022-23		38,576	60	1.6	
2018-19	DeWitt	4,519	150	33.2	-14.0
2019-20		4,479	117	26.1	
2020-21		4,306	63	14.6	
2021-22		4,338	81	18.7	
2022-23		4,381	129	29.4	
2018-19	Dimmit	2,219	46	20.7	34.8
2019-20		2,133	66	30.9	
2020-21		2,066	82	39.7	
2021-22		1,923	41	21.3	
2022-23		1,903	62	32.6	
2018-19	Edwards	586	0	0.0	0.0
2019-20		583	0	0.0	
2020-21		530	0	0.0	
2021-22		511	0	0.0	
2022-23		485	0	0.0	
2018-19	Frio	3,139	113	36.0	91.2
2019-20		3,156	199	63.1	
2020-21		2,919	155	53.1	
2021-22		2,951	161	54.6	
2022-23		2,925	216	73.8	
2018-19	Gillespie	3,724	--	--	-7.1
2019-20		3,780	14	3.7	
2020-21		3,673	32	8.7	
2021-22		3,705	50	13.5	

Year	Area	Total Enrollment	Total Homeless	Homeless Rate per 1,000	% Change in Homeless Students from 2018 to 2022
2022-23		3,700	13	3.5	
2018-19	Goliad	1,330	28	21.1	-14.3
2019-20		1,319	38	28.8	
2020-21		1,271	34	26.8	
2021-22		1,315	34	25.9	
2022-23		1,312	24	18.3	
2018-19	Gonzales	4,263	79	18.5	-10.1
2019-20		4,237	60	14.2	
2020-21		3,967	47	11.8	
2021-22		3,984	45	11.3	
2022-23		3,940	71	18.0	
2018-19	Guadalupe	26,613	236	8.9	-14.8
2019-20		26,680	229	8.6	
2020-21		25,904	169	6.5	
2021-22		26,421	105	4.0	
2022-23		26,474	201	7.6	
2018-19	Jackson	3,503	32	9.1	0.0
2019-20		3,501	21	6.0	
2020-21		3,391	27	8.0	
2021-22		3,455	34	9.8	
2022-23		3,472	32	9.2	
2018-19	Karnes	2,479	40	16.1	25.0
2019-20		2,460	39	15.9	
2020-21		2,677	35	13.1	
2021-22		2,434	24	9.9	
2022-23		6,214	50	8.0	
2018-19	Kendall	10,395	33	3.2	33.3
2019-20		10,757	23	2.1	
2020-21		10,763	21	2.0	
2021-22		11,473	18	1.6	
2022-23		11,935	44	3.7	
2018-19	Kerr	6,919	127	18.4	-53.5
2019-20		6,804	102	15.0	
2020-21		6,623	72	10.9	
2021-22		6,763	63	9.3	
2022-23		6,906	59	8.5	
2018-19	Kinney	560	0	0.0	

Year	Area	Total Enrollment	Total Homeless	Homeless Rate per 1,000	% Change in Homeless Students from 2018 to 2022
2019-20		572	--	--	
2020-21		519	0	0.0	
2021-22		532	0	0.0	
2022-23		552	--	--	
2018-19	La Salle	1,347	--	--	
2019-20		1,321	15	11.4	
2020-21		1,265	23	18.2	
2021-22		1,172	--	--	
2022-23		1,170	--	--	
2018-19	Lavaca	2,437	--	--	
2019-20		2,451	--	--	
2020-21		2,431	--	--	
2021-22		2,517	--	--	
2022-23		2,570	16	--	
2018-19	Maverick	14,561	49	3.4	14.3
2019-20		14,500	128	8.8	
2020-21		14,028	86	6.1	
2021-22		13,385	57	4.3	
2022-23		13,935	56	4.0	
2018-19	Medina	10,816	125	11.6	-26.4
2019-20		11,181	100	8.9	
2020-21		11,280	78	6.9	
2021-22		11,963	78	6.5	
2022-23		13,056	92	7.0	
2018-19	Real	517	13	25.1	
2019-20		507	10	19.7	
2020-21		521	--	--	
2021-22		532	--	--	
2022-23		572	--	--	
2018-19	Uvalde	5,424	65	12.0	-64.6
2019-20		5,387	76	14.1	
2020-21		5,238	35	6.7	
2021-22		5,140	29	5.6	
2022-23		5,109	23	4.5	
2018-19	Val Verde	10,636	110	10.3	1.8
2019-20		10,536	110	10.4	
2020-21		10,105	45	4.5	

Year	Area	Total Enrollment	Total Homeless	Homeless Rate per 1,000	% Change in Homeless Students from 2018 to 2022
2021-22		10,110	91	9.0	
2022-23		10,169	112	11.0	
2018-19	Victoria	15,140	562	37.1	-27.6
2019-20		14,829	496	33.4	
2020-21		14,507	371	25.6	
2021-22		14,264	405	28.4	
2022-23		14,271	407	28.5	
2018-19	Wilson	9,130	63	6.9	27.0
2019-20		9,198	71	7.7	
2020-21		8,841	78	8.8	
2021-22		9,108	68	7.5	
2022-23		9,349	80	8.6	
2018-19	Zavala	2,439	197	80.8	-51.8
2019-20		2,419	104	43.0	
2020-21		2,365	113	47.8	
2021-22		2,270	109	48.0	
2022-23		2,290	95	41.5	
Source: Texas Education Agency					

Table 15. Region 8 Educational Attainment 18-24 Population 2018-2021

Year	Area	Label	Population 18 to 24 years	Less than high school graduate	High school graduate	Some college or associate's degree	Bachelor's degree or higher
2018	Texas	Total	2,777,150	421,016	904,155	1,213,484	238,495
2018	Texas	Percent	13.49%	15.20%	32.60%	43.70%	8.60%
2019	Texas	Total	2790857	408222	923858	1211300	247477
2019	Texas	Percent	13.34%	14.60%	33.10%	43.40%	8.90%
2020	Texas	Total	2804109	393121	945458	1193185	272345
2020	Texas	Percent	13.19%	14.00%	33.70%	42.60%	9.70%
2021	Texas	Total	2796936	390920	965414	1162180	278422
2021	Texas	Percent	13.06%	14.00%	34.50%	41.60%	10.00%
2018	Region 8	Total	291014	43300	105377	121407	20930
2018	Region 8	Percent	13.43%	14.9%	36.2%	41.7%	7.2%
2019	Region 8	Total	292362	44881	107917	118202	21386
2019	Region 8	Percent	13.27%	15.35%	36.91%	40.43%	7.31%
2020	Region 8	Total	294403	42922	110439	116322	24744
2020	Region 8	Percent	13.13%	14.58%	37.51%	39.51%	8.40%
2021	Region 8	Total	291012	41912	111191	111569	26364
2021	Region 8	Percent	12.97%	14.40%	38.21%	38.34%	9.06%
2018	SA-NB MSA	Total	244733	33473	87543	105216	18501
2018	SA-NB MSA	Percent	13.55%	13.68%	35.77%	42.99%	7.56%
2019	SA-NB MSA	Total	246273	34209	90233	102975	18856
2019	SA-NB MSA	Percent	13.37%	13.89%	36.64%	41.81%	7.66%
2020	SA-NB MSA	Total	248345	33198	92754	100526	21867
2020	SA-NB MSA	Percent	13.22%	13.37%	37.35%	40.48%	8.81%
2021	SA-NB MSA	Total	247101	32274	93542	97379	23906
2021	SA-NB MSA	Percent	13.06%	13.06%	37.86%	39.41%	9.67%
2018	Victoria MSA	Total	9,231	1,714	3,434	3,668	415
2018	Victoria MSA	Percent	12.42%	18.57%	37.20%	39.74%	4.50%
2019	Victoria MSA	Total	8,985	1,704	3,441	3,549	291
2019	Victoria MSA	Percent	12.05%	18.96%	38.30%	39.50%	3.24%
2020	Victoria MSA	Total	8,912	1,526	3,098	3,823	465
2020	Victoria MSA	Percent	11.9%	17.12%	34.76%	42.90%	5.22%

Year	Area	Label	Population 18 to 24 years	Less than high school graduate	High school graduate	Some college or associate's degree	Bachelor's degree or higher
2021	Victoria MSA	Total	8,829	1,645	3,250	3,434	500
2021	Victoria MSA	Percent	12.0%	18.63%	36.81%	38.89%	5.66%
2018	Atascosa	Total	4,350	819	1,913	1,478	140
2018	Atascosa	Percent	12.33%	18.80%	44.00%	34.00%	3.20%
2019	Atascosa	Total	4,479	795	2,145	1,434	105
2019	Atascosa	Percent	12.47%	17.70%	47.90%	32.00%	2.30%
2020	Atascosa	Total	4,496	961	2,013	1,471	51
2020	Atascosa	Percent	12.28%	21.40%	44.80%	32.70%	1.10%
2021	Atascosa	Total	4,376	841	2,153	1,330	52
2021	Atascosa	Percent	12.36%	19.20%	49.20%	30.40%	1.20%
2018	Bandera	Total	1,326	218	648	416	44
2018	Bandera	Percent	7.37%	16.40%	48.90%	31.40%	3.30%
2019	Bandera	Total	1,502	98	856	488	60
2019	Bandera	Percent	8.16%	6.50%	57.00%	32.50%	4.00%
2020	Bandera	Total	1,504	150	641	592	121
2020	Bandera	Percent	7.93%	10.00%	42.60%	39.40%	8.00%
2021	Bandera	Total	1,359	112	589	587	71
2021	Bandera	Percent	7.86%	8.20%	43.30%	43.20%	5.20%
2018	Bexar	Total	202,571	26,762	69,702	90,302	15,805
2018	Bexar	Percent	14.20%	13.20%	34.40%	44.60%	7.80%
2019	Bexar	Total	203,048	27,391	71,219	88,507	15,931
2019	Bexar	Percent	14.00%	13.50%	35.10%	43.60%	7.80%
2020	Bexar	Total	203,818	26,186	73,481	85,972	18,179
2020	Bexar	Percent	13.83%	12.80%	36.10%	42.20%	8.90%
2021	Bexar	Total	203,019	25,274	74,114	83,748	19,883
2021	Bexar	Percent	13.70%	12.40%	36.50%	41.30%	9.80%
2018	Calhoun	Total	1,886	502	985	351	48
2018	Calhoun	Percent	11.53%	26.60%	52.20%	18.60%	2.50%
2019	Calhoun	Total	1,933	532	890	470	41
2019	Calhoun	Percent	11.85%	27.50%	46.00%	24.30%	2.10%
2020	Calhoun	Total	1,927	455	799	627	46
2020	Calhoun	Percent	11.85%	23.60%	41.50%	32.50%	2.40%
2021	Calhoun	Total	1,764	415	751	476	122
2021	Calhoun	Percent	11.46%	23.50%	42.60%	27.00%	6.90%
2018	Comal	Total	10,288	1,388	4,269	3,628	1,003
2018	Comal	Percent	9.88%	13.50%	41.50%	35.30%	9.70%
2019	Comal	Total	10,715	1,735	4,342	3,631	1,007
2019	Comal	Percent	9.79%	16.20%	40.50%	33.90%	9.40%
2020	Comal	Total	11,349	1,540	4,977	3,439	1,393

Year	Area	Label	Population 18 to 24 years	Less than high school graduate	High school graduate	Some college or associate's degree	Bachelor's degree or higher
2020	Comal	Percent	9.84%	13.60%	43.90%	30.30%	12.30%
2021	Comal	Total	11,574	1,695	4,914	3,453	1,512
2021	Comal	Percent	9.57%	14.60%	42.50%	29.80%	13.10%
2018	DeWitt	Total	1,258	257	527	438	36
2018	DeWitt	Percent	7.96%	20.40%	41.90%	34.80%	2.90%
2019	DeWitt	Total	1,348	274	728	331	15
2019	DeWitt	Percent	8.57%	20.30%	54.00%	24.60%	1.10%
2020	DeWitt	Total	1,346	369	524	423	30
2020	DeWitt	Percent	8.60%	27.40%	38.90%	31.40%	2.20%
2021	DeWitt	Total	1,400	390	683	287	40
2021	DeWitt	Percent	9.13%	27.90%	48.80%	20.50%	2.90%
2018	Dimmit	Total	934	503	222	209	0
2018	Dimmit	Percent	12.51%	53.90%	23.80%	22.40%	0.00%
2019	Dimmit	Total	901	499	186	216	0
2019	Dimmit	Percent	12.23%	55.40%	20.60%	24.00%	0.00%
2020	Dimmit	Total	860	317	367	135	41
2020	Dimmit	Percent	11.75%	36.90%	42.70%	15.70%	4.80%
2021	Dimmit	Total	754	161	384	177	32
2021	Dimmit	Percent	12.02%	21.40%	50.90%	23.50%	4.20%
2018	Edwards	Total	213	75	118	20	0
2018	Edwards	Percent	12.47%	35.20%	55.40%	9.40%	0.00%
2019	Edwards	Total	169	66	87	16	0
2019	Edwards	Percent	10.34%	39.10%	51.50%	9.50%	0.00%
2020	Edwards	Total	229	88	141	0	0
2020	Edwards	Percent	14.97%	38.40%	61.60%	0.00%	0.00%
2021	Edwards	Total	229	118	110	1	0
2021	Edwards	Percent	20.00%	51.50%	48.00%	0.40%	0.00%
2018	Frio	Total	2,687	902	1,274	422	89
2018	Frio	Percent	18.19%	33.60%	47.40%	15.70%	3.30%
2019	Frio	Total	2,680	976	1,303	316	85
2019	Frio	Percent	17.71%	36.40%	48.60%	11.80%	3.20%
2020	Frio	Total	2,808	798	1,650	286	74
2020	Frio	Percent	18.33%	28.40%	58.80%	10.20%	2.60%
2021	Frio	Total	2,145	679	1,072	369	25
2021	Frio	Percent	15.25%	31.70%	50.00%	17.20%	1.20%
2018	Gillespie	Total	1,747	271	766	589	121
2018	Gillespie	Percent	8.32%	15.50%	43.80%	33.70%	6.90%
2019	Gillespie	Total	1,802	314	686	650	152
2019	Gillespie	Percent	8.53%	17.40%	38.10%	36.10%	8.40%

Year	Area	Label	Population 18 to 24 years	Less than high school graduate	High school graduate	Some college or associate's degree	Bachelor's degree or higher
2020	Gillespie	Total	1,757	304	724	559	170
2020	Gillespie	Percent	8.23%	17.30%	41.20%	31.80%	9.70%
2021	Gillespie	Total	1,779	406	674	541	158
2021	Gillespie	Percent	8.35%	22.80%	37.90%	30.40%	8.90%
2018	Goliad	Total	658	157	214	269	18
2018	Goliad	Percent	11.12%	23.90%	32.50%	40.90%	2.70%
2019	Goliad	Total	612	124	173	296	19
2019	Goliad	Percent	10.33%	20.30%	28.30%	48.40%	3.10%
2020	Goliad	Total	594	103	134	349	8
2020	Goliad	Percent	9.95%	17.30%	22.60%	58.80%	1.30%
2021	Goliad	Total	508	120	136	240	12
2021	Goliad	Percent	9.10%	23.60%	26.80%	47.20%	2.40%
2018	Gonzales	Total	1,791	417	912	434	28
2018	Gonzales	Percent	11.88%	23.30%	50.90%	24.20%	1.60%
2019	Gonzales	Total	1,749	424	897	390	38
2019	Gonzales	Percent	11.56%	24.20%	51.30%	22.30%	2.20%
2020	Gonzales	Total	1,748	426	944	342	36
2020	Gonzales	Percent	11.49%	24.40%	54.00%	19.60%	2.10%
2021	Gonzales	Total	1,612	410	849	306	47
2021	Gonzales	Percent	11.19%	25.40%	52.70%	19.00%	2.90%
2018	Guadalupe	Total	13,986	1,994	6,385	4,717	890
2018	Guadalupe	Percent	12.13%	14.30%	45.70%	33.70%	6.40%
2019	Guadalupe	Total	14,144	1,742	6,777	4,747	878
2019	Guadalupe	Percent	11.92%	12.30%	47.90%	33.60%	6.20%
2020	Guadalupe	Total	14,376	1,675	6,689	5,019	993
2020	Guadalupe	Percent	11.77%	11.70%	46.50%	34.90%	6.90%
2021	Guadalupe	Total	14,954	1,912	6,975	4,924	1,143
2021	Guadalupe	Percent	11.76%	12.80%	46.60%	32.90%	7.60%
2018	Jackson	Total	1,184	177	471	379	157
2018	Jackson	Percent	10.74%	14.90%	39.80%	32.00%	13.30%
2019	Jackson	Total	1,181	152	487	415	127
2019	Jackson	Percent	10.69%	12.90%	41.20%	35.10%	10.80%
2020	Jackson	Total	1,111	50	506	444	111
2020	Jackson	Percent	10.06%	4.50%	45.50%	40.00%	10.00%
2021	Jackson	Total	1,164	69	521	529	45
2021	Jackson	Percent	10.47%	5.90%	44.80%	45.40%	3.90%

Year	Area	Label	Population 18 to 24 years	Less than high school graduate	High school graduate	Some college or associate's degree	Bachelor's degree or higher
2018	Karnes	Total	1,649	544	549	519	37
2018	Karnes	Percent	13.60%	33.00%	33.30%	31.50%	2.20%
2019	Karnes	Total	1,615	481	522	522	90
2019	Karnes	Percent	13.12%	29.80%	32.30%	32.30%	5.60%
2020	Karnes	Total	1,637	461	558	478	140
2020	Karnes	Percent	13.44%	28.20%	34.10%	29.20%	8.60%
2021	Karnes	Total	1,411	365	616	369	61
2021	Karnes	Percent	12.23%	25.90%	43.70%	26.20%	4.30%
2018	Kendall	Total	3,379	683	1,406	1,101	189
2018	Kendall	Percent	10.52%	20.20%	41.60%	32.60%	5.60%
2019	Kendall	Total	3,503	672	1,469	1,119	243
2019	Kendall	Percent	10.48%	19.20%	41.90%	31.90%	6.90%
2020	Kendall	Total	3,694	746	1,585	996	367
2020	Kendall	Percent	10.60%	20.20%	42.90%	27.00%	9.90%
2021	Kendall	Total	3,171	690	1,196	897	388
2021	Kendall	Percent	9.49%	21.80%	37.70%	28.30%	12.20%
2018	Kerr	Total	4,215	673	1,705	1,601	236
2018	Kerr	Percent	10.19%	16.00%	40.50%	38.00%	5.60%
2019	Kerr	Total	4,234	630	1,808	1,534	262
2019	Kerr	Percent	10.12%	14.90%	42.70%	36.20%	6.20%
2020	Kerr	Total	4,268	567	1,991	1,590	120
2020	Kerr	Percent	10.12%	13.30%	46.60%	37.30%	2.80%
2021	Kerr	Total	4,194	605	1,954	1,566	69
2021	Kerr	Percent	9.91%	14.40%	46.60%	37.30%	1.60%
2018	Kinney	Total	273	31	83	151	8
2018	Kinney	Percent	9.04%	11.40%	30.40%	55.30%	2.90%
2019	Kinney	Total	232	50	79	95	8
2019	Kinney	Percent	7.28%	21.60%	34.10%	40.90%	3.40%
2020	Kinney	Total	329	44	156	129	0
2020	Kinney	Percent	10.24%	13.40%	47.40%	39.20%	0.00%
2021	Kinney	Total	257	53	114	90	0
2021	Kinney	Percent	9.49%	20.60%	44.40%	35.00%	0.00%
2018	La Salle	Total	729	113	236	334	46
2018	La Salle	Percent	12.60%	15.50%	32.40%	45.80%	6.30%
2019	La Salle	Total	685	69	234	361	21
2019	La Salle	Percent	11.57%	10.10%	34.20%	52.70%	3.10%
2020	La Salle	Total	843	123	293	387	40
2020	La Salle	Percent	14.10%	14.60%	34.80%	45.90%	4.70%
2021	La Salle	Total	774	336	276	162	0

Year	Area	Label	Population 18 to 24 years	Less than high school graduate	High school graduate	Some college or associate's degree	Bachelor's degree or higher
2021	La Salle	Percent	14.39%	43.40%	35.70%	20.90%	0.00%
2018	Lavaca	Total	1,489	222	479	764	24
2018	Lavaca	Percent	9.78%	14.90%	32.20%	51.30%	1.60%
2019	Lavaca	Total	1,494	215	609	640	30
2019	Lavaca	Percent	9.78%	14.40%	40.80%	42.80%	2.00%
2020	Lavaca	Total	1,452	209	499	664	80
2020	Lavaca	Percent	9.47%	14.40%	34.40%	45.70%	5.50%
2021	Lavaca	Total	1,465	172	642	535	116
2021	Lavaca	Percent	9.49%	11.70%	43.80%	36.50%	7.90%
2018	Maverick	Total	6,957	1,528	2,440	2,742	247
2018	Maverick	Percent	17.58%	22.00%	35.10%	39.40%	3.60%
2019	Maverick	Total	7,008	1,943	2,452	2,130	483
2019	Maverick	Percent	17.59%	27.70%	35.00%	30.40%	6.90%
2020	Maverick	Total	6,864	1,774	2,218	2,500	372
2020	Maverick	Percent	17.18%	25.80%	32.30%	36.40%	5.40%
2021	Maverick	Total	6,715	1,649	2,490	2,286	290
2021	Maverick	Percent	16.91%	24.60%	37.10%	34.00%	4.30%
2018	Medina	Total	4,853	1,095	1,720	1,830	208
2018	Medina	Percent	12.83%	22.60%	35.40%	37.70%	4.30%
2019	Medina	Total	4,844	1,159	1,950	1,460	275
2019	Medina	Percent	12.59%	23.90%	40.30%	30.10%	5.70%
2020	Medina	Total	5,030	1,285	1,936	1,384	425
2020	Medina	Percent	12.85%	25.50%	38.50%	27.50%	8.40%
2021	Medina	Total	4,745	1,095	1,897	1,222	531
2021	Medina	Percent	12.23%	23.10%	40.00%	25.80%	11.20%
2018	Real	Total	265	22	138	99	6
2018	Real	Percent	9.80%	8.30%	52.10%	37.40%	2.30%
2019	Real	Total	274	100	90	77	7
2019	Real	Percent	10.83%	36.50%	32.80%	28.10%	2.60%
2020	Real	Total	242	75	65	94	8
2020	Real	Percent	9.11%	31.00%	26.90%	38.80%	3.30%
2021	Real	Total	204	62	49	89	4
2021	Real	Percent	9.34%	30.40%	24.00%	43.60%	2.00%
2018	Uvalde	Total	2,811	557	1,137	945	172
2018	Uvalde	Percent	14.32%	19.80%	40.40%	33.60%	6.10%
2019	Uvalde	Total	2,883	798	862	1,137	86
2019	Uvalde	Percent	14.69%	27.70%	29.90%	39.40%	3.00%
2020	Uvalde	Total	2,941	605	949	1,096	291
2020	Uvalde	Percent	14.92%	20.60%	32.30%	37.30%	9.90%

Year	Area	Label	Population 18 to 24 years	Less than high school graduate	High school graduate	Some college or associate's degree	Bachelor's degree or higher
2021	Uvalde	Total	2,826	539	792	1,228	267
2021	Uvalde	Percent	15.53%	19.10%	28.00%	43.50%	9.40%
2018	Val Verde	Total	5,563	1,127	1,908	1,889	639
2018	Val Verde	Percent	15.93%	20.30%	34.30%	34.00%	11.50%
2019	Val Verde	Total	5,523	1,204	1,777	1,942	600
2019	Val Verde	Percent	15.77%	21.80%	32.20%	35.20%	10.90%
2020	Val Verde	Total	5,416	1,110	1,794	1,856	656
2020	Val Verde	Percent	15.42%	20.50%	33.10%	34.30%	12.10%
2021	Val Verde	Total	5,255	1,087	2,070	1,418	680
2021	Val Verde	Percent	15.42%	20.70%	39.40%	27.00%	12.90%
2018	Victoria	Total	8,573	1,557	3,220	3,399	397
2018	Victoria	Percent	12.53%	18.20%	37.60%	39.60%	4.60%
2019	Victoria	Total	8,373	1,580	3,268	3,253	272
2019	Victoria	Percent	12.20%	18.90%	39.00%	38.90%	3.20%
2020	Victoria	Total	8,318	1,423	2,964	3,474	457
2020	Victoria	Percent	12.11%	17.10%	35.60%	41.80%	5.50%
2021	Victoria	Total	8,321	1,525	3,114	3,194	488
2021	Victoria	Percent	12.24%	18.30%	37.40%	38.40%	5.90%
2018	Wilson	Total	3,980	514	1,500	1,744	222
2018	Wilson	Percent	10.93%	12.90%	37.70%	43.80%	5.60%
2019	Wilson	Total	4,038	617	1,475	1,589	357
2019	Wilson	Percent	10.88%	15.30%	36.50%	39.40%	8.80%
2020	Wilson	Total	4,078	655	1,432	1,653	338
2020	Wilson	Percent	10.72%	16.10%	35.10%	40.50%	8.30%
2021	Wilson	Total	3,903	655	1,704	1,218	326
2021	Wilson	Percent	10.42%	16.80%	43.70%	31.20%	8.40%
2018	Zavala	Total	1,399	192	450	637	120
2018	Zavala	Percent	16.37%	13.70%	32.20%	45.50%	8.60%
2019	Zavala	Total	1,390	235	535	427	193
2019	Zavala	Percent	16.39%	16.90%	38.50%	30.70%	13.90%
2020	Zavala	Total	1,365	418	398	354	195
2020	Zavala	Percent	16.12%	30.60%	29.20%	25.90%	14.30%
2021	Zavala	Total	1,131	471	341	319	0
2021	Zavala	Percent	16.12%	41.60%	30.20%	28.20%	0.00%
Source: American Community Survey (ACS) 5 Year Estimates 2017-2021							

Table 16. Region 8 Juvenile Arrests 2018-2022

Year	Area	Juvenile Population	Total Juvenile Arrests	Juvenile Arrest Rate per 100k	Drug and Alcohol Arrests	Drug and Alcohol Arrest Rate per 100k
2018	Texas	2962167	68152	2300.75	13991	472.32
2019	Texas	2962167	63190	2133.24	12592	425.09
2020	Texas	2962167	39171	1322.38	6808	229.83
2021	Texas	2962167	38006	1283.05	6666	225.04
2022	Texas	2962167	49128	1658.52	9627	325
2018	Region 8	301038	4176	1387.2	1126	374.04
2019	Region 8	301038	4659	1547.65	1253	416.23
2020	Region 8	301038	3248	1078.93	722	239.84
2021	Region 8	301038	3245	1077.94	780	259.1
2022	Region 8	301038	4934	1639	1230	408.59
2018	SA-NB MSA	254220	3277	1289.04	855	336.32
2019	SA-NB MSA	254220	3741	1471.56	942	370.55
2020	SA-NB MSA	254220	2577	1013.69	535	210.45
2021	SA-NB MSA	254220	2731	1074.27	630	247.82
2022	SA-NB MSA	254220	4209	1655.65	1035	407.13
2018	Victoria MSA	9838	191	1941.45	62	630.21
2019	Victoria MSA	9838	285	2896.93	105	1067.29
2020	Victoria MSA	9838	227	2307.38	49	498.07
2021	Victoria MSA	9838	168	1707.66	38	386.26
2022	Victoria MSA	9838	217	2205.73	49	498.07
2018	Atascosa	5622	96	1707.58	34	604.77
2019	Atascosa	5622	122	2170.05	22	391.32
2020	Atascosa	5622	52	924.94	13	231.23
2021	Atascosa	5622	68	1209.53	10	177.87
2022	Atascosa	5622	94	1672	14	249.02
2018	Bandera	1650	6	363.64	2	121.21
2019	Bandera	1650	9	545.45	0	0
2020	Bandera	1650	5	303.03	2	121.21
2021	Bandera	1650	1	60.61	0	0
2022	Bandera	1650	3	181.82	2	121.21
2018	Bexar	199791	2331	1166.72	553	276.79
2019	Bexar	199791	2754	1378.44	615	307.82
2020	Bexar	199791	1994	998.04	348	174.18
2021	Bexar	199791	2167	1084.63	475	237.75
2022	Bexar	199791	3392	1697.77	747	373.89

Year	Area	Juvenile Population	Total Juvenile Arrests	Juvenile Arrest Rate per 100k	Drug and Alcohol Arrests	Drug and Alcohol Arrest Rate per 100k
2018	Calhoun	1995	54	2706.77	18	902.26
2019	Calhoun	1995	34	1704.26	12	601.5
2020	Calhoun	1995	14	701.75	4	200.5
2021	Calhoun	1995	37	1854.64	15	751.88
2022	Calhoun	1995	66	3308.27	22	1102.76
2018	Comal	15130	372	2458.69	113	746.86
2019	Comal	15130	419	2769.33	156	1031.06
2020	Comal	15130	239	1579.64	71	469.27
2021	Comal	15130	275	1817.58	84	555.19
2022	Comal	15130	407	2690.02	168	1110.38
2018	DeWitt	1795	37	2061.28	9	501.39
2019	DeWitt	1795	36	2005.57	8	445.68
2020	DeWitt	1795	27	1504.18	8	445.68
2021	DeWitt	1795	28	1559.89	5	278.55
2022	DeWitt	1795	37	2061.28	12	668.52
2018	Dimmit	1139	29	2546.09	8	702.37
2019	Dimmit	1139	16	1404.74	3	263.39
2020	Dimmit	1139	0	0	1	87.8
2021	Dimmit	1139	0	0	0	0
2022	Dimmit	1139	0	0	0	0
2018	Edwards	162	3	1851.85	1	617.28
2019	Edwards	162	5	3086.42	1	617.28
2020	Edwards	162	0	0	0	0
2021	Edwards	162	0	0	0	0
2022	Edwards	162	0	0	0	0
2018	Frio	1779	38	2136.03	11	618.32
2019	Frio	1779	18	1011.8	6	337.27
2020	Frio	1779	0	0	0	0
2021	Frio	1779	1	56.21	0	0
2022	Frio	1779	8	449.69	1	56.21
2018	Gillespie	2172	47	2163.9	9	414.36
2019	Gillespie	2172	49	2255.99	8	368.32
2020	Gillespie	2172	35	1611.42	13	598.53
2021	Gillespie	2172	5	230.2	4	184.16
2022	Gillespie	2172	20	920.81	9	414.36
2018	Goliad	648	0	0	0	0
2019	Goliad	648	7	1080.25	2	308.64
2020	Goliad	648	6	925.93	3	462.96
2021	Goliad	648	7	1080.25	2	308.64

Year	Area	Juvenile Population	Total Juvenile Arrests	Juvenile Arrest Rate per 100k	Drug and Alcohol Arrests	Drug and Alcohol Arrest Rate per 100k
2022	Goliad	648	8	1234.57	0	0
2018	Gonzales	2239	32	1429.21	18	803.93
2019	Gonzales	2239	32	1429.21	13	580.62
2020	Gonzales	2239	20	893.26	2	89.33
2021	Gonzales	2239	36	1607.86	10	446.63
2022	Gonzales	2239	32	1429.21	13	580.62
2018	Guadalupe	17164	212	1235.14	65	378.7
2019	Guadalupe	17164	218	1270.1	68	396.18
2020	Guadalupe	17164	156	908.88	44	256.35
2021	Guadalupe	17164	52	302.96	14	81.57
2022	Guadalupe	17164	81	471.92	34	198.09
2018	Jackson	1510	69	4569.54	9	596.03
2019	Jackson	1510	41	2715.23	4	264.9
2020	Jackson	1510	37	2450.33	10	662.25
2021	Jackson	1510	29	1920.53	13	860.93
2022	Jackson	1510	32	2119.21	4	264.9
2018	Karnes	1385	42	3032.49	9	649.82
2019	Karnes	1385	24	1732.85	3	216.61
2020	Karnes	1385	8	577.62	3	216.61
2021	Karnes	1385	10	722.02	3	216.61
2022	Karnes	1385	11	794.22	3	216.61
2018	Kendall	4992	108	2163.46	48	961.54
2019	Kendall	4992	84	1682.69	39	781.25
2020	Kendall	4992	69	1382.21	32	641.03
2021	Kendall	4992	93	1862.98	22	440.71
2022	Kendall	4992	90	1802.88	23	460.74
2018	Kerr	3946	114	2889	42	1064.37
2019	Kerr	3946	94	2382.16	51	1292.45
2020	Kerr	3946	83	2103.4	36	912.32
2021	Kerr	3946	78	1976.69	29	734.92
2022	Kerr	3946	82	2078.05	29	734.92
2018	Kinney	298	0	0	0	0
2019	Kinney	298	0	0	0	0
2020	Kinney	298	0	0	0	0
2021	Kinney	298	0	0	0	0
2022	Kinney	298	0	0	0	0
2018	La Salle	532	5	939.85	2	375.94
2019	La Salle	532	4	751.88	0	0
2020	La Salle	532	2	375.94	0	0

Year	Area	Juvenile Population	Total Juvenile Arrests	Juvenile Arrest Rate per 100k	Drug and Alcohol Arrests	Drug and Alcohol Arrest Rate per 100k
2021	La Salle	532	2	375.94	1	187.97
2022	La Salle	532	1	187.97	0	0
2018	Lavaca	1998	37	1851.85	10	500.5
2019	Lavaca	1998	19	950.95	5	250.25
2020	Lavaca	1998	14	700.7	2	100.1
2021	Lavaca	1998	19	950.95	4	200.2
2022	Lavaca	1998	39	1951.95	21	1051.05
2018	Maverick	6556	73	1113.48	22	335.57
2019	Maverick	6556	111	1693.11	38	579.62
2020	Maverick	6556	74	1128.74	32	488.1
2021	Maverick	6556	55	838.93	14	213.54
2022	Maverick	6556	63	960.95	17	259.3
2018	Medina	4854	62	1277.3	20	412.03
2019	Medina	4854	66	1359.7	28	576.84
2020	Medina	4854	36	741.66	10	206.02
2021	Medina	4854	58	1194.89	18	370.83
2022	Medina	4854	66	1359.7	22	453.23
2018	Real	230	0	0	0	0
2019	Real	230	0	0	0	0
2020	Real	230	0	0	0	0
2021	Real	230	1	434.78	0	0
2022	Real	230	0	0	0	0
2018	Uvalde	2759	31	1123.6	13	471.19
2019	Uvalde	2759	25	906.13	11	398.7
2020	Uvalde	2759	21	761.15	4	144.98
2021	Uvalde	2759	29	1051.11	13	471.19
2022	Uvalde	2759	38	1377.31	6	217.47
2018	Val Verde	5120	96	1875	27	527.34
2019	Val Verde	5120	125	2441.41	43	839.84
2020	Val Verde	5120	106	2070.31	22	429.69
2021	Val Verde	5120	8	156.25	0	0
2022	Val Verde	5120	60	1171.88	9	175.78
2018	Victoria	9190	191	2078.35	62	674.65
2019	Victoria	9190	278	3025.03	103	1120.78
2020	Victoria	9190	221	2404.79	46	500.54
2021	Victoria	9190	161	1751.9	36	391.73
2022	Victoria	9190	209	2274.21	49	533.19
2018	Wilson	5017	90	1793.9	20	398.64
2019	Wilson	5017	69	1375.32	14	279.05

Year	Area	Juvenile Population	Total Juvenile Arrests	Juvenile Arrest Rate per 100k	Drug and Alcohol Arrests	Drug and Alcohol Arrest Rate per 100k
2020	Wilson	5017	26	518.24	15	298.98
2021	Wilson	5017	17	338.85	7	139.53
2022	Wilson	5017	76	1514.85	25	498.31
2018	Zavala	1365	1	73.26	1	73.26
2019	Zavala	1365	0	0	0	0
2020	Zavala	1365	3	219.78	1	73.26
2021	Zavala	1365	8	586.08	1	73.26
2022	Zavala	1365	19	1391.94	0	0
Source: Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR)						

Table 17. Region 8 Adult Arrests 2018-2022

Year	Area	Violent Arrests	Violent Crime Rate per 100k	Property Arrests	Property Crime Rate per 100k
2018	Texas	34545	157.98	74204	339.35
2019	Texas	34504	157.79	70483	322.33
2020	Texas	32288	147.66	55321	252.99
2021	Texas	30764	140.69	50909	232.82
2022	Texas	30217	138.19	56698	259.29
2018	Region 8	3481	152.14	7085	309.65
2019	Region 8	2896	126.57	5295	231.42
2020	Region 8	2984	130.42	4496	196.5
2021	Region 8	2512	109.79	5666	247.63
2022	Region 8	2678	117.04	6301	275.38
2018	SA-NB MSA	3030	156.88	6000	310.66
2019	SA-NB MSA	2421	125.35	4182	216.53
2020	SA-NB MSA	2522	130.58	3671	190.07
2021	SA-NB MSA	2050	106.14	4903	253.86
2022	SA-NB MSA	2251	116.55	5445	281.92
2018	Victoria MSA	97	130.55	321	432.01
2019	Victoria MSA	95	127.85	382	514.11
2020	Victoria MSA	123	165.54	254	341.84
2021	Victoria MSA	122	164.19	221	297.43
2022	Victoria MSA	95	127.85	279	375.49
2018	Atascosa	44	122.28	222	616.96
2019	Atascosa	48	133.4	222	616.96
2020	Atascosa	44	122.28	123	341.83
2021	Atascosa	30	83.37	89	247.34
2022	Atascosa	58	161.19	118	327.93
2018	Bandera	2	11.53	14	80.7
2019	Bandera	6	34.58	2	11.53
2020	Bandera	2	11.53	0	0
2021	Bandera	7	40.35	0	0
2022	Bandera	12	69.17	2	11.53
2018	Bexar	2648	175.09	5075	335.56
2019	Bexar	2033	134.42	3376	223.22
2020	Bexar	2192	144.94	2976	196.77
2021	Bexar	1819	120.27	4455	294.57
2022	Bexar	1941	128.34	4933	326.17

Year	Area	Violent Arrests	Violent Crime Rate per 100k	Property Arrests	Property Crime Rate per 100k
2018	Calhoun	36	232.23	49	316.09
2019	Calhoun	45	290.29	32	206.42
2020	Calhoun	31	199.97	36	232.23
2021	Calhoun	23	148.37	20	129.02
2022	Calhoun	29	187.07	82	528.96
2018	Comal	104	82.19	265	209.43
2019	Comal	92	72.71	203	160.43
2020	Comal	88	69.55	195	154.11
2021	Comal	91	71.92	152	120.12
2022	Comal	104	82.19	164	129.61
2018	DeWitt	36	233.49	55	356.73
2019	DeWitt	38	246.47	38	246.47
2020	DeWitt	26	168.63	30	194.58
2021	DeWitt	35	227.01	30	194.58
2022	DeWitt	32	207.55	20	129.72
2018	Dimmit	7	110.97	43	681.67
2019	Dimmit	7	110.97	31	491.44
2020	Dimmit	3	47.56	24	380.47
2021	Dimmit	0	0	0	0
2022	Dimmit	0	0	0	0
2018	Edwards	3	263.16	5	438.6
2019	Edwards	1	87.72	0	0
2020	Edwards	0	0	0	0
2021	Edwards	0	0	0	0
2022	Edwards	0	0	0	0
2018	Frio	44	318.26	61	441.23
2019	Frio	41	296.56	55	397.83
2020	Frio	25	180.83	67	484.63
2021	Frio	5	36.17	7	50.63
2022	Frio	4	28.93	8	57.87
2018	Gillespie	10	45.62	21	95.8
2019	Gillespie	12	54.74	15	68.43
2020	Gillespie	16	72.99	14	63.87
2021	Gillespie	18	82.11	15	68.43
2022	Gillespie	23	104.92	24	109.48
2018	Goliad	2	36.36	2	36.36
2019	Goliad	2	36.36	3	54.55
2020	Goliad	9	163.64	3	54.55
2021	Goliad	4	72.73	8	145.45
2022	Goliad	3	54.55	14	254.55

Year	Area	Violent Arrests	Violent Crime Rate per 100k	Property Arrests	Property Crime Rate per 100k
2018	Gonzales	52	354.01	22	149.77
2019	Gonzales	45	306.35	27	183.81
2020	Gonzales	22	149.77	16	108.93
2021	Gonzales	61	415.28	13	88.5
2022	Gonzales	50	340.39	21	142.96
2018	Guadalupe	127	99.05	269	209.79
2019	Guadalupe	103	80.33	227	177.04
2020	Guadalupe	81	63.17	206	160.66
2021	Guadalupe	28	21.84	41	31.98
2022	Guadalupe	59	46.01	37	28.86
2018	Jackson	21	185.19	25	220.46
2019	Jackson	11	97	38	335.1
2020	Jackson	29	255.73	45	396.83
2021	Jackson	34	299.82	35	308.64
2022	Jackson	15	132.28	38	335.1
2018	Karnes	21	177.14	74	624.21
2019	Karnes	23	194.01	71	598.9
2020	Karnes	8	67.48	8	67.48
2021	Karnes	10	84.35	6	50.61
2022	Karnes	2	16.87	5	42.18
2018	Kendall	12	35.11	41	119.96
2019	Kendall	12	35.11	43	125.81
2020	Kendall	26	76.07	57	166.77
2021	Kendall	15	43.89	37	108.25
2022	Kendall	18	52.66	39	114.11
2018	Kerr	41	94.75	170	392.88
2019	Kerr	42	97.06	129	298.13
2020	Kerr	64	147.91	72	166.4
2021	Kerr	47	108.62	122	281.95
2022	Kerr	41	94.75	78	180.26
2018	Kinney	0	0	0	0
2019	Kinney	5	194.25	4	155.4
2020	Kinney	1	38.85	8	310.8
2021	Kinney	0	0	0	0
2022	Kinney	0	0	0	0
2018	La Salle	5	94.91	12	227.79
2019	La Salle	13	246.77	6	113.9
2020	La Salle	8	151.86	6	113.9
2021	La Salle	4	75.93	3	56.95
2022	La Salle	0	0	0	0

Year	Area	Violent Arrests	Violent Crime Rate per 100k	Property Arrests	Property Crime Rate per 100k
2018	Lavaca	18	114.79	37	235.95
2019	Lavaca	13	82.9	25	159.43
2020	Lavaca	10	63.77	21	133.92
2021	Lavaca	12	76.53	15	95.66
2022	Lavaca	12	76.53	10	63.77
2018	Maverick	23	56.19	74	180.8
2019	Maverick	23	56.19	161	393.36
2020	Maverick	38	92.84	141	344.5
2021	Maverick	40	97.73	192	469.11
2022	Maverick	50	122.16	193	471.55
2018	Medina	75	192.45	79	202.71
2019	Medina	108	277.13	84	215.54
2020	Medina	78	200.15	83	212.98
2021	Medina	42	107.77	110	282.26
2022	Medina	38	97.51	119	305.36
2018	Real	0	0	1	43.82
2019	Real	1	43.82	0	0
2020	Real	0	0	0	0
2021	Real	2	87.64	2	87.64
2022	Real	1	43.82	1	43.82
2018	Uvalde	17	91.99	42	227.27
2019	Uvalde	23	124.46	46	248.92
2020	Uvalde	25	135.28	47	254.33
2021	Uvalde	22	119.05	53	286.8
2022	Uvalde	30	162.34	43	232.68
2018	Val Verde	15	42.89	65	185.87
2019	Val Verde	29	82.93	41	117.24
2020	Val Verde	33	94.36	36	102.94
2021	Val Verde	18	51.47	21	60.05
2022	Val Verde	40	114.38	42	120.1
2018	Victoria	95	138.08	319	463.64
2019	Victoria	93	135.17	379	550.85
2020	Victoria	114	165.69	251	364.81
2021	Victoria	118	171.5	213	309.58
2022	Victoria	92	133.72	265	385.16
2018	Wilson	18	47.66	35	92.66
2019	Wilson	19	50.3	25	66.19
2020	Wilson	11	29.12	31	82.07
2021	Wilson	18	47.66	19	50.3
2022	Wilson	21	55.6	33	87.37

Year	Area	Violent Arrests	Violent Crime Rate per 100k	Property Arrests	Property Crime Rate per 100k
2018	Zavala	5	72.26	8	115.62
2019	Zavala	8	115.62	12	173.44
2020	Zavala	0	0	0	0
2021	Zavala	9	130.08	8	115.62
2022	Zavala	3	43.36	12	173.44

Year	Area	Violent Arrests	Violent Crime Rate per 100k	Property Arrests	Property Crime Rate per 100k	Drug Arrests	Drug Arrest Rate per 100k	Alcohol Arrests	Alcohol Arrest Rate per 100k	Drug and Alcohol Arrests	Drug and Alcohol Arrest Rate per 100k
2018	Texas	34545	157.98	74204	339.35	150414	687.87	150346	687.56	300760	1375.42
2019	Texas	34504	157.79	70483	322.33	127733	584.14	141133	645.42	268866	1229.57
2020	Texas	32288	147.66	55321	252.99	91055	416.41	112730	515.53	203785	931.94
2021	Texas	30764	140.69	50909	232.82	86932	397.55	94891	433.95	181823	831.51
2022	Texas	30217	138.19	56698	259.29	84449	386.2	80315	367.29	164764	753.49
2018	Region 8	3481	152.14	7085	309.65	29218	1276.97	16594	725.24	45812	2002.21
2019	Region 8	2896	126.57	5295	231.42	23712	1036.33	14958	653.74	38670	1690.07
2020	Region 8	2984	130.42	4496	196.5	15424	674.1	10278	449.2	25702	1123.3
2021	Region 8	2512	109.79	5666	247.63	9160	400.34	6326	276.48	15486	676.81
2022	Region 8	2678	117.04	6301	275.38	9190	401.65	5499	240.33	14689	641.98
2018	SA-NB MSA	3030	156.88	6000	310.66	25990	1345.66	13298	688.52	39288	2034.17
2019	SA-NB MSA	2421	125.35	4182	216.53	20123	1041.89	11513	596.10	31636	1637.98
2020	SA-NB MSA	2522	130.58	3671	190.07	13053	675.83	7687	398.00	20740	1073.83
2021	SA-NB MSA	2050	106.14	4903	253.86	7154	370.41	4054	209.90	11208	580.31
2022	SA-NB MSA	2251	116.55	5445	281.92	7321	379.05	3628	187.84	10949	566.90
2018	Victoria MSA	97	130.55	321	432.01	750	1009.38	613	825.00	1363	1834.38
2019	Victoria MSA	95	127.85	382	514.11	1095	1473.70	833	1121.09	1928	2594.78
2020	Victoria MSA	123	165.54	254	341.84	657	884.22	631	849.23	1288	1733.44
2021	Victoria MSA	122	164.19	221	297.43	604	812.89	806	1084.75	1410	1897.64
2022	Victoria MSA	95	127.85	279	375.49	649	873.45	594	799.43	1243	1672.88
2018	Atascosa	44	122.28	222	616.96	447	1242.25	197	547.48	644	1136.65
2019	Atascosa	48	133.4	222	616.96	349	969.9	380	1056.05	729	397.72
2020	Atascosa	44	122.28	123	341.83	253	703.11	285	792.04	538	481.29
2021	Atascosa	30	83.37	89	247.34	215	597.5	310	861.52	525	1709.46
2022	Atascosa	58	161.19	118	327.93	204	566.93	205	569.71	409	1415.42

Year	Area	Violent Arrests	Violent Crime Rate per 100k	Property Arrests	Property Crime Rate per 100k	Drug Arrests	Drug Arrest Rate per 100k	Alcohol Arrests	Alcohol Arrest Rate per 100k	Drug and Alcohol Arrests	Drug and Alcohol Arrest Rate per 100k
2018	Bandera	2	11.53	14	80.7	82	472.65	63	363.13	145	726.42
2019	Bandera	6	34.58	2	11.53	29	167.16	53	305.49	82	0
2020	Bandera	2	11.53	0	0	22	126.81	22	126.81	44	175.44
2021	Bandera	7	40.35	0	0	22	126.81	39	224.8	61	202.53
2022	Bandera	12	69.17	2	11.53	17	97.99	52	299.73	69	1592.08
2018	Bexar	2648	175.09	5075	335.56	22843	1510.39	10814	715.03	33657	1345.45
2019	Bexar	2033	134.42	3376	223.22	17166	1135.03	8772	580.01	25938	1361.56
2020	Bexar	2192	144.94	2976	196.77	10989	726.6	5707	377.35	16696	492.12
2021	Bexar	1819	120.27	4455	294.57	5515	364.66	2371	156.77	7886	952.38
2022	Bexar	1941	128.34	4933	326.17	5577	368.75	1702	112.54	7279	894.14
2018	Calhoun	36	232.23	49	316.09	174	1122.44	262	1690.1	436	1050.35
2019	Calhoun	45	290.29	32	206.42	170	1096.63	220	1419.17	390	1130.11
2020	Calhoun	31	199.97	36	232.23	115	741.84	185	1193.39	300	0
2021	Calhoun	23	148.37	20	129.02	122	787	160	1032.12	282	170.84
2022	Calhoun	29	187.07	82	528.96	101	651.53	164	1057.93	265	286.97
2018	Comal	104	82.19	265	209.43	933	737.35	979	773.7	1912	1109.24
2019	Comal	92	72.71	203	160.43	913	721.54	942	744.46	1855	510.64
2020	Comal	88	69.55	195	154.11	711	561.9	624	493.14	1335	131.46
2021	Comal	91	71.92	152	120.12	642	507.37	735	580.87	1377	1028.14
2022	Comal	104	82.19	164	129.61	683	539.77	1108	875.65	1791	257.36
2018	DeWitt	36	233.49	55	356.73	93	603.19	56	363.21	149	1699.05
2019	DeWitt	38	246.47	38	246.47	91	590.22	43	278.89	134	561.28
2020	DeWitt	26	168.63	30	194.58	145	940.46	35	227.01	180	679.29
2021	DeWitt	35	227.01	30	194.58	92	596.71	55	356.73	147	1459.02
2022	DeWitt	32	207.55	20	129.72	66	428.07	46	298.35	112	351.61
2018	Dimmit	7	110.97	43	681.67	59	935.32	109	1727.96	168	521.43
2019	Dimmit	7	110.97	31	491.44	52	824.35	59	935.32	111	1819.12
2020	Dimmit	3	47.56	24	380.47	28	443.88	27	428.03	55	1088.24
2021	Dimmit	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	953.43
2022	Dimmit	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2018	Edwards	3	263.16	5	438.6	6	526.32	5	438.6	11	263.16
2019	Edwards	1	87.72	0	0	4	350.88	7	614.04	11	115.73
2020	Edwards	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1592.08
2021	Edwards	0	0	0	0	2	175.44	1	87.72	3	981.82
2022	Edwards	0	0	0	0	2	175.44	0	0	2	1075.63
2018	Frio	44	318.26	61	441.23	218	1576.85	207	1497.29	425	491.34
2019	Frio	41	296.56	55	397.83	198	1432.19	177	1280.29	375	1393.3
2020	Frio	25	180.83	67	484.63	95	687.16	75	542.5	170	1383.38

Year	Area	Violent Arrests	Violent Crime Rate per 100k	Property Arrests	Property Crime Rate per 100k	Drug Arrests	Drug Arrest Rate per 100k	Alcohol Arrests	Alcohol Arrest Rate per 100k	Drug and Alcohol Arrests	Drug and Alcohol Arrest Rate per 100k
2021	Frio	5	36.17	7	50.63	10	72.33	6	43.4	16	1029.87
2022	Frio	4	28.93	8	57.87	15	108.5	13	94.03	28	1363.53
2018	Gillespie	10	45.62	21	95.8	228	1040.1	290	1322.93	518	0
2019	Gillespie	12	54.74	15	68.43	264	1204.32	346	1578.4	610	759.3
2020	Gillespie	16	72.99	14	63.87	133	606.72	301	1373.11	434	337.99
2021	Gillespie	18	82.11	15	68.43	0	0	349	1592.08	349	1338.9
2022	Gillespie	23	104.92	24	109.48	0	0	349	1592.08	349	590.18
2018	Goliad	2	36.36	2	36.36	16	290.91	6	109.09	22	87.64
2019	Goliad	2	36.36	3	54.55	25	454.55	12	218.18	37	1553.03
2020	Goliad	9	163.64	3	54.55	20	363.64	11	200	31	74.35
2021	Goliad	4	72.73	8	145.45	47	854.55	7	127.27	54	1970.84
2022	Goliad	3	54.55	14	254.55	69	1254.55	5	90.91	74	389.19
2018	Gonzales	52	354.01	22	149.77	213	1450.06	91	619.51	304	650.38
2019	Gonzales	45	306.35	27	183.81	206	1402.41	56	381.24	262	1495.15
2020	Gonzales	22	149.77	16	108.93	68	462.93	45	306.35	113	253.62
2021	Gonzales	61	415.28	13	88.5	132	898.63	26	177	158	1103.95
2022	Gonzales	50	340.39	21	142.96	181	1232.21	19	129.35	200	1935.23
2018	Guadalupe	127	99.05	269	209.79	786	613	708	552.17	1494	1055.04
2019	Guadalupe	103	80.33	227	177.04	898	700.35	849	662.13	1747	1167.47
2020	Guadalupe	81	63.17	206	160.66	624	486.66	667	520.19	1291	871.91
2021	Guadalupe	28	21.84	41	31.98	265	206.67	365	284.66	630	0
2022	Guadalupe	59	46.01	37	28.86	328	255.81	303	236.31	631	1229.66
2018	Jackson	21	185.19	25	220.46	107	943.56	73	643.74	180	1979.84
2019	Jackson	11	97	38	335.1	91	802.47	72	634.92	163	563.64
2020	Jackson	29	255.73	45	396.83	65	573.19	43	379.19	108	769.28
2021	Jackson	34	299.82	35	308.64	83	731.92	75	661.38	158	1006.85
2022	Jackson	15	132.28	38	335.1	43	379.19	65	573.19	108	952.38
2018	Karnes	21	177.14	74	624.21	83	700.13	104	877.27	187	1020.67
2019	Karnes	23	194.01	71	598.9	75	632.64	92	776.04	167	1316.6
2020	Karnes	8	67.48	8	67.48	63	531.42	58	489.25	121	1823.43
2021	Karnes	10	84.35	6	50.61	108	911.01	56	472.37	164	1554
2022	Karnes	2	16.87	5	42.18	73	615.77	33	278.36	106	2069.1
2018	Kendall	12	35.11	41	119.96	428	1252.23	268	784.11	696	223.2
2019	Kendall	12	35.11	43	125.81	406	1187.86	302	883.58	708	1668.74
2020	Kendall	26	76.07	57	166.77	246	719.74	204	596.86	450	685.12
2021	Kendall	15	43.89	37	108.25	214	626.12	138	403.76	352	175.28
2022	Kendall	18	52.66	39	114.11	200	585.15	159	465.2	359	1547.62
2018	Kerr	41	94.75	170	392.88	487	1125.49	634	1465.22	1121	706.3

Year	Area	Violent Arrests	Violent Crime Rate per 100k	Property Arrests	Property Crime Rate per 100k	Drug Arrests	Drug Arrest Rate per 100k	Alcohol Arrests	Alcohol Arrest Rate per 100k	Drug and Alcohol Arrests	Drug and Alcohol Arrest Rate per 100k
2019	Kerr	42	97.06	129	298.13	446	1030.74	619	1430.55	1065	1826.96
2020	Kerr	64	147.91	72	166.4	291	672.52	498	1150.91	789	315.06
2021	Kerr	47	108.62	122	281.95	225	519.99	365	843.54	590	0
2022	Kerr	41	94.75	78	180.26	204	471.46	285	658.65	489	2025.96
2018	Kinney	0	0	0	0	19	738.15	9	349.65	28	472.65
2019	Kinney	5	194.25	4	155.4	36	1398.6	16	621.6	52	1715.04
2020	Kinney	1	38.85	8	310.8	19	738.15	21	815.85	40	2515.8
2021	Kinney	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1466
2022	Kinney	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	869.11
2018	La Salle	5	94.91	12	227.79	53	1006.07	85	1613.52	138	1759.67
2019	La Salle	13	246.77	6	113.9	56	1063.02	78	1480.64	134	964.91
2020	La Salle	8	151.86	6	113.9	63	1195.9	46	873.2	109	2712.48
2021	La Salle	4	75.93	3	56.95	25	474.56	15	284.74	40	2782.72
2022	La Salle	0	0	0	0	5	94.91	4	75.93	9	672.73
2018	Lavaca	18	114.79	37	235.95	86	548.43	80	510.17	166	1783.65
2019	Lavaca	13	82.9	25	159.43	66	420.89	49	312.48	115	1362.48
2020	Lavaca	10	63.77	21	133.92	17	108.41	18	114.79	35	1437.39
2021	Lavaca	12	76.53	15	95.66	27	172.18	26	165.81	53	1408.69
2022	Lavaca	12	76.53	10	63.77	28	178.56	17	108.41	45	2071.45
2018	Maverick	23	56.19	74	180.8	135	329.84	225	549.73	360	2461.29
2019	Maverick	23	56.19	161	393.36	276	674.34	378	923.55	654	2020.2
2020	Maverick	38	92.84	141	344.5	324	791.61	359	877.13	683	2543.66
2021	Maverick	40	97.73	192	469.11	343	838.04	205	500.87	548	733.37
2022	Maverick	50	122.16	193	471.55	289	706.1	165	403.14	454	1597.89
2018	Medina	75	192.45	79	202.71	356	913.5	224	574.79	580	1054.63
2019	Medina	108	277.13	84	215.54	253	649.2	158	405.43	411	87.64
2020	Medina	78	200.15	83	212.98	118	302.79	149	382.34	267	1753.25
2021	Medina	42	107.77	110	282.26	161	413.13	69	177.05	230	1418.32
2022	Medina	38	97.51	119	305.36	140	359.24	59	151.39	199	2748.43
2018	Real	0	0	1	43.82	6	262.93	5	219.11	11	439.49
2019	Real	1	43.82	0	0	0	0	2	87.64	2	592.57
2020	Real	0	0	0	0	3	131.46	1	43.82	4	1789.73
2021	Real	2	87.64	2	87.64	2	87.64	0	0	2	835.78
2022	Real	1	43.82	1	43.82	3	131.46	0	0	3	2225.42
2018	Uvalde	17	91.99	42	227.27	297	1607.14	103	557.36	400	2812.54
2019	Uvalde	23	124.46	46	248.92	204	1103.9	120	649.35	324	1511.04
2020	Uvalde	25	135.28	47	254.33	137	741.34	149	806.28	286	966.4
2021	Uvalde	22	119.05	53	286.8	177	957.79	110	595.24	287	2663.28

Year	Area	Violent Arrests	Violent Crime Rate per 100k	Property Arrests	Property Crime Rate per 100k	Drug Arrests	Drug Arrest Rate per 100k	Alcohol Arrests	Alcohol Arrest Rate per 100k	Drug and Alcohol Arrests	Drug and Alcohol Arrest Rate per 100k
2022	Uvalde	30	162.34	43	232.68	135	730.52	55	297.62	190	964.91
2018	Val Verde	15	42.89	65	185.87	190	543.31	300	857.85	490	3074.14
2019	Val Verde	29	82.93	41	117.24	242	692	254	726.32	496	2363.03
2020	Val Verde	33	94.36	36	102.94	148	423.21	99	283.09	247	400
2021	Val Verde	18	51.47	21	60.05	16	45.75	10	28.6	26	2069.58
2022	Val Verde	40	114.38	42	120.1	39	111.52	51	145.84	90	1165.17
2018	Victoria	95	138.08	319	463.64	734	1066.81	607	882.23	1341	1587.3
2019	Victoria	93	135.17	379	550.85	1070	1555.16	821	1193.26	1891	1577.39
2020	Victoria	114	165.69	251	364.81	637	925.83	620	901.12	1257	2036.34
2021	Victoria	118	171.5	213	309.58	557	809.56	799	1161.29	1356	2590.71
2022	Victoria	92	133.72	265	385.16	580	842.99	589	856.07	1169	1087.8
2018	Wilson	18	47.66	35	92.66	115	304.47	45	119.14	160	2619.59
2019	Wilson	19	50.3	25	66.19	109	288.58	57	150.91	166	1058.61
2020	Wilson	11	29.12	31	82.07	90	238.28	29	76.78	119	879.57
2021	Wilson	18	47.66	19	50.3	120	317.7	27	71.48	147	1488.29
2022	Wilson	21	55.6	33	87.37	172	455.38	40	105.9	212	482.03
2018	Zavala	5	72.26	8	115.62	24	346.87	45	650.38	69	2164.5
2019	Zavala	8	115.62	12	173.44	17	245.7	24	346.87	41	1401.16
2020	Zavala	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1949.04
2021	Zavala	9	130.08	8	115.62	38	549.21	7	101.17	45	423.61
2022	Zavala	3	43.36	12	173.44	36	520.31	11	158.98	47	997.25
Source: Uniform Crime Reporting (URC)											

Table 18. Region 8 Drug Seizures 2022

State	Description	Solid Pounds	Solid Ounces	Solid Grams	Liquid Ounces	Dose Units	Items
Texas	Marijuana(Packaged)	71,471.59	24,033.40	0	0	0	0
Texas	Marijuana(Plants)	0	0	0	0	0	227
Texas	Marijuana(Gardens)	0	0	0	0	0	45
Texas	Marijuana(Wild Fields)	0	0	0	0	0	6
Texas	Marijuana(Cultivated Fields)	0	0	0	0	0	20
Texas	Marijuana(Green Houses)	0	0	0	0	0	95
Texas	Hashish(Liquid Oil)	0	0	0	1,387.46	0	0
Texas	Hashish(Solid)	1,580.24	1,179.14	4,852.68	0	0	0
Texas	Opiates(Morphine)	69.831	44.371	449.349	261.234	159.103	0
Texas	Opiates(Heroin)	13,721.09	1,050.39	7,069.66	2,495.23	1,056.23	0
Texas	Opiates(Codeine)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Texas	Opiates(Gum Opium)	32.14	238.253	1,688.84	0	0	0
Texas	Cocaine(Solid)	71,908.81	3,438.44	21,835.43	0	0	0
Texas	Cocaine(Liquid)	0	0	0	15,054.59	0	0
Texas	Hallucinogens(LSD)	2.891	32.339	369.398	0	11,543.70	0
Texas	Hallucinogens(PCP)	17.355	242.688	1,881.21	2,040.19	79.01	0
Texas	Hallucinogens(Mushrooms)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Texas	Hallucinogens(Peyote)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Texas	Hallucinogens(Designer Drugs)	223,839.03	1,947.04	9,866.91	19,620.29	4,595.40	0
Texas	Precursor Chemicals	104.978	82.68	306	43.793	0	0
Texas	Other Drugs(Barbiturates)	0	0	0	132.345	29,247.45	0
Texas	Other Drugs(Amphetamines)	58,031.82	7,636.04	44,247.59	26,170.65	11,371.75	0
Texas	Other Drugs(Methamphetamines)	0	0	3	0	0	0
Texas	Other Drugs(Tranquilizers)	0	0	0	1,402.88	8,469.48	0
Texas	Other Drugs(Synthetic Narcotics)	0	0	0	36,525.53	145,408.87	0
Texas	Clandestine Labs	0	0	0	0	0	221
Region	Description	Solid Pounds	Solid Ounces	Solid Grams	Liquid Ounces	Dose Units	Items
Region 8	Marijuana(Packaged)	1,167.91	2,037.29	0	0	0	0
Region 8	Marijuana(Plants)	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	11

Area	Description	Solid Pounds	Solid Ounces	Solid Grams	Liquid Ounces	Dose Units	Items
Region 8	Marijuana(Gardens)	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	3
Region 8	Marijuana(Wild Fields)	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0
Region 8	Marijuana(Cultivated Fields)	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	2
Region 8	Marijuana(Green Houses)	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0
Region 8	Hashish(Liquid Oil)	0.00	0.00	0	122.00	0	0
Region 8	Hashish(Solid)	0.27	19.27	223.50	0	0	0
Region 8	Opiates(Morphine)	0.00	0.01	4.3	0	8	0
Region 8	Opiates(Heroin)	25.60	158.60	995.70	1,036.37	154.00	0
Region 8	Opiates(Codeine)	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0
Region 8	Opiates(Gum Opium)	2.96	16.38	201.63	0	0	0
Region 8	Cocaine(Solid)	80.74	204.79	1,575.11	0	0	0
Region 8	Cocaine(Liquid)	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0	0
Region 8	Hallucinogens(LSD)	0.68	10.94	29.21	0	692.00	0
Region 8	Hallucinogens(PCP)	0.00	0.05	1.30	0.00	0	0
Region 8	Hallucinogens(Mushrooms)	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0
Region 8	Hallucinogens(Peyote)	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0
Region 8	Hallucinogens(Designer Drugs)	6.93	149.84	929.55	2.00	14.00	0
Region 8	Precursor Chemicals	8.35	13.64	103	40.793	0	0
Region 8	Other Drugs(Barbiturates)	0.00	0.00	0	0	235.50	0
Region 8	Other Drugs(Amphetamines)	410.98	787.59	4,673.49	752.39	1,001.00	0
Region 8	Other Drugs(Methamphetamines)	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0
Region 8	Other Drugs(Tranquilizers)	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	620.26	0
Region 8	Other Drugs(Synthetic Narcotics)	0.00	0.00	0	7,288.02	5,826.26	0
Region 8	Clandestine Labs	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	8
Area	Description	Solid Pounds	Solid Ounces	Solid Grams	Liquid Ounces	Dose Units	Items
SA-NB MSA	Marijuana(Packaged)	1,059.83	1,383.22	0	0	0	0
SA-NB MSA	Marijuana(Plants)	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0
SA-NB MSA	Marijuana(Gardens)	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	3
SA-NB MSA	Marijuana(Wild Fields)	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0
SA-NB MSA	Marijuana(Cultivated Fields)	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	2
SA-NB MSA	Marijuana(Green Houses)	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0

Area	Description	Solid Pounds	Solid Ounces	Solid Grams	Liquid Ounces	Dose Units	Items
SA-NB MSA	Hashish(Liquid Oil)	0.00	0.00	0	119.00	0	0
SA-NB MSA	Hashish(Solid)	0.21	17.43	185.06	0	0	0
SA-NB MSA	Opiates(Morphine)	0.00	0.01	4.3	0	6	0
SA-NB MSA	Opiates(Heroin)	18.77	145.38	747.55	16.37	74.00	0
SA-NB MSA	Opiates(Codeine)	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0
SA-NB MSA	Opiates(Gum Opium)	0.88	15.06	175.53	0	0	0
SA-NB MSA	Cocaine(Solid)	73.11	158.76	1,010.17	0	0	0
SA-NB MSA	Cocaine(Liquid)	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0	0
SA-NB MSA	Hallucinogens(LSD)	0.68	10.92	28.74	0	4.00	0
SA-NB MSA	Hallucinogens(PCP)	0.00	0.05	1.30	0.00	0	0
SA-NB MSA	Hallucinogens(Mushrooms)	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0
SA-NB MSA	Hallucinogens(Peyote)	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0
SA-NB MSA	Hallucinogens(Designer Drugs)	5.57	144.05	727.37	2.00	13.00	0
SA-NB MSA	Precursor Chemicals	8.35	13.64	103	40.793	0	0
SA-NB MSA	Other Drugs(Barbiturates)	0.00	0.00	0	0	204.00	0
SA-NB MSA	Other Drugs(Amphetamines)	218.60	521.57	2,846.77	492.39	949.00	0
SA-NB MSA	Other Drugs(Methamphetamines)	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0
SA-NB MSA	Other Drugs(Tranquilizers)	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	360.00	0
SA-NB MSA	Other Drugs(Synthetic Narcotics)	0.00	0.00	0	1,099.94	3,917.76	0
SA-NB MSA	Clandestine Labs	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	6
Area	**Description**	**Solid Pounds**	**Solid Ounces**	**Solid Grams**	**Liquid Ounces**	**Dose Units**	**Items**
Victoria MSA	Marijuana(Packaged)	39.61	169.72	0	0	0	0
Victoria MSA	Marijuana(Plants)	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0
Victoria MSA	Marijuana(Gardens)	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0
Victoria MSA	Marijuana(Wild Fields)	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0
Victoria MSA	Marijuana(Cultivated Fields)	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0
Victoria MSA	Marijuana(Green Houses)	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0

Area	Description	Solid Pounds	Solid Ounces	Solid Grams	Liquid Ounces	Dose Units	Items
Victoria MSA	Hashish(Liquid Oil)	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0	0
Victoria MSA	Hashish(Solid)	0.05	0.84	23.44	0	0	0
Victoria MSA	Opiates(Morphine)	0.00	0.00	0	0	2	0
Victoria MSA	Opiates(Heroin)	0.76	12.21	117.73	0.00	0.00	0
Victoria MSA	Opiates(Codeine)	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0
Victoria MSA	Opiates(Gum Opium)	0.00	0.07	2.00	0	0	0
Victoria MSA	Cocaine(Solid)	6.73	27.74	216.74	0	0	0
Victoria MSA	Cocaine(Liquid)	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0	0
Victoria MSA	Hallucinogens(LSD)	0.00	0.02	0.47	0	1.00	0
Victoria MSA	Hallucinogens(PCP)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0
Victoria MSA	Hallucinogens(Mushrooms)	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0
Victoria MSA	Hallucinogens(Peyote)	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0
Victoria MSA	Hallucinogens(Designer Drugs)	0.20	3.18	60.97	0.00	0.00	0
Victoria MSA	Precursor Chemicals	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0
Victoria MSA	Other Drugs(Barbiturates)	0.00	0.00	0	0	0.00	0
Victoria MSA	Other Drugs(Amphetamines)	51.87	141.95	400.50	0.00	1.00	0
Victoria MSA	Other Drugs(Methamphetamines)	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0
Victoria MSA	Other Drugs(Tranquilizers)	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	65.26	0
Victoria MSA	Other Drugs(Synthetic Narcotics)	0.00	0.00	0	135.50	390.00	0
Victoria MSA	Clandestine Labs	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0
Area	Description	Solid Pounds	Solid Ounces	Solid Grams	Liquid Ounces	Dose Units	Items
Border Area	Marijuana(Packaged)	8.84	132.53	0	0	0	0
Border Area	Marijuana(Plants)	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0
Border Area	Marijuana(Gardens)	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0
Border Area	Marijuana(Wild Fields)	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0
Border Area	Marijuana(Cultivated Fields)	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0
Border Area	Marijuana(Green Houses)	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0

County	Description					
Border Area	Hashish(Liquid Oil)	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0	0
Border Area	Hashish(Solid)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0
Border Area	Opiates(Morphine)	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0
Border Area	Opiates(Heroin)	6.03	0.47	92.18	1.00	50.00	0
Border Area	Opiates(Codeine)	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0
Border Area	Opiates(Gum Opium)	0.07	1.17	5.70	0	0	0
Border Area	Cocaine(Solid)	0.70	15.18	257.94	0	0	0
Border Area	Cocaine(Liquid)	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0	0
Border Area	Hallucinogens(LSD)	0.00	0.00	0	0	0.00	0
Border Area	Hallucinogens(PCP)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0
Border Area	Hallucinogens(Mushrooms)	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0
Border Area	Hallucinogens(Peyote)	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0
Border Area	Hallucinogens(Designer Drugs)	0.00	0.00	63.00	0.00	1.00	0
Border Area	Precursor Chemicals	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0
Border Area	Other Drugs(Barbiturates)	0.00	0.00	0	0	18.00	0
Border Area	Other Drugs(Amphetamines)	137.21	49.36	621.17	0.00	2.00	0
Border Area	Other Drugs(Methamphetamines)	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0
Border Area	Other Drugs(Tranquilizers)	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	35.00	0
Border Area	Other Drugs(Synthetic Narcotics)	0.00	0.00	0	5,776.59	1,026.00	0
Border Area	Clandestine Labs	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	1
County	**Description**	**Solid Pounds**	**Solid Ounces**	**Solid Grams**	**Liquid Ounces**	**Dose Units**	**Items**
Atascosa	Marijuana(Packaged)	6.064	75.013	0	0	0	0
Atascosa	Marijuana(Plants)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Atascosa	Marijuana(Gardens)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Atascosa	Marijuana(Wild Fields)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Atascosa	Marijuana(Cultivated Fields)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Atascosa	Marijuana(Green Houses)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Atascosa	Hashish(Liquid Oil)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Atascosa	Hashish(Solid)	0.002	0.024	0.66	0	0	0

County	Description					
Atascosa	Opiates(Morphine)	0	0	0	0	6	0
Atascosa	Opiates(Heroin)	0.107	1.711	49.92	0	0	0
Atascosa	Opiates(Codeine)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Atascosa	Opiates(Gum Opium)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Atascosa	Cocaine(Solid)	0.016	0.244	9.83	0	0	0
Atascosa	Cocaine(Liquid)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Atascosa	Hallucinogens(LSD)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Atascosa	Hallucinogens(PCP)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Atascosa	Hallucinogens(Mushrooms)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Atascosa	Hallucinogens(Peyote)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Atascosa	Hallucinogens(Designer Drugs)	0	0	16	0	0	0
Atascosa	Precursor Chemicals	0	0	0	0	0	0
Atascosa	Other Drugs(Barbiturates)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Atascosa	Other Drugs(Amphetamines)	3.687	31.007	223.199	0	0	0
Atascosa	Other Drugs(Methamphetamines)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Atascosa	Other Drugs(Tranquilizers)	0	0	0	0	1	0
Atascosa	Other Drugs(Synthetic Narcotics)	0	0	0	0	41.01	0
Atascosa	Clandestine Labs	0	0	0	0	0	1
County	**Description**	**Solid Pounds**	**Solid Ounces**	**Solid Grams**	**Liquid Ounces**	**Dose Units**	**Items**
Bandera	Marijuana(Packaged)	1.531	10.475	0	0	0	0
Bandera	Marijuana(Plants)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bandera	Marijuana(Gardens)	0	0	0	0	0	3
Bandera	Marijuana(Wild Fields)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bandera	Marijuana(Cultivated Fields)	0	0	0	0	0	1
Bandera	Marijuana(Green Houses)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bandera	Hashish(Liquid Oil)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bandera	Hashish(Solid)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bandera	Opiates(Morphine)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bandera	Opiates(Heroin)	0.046	0.728	29.376	0	0	0
Bandera	Opiates(Codeine)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bandera	Opiates(Gum Opium)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bandera	Cocaine(Solid)	0.001	0.019	0.523	0	0	0
Bandera	Cocaine(Liquid)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bandera	Hallucinogens(LSD)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bandera	Hallucinogens(PCP)	0	0	0	0	0	0

County	Description	Solid Pounds	Solid Ounces	Solid Grams	Liquid Ounces	Dose Units	Items
Bandera	Hallucinogens(Mushrooms)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bandera	Hallucinogens(Peyote)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bandera	Hallucinogens(Designer Drugs)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bandera	Precursor Chemicals	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bandera	Other Drugs(Barbiturates)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bandera	Other Drugs(Amphetamines)	18.074	32.167	102.672	0	0	0
Bandera	Other Drugs(Methamphetamines)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bandera	Other Drugs(Tranquilizers)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bandera	Other Drugs(Synthetic Narcotics)	0	0	0	0	21	0
Bandera	Clandestine Labs	0	0	0	0	0	0
County	**Description**	**Solid Pounds**	**Solid Ounces**	**Solid Grams**	**Liquid Ounces**	**Dose Units**	**Items**
Bexar	Marijuana(Packaged)	846.128	741.046	0	0	0	0
Bexar	Marijuana(Plants)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bexar	Marijuana(Gardens)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bexar	Marijuana(Wild Fields)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bexar	Marijuana(Cultivated Fields)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bexar	Marijuana(Green Houses)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bexar	Hashish(Liquid Oil)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bexar	Hashish(Solid)	0.172	15.761	129.3	0	0	0
Bexar	Opiates(Morphine)	0	0	2	0	0	0
Bexar	Opiates(Heroin)	18.347	137.571	402.95	13.333	70	0
Bexar	Opiates(Codeine)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bexar	Opiates(Gum Opium)	0.878	15.056	132.525	0	0	0
Bexar	Cocaine(Solid)	71.475	143.559	694.626	0	0	0
Bexar	Cocaine(Liquid)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bexar	Hallucinogens(LSD)	0.679	10.872	24.4	0	0	0
Bexar	Hallucinogens(PCP)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bexar	Hallucinogens(Mushrooms)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bexar	Hallucinogens(Peyote)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bexar	Hallucinogens(Designer Drugs)	4.793	123.667	476.634	0	8	0
Bexar	Precursor Chemicals	8.352	12.644	102	40.793	0	0
Bexar	Other Drugs(Barbiturates)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bexar	Other Drugs(Amphetamines)	182.199	269.183	1207.044	457.393	660	0

County	Description	Solid Pounds	Solid Ounces	Solid Grams	Liquid Ounces	Dose Units	Items
Bexar	Other Drugs(Methamphetamines)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bexar	Other Drugs(Tranquilizers)	0	0	0	0	285	0
Bexar	Other Drugs(Synthetic Narcotics)	0	0	0	1093.591	1727	0
Bexar	Clandestine Labs	0	0	0	0	0	0
County	**Description**	**Solid Pounds**	**Solid Ounces**	**Solid Grams**	**Liquid Ounces**	**Dose Units**	**Items**
Calhoun	Marijuana(Packaged)	4.183	49.92	0	0	0	0
Calhoun	Marijuana(Plants)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Calhoun	Marijuana(Gardens)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Calhoun	Marijuana(Wild Fields)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Calhoun	Marijuana(Cultivated Fields)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Calhoun	Marijuana(Green Houses)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Calhoun	Hashish(Liquid Oil)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Calhoun	Hashish(Solid)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Calhoun	Opiates(Morphine)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Calhoun	Opiates(Heroin)	0	0	0	0	30	0
Calhoun	Opiates(Codeine)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Calhoun	Opiates(Gum Opium)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Calhoun	Cocaine(Solid)	0.002	0.039	9.1	0	0	0
Calhoun	Cocaine(Liquid)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Calhoun	Hallucinogens(LSD)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Calhoun	Hallucinogens(PCP)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Calhoun	Hallucinogens(Mushrooms)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Calhoun	Hallucinogens(Peyote)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Calhoun	Hallucinogens(Designer Drugs)	0	0	6	0	0	0
Calhoun	Precursor Chemicals	0	0	0	0	0	0
Calhoun	Other Drugs(Barbiturates)	0	0	0	0	2.5	0
Calhoun	Other Drugs(Amphetamines)	0.09	2.431	112.09	0	0	0
Calhoun	Other Drugs(Methamphetamines)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Calhoun	Other Drugs(Tranquilizers)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Calhoun	Other Drugs(Synthetic Narcotics)	0	0	0	130	8	0
Calhoun	Clandestine Labs	0	0	0	0	0	0
County	**Description**	**Solid Pounds**	**Solid Ounces**	**Solid Grams**	**Liquid Ounces**	**Dose Units**	**Items**
Comal	Marijuana(Packaged)	167.265	199.259	0	0	0	0

County	Description	Solid Pounds	Solid Ounces	Solid Grams	Liquid Ounces	Dose Units	Items
Comal	Marijuana(Plants)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Comal	Marijuana(Gardens)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Comal	Marijuana(Wild Fields)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Comal	Marijuana(Cultivated Fields)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Comal	Marijuana(Green Houses)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Comal	Hashish(Liquid Oil)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Comal	Hashish(Solid)	0.014	1.232	43.5	0	0	0
Comal	Opiates(Morphine)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Comal	Opiates(Heroin)	0.09	2.439	94.3	3.034	4	0
Comal	Opiates(Codeine)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Comal	Opiates(Gum Opium)	0	0	42	0	0	0
Comal	Cocaine(Solid)	0.078	6.25	111.99	0	0	0
Comal	Cocaine(Liquid)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Comal	Hallucinogens(LSD)	0	0	3	0	3	0
Comal	Hallucinogens(PCP)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Comal	Hallucinogens(Mushrooms)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Comal	Hallucinogens(Peyote)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Comal	Hallucinogens(Designer Drugs)	0.473	15.564	129.8	0	1	0
Comal	Precursor Chemicals	0	0	0	0	0	0
Comal	Other Drugs(Barbiturates)	0	0	0	0	187	0
Comal	Other Drugs(Amphetamines)	11.919	95.682	417.111	27	284	0
Comal	Other Drugs(Methamphetamines)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Comal	Other Drugs(Tranquilizers)	0	0	0	0	31	0
Comal	Other Drugs(Synthetic Narcotics)	0	0	0	5	1243.25	0
Comal	Clandestine Labs	0	0	0	0	0	0
County	**Description**	**Solid Pounds**	**Solid Ounces**	**Solid Grams**	**Liquid Ounces**	**Dose Units**	**Items**
DeWitt	Marijuana(Packaged)	3	35	0	0	0	0
DeWitt	Marijuana(Plants)	0	0	0	0	0	0
DeWitt	Marijuana(Gardens)	0	0	0	0	0	0
DeWitt	Marijuana(Wild Fields)	0	0	0	0	0	0
DeWitt	Marijuana(Cultivated Fields)	0	0	0	0	0	0
DeWitt	Marijuana(Green Houses)	0	0	0	0	0	0
DeWitt	Hashish(Liquid Oil)	0	0	0	0	0	0
DeWitt	Hashish(Solid)	0	1	4	0	0	0

County	Description	Solid Pounds	Solid Ounces	Solid Grams	Liquid Ounces	Dose Units	Items
DeWitt	Opiates(Morphine)	0	0	0	0	0	0
DeWitt	Opiates(Heroin)	0	0	6	0	0	0
DeWitt	Opiates(Codeine)	0	0	0	0	0	0
DeWitt	Opiates(Gum Opium)	0	0	7	0	0	0
DeWitt	Cocaine(Solid)	0	0	1	0	0	0
DeWitt	Cocaine(Liquid)	0	0	0	0	0	0
DeWitt	Hallucinogens(LSD)	0	0	0	0	0	0
DeWitt	Hallucinogens(PCP)	0	0	0	0	0	0
DeWitt	Hallucinogens(Mushrooms)	0	0	0	0	0	0
DeWitt	Hallucinogens(Peyote)	0	0	0	0	0	0
DeWitt	Hallucinogens(Designer Drugs)	0	0	0	0	0	0
DeWitt	Precursor Chemicals	0	0	0	0	0	0
DeWitt	Other Drugs(Barbiturates)	0	0	0	0	0	0
DeWitt	Other Drugs(Amphetamines)	0	5	99	0	0	0
DeWitt	Other Drugs(Methamphetamines)	0	0	0	0	0	0
DeWitt	Other Drugs(Tranquilizers)	0	0	0	0	0	0
DeWitt	Other Drugs(Synthetic Narcotics)	0	0	0	0	0	0
DeWitt	Clandestine Labs	0	0	0	0	0	0
County	**Description**	**Solid Pounds**	**Solid Ounces**	**Solid Grams**	**Liquid Ounces**	**Dose Units**	**Items**
Dimmit	Marijuana(Packaged)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dimmit	Marijuana(Plants)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dimmit	Marijuana(Gardens)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dimmit	Marijuana(Wild Fields)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dimmit	Marijuana(Cultivated Fields)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dimmit	Marijuana(Green Houses)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dimmit	Hashish(Liquid Oil)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dimmit	Hashish(Solid)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dimmit	Opiates(Morphine)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dimmit	Opiates(Heroin)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dimmit	Opiates(Codeine)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dimmit	Opiates(Gum Opium)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dimmit	Cocaine(Solid)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dimmit	Cocaine(Liquid)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dimmit	Hallucinogens(LSD)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dimmit	Hallucinogens(PCP)	0	0	0	0	0	0

County	Description	Solid Pounds	Solid Ounces	Solid Grams	Liquid Ounces	Dose Units	Items
Dimmit	Hallucinogens(Mushrooms)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dimmit	Hallucinogens(Peyote)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dimmit	Hallucinogens(Designer Drugs)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dimmit	Precursor Chemicals	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dimmit	Other Drugs(Barbiturates)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dimmit	Other Drugs(Amphetamines)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dimmit	Other Drugs(Methamphetamines)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dimmit	Other Drugs(Tranquilizers)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dimmit	Other Drugs(Synthetic Narcotics)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dimmit	Clandestine Labs	0	0	0	0	0	0
County	**Description**	**Solid Pounds**	**Solid Ounces**	**Solid Grams**	**Liquid Ounces**	**Dose Units**	**Items**
Edwards	Marijuana(Packaged)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Edwards	Marijuana(Plants)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Edwards	Marijuana(Gardens)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Edwards	Marijuana(Wild Fields)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Edwards	Marijuana(Cultivated Fields)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Edwards	Marijuana(Green Houses)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Edwards	Hashish(Liquid Oil)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Edwards	Hashish(Solid)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Edwards	Opiates(Morphine)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Edwards	Opiates(Heroin)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Edwards	Opiates(Codeine)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Edwards	Opiates(Gum Opium)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Edwards	Cocaine(Solid)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Edwards	Cocaine(Liquid)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Edwards	Hallucinogens(LSD)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Edwards	Hallucinogens(PCP)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Edwards	Hallucinogens(Mushrooms)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Edwards	Hallucinogens(Peyote)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Edwards	Hallucinogens(Designer Drugs)	0	0	2	0	0	0
Edwards	Precursor Chemicals	0	0	0	0	0	0
Edwards	Other Drugs(Barbiturates)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Edwards	Other Drugs(Amphetamines)	0	0	0	0	0	0

County	Description	Solid Pounds	Solid Ounces	Solid Grams	Liquid Ounces	Dose Units	Items
Edwards	Other Drugs(Methamphetamines)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Edwards	Other Drugs(Tranquilizers)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Edwards	Other Drugs(Synthetic Narcotics)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Edwards	Clandestine Labs	0	0	0	0	0	0
County	Description	Solid Pounds	Solid Ounces	Solid Grams	Liquid Ounces	Dose Units	Items
Frio	Marijuana(Packaged)	1	4	0	0	0	0
Frio	Marijuana(Plants)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Frio	Marijuana(Gardens)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Frio	Marijuana(Wild Fields)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Frio	Marijuana(Cultivated Fields)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Frio	Marijuana(Green Houses)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Frio	Hashish(Liquid Oil)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Frio	Hashish(Solid)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Frio	Opiates(Morphine)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Frio	Opiates(Heroin)	0	0	1	0	0	0
Frio	Opiates(Codeine)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Frio	Opiates(Gum Opium)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Frio	Cocaine(Solid)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Frio	Cocaine(Liquid)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Frio	Hallucinogens(LSD)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Frio	Hallucinogens(PCP)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Frio	Hallucinogens(Mushrooms)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Frio	Hallucinogens(Peyote)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Frio	Hallucinogens(Designer Drugs)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Frio	Precursor Chemicals	0	0	0	0	0	0
Frio	Other Drugs(Barbiturates)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Frio	Other Drugs(Amphetamines)	0	0	16	0	0	0
Frio	Other Drugs(Methamphetamines)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Frio	Other Drugs(Tranquilizers)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Frio	Other Drugs(Synthetic Narcotics)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Frio	Clandestine Labs	0	0	0	0	0	0
County	Description	Solid Pounds	Solid Ounces	Solid Grams	Liquid Ounces	Dose Units	Items
Gillespie	Marijuana(Packaged)	0	0	0	0	0	0

County	Description	Solid Pounds	Solid Ounces	Solid Grams	Liquid Ounces	Dose Units	Items
Gillespie	Marijuana(Plants)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gillespie	Marijuana(Gardens)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gillespie	Marijuana(Wild Fields)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gillespie	Marijuana(Cultivated Fields)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gillespie	Marijuana(Green Houses)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gillespie	Hashish(Liquid Oil)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gillespie	Hashish(Solid)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gillespie	Opiates(Morphine)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gillespie	Opiates(Heroin)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gillespie	Opiates(Codeine)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gillespie	Opiates(Gum Opium)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gillespie	Cocaine(Solid)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gillespie	Cocaine(Liquid)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gillespie	Hallucinogens(LSD)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gillespie	Hallucinogens(PCP)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gillespie	Hallucinogens(Mushrooms)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gillespie	Hallucinogens(Peyote)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gillespie	Hallucinogens(Designer Drugs)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gillespie	Precursor Chemicals	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gillespie	Other Drugs(Barbiturates)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gillespie	Other Drugs(Amphetamines)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gillespie	Other Drugs(Methamphetamines)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gillespie	Other Drugs(Tranquilizers)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gillespie	Other Drugs(Synthetic Narcotics)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gillespie	Clandestine Labs	0	0	0	0	0	0
County	Description	Solid Pounds	Solid Ounces	Solid Grams	Liquid Ounces	Dose Units	Items
Goliad	Marijuana(Packaged)	1.636	26.14	0	0	0	0
Goliad	Marijuana(Plants)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Goliad	Marijuana(Gardens)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Goliad	Marijuana(Wild Fields)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Goliad	Marijuana(Cultivated Fields)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Goliad	Marijuana(Green Houses)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Goliad	Hashish(Liquid Oil)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Goliad	Hashish(Solid)	0.009	0.139	3.9	0	0	0

County	Description					
Goliad	Opiates(Morphine)	0	0	0	0	2	0
Goliad	Opiates(Heroin)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Goliad	Opiates(Codeine)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Goliad	Opiates(Gum Opium)	0.004	0.071	2	0	0	0
Goliad	Cocaine(Solid)	0.002	0.036	1.01	0	0	0
Goliad	Cocaine(Liquid)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Goliad	Hallucinogens(LSD)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Goliad	Hallucinogens(PCP)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Goliad	Hallucinogens(Mushrooms)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Goliad	Hallucinogens(Peyote)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Goliad	Hallucinogens(Designer Drugs)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Goliad	Precursor Chemicals	0	0	0	0	0	0
Goliad	Other Drugs(Barbiturates)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Goliad	Other Drugs(Amphetamines)	0.639	10.225	44.271	0	0	0
Goliad	Other Drugs(Methamphetamines)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Goliad	Other Drugs(Tranquilizers)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Goliad	Other Drugs(Synthetic Narcotics)	0	0	0	0	53	0
Goliad	Clandestine Labs	0	0	0	0	0	0
County	**Description**	**Solid Pounds**	**Solid Ounces**	**Solid Grams**	**Liquid Ounces**	**Dose Units**	**Items**
Gonzales	Marijuana(Packaged)	0.945	52.105	0	0	0	0
Gonzales	Marijuana(Plants)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gonzales	Marijuana(Gardens)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gonzales	Marijuana(Wild Fields)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gonzales	Marijuana(Cultivated Fields)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gonzales	Marijuana(Green Houses)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gonzales	Hashish(Liquid Oil)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gonzales	Hashish(Solid)	0	0	5	0	0	0
Gonzales	Opiates(Morphine)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gonzales	Opiates(Heroin)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gonzales	Opiates(Codeine)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gonzales	Opiates(Gum Opium)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gonzales	Cocaine(Solid)	0.011	0.167	20.666	0	0	0
Gonzales	Cocaine(Liquid)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gonzales	Hallucinogens(LSD)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gonzales	Hallucinogens(PCP)	0	0	0	0	0	0

County	Description	Solid Pounds	Solid Ounces	Solid Grams	Liquid Ounces	Dose Units	Items
Gonzales	Hallucinogens(Mushrooms)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gonzales	Hallucinogens(Peyote)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gonzales	Hallucinogens(Designer Drugs)	0	0	27	0	0	0
Gonzales	Precursor Chemicals	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gonzales	Other Drugs(Barbiturates)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gonzales	Other Drugs(Amphetamines)	0.028	4.452	129.64	0	0	0
Gonzales	Other Drugs(Methamphetamines)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gonzales	Other Drugs(Tranquilizers)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gonzales	Other Drugs(Synthetic Narcotics)	0	0	0	0	33	0
Gonzales	Clandestine Labs	0	0	0	0	0	0
County	**Description**	**Solid Pounds**	**Solid Ounces**	**Solid Grams**	**Liquid Ounces**	**Dose Units**	**Items**
Guadalupe	Marijuana(Packaged)	11.744	139.882	0	0	0	0
Guadalupe	Marijuana(Plants)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Guadalupe	Marijuana(Gardens)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Guadalupe	Marijuana(Wild Fields)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Guadalupe	Marijuana(Cultivated Fields)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Guadalupe	Marijuana(Green Houses)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Guadalupe	Hashish(Liquid Oil)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Guadalupe	Hashish(Solid)	0.025	0.414	11.6	0	0	0
Guadalupe	Opiates(Morphine)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Guadalupe	Opiates(Heroin)	0.131	2.106	64.9	0	0	0
Guadalupe	Opiates(Codeine)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Guadalupe	Opiates(Gum Opium)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Guadalupe	Cocaine(Solid)	0.245	3.911	102.55	0	0	0
Guadalupe	Cocaine(Liquid)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Guadalupe	Hallucinogens(LSD)	0	0	0	0	1	0
Guadalupe	Hallucinogens(PCP)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Guadalupe	Hallucinogens(Mushrooms)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Guadalupe	Hallucinogens(Peyote)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Guadalupe	Hallucinogens(Designer Drugs)	0.103	1.655	62.39	1	4	0
Guadalupe	Precursor Chemicals	0	0	0	0	0	0
Guadalupe	Other Drugs(Barbiturates)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Guadalupe	Other Drugs(Amphetamines)	1.15	22.409	291.461	0	0	0

County	Description	Solid Pounds	Solid Ounces	Solid Grams	Liquid Ounces	Dose Units	Items
Guadalupe	Other Drugs(Methamphetamines)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Guadalupe	Other Drugs(Tranquilizers)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Guadalupe	Other Drugs(Synthetic Narcotics)	0	0	0	0	58	0
Guadalupe	Clandestine Labs	0	0	0	0	0	0
County	**Description**	**Solid Pounds**	**Solid Ounces**	**Solid Grams**	**Liquid Ounces**	**Dose Units**	**Items**
Jackson	Marijuana(Packaged)	5	10	0	0	0	0
Jackson	Marijuana(Plants)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jackson	Marijuana(Gardens)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jackson	Marijuana(Wild Fields)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jackson	Marijuana(Cultivated Fields)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jackson	Marijuana(Green Houses)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jackson	Hashish(Liquid Oil)	0	0	0	3	0	0
Jackson	Hashish(Solid)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jackson	Opiates(Morphine)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jackson	Opiates(Heroin)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jackson	Opiates(Codeine)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jackson	Opiates(Gum Opium)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jackson	Cocaine(Solid)	0	0	7	0	0	0
Jackson	Cocaine(Liquid)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jackson	Hallucinogens(LSD)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jackson	Hallucinogens(PCP)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jackson	Hallucinogens(Mushrooms)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jackson	Hallucinogens(Peyote)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jackson	Hallucinogens(Designer Drugs)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jackson	Precursor Chemicals	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jackson	Other Drugs(Barbiturates)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jackson	Other Drugs(Amphetamines)	0	0	98	0	0	0
Jackson	Other Drugs(Methamphetamines)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jackson	Other Drugs(Tranquilizers)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jackson	Other Drugs(Synthetic Narcotics)	0	0	0	0	15	0
Jackson	Clandestine Labs	0	0	0	0	0	0
County	**Description**	**Solid Pounds**	**Solid Ounces**	**Solid Grams**	**Liquid Ounces**	**Dose Units**	**Items**
Karnes	Marijuana(Packaged)	1	42	0	0	0	0

County	Description	Solid Pounds	Solid Ounces	Solid Grams	Liquid Ounces	Dose Units	Items
Karnes	Marijuana(Plants)	0	0	0	0	0	11
Karnes	Marijuana(Gardens)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Karnes	Marijuana(Wild Fields)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Karnes	Marijuana(Cultivated Fields)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Karnes	Marijuana(Green Houses)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Karnes	Hashish(Liquid Oil)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Karnes	Hashish(Solid)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Karnes	Opiates(Morphine)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Karnes	Opiates(Heroin)	0	0	1	0	0	0
Karnes	Opiates(Codeine)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Karnes	Opiates(Gum Opium)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Karnes	Cocaine(Solid)	0	0	2	0	0	0
Karnes	Cocaine(Liquid)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Karnes	Hallucinogens(LSD)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Karnes	Hallucinogens(PCP)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Karnes	Hallucinogens(Mushrooms)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Karnes	Hallucinogens(Peyote)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Karnes	Hallucinogens(Designer Drugs)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Karnes	Precursor Chemicals	0	0	0	0	0	0
Karnes	Other Drugs(Barbiturates)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Karnes	Other Drugs(Amphetamines)	1	8	41	0	0	0
Karnes	Other Drugs(Methamphetamines)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Karnes	Other Drugs(Tranquilizers)	0	0	0	0	84	0
Karnes	Other Drugs(Synthetic Narcotics)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Karnes	Clandestine Labs	0	0	0	0	0	1
County	Description	Solid Pounds	Solid Ounces	Solid Grams	Liquid Ounces	Dose Units	Items
Kendall	Marijuana(Packaged)	9.063	92.004	0	0	0	0
Kendall	Marijuana(Plants)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kendall	Marijuana(Gardens)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kendall	Marijuana(Wild Fields)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kendall	Marijuana(Cultivated Fields)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kendall	Marijuana(Green Houses)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kendall	Hashish(Liquid Oil)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kendall	Hashish(Solid)	0	0	0	0	0	0

County	Description	Solid Pounds	Solid Ounces	Solid Grams	Liquid Ounces	Dose Units	Items
Kendall	Opiates(Morphine)	0.001	0.011	0.3	0	0	0
Kendall	Opiates(Heroin)	0.015	0.246	32.9	0	0	0
Kendall	Opiates(Codeine)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kendall	Opiates(Gum Opium)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kendall	Cocaine(Solid)	0.007	0.111	22.1	0	0	0
Kendall	Cocaine(Liquid)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kendall	Hallucinogens(LSD)	0.003	0.048	1.34	0	0	0
Kendall	Hallucinogens(PCP)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kendall	Hallucinogens(Mushrooms)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kendall	Hallucinogens(Peyote)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kendall	Hallucinogens(Designer Drugs)	0.119	1.907	27.4	0	0	0
Kendall	Precursor Chemicals	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kendall	Other Drugs(Barbiturates)	0	0	0	0	17	0
Kendall	Other Drugs(Amphetamines)	0.199	7.204	180.67	0	3	0
Kendall	Other Drugs(Methamphetamines)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kendall	Other Drugs(Tranquilizers)	0	0	0	0	27	0
Kendall	Other Drugs(Synthetic Narcotics)	0	0	0	1.345	346.5	0
Kendall	Clandestine Labs	0	0	0	0	0	0
County	**Description**	**Solid Pounds**	**Solid Ounces**	**Solid Grams**	**Liquid Ounces**	**Dose Units**	**Items**
Kerr	Marijuana(Packaged)	44.706	143.257	0	0	0	0
Kerr	Marijuana(Plants)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerr	Marijuana(Gardens)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerr	Marijuana(Wild Fields)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerr	Marijuana(Cultivated Fields)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerr	Marijuana(Green Houses)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerr	Hashish(Liquid Oil)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerr	Hashish(Solid)	0	0	5	0	0	0
Kerr	Opiates(Morphine)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerr	Opiates(Heroin)	0.034	0.546	17.24	0	0	0
Kerr	Opiates(Codeine)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerr	Opiates(Gum Opium)	0.005	0.086	2.4	0	0	0
Kerr	Cocaine(Solid)	0.17	2.732	24.49	0	0	0
Kerr	Cocaine(Liquid)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerr	Hallucinogens(LSD)	0	0	0	0	687	0
Kerr	Hallucinogens(PCP)	0	0	0	0	0	0

County	Description	Solid Pounds	Solid Ounces	Solid Grams	Liquid Ounces	Dose Units	Items
Kerr	Hallucinogens(Mushrooms)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerr	Hallucinogens(Peyote)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerr	Hallucinogens(Designer Drugs)	1.162	2.615	45.21	0	0	0
Kerr	Precursor Chemicals	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerr	Other Drugs(Barbiturates)	0	0	0	0	11	0
Kerr	Other Drugs(Amphetamines)	1.716	33.453	243.704	0	49	0
Kerr	Other Drugs(Methamphetamines)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerr	Other Drugs(Tranquilizers)	0	0	0	0	76	0
Kerr	Other Drugs(Synthetic Narcotics)	0	0	0	146	435.5	0
Kerr	Clandestine Labs	0	0	0	0	0	0
County	**Description**	**Solid Pounds**	**Solid Ounces**	**Solid Grams**	**Liquid Ounces**	**Dose Units**	**Items**
Kinney	Marijuana(Packaged)	0.002	0.036	0	0	0	0
Kinney	Marijuana(Plants)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kinney	Marijuana(Gardens)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kinney	Marijuana(Wild Fields)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kinney	Marijuana(Cultivated Fields)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kinney	Marijuana(Green Houses)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kinney	Hashish(Liquid Oil)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kinney	Hashish(Solid)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kinney	Opiates(Morphine)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kinney	Opiates(Heroin)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kinney	Opiates(Codeine)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kinney	Opiates(Gum Opium)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kinney	Cocaine(Solid)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kinney	Cocaine(Liquid)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kinney	Hallucinogens(LSD)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kinney	Hallucinogens(PCP)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kinney	Hallucinogens(Mushrooms)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kinney	Hallucinogens(Peyote)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kinney	Hallucinogens(Designer Drugs)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kinney	Precursor Chemicals	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kinney	Other Drugs(Barbiturates)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kinney	Other Drugs(Amphetamines)	0	0	0	0	0	0

County	Description	Solid Pounds	Solid Ounces	Solid Grams	Liquid Ounces	Dose Units	Items
Kinney	Other Drugs(Methamphetamines)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kinney	Other Drugs(Tranquilizers)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kinney	Other Drugs(Synthetic Narcotics)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kinney	Clandestine Labs	0	0	0	0	0	0
County	**Description**	**Solid Pounds**	**Solid Ounces**	**Solid Grams**	**Liquid Ounces**	**Dose Units**	**Items**
La Salle	Marijuana(Packaged)	0	1	0	0	0	0
La Salle	Marijuana(Plants)	0	0	0	0	0	0
La Salle	Marijuana(Gardens)	0	0	0	0	0	0
La Salle	Marijuana(Wild Fields)	0	0	0	0	0	0
La Salle	Marijuana(Cultivated Fields)	0	0	0	0	0	0
La Salle	Marijuana(Green Houses)	0	0	0	0	0	0
La Salle	Hashish(Liquid Oil)	0	0	0	0	0	0
La Salle	Hashish(Solid)	0	0	0	0	0	0
La Salle	Opiates(Morphine)	0	0	0	0	0	0
La Salle	Opiates(Heroin)	0	0	0	0	0	0
La Salle	Opiates(Codeine)	0	0	0	0	0	0
La Salle	Opiates(Gum Opium)	0	0	0	0	0	0
La Salle	Cocaine(Solid)	0	0	0	0	0	0
La Salle	Cocaine(Liquid)	0	0	0	0	0	0
La Salle	Hallucinogens(LSD)	0	0	0	0	0	0
La Salle	Hallucinogens(PCP)	0	0	0	0	0	0
La Salle	Hallucinogens(Mushrooms)	0	0	0	0	0	0
La Salle	Hallucinogens(Peyote)	0	0	0	0	0	0
La Salle	Hallucinogens(Designer Drugs)	0	0	0	0	0	0
La Salle	Precursor Chemicals	0	0	0	0	0	0
La Salle	Other Drugs(Barbiturates)	0	0	0	0	0	0
La Salle	Other Drugs(Amphetamines)	0	0	0	0	0	0
La Salle	Other Drugs(Methamphetamines)	0	0	0	0	0	0
La Salle	Other Drugs(Tranquilizers)	0	0	0	0	0	0
La Salle	Other Drugs(Synthetic Narcotics)	0	0	0	0	0	0
La Salle	Clandestine Labs	0	0	0	0	0	0
County	**Description**	**Solid Pounds**	**Solid Ounces**	**Solid Grams**	**Liquid Ounces**	**Dose Units**	**Items**
Lavaca	Marijuana(Packaged)	0.666	14.642	0	0	0	0

County	Description	Solid Pounds	Solid Ounces	Solid Grams	Liquid Ounces	Dose Units	Items
Lavaca	Marijuana(Plants)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lavaca	Marijuana(Gardens)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lavaca	Marijuana(Wild Fields)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lavaca	Marijuana(Cultivated Fields)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lavaca	Marijuana(Green Houses)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lavaca	Hashish(Liquid Oil)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lavaca	Hashish(Solid)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lavaca	Opiates(Morphine)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lavaca	Opiates(Heroin)	0	0	2	0	0	0
Lavaca	Opiates(Codeine)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lavaca	Opiates(Gum Opium)	2	0	4	0	0	0
Lavaca	Cocaine(Solid)	0.011	0.179	5	0	0	0
Lavaca	Cocaine(Liquid)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lavaca	Hallucinogens(LSD)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lavaca	Hallucinogens(PCP)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lavaca	Hallucinogens(Mushrooms)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lavaca	Hallucinogens(Peyote)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lavaca	Hallucinogens(Designer Drugs)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lavaca	Precursor Chemicals	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lavaca	Other Drugs(Barbiturates)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lavaca	Other Drugs(Amphetamines)	0.325	15.201	43.61	0	0	0
Lavaca	Other Drugs(Methamphetamines)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lavaca	Other Drugs(Tranquilizers)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lavaca	Other Drugs(Synthetic Narcotics)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lavaca	Clandestine Labs	0	0	0	0	0	0
County	**Description**	**Solid Pounds**	**Solid Ounces**	**Solid Grams**	**Liquid Ounces**	**Dose Units**	**Items**
Maverick	Marijuana(Packaged)	3.411	57.564	0	0	0	0
Maverick	Marijuana(Plants)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Maverick	Marijuana(Gardens)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Maverick	Marijuana(Wild Fields)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Maverick	Marijuana(Cultivated Fields)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Maverick	Marijuana(Green Houses)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Maverick	Hashish(Liquid Oil)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Maverick	Hashish(Solid)	0	0	0	0	0	0

County	Description	Solid Pounds	Solid Ounces	Solid Grams	Liquid Ounces	Dose Units	Items
Maverick	Opiates(Morphine)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Maverick	Opiates(Heroin)	6.007	0.125	28.5	0	0	0
Maverick	Opiates(Codeine)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Maverick	Opiates(Gum Opium)	0.073	1.161	5.5	0	0	0
Maverick	Cocaine(Solid)	0.517	10.277	143.74	0	0	0
Maverick	Cocaine(Liquid)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Maverick	Hallucinogens(LSD)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Maverick	Hallucinogens(PCP)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Maverick	Hallucinogens(Mushrooms)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Maverick	Hallucinogens(Peyote)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Maverick	Hallucinogens(Designer Drugs)	0	0	1	0	0	0
Maverick	Precursor Chemicals	0	0	0	0	0	0
Maverick	Other Drugs(Barbiturates)	0	0	0	0	18	0
Maverick	Other Drugs(Amphetamines)	136.322	27.137	298.89	0	0	0
Maverick	Other Drugs(Methamphetamines)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Maverick	Other Drugs(Tranquilizers)	0	0	0	0	32	0
Maverick	Other Drugs(Synthetic Narcotics)	0	0	0	1	512	0
Maverick	Clandestine Labs	0	0	0	0	0	0
County	**Description**	**Solid Pounds**	**Solid Ounces**	**Solid Grams**	**Liquid Ounces**	**Dose Units**	**Items**
Medina	Marijuana(Packaged)	8.508	78.118	0	0	0	0
Medina	Marijuana(Plants)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Medina	Marijuana(Gardens)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Medina	Marijuana(Wild Fields)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Medina	Marijuana(Cultivated Fields)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Medina	Marijuana(Green Houses)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Medina	Hashish(Liquid Oil)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Medina	Hashish(Solid)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Medina	Opiates(Morphine)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Medina	Opiates(Heroin)	0.035	0.56	53.7	0	0	0
Medina	Opiates(Codeine)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Medina	Opiates(Gum Opium)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Medina	Cocaine(Solid)	1.248	3.967	47.055	0	0	0
Medina	Cocaine(Liquid)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Medina	Hallucinogens(LSD)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Medina	Hallucinogens(PCP)	0	0	0	0	0	0

County	Description					
Medina	Hallucinogens(Mushrooms)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Medina	Hallucinogens(Peyote)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Medina	Hallucinogens(Designer Drugs)	0.065	1.036	9	1	0	0
Medina	Precursor Chemicals	0	1	1	0	0	0
Medina	Other Drugs(Barbiturates)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Medina	Other Drugs(Amphetamines)	0.388	24.201	191.63	8	1	0
Medina	Other Drugs(Methamphetamines)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Medina	Other Drugs(Tranquilizers)	0	0	0	0	16	0
Medina	Other Drugs(Synthetic Narcotics)	0	0	0	0	443	0
Medina	Clandestine Labs	0	0	0	0	0	3

County	Description	Solid Pounds	Solid Ounces	Solid Grams	Liquid Ounces	Dose Units	Items
Real	Marijuana(Packaged)	1.076	2.214	0	0	0	0
Real	Marijuana(Plants)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Real	Marijuana(Gardens)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Real	Marijuana(Wild Fields)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Real	Marijuana(Cultivated Fields)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Real	Marijuana(Green Houses)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Real	Hashish(Liquid Oil)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Real	Hashish(Solid)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Real	Opiates(Morphine)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Real	Opiates(Heroin)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Real	Opiates(Codeine)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Real	Opiates(Gum Opium)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Real	Cocaine(Solid)	0	0	2	0	0	0
Real	Cocaine(Liquid)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Real	Hallucinogens(LSD)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Real	Hallucinogens(PCP)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Real	Hallucinogens(Mushrooms)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Real	Hallucinogens(Peyote)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Real	Hallucinogens(Designer Drugs)	0	0	0	0	1	0
Real	Precursor Chemicals	0	0	0	0	0	0
Real	Other Drugs(Barbiturates)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Real	Other Drugs(Amphetamines)	0	3	9	0	0	0

County	Description	Solid Pounds	Solid Ounces	Solid Grams	Liquid Ounces	Dose Units	Items
Real	Other Drugs(Methamphetamines)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Real	Other Drugs(Tranquilizers)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Real	Other Drugs(Synthetic Narcotics)	0	0	0	0	28	0
Real	Clandestine Labs	0	0	0	0	0	0
County	**Description**	**Solid Pounds**	**Solid Ounces**	**Solid Grams**	**Liquid Ounces**	**Dose Units**	**Items**
Uvalde	Marijuana(Packaged)	2.081	43.315	0	0	0	0
Uvalde	Marijuana(Plants)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Uvalde	Marijuana(Gardens)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Uvalde	Marijuana(Wild Fields)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Uvalde	Marijuana(Cultivated Fields)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Uvalde	Marijuana(Green Houses)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Uvalde	Hashish(Liquid Oil)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Uvalde	Hashish(Solid)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Uvalde	Opiates(Morphine)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Uvalde	Opiates(Heroin)	0.013	0.211	28.9	0	0	0
Uvalde	Opiates(Codeine)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Uvalde	Opiates(Gum Opium)	0	0.008	0.2	0	0	0
Uvalde	Cocaine(Solid)	0.075	3.172	58.81	0	0	0
Uvalde	Cocaine(Liquid)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Uvalde	Hallucinogens(LSD)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Uvalde	Hallucinogens(PCP)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Uvalde	Hallucinogens(Mushrooms)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Uvalde	Hallucinogens(Peyote)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Uvalde	Hallucinogens(Designer Drugs)	0	0	41	0	0	0
Uvalde	Precursor Chemicals	0	0	0	0	0	0
Uvalde	Other Drugs(Barbiturates)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Uvalde	Other Drugs(Amphetamines)	0.473	8.567	199.93	0	2	0
Uvalde	Other Drugs(Methamphetamines)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Uvalde	Other Drugs(Tranquilizers)	0	0	0	0	3	0
Uvalde	Other Drugs(Synthetic Narcotics)	0	0	0	5775.586	465	0
Uvalde	Clandestine Labs	0	0	0	0	0	1
County	**Description**	**Solid Pounds**	**Solid Ounces**	**Solid Grams**	**Liquid Ounces**	**Dose Units**	**Items**
Val Verde	Marijuana(Packaged)	1.274	24.398	0	0	0	0

County	Description	Solid Pounds	Solid Ounces	Solid Grams	Liquid Ounces	Dose Units	Items
Val Verde	Marijuana(Plants)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Val Verde	Marijuana(Gardens)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Val Verde	Marijuana(Wild Fields)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Val Verde	Marijuana(Cultivated Fields)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Val Verde	Marijuana(Green Houses)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Val Verde	Hashish(Liquid Oil)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Val Verde	Hashish(Solid)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Val Verde	Opiates(Morphine)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Val Verde	Opiates(Heroin)	0.008	0.135	33.78	1	50	0
Val Verde	Opiates(Codeine)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Val Verde	Opiates(Gum Opium)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Val Verde	Cocaine(Solid)	0.107	1.727	53.39	0	0	0
Val Verde	Cocaine(Liquid)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Val Verde	Hallucinogens(LSD)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Val Verde	Hallucinogens(PCP)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Val Verde	Hallucinogens(Mushrooms)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Val Verde	Hallucinogens(Peyote)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Val Verde	Hallucinogens(Designer Drugs)	0	0	19	0	0	0
Val Verde	Precursor Chemicals	0	0	0	0	0	0
Val Verde	Other Drugs(Barbiturates)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Val Verde	Other Drugs(Amphetamines)	0.416	10.655	97.35	0	0	0
Val Verde	Other Drugs(Methamphetamines)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Val Verde	Other Drugs(Tranquilizers)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Val Verde	Other Drugs(Synthetic Narcotics)	0	0	0	0	21	0
Val Verde	Clandestine Labs	0	0	0	0	0	0
County	**Description**	**Solid Pounds**	**Solid Ounces**	**Solid Grams**	**Liquid Ounces**	**Dose Units**	**Items**
Victoria	Marijuana(Packaged)	37.978	143.582	0	0	0	0
Victoria	Marijuana(Plants)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Victoria	Marijuana(Gardens)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Victoria	Marijuana(Wild Fields)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Victoria	Marijuana(Cultivated Fields)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Victoria	Marijuana(Green Houses)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Victoria	Hashish(Liquid Oil)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Victoria	Hashish(Solid)	0.043	0.698	19.54	0	0	0

County	Description	Solid Pounds	Solid Ounces	Solid Grams	Liquid Ounces	Dose Units	Items
Victoria	Opiates(Morphine)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Victoria	Opiates(Heroin)	0.762	12.206	117.73	0	0	0
Victoria	Opiates(Codeine)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Victoria	Opiates(Gum Opium)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Victoria	Cocaine(Solid)	6.732	27.703	215.729	0	0	0
Victoria	Cocaine(Liquid)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Victoria	Hallucinogens(LSD)	0.001	0.017	0.47	0	1	0
Victoria	Hallucinogens(PCP)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Victoria	Hallucinogens(Mushrooms)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Victoria	Hallucinogens(Peyote)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Victoria	Hallucinogens(Designer Drugs)	0.2	3.178	60.97	0	0	0
Victoria	Precursor Chemicals	0	0	0	0	0	0
Victoria	Other Drugs(Barbiturates)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Victoria	Other Drugs(Amphetamines)	51.235	131.722	356.228	0	1	0
Victoria	Other Drugs(Methamphetamines)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Victoria	Other Drugs(Tranquilizers)	0	0	0	0	65.26	0
Victoria	Other Drugs(Synthetic Narcotics)	0	0	0	135.501	337	0
Victoria	Clandestine Labs	0	0	0	0	0	0
County	**Description**	**Solid Pounds**	**Solid Ounces**	**Solid Grams**	**Liquid Ounces**	**Dose Units**	**Items**
Wilson	Marijuana(Packaged)	9.527	47.422	0	0	0	0
Wilson	Marijuana(Plants)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wilson	Marijuana(Gardens)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wilson	Marijuana(Wild Fields)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wilson	Marijuana(Cultivated Fields)	0	0	0	0	0	1
Wilson	Marijuana(Green Houses)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wilson	Hashish(Liquid Oil)	0	0	0	119	0	0
Wilson	Hashish(Solid)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wilson	Opiates(Morphine)	0	0	2	0	0	0
Wilson	Opiates(Heroin)	0.001	0.018	19.5	0	0	0
Wilson	Opiates(Codeine)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wilson	Opiates(Gum Opium)	0	0	1	0	0	0
Wilson	Cocaine(Solid)	0.044	0.696	21.5	0	0	0
Wilson	Cocaine(Liquid)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wilson	Hallucinogens(LSD)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wilson	Hallucinogens(PCP)	0.003	0.046	1.3	0	0	0

County	Description	Solid Pounds	Solid Ounces	Solid Grams	Liquid Ounces	Dose Units	Items
Wilson	Hallucinogens(Mushrooms)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wilson	Hallucinogens(Peyote)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wilson	Hallucinogens(Designer Drugs)	0.014	0.22	6.15	0	0	0
Wilson	Precursor Chemicals	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wilson	Other Drugs(Barbiturates)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wilson	Other Drugs(Amphetamines)	0.981	39.714	232.986	0	1	0
Wilson	Other Drugs(Methamphetamines)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wilson	Other Drugs(Tranquilizers)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wilson	Other Drugs(Synthetic Narcotics)	0	0	0	0	38	0
Wilson	Clandestine Labs	0	0	0	0	0	2
County	**Description**	**Solid Pounds**	**Solid Ounces**	**Solid Grams**	**Liquid Ounces**	**Dose Units**	**Items**
Zavala	Marijuana(Packaged)	0.119	4.9	0	0	0	0
Zavala	Marijuana(Plants)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Zavala	Marijuana(Gardens)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Zavala	Marijuana(Wild Fields)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Zavala	Marijuana(Cultivated Fields)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Zavala	Marijuana(Green Houses)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Zavala	Hashish(Liquid Oil)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Zavala	Hashish(Solid)	0	0	1	0	0	0
Zavala	Opiates(Morphine)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Zavala	Opiates(Heroin)	0	0	12	1,019.00	0	0
Zavala	Opiates(Codeine)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Zavala	Opiates(Gum Opium)	0	0	5	0	0	0
Zavala	Cocaine(Solid)	0	0	21	0	0	0
Zavala	Cocaine(Liquid)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Zavala	Hallucinogens(LSD)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Zavala	Hallucinogens(PCP)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Zavala	Hallucinogens(Mushrooms)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Zavala	Hallucinogens(Peyote)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Zavala	Hallucinogens(Designer Drugs)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Zavala	Precursor Chemicals	0	0	0	0	0	0
Zavala	Other Drugs(Barbiturates)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Zavala	Other Drugs(Amphetamines)	0.136	6.179	38	260	0	0

Zavala	Other Drugs(Methamphetam ines)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Zavala	Other Drugs(Tranquilizers)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Zavala	Other Drugs(Synthetic Narcotics)	0	0	0	0	1	0
Zavala	Clandestine Labs	0	0	0	0	0	0
Source: Texas Department of Public Safety UCR Bureau							

Table 19. Region 8 Uninsured Children >19 2018-2020

Year	Area	>19 Population	Uninsured Estimate	% Uninsured
2018	Texas	7679764	855304	11.1
2019	Texas	7650751	969572	12.7
2020	Texas	7649658	883727	11.6
2018	Region 8	785234	73134	9.3
2019	Region 8	781551	83335	10.7
2020	Region 8	781392	82182	10.5
2018	SA-NB MSA	659,794	58,388	8.8
2019	SA-NB MSA	657,877	65,906	10.0
2020	SA-NB MSA	659,641	65,432	9.9
2018	Victoria MSA	25,748	2,776	10.8
2019	Victoria MSA	25,512	3,309	13.0
2020	Victoria MSA	25,109	3,174	12.6
2018	Atascosa	14,246	1,607	11.3
2019	Atascosa	14,393	1,965	13.7
2020	Atascosa	14,282	1,777	12.4
2018	Bandera	3,890	579	14.9
2019	Bandera	3,857	588	15.2
2020	Bandera	3,987	546	13.7
2018	Bexar	526,596	44,973	8.5
2019	Bexar	522,396	49,744	9.5
2020	Bexar	521,896	51,184	9.8
2018	Calhoun	5,442	611	11.2
2019	Calhoun	5,256	730	13.9
2020	Calhoun	5,174	704	13.6
2018	Comal	35,520	3,700	10.4
2019	Comal	36,951	4,309	11.7
2020	Comal	38,695	3,699	9.6
2018	DeWitt	4,677	506	10.8
2019	DeWitt	4,650	649	14
2020	DeWitt	4,588	545	11.9
2018	Dimmit	3,055	298	9.8
2019	Dimmit	2,946	323	11
2020	Dimmit	2,785	318	11.4
2018	Edwards	445	73	16.4
2019	Edwards	432	81	18.8
2020	Edwards	437	91	20.8

Year	Area	>19 Population	Uninsured Estimate	% Uninsured
2018	Frio	4,757	483	10.2
2019	Frio	4,838	596	12.3
2020	Frio	4,697	533	11.3
2018	Gillespie	5,602	950	17
2019	Gillespie	5,591	1,168	20.9
2020	Gillespie	5,504	967	17.6
2018	Goliad	1,685	196	11.6
2019	Goliad	1,651	226	13.7
2020	Goliad	1,601	208	13
2018	Gonzales	5,795	841	14.5
2019	Gonzales	5,704	888	15.6
2020	Gonzales	5,671	896	15.8
2018	Guadalupe	43,199	3,465	8
2019	Guadalupe	43,433	4,794	11
2020	Guadalupe	43,723	3,711	8.5
2018	Jackson	3,954	470	11.9
2019	Jackson	3,905	645	16.5
2020	Jackson	3,888	587	15.1
2018	Karnes	3,475	459	13.2
2019	Karnes	3,437	482	14
2020	Karnes	3,513	427	12.2
2018	Kendall	11,168	1,273	11.4
2019	Kendall	11,664	1,528	13.1
2020	Kendall	11,743	1,470	12.5
2018	Kerr	10,349	1,358	13.1
2019	Kerr	10,231	1,686	16.5
2020	Kerr	10,091	1,484	14.7
2018	Kinney	749	78	10.4
2019	Kinney	728	93	12.8
2020	Kinney	726	109	15
2018	La Salle	1,505	110	7.3
2019	La Salle	1,496	142	9.5
2020	La Salle	1,457	169	11.6
2018	Lavaca	4,983	578	11.6
2019	Lavaca	4,887	736	15.1
2020	Lavaca	4,906	591	12
2018	Maverick	18,817	2,229	11.8
2019	Maverick	18,602	2,779	14.9

Year	Area	>19 Population	Uninsured Estimate	% Uninsured
2020	Maverick	18,103	2,663	14.7
2018	Medina	12,363	1,470	11.9
2019	Medina	12,351	1,450	11.7
2020	Medina	12,424	1,382	11.1
2018	Real	604	84	13.9
2019	Real	580	84	14.5
2020	Real	591	100	16.9
2018	Uvalde	7,472	922	12.3
2019	Uvalde	7,336	1,036	14.1
2020	Uvalde	7,236	1,042	14.4
2018	Val Verde	14,439	1,631	11.3
2019	Val Verde	14,148	1,681	11.9
2020	Val Verde	13,938	1,966	14.1
2018	Victoria	24,063	2,580	10.7
2019	Victoria	23,861	3,083	12.9
2020	Victoria	23,508	2,966	12.6
2018	Wilson	12,812	1,321	10.3
2019	Wilson	12,832	1,528	11.9
2020	Wilson	12,891	1,663	12.9
2018	Zavala	3,572	289	8.1
2019	Zavala	3,395	321	9.5
2020	Zavala	3,337	384	11.5
Source: US Census Bureau, Small Area Health Insurance Estimates, 2018-2020				

Table 20. Region 8 Uninsured Adults (19-64) 2018-2020

Year	Area	Population 19-64	Uninsured Estimate	% Uninsured
2018	Texas	16,839,319	4028437	23.9
2019	Texas	17,001,236	4145309	24.4
2020	Texas	17,201,995	4055308	23.6
2018	Region 8	1,737,163	382342	22.0
2019	Region 8	1,756,470	405,461	23.1
2020	Region 8	1,779,948	405711	22.8
2018	SA-NB MSA	1,483,488	316,438	21.3
2019	SA-NB MSA	1,503,424	337,029	22.4
2020	SA-NB MSA	1,527,038	336,152	22.0
2018	Victoria MSA	55,743	11,963	21.5
2019	Victoria MSA	55,424	12,881	23.2
2020	Victoria MSA	55,138	13,256	24.0
2018	Atascosa	28,392	7041	24.8
2019	Atascosa	28,783	7614	26.5
2020	Atascosa	29,132	7923	27.2
2018	Bandera	12,541	3012	24.0
2019	Bandera	12,571	2783	22.1
2020	Bandera	12,701	2605	20.5
2018	Bexar	1,177,669	258883	22.0
2019	Bexar	1,188,481	277706	23.4
2020	Bexar	1,203,499	275678	22.9
2018	Calhoun	12,085	2746	22.7
2019	Calhoun	11,860	2750	23.2
2020	Calhoun	11,693	2745	23.5
2018	Comal	85,464	14967	17.5
2019	Comal	90,417	14791	16.4
2020	Comal	94,981	15549	16.4
2018	DeWitt	9,911	2149	21.7
2019	DeWitt	9,888	2272	23.0
2020	DeWitt	9,860	2233	22.6
2018	Dimmit	5,384	1445	26.8
2019	Dimmit	5,246	1353	25.8
2020	Dimmit	5,197	1462	28.1
2018	Edwards	906	254	28.0
2019	Edwards	926	269	29.0
2020	Edwards	906	286	31.6

Year	Area	Population 19-64	Uninsured Estimate	% Uninsured
2018	Frio	9,212	2618	28.4
2019	Frio	9,478	2669	28.2
2020	Frio	9,641	2583	26.8
2018	Gillespie	13,164	3202	24.3
2019	Gillespie	13,222	3376	25.5
2020	Gillespie	13,215	3499	26.5
2018	Goliad	4,105	717	17.5
2019	Goliad	4,119	756	18.4
2020	Goliad	4,111	852	20.7
2018	Gonzales	11,271	3510	31.1
2019	Gonzales	11,247	3378	30.0
2020	Gonzales	11,203	3218	28.7
2018	Guadalupe	96,471	16846	17.5
2019	Guadalupe	98,460	17766	18.0
2020	Guadalupe	100,448	17888	17.8
2018	Jackson	8,114	1786	22.0
2019	Jackson	8,003	1987	24.8
2020	Jackson	7,945	2057	25.9
2018	Karnes	7,029	1516	21.6
2019	Karnes	6,988	1546	22.1
2020	Karnes	7,120	1542	21.7
2018	Kendall	25,682	4403	17.1
2019	Kendall	26,623	4871	18.3
2020	Kendall	27,265	4881	17.9
2018	Kerr	26,121	6548	25.1
2019	Kerr	26,087	6970	26.7
2020	Kerr	26,292	6564	25.0
2018	Kinney	1,767	374	21.2
2019	Kinney	1,674	353	21.1
2020	Kinney	1,651	367	22.2
2018	La Salle	3347	690	20.6
2019	La Salle	3350	745	22.2
2020	La Salle	3330	887	26.6
2018	Lavaca	10,333	2039	19.7
2019	Lavaca	10,391	2145	20.6
2020	Lavaca	10,292	2010	19.5
2018	Maverick	31,255	11624	37.2
2019	Maverick	31,383	11486	36.6

Year	Area	Population 19-64	Uninsured Estimate	% Uninsured
2020	Maverick	31,353	12298	39.2
2018	Medina	28,008	5858	20.9
2019	Medina	28,368	5972	21.1
2020	Medina	28,727	6063	21.1
2018	Real	1,805	489	27.1
2019	Real	1,769	438	24.8
2020	Real	1,667	479	28.7
2018	Uvalde	14,271	4253	29.8
2019	Uvalde	14,289	4338	30.4
2020	Uvalde	14,341	4333	30.2
2018	Val Verde	25,825	7081	27.4
2019	Val Verde	25,724	7721	30.0
2020	Val Verde	25,946	7937	30.6
2018	Victoria	51,638	11246	21.8
2019	Victoria	51,305	12125	23.6
2020	Victoria	51,027	12404	24.3
2018	Wilson	29,261	5428	18.6
2019	Wilson	29,721	5526	18.6
2020	Wilson	30,285	5565	18.4
2018	Zavala	6,132	1617	26.4
2019	Zavala	6,097	1755	28.8
2020	Zavala	6,120	1803	29.5
Source: US Census Bureau, Small Area Health Insurance Estimates, 2018-2020				

Table 21. Region 8 Alcohol Retail Density 2018-2022

header: **2018-2022 Number of Active Alcohol Retailer Licenses**								
Year	Area	Number Licenses	Population	Land Area Sq Miles	Licenses per 100k	Licenses per Sq Mile	Licenses per 100 Sq Miles	% Change in Alcohol Licenses 2018-2022
2018	Texas	23,485	14,572,753	130,634.7	161.2	0.18	18.0	
2019	Texas	26,655	14,572,753	130,634.7	182.9	0.20	20.4	
2020	Texas	28,093	14,572,753	130,634.7	192.8	0.22	21.5	21.5
2021	Texas	28,607	14,572,753	130,634.7	196.3	0.22	21.9	
2022	Texas	28,539	14,572,753	130,634.7	195.8	0.22	21.9	
2018	Region 8	5,262	3,026,095	31,638.6	173.9	0.17	16.6	
2019	Region 8	5,895	3,026,095	31,638.6	194.8	0.19	18.6	
2020	Region 8	6,074	3,026,095	31,638.6	200.7	0.19	19.2	15.6
2021	Region 8	6,139	3,026,095	31,638.6	202.9	0.19	19.4	
2022	Region 8	6,085	3,026,095	31,638.6	201.1	0.19	19.2	
2018	SA-NB MSA	4,132	2,558,143	7,313.2	161.5	0.56	56.4	
2019	SA-NB MSA	4,624	2,558,143	7,313.2	180.8	0.63	63.2	
2020	SA-NB MSA	4,761	2,558,143	7,313.2	186.1	0.65	65.1	16.1
2021	SA-NB MSA	4,836	2,558,143	7,313.2	189.0	0.66	66.1	
2022	SA-NB MSA	4,796	2,558,143	7,313.2	187.5	0.66	65.6	
2018	Victoria MSA	212	98,331	1,734.1	215.6	0.12	12.2	
2019	Victoria MSA	239	98,331	1,734.1	243.1	0.14	13.8	
2020	Victoria MSA	239	98,331	1,734.1	243.1	0.14	13.7	15.6
2021	Victoria MSA	240	98,331	1,734.1	244.1	0.14	13.8	
2022	Victoria MSA	245	98,331	1,734.1	249.2	0.14	14.1	
2018	Atascosa	84	48,981	1,219.5	171.5	0.07	6.9	
2019	Atascosa	98	48,981	1,219.5	200.1	0.08	8.0	
2020	Atascosa	104	48,981	1,219.5	212.3	0.09	8.5	19.0
2021	Atascosa	105	48,981	1,219.5	214.4	0.09	8.6	
2022	Atascosa	100	48,981	1,219.5	204.2	0.08	8.2	
2018	Bandera	44	20,851	791.0	211.0	0.06	5.6	
2019	Bandera	52	20,851	791.0	249.4	0.07	6.6	
2020	Bandera	60	20,851	791.0	287.8	0.08	7.6	27.3
2021	Bandera	58	20,851	791.0	278.2	0.07	7.3	
2022	Bandera	56	20,851	791.0	268.6	0.07	7.1	
2018	Bexar	3,180	2,009,324	1,240.3	158.3	2.56	256.4	
2019	Bexar	3,521	2,009,324	1,240.3	175.2	2.84	283.9	13.8
2020	Bexar	3,632	2,009,324	1,240.3	180.8	2.93	292.8	

Year	Area	Number Licenses	Population	Land Area Sq Miles	Licenses per 100k	Licenses per Sq Mile	Licenses per 100 Sq Miles	% Change in Alcohol Licenses 2018-2022
2021	Bexar	3,678	2,009,324	1,240.3	183.1	2.97	296.5	
2022	Bexar	3,620	2,009,324	1,240.3	180.2	2.92	291.9	
2018	Calhoun	57	20,106	506.9	283.5	0.11	11.2	
2019	Calhoun	69	20,106	506.9	343.2	0.14	13.6	
2020	Calhoun	70	20,106	506.9	348.2	0.14	13.8	26.3
2021	Calhoun	70	20,106	506.9	348.2	0.14	13.8	
2022	Calhoun	72	20,106	506.9	358.1	0.14	14.2	
2018	Comal	355	161,501	559.5	219.8	0.63	63.5	
2019	Comal	413	161,501	559.5	255.7	0.74	73.8	
2020	Comal	417	161,501	559.5	258.2	0.75	74.5	27.3
2021	Comal	433	161,501	559.5	268.1	0.77	77.4	
2022	Comal	452	161,501	559.5	279.9	0.81	80.8	
2018	Dewitt	60	19,824	909.0	302.7	0.07	6.6	
2019	Dewitt	69	19,824	909.0	348.1	0.08	7.6	
2020	Dewitt	70	19,824	909.0	353.1	0.08	7.7	8.3
2021	Dewitt	65	19,824	909.0	327.9	0.07	7.2	
2022	Dewitt	65	19,824	909.0	327.9	0.07	7.2	
2018	Dimmit	32	8,615	1,328.9	371.5	0.02	2.4	
2019	Dimmit	35	8,615	1,328.9	406.3	0.03	2.6	
2020	Dimmit	37	8,615	1,328.9	429.5	0.03	2.8	6.2
2021	Dimmit	35	8,615	1,328.9	406.3	0.03	2.6	
2022	Dimmit	34	8,615	1,328.9	394.7	0.03	2.6	
2018	Edwards	4	1,422	2,117.9	281.3	0.00	0.2	
2019	Edwards	5	1,422	2,117.9	351.6	0.00	0.2	
2020	Edwards	5	1,422	2,117.9	351.6	0.00	0.2	25.0
2021	Edwards	6	1,422	2,117.9	421.9	0.00	0.3	
2022	Edwards	5	1,422	2,117.9	351.6	0.00	0.2	
2018	Frio	42	18,385	1,133.5	228.5	0.04	3.7	
2019	Frio	51	18,385	1,133.5	277.4	0.05	4.5	
2020	Frio	55	18,385	1,133.5	299.2	0.05	4.9	16.7
2021	Frio	50	18,385	1,133.5	272.0	0.04	4.4	
2022	Frio	49	18,385	1,133.5	266.5	0.04	4.3	
2018	Gillespie	130	26,725	1,058.2	486.4	0.12	12.3	
2019	Gillespie	149	26,725	1,058.2	557.5	0.14	14.1	
2020	Gillespie	155	26,725	1,058.2	580.0	0.15	14.7	19.2
2021	Gillespie	158	26,725	1,058.2	591.2	0.15	14.9	
2022	Gillespie	155	26,725	1,058.2	580.0	0.15	14.7	

Year	Area	Number Licenses	Population	Land Area Sq Miles	Licenses per 100k	Licenses per Sq Mile	Licenses per 100 Sq Miles	% Change in Alcohol Licenses 2018-2022
2018	Goliad	21	7,012	852.0	299.5	0.02	2.5	
2019	Goliad	23	7,012	852.0	328.0	0.03	2.7	
2020	Goliad	22	7,012	852.0	313.8	0.03	2.6	0.0
2021	Goliad	21	7,012	852.0	299.5	0.02	2.5	
2022	Goliad	21	7,012	852.0	299.5	0.02	2.5	
2018	Gonzales	45	19,653	1,066.7	229.0	0.04	4.2	
2019	Gonzales	53	19,653	1,066.7	269.7	0.05	5.0	
2020	Gonzales	55	19,653	1,066.7	279.9	0.05	5.2	13.3
2021	Gonzales	56	19,653	1,066.7	284.9	0.05	5.3	
2022	Gonzales	51	19,653	1,066.7	259.5	0.05	4.8	
2018	Guadalupe	215	172,706	711.3	124.5	0.30	30.2	
2019	Guadalupe	257	172,706	711.3	148.8	0.36	36.1	
2020	Guadalupe	260	172,706	711.3	150.5	0.37	36.6	23.3
2021	Guadalupe	266	172,706	711.3	154.0	0.37	37.4	
2022	Guadalupe	265	172,706	711.3	153.4	0.37	37.3	
2018	Jackson	33	14,988	829.4	220.2	0.04	4.0	
2019	Jackson	40	14,988	829.4	266.9	0.05	4.8	
2020	Jackson	43	14,988	829.4	286.9	0.05	5.2	30.3
2021	Jackson	42	14,988	829.4	280.2	0.05	5.1	
2022	Jackson	43	14,988	829.4	286.9	0.05	5.2	
2018	Karnes	49	14,710	747.8	333.1	0.07	6.6	
2019	Karnes	52	14,710	747.8	353.5	0.07	7.0	
2020	Karnes	53	14,710	747.8	360.3	0.07	7.1	2.0
2021	Karnes	53	14,710	747.8	360.3	0.07	7.1	
2022	Karnes	50	14,710	747.8	339.9	0.07	6.7	
2018	Kendall	99	44,279	662.5	223.6	0.15	14.9	
2019	Kendall	112	44,279	662.5	252.9	0.17	16.9	
2020	Kendall	118	44,279	662.5	266.5	0.18	17.8	26.3
2021	Kendall	122	44,279	662.5	275.5	0.18	18.4	
2022	Kendall	125	44,279	662.5	282.3	0.19	18.9	
2018	Kerr	120	52,598	1,103.3	228.2	0.11	10.9	
2019	Kerr	133	52,598	1,103.3	252.9	0.12	12.1	
2020	Kerr	143	52,598	1,103.3	271.9	0.13	13.0	10.0
2021	Kerr	142	52,598	1,103.3	270.0	0.13	12.9	
2022	Kerr	132	52,598	1,103.3	251.0	0.12	12.0	
2018	Kinney	9	3,129	1,360.5	287.6	0.01	0.7	
2019	Kinney	9	3,129	1,360.5	287.6	0.01	0.7	22.2
2020	Kinney	9	3,129	1,360.5	287.6	0.01	0.7	

Year	Area	Number Licenses	Population	Land Area Sq Miles	Licenses per 100k	Licenses per Sq Mile	Licenses per 100 Sq Miles	% Change in Alcohol Licenses 2018-2022
2021	Kinney	9	3,129	1,360.5	287.6	0.01	0.7	
2022	Kinney	11	3,129	1,360.5	351.6	0.01	0.8	
2018	La Salle	28	6,664	1,486.7	420.2	0.02	1.9	0.0
2019	La Salle	30	6,664	1,486.7	450.2	0.02	2.0	
2020	La Salle	33	6,664	1,486.7	495.2	0.02	2.2	
2021	La Salle	30	6,664	1,486.7	450.2	0.02	2.0	
2022	La Salle	28	6,664	1,486.7	420.2	0.02	1.9	
2018	Lavaca	52	20,337	969.7	255.7	0.05	5.4	23.1
2019	Lavaca	57	20,337	969.7	280.3	0.06	5.9	
2020	Lavaca	60	20,337	969.7	295.0	0.06	6.2	
2021	Lavaca	58	20,337	969.7	285.2	0.06	6.0	
2022	Lavaca	64	20,337	969.7	314.7	0.07	6.6	
2018	Maverick	77	57,887	1,279.5	133.0	0.06	6.0	2.6
2019	Maverick	81	57,887	1,279.5	139.9	0.06	6.3	
2020	Maverick	82	57,887	1,279.5	141.7	0.06	6.4	
2021	Maverick	82	57,887	1,279.5	141.7	0.06	6.4	
2022	Maverick	79	57,887	1,279.5	136.5	0.06	6.2	
2018	Medina	88	50,748	1,325.4	173.4	0.07	6.6	18.2
2019	Medina	98	50,748	1,325.4	193.1	0.07	7.4	
2020	Medina	98	50,748	1,325.4	193.1	0.07	7.4	
2021	Medina	100	50,748	1,325.4	197.1	0.08	7.5	
2022	Medina	104	50,748	1,325.4	204.9	0.08	7.9	
2018	Real	14	2,758	699.2	507.6	0.02	2.0	35.7
2019	Real	17	2,758	699.2	616.4	0.02	2.4	
2020	Real	17	2,758	699.2	616.4	0.02	2.4	
2021	Real	21	2,758	699.2	761.4	0.03	3.0	
2022	Real	19	2,758	699.2	688.9	0.03	2.7	
2018	Uvalde	60	24,564	1,551.9	244.3	0.04	3.9	26.7
2019	Uvalde	67	24,564	1,551.9	272.8	0.04	4.3	
2020	Uvalde	68	24,564	1,551.9	276.8	0.04	4.4	
2021	Uvalde	72	24,564	1,551.9	293.1	0.05	4.6	
2022	Uvalde	76	24,564	1,551.9	309.4	0.05	4.9	
2018	Val Verde	77	47,586	3,144.8	161.8	0.02	2.5	10.4
2019	Val Verde	84	47,586	3,144.8	176.5	0.03	2.7	
2020	Val Verde	90	47,586	3,144.8	189.1	0.03	2.9	
2021	Val Verde	87	47,586	3,144.8	182.8	0.03	2.8	
2022	Val Verde	85	47,586	3,144.8	178.6	0.03	2.7	

Year	Area	Number Licenses	Population	Land Area Sq Miles	Licenses per 100k	Licenses per Sq Mile	Licenses per 100 Sq Miles	% Change in Alcohol Licenses 2018-2022
2018	Victoria	191	91,319	882.1	209.2	0.22	21.7	
2019	Victoria	216	91,319	882.1	236.5	0.24	24.5	
2020	Victoria	217	91,319	882.1	237.6	0.25	24.6	17.3
2021	Victoria	219	91,319	882.1	239.8	0.25	24.8	
2022	Victoria	224	91,319	882.1	245.3	0.25	25.4	
2018	Wilson	67	49,753	803.7	134.7	0.08	8.3	
2019	Wilson	73	49,753	803.7	146.7	0.09	9.1	
2020	Wilson	72	49,753	803.7	144.7	0.09	9.0	10.4
2021	Wilson	74	49,753	803.7	148.7	0.09	9.2	
2022	Wilson	74	49,753	803.7	148.7	0.09	9.2	
2018	Zavala	29	9,670	1,297.4	299.9	0.02	2.2	
2019	Zavala	31	9,670	1,297.4	320.6	0.02	2.4	
2020	Zavala	29	9,670	1,297.4	299.9	0.02	2.2	-10.3
2021	Zavala	27	9,670	1,297.4	279.2	0.02	2.1	
2022	Zavala	26	9,670	1,297.4	268.9	0.02	2.0	
Source: Texas Alcoholic Beverage Commission (2023). 2018-2022								

Table 22. Region 8 Tobacco Retail Density 2018-2022

Year	Area	Population	Sq Miles	Num Permits	Per 100k	Per Sq Mi	% Change in Tobacco Licenses 2018-2022

Year	Area	Population	Sq Miles	Num Permits	Per 100k	Per Sq Mi	% Change in Tobacco Licenses 2018-2022
2018	Texas	28689046	261269.3	26582	92.7	0.10	
2019	Texas	29163908	245901.6	29766	102.1	0.12	
2020	Texas	28519638	245471	32936	115.5	0.13	122.2
2021	Texas	28242909	247207.3	37361	132.3	0.15	
2022	Texas	28689046	261269.3	59076	205.9	0.23	
2018	Region 8	3026095	31638.6	2523	83.4	0.08	
2019	Region 8	3026095	31638.6	2816	93.1	0.09	
2020	Region 8	3026095	31638.6	3059	101.1	0.10	108.7
2021	Region 8	3026095	31638.6	3369	111.3	0.11	
2022	Region 8	3026095	31638.6	5265	174.0	0.17	
2018	SA-NB MSA	2558143	7313.2	1960	76.6	0.27	
2019	SA-NB MSA	2509162	6093.7	2123	84.6	0.35	
2020	SA-NB MSA	2558143	7313.2	2384	93.2	0.33	113.5
2021	SA-NB MSA	2558143	7313.2	2637	103.1	0.36	
2022	SA-NB MSA	2558143	7313.2	4185	163.6	0.57	
2018	Victoria MSA	98331	1734.1	92	93.6	0.05	
2019	Victoria MSA	91319	882.1	193	107.8	0.06	
2020	Victoria MSA	98331	1734.1	114	115.9	0.07	123.9
2021	Victoria MSA	98331	1734.1	128	130.2	0.07	
2022	Victoria MSA	98331	1734.1	206	209.5	0.12	
2018	Atascosa	48981	1219.5	61	124.5	0.05	
2019	Atascosa	48981	1219.5	67	136.8	0.05	
2020	Atascosa	48981	1219.5	71	145.0	0.06	88.5
2021	Atascosa	48981	1219.5	77	157.2	0.06	
2022	Atascosa	48981	1219.5	115	234.8	0.09	
2018	Bandera	20851	791	23	110.3	0.03	
2019	Bandera	20851	791	27	129.5	0.03	
2020	Bandera	20851	791	31	148.7	0.04	95.7
2021	Bandera	20851	791	34	163.1	0.04	
2022	Bandera	20851	791	45	215.8	0.06	
2018	Bexar	2009324	1240.3	1509	75.1	1.22	
2019	Bexar	2009324	1240.3	1687	84.0	1.36	
2020	Bexar	2009324	1240.3	1841	91.6	1.48	115.9
2021	Bexar	2009324	1240.3	2038	101.4	1.64	
2022	Bexar	2009324	1240.3	3258	162.1	2.63	
2018	Calhoun	20106	506.9	30	149.2	0.06	103.3

Year	Area	Population	Sq Miles	Num Permits	Per 100k	Per Sq Mi	% Change in Tobacco Licenses 2018-2022
2019	Calhoun	20106	506.9	31	154.2	0.06	
2020	Calhoun	20106	506.9	35	174.1	0.07	
2021	Calhoun	20106	506.9	41	203.9	0.08	
2022	Calhoun	20106	506.9	61	303.4	0.12	
2018	Comal	161501	559.5	136	84.2	0.24	
2019	Comal	161501	559.5	157	97.2	0.28	
2020	Comal	161501	559.5	165	102.2	0.29	106.6
2021	Comal	161501	559.5	183	113.3	0.33	
2022	Comal	161501	559.5	281	174.0	0.50	
2018	Dewitt	19824	909	27	136.2	0.03	
2019	Dewitt	19824	909	31	156.4	0.03	
2020	Dewitt	19824	909	35	176.6	0.04	96.3
2021	Dewitt	19824	909	38	191.7	0.04	
2022	Dewitt	19824	909	53	267.4	0.06	
2018	Dimmit	8615	1328.9	22	255.4	0.02	
2019	Dimmit	8615	1328.9	22	255.4	0.02	
2020	Dimmit	8615	1328.9	22	255.4	0.02	50.0
2021	Dimmit	8615	1328.9	23	267.0	0.02	
2022	Dimmit	8615	1328.9	33	383.1	0.02	
2018	Edwards	1422	2117.9	5	351.6	0.00	
2019	Edwards	1422	2117.9	5	351.6	0.00	
2020	Edwards	1422	2117.9	5	351.6	0.00	60.0
2021	Edwards	1422	2117.9	5	351.6	0.00	
2022	Edwards	1422	2117.9	8	562.6	0.00	
2018	Frio	18385	1133.5	26	141.4	0.02	
2019	Frio	18385	1133.5	28	152.3	0.02	
2020	Frio	18385	1133.5	30	163.2	0.03	84.6
2021	Frio	18385	1133.5	30	163.2	0.03	
2022	Frio	18385	1133.5	48	261.1	0.04	
2018	Gillespie	26725	1058.2	39	145.9	0.04	
2019	Gillespie	26725	1058.2	42	157.2	0.04	
2020	Gillespie	26725	1058.2	43	160.9	0.04	79.5
2021	Gillespie	26725	1058.2	49	183.3	0.05	
2022	Gillespie	26725	1058.2	70	261.9	0.07	
2018	Goliad	7012	852	6	85.6	0.01	
2019	Goliad	7012	852	6	85.6	0.01	
2020	Goliad	7012	852	8	114.1	0.01	116.7
2021	Goliad	7012	852	9	128.4	0.01	
2022	Goliad	7012	852	13	185.4	0.02	
2018	Gonzales	19653	1066.7	25	127.2	0.02	136.0

Year	Area	Population	Sq Miles	Num Permits	Per 100k	Per Sq Mi	% Change in Tobacco Licenses 2018-2022
2019	Gonzales	19653	1066.7	32	162.8	0.03	
2020	Gonzales	19653	1066.7	40	203.5	0.04	
2021	Gonzales	19653	1066.7	44	223.9	0.04	
2022	Gonzales	19653	1066.7	59	300.2	0.06	
2018	Guadalupe	172706	711.3	106	61.4	0.15	
2019	Guadalupe	172706	711.3	119	68.9	0.17	
2020	Guadalupe	172706	711.3	134	77.6	0.19	134.9
2021	Guadalupe	172706	711.3	151	87.4	0.21	
2022	Guadalupe	172706	711.3	249	144.2	0.35	
2018	Jackson	14988	829.4	23	153.5	0.03	
2019	Jackson	14988	829.4	25	166.8	0.03	
2020	Jackson	14988	829.4	30	200.2	0.04	100.0
2021	Jackson	14988	829.4	30	200.2	0.04	
2022	Jackson	14988	829.4	46	306.9	0.06	
2018	Karnes	14710	747.8	22	149.6	0.03	
2019	Karnes	14710	747.8	25	170.0	0.03	
2020	Karnes	14710	747.8	29	197.1	0.04	131.8
2021	Karnes	14710	747.8	30	203.9	0.04	
2022	Karnes	14710	747.8	51	346.7	0.07	
2018	Kendall	44279	662.5	35	79.0	0.05	
2019	Kendall	44279	662.5	37	83.6	0.06	
2020	Kendall	44279	662.5	40	90.3	0.06	85.7
2021	Kendall	44279	662.5	43	97.1	0.06	
2022	Kendall	44279	662.5	65	146.8	0.10	
2018	Kerr	52598	1103.3	56	106.5	0.05	
2019	Kerr	52598	1103.3	58	110.3	0.05	
2020	Kerr	52598	1103.3	62	117.9	0.06	83.9
2021	Kerr	52598	1103.3	64	121.7	0.06	
2022	Kerr	52598	1103.3	103	195.8	0.09	
2018	Kinney	3129	1360.5	6	191.8	0.00	
2019	Kinney	3129	1360.5	6	191.8	0.00	
2020	Kinney	3129	1360.5	6	191.8	0.00	50.0
2021	Kinney	3129	1360.5	6	191.8	0.00	
2022	Kinney	3129	1360.5	9	287.6	0.01	
2018	La Salle	6664	1486.7	16	240.1	0.01	
2019	La Salle	6664	1486.7	18	270.1	0.01	
2020	La Salle	6664	1486.7	18	270.1	0.01	75.0
2021	La Salle	6664	1486.7	21	315.1	0.01	
2022	La Salle	6664	1486.7	28	420.2	0.02	
2018	Lavaca	20337	969.7	25	122.9	0.03	80.0

Year	Area	Population	Sq Miles	Num Permits	Per 100k	Per Sq Mi	% Change in Tobacco Licenses 2018-2022
2019	Lavaca	20337	969.7	28	137.7	0.03	
2020	Lavaca	20337	969.7	31	152.4	0.03	
2021	Lavaca	20337	969.7	33	162.3	0.03	
2022	Lavaca	20337	969.7	45	221.3	0.05	
2018	Maverick	57887	1279.5	42	72.6	0.03	
2019	Maverick	57887	1279.5	50	86.4	0.04	
2020	Maverick	57887	1279.5	50	86.4	0.04	66.7
2021	Maverick	57887	1279.5	52	89.8	0.04	
2022	Maverick	57887	1279.5	70	120.9	0.05	
2018	Medina	50748	1325.4	49	96.6	0.04	
2019	Medina	50748	1325.4	51	100.5	0.04	
2020	Medina	50748	1325.4	52	102.5	0.04	89.8
2021	Medina	50748	1325.4	59	116.3	0.04	
2022	Medina	50748	1325.4	93	183.3	0.07	
2018	Real	2758	699.2	10	362.6	0.01	
2019	Real	2758	699.2	12	435.1	0.02	
2020	Real	2758	699.2	13	471.4	0.02	110.0
2021	Real	2758	699.2	17	616.4	0.02	
2022	Real	2758	699.2	21	761.4	0.03	
2018	Uvalde	24564	1551.9	43	175.1	0.03	
2019	Uvalde	24564	1551.9	48	195.4	0.03	
2020	Uvalde	24564	1551.9	50	203.5	0.03	74.4
2021	Uvalde	24564	1551.9	55	223.9	0.04	
2022	Uvalde	24564	1551.9	75	305.3	0.05	
2018	Val Verde	47586	3144.8	38	79.9	0.01	
2019	Val Verde	47586	3144.8	43	90.4	0.01	
2020	Val Verde	47586	3144.8	45	94.6	0.01	65.8
2021	Val Verde	47586	3144.8	46	96.7	0.01	
2022	Val Verde	47586	3144.8	63	132.4	0.02	
2018	Victoria	91319	882.1	86	94.2	0.10	
2019	Victoria	91319	882.1	100	109.5	0.11	
2020	Victoria	91319	882.1	106	116.1	0.12	124.4
2021	Victoria	91319	882.1	119	130.3	0.13	
2022	Victoria	91319	882.1	193	211.3	0.22	
2018	Wilson	49753	803.7	41	82.4	0.05	
2019	Wilson	49753	803.7	45	90.4	0.06	
2020	Wilson	49753	803.7	50	100.5	0.06	92.7
2021	Wilson	49753	803.7	52	104.5	0.06	
2022	Wilson	49753	803.7	79	158.8	0.10	
2018	Zavala	9670	1297.4	16	165.5	0.01	93.8

2019	Zavala	9670	1297.4	16	165.5	0.01	
2020	Zavala	9670	1297.4	17	175.8	0.01	
2021	Zavala	9670	1297.4	20	206.8	0.02	
2022	Zavala	9670	1297.4	31	320.6	0.02	
Source: Texas Comptroller referred to Data.texas.gov							

Table 23. Region 8 Social Associations 2018-2023

Year	Area	# of Social Associations	Rate per 10,000
2018	Texas	20998	7.6
2019	Texas	21256	7.6
2020	Texas	21579	7.6
2021	Texas	21592	7.5
2022	Texas	21804	7.5
2023	Texas	21702	7.4
2018	Region 8	2063	7.08
2019	Region 8	2089	7.06
2020	Region 8	2034	6.77
2021	Region 8	2051	6.75
2022	Region 8	2061	6.70
2023	Region 8	1977	6.44
2018	SA-NB MSA	1471	6.05
2019	SA-NB MSA	1501	6.07
2020	SA-NB MSA	1501	5.96
2021	SA-NB MSA	1515	5.94
2022	SA-NB MSA	1533	5.92
2023	SA-NB MSA	1534	5.90
2018	Victoria MSA	114	11.40
2019	Victoria MSA	109	10.94
2020	Victoria MSA	97	9.74
2021	Victoria MSA	95	9.52
2022	Victoria MSA	92	9.24
2023	Victoria MSA	86	8.76
2018	Atascosa	38	7.8
2019	Atascosa	40	8.2
2020	Atascosa	34	6.9
2021	Atascosa	34	6.8
2022	Atascosa	30	5.9
2023	Atascosa	29	5.6
2018	Bandera	23	10.8
2019	Bandera	24	11
2020	Bandera	21	9.4
2021	Bandera	20	8.8
2022	Bandera	22	9.5
2023	Bandera	22	9.2

Year	Area	# of Social Associations	Rate per 10,000
2018	Bexar	1084	5.7
2019	Bexar	1111	5.8
2020	Bexar	1126	5.7
2021	Bexar	1129	5.7
2022	Bexar	1139	5.7
2023	Bexar	1137	5.6
2018	Calhoun	26	11.9
2019	Calhoun	25	11.4
2020	Calhoun	21	9.7
2021	Calhoun	22	10.2
2022	Calhoun	21	9.9
2023	Calhoun	21	10.0
2018	Comal	129	10
2019	Comal	126	9.3
2020	Comal	128	9.1
2021	Comal	142	9.6
2022	Comal	156	10
2023	Comal	153	9.3
2018	DeWitt	31	14.9
2019	DeWitt	31	14.9
2020	DeWitt	35	17.3
2021	DeWitt	34	16.8
2022	DeWitt	34	16.9
2023	DeWitt	33	16.4
2018	Dimmit	8	7.3
2019	Dimmit	9	8.3
2020	Dimmit	7	6.7
2021	Dimmit	7	6.8
2022	Dimmit	7	6.9
2023	Dimmit	7	7.1
2018	Edwards	4	21.1
2019	Edwards	4	20.9
2020	Edwards	3	15.4
2021	Edwards	3	15.6
2022	Edwards	3	15.5
2023	Edwards	3	15.6
2018	Frio	14	7.4
2019	Frio	14	7.4
2020	Frio	13	6.6
2021	Frio	12	6.1

Year	Area	# of Social Associations	Rate per 10,000
2022	Frio	11	5.4
2023	Frio	11	5.4
2018	Gillespie	43	16.6
2019	Gillespie	44	16.6
2020	Gillespie	38	14.3
2021	Gillespie	40	14.9
2022	Gillespie	42	15.6
2023	Gillespie	35	13.0
2018	Goliad	11	14.6
2019	Goliad	10	13.3
2020	Goliad	7	9.3
2021	Goliad	7	9.2
2022	Goliad	7	9.1
2023	Goliad	7	9.2
2018	Gonzales	27	13.1
2019	Gonzales	28	13.4
2020	Gonzales	26	12.4
2021	Gonzales	25	12
2022	Gonzales	25	12
2023	Gonzales	27	12.9
2018	Guadalupe	91	6
2019	Guadalupe	93	6
2020	Guadalupe	89	5.6
2021	Guadalupe	85	5.2
2022	Guadalupe	84	5
2023	Guadalupe	83	4.9
2018	Jackson	20	13.5
2019	Jackson	18	12.1
2020	Jackson	17	11.5
2021	Jackson	18	12.1
2022	Jackson	19	12.9
2023	Jackson	18	12.1
2018	Karnes	21	14
2019	Karnes	21	13.8
2020	Karnes	18	11.9
2021	Karnes	16	10.2
2022	Karnes	16	10.3
2023	Karnes	16	10.3
2018	Kendall	39	9.7
2019	Kendall	37	8.7

Year	Area	# of Social Associations	Rate per 10,000
2020	Kendall	41	9.3
2021	Kendall	43	9.4
2022	Kendall	45	9.5
2023	Kendall	43	8.9
2018	Kerr	78	15.3
2019	Kerr	73	14.2
2020	Kerr	77	14.9
2021	Kerr	79	15.1
2022	Kerr	77	14.6
2023	Kerr	73	13.8
2018	Kinney	2	5.6
2019	Kinney	2	5.6
2020	Kinney	0	0
2021	Kinney	0	0
2022	Kinney	0	0
2023	Kinney	0	0.0
2018	La Salle	81	16.4
2019	La Salle	82	16.5
2020	La Salle	76	15.3
2021	La Salle	73	14.7
2022	La Salle	73	14.6
2023	La Salle	4	5.3
2018	Lavaca	31	15.6
2019	Lavaca	32	16.2
2020	Lavaca	25	12.5
2021	Lavaca	25	12.4
2022	Lavaca	24	11.9
2023	Lavaca	25	12.4
2018	Maverick	9	16
2019	Maverick	9	15.7
2020	Maverick	8	14.2
2021	Maverick	8	13.9
2022	Maverick	8	13.9
2023	Maverick	15	2.6
2018	Medina	32	6.6
2019	Medina	33	6.7
2020	Medina	32	6.4
2021	Medina	31	6.1
2022	Medina	29	5.6
2023	Medina	36	6.9

Year	Area	# of Social Associations	Rate per 10,000
2018	Real	10	30.2
2019	Real	10	29.5
2020	Real	6	17.5
2021	Real	6	17.3
2022	Real	6	17.4
2023	Real	6	17.6
2018	Uvalde	31	11.4
2019	Uvalde	32	11.7
2020	Uvalde	26	9.6
2021	Uvalde	30	11.2
2022	Uvalde	28	10.5
2023	Uvalde	26	9.7
2018	Val Verde	39	8
2019	Val Verde	41	8.4
2020	Val Verde	36	7.3
2021	Val Verde	39	7.9
2022	Val Verde	38	7.8
2023	Val Verde	34	6.9
2018	Victoria	103	11.1
2019	Victoria	99	10.7
2020	Victoria	90	9.8
2021	Victoria	88	9.6
2022	Victoria	85	9.2
2023	Victoria	79	8.6
2018	Wilson	35	7.4
2019	Wilson	37	7.6
2020	Wilson	30	6.1
2021	Wilson	31	6.2
2022	Wilson	28	5.5
2023	Wilson	31	6.0
2018	Zavala	3	2.5
2019	Zavala	4	3.3
2020	Zavala	4	3.3
2021	Zavala	4	3.3
2022	Zavala	4	3.4
2023	Zavala	3	2.5
Source: US Census Bureau, County Business Patterns			

Table 24. Region 8 Prescription Drug Monitoring Program 2020-2022

Area	Population	Drug Schedule	Total 2020	2020 Rate per 100k	Total 2021	2021 Rate per 100k	Total 2022	2022 Rate per 100k
Texas	29,145,505	2	12,116,587	41,572.8	12,592,966	43,207.2	13,208,338	45,318.6
		3	5,049,950	17,326.7	4,589,005	15,745.2	4,533,334	15,554.1
		4	16,011,363	54,936.0	15,013,926	51,513.7	14,443,495	49,556.5
		5	1,917,136	6,577.8	1,845,921	6,333.5	1,944,457	6,671.6
		*	66,845	229.3	35,935	123.3	40,476	138.9
Region 8	3,026,095	2	1,200,700	39,678.2	1,234,779	40,804.4	1,291,136	42,666.7
		3	492,841	16,286.4	444,827	14,699.7	440,011	14,540.6
		4	1,666,274	55,063.5	1,576,136	52,084.8	1,515,747	50,089.2
		5	197,791	6,536.2	195,093	6,447.0	214,422	7,085.8
		*	2,959	97.8	1,807	59.7	3,273	108.2
SA-NB MSA	2,563,454	2	1,010,518	39,420.2	1,045,261	40,775.5	1,102,201	42,996.7
		3	420,866	16,417.9	376,452	14,685.3	373,105	14,554.8
		4	1,391,722	54,290.9	1,319,548	51,475.4	1,267,255	49,435.4
		5	161,655	6,306.1	160,475	6,260.1	177,085	244.2
		*	2,886	112.8	1,689	66.0	2,873	112.3
Victoria MSA	98,331	2	61,992	63,044.2	59,093	60,096.0	55,440	56,381.0
		3	20,255	20,598.8	19,779	20,114.7	19,466	19,796.4
		4	71,002	72,207.1	64,189	65,278.5	61,249	62,288.6
		5	9,266	9,423.3	8,808	8,957.5	9,092	9,246.3
		*	5	5.1	20	20.3	14	14.2
Atascosa	48,981	2	24,522	50,064.3	26,514	54,131.2	26,807	54,729.4
		3	10,465	21,365.4	9,336	19,060.5	9,341	19,070.7
		4	34,564	70,566.1	33,765	68,934.9	32,988	67,348.6
		5	4,533	9,254.6	4,426	9,036.2	4,967	10,140.7
		*	4	8.2	22	44.9	-	-
Bandera	20,851	2	5,374	25,773.3	5,334	25,581.5	5,969	28,626.9
		3	2,047	9,817.3	1,757	8,426.5	1,866	8,949.2
		4	7,017	33,653.1	6,674	32,008.1	6,677	32,022.4
		5	895	4,292.4	829	3,975.8	960	4,604.1
Bexar	2,009,324	2	782,351	38,936.0	799,564	39,792.7	839,238	41,767.2
		3	329,074	16,377.3	291,981	14,531.3	286,826	14,274.8
		4	1,090,456	54,269.8	1,024,759	51,000.2	975,000	48,523.8
		5	127,763	6,358.5	126,177	6,279.6	138,142	6,875.0
		*	2,850	141.8	1,535	76.4	2,769	137.8

Area	Population	Drug Schedule	Total 2020	2020 Rate per 100k	Total 2021	2021 Rate per 100k	Total 2022	2022 Rate per 100k
Calhoun	20,106	2	13,559	67,437.6	11,957	59,469.8	11,417	56,784.0
		3	3,445	17,134.2	3,374	16,781.1	3,395	16,885.5
		4	15,948	79,319.6	15,094	75,072.1	14,713	73,177.2
		5	1,840	9,151.5	1,599	7,952.8	1,636	8,136.9
		*	-	0.0	2	9.9	-	-
Comal	161,501	2	89,311	55,300.6	96,382	59,678.9	105,263	65,177.9
		3	36,139	22,377.0	33,272	20,601.7	33,254	20,590.6
		4	113,736	70,424.3	111,060	68,767.4	110,074	68,156.9
		5	11,260	6,972.1	11,418	7,069.9	13,535	8,380.8
		*	12	7.4	42	26.0	12	7.4
DeWitt	19,824	2	12,694	64,033.5	13,405	67,620.1	13,066	65,910.0
		3	3,338	16,838.2	2,878	14,517.8	2,885	14,553.1
		4	16,547	83,469.5	15,657	78,980.0	15,615	78,768.2
		5	1,984	10,008.1	2,165	10,921.1	2,158	10,885.8
		*	3	15.13317191	11	55.5	2	10.1
Dimmit	8,615	2	2,154	25,003.0	2,311	26,825.3	2,339	27,150.3
		3	1,690	19,617.0	1,345	15,612.3	1,221	14,173.0
		4	4,027	46,744.0	3,335	38,711.5	3,038	35,264.1
		5	609	7,069.0	583	6,767.3	595	6,906.6
		*	1	12.0	3	34.8	-	-
Edwards	2,002	No Data Available						
Frio	18,385	2	3,520	19,146.0	3,633	19,760.7	3,548	19,298.3
		3	1,813	9,861.3	1,575	8,566.8	1,682	9,148.8
		4	7,433	40,429.7	7,052	38,357.4	6,717	36,535.2
		5	1,041	5,662.2	971	5,281.5	994	5,406.6
		*	4	21.8	7	38.1	1	5.4
Gillespie	26,725	2	14,011	52,426.6	15,409	57,657.6	16,244	60,782.0
		3	4,303	16,101.0	4,346	16,261.9	4,131	15,457.4
		4	23,605	88,325.5	23,336	87,319.0	23,254	87,012.2
		5	2,464	9,219.8	2,282	8,538.8	2,865	10,720.3
		*	3	11.2	7	26.2	5	18.7
Goliad	7,012	2	865	12,336.0	882	12,578.4	870	12,407.3
		3	308	4,392.5	268	3,822.0	245	3,494.0
		4	1,561	22,261.8	1,517	21,634.3	1,430	20,393.6
		5	228	3,251.6	206	2,937.8	187	2,666.9
Gonzales	19,653	2	6,124	31,160.6	6,142	31,252.2	6,078	30,926.6
		3	3,059	15,565.1	2,824	14,369.3	2,718	13,829.9
		4	10,257	52,190.5	9,990	50,831.9	9,166	46,639.2
		5	1,342	6,828.5	1,343	6,833.6	1,370	6,970.9

Area	Population	Drug Schedule	Total 2020	2020 Rate per 100k	Total 2021	2021 Rate per 100k	Total 2022	2022 Rate per 100k
		*	-	0.0	1	5.1	-	-
Guadalupe	172,706	2	51,494	29,816.0	56,872	32,930.0	61,036	35,341.0
		3	19,741	11,430.4	17,980	10,410.8	18,089	10,473.9
		4	69,330	40,143.4	68,736	39,799.4	68,463	39,641.4
		5	8,513	4,929.2	8,598	4,978.4	9,391	5,437.6
		*	12	6.9	35	20.3	18	10.4
Jackson	14,988	2	5,064	33,787.0	5,879	39,224.7	6,416	42,807.6
		3	1,717	11,455.8	1,773	11,829.5	1,871	12,483.3
		4	7,103	47,391.2	6,973	46,523.9	6,937	46,283.7
		5	970	6,471.8	998	6,658.7	976	6,511.9
		*	-	0.0	12	80.1	1	6.7
Karnes	14,710	2	5,733	38,973.5	5,780	39,293.0	5,821	39,571.7
		3	1,651	11,223.7	1,343	9,129.8	1,395	9,483.3
		4	8,257	56,131.9	7,474	50,809.0	7,124	48,429.6
		5	1,066	7,246.8	945	6,424.2	1,042	7,083.6
		*	-	0.0	2	13.6	1	6.8
Kendall	44,279	2	24,319	54,922.2	25,879	58,445.3	26,771	60,459.8
		3	11,019	24,885.4	10,699	24,162.7	12,415	28,038.1
		4	30,562	69,021.4	30,029	67,817.7	29,227	66,006.5
		5	3,040	6,865.6	2,985	6,741.3	3,392	7,660.5
		*	4	9.0	29	65.5	70	158.1
Kerr	52,598	2	36,396	69,196.5	35,628	67,736.4	37,075	70,487.5
		3	14,138	26,879.3	13,881	26,390.7	13,551	25,763.3
		4	49,534	94,174.7	46,043	87,537.5	45,034	85,619.2
		5	5,507	10,470.0	5,272	10,023.2	6,048	11,498.5
		*	9	17.1	16	30.4	312	593.2
Kinney	3,129	2	229	7,318.6	257	8,213.5	219	6,999.0
		3	138	4,410.4	131	4,186.6	111	3,547.5
		4	1,035	33,077.7	1,111	35,506.6	1,068	34,132.3
		5	127	4,058.8	99	3,164.0	183	5,848.5
La Salle	6,664	2	597	8,958.6	688	10,324.1	817	12,259.9
		3	278	4,171.7	226	3,391.4	286	4,291.7
		4	1,313	19,702.9	1,046	15,696.3	1,092	16,386.6
		5	138	2,070.8	150	2,250.9	177	2,656.1
Lavaca	20,337	2	5,609	27,580.3	6,133	30,156.9	6,155	30,265.0
		3	2,558	12,578.1	2,407	11,835.6	2,335	11,481.5
		4	10,731	52,765.9	10,254	50,420.4	9,838	48,374.9
		5	1,339	6,584.1	1,412	6,943.0	1,555	7,646.2

Area	Population	Drug Schedule	Total 2020	2020 Rate per 100k	Total 2021	2021 Rate per 100k	Total 2022	2022 Rate per 100k
Maverick	57,887	2	3,974	6,865.1	4,013	6,932.5	4,353	7,519.8
		3	3,497	6,041.1	3,589	6,200.0	3,677	6,352.0
		4	15,928	27,515.7	15,339	26,498.2	15,283	26,401.4
		5	2,815	4,862.9	2,723	4,704.0	2,955	5,104.8
		*	2	3.5	14	24.2	62	107.1
Medina	50,748	2	11,827	23,305.4	11,825	23,301.4	12,034	23,713.2
		3	4,614	9,092.0	3,703	7,296.8	3,633	7,158.9
		4	19,116	37,668.5	18,239	35,940.3	18,350	36,159.1
		5	2,539	5,003.2	2,475	4,877.0	2,790	5,497.8
		*	1	2.0	5	9.9	2	3.9
Real	3,309	No Data Available						
Uvalde	24,564	2	8,583	34,941.4	9,153	37,261.8	9,398	38,259.2
		3	4,002	16,292.1	3,597	14,643.4	3,176	12,929.5
		4	12,647	51,485.9	11,532	46,946.8	11,465	46,674.0
		5	2,382	9,697.1	2,201	8,960.3	2,403	9,782.6
		*	19	77.3	12	48.9	1	4.1
Val Verde	47,586	2	9,111	19,146.4	9,225	19,386.0	9,884	20,770.8
		3	5,595	11,757.7	5,020	10,549.3	4,742	9,965.1
		4	17,736	37,271.5	16,979	35,680.7	15,994	33,610.7
		5	2,991	6,285.5	2,742	5,762.2	2,983	6,268.7
		*	2	4.2	11	23.1	-	-
Victoria	91,319	2	61,127	66,937.9	58,211	63,744.7	54,570	59,757.6
		3	19,947	21,843.2	19,511	21,365.8	19,221	21,048.2
		4	69,441	76,042.2	62,672	68,629.7	59,819	65,505.5
		5	9,038	9,897.2	8,602	9,419.7	8,905	9,751.5
		*	5	5.5	20	21.9	14	15.3
Wilson	49,753	2	21,320	42,851.7	22,891	46,009.3	25,083	50,415.1
		3	7,767	15,611.1	7,724	15,524.7	7,681	15,438.3
		4	26,941	54,149.5	26,286	52,833.0	26,476	53,214.9
		5	3,112	6,254.9	3,567	7,169.4	3,908	7,854.8
		*	3	6.0	21	42.2	2	4.0
Zavala	9,670	2	832	8,603.9	812	8,397.1	665	6,876.9
		3	498	5,149.9	287	2,967.9	264	2,730.1
		4	1,449	14,984.5	1,184	12,244.1	905	9,358.8
		5	255	2,637.0	325	3,360.9	305	3,154.1
		*	25	258.5	-	-	1	10.3

Source: Texas Prescription Monitoring Program 2020-2022
Note: * under Drug Schedule denotes "unspecified"

Table 25. Region 8 Mental Health Providers 2018-2023

Year	Area	Population	# of Mental Health Providers	MHP Rate per 100k	MHP Ratio	% Change in MH Providers from 2018 to 2023
2018	Texas	27,862,596	27,523	98.78	1012:1	
2019	Texas	28,304,596	29,570	104.47	957:1	
2020	Texas	28,701,845	32,674	113.84	878:1	55.32
2021	Texas	28,995,881	35,047	120.87	827:1	
2022	Texas	29,360,759	38,679	131.74	759:1	
2023	Texas	29,527,941	42,749	144.77	691:1	
2018	SA-NB MSA	2,429,609	3,330	137.06	730:1	
2019	SA-NB MSA	2,473,974	3,508	141.80	705:1	
2020	SA-NB MSA	2,518,036	3,897	154.76	646:1	49.46
2021	SA-NB MSA	2,550,960	4,174	163.62	611:1	
2022	SA-NB MSA	2,590,732	4,582	176.86	565:1	
2023	SA-NB MSA	2,601,788	4,977	191.29	522:1	
2018	Victoria MSA	99,984	135	135.02	740:1	
2019	Victoria MSA	99,646	126	126.45	790:1	
2020	Victoria MSA	99,619	141	141.54	706:1	17.78
2021	Victoria MSA	99,742	145	145.38	687:1	
2022	Victoria MSA	99,562	154	154.68	646:1	
2023	Victoria MSA	98,127	159	162.03	617:1	
2018	Atascosa	48797	18	36.89	2711:1	
2019	Atascosa	48981	20	40.83	2449:1	
2020	Atascosa	50310	20	39.75	2516:1	33.33
2021	Atascosa	51153	20	39.10	2558:1	
2022	Atascosa	51724	23	44.47	2249:1	
2023	Atascosa	49939	24	48.06	2081:1	
2018	Bandera	21776	11	50.51	1980:1	209.09
2019	Bandera	22351	12	53.69	1863:1	

Year	Area	Population	# of Mental Health Providers	MHP Rate per 100k	MHP Ratio	% Change in MH Providers from 2018 to 2023
2020	Bandera	22824	14	61.34	1630:1	
2021	Bandera	23112	20	86.54	1156:1	
2022	Bandera	23861	28	117.35	852:1	
2023	Bandera	21565	34	157.66	634:1	
2018	Bexar	1928680	3,023	156.74	638:1	46.08
2019	Bexar	1958578	3,177	162.21	616:1	
2020	Bexar	1986049	3,525	177.49	563:1	
2021	Bexar	2003554	3,767	188.02	532:1	
2022	Bexar	2026823	4,095	202.04	495:1	
2023	Bexar	2028236	4,416	217.73	459:1	
2018	Calhoun	21965	2	9.11	10983:1	150.00
2019	Calhoun	21744	2	9.20	10872:1	
2020	Calhoun	21561	3	13.91	7187:1	
2021	Calhoun	21290	4	18.79	5323:1	
2022	Calhoun	21001	5	23.81	4200:1	
2023	Calhoun	19727	5	25.35	3945:1	
2018	Comal	134788	152	112.77	887:1	78.95
2019	Comal	141009	166	117.72	849:1	
2020	Comal	148373	190	128.06	781:1	
2021	Comal	156209	202	129.31	773:1	
2022	Comal	164812	243	147.44	678:1	
2023	Comal	174986	272	155.44	643:1	
2018	DeWitt	20865	2	9.59	10433:1	150.00
2019	DeWitt	20226	2	9.89	10113:1	
2020	DeWitt	20187	3	14.86	6729:1	
2021	DeWitt	20160	3	14.88	6720:1	
2022	DeWitt	20174	4	19.83	5044:1	
2023	DeWitt	19918	5	25.10	3984:1	
2018	Dimmit	10794	3	27.79	3598:1	33.33

Year	Area	Population	# of Mental Health Providers	MHP Rate per 100k	MHP Ratio	% Change in MH Providers from 2018 to 2023
2019	Dimmit	10418	3	28.80	3473:1	
2020	Dimmit	10308	3	29.10	3436:1	
2021	Dimmit	10124	3	29.63	3375:1	
2022	Dimmit	9925	4	40.30	2481:1	
2023	Dimmit	8473	4	47.21	2118:1	
2018	Edwards	1911	Suppressed	Suppressed	Suppressed	Suppressed
2019	Edwards	1953	Suppressed	Suppressed	Suppressed	
2020	Edwards	1928	1	51.87	1928:1	
2021	Edwards	1932	1	51.76	1932:1	
2022	Edwards	1923	1	52.00	1923:1	
2023	Edwards	1438	1	69.54	1438:1	
2018	Frio	18956	6	31.65	3159:1	-16.67
2019	Frio	19600	6	30.61	3267:1	
2020	Frio	19816	5	25.23	3963:1	
2021	Frio	20306	6	29.55	3384:1	
2022	Frio	20379	5	24.54	4076:1	
2023	Frio	18436	5	27.12	3687:1	
2018	Gillespie	26521	20	75.41	1326:1	35.00
2019	Gillespie	26646	23	86.32	1159:1	
2020	Gillespie	26804	24	89.54	1117:1	
2021	Gillespie	26988	25	92.63	1080:1	
2022	Gillespie	26960	26	96.44	1037:1	
2023	Gillespie	27297	27	98.91	1011:1	
2018	Goliad	7517	2	26.61	3759:1	-50.00
2019	Goliad	7562	2	26.45	3781:1	
2020	Goliad	7584	2	26.37	3792:1	
2021	Goliad	7658	2	26.12	3829:1	
2022	Goliad	7626	2	26.23	3813:1	
2023	Goliad	7163	1	13.96	7163:1	

Year	Area	Population	# of Mental Health Providers	MHP Rate per 100k	MHP Ratio	% Change in MH Providers from 2018 to 2023
2018	Gonzales	20876	7	33.53	2982:1	0.00
2019	Gonzales	20893	7	33.50	2985:1	
2020	Gonzales	20826	7	33.61	2975:1	
2021	Gonzales	20837	7	33.59	2977:1	
2022	Gonzales	20948	8	38.19	2619:1	
2023	Gonzales	19641	7	35.64	2806:1	
2018	Guadalupe	155265	44	28.34	3529:1	93.18
2019	Guadalupe	159659	44	27.56	3629:1	
2020	Guadalupe	163694	46	28.10	3559:1	
2021	Guadalupe	166847	50	29.97	3337:1	
2022	Guadalupe	170608	63	36.93	2708:1	
2023	Guadalupe	177036	85	48.01	2083:1	
2018	Jackson	14869	Suppressed	Suppressed	Suppressed	Suppressed
2019	Jackson	14805	Suppressed	Suppressed	Suppressed	
2020	Jackson	14874	2	13.45	7437:1	
2021	Jackson	14760	3	20.33	4920:1	
2022	Jackson	14854	3	20.20	4951:1	
2023	Jackson	15121	3	19.84	5040:1	
2018	Karnes	15254	1	6.56	15254:1	200.00
2019	Karnes	15187	2	13.17	7594:1	
2020	Karnes	15650	2	12.78	7825:1	
2021	Karnes	15601	2	12.82	7801:1	
2022	Karnes	15562	2	12.85	7781:1	
2023	Karnes	14754	3	20.33	4918:1	
2018	Kendall	42540	58	136.34	733:1	72.41
2019	Kendall	44026	63	143.10	699:1	
2020	Kendall	45641	70	153.37	652:1	
2021	Kendall	47431	81	170.77	586:1	
2022	Kendall	48523	89	183.42	545:1	

Year	Area	Population	# of Mental Health Providers	MHP Rate per 100k	MHP Ratio	% Change in MH Providers from 2018 to 2023
2023	Kendall	46788	100	213.73	468:1	
2018	Kerr	51504	130	252.41	396:1	33.08
2019	Kerr	51720	143	276.49	362:1	
2020	Kerr	52405	152	290.05	345:1	
2021	Kerr	52600	162	307.98	325:1	
2022	Kerr	52869	168	317.77	315:1	
2023	Kerr	53161	173	325.43	307:1	
2018	Kinney	3590	Suppressed	Suppressed	Suppressed	Suppressed
2019	Kinney	3745	Suppressed	Suppressed	Suppressed	
2020	Kinney	3767	Suppressed	Suppressed	Suppressed	
2021	Kinney	3667	Suppressed	Suppressed	Suppressed	
2022	Kinney	3670	Suppressed	Suppressed	Suppressed	
2023	Kinney	3130	Suppressed	Suppressed	Suppressed	
2018	La Salle	7613	43	86.36	1158:1	34.88
2019	La Salle	7584	45	90.75	1102:1	
2020	La Salle	7531	52	104.57	956:1	
2021	La Salle	7520	52	104.29	959:1	
2022	La Salle	7500	54	108.21	924:1	
2023	La Salle	6670	58	115.77	864:1	
2018	Lavaca	19809	3	15.14	6603:1	33.33
2019	Lavaca	20062	3	14.95	6687:1	
2020	Lavaca	20110	3	14.92	6703:1	
2021	Lavaca	20154	3	14.89	6718:1	
2022	Lavaca	20216	3	14.84	6739:1	
2023	Lavaca	20544	4	19.47	5136:1	
2018	Maverick	57685	13	22.54	4437:1	Suppressed
2019	Maverick	58216	15	25.77	3881:1	
2020	Maverick	58485	17	29.07	3440:1	
2021	Maverick	58722	19	32.36	3091:1	
2022	Maverick	58378	17	29.12	3434:1	

2023	Maverick	58056	Suppressed	Suppressed	Suppressed	
Year	Area	Population	# of Mental Health Providers	MHP Rate per 100k	MHP Ratio	% Change in MH Providers from 2018 to 2023
2018	Medina	49283	14	28.41	3520:1	
2019	Medina	50066	15	29.96	3338:1	
2020	Medina	50921	17	33.39	2995:1	64.29
2021	Medina	51584	18	34.89	2866:1	
2022	Medina	52358	21	40.11	2493:1	
2023	Medina	51981	23	44.25	2260:1	
2018	Real	3389	2	59.01	1695:1	
2019	Real	3429	2	58.33	1715:1	
2020	Real	3478	2	57.50	1739:1	-50.00
2021	Real	3452	1	28.97	3452:1	
2022	Real	3411	1	29.32	3411:1	
2023	Real	2826	1	35.39	2826:1	
2018	Uvalde	27285	13	47.65	2099:1	
2019	Uvalde	27132	13	47.91	2087:1	
2020	Uvalde	26846	14	52.15	1918:1	46.15
2021	Uvalde	26741	14	52.35	1910:1	
2022	Uvalde	26742	15	56.09	1783:1	
2023	Uvalde	24729	19	76.83	1302:1	
2018	Val Verde	48881	19	38.87	2573:1	
2019	Val Verde	49205	23	46.74	2139:1	
2020	Val Verde	49208	26	52.84	1893:1	36.84
2021	Val Verde	49025	26	53.03	1886:1	
2022	Val Verde	49028	26	53.03	1886:1	
2023	Val Verde	47564	26	54.66	1829:1	
2018	Victoria	92467	115	124.37	804:1	
2019	Victoria	92084	124	134.66	743:1	37.39
2020	Victoria	92035	139	151.03	662:1	
2021	Victoria	92084	143	155.29	644:1	

Year	Area	Population	# of Mental Health Providers	MHP Rate per 100k	MHP Ratio	% Change in MH Providers from 2018 to 2023
2022	Victoria	91936	152	165.33	605:1	
2023	Victoria	90964	158	173.70	576:1	
2018	Wilson	48480	10	20.63	4848:1	130.00
2019	Wilson	49304	11	22.31	4482:1	
2020	Wilson	50224	15	29.87	3348:1	
2021	Wilson	51070	16	31.33	3192:1	
2022	Wilson	52023	20	38.44	2601:1	
2023	Wilson	51257	23	44.87	2229:1	
2018	Zavala	12023	3	24.95	4008:1	100.00
2019	Zavala	11948	4	33.48	2987:1	
2020	Zavala	11983	5	41.73	2397:1	
2021	Zavala	11840	6	50.68	1973:1	
2022	Zavala	11840	6	50.68	1973:1	
2023	Zavala	9534	6	62.93	1589:1	
Source: University of Wisconsin Population Health Institute. County Health Rankings & Roadmaps.						

Table 26. Region 8 Single Parent Households 5-Year Estimate (2017-2021)

Area	Total households	Male, no spouse/partner present, with own children under 18 years	Female householder, no spouse/partner present, with own children under 18 years	Total Households with children under 18 years	Single-Parent Households
Texas	10,239,341	139,759	640,866	3,707,603	780625
Percent		1.4%	6.3%	36.2%	21.1%
Region 8	1,077,500	15,004	68,394	378,070	83398
Percent		1.39%	6.35%	35.09%	7.7%
SA-NB MSA	910,534	12,530	58,248	321,540	70778
Percent		1.4%	6.4%	35.3%	7.8%
Victoria MSA	36,980	646	1,828	11,972	2474
Percent		1.74%	4.94%	32.37%	6.7%
Atascosa	15,899	205	930	6,186	1135
Percent		1.30%	5.80%	38.90%	18.3%
Bandera	8,383	10	341	1,677	351
Percent		0.10%	4.10%	20.00%	20.9%
Bexar	717,124	10,273	50,637	254,033	60910
Percent		1.40%	7.10%	35.40%	24.0%
Calhoun	7,748	7	360	2,773	367
Percent		0.10%	4.60%	35.80%	13.2%
Comal	60,714	596	1,617	18,407	2213
Percent		1.00%	2.70%	30.30%	12.0%
DeWitt	6,610	95	128	2,055	223
Percent		1.40%	1.90%	31.10%	10.9%
Dimmit	2,902	45	499	1,168	544
Percent		1.60%	17.20%	40.20%	46.6%
Edwards	558	0	38	106	38
Percent		0.00%	6.80%	19.00%	35.8%
Frio	4,763	38	391	1,541	429
Percent		0.80%	8.20%	32.40%	27.8%
Gillespie	11,205	55	374	2,772	429
Percent		0.50%	3.30%	24.70%	15.5%

Area	Total households	Male, no spouse/partner present, with own children under 18 years	Female householder, no spouse/partner present, with own children under 18 years	Total Households with children under 18 years	Single-Parent Households
Goliad	2,671	8	107	735	115
Percent		0.30%	4.00%	27.50%	15.6%
Gonzales	7,496	123	518	2,405	641
Percent		1.60%	6.90%	32.10%	26.7%
Guadalupe	58,439	867	2,978	22,817	3845
Percent		1.50%	5.10%	39.00%	16.9%
Jackson	5,155	44	152	1,711	196
Percent		0.90%	2.90%	33.20%	11.5%
Karnes	4,431	25	363	1,352	388
Percent		0.60%	8.20%	30.50%	28.7%
Kendall	16,261	164	493	5,740	657
Percent		1.00%	3.00%	35.30%	11.4%
Kerr	21,842	152	940	5,635	1092
Percent		0.70%	4.30%	25.80%	19.4%
Kinney	1,039	48	12	106	60
Percent		4.60%	1.20%	10.20%	56.6%
La Salle	1,868	0	104	786	104
Percent		0.00%	5.60%	42.10%	13.2%
Lavaca	8,012	85	299	2,370	384
Percent		1.10%	3.70%	29.60%	16.2%
Maverick	17,690	334	1,855	8,094	2189
Percent		1.90%	10.50%	45.80%	27.0%
Medina	16,765	275	738	5,747	1013
Percent		1.60%	4.40%	34.30%	17.6%
Real	893	0	19	137	19
Percent		0.00%	2.10%	15.30%	13.9%
Uvalde	8,324	120	727	2,986	847
Percent		1.40%	8.70%	35.90%	28.4%
Val Verde	16,146	524	1,241	7,145	1765
Percent		3.20%	7.70%	44.30%	24.7%
Victoria	34,219	638	1,721	11,237	2359
Percent		1.90%	5.00%	32.80%	21.0%
Wilson	16,949	140	514	6,933	654
Percent		0.80%	3.00%	40.90%	9.4%

Area	Total households	Male, no spouse/partner present, with own children under 18 years	Female householder, no spouse/partner present, with own children under 18 years	Total Households with children under 18 years	Single-Parent Households
Zavala	3,394	133	298	1,416	431
Percent		3.90%	8.80%	41.70%	30.4%
Source: American Community Survey (ACS) 5 Year Estimates 2017-2021					

Table 27. Region 8 Family Violence Incidents 2018-2022

Year	Area	Family Violence Incidents	Family Violence Rate
2018	Texas	191649	657.6
2019	Texas	199460	684.4
2020	Texas	218352	749.2
2021	Texas	204767	702.6
2022	Texas	201060	689.9
2018	Region 8	20320	671.5
2019	Region 8	21608	714.1
2020	Region 8	20859	689.3
2021	Region 8	21340	705.2
2022	Region 8	22413	740.7
2018	SA-NB MSA	17744	693.6
2019	SA-NB MSA	18794	734.7
2020	SA-NB MSA	18182	710.7
2021	SA-NB MSA	18753	733.1
2022	SA-NB MSA	19939	779.4
2018	Victoria MSA	839	853.2
2019	Victoria MSA	866	880.7
2020	Victoria MSA	965	981.4
2021	Victoria MSA	999	1016.0
2022	Victoria MSA	810	823.7
2018	Atascosa	359	732.9
2019	Atascosa	403	822.8
2020	Atascosa	463	945.3
2021	Atascosa	375	765.6
2022	Atascosa	403	822.8
2018	Bandera	67	321.3
2019	Bandera	49	235.0
2020	Bandera	43	206.2
2021	Bandera	59	283.0
2022	Bandera	44	211.0
2018	Bexar	15247	758.8
2019	Bexar	16150	803.8
2020	Bexar	15494	771.1
2021	Bexar	16449	818.6
2022	Bexar	17504	871.1
2018	Calhoun	132	656.5

Year	Area	Family Violence Incidents	Family Violence Rate
2019	Calhoun	162	805.7
2020	Calhoun	108	537.2
2021	Calhoun	52	258.6
2022	Calhoun	51	253.7
2018	Comal	862	533.7
2019	Comal	973	602.5
2020	Comal	915	566.6
2021	Comal	895	554.2
2022	Comal	857	530.7
2018	Dewitt	115	580.1
2019	Dewitt	116	585.2
2020	Dewitt	105	529.7
2021	Dewitt	104	524.6
2022	Dewitt	90	454.0
2018	Dimmit	69	800.9
2019	Dimmit	59	684.9
2020	Dimmit	53	615.2
2021	Dimmit	0	0.0
2022	Dimmit	17	197.3
2018	Edwards	12	843.9
2019	Edwards	6	421.9
2020	Edwards	1	70.3
2021	Edwards	4	281.3
2022	Edwards	4	281.3
2018	Frio	117	636.4
2019	Frio	144	783.3
2020	Frio	53	288.3
2021	Frio	41	223.0
2022	Frio	98	533.0
2018	Gillespie	30	112.3
2019	Gillespie	37	138.5
2020	Gillespie	36	134.7
2021	Gillespie	60	224.5
2022	Gillespie	63	235.7
2018	Goliad	35	499.1
2019	Goliad	40	570.5
2020	Goliad	46	656.0
2021	Goliad	37	527.7

Year	Area	Family Violence Incidents	Family Violence Rate
2022	Goliad	27	385.1
2018	Gonzales	103	524.1
2019	Gonzales	80	407.1
2020	Gonzales	73	371.4
2021	Gonzales	138	702.2
2022	Gonzales	143	727.6
2018	Guadalupe	808	467.9
2019	Guadalupe	739	427.9
2020	Guadalupe	788	456.3
2021	Guadalupe	471	272.7
2022	Guadalupe	631	365.4
2018	Jackson	49	326.9
2019	Jackson	40	266.9
2020	Jackson	40	266.9
2021	Jackson	73	487.1
2022	Jackson	51	340.3
2018	Karnes	47	319.5
2019	Karnes	63	428.3
2020	Karnes	61	414.7
2021	Karnes	56	380.7
2022	Karnes	38	258.3
2018	Kendall	132	298.1
2019	Kendall	156	352.3
2020	Kendall	142	320.7
2021	Kendall	147	332.0
2022	Kendall	122	275.5
2018	Kerr	305	579.9
2019	Kerr	344	654.0
2020	Kerr	330	627.4
2021	Kerr	281	534.2
2022	Kerr	279	530.4
2018	Kinney	1	32.0
2019	Kinney	0	0.0
2020	Kinney	0	0.0
2021	Kinney	0	0.0
2022	Kinney	2	63.9
2018	La Salle	7	105.0
2019	La Salle	12	180.1

Year	Area	Family Violence Incidents	Family Violence Rate
2020	La Salle	26	390.2
2021	La Salle	23	345.1
2022	La Salle	4	60.0
2018	Lavaca	72	354.0
2019	Lavaca	95	467.1
2020	Lavaca	85	418.0
2021	Lavaca	62	304.9
2022	Lavaca	52	255.7
2018	Maverick	184	317.9
2019	Maverick	298	514.8
2020	Maverick	246	425.0
2021	Maverick	311	537.3
2022	Maverick	278	480.3
2018	Medina	219	431.5
2019	Medina	223	439.4
2020	Medina	237	467.0
2021	Medina	198	390.2
2022	Medina	164	323.2
2018	Real	2	72.5
2019	Real	5	181.3
2020	Real	5	181.3
2021	Real	11	398.8
2022	Real	9	326.3
2018	Uvalde	181	736.9
2019	Uvalde	196	797.9
2020	Uvalde	175	712.4
2021	Uvalde	238	968.9
2022	Uvalde	225	916.0
2018	Val Verde	283	594.7
2019	Val Verde	264	554.8
2020	Val Verde	265	556.9
2021	Val Verde	87	182.8
2022	Val Verde	239	502.3
2018	Victoria	804	880.4
2019	Victoria	826	904.5
2020	Victoria	919	1006.4
2021	Victoria	962	1053.5
2022	Victoria	783	857.4

Year	Area	Family Violence Incidents	Family Violence Rate
2018	Wilson	50	100.5
2019	Wilson	101	203.0
2020	Wilson	100	201.0
2021	Wilson	159	319.6
2022	Wilson	214	430.1
2018	Zavala	28	289.6
2019	Zavala	27	279.2
2020	Zavala	50	517.1
2021	Zavala	47	486.0
2022	Zavala	21	217.2
Source: Texas Department of Safety's Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Data Portal			

Table 28. Region 8 Victims of Maltreatment 2018-2022

2018 - 2022 Abuse/Neglect Investigations - Confirmed Victims by County per 1,000				
Year	Area	# Victims	Confirmed child (0-18) victims of maltreatment rate (per 1,000)	% Change from 2018 to 2022
2018	Texas	66,370	9.1	
2019	Texas	67,305	9.2	
2020	Texas	68,449	9.4	-14.2
2021	Texas	68,508	9.4	
2022	Texas	56,942	7.8	
2018	Region 8	8,325	11.1	
2019	Region 8	8,003	10.7	
2020	Region 8	7,963	10.6	-15.0
2021	Region 8	8,269	11.1	
2022	Region 8	7,074	9.5	
2018	SA-NB MSA	6,993	11.0	
2019	SA-NB MSA	6,709	10.5	
2020	SA-NB MSA	6,718	10.5	-13.7
2021	SA-NB MSA	6,923	10.9	
2022	SA-NB MSA	6,034	9.5	
2018	Victoria MSA	279	11.3	
2019	Victoria MSA	282	11.4	
2020	Victoria MSA	282	11.4	1.4
2021	Victoria MSA	291	11.7	
2022	Victoria MSA	283	11.4	
2018	Atascosa	186	14.0	
2019	Atascosa	247	18.6	
2020	Atascosa	240	18.1	-21.5
2021	Atascosa	228	17.2	
2022	Atascosa	146	11.0	
2018	Bandera	56	15.7	
2019	Bandera	60	16.9	
2020	Bandera	48	13.5	-21.4
2021	Bandera	53	14.9	
2022	Bandera	44	12.4	
2018	Bexar	5,865	11.5	
2019	Bexar	5,373	10.6	-15.2
2020	Bexar	5,499	10.8	

Year	Area	# Victims	Confirmed child (0-18) victims of maltreatment rate (per 1,000)	% Change from 2018 to 2022
2021	Bexar	5,641	11.1	
2022	Bexar	4,972	9.8	
2018	Calhoun	75	15.1	-65.3
2019	Calhoun	90	18.1	
2020	Calhoun	55	11.1	
2021	Calhoun	54	10.9	
2022	Calhoun	26	5.2	
2018	Comal	378	10.7	-24.1
2019	Comal	332	9.4	
2020	Comal	357	10.1	
2021	Comal	391	11.1	
2022	Comal	287	8.1	
2018	DeWitt	51	11.3	-56.9
2019	DeWitt	20	4.4	
2020	DeWitt	31	6.9	
2021	DeWitt	32	7.1	
2022	DeWitt	22	4.9	
2018	Dimmit	61	23.8	-55.7
2019	Dimmit	30	11.7	
2020	Dimmit	41	16.0	
2021	Dimmit	46	17.9	
2022	Dimmit	27	10.5	
2018	Edwards	3	13.6	266.7
2019	Edwards	7	31.7	
2020	Edwards	1	4.5	
2021	Edwards	7	31.7	
2022	Edwards	11	49.8	
2018	Frio	97	22.3	-38.1
2019	Frio	88	20.2	
2020	Frio	82	18.8	
2021	Frio	79	18.1	
2022	Frio	60	13.8	
2018	Gillespie	58	10.7	-51.7
2019	Gillespie	40	7.4	
2020	Gillespie	53	9.8	
2021	Gillespie	52	9.6	
2022	Gillespie	28	5.2	

Year	Area	# Victims	Confirmed child (0-18) victims of maltreatment rate (per 1,000)	% Change from 2018 to 2022
2018	Goliad	15	10.0	-33.3
2019	Goliad	11	7.3	
2020	Goliad	19	12.6	
2021	Goliad	18	12.0	
2022	Goliad	10	6.7	
2018	Gonzales	32	6.0	50.0
2019	Gonzales	48	9.0	
2020	Gonzales	46	8.6	
2021	Gonzales	40	7.5	
2022	Gonzales	48	9.0	
2018	Guadalupe	237	5.6	25.3
2019	Guadalupe	366	8.6	
2020	Guadalupe	303	7.2	
2021	Guadalupe	268	6.3	
2022	Guadalupe	297	7.0	
2018	Jackson	32	8.3	-9.4
2019	Jackson	28	7.3	
2020	Jackson	28	7.3	
2021	Jackson	66	17.1	
2022	Jackson	29	7.5	
2018	Karnes	60	18.3	-38.3
2019	Karnes	60	18.3	
2020	Karnes	48	14.6	
2021	Karnes	47	14.3	
2022	Karnes	37	11.3	
2018	Kendall	48	4.6	12.5
2019	Kendall	51	4.9	
2020	Kendall	53	5.1	
2021	Kendall	59	5.6	
2022	Kendall	54	5.2	
2018	Kerr	199	19.7	-46.2
2019	Kerr	173	17.1	
2020	Kerr	149	14.8	
2021	Kerr	165	16.3	
2022	Kerr	107	10.6	
2018	Kinney	9	18.3	66.7
2019	Kinney	13	26.5	

Year	Area	# Victims	Confirmed child (0-18) victims of maltreatment rate (per 1,000)	% Change from 2018 to 2022
2020	Kinney	13	26.5	
2021	Kinney	7	14.3	
2022	Kinney	15	30.5	
2018	La Salle	34	39.6	
2019	La Salle	19	22.1	
2020	La Salle	33	38.5	-64.7
2021	La Salle	22	25.6	
2022	La Salle	12	14.0	
2018	Lavaca	32	6.6	
2019	Lavaca	29	6.0	
2020	Lavaca	47	9.7	-31.3
2021	Lavaca	34	7.0	
2022	Lavaca	22	4.5	
2018	Maverick	49	2.7	
2019	Maverick	87	4.8	
2020	Maverick	64	3.5	104.1
2021	Maverick	104	5.8	
2022	Maverick	100	5.5	
2018	Medina	155	13.3	
2019	Medina	190	16.3	
2020	Medina	145	12.5	-11.6
2021	Medina	171	14.7	
2022	Medina	137	11.8	
2018	Real	10	15.0	
2019	Real	13	19.5	
2020	Real	6	9.0	-40.0
2021	Real	8	12.0	
2022	Real	6	9.0	
2018	Uvalde	91	13.5	
2019	Uvalde	89	13.2	
2020	Uvalde	100	14.9	-17.6
2021	Uvalde	118	17.5	
2022	Uvalde	75	11.2	
2018	Val Verde	118	17.5	
2019	Val Verde	115	17.1	
2020	Val Verde	118	17.5	-16.9
2021	Val Verde	115	17.1	

Year	Area	# Victims	Confirmed child (0-18) victims of maltreatment rate (per 1,000)	% Change from 2018 to 2022
2022	Val Verde	98	14.6	
2018	Victoria	264	11.3	
2019	Victoria	271	11.6	
2020	Victoria	263	11.3	3.4
2021	Victoria	273	11.7	
2022	Victoria	273	11.7	
2018	Wilson	68	5.7	
2019	Wilson	90	7.6	
2020	Wilson	73	6.1	42.6
2021	Wilson	112	9.4	
2022	Wilson	97	8.1	
2018	Zavala	42	14.6	
2019	Zavala	63	21.8	
2020	Zavala	48	16.6	-19.0
2021	Zavala	59	20.4	
2022	Zavala	34	11.8	
Source: DFPS Data & Decision Support				

Table 29. Region 8 Children in Substitute Care 2018-2022

Area	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2018 Rate per 10,000	2019 Rate per 10,000	2020 Rate per 10,000	2021 Rate per 10,000	2022 Rate per 10,000
Texas	30,612	29,242	27,875	26,826	20,613	42.1	40.2	38.3	36.9	28.3
Region 8	4,768	4,372	4,236	4,203	3,318	64.6	59.2	57.4	56.9	45.0
SA-NB MSA	4,157	3,719	3,624	3,596	2,914	66.3	59.3	57.8	57.4	46.5
Victoria MSA	151	174	150	131	78	82.8	72.4	62.4	54.5	32.5
Atascosa	125	128	153	149	95	96.2	98.5	117.7	114.6	73.1
Bandera	32	32	33	35	22	91.4	91.4	94.2	99.9	62.8
Bexar	3,446	3,112	3,016	3,026	2,486	69.3	62.6	60.7	60.9	50.0
Calhoun	37	40	39	32	16	80.4	86.9	84.7	69.5	34.8
Comal	239	155	186	190	154	68.4	44.3	53.2	54.3	44.0
DeWitt	26	25	23	28	16	59.0	56.7	52.2	63.5	36.3
Dimmit	29	36	31	28	20	125.7	156.0	134.4	121.4	86.7
Edwards	4	2	0	0	0	141.8	70.9	0.0	0.0	0.0
Frio	54	64	76	66	43	118.4	140.4	166.7	144.7	94.3
Gillespie	14	13	11	14	7	29.1	27.1	22.9	29.1	14.6
Goliad	8	7	8	6	4	52.9	46.3	52.9	39.7	26.5
Gonzales	22	19	14	18	19	44.3	38.3	28.2	36.3	38.3
Guadalupe	159	103	85	50	50	35.7	23.2	19.1	11.2	11.2
Jackson	22	20	26	16	7	60.3	54.8	71.3	43.9	19.2
Karnes	46	39	38	31	19	161.1	136.6	133.1	108.6	66.5
Kendall	4	19	12	15	10	4.0	18.8	11.9	14.9	9.9
Kerr	59	63	47	44	23	63.3	67.5	50.4	47.2	24.7
Kinney	1	5	7	10	5	18.0	90.1	126.1	180.2	90.1
La Salle	6	6	8	16	8	43.0	43.0	57.3	114.6	57.3
Lavaca	12	14	8	13	12	25.8	30.1	17.2	27.9	25.8
Maverick	18	23	23	53	37	10.6	13.6	13.6	31.3	21.8
Medina	89	110	93	78	61	75.6	93.4	79.0	66.2	51.8
Real	9	5	6	5	3	189.1	105.0	126.1	105.0	63.0
Uvalde	55	45	47	31	17	90.4	74.0	77.3	51.0	27.9
Val Verde	32	50	38	41	41	25.4	39.6	30.1	32.5	32.5
Victoria	143	167	142	125	74	63.5	74.2	63.1	55.5	32.9
Wilson	63	60	46	53	36	52.6	50.1	38.4	44.2	30.0
Zavala	14	10	20	30	33	50.9	36.4	72.7	109.1	120.0
Source: Department of Family and Protective Services. Child Protective Services (CPS).										

Table 30. Region 8 Adult Depression 2018-2020

2018 - 2020 Adult Depression			
Area	2018 Adult Depression	2020 Adult Depression	% Change in Adult Depression from 2018 to 2020
Texas	12.3	13.3	8.1
Atascosa	14.0	15.4	10.0
Bandera	13.9	15.9	14.4
Bexar	13.3	15.1	13.5
Calhoun	13.9	15.1	8.6
Comal	12.4	14.2	14.5
DeWitt	14.9	16.2	8.7
Dimmit	15.9	17.3	8.8
Edwards	14.2	16.6	16.9
Frio	14.3	15.1	5.6
Gillespie	13.1	14.8	13.0
Goliad	14.1	16.3	15.6
Gonzales	15.1	16.2	7.3
Guadalupe	12.8	14.7	14.8
Jackson	14.0	16.1	15.0
Karnes	14.1	15.3	8.5
Kendall	11.7	14.1	20.5
Kerr	13.9	15.3	10.1
Kinney	15.5	15.1	-2.6
La Salle	13.3	14.9	12.0
Lavaca	14.5	16.3	12.4
Maverick	15.3	16.1	5.2
Medina	13.1	14.9	13.7
Real	16.1	17.1	6.2
Uvalde	14.7	15.8	7.5
Val Verde	14.2	15.7	10.6
Victoria	14.0	15.8	12.9
Wilson	13.3	15.1	13.5
Zavala	16.6	16.7	0.6
Source: Centers for Disease Control. PLACES: Local Data for Better Health.			

Table 31. Region 8 Dropout Rates 2019-2021

		2019 - 2021 Dropout Rates					
Year	Area	All Students Dropout Rate	Economically Disadvantaged Dropout rate	Female Dropout Rate	Male Dropout Rate	At Risk Dropout Rate	% Change in All Student Dropout Rates from 2019 to 2021
2019	Texas	5.9	Suppressed	Suppressed	Suppressed	Suppressed	
2020	Texas	5.4	Suppressed	Suppressed	Suppressed	Suppressed	-1.7
2021	Texas	5.8	Suppressed	Suppressed	Suppressed	Suppressed	
2019	Region 8	Suppressed	Suppressed	Suppressed	Suppressed	Suppressed	
2020	Region 8	5.4	Suppressed	Suppressed	Suppressed	Suppressed	Suppressed
2021	Region 8	6.2	Suppressed	Suppressed	Suppressed	Suppressed	
2019	Atascosa	4.8	5.7	3	6.6	6.5	
2020	Atascosa	3.4	4.7	0.7	5.4	5.1	Suppressed
2021	Atascosa	4.8	6.9	2.9	6.7	7.6	
2019	Bandera	6.7	10.5	1.1	12.8	23.8	
2020	Bandera	6.2	12.3	2.3	10	10	114.9
2021	Bandera	14.4	17.1	8.5	18.3	13.2	
2019	Bexar	7	9.6	5.7	8.2	8.7	
2020	Bexar	6.6	9.1	4.8	8.2	8.2	7.1
2021	Bexar	7.5	10.8	5.8	9.1	8.1	
2019	Calhoun	2.7	2.5	3.1	2.3	1.7	
2020	Calhoun	2.9	5	2	3.7	3.3	-22.2
2021	Calhoun	2.1	4.5	0.6	3.9	1.4	
2019	Comal	3.2	8.6	2.4	4	5.5	
2020	Comal	3.6	9.5	3.2	3.9	6	21.9
2021	Comal	3.9	12.2	3.8	4	6.6	
2019	Dewitt	0	0	0	0	0	
2020	Dewitt	1	1.1	0	1.9	1.7	Suppressed
2021	Dewitt	0	0	0	0	0	
2019	Dimmit	7.3	10.2	4.3	9.4	10.6	
2020	Dimmit	6.1	8.3	2.6	10	9.4	-45.2
2021	Dimmit	4	4.6	2.4	6	7.4	
2019	Edwards	0	0	0	0	0	
2020	Edwards	0	0	0	0	0	Suppressed
2021	Edwards	2.8	4.3	0	4.8	0	
2019	Frio	3.9	4.9	1.7	6.1	5	-51.3
2020	Frio	2.5	3.2	2.6	2.5	3.4	

Year	Area	All Students Dropout Rate	Economically Disadvantaged Dropout rate	Female Dropout Rate	Male Dropout Rate	At Risk Dropout Rate	% Change in All Student Dropout Rates from 2019 to 2021
2021	Frio	1.9	2.5	2	1.8	2.8	
2019	Gillespie	2.8	7	2.3	3.3	5.6	-28.6
2020	Gillespie	0.7	1.1	1.5	0	1.1	
2021	Gillespie	2	3	0.7	3	3.1	
2019	Goliad	0	0	0	0	0	Suppressed
2020	Goliad	1	2.5	0	1.8	5.6	
2021	Goliad	1.1	2.8	0	1.9	2.7	
2019	Gonzales	3.6	4	3.2	4	6.8	30.6
2020	Gonzales	3.8	4.5	4	3.6	3.5	
2021	Gonzales	4.7	6.3	0.7	8.6	5	
2019	Guadalupe	2.5	4.1	1.7	3.2	3.5	36.0
2020	Guadalupe	3.2	4.1	2.3	4.1	3.6	
2021	Guadalupe	3.4	5.3	2.4	4.3	3	
2019	Jackson	0	0	0	0	0	Suppressed
2020	Jackson	2.3	2.3	1.5	3	4.9	
2021	Jackson	1.3	3.1	0	2.7	1.9	
2019	Karnes	3.6	5.7	1.1	6.8	5	313.9
2020	Karnes	5.5	9.9	3.5	7.4	9.8	
2021	Karnes	14.9	17.8	13.6	16.1	5.1	
2019	Kendall	1.2	3.8	1.1	1.4	2.1	0.0
2020	Kendall	1.5	7.1	1.6	1.5	2	
2021	Kendall	1.2	6.6	1.5	1	3.9	
2019	Kerr	2.1	3.5	1.2	3	1.9	-57.1
2020	Kerr	1.7	1.9	0.8	2.5	1.3	
2021	Kerr	0.9	0.6	1	0.9	1.6	
2019	Kinney	0	0	0	0	0	Suppressed
2020	Kinney	0	0	0	0	0	
2021	Kinney	0	0	0	0	0	
2019	La Salle	7.1	8.5	3.9	10.6	8.8	25.4
2020	La Salle	5.8	6.6	6.5	5	6.1	
2021	La Salle	8.9	11.5	8.8	9.1	9.4	
2019	Lavaca	1.9	3.7	0	3.9	6.1	-42.1
2020	Lavaca	0	0	0	0	0	
2021	Lavaca	1.1	3.8	0	2.4	0	
2019	Maverick	1.7	1.3	1.5	1.9	2.3	29.4

Year	Area	All Students Dropout Rate	Economically Disadvantaged Dropout rate	Female Dropout Rate	Male Dropout Rate	At Risk Dropout Rate	% Change in All Student Dropout Rates from 2019 to 2021
2020	Maverick	2.1	2.5	0.7	3.5	2.8	
2021	Maverick	2.2	2	1.4	2.9	3.2	
2019	Medina	1.9	3.9	1.7	2.2	4.6	
2020	Medina	1.3	2.4	0.6	2.1	2.7	-5.3
2021	Medina	1.8	3.7	1.9	1.8	4	
2019	Real	19.1	20.7	20	18.2	13	
2020	Real	15.9	22.6	19	13	24	53.9
2021	Real	29.4	35	33.3	25	33.3	
2019	Uvalde	6.7	6.1	5.9	7.5	9.6	
2020	Uvalde	7.2	7.6	2.8	12.3	14.1	3.0
2021	Uvalde	6.9	9.2	5.2	8.5	9.4	
2019	Val Verde	6.2	8.1	5.8	6.6	8.3	
2020	Val Verde	7.9	9.6	5.3	10.5	9.8	38.7
2021	Val Verde	8.6	11.3	6.1	11	9.1	
2019	Victoria	7.5	10.4	5.5	9.5	9.6	
2020	Victoria	4.1	6.3	2.9	5.3	4.8	-50.7
2021	Victoria	3.7	5.5	2.4	5.2	3.7	
2019	Wilson	2.5	4.8	1.5	3.5	5.4	
2020	Wilson	4	7.6	1.5	6.3	7.5	76.0
2021	Wilson	4.4	10.9	4	4.8	4.8	
2019	Zavala	8.3	9.1	6.1	10.5	8.1	
2020	Zavala	4.4	6.2	3.4	5.5	7	-20.5
2021	Zavala	6.6	7.4	7.6	5.7	9	

Source: TEA Division of Research and Analysis. TEA Four-year graduation and dropout data.

Table 32. Region 8 Absenteeism 2018-2022

Absenteeism 2018-2022					
Year	Area	Student Enrollment	Total Absences	Average number of absences per student	% Change in Average Absences per Student
2018-2019	Texas	5,790,912.0	42,554,250	7.3	66.5
2019-2020	Texas	5,790,912.0	31,179,379	5.4	
2020-2021	Texas	5,790,912.0	44,601,424	7.7	
2021-2022	Texas	5,790,912.0	70,831,832	12.2	
2018-2019	Region 8	572,202	4,939,493.0	8.6	65.1
2019-2020	Region 8	572,202	3,475,683.0	6.1	
2020-2021	Region 8	572,202	4,911,169.0	8.6	
2021-2022	Region 8	572,202	8,154,744.0	14.3	
2018-2019	SA-NB MSA	481,743	4,138,987.5	8.6	66.1
2019-2020	SA-NB MSA	481,743	2,916,224.0	6.1	
2020-2021	SA-NB MSA	481,743	3,964,752.5	8.2	
2021-2022	SA-NB MSA	481,743	6,873,289.0	14.3	
2018-2019	Victoria MSA	16,712	152,465.5	9.1	64.2
2019-2020	Victoria MSA	16,712	113,723.0	6.8	
2020-2021	Victoria MSA	16,712	178,901.5	10.7	
2021-2022	Victoria MSA	16,712	250,374.0	15.0	
2018-2019	Atascosa	9,561	83,796.5	8.8	52.7
2019-2020	Atascosa	9,561	59,083.0	6.2	
2020-2021	Atascosa	9,561	95,622.0	10.0	
2021-2022	Atascosa	9,561	127,991.5	13.4	
2018-2019	Bandera	2,825	22,386.5	7.9	45.6
2019-2020	Bandera	2,825	16,834.0	6.0	
2020-2021	Bandera	2,825	19,133.5	6.8	
2021-2022	Bandera	2,825	32,587.0	11.5	
2018-2019	Bexar	365,804	3,354,790.0	9.2	66.9
2019-2020	Bexar	365,804	2,351,945.5	6.4	
2020-2021	Bexar	365,804	3,225,932.0	8.8	
2021-2022	Bexar	365,804	5,599,318.5	15.3	
2018-2019	Calhoun	3,848	32,478.5	8.4	45.2
2019-2020	Calhoun	3,848	23,289.0	6.1	
2020-2021	Calhoun	3,848	47,135.5	12.2	
2021-2022	Calhoun	3,848	47,144.0	12.3	

Year	Area	Student Enrollment	Total Absences	Average number of absences per student	% Change in Average Absences per Student
2018-2019	Comal	40,026	235,905.5	5.9	
2019-2020	Comal	40,026	179,448.5	4.5	71.5
2020-2021	Comal	40,026	197,419.5	4.9	
2021-2022	Comal	40,026	404,520.5	10.1	
2018-2019	Dewitt	4,623	34,250.0	7.4	
2019-2020	Dewitt	4,623	25,941.0	5.6	36.6
2020-2021	Dewitt	4,623	40,640.5	8.8	
2021-2022	Dewitt	4,623	46,776.0	10.1	
2018-2019	Dimmit	2,065	24,423.5	11.8	
2019-2020	Dimmit	2,065	14,955.0	7.2	33.7
2020-2021	Dimmit	2,065	28,589.5	13.8	
2021-2022	Dimmit	2,065	32,656.5	15.8	
2018-2019	Edwards	544	4,824.5	8.9	
2019-2020	Edwards	544	3,549.0	6.5	10.2
2020-2021	Edwards	544	3,978.0	7.3	
2021-2022	Edwards	544	5,316.5	9.8	
2018-2019	Frio	3,123	29,609.5	9.5	
2019-2020	Frio	3,123	22,096.5	7.1	72.5
2020-2021	Frio	3,123	31,429.5	10.1	
2021-2022	Frio	3,123	51,077.0	16.4	
2018-2019	Gillespie	3,885	25,759.5	6.6	
2019-2020	Gillespie	3,885	17,356.5	4.5	60.2
2020-2021	Gillespie	3,885	31,503.0	8.1	
2021-2022	Gillespie	3,885	41,254.5	10.6	
2018-2019	Goliad	1,372	10,383.0	7.6	
2019-2020	Goliad	1,372	8,082.0	5.9	40.6
2020-2021	Goliad	1,372	10,601.0	7.7	
2021-2022	Goliad	1,372	14,598.0	10.6	
2018-2019	Gonzales	4,280	37,338.5	8.7	
2019-2020	Gonzales	4,280	26,156.0	6.1	50.9
2020-2021	Gonzales	4,280	42,688.0	10.0	
2021-2022	Gonzales	4,280	56,337.0	13.2	
2018-2019	Guadalupe	28,505	214,806.0	7.5	
2019-2020	Guadalupe	28,505	144,395.5	5.1	58.4
2020-2021	Guadalupe	28,505	212,166.5	7.4	
2021-2022	Guadalupe	28,505	340,157.0	11.9	

Year	Area	Student Enrollment	Total Absences	Average number of absences per student	% Change in Average Absences per Student
2018-2019	Jackson	3,595	24,653.0	6.9	38.8
2019-2020	Jackson	3,595	18,472.5	5.1	
2020-2021	Jackson	3,595	26,893.5	7.5	
2021-2022	Jackson	3,595	34,225.0	9.5	
2018-2019	Karnes	2,597	19,206.5	7.4	61.1
2019-2020	Karnes	2,597	14,204.0	5.5	
2020-2021	Karnes	2,597	77,702.5	29.9	
2021-2022	Karnes	2,597	30,938.5	11.9	
2018-2019	Kendall	12,135	74,144.5	6.1	48.9
2019-2020	Kendall	12,135	52,398.0	4.3	
2020-2021	Kendall	12,135	43,485.5	3.6	
2021-2022	Kendall	12,135	110,397.5	9.1	
2018-2019	Kerr	7,246	48,699.0	6.7	71.2
2019-2020	Kerr	7,246	37,828.5	5.2	
2020-2021	Kerr	7,246	50,744.5	7.0	
2021-2022	Kerr	7,246	83,376.0	11.5	
2018-2019	Kinney	557	4,713.0	8.5	28.4
2019-2020	Kinney	557	3,361.0	6.0	
2020-2021	Kinney	557	4,019.5	7.2	
2021-2022	Kinney	557	6,050.5	10.9	
2018-2019	La Salle	1,267	12,567.5	9.9	36.4
2019-2020	La Salle	1,267	9,117.0	7.2	
2020-2021	La Salle	1,267	17,450.0	13.8	
2021-2022	La Salle	1,267	17,144.5	13.5	
2018-2019	Lavaca	2,599	12,845.0	4.9	68.9
2019-2020	Lavaca	2,599	10,193.5	3.9	
2020-2021	Lavaca	2,599	13,899.0	5.3	
2021-2022	Lavaca	2,599	21,694.0	8.3	
2018-2019	Maverick	14,295	151,468.0	10.6	61.3
2019-2020	Maverick	14,295	93,376.0	6.5	
2020-2021	Maverick	14,295	95,442.5	6.7	
2021-2022	Maverick	14,295	244,311.0	17.1	
2018-2019	Medina	13,163	84,143.0	6.4	69.6
2019-2020	Medina	13,163	60,677.0	4.6	
2020-2021	Medina	13,163	94,432.5	7.2	
2021-2022	Medina	13,163	142,700.0	10.8	

Year	Area	Student Enrollment	Total Absences	Average number of absences per student	% Change in Average Absences per Student
2018-2019	Real	623	6,065.0	9.7	
2019-2020	Real	623	4,294.0	6.9	35.1
2020-2021	Real	623	4,628.0	7.4	
2021-2022	Real	623	8,194.5	13.2	
2018-2019	Uvalde	5,498	62,152.5	11.3	
2019-2020	Uvalde	5,498	43,319.5	7.9	39.2
2020-2021	Uvalde	5,498	87,285.5	15.9	
2021-2022	Uvalde	5,498	86,499.5	15.7	
2018-2019	Val Verde	10,706	92,618.0	8.7	
2019-2020	Val Verde	10,706	61,790.5	5.8	93.5
2020-2021	Val Verde	10,706	123,678.0	11.6	
2021-2022	Val Verde	10,706	179,196.0	16.7	
2018-2019	Victoria	15,340	142,082.5	9.3	
2019-2020	Victoria	15,340	105,641.0	6.9	65.9
2020-2021	Victoria	15,340	168,300.5	11.0	
2021-2022	Victoria	15,340	235,776.0	15.4	
2018-2019	Wilson	9,724	69,015.5	7.1	
2019-2020	Wilson	9,724	51,442.5	5.3	67.5
2020-2021	Wilson	9,724	76,561.0	7.9	
2021-2022	Wilson	9,724	115,617.0	11.9	
2018-2019	Zavala	2,396	24,368.5	10.2	
2019-2020	Zavala	2,396	16,436.5	6.9	59.6
2020-2021	Zavala	2,396	39,808.0	16.6	
2021-2022	Zavala	2,396	38,890.0	16.2	
Source: Texas Education Agency					

Table 33. Region 8 Graduation Rates 2018-2021

2018 - 2021 Region 8 Graduation Rates							
Year	Area	All Students Graduation Rate (%)	% Change in All Student Graduation Rates from 2018 to 2021	Economically Disadvantaged Graduation Rate (%)	% Change in Economically Disadvantaged Graduation Rates from 2018 to 2021	Female Graduation Rate (%)	Male Graduation Rate (%)
2018	Atascosa	94.2		93.5		95.2	93.2
2019	Atascosa	93.1	-0.1	91.8	-1.5	95.2	90.9
2020	Atascosa	95.7		94.5		98.9	93.1
2021	Atascosa	94.1		92.1		96.4	91.9
2018	Bandera	89.8		83.8		90.0	89.6
2019	Bandera	90.9	-7.2	86.8	-5.4	96.6	84.6
2020	Bandera	88.2		86.2		95.5	81.1
2021	Bandera	83.3		79.3		90.1	78.9
2018	Bexar	88.9		85.5		91.7	86.2
2019	Bexar	89.3	-0.7	85.8	-2.0	91.4	87.2
2020	Bexar	89.7		86.2		92.3	87.2
2021	Bexar	88.3		83.8		91.1	85.5
2018	Calhoun	92.7		91.6		95.8	89.9
2019	Calhoun	95.4	1.4	95.7	-5.7	96.9	93.9
2020	Calhoun	96.5		93.6		98.0	95.1
2021	Calhoun	94		86.4		95.5	92.2
2018	Comal	93.7		84.8		96.2	91.3
2019	Comal	95.4	0.9	88.6	-0.7	96.8	94.0
2020	Comal	94.1		87.6		95.0	93.2
2021	Comal	94.5		84.2		94.4	94.5
2018	Dewitt	96.3		96.3		97.3	95.5
2019	Dewitt	98.5	3.1	97.6	3.3	98.0	98.9
2020	Dewitt	97		96.6		99.3	95.0
2021	Dewitt	99.3		99.5		99.4	99.3
2018	Dimmit	90.1		88.6		94.5	85.9
2019	Dimmit	92.1	5.1	89	5.6	95.7	89.6
2020	Dimmit	92.5		89.9		96.1	88.6
2021	Dimmit	94.7		93.6		96.4	92.5
2018	Edwards	97.4		100		100.0	94.1
2019	Edwards	100	-3.1	100	-8.7	100.0	100.0
2020	Edwards	97.4		100		100.0	95.2

Year	Area	All Students Graduation Rate (%)	% Change in All Student Graduation Rates from 2018 to 2021	Economically Disadvantaged Graduation Rate (%)	% Change in Economically Disadvantaged Graduation Rates from 2018 to 2021	Female Graduation Rate (%)	Male Graduation Rate (%)
2021	Edwards	94.4		91.3		93.3	95.2
2018	Frio	92.6		89.9		93.8	91.6
2019	Frio	94	3.9	92.3	5.7	97.5	90.4
2020	Frio	95.8		94.7		96.5	95.1
2021	Frio	96.2		95		96.1	96.4
2018	Gillespie	96.6		97		98.6	94.7
2019	Gillespie	94.7	0.1	88	-3.2	95.4	94.1
2020	Gillespie	98.2		98.9		97.0	99.3
2021	Gillespie	96.7		93.9		97.0	96.4
2018	Goliad	98.8		97.1		97.6	100.0
2019	Goliad	99	-2.0	97.9	-2.8	100.0	98.0
2020	Goliad	98.1		97.5		98.0	98.2
2021	Goliad	96.8		94.4		100.0	94.3
2018	Gonzales	91.9		92		97.2	86.8
2019	Gonzales	94.2	1.8	92.9	-0.5	95.2	93.3
2020	Gonzales	95.2		93.8		94.7	95.7
2021	Gonzales	93.6		91.5		97.2	90.1
2018	Guadalupe	94.5		89.4		96.5	92.7
2019	Guadalupe	94.3	-0.2	90.8	2.2	95.4	93.2
2020	Guadalupe	94.1		92		95.5	92.7
2021	Guadalupe	94.3		91.4		96.2	92.4
2018	Jackson	96.9		94.4		100.0	94.6
2019	Jackson	98.8	0.1	99	2.6	99.2	98.4
2020	Jackson	96.6		96.1		98.5	94.7
2021	Jackson	97		96.9		100.0	93.6
2018	Karnes	95.8		93.5		96.9	94.6
2019	Karnes	92.9	-13.5	89.8	-14.4	95.7	89.2
2020	Karnes	91.2		86.1		94.2	88.4
2021	Karnes	82.9		80		86.4	79.5
2018	Kendall	97.9		93.5		98.4	97.5
2019	Kendall	97.8	0.2	93.8	-1.0	97.8	97.7
2020	Kendall	97.7		90.7		97.7	97.8
2021	Kendall	98.1		92.6		97.8	98.5
2018	Kerr	95.4		95.4		95.3	95.4
2019	Kerr	93.2	-0.1	91.4	-0.8	95.6	91.0
2020	Kerr	92.9		92.3		95.9	90.4

Year	Area	All Students Graduation Rate (%)	% Change in All Student Graduation Rates from 2018 to 2021	Economically Disadvantaged Graduation Rate (%)	% Change in Economically Disadvantaged Graduation Rates from 2018 to 2021	Female Graduation Rate (%)	Male Graduation Rate (%)
2021	Kerr	95.3		94.6		95.5	95.1
2018	Kinney	95.6		92.9		90.0	100.0
2019	Kinney	94.6	2.0	95	3.6	100.0	88.9
2020	Kinney	100		100		100.0	100.0
2021	Kinney	97.5		96.2		94.4	100.0
2018	La Salle	87.5		87.9		89.7	85.2
2019	La Salle	91.8	-0.5	90.2	-5.2	96.1	87.2
2020	La Salle	94.2		93.4		93.5	95.0
2021	La Salle	87.1		83.3		87.7	86.4
2018	Lavaca	97.4		95.9		97.3	97.5
2019	Lavaca	95.7	-0.2	94.4	0.3	97.6	93.5
2020	Lavaca	97.7		96		100.0	95.7
2021	Lavaca	97.2		96.2		98.9	95.2
2018	Maverick	91.8		91.9		94.7	89.0
2019	Maverick	95.2	2.2	96.1	1.8	96.4	94.0
2020	Maverick	95.2		94.6		98.2	92.2
2021	Maverick	93.8		93.6		96.1	91.5
2018	Medina	95.2		92.4		97.0	93.6
2019	Medina	97	1.7	94.6	2.2	96.7	97.2
2020	Medina	96.1		95.2		96.1	96.1
2021	Medina	96.8		94.4		97.3	96.4
2018	Real	74.1		63.2		90.9	62.5
2019	Real	80.9	-12.7	79.3	-13.0	80.0	81.8
2020	Real	75		71		76.2	73.9
2021	Real	64.7		55		61.1	68.8
2018	Uvalde	89.1		84.1		92.2	86.5
2019	Uvalde	85.5	0.8	85	2.5	86.0	84.9
2020	Uvalde	88.1		86.8		92.6	82.9
2021	Uvalde	89.8		86.2		91.3	88.3
2018	Val Verde	81.9		78		83.7	80.3
2019	Val Verde	86.2	2.4	82.9	0.3	89.2	83.2
2020	Val Verde	85.5		82.1		89.7	81.2
2021	Val Verde	83.9		78.2		88.4	79.7
2018	Victoria	89		86.3		90.9	86.9
2019	Victoria	88.5	4.8	84.8	6.5	92.0	85.0
2020	Victoria	91.4		89.9		93.3	89.5

Year	Area	All Students Graduation Rate (%)	% Change in All Student Graduation Rates from 2018 to 2021	Economically Disadvantaged Graduation Rate (%)	% Change in Economically Disadvantaged Graduation Rates from 2018 to 2021	Female Graduation Rate (%)	Male Graduation Rate (%)
2021	Victoria	93.3		91.9		95.2	91.2
2018	Wilson	95		89.5		96.3	93.9
2019	Wilson	95.5	-1.6	90.9	-4.9	96.2	94.8
2020	Wilson	94.1		88.3		97.3	91.2
2021	Wilson	93.5		85.1		93.9	93.1
2018	Zavala	93.6		94.1		94.9	92.3
2019	Zavala	90.5	-2.1	89.4	-3.9	92.7	88.4
2020	Zavala	94.4		92.3		94.4	94.5
2021	Zavala	91.6		90.4		91.1	92.0

Source: Texas Education Agency, Division of Research and Analysis.

Table 34. Region 8 Spirituality 2020

Spirituality by County						
Year	Area	2020 Population	Congregations	Adherents	Congregations Per 100,000 Population	Adherents as % of Population
2020	Texas	29,145,505	29,746	16,045,251	102.1	55.1%
2020	Region 8	3,026,095	2,583	1,648,600	85.4	54.5%
2020	SA-NB MSA	2,558,143	1,806	1,353,996	70.6	52.9%
2020	Victoria MSA	98,331	122	54,113	124.1	55.0%
2020	Atascosa	48,981	75	30,327	153.1	61.9%
2020	Bandera	20,851	39	12,968	187.0	62.2%
2020	Bexar	2,009,324	1,305	1,064,987	64.9	53.0%
2020	Calhoun	20,106	48	14,168	238.7	70.5%
2020	Comal	161,501	115	97,663	71.2	60.5%
2020	DeWitt	19,824	48	8,989	242.1	45.3%
2020	Dimmit	8,615	16	7,128	185.7	82.7%
2020	Edwards	1,422	11	1,473	773.6	103.6%
2020	Frio	18,385	22	3,667	119.7	19.9%
2020	Gillespie	26,725	39	22,217	145.9	83.1%
2020	Goliad	7,012	18	2,627	256.7	37.5%
2020	Gonzales	19,653	48	16,356	244.2	83.2%
2020	Guadalupe	172,706	127	58,950	73.5	34.1%
2020	Jackson	14,988	36	9,189	240.2	61.3%
2020	Karnes	14,710	39	9,315	265.1	63.3%
2020	Kendall	44,279	43	34,168	97.1	77.2%
2020	Kerr	52,598	82	33,072	155.9	62.9%
2020	Kinney	3,129	11	1,869	351.6	59.7%
2020	La Salle	6,664	11	5,724	165.1	85.9%
2020	Lavaca	20,337	48	17,548	236.0	86.3%
2020	Maverick	57,887	57	44,695	98.5	77.2%
2020	Medina	50,748	61	34,770	120.2	68.5%
2020	Real	2,758	13	1,943	471.4	70.4%
2020	Uvalde	24,564	55	14,034	223.9	57.1%
2020	Val Verde	47,586	56	19,774	117.7	41.6%
2020	Victoria	91,319	104	51,486	113.9	56.4%
2020	Wilson	49,753	41	20,163	82.4	40.5%
2020	Zavala	9,670	15	9,330	155.1	96.5%
Source: 2020 U.S. Religion Census: Religious Congregations & Adherents Study.						

Table 35. Region 8 Overdose Deaths 2018-2022

Region 8 Overdose Deaths by Age Group						
Area	**Age Category**	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**	**2022**
Texas	Total	2936	3132	4110	4818	5085
Texas	**Total Rate per 100,000**	**10.74**	**11.46**	**15.04**	**17.63**	**18.61**
Texas	15-24 Years	221	220	415	490	504
Texas	25-34 Years	601	642	991	1063	1113
Texas	35-44 Years	614	727	884	1100	1239
Texas	45-54 Years	682	658	798	912	955
Texas	55-64 Years	608	618	740	862	878
Texas	65-74 Years	167	210	213	308	322
Texas	75-84 Years	30	38	37	61	47
Texas	85+ Years	*	14	16	10	12
Region 8	Total	313	338	385	446	558
Region 8	**Total Rate per 100,000**	**11.01**	**11.89**	**13.54**	**15.69**	**19.63**
Region 8	15-24 Years	25	23	27	45	36
Region 8	15-24 Yr. Rate per 100,000	5.86	5.39	6.33	10.54	8.43
Region 8	25-34 Years	69	83	102	94	125
Region 8	25-34 Yr. Rate per 100,000	16.59	19.96	24.53	22.60	30.06
Region 8	35-44 Years	69	74	83	95	143
Region 8	35-44 Yr. Rate per 100,000	17.67	18.95	21.25	24.33	36.62
Region 8	45-54 Years	75	77	78	88	116
Region 8	45-54 Yr. Rate per 100,000	20.50	21.05	21.32	24.05	31.71
Region 8	55-64 Years	53	61	76	86	102
Region 8	55-64 Yr. Rate per 100,000	14.59	16.79	20.92	23.67	28.07
Region 8	65-74 Years	17	15	14	30	32
Region 8	65-74 Yr. Rate per 100,000	6.17	5.45	5.08	10.89	11.62
Source: Texas Department of State Health Services. Texas Death Certificate Data Note: Age groups 5-14 (TX & PHR 8) and 85+ (PHR 8) are not shown, as data is suppressed.						

Table 36. Region 8 Suicide Deaths 2018-2022

Region 8 Suicide Rates by Age Group						
Area	**Age Category**	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**	**2022**
Region 8	15-24 Years	71	63	74	86	60
Region 8	15-24 Yr. Rate	16.63	14.76	17.34	20.15	14.06
Region 8	25-34 Years	94	80	89	88	94
Region 8	25-34 Yr. Rate	22.60	19.24	21.40	21.16	22.60
Region 8	35-44 Years	59	94	86	71	76
Region 8	35-44 Yr. Rate	15.11	24.07	22.02	18.18	19.46
Region 8	45-54 Years	63	56	49	85	66
Region 8	45-54 Yr. Rate	17.22	15.31	13.39	23.23	18.04
Region 8	55-64 Years	57	52	65	66	44
Region 8	55-64 Yr. Rate	15.69	14.31	17.89	18.16	12.11
Region 8	65-74 Years	28	29	35	51	34
Region 8	65-74 Yr. Rate	10.17	10.53	12.71	18.52	12.35
Region 8	75-84 Years	24	21	27	27	22
Region 8	75-84 Yr. Rate	18.16	15.89	20.43	20.43	16.64
Region 8	Total	411	410	445	492	411
Region 8	Total Rate	14.46	14.42	15.66	17.31	14.46
Source: Texas Department of State Health Services. Texas Death Certificate Data Note: Age groups 5-14 and 85+ are not shown, as data is suppressed.						

Table 37. Region 8 Alcohol-Related Vehicular Fatalities 2020-2022

2020-2022 Alcohol Related Vehicular Fatalities per 100k						
Area	2020 Vehicular Fatalities	2020 Vehicular Fatalities per 100k	2021 Vehicular Fatalities	2021 Vehicular Fatalities per 100k	2022 Vehicular Fatalities	2022 Vehicular Fatalities per 100k	% Rate Change from 2020 to 2022
Texas	1,141	3.9	1,337	4.6	1,332	4.62	16.7
Region 8	129	4.3	149	4.9	144	4.8	11.6
SA-NB MSA	105	4.1	120	4.7	120	4.7	14.3
Victoria MSA	5	5.1	7	7.1	2	2.0	-60.0
Atascosa	4	8.2	3	6.1	4	8.2	0.0
Bandera	1	4.8	1	4.8	0	0.0	-100.0
Bexar	79	3.9	100	5.0	100	5.0	26.6
Calhoun	1	5.0	2	9.9	2	9.9	100.0
Comal	6	3.7	3	1.9	4	2.5	-33.3
Dewitt	0	0.0	1	5.0	2	10.1	200.0
Dimmit	1	11.6	0	0.0	1	11.6	0.0
Edwards	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
Frio	1	5.4	1	5.4	2	10.9	100.0
Gillespie	0	0.0	4	15.0	2	7.5	200.0
Goliad	1	14.3	1	14.3	0	0.0	-100.0
Gonzales	5	25.4	2	10.2	1	5.1	-80.0
Guadalupe	5	2.9	4	2.3	2	1.2	-60.0
Jackson	3	20.0	0	0.0	3	20.0	0.0
Karnes	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
Kendall	1	2.3	6	13.6	1	2.3	0.0
Kerr	6	11.4	6	11.4	1	1.9	-83.3
Kinney	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
La Salle	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
Lavaca	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	9.8	200.0
Maverick	1	1.7	0	0.0	3	5.2	200.0
Medina	4	7.9	1	2.0	5	9.9	25.0
Real	1	36.3	1	36.3	1	36.3	0.0
Uvalde	0	0.0	1	4.1	1	4.1	100.0
Val Verde	0	0.0	3	6.3	1	2.1	100.0
Victoria	4	4.4	6	6.6	2	2.2	-50.0
Wilson	5	10.0	2	4.0	4	8.0	-20.0
Zavala	0	0.0	1	10.3	0	0.0	0.0
Texas Department of Transportation, Annual Texas motor vehicle crash statistics, 2020-2022. Data request received 3/29/2022.						

Table 38. Substance Use Disorder Treatment Numbers 2018-2022

2018 - 2022 Number of Substance Use Disorder Clients Served per 100k				
Year	Area	Number Served	Number of Clients Served Per 100k	% Change in the Number of Clients Served from 2018 to 2022
2018	Texas	119,805	411.1	
2019	Texas	121,634	417.3	
2020	Texas	113,667	390.0	-17.0
2021	Texas	101,522	348.3	
2022	Texas	99,381	341.0	
2018	Region 8	16,163	534.1	
2019	Region 8	15,240	503.6	
2020	Region 8	12,522	413.8	-56.4
2021	Region 8	8,593	284.0	
2022	Region 8	7,055	233.1	
2018	SA-NB MSA	14,708	574.9	
2019	SA-NB MSA	13,538	529.2	
2020	SA-NB MSA	11,169	436.6	-55.4
2021	SA-NB MSA	7,941	310.4	
2022	SA-NB MSA	6,553	256.2	
2018	Victoria MSA	429	436.3	
2019	Victoria MSA	428	435.3	
2020	Victoria MSA	551	560.4	17.0
2021	Victoria MSA	643	653.9	
2022	Victoria MSA	502	510.5	
2018	Atascosa	0	0.0	
2019	Atascosa	0	0.0	
2020	Atascosa	0	0.0	
2021	Atascosa	0	0.0	
2022	Atascosa	0	0.0	
2018	Bandera	0	0.0	
2019	Bandera	0	0.0	
2020	Bandera	0	0.0	
2021	Bandera	0	0.0	
2022	Bandera	0	0.0	
2018	Bexar	13,993	696.4	-59.5
2019	Bexar	12,806	637.3	

Year	Area	Number Served	Number of Clients Served Per 100k	% Change in the Number of Clients Served from 2018 to 2022
2020	Bexar	10,715	533.3	
2021	Bexar	7,022	349.5	
2022	Bexar	5,669	282.1	
2018	Calhoun	0	0.0	
2019	Calhoun	0	0.0	
2020	Calhoun	0	0.0	
2021	Calhoun	0	0.0	
2022	Calhoun	0	0.0	
2018	Comal	0	0.0	
2019	Comal	0	0.0	
2020	Comal	0	0.0	
2021	Comal	0	0.0	
2022	Comal	0	0.0	
2018	Dewitt	0	0.0	
2019	Dewitt	0	0.0	
2020	Dewitt	0	0.0	
2021	Dewitt	0	0.0	
2022	Dewitt	0	0.0	
2018	Dimmit	103	1,195.6	
2019	Dimmit	179	2,077.8	
2020	Dimmit	105	1,218.8	-100.0
2021	Dimmit	0	0.0	
2022	Dimmit	0	0.0	
2018	Edwards	0	0.0	
2019	Edwards	0	0.0	
2020	Edwards	0	0.0	
2021	Edwards	0	0.0	
2022	Edwards	0	0.0	
2018	Frio	89	484.1	
2019	Frio	90	489.5	
2020	Frio	51	277.4	-100.0
2021	Frio	0	0.0	
2022	Frio	0	0.0	
2018	Gillespie	40	149.7	
2019	Gillespie	66	247.0	-100.0
2020	Gillespie	56	209.5	
2021	Gillespie	0	0.0	

Year	Area	Number Served	Number of Clients Served Per 100k	% Change in the Number of Clients Served from 2018 to 2022
2022	Gillespie	0	0.0	
2018	Goliad	0	0.0	
2019	Goliad	0	0.0	
2020	Goliad	0	0.0	
2021	Goliad	0	0.0	
2022	Goliad	0	0.0	
2018	Gonzales	279	1,419.6	
2019	Gonzales	275	1,399.3	
2020	Gonzales	213	1,083.8	-100.0
2021	Gonzales	9	45.8	
2022	Gonzales	0	0.0	
2018	Guadalupe	542	313.8	
2019	Guadalupe	526	304.6	
2020	Guadalupe	339	196.3	63.1
2021	Guadalupe	919	532.1	
2022	Guadalupe	884	511.9	
2018	Jackson	0	0.0	
2019	Jackson	0	0.0	
2020	Jackson	0	0.0	
2021	Jackson	0	0.0	
2022	Jackson	0	0.0	
2018	Karnes	0	0.0	
2019	Karnes	0	0.0	
2020	Karnes	0	0.0	
2021	Karnes	0	0.0	
2022	Karnes	0	0.0	
2018	Kendall	0	0.0	
2019	Kendall	0	0.0	
2020	Kendall	0	0.0	
2021	Kendall	0	0.0	
2022	Kendall	0	0.0	
2018	Kerr	269	511.4	
2019	Kerr	221	420.2	
2020	Kerr	109	207.2	-100.0
2021	Kerr	0	0.0	
2022	Kerr	0	0.0	
2018	Kinney	0	0.0	

Year	Area	Number Served	Number of Clients Served Per 100k	% Change in the Number of Clients Served from 2018 to 2022
2019	Kinney	0	0.0	
2020	Kinney	0	0.0	
2021	Kinney	0	0.0	
2022	Kinney	0	0.0	
2018	La Salle	26	390.2	
2019	La Salle	32	480.2	
2020	La Salle	26	390.2	-100.0
2021	La Salle	0	0.0	
2022	La Salle	0	0.0	
2018	Lavaca	0	0.0	
2019	Lavaca	0	0.0	
2020	Lavaca	0	0.0	
2021	Lavaca	0	0.0	
2022	Lavaca	0	0.0	
2018	Maverick	177	305.8	
2019	Maverick	312	539.0	
2020	Maverick	216	373.1	-100.0
2021	Maverick	0	0.0	
2022	Maverick	0	0.0	
2018	Medina	173	340.9	
2019	Medina	206	405.9	
2020	Medina	115	226.6	-100.0
2021	Medina	0	0.0	
2022	Medina	0	0.0	
2018	Real	0	0.0	
2019	Real	0	0.0	
2020	Real	0	0.0	
2021	Real	0	0.0	
2022	Real	0	0.0	
2018	Uvalde	43	175.1	
2019	Uvalde	99	403.0	
2020	Uvalde	26	105.8	-100.0
2021	Uvalde	0	0.0	
2022	Uvalde	0	0.0	
2018	Val Verde	0	0.0	
2019	Val Verde	0	0.0	
2020	Val Verde	0	0.0	

Year	Area	Number Served	Number of Clients Served Per 100k	% Change in the Number of Clients Served from 2018 to 2022
2021	Val Verde	0	0.0	
2022	Val Verde	0	0.0	
2018	Victoria	429	469.8	
2019	Victoria	428	468.7	
2020	Victoria	551	603.4	17.0
2021	Victoria	643	704.1	
2022	Victoria	502	549.7	
2018	Wilson	0	0.0	
2019	Wilson	0	0.0	
2020	Wilson	0	0.0	
2021	Wilson	0	0.0	
2022	Wilson	0	0.0	
2018	Zavala	0	0.0	
2019	Zavala	0	0.0	
2020	Zavala	0	0.0	
2021	Zavala	0	0.0	
2022	Zavala	0	0.0	

Source: Texas Health and Human Services Commission. CMBHS Reported Treatment Numbers
The numbers reported here are exclusively treatment services funded by HHSC and so do not necessarily represent all SUD treatment service providers in Texas.

Glossary of Terms

ACES	Adverse Childhood Experiences. Potentially traumatic events that occur in childhood (0-17 years) such as experiencing violence, abuse, or neglect; witnessing violence in the home; and having a family member attempt or die by suicide. Also included are aspects of the child's environment that can undermine their sense of safety, stability, and bonding such as growing up in a household with substance use, mental health problems, or instability due to parental separation or incarceration of a parent, sibling, or other member of the household. May also refer to adverse *community* experiences – such as concentrated poverty, segregation from opportunity, and community violence – contribute to community trauma, which can exacerbate adverse childhood experiences (ACEs). Please see the beginning the report for more information on ACEs.
Adolescent	An individual ranging between the ages of 10 and 20 years depending on what health organization you reference. For a more in-depth description and definition, see the "Adolescence" section in "Key Concepts" in the beginning of the RNA.
ATOD	Acronym for alcohol, tobacco, and other drugs.
BRFSS	Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System. Health-related telephone survey that collects state data about U.S. residents regarding their health-related behaviors, chronic health conditions, and use of preventive services.
Counterfeit Drug	A medication or pharmaceutical item which is fraudulently produced and/or mislabeled then sold with the intent to deceptively represent its origin, authenticity, or effectiveness. Counterfeit drugs include drugs that contain no active pharmaceutical ingredient (API), an incorrect amount of API, an inferior-quality API, a wrong API, contaminants, or repackaged expired products.

DSHS	The Texas Department of State Health Services. The agency's mission is to improve the health, safety, and well-being of Texans through good stewardship of public resources and a focus on core public health functions.
Drug	A medicine or other substance which has a physiological and/or psychological effect when ingested or otherwise introduced into the body. Drugs can affect how the brain and the rest of the body work and cause changes in mood, awareness, thoughts, feelings, or behavior.
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. The primary purpose is to gain insight to assist in future change.
HHS	The United States Health and Human Services. The mission of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services is to enhance the health and well-being of all Americans, by providing for effective health and human services and by fostering sound, sustained advances in the sciences underlying medicine, public health, and social services.
Incidence	The proportion, rate, or frequency of new occurrences of a disease, crime, or something else undesirable. In the case of substance use, it is a measure of the risk for new substance use behaviors and new substance use disorder cases within a community.
LGBTQIA+	An inclusive term referring to people of marginalized gender identities and sexual orientations and their allies. Examples include lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, non-binary, genderqueer, questioning, queer, intersex, asexual, demisexual, and pansexual.

Justice-Impacted	Justice-impacted individuals include those who have been incarcerated or detained in a prison, immigration detention center, local jail, juvenile detention center, or any other carceral setting, those who have been convicted but not incarcerated, those who have been charged but not convicted, and those who have been arrested.
MAT/MOUD	Medication-Assisted Treatment. The use of medications, in combination with counseling and behavioral therapies, to provide a "whole patient" approach to the treatment of substance use disorders.
Neurotoxin	Synthetic or naturally occurring substances that damage, destroy, or impair nerve tissue and the function of the nervous system. They inhibit communication between neurons across a synapse.
Person-Centered Language or Person-First Language	Language that puts people first. A person's identity and self-image are closely linked to the words used to describe them. Using person-centered language is about respecting the dignity, worth, unique qualities, and strengths of every individual. It reinforces the idea that people are more than their substance use disorder, mental illness, or disability. Please note: some people do prefer the use of language that is not person-centered to self-identify, e.g., in Alcoholics Anonymous (AA) and Narcotics Anonymous (NA), some people prefer to self-identify as an "addict" rather than a "person with addiction" even though this is not person-centered language. It is best practice to use the language that a person asks you to use when referring to them.
PRC	Prevention Resource Center. Prevention Resource Centers provide information about substance use to the general community and help track substance use problems. They provide trainings, support community programs and tobacco prevention activities, and connect people with community resources related to substance use. The beginning of the RNA includes significantly more details on the purpose and functions of the PRCs.
Prevalence	The current proportion, rate, or frequency of a disease, crime, or other event or health state with a given community. In the case of substance use, it refers to the current rates of substance use, and the current rate of substance use disorders within a given community.

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.
Recovery	A process of change through which individuals struggling with behavioral health challenges improve their health and wellness, live a self-directed life, and strive to reach their full potential.
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.
Self-Directed Violence	Anything a person does intentionally that can cause injury to self, including death.
SPF	Strategic Prevention Framework. SPF is a model created by the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA) to assist communities with implementing effective plans to prevent substance use. The idea behind the SPF is to use findings from public health research and community assessment, such as this RNA, along with evidence-based prevention programs to build a robust and sustainable prevention system. This, in turn, promotes resilience and decreases risk factors in individuals, families, and communities. More information can be found here: https://www.samhsa.gov/sites/default/files/20190620-samhsa-strategic-prevention-framework-guide.pdf
Stigma	The stigma of substance use—the mark of disgrace or infamy associated with the disease—stems from behavioral symptoms and aspects of substance use disorder. The concept of stigma describes the powerful, negative perceptions commonly associated with substance use and misuse. Stigma has the potential to negatively affect a person's self-esteem, damage relationships with loved ones, and prevent those suffering from substance use and misuse from accessing treatment.
SDoH	Social Determinants of Health. These refer to the conditions in the environments where people are born, live, learn, work, play, worship, and age that affect a wide range of health, functioning, and quality-of-life outcomes and risks. See the beginning of the RNA for more details.

Substance Abuse	When substance use adversely affects the health of an individual or when the use of a substance imposes social and personal costs. Please note: This is an antiquated term that should be avoided as it contributes to the stigma surrounding substance use and substance use disorders. The term "abuse" has been found to have a high association with negative judgments and punishment and can prevent people seeking treatment. More information can be found here: https://nida.nih.gov/research-topics/addiction-science/words-matter-preferred-language-talking-about-addiction
Substance Dependence	An adaptive biological and psychological state that develops from repeated drug administration, and which results in withdrawal upon cessation of substance use.
Substance Misuse or Non-Medical Substance Use	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 any drugs such as prescription medications, alcohol, tobacco, and other illicit drugs. Substance use is an inclusive, umbrella term that includes everything from an occasional glass of wine with dinner or the legal use of prescription medication as directed by a doctor all the way to use that causes harm and becomes a substance use disorder (SUD).
SUD	Substance Use Disorder. A condition in which there is uncontrolled use of a substance despite harmful consequences. SUDs occur when the recurrent use of alcohol and/or drugs causes clinically significant impairment, including health problems, disability, and failure to meet major responsibilities at work, school, or home.
Telehealth	The use of electronic information and telecommunications technologies to support and promote long-distance clinical health care, patient and professional health-related education, public health, and health administration. Technologies include videoconferencing, the internet, store-and-forward imaging, streaming media, and terrestrial and wireless communications.

TCS	Texas College Survey of Substance Use. A survey that collects self-reported data related to alcohol and drug use, mental health status, risk behaviors, and perceived attitudes and beliefs among college students in Texas. More information on the TCS can be found in the beginning of the RNA.
TSS	Texas School Survey of Drug and Alcohol Use. A survey that collects self-reported data on tobacco, alcohol, and other substance use among students in grades 7 through 12 in Texas public schools. More information on TSS can be found in the beginning of the RNA.
YRBS	Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance Survey. an American biennial survey of adolescent health risk and health protective behaviors such as smoking, drinking, drug use, diet, and physical activity conducted by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. It surveys students in grades 9–12.