2024

Regional Needs Assessment

REGION VIII: PREVENTION RESOURCE CENTER

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

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Dear Region 8 Partners,

We are excited to share the 2024 Regional Needs Assessment (RNA) Report. 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 leaders 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 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.

I believe we continue to experience the ripple effects of Covid in our communities. It is concerning that our youth drug-related arrest rates have gone up by 9%. Another huge concern is that our youth continue to have access to illegal drugs, with nearly 1 in 5 Texas students being offered or given an illegal drug on school property. (RNA 2024)

However, we have some great news. Nonprofits and our community leaders 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

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Acknowledgements

The San Antonio Council on Alcohol and Drug Awareness' Region 8 Prevention Resource Center would like to express our deepest appreciation to all who aided and supported us in producing the Regional Needs Assessment. It was only with the provision of your time, advice, and efforts that this document's completion was made possible.

We would like to give heartfelt thanks and appreciation to the Texas Health and Human Services Commission for their tremendous efforts in coordinating this task among all eleven Prevention Resource Centers across the state. Additionally, we extend a special thank you to the Circles of San Antonio Community Coalition, whose encouragement and involvement in stimulating suggestions, was a significant pillar of support in gathering qualitative data and other crucial aspects of the Regional Needs Assessment.

Special thanks go to our partners at the Recovery Resource Council Region 3 Prevention Resource Center. The benefit of their guidance and recommendations on data analysis cannot be overstated. This Regional Needs Assessment would not be possible without the efforts of all eleven Data Coordinators, who worked to collect, analyze, and clean the quantitative data. Their teamwork and dedication to utilizing data with fidelity was paramount to the success and completion of this document.

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Executive Summary

What is the Regional Needs Assessment (RNA)?

The Prevention Resource Center's (PRC) RNA is a document created by Region 8 PRC 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 that exist 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:

- 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
- 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[2]

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.

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[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 3,039,996 persons, this makes it the 4th largest populated Region in Texas. Bexar County has the largest population in the region, with an estimated 2,014,059 persons. In Region 8, there is an estimated 1,519,597 males (50.0%) and 1,520,399 females (50.0%). Based on the population pyramid of Region 8 in Figure 15 below, the largest age group in the population is those aged 25-44 with 28.0 percent of the total population. The smallest age group in the population is those aged 18-24 with 10.0 percent of the total population.

According to the American Community Survey 5-year Estimates, 81.9 percent of Region 8 reported their race as White, 26.0 percent reported their race as "Other", 7.9 percent reported their race as Black, 3.4 percent reported their race as Asian, 2.2 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.

Of Region 8, residents aged 5-years and older who speak a language other than English at home, 38.6 percent speak Spanish, 1.8 percent speak Indo-European languages, 1.9 percent speak Asian and Pacific Island languages, and 0.5 speak other languages.

Substance Use Behaviors

For Region 8, the juvenile drug arrest rate increased from 2019 to 2023 by 13.2 percent, from 203.9 arrests per 100,000 persons in 2019 to 230.9 arrests per 100,000 persons in 2023.

For Region 8, the adult alcohol-related arrest rate decreased from 2019 to 2023 by 67.9 percent, from 597.6 arrests per 100,000 persons in 2019 to 191.6 arrests per 100,000 persons in 2023. Additionally, in Region 8, the adult drug-related arrest rate decreased overall from 2019 to 2023 by 59.0 percent, from 955.1 arrests per 100,000 persons in 2019 to 391.3 arrests per 100,000 persons in 2023.

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 9 percent of the state's solid ounces. Amphetamines ranked as the second highest drug seized accounting for 10.3 percent of the state's solid grams. Synthetic narcotic seizures ranked third highest accounting for 21.2 percent of the States total liquid ounces of synthetic narcotics.

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 were 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 2022, 51.7 percent of adults reported past month alcohol use, 57.5 percent of males reported past month alcohol use and 45.9 percent of females reported so. In 2022, 16.5 percent of adults reported binge drinking, 21.7 percent of males reported binge drinking and 11.4 percent of females reported so.

The overdose death rate for Region 8 in 2023 was 18.7 deaths per 100,000 population, a decrease from 19.1 deaths per 100,000 persons in 2022. In 2023, the adolescent (individuals aged 15-24) overdose death rate for Region 8 was 8.7 per 100,000 persons. The rate of adolescent overdoses decreased slightly from 2022, to 8.9 per 100,000 persons.

In 2023, Region 8 had 119 people killed in motor vehicle traffic crashes where a driver was under the influence (DUI) of alcohol. The number of persons killed decreased 7.0% from 128 deaths in 2018. In 2023, the Region 8 rate of alcohol-related vehicular fatalities was 3.9 per 100,000 persons.

Underlying Risk Factors

The ACS 5-Year Estimated Per Capita Income for Texas is $62,586. For Region 8, the estimated Per Capita Income is $59,093, which is lower than that of Texas. From 2020 to 2023, the unemployment rates have declined for Texas and Region 8. The 2023 unemployment rate for Region 8 is 3.8 percent, lower than Texas rate of 3.9 percent.

In Region 8, there was an average of 13.3 students experiencing homelessness per 1,000 enrolled for the 2023-2024 school year.

According to the ACS 5-Year Estimates (2018-2022), over 400,000 (13.8%) young adults between the ages of 18-24 in Texas had less than a high school education, and in Region 8, over 41,000 (10.5%).

Between the years of 2018-2021, Region 8 has seen an increase of 8.1 percent in uninsured children. The uninsured children less than 19 years old in Region 8 ranged from 8.7 percent in Kinney County to 19.9 percent in Edwards County. Between the years of 2018-2021, Region 8 has seen an increase of 7.2 percent in uninsured adults. The percentage uninsured adults in Region 8 ranged from 16.8 percent in Comal County to 36.9 percent in Maverick County.

The 2023 Texas family violence rate was 687.1 incidents per 100,000 persons, while the Region 8 rate was much higher at 743.9 per 100,000 persons. From 2018 to 2023, Region 8 saw a 10.8 percent increase in the number of family violence incidents.

In 2023, Region 8 had a 4.8 percent decrease in the number of confirmed victims of maltreatment from 7074 or 958.5 per 100,000 children in 2022 to 6736 or 912.7 per 100,000 children.

The rates of foster children per 100,000 are much higher in Region 8 than in Texas, however they have decreased 40.6 percent from 2018 to 2023. In 2023, Region 8 had a rate of 310.8 children in foster care per 100,000 children.

In 2024, the rate for alcohol permits per 100,000 population in Region 8 was 242.9, higher than the Texas rate of 222.2. In 2024, Region 8 counties ranged from 177.9 permits per 100,000 population in Maverick to 695.9 permits per 100,000 in Gillespie. The 2024 Region 8 Tobacco Permit Density was 115.1 per 100,000 persons, lower than the Texas rate of 126.9. Counties ranged from 101.9 per 100,000 persons in Maverick to 580.13 in Real. The 2024 Region 8 E-Cigarette Permit Density was 71.6 per 100,000 persons, lower than the Texas rate of 80.6. Counties ranged from 44.1 per 100,000 persons in Val Verde to 217.6 in Real.

Behavioral Health Disparities

In Texas, the percentage of adults who report that a doctor, nurse, or other health professional has ever told them that they have a depressive disorder including depression, major depression, dysthymia, or minor depression is 22.8. In Region 8 counties, the percentage of adults reporting a depressive disorder remained similar throughout all areas. In La Salle County, 19.3 percent of adults reported this, while in Real County, 24.6 percent reported as such in 2021.

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 2023, there were 229 deaths by suicide for children aged 10-19 years. In Texas, the total number of suicides from 2018 to 2023 was 1,809 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

The rate of social associations per 10,000 persons has slowly declined in Region 8 between the years 2018-2024. In 2024, the rate of social associations in Region 8 is 6.9 per 10,000, which is a 0.1 percent decrease from 2018.

The rate of Schedule II drugs dispensed in Region 8 was 43,126.8 per 100,000 persons, lower than Texas rate of 45176.8 per 100,000 persons in 2023. The rate of Schedule III drugs dispensed in Region 8 was 14571.4 per 100,000 persons, lower than Texas' rate of 16209.5 per 100,000 persons.

From 2018 to 2024, Texas has seen a 71.0 percent increase in mental health providers. In 2024, Region 8 had an average of 85.4 mental health providers per 100,000 persons.

In 2022, the Region 8 average graduation rate was 92.8% for all students. Economically disadvantaged students had a lower graduation rate for all years 2018 through 2022. The economically disadvantaged graduation rate in 2021 was lower at 90%.

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; and
*   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
*   promote substance use prevention and behavioral health promotion with media awareness activities; and
*   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. To accomplish this, Data Coordinators:

- 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; and
- Disseminate findings to the community.

Training

The PRC Public Relations Coordinators are tasked with building the prevention workforce capacity through technical support and coordination of prevention trainings. To accomplish this, Public Relations Coordinators:

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

Media

The PRC Public Relations Coordinators also use social and traditional media to increase the community's understanding of substance use prevention and behavioral health promotion. To accomplish this, Public Relations Coordinators:

- 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; and
- Publicize 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, e-cigarette, and other nicotine products. To accomplish this, Tobacco Coordinators:

- Conduct on-site, voluntary checks with tobacco and e-cigarette retailers in the region to verify compliance with state and federal regulations regarding proper signage and placement of tobacco and e-cigarette products;
- Provide education to tobacco and e-cigarette retailers in the region that require additional information on the most current tobacco and e-cigarette laws as they pertain to minor access;
- Conduct follow-up voluntary compliance visits with all tobacco and e-cigarette retailers who have been cited for violations of tobacco and e-cigarette regulations.

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 (see *Stakeholders/Audience* section below for these) 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 broadly is a systematic process for determining and addressing the gaps that exist between current conditions and desired conditions.[3] This 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 also 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
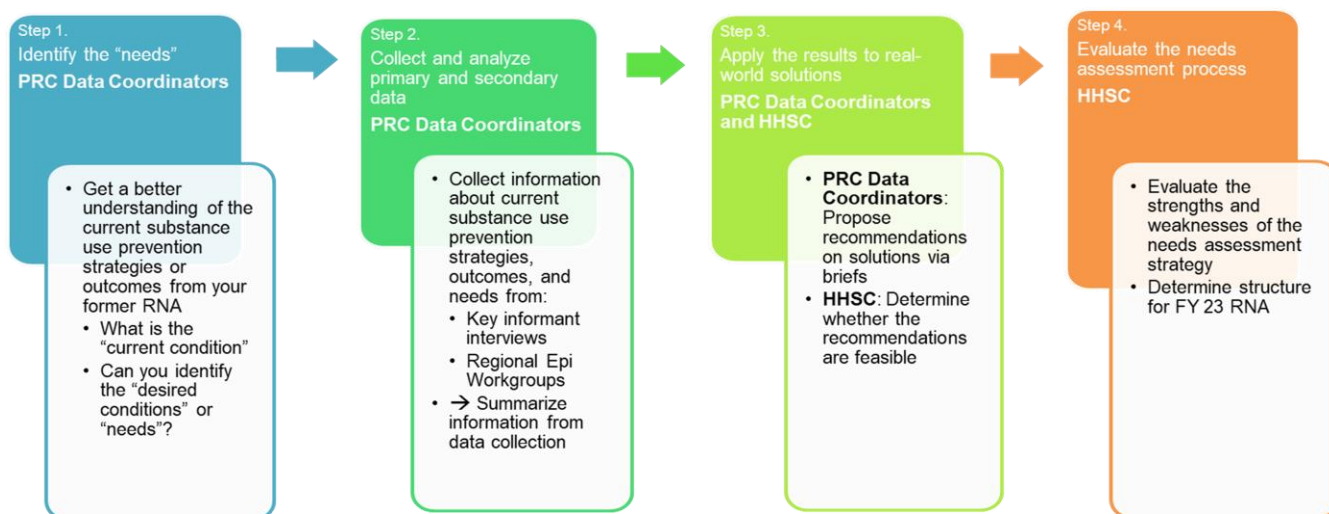
Image courtesy of HHSC.

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[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.

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[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). To aid in 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 causes and consequences of substance use from the data reported here. The secondary data we have compiled does not necessarily show a direct causal relationship between these factors, 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. While this report will include data from the time of COVID-19, primarily the years 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 on the following page 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 Stakeholders/Audience section 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 analyzed the data. This involved categorizing the information by topics and themes and looking for patterns across the interviews.

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.[5] 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.[6]

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.[7] This RNA is organized using the four domains of the SEM (See Figure 5)[8] 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

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

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

	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 wide range of health, functioning, and quality-of-life outcomes and risks.[9] 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

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[9] 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. [10] 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.[11]

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".[12] 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.[13] 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

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[10] American Psychological Association. (2023).
[11] World Health Organization. (2023).
[12] Texas Juvenile Justice Department. (2022).
[13] 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.[14] 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.
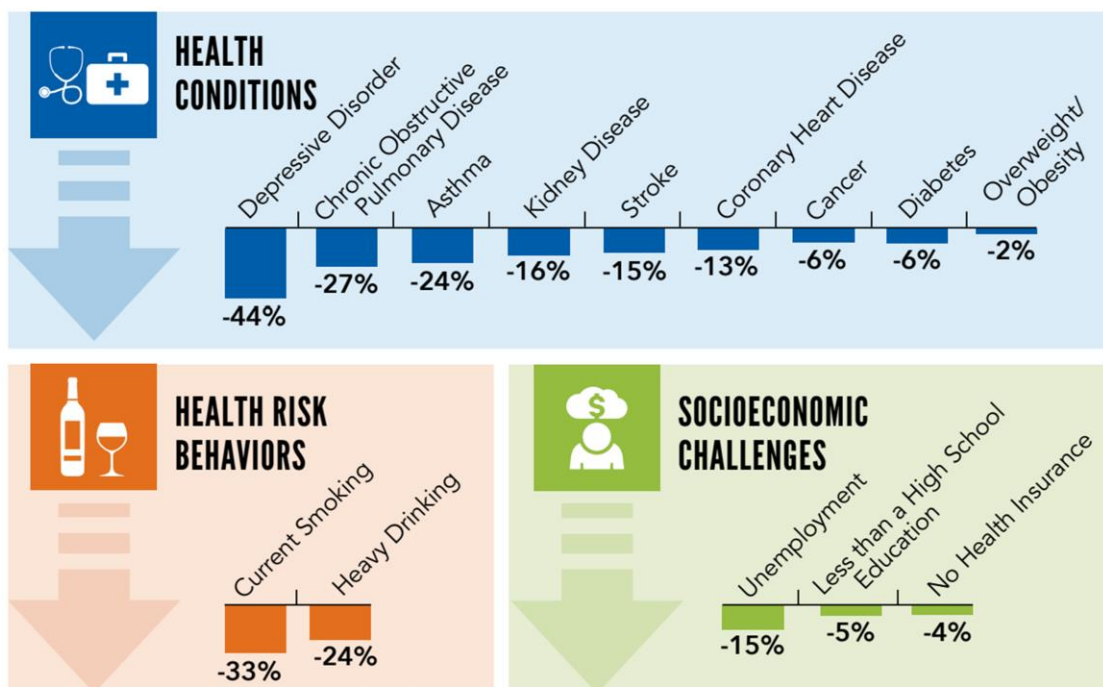
Accessed from: https://www.cdc.gov/vitalsigns/aces/pdf/vs-1105-aces-H.pdf. Original source: BRFSS 2015-2017, 25 states, CDC Vital Signs, November 2019.

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."[15] Dr. Bethell and her colleagues conducted a similar study to the ACEs study in 2019 to

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[14] Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. (2022b).
[15] 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.[16]

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.[17]

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.

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

Geographical Area and 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
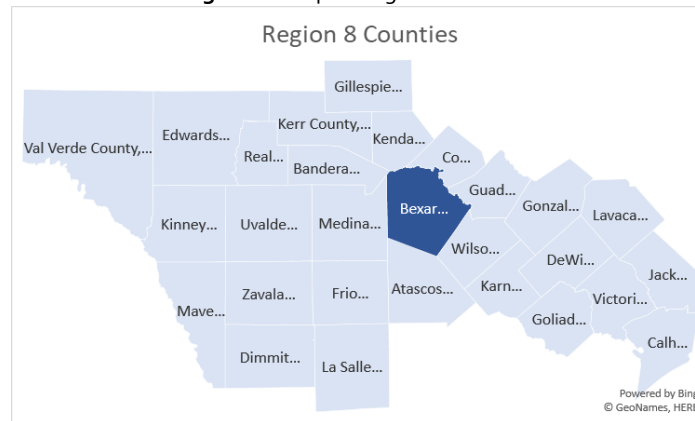
Zip Codes
A zip code's influence on the health of those living there is multifold. Where individuals live directly affects their health in several ways, from exposure to air pollution and toxins to accessibility of healthy food, green space, and medical care. Additionally, one's zip code can be a more subtle indicator of socioeconomic factors that are inherent to health and longevity, including race and income[18].

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.

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[18] 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)
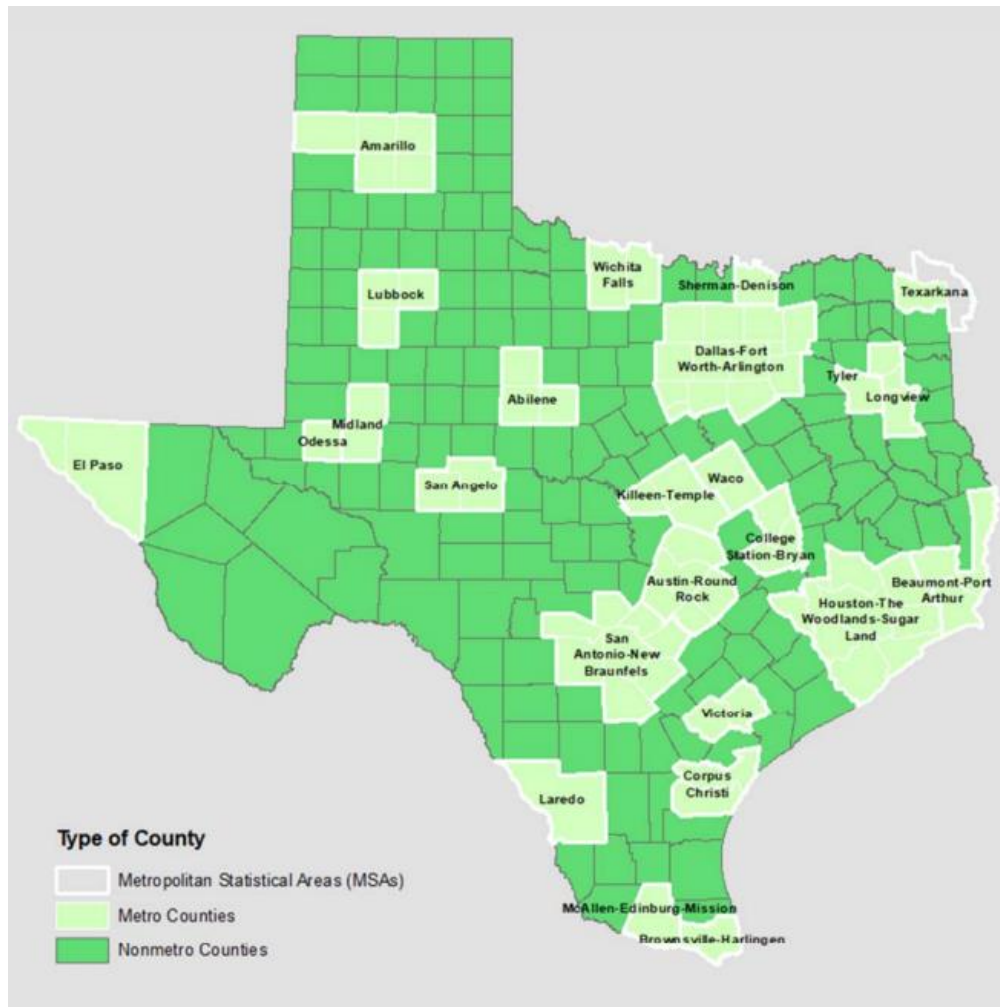
Texas Demographic Center. (2017). *Metropolitan and Non-Metropolitan Counties in Texas*. https://demographics.texas.gov/Resources/publications/2017/2017_08_21_UrbanTexas.pdf

Region 8 includes two Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs) including the San Antonio – New Braunfels MSA, with a population of 2,570,862, and the Victoria MSA, with a population of 98,301. Together they encompass 2,669,163 residents, which comprises 87.8 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 351.6 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
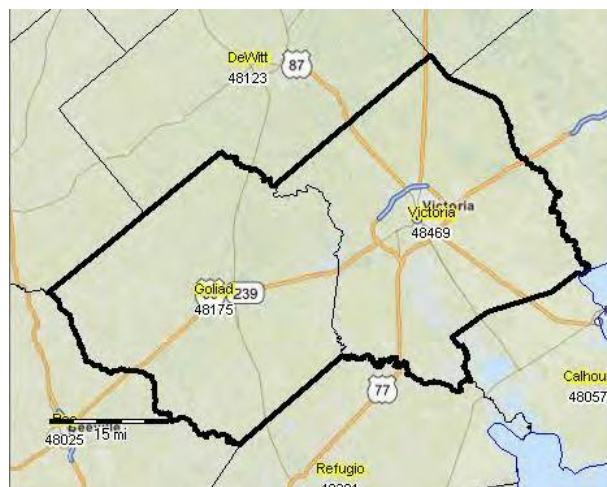
The Kickapoo Traditional Tribe of Texas (KTTT), formerly known as the Texas Band of Traditional Kickapoo, is one of three federally recognized tribes of the Kickapoo people. The KTTT has a current population of 1,095 enrolled members and was officially recognized by the Texas Indian Commission in 1977. 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[19].

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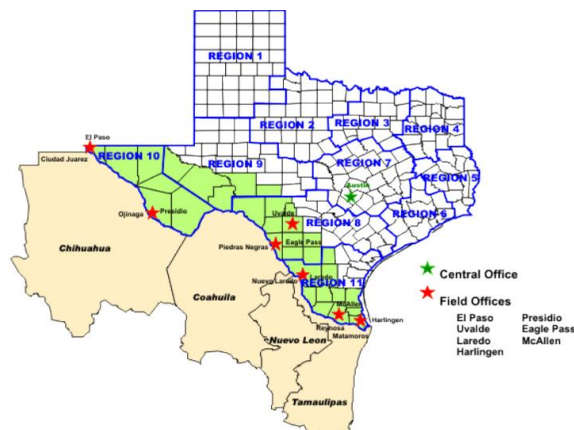
Su, D., & Wang, D. (2012). Acculturation and cross-border utilization of health services. *Journal of immigrant and minority health, 14(4), 563–569.*

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[19] 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 Health Professions Resource Center (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 (87.8%) 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[20].

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

Demographic Information

Total Population

According to the American Community Survey (ACS) 5-Year Estimates (2017-2021),[21] Texas' estimated population is 29,243,342 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 111.9 persons per square mile.

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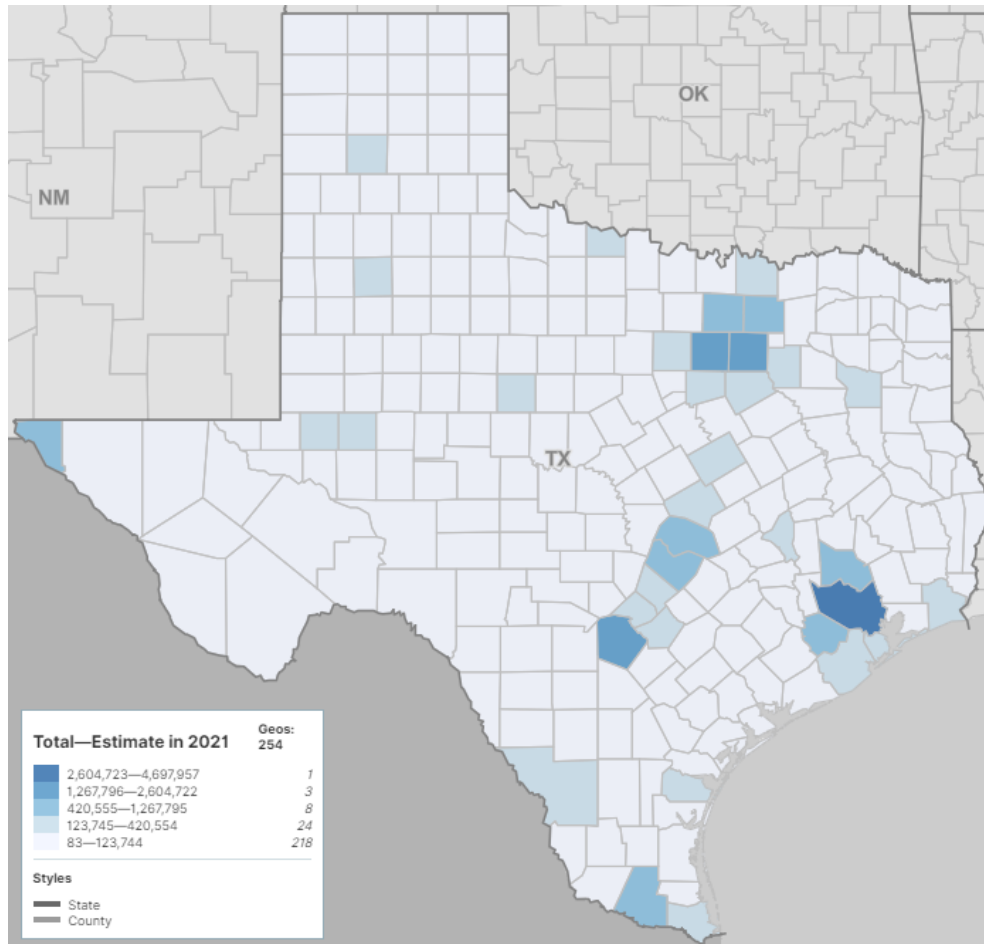
U.S. Census Bureau (2021). *2017-2021 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates*. Retrieved from https://data.census.gov

The ACS 5-Year Population estimate for Region 8 is 3,039,996 persons, this makes it the 4th largest populated Region in Texas. Bexar County has the largest population in the region, with an estimated 2,014,059 persons, followed by Guadalupe County, with 173,828 persons, and Comal County with, 165,201 persons. Edwards County has the smallest estimated population with 1,380 persons. For all county-level data, see Appendix, Table 2. Region 8 5-Year Population Estimates.

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[21] 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 1,519,597 males (50.0%) and 1,520,399 females (50.0%). Based on the population pyramid of Region 8 in Figure 15 below, the largest age group in the population is those aged 25-44 with 28.0 percent of the total population. The smallest age group in the population is those aged 18-24 with 10.0 percent of the total population.

Figure 15. Region 8 Population Pyramid
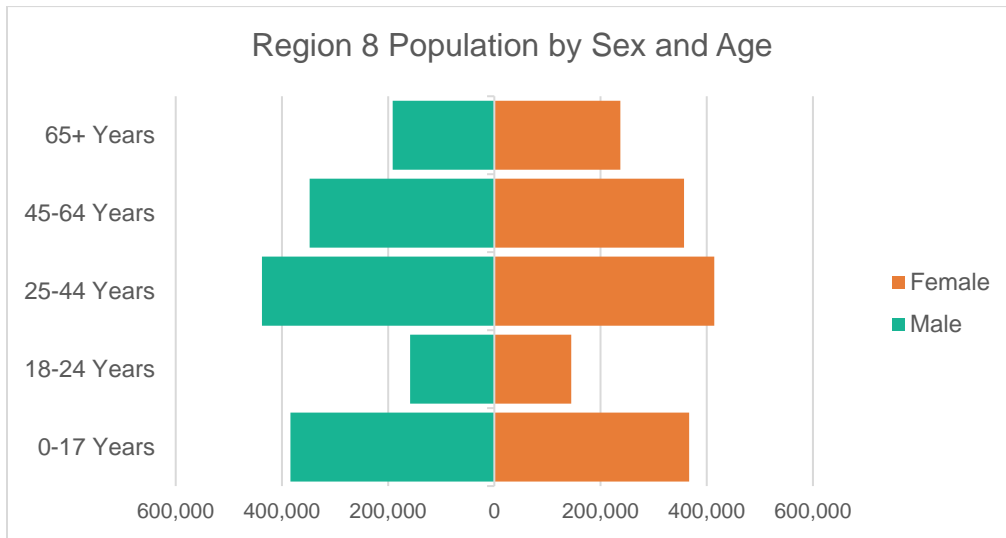
Shown below in Figure 16, are the age breakdowns for each county in Region 8. Maverick County has the largest percentage of youth (age 0-17) at 31.0 percent, while Real County has the highest percentage of elderly (age 65+) at 34.1 percent. See Appendix, Table 3. Region 8 Total Population by Sex and Age.

Figure 16. Region 8 Population by Age
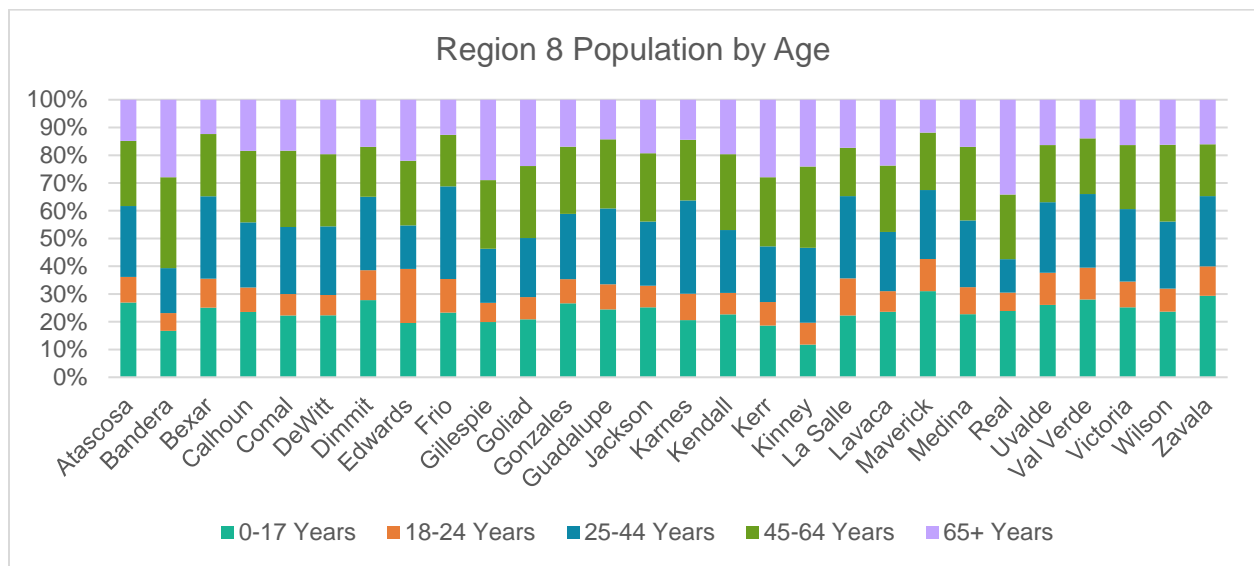
Total Population by Race

According to the American Community Survey 5-year Estimates, 81.9 percent of Region 8 reported their race as White, 26.0 percent reported their race as "Other", 7.9 percent reported their race as Black, 3.4 percent reported their race as Asian, 2.2 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. The "in combination" counts are **not** depicted below, the graph below depicts the alone data, meaning people who have identified with only one race. Refer to the note below for more information on the collection of "in combination" data.

Figure 17. Region 8 Population by Race
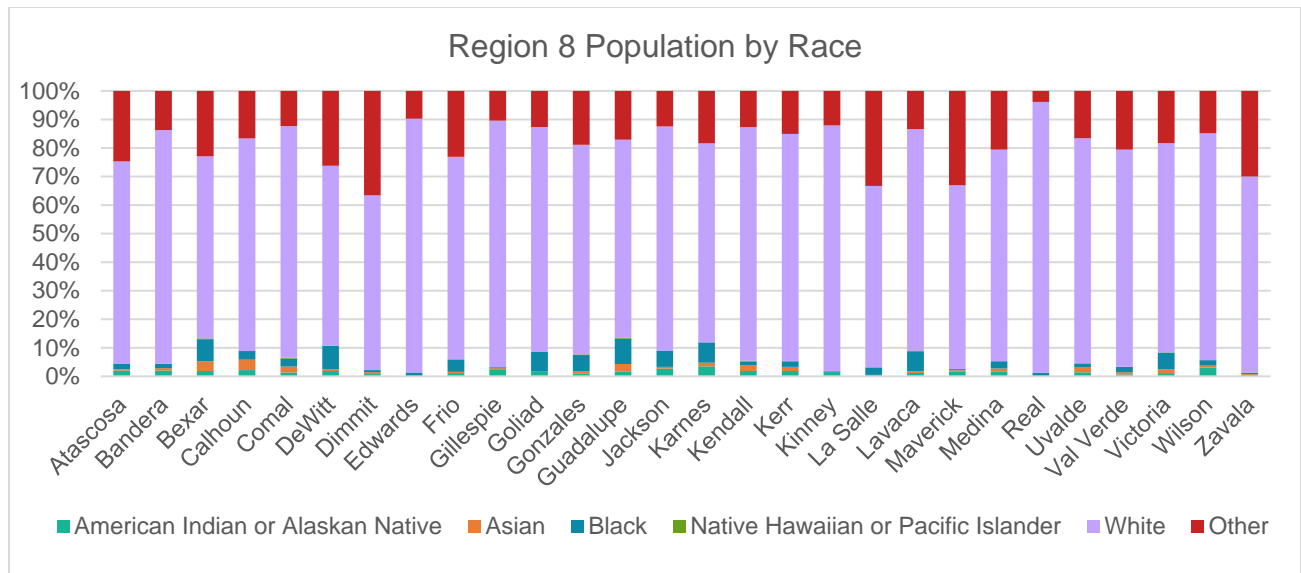
Note: *Racial diversity in the United States has been increasing steadily with more people identifying as more than one race. To help account for this, the Census makes a distinction between the number of people of a given racial group "alone" or "in combination." People counted within the "alone" category 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." As a result, adding the numbers of each racial group together would be greater than the total county population since "in combination" counts individuals towards all groups with which they identified.*

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 20.0 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 18. Region 8 Population by Ethnicity
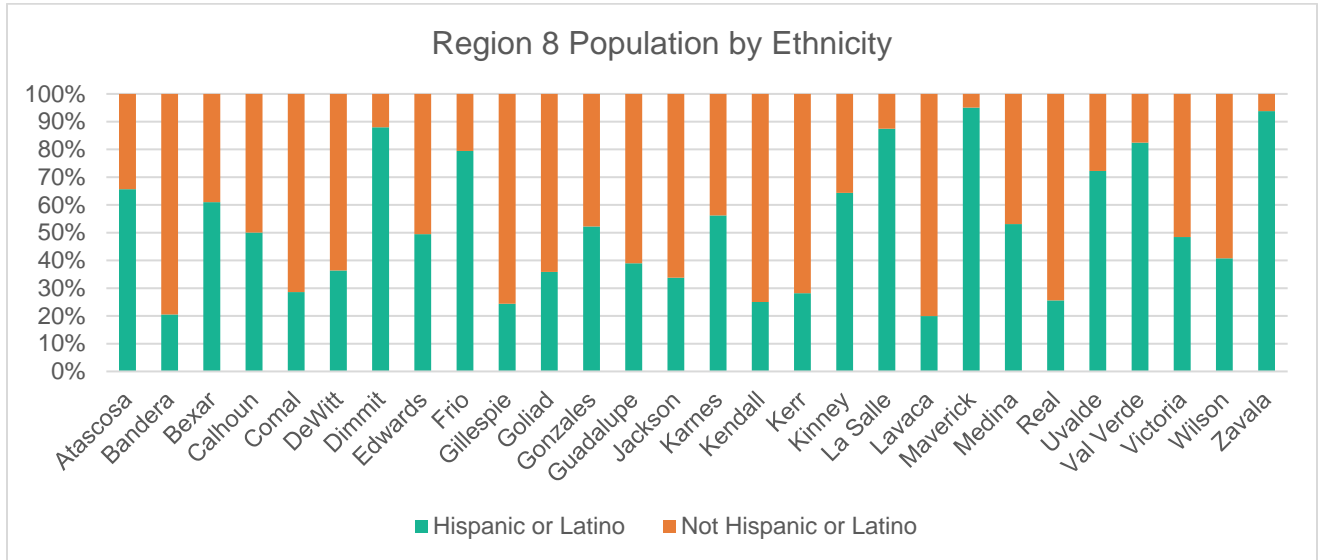
Household Composition

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[22]. According to the ACS 5-Year Estimates, 22.3 percent of Region 8 households were single-parent households with children under 18. For the State of Texas, 20.7 percent of households were single-parent households with children under 18. ACS reported 18.2 percent of Region 8 households were female single-parents, while 4.1 percent were male single-parents.

Figure 19. ACS 5-Year Estimate of Single-Parent Households by Region and State
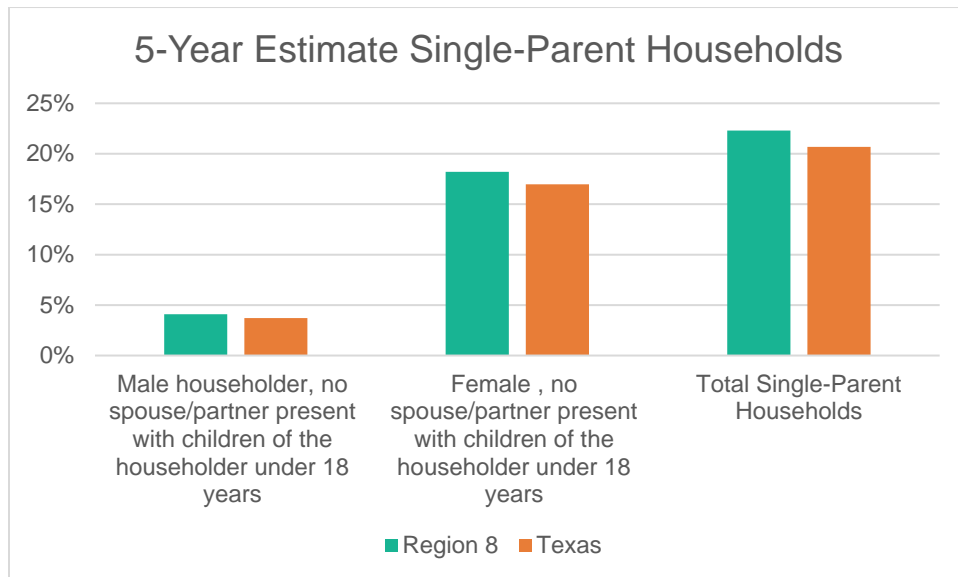
The percentage of Single-Parent Households in Region 8 ranged from 8.5 percent in Wilson County to 50.4 percent in Kinney County. See Appendix, Table 6. Region 8 Single Parent Households 5-Year Estimate.

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[22] Aurora University. (2016).

Figure 20. ACS 5-Year Estimate of Single-Parent Households by County
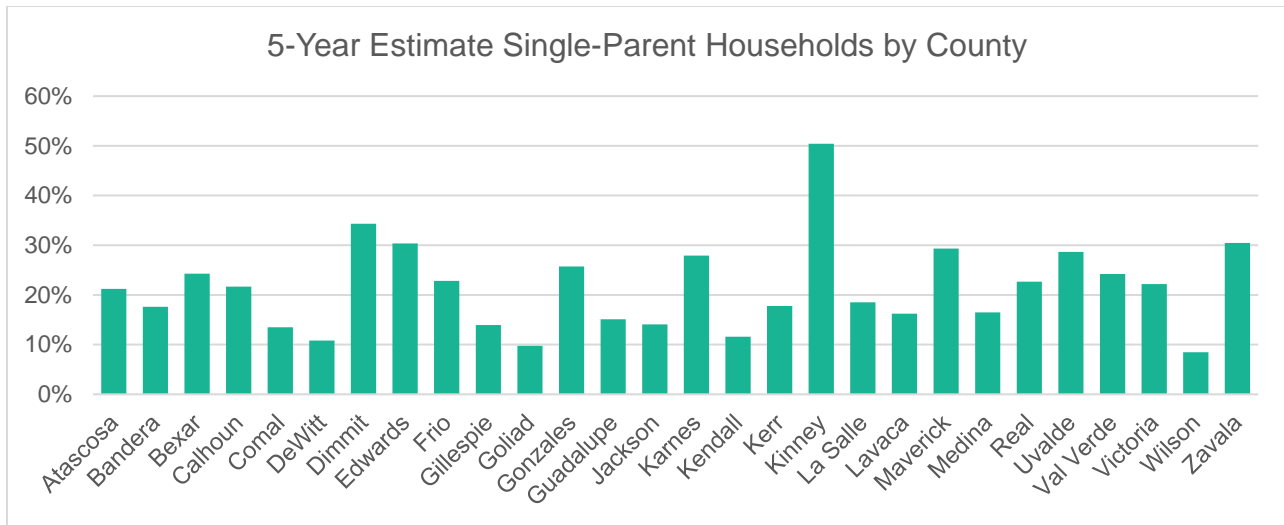
Disability Status

The American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates provides disability data for individuals who are institutionalized and noninstitutionalized. The ACS estimates that in Texas, 47.9 percent of institutionalized persons have disabilities.

In Region 8, an estimated 429,338 people have disabilities. Kinney County has the highest percentage of people with disabilities of all Region 8 Counties with 34.0 percent, followed by Real with 30.5 percent. La Salle County reported the least amount of people with disabilities at 10.1 percent. See Appendix, Table 7. Region 8 Noninstitutionalized Disability Data.

Figure 21. Region 8 Noninstitutionalized Disability Data
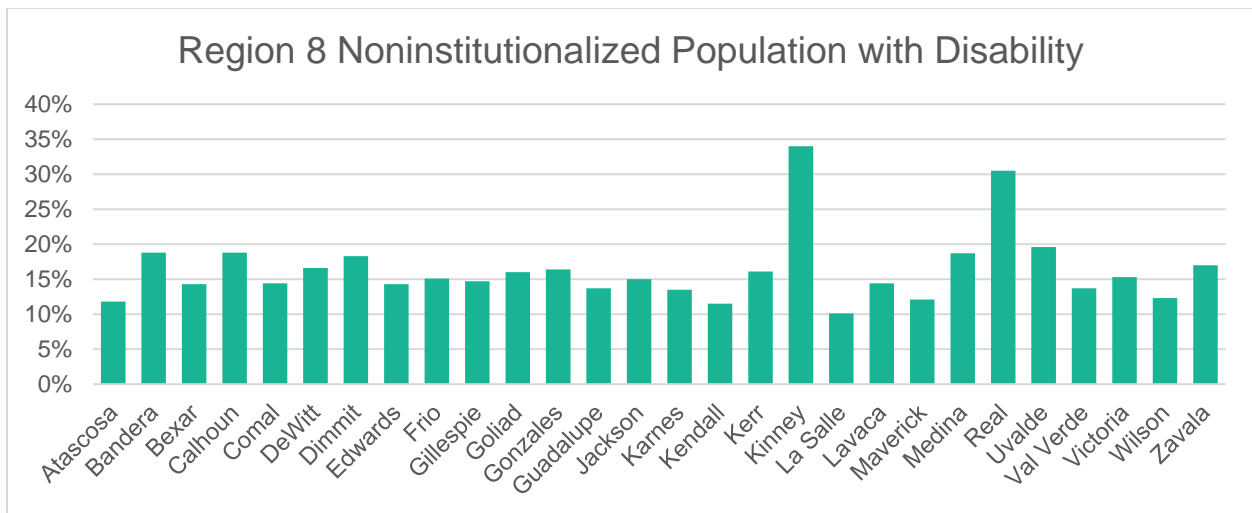
LGBTQ+ Population

Behind California, Texas has the largest number of same-sex households with an estimated 107,252 households. Of those same-sex households in Texas, 54.2 percent are married households. See Appendix, Table 8. 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)	740,500	348,300	392,300	536,700	259,800	276,900
Age of householder						
15 to 24 years	2.3	2.2	2.4	11.4	7.3	15.2
25 to 34 years	19.1	14.9	22.8	34.1	32.2	35.9
35 to 44 years	22.9	21.0	24.5	19.7	21.8	17.8
45 to 54 years	19.2	21.1	17.5	12.4	13.6	11.3
55 to 64 years	20.7	23.5	18.1	12.7	14.9	10.6
65 years and over	15.9	17.4	14.7	9.7	10.2	9.2
Average age of householder (years)	48.6	50.3	47.1	40.9	42.7	39.3
Average age of spouse/partner (years)	47.4	48.5	46.5	39.3	40.4	38.4

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 26.2 percent of the population and the highest percentage of people who speak a language other than English at 94.3 percent. See Appendix, Table 9. Household Language by English Proficiency.

Figure 22. Region 8 Limited English Proficiency by County
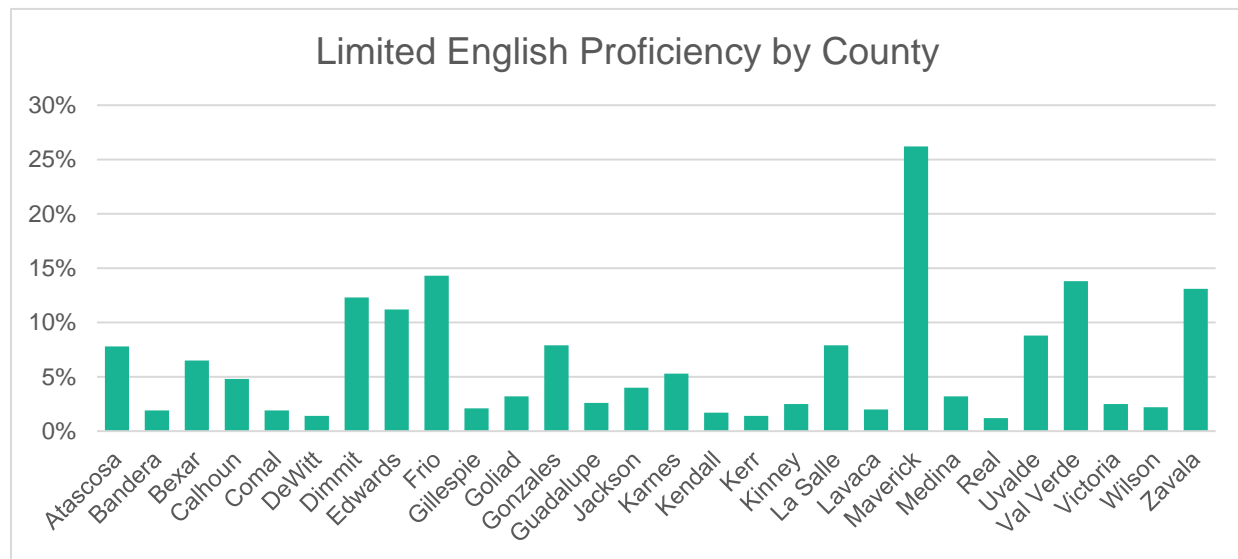
Of Region 8, residents aged 5-years and older who speak a language other than English at home, 38.6 percent speak Spanish, 1.8 percent speak Indo-European languages, 1.9 percent speak Asian and Pacific Island languages, and 0.5 speak other languages. Spanish is the predominate language other than English spoken at home for residents 5-years and older in all counties. See Appendix, Table 10. Household Language.

Figure 23. Region 8 Limited English Proficiency by County

Languages Other than English Spoken in Home by County

Spanish ■ Other Indo-European languages ■ Asian and Pacific Islander languages ■ Other Languages
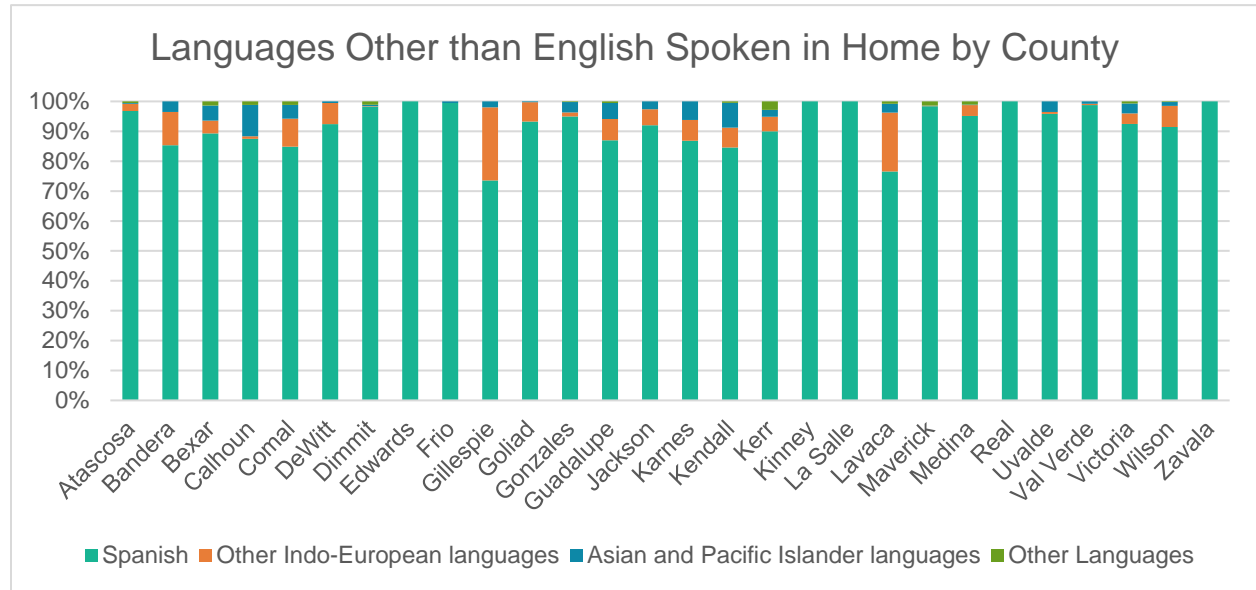
Risk and Protective Factors: Societal Domain

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 ACS 5-Year Estimated Per Capita Income for Texas is $62,586. For Region 8, the estimated Per Capita Income is $59,093, which is lower than that of Texas.

Figure 24. Per Capita Income by Region, State, and County
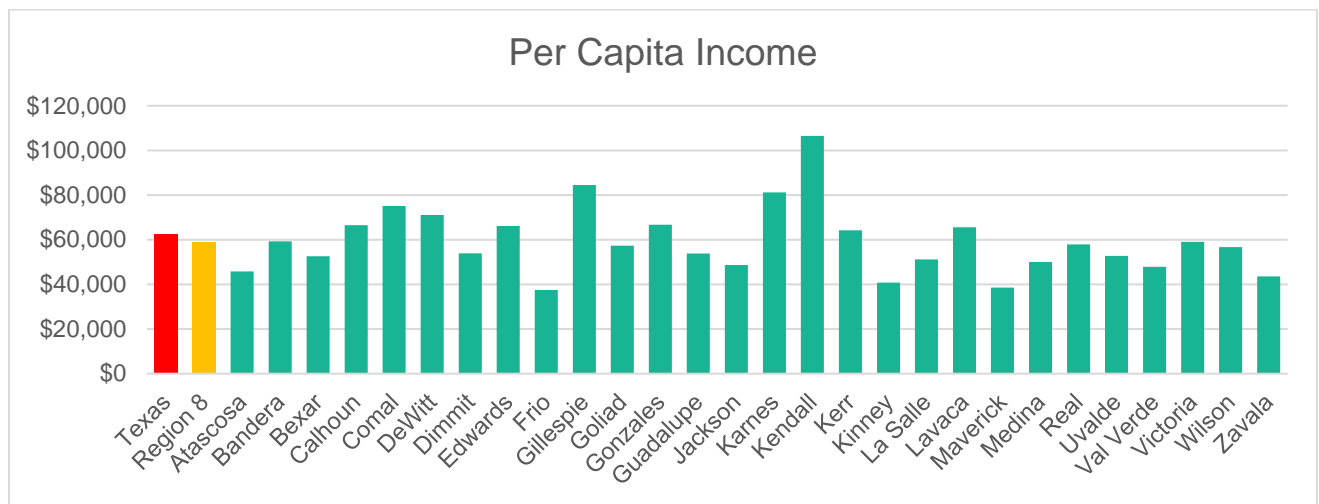
The standardized median income for a family of four in Region 8 counties fall above the 2024 federal poverty level guidelines for a family of four ($30,000) as seen in Figure 25 below. See Appendix, Table 11. Region 8 Median Household Income 5-Year Estimate (2018-2022).

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

Figure 25. Region 8 Per Capita Income by County
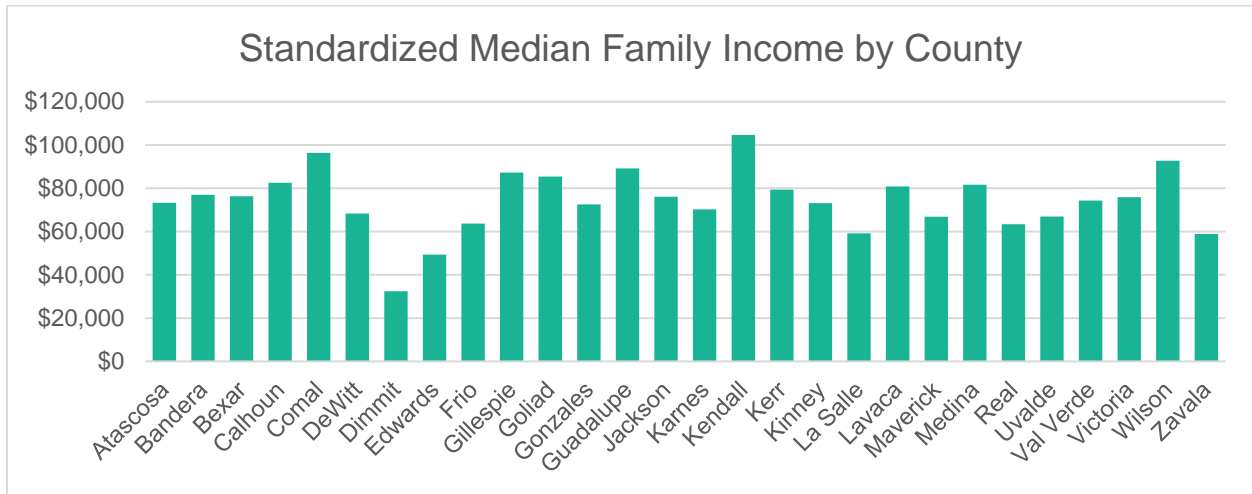
Unemployment

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 26. From 2020 to 2023, the unemployment rates have declined for Texas and Region 8. The 2023 unemployment rate for Region 8 is 3.8 percent, lower than Texas rate of 3.9 percent.

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

Figure 26. Unemployment Rates by Region and State
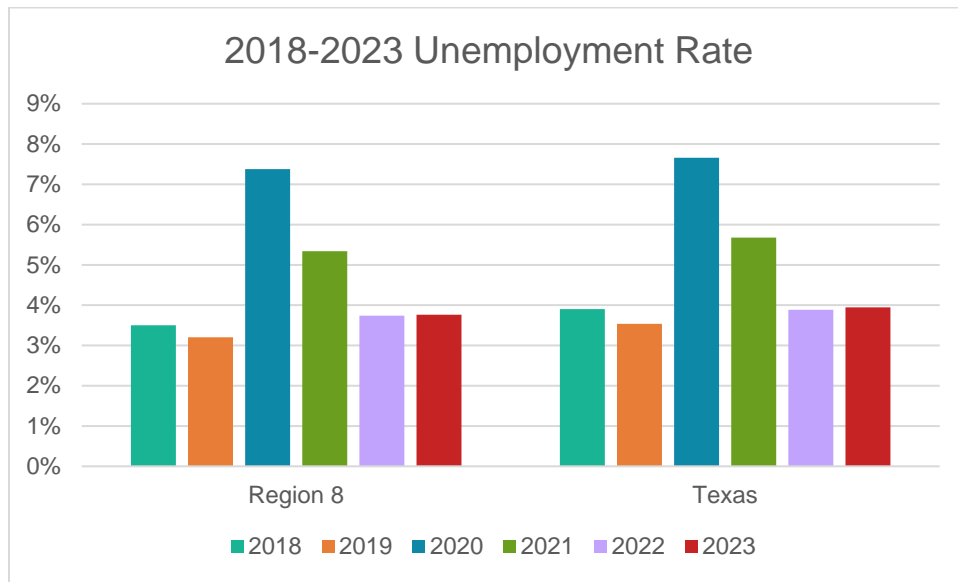
The 2023 unemployment rates in the Region 8 counties ranged from a low of 2.5 percent in Edwards County, to a high of 7.5 percent in Maverick County. See Appendix, Table 12. Region 8 Unemployment Rates 2018-2023.

Figure 27. Region 8 Unemployment Rates by County
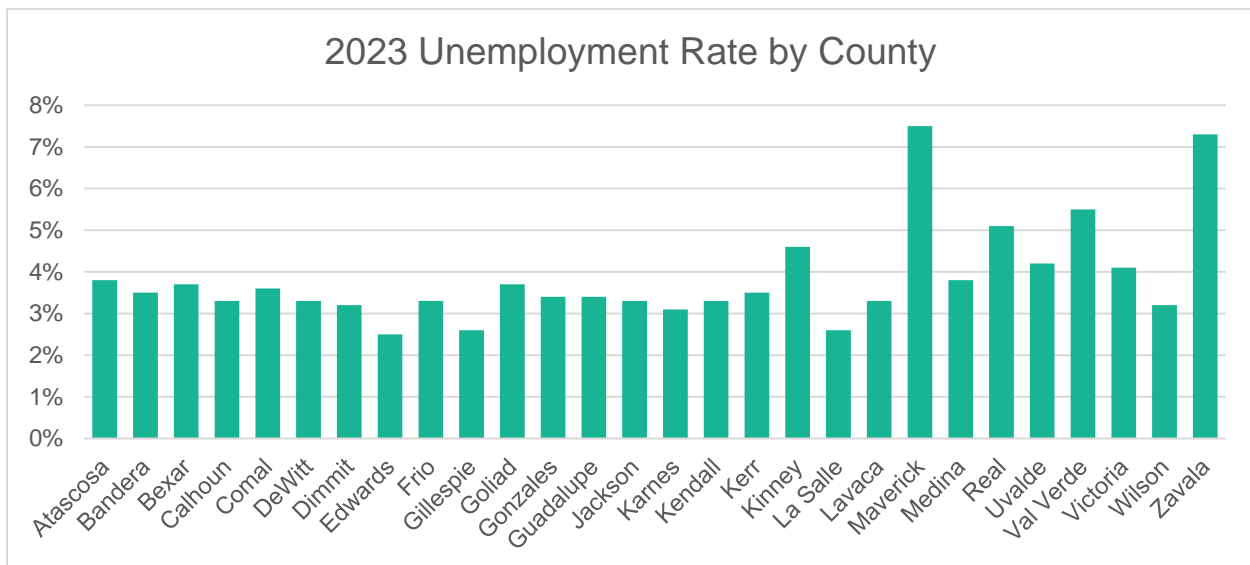
Economically Disadvantaged Students

In Region 8, during the 2023-2024 school year, the rate of economically disadvantaged students was 601.6 students per 1,000, a slight increase from 586.7 students per 1,000 in the 2022-2023 school year. The rate of economically disadvantaged students also increased in Texas from 617.9 students per 1,000 in 2022-2023 to 621.9 per 1,000 in 2023-2024, as seen in Figure 28.

Figure 28. Economically Disadvantaged Students by Region and State
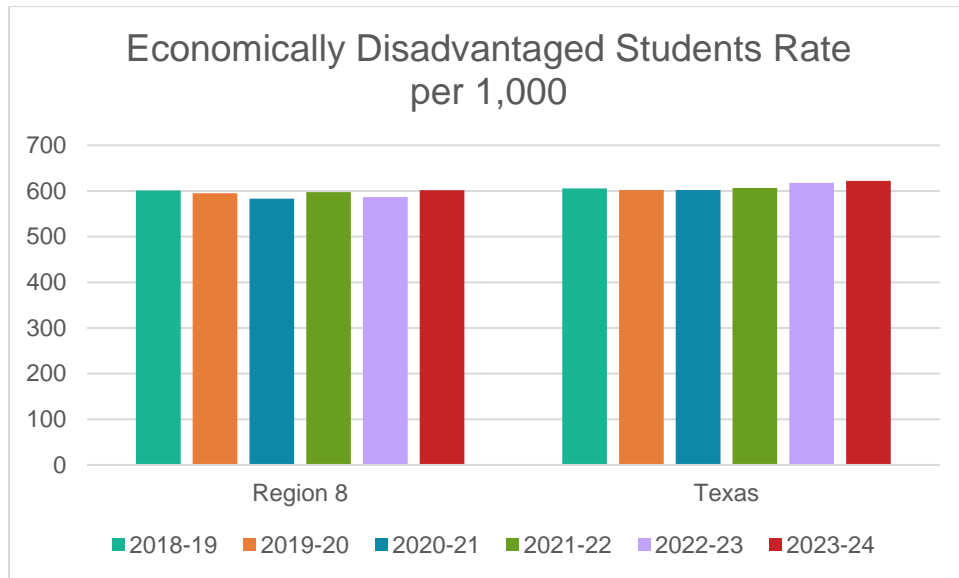
The rate of economically disadvantaged students in Region 8 counties varied from the lowest in Kendall at 239.3 students per 1,000 and the highest in La Salle at 866.1 students per 1,000 as seen in Figure 29 below. See Appendix, Table 13. Economically Disadvantaged Students.

Figure 29. Region 8 Economically Disadvantaged Students by County
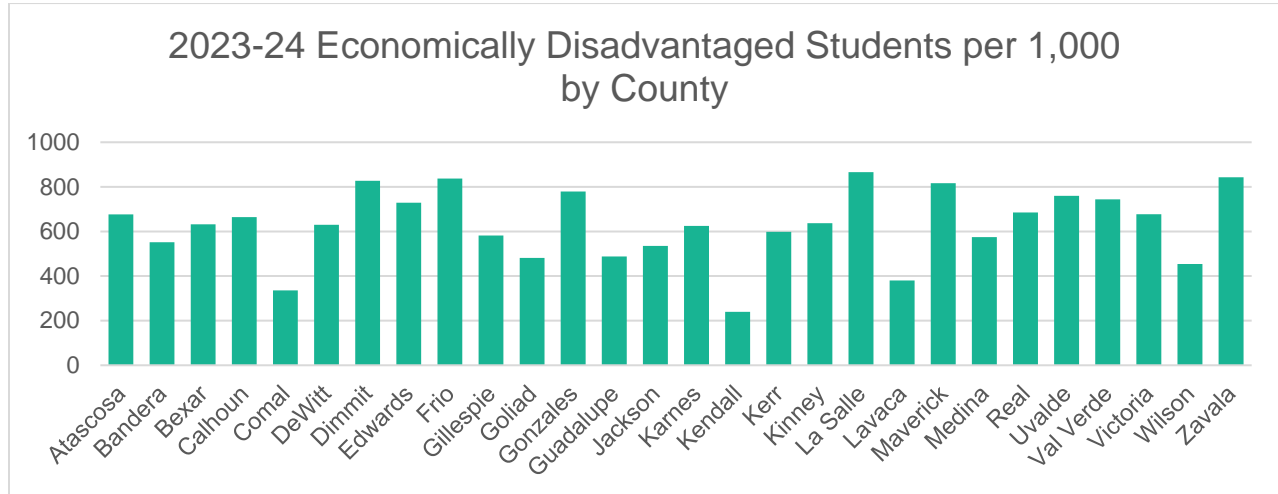
Students Experiencing Homelessness

In Texas, during the 2023-2024 school year, there were 77,755 students experiencing homelessness enrolled in Texas public schools, an increase from 71,639 students experiencing homelessness during the 2022-2023 school year. In Region 8, there was an average of 13.3 students per 1,000 enrolled for the 2023-2024 school year.

Figure 30. Students Experiencing Homelessness Rate per 1000 by State
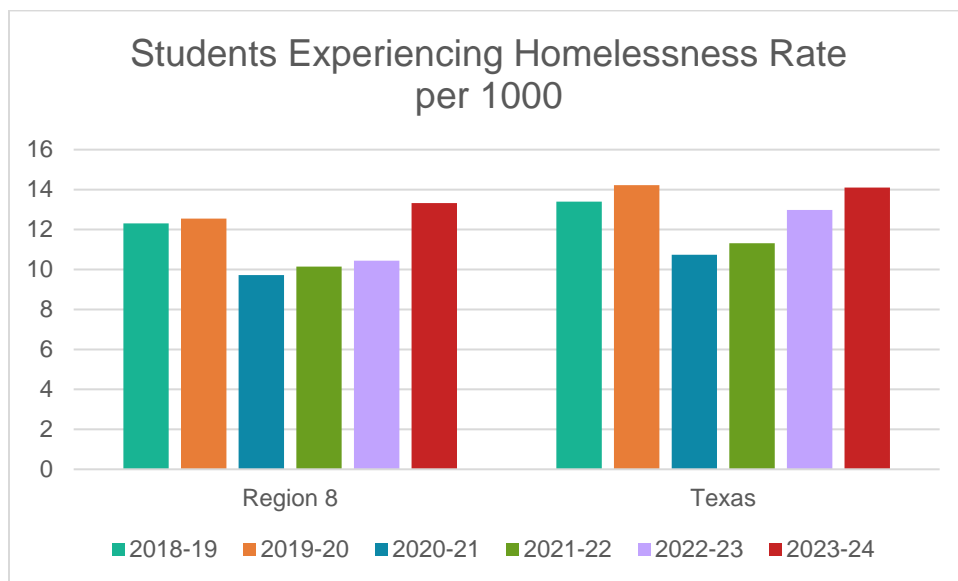
The rate of students experiencing homelessness enrolled ranged from 0.0 per 1,000 students in Edwards County to 48.7 per 1,000 enrolled in Calhoun County as seen in Figure 31 below. See Appendix, Table 14. Region 8 Students Experiencing Homelessness 2018-2024.

Figure 31. 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[25].

According to the ACS 5-Year Estimates (2018-2022), over 400,000 (13.8%) young adults between the ages of 18-24 in Texas had less than a high school education, and in Region 8, over 41,000 (10.5%).

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' 13.8 percent of persons. Counties in Region 8 ranged from 10.1 percent in Bandera County to 48.0 percent in Edwards County. See Appendix, Table 15. Region 8 Educational Attainment Age 18-24 Population (2018-2022).

Figure 32. Persons 18-24 with Less than High School Graduate by State, Region, and County

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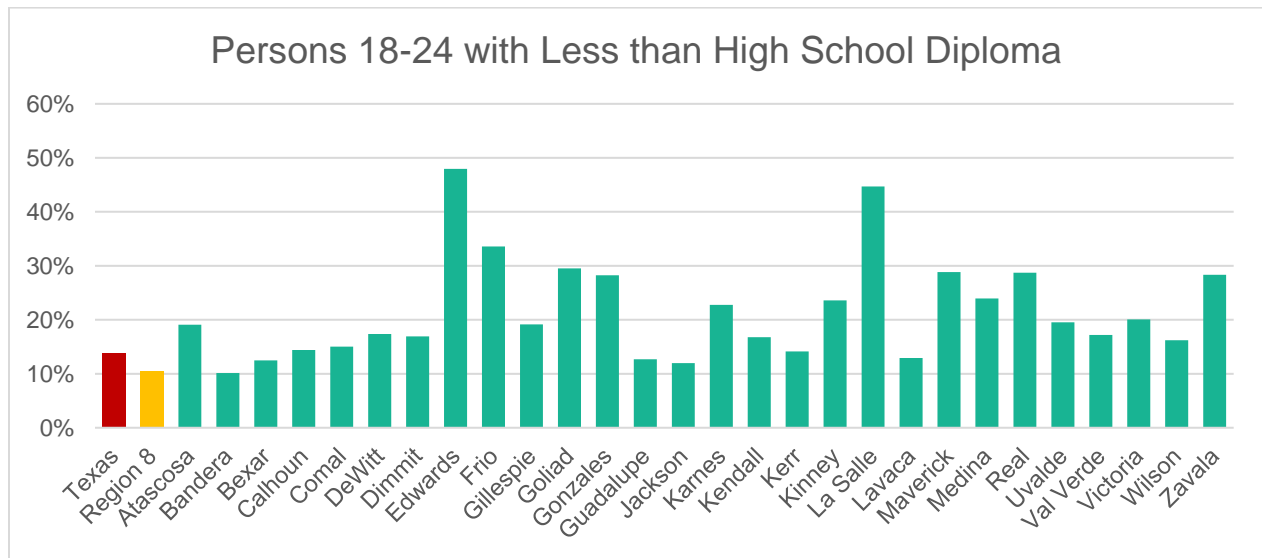
[25] Maynard, B. R., Salas-Wright, C. P., & Vaughn, M. G. (2015).

Based on Region 8 estimates, 10.5 percent of persons 18 to 24 years of age have less than high school diploma, 29.8 percent are high school graduates, 29.3 percent have some college or associate degree, and 7.8 percent have a bachelor's degree or higher. Figure 33 compares the Texas and Region 8 distribution of educational attainment of persons 18 to 24 years of age.

Figure 33. 2022 Educational Attainment by Region and State
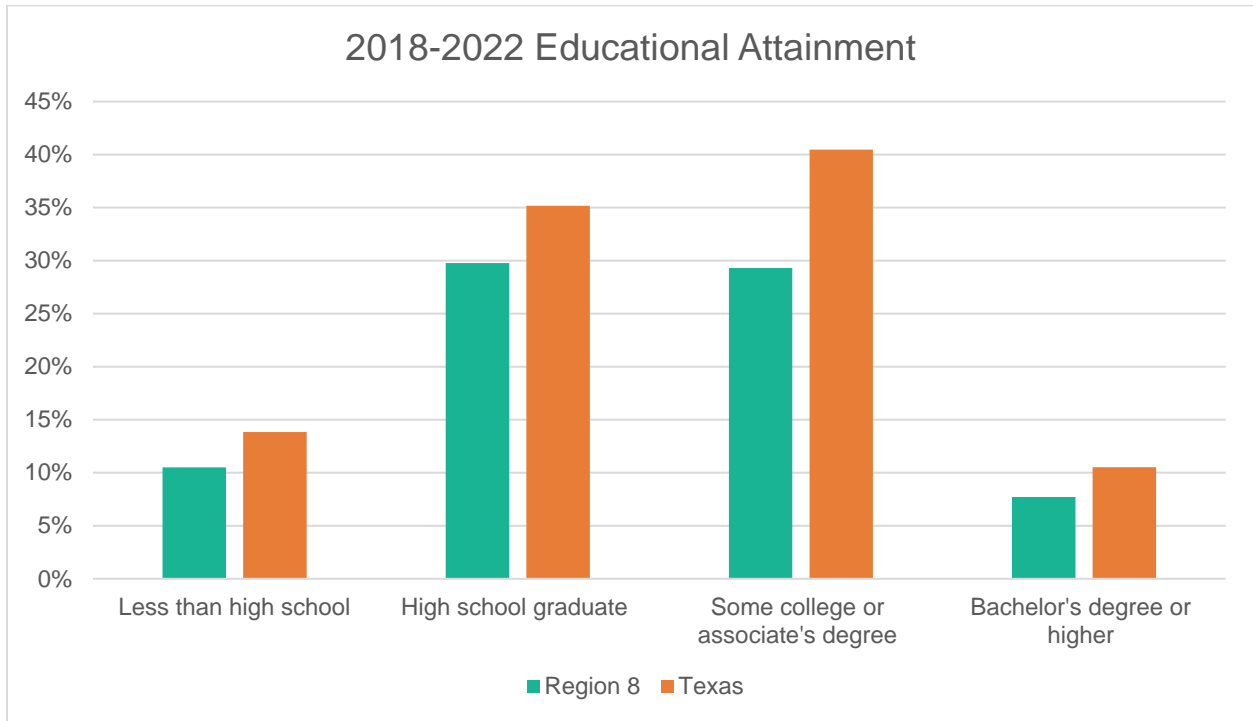
Community Conditions

Juvenile Alcohol-Related Arrests

The Texas Department of Public Safety characterizes juveniles as individuals aged 10-16. In Texas, the juvenile alcohol arrest rate has decreased from 2019 to 2023 by 48.8 percent, from 25.8 arrests per 100,000 persons in 2019 to 13.2 arrests per 100,000 persons. For Region 8, the juvenile alcohol arrest rate decreased from 2019 to 2023 by 38.1 percent, from 18.9 arrests per 100,000 persons in 2019 to 11.7 arrests per 100,000 persons in 2023.

Figure 34. 2019-2023 Juvenile Alcohol Arrest Rate
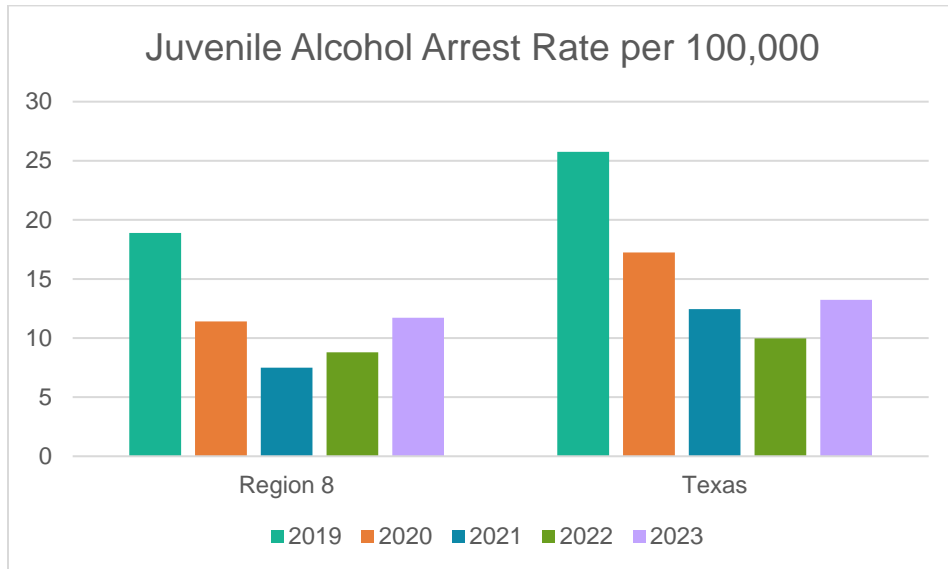
In 2023, the juvenile arrest rate varied among the counties in Region 8. Gillespie County had the highest rate of juvenile alcohol arrests at 194.7 per 100,000 persons, while several Region 8 counties had zero juvenile arrests. See Appendix, Table 17. Region 8 Juvenile Alcohol Arrests 2019-2023.

Figure 35. 2023 Juvenile Alcohol Arrest Rate by County
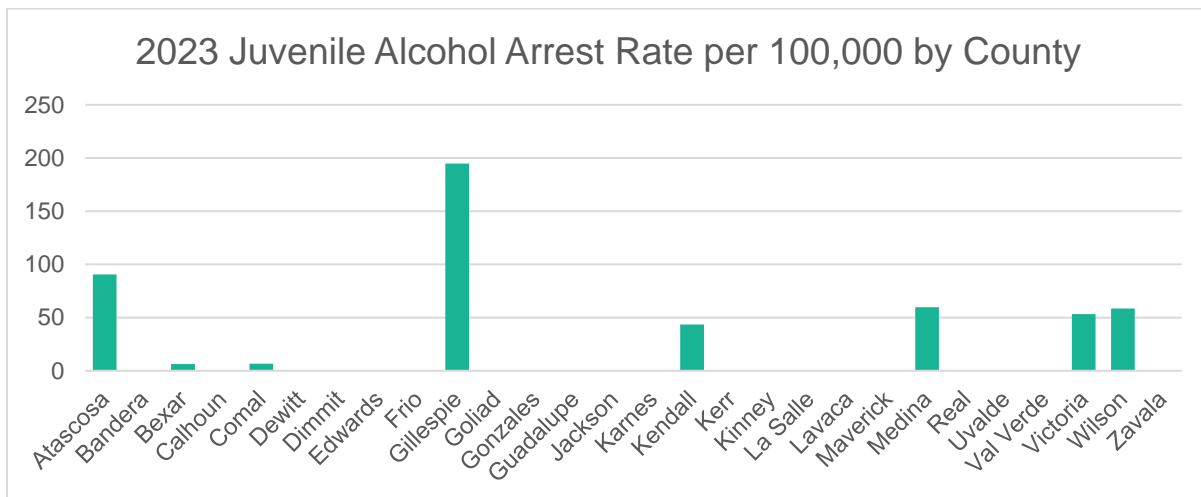
The graph below depicts the breakdown of alcohol-related arrests for juveniles in Region 8.

Figure 36. 2023 Juvenile Alcohol Arrest Rate by Offense

2023 Region 8 Juvenile Alcohol Arrests

	DUI	Liquor Laws	Drunkenness
Region 8	8	27	1
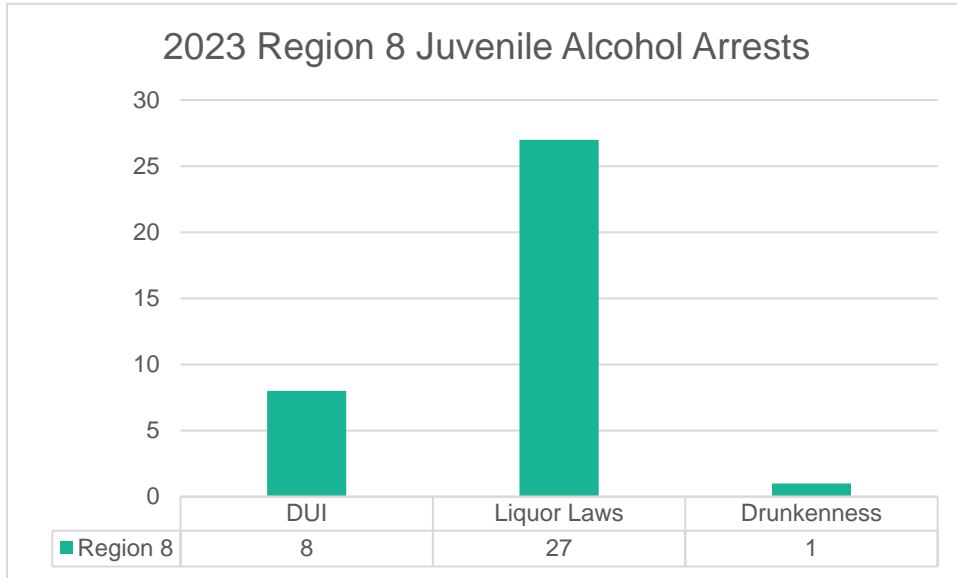
Juvenile Drug-Related Arrests

In Texas, the juvenile drug-related arrest rate has increased from 2019 to 2023 by 20.2 percent, from 194.9 arrests per 100,000 persons in 2019 to 234.3 arrests per 100,000 persons. For Region 8, the juvenile drug arrest rate increased from 2019 to 2023 by 13.2 percent, from 203.9 arrests per 100,000 persons in 2019 to 230.9 arrests per 100,000 persons in 2023.

Figure 37. 2019-2023 Juvenile Drug Arrest Rate by Region and State
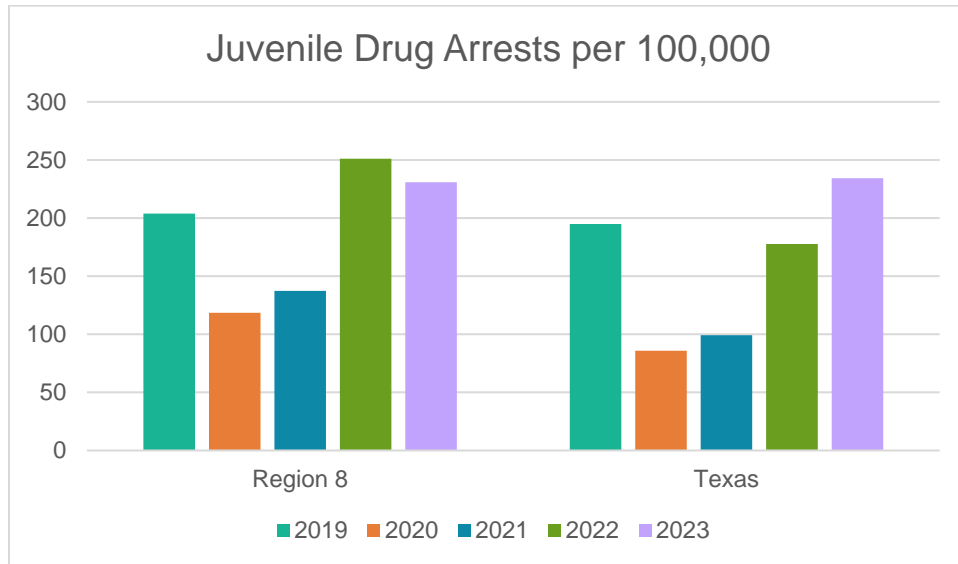
In 2023, the juvenile drug arrest rate varied among the counties in Region 8. Calhoun County had the highest rate of juvenile drug arrests at 1873.7 per 100,000 persons, while several Region 8 counties had zero juvenile drug arrests.

Figure 38. 2023 Juvenile Drug Arrest Rate by County
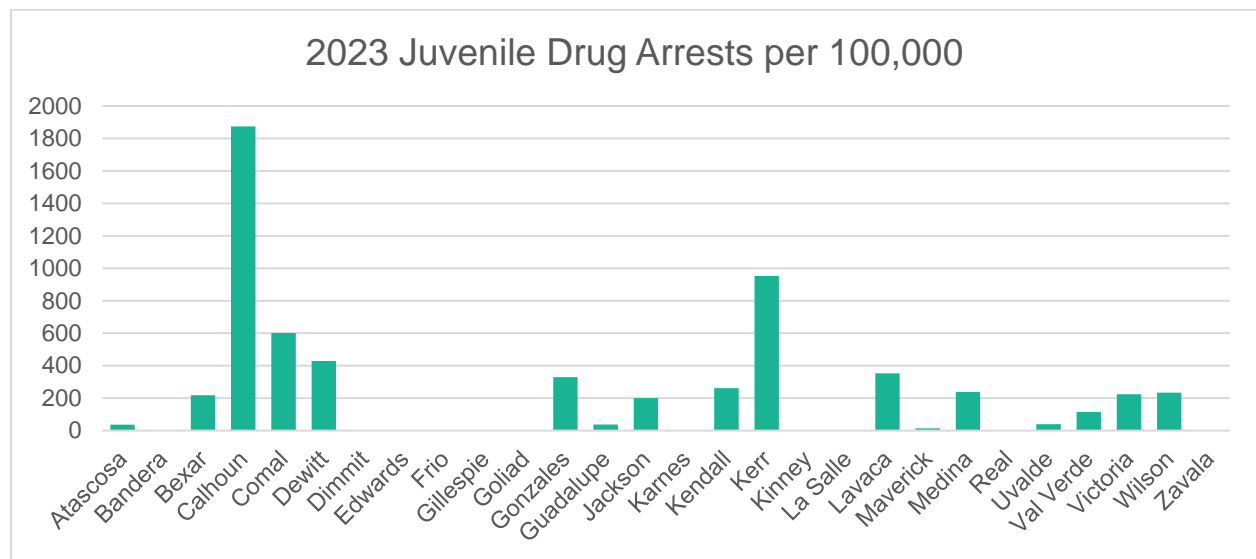
The graphs below depict both juvenile drug sale/manufacturing arrests and juvenile drug possession arrests. In Region 8 (2023), opium/cocaine were the most common sale/manufacturing arrests, with synthetic narcotics as the second most common arrest.

Figure 39. 2023 Juvenile Drug Arrest Rate by Offense
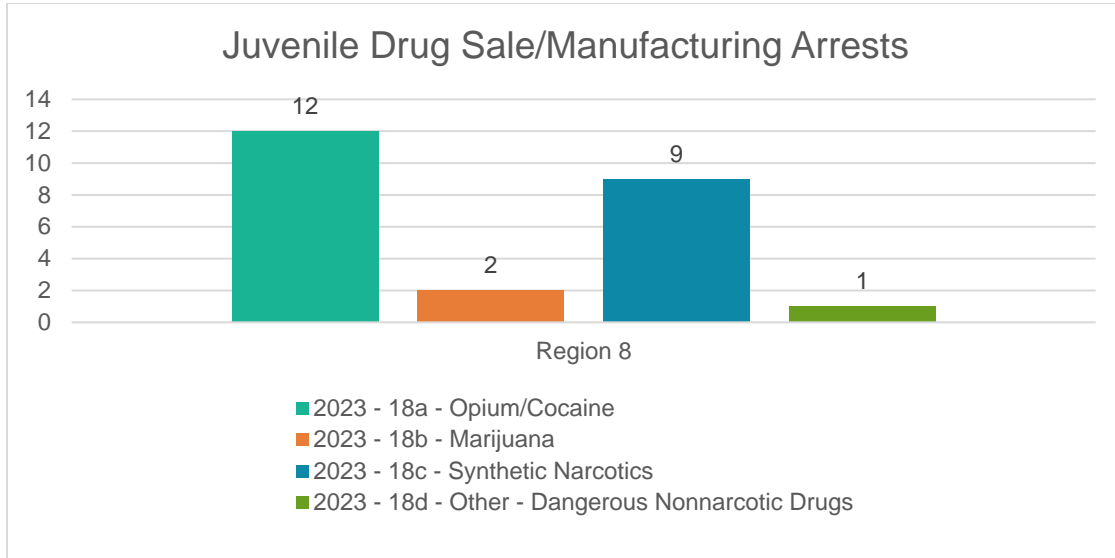
In Region 8 (2023), the most common juvenile possession drug arrests were made for marijuana, with other dangerous nonnarcotic drugs as the second most common arrests.

Figure 40. 2023 Juvenile Drug Arrest Rate by Offense
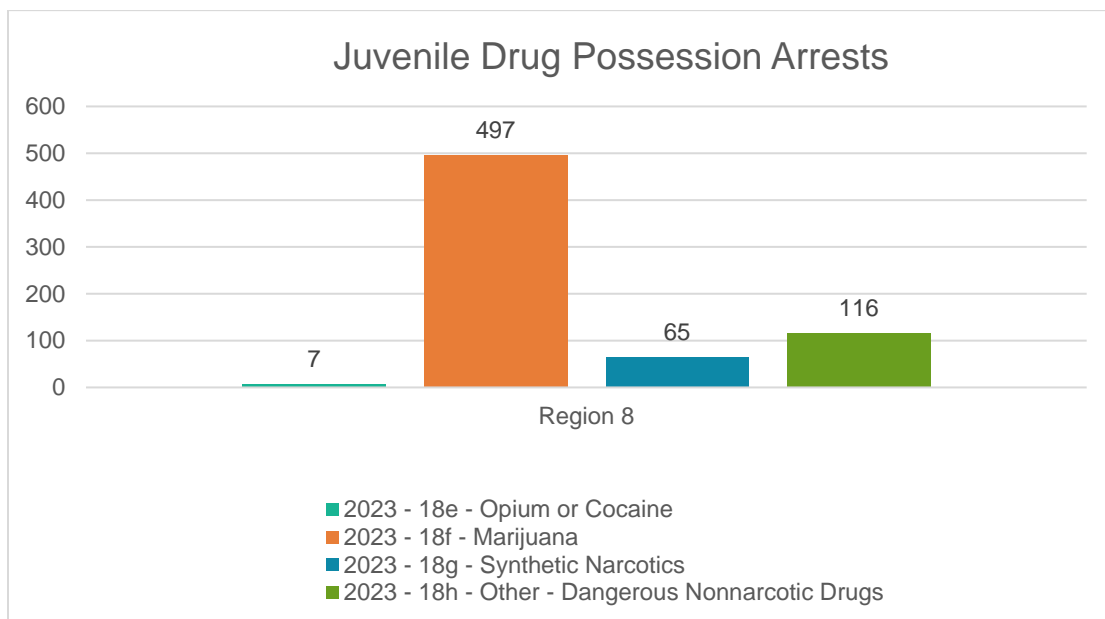
Adult Alcohol-Related Arrests

In Texas, the adult alcohol-related arrest rate has decreased from 2019 to 2023 by 46.0 percent, from 593.5 arrests per 100,000 persons in 2019 to 320.3 arrests per 100,000 persons. The Region 8 adult alcohol-related arrest rates follow the same trend. For Region 8, the adult alcohol-related arrest rate decreased from 2019 to 2023 by 67.9 percent, from 597.6 arrests per 100,000 persons in 2019 to 191.6 arrests per 100,000 persons in 2023.

Figure 41. 2019-2023 Adult Alcohol Arrest Rate by Region and State
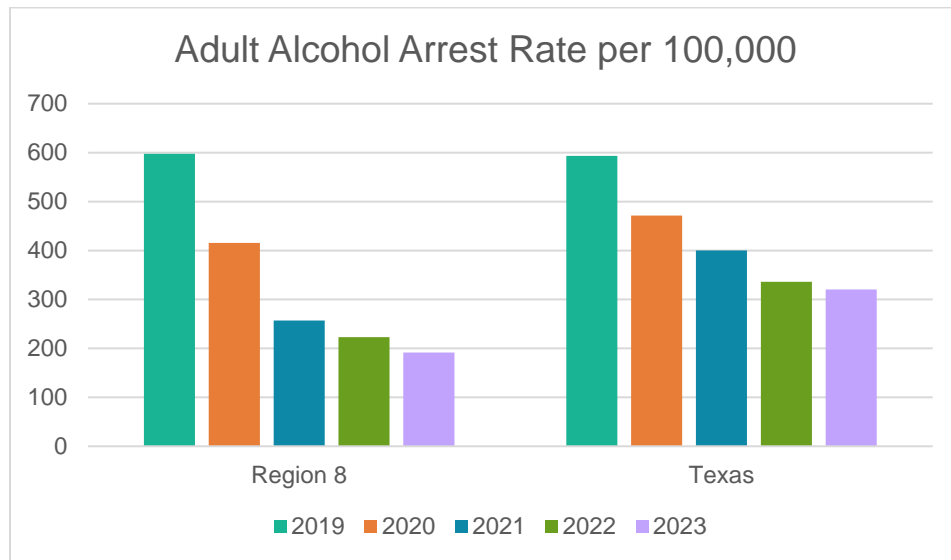
In 2023, the adult alcohol-related arrest rate varied among the counties in Region 8. Gillespie County had the highest rate of adult alcohol-related arrests at 1111.5 per 100,000 persons, while Edwards and Kinney Counties had zero adult alcohol-related arrests. See Appendix, Table 16. Region 8 Adult Alcohol-Related Arrests 2019-2023.

Figure 42. 2023 Adult Alcohol Arrest Rate by County
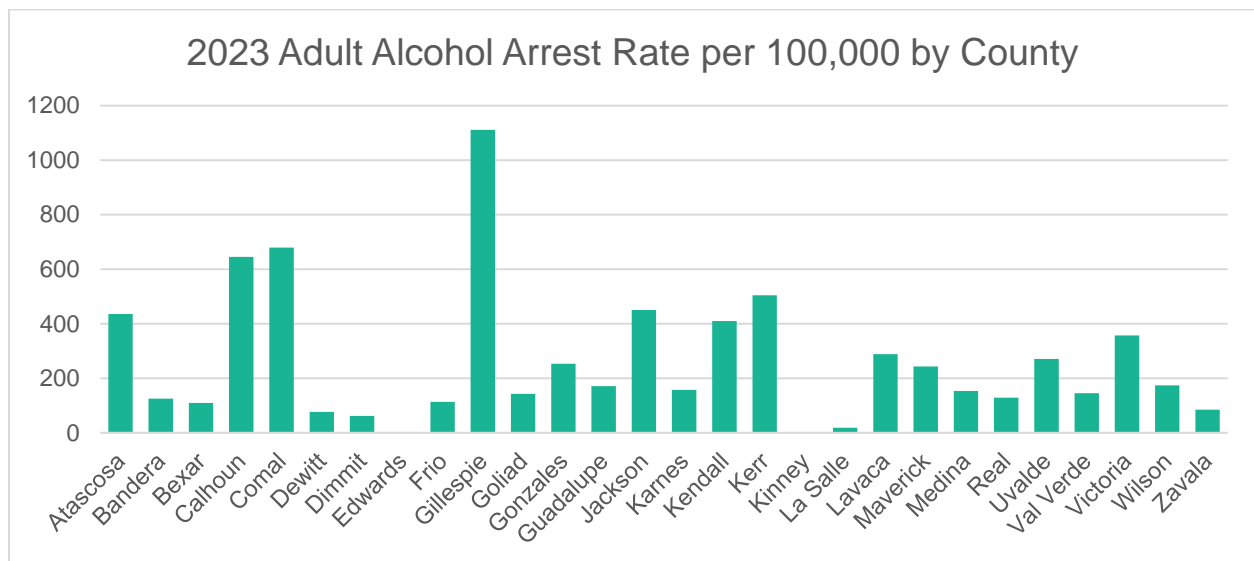
The graph below depicts the breakdown of alcohol-related arrests for adults in Region 8.

Figure 43. 2023 Region 8 Adult-Alcohol Related Arrests by Offense
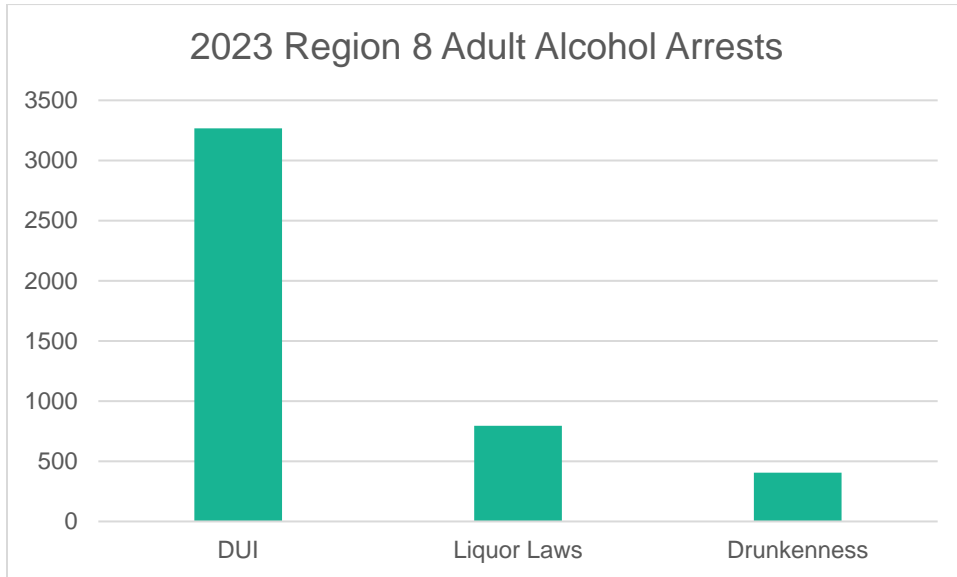
Adult Drug-Related Arrests

In Texas, the adult drug-related arrest rate has decreased from 2019 to 2022 by 35.9 percent, from 546.5 arrests per 100,000 persons in 2019 to 350.4 arrests per 100,000 persons. For Region 8, the adult drug-related arrest rate decreased overall from 2019 to 2023 by 59.0 percent, from 955.1 arrests per 100,000 persons in 2019 to 391.3 arrests per 100,000 persons in 2023.

Figure 44. 2019-2023 Adult Drug Arrest Rate by Region and State
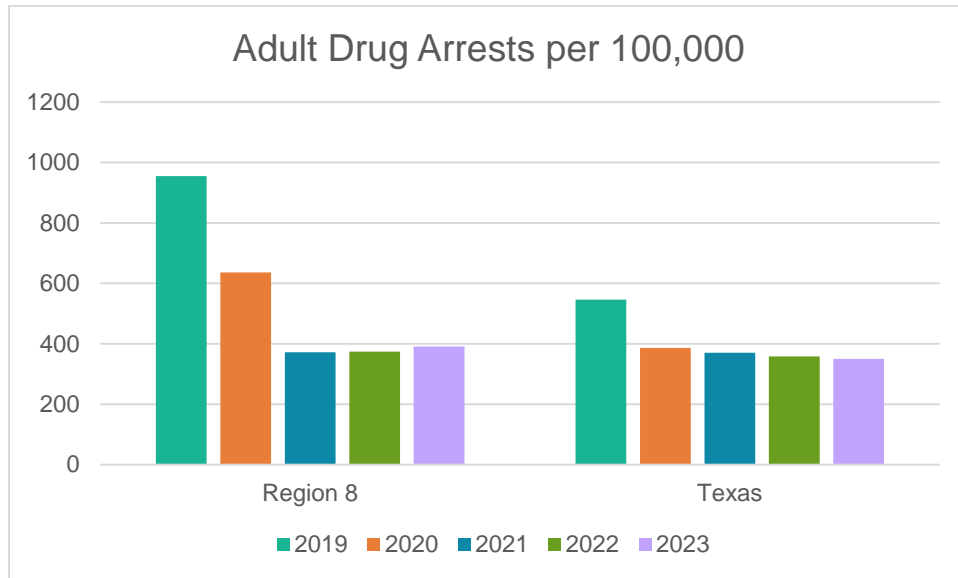
In 2023, the adult drug-related arrest rate varied among the counties in Region 8. Goliad County had the highest rate of adult drug-related arrests at 1521.4 per 100,000 persons, while Gillespie and Edwards Counties had zero adult drug-related arrests. See Appendix, Table 18. Region 8 Adult Drug-Related Arrests 2019-2023.

Figure 45. 2023 Adult Drug Arrest Rate by County
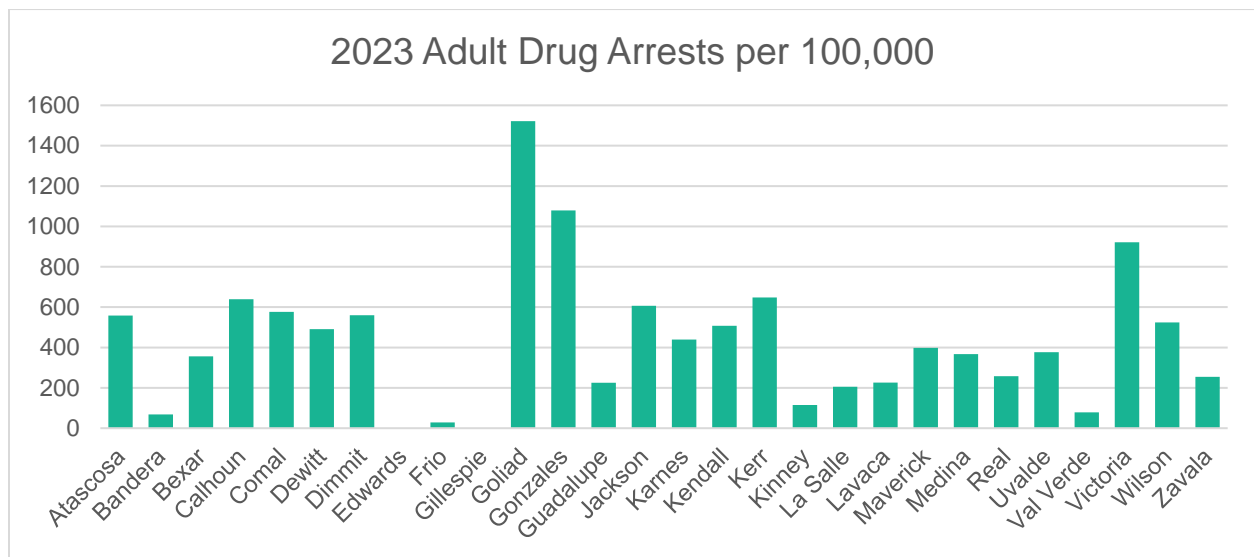
The graphs below depict both adult drug sale/manufacturing arrests and adult drug possession arrests. In Region 8 (2023), other dangerous nonnarcotic drugs were the most common sale/manufacturing arrests, with opium/cocaine as the second most common arrest.

Figure 46. 2023 Adult Drug/Sale Manufacturing Arrests
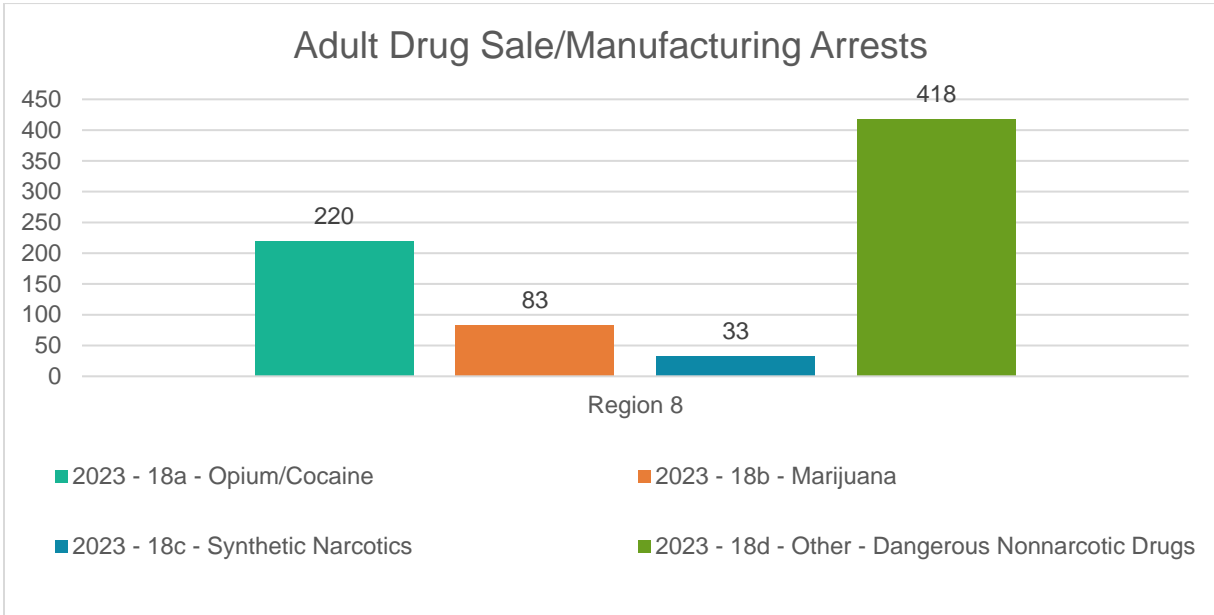
In Region 8 (2023), the most common juvenile possession drug arrests were made for other dangerous nonnarcotic drugs, with marijuana as the second most common arrests.

Figure 47. 2023 Adult Drug Possession Arrests
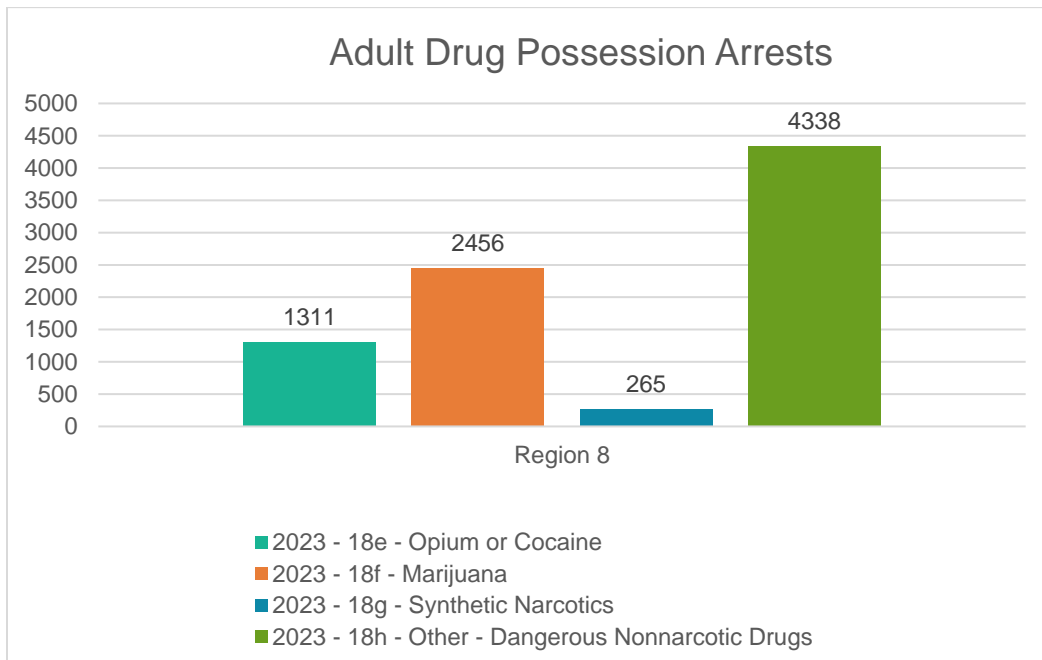
Juvenile Violent Crime

In Texas, the juvenile violent crime rate has decreased from 2019 to 2023 by 20.1 percent, from 115.9 arrests per 100,000 persons in 2018 to 92.6 arrests per 100,000 persons. For Region 8, the juvenile violent crime rate decreased from 2018 to 2022 by 23.1 percent, from 69.0 arrests per 100,000 persons in 2019 to 58.3 arrests per 100,000 persons in 2023.

Figure 48. 2019-2023 Juvenile Violent Crime Rate by Region and State
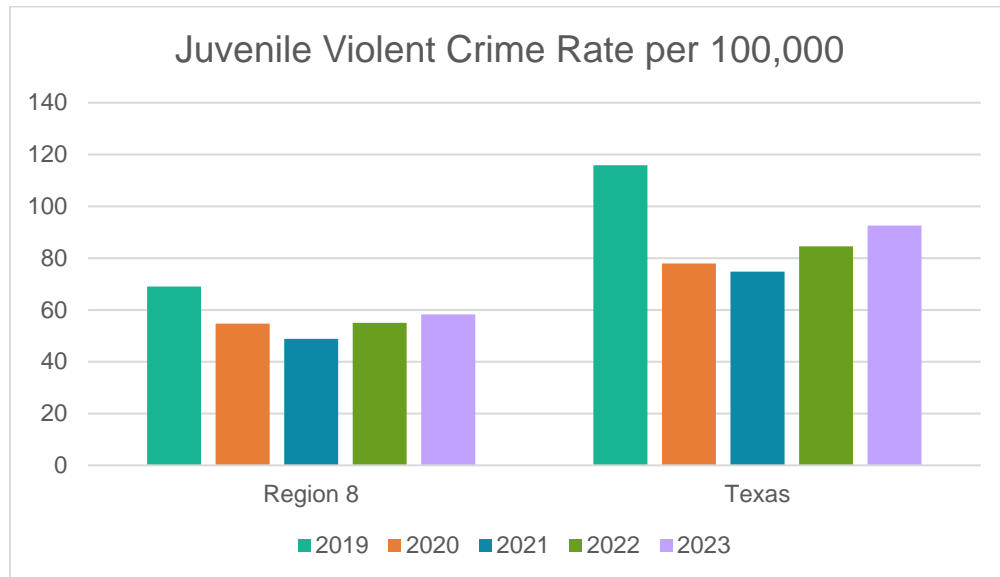
In 2023, the juvenile violent crime rate varied among the counties in Region 8. Gonzales County had the highest rate of juvenile violent crime at 376.7 arrests per 100,000 persons, while Bandera, Dimmit, Edwards, Gillespie, Goliad, Jackson, Karnes, Kendall, Kinney, La Salle, Lavaca, Maverick, and Real Counties had zero incidents of violent crime. See Appendix, Table 21. Region 8 Juvenile Violent and Property Crime Arrests 2019-2023.

Figure 49. 2023 Juvenile Violent Crime Rate by County
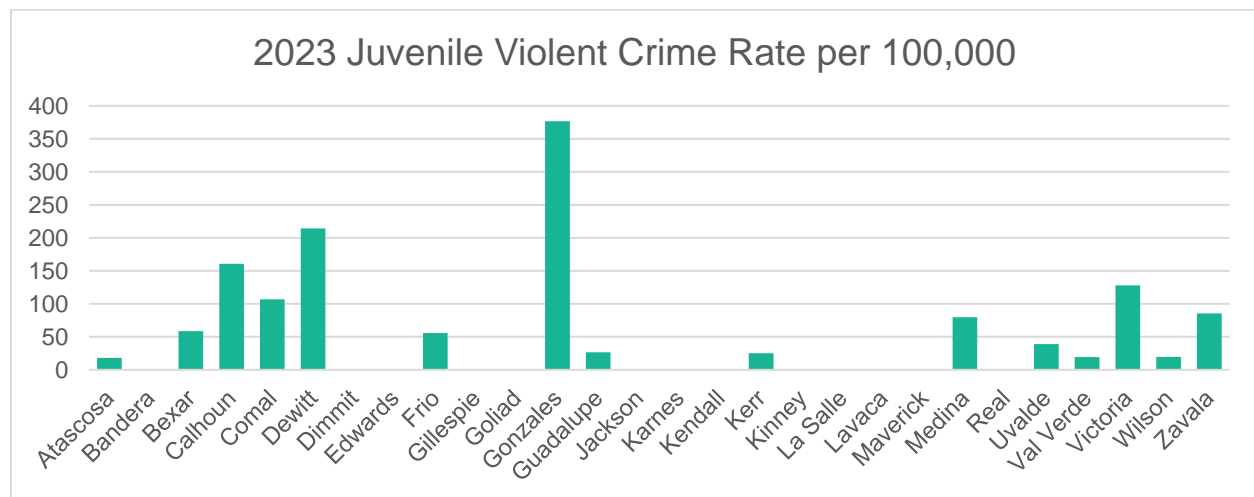
Adult Violent Crime

In Texas, the adult violent crime rate has decreased from 2019 to 2023 by 12.4 percent, from 148.3 adult arrests per 100,000 persons in 2018 to 129.9 adult arrests per 100,000 persons. For Region 8, the adult violent crime rate decreased from 2019 to 2023 by 14.2 percent, from 117.6 arrests per 100,000 persons in 2019 to 100.9 arrests per 100,000 persons in 2023.

Figure 50. 2019-2023 Adult Violent Crime Rate by Region and State
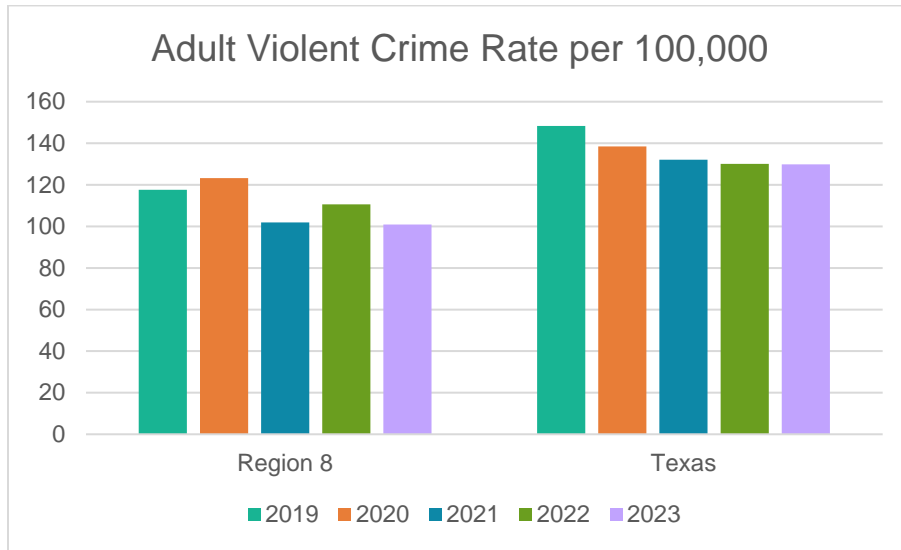
In 2023, the adult violent crime rate varied among the counties in Region 8. Gonzales County had the highest rate of adult violent crime at 279.7 arrests per 100,000 persons, while La Salle County had zero incidents of violent crime. See Appendix, Table 20. Region 8 Adult Violent and Property Crime Arrests 2019-2023.

Figure 51. 2023 Adult Violent Crime Rate by County
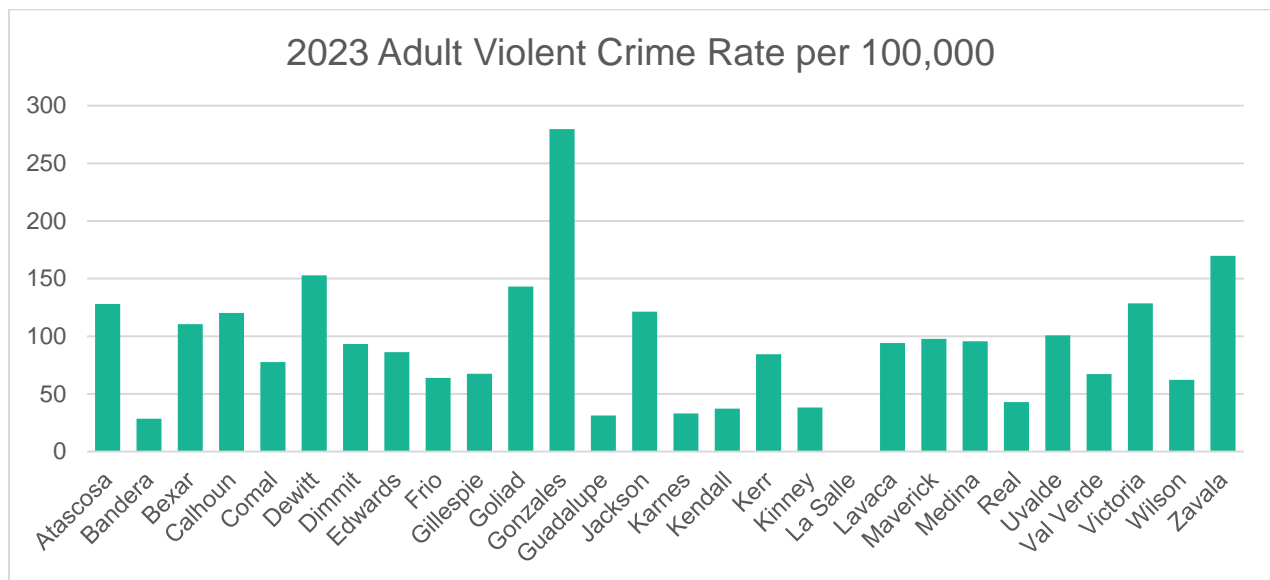
Juvenile Property Crime

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 juvenile property crime rate has decreased from 2019 to 2023 by 25.6 percent, from 231.2 arrests per 100,000 persons in 2019 to 172.1 arrests per 100,000 persons. For Region 8, the juvenile property crime rate increased from 2019 to 2023 by 1.1 percent, from 185.0 arrests per 100,000 persons in 2019 to 187.0 arrests per 100,000 persons in 2023.

Figure 52. 2019 -2023 Juvenile Property Crime Rate by Region and State
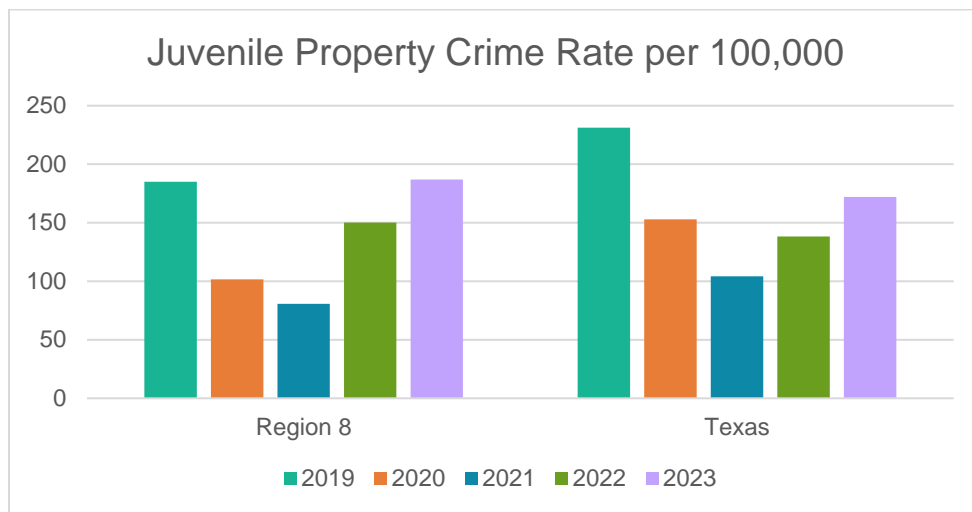
In 2023, the juvenile property crime rate varied among the counties in Region 8. Calhoun County had the highest rate of juvenile property crime at 481.8 arrests per 100,000 persons, while Bandera, Edwards, Frio, Gillespie, Goliad, Kinney, La Salle, and Lavaca Counties had zero incidents of juvenile property crime. See Appendix, Table 21. Region 8 Juvenile Violent and Property Crime Arrests 2019-2023.

Figure 53. 2023 Property Crime Rate by County

Adult Property Crime

In Texas, the adult property crime rate has decreased from 2019 to 2023 by 11.4 percent, from 299.4 arrests per 100,000 persons in 2019 to 265.2 arrests per 100,000 persons. For Region 8, the adult property crime rate increased from 2019 to 2023 by 39.4 percent, from 213.0 arrests per 100,000 persons in 2019 to 296.9 arrests per 100,000 persons in 2023.

Figure 54. Adult Property Crime Rate by Region and State
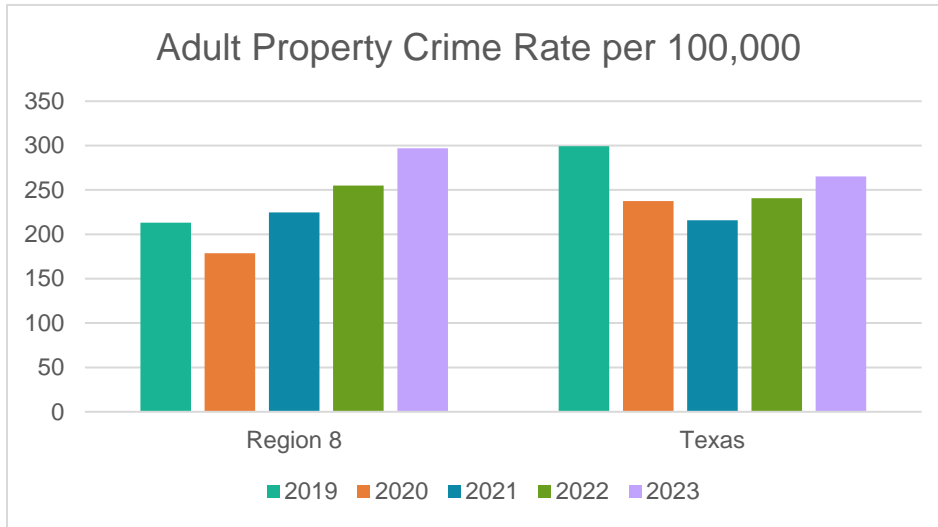
In 2023, the adult property crime rate varied among the counties in Region 8. Maverick County had the highest rate of adult property crime at 426.6 arrests per 100,000 persons, while Edwards County had zero incidents of adult property crime. Table 20. Region 8 Adult Violent and Property Crime Arrests 2019-2023.

Figure 55. 2022 Property Crime Rate by County
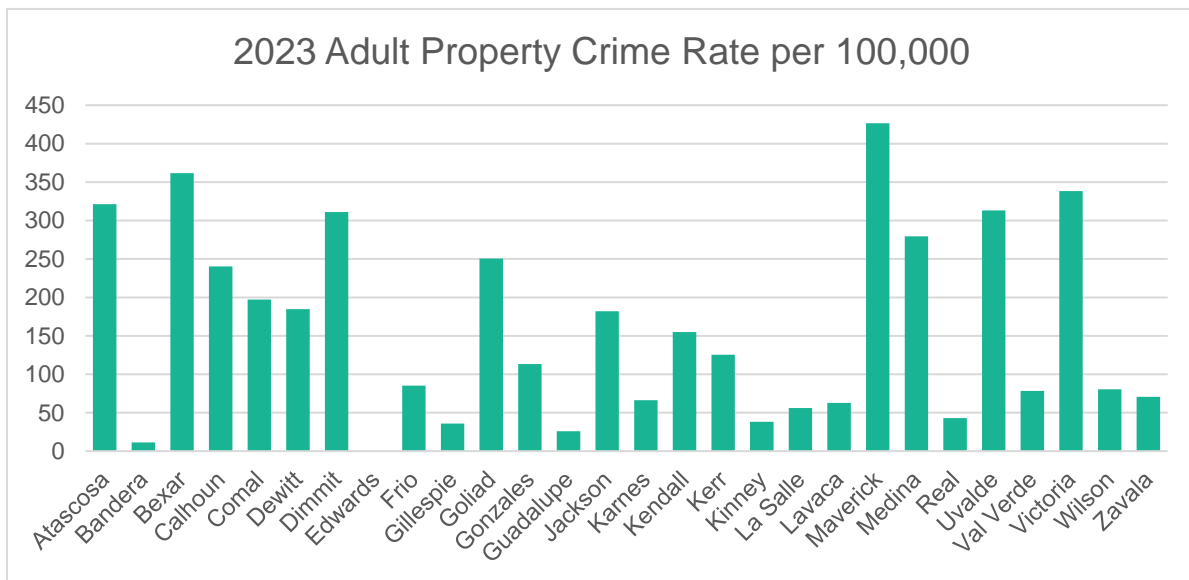
Juvenile Probation

In Texas, the juvenile probation referral rate has decreased from 2019 to 2022 by 16.6 percent, from 18.7 referrals per 1,000 persons in 2019 to 15.6 referrals per 1,000 persons. For Region 8, the juvenile probation referral rate increased from 2019 to 2022 by 9.4 percent, from 21.3 referrals per 1,000 persons in 2019 to 19.3 referrals per 1,000 persons in 2022.

Figure 56. Juvenile Probation Referrals by Region and State
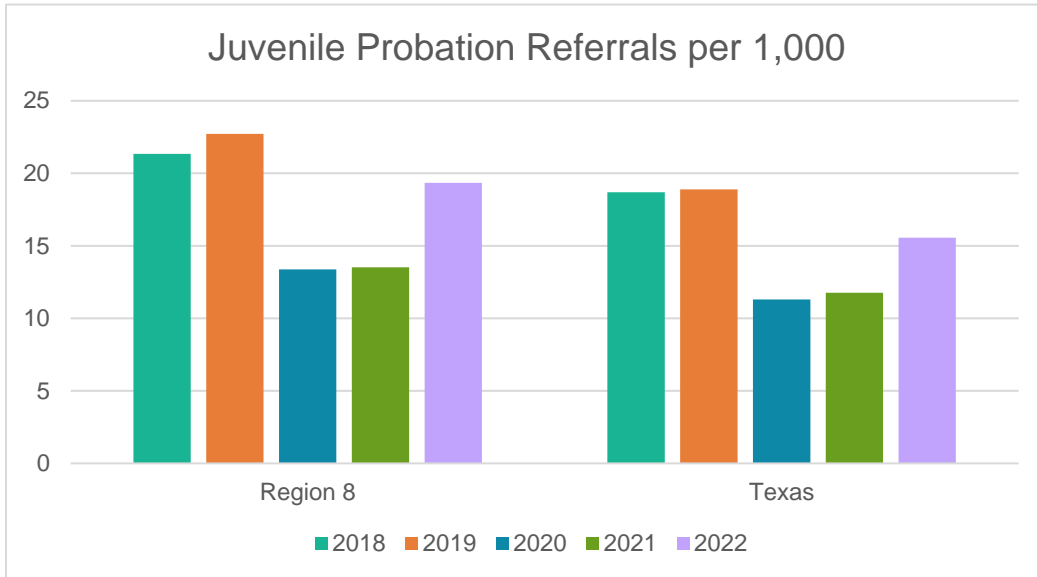
The graph below shows juvenile probation referrals in 2022 (total referrals and unique youth referred) for Region 8 and the two Metropolitan Statistical Areas within the region.

Figure 57. Juvenile Probation Referrals by Area

	Region 8	SA-NB MSA	Victoria MSA
2022 - Total Referrals	5552	4425	407
2022 - Unique Youth Referred	4293	3436	244
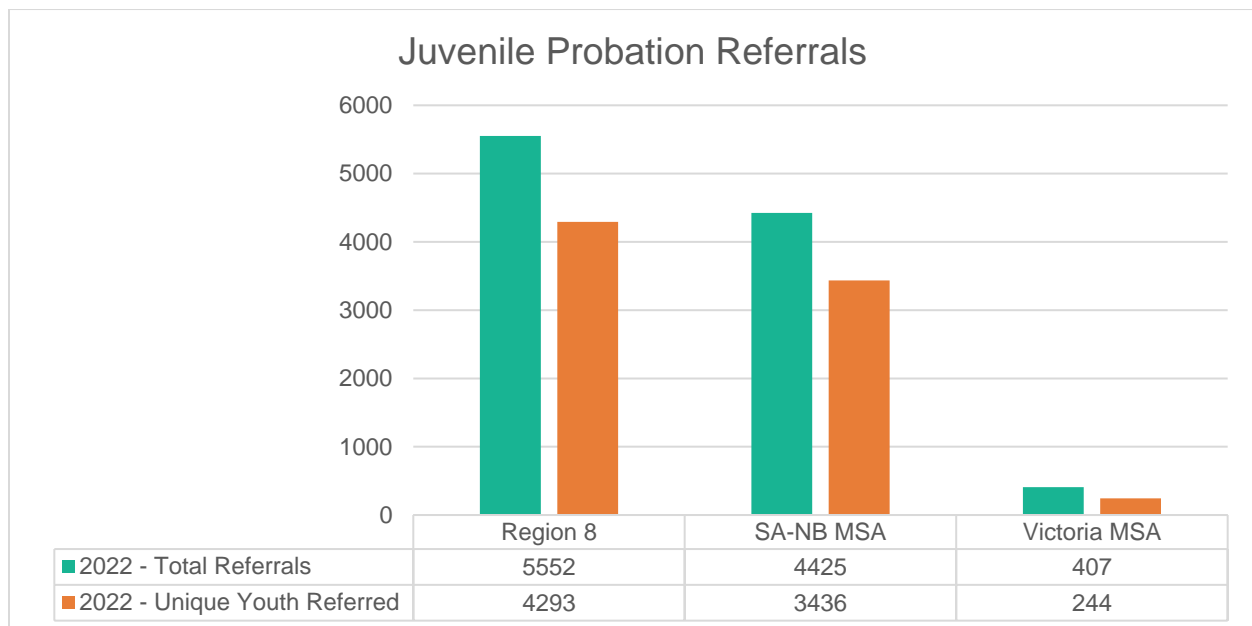
In 2022, the juvenile probation referral rate slightly varied among the counties in Region 8. Kinney County had the highest rate of juvenile probation referrals at 104 referrals per 1,000 persons, while Real County had the lowest rate at 4 referrals per 1,000 persons. See Appendix, Table 22. Region 8 Juvenile Probation Referrals 2019-2022.

Figure 58. 2022 Juvenile Probation Referrals by County
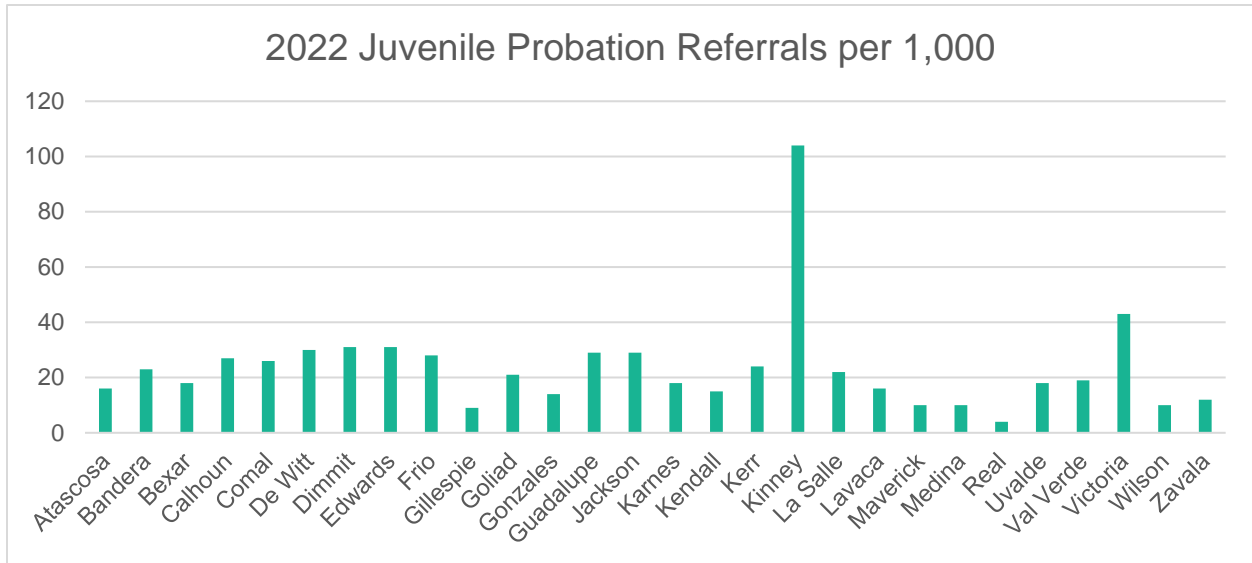
Drug Seizures

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 2023, Texas and Region 8 had the same top drug seizures: marijuana, cocaine, amphetamines, heroin, and synthetic narcotics. Table 2 below details drug seizures by description for the State and Region 8. See Appendix, Table 23. Region 8 Drug Seizures 2023.

Table 2. 2023 Drug Seizures by Region and State

2023 (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)	5035795.0	24947.1	Region 8	Marijuana (Packaged)	1222.0	2244.9
Texas	Hashish (Solid)	924.6	1096.4	Region 8	Hashish (Solid)	2.5	32.6
Texas	Opiates (Morphine)	4.6	56.9	Region 8	Opiates (Morphine)	0.1	1.3
Texas	Opiates (Heroin)	221.1	885.9	Region 8	Opiates (Heroin)	32.5	185.5
Texas	Opiates (Gum Opium)	63.6	253.4	Region 8	Opiates (Gum Opium)	2.1	16.9
Texas	Cocaine (Solid)	6091.7	3825.4	Region 8	Cocaine (Solid)	299.7	347.9
Texas	Hallucinogens (LSD)	9.1	33.3	Region 8	Hallucinogens (LSD)	0.1	1.7
Texas	Hallucinogens (PCP)	30.5	312.1	Region 8	Hallucinogens (PCP)	0.0	0.0
Texas	Hallucinogens (Designer Drugs)	1272.9	2401.6	Region 8	Hallucinogens (Designer Drugs)	14.3	183.5
Texas	Precursor Chemicals	34.5	73.4	Region 8	Precursor Chemicals	1.0	15.4
Texas	Other Drugs (Amphetamines)	540181.1	8295.7	Region 8	Other Drugs (Amphetamines)	345.9	815.9

Region 8 Highlights for Drug Seizures:

- Marijuana seized in Region 8 accounted for less than 1 percent of the State's total solid pounds and 9 percent of the States solid ounces of marijuana. Bexar County reported the highest amount of marijuana seizures (701.3 solid pounds and 792.3 solid ounces) in Region 8.
- Amphetamines seized in Region 8 accounted for 10.3 percent of the State's solid grams of amphetamines. Bexar County reported the highest amount of amphetamine seizures (246.1 solid pounds, 338.8 solid ounces and 1326.6 solid grams) in Region 8.
- Synthetic narcotic seizures ranked third highest accounting for 21.2 percent of the States total liquid ounces of synthetic narcotics. Bexar county reported the highest amount of synthetic narcotic seizures (43542.3 liquid ounces and 2248.6 dose units) 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 2018-2021, 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 (2021), Region 8 had 10.0 percent of children who were uninsured, while Texas had 11.7 percent.

Figure 59. Uninsured Children by Region and State
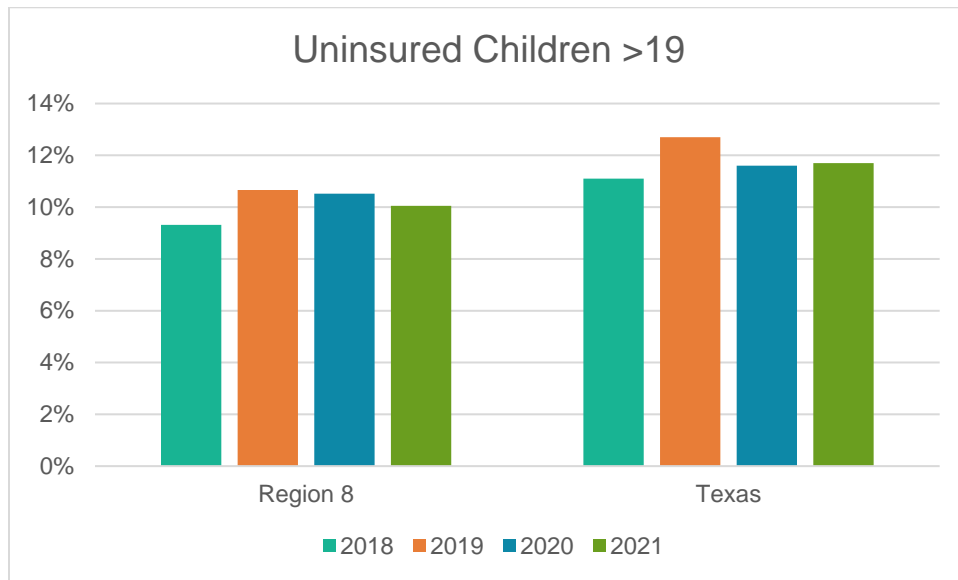
Between the years of 2018-2021, Region 8 has seen an increase of 8.1 percent in uninsured children. The uninsured children less than 19 years old in Region 8 ranged from 8.7 percent in Kinney County to 19.9 percent in Edwards County. See Appendix, Table 24. Region 8 Uninsured Children >19 2018-2021.

Figure 60. 2021 Region 8 Uninsured Children by County
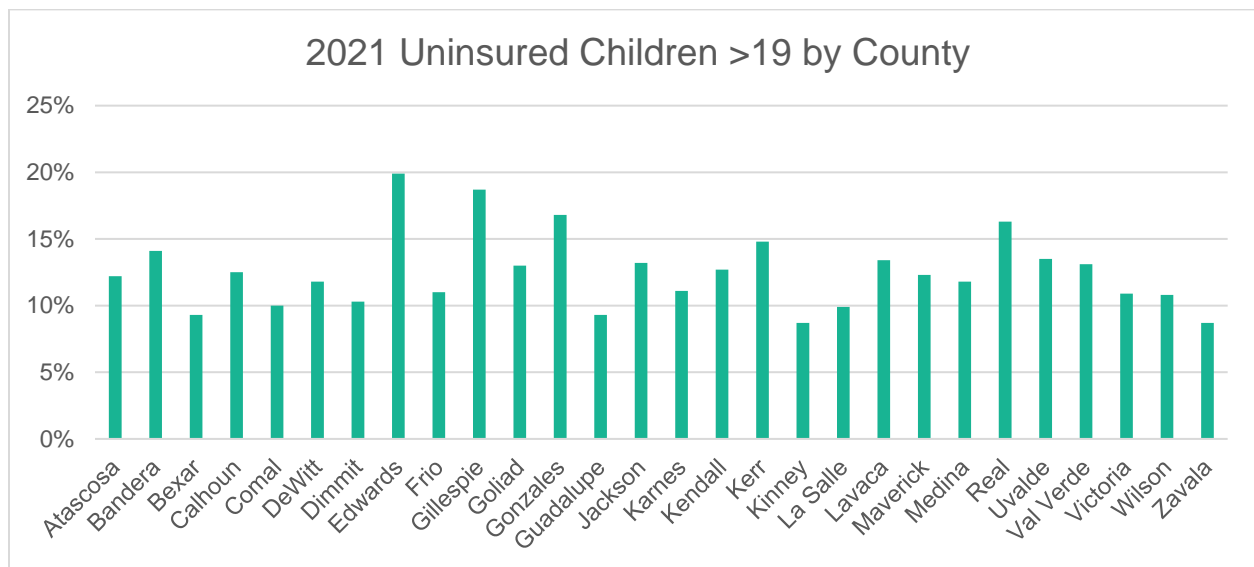
Uninsured Adults (19-64)

From 2018-2021, 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 2021, Region 8 had 22.9 percent of uninsured adults, while Texas had 24.2 percent.

Figure 61. Uninsured Adults by Region and State
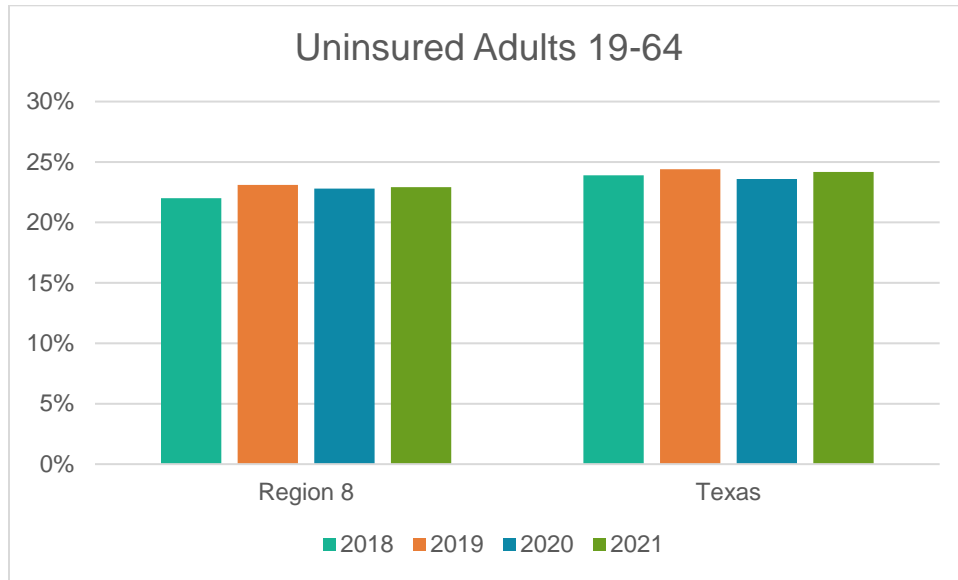
Between the years of 2018-2021, Region 8 has seen an increase of 7.2 percent in uninsured adults. The percentage uninsured adults in Region 8 ranged from 16.8 percent in Comal County to 36.9 percent in Maverick County. See Appendix, Table 25. Region 8 Uninsured Adults (19-64) 2018-2021.

Figure 62. 2021 Region 8 Uninsured Adults by County
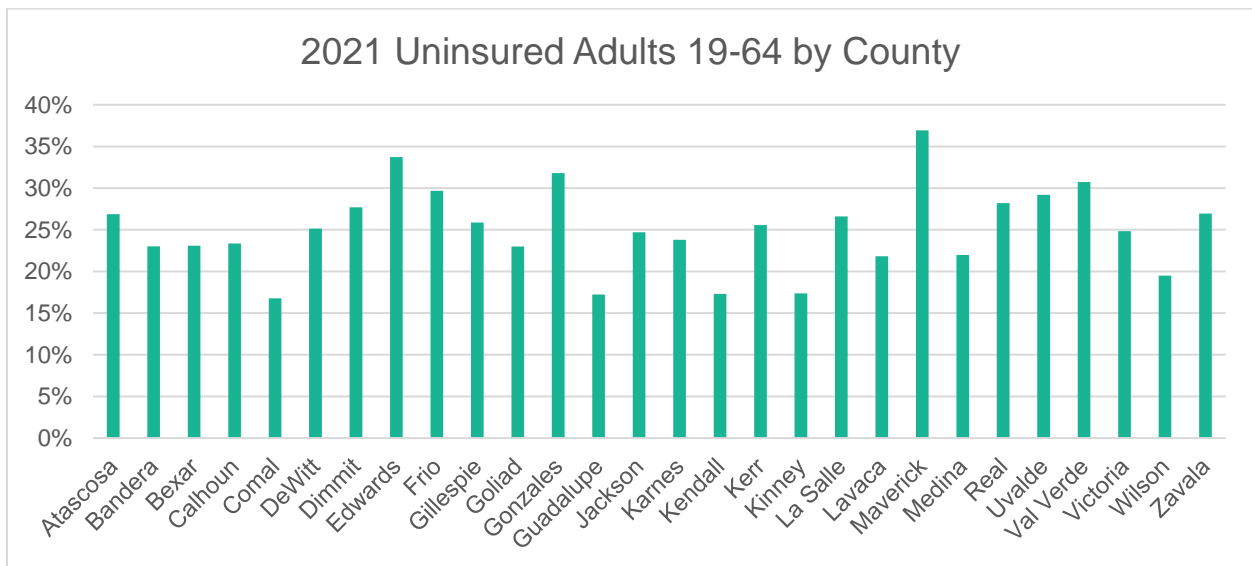
Retail Access

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[26].

Figure 63. Alcohol Retail Density by Region and State
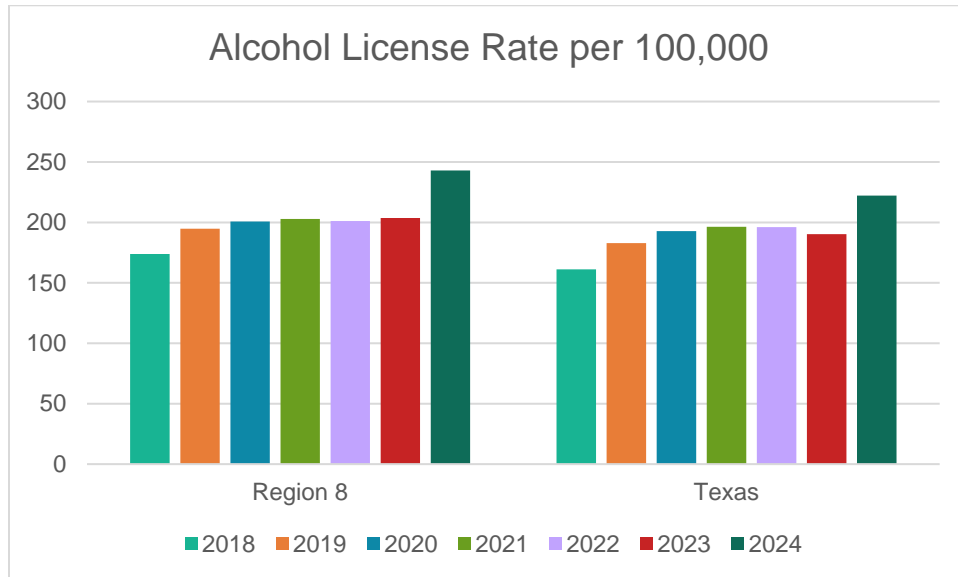
In 2024, the rate for alcohol permits per 100,000 population in Region 8 was 242.9, higher than the Texas rate of 222.2. In 2024, Region 8 counties ranged from 177.9 permits per 100,000 population in Maverick to 695.9 permits per 100,000 in Gillespie. See Appendix, Table 26. Region 8 Alcohol Retail Density 2018-2024.

Figure 64. 2024 Region 8 Alcohol Retail Density by County

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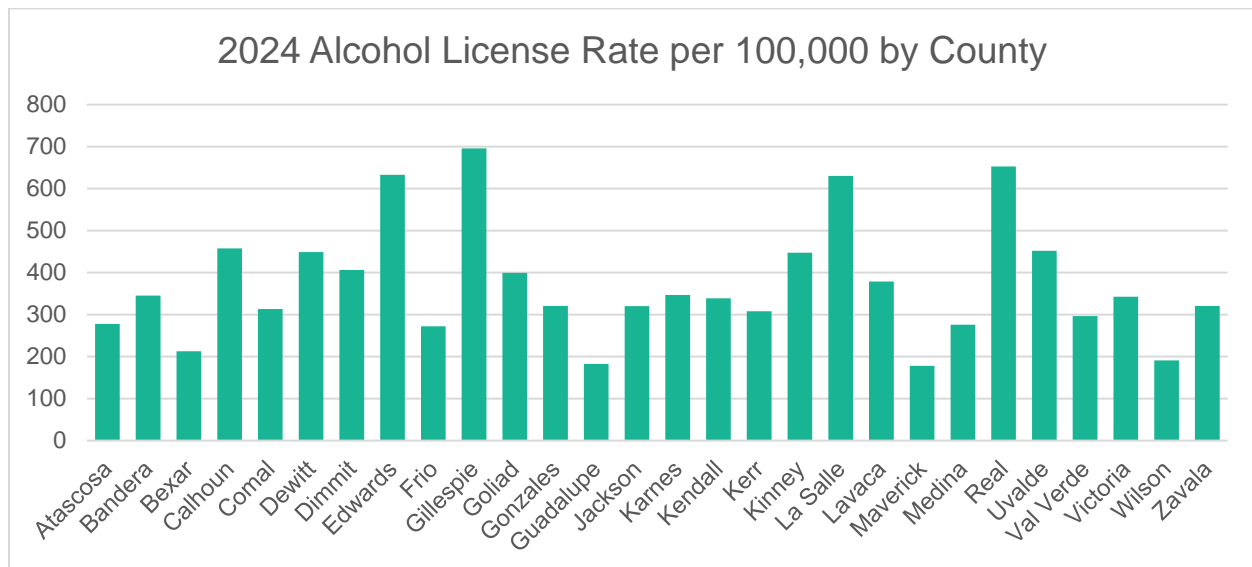
[26] Zhang, X., et al. (2015).

Tobacco Retail Density

Higher retail density has been associated with higher rates of youth initiation and smoking, as well as lower rates of quitting[27].

Figure 65. Tobacco Retail Density by Region and State
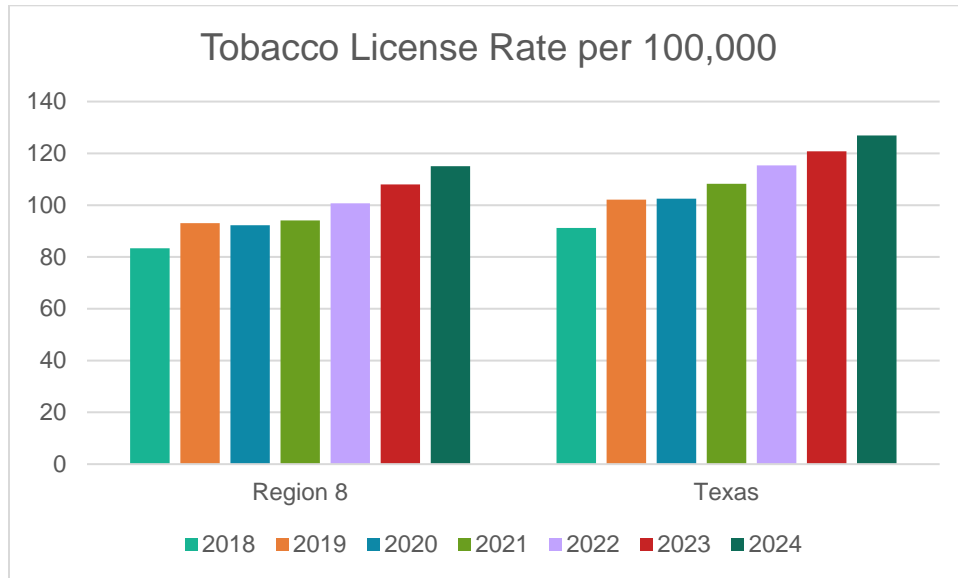
The 2024 Region 8 Tobacco Permit Density was 115.1 per 100,000 persons, lower than the Texas rate of 126.9. Counties ranged from 101.9 per 100,000 persons in Maverick to 580.13 in Real. See Appendix, Table 27. Region 8 Tobacco Retail Density 2018-2024.

Figure 66. 2024 Region 8 Tobacco Retail Density by County

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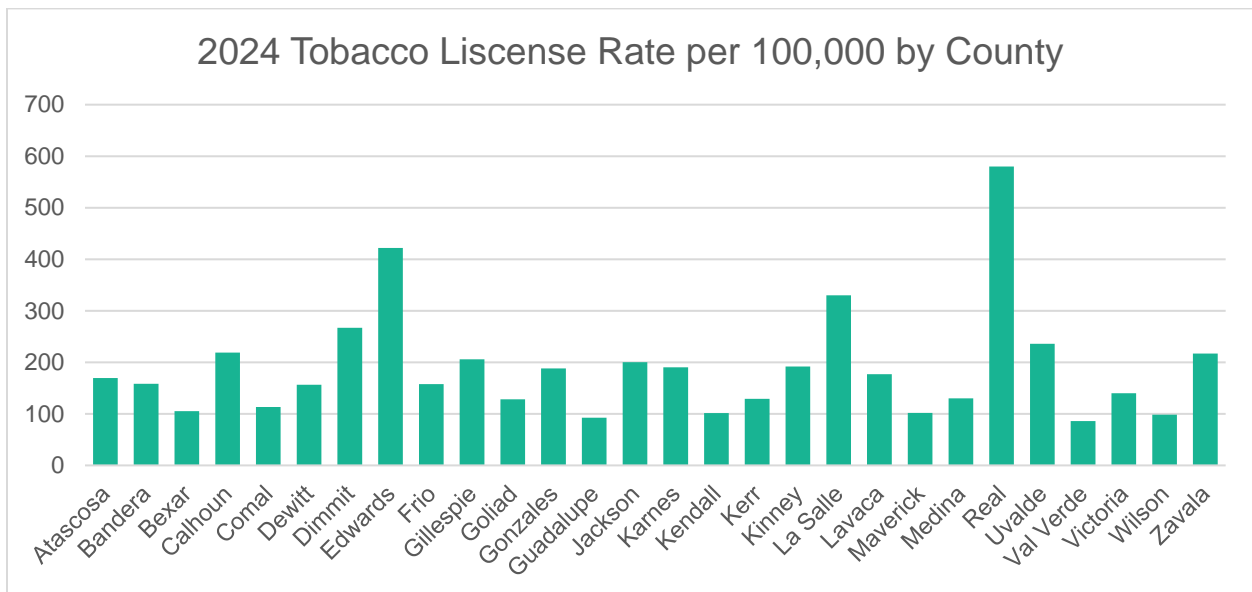
[27] Ackerman, A., et al. (2017).

E-Cigarette Retail Density

Higher retail density has been associated with higher rates of youth initiation and smoking, as well as lower rates of quitting[28].

Figure 67. E-Cigarette Retail Density by Region and State
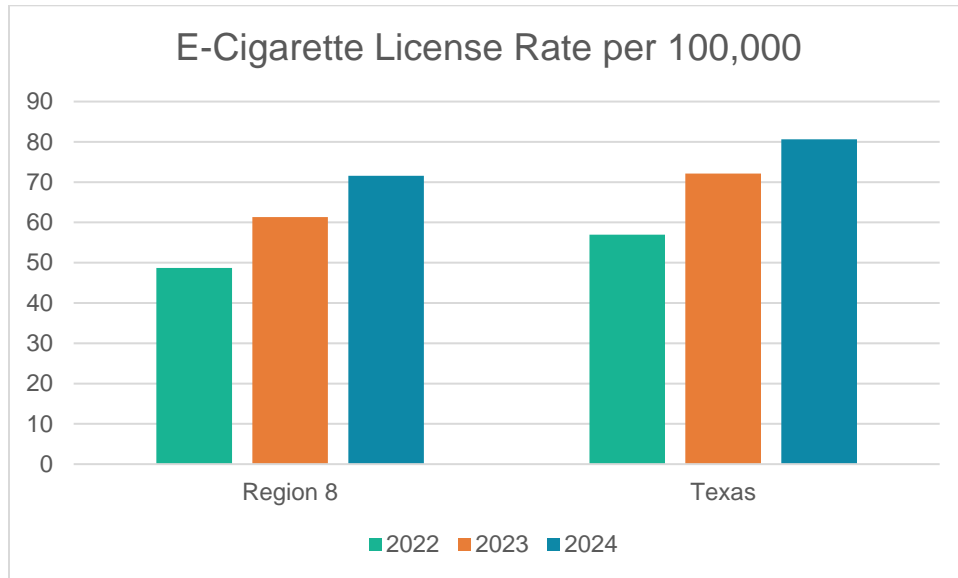
The 2024 Region 8 E-Cigarette Permit Density was 71.6 per 100,000 persons, lower than the Texas rate of 80.6. Counties ranged from 44.1 per 100,000 persons in Val Verde to 217.6 in Real. See Appendix, Table 28. Region 8 E-Cigarette Retail Density 2018-2024.

Figure 68. 2024 E-Cigarette Retail Density by County

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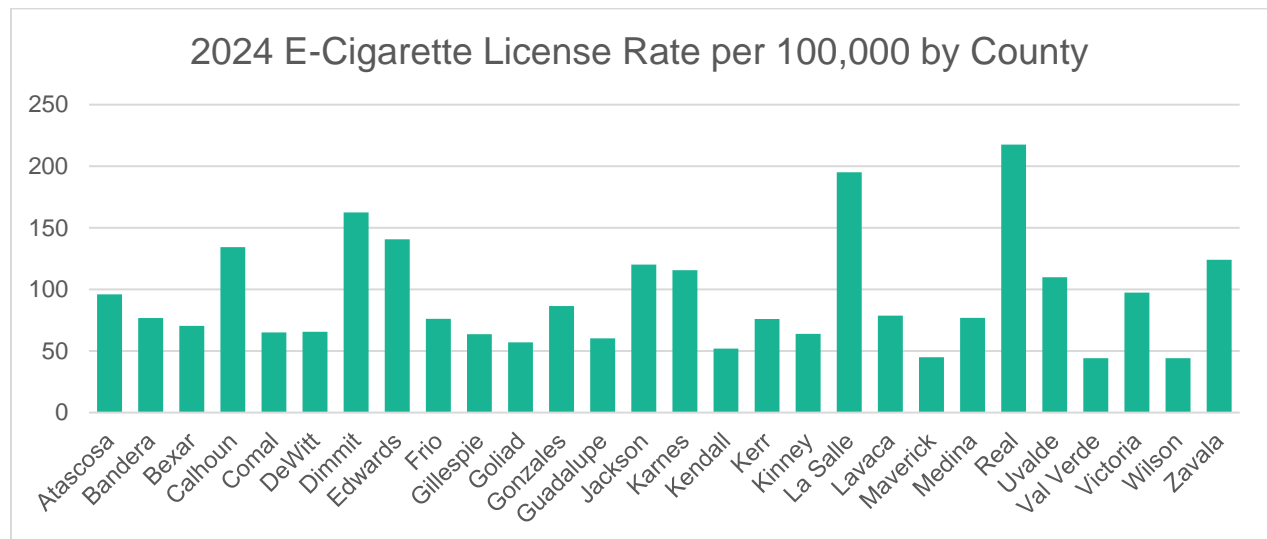
[28] Ackerman, A., et al. (2017).

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 2021, the graph shows specific peaks in the percentage of students, specifically in: 2005, 2011, and 2019. Despite the peaks in the percentage of students throughout the years, overall, this did not lead to a historical increase; there has been a 11% decrease from 2001 to 2021. 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 69. 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
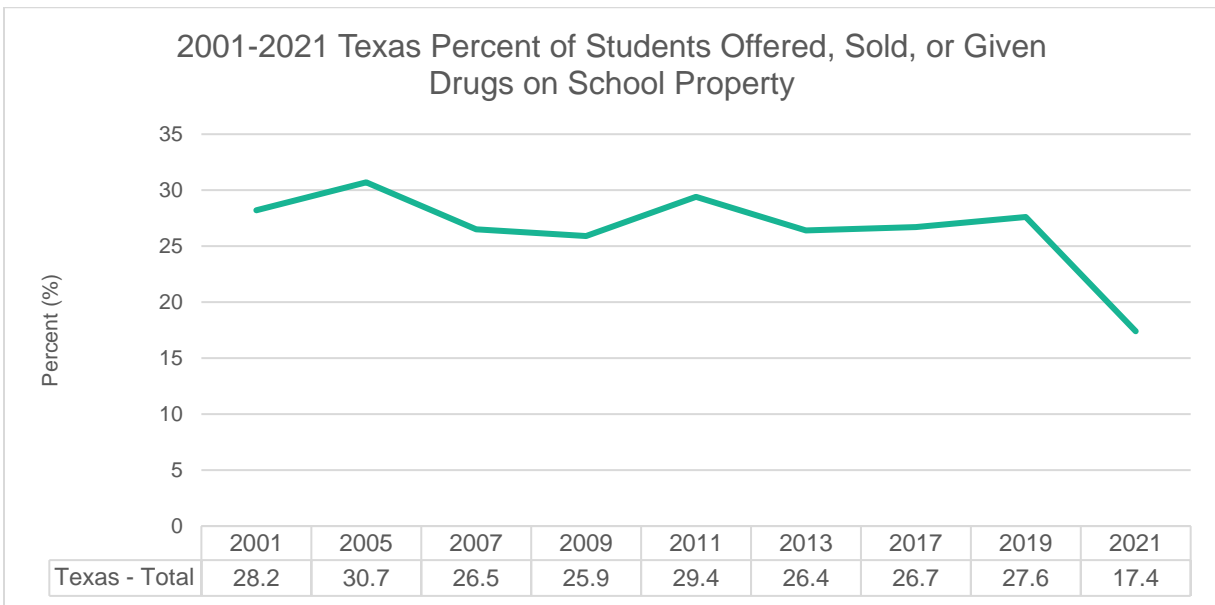
In 2021, nearly 1 in 5 students (17.4%) Texas students were offered or given an illegal drug on school property (during the 12 months before the survey). In this same year, 16.9 percent of male students were offered, sold, or given drugs on school property. Tenth graders were the most likely to be offered, sold, or given drugs as 18.7 percent of students reported so.

Figure 70. Students Offered, Sold, or Given Drugs on School Property Demographics

2021 Texas Percent of Students Offered, Sold, or Given Drugs on School Property
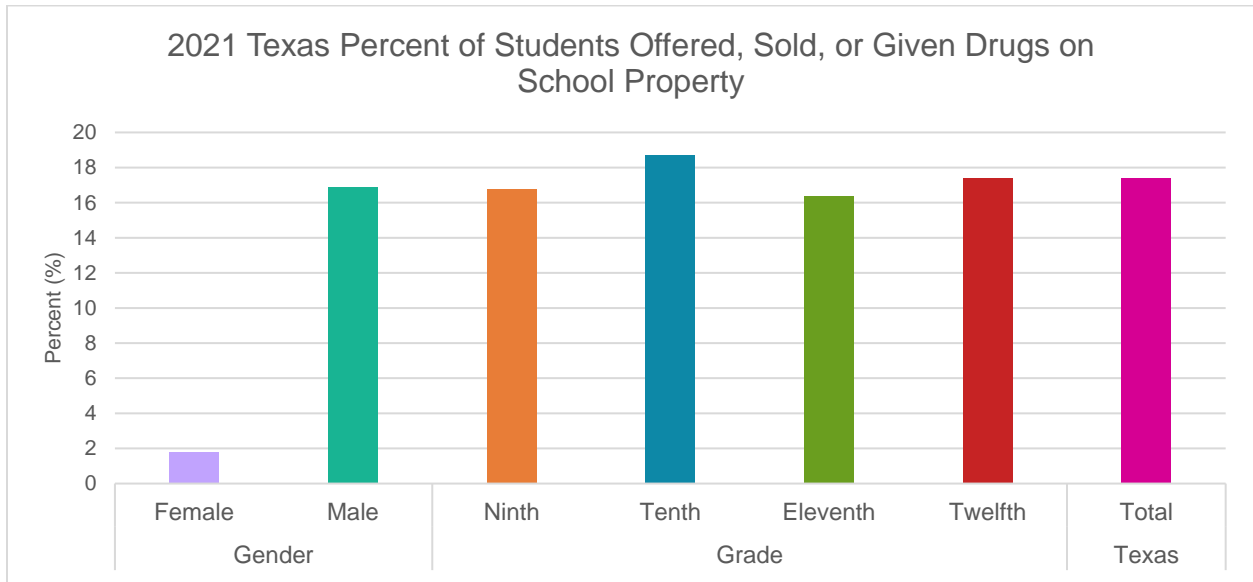
Substance Use Infractions

The Texas Education Agency (TEA) provides data on substance use discipline infractions in Texas schools. This indicator gives insight into what substances youth are receiving school level disciplinary infractions for.

During the 2022-2023 school year, student substance use infractions were overwhelmingly because of controlled substances/drugs, with Region 8 showing that 2,172.2 students per 100,000 were receiving infractions for this. In comparison to the state, Region 8 reports higher rates of substance use infractions as seen below in Figure 71. See Appendix, Table 29. Substance Use Infractions 2018-2023.

Figure 71. 2022-2023 Substance Use Infractions by Region and State
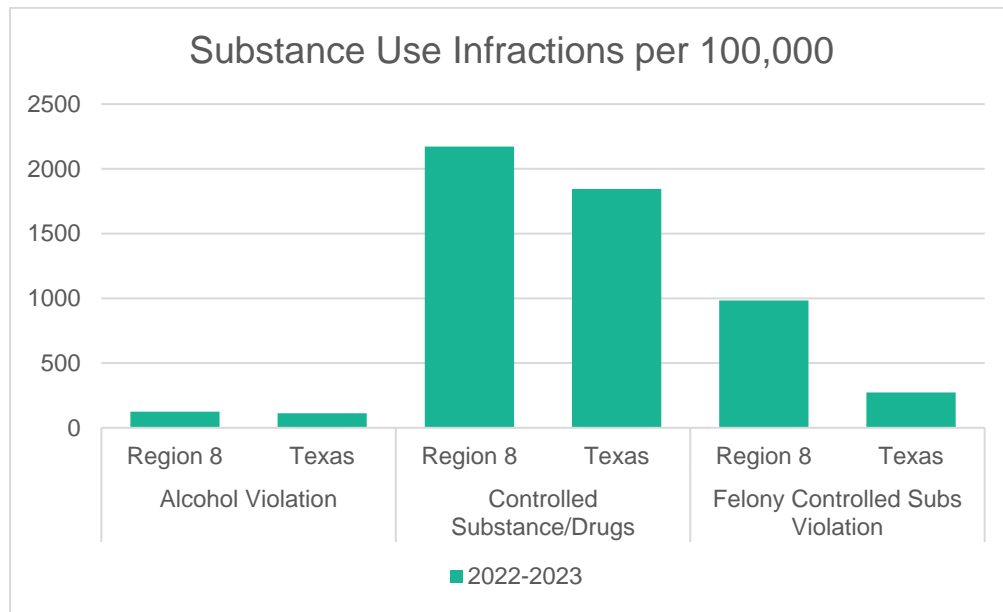
Protective Factors

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[29].

The rate of social associations per 10,000 persons has slowly declined in Region 8 between the years 2018-2024. From 2018 to 2024 the rate of social associations has essentially stayed the same with a .01% decrease.

Figure 72. Social Associations rate per 10,000 by Region and State
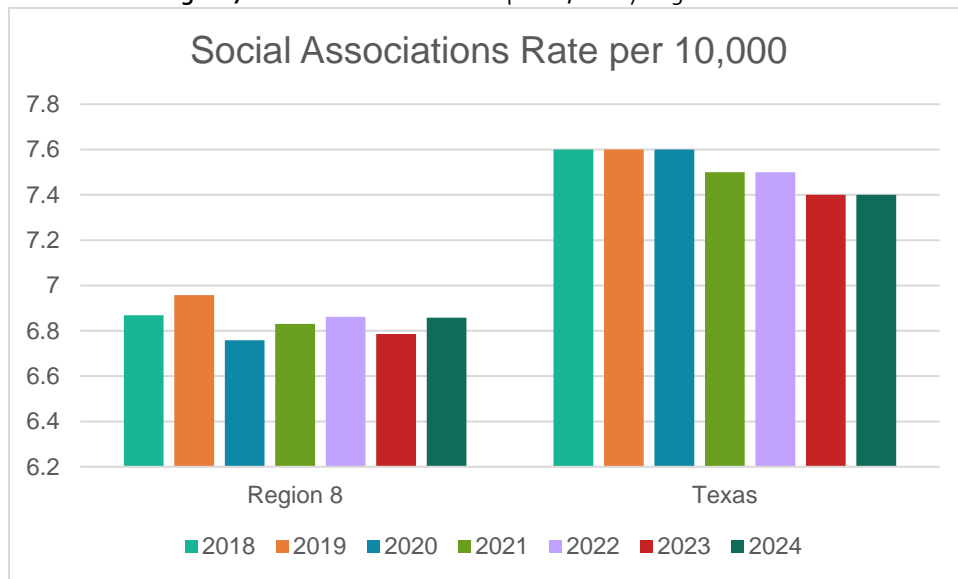
The 2023 social associations rate per 10,000 was lower in Region 8 (6.9 per 10,000) than in Texas (7.4 per 10,000). Region 8 county rates ranged from 0.0 in Kinney County to 27.8 in Edwards County. See Appendix, Table 30. Region 8 Social Associations 2018-2024.

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

Figure 73. 2024 Region 8 Social Associations rate per 10,000 by County
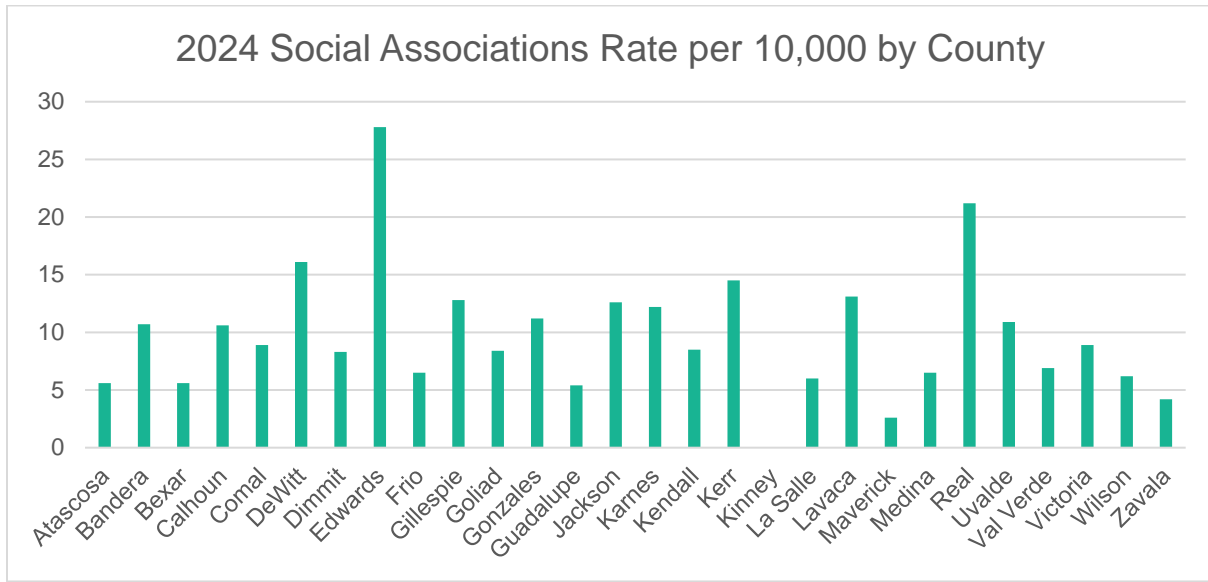
Prescription Drug Monitoring Program

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 2023, the total number of prescriptions for Schedule II drugs in Region 8 has increased by 8.7 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 2020-2023 in the region. See Figure 74 for more details.

Figure 74. Prescription Drug Monitoring by Region and State
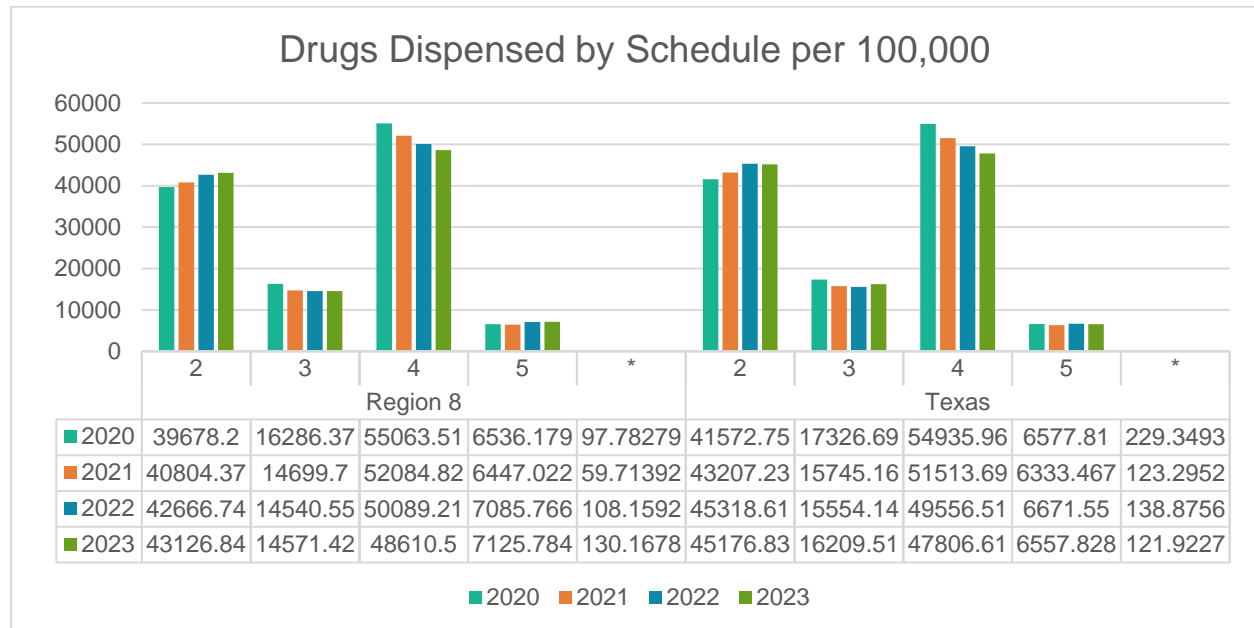
Drugs Dispensed by Schedule per 100,000

	Region 8					Texas				
	2	3	4	5	*	2	3	4	5	*
2020	39678.2	16286.37	55063.51	6536.179	97.78279	41572.75	17326.69	54935.96	6577.81	229.3493
2021	40804.37	14699.7	52084.82	6447.022	59.71392	43207.23	15745.16	51513.69	6333.467	123.2952
2022	42666.74	14540.55	50089.21	7085.766	108.1592	45318.61	15554.14	49556.51	6671.55	138.8756
2023	43126.84	14571.42	48610.5	7125.784	130.1678	45176.83	16209.51	47806.61	6557.828	121.9227

■2020 ■2021 ■2022 ■2023

The rate of Schedule II drugs dispensed in Region 8 was 43,126.8 per 100,000 persons, lower than Texas rate of 45176.8 per 100,000 persons in 2023. 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. It is important to note while schedule II drugs can be dangerous and have negative consequences, many of these are commonly prescribed and are effective treatments for various mental health conditions and substance use disorders. 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 14571.4 per 100,000 persons, lower than Texas' rate of 16209.5 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 48610.5 per 100,000 persons, higher than Texas' rate of 47806.6 per 100,000 persons. Schedule IV drugs, substances, or chemicals are defined as drugs

with a low potential for misuse and minimal 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 7125.8 per 100,000 persons, higher than Texas' rate of 6557.8 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 2023, Region 8 counties ranged from 18097.2 per 100,000 persons in Zavala to 192501.6 persons per 100 in Kerr. Edwards and Real Counties do not have data available. See Appendix, Table 31. Region 8 Prescription Drug Monitoring Program 2020-2023.

Figure 75. 2023 Region 8 Schedule II Drugs Dispensed by County
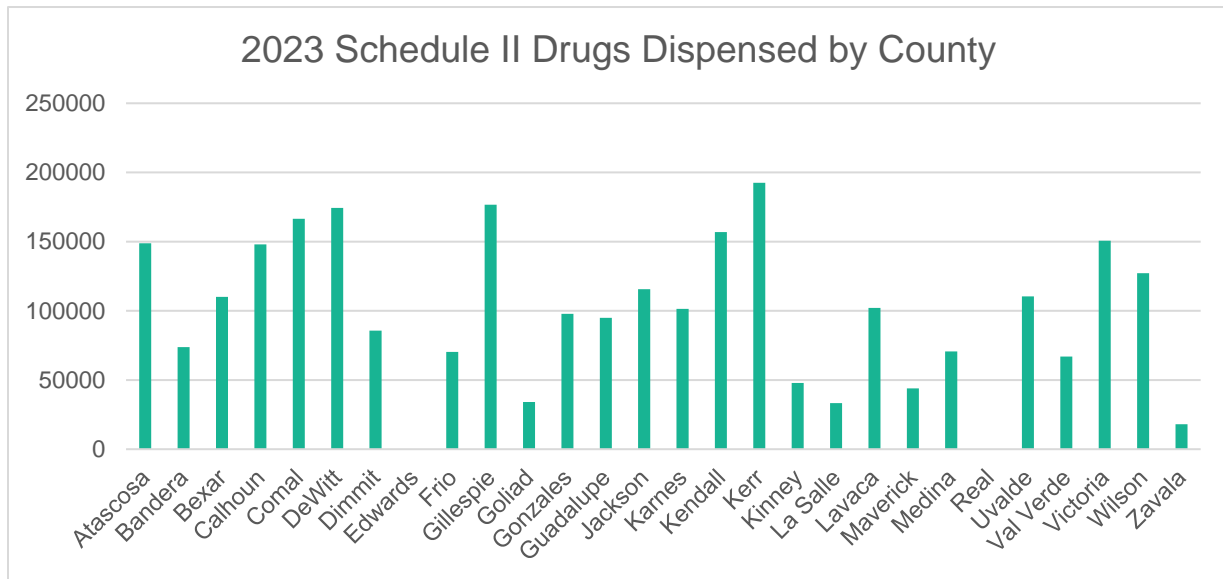
Mental Health Providers

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 2024, Texas has seen a 58.6 percent increase in mental health providers. In 2024, Region 8 had an average of 85.4 mental health providers per 100,000 persons[30].

Figure 76. Texas Mental Health Providers Rate per 100,000
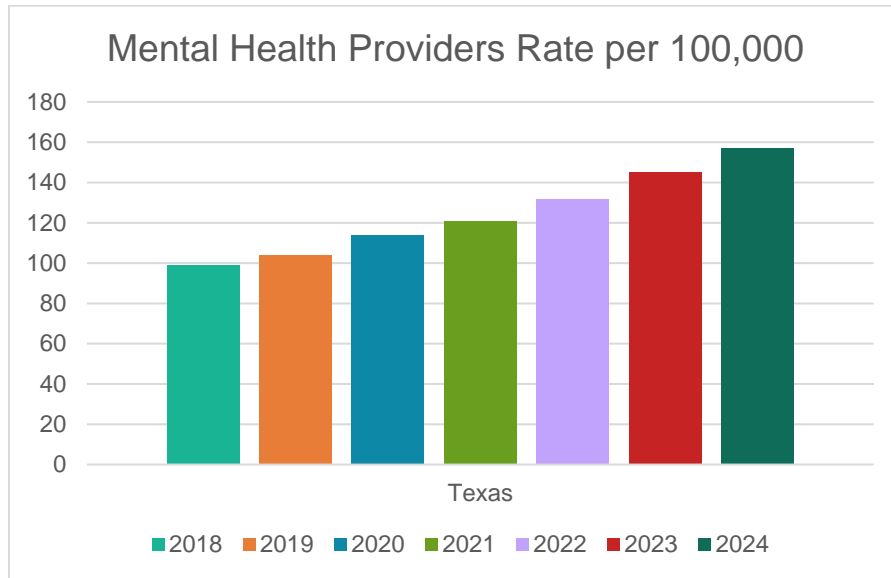
In 2024, the rate of mental health providers in Region 8 counties varied. In Karnes County, there are 13.0 mental health providers per 100,000 persons, whereas in Kerr County there are 337.0 mental health providers per 100,000 persons. See Appendix, Table 32. Region 8 Mental Health Providers 2018-2024.

Figure 77. 2024 Region 8 Mental Health Providers Rate per 100,000 by County
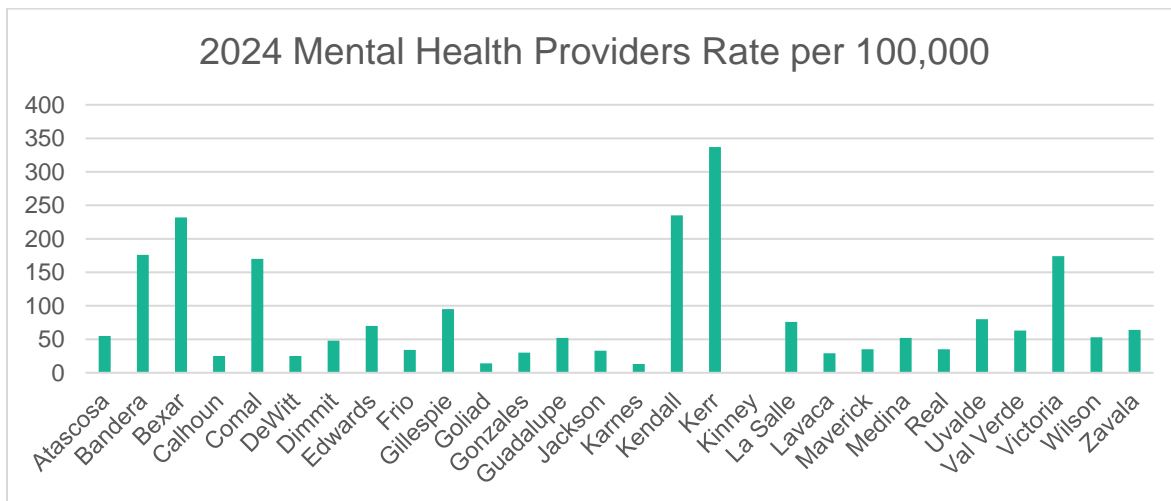
[30] Note: This is not a true regional rate, as some counts are suppressed. The data displayed is a regional average.

Risk and Protective Factors: Interpersonal Domain

Family Environment

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.

The 2023 Texas family violence rate was 687.1 incidents per 100,000 persons, while the Region 8 rate was much higher at 743.9 per 100,000 persons. From 2018 to 2023, Region 8 saw a 10.8 percent increase in the number of family violence incidents.

Figure 78. 2018-2023 Family Violence Rate by Region and State
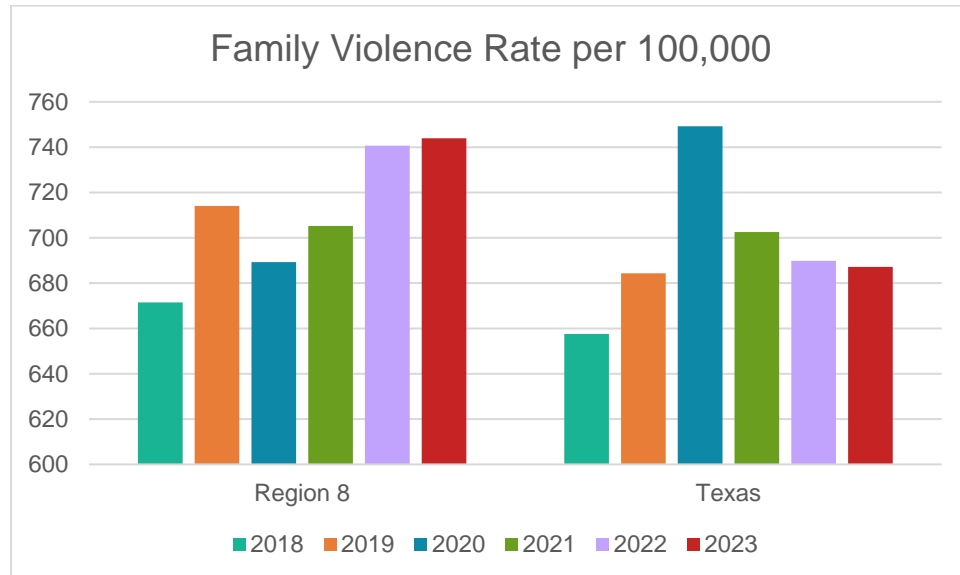
The 2022 family violence rates ranged from 63.9 incidents per 100,000 persons in Kinney County to 896.9 incidents per 100,000 persons in Victoria County. County-level data is available in Appendix, Table 33. Region 8 Family Violence Incidents 2018-2023.

Figure 79. 2018-2023 Family Violence Rate by Region and State
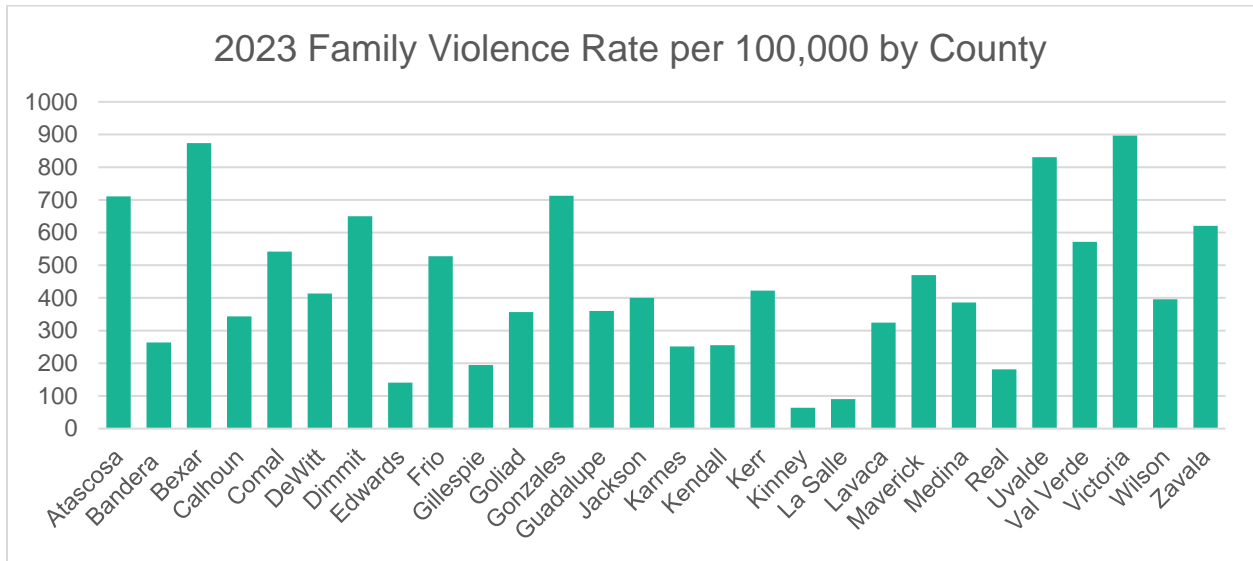
Victims of Maltreatment

In 2023, the total number of confirmed victims in Texas was 58,114 or 798.4 per 100,000 children. In 2023, Region 8 had a 4.8 percent decrease in the number of confirmed victims of maltreatment from 7074 or 958.5 per 100,000 children in 2022 to 6736 or 912.7 per 100,000 children.

Figure 77. Victims of Maltreatment by Region and State
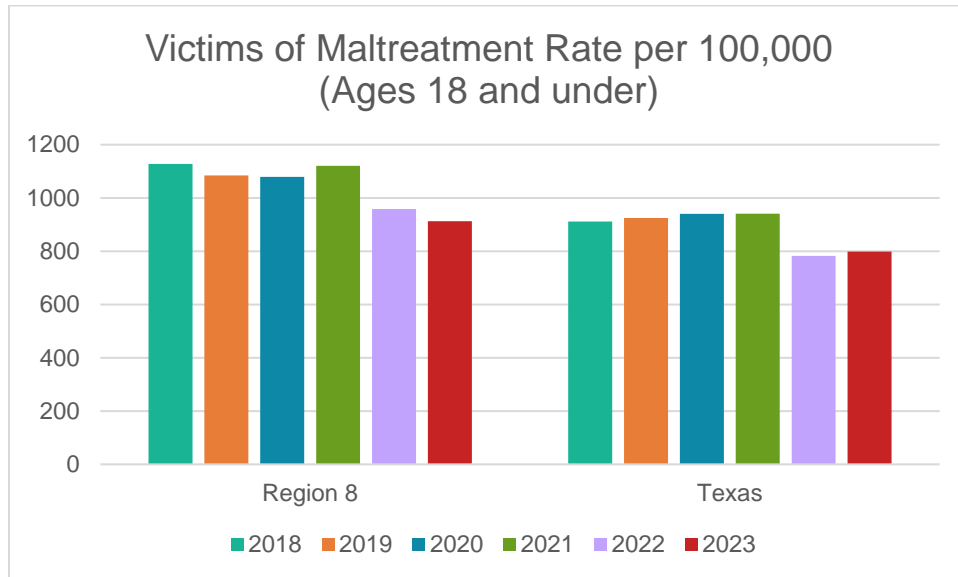
Region 8 counties ranged from 336.6 victims per 100,000 children in Kendall to 2310.9 per 100,000 in Real. See Appendix, Table 28. Region 8 Victims of Maltreatment 2018-2022.

Figure 78. Region 8 Victims of Maltreatment by County
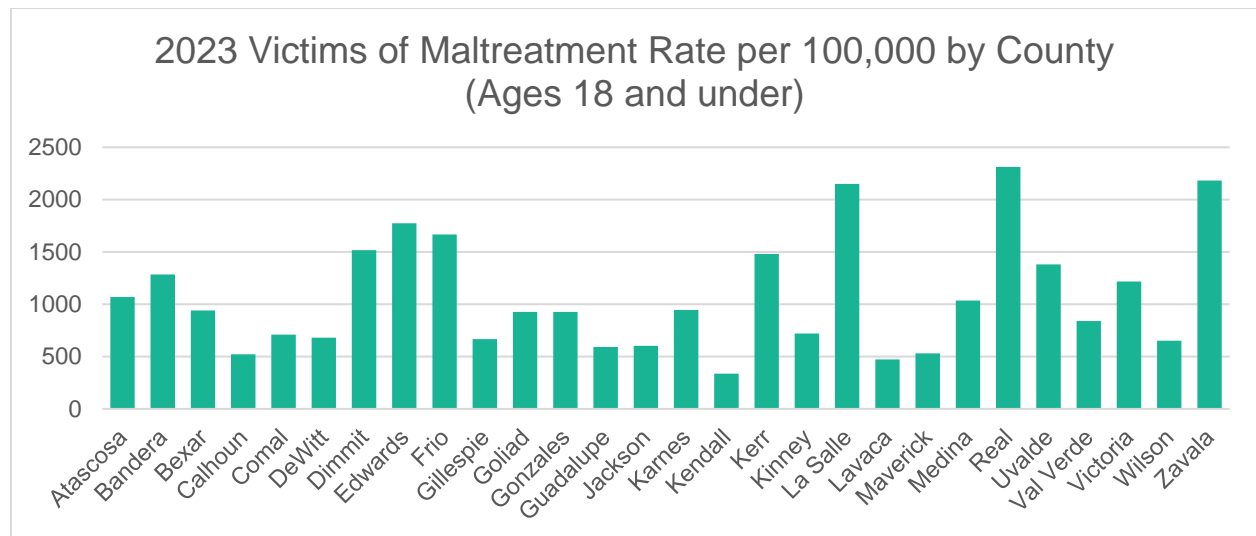
Children in Foster Care

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[31]. The rates of foster children per 100,000 are much higher in Region 8 than in Texas, however they have decreased 40.6 percent from 2018 to 2023. In 2023, Region 8 had a rate of 310.8 children in foster care per 100,000 children.

Figure 79. Children in Foster Care Rate per 100,000 by Region and State
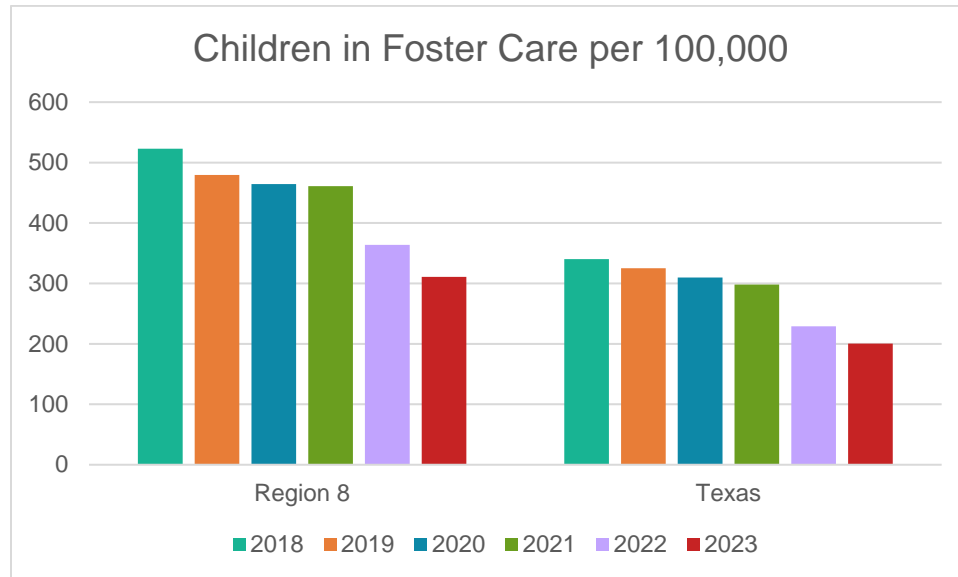
Region 8 counties greatly varied in the rate of children in foster care per 10,000 children. In 2023, Edwards County had zero children in foster care, while Frio County had a rate of 734.5 children in foster care per 100,000 children. See Appendix, Table 35. Region 8 Children in Substitute Care 2018-2023.

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

Figure 8o. 2023 Region 8 Children in Foster Care Rate per 100,000 by County
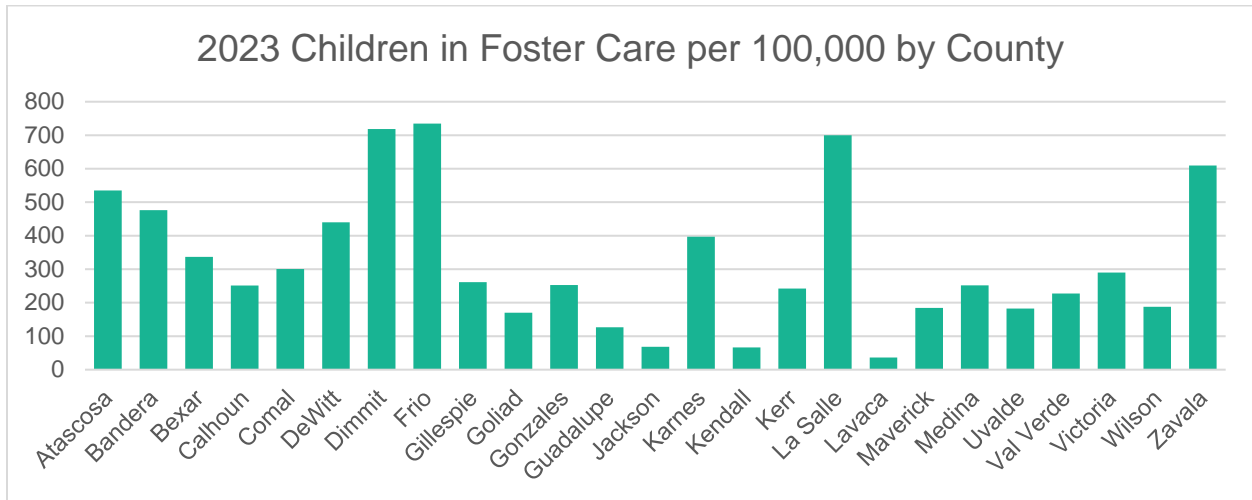
Parental Depression

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[32].

Parental depression in this dataset is considered the percentage of adults over 18 who report that a doctor, nurse, or other health professional has ever told them that they have a depressive disorder including depression, major depression, dysthymia, or minor depression. In Texas, the percentage of adults who reported this is 22.8. In Region 8, the percentage of adults who reported this is 21.9[33]. Although this is not data that is specific to rates of depression in parents only, research shows that adult depression rates reflect the rates of parental depression.[34]

In Region 8 counties, the percentage of adults reporting a depressive disorder remained similar throughout all areas. In La Salle County, 19.3 percent of adults reported this, while in Real County, 24.6 percent reported as such in 2021.

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

Figure 81. Region 8 Adult Depression by County
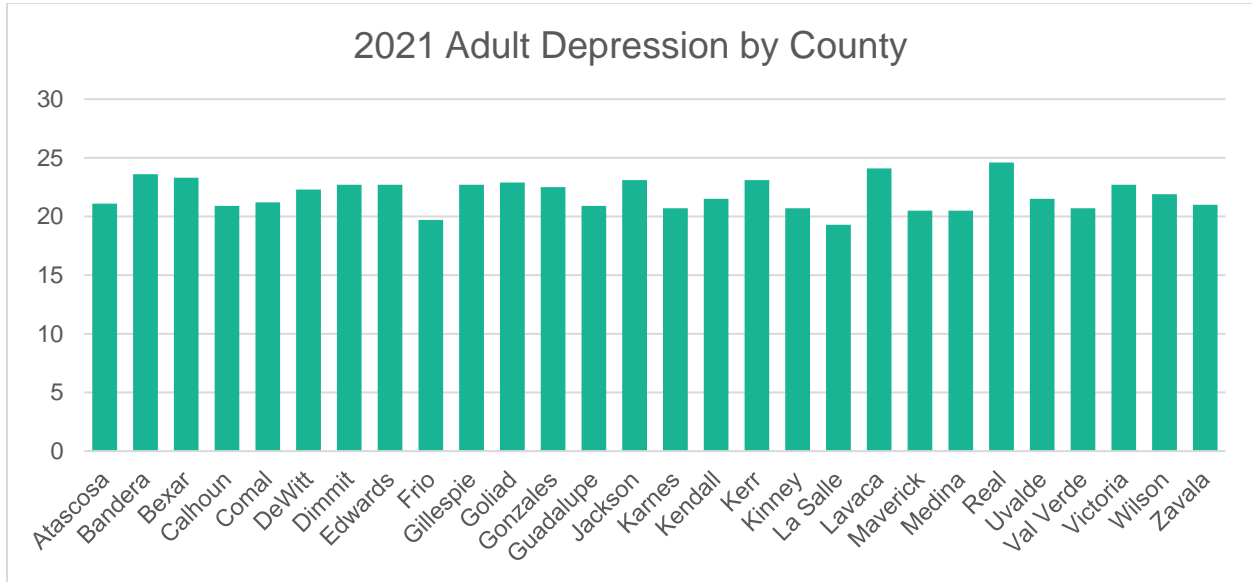
Perceptions of Parental Attitudes
Parental Disapproval of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Marijuana

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 82. 2022 TSS Parental Disapproval vs Past Month Use
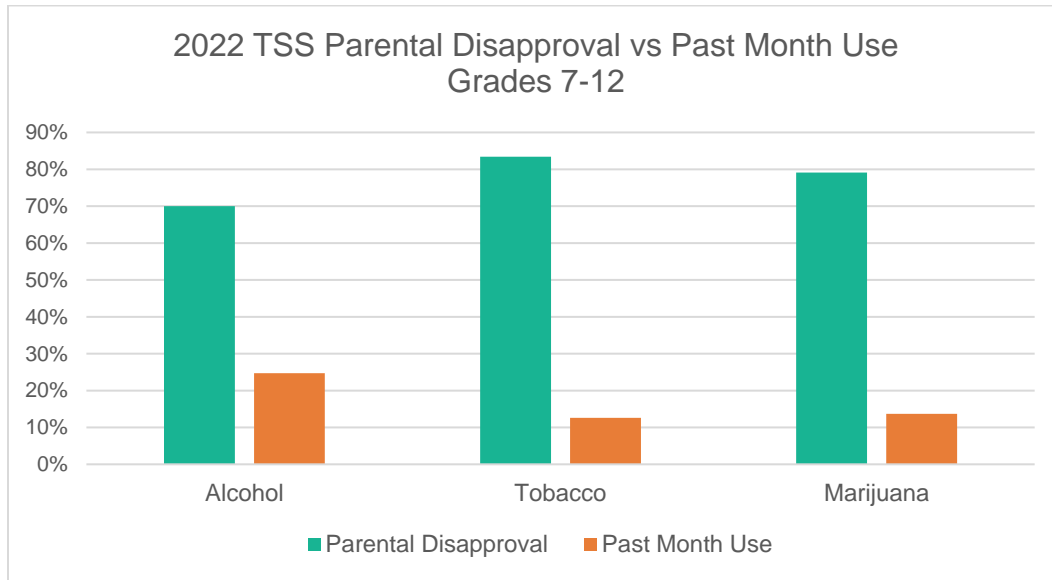
For alcohol and marijuana, students' perception of parental disapproval had decreased from 2018 to 2022. However, students' perception of parental disapproval for tobacco has slightly increased during this time. See Figure 75 below.

Figure 83. 2018-2022 TSS Parental Disapproval
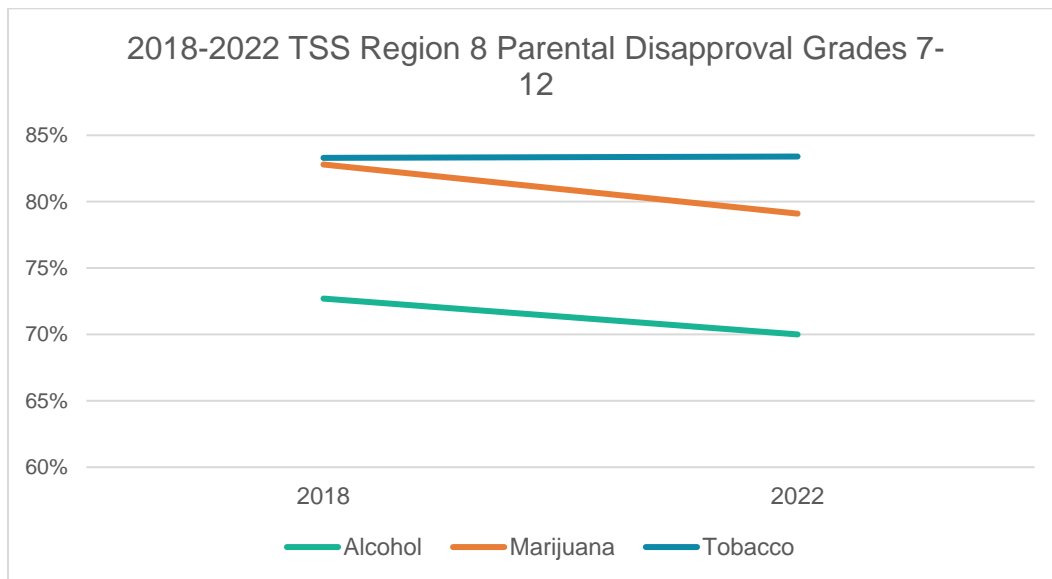
Perceptions of Peer Use
Friends Who Use Alcohol, Tobacco, and Marijuana

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[35].

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, except for 12th grade. All perceptions of peer use data are defined as the percentage of students who answered that "a few friends", "some friends", "most friends", or "all friends" are using Alcohol, Tobacco, or Marijuana. This data is depicted in Figure 84, and Tables 3, 4, and 5.

Figure 84. 2018-2022 TSS Perceptions of Peer Use
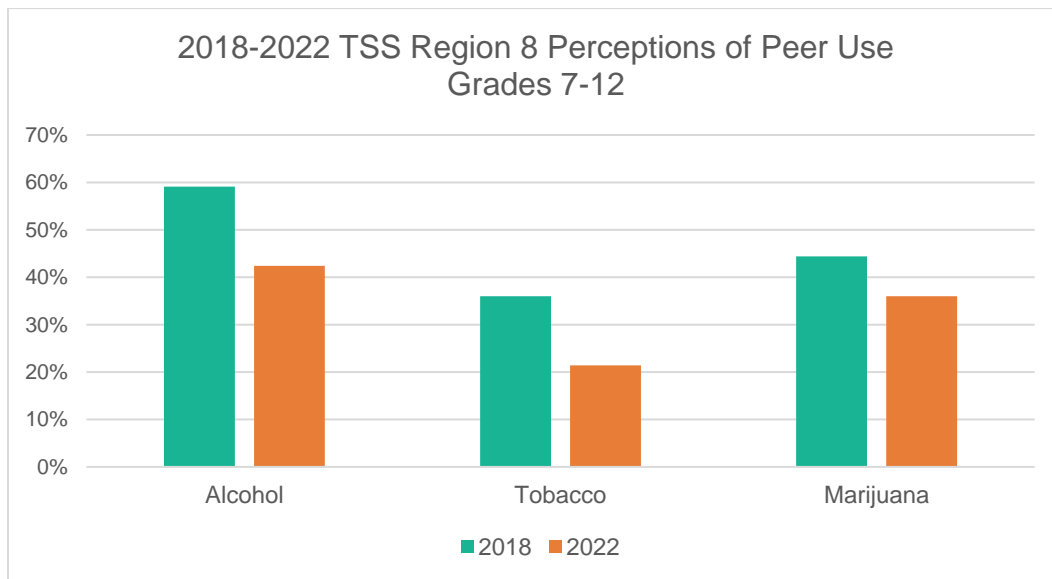
Some of the strongest influences on children are their family and friends. Studies have shown that higher levels of substance use among peers is associated with increased substance use of adolescents and young adults. Peer pressure, peer substance use norms, and socializing with substance-using peers has been associated with substance misuse[36].

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.

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[35] Farrell, A. D., Thompson, E. L., & Mehari, K. R. (2017).
[36] Sudhinaraset, M., Wigglesworth, C., & Takeuchi, D. T. (2016).

- 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 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, data shown in this section is specifically regarding the percentage of students who reported that the substances were "somewhat" or "very easy" to get.

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 85. 2018-2022 TSS Accessibility to Alcohol, Tobacco, and Marijuana
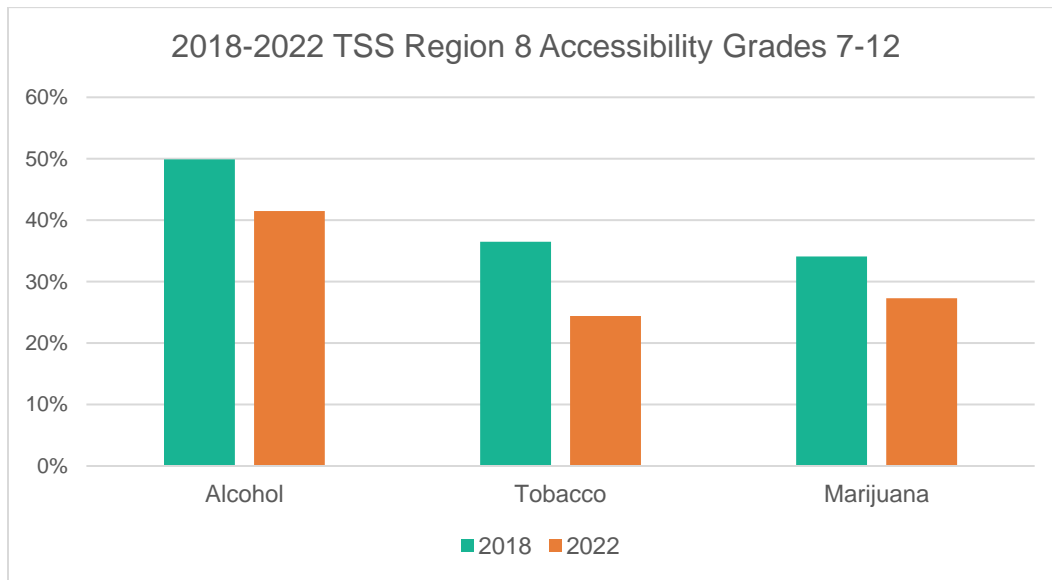
Access to Alcohol

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. These increases are depicted in Figure 86.

Figure 86. 2022 TSS Accessibility to Alcohol vs Current Use
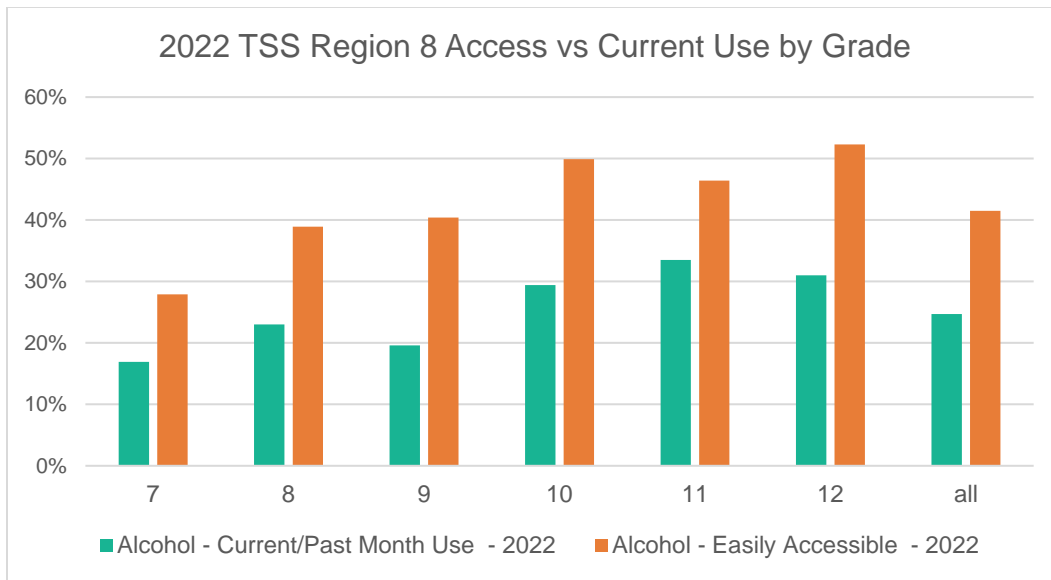
Access to Tobacco

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 87. 2022 TSS Accessibility to Tobacco vs Current Use
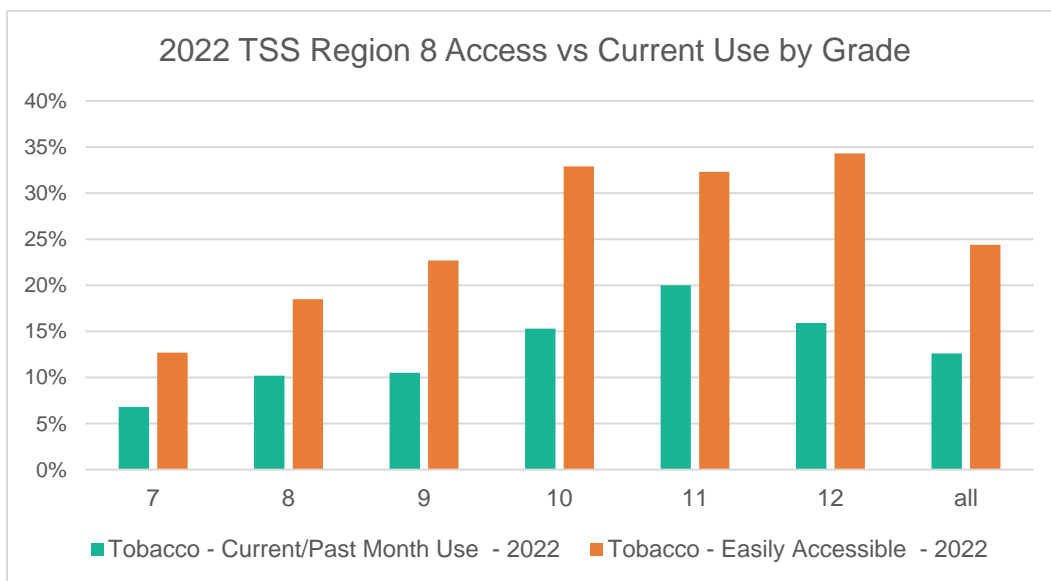
Access to Marijuana

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 88. 2022 TSS Accessibility to Marijuana vs Current Use
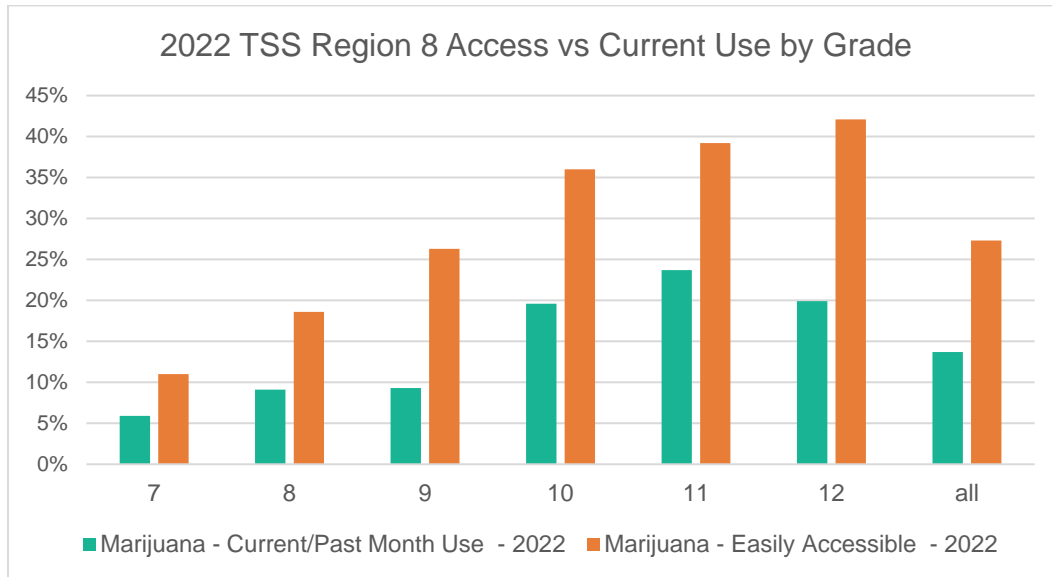
Presence of Substances at Parties

Alcohol at Parties

Alcohol is the most 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 89. 2022 TSS Alcohol Availability at Parties
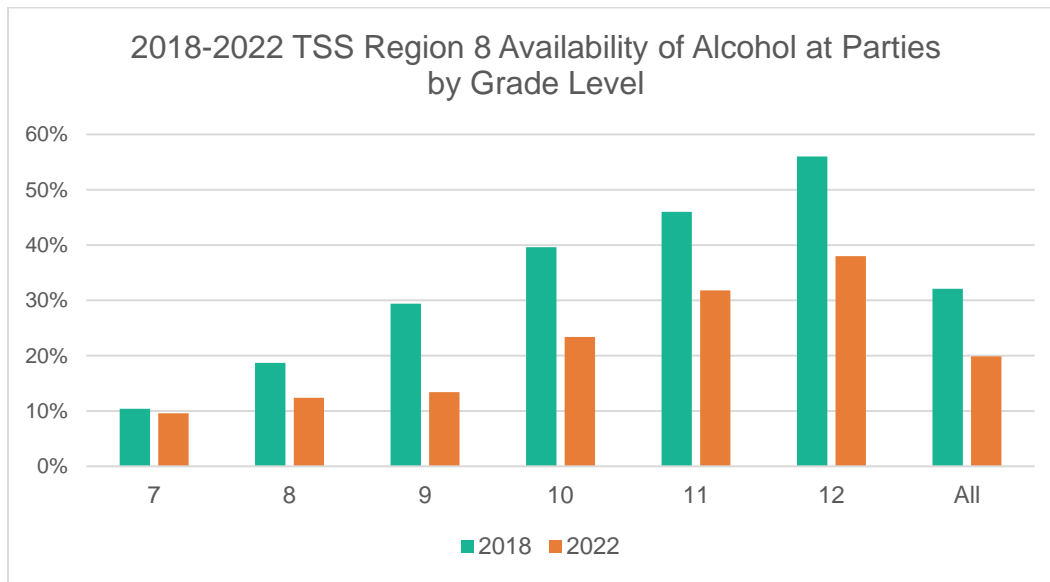
Young people report drinking mostly in social settings due to their inability to purchase alcoholic beverages. Strategies enforcing and limiting these types of social gatherings/parties include policies such as the Social Host Ordinance. San Antonio's Social Host Ordinance went into effect in June 2017 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[37].

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. From 2018 to 2022, 12th grade alone, students reporting drugs at parties decrease by almost 50%.

Figure 90. 2022 TSS Marijuana and/or Other Drugs Availability at Parties

2018-2022 TSS Region 8 Availability of Marijuana and/or Other Drugs at Parties by Grade Level

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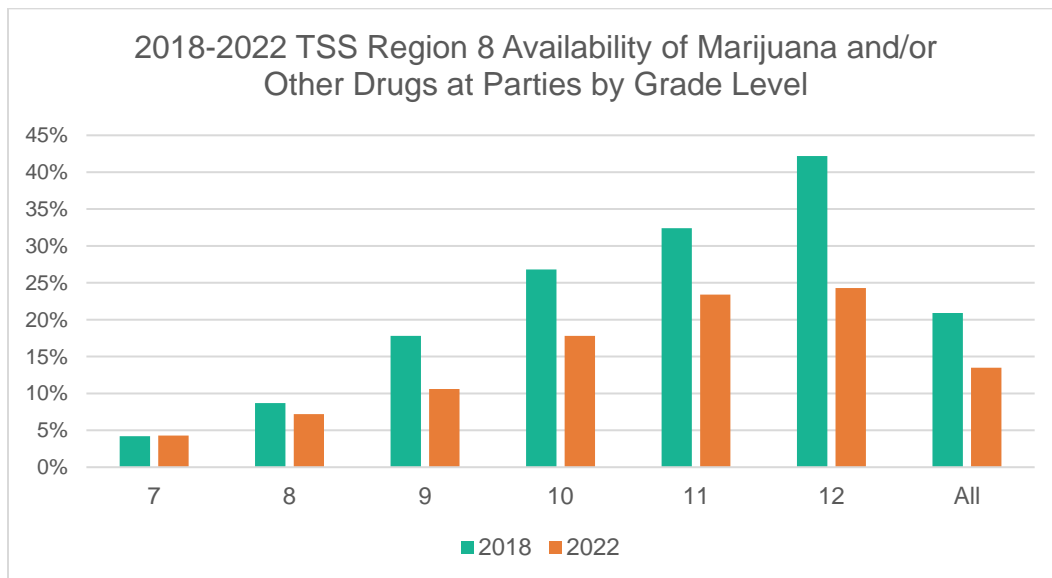
37 Egan, K. L., et al. (2019).

Individual Domain

Academic Achievement

High School Dropout Rates

Texas four-year longitudinal dropout rate for the class of 2022 was 6.4 percent, 0.6 points higher than the dropout rate in 2021. In Region 8, the four-year longitudinal dropout rate for the class of 2022 was 6.8 percent, 0.6 points higher than the dropout rate in 2021.

Figure 91. High School Dropout Rate by Region and State
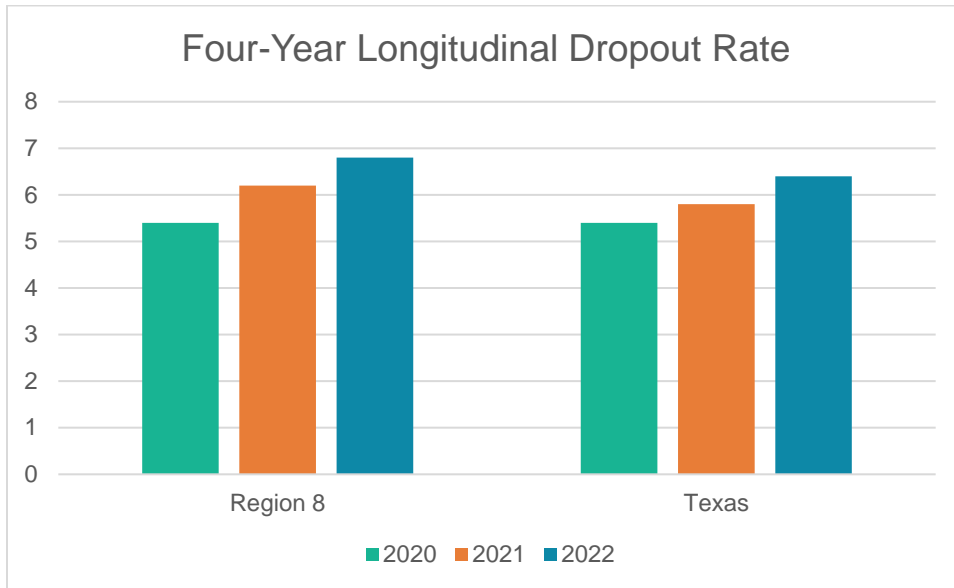
In 2022, county dropout rates ranged from 0% in Edwards County to 18.6% in Karnes County. County level data is available in Appendix, Table 36. Region 8 Dropout Rates 2020-2022.

Figure 92. 2022 High School Dropout Rate by County
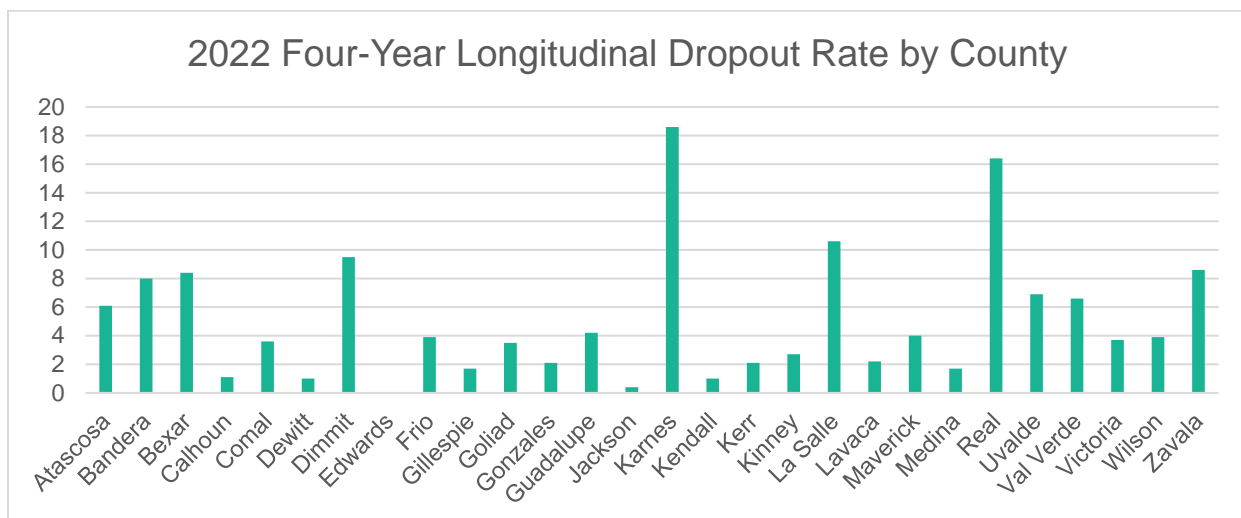
Average Daily Attendance

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[38]. Lower academic performance may have a direct relationship with skipping school for some students. For the 2021-22 school year, the average daily attendance in Region 8 was 90.9 percent, which was lower than the Texas average of 91.6 percent.

Figure 93. 2017-2022 Average Absences per Student by Region and State
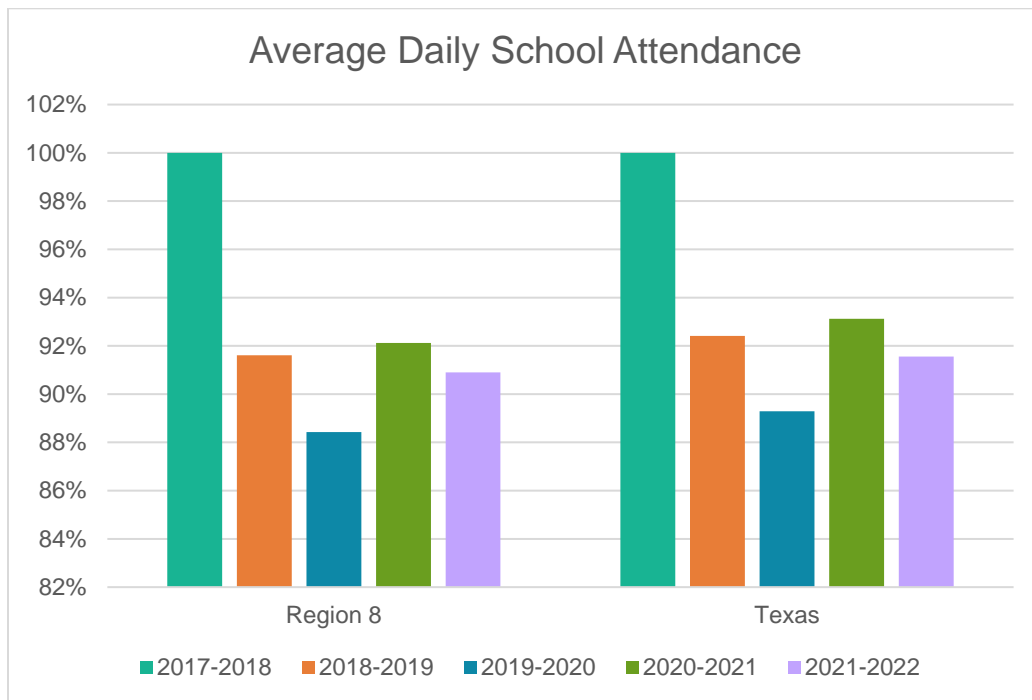
Ten of the Region 8 counties had a higher average daily attendance per student than the Texas average for the 2021-22 school year. Average attendance for Region 8 counties ranged from 87 percent in Uvalde County to 94.2 percent in Kendall County. See Appendix, Table 37. Region 8 Average Daily School Attendance 2017-2022.

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

Figure 94. 2021-22 Average Absences per Student by County
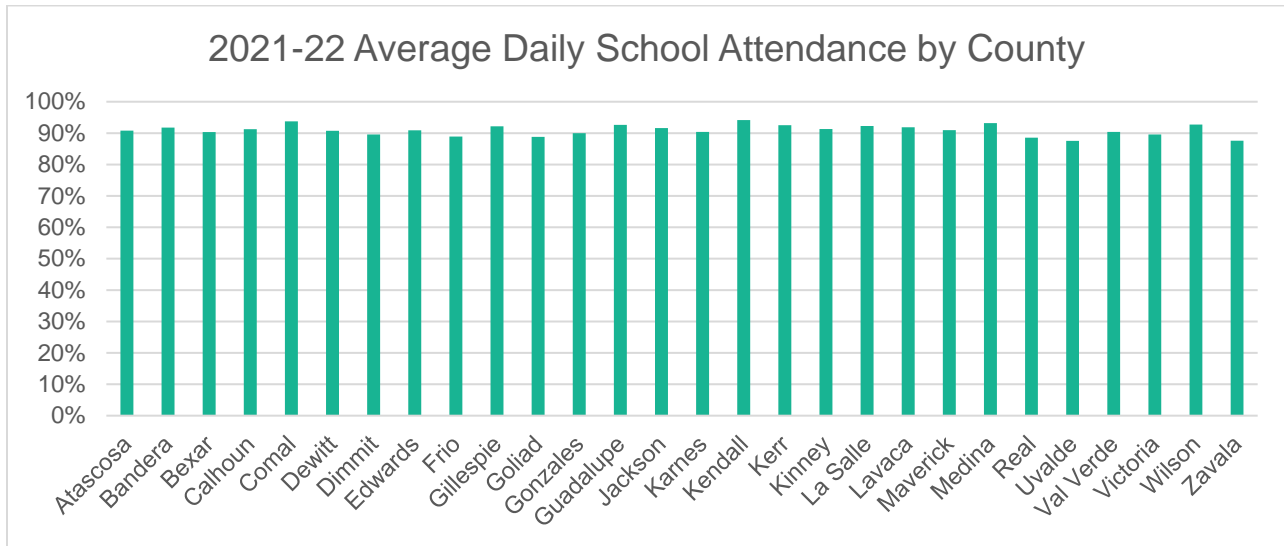
Youth Mental Health

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[39].

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.

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

Figure 95. 2017-2021 Texas Adolescent Depression
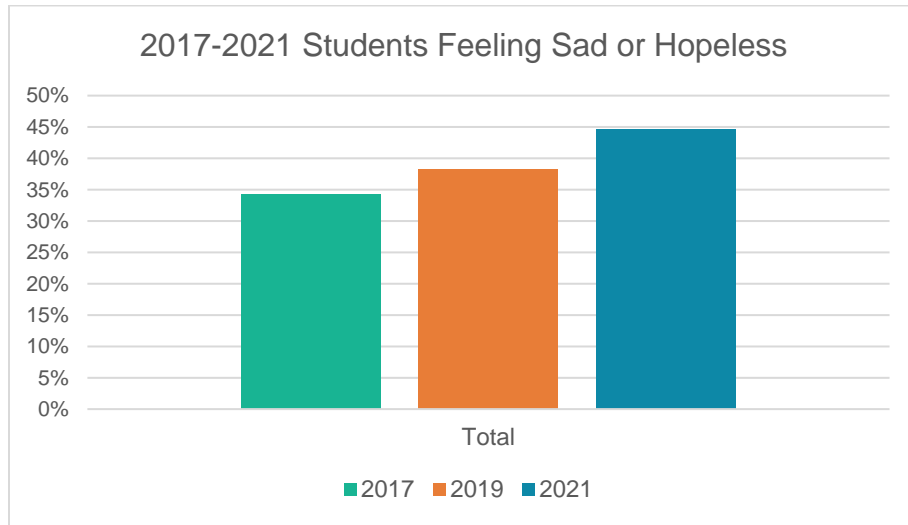
In 2021, 57.2 percent of female high school students reported that they felt sad or hopeless, while 32.1 percent of male high school students reported as such. Tenth grade had the highest percentage (48.3%) of sad or hopeless students in 2021 out of 9th-12th grades.

Figure 96. 2017-2021 Texas Adolescent Depression by Demographics
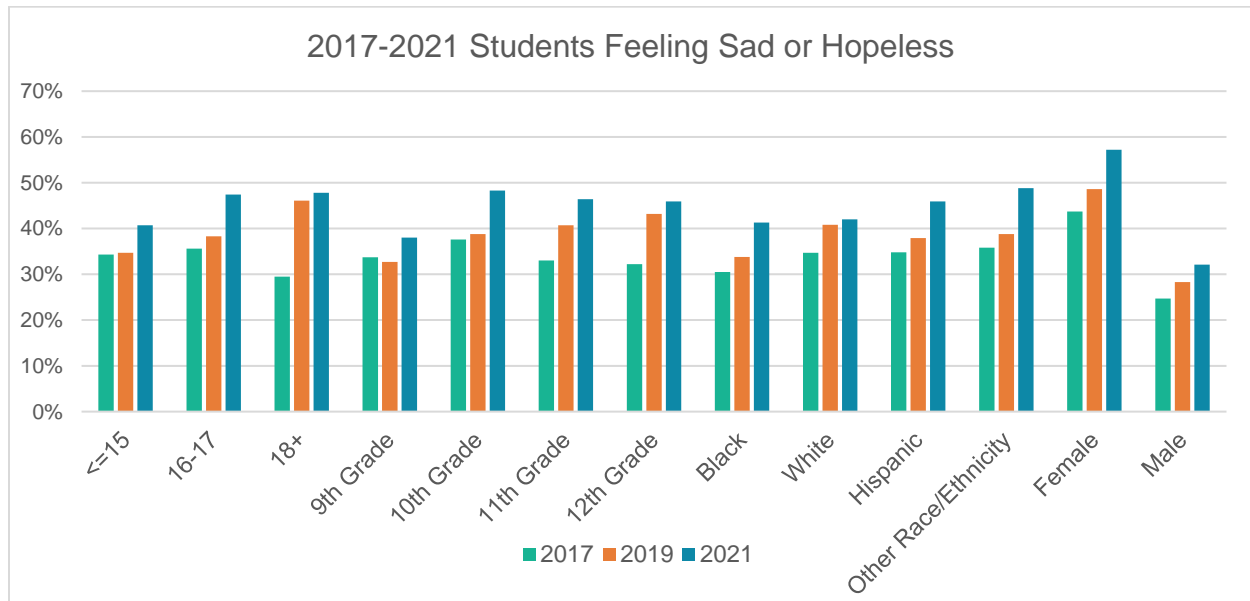
Youth Perception of Risk/Harm

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. Perception of harm in this data is the percentage of students that report these substances to be either "very dangerous" or "somewhat dangerous" on the TSS. 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 97 below.

Figure 97. 2018-2022 Region 8 Perception of Harm by Substance
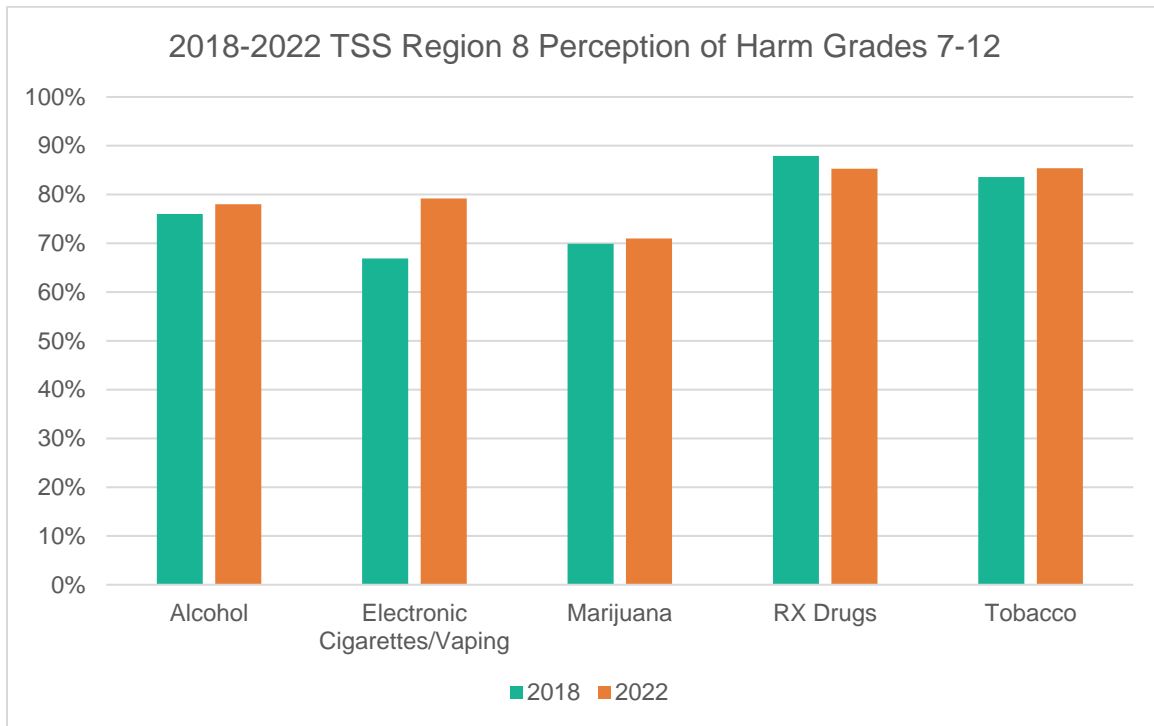
Perception of Risk/Harm: Alcohol

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 98. 2022 Region 8 Perception of Harm vs Past Month Use by Grade Level: Alcohol
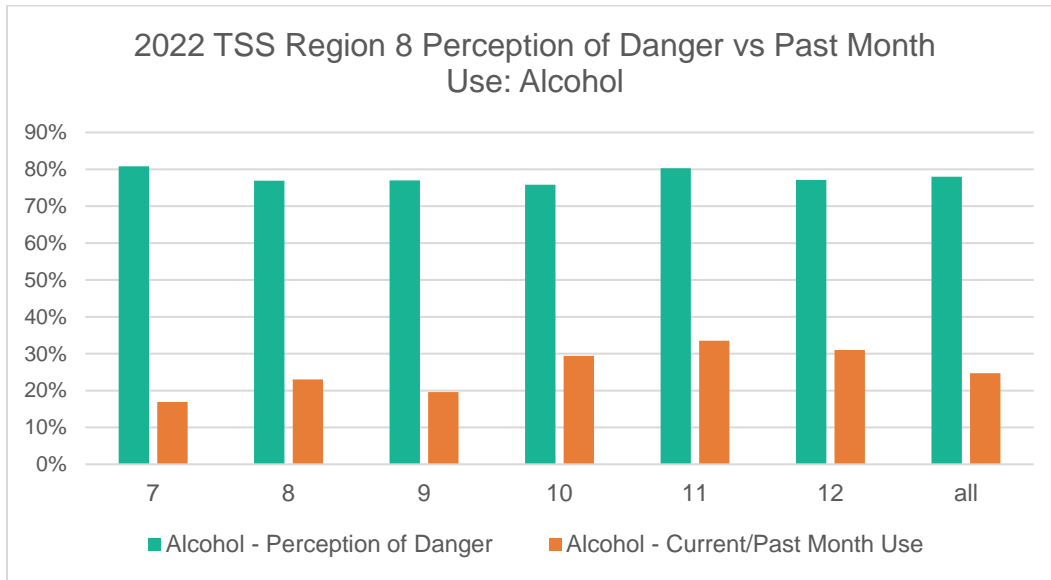
Perception of Risk/Harm: Tobacco

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 99. 2022 Region 8 Perception of Harm vs Past Month Use by Grade Level: Tobacco
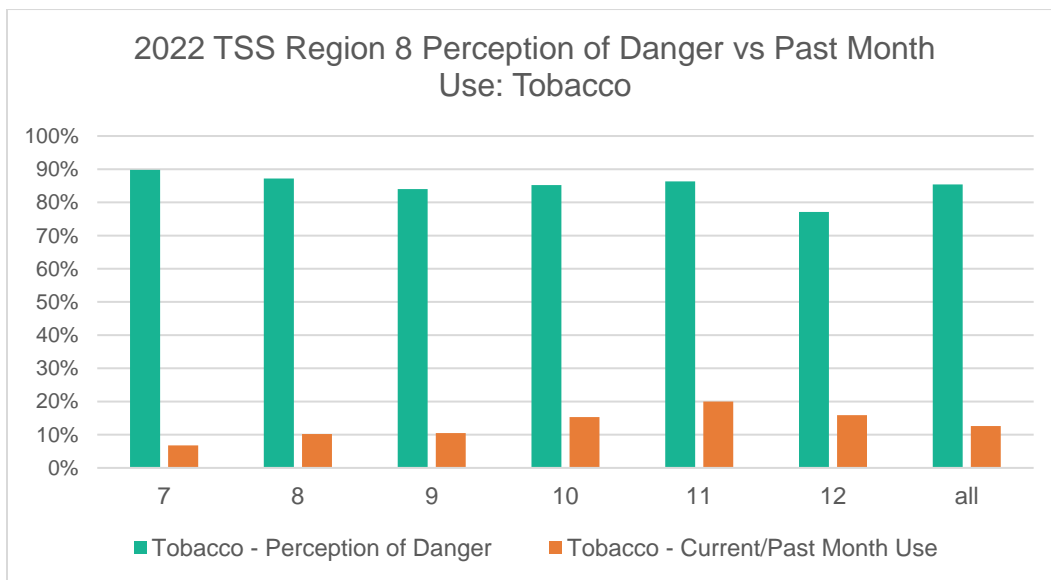
Perception of Risk/Harm: Electronic Vapor Products

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 100. 2022 Region 8 Perception of Harm vs Past Month Use by Grade Level: E-Cigarettes
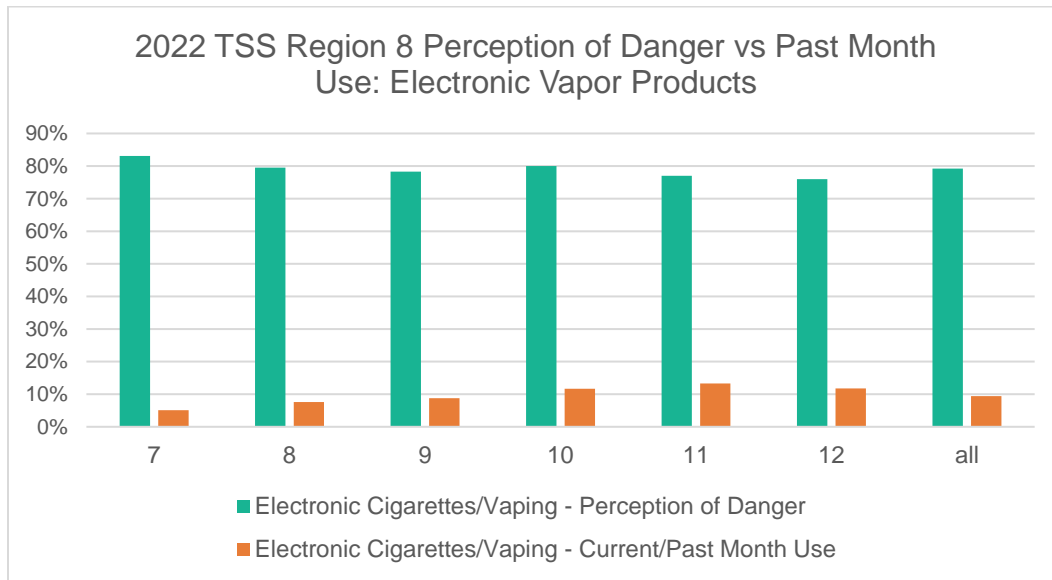
Perception of Risk/Harm: Marijuana

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. Additionally, as the grades progress, there is a decrease in perception of harm and an increase in current/past month use, with the exception of a small decrease in use in 12th grade. From 7th grade to 12th grade, there is almost a 30% decrease in perception of risk/harm of marijuana use.

Figure 101. 2022 Region 8 Perception of Harm vs Past Month Use by Grade Level: Marijuana
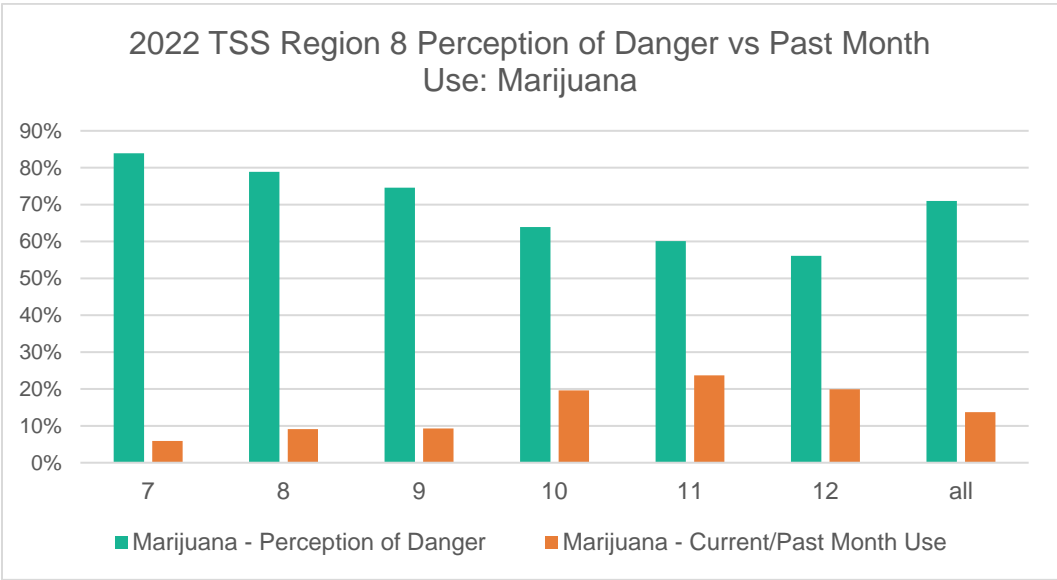
Perception of Risk/Harm: Prescription Drugs

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.

Figure 102. 2022 Region 8 Perception of Harm vs Past Month Use by Grade Level: RX
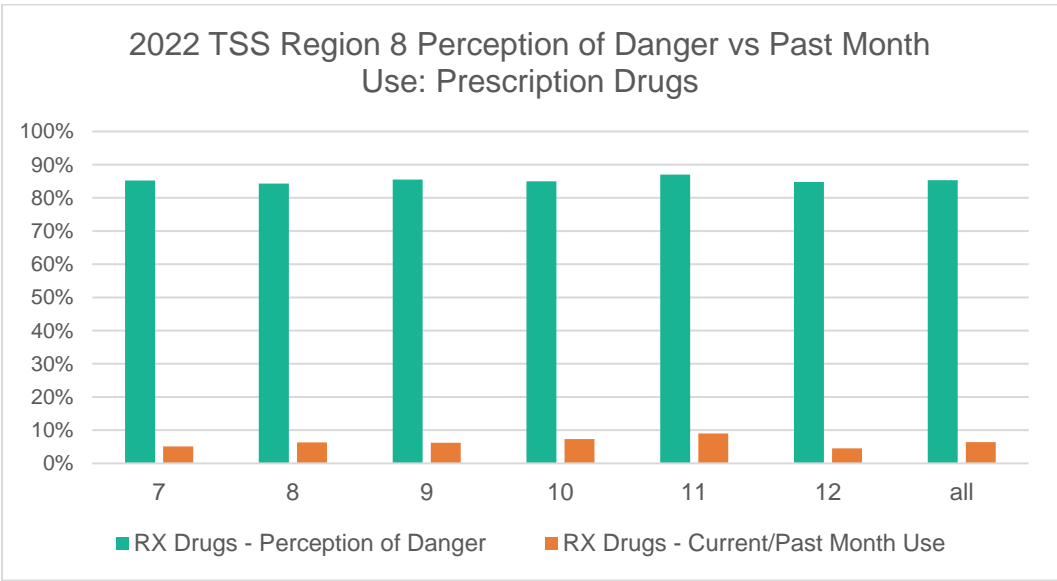
Early Initiation of Use

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 decreased in each grade from 2018 to 2022.

Figure 103. 2018-2022 Region 8 Age of First Use by Grade Level: Alcohol
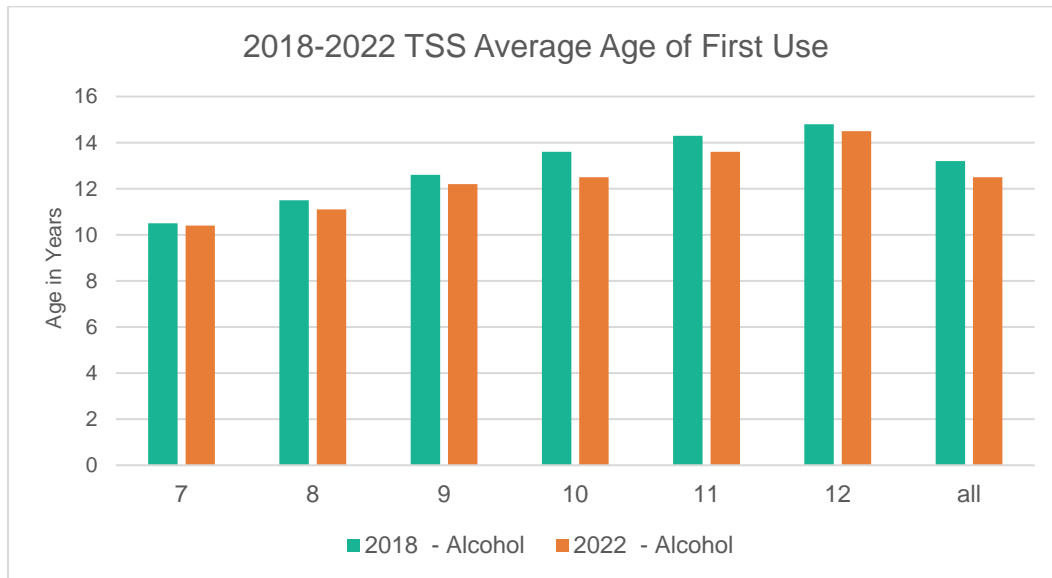
Age of First Use: Tobacco

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 decreased for each grade level from 2018 to 2022. From 2018 to 2022, the overall average first age of use decreases by an entire year.

Figure 104. 2018-2022 Region 8 Age of First Use by Grade Level:
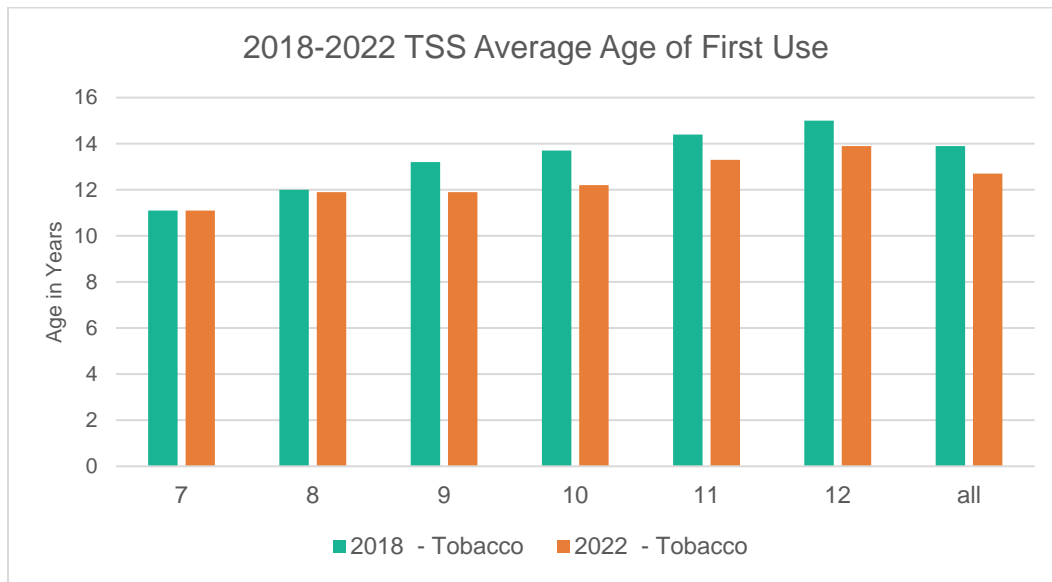
Age of First Use: Marijuana

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 105. 2018-2022 Region 8 Age of First Use by Grade Level: Marijuana
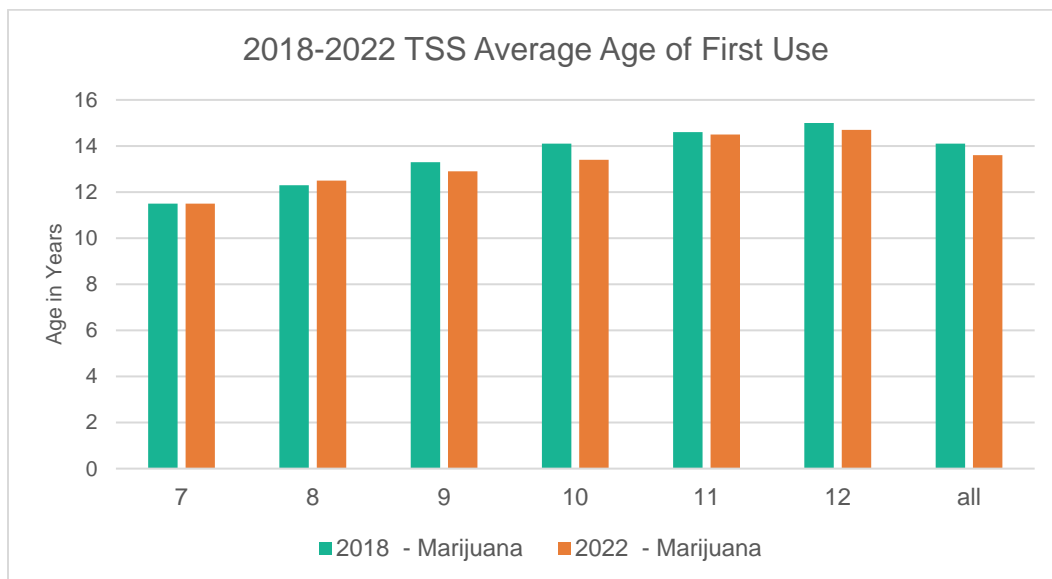
Age of First Use: Any Illicit Drugs

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 106. 2018-2022 Region 8 Age of First Use by Grade Level: Any Illicit Drug
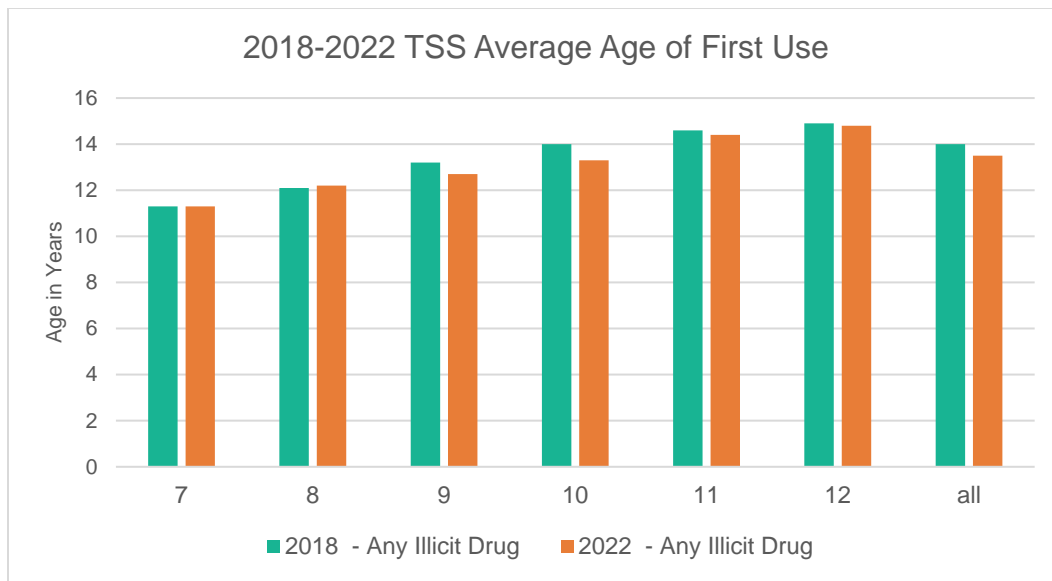
Protective Factors

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[40].

In 2022, the Region 8 average graduation rate was 92.8 for all students. Economically disadvantaged students had a lower graduation rate for all years 2018 through 2022. The economically disadvantaged graduation rate in 2021 90%[41]. For county-level data, see Appendix, Table 38. Region 8 Graduation Rates 2018-2022.

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

Figure 107. 2018-2022 Region 8 Average Graduation Rates
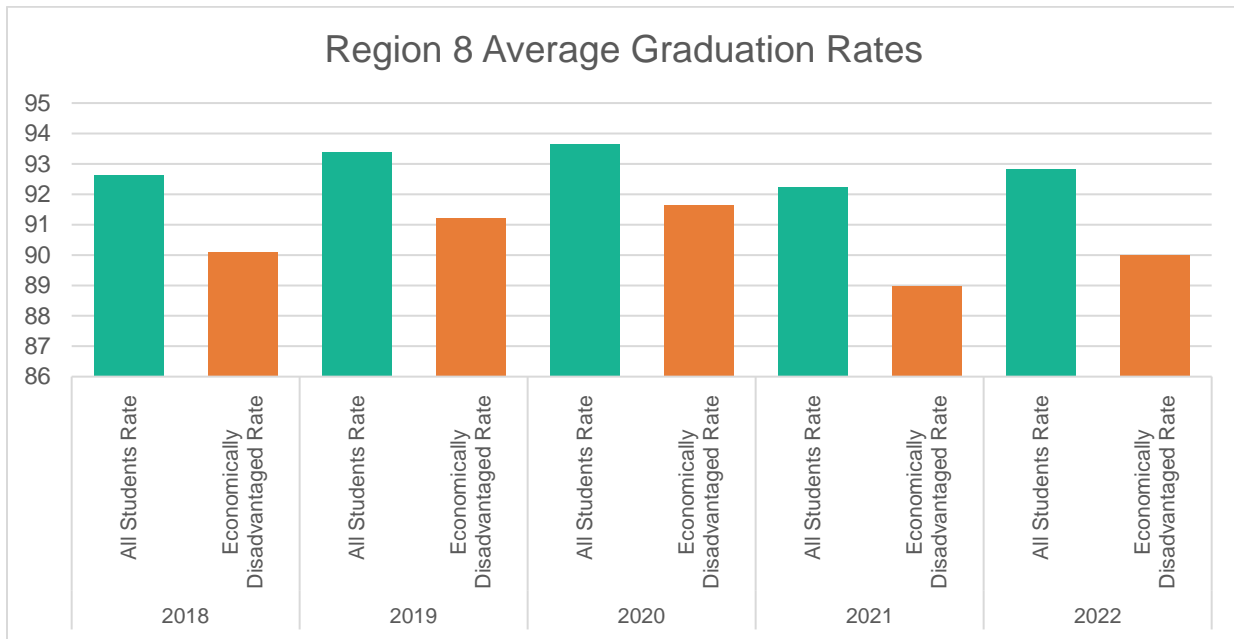
In Region 8, the total students graduation rate varied from 100% in Edwards County to 74.9% in Karnes County for 2022. See Figure 108.

Figure 108. 2022 Graduation Rate by County
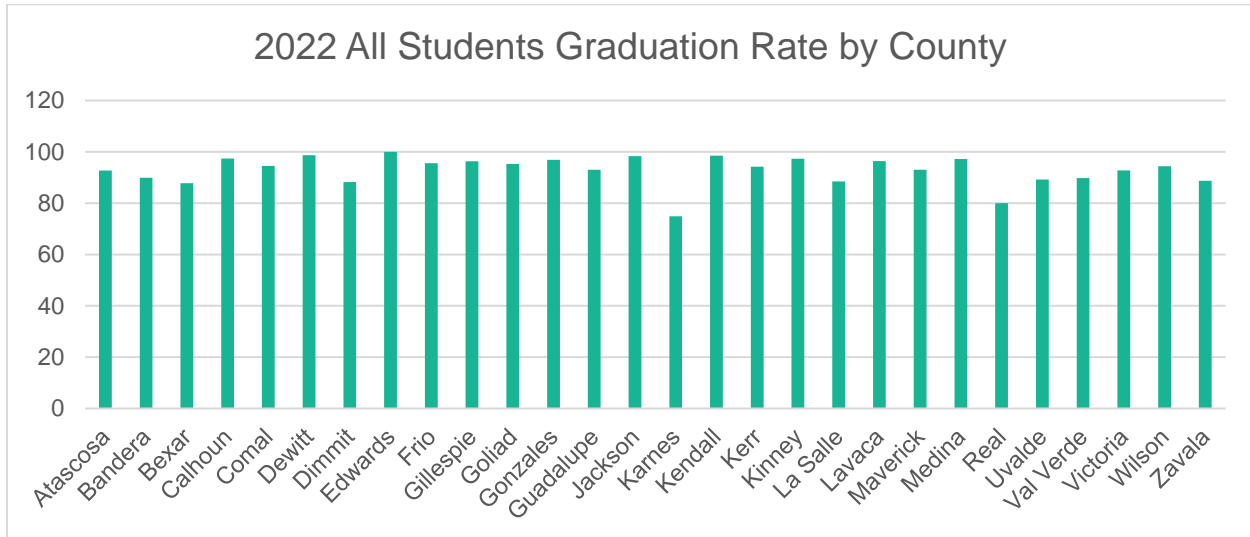
For economically disadvantaged students in Region 8, the graduation rates varied from 100% in Edwards County to 70.5% in Karnes County for 2022. See Figure 109.

Figure 109. 2022 Economically Disadvantaged Graduation Rate by County

2022 Economically Disadvantaged Students Graduation Rate by County
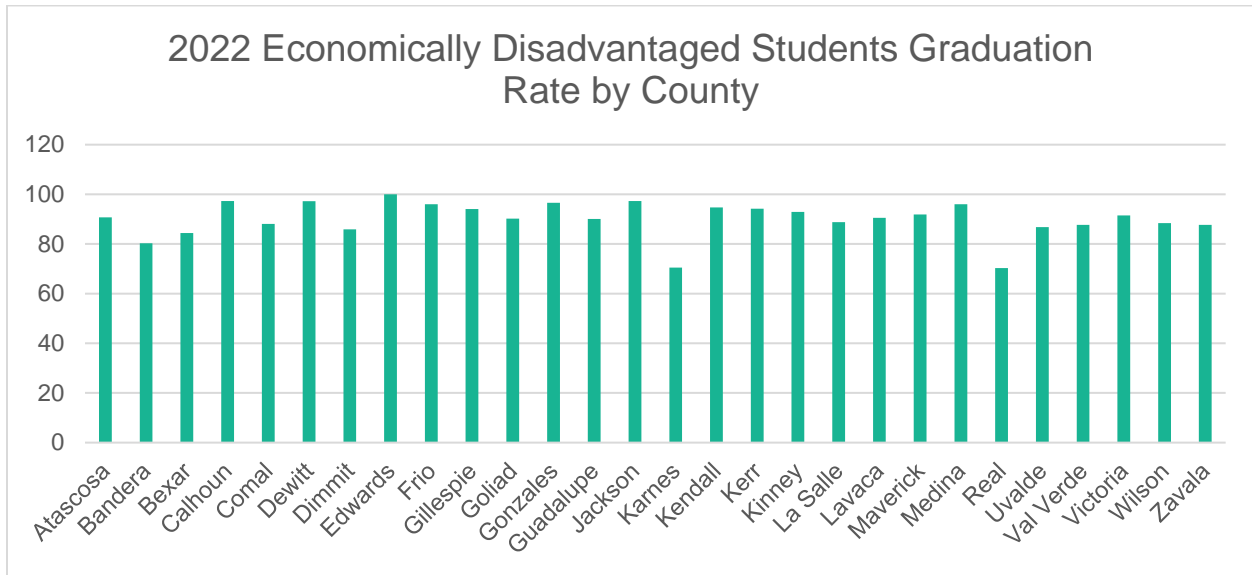
Spirituality

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[42].

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.

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

Figure 110. 2020 Congregation Rates by County, Region, and State
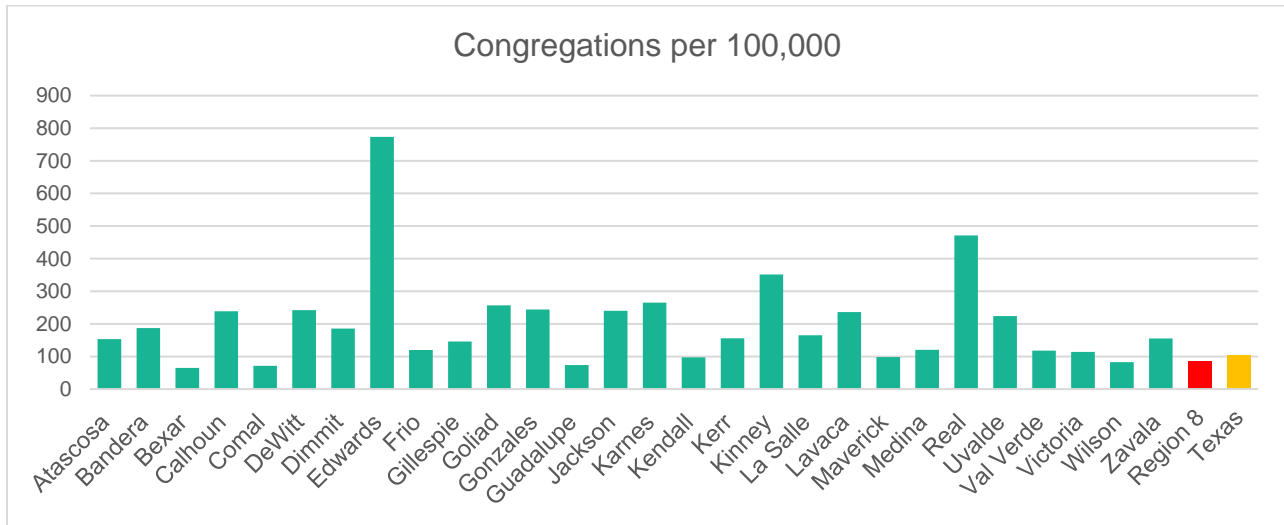
In 2020, 54 percent of the Region 8 population were adherents (those affiliated with a congregation), which is lower than the Texas percentage at 55 percent. Additionally, within Region 8, Frio County had 20 percent of the population as adherents, while Edwards County had 104 percent of the population as adherents[43]. See Appendix, Table 39. Region 8 Spirituality 2020.

Figure 111. 2020 Percent Adherence by County, Region, and State

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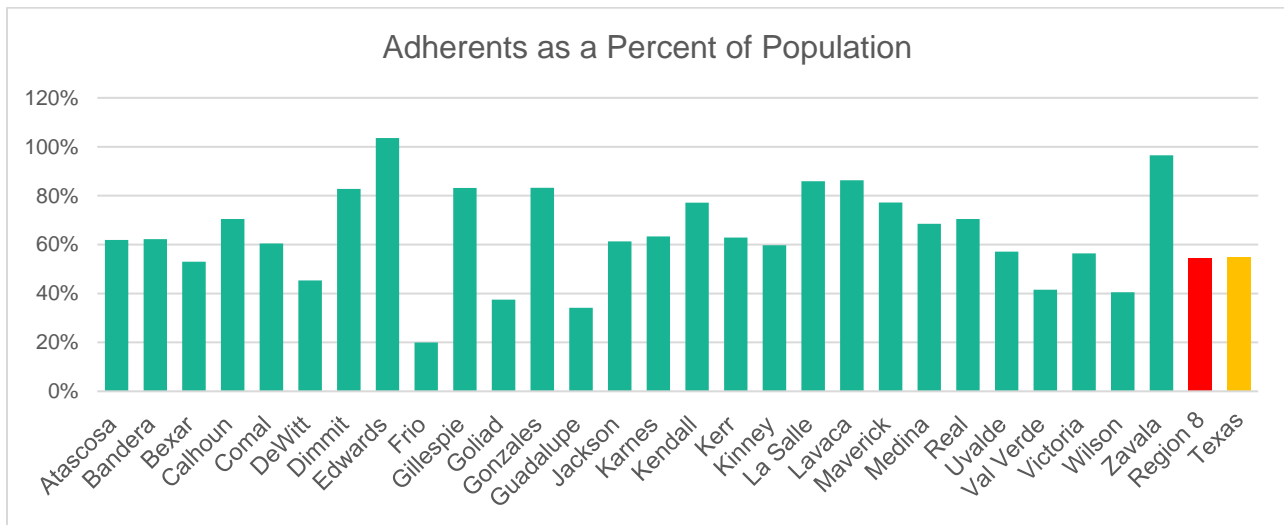
[43] There are three possible explanations for total adherents being above 100%: 1) a U.S. Census undercount, 2) a U.S. Religion Census overcount, 3) people living in a different county than where the church they affiliate with is located.

School Connectedness

Evidence shows that school connectedness is an important factor in the success of substance use prevention and recovery. The TSS provides two indicators of school connectedness for grades 7-12; student involvement and who students would go to for help with a SUD.

From 2018 to 2022, as shown below in Figure 112, Region 8 saw a decrease in almost every reported student activity, besides one, school choir. Additionally, in Region 8, students are most involved in School Athletics, with 50.3% of students being involved in Athletics in 2022.

Figure 112. 2018-2022 Region 8 Student Involvement
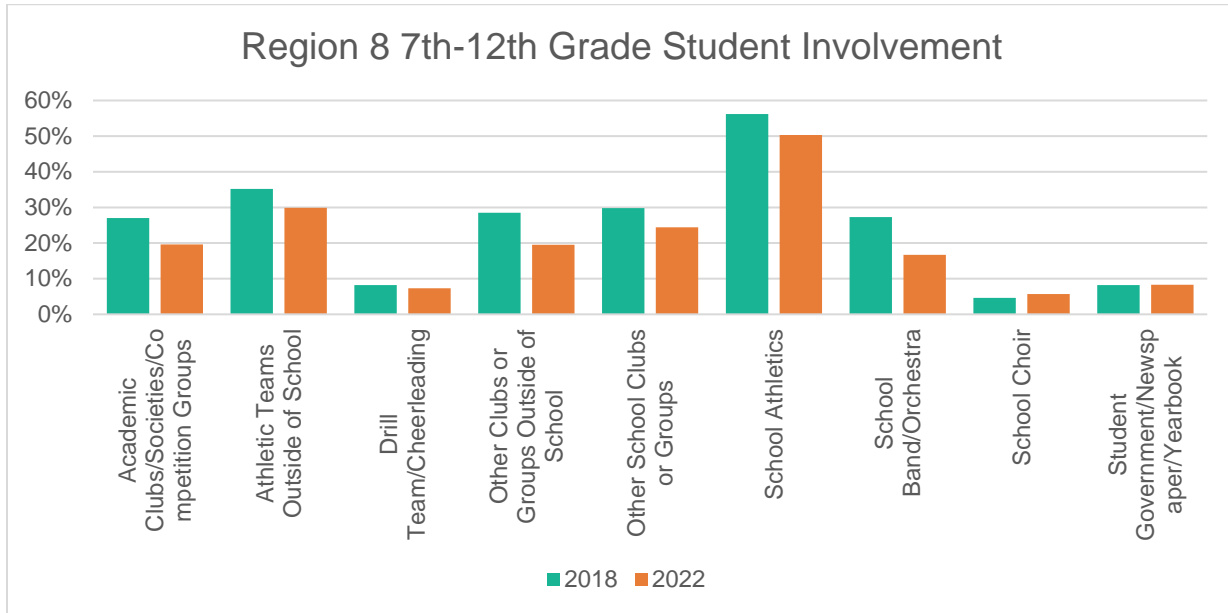
From 2018 to 2022, we also see a decrease in the percentage of who students would go to for help with an SUD. In 2022, there was a 9% increase in the number of students reporting that they would not seek help for a SUD, as seen below in figure 113. Although there was a decrease, students still reported they were most likely to seek help from their parents, friends, or another adult.

Figure 113. Who Students Would Ask for Help with SUD
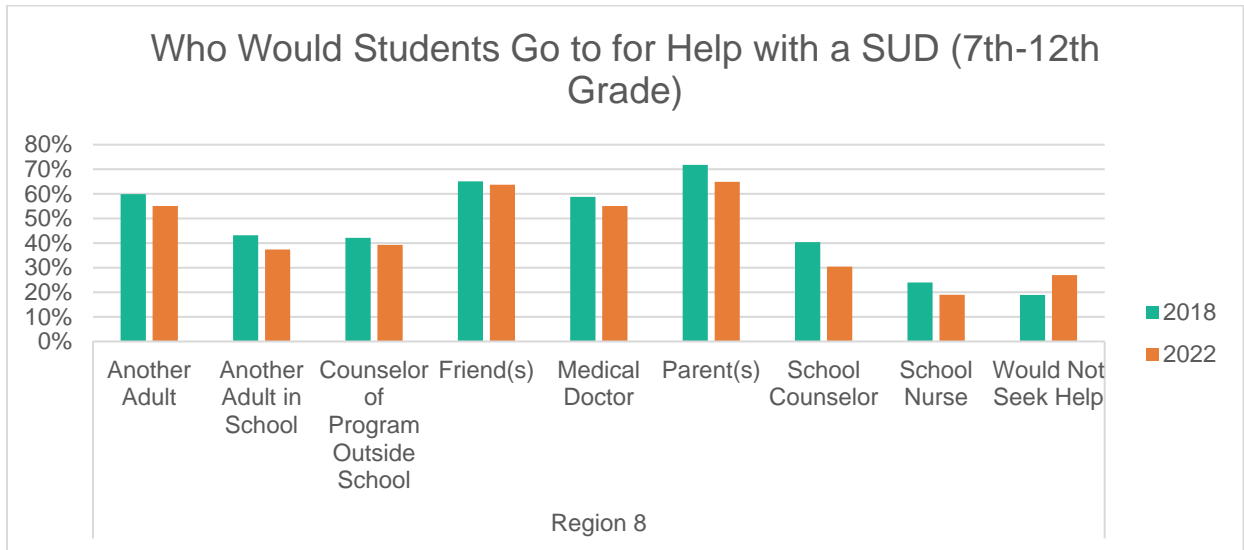
Consumption Patterns
Youth Substance Use
Alcohol
Lifetime Use

- In the 2022 TSS, Region 8 lifetime use for any alcohol products for all students surveyed in 7th-12th grades was 46.6 percent. For all grades, between 2018 to 2022, there was a 20.8% decrease in lifetime alcohol use. 12th grade saw the most significant decrease in lifetime use at 38.8%.

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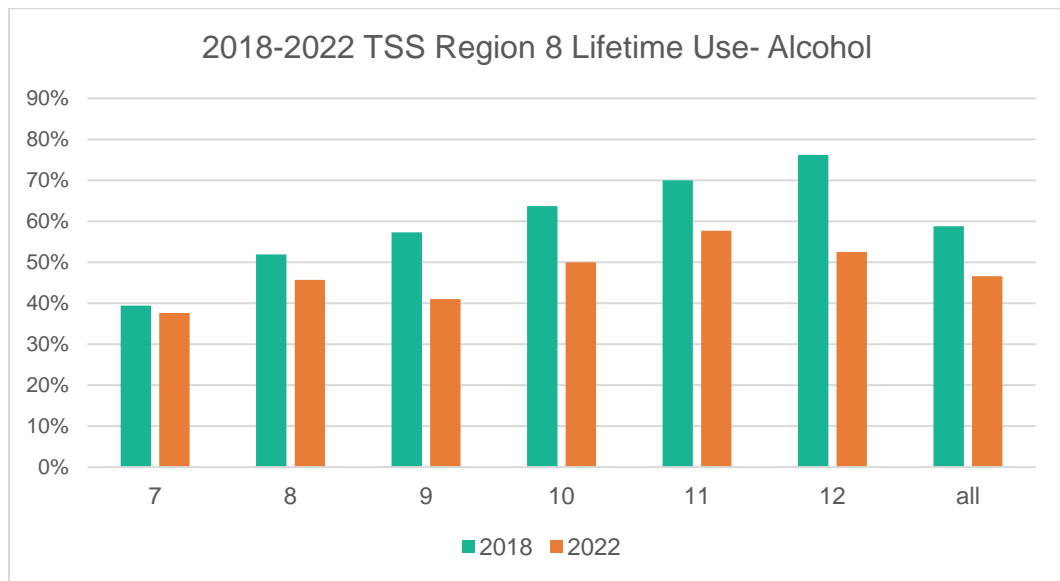
Past School Year Use

- In the 2022 TSS, 29.2 percent of Region 8 students in 7th-12th grade reported drinking in the past school year. From 2018 to 2022, for all grades, past school year use of alcohol decreased by 30.3%. 12th grade use decreased from 65.7% in 2018 to 37.8% in 2022, an overall decrease of 42.5%.

Figure 115. 2018-2022 Region 8 Past School Year Use by Grade Level: Alcohol
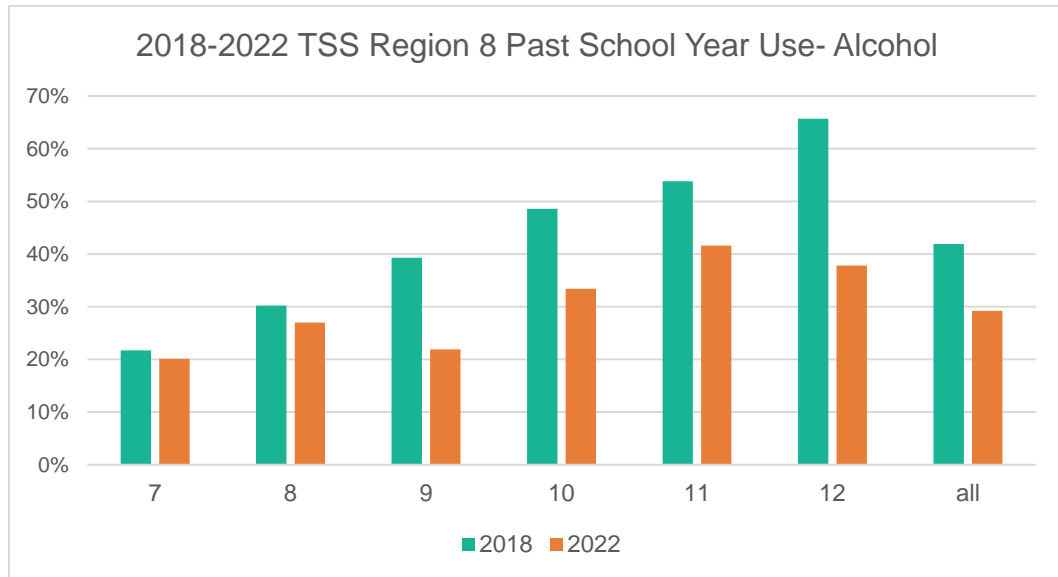
Current Use

- 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. Similar to both lifetime use and past school year use, all grades are seeing a decrease in use from 2018 to 2022. Current use for all grade levels dropped 31.4%. Again, 12th grade saw the largest decrease in use at 47.6%.

Figure 116. 2018-2022 Region 8 Current Use by Grade Level: Alcohol
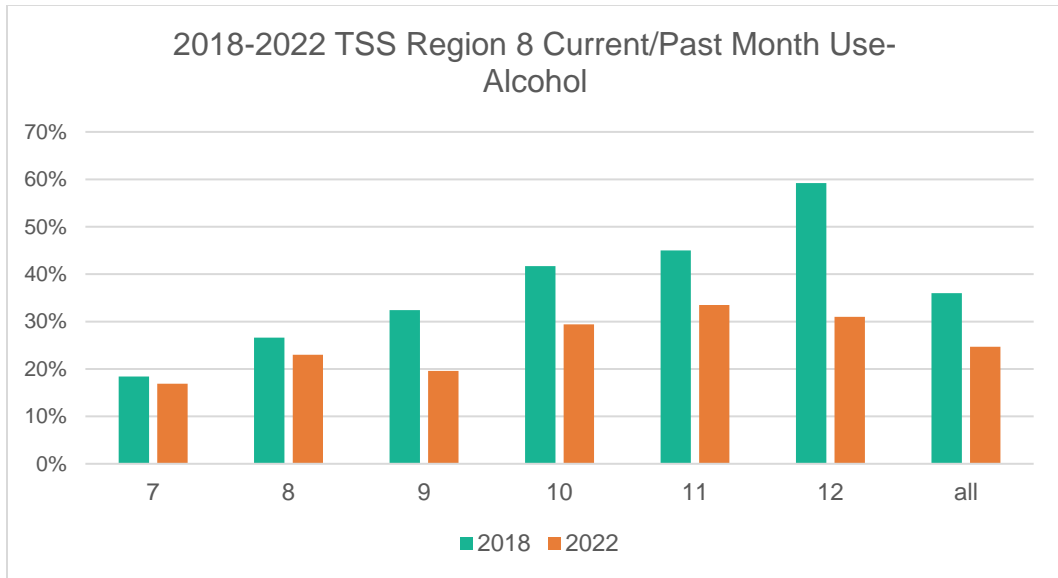
Binge drinking (last 30 days)

- 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 117. 2022 Region 8 Binge Drinking by Grade Level
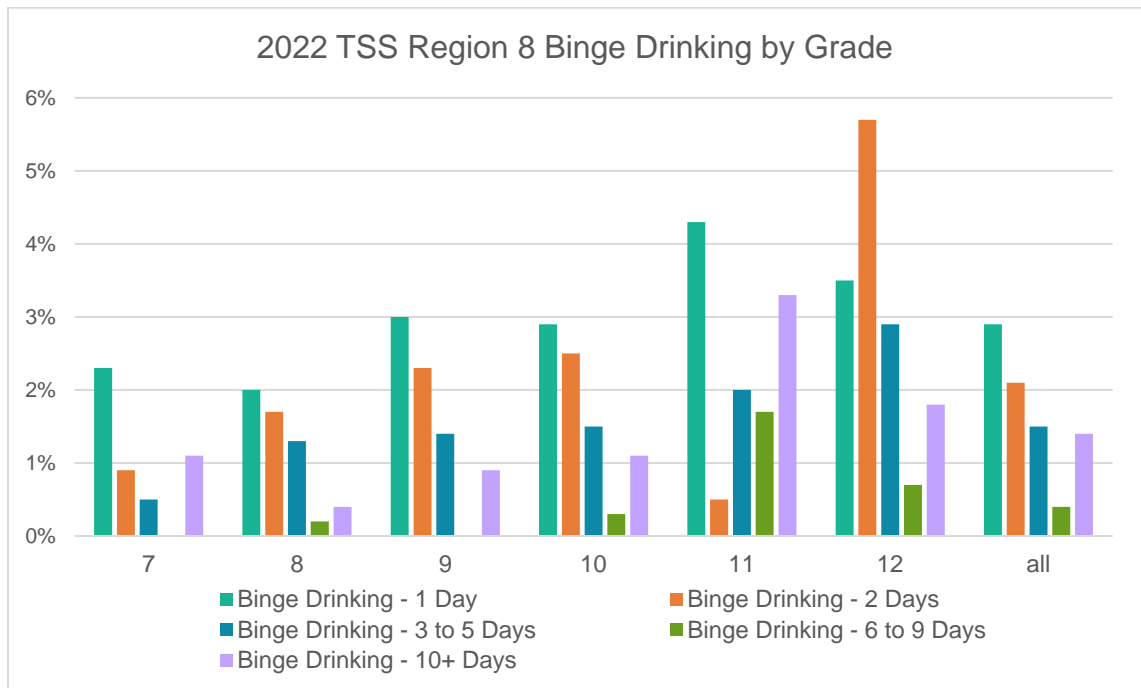
Tobacco

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%. From 2018 to 2022, lifetime consumption of tobacco for 12th graders decreased by 45.3%. In 2022, the overall lifetime consumption of tobacco use decreased by 26.1%.

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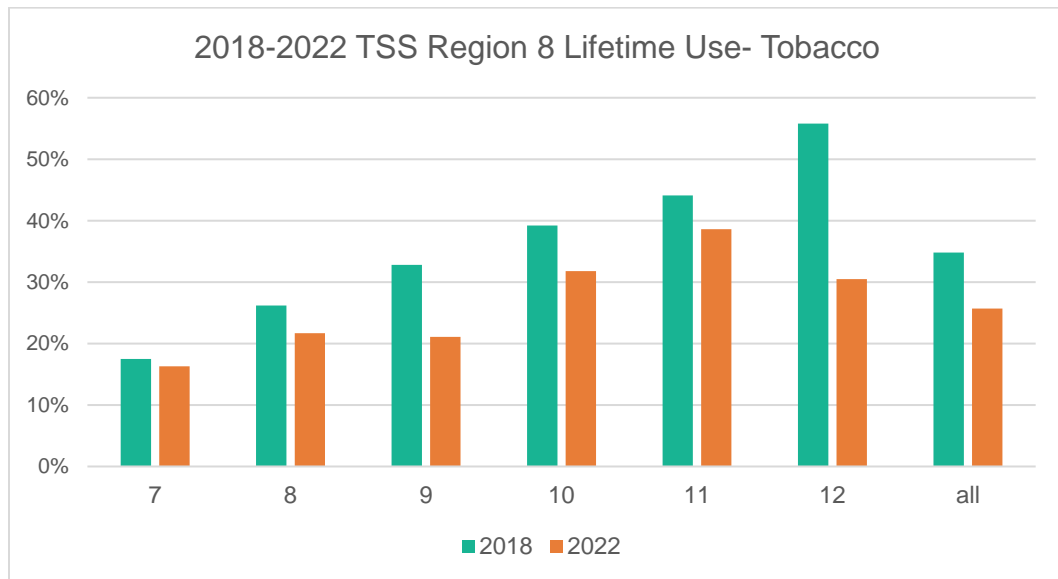
Past School Year Use

- In the 2022 TSS, 15.6 percent of Region 8 students in 7th-12th grade reported tobacco use in the past school year. 12th grade shows a significant decrease of 53.2% in 2022. For past school year use, overall, there was a 35.5% decrease.

Figure 119. 2018-2022 Region 8 Past School Year Use by Grade Level: Tobacco
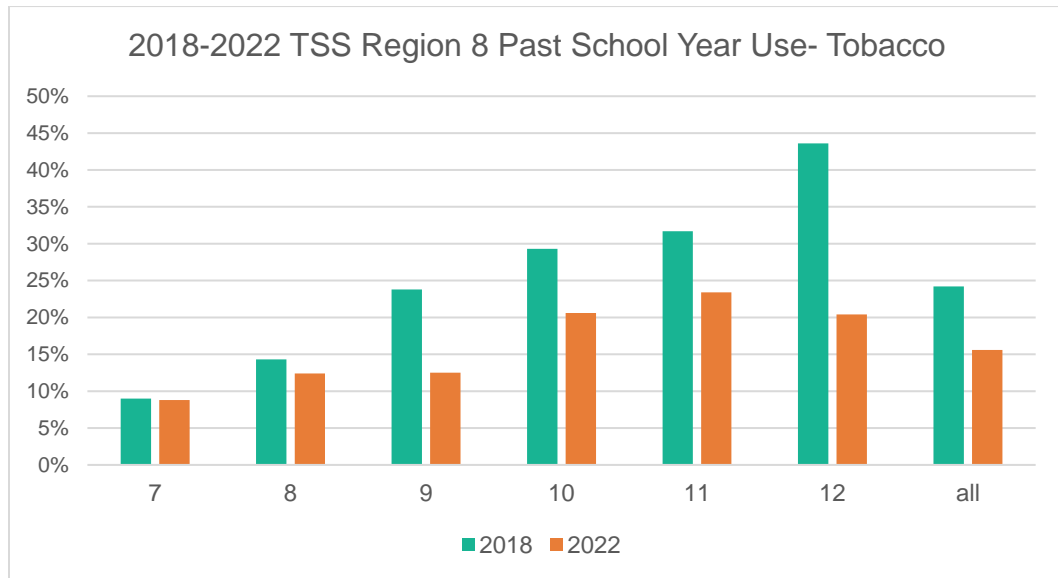
Current use (last 30 days)

- In the 2022 TSS, Region 8 past month use for any tobacco product for all students surveyed in 7th- 12th grades were 12.6 percent. From 2018 to 2022, 12th grade showed the largest difference with a 58.1% decrease in current use, and all grades decreased by 38.2%.

Figure 120. 2018-2022 Region 8 Current Use by Grade Level: Tobacco
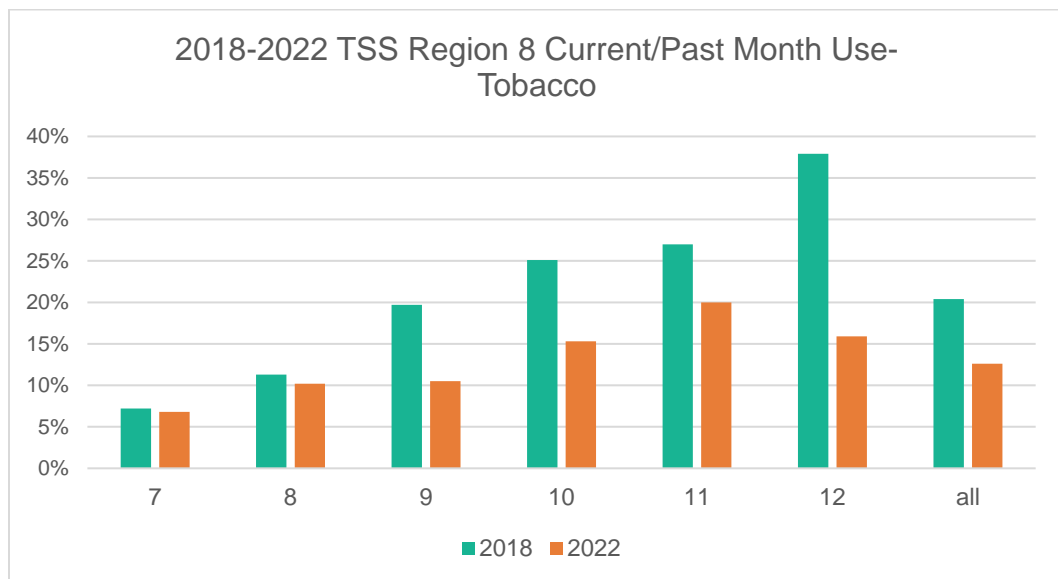
E-Cigarettes/Vaping Products

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. Overall use went from 28.9% in 2018 to 23.4% in 2022, a total decrease of 19%.

Figure 121. 2018-2022 Region 8 Lifetime Use by Grade Level: E-Cigarettes
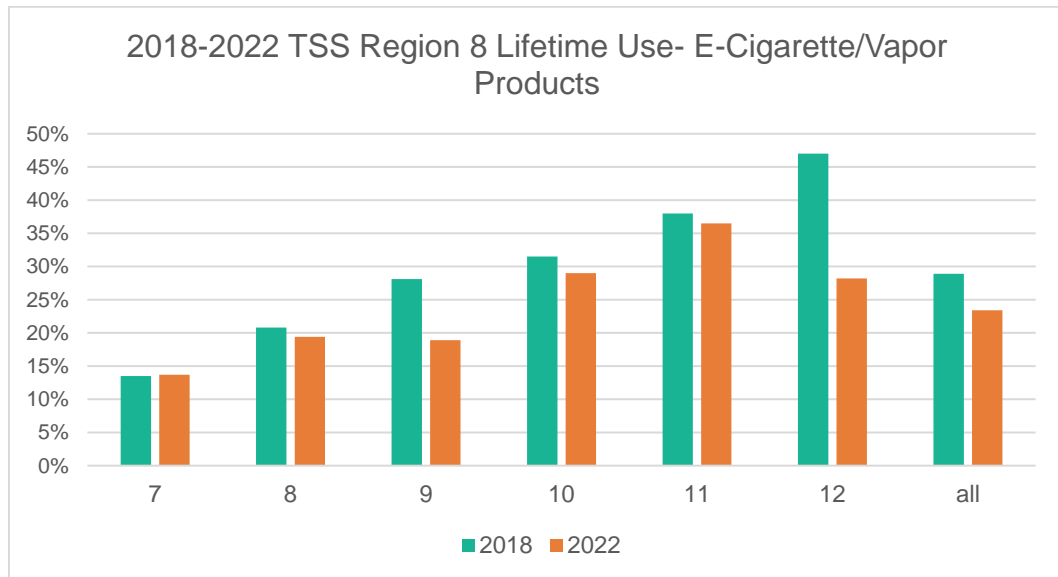
Past School Year Use

- 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. Past school use provides an overall significant decrease from 2018 to 2022, with an 35.8% decrease. More notably, 12th grade decreased by 53% from 2018 to 2022.

Figure 122. 2018-2022 Region 8 Past School Year Use by Grade Level: E-Cigarettes
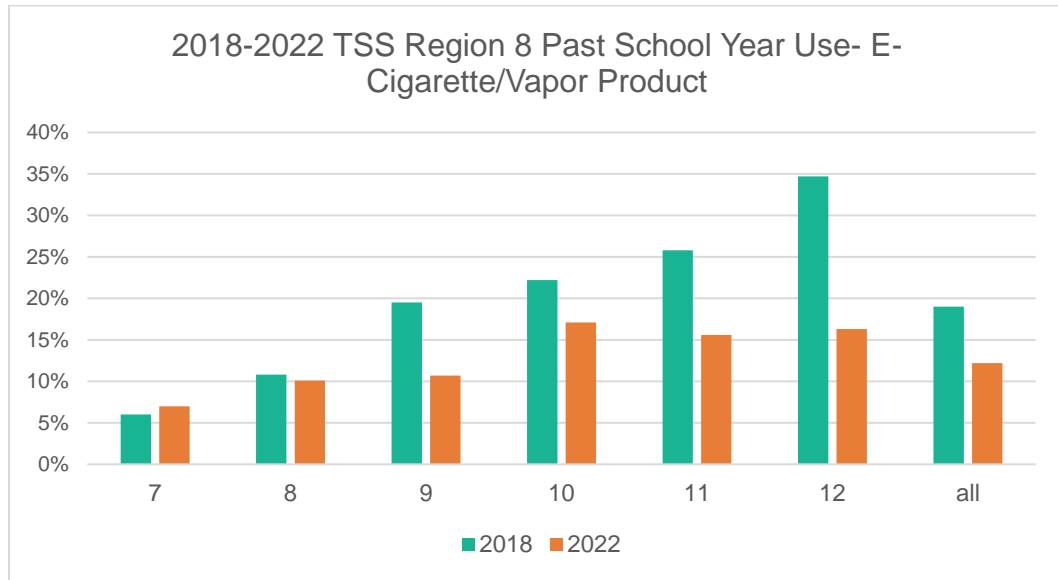
Current Use (last 30 days)

- 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. Again 12th grade use decreased significantly from 2018 to 2022 by 58.2%. Overall, current use decreased by 36.1%.

Figure 123. 2018-2022 Region 8 Current Use by Grade Level: E-Cigarettes
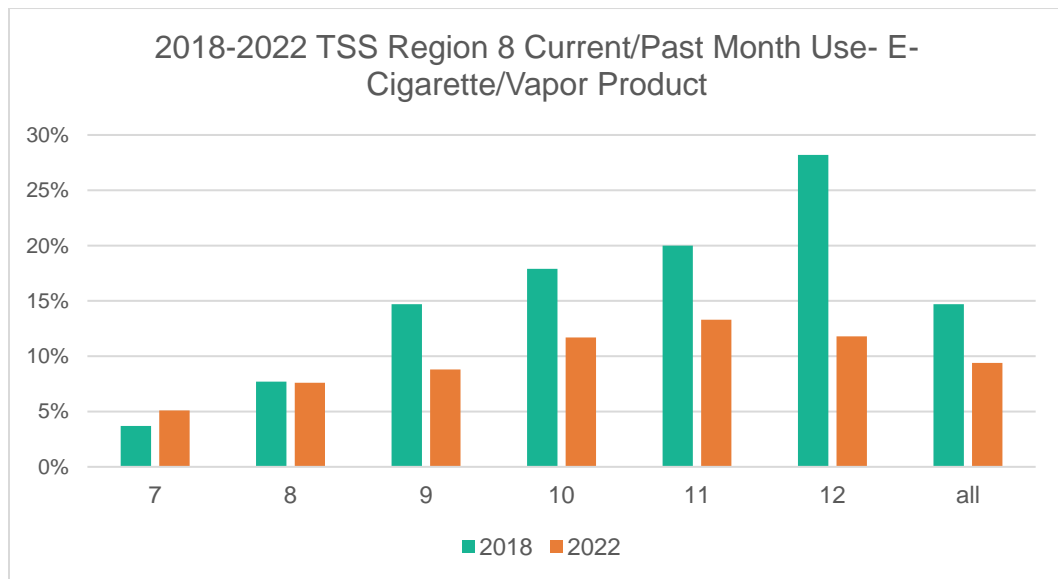
Marijuana

Lifetime Use

- In the 2022 TSS, Region 8 lifetime marijuana use for all students surveyed in 7th- 12th grade was 20.5 percent. 12th grade use decreased in 2022 by 35.2%. From 2018 to 2022, overall lifetime use saw a 13.9% decrease.

Figure 124. 2018-2022 Region 8 Lifetime Use by Grade Level: Marijuana
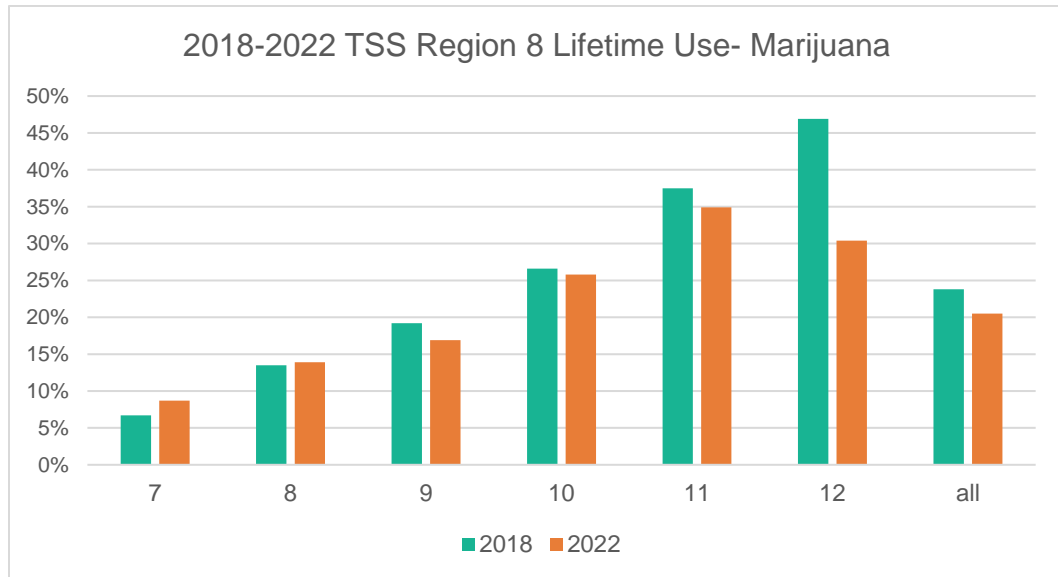
Past School Year Use

- In the 2022 TSS, 15.5 percent of Region 8 students in 7th-12th grade reported marijuana use in the past school year. 12th grade had a significant decrease of 36.3% from 2018 (36.4%) to 2022 (23.2%). In 2022 there is a 15.8% decrease in overall past school year use.

Figure 125. 2018-2022 Region 8 Past School Year Use by Grade Level: Marijuana
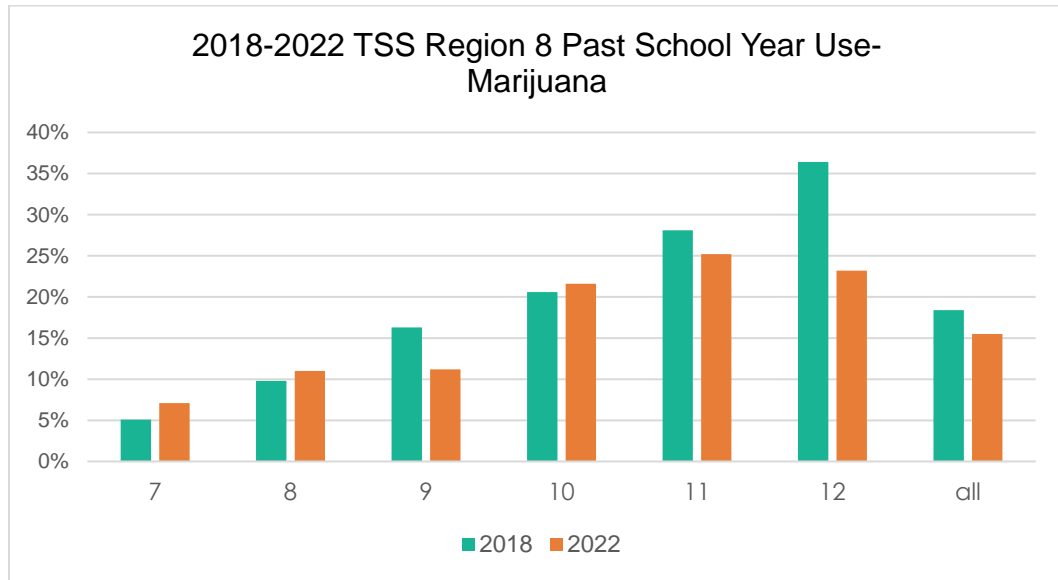
Current Use (last 30 days)

- In the 2022 TSS, Region 8 past month use for marijuana for all students surveyed in 7th- 12th grades was 13.7 percent. From 2018 to 2022, this is an overall decrease of 12.2%. More notably, 12th grade use decreased by 32.8%.

Figure 126. 2018-2022 Region 8 Current Use by Grade Level: Marijuana
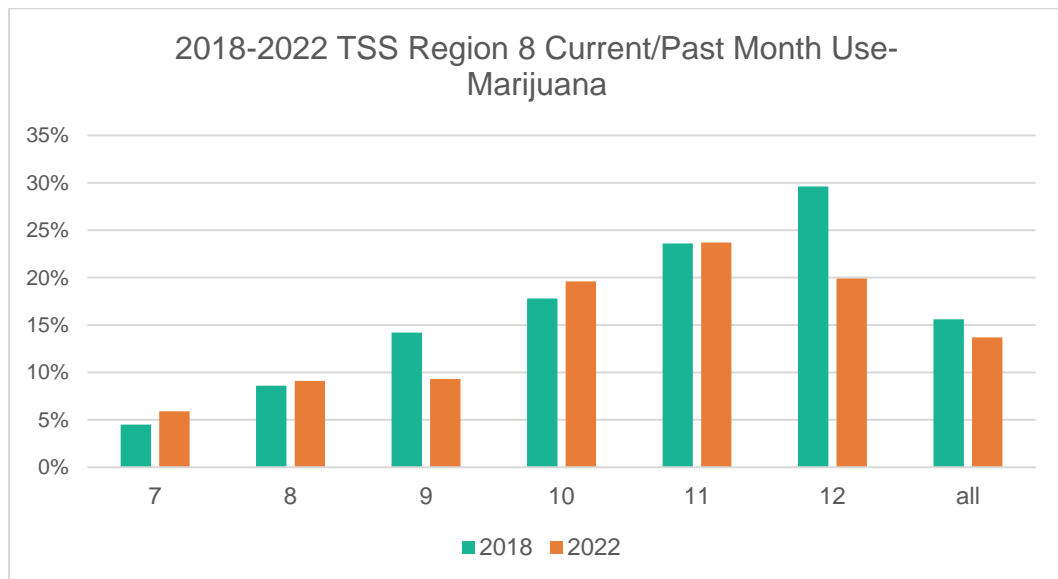
Prescription Drugs

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. From 2018 to 2022, overall lifetime use decreased by 13.3%, but 12th grade alone saw a 38.1% decrease.

Figure 127. 2018-2022 Region 8 Lifetime Use by Grade Level: RX Drugs
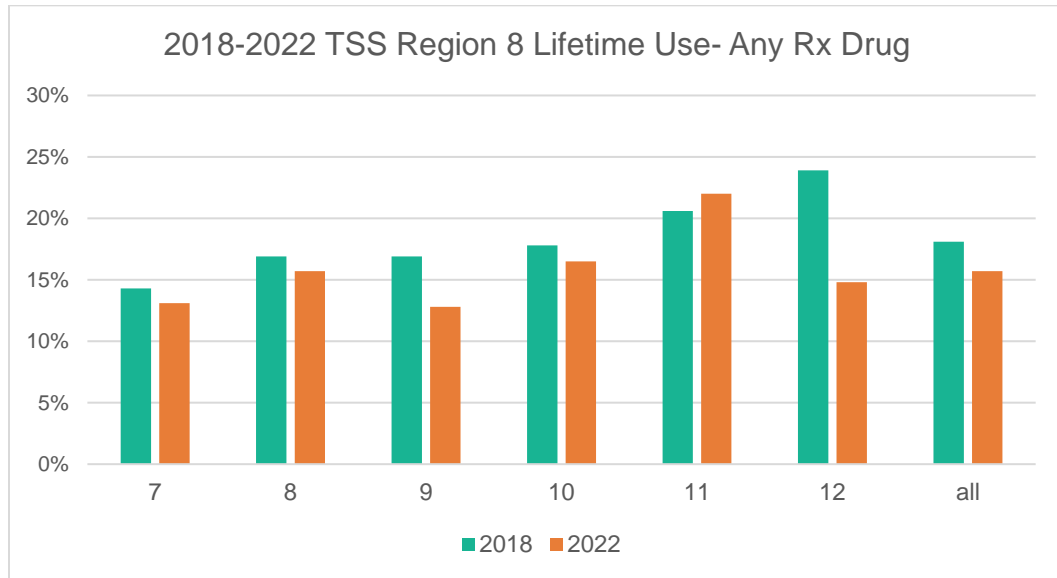
Past School Year Use

- 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 2022, all grades see a decrease in past school year use, with the overall decrease being 23.2%. From 2018 to 2022, 9th grade, and 12th grade had the most significant decreases in use, 9th grade saw a decrease of 35.9% and 12th grade had a decrease of 35.3%.

Figure 128. 2018-2022 Region 8 Past School Year Use by Grade Level: RX Drugs
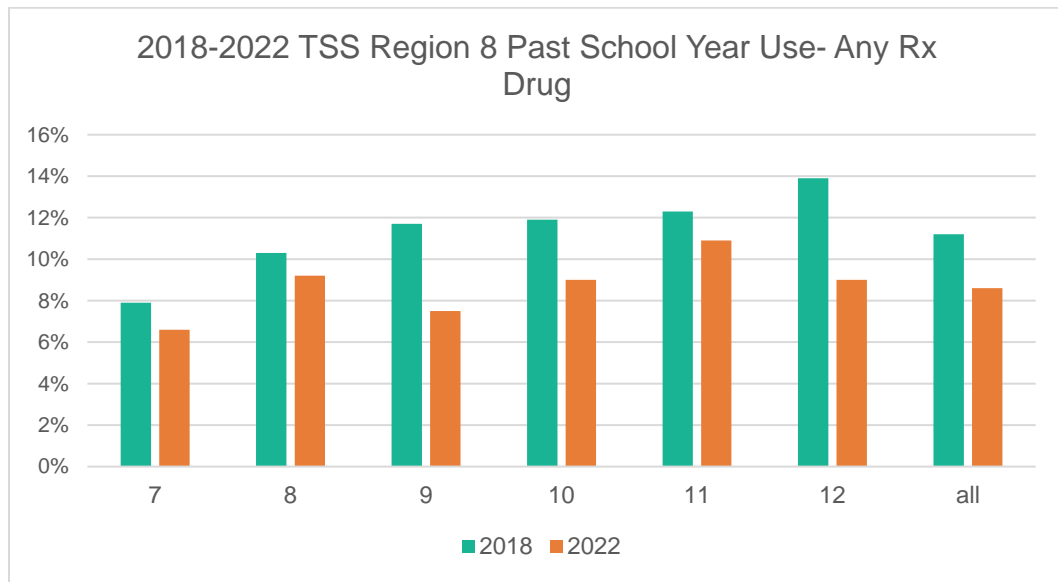
Current Use (last 30 days)

- In the 2022 TSS, Region 8 past month use for prescription drugs for all students surveyed in 7th-12th grades was 25.7 percent. From 2018 to 2022, there was an overall decrease of 26.2% for current/past month use. Between the years, 12th grade saw the largest decrease at 45.3%.

Figure 129. 2018-2022 Region 8 Current Use by Grade Level: RX Drugs
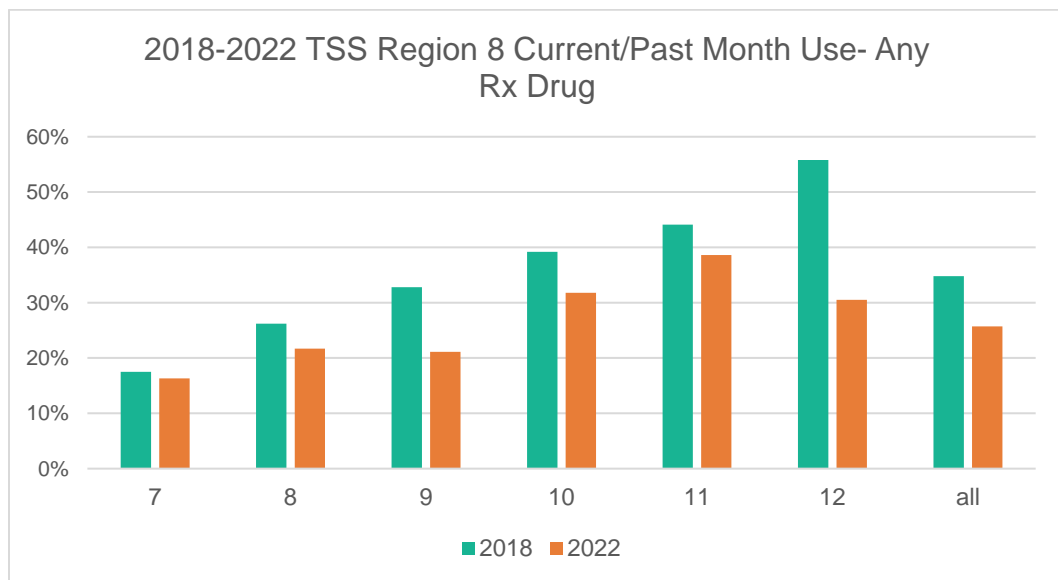
Illicit Drugs

Lifetime Use

- In the 2022 TSS, Region 8 lifetime illicit drug use for all students surveyed in 7th- 12th grade was 22.8 percent. 12th grade had a decrease from 2018 (48.2%) to 2022 (32.9%) of 31.7%. The overall lifetime use decreased by 10.2%.

Figure 130. 2018-2022 Region 8 Lifetime Use by Grade Level: Illicit Drugs
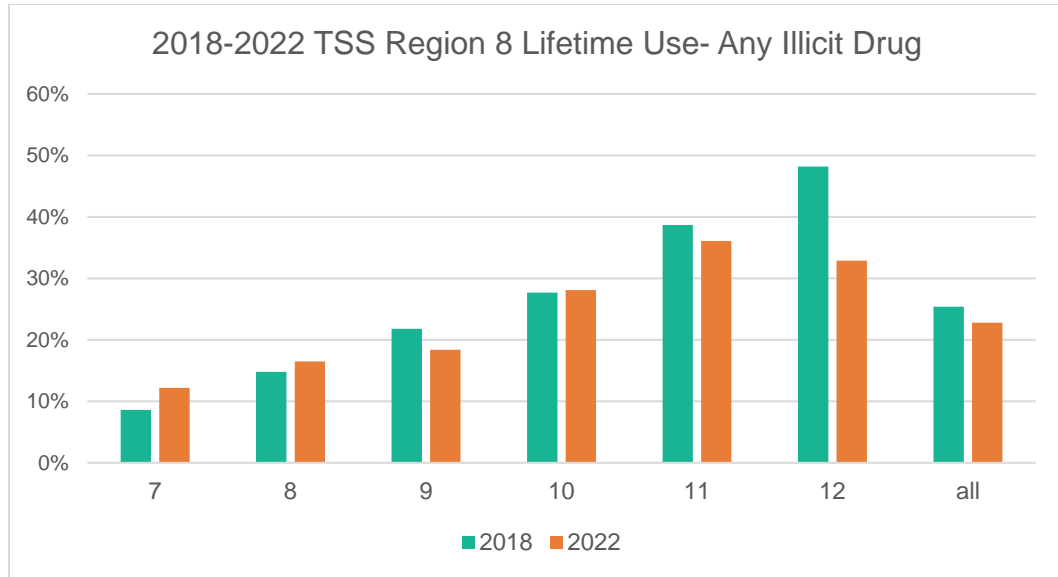
Past School Year Use

- In the 2022 TSS, 18 percent of Region 8 students in 7th-12th grade reported illicit drug use in the past school year. In 2022, 12th grade had a significant decrease in past school year use at 32.7%. The overall decrease in past school year use was 10.9%.

Figure 131. 2018-2022 Region 8 Past School Year Use by Grade Level: Illicit Drugs
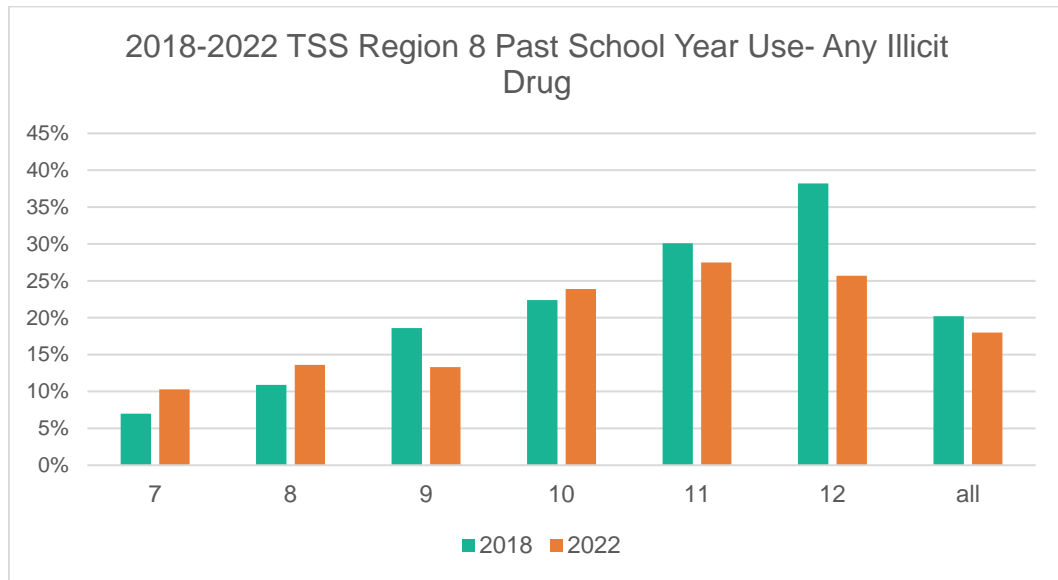
Current Use (last 30 days)

- In the 2022 TSS, Region 8 past month use for illicit drugs for all students surveyed in 7th- 12th grades was 14.8 percent. Overall use decreased by 6.9% and 12th grade decreased the most by 30.2%.

Figure 132. 2018-2022 Region 8 Current Use by Grade Level: Illicit Drugs
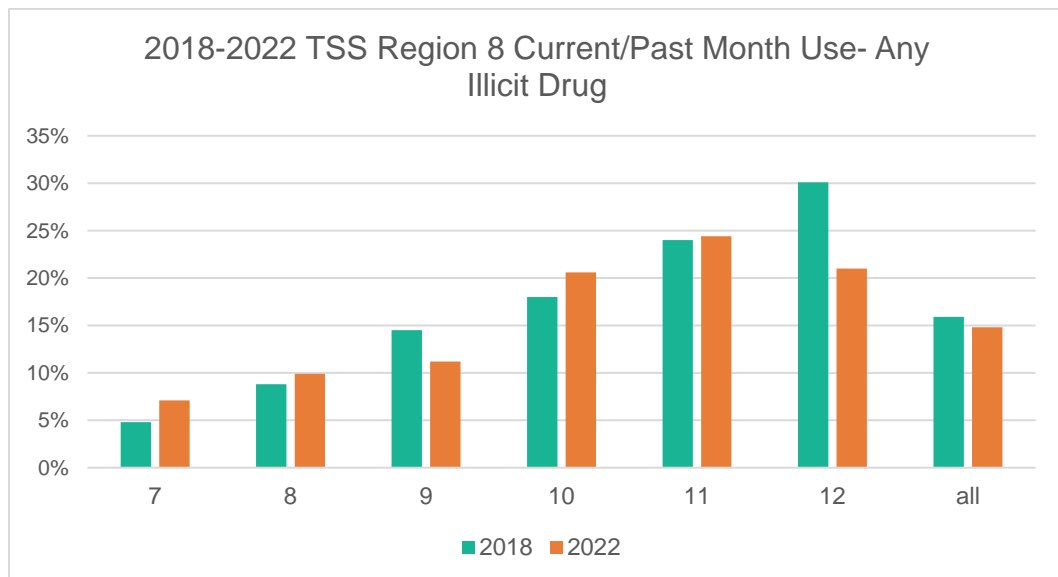
College Student Consumption
Alcohol
Current Use (last 30 days)

- 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 133. 2019-2021 TCS Current Use by Gender: Alcohol
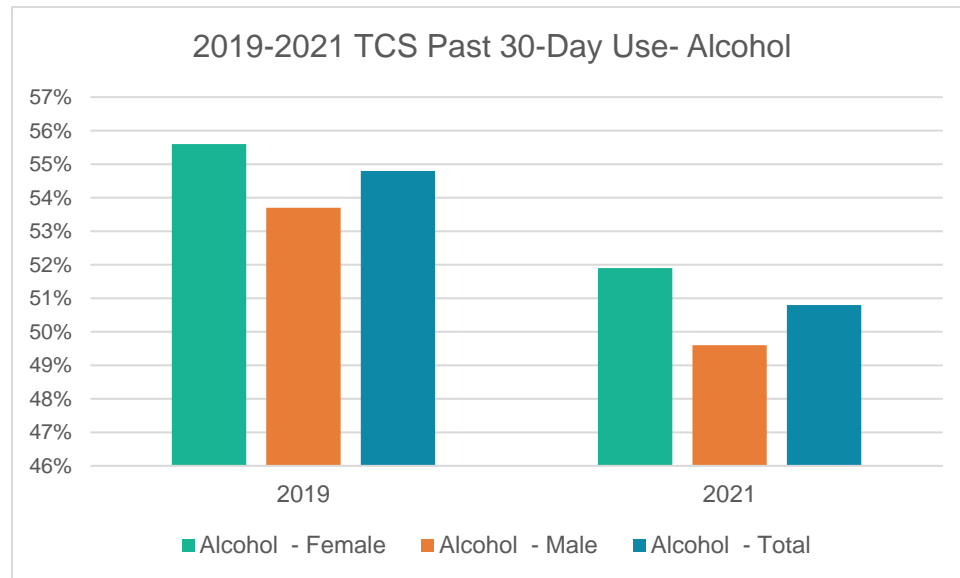
Past Year Use

- 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 134. 2019-2021 TCS Past Year Use by Gender: Alcohol
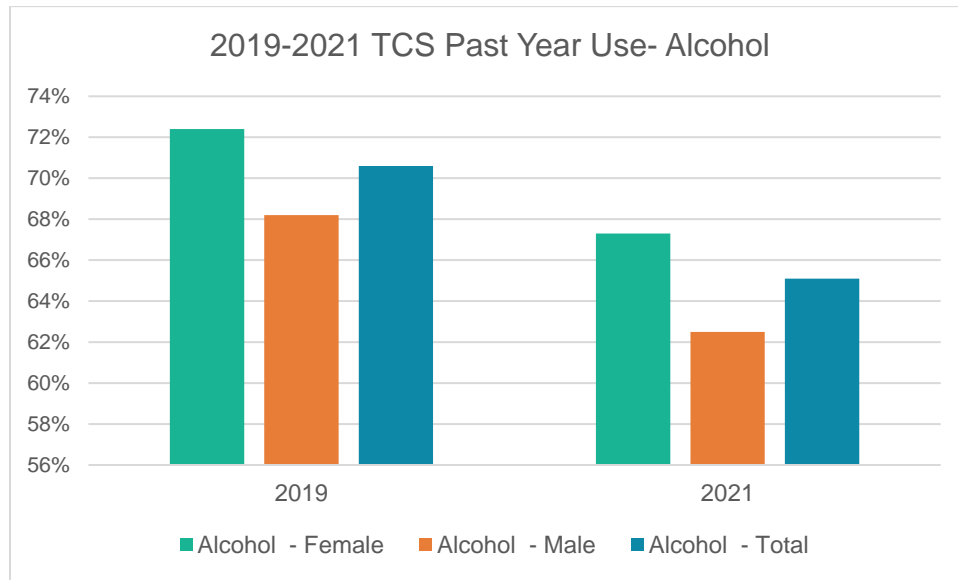
Lifetime Use

- 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 135. 2019-2021 TCS Lifetime Use by Gender: Alcohol
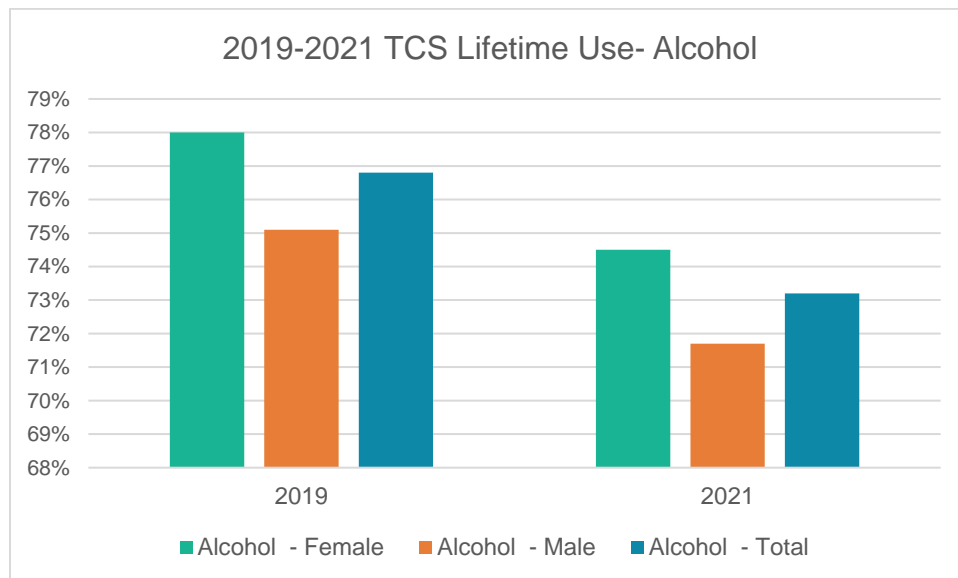
Tobacco

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 136. 2019-2021 TCS Current Use by Gender: Tobacco
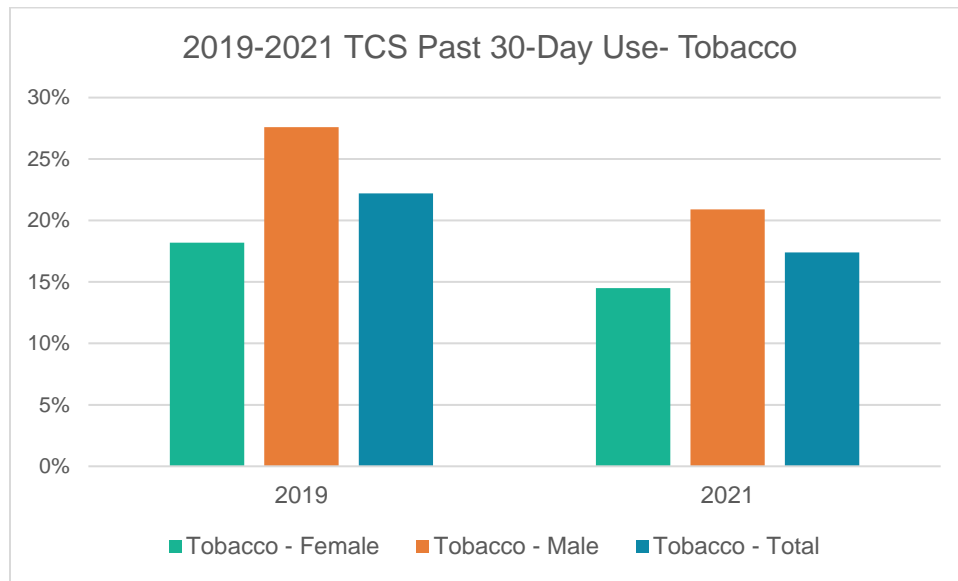
Past Year Use

- 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 137. 2019-2021 TCS Past Year Use by Gender: Tobacco
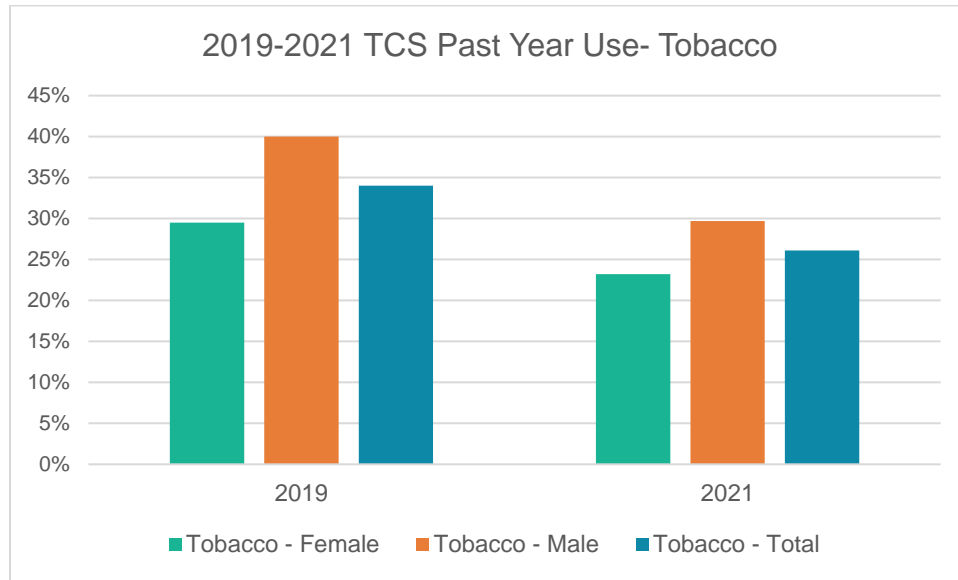
Lifetime Use

- 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 138. 2019-2021 TCS Lifetime Use by Gender: Tobacco
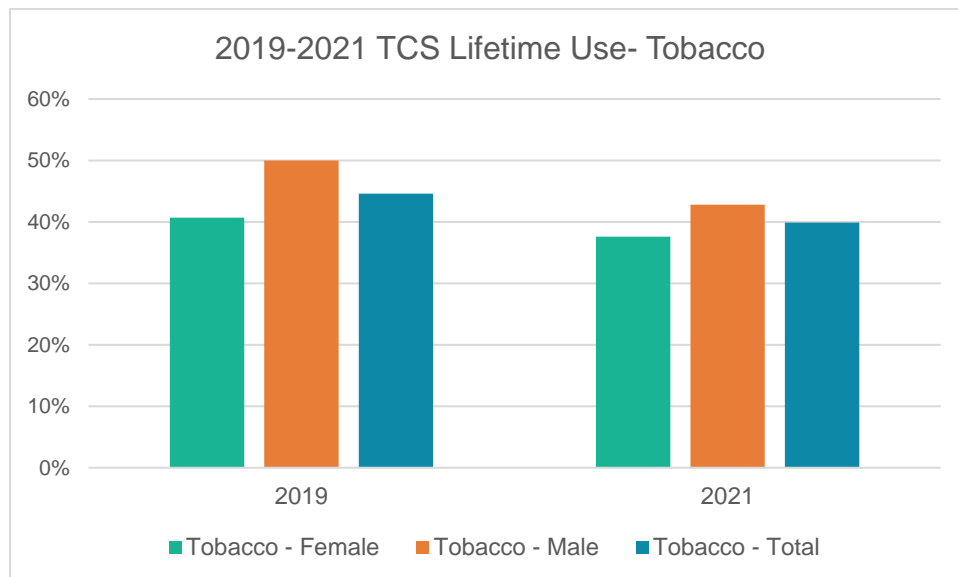
Marijuana

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 139. 2019-2021 TCS Current Use by Gender: Marijuana
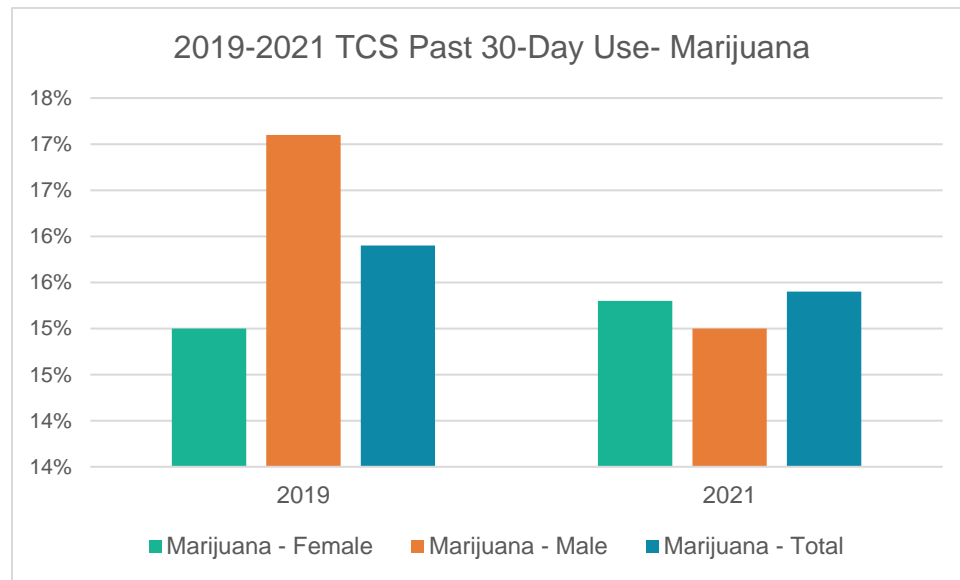
Past Year Use

- 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 140. 2019-2021 TCS Past Year Use by Gender: Marijuana
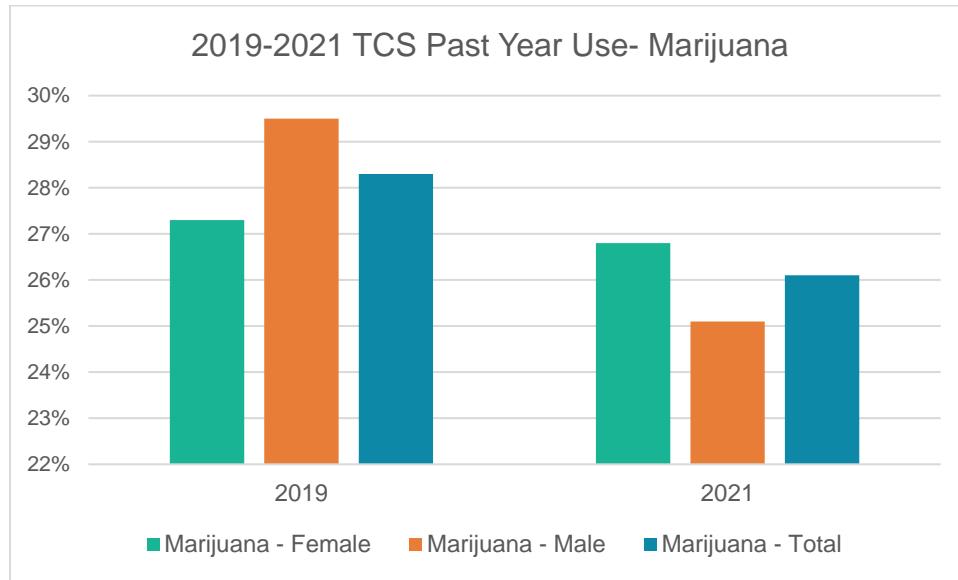
Lifetime Use

- 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 141. 2019-2021 TCS Lifetime Use by Gender: Marijuana
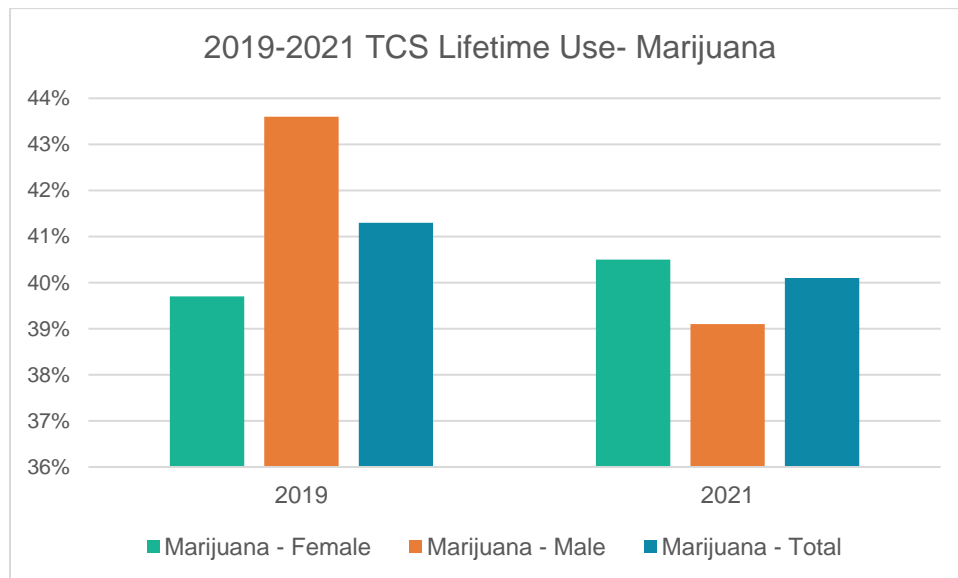
Prescription Drugs
Current Use (last 30 days)
- According to the Texas College Survey (TCS), in 2021, 3.3 percent of Texas college students used prescription drugs not for medical use in the past month. Out of the participating students, 3.2 percent of males reported current prescription drug use, while 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 142. 2019-2021 TCS Current Use by Gender: RX Drugs
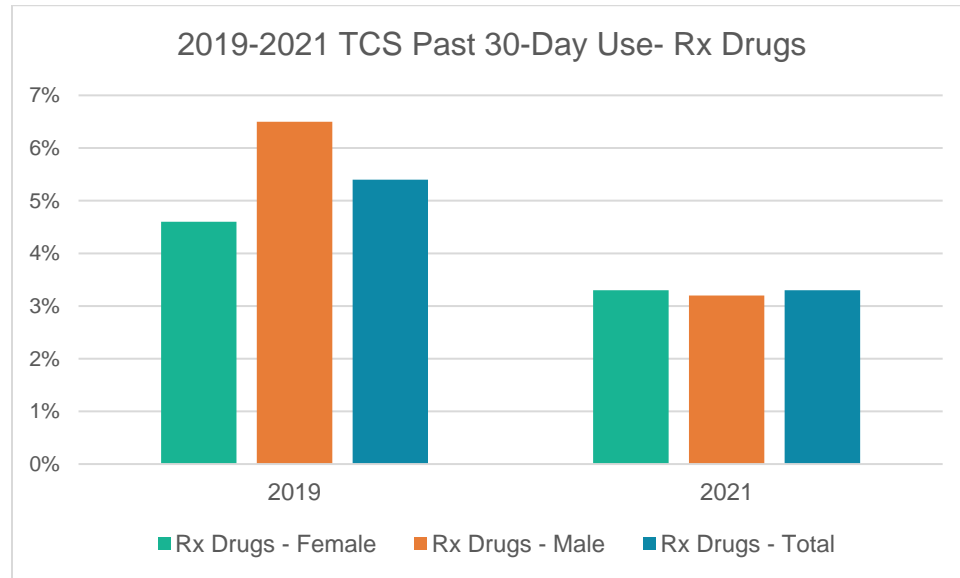
Past Year Use
- In the 2021 TCS, 7.8 percent of college students in Texas reported prescription drug use in the past year. Out of the participating students, 7.8 percent of males reported past year prescription drug use, while 7.4 percent of females reported so. From 2019 to 2021 there has been a 39.5 percent decrease in students who reported prescription drug use in the past year.

Figure 143. 2019-2021 TCS Past Year Use by Gender: RX Drugs
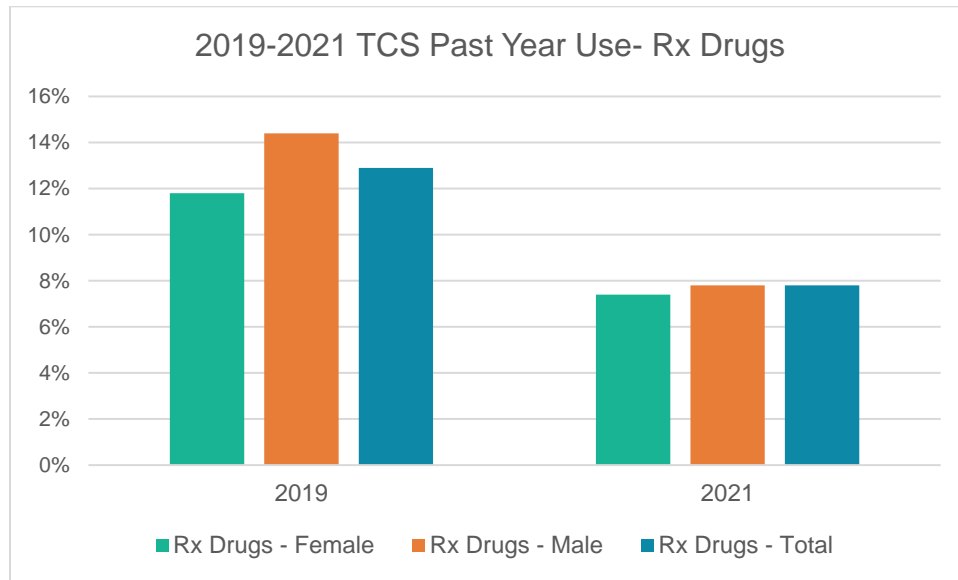
Lifetime Use

- 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 144. 2019-2021 TCS Lifetime Use by Gender: RX Drugs
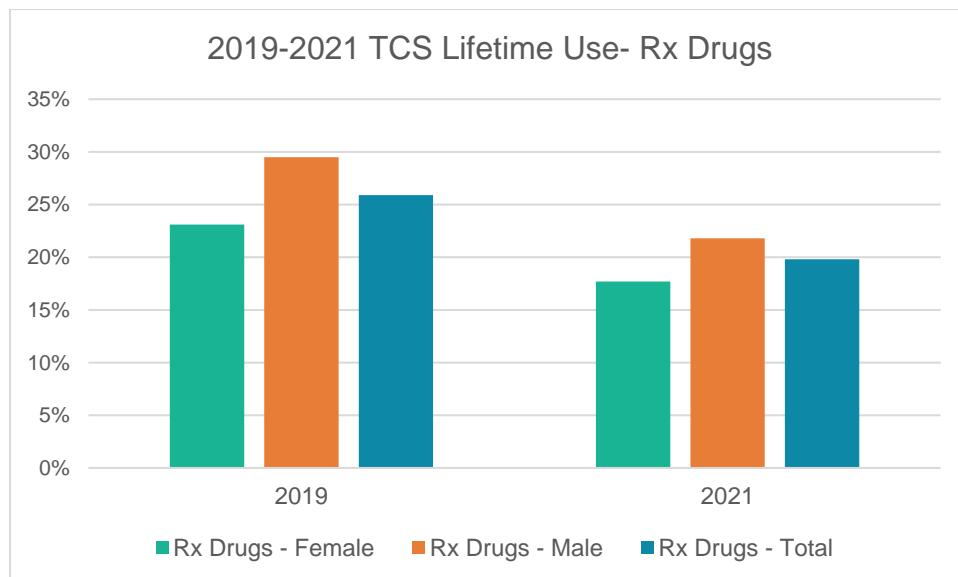
Illicit Drugs

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 145. 2019-2021 TCS Current Use by Gender: Illicit Drugs
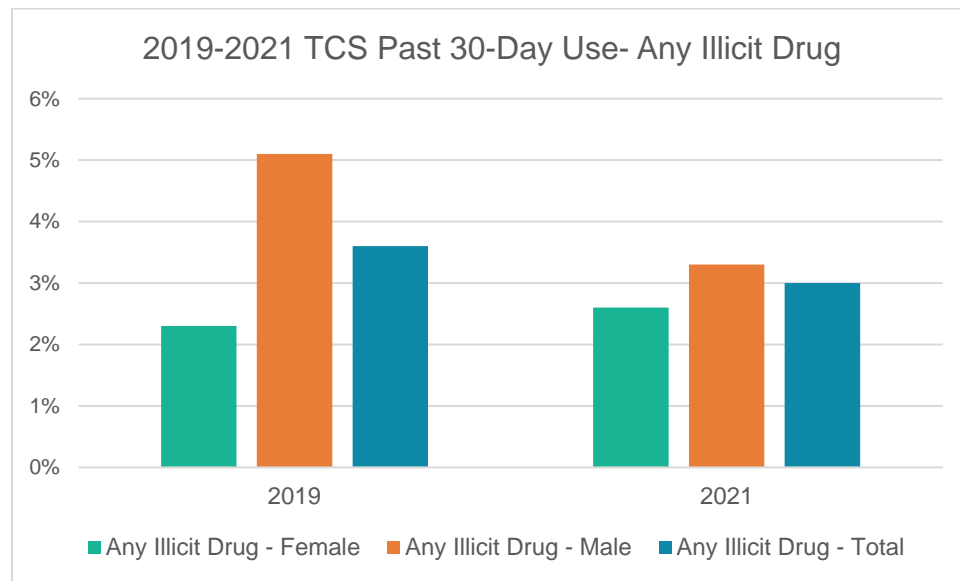
Past Year Use

- 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 146. 2019-2021 TCS Past Year Use by Gender: Illicit Drugs
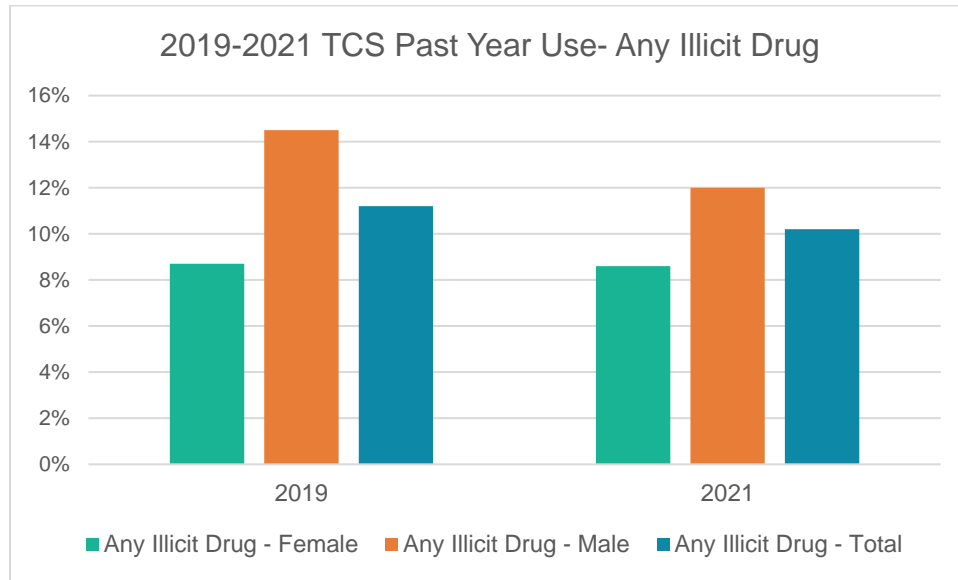
Lifetime Use

- 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 147. 2019-2021 TCS Lifetime Use by Gender: Illicit Drugs
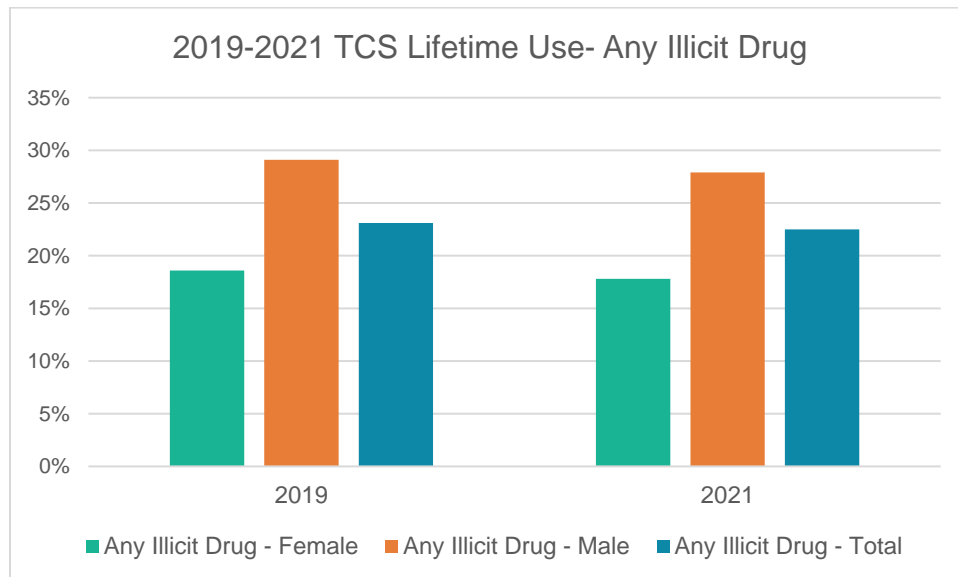
Adult Substance Use

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 2022, 51.7 percent of adults reported past month alcohol use, 57.5 percent of males reported past month alcohol use and 45.9 percent of females reported so. Individuals aged 25-34 reported the highest percentage of current alcohol use at 63.7 percent. From 2018 (51.7%) to 2022 (51.7%), adults reporting current alcohol use in these five years has largely remained the same.

Figure 148. 2018-2022 Adult Alcohol Consumption
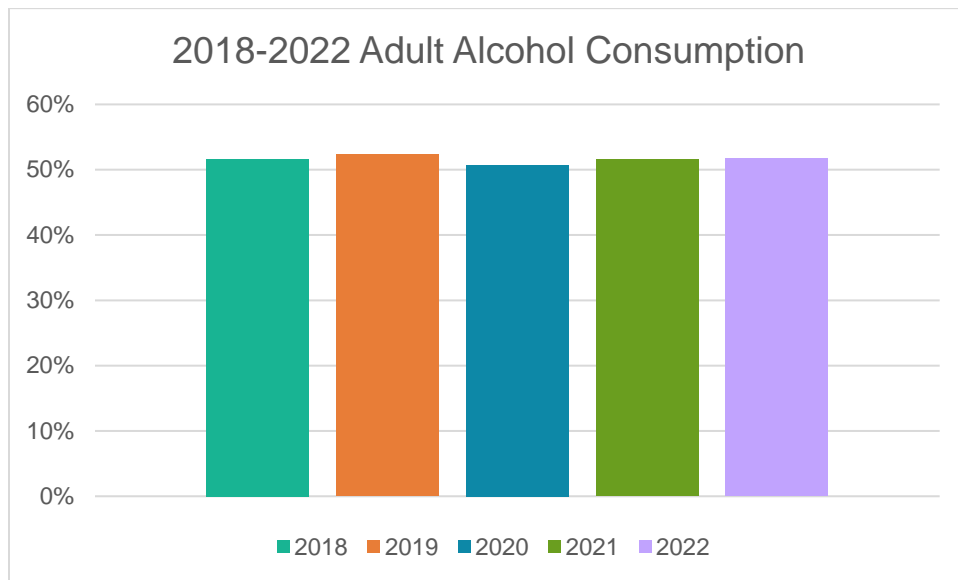
Adult Binge Drinking

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 2022, in Texas, 16.5 percent of adults reported binge drinking, 21.7 percent of males reported binge drinking and 11.4 percent of females reported so. Individuals aged 25-34 reported the highest percentage of binge drinking at 28.8 percent. From 2018 (17.5%) to 2022 (16.5%), there was a decrease in those reporting binge drinking.

Figure 149. 2018-2022 Adult Binge Drinking
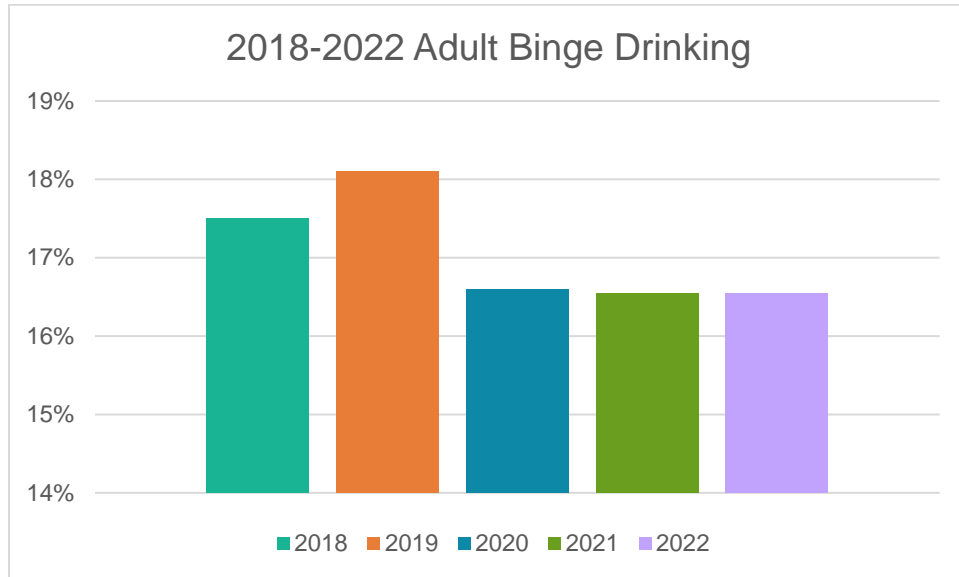
Adult Smoking

The BRFSS asks participants whether they are current smokers. In 2022, 11.9 percent of Texas adults reported smoking. From 2018 (14.4%) to 2022 (11.8%), there was a 18 percent decrease in those reporting being current smokers.

Figure 150. 2018-2022 Texas Adult Smoking
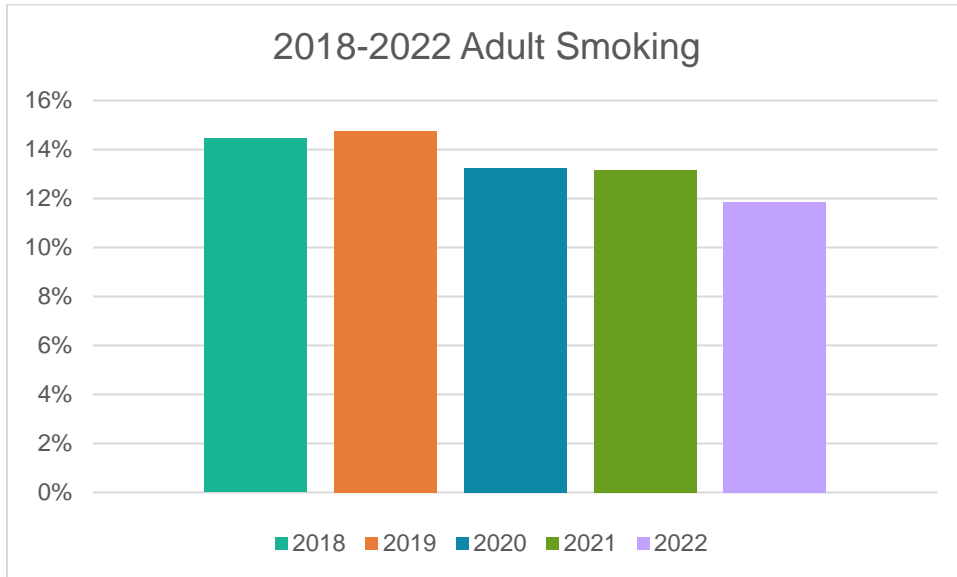
Public Health and Safety
Consequences of Substance Use/Misuse
Mortality
Opioid Related Emergency Department Visits

- Outpatient opioid related emergency department (ED) visits rate for Texas in 2022 was 100.3 visits per 100,000 population, this is an increase from 2021 with visits in Texas being 98.6 per 100,000 persons. Region 8 opioid related ED visits were higher than Texas from 2018-2022, with the 2022 rate being 113 per 100,000, as seen in Figure 151.

    Outpatient ED visits in Region 8 counties in 2022 ranged from 32 per 100,00 in Kinney to 372.3 per 100,000 in Zavala. This is shown in Figure 152. See Appendix, Table 40. Opioid Related Emergency Department Visits.

Figure 151. Outpatient Opioid Visits by Region and State
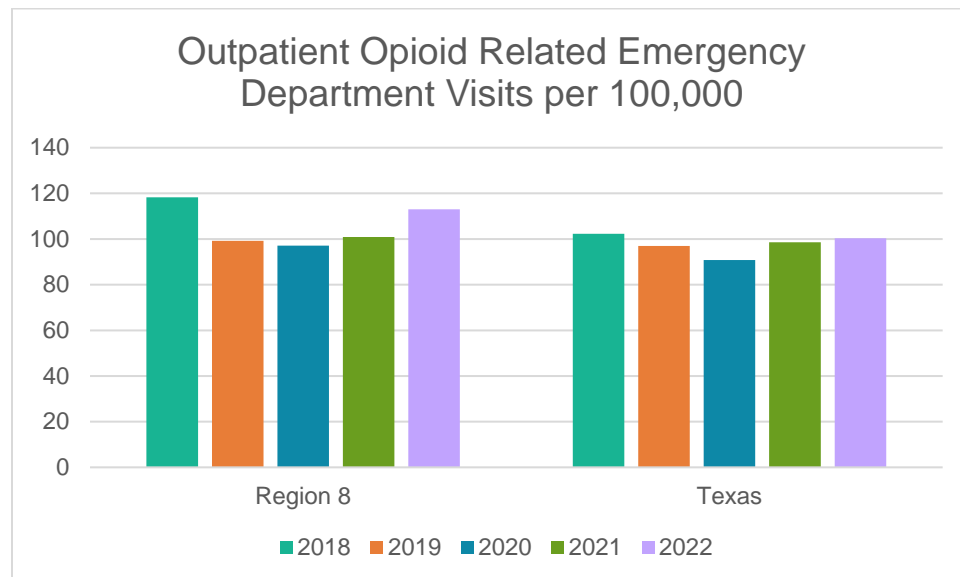
Figure 152. 2022 Outpatient Opioid Visits by County
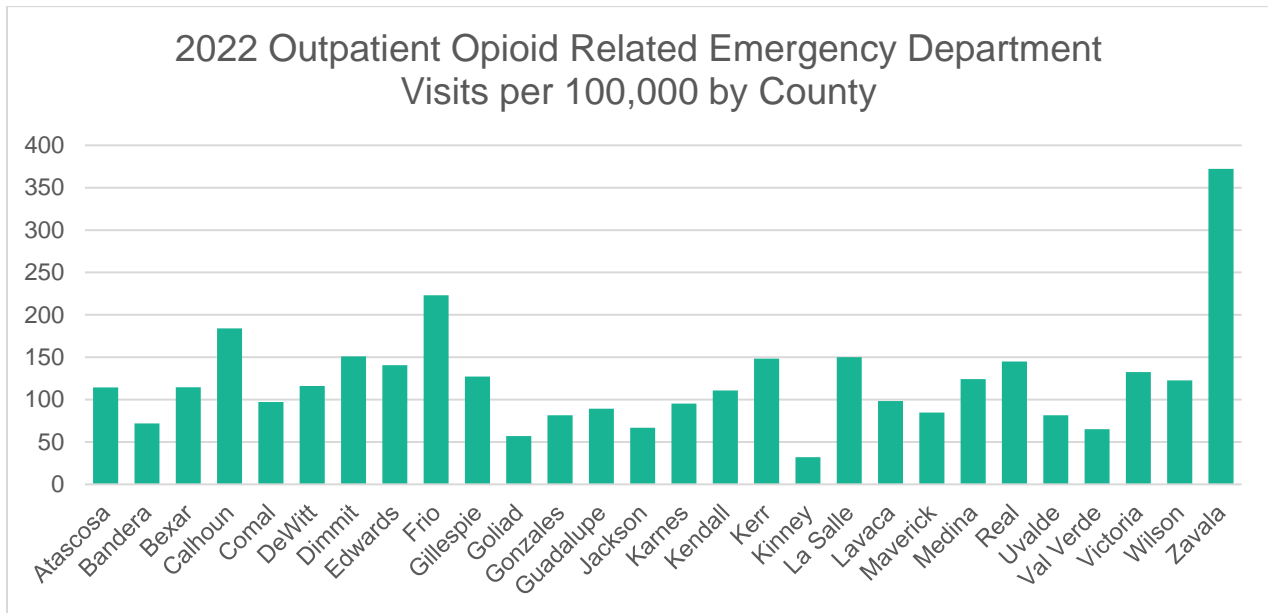
- Inpatient opioid related emergency department (ED) visits rate for Texas in 2022 was 97.7 visits per 100,000 population. Region 8 opioid related ED visits were higher than Texas from 2018-2022, with the 2022 rate being 124.7 visits per 100,000, as seen in Figure 153.

  Inpatient ED visits in Region 8 counties in 2022 ranged from 14.7 per 100,00 in Val Verde to 153.2 per 100,000 in Bexar. This is shown in Figure 154. See Appendix, Table 40. Opioid Related Emergency Department Visits.

Figure 153. Inpatient Opioid Visits by Region and State
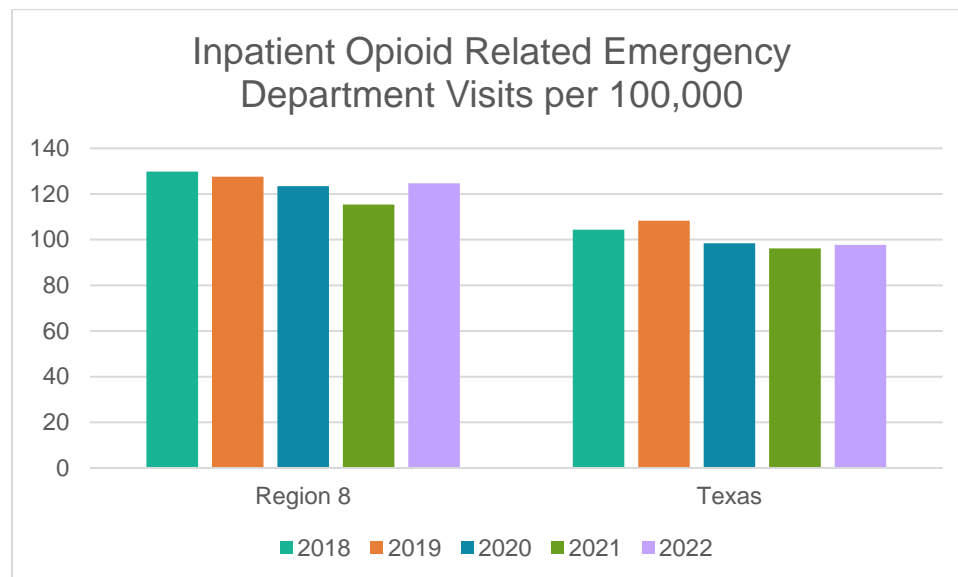
Figure 154. 2022 Inpatient Opioid Visits by County
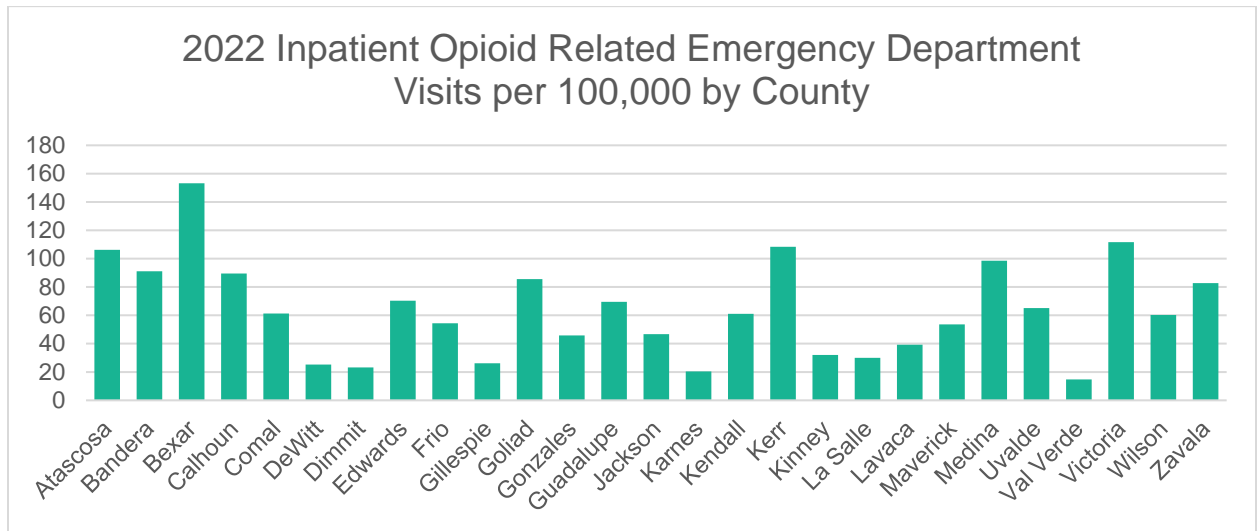
Overdose Deaths

- The overdose death rate for Texas in 2023 was 18.7 deaths per 100,000 population, a rate increase of 74.8 percent from 10.1 deaths per 100,000 persons in 2018 to 18.7 in 2023. In 2023 the number of overdose deaths in Texas was 5,439, while the number of overdose deaths in Region 8 was 567.

Figure 155. 2018-2023 Texas Overdose Death Rate
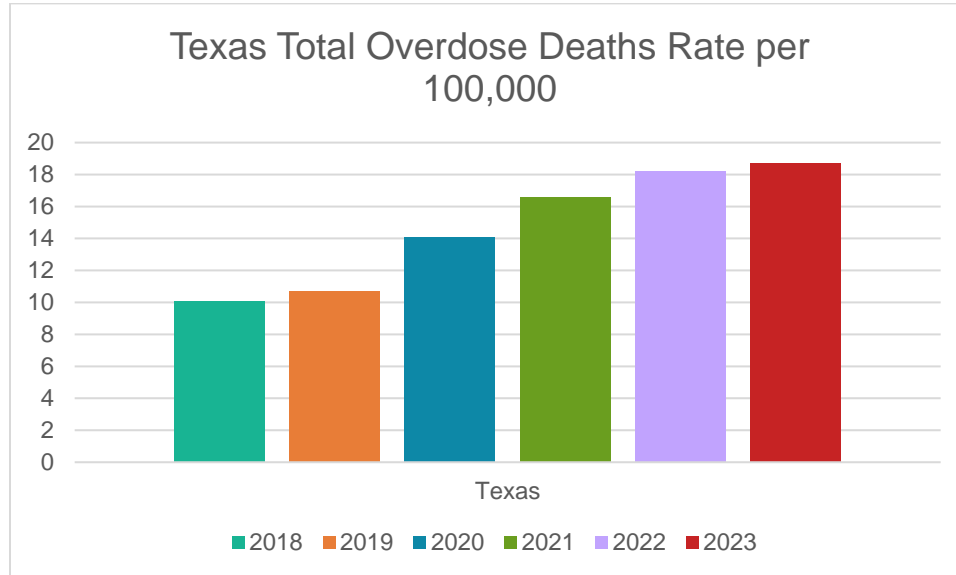
The overdose death rate for Region 8 in 2023 was 18.7 deaths per 100,000 population, a decrease from 19.1 deaths per 100,000 persons in 2022. See Appendix, Table 41. Region 8 Overdose Deaths 2018-2023.

Figure 156. 2018-2023 Region 8 Overdose Death Rate
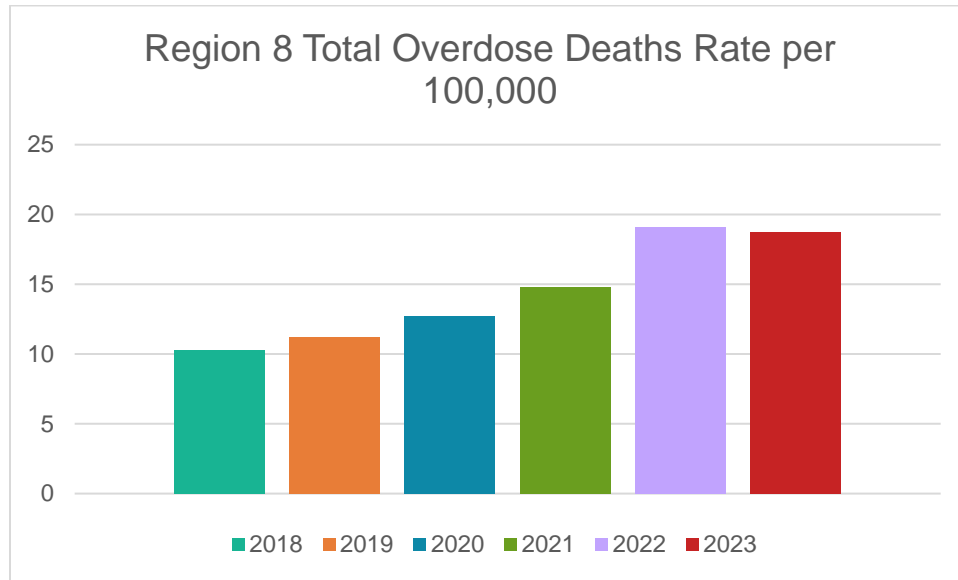
In 2023, the adolescent (individuals aged 15-24) overdose death rate for Region 8 was 8.7 per 100,000 persons. The rate of adolescent overdoses decreased slightly from 2022, to 8.9 per 100,000 persons.

Figure 157. 2018-2023 Region 8 Adolescent Overdose Death Rate
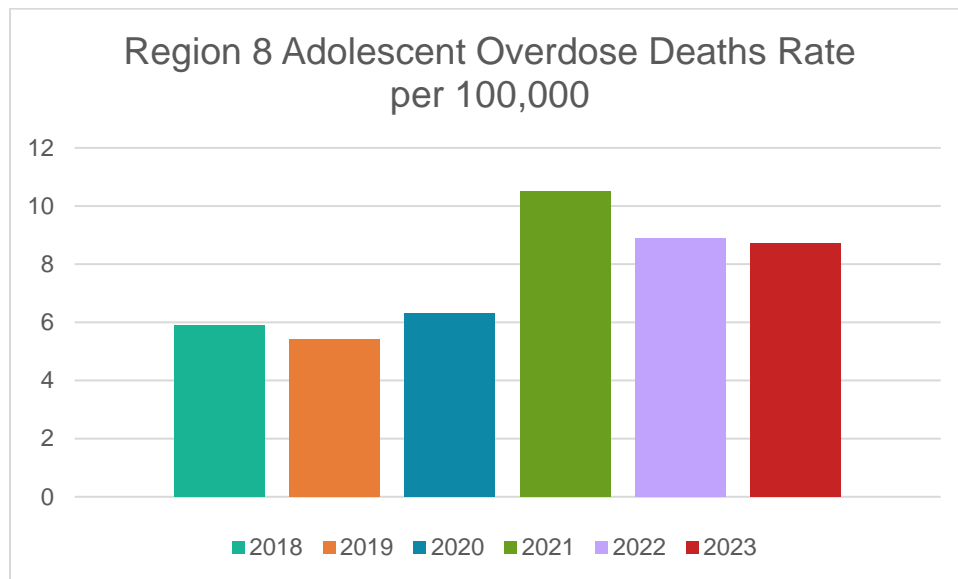
Deaths by Suicide

- Adolescent Suicides: In Region 8, from 2018 to 2023, there were 229 deaths by suicide for children aged 10-19 years. In Texas, the total number of suicides from 2018 to 2023 was 1,809 for this age group. Region 8 had the third largest number of youth suicides of the eleven regions in Texas.

Table 6. 2018-2023 Region 8 Adolescent Suicides (10-19)

Public Health Region	Years					
	2018 Rate per 100k	2019 Rate per 100k	2020 Rate per 100k	2021 Rate per 100k	2022^ Rate per 100k	2023^ Rate per 100k
1	10.6	10.6	14.4	7.6	7.6	*
2	*	*	*	*	17.1	14.5
3	5.9	6.9	6.9	7.7	6.4	6.4
4	10.2	8.3	6.4	*	6.4	7.7
5	12.6	10.7	9.7	*	*	*
6	5.2	6.6	6.2	6.5	6.9	6.7
7	6.8	6.5	9.4	7.4	6.8	6.3
8	10.7	6.4	10.0	9.6	7.5	8.0
9	12.8	12.8	*	*	*	*
10	*	*	*	7.2	*	*
11	6.5	5.7	4.4	5.5	5.2	3.4
Texas	**6.9679**	**7.0373**	**7.3382**	**7.2456**	**6.7827**	**6.5049**

Note: ^Death data for 2022 and 2023 are non-final
*Indicates suppressed data

- Adult Suicides: In 2022, the adult suicide rate for adults 25 and older 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 159. 2018-2023 Region 8 Suicide Rate
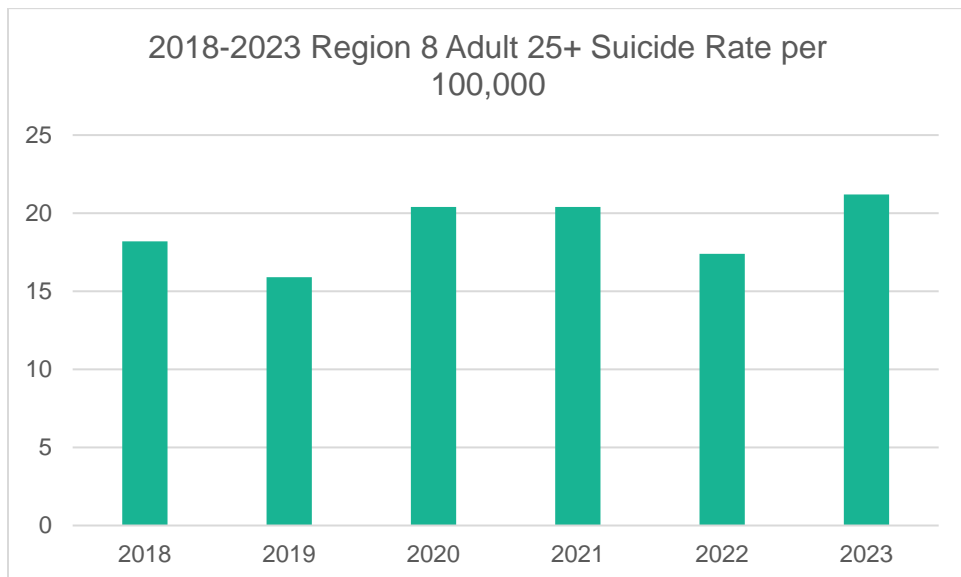
In 2023, individuals aged 35-44 had the highest rate of suicides among adults in Region 8 at 25.6 per 100,000 persons. In the same year, individuals aged 65-74 had the lowest rate of suicides among adults in Region 8 at 11.3 per 100,000 persons. See Appendix, Table 43. Region 8 Suicide Deaths 2018-2023.

Figure 160. 2023 Region 8 Adult Suicide Rate by Age
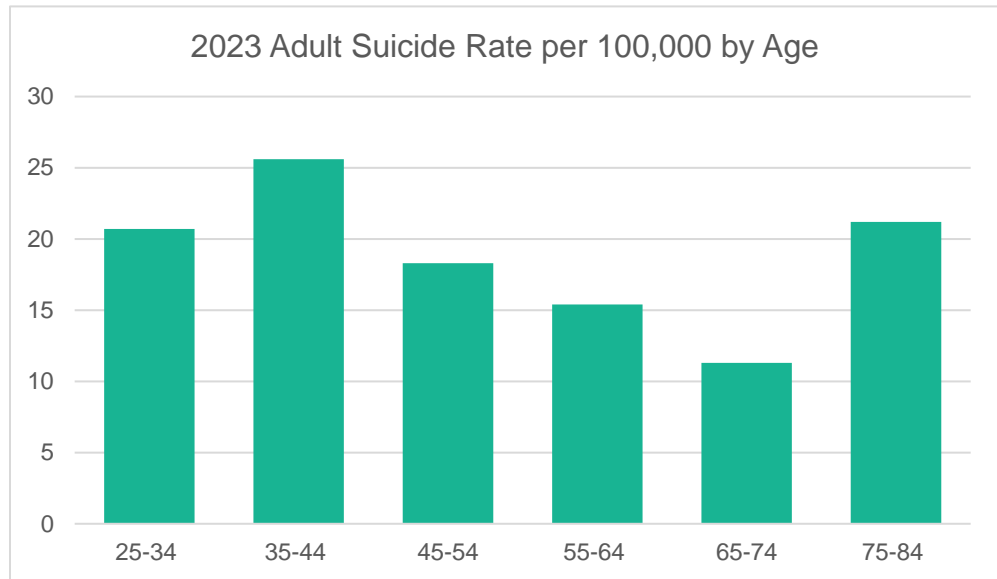
Alcohol-Related Vehicular Fatalities

- Across Texas in 2023, there were 1497 people killed in motor vehicle traffic crashes where someone involved was under the influence of alcohol (i.e., driver, pedestrian, cyclist, etc.). The number of persons killed increased 9.1% from 1372 in 2018 to 1497 in 2023. In 2023, Region 8 had 119 people killed in motor vehicle traffic crashes where a someone involved was under the influence of alcohol. The number of persons killed decreased 7.0% from 128 deaths in 2018. In 2023, the Region 8 rate of alcohol-related vehicular fatalities was 3.9 per 100,000 persons.

Figure 161. 2018-2023 Alcohol-Related Vehicular Fatalities by Region and State

Alcohol-Related Vehicular Fatalities per 100k by Year

Legend: ■ Region 8   ■ Texas
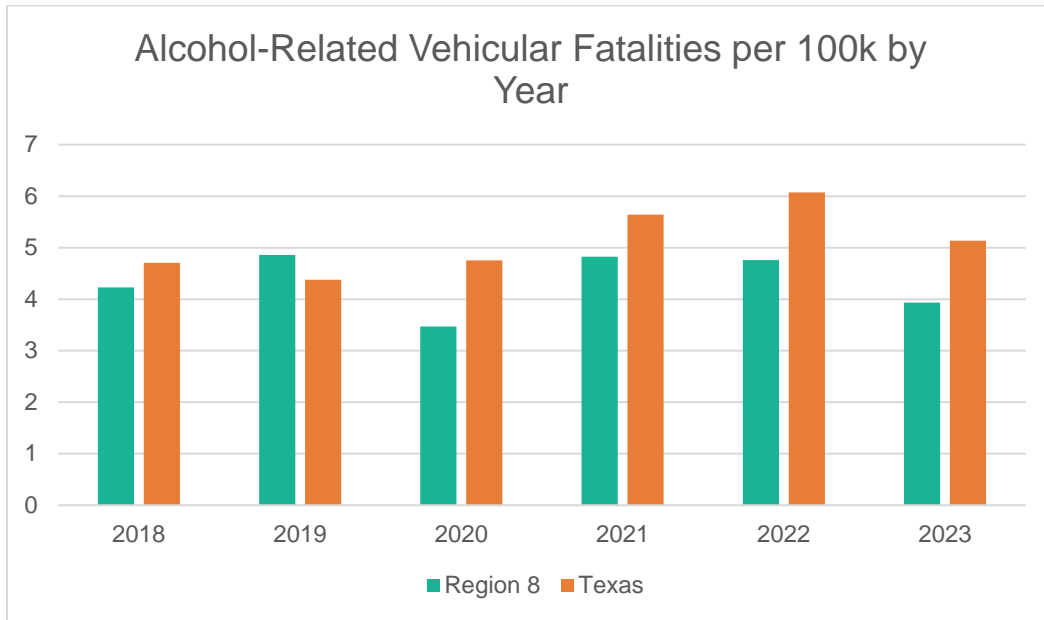
In 2023, Region 8 county rates of alcohol-related vehicular fatalities ranged from 0.0 in Calhoun, Goliad, Jackson, Kinney, Real, and Zavala Counties to 70.3 per 100,000 in Edwards County. See Appendix, Table 44. Region 8 Alcohol-Related Vehicular Fatalities 2018-2023.

Figure 162. 2023 Region 8 Alcohol-Related Vehicular Fatalities by County

2023 Alcohol-Related Vehicular Fatalities
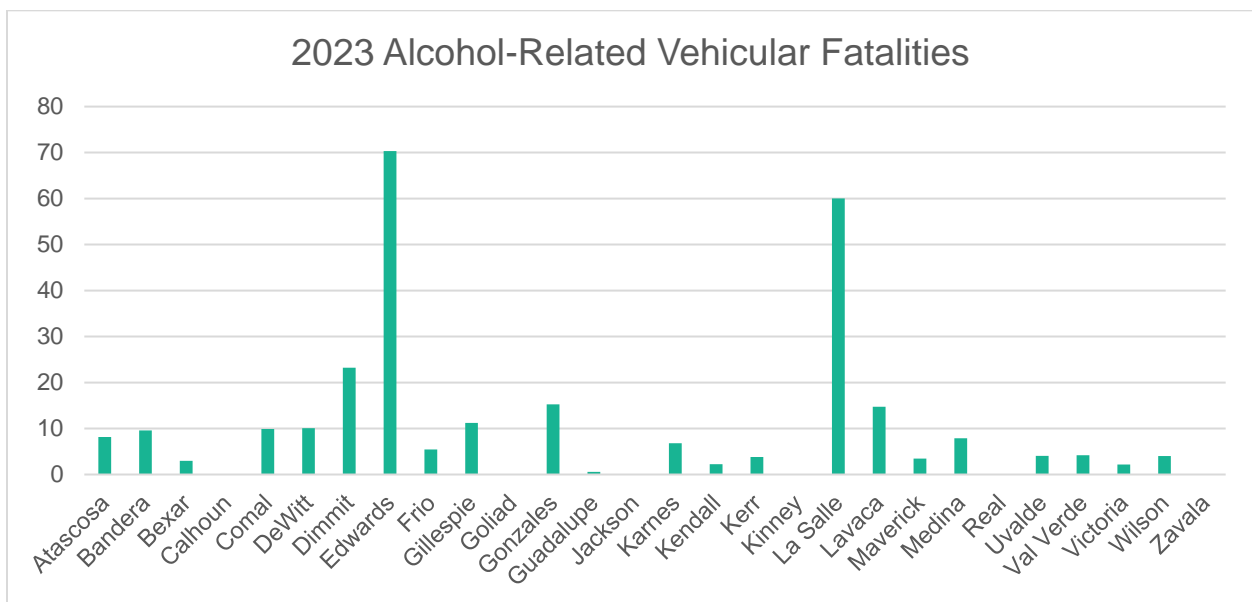
Healthcare

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 163. 2018-2022 State Funded SUD Treatment by Region and State
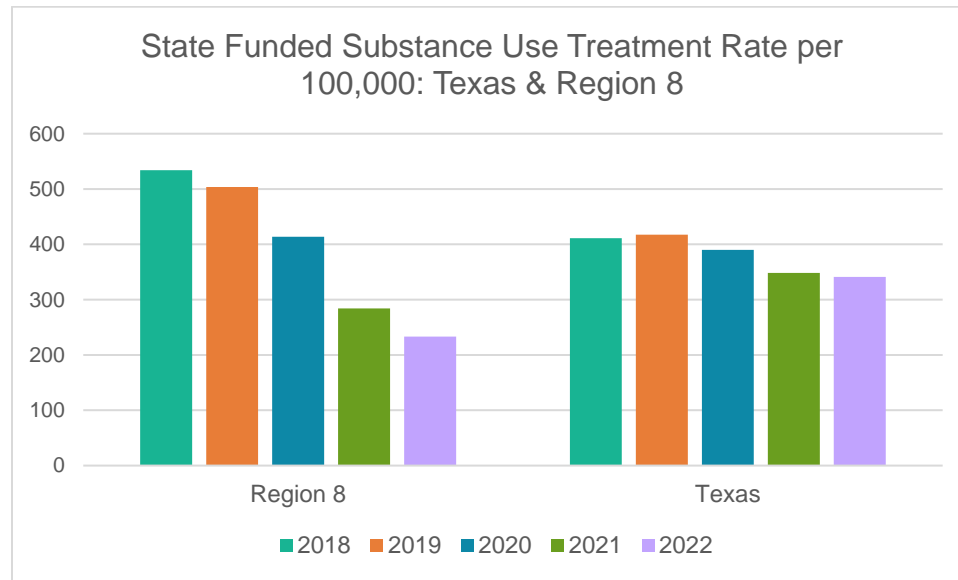
In 2022, the youth SUD treatment rate (115 per 100,000 persons) was much lower than that of adults in Texas (416.2 per 100,000 persons). See Appendix, Table 45. Substance Use Disorder Treatment Numbers 2018-2022.

Figure 164. 2018-2022 State Funded SUD Treatment by Age Category: Texas
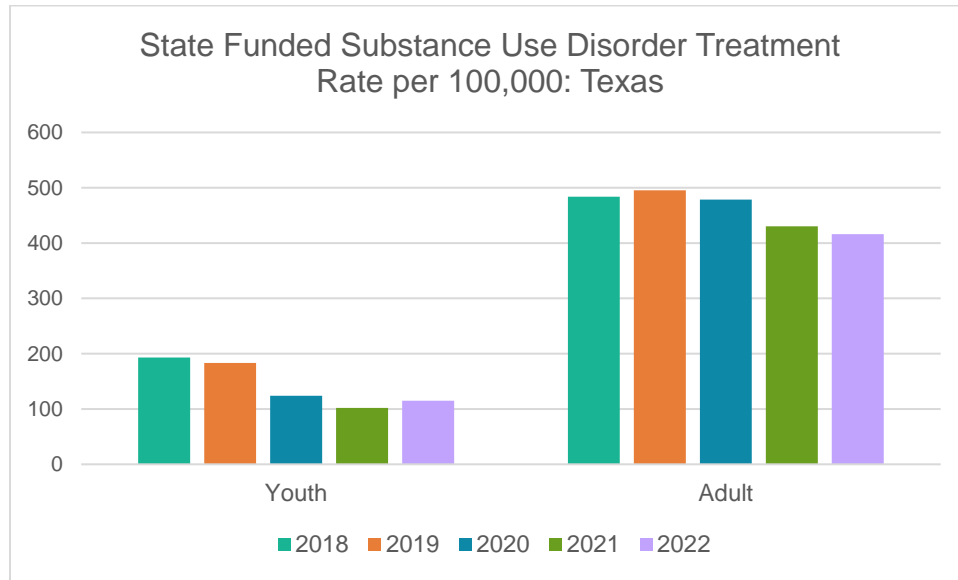
In Texas, the 2022 youth SUD treatment rate was 115 per 100,000 persons. There has been a 40.4 percent decrease in the youth SUD treatment rate from 2018 to 2022.

Figure 165. 2018-2022 State Funded SUD Treatment: Texas Youth Rate
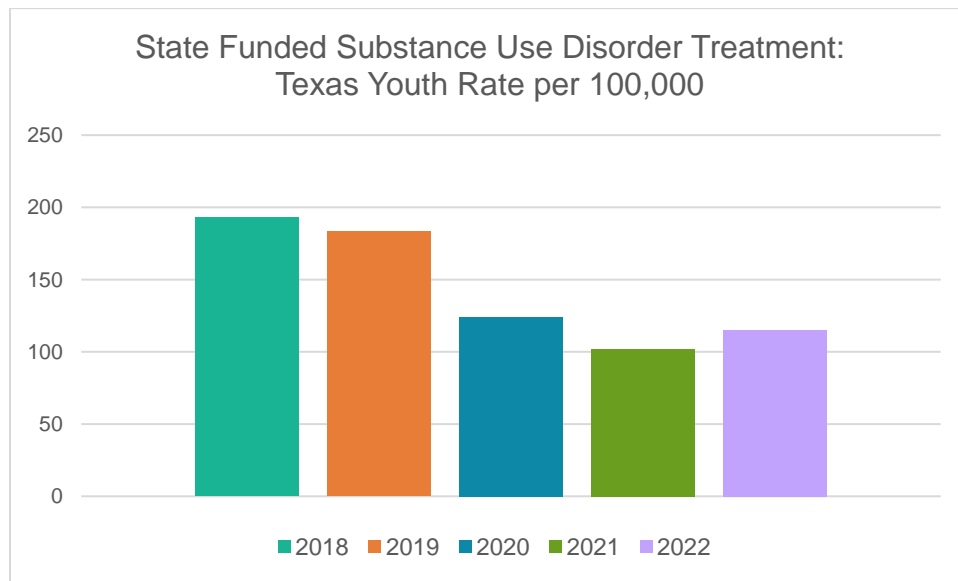
In Texas, the 2022 adult SUD treatment rate was 416.2 per 100,000 persons. There has been a 13.9 decrease in the adult SUD treatment rate from 2018 to 2022.

Figure 166. 2018-2022 State Funded SUD Treatment: Texas Adult Rate
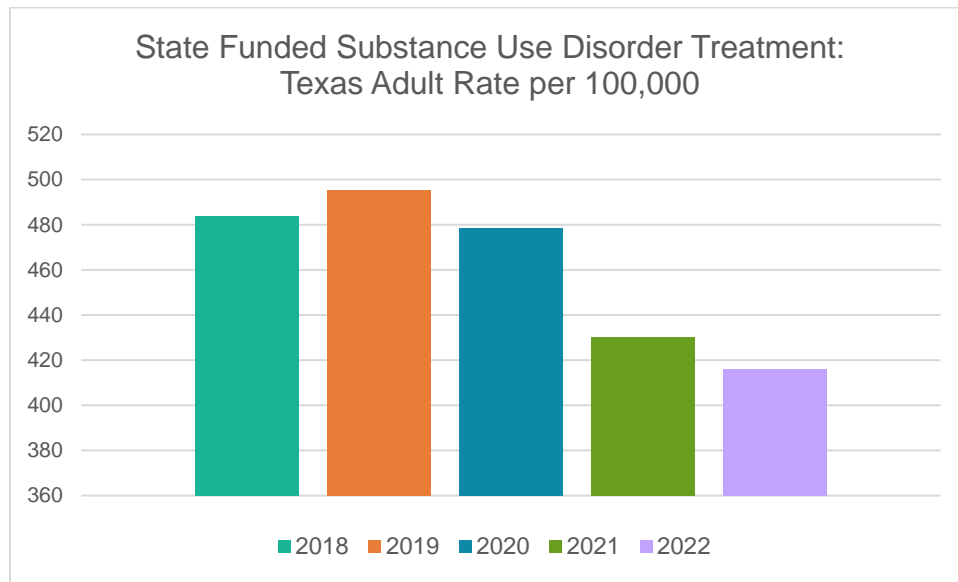
Criminal Justice

Drug-Related Incarceration

In Texas, there is a decrease in drug-related incarcerations overall. Evidence has shown that the risk of overdose increases for inmates with a SUD following release.[44] In 2023, there were 19,144 drug-related incarcerations in the state of Texas. This is a 20.1% decrease in drug related incarcerations from 2018 to 2023 (23,963 drug-related incarcerations in 2018). See Appendix, Table 46. Drug-Related Incarceration Rates 2018-2023. Please note that these rates reflect people actively incarcerated, this is not necessarily reflecting people recently incarcerated that year.

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[44](National Institute on Drug Abuse, 2020)

Figure 167. Texas Drug-Related Incarceration by Year
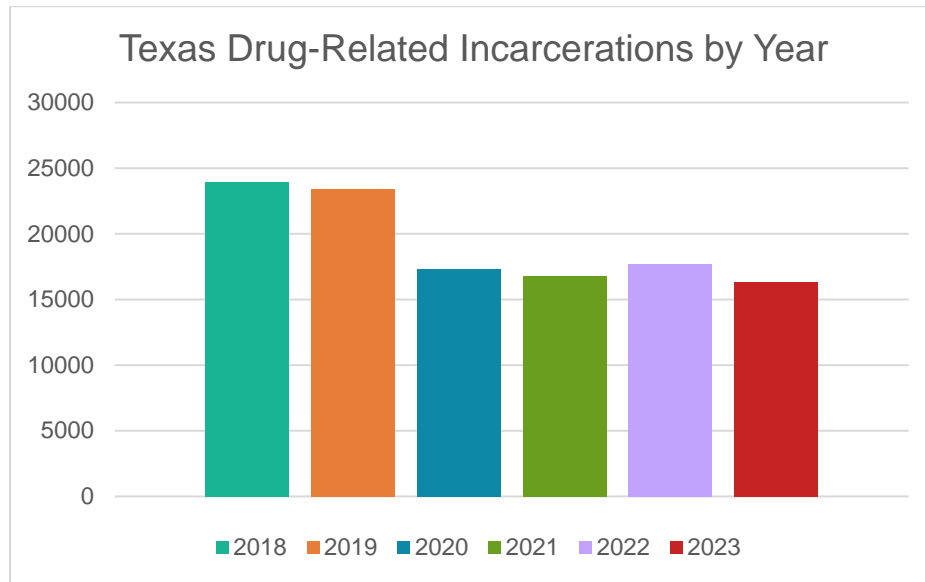
Economic

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 $1 trillion annually in costs related to crime, lost work productivity, and health care. All figures in this section have been adjusted for inflation.

Table 7. Estimated Economic Impact of Substance Use

Cost of Substance Use Nationally			
Substance	Health Care	Overall	Year Estimate Based On
Tobacco	$241 billion	$431 billion	2010
Alcohol	$38 billion	$358 billion	2010
Illicit Drugs	$16 billion	$291 billion	2007
Prescription Opioids	$35 billion	$105 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[45].

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[45]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 [46]. 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[47].

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[48].

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[46] Oliveira, J. M. D., et al. (2022).
[47] Lewis, K., & Kuhfeld, M. (2023).
[48] 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. Additionally, counseling or therapy may be more beneficial for 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 borne 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[49].

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.

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[49] 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 2023, over 6,500 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 48,000 youth over the 2023 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 on 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. There is a 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:

The RNA has identified alcohol, tobacco, and marijuana as the most prevalent substances in terms of use and misuse patterns. Current use rates show that alcohol ranks highest in usage among youth, with tobacco and marijuana following closely behind, but historically, Tobacco has lead for lifetime use. Notably, marijuana seizures and related items accounted for the highest drug seizures in Texas and the Region 8 area, indicating a shift in consumption patterns. In 2023, marijuana surpassed tobacco in usage, whereas tobacco had previously led in consumption rates.

Texas School Survey (TSS) data indicates that as children grow older, their exposure to and awareness of substance use increases. Twelfth graders are three times more likely than seventh graders to perceive alcohol as easily accessible. Factors such as peer influence, child maltreatment, lack of family support, safety concerns at home, perceptions of substance harm, and inadequate school or social support are associated with substance use and misuse in the area.

In 2023, Region 8 reported a child maltreatment rate of 9 victims per 1000, higher than the state average of 8 victims per 1000. Behavioral health disparities identified by the RNA include depression among both adults and children. Disparities in access to mental health providers are evident between smaller and larger metropolitan areas, with regions like Bexar County having significantly higher provider rates compared to more rural counties like Atascosa.

In Texas, the overall rate of Mental Health Providers (MHP) is 156.712 per 100,000 population, while Bexar County boasts a higher rate of 232.23 per 100,000. Conversely, rural counties such as Atascosa have a substantially lower MHP rate of 55.05 per 100,000. Lack of insurance correlates with reduced access to mental health services, particularly in socioeconomically disadvantaged areas.

Protective factors linked to improved behavioral health outcomes include strong social networks, insurance coverage, and increased access to mental health services. A higher perception of substance harm also serves as a protective factor. In 2022, 54.5% of students in Region 8 perceived marijuana as very dangerous, compared to 60.1% statewide in Texas.

Areas with higher socioeconomic status exhibit protective effects, often correlating with greater access to mental health resources. Improved behavioral health outcomes are associated with lower rates of child maltreatment and participation in extracurricular activities. Student survey data from 2022 in Region 8 indicated that 55.1% of students across all grades would confide in another adult if they had a substance use disorder (SUD).

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Data Source Table

Indicator	Data Source	Website
Total Population	American Community Survey 5 Year Estimates 2018-2022	https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/acs/
Total Population by Sex and Age	American Community Survey 5 Year Estimates 2018-2022	https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/acs/
Total Population by Race	American Community Survey 5 Year Estimates 2018-2022	https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/acs/
Total Population by Ethnicity	American Community Survey 5 Year Estimates 2018-2022	https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/acs/
Institutionalized & Noninstitutionalized Disability Data	American Community Survey 5 Year Estimates 2018-2022	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 2018-2022	https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/acs/
Median Household Income	American Community Survey 5 Year Estimates 2018-2022	https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/acs/
Unemployment	U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics	https://www.bls.gov/lau/tables.htm#cntyaa
Students Experiencing Homelessness	Texas Education Agency	https://rptsvr1.tea.texas.gov/adhocrpt/adspr.html
Educational Attainment	American Community Survey 5 Year Estimates 2018-2022	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

E-Cigarette Retail 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#
Student Substance Use Infractions	Texas Education Agency	https://tea.texas.gov/reports-and-data/student-data/discipline-data-products/discipline-data-products-overview

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 2018-2022	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
School Connectedness	Texas School Survey 2018, 2020, 2022	https://texasschoolsurvey.org/report
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/
Drug-Related Incarcerations	Texas Department of Criminal Justice (TDCJ) Annual Fiscal Year Statistical Reports	https://www.tdcj.texas.gov/publications/statistical_reports.html
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	29243342
Region 8	3039996
SA-NB MSA	2570862
Victoria MSA	98301
Atascosa	49403
Bandera	21182
Bexar	2014059
Calhoun	20127
Comal	165201
DeWitt	19826
Dimmit	8672
Edwards	1380
Frio	18151
Gillespie	26953
Goliad	7092
Gonzales	19736
Guadalupe	173828
Jackson	15010
Karnes	14805
Kendall	45376
Kerr	52810
Kinney	3157
La Salle	6965
Lavaca	20379
Maverick	57806
Medina	51432
Real	2830
Uvalde	24833
Val Verde	47693
Victoria	91209
Wilson	50381
Zavala	9700
Source: American Community Survey (ACS) 5-Year Estimates 2018-2022	

Table 3. Region 8 Total Population by Sex and Age

Area	0-17 Years			18-24 Years			25-44 Years		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Texas	3778151	3617977	7396128	1512540	1423726	2936266	4215187	4055309	8270496
Region 8	384080	366832	750912	158705	144790	303495	437561	414094	851655
SA-NB MSA	323998	311053	635051	134068	124139	258207	375435	360375	735810
Victoria MSA	12463	12009	24472	4689	4352	9041	12624	12722	25346
Atascosa	6762	6536	13298	2287	2280	4567	6391	6220	12611
Bandera	1787	1763	3550	676	677	1353	1718	1711	3429
Bexar	257470	247595	505065	109162	101855	211017	305385	292166	597551
Calhoun	2438	2300	4738	943	827	1770	2471	2257	4728
Comal	18850	17894	36744	6656	6162	12818	20279	19628	39907
DeWitt	2251	2180	4431	797	654	1451	2961	1943	4904
Dimmit	1363	1048	2411	402	532	934	1178	1117	2295
Edwards	92	178	270	236	33	269	72	144	216
Frio	2535	1694	4229	1420	783	2203	4269	1787	6056
Gillespie	2812	2550	5362	986	885	1871	2586	2659	5245
Goliad	756	723	1479	353	216	569	695	816	1511
Gonzales	2798	2459	5257	925	800	1725	2379	2253	4632
Guadalupe	21754	20759	42513	8147	7591	15738	23988	23510	47498
Jackson	1737	2046	3783	670	498	1168	1747	1720	3467
Karnes	1528	1520	3048	1020	390	1410	3217	1759	4976
Kendall	5372	4913	10285	1941	1572	3513	4915	5359	10274
Kerr	5069	4777	9846	2256	2226	4482	5304	5274	10578
Kinney	275	96	371	80	170	250	709	142	851
La Salle	817	732	1549	623	310	933	1486	577	2063
Lavaca	2501	2305	4806	736	780	1516	2250	2100	4350
Maverick	9176	8751	17927	3501	3191	6692	7383	7012	14395
Medina	5906	5774	11680	2995	2018	5013	6604	5773	12377
Real	393	282	675	73	115	188	130	211	341
Uvalde	3505	2973	6478	1524	1345	2869	3144	3171	6315
Val Verde	6719	6642	13361	3228	2257	5485	6950	5685	12635
Victoria	11707	11286	22993	4336	4136	8472	11929	11906	23835
Wilson	6097	5819	11916	2204	1984	4188	6155	6008	12163
Zavala	1610	1237	2847	528	503	1031	1266	1186	2452

Area	45-64 Years			65+ Years		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Texas	3427318	3444157	6871475	1691442	2077535	3768977
Region 8	347821	357346	705167	191430	237337	428767
SA-NB MSA	294673	304415	599088	152099	190607	342706
Victoria MSA	11205	11625	22830	7481	9131	16612
Atascosa	5793	5811	11604	3347	3976	7323
Bandera	3350	3581	6931	2948	2971	5919
Bexar	221348	230447	451795	108162	140469	248631
Calhoun	2749	2439	5188	1801	1902	3703
Comal	22457	22992	45449	14213	16070	30283
DeWitt	2703	2452	5155	1721	2164	3885
Dimmit	781	778	1559	625	848	1473
Edwards	156	166	322	213	90	303
Frio	1767	1606	3373	1035	1255	2290
Gillespie	3284	3381	6665	3556	4254	7810
Goliad	903	934	1837	815	881	1696
Gonzales	2427	2359	4786	1552	1784	3336
Guadalupe	21529	21804	43333	11288	13458	24746
Jackson	1917	1782	3699	1399	1494	2893
Karnes	1966	1269	3235	974	1162	2136
Kendall	6089	6318	12407	4034	4863	8897
Kerr	6269	6875	13144	6827	7933	14760
Kinney	540	386	926	343	416	759
La Salle	744	471	1215	633	572	1205
Lavaca	2426	2444	4870	2155	2682	4837
Maverick	5761	6200	11961	3062	3769	6831
Medina	7044	6588	13632	4156	4574	8730
Real	277	383	660	451	515	966
Uvalde	2437	2678	5115	1799	2257	4056
Val Verde	4777	4788	9565	2969	3678	6647
Victoria	10302	10691	20993	6666	8250	14916
Wilson	7063	6874	13937	3951	4226	8177
Zavala	962	849	1811	735	824	1559
Source: American Community Survey (ACS) 5-Year Estimates 2018-2022						

Table 4. Region 8 Total Population by Race

Area	American Indian or Alaskan Native	AI/AN %	Asian	Asian %	Black	Black %
Texas	504436	1.7%	1784842	6.1%	4009301	13.7%
Region 8	66671	2.2%	102909	3.4%	238904	7.9%
SA-NB MSA	58373	2.3%	97318	3.8%	220110	8.6%
Victoria MSA	1386	1.4%	1419	1.4%	6956	7.1%
Atascosa	1291	2.6%	283	0.6%	1177	2.4%
Bandera	486	2.3%	214	1.0%	340	1.6%
Bexar	46672	2.3%	85416	4.2%	191686	9.5%
Calhoun	518	2.6%	871	4.3%	725	3.6%
Comal	2516	1.5%	3904	2.4%	5290	3.2%
DeWitt	402	2.0%	135	0.7%	1740	8.8%
Dimmit	103	1.2%	82	0.9%	90	1.0%
Edwards	2	0.1%	0	0.0%	17	1.2%
Frio	253	1.4%	113	0.6%	992	5.5%
Gillespie	655	2.4%	169	0.6%	98	0.4%
Goliad	122	1.7%	11	0.2%	550	7.8%
Gonzales	210	1.1%	185	0.9%	1282	6.5%
Guadalupe	3590	2.1%	5391	3.1%	18298	10.5%
Jackson	450	3.0%	101	0.7%	946	6.3%
Karnes	637	4.3%	233	1.6%	1283	8.7%
Kendall	934	2.1%	1065	2.3%	622	1.4%
Kerr	1109	2.1%	857	1.6%	1138	2.2%
Kinney	57	1.8%	0	0.0%	8	0.3%
La Salle	41	0.6%	6	0.1%	245	3.5%
Lavaca	255	1.3%	130	0.6%	1488	7.3%
Maverick	1376	2.4%	337	0.6%	274	0.5%
Medina	1074	2.1%	632	1.2%	1571	3.1%
Real	1	0.0%	0	0.0%	37	1.3%
Uvalde	401	1.6%	507	2.0%	347	1.4%
Val Verde	371	0.8%	414	0.9%	1056	2.2%
Victoria	1264	1.4%	1408	1.5%	6406	7.0%
Wilson	1810	3.6%	413	0.8%	1126	2.2%
Zavala	71	0.7%	32	0.3%	72	0.7%

Area	Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	NH/PI %	White	White %	Other	Other %
Texas	68911	0.2%	21527862	73.6%	5931572	20.3%
Region 8	9188	0.3%	2490599	81.9%	789615	26.0%
SA-NB MSA	8783	0.3%	2081083	80.9%	674860	26.3%
Victoria MSA	97	0.1%	86169	87.7%	20971	21.3%
Atascosa	0	0.0%	45146	91.4%	15712	31.8%
Bandera	15	0.1%	19775	93.4%	3317	15.7%
Bexar	7643	0.4%	1586800	78.8%	569662	28.3%
Calhoun	6	0.0%	17765	88.3%	3968	19.7%
Comal	463	0.3%	151862	91.9%	23003	13.9%
DeWitt	21	0.1%	13408	67.6%	5577	28.1%
Dimmit	0	0.0%	7683	88.6%	4596	53.0%
Edwards	0	0.0%	1239	89.8%	136	9.9%
Frio	0	0.0%	16135	88.9%	5254	28.9%
Gillespie	0	0.0%	24852	92.2%	2998	11.1%
Goliad	0	0.0%	6293	88.7%	1013	14.3%
Gonzales	49	0.2%	16507	83.6%	4245	21.5%
Guadalupe	444	0.3%	143324	82.5%	35238	20.3%
Jackson	0	0.0%	12972	86.4%	2053	13.7%
Karnes	4	0.0%	12646	85.4%	3336	22.5%
Kendall	178	0.4%	41398	91.2%	6431	14.2%
Kerr	106	0.2%	47222	89.4%	8935	16.9%
Kinney	0	0.0%	3121	98.9%	439	13.9%
La Salle	0	0.0%	5859	84.1%	3066	44.0%
Lavaca	65	0.3%	17022	83.5%	2930	14.4%
Maverick	0	0.0%	50847	88.0%	26111	45.2%
Medina	40	0.1%	45934	89.3%	12731	24.8%
Real	0	0.0%	2707	95.7%	111	3.9%
Uvalde	31	0.1%	21919	88.3%	4621	18.6%
Val Verde	26	0.1%	42331	88.8%	11436	24.0%
Victoria	97	0.1%	79876	87.6%	19958	21.9%
Wilson	0	0.0%	46844	93.0%	8766	17.4%
Zavala	0	0.0%	9112	93.9%	3972	40.9%
Source: American Community Survey (ACS) 5-Year Estimates 2018-2022						

Table 5. Region 8 Total Population by Ethnicity

Area	Hispanic or Latino	Not Hispanic or Latino	Percent Hispanic/Latino
Texas	11665280	17578062	39.9%
Region 8	1706200	1333796	56.1%
SA-NB MSA	1440092	1130770	56.0%
Victoria MSA	46736	51565	47.5%
Atascosa	32436	16967	65.7%
Bandera	4342	16840	20.5%
Bexar	1229072	784987	61.0%
Calhoun	10071	10056	50.0%
Comal	47275	117926	28.6%
DeWitt	7210	12616	36.4%
Dimmit	7628	1044	88.0%
Edwards	683	697	49.5%
Frio	14415	3736	79.4%
Gillespie	6574	20379	24.4%
Goliad	2543	4549	35.9%
Gonzales	10306	9430	52.2%
Guadalupe	67761	106067	39.0%
Jackson	5071	9939	33.8%
Karnes	8318	6487	56.2%
Kendall	11365	34011	25.0%
Kerr	14874	37936	28.2%
Kinney	2032	1125	64.4%
La Salle	6090	875	87.4%
Lavaca	4067	16312	20.0%
Maverick	54949	2857	95.1%
Medina	27313	24119	53.1%
Real	724	2106	25.6%
Uvalde	17942	6891	72.3%
Val Verde	39319	8374	82.4%
Victoria	44193	47016	48.5%
Wilson	20528	29853	40.7%
Zavala	9099	601	93.8%
Source: American Community Survey (ACS) 5-Year Estimates 2018-2022			

Table 6. Region 8 Single-Parent Households 5-Year Estimates 2018-2022

Area	Total Households with one or more people under 18 years	Male householder, no spouse/partner present with own children under 18 years	Male householder, no spouse/partner present with own children under 18 years (%)
Texas	3734897	138840	1.3%
Region 8	377753	15504	4.1%
SA-NB MSA	321277	13085	4.1%
Victoria MSA	11806	644	5.5%
Atascosa	5984	325	2.0%
Bandera	1642	30	0.4%
Bexar	252390	10821	1.5%
Calhoun	2493	46	0.6%
Comal	19266	636	1.0%
DeWitt	1888	76	1.2%
Dimmit	1128	28	1.0%
Edwards	112	0	0.0%
Frio	1822	37	0.8%
Gillespie	2706	50	0.5%
Goliad	688	16	0.6%
Gonzales	2334	84	1.1%
Guadalupe	23377	770	1.3%
Jackson	1736	31	0.6%
Karnes	1498	51	1.2%
Kendall	5843	139	0.8%
Kerr	5093	110	0.5%
Kinney	119	53	4.8%
La Salle	702	0	0.0%
Lavaca	2448	76	0.9%
Maverick	8550	453	2.5%
Medina	5994	325	1.9%
Real	128	0	0.0%
Uvalde	3556	46	0.5%
Val Verde	6942	495	3.0%
Victoria	11118	628	1.8%
Wilson	6781	39	0.2%
Zavala	1415	139	4.1%

Area	Female householder, no spouse/partner present with own children under 18 years	Female householder, no spouse/partner present with own children under 18 years (%)	Single-Parent Households	Single-Parent Households (%)
Texas	633636	6.0%	772476	20.7%
Region 8	68594	18.2%	84098	22.3%
SA-NB MSA	58101	18.1%	71186	22.2%
Victoria MSA	1889	16.0%	2533	21.5%
Atascosa	944	5.9%	1269	21.2%
Bandera	259	3.0%	289	17.6%
Bexar	50438	6.9%	61259	24.3%
Calhoun	494	6.1%	540	21.7%
Comal	1963	3.1%	2599	13.5%
DeWitt	128	1.9%	204	10.8%
Dimmit	359	12.8%	387	34.3%
Edwards	34	6.5%	34	30.4%
Frio	379	8.0%	416	22.8%
Gillespie	327	3.0%	377	13.9%
Goliad	51	1.9%	67	9.7%
Gonzales	516	7.0%	600	25.7%
Guadalupe	2759	4.6%	3529	15.1%
Jackson	213	4.1%	244	14.1%
Karnes	367	8.4%	418	27.9%
Kendall	539	3.2%	678	11.6%
Kerr	795	3.6%	905	17.8%
Kinney	7	0.6%	60	50.4%
La Salle	130	7.7%	130	18.5%
Lavaca	321	3.9%	397	16.2%
Maverick	2054	11.5%	2507	29.3%
Medina	663	3.8%	988	16.5%
Real	29	2.9%	29	22.7%
Uvalde	973	11.6%	1019	28.7%
Val Verde	1186	7.1%	1681	24.2%
Victoria	1838	5.4%	2466	22.2%
Wilson	536	3.1%	575	8.5%
Zavala	292	8.5%	431	30.5%
Source: American Community Survey (ACS) 5-Year Estimates 2018-2022				

Table 7. Region 8 Noninstitutionalized Disability Data

Area	Total Civilian Noninstitutionalized Population	Total Civilian Noninstitutionalized Population with A Disability (Count)	Total Civilian Noninstitutionalized Population with A Disability (Percent)
Texas	28764407	3358382	11.7%
Region 8	2976718	423578	14.2%
SA-NB MSA	2565857	367474	14.3%
Victoria MSA	97121	14941	15.4%
Atascosa	48933	5760	11.8%
Bandera	21019	3958	18.8%
Bexar	1977025	282499	14.3%
Calhoun	19864	3740	18.8%
Comal	163795	23559	14.4%
DeWitt	17923	2973	16.6%
Dimmit	8552	1567	18.3%
Edwards	1346	192	14.3%
Frio	14794	2238	15.1%
Gillespie	26628	3903	14.7%
Goliad	6995	1117	16.0%
Gonzales	19447	3181	16.4%
Guadalupe	171006	23494	13.7%
Jackson	14789	2221	15.0%
Karnes	11310	1525	13.5%
Kendall	44831	5174	11.5%
Kerr	51837	8321	16.1%
Kinney	2938	1000	34.0%
La Salle	6004	605	10.1%
Lavaca	19937	2877	14.4%
Maverick	57520	6957	12.1%
Medina	49122	9206	18.7%
Real	2728	832	30.5%
Uvalde	24300	4758	19.6%
Val Verde	44601	6110	13.7%
Victoria	90126	13824	15.3%
Wilson	49733	6109	12.3%
Zavala	9615	1638	17.0%
Source: American Community Survey 5 Year Estimates 2018-2022			

Table 8. 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)	740,500	348,300	392,300	536,700	259,800	276,900
Age of householder						
15 to 24 years	2.3	2.2	2.4	11.4	7.3	15.2
25 to 34 years	19.1	14.9	22.8	34.1	32.2	35.9
35 to 44 years	22.9	21.0	24.5	19.7	21.8	17.8
45 to 54 years	19.2	21.1	17.5	12.4	13.6	11.3
55 to 64 years	20.7	23.5	18.1	12.7	14.9	10.6
65 years and over	15.9	17.4	14.7	9.7	10.2	9.2
Average age of householder (years)	48.6	50.3	47.1	40.9	42.7	39.3
Average age of spouse/partner (years)	47.4	48.5	46.5	39.3	40.4	38.4
Race of householder						
White alone	72.3	72.3	72.4	69.4	71.7	67.2
Black or African American alone	7.1	5.7	8.3	9.8	7.4	12.0
American Indian or Alaska Native alone	1.0	0.7	1.3	0.9	1.0	0.9
Asian alone	3.8	4.4	3.3	3.2	3.3	3.1
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander alone	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.3
Some other race alone	4.6	4.7	4.4	4.3	3.8	4.7
Two or more races	10.9	12.0	10.0	12.2	12.7	11.8
Percent of couples interracial	30.8	37.2	25.2	34.1	39.2	29.3
Hispanic origin of householder						
Hispanic or Latino origin (of any race)	14.8	15.9	13.8	16.4	18.5	14.4
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	69.1	69.3	69.0	65.0	66.5	63.6
Educational attainment						
Householder has at least a bachelor's degree	57.3	60.1	54.8	51.4	56.0	47.2
Both partners with at least a bachelor's degree	38.2	38.2	38.2	32.2	35.4	29.2
Employment status						
Householder employed	76.3	76.2	76.4	81.9	82.5	81.4
Both partners employed	61.9	61.2	62.6	67.7	68.1	67.3
Children in the household						

Children in the household	18.2	8.1	27.1	9.6	2.6	16.2
Own children in the household	17.7	7.9	26.5	8.2	2.2	13.9
Household income						
Less than $35,000	7.4	6.1	8.6	11.7	7.9	15.2
$35,000 to $49,999	5.1	4.3	5.9	8.8	7.6	9.9
$50,000 to $74,999	12.3	10.6	13.8	16.5	13.0	19.7
$75,000 to $99,999	13.3	11.7	14.8	16.0	14.6	17.2
$100,000 or more	61.9	67.3	57.0	47.1	56.9	37.9
Median household income (dollars)	123,500	138,700	111,100	94,650	113,800	81,050
Home tenure						
Own	72.7	73.5	72.0	48.7	53.5	44.2
Rent	27.3	26.5	28.0	51.3	46.5	55.8
Source: American Community Survey (ACS) 5-Year Estimates 2018-2022						

Table 9. Region 8 Household Language by English Proficiency

Area	Limited English Proficiency Total	Limited English Proficiency Total %	Spanish Limited English Proficiency	Spanish Limited English Proficiency %	Other Indo-European Languages: Limited English Proficiency	Other Indo-European Languages: Limited English Proficiency %
Texas	729208	7.0%	607599	19.8%	29035	9.2%
Region 8	65350	5.9%	58811	13.9%	1701	8.5%
SA-NB MSA	52742	5.7%	46679	13.1%	1624	8.9%
Victoria MSA	956	2.6%	855	9.0%	0	0.0%
Atascosa	1237	7.8%	1237	17.4%	0	0.0%
Bandera	160	1.9%	115	8.9%	45	26.8%
Bexar	47348	6.5%	41741	13.6%	1424	9.7%
Calhoun	390	4.8%	273	12.0%	0	0.0%
Comal	1186	1.9%	1106	9.4%	29	2.2%
DeWitt	95	1.4%	95	8.1%	0	0.0%
Dimmit	344	12.3%	340	14.4%	4	100.0%
Edwards	59	11.2%	59	25.2%	0	0.0%
Frio	673	14.3%	673	21.3%	0	0.0%
Gillespie	234	2.1%	215	14.4%	19	3.8%
Goliad	87	3.2%	87	12.6%	0	0.0%
Gonzales	585	7.9%	528	21.7%	0	0.0%
Guadalupe	1586	2.6%	1328	8.7%	99	8.0%
Jackson	212	4.0%	188	16.2%	24	35.3%
Karnes	231	5.3%	155	12.3%	5	5.0%
Kendall	288	1.7%	238	10.0%	4	2.1%
Kerr	299	1.4%	291	9.8%	8	5.0%
Kinney	28	2.5%	28	6.5%	0	0.0%
La Salle	133	7.9%	133	9.0%	0	0.0%
Lavaca	168	2.0%	139	13.7%	17	6.5%
Maverick	4696	26.2%	4679	27.7%	0	0.0%
Medina	547	3.2%	547	8.7%	0	0.0%
Real	12	1.2%	12	6.8%	0	0.0%
Uvalde	740	8.8%	716	15.6%	0	0.0%
Val Verde	2305	13.8%	2305	18.9%	0	0.0%
Victoria	869	2.5%	768	8.7%	0	0.0%
Wilson	390	2.2%	367	7.5%	23	6.1%
Zavala	448	13.1%	448	13.9%	0	0.0%

Area	Asian and Pacific Islander Languages: Limited English Proficiency	Asian and Pacific Islander Languages: Limited English Proficiency %	Other Languages: Limited English Proficiency	Other Languages: Limited English Proficiency %
Texas	76133	20.6%	16441	12.0%
Region 8	3991	19.4%	847	15.0%
SA-NB MSA	3620	18.8%	819	15.9%
Victoria MSA	90	28.1%	11	16.4%
Atascosa	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Bandera	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Bexar	3364	19.4%	819	17.2%
Calhoun	117	42.9%	0	0.0%
Comal	51	8.0%	0	0.0%
DeWitt	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Dimmit	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Edwards	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Frio	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Gillespie	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Goliad	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Gonzales	57	64.0%	0	0.0%
Guadalupe	159	17.0%	0	0.0%
Jackson	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Karnes	71	78.9%	0	0.0%
Kendall	46	19.8%	0	0.0%
Kerr	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Kinney	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
La Salle	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Lavaca	12	30.8%	0	0.0%
Maverick	0	0.0%	17	7.1%
Medina	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Real	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Uvalde	24	14.1%	0	0.0%
Val Verde	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Victoria	90	28.3%	11	16.4%
Wilson	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Zavala	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Source: American Community Survey (ACS) 5-Year Estimates 2018-2022				

Table 10. Region 8 Language Spoken in Household

Area	Spanish	Spanish %	Other Indo-European languages	Other Indo-European languages %
Texas	3061870	29.2%	314435	3.0%
Region 8	423799	38.6%	20050	1.8%
SA-NB MSA	355719	38.2%	18318	2.0%
Victoria MSA	9551	25.8%	388	1.0%
Atascosa	7099	44.6%	176	1.1%
Bandera	1289	15.1%	168	2.0%
Bexar	306817	42.0%	14624	2.0%
Calhoun	2267	28.2%	22	0.3%
Comal	11794	18.4%	1302	2.0%
DeWitt	1178	17.9%	90	1.4%
Dimmit	2364	84.2%	4	0.1%
Edwards	234	44.5%	0	0.0%
Frio	3163	67.2%	0	0.0%
Gillespie	1497	13.6%	498	4.5%
Goliad	692	25.4%	48	1.8%
Gonzales	2430	32.8%	33	0.4%
Guadalupe	15194	25.1%	1244	2.1%
Jackson	1163	22.2%	68	1.3%
Karnes	1262	29.0%	101	2.3%
Kendall	2373	14.2%	187	1.1%
Kerr	2970	13.5%	160	0.7%
Kinney	433	39.2%	0	0.0%
La Salle	1473	87.3%	0	0.0%
Lavaca	1017	12.4%	261	3.2%
Maverick	16876	94.3%	20	0.1%
Medina	6271	36.3%	240	1.4%
Real	176	17.7%	0	0.0%
Uvalde	4586	54.5%	30	0.4%
Val Verde	12215	73.4%	57	0.3%
Victoria	8859	25.9%	340	1.0%
Wilson	4882	28.1%	377	2.2%
Zavala	3225	94.1%	0	0.0%

Area	Asian and Pacific Islander languages	Asian and Pacific Islander languages %	Other Languages	Other Languages %
Texas	369940	3.5%	136783	1.3%
Region 8	20539	1.9%	5641	0.5%
SA-NB MSA	19264	2.1%	5167	0.6%
Victoria MSA	320	0.9%	67	0.2%
Atascosa	21	0.1%	39	0.2%
Bandera	53	0.6%	0	0.0%
Bexar	17305	2.4%	4775	0.7%
Calhoun	273	3.4%	30	0.4%
Comal	639	1.0%	163	0.3%
DeWitt	7	0.1%	0	0.0%
Dimmit	12	0.4%	27	1.0%
Edwards	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Frio	17	0.4%	0	0.0%
Gillespie	40	0.4%	0	0.0%
Goliad	2	0.1%	0	0.0%
Gonzales	89	1.2%	6	0.1%
Guadalupe	934	1.5%	95	0.2%
Jackson	33	0.6%	0	0.0%
Karnes	90	2.1%	0	0.0%
Kendall	232	1.4%	14	0.1%
Kerr	76	0.3%	94	0.4%
Kinney	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
La Salle	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Lavaca	39	0.5%	11	0.1%
Maverick	13	0.1%	239	1.3%
Medina	10	0.1%	70	0.4%
Real	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Uvalde	170	2.0%	0	0.0%
Val Verde	96	0.6%	0	0.0%
Victoria	318	0.9%	67	0.2%
Wilson	70	0.4%	11	0.1%
Zavala	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Source: American Community Survey (ACS) 5-Year Estimates 2018-2022				

Table 11. Region 8 Median Household Income 5-Year Estimate (2018-2022)

Area	Per Capita Income	Median Family Income (2 Parent, 2 Children)	Standardized Median Family Income
Texas	$37,514.00	$87,594.00	N/A
Region 8	$59,093.61	$68,721.50	$66,889.75
SA-NB MSA	$62,464.63	$82,643.63	$74,067.38
Victoria MSA	$58,167.00	$76,598.00	$74,049.00
Atascosa	$45,800.00	$62,604.00	$59,116.00
Bandera	$59,272.00	$69,019.00	$61,970.00
Bexar	$52,583.00	$69,862.00	$66,031.00
Calhoun	$66,526.00	$72,633.00	$73,739.00
Comal	$75,074.00	$96,273.00	$84,115.00
DeWitt	$71,119.00	$72,568.00	$71,215.00
Dimmit	$53,857.00	$32,215.00	$36,368.00
Edwards	$66,179.00	$56,732.00	$59,760.00
Frio	$37,455.00	$55,563.00	$54,046.00
Gillespie	$84,525.00	$75,452.00	$70,617.00
Goliad	$57,304.00	$82,788.00	$81,612.00
Gonzales	$66,727.00	$64,081.00	$66,650.00
Guadalupe	$53,788.00	$87,043.00	$77,532.00
Jackson	$48,635.00	$75,600.00	$74,180.00
Karnes	$81,179.00	$74,725.00	$72,529.00
Kendall	$106,508.00	$104,524.00	$87,693.00
Kerr	$64,198.00	$67,777.00	$65,990.00
Kinney	$40,805.00	$54,886.00	$59,179.00
La Salle	$51,175.00	$58,433.00	$61,633.00
Lavaca	$65,573.00	$71,773.00	$71,710.00
Maverick	$38,524.00	$83,879.00	$82,485.00
Medina	$50,032.00	$80,679.00	$74,051.00
Real	$57,873.00	$51,290.00	$54,572.00
Uvalde	$52,767.00	$53,048.00	$58,079.00
Val Verde	$47,904.00	$51,954.00	$57,879.00
Victoria	$59,030.00	$70,408.00	$66,486.00
Wilson	$56,660.00	$91,145.00	$82,031.00
Zavala	$43,549.00	$37,248.00	$41,645.00
Source: American Community Survey (ACS) 5-Year Estimates 2018-2022			

Table 12. Region 8 Unemployment Rates 2018-2023

Year	County	Labor Force	Employed	Unemployed	Unemployment Rate	% Change in Unemployment
2018	Texas	13714148	13178801	535347	3.9%	
2019	Texas	13871804	13381033	490771	3.5%	
2020	Texas	13870887	12808625	1062262	7.7%	11.1%
2021	Texas	14220460	13413048	807412	5.7%	
2022	Texas	14662573	14092842	569731	3.9%	
2023	Texas	15067179	14472531	594648	3.9%	
2018	Region 8	1399047	1350602	48445	3.5%	
2019	Region 8	1408794	1363669	45125	3.2%	
2020	Region 8	1397894	1294746	103148	7.4%	16.8%
2021	Region 8	1425731	1349609	76122	5.3%	
2022	Region 8	1470511	1415525	54986	3.7%	
2023	Region 8	1504355	1447767	56588	3.8%	
2018	SA-NB MSA	1179331	1139852	39479	3.3%	
2019	SA-NB MSA	1188080	1150960	37120	3.1%	
2020	SA-NB MSA	1183339	1096750	86589	7.3%	19.9%
2021	SA-NB MSA	1208909	1146121	62788	5.2%	
2022	SA-NB MSA	1251474	1205842	45632	3.6%	
2023	SA-NB MSA	1284414	1237066	47348	3.7%	
2018	Victoria MSA	45897	44123	1774	3.9%	
2019	Victoria MSA	45147	43582	1565	3.5%	
2020	Victoria MSA	43702	40082	3620	8.3%	1.5%
2021	Victoria MSA	43938	41121	2817	6.4%	
2022	Victoria MSA	44563	42696	1867	4.2%	
2023	Victoria MSA	44662	42861	1801	4.0%	
2018	Atascosa	21254	20446	808	3.8%	
2019	Atascosa	21483	20710	773	3.6%	
2020	Atascosa	21480	19645	1835	8.5%	8.3%
2021	Atascosa	21901	20550	1351	6.2%	
2022	Atascosa	22510	21604	906	4.0%	
2023	Atascosa	22990	22115	875	3.8%	
2018	Bandera	9864	9526	338	3.4%	
2019	Bandera	9929	9602	327	3.3%	
2020	Bandera	9872	9298	574	5.8%	13.0%
2021	Bandera	10227	9745	482	4.7%	
2022	Bandera	10624	10234	390	3.7%	
2023	Bandera	10854	10472	382	3.5%	
2018	Bexar	929226	897864	31362	3.4%	19.7%
2019	Bexar	932179	902782	29397	3.2%	

2020	Bexar	927557	856813	70744	7.6%	
2021	Bexar	945855	895189	50666	5.4%	
2022	Bexar	978125	941971	36154	3.7%	
2023	Bexar	1004146	966616	37530	3.7%	
2018	Calhoun	11127	10667	460	4.1%	
2019	Calhoun	11983	11598	385	3.2%	
2020	Calhoun	11845	11155	690	5.8%	-12.8%
2021	Calhoun	12224	11625	599	4.9%	
2022	Calhoun	12272	11822	450	3.7%	
2023	Calhoun	12079	11678	401	3.3%	
2018	Comal	71836	69526	2310	3.2%	
2019	Comal	75124	72890	2234	3.0%	
2020	Comal	76810	72136	4674	6.1%	31.7%
2021	Comal	79105	75529	3576	4.5%	
2022	Comal	82222	79381	2841	3.5%	
2023	Comal	84437	81394	3043	3.6%	
2018	DeWitt	9652	9347	305	3.2%	
2019	DeWitt	9625	9371	254	2.6%	
2020	DeWitt	9128	8575	553	6.1%	-1.0%
2021	DeWitt	9414	8958	456	4.8%	
2022	DeWitt	9113	8801	312	3.4%	
2023	DeWitt	9114	8812	302	3.3%	
2018	Dimmit	7303	7082	221	3.0%	
2019	Dimmit	7355	7168	187	2.5%	
2020	Dimmit	6428	6019	409	6.4%	-8.1%
2021	Dimmit	5830	5497	333	5.7%	
2022	Dimmit	6154	5919	235	3.8%	
2023	Dimmit	6288	6085	203	3.2%	
2018	Edwards	877	852	25	2.9%	
2019	Edwards	1036	1012	24	2.3%	
2020	Edwards	1228	1185	43	3.5%	24.0%
2021	Edwards	1265	1210	55	4.3%	
2022	Edwards	1201	1167	34	2.8%	
2023	Edwards	1264	1233	31	2.5%	
2018	Frio	10110	9820	290	2.9%	
2019	Frio	10310	10039	271	2.6%	
2020	Frio	9467	8930	537	5.7%	5.2%
2021	Frio	9396	8944	452	4.8%	
2022	Frio	9418	9097	321	3.4%	
2023	Frio	9383	9078	305	3.3%	
2018	Gillespie	13279	12939	340	2.6%	
2019	Gillespie	13396	13069	327	2.4%	12.1%
2020	Gillespie	13152	12527	625	4.8%	

2021	Gillespie	13939	13478	461	3.3%	
2022	Gillespie	14654	14270	384	2.6%	
2023	Gillespie	14739	14358	381	2.6%	
2018	Goliad	3258	3133	125	3.8%	
2019	Goliad	3230	3121	109	3.4%	
2020	Goliad	3107	2865	242	7.8%	-4.8%
2021	Goliad	3153	2946	207	6.6%	
2022	Goliad	3198	3058	140	4.4%	
2023	Goliad	3185	3066	119	3.7%	
2018	Gonzales	9415	9127	288	3.1%	
2019	Gonzales	9481	9225	256	2.7%	
2020	Gonzales	9442	8931	511	5.4%	13.5%
2021	Gonzales	9594	9184	410	4.3%	
2022	Gonzales	9527	9218	309	3.2%	
2023	Gonzales	9505	9178	327	3.4%	
2018	Guadalupe	79699	77179	2520	3.2%	
2019	Guadalupe	80826	78431	2395	3.0%	
2020	Guadalupe	80164	75248	4916	6.1%	18.4%
2021	Guadalupe	82209	78557	3652	4.4%	
2022	Guadalupe	85585	82694	2891	3.4%	
2023	Guadalupe	87830	84847	2983	3.4%	
2018	Jackson	7312	7071	241	3.3%	
2019	Jackson	7440	7217	223	3.0%	
2020	Jackson	7228	6810	418	5.8%	-1.7%
2021	Jackson	7108	6752	356	5.0%	
2022	Jackson	7127	6879	248	3.5%	
2023	Jackson	7135	6898	237	3.3%	
2018	Karnes	6809	6614	195	2.9%	
2019	Karnes	7072	6894	178	2.5%	
2020	Karnes	6944	6508	436	6.3%	8.2%
2021	Karnes	6843	6487	356	5.2%	
2022	Karnes	6647	6427	220	3.3%	
2023	Karnes	6758	6547	211	3.1%	
2018	Kendall	21693	21057	636	2.9%	
2019	Kendall	22390	21781	609	2.7%	
2020	Kendall	22016	20900	1116	5.1%	26.9%
2021	Kendall	22781	21908	873	3.8%	
2022	Kendall	23745	23004	741	3.1%	
2023	Kendall	24335	23528	807	3.3%	
2018	Kerr	21636	20932	704	3.3%	
2019	Kerr	21980	21331	649	3.0%	13.1%
2020	Kerr	21535	20277	1258	5.8%	
2021	Kerr	22061	21071	990	4.5%	

2022	Kerr	22343	21542	801	3.6%	
2023	Kerr	22557	21761	796	3.5%	
2018	Kinney	1341	1282	59	4.4%	
2019	Kinney	1350	1301	49	3.6%	
2020	Kinney	1300	1223	77	5.9%	-1.7%
2021	Kinney	1244	1175	69	5.5%	
2022	Kinney	1267	1207	60	4.7%	
2023	Kinney	1261	1203	58	4.6%	
2018	La Salle	4550	4439	111	2.4%	
2019	La Salle	4336	4231	105	2.4%	
2020	La Salle	3703	3454	249	6.7%	-5.4%
2021	La Salle	3804	3641	163	4.3%	
2022	La Salle	4113	3996	117	2.8%	
2023	La Salle	4070	3965	105	2.6%	
2018	Lavaca	8719	8446	273	3.1%	
2019	Lavaca	8523	8270	253	3.0%	
2020	Lavaca	8341	7905	436	5.2%	12.1%
2021	Lavaca	8640	8253	387	4.5%	
2022	Lavaca	9159	8853	306	3.3%	
2023	Lavaca	9299	8993	306	3.3%	
2018	Maverick	23473	21546	1927	8.2%	
2019	Maverick	23363	21589	1774	7.6%	
2020	Maverick	24103	20457	3646	15.1%	-7.6%
2021	Maverick	23752	20739	3013	12.7%	
2022	Maverick	23405	21552	1853	7.9%	
2023	Maverick	23770	21990	1780	7.5%	
2018	Medina	21397	20647	750	3.5%	
2019	Medina	21528	20844	684	3.2%	
2020	Medina	21192	19850	1342	6.3%	17.3%
2021	Medina	21832	20744	1088	5.0%	
2022	Medina	22681	21819	862	3.8%	
2023	Medina	23213	22333	880	3.8%	
2018	Real	1041	989	52	5.0%	
2019	Real	1048	1007	41	3.9%	
2020	Real	1075	1005	70	6.5%	7.7%
2021	Real	1144	1076	68	5.9%	
2022	Real	1143	1090	53	4.6%	
2023	Real	1103	1047	56	5.1%	
2018	Uvalde	11383	10893	490	4.3%	
2019	Uvalde	11347	10918	429	3.8%	
2020	Uvalde	11208	10488	720	6.4%	-3.3%
2021	Uvalde	11252	10631	621	5.5%	
2022	Uvalde	11274	10781	493	4.4%	

2023	Uvalde	11269	10795	474	4.2%	
2018	Val Verde	22257	21388	869	3.9%	
2019	Val Verde	22612	21857	755	3.3%	
2020	Val Verde	21356	19576	1780	8.3%	39.5%
2021	Val Verde	22098	20785	1313	5.9%	
2022	Val Verde	22262	21262	1000	4.5%	
2023	Val Verde	22215	21003	1212	5.5%	
2018	Victoria	42639	40990	1649	3.9%	
2019	Victoria	41917	40461	1456	3.5%	
2020	Victoria	40595	37217	3378	8.3%	2.0%
2021	Victoria	40785	38175	2610	6.4%	
2022	Victoria	41365	39638	1727	4.2%	
2023	Victoria	41477	39795	1682	4.1%	
2018	Wilson	24362	23607	755	3.1%	
2019	Wilson	24621	23920	701	2.8%	
2020	Wilson	24248	22860	1388	5.7%	12.3%
2021	Wilson	24999	23899	1100	4.4%	
2022	Wilson	25982	25135	847	3.3%	
2023	Wilson	26609	25761	848	3.2%	
2018	Zavala	3535	3193	342	9.7%	
2019	Zavala	3310	3030	280	8.5%	
2020	Zavala	3370	2889	481	14.3%	-25.7%
2021	Zavala	3276	2861	415	12.7%	
2022	Zavala	3395	3104	291	8.6%	
2023	Zavala	3470	3216	254	7.3%	
Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics						

Table 13. Region 8 Economically Disadvantaged Students

Year	Area	Total Enrollment	Total Economically Disadvantaged Students	Economically Disadvantaged Students per 1,000	% Change Economically Disadvantaged Students
2018-19	Texas	5431910	3289468	605.6	
2019-20	Texas	5493940	3307839	602.1	
2020-21	Texas	5361841	3228749	602.2	
2021-22	Texas	5422666	3288950	606.5	4.6%
2022-23	Texas	5518452	3409884	617.9	
2023-24	Texas	5531236	3439856	621.9	
2018-19	Region 8	541625	325433	600.8	
2019-20	Region 8	546696	325286	595.0	
2020-21	Region 8	532561	310559	583.1	
2021-22	Region 8	535788	320199	597.6	1.9%
2022-23	Region 8	553359	324678	586.7	
2023-24	Region 8	551137	331573	601.6	
2018-19	SA-NB MSA	452037	263318	582.5	
2019-20	SA-NB MSA	457882	264308	577.2	
2020-21	SA-NB MSA	446478	251631	563.6	
2021-22	SA-NB MSA	450911	261045	578.9	3.4%
2022-23	SA-NB MSA	463953	262268	565.3	
2023-24	SA-NB MSA	466530	272281	583.6	
2018-19	Victoria MSA	16470	10632	645.5	
2019-20	Victoria MSA	16148	10454	647.4	
2020-21	Victoria MSA	15778	10256	650.0	
2021-22	Victoria MSA	15579	10620	681.7	-4.6%
2022-23	Victoria MSA	15583	10806	693.4	
2023-24	Victoria MSA	15350	10141	660.7	
2018-19	Atascosa	9071	6057	667.7	
2019-20	Atascosa	9068	6040	666.1	
2020-21	Atascosa	8781	5464	622.3	
2021-22	Atascosa	8774	5864	668.3	1.2%
2022-23	Atascosa	9054	6195	684.2	
2023-24	Atascosa	9059	6131	676.8	
2018-19	Bandera	2540	1382	544.1	
2019-20	Bandera	2606	1330	510.4	
2020-21	Bandera	2492	1283	514.8	
2021-22	Bandera	2571	1255	488.1	2.8%
2022-23	Bandera	2627	1501	571.4	
2023-24	Bandera	2577	1421	551.4	

2018-19	Bexar	349962	220841	631.0	
2019-20	Bexar	353354	222105	628.6	
2020-21	Bexar	343276	210372	612.8	1.2%
2021-22	Bexar	343290	218401	636.2	
2022-23	Bexar	352882	225870	640.1	
2023-24	Bexar	353664	223422	631.7	
2018-19	Calhoun	3846	2587	672.6	
2019-20	Calhoun	3840	2353	612.8	
2020-21	Calhoun	3681	2182	592.8	-9.2%
2021-22	Calhoun	3576	2297	642.3	
2022-23	Calhoun	3530	2264	641.4	
2023-24	Calhoun	3533	2348	664.6	
2018-19	Comal	33510	11046	329.6	
2019-20	Comal	35038	11519	328.8	
2020-21	Comal	35141	12052	343.0	19.7%
2021-22	Comal	37311	12004	321.7	
2022-23	Comal	38576	1479	38.3	
2023-24	Comal	39368	13218	335.8	
2018-19	DeWitt	4519	2879	637.1	
2019-20	DeWitt	4479	2959	660.6	
2020-21	DeWitt	4306	2724	632.6	-5.6%
2021-22	DeWitt	4338	2819	649.8	
2022-23	DeWitt	4381	2888	659.2	
2023-24	DeWitt	4313	2718	630.2	
2018-19	Dimmit	2219	1720	775.1	
2019-20	Dimmit	2133	1593	746.8	
2020-21	Dimmit	2066	1702	823.8	-7.9%
2021-22	Dimmit	1923	1490	774.8	
2022-23	Dimmit	1903	1464	769.3	
2023-24	Dimmit	1915	1584	827.2	
2018-19	Edwards	586	414	706.5	
2019-20	Edwards	583	390	669.0	
2020-21	Edwards	530	383	722.6	-20.8%
2021-22	Edwards	511	342	669.3	
2022-23	Edwards	485	314	647.4	
2023-24	Edwards	450	328	728.9	
2018-19	Frio	3139	2546	811.1	
2019-20	Frio	3156	2551	808.3	
2020-21	Frio	2919	2420	829.1	-4.9%
2021-22	Frio	2951	2507	849.5	
2022-23	Frio	2925	2443	835.2	
2023-24	Frio	2891	2421	837.4	
2018-19	Gillespie	3724	1858	498.9	13.9%

2019-20	Gillespie	3780	1918	507.4	
2020-21	Gillespie	3673	1801	490.3	
2021-22	Gillespie	3705	2043	551.4	
2022-23	Gillespie	3700	2071	559.7	
2023-24	Gillespie	3638	2116	581.6	
2018-19	Goliad	1330	693	521.1	
2019-20	Goliad	1319	673	510.2	
2020-21	Goliad	1271	640	503.5	-11.1%
2021-22	Goliad	1315	713	542.2	
2022-23	Goliad	1312	664	506.1	
2023-24	Goliad	1280	616	481.3	
2018-19	Gonzales	4263	3287	771.1	
2019-20	Gonzales	4237	3204	756.2	
2020-21	Gonzales	3967	3103	782.2	-8.8%
2021-22	Gonzales	3984	3030	760.5	
2022-23	Gonzales	3940	3002	761.9	
2023-24	Gonzales	3849	2998	778.9	
2018-19	Guadalupe	26613	11661	438.2	
2019-20	Guadalupe	26680	11070	414.9	
2020-21	Guadalupe	25904	10325	398.6	10.8%
2021-22	Guadalupe	26421	11150	422.0	
2022-23	Guadalupe	26474	12606	476.2	
2023-24	Guadalupe	26468	12917	488.0	
2018-19	Jackson	3503	1846	527.0	
2019-20	Jackson	3501	1825	521.3	
2020-21	Jackson	3391	1710	504.3	-0.3%
2021-22	Jackson	3455	1739	503.3	
2022-23	Jackson	3472	1775	511.2	
2023-24	Jackson	3442	1841	534.9	
2018-19	Karnes	2479	1580	637.4	
2019-20	Karnes	2460	1633	663.8	
2020-21	Karnes	2677	1620	605.2	-3.7%
2021-22	Karnes	2434	1537	631.5	
2022-23	Karnes	6214	3793	610.4	
2023-24	Karnes	2433	1521	625.2	
2018-19	Kendall	10395	2434	234.2	
2019-20	Kendall	10757	2396	222.7	
2020-21	Kendall	10763	2348	218.2	18.5%
2021-22	Kendall	11473	2365	206.1	
2022-23	Kendall	11935	2748	230.2	
2023-24	Kendall	12053	2884	239.3	
2018-19	Kerr	6919	4194	606.2	-3.6%
2019-20	Kerr	6804	3996	587.3	

2020-21	Kerr	6623	3805	574.5	
2021-22	Kerr	6763	3871	572.4	
2022-23	Kerr	6906	4145	600.2	
2023-24	Kerr	6758	4045	598.5	
2018-19	Kinney	560	319	569.6	
2019-20	Kinney	572	334	583.9	
2020-21	Kinney	519	333	641.6	6.3%
2021-22	Kinney	532	328	616.5	
2022-23	Kinney	552	355	643.1	
2023-24	Kinney	532	339	637.2	
2018-19	La Salle	1347	1196	887.9	
2019-20	La Salle	1321	1187	898.6	
2020-21	La Salle	1265	990	782.6	-17.2%
2021-22	La Salle	1172	1061	905.3	
2022-23	La Salle	1170	993	848.7	
2023-24	La Salle	1143	990	866.1	
2018-19	Lavaca	2437	1019	418.1	
2019-20	Lavaca	2451	976	398.2	
2020-21	Lavaca	2431	911	374.7	-5.0%
2021-22	Lavaca	2517	959	381.0	
2022-23	Lavaca	2570	980	381.3	
2023-24	Lavaca	2544	968	380.5	
2018-19	Maverick	14561	11819	811.7	
2019-20	Maverick	14500	11480	791.7	
2020-21	Maverick	14028	11690	833.3	-4.2%
2021-22	Maverick	13385	11121	830.9	
2022-23	Maverick	13935	11475	823.5	
2023-24	Maverick	13869	11319	816.1	
2018-19	Medina	10816	6031	557.6	
2019-20	Medina	11181	6017	538.1	
2020-21	Medina	11280	6122	542.7	33.3%
2021-22	Medina	11963	6503	543.6	
2022-23	Medina	13056	7700	589.8	
2023-24	Medina	13983	8037	574.8	
2018-19	Real	517	374	723.4	
2019-20	Real	507	385	759.4	
2020-21	Real	521	355	681.4	1.3%
2021-22	Real	532	381	716.2	
2022-23	Real	572	366	639.9	
2023-24	Real	553	379	685.4	
2018-19	Uvalde	5424	4060	748.5	
2019-20	Uvalde	5387	4101	761.3	-4.1%
2020-21	Uvalde	5238	3829	731.0	

2021-22	Uvalde	5140	3860	751.0	
2022-23	Uvalde	5109	3868	757.1	
2023-24	Uvalde	5127	3895	759.7	
2018-19	Val Verde	10636	7736	727.3	
2019-20	Val Verde	10536	7570	718.5	
2020-21	Val Verde	10105	7114	704.0	-2.8%
2021-22	Val Verde	10110	7201	712.3	
2022-23	Val Verde	10169	7395	727.2	
2023-24	Val Verde	10107	7520	744.0	
2018-19	Victoria	15140	9939	656.5	
2019-20	Victoria	14829	9781	659.6	
2020-21	Victoria	14507	9616	662.9	-4.2%
2021-22	Victoria	14264	9907	694.5	
2022-23	Victoria	14271	10142	710.7	
2023-24	Victoria	14070	9525	677.0	
2018-19	Wilson	9130	3866	423.4	
2019-20	Wilson	9198	3831	416.5	
2020-21	Wilson	8841	3665	414.5	10.0%
2021-22	Wilson	9108	3503	384.6	
2022-23	Wilson	9349	4169	445.9	
2023-24	Wilson	9358	4251	454.3	
2018-19	Zavala	2439	2049	840.1	
2019-20	Zavala	2419	2069	855.3	
2020-21	Zavala	2365	2000	845.7	-11.1%
2021-22	Zavala	2270	1948	858.1	
2022-23	Zavala	2290	2013	879.0	
2023-24	Zavala	2160	1821	843.1	
Source: Texas Education Agency (TEA)					

Table 14. Region 8 Students Experiencing Homelessness 2018-2023

Year	Area	Total Enrollment	Total Homeless	Homeless Rate per 1,000	% Change in Homeless Students
2018-19	Texas	5431910	72782	13.4	
2019-20	Texas	5493940	78131	14.2	
2020-21	Texas	5361841	57580	10.7	
2021-22	Texas	5422666	61362	11.3	
2022-23	Texas	5518452	71639	13.0	
2023-24	Texas	5531236	77755	14.1	6.8%
2018-19	Region 8	541625	6668	12.3	
2019-20	Region 8	546696	6858	12.5	
2020-21	Region 8	532561	5178	9.7	
2021-22	Region 8	535788	5438	10.1	
2022-23	Region 8	553359	5777	10.4	
2023-24	Region 8	551137	7344	13.3	10.1%
2018-19	SA-NB MSA	452037	4825	10.7	
2019-20	SA-NB MSA	457882	5060	11.1	
2020-21	SA-NB MSA	446478	3856	8.6	
2021-22	SA-NB MSA	450911	4115	9.1	
2022-23	SA-NB MSA	463953	4291	9.2	
2023-24	SA-NB MSA	466530	5751	12.3	19.2%
2018-19	Victoria MSA	16470	590	35.8	
2019-20	Victoria MSA	16148	534	33.1	
2020-21	Victoria MSA	15778	405	25.7	
2021-22	Victoria MSA	15579	439	28.2	
2022-23	Victoria MSA	15583	431	27.7	
2023-24	Victoria MSA	15350	509	33.2	-13.7%
2018-19	Atascosa	9071	84	9.3	
2019-20	Atascosa	9068	91	10.0	
2020-21	Atascosa	8781	77	8.8	
2021-22	Atascosa	8774	117	13.3	
2022-23	Atascosa	9054	88	9.7	
2023-24	Atascosa	9059	117	12.9	39.3%
2018-19	Bandera	2540	126	49.6	
2019-20	Bandera	2606	130	49.9	
2020-21	Bandera	2492	102	40.9	
2021-22	Bandera	2571	90	35.0	
2022-23	Bandera	2627	107	40.7	
2023-24	Bandera	2577	113	43.8	-10.3%
2018-19	Bexar	349962	3883	11.1	16.0%

2019-20	Bexar	353354	4042	11.4	
2020-21	Bexar	343276	2990	8.7	
2021-22	Bexar	343290	3222	9.4	
2022-23	Bexar	352882	3619	10.3	
2023-24	Bexar	353664	4506	12.7	
2018-19	Calhoun	3846	232	60.3	
2019-20	Calhoun	3840	203	52.9	
2020-21	Calhoun	3681	102	27.7	
2021-22	Calhoun	3576	99	27.7	
2022-23	Calhoun	3530	121	34.3	
2023-24	Calhoun	3533	172	48.7	-25.9%
2018-19	Comal	33510	275	8.2	
2019-20	Comal	35038	374	10.7	
2020-21	Comal	35141	341	9.7	
2021-22	Comal	37311	417	11.2	
2022-23	Comal	38576	60	1.6	
2023-24	Comal	39368	467	11.9	69.8%
2018-19	DeWitt	4519	150	33.2	
2019-20	DeWitt	4479	117	26.1	
2020-21	DeWitt	4306	63	14.6	
2021-22	DeWitt	4338	81	18.7	
2022-23	DeWitt	4381	129	29.4	
2023-24	DeWitt	4313	103	23.9	-31.3%
2018-19	Dimmit	2219	46	20.7	
2019-20	Dimmit	2133	66	30.9	
2020-21	Dimmit	2066	82	39.7	
2021-22	Dimmit	1923	41	21.3	
2022-23	Dimmit	1903	62	32.6	
2023-24	Dimmit	1915	54	28.2	17.4%
2018-19	Edwards	586	0	0.0	
2019-20	Edwards	583	0	0.0	
2020-21	Edwards	530	0	0.0	
2021-22	Edwards	511	0	0.0	
2022-23	Edwards	485	0	0.0	
2023-24	Edwards	450	0	0.0	0.0%
2018-19	Frio	3139	113	36.0	
2019-20	Frio	3156	199	63.1	
2020-21	Frio	2919	155	53.1	
2021-22	Frio	2951	161	54.6	
2022-23	Frio	2925	216	73.8	
2023-24	Frio	2891	110	38.0	-2.7%
2018-19	Gillespie	3724	--	--	
2019-20	Gillespie	3780	14	3.7	Suppressed

2020-21	Gillespie	3673	32	8.7	
2021-22	Gillespie	3705	50	13.5	
2022-23	Gillespie	3700	13	3.5	
2023-24	Gillespie	3638	41	11.3	
2018-19	Goliad	1330	28	21.1	
2019-20	Goliad	1319	38	28.8	
2020-21	Goliad	1271	34	26.8	
2021-22	Goliad	1315	34	25.9	
2022-23	Goliad	1312	24	18.3	
2023-24	Goliad	1280	30	23.4	7.1%
2018-19	Gonzales	4263	79	18.5	
2019-20	Gonzales	4237	60	14.2	
2020-21	Gonzales	3967	47	11.8	
2021-22	Gonzales	3984	45	11.3	
2022-23	Gonzales	3940	71	18.0	
2023-24	Gonzales	3849	98	25.5	24.1%
2018-19	Guadalupe	26613	236	8.9	
2019-20	Guadalupe	26680	229	8.6	
2020-21	Guadalupe	25904	169	6.5	
2021-22	Guadalupe	26421	105	4.0	
2022-23	Guadalupe	26474	201	7.6	
2023-24	Guadalupe	26468	293	11.1	24.2%
2018-19	Jackson	3503	32	9.1	
2019-20	Jackson	3501	21	6.0	
2020-21	Jackson	3391	27	8.0	
2021-22	Jackson	3455	34	9.8	
2022-23	Jackson	3472	32	9.2	
2023-24	Jackson	3442	37	10.7	15.6%
2018-19	Karnes	2479	40	16.1	
2019-20	Karnes	2460	39	15.9	
2020-21	Karnes	2677	35	13.1	
2021-22	Karnes	2434	24	9.9	
2022-23	Karnes	6214	50	8.0	
2023-24	Karnes	2433	--	--	Suppressed
2018-19	Kendall	10395	33	3.2	
2019-20	Kendall	10757	23	2.1	
2020-21	Kendall	10763	21	2.0	
2021-22	Kendall	11473	18	1.6	
2022-23	Kendall	11935	44	3.7	
2023-24	Kendall	12053	43	3.6	30.3%
2018-19	Kerr	6919	127	18.4	
2019-20	Kerr	6804	102	15.0	
2020-21	Kerr	6623	72	10.9	-42.5%

2021-22	Kerr	6763	63	9.3	
2022-23	Kerr	6906	59	8.5	
2023-24	Kerr	6758	73	10.8	
2018-19	Kinney	560	0	0.0	
2019-20	Kinney	572	--	--	
2020-21	Kinney	519	0	0.0	
2021-22	Kinney	532	0	0.0	
2022-23	Kinney	552	--	--	
2023-24	Kinney	532	--	--	Suppressed
2018-19	La Salle	1347	--	--	
2019-20	La Salle	1321	15	11.4	
2020-21	La Salle	1265	23	18.2	
2021-22	La Salle	1172	--	--	
2022-23	La Salle	1170	--	--	
2023-24	La Salle	1143	--	--	Suppressed
2018-19	Lavaca	2437	--	--	
2019-20	Lavaca	2451	--	--	
2020-21	Lavaca	2431	--	--	
2021-22	Lavaca	2517	--	--	
2022-23	Lavaca	2570	16	--	
2023-24	Lavaca	2544	13	5.1	Suppressed
2018-19	Maverick	14561	49	3.4	
2019-20	Maverick	14500	128	8.8	
2020-21	Maverick	14028	86	6.1	
2021-22	Maverick	13385	57	4.3	
2022-23	Maverick	13935	56	4.0	
2023-24	Maverick	13869	110	7.9	124.5%
2018-19	Medina	10816	125	11.6	
2019-20	Medina	11181	100	8.9	
2020-21	Medina	11280	78	6.9	
2021-22	Medina	11963	78	6.5	
2022-23	Medina	13056	92	7.0	
2023-24	Medina	13983	157	11.2	25.6%
2018-19	Real	517	13	25.1	
2019-20	Real	507	10	19.7	
2020-21	Real	521	--	--	
2021-22	Real	532	--	--	
2022-23	Real	572	--	--	
2023-24	Real	553	--	--	Suppressed
2018-19	Uvalde	5424	65	12.0	
2019-20	Uvalde	5387	76	14.1	
2020-21	Uvalde	5238	35	6.7	
2021-22	Uvalde	5140	29	5.6	-27.7%

2022-23	Uvalde	5109	23	4.5	
2023-24	Uvalde	5127	47	9.2	
2018-19	Val Verde	10636	110	10.3	
2019-20	Val Verde	10536	110	10.4	
2020-21	Val Verde	10105	45	4.5	
2021-22	Val Verde	10110	91	9.0	
2022-23	Val Verde	10169	112	11.0	
2023-24	Val Verde	10107	131	13.0	19.1%
2018-19	Victoria	15140	562	37.1	
2019-20	Victoria	14829	496	33.4	
2020-21	Victoria	14507	371	25.6	
2021-22	Victoria	14264	405	28.4	
2022-23	Victoria	14271	407	28.5	
2023-24	Victoria	14070	479	34.0	-14.8%
2018-19	Wilson	9130	63	6.9	
2019-20	Wilson	9198	71	7.7	
2020-21	Wilson	8841	78	8.8	
2021-22	Wilson	9108	68	7.5	
2022-23	Wilson	9349	80	8.6	
2023-24	Wilson	9358	55	5.9	-12.7%
2018-19	Zavala	2439	197	80.8	
2019-20	Zavala	2419	104	43.0	
2020-21	Zavala	2365	113	47.8	
2021-22	Zavala	2270	109	48.0	
2022-23	Zavala	2290	95	41.5	
2023-24	Zavala	2160	95	44.0	-51.8%
Source: Texas Education Agency (TEA)					

Table 15. Region 8 Educational Attainment of Population Aged 18 to 24 Years 2018-2022

Area	Population 18 to 24 years	Less than high school graduate	Less than high school (%)	High school graduate	High school graduate (%)
Texas	2936266	406414	13.8%	1032775	35.2%
Region 8	392462	41221	10.5%	116833	29.8%
SA-NB MSA	258207	33759	13.1%	99443	38.5%
Victoria MSA	9041	1867	20.7%	3195	35.3%
Atascosa	4567	871	19.1%	2864	62.7%
Bandera	1353	137	10.1%	484	35.8%
Bexar	211017	26357	12.5%	78279	37.1%
Calhoun	1770	255	14.4%	670	37.9%
Comal	12818	1927	15.0%	5527	43.1%
DeWitt	1451	252	17.4%	796	54.9%
Dimmit	934	158	16.9%	460	49.3%
Edwards	269	129	48.0%	139	51.7%
Frio	2203	740	33.6%	951	43.2%
Gillespie	1871	358	19.1%	734	39.2%
Goliad	569	168	29.5%	199	35.0%
Gonzales	1725	487	28.2%	846	49.0%
Guadalupe	15738	1998	12.7%	7369	46.8%
Jackson	1168	140	12.0%	465	39.8%
Karnes	1410	321	22.8%	615	43.6%
Kendall	3513	589	16.8%	1372	39.1%
Kerr	4482	633	14.1%	1888	42.1%
Kinney	250	59	23.6%	147	58.8%
La Salle	48281	7	44.7%	417	29.2%
Lavaca	1516	196	12.9%	615	40.6%
Maverick	48311	11	28.8%	1930	35.3%
Medina	5013	1201	24.0%	1843	36.8%
Real	188	54	28.7%	33	17.6%
Uvalde	2869	560	19.5%	802	28.0%
Val Verde	5485	943	17.2%	2406	43.9%
Victoria	8472	1699	20.1%	2996	35.4%
Wilson	4188	679	16.2%	1705	40.7%
Zavala	1031	292	28.3%	281	27.3%

Area	Some college or associate's degree	Some college or associate's degree (%)	Bachelor's degree or higher	Bachelor's degree or higher (%)
Texas	1188357	40.5%	308720	10.5%
Region 8	114994	29.3%	30242	7.7%
SA-NB MSA	100006	38.7%	24999	9.7%
Victoria MSA	3278	36.3%	701	7.8%
Atascosa	706	15.5%	126	2.8%
Bandera	699	51.7%	33	2.4%
Bexar	85826	40.7%	20555	9.7%
Calhoun	643	36.3%	202	11.4%
Comal	3731	29.1%	1633	12.7%
DeWitt	349	24.1%	54	3.7%
Dimmit	288	30.8%	28	3.0%
Edwards	1	0.4%	0	0.0%
Frio	493	22.4%	19	0.9%
Gillespie	597	31.9%	182	9.7%
Goliad	186	32.7%	16	2.8%
Gonzales	319	18.5%	73	4.2%
Guadalupe	4885	31.0%	1486	9.4%
Jackson	523	44.8%	40	3.4%
Karnes	337	23.9%	137	9.7%
Kendall	1173	33.4%	379	10.8%
Kerr	1823	40.7%	138	3.1%
Kinney	44	17.6%	0	0.0%
La Salle	272	26.2%	244	0.0%
Lavaca	541	35.7%	164	10.8%
Maverick	2364	32.5%	2175	3.3%
Medina	1529	30.5%	440	8.8%
Real	101	53.7%	0	0.0%
Uvalde	1229	42.8%	278	9.7%
Val Verde	1391	25.4%	745	13.6%
Victoria	3092	36.5%	685	8.1%
Wilson	1457	34.8%	347	8.3%
Zavala	395	38.3%	63	6.1%
Source: American Community Survey (ACS) 5-Year Estimates 2018-2022				

Table 16. Region 8 Adult Alcohol-Related Arrests 2019-2023

Year	Area	DUI	Liquor Laws	Drunkenness	Total Alcohol Arrests	Alcohol Arrest Rate per 100,000
2019	Texas	72264	7495	52541	132300	593.5
2020	Texas	61089	4824	39171	105084	471.41
2021	Texas	63204	4724	21309	89237	400.32
2022	Texas	58680	4086	12121	74887	335.94
2023	Texas	60337	4087	6968	71392	320.27
2019	Region 8	9174	552	4209	13935	597.64
2020	Region 8	6087	286	3319	9692	415.67
2021	Region 8	3035	759	2199	5993	257.03
2022	Region 8	3355	660	1183	5198	222.93
2023	Region 8	3267	795	405	4467	191.58
2019	SA-NB MSA	7783	339	2576	10698	543.4978645
2020	SA-NB MSA	5078	170	2018	7266	369.139604
2021	SA-NB MSA	1843	691	1296	3830	194.5781287
2022	SA-NB MSA	2179	598	639	3416	173.5454015
2023	SA-NB MSA	2269	697	271	3237	164.4515412
2019	Victoria MSA	318	49	403	770	1018.24914
2020	Victoria MSA	233	29	318	580	766.992859
2021	Victoria MSA	356	19	384	759	1003.702724
2022	Victoria MSA	309	21	235	565	747.1568368
2023	Victoria MSA	198	43	17	258	341.1795821
2019	Atascosa	155	10	202	367	998.99
2020	Atascosa	120	14	125	259	705.01
2021	Atascosa	89	1	207	297	808.45
2022	Atascosa	70	8	113	191	519.91
2023	Atascosa	96	6	58	160	435.53
2019	Bandera	15	2	36	53	301.84
2020	Bandera	5	0	14	19	108.21
2021	Bandera	7	2	0	9	51.26
2022	Bandera	14	1	23	38	216.41
2023	Bandera	16	3	3	22	125.29
2019	Bexar	6457	290	1346	8093	525.09
2020	Bexar	4024	132	1234	5390	349.72
2021	Bexar	934	652	681	2267	147.09
2022	Bexar	1036	494	77	1607	104.27
2023	Bexar	1089	540	56	1685	109.33
2019	Calhoun	111	3	91	205	1296.57
2020	Calhoun	111	0	60	171	1081.53

2021	Calhoun	103	5	50	158	999.3
2022	Calhoun	83	2	67	152	961.36
2023	Calhoun	87	0	15	102	645.12
2019	Comal	467	23	431	921	715.4
2020	Comal	367	2	223	592	459.84
2021	Comal	488	10	191	689	535.19
2022	Comal	755	14	286	1055	819.48
2023	Comal	766	18	91	875	679.66
2019	Dewitt	11	1	28	40	254.86
2020	Dewitt	8	0	25	33	210.26
2021	Dewitt	18	0	34	52	331.32
2022	Dewitt	25	0	21	46	293.09
2023	Dewitt	8	1	3	12	76.46
2019	Dimmit	14	0	43	57	886.33
2020	Dimmit	7	0	20	27	419.84
2021	Dimmit	0	0	0	0	0
2022	Dimmit	4	0	0	4	62.2
2023	Dimmit	4	0	0	4	62.2
2019	Edwards	4	0	3	7	603.45
2020	Edwards	0	0	0	0	0
2021	Edwards	1	0	0	1	86.21
2022	Edwards	0	0	0	0	0
2023	Edwards	0	0	0	0	0
2019	Frio	65	73	26	164	1165.19
2020	Frio	33	33	9	75	532.86
2021	Frio	5	0	1	6	42.63
2022	Frio	17	0	0	17	120.78
2023	Frio	14	0	2	16	113.68
2019	Gillespie	149	4	182	335	1507.45
2020	Gillespie	128	5	144	277	1246.46
2021	Gillespie	175	7	146	328	1475.95
2022	Gillespie	170	9	147	326	1466.95
2023	Gillespie	184	7	56	247	1111.46
2019	Goliad	6	0	6	12	214.78
2020	Goliad	6	0	5	11	196.89
2021	Goliad	7	0	1	8	143.19
2022	Goliad	3	0	2	5	89.49
2023	Goliad	1	0	7	8	143.19
2019	Gonzales	13	0	41	54	359.64
2020	Gonzales	6	0	37	43	286.38
2021	Gonzales	24	0	1	25	166.5
2022	Gonzales	15	0	0	15	99.9
2023	Gonzales	36	0	2	38	253.08

2019	Guadalupe	464	7	311	782	597.28
2020	Guadalupe	395	4	250	649	495.7
2021	Guadalupe	171	3	173	347	265.03
2022	Guadalupe	156	0	121	277	211.57
2023	Guadalupe	155	13	56	224	171.09
2019	Jackson	36	3	31	70	606.38
2020	Jackson	26	1	14	41	355.16
2021	Jackson	46	1	25	72	623.7
2022	Jackson	46	0	14	60	519.75
2023	Jackson	36	1	15	52	450.45
2019	Karnes	6	8	76	90	745.77
2020	Karnes	5	1	45	51	422.61
2021	Karnes	8	4	43	55	455.75
2022	Karnes	7	0	23	30	248.59
2023	Karnes	13	2	4	19	157.44
2019	Kendall	167	3	115	285	817.25
2020	Kendall	123	13	57	193	553.44
2021	Kendall	106	19	8	133	381.38
2022	Kendall	95	57	0	152	435.87
2023	Kendall	67	76	0	143	410.06
2019	Kerr	190	56	325	571	1302.82
2020	Kerr	170	33	257	460	1049.56
2021	Kerr	255	18	76	349	796.29
2022	Kerr	274	1	0	275	627.45
2023	Kerr	219	2	0	221	504.24
2019	Kinney	11	0	3	14	534.96
2020	Kinney	13	0	8	21	802.45
2021	Kinney	0	0	0	0	0
2022	Kinney	1	0	0	1	38.21
2023	Kinney	0	0	0	0	0
2019	La Salle	41	0	32	73	1363.21
2020	La Salle	38	0	7	45	840.34
2021	La Salle	10	0	3	13	242.76
2022	La Salle	4	0	0	4	74.7
2023	La Salle	1	0	0	1	18.67
2019	Lavaca	30	5	14	49	307.34
2020	Lavaca	6	0	11	17	106.63
2021	Lavaca	14	3	8	25	156.81
2022	Lavaca	8	4	4	16	100.36
2023	Lavaca	6	21	19	46	288.53
2019	Maverick	140	3	220	363	865.11
2020	Maverick	107	2	224	333	793.61
2021	Maverick	111	10	78	199	474.26

2022	Maverick	125	15	18	158	376.55
2023	Maverick	97	5	0	102	243.09
2019	Medina	48	3	94	145	365.01
2020	Medina	39	5	92	136	342.35
2021	Medina	34	4	27	65	163.62
2022	Medina	30	21	6	57	143.49
2023	Medina	32	27	2	61	153.56
2019	Real	1	0	0	1	43.01
2020	Real	1	0	0	1	43.01
2021	Real	0	0	0	0	0
2022	Real	0	0	0	0	0
2023	Real	3	0	0	3	129.03
2019	Uvalde	36	6	67	109	578.62
2020	Uvalde	48	12	81	141	748.49
2021	Uvalde	56	1	51	108	573.31
2022	Uvalde	39	10	5	54	286.65
2023	Uvalde	36	15	0	51	270.73
2019	Val Verde	196	2	43	241	674.6
2020	Val Verde	61	0	38	99	277.12
2021	Val Verde	6	0	1	7	19.59
2022	Val Verde	48	0	0	48	134.36
2023	Val Verde	51	1	0	52	145.56
2019	Victoria	312	49	397	758	1082.35
2020	Victoria	227	29	313	569	812.47
2021	Victoria	349	19	383	751	1072.35
2022	Victoria	306	21	233	560	799.62
2023	Victoria	197	43	10	250	356.97
2019	Wilson	10	1	41	52	134.89
2020	Wilson	5	0	23	28	72.63
2021	Wilson	14	0	9	23	59.66
2022	Wilson	23	3	13	39	101.16
2023	Wilson	48	14	5	67	173.8
2019	Zavala	19	0	5	24	339.65
2020	Zavala	8	0	3	11	155.68
2021	Zavala	4	0	2	6	84.91
2022	Zavala	1	0	10	11	155.68
2023	Zavala	5	0	1	6	84.91
Source: Texas Department of Public Safety Uniform Crime Reporting System (UCR)						

Table 17. Region 8 Juvenile Alcohol-Related Arrests 2019-2023

Year	Area	DUI	Liquor Laws	Drunkenness	Total Alcohol Arrests	Alcohol Arrest Rate per 100,000
2019	Texas	95	567	118	780	25.8
2020	Texas	108	335	79	522	17.2
2021	Texas	70	273	34	377	12.5
2022	Texas	64	210	28	302	10.0
2023	Texas	85	278	38	401	13.2
2019	Region 8	3	47	8	58	18.9
2020	Region 8	6	25	4	35	11.4
2021	Region 8	2	19	2	23	7.5
2022	Region 8	2	23	2	27	8.8
2023	Region 8	8	27	1	36	11.7
2019	SA-NB MSA	2	23	7	32	12.3
2020	SA-NB MSA	4	13	3	20	7.7
2021	SA-NB MSA	1	12	0	13	5.0
2022	SA-NB MSA	2	16	1	19	7.3
2023	SA-NB MSA	6	20	1	27	10.4
2019	Victoria MSA	0	13	0	13	129.9
2020	Victoria MSA	2	3	1	6	60.0
2021	Victoria MSA	0	2	0	2	20.0
2022	Victoria MSA	0	2	1	3	30.0
2023	Victoria MSA	1	4	0	5	50.0
2019	Atascosa	0	2	3	5	90.6
2020	Atascosa	0	0	0	0	0.0
2021	Atascosa	0	0	0	0	0.0
2022	Atascosa	0	0	0	0	0.0
2023	Atascosa	0	5	0	5	90.6
2019	Bandera	0	0	0	0	0.0
2020	Bandera	0	0	0	0	0.0
2021	Bandera	0	0	0	0	0.0
2022	Bandera	0	0	0	0	0.0
2023	Bandera	0	0	0	0	0.0
2019	Bexar	1	11	3	15	7.3
2020	Bexar	2	8	0	10	4.9
2021	Bexar	1	9	0	10	4.9
2022	Bexar	1	5	0	6	2.9
2023	Bexar	5	7	1	13	6.3
2019	Calhoun	0	0	0	0	0.0

2020	Calhoun	0	0	0	0	0.0
2021	Calhoun	0	0	0	0	0.0
2022	Calhoun	0	0	0	0	0.0
2023	Calhoun	0	0	0	0	0.0
2019	Comal	1	3	0	4	26.7
2020	Comal	0	2	2	4	26.7
2021	Comal	0	1	0	1	6.7
2022	Comal	0	1	0	1	6.7
2023	Comal	1	0	0	1	6.7
2019	Dewitt	0	0	0	0	0.0
2020	Dewitt	0	0	0	0	0.0
2021	Dewitt	0	0	0	0	0.0
2022	Dewitt	0	0	0	0	0.0
2023	Dewitt	0	0	0	0	0.0
2019	Dimmit	0	0	0	0	0.0
2020	Dimmit	0	0	0	0	0.0
2021	Dimmit	0	0	0	0	0.0
2022	Dimmit	0	0	0	0	0.0
2023	Dimmit	0	0	0	0	0.0
2019	Edwards	0	0	0	0	0.0
2020	Edwards	0	0	0	0	0.0
2021	Edwards	0	0	0	0	0.0
2022	Edwards	0	0	0	0	0.0
2023	Edwards	0	0	0	0	0.0
2019	Frio	0	0	0	0	0.0
2020	Frio	0	0	0	0	0.0
2021	Frio	0	0	0	0	0.0
2022	Frio	0	0	0	0	0.0
2023	Frio	0	0	0	0	0.0
2019	Gillespie	0	2	0	2	97.4
2020	Gillespie	0	3	0	3	146.1
2021	Gillespie	1	1	0	2	97.4
2022	Gillespie	0	3	0	3	146.1
2023	Gillespie	1	3	0	4	194.7
2019	Goliad	0	0	0	0	0.0
2020	Goliad	0	0	0	0	0.0
2021	Goliad	0	0	0	0	0.0
2022	Goliad	0	0	0	0	0.0
2023	Goliad	0	0	0	0	0.0
2019	Gonzales	0	0	0	0	0.0
2020	Gonzales	0	0	0	0	0.0
2021	Gonzales	0	0	0	0	0.0
2022	Gonzales	0	0	0	0	0.0

2023	Gonzales	0	0	0	0	0.0
2019	Guadalupe	0	1	0	1	5.3
2020	Guadalupe	1	0	1	2	10.7
2021	Guadalupe	0	0	0	0	0.0
2022	Guadalupe	0	0	1	1	5.3
2023	Guadalupe	0	0	0	0	0.0
2019	Jackson	0	0	0	0	0.0
2020	Jackson	0	0	0	0	0.0
2021	Jackson	0	0	0	0	0.0
2022	Jackson	0	0	0	0	0.0
2023	Jackson	0	0	0	0	0.0
2019	Karnes	0	0	1	1	80.9
2020	Karnes	0	0	0	0	0.0
2021	Karnes	0	0	0	0	0.0
2022	Karnes	0	1	0	1	80.9
2023	Karnes	0	0	0	0	0.0
2019	Kendall	0	6	0	6	130.6
2020	Kendall	1	3	0	4	87.1
2021	Kendall	0	2	0	2	43.5
2022	Kendall	1	3	0	4	87.1
2023	Kendall	0	2	0	2	43.5
2019	Kerr	0	9	0	9	225.7
2020	Kerr	0	6	0	6	150.5
2021	Kerr	0	4	0	4	100.3
2022	Kerr	0	0	0	0	0.0
2023	Kerr	0	0	0	0	0.0
2019	Kinney	0	0	0	0	0.0
2020	Kinney	0	0	0	0	0.0
2021	Kinney	0	0	0	0	0.0
2022	Kinney	0	0	0	0	0.0
2023	Kinney	0	0	0	0	0.0
2019	La Salle	0	0	0	0	0.0
2020	La Salle	0	0	0	0	0.0
2021	La Salle	0	0	0	0	0.0
2022	La Salle	0	0	0	0	0.0
2023	La Salle	0	0	0	0	0.0
2019	Lavaca	0	0	0	0	0.0
2020	Lavaca	0	0	0	0	0.0
2021	Lavaca	0	0	0	0	0.0
2022	Lavaca	0	1	0	1	50.5
2023	Lavaca	0	0	0	0	0.0
2019	Maverick	1	0	0	1	14.1
2020	Maverick	0	0	0	0	0.0

2021	Maverick	0	0	2	2	28.2
2022	Maverick	0	0	0	0	0.0
2023	Maverick	0	0	0	0	0.0
2019	Medina	0	0	0	0	0.0
2020	Medina	0	0	0	0	0.0
2021	Medina	0	0	0	0	0.0
2022	Medina	0	6	0	6	119.5
2023	Medina	0	3	0	3	59.7
2019	Real	0	0	0	0	0.0
2020	Real	0	0	0	0	0.0
2021	Real	0	0	0	0	0.0
2022	Real	0	0	0	0	0.0
2023	Real	0	0	0	0	0.0
2019	Uvalde	0	0	0	0	0.0
2020	Uvalde	0	0	0	0	0.0
2021	Uvalde	0	0	0	0	0.0
2022	Uvalde	0	0	0	0	0.0
2023	Uvalde	0	0	0	0	0.0
2019	Val Verde	0	0	0	0	0.0
2020	Val Verde	0	0	0	0	0.0
2021	Val Verde	0	0	0	0	0.0
2022	Val Verde	0	0	0	0	0.0
2023	Val Verde	0	0	0	0	0.0
2019	Victoria	0	13	0	13	138.5
2020	Victoria	2	3	1	6	63.9
2021	Victoria	0	2	0	2	21.3
2022	Victoria	0	2	1	3	32.0
2023	Victoria	1	4	0	5	53.3
2019	Wilson	0	0	1	1	19.5
2020	Wilson	0	0	0	0	0.0
2021	Wilson	0	0	0	0	0.0
2022	Wilson	0	1	0	1	19.5
2023	Wilson	0	3	0	3	58.5
2019	Zavala	0	0	0	0	0.0
2020	Zavala	0	0	0	0	0.0
2021	Zavala	0	0	0	0	0.0
2022	Zavala	0	0	0	0	0.0
2023	Zavala	0	0	0	0	0.0
Source: Texas Department of Public Safety Uniform Crime Reporting System (UCR)						

Table 18. Region 8 Adult Drug-Related Arrests 2019-2023

Year	Area	18a - Opium/ Cocaine	18b - Marijuana	18c - Synthetic Narcotics	18d - Other - Dangerous Nonnarcotic Drugs	18e - Opium or Cocaine and Their Derivatives
2019	Texas	3311	1707	11572	2886	20087
2020	Texas	2239	987	7701	2740	14288
2021	Texas	1759	649	190	2970	14674
2022	Texas	1786	589	187	2534	14245
2023	Texas	1864	621	219	2511	13494
2019	Region 8	330	149	10334	387	846
2020	Region 8	302	86	7165	417	872
2021	Region 8	206	59	26	615	1218
2022	Region 8	197	64	21	460	1266
2023	Region 8	220	83	33	418	1311
2019	SA-NB MSA	191	80	10225	235	264
2020	SA-NB MSA	197	48	7064	306	382
2021	SA-NB MSA	159	47	20	475	955
2022	SA-NB MSA	150	46	18	328	999
2023	SA-NB MSA	155	69	28	317	1069
2019	Victoria MSA	33	11	7	81	99
2020	Victoria MSA	53	14	2	73	86
2021	Victoria MSA	35	1	2	79	98
2022	Victoria MSA	37	7	2	75	77
2023	Victoria MSA	37	2	4	52	110
2019	Atascosa	5	0	3	16	37
2020	Atascosa	4	1	0	8	44
2021	Atascosa	1	0	0	24	22
2022	Atascosa	2	1	0	2	20
2023	Atascosa	0	1	2	4	25
2019	Bandera	0	0	0	0	0
2020	Bandera	0	0	0	2	2
2021	Bandera	0	0	0	6	0
2022	Bandera	2	0	0	0	1
2023	Bandera	0	0	0	2	1
2019	Bexar	16	62	10201	189	85
2020	Bexar	37	28	7036	256	226
2021	Bexar	146	42	18	399	772
2022	Bexar	128	22	10	268	800
2023	Bexar	127	38	15	256	870
2019	Calhoun	4	4	1	24	6

2020	Calhoun	2	3	3	7	4
2021	Calhoun	5	2	3	7	5
2022	Calhoun	1	1	1	8	8
2023	Calhoun	2	0	1	5	8
2019	Comal	24	5	3	17	72
2020	Comal	44	6	3	13	55
2021	Comal	5	1	0	17	82
2022	Comal	8	13	6	31	82
2023	Comal	21	16	7	34	107
2019	Dewitt	3	0	0	6	3
2020	Dewitt	0	0	5	11	5
2021	Dewitt	0	2	0	3	8
2022	Dewitt	0	0	0	3	6
2023	Dewitt	0	0	0	4	5
2019	Dimmit	7	0	0	0	27
2020	Dimmit	2	0	0	0	19
2021	Dimmit	0	0	0	0	0
2022	Dimmit	0	0	0	0	5
2023	Dimmit	0	0	0	2	7
2019	Edwards	0	0	0	0	0
2020	Edwards	0	0	0	0	0
2021	Edwards	0	0	0	0	1
2022	Edwards	0	0	0	0	0
2023	Edwards	0	0	0	0	0
2019	Frio	21	0	0	1	110
2020	Frio	6	0	2	0	50
2021	Frio	1	0	0	1	1
2022	Frio	0	1	0	1	1
2023	Frio	0	0	0	0	0
2019	Gillespie	31	6	5	0	86
2020	Gillespie	13	1	4	0	60
2021	Gillespie	0	0	0	0	0
2022	Gillespie	0	0	0	0	0
2023	Gillespie	0	0	0	0	0
2019	Goliad	1	0	0	1	3
2020	Goliad	0	1	0	0	2
2021	Goliad	0	0	0	0	5
2022	Goliad	0	0	0	1	5
2023	Goliad	0	0	3	8	3
2019	Gonzales	2	4	2	0	74
2020	Gonzales	4	0	2	0	16
2021	Gonzales	1	2	0	4	11
2022	Gonzales	0	0	0	4	10

2023	Gonzales	3	0	0	1	13
2019	Guadalupe	115	6	6	4	28
2020	Guadalupe	106	12	12	2	18
2021	Guadalupe	1	3	2	13	31
2022	Guadalupe	3	5	1	5	50
2023	Guadalupe	2	7	2	5	30
2019	Jackson	2	0	1	1	9
2020	Jackson	0	1	0	0	12
2021	Jackson	3	1	0	13	1
2022	Jackson	0	0	0	2	4
2023	Jackson	8	1	0	5	5
2019	Karnes	16	16	16	8	1
2020	Karnes	2	2	0	1	3
2021	Karnes	0	0	0	2	5
2022	Karnes	0	0	0	3	8
2023	Karnes	0	0	0	0	8
2019	Kendall	1	0	0	3	31
2020	Kendall	2	0	2	8	24
2021	Kendall	1	0	0	0	20
2022	Kendall	2	2	1	6	19
2023	Kendall	2	3	0	1	10
2019	Kerr	12	4	52	21	23
2020	Kerr	12	1	52	3	31
2021	Kerr	0	3	0	23	15
2022	Kerr	4	7	0	20	12
2023	Kerr	15	9	0	27	20
2019	Kinney	0	9	13	7	1
2020	Kinney	0	2	3	5	0
2021	Kinney	0	0	0	0	0
2022	Kinney	0	0	0	0	0
2023	Kinney	0	0	0	0	0
2019	La Salle	0	0	0	0	27
2020	La Salle	3	6	0	0	25
2021	La Salle	0	0	0	0	3
2022	La Salle	0	0	0	0	0
2023	La Salle	0	0	0	0	1
2019	Lavaca	2	0	0	0	3
2020	Lavaca	1	0	0	0	3
2021	Lavaca	0	0	0	0	1
2022	Lavaca	0	0	0	1	4
2023	Lavaca	0	0	0	0	4
2019	Maverick	6	13	10	0	83
2020	Maverick	4	5	22	5	151

2021	Maverick	1	1	1	1	79
2022	Maverick	2	2	0	4	68
2023	Maverick	0	0	0	2	46
2019	Medina	15	1	11	0	4
2020	Medina	0	0	6	1	13
2021	Medina	5	1	0	9	23
2022	Medina	4	1	0	9	18
2023	Medina	1	4	2	2	16
2019	Real	0	0	0	0	0
2020	Real	0	0	0	0	0
2021	Real	0	0	0	0	0
2022	Real	0	0	0	0	0
2023	Real	0	0	0	1	0
2019	Uvalde	0	0	0	1	6
2020	Uvalde	1	0	0	4	11
2021	Uvalde	1	0	0	6	27
2022	Uvalde	1	0	0	2	33
2023	Uvalde	0	0	0	1	6
2019	Val Verde	0	2	2	0	21
2020	Val Verde	1	3	6	2	7
2021	Val Verde	0	0	0	1	5
2022	Val Verde	2	0	0	5	12
2023	Val Verde	0	0	0	1	6
2019	Victoria	32	11	7	80	96
2020	Victoria	53	13	2	73	84
2021	Victoria	35	1	2	79	93
2022	Victoria	37	7	2	74	72
2023	Victoria	37	2	1	44	107
2019	Wilson	15	6	1	6	7
2020	Wilson	4	1	5	16	0
2021	Wilson	0	0	0	7	5
2022	Wilson	1	2	0	7	9
2023	Wilson	2	0	0	13	10
2019	Zavala	0	0	0	2	3
2020	Zavala	1	0	0	0	7
2021	Zavala	0	0	0	0	3
2022	Zavala	0	0	0	4	19
2023	Zavala	0	2	0	0	3

Year	Area	18f - Marijuana	18g - Synthetic Narcotics	18h - Other - Dangerous Nonnarcotic Drugs	(1) Sale/ Manufacturing - Subtotal
2019	Texas	41082	9786	31382	19476
2020	Texas	22060	5970	30113	13667
2021	Texas	20042	2935	39398	5568
2022	Texas	21254	2588	36652	5096
2023	Texas	21262	2945	35197	5215
2019	Region 8	6487	1045	2691	11200
2020	Region 8	2879	731	2384	7970
2021	Region 8	1974	303	4268	906
2022	Region 8	2192	239	4289	742
2023	Region 8	2456	265	4338	754
2019	SA-NB MSA	5364	674	1805	10731
2020	SA-NB MSA	2295	493	1731	7615
2021	SA-NB MSA	1543	228	3320	701
2022	SA-NB MSA	1795	153	3444	542
2023	SA-NB MSA	1990	204	3435	569
2019	Victoria MSA	358	28	405	132
2020	Victoria MSA	114	10	275	142
2021	Victoria MSA	55	13	291	117
2022	Victoria MSA	82	15	302	121
2023	Victoria MSA	135	20	370	95
2019	Atascosa	101	46	122	24
2020	Atascosa	54	37	92	13
2021	Atascosa	36	10	105	25
2022	Atascosa	54	8	113	5
2023	Atascosa	63	14	96	7
2019	Bandera	2	0	25	0
2020	Bandera	3	0	14	2
2021	Bandera	4	1	11	6
2022	Bandera	2	0	14	2
2023	Bandera	3	0	6	2
2019	Bexar	4250	70	1120	10468
2020	Bexar	1728	82	1124	7357
2021	Bexar	1152	170	2506	605
2022	Bexar	1309	86	2615	428
2023	Bexar	1455	88	2639	436
2019	Calhoun	77	9	49	33

2020	Calhoun	25	13	56	15
2021	Calhoun	20	7	72	17
2022	Calhoun	20	7	52	11
2023	Calhoun	21	6	58	8
2019	Comal	361	160	263	49
2020	Comal	180	143	245	66
2021	Comal	123	22	359	23
2022	Comal	111	33	378	58
2023	Comal	112	64	381	78
2019	Dewitt	31	4	31	9
2020	Dewitt	52	6	66	16
2021	Dewitt	33	4	38	5
2022	Dewitt	31	2	26	3
2023	Dewitt	25	0	43	4
2019	Dimmit	16	1	0	7
2020	Dimmit	3	4	0	2
2021	Dimmit	0	0	0	0
2022	Dimmit	5	8	11	0
2023	Dimmit	6	3	18	2
2019	Edwards	2	0	2	0
2020	Edwards	0	0	0	0
2021	Edwards	0	0	1	0
2022	Edwards	0	0	2	0
2023	Edwards	0	0	0	0
2019	Frio	42	6	15	22
2020	Frio	17	10	9	8
2021	Frio	1	0	5	2
2022	Frio	1	0	10	2
2023	Frio	1	0	3	0
2019	Gillespie	74	57	0	42
2020	Gillespie	25	31	2	18
2021	Gillespie	0	0	0	0
2022	Gillespie	0	0	0	0
2023	Gillespie	0	0	0	0
2019	Goliad	11	3	7	2
2020	Goliad	5	1	7	1
2021	Goliad	17	2	18	0
2022	Goliad	30	7	24	1
2023	Goliad	31	13	27	11
2019	Gonzales	68	26	17	8
2020	Gonzales	19	11	1	6
2021	Gonzales	54	2	59	7
2022	Gonzales	77	13	56	4

2023	Gonzales	83	12	50	4
2019	Guadalupe	353	255	81	131
2020	Guadalupe	203	178	84	132
2021	Guadalupe	89	7	112	19
2022	Guadalupe	127	13	104	14
2023	Guadalupe	119	18	112	16
2019	Jackson	38	8	26	4
2020	Jackson	28	4	23	1
2021	Jackson	25	0	44	17
2022	Jackson	8	4	23	2
2023	Jackson	25	2	24	14
2019	Karnes	12	1	3	56
2020	Karnes	25	3	18	5
2021	Karnes	56	2	37	2
2022	Karnes	41	0	19	3
2023	Karnes	22	1	22	0
2019	Kendall	215	11	127	4
2020	Kendall	83	10	114	12
2021	Kendall	78	12	89	1
2022	Kendall	80	8	79	11
2023	Kendall	93	9	59	6
2019	Kerr	111	87	111	89
2020	Kerr	79	33	67	68
2021	Kerr	72	5	94	26
2022	Kerr	65	6	77	31
2023	Kerr	108	7	98	51
2019	Kinney	1	0	3	29
2020	Kinney	4	5	0	10
2021	Kinney	0	0	0	0
2022	Kinney	0	0	0	0
2023	Kinney	0	0	3	0
2019	La Salle	25	0	0	0
2020	La Salle	27	0	0	9
2021	La Salle	14	1	7	0
2022	La Salle	4	0	2	0
2023	La Salle	2	0	8	0
2019	Lavaca	37	5	16	2
2020	Lavaca	10	0	3	1
2021	Lavaca	11	3	12	0
2022	Lavaca	2	0	14	1
2023	Lavaca	9	0	23	0
2019	Maverick	106	35	9	29
2020	Maverick	86	30	3	36

2021	Maverick	62	8	169	4
2022	Maverick	49	8	149	8
2023	Maverick	9	2	108	2
2019	Medina	53	126	30	27
2020	Medina	22	39	23	7
2021	Medina	37	3	73	15
2022	Medina	47	0	61	14
2023	Medina	47	4	70	9
2019	Real	0	0	0	0
2020	Real	1	0	2	0
2021	Real	1	0	1	0
2022	Real	2	0	1	0
2023	Real	2	0	3	1
2019	Uvalde	23	1	175	1
2020	Uvalde	7	2	105	5
2021	Uvalde	17	26	93	7
2022	Uvalde	7	21	72	3
2023	Uvalde	10	8	46	1
2019	Val Verde	98	102	18	4
2020	Val Verde	47	73	13	12
2021	Val Verde	2	0	6	1
2022	Val Verde	1	2	15	7
2023	Val Verde	5	0	16	1
2019	Victoria	347	25	398	130
2020	Victoria	109	9	268	141
2021	Victoria	38	11	273	117
2022	Victoria	52	8	278	120
2023	Victoria	104	7	343	84
2019	Wilson	29	6	37	28
2020	Wilson	22	4	35	26
2021	Wilson	24	3	65	7
2022	Wilson	65	5	80	10
2023	Wilson	98	7	72	15
2019	Zavala	4	1	6	2
2020	Zavala	15	3	10	1
2021	Zavala	8	4	19	0
2022	Zavala	2	0	14	4
2023	Zavala	3	0	10	2

Year	Area	(2) Possession - Subtotal	Drug Abuse Violations - Grand Total	Drug Arrests per 100,000	Drug Possession Arrests per 100,000
2019	Texas	102337	121813	546.5	459.1
2020	Texas	72431	86098	386.2	324.9
2021	Texas	77049	82617	370.6	345.6
2022	Texas	74739	79835	358.1	335.3
2023	Texas	72898	78113	350.4	327.0
2019	Region 8	11069	22269	955.1	474.7
2020	Region 8	6866	14836	636.3	294.5
2021	Region 8	7763	8669	371.8	332.9
2022	Region 8	7986	8728	374.3	342.5
2023	Region 8	8370	9124	391.3	359.0
2019	SA-NB MSA	8107	18838	957.0	411.9
2020	SA-NB MSA	4901	12516	635.9	249.0
2021	SA-NB MSA	6046	6747	342.8	307.2
2022	SA-NB MSA	6391	6933	352.2	324.7
2023	SA-NB MSA	6698	7267	369.2	340.3
2019	Victoria MSA	890	1022	1351.5	1176.9
2020	Victoria MSA	485	627	829.1	641.4
2021	Victoria MSA	457	574	759.1	604.3
2022	Victoria MSA	476	597	789.5	629.5
2023	Victoria MSA	635	730	965.4	839.7
2019	Atascosa	306	330	898.3	833.0
2020	Atascosa	227	240	653.3	617.9
2021	Atascosa	173	198	539.0	470.9
2022	Atascosa	195	200	544.4	530.8
2023	Atascosa	198	205	558.0	539.0
2019	Bandera	27	27	153.8	153.8
2020	Bandera	19	21	119.6	108.2
2021	Bandera	16	22	125.3	91.1
2022	Bandera	17	19	108.2	96.8
2023	Bandera	10	12	68.3	57.0
2019	Bexar	5525	15993	1037.7	358.5
2020	Bexar	3160	10517	682.4	205.0
2021	Bexar	4600	5205	337.7	298.5
2022	Bexar	4810	5238	339.9	312.1
2023	Bexar	5052	5488	356.1	327.8
2019	Calhoun	141	174	1100.5	891.8
2020	Calhoun	98	113	714.7	619.8

2021	Calhoun	104	121	765.3	657.8
2022	Calhoun	87	98	619.8	550.3
2023	Calhoun	93	101	638.8	588.2
2019	Comal	856	905	703.0	664.9
2020	Comal	623	689	535.2	483.9
2021	Comal	586	609	473.1	455.2
2022	Comal	604	662	514.2	469.2
2023	Comal	664	742	576.4	515.8
2019	Dewitt	69	78	497.0	439.6
2020	Dewitt	129	145	923.9	821.9
2021	Dewitt	83	88	560.7	528.8
2022	Dewitt	65	68	433.3	414.1
2023	Dewitt	73	77	490.6	465.1
2019	Dimmit	44	51	793.0	684.2
2020	Dimmit	26	28	435.4	404.3
2021	Dimmit	0	0	0.0	0.0
2022	Dimmit	29	29	450.9	450.9
2023	Dimmit	34	36	559.8	528.7
2019	Edwards	4	4	344.8	344.8
2020	Edwards	0	0	0.0	0.0
2021	Edwards	2	2	172.4	172.4
2022	Edwards	2	2	172.4	172.4
2023	Edwards	0	0	0.0	0.0
2019	Frio	173	195	1385.4	1229.1
2020	Frio	86	94	667.9	611.0
2021	Frio	7	9	63.9	49.7
2022	Frio	12	14	99.5	85.3
2023	Frio	4	4	28.4	28.4
2019	Gillespie	217	259	1165.5	976.5
2020	Gillespie	118	136	612.0	531.0
2021	Gillespie	0	0	0.0	0.0
2022	Gillespie	0	0	0.0	0.0
2023	Gillespie	0	0	0.0	0.0
2019	Goliad	24	26	465.4	429.6
2020	Goliad	15	16	286.4	268.5
2021	Goliad	42	42	751.8	751.8
2022	Goliad	66	67	1199.2	1181.3
2023	Goliad	74	85	1521.4	1324.5
2019	Gonzales	185	193	1285.4	1232.1
2020	Gonzales	47	53	353.0	313.0
2021	Gonzales	126	133	885.8	839.2
2022	Gonzales	156	160	1065.6	1039.0
2023	Gonzales	158	162	1078.9	1052.3

2019	Guadalupe	717	848	647.7	547.6
2020	Guadalupe	483	615	469.7	368.9
2021	Guadalupe	239	258	197.1	182.5
2022	Guadalupe	294	308	235.3	224.6
2023	Guadalupe	279	295	225.3	213.1
2019	Jackson	81	85	736.3	701.7
2020	Jackson	67	68	589.1	580.4
2021	Jackson	70	87	753.6	606.4
2022	Jackson	39	41	355.2	337.8
2023	Jackson	56	70	606.4	485.1
2019	Karnes	17	73	604.9	140.9
2020	Karnes	49	54	447.5	406.0
2021	Karnes	100	102	845.2	828.6
2022	Karnes	68	71	588.3	563.5
2023	Karnes	53	53	439.2	439.2
2019	Kendall	384	388	1112.6	1101.1
2020	Kendall	231	243	696.8	662.4
2021	Kendall	199	200	573.5	570.6
2022	Kendall	186	197	564.9	533.4
2023	Kendall	171	177	507.6	490.4
2019	Kerr	332	421	960.6	757.5
2020	Kerr	210	278	634.3	479.2
2021	Kerr	186	212	483.7	424.4
2022	Kerr	160	191	435.8	365.1
2023	Kerr	233	284	648.0	531.6
2019	Kinney	5	34	1299.2	191.1
2020	Kinney	9	19	726.0	343.9
2021	Kinney	0	0	0.0	0.0
2022	Kinney	0	0	0.0	0.0
2023	Kinney	3	3	114.6	114.6
2019	La Salle	52	52	971.1	971.1
2020	La Salle	52	61	1139.1	971.1
2021	La Salle	25	25	466.9	466.9
2022	La Salle	6	6	112.0	112.0
2023	La Salle	11	11	205.4	205.4
2019	Lavaca	61	63	395.2	382.6
2020	Lavaca	16	17	106.6	100.4
2021	Lavaca	27	27	169.4	169.4
2022	Lavaca	20	21	131.7	125.5
2023	Lavaca	36	36	225.8	225.8
2019	Maverick	233	262	624.4	555.3
2020	Maverick	270	306	729.3	643.5
2021	Maverick	318	322	767.4	757.9

2022	Maverick	274	282	672.1	653.0
2023	Maverick	165	167	398.0	393.2
2019	Medina	213	240	604.2	536.2
2020	Medina	97	104	261.8	244.2
2021	Medina	136	151	380.1	342.4
2022	Medina	126	140	352.4	317.2
2023	Medina	137	146	367.5	344.9
2019	Real	0	0	0.0	0.0
2020	Real	3	3	129.0	129.0
2021	Real	2	2	86.0	86.0
2022	Real	3	3	129.0	129.0
2023	Real	5	6	258.1	215.1
2019	Uvalde	205	206	1093.5	1088.2
2020	Uvalde	125	130	690.1	663.6
2021	Uvalde	163	170	902.4	865.3
2022	Uvalde	133	136	722.0	706.0
2023	Uvalde	70	71	376.9	371.6
2019	Val Verde	239	243	680.2	669.0
2020	Val Verde	140	152	425.5	391.9
2021	Val Verde	13	14	39.2	36.4
2022	Val Verde	30	37	103.6	84.0
2023	Val Verde	27	28	78.4	75.6
2019	Victoria	866	996	1422.2	1236.6
2020	Victoria	470	611	872.5	671.1
2021	Victoria	415	532	759.6	592.6
2022	Victoria	410	530	756.8	585.4
2023	Victoria	561	645	921.0	801.1
2019	Wilson	79	107	277.6	204.9
2020	Wilson	61	87	225.7	158.2
2021	Wilson	97	104	269.8	251.6
2022	Wilson	159	169	438.4	412.4
2023	Wilson	187	202	524.0	485.1
2019	Zavala	14	16	226.4	198.1
2020	Zavala	35	36	509.5	495.3
2021	Zavala	34	34	481.2	481.2
2022	Zavala	35	39	551.9	495.3
2023	Zavala	16	18	254.7	226.4
Source: Texas Department of Public Safety Uniform Crime Reporting System (UCR)					

Table 19. Region 8 Juvenile Drug-Related Arrests 2019-2023

Year	Area	(1) Sale/Manufacturing - Subtotal	(2) Possession - Subtotal	18a - Opium/Cocaine	18b - Marijuana	18c - Synthetic Narcotics
2019	Texas	484	5418	144	172	117
2020	Texas	206	2396	49	74	61
2021	Texas	94	2909	34	12	31
2022	Texas	125	5258	39	12	62
2023	Texas	142	6954	51	28	56
2019	Region 8	89	537	10	30	42
2020	Region 8	35	329	7	5	22
2021	Region 8	12	410	5	2	3
2022	Region 8	19	752	5	3	8
2023	Region 8	24	685	12	2	9
2019	SA-NB MSA	83	429	9	29	38
2020	SA-NB MSA	26	268	3	3	20
2021	SA-NB MSA	6	354	4	2	0
2022	SA-NB MSA	15	644	5	1	6
2023	SA-NB MSA	15	567	8	2	5
2019	Victoria MSA	6	39	1	1	4
2020	Victoria MSA	2	18	0	0	1
2021	Victoria MSA	3	14	0	0	2
2022	Victoria MSA	0	26	0	0	0
2023	Victoria MSA	3	18	1	0	2
2019	Atascosa	0	3	0	0	0
2020	Atascosa	0	5	0	0	0
2021	Atascosa	0	6	0	0	0
2022	Atascosa	0	3	0	0	0
2023	Atascosa	0	2	0	0	0
2019	Bandera	0	0	0	0	0
2020	Bandera	0	0	0	0	0
2021	Bandera	0	0	0	0	0
2022	Bandera	0	0	0	0	0
2023	Bandera	0	0	0	0	0
2019	Bexar	75	278	5	25	38
2020	Bexar	22	203	2	3	17
2021	Bexar	3	269	3	0	0
2022	Bexar	10	503	4	0	3
2023	Bexar	8	439	3	0	5
2019	Calhoun	0	3	0	0	0

2020	Calhoun	0	2	0	0	0
2021	Calhoun	0	9	0	0	0
2022	Calhoun	2	12	0	2	0
2023	Calhoun	3	32	3	0	0
2019	Comal	6	98	2	4	0
2020	Comal	2	35	0	0	2
2021	Comal	1	50	0	1	0
2022	Comal	5	95	1	1	3
2023	Comal	4	86	2	2	0
2019	Dewitt	0	7	0	0	0
2020	Dewitt	0	2	0	0	0
2021	Dewitt	0	4	0	0	0
2022	Dewitt	0	9	0	0	0
2023	Dewitt	1	7	0	0	1
2019	Dimmit	0	1	0	0	0
2020	Dimmit	0	0	0	0	0
2021	Dimmit	0	0	0	0	0
2022	Dimmit	0	0	0	0	0
2023	Dimmit	0	0	0	0	0
2019	Edwards	0	1	0	0	0
2020	Edwards	0	0	0	0	0
2021	Edwards	0	0	0	0	0
2022	Edwards	0	0	0	0	0
2023	Edwards	0	0	0	0	0
2019	Frio	0	1	0	0	0
2020	Frio	0	0	0	0	0
2021	Frio	0	0	0	0	0
2022	Frio	0	1	0	0	0
2023	Frio	0	0	0	0	0
2019	Gillespie	0	0	0	0	0
2020	Gillespie	3	0	1	1	1
2021	Gillespie	0	0	0	0	0
2022	Gillespie	0	0	0	0	0
2023	Gillespie	0	0	0	0	0
2019	Goliad	0	0	0	0	0
2020	Goliad	0	2	0	0	0
2021	Goliad	0	0	0	0	0
2022	Goliad	0	0	0	0	0
2023	Goliad	0	0	0	0	0
2019	Gonzales	0	4	0	0	0
2020	Gonzales	0	1	0	0	0
2021	Gonzales	0	5	0	0	0
2022	Gonzales	0	5	0	0	0

2023	Gonzales	0	7	0	0	0
2019	Guadalupe	0	17	0	0	0
2020	Guadalupe	0	4	0	0	0
2021	Guadalupe	1	5	1	0	0
2022	Guadalupe	0	13	0	0	0
2023	Guadalupe	2	5	2	0	0
2019	Jackson	0	3	0	0	0
2020	Jackson	0	5	0	0	0
2021	Jackson	1	3	0	0	1
2022	Jackson	0	3	0	0	0
2023	Jackson	0	3	0	0	0
2019	Karnes	0	0	0	0	0
2020	Karnes	2	0	1	1	0
2021	Karnes	0	2	0	0	0
2022	Karnes	0	2	0	0	0
2023	Karnes	0	0	0	0	0
2019	Kendall	0	10	0	0	0
2020	Kendall	0	9	0	0	0
2021	Kendall	0	7	0	0	0
2022	Kendall	0	6	0	0	0
2023	Kendall	0	12	0	0	0
2019	Kerr	0	13	0	0	0
2020	Kerr	0	13	0	0	0
2021	Kerr	1	13	1	0	0
2022	Kerr	0	23	0	0	0
2023	Kerr	2	36	0	0	1
2019	Kinney	0	0	0	0	0
2020	Kinney	0	0	0	0	0
2021	Kinney	0	0	0	0	0
2022	Kinney	0	0	0	0	0
2023	Kinney	0	0	0	0	0
2019	La Salle	0	0	0	0	0
2020	La Salle	0	0	0	0	0
2021	La Salle	0	0	0	0	0
2022	La Salle	0	0	0	0	0
2023	La Salle	0	0	0	0	0
2019	Lavaca	0	2	0	0	0
2020	Lavaca	0	1	0	0	0
2021	Lavaca	0	1	0	0	0
2022	Lavaca	0	15	0	0	0
2023	Lavaca	0	7	0	0	0
2019	Maverick	0	14	0	0	0
2020	Maverick	2	8	2	0	0

2021	Maverick	1	4	0	0	0
2022	Maverick	2	5	0	0	2
2023	Maverick	0	1	0	0	0
2019	Medina	0	17	0	0	0
2020	Medina	0	5	0	0	0
2021	Medina	0	13	0	0	0
2022	Medina	0	5	0	0	0
2023	Medina	1	11	1	0	0
2019	Real	0	0	0	0	0
2020	Real	0	0	0	0	0
2021	Real	0	0	0	0	0
2022	Real	0	0	0	0	0
2023	Real	0	0	0	0	0
2019	Uvalde	0	0	0	0	0
2020	Uvalde	0	0	0	0	0
2021	Uvalde	0	0	0	0	0
2022	Uvalde	0	2	0	0	0
2023	Uvalde	0	1	0	0	0
2019	Val Verde	0	20	0	0	0
2020	Val Verde	0	10	0	0	0
2021	Val Verde	0	0	0	0	0
2022	Val Verde	0	5	0	0	0
2023	Val Verde	0	6	0	0	0
2019	Victoria	6	39	1	1	4
2020	Victoria	2	16	0	0	1
2021	Victoria	3	14	0	0	2
2022	Victoria	0	26	0	0	0
2023	Victoria	3	18	1	0	2
2019	Wilson	2	6	2	0	0
2020	Wilson	2	7	1	0	1
2021	Wilson	1	4	0	1	0
2022	Wilson	0	19	0	0	0
2023	Wilson	0	12	0	0	0
2019	Zavala	0	0	0	0	0
2020	Zavala	0	1	0	0	0
2021	Zavala	0	1	0	0	0
2022	Zavala	0	0	0	0	0
2023	Zavala	0	0	0	0	0

Year	Area	18d - Other - Dangerous Nonnarcotic Drugs	18e - Opium or Cocaine and Their Derivatives	18f - Marijuana	18g - Synthetic Narcotics
2019	Texas	51	331	3570	525
2020	Texas	22	134	1501	187
2021	Texas	17	85	1820	244
2022	Texas	12	101	2917	529
2023	Texas	7	86	3968	746
2019	Region 8	7	11	427	35
2020	Region 8	1	8	233	25
2021	Region 8	2	7	220	32
2022	Region 8	3	11	359	59
2023	Region 8	1	7	497	65
2019	SA-NB MSA	7	8	356	18
2020	SA-NB MSA	0	6	190	17
2021	SA-NB MSA	0	5	192	25
2022	SA-NB MSA	3	9	282	41
2023	SA-NB MSA	0	6	409	56
2019	Victoria MSA	0	0	26	3
2020	Victoria MSA	1	0	11	2
2021	Victoria MSA	1	1	9	0
2022	Victoria MSA	0	0	15	8
2023	Victoria MSA	0	0	11	1
2019	Atascosa	0	0	1	1
2020	Atascosa	0	0	2	2
2021	Atascosa	0	0	4	1
2022	Atascosa	0	0	2	0
2023	Atascosa	0	0	1	1
2019	Bandera	0	0	0	0
2020	Bandera	0	0	0	0
2021	Bandera	0	0	0	0
2022	Bandera	0	0	0	0
2023	Bandera	0	0	0	0
2019	Bexar	7	6	236	4
2020	Bexar	0	3	151	13
2021	Bexar	0	5	128	20
2022	Bexar	3	8	190	12
2023	Bexar	0	5	348	7
2019	Calhoun	0	1	1	1

2020	Calhoun	0	0	1	0
2021	Calhoun	0	0	3	5
2022	Calhoun	0	0	7	5
2023	Calhoun	0	0	26	5
2019	Comal	0	2	80	8
2020	Comal	0	3	22	2
2021	Comal	0	0	43	0
2022	Comal	0	0	61	25
2023	Comal	0	1	36	47
2019	Dewitt	0	0	7	0
2020	Dewitt	0	0	1	0
2021	Dewitt	0	0	4	0
2022	Dewitt	0	0	9	0
2023	Dewitt	0	0	7	0
2019	Dimmit	0	0	1	0
2020	Dimmit	0	0	0	0
2021	Dimmit	0	0	0	0
2022	Dimmit	0	0	0	0
2023	Dimmit	0	0	0	0
2019	Edwards	0	0	1	0
2020	Edwards	0	0	0	0
2021	Edwards	0	0	0	0
2022	Edwards	0	0	0	0
2023	Edwards	0	0	0	0
2019	Frio	0	0	1	0
2020	Frio	0	0	0	0
2021	Frio	0	0	0	0
2022	Frio	0	0	1	0
2023	Frio	0	0	0	0
2019	Gillespie	0	0	0	0
2020	Gillespie	0	0	0	0
2021	Gillespie	0	0	0	0
2022	Gillespie	0	0	0	0
2023	Gillespie	0	0	0	0
2019	Goliad	0	0	0	0
2020	Goliad	0	0	2	0
2021	Goliad	0	0	0	0
2022	Goliad	0	0	0	0
2023	Goliad	0	0	0	0
2019	Gonzales	0	0	4	0
2020	Gonzales	0	0	1	0
2021	Gonzales	0	1	4	0
2022	Gonzales	0	0	3	2

2023	Gonzales	0	1	2	1
2019	Guadalupe	0	0	14	1
2020	Guadalupe	0	0	3	0
2021	Guadalupe	0	0	4	1
2022	Guadalupe	0	1	4	2
2023	Guadalupe	0	0	2	0
2019	Jackson	0	0	2	0
2020	Jackson	0	0	5	0
2021	Jackson	0	0	0	0
2022	Jackson	0	0	2	0
2023	Jackson	0	0	3	0
2019	Karnes	0	0	0	0
2020	Karnes	0	0	0	0
2021	Karnes	0	0	2	0
2022	Karnes	0	0	2	0
2023	Karnes	0	0	0	0
2019	Kendall	0	0	8	0
2020	Kendall	0	0	2	0
2021	Kendall	0	0	3	1
2022	Kendall	0	0	4	0
2023	Kendall	0	0	10	0
2019	Kerr	0	1	4	4
2020	Kerr	0	0	13	0
2021	Kerr	0	0	5	1
2022	Kerr	0	0	21	2
2023	Kerr	1	0	30	0
2019	Kinney	0	0	0	0
2020	Kinney	0	0	0	0
2021	Kinney	0	0	0	0
2022	Kinney	0	0	0	0
2023	Kinney	0	0	0	0
2019	La Salle	0	0	0	0
2020	La Salle	0	0	0	0
2021	La Salle	0	0	0	0
2022	La Salle	0	0	0	0
2023	La Salle	0	0	0	0
2019	Lavaca	0	0	2	0
2020	Lavaca	0	0	1	0
2021	Lavaca	0	0	0	0
2022	Lavaca	0	0	13	0
2023	Lavaca	0	0	6	0
2019	Maverick	0	1	10	2
2020	Maverick	0	2	4	2

2021	Maverick	1	0	1	1
2022	Maverick	0	2	0	0
2023	Maverick	0	0	0	1
2019	Medina	0	0	14	3
2020	Medina	0	0	4	0
2021	Medina	0	0	8	0
2022	Medina	0	0	2	2
2023	Medina	0	0	1	1
2019	Real	0	0	0	0
2020	Real	0	0	0	0
2021	Real	0	0	0	0
2022	Real	0	0	0	0
2023	Real	0	0	0	0
2019	Uvalde	0	0	0	0
2020	Uvalde	0	0	0	0
2021	Uvalde	0	0	0	0
2022	Uvalde	0	0	0	0
2023	Uvalde	0	0	0	1
2019	Val Verde	0	0	12	7
2020	Val Verde	0	0	6	4
2021	Val Verde	0	0	0	0
2022	Val Verde	0	0	4	1
2023	Val Verde	0	0	3	0
2019	Victoria	0	0	26	3
2020	Victoria	1	0	9	2
2021	Victoria	1	1	9	0
2022	Victoria	0	0	15	8
2023	Victoria	0	0	11	1
2019	Wilson	0	0	3	1
2020	Wilson	0	0	6	0
2021	Wilson	0	0	2	2
2022	Wilson	0	0	19	0
2023	Wilson	0	0	11	0
2019	Zavala	0	0	0	0
2020	Zavala	0	0	0	0
2021	Zavala	0	0	0	0
2022	Zavala	0	0	0	0
2023	Zavala	0	0	0	0

Year	Area	18h - Other - Dangerous Nonnarcotic Drugs	Drug Abuse Violations - Grand Total	Drug Arrests per 100,000	Drug Possession Arrests Per 100,000
2019	Texas	992	5902	194.9	178.9
2020	Texas	574	2602	85.9	79.1
2021	Texas	760	3003	99.2	96.1
2022	Texas	1711	5383	177.8	173.6
2023	Texas	2154	7096	234.3	229.7
2019	Region 8	64	626	203.9	174.9
2020	Region 8	63	364	118.5	107.1
2021	Region 8	151	422	137.4	133.5
2022	Region 8	323	771	251.1	244.9
2023	Region 8	116	709	230.9	223.1
2019	SA-NB MSA	47	512	196.6	164.7
2020	SA-NB MSA	55	294	112.9	102.9
2021	SA-NB MSA	132	360	138.2	135.9
2022	SA-NB MSA	312	659	253.1	247.3
2023	SA-NB MSA	96	582	223.5	217.7
2019	Victoria MSA	10	45	449.7	389.7
2020	Victoria MSA	5	20	199.9	179.9
2021	Victoria MSA	4	17	169.9	139.9
2022	Victoria MSA	3	26	259.8	259.8
2023	Victoria MSA	6	21	209.9	179.9
2019	Atascosa	1	3	54.4	54.4
2020	Atascosa	1	5	90.6	90.6
2021	Atascosa	1	6	108.7	108.7
2022	Atascosa	1	3	54.4	54.4
2023	Atascosa	0	2	36.2	36.2
2019	Bandera	0	0	0.0	0.0
2020	Bandera	0	0	0.0	0.0
2021	Bandera	0	0	0.0	0.0
2022	Bandera	0	0	0.0	0.0
2023	Bandera	0	0	0.0	0.0
2019	Bexar	32	353	172.3	135.7
2020	Bexar	36	225	109.8	99.1
2021	Bexar	116	272	132.7	131.3
2022	Bexar	293	513	250.3	245.5
2023	Bexar	79	447	218.1	214.2
2019	Calhoun	0	3	160.6	160.6

2020	Calhoun	1	2	107.1	107.1
2021	Calhoun	1	9	481.8	481.8
2022	Calhoun	0	14	749.5	642.4
2023	Calhoun	1	35	1873.7	1713.1
2019	Comal	8	104	695.1	655.0
2020	Comal	8	37	247.3	233.9
2021	Comal	7	51	340.9	334.2
2022	Comal	9	100	668.4	635.0
2023	Comal	2	90	601.6	574.8
2019	Dewitt	0	7	375.1	375.1
2020	Dewitt	1	2	107.2	107.2
2021	Dewitt	0	4	214.4	214.4
2022	Dewitt	0	9	482.3	482.3
2023	Dewitt	0	8	428.7	375.1
2019	Dimmit	0	1	101.3	101.3
2020	Dimmit	0	0	0.0	0.0
2021	Dimmit	0	0	0.0	0.0
2022	Dimmit	0	0	0.0	0.0
2023	Dimmit	0	0	0.0	0.0
2019	Edwards	0	1	917.4	917.4
2020	Edwards	0	0	0.0	0.0
2021	Edwards	0	0	0.0	0.0
2022	Edwards	0	0	0.0	0.0
2023	Edwards	0	0	0.0	0.0
2019	Frio	0	1	55.8	55.8
2020	Frio	0	0	0.0	0.0
2021	Frio	0	0	0.0	0.0
2022	Frio	0	1	55.8	55.8
2023	Frio	0	0	0.0	0.0
2019	Gillespie	0	0	0.0	0.0
2020	Gillespie	0	3	146.1	0.0
2021	Gillespie	0	0	0.0	0.0
2022	Gillespie	0	0	0.0	0.0
2023	Gillespie	0	0	0.0	0.0
2019	Goliad	0	0	0.0	0.0
2020	Goliad	0	2	321.0	321.0
2021	Goliad	0	0	0.0	0.0
2022	Goliad	0	0	0.0	0.0
2023	Goliad	0	0	0.0	0.0
2019	Gonzales	0	4	188.3	188.3
2020	Gonzales	0	1	47.1	47.1
2021	Gonzales	0	5	235.4	235.4
2022	Gonzales	0	5	235.4	235.4

2023	Gonzales	3	7	329.6	329.6
2019	Guadalupe	2	17	90.6	90.6
2020	Guadalupe	1	4	21.3	21.3
2021	Guadalupe	0	6	32.0	26.7
2022	Guadalupe	6	13	69.3	69.3
2023	Guadalupe	3	7	37.3	26.7
2019	Jackson	1	3	200.4	200.4
2020	Jackson	0	5	334.0	334.0
2021	Jackson	3	4	267.2	200.4
2022	Jackson	1	3	200.4	200.4
2023	Jackson	0	3	200.4	200.4
2019	Karnes	0	0	0.0	0.0
2020	Karnes	0	2	161.8	0.0
2021	Karnes	0	2	161.8	161.8
2022	Karnes	0	2	161.8	161.8
2023	Karnes	0	0	0.0	0.0
2019	Kendall	2	10	217.7	217.7
2020	Kendall	7	9	196.0	196.0
2021	Kendall	3	7	152.4	152.4
2022	Kendall	2	6	130.6	130.6
2023	Kendall	2	12	261.3	261.3
2019	Kerr	4	13	326.1	326.1
2020	Kerr	0	13	326.1	326.1
2021	Kerr	7	14	351.1	326.1
2022	Kerr	0	23	576.9	576.9
2023	Kerr	6	38	953.1	902.9
2019	Kinney	0	0	0.0	0.0
2020	Kinney	0	0	0.0	0.0
2021	Kinney	0	0	0.0	0.0
2022	Kinney	0	0	0.0	0.0
2023	Kinney	0	0	0.0	0.0
2019	La Salle	0	0	0.0	0.0
2020	La Salle	0	0	0.0	0.0
2021	La Salle	0	0	0.0	0.0
2022	La Salle	0	0	0.0	0.0
2023	La Salle	0	0	0.0	0.0
2019	Lavaca	0	2	101.0	101.0
2020	Lavaca	0	1	50.5	50.5
2021	Lavaca	1	1	50.5	50.5
2022	Lavaca	2	15	757.2	757.2
2023	Lavaca	1	7	353.4	353.4
2019	Maverick	1	14	197.2	197.2
2020	Maverick	0	10	140.8	112.7

2021	Maverick	2	5	70.4	56.3
2022	Maverick	3	7	98.6	70.4
2023	Maverick	0	1	14.1	14.1
2019	Medina	0	17	338.5	338.5
2020	Medina	1	5	99.6	99.6
2021	Medina	5	13	258.9	258.9
2022	Medina	1	5	99.6	99.6
2023	Medina	9	12	239.0	219.0
2019	Real	0	0	0.0	0.0
2020	Real	0	0	0.0	0.0
2021	Real	0	0	0.0	0.0
2022	Real	0	0	0.0	0.0
2023	Real	0	0	0.0	0.0
2019	Uvalde	0	0	0.0	0.0
2020	Uvalde	0	0	0.0	0.0
2021	Uvalde	0	0	0.0	0.0
2022	Uvalde	2	2	78.0	78.0
2023	Uvalde	0	1	39.0	39.0
2019	Val Verde	1	20	383.8	383.8
2020	Val Verde	0	10	191.9	191.9
2021	Val Verde	0	0	0.0	0.0
2022	Val Verde	0	5	96.0	96.0
2023	Val Verde	3	6	115.1	115.1
2019	Victoria	10	45	479.5	415.6
2020	Victoria	5	18	191.8	170.5
2021	Victoria	4	17	181.2	149.2
2022	Victoria	3	26	277.1	277.1
2023	Victoria	6	21	223.8	191.8
2019	Wilson	2	8	156.0	117.0
2020	Wilson	1	9	175.5	136.5
2021	Wilson	0	5	97.5	78.0
2022	Wilson	0	19	370.5	370.5
2023	Wilson	1	12	234.0	234.0
2019	Zavala	0	0	0.0	0.0
2020	Zavala	1	1	85.5	85.5
2021	Zavala	1	1	85.5	85.5
2022	Zavala	0	0	0.0	0.0
2023	Zavala	0	0	0.0	0.0
Source: Texas Department of Public Safety Uniform Crime Reporting System (UCR)					

Table 20. Region 8 Adult Violent and Property Crimes 2019-2023

Year	Area	Total Violent Crime	Total Property Crime	Violent and Property Crime	Violent Crime per 100,000	Property Crime per 100,000	Combined Rate per 100,000
2019	Texas	33058	66732	99790	148.3	299.4	447.7
2020	Texas	30868	52910	83778	138.5	237.4	375.8
2021	Texas	29440	48115	77555	132.1	215.9	347.9
2022	Texas	29001	53642	82643	130.1	240.6	370.7
2023	Texas	28947	59120	88067	129.9	265.2	395.1
2019	Region 8	2742	4967	7709	117.6	213.0	330.6
2020	Region 8	2874	4164	7038	123.3	178.6	301.9
2021	Region 8	2376	5237	7613	101.9	224.6	326.5
2022	Region 8	2579	5945	8524	110.6	255.0	365.6
2023	Region 8	2353	6922	9275	100.9	296.9	397.8
2019	SA-NB MSA	2297	3910	6207	116.7	198.6	315.3
2020	SA-NB MSA	2428	3339	5767	123.4	169.6	293.0
2021	SA-NB MSA	1945	4532	6477	98.8	230.2	329.1
2022	SA-NB MSA	2162	5101	7263	109.8	259.1	369.0
2023	SA-NB MSA	1971	6177	8148	100.1	313.8	413.9
2019	Victoria MSA	86	369	455	113.7	488.0	601.7
2020	Victoria MSA	122	259	381	161.3	342.5	503.8
2021	Victoria MSA	113	201	314	149.4	265.8	415.2
2022	Victoria MSA	88	275	363	116.4	363.7	480.0
2023	Victoria MSA	98	251	349	129.6	331.9	461.5
2019	Atascosa	45	209	254	122.5	568.9	691.4
2020	Atascosa	43	112	155	117.1	304.9	421.9
2021	Atascosa	30	87	117	81.7	236.8	318.5
2022	Atascosa	57	120	177	155.2	326.7	481.8
2023	Atascosa	47	118	165	127.9	321.2	449.1
2019	Bandera	6	2	8	34.2	11.4	45.6
2020	Bandera	2	0	2	11.4	0.0	11.4
2021	Bandera	6	0	6	34.2	0.0	34.2
2022	Bandera	12	2	14	68.3	11.4	79.7
2023	Bandera	5	2	7	28.5	11.4	39.9
2019	Bexar	1939	3153	5092	125.8	204.6	330.4
2020	Bexar	2104	2672	4776	136.5	173.4	309.9
2021	Bexar	1725	4103	5828	111.9	266.2	378.1
2022	Bexar	1865	4593	6458	121.0	298.0	419.0
2023	Bexar	1703	5573	7276	110.5	361.6	472.1
2019	Calhoun	43	29	72	272.0	183.4	455.4
2020	Calhoun	28	32	60	177.1	202.4	379.5

2021	Calhoun	24	19	43	151.8	120.2	272.0
2022	Calhoun	28	78	106	177.1	493.3	670.4
2023	Calhoun	19	38	57	120.2	240.3	360.5
2019	Comal	90	190	280	69.9	147.6	217.5
2020	Comal	85	182	267	66.0	141.4	207.4
2021	Comal	87	145	232	67.6	112.6	180.2
2022	Comal	101	155	256	78.5	120.4	198.9
2023	Comal	100	254	354	77.7	197.3	275.0
2019	Dewitt	38	37	75	242.1	235.7	477.9
2020	Dewitt	25	32	57	159.3	203.9	363.2
2021	Dewitt	33	27	60	210.3	172.0	382.3
2022	Dewitt	33	21	54	210.3	133.8	344.1
2023	Dewitt	24	29	53	152.9	184.8	337.7
2019	Dimmit	7	29	36	108.9	450.9	559.8
2020	Dimmit	3	25	28	46.7	388.7	435.4
2021	Dimmit	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2022	Dimmit	6	13	19	93.3	202.2	295.4
2023	Dimmit	6	20	26	93.3	311.0	404.3
2019	Edwards	1	0	1	86.2	0.0	86.2
2020	Edwards	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2021	Edwards	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2022	Edwards	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2023	Edwards	1	0	1	86.2	0.0	86.2
2019	Frio	40	54	94	284.2	383.7	667.9
2020	Frio	24	67	91	170.5	476.0	646.5
2021	Frio	5	6	11	35.5	42.6	78.2
2022	Frio	5	12	17	35.5	85.3	120.8
2023	Frio	9	12	21	63.9	85.3	149.2
2019	Gillespie	9	12	21	40.5	54.0	94.5
2020	Gillespie	14	13	27	63.0	58.5	121.5
2021	Gillespie	18	13	31	81.0	58.5	139.5
2022	Gillespie	21	24	45	94.5	108.0	202.5
2023	Gillespie	15	8	23	67.5	36.0	103.5
2019	Goliad	2	3	5	35.8	53.7	89.5
2020	Goliad	10	3	13	179.0	53.7	232.7
2021	Goliad	3	7	10	53.7	125.3	179.0
2022	Goliad	3	14	17	53.7	250.6	304.3
2023	Goliad	8	14	22	143.2	250.6	393.8
2019	Gonzales	44	24	68	293.0	159.8	452.9
2020	Gonzales	23	13	36	153.2	86.6	239.8
2021	Gonzales	57	12	69	379.6	79.9	459.5
2022	Gonzales	50	18	68	333.0	119.9	452.9
2023	Gonzales	42	17	59	279.7	113.2	392.9

2019	Guadalupe	99	205	304	75.6	156.6	232.2
2020	Guadalupe	83	210	293	63.4	160.4	223.8
2021	Guadalupe	25	41	66	19.1	31.3	50.4
2022	Guadalupe	55	38	93	42.0	29.0	71.0
2023	Guadalupe	41	34	75	31.3	26.0	57.3
2019	Jackson	11	33	44	95.3	285.9	381.2
2020	Jackson	23	46	69	199.2	398.5	597.7
2021	Jackson	34	31	65	294.5	268.5	563.1
2022	Jackson	13	39	52	112.6	337.8	450.5
2023	Jackson	14	21	35	121.3	181.9	303.2
2019	Karnes	23	71	94	190.6	588.3	778.9
2020	Karnes	8	8	16	66.3	66.3	132.6
2021	Karnes	10	4	14	82.9	33.2	116.0
2022	Karnes	2	6	8	16.6	49.7	66.3
2023	Karnes	4	8	12	33.2	66.3	99.4
2019	Kendall	10	44	54	28.7	126.2	154.9
2020	Kendall	24	54	78	68.8	154.9	223.7
2021	Kendall	14	36	50	40.2	103.2	143.4
2022	Kendall	19	40	59	54.5	114.7	169.2
2023	Kendall	13	54	67	37.3	154.9	192.1
2019	Kerr	37	122	159	84.4	278.4	362.8
2020	Kerr	58	70	128	132.3	159.7	292.1
2021	Kerr	46	114	160	105.0	260.1	365.1
2022	Kerr	38	74	112	86.7	168.8	255.5
2023	Kerr	37	55	92	84.4	125.5	209.9
2019	Kinney	5	4	9	191.1	152.9	343.9
2020	Kinney	1	8	9	38.2	305.7	343.9
2021	Kinney	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2022	Kinney	0	3	3	0.0	114.6	114.6
2023	Kinney	1	1	2	38.2	38.2	76.4
2019	La Salle	12	6	18	224.1	112.0	336.1
2020	La Salle	8	6	14	149.4	112.0	261.4
2021	La Salle	4	3	7	74.7	56.0	130.7
2022	La Salle	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2023	La Salle	0	3	3	0.0	56.0	56.0
2019	Lavaca	12	23	35	75.3	144.3	219.5
2020	Lavaca	10	21	31	62.7	131.7	194.4
2021	Lavaca	10	14	24	62.7	87.8	150.5
2022	Lavaca	13	10	23	81.5	62.7	144.3
2023	Lavaca	15	10	25	94.1	62.7	156.8
2019	Maverick	22	152	174	52.4	362.3	414.7
2020	Maverick	34	132	166	81.0	314.6	395.6
2021	Maverick	32	180	212	76.3	429.0	505.2

2022	Maverick	48	174	222	114.4	414.7	529.1
2023	Maverick	41	179	220	97.7	426.6	524.3
2019	Medina	92	79	171	231.6	198.9	430.5
2020	Medina	76	80	156	191.3	201.4	392.7
2021	Medina	41	102	143	103.2	256.8	360.0
2022	Medina	37	118	155	93.1	297.0	390.2
2023	Medina	38	111	149	95.7	279.4	375.1
2019	Real	1	0	1	43.0	0.0	43.0
2020	Real	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2021	Real	2	3	5	86.0	129.0	215.1
2022	Real	1	1	2	43.0	43.0	86.0
2023	Real	1	1	2	43.0	43.0	86.0
2019	Uvalde	21	44	65	111.5	233.6	345.1
2020	Uvalde	24	46	70	127.4	244.2	371.6
2021	Uvalde	21	53	74	111.5	281.4	392.8
2022	Uvalde	30	41	71	159.3	217.7	376.9
2023	Uvalde	19	59	78	100.9	313.2	414.1
2019	Val Verde	25	36	61	70.0	100.8	170.8
2020	Val Verde	34	36	70	95.2	100.8	195.9
2021	Val Verde	14	18	32	39.2	50.4	89.6
2022	Val Verde	38	42	80	106.4	117.6	223.9
2023	Val Verde	24	28	52	67.2	78.4	145.6
2019	Victoria	84	366	450	119.9	522.6	642.6
2020	Victoria	112	256	368	159.9	365.5	525.5
2021	Victoria	110	194	304	157.1	277.0	434.1
2022	Victoria	85	261	346	121.4	372.7	494.1
2023	Victoria	90	237	327	128.5	338.4	466.9
2019	Wilson	16	28	44	41.5	72.6	114.1
2020	Wilson	11	29	40	28.5	75.2	103.8
2021	Wilson	17	18	35	44.1	46.7	90.8
2022	Wilson	16	35	51	41.5	90.8	132.3
2023	Wilson	24	31	55	62.3	80.4	142.7
2019	Zavala	8	12	20	113.2	169.8	283.1
2020	Zavala	7	11	18	99.1	155.7	254.7
2021	Zavala	8	7	15	113.2	99.1	212.3
2022	Zavala	3	13	16	42.5	184.0	226.4
2023	Zavala	12	5	17	169.8	70.8	240.6
Source: Texas Department of Public Safety Uniform Crime Reporting System (UCR)							

Table 21. Region 8 Juvenile Violent and Property Crimes 2019-2023

Year	Area	Total Violent Crime	Total Property Crime	Violent and Property Crime	Violent Crime per 100,000	Property Crime per 100,000	Combined Rate per 100,000
2019	Texas	3509	7001	10510	115.9	231.2	347.1
2020	Texas	2361	4631	6992	78.0	152.9	230.9
2021	Texas	2264	3156	5420	74.8	104.2	179.0
2022	Texas	2560	4188	6748	84.5	138.3	222.9
2023	Texas	2804	5210	8014	92.6	172.1	264.7
2019	Region 8	212	568	780	69.0	185.0	254.0
2020	Region 8	168	312	480	54.7	101.6	156.3
2021	Region 8	150	248	398	48.9	80.8	129.6
2022	Region 8	169	461	630	55.0	150.1	205.2
2023	Region 8	179	574	753	58.3	186.9	245.2
2019	SA-NB MSA	178	444	622	68.4	170.5	238.9
2020	SA-NB MSA	150	229	379	57.6	87.9	145.5
2021	SA-NB MSA	121	203	324	46.5	78.0	124.4
2022	SA-NB MSA	130	369	499	49.9	141.7	191.6
2023	SA-NB MSA	147	499	646	56.4	191.6	248.1
2019	Victoria MSA	13	31	44	129.9	309.8	439.7
2020	Victoria MSA	4	37	41	40.0	369.7	409.7
2021	Victoria MSA	11	15	26	109.9	149.9	259.8
2022	Victoria MSA	14	26	40	139.9	259.8	399.7
2023	Victoria MSA	12	28	40	119.9	279.8	399.7
2019	Atascosa	2	21	23	36.2	380.4	416.7
2020	Atascosa	1	4	5	18.1	72.5	90.6
2021	Atascosa	3	3	6	54.4	54.4	108.7
2022	Atascosa	3	3	6	54.4	54.4	108.7
2023	Atascosa	1	6	7	18.1	108.7	126.8
2019	Bandera	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2020	Bandera	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2021	Bandera	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2022	Bandera	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2023	Bandera	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2019	Bexar	147	368	515	71.7	179.6	251.3
2020	Bexar	133	185	318	64.9	90.3	155.2
2021	Bexar	95	166	261	46.4	81.0	127.4
2022	Bexar	114	315	429	55.6	153.7	209.4
2023	Bexar	120	435	555	58.6	212.3	270.8
2019	Calhoun	2	0	2	107.1	0.0	107.1
2020	Calhoun	0	1	1	0.0	53.5	53.5

2021	Calhoun	0	2	2	0.0	107.1	107.1
2022	Calhoun	0	11	11	0.0	588.9	588.9
2023	Calhoun	3	9	12	160.6	481.8	642.4
2019	Comal	13	34	47	86.9	227.3	314.2
2020	Comal	9	25	34	60.2	167.1	227.3
2021	Comal	9	25	34	60.2	167.1	227.3
2022	Comal	8	26	34	53.5	173.8	227.3
2023	Comal	16	34	50	106.9	227.3	334.2
2019	Dewitt	7	8	15	375.1	428.7	803.9
2020	Dewitt	2	5	7	107.2	268.0	375.1
2021	Dewitt	4	5	9	214.4	268.0	482.3
2022	Dewitt	6	11	17	321.5	589.5	911.0
2023	Dewitt	4	6	10	214.4	321.5	535.9
2019	Dimmit	0	2	2	0.0	202.6	202.6
2020	Dimmit	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2021	Dimmit	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2022	Dimmit	0	1	1	0.0	101.3	101.3
2023	Dimmit	0	1	1	0.0	101.3	101.3
2019	Edwards	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2020	Edwards	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2021	Edwards	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2022	Edwards	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2023	Edwards	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2019	Frio	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2020	Frio	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2021	Frio	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2022	Frio	1	0	1	55.8	0.0	55.8
2023	Frio	1	0	1	55.8	0.0	55.8
2019	Gillespie	1	11	12	48.7	535.5	584.2
2020	Gillespie	4	1	5	194.7	48.7	243.4
2021	Gillespie	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2022	Gillespie	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2023	Gillespie	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2019	Goliad	1	0	1	160.5	0.0	160.5
2020	Goliad	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2021	Goliad	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2022	Goliad	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2023	Goliad	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2019	Gonzales	6	5	11	282.5	235.4	517.9
2020	Gonzales	6	6	12	282.5	282.5	565.0
2021	Gonzales	7	2	9	329.6	94.2	423.7
2022	Gonzales	4	5	9	188.3	235.4	423.7
2023	Gonzales	8	5	13	376.7	235.4	612.1

2019	Guadalupe	4	3	7	21.3	16.0	37.3
2020	Guadalupe	5	2	7	26.7	10.7	37.3
2021	Guadalupe	3	2	5	16.0	10.7	26.7
2022	Guadalupe	1	2	3	5.3	10.7	16.0
2023	Guadalupe	5	1	6	26.7	5.3	32.0
2019	Jackson	1	8	9	66.8	534.4	601.2
2020	Jackson	1	12	13	66.8	801.6	868.4
2021	Jackson	2	4	6	133.6	267.2	400.8
2022	Jackson	2	10	12	133.6	668.0	801.6
2023	Jackson	0	4	4	0.0	267.2	267.2
2019	Karnes	1	2	3	80.9	161.8	242.7
2020	Karnes	0	1	1	0.0	80.9	80.9
2021	Karnes	0	1	1	0.0	80.9	80.9
2022	Karnes	1	0	1	80.9	0.0	80.9
2023	Karnes	0	1	1	0.0	80.9	80.9
2019	Kendall	4	8	12	87.1	174.2	261.3
2020	Kendall	0	3	3	0.0	65.3	65.3
2021	Kendall	2	3	5	43.5	65.3	108.9
2022	Kendall	2	11	13	43.5	239.5	283.0
2023	Kendall	0	12	12	0.0	261.3	261.3
2019	Kerr	2	13	15	50.2	326.1	376.2
2020	Kerr	0	8	8	0.0	200.7	200.7
2021	Kerr	2	12	14	50.2	301.0	351.1
2022	Kerr	4	6	10	100.3	150.5	250.8
2023	Kerr	1	5	6	25.1	125.4	150.5
2019	Kinney	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2020	Kinney	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2021	Kinney	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2022	Kinney	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2023	Kinney	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2019	La Salle	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2020	La Salle	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2021	La Salle	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2022	La Salle	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2023	La Salle	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2019	Lavaca	0	3	3	0.0	151.4	151.4
2020	Lavaca	0	3	3	0.0	151.4	151.4
2021	Lavaca	2	0	2	101.0	0.0	101.0
2022	Lavaca	1	3	4	50.5	151.4	201.9
2023	Lavaca	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2019	Maverick	1	18	19	14.1	253.5	267.6
2020	Maverick	0	1	1	0.0	14.1	14.1
2021	Maverick	1	4	5	14.1	56.3	70.4

2022	Maverick	2	8	10	28.2	112.7	140.8
2023	Maverick	0	7	7	0.0	98.6	98.6
2019	Medina	7	7	14	139.4	139.4	278.8
2020	Medina	2	8	10	39.8	159.3	199.1
2021	Medina	7	4	11	139.4	79.7	219.0
2022	Medina	1	4	5	19.9	79.7	99.6
2023	Medina	4	7	11	79.7	139.4	219.0
2019	Real	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2020	Real	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2021	Real	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2022	Real	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2023	Real	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2019	Uvalde	0	1	1	0.0	39.0	39.0
2020	Uvalde	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2021	Uvalde	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2022	Uvalde	2	4	6	78.0	156.1	234.1
2023	Uvalde	1	6	7	39.0	234.1	273.1
2019	Val Verde	0	22	22	0.0	422.2	422.2
2020	Val Verde	1	8	9	19.2	153.5	172.7
2021	Val Verde	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2022	Val Verde	2	6	8	38.4	115.1	153.5
2023	Val Verde	1	3	4	19.2	57.6	76.8
2019	Victoria	12	31	43	127.9	330.4	458.2
2020	Victoria	4	37	41	42.6	394.3	436.9
2021	Victoria	11	15	26	117.2	159.9	277.1
2022	Victoria	14	26	40	149.2	277.1	426.3
2023	Victoria	12	28	40	127.9	298.4	426.3
2019	Wilson	1	3	4	19.5	58.5	78.0
2020	Wilson	0	2	2	0.0	39.0	39.0
2021	Wilson	2	0	2	39.0	0.0	39.0
2022	Wilson	1	8	9	19.5	156.0	175.5
2023	Wilson	1	4	5	19.5	78.0	97.5
2019	Zavala	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2020	Zavala	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2021	Zavala	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2022	Zavala	0	1	1	0.0	85.5	85.5
2023	Zavala	1	0	1	85.5	0.0	85.5
Source: Texas Department of Public Safety Uniform Crime Reporting System (UCR)							

Table 22. Region 8 Juvenile Probation Rates 2018-2022

Year	Area	Population	Total Referrals	Referral Rate/1,000	Youth Referred
2018	Texas	2856077	53390	19	39154
2019	Texas	2864996	54137	19	39185
2020	Texas	2870034	32446	11	24444
2021	Texas	2888601	33987	12	26155
2022	Texas	2906377	45214	16	35085
2018	Region 8	285564	6095	21	4539
2019	Region 8	285082	6477	23	4766
2020	Region 8	283849	3797	13	2875
2021	Region 8	285217	3856	14	2958
2022	Region 8	287053	5552	19	4293
2018	SA-NB MSA	237982	5042	21	3759
2019	SA-NB MSA	237692	5222	22	3867
2020	SA-NB MSA	236601	3008	13	2286
2021	SA-NB MSA	237953	3012	13	2329
2022	SA-NB MSA	239630	4425	18	3436
2018	Victoria MSA	9833	317	32	194
2019	Victoria MSA	9830	452	46	274
2020	Victoria MSA	9813	335	34	211
2021	Victoria MSA	9799	317	32	188
2022	Victoria MSA	9761	407	42	244
2018	Atascosa	5313	99	19	67
2019	Atascosa	5228	114	22	68
2020	Atascosa	5240	51	10	39
2021	Atascosa	5244	83	16	64
2022	Atascosa	5212	84	16	65
2018	Bandera	1565	49	31	39
2019	Bandera	1555	29	19	25
2020	Bandera	1499	34	23	25
2021	Bandera	1482	27	18	21
2022	Bandera	1464	33	23	29
2018	Bexar	190569	4176	22	3086
2019	Bexar	190663	4273	22	3103
2020	Bexar	190196	2459	13	1828
2021	Bexar	192094	2336	12	1751
2022	Bexar	194352	3438	18	2591
2018	Calhoun	2309	69	30	48
2019	Calhoun	2313	58	25	52
2020	Calhoun	2335	27	12	24
2021	Calhoun	2311	41	18	35

2022	Calhoun	2333	62	27	51
2018	Comal	11048	237	21	209
2019	Comal	10960	282	26	245
2020	Comal	10676	166	16	142
2021	Comal	10514	230	22	197
2022	Comal	10441	272	26	237
2018	De Witt	1713	52	30	39
2019	De Witt	1767	56	32	42
2020	De Witt	1752	37	21	33
2021	De Witt	1717	35	20	31
2022	De Witt	1725	52	30	46
2018	Dimmit	1138	13	11	11
2019	Dimmit	1136	17	15	14
2020	Dimmit	1144	7	6	7
2021	Dimmit	1119	12	11	12
2022	Dimmit	1105	34	31	31
2018	Edwards	172	3	17	3
2019	Edwards	167	4	24	4
2020	Edwards	164	3	18	3
2021	Edwards	164	1	6	1
2022	Edwards	159	5	31	5
2018	Frio	1666	30	18	28
2019	Frio	1630	25	15	21
2020	Frio	1658	11	7	9
2021	Frio	1677	21	13	20
2022	Frio	1673	47	28	38
2018	Gillespie	2011	37	18	35
2019	Gillespie	1997	49	25	44
2020	Gillespie	1951	17	9	15
2021	Gillespie	1911	14	7	13
2022	Gillespie	1903	17	9	16
2018	Goliad	651	3	5	3
2019	Goliad	610	13	21	10
2020	Goliad	602	13	22	11
2021	Goliad	582	15	26	15
2022	Goliad	561	12	21	8
2018	Gonzales	2214	30	14	26
2019	Gonzales	2226	37	17	32
2020	Gonzales	2179	40	18	34
2021	Gonzales	2173	46	21	40
2022	Gonzales	2195	31	14	30
2018	Guadalupe	16325	314	19	205
2019	Guadalupe	16353	341	21	258

2020	Guadalupe	16388	194	12	156
2021	Guadalupe	16301	214	13	179
2022	Guadalupe	16103	462	29	384
2018	Jackson	1368	82	60	51
2019	Jackson	1391	56	40	34
2020	Jackson	1409	30	21	18
2021	Jackson	1397	34	24	26
2022	Jackson	1398	41	29	24
2018	Karnes	1140	38	33	34
2019	Karnes	1146	24	21	20
2020	Karnes	1130	17	15	17
2021	Karnes	1110	21	19	18
2022	Karnes	1106	20	18	17
2018	Kendall	3366	59	18	54
2019	Kendall	3251	48	15	44
2020	Kendall	3173	35	11	34
2021	Kendall	3098	45	15	43
2022	Kendall	3017	45	15	42
2018	Kerr	3958	95	24	77
2019	Kerr	3915	75	19	48
2020	Kerr	3906	76	19	52
2021	Kerr	3952	88	22	64
2022	Kerr	3994	94	24	85
2018	Kinney	240	2	8	2
2019	Kinney	248	1	4	1
2020	Kinney	249	2	8	2
2021	Kinney	248	9	36	9
2022	Kinney	260	27	104	27
2018	La Salle	549	6	11	6
2019	La Salle	554	12	22	12
2020	La Salle	562	10	18	10
2021	La Salle	570	7	12	7
2022	La Salle	586	13	22	13
2018	Lavaca	1761	26	15	20
2019	Lavaca	1732	22	13	21
2020	Lavaca	1729	18	10	16
2021	Lavaca	1670	19	11	18
2022	Lavaca	1620	26	16	24
2018	Maverick	7170	68	9	59
2019	Maverick	6983	112	16	77
2020	Maverick	6937	21	3	19
2021	Maverick	7013	54	8	45
2022	Maverick	7073	69	10	51

2018	Medina	4891	51	10	48
2019	Medina	4860	57	12	55
2020	Medina	4739	27	6	24
2021	Medina	4674	54	12	51
2022	Medina	4642	47	10	44
2018	Real	212	3	14	3
2019	Real	219	6	27	6
2020	Real	221	0	0	0
2021	Real	215	0	0	0
2022	Real	224	1	4	1
2018	Uvalde	2985	89	30	64
2019	Uvalde	2964	84	28	71
2020	Uvalde	2958	44	15	36
2021	Uvalde	2927	37	13	27
2022	Uvalde	2943	53	18	46
2018	Val Verde	5711	89	16	76
2019	Val Verde	5730	146	25	111
2020	Val Verde	5707	85	15	74
2021	Val Verde	5817	85	15	72
2022	Val Verde	5891	111	19	91
2018	Victoria	9182	314	34	191
2019	Victoria	9220	439	48	264
2020	Victoria	9211	322	35	200
2021	Victoria	9217	302	33	173
2022	Victoria	9200	395	43	236
2018	Wilson	4905	57	12	51
2019	Wilson	4822	78	16	69
2020	Wilson	4690	42	9	38
2021	Wilson	4546	23	5	23
2022	Wilson	4399	44	10	44
2018	Zavala	1432	4	3	4
2019	Zavala	1442	19	13	15
2020	Zavala	1444	9	6	9
2021	Zavala	1474	3	2	3
2022	Zavala	1474	17	12	17
Source: Texas Juvenile Justice Department					

Table 23. 2023 Texas & Region 8 Drug Seizures by Type

State	Description	Solid Pounds	Solid Ounces	Solid Grams	Liquid Ounces	Dose Units	Items
Texas	Marijuana (Packaged)	5035795.011	24947.071	0	0	0	0
Texas	Marijuana (Plants)	0	0	0	0	0	281
Texas	Marijuana (Gardens)	0	0	0	0	0	40
Texas	Marijuana (Wild Fields)	0	0	0	0	0	12
Texas	Marijuana (Cultivated Fields)	0	0	0	0	0	26
Texas	Marijuana (Green Houses)	0	0	0	0	0	70
Texas	Hashish (Liquid Oil)	0	0	0	5459.898	0	0
Texas	Hashish (Solid)	924.642	1096.405	4936.683	0	0	0
Texas	Opiates (Morphine)	4.551	56.871	399.254	3.554	808.5	0
Texas	Opiates (Heroin)	221.121	885.923	5136.265	370.581	687.5	0
Texas	Opiates (Gum Opium)	63.642	253.39	2180.601	0	0	0
Texas	Cocaine (Solid)	6091.717	3825.409	23014.187	0	0	0
Texas	Cocaine (Liquid)	0	0	0	47633.951	0	0
Texas	Hallucinogens (LSD)	9.077	33.299	316.373	1	6189.5	0
Texas	Hallucinogens (PCP)	30.512	312.147	2031.765	10.381	448	0
Texas	Hallucinogens (Designer Drugs)	1272.867	2401.558	11789.055	5684.328	3941.271	0
Texas	Precursor Chemicals	34.527	73.433	354	3.069	0	0
Texas	Other Drugs (Barbiturates)	0	0	0	15.155	3650.169	0
Texas	Other Drugs (Amphetamines)	540181.133	8295.661	45173.982	68485.49	5453.423	0
Texas	Other Drugs (Tranquilizers)	0	0	0	2732.242	7889.681	0
Texas	Other Drugs (Synthetic Narcotics)	0	0	0	206169.189	76760.775	0
Texas	Clandestine Labs	0	0	0	0	0	90

Area	Description	Solid Pounds	Solid Ounces	Solid Grams	Liquid Ounces	Dose Units	Items
Region 8	Marijuana (Packaged)	1222.024	2244.905	0	0	0	0
Region 8	Marijuana (Plants)	0	0	0	0	0	5
Region 8	Marijuana (Gardens)	0	0	0	0	0	8
Region 8	Marijuana (Cultivated Fields)	0	0	0	0	0	3
Region 8	Marijuana (Green Houses)	0	0	0	0	0	1
Region 8	Hashish (Liquid Oil)	0	0	0	2.872	0	0
Region 8	Hashish (Solid)	2.477	32.611	218.131	0	0	0
Region 8	Opiates (Morphine)	0.083	1.334	9.33	1.034	75.5	0
Region 8	Opiates (Heroin)	32.532	185.509	843.163	10.995	54	0
Region 8	Opiates (Gum Opium)	2.056	16.858	349.95	0	0	0
Region 8	Cocaine (Solid)	299.743	347.892	1678.989	0	0	0
Region 8	Cocaine (Liquid)	0	0	0	118.31	0	0
Region 8	Hallucinogens (LSD)	0.103	1.657	46.396	0	509	0
Region 8	Hallucinogens (Designer Drugs)	14.281	183.471	1011.15	130.345	273.001	0
Region 8	Precursor Chemicals	0.962	15.392	179	2.069	0	0
Region 8	Other Drugs (Barbiturates)	0	0	0	0.025	138	0
Region 8	Other Drugs (Amphetamines)	345.933	815.851	4649.556	890.623	491.321	0
Region 8	Other Drugs (Tranquilizers)	0	0	0	1	719.5	0
Region 8	Other Drugs (Synthetic Narcotics)	0	0	0	43732.407	5709.476	0
Region 8	Clandestine Labs	0	0	0	0	0	4
Area	Description	Solid Pounds	Solid Ounces	Solid Grams	Liquid Ounces	Dose Units	Items
SA-NB MSA	Marijuana (Packaged)	920.812	1545.721	0	0	0	0
SA-NB MSA	Marijuana (Plants)	0	0	0	0	0	4
SA-NB MSA	Marijuana (Gardens)	0	0	0	0	0	8

Area	Description	Solid Pounds	Solid Ounces	Solid Grams	Liquid Ounces	Dose Units	Items
SA-NB MSA	Marijuana (Cultivated Fields)	0	0	0	0	0	3
SA-NB MSA	Marijuana (Green Houses)	0	0	0	0	0	1
SA-NB MSA	Hashish (Liquid Oil)	0	0	0	2.868	0	0
SA-NB MSA	Hashish (Solid)	2.458	32.31	188.711	0	0	0
SA-NB MSA	Opiates (Morphine)	0.075	1.204	5.7	0	75.5	0
SA-NB MSA	Opiates (Heroin)	26.321	166.139	720.882	10.995	54	0
SA-NB MSA	Opiates (Gum Opium)	1.785	12.53	238.77	0	0	0
SA-NB MSA	Cocaine (Solid)	195.751	220.042	1039.167	0	0	0
SA-NB MSA	Cocaine (Liquid)	0	0	0	1	0	0
SA-NB MSA	Hallucinogens (LSD)	0.1	1.611	45.086	0	406	0
SA-NB MSA	Hallucinogens (Designer Drugs)	11.826	160.206	807.748	0	250.001	0
SA-NB MSA	Precursor Chemicals	0.859	13.749	161	2.069	0	0
SA-NB MSA	Other Drugs (Barbiturates)	0	0	0	0	60	0
SA-NB MSA	Other Drugs (Amphetamines)	302.611	570.802	2890.251	458.882	444.321	0
SA-NB MSA	Other Drugs (Tranquilizers)	0	0	0	0	317	0
SA-NB MSA	Other Drugs (Synthetic Narcotics)	0	0	0	43546.166	4512.225	0
SA-NB MSA	Clandestine Labs	0	0	0	0	0	2
Area	**Description**	**Solid Pounds**	**Solid Ounces**	**Solid Grams**	**Liquid Ounces**	**Dose Units**	**Items**
Victoria MSA	Marijuana (Packaged)	191.596	249.477	0	0	0	0
Victoria MSA	Opiates (Morphine)	0.002	0.041	1.13	0	0	0
Victoria MSA	Opiates (Heroin)	4.85	13.598	44.701	0	0	0
Victoria MSA	Opiates (Gum Opium)	0.13	2.078	30.17	0	0	0
Victoria MSA	Cocaine (Solid)	58.231	67.689	243.273	0	0	0
Victoria MSA	Hallucinogens (Designer Drugs)	1.195	3.122	59.41	0	0	0
Victoria MSA	Other Drugs (Amphetamines)	28.989	79.818	358.933	0.3	0	0

County	Description	Solid Pounds	Solid Ounces	Solid Grams	Liquid Ounces	Dose Units	Items
Victoria MSA	Other Drugs (Tranquilizers)	0	0	0	1	335	0
Victoria MSA	Other Drugs (Synthetic Narcotics)	0	0	0	0	433	0
County	**Description**	**Solid Pounds**	**Solid Ounces**	**Solid Grams**	**Liquid Ounces**	**Dose Units**	**Items**
Atascosa	Marijuana(Packaged	35.387	86.133	0	0	0	0
Atascosa	Opiates(Morphine	0	0	0	0	67	0
Atascosa	Opiates(Heroin	0.113	1.837	51.46	0	0	0
Atascosa	Opiates(Gum Opium	0.001	0.02	0.55	0	0	0
Atascosa	Cocaine(Solid	63.575	9.22	62.174	0	0	0
Atascosa	Hallucinogens(LSD	0.008	0.13	3.64	0	0	0
Atascosa	Hallucinogens(Designer Drugs	0.009	0.135	3.79	0	0	0
Atascosa	Other Drugs(Amphetamines	0.559	8.974	195.271	0	0	0
Atascosa	Other Drugs(Tranquilizers	0	0	0	0	8	0
Atascosa	Other Drugs(Synthetic Narcotics	0	0	0	0	253.59	0
County	**Description**	**Solid Pounds**	**Solid Ounces**	**Solid Grams**	**Liquid Ounces**	**Dose Units**	**Items**
Bandera	Marijuana (Packaged)	1.288	20.602	0	0	0	0
Bandera	Cocaine (Solid)	0.095	1.519	14.54	0	0	0
Bandera	Hallucinogens (LSD)	0	0	0	0	2	0
Bandera	Hallucinogens (Designer Drugs)	0.092	1.472	13.21	0	0	0
Bandera	Other Drugs (Amphetamines)	3.865	13.843	69.632	0	0	0
Bandera	Other Drugs (Synthetic Narcotics)	0	0	0	0	20	0
County	**Description**	**Solid Pounds**	**Solid Ounces**	**Solid Grams**	**Liquid Ounces**	**Dose Units**	**Items**
Bexar	Marijuana (Packaged)	701.341	792.324	0	0	0	0
Bexar	Marijuana (Cultivated Fields)	0	0	0	0	0	3
Bexar	Hashish (Liquid Oil)	0	0	0	1.833	0	0
Bexar	Hashish (Solid)	2.129	27.044	125.25	0	0	0

County	Description	Solid Pounds	Solid Ounces	Solid Grams	Liquid Ounces	Dose Units	Items
Bexar	Opiates (Morphine)	0.065	1.043	1.2	0	3	0
Bexar	Opiates (Heroin)	25.253	149.072	522.978	10.865	54	0
Bexar	Opiates (Gum Opium)	0.563	8.98	167.43	0	0	0
Bexar	Cocaine (Solid)	130.628	186.067	703.87	0	0	0
Bexar	Cocaine (Liquid)	0	0	0	1	0	0
Bexar	Hallucinogens (LSD)	0.09	1.445	40.446	0	195	0
Bexar	Hallucinogens (Designer Drugs)	10.476	138.605	482.918	0	116.001	0
Bexar	Precursor Chemicals	0.859	13.749	161	2.069	0	0
Bexar	Other Drugs (Barbiturates)	0	0	0	0	1	0
Bexar	Other Drugs (Amphetamines)	246.111	338.812	1326.55	456.867	290.501	0
Bexar	Other Drugs (Tranquilizers)	0	0	0	0	200.5	0
Bexar	Other Drugs (Synthetic Narcotics)	0	0	0	43542.276	2248.635	0
Bexar	Clandestine Labs	0	0	0	0	0	2
County	**Description**	**Solid Pounds**	**Solid Ounces**	**Solid Grams**	**Liquid Ounces**	**Dose Units**	**Items**
Calhoun	Marijuana (Packaged)	3.851	30.633	0	0	0	0
Calhoun	Hashish (Liquid Oil)	0	0	0	0.004	0	0
Calhoun	Opiates (Heroin)	0.001	0.021	0.6	0	0	0
Calhoun	Opiates (Gum Opium)	0.001	0.011	0.3	0	0	0
Calhoun	Cocaine (Solid)	0.272	4.364	38.2	0	0	0
Calhoun	Hallucinogens (LSD)	0.003	0.046	1.3	0	0	0
Calhoun	Hallucinogens (Designer Drugs)	0	0	0	130.345	0	0
Calhoun	Other Drugs (Barbiturates)	0	0	0	0	11	0
Calhoun	Other Drugs (Amphetamines)	0.916	14.63	167.591	0	0	0
Calhoun	Other Drugs (Tranquilizers)	0	0	0	0	33.5	0
Calhoun	Other Drugs (Synthetic Narcotics)	0	0	0	0	16	0

County	Description	Solid Pounds	Solid Ounces	Solid Grams	Liquid Ounces	Dose Units	Items
Comal	Marijuana (Packaged)	129.138	242.162	0	0	0	0
Comal	Marijuana (Plants)	0	0	0	0	0	1
Comal	Marijuana (Gardens)	0	0	0	0	0	8
Comal	Marijuana (Green Houses)	0	0	0	0	0	1
Comal	Hashish (Solid)	0.205	3.278	35.8	0	0	0
Comal	Opiates (Morphine)	0.01	0.161	4.5	0	5.5	0
Comal	Opiates (Heroin)	0.467	7.454	40.73	0	0	0
Comal	Opiates (Gum Opium)	1.22	3.519	70.48	0	0	0
Comal	Cocaine (Solid)	0.859	13.733	132.46	0	0	0
Comal	Hallucinogens (LSD)	0.002	0.036	1	0	203	0
Comal	Hallucinogens (Designer Drugs)	0.834	13.361	122.1	0	86	0
Comal	Other Drugs (Barbiturates)	0	0	0	0	59	0
Comal	Other Drugs (Amphetamines)	27.41	102.551	435.489	0.015	116.82	0
Comal	Other Drugs (Tranquilizers)	0	0	0	0	62.5	0
Comal	Other Drugs (Synthetic Narcotics)	0	0	0	1.93	1176	0
County	Description	Solid Pounds	Solid Ounces	Solid Grams	Liquid Ounces	Dose Units	Items
DeWitt	Marijuana (Packaged)	0.646	10.327	0	0	0	0
DeWitt	Hashish (Solid)	0	0.001	0.02	0	0	0
DeWitt	Opiates (Heroin)	0.001	0.014	0.4	0	0	0
DeWitt	Cocaine (Solid)	0.009	0.15	4.21	0	0	0
DeWitt	Other Drugs (Amphetamines)	0.223	3.552	99.44	78.207	0	0
County	Description	Solid Pounds	Solid Ounces	Solid Grams	Liquid Ounces	Dose Units	Items
Dimmit	Marijuana(Packaged	0.897	14.325	0	0	0	0
Dimmit	Opiates(Heroin	0.006	0.089	2.5	0	0	0

County	Description	Solid Pounds	Solid Ounces	Solid Grams	Liquid Ounces	Dose Units	Items
Dimmit	Opiates(Gum Opium	0.004	0.064	1.8	0	0	0
Dimmit	Cocaine(Solid	0.055	0.891	24.95	0	0	0
Dimmit	Hallucinogens(Designer Drugs	0	0	0	0	23	0
Dimmit	Precursor Chemicals	0.063	1	0	0	0	0
Dimmit	Other Drugs(Amphetamines	0.614	9.813	78.73	0	0	0
Dimmit	Other Drugs(Synthetic Narcotics	0	0	0	0	9	0
County	**Description**	**Solid Pounds**	**Solid Ounces**	**Solid Grams**	**Liquid Ounces**	**Dose Units**	**Items**
Edwards	Other Drugs(Amphetamines	0.009	0.139	3.9	0	0	0
County	**Description**	**Solid Pounds**	**Solid Ounces**	**Solid Grams**	**Liquid Ounces**	**Dose Units**	**Items**
Frio	Marijuana (Packaged)	0.557	8.897	0	0	0	0
Frio	Cocaine (Solid)	0.005	0.073	2.05	0	0	0
Frio	Other Drugs (Barbiturates)	0	0	0	0.025	0	0
Frio	Other Drugs (Amphetamines)	0.005	0.086	2.4	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
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	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 (Designer Drugs)	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 (Synthetic Narcotics)	0	0	0	0	0	0

County	Description	Solid Pounds	Solid Ounces	Solid Grams	Liquid Ounces	Dose Units	Items
Goliad	Marijuana (Packaged)	2.292	20.668	0	0	0	0
Goliad	Cocaine (Solid)	0.003	0.054	1.51	0	0	0
Goliad	Hallucinogens (Designer Drugs)	0.023	0.375	10.5	0	0	0
Goliad	Other Drugs (Amphetamines)	0.551	8.805	50.551	0	0	0
County	Description	Solid Pounds	Solid Ounces	Solid Grams	Liquid Ounces	Dose Units	Items
Gonzales	Marijuana (Packaged)	4.396	72.34	0	0	0	0
Gonzales	Marijuana (Plants)	0	0	0	0	0	1
Gonzales	Opiates (Heroin)	0.004	0.065	1.8	0	0	0
Gonzales	Cocaine (Solid)	0.631	10.092	30.549	0	0	0
Gonzales	Hallucinogens (LSD)	0	0	0.01	0	0	0
Gonzales	Hallucinogens (Designer Drugs)	0.042	0.679	19	0	0	0
Gonzales	Other Drugs (Amphetamines)	3.188	18.952	138.706	0	0	0
Gonzales	Other Drugs (Synthetic Narcotics)	0	0	0	146.655	3	0
County	Description	Solid Pounds	Solid Ounces	Solid Grams	Liquid Ounces	Dose Units	Items
Guadalupe	Marijuana (Packaged)	11.51	120.179	0	0	0	0
Guadalupe	Opiates (Heroin)	0.098	1.563	15.79	0	0	0
Guadalupe	Cocaine (Solid)	0.093	1.465	41.05	0	0	0
Guadalupe	Hallucinogens (Designer Drugs)	0.199	3.199	89.6	0	0	0
Guadalupe	Other Drugs (Amphetamines)	1.528	24.416	207.6	0	2	0
Guadalupe	Other Drugs (Synthetic Narcotics)	0	0	0	0	186	0
County	Description	Solid Pounds	Solid Ounces	Solid Grams	Liquid Ounces	Dose Units	Items
Jackson	Marijuana (Packaged)	1.131	23.065	0	0	0	0
Jackson	Cocaine (Solid)	2.264	4.217	34.072	0	0	0
Jackson	Hallucinogens (Designer Drugs)	0.208	3.321	8.99	0	0	0

County	Description	Solid Pounds	Solid Ounces	Solid Grams	Liquid Ounces	Dose Units	Items
Jackson	Other Drugs (Amphetamines)	0.914	14.622	73.41	0	0	0
Jackson	Other Drugs (Synthetic Narcotics)	0	0	0	0	68	0
County	**Description**	**Solid Pounds**	**Solid Ounces**	**Solid Grams**	**Liquid Ounces**	**Dose Units**	**Items**
Karnes	Marijuana (Packaged)	3.518	24.246	0	0	0	0
Karnes	Hashish (Solid)	0	0	21	0	0	0
Karnes	Opiates (Gum Opium)	0.008	0.125	3.49	0	0	0
Karnes	Cocaine (Solid)	0.034	0.557	15.558	0	0	0
Karnes	Hallucinogens (Designer Drugs)	0.063	1	0	0	0	0
Karnes	Other Drugs (Amphetamines)	2.294	4.72	52.15	0	0	0
Karnes	Other Drugs (Synthetic Narcotics)	0	0	0	0	1	0
County	**Description**	**Solid Pounds**	**Solid Ounces**	**Solid Grams**	**Liquid Ounces**	**Dose Units**	**Items**
Kendall	Marijuana (Packaged)	6.975	104.586	0	0	0	0
Kendall	Hashish (Solid)	0.005	0.082	2.3	0	0	0
Kendall	Opiates (Heroin)	0.062	1.004	28.1	0.13	0	0
Kendall	Cocaine (Solid)	0.09	1.442	40.4	0	0	0
Kendall	Hallucinogens (Designer Drugs)	0.151	2.4	67.2	0	0	0
Kendall	Other Drugs (Amphetamines)	18.69	27.036	173.04	0	35	0
Kendall	Other Drugs (Synthetic Narcotics)	0	0	0	0	289	0
County	**Description**	**Solid Pounds**	**Solid Ounces**	**Solid Grams**	**Liquid Ounces**	**Dose Units**	**Items**
Kerr	Marijuana (Packaged)	19.209	99.279	0	0	0	0
Kerr	Hashish (Solid)	0.011	0.179	5	0	0	0
Kerr	Opiates (Morphine)	0.006	0.089	2.5	1.034	0	0
Kerr	Opiates (Heroin)	1.136	2.181	33.07	0	0	0
Kerr	Opiates (Gum Opium)	0.015	0.237	6.64	0	0	0
Kerr	Cocaine (Solid)	41.005	16.067	85.89	0	0	0

County	Description	Solid Pounds	Solid Ounces	Solid Grams	Liquid Ounces	Dose Units	Items
Kerr	Hallucinogens (LSD)	0	0	0	0	102	0
Kerr	Hallucinogens (Designer Drugs)	0.831	13.271	63.6	0	0	0
Kerr	Other Drugs (Amphetamines)	2.092	33.466	209.07	353.234	20	0
Kerr	Other Drugs (Synthetic Narcotics)	0	0	0	10.655	539.25	0
County	**Description**	**Solid Pounds**	**Solid Ounces**	**Solid Grams**	**Liquid Ounces**	**Dose Units**	**Items**
Kinney	Cocaine (Solid)	0.004	0.071	2	0	0	0
Kinney	Other Drugs (Amphetamines)	0.532	8.526	42.74	0	0	0
County	**Description**	**Solid Pounds**	**Solid Ounces**	**Solid Grams**	**Liquid Ounces**	**Dose Units**	**Items**
La Salle	Marijuana (Packaged)	52.535	8.574	0	0	0	0
La Salle	Cocaine (Solid)	0.002	0.036	1	0	0	0
La Salle	Other Drugs (Barbiturates)	0	0	0	0	67	0
La Salle	Other Drugs (Amphetamines)	0.009	0.158	4.4	0	0	0
County	**Description**	**Solid Pounds**	**Solid Ounces**	**Solid Grams**	**Liquid Ounces**	**Dose Units**	**Items**
Lavaca	Marijuana (Packaged)	10.895	46.309	0	0	0	0
Lavaca	Opiates (Gum Opium)	0	0	18	0	0	0
Lavaca	Cocaine (Solid)	0.004	0.077	2.17	0	0	0
Lavaca	Cocaine (Liquid)	0	0	0	117.31	0	0
Lavaca	Hallucinogens (Designer Drugs)	0.059	0.95	26.6	0	0	0
Lavaca	Precursor Chemicals	0.04	0.643	18	0	0	0
Lavaca	Other Drugs (Amphetamines)	0.115	1.825	59.12	0	0	0
Lavaca	Other Drugs (Synthetic Narcotics)	0	0	0	1	60	0
Lavaca	Clandestine Labs	0	0	0	0	0	1
County	**Description**	**Solid Pounds**	**Solid Ounces**	**Solid Grams**	**Liquid Ounces**	**Dose Units**	**Items**
Maverick	Marijuana (Packaged)	2.82	29.128	0	0	0	0
Maverick	Opiates (Heroin)	0.185	2.942	26.36	0	0	0

County	Description	Solid Pounds	Solid Ounces	Solid Grams	Liquid Ounces	Dose Units	Items
Maverick	Opiates (Gum Opium)	0.046	0.724	20.28	0	0	0
Maverick	Cocaine (Solid)	1.192	19.034	112.97	0	0	0
Maverick	Hallucinogens (LSD)	0	0	0	0	1	0
Maverick	Hallucinogens (Designer Drugs)	0.004	0.061	1.7	0	0	0
Maverick	Other Drugs (Amphetamines)	1.398	22.373	206.455	0	0	0
Maverick	Other Drugs (Tranquilizers)	0	0	0	0	22	0
Maverick	Other Drugs (Synthetic Narcotics)	0	0	0	0	21.001	0
County	**Description**	**Solid Pounds**	**Solid Ounces**	**Solid Grams**	**Liquid Ounces**	**Dose Units**	**Items**
Medina	Marijuana (Packaged)	28.194	67.087	0	0	0	0
Medina	Hashish (Solid)	0.119	1.906	25.361	0	0	0
Medina	Opiates (Heroin)	0.26	4.131	31.614	0	0	0
Medina	Cocaine (Solid)	0.404	6.488	41.663	0	0	0
Medina	Hallucinogens (LSD)	0	0	0	0	6	0
Medina	Hallucinogens (Designer Drugs)	0.026	0.412	11.53	0	48	0
Medina	Other Drugs (Amphetamines)	1.914	30.641	269.914	2	0	0
Medina	Other Drugs (Tranquilizers)	0	0	0	0	46	0
Medina	Other Drugs (Synthetic Narcotics)	0	0	0	1.96	218	0
County	**Description**	**Solid Pounds**	**Solid Ounces**	**Solid Grams**	**Liquid Ounces**	**Dose Units**	**Items**
Real	Marijuana (Packaged)	0.235	3.764	0	0	0	0
Real	Opiates (Gum Opium)	0.004	0.071	2	0	0	0
Real	Other Drugs (Amphetamines)	0.218	3.479	41.39	0	1	0
Real	Other Drugs (Synthetic Narcotics)	0	0	0	0	2	0
County	**Description**	**Solid Pounds**	**Solid Ounces**	**Solid Grams**	**Liquid Ounces**	**Dose Units**	**Items**
Uvalde	Marijuana (Packaged)	6.174	34.8	0	0	0	0
Uvalde	Hashish (Solid)	0.008	0.121	3.4	0	0	0

County	Description	Solid Pounds	Solid Ounces	Solid Grams	Liquid Ounces	Dose Units	Items
Uvalde	Opiates (Heroin)	0	0.008	0.2	0	0	0
Uvalde	Opiates (Gum Opium)	0.061	0.982	27.5	0	0	0
Uvalde	Cocaine (Solid)	0.044	0.698	19.57	0	0	0
Uvalde	Hallucinogens (Designer Drugs)	0.049	0.79	22.102	0	0	0
Uvalde	Other Drugs (Amphetamines)	0.656	10.471	97.16	0	0	0
Uvalde	Other Drugs (Synthetic Narcotics)	0	0	0	27.931	45	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)	1.597	25.558	0	0	0	0
Val Verde	Opiates (Heroin)	0.028	0.452	12.65	0	0	0
Val Verde	Cocaine (Solid)	0.238	3.807	22.6	0	0	0
Val Verde	Hallucinogens (Designer Drugs)	0.004	0.071	2	0	0	0
Val Verde	Other Drugs (Amphetamines)	0.878	14.057	85.59	0	26	0
Val Verde	Other Drugs (Tranquilizers)	0	0	0	0	12	0
County	**Description**	**Solid Pounds**	**Solid Ounces**	**Solid Grams**	**Liquid Ounces**	**Dose Units**	**Items**
Victoria	Marijuana (Packaged)	189.304	228.809	0	0	0	0
Victoria	Opiates (Morphine)	0.002	0.041	1.13	0	0	0
Victoria	Opiates (Heroin)	4.85	13.598	44.701	0	0	0
Victoria	Opiates (Gum Opium)	0.13	2.078	30.17	0	0	0
Victoria	Cocaine (Solid)	58.228	67.635	241.763	0	0	0
Victoria	Hallucinogens (Designer Drugs)	1.172	2.747	48.91	0	0	0
Victoria	Other Drugs (Amphetamines)	28.438	71.013	308.382	0.3	0	0
Victoria	Other Drugs (Tranquilizers)	0	0	0	1	335	0
Victoria	Other Drugs (Synthetic Narcotics)	0	0	0	0	433	0
County	**Description**	**Solid Pounds**	**Solid Ounces**	**Solid Grams**	**Liquid Ounces**	**Dose Units**	**Items**

County	Description	Solid Pounds	Solid Ounces	Solid Grams	Liquid Ounces	Dose Units	Items
Wilson	Marijuana (Packaged)	6.979	112.648	0	0	0	0
Wilson	Marijuana (Plants)	0	0	0	0	0	3
Wilson	Hashish (Liquid Oil)	0	0	0	1.035	0	0
Wilson	Opiates (Heroin)	0.068	1.078	30.21	0	0	0
Wilson	Opiates (Gum Opium)	0.001	0.011	0.31	0	0	0
Wilson	Cocaine (Solid)	0.007	0.108	3.01	0	0	0
Wilson	Hallucinogens (Designer Drugs)	0.039	0.622	17.4	0	0	0
Wilson	Other Drugs (Amphetamines)	2.534	24.529	212.755	0	0	0
Wilson	Other Drugs (Synthetic Narcotics)	0	0	0	0	121	0
County	Description	Solid Pounds	Solid Ounces	Solid Grams	Liquid Ounces	Dose Units	Items
Zavala	Marijuana (Packaged)	1.155	18.462	0	0	0	0
Zavala	Opiates (Gum Opium)	0.002	0.036	1	0	0	0
Zavala	Cocaine (Solid)	0.002	0.027	0.76	0	0	0
Zavala	Other Drugs (Amphetamines)	0.272	4.362	38.12	0	0	0
Source: Texas Department of Public Safety Uniform Crime Reporting System (UCR)							

Table 24. Region 8 Uninsured Population Ages 19 and Under 2018-2021

Year	County	Uninsured Estimate	% Uninsured	% Change
2018	Texas	855304	11.1%	
2019	Texas	969572	12.7%	5.0%
2020	Texas	883727	11.6%	
2021	Texas	898128	11.7%	
2018	Region 8	73134	9.3%	
2019	Region 8	83335	10.7%	8.1%
2020	Region 8	82182	10.5%	
2021	Region 8	79024	10.0%	
2018	SA-NB MSA	58388	8.8%	
2019	SA-NB MSA	65906	10.0%	9.1%
2020	SA-NB MSA	65432	9.9%	
2021	SA-NB MSA	63698	9.6%	
2018	Victoria MSA	2776	10.8%	
2019	Victoria MSA	3309	13.0%	0.6%
2020	Victoria MSA	3174	12.6%	
2021	Victoria MSA	2794	11.1%	
2018	Atascosa	1,607	11.3%	
2019	Atascosa	1,965	13.7%	6.0%
2020	Atascosa	1,777	12.4%	
2021	Atascosa	1704	12.2%	
2018	Bandera	579	14.9%	
2019	Bandera	588	15.2%	-7.4%
2020	Bandera	546	13.7%	
2021	Bandera	536	14.1%	
2018	Bexar	44,973	8.5%	
2019	Bexar	49,744	9.5%	8.6%
2020	Bexar	51,184	9.8%	
2021	Bexar	48846	9.3%	
2018	Calhoun	611	11.2%	
2019	Calhoun	730	13.9%	0.3%
2020	Calhoun	704	13.6%	
2021	Calhoun	613	12.5%	
2018	Comal	3,700	10.4%	
2019	Comal	4,309	11.7%	11.5%
2020	Comal	3,699	9.6%	
2021	Comal	4124	10.0%	
2018	DeWitt	506	10.8%	7.9%

2019	DeWitt	649	14.0%	
2020	DeWitt	545	11.9%	
2021	DeWitt	546	11.8%	
2018	Dimmit	298	9.8%	-14.4%
2019	Dimmit	323	11.0%	
2020	Dimmit	318	11.4%	
2021	Dimmit	255	10.3%	
2018	Edwards	73	16.4%	-9.6%
2019	Edwards	81	18.8%	
2020	Edwards	91	20.8%	
2021	Edwards	66	19.9%	
2018	Frio	483	10.2%	-1.4%
2019	Frio	596	12.3%	
2020	Frio	533	11.3%	
2021	Frio	476	11.0%	
2018	Gillespie	950	17.0%	11.3%
2019	Gillespie	1,168	20.9%	
2020	Gillespie	967	17.6%	
2021	Gillespie	1057	18.7%	
2018	Goliad	196	11.6%	3.1%
2019	Goliad	226	13.7%	
2020	Goliad	208	13.0%	
2021	Goliad	202	13.0%	
2018	Gonzales	841	14.5%	7.4%
2019	Gonzales	888	15.6%	
2020	Gonzales	896	15.8%	
2021	Gonzales	903	16.8%	
2018	Guadalupe	3,465	8.0%	21.3%
2019	Guadalupe	4,794	11.0%	
2020	Guadalupe	3,711	8.5%	
2021	Guadalupe	4204	9.3%	
2018	Jackson	470	11.9%	12.8%
2019	Jackson	645	16.5%	
2020	Jackson	587	15.1%	
2021	Jackson	530	13.2%	
2018	Karnes	459	13.2%	-19.6%
2019	Karnes	482	14.0%	
2020	Karnes	427	12.2%	
2021	Karnes	369	11.1%	
2018	Kendall	1,273	11.4%	13.4%
2019	Kendall	1,528	13.1%	
2020	Kendall	1,470	12.5%	
2021	Kendall	1444	12.7%	

2018	Kerr	1,358	13.1%	
2019	Kerr	1,686	16.5%	12.7%
2020	Kerr	1,484	14.7%	
2021	Kerr	1531	14.8%	
2018	Kinney	78	10.4%	
2019	Kinney	93	12.8%	-28.2%
2020	Kinney	109	15.0%	
2021	Kinney	56	8.7%	
2018	La Salle	110	7.3%	
2019	La Salle	142	9.5%	18.2%
2020	La Salle	169	11.6%	
2021	La Salle	130	9.9%	
2018	Lavaca	578	11.6%	
2019	Lavaca	736	15.1%	16.6%
2020	Lavaca	591	12.0%	
2021	Lavaca	674	13.4%	
2018	Maverick	2,229	11.8%	
2019	Maverick	2,779	14.9%	1.0%
2020	Maverick	2,663	14.7%	
2021	Maverick	2251	12.3%	
2018	Medina	1,470	11.9%	
2019	Medina	1,450	11.7%	-0.8%
2020	Medina	1,382	11.1%	
2021	Medina	1458	11.8%	
2018	Real	84	13.9%	
2019	Real	84	14.5%	0.0%
2020	Real	100	16.9%	
2021	Real	84	16.3%	
2018	Uvalde	922	12.3%	
2019	Uvalde	1,036	14.1%	1.0%
2020	Uvalde	1,042	14.4%	
2021	Uvalde	931	13.5%	
2018	Val Verde	1,631	11.3%	
2019	Val Verde	1,681	11.9%	11.4%
2020	Val Verde	1,966	14.1%	
2021	Val Verde	1817	13.1%	
2018	Victoria	2,580	10.7%	
2019	Victoria	3,083	12.9%	0.5%
2020	Victoria	2,966	12.6%	
2021	Victoria	2592	10.9%	
2018	Wilson	1,321	10.3%	
2019	Wilson	1,528	11.9%	4.6%
2020	Wilson	1,663	12.9%	

2021	Wilson	1382	10.8%	
2018	Zavala	289	8.1%	
2019	Zavala	321	9.5%	-15.9%
2020	Zavala	384	11.5%	
2021	Zavala	243	8.7%	
Source: US Census Bureau, Small Area Health Insurance Estimates, 2018-2021				

Table 25. Region 8 Uninsured Population Ages 19-64 2018-2021

Year	County	Uninsured Estimate	% Uninsured
2018	Texas	4028437	23.9%
2019	Texas	4145309	24.4%
2020	Texas	4055308	23.6%
2021	Texas	4184269	24.2%
2018	Region 8	382342	22.0%
2019	Region 8	405461	23.1%
2020	Region 8	405711	22.8%
2021	Region 8	409740	22.9%
2018	SA-NB MSA	316438	21.3%
2019	SA-NB MSA	337029	22.4%
2020	SA-NB MSA	336152	22.0%
2021	SA-NB MSA	341394	22.2%
2018	Victoria MSA	11963	21.5%
2019	Victoria MSA	12881	23.2%
2020	Victoria MSA	13256	24.0%
2021	Victoria MSA	13444	24.7%
2018	Atascosa	7041	24.8%
2019	Atascosa	7614	26.5%
2020	Atascosa	7923	27.2%
2021	Atascosa	7605	26.9%
2018	Bandera	3012	24.0%
2019	Bandera	2783	22.1%
2020	Bandera	2605	20.5%
2021	Bandera	2638	23.0%
2018	Bexar	258883	22.0%
2019	Bexar	277706	23.4%
2020	Bexar	275678	22.9%
2021	Bexar	279282	23.1%
2018	Calhoun	2746	22.7%
2019	Calhoun	2750	23.2%
2020	Calhoun	2745	23.5%
2021	Calhoun	2564	23.4%
2018	Comal	14967	17.5%
2019	Comal	14791	16.4%
2020	Comal	15549	16.4%
2021	Comal	17048	16.8%
2018	DeWitt	2149	21.7%
2019	DeWitt	2272	23.0%
2020	DeWitt	2233	22.6%

2021	DeWitt	2475	25.1%
2018	Dimmit	1445	26.8%
2019	Dimmit	1353	25.8%
2020	Dimmit	1462	28.1%
2021	Dimmit	1234	27.7%
2018	Edwards	254	28.0%
2019	Edwards	269	29.0%
2020	Edwards	286	31.6%
2021	Edwards	233	33.7%
2018	Frio	2618	28.4%
2019	Frio	2669	28.2%
2020	Frio	2583	26.8%
2021	Frio	2634	29.7%
2018	Gillespie	3202	24.3%
2019	Gillespie	3376	25.5%
2020	Gillespie	3499	26.5%
2021	Gillespie	3517	25.9%
2018	Goliad	717	17.5%
2019	Goliad	756	18.4%
2020	Goliad	852	20.7%
2021	Goliad	899	23.0%
2018	Gonzales	3510	31.1%
2019	Gonzales	3378	30.0%
2020	Gonzales	3218	28.7%
2021	Gonzales	3384	31.8%
2018	Guadalupe	16846	17.5%
2019	Guadalupe	17766	18.0%
2020	Guadalupe	17888	17.8%
2021	Guadalupe	18077	17.2%
2018	Jackson	1786	22.0%
2019	Jackson	1987	24.8%
2020	Jackson	2057	25.9%
2021	Jackson	1991	24.7%
2018	Karnes	1516	21.6%
2019	Karnes	1546	22.1%
2020	Karnes	1542	21.7%
2021	Karnes	1647	23.8%
2018	Kendall	4403	17.1%
2019	Kendall	4871	18.3%
2020	Kendall	4881	17.9%
2021	Kendall	4601	17.3%
2018	Kerr	6548	25.1%
2019	Kerr	6970	26.7%

2020	Kerr	6564	25.0%
2021	Kerr	6815	25.6%
2018	Kinney	374	21.2%
2019	Kinney	353	21.1%
2020	Kinney	367	22.2%
2021	Kinney	256	17.4%
2018	La Salle	690	20.6%
2019	La Salle	745	22.2%
2020	La Salle	887	26.6%
2021	La Salle	809	26.6%
2018	Lavaca	2039	19.7%
2019	Lavaca	2145	20.6%
2020	Lavaca	2010	19.5%
2021	Lavaca	2307	21.8%
2018	Maverick	11624	37.2%
2019	Maverick	11486	36.6%
2020	Maverick	12298	39.2%
2021	Maverick	11573	36.9%
2018	Medina	5858	20.9%
2019	Medina	5972	21.1%
2020	Medina	6063	21.1%
2021	Medina	6305	22.0%
2018	Real	489	27.1%
2019	Real	438	24.8%
2020	Real	479	28.7%
2021	Real	403	28.2%
2018	Uvalde	4253	29.8%
2019	Uvalde	4338	30.4%
2020	Uvalde	4333	30.2%
2021	Uvalde	3922	29.2%
2018	Val Verde	7081	27.4%
2019	Val Verde	7721	30.0%
2020	Val Verde	7937	30.6%
2021	Val Verde	7793	30.7%
2018	Victoria	11246	21.8%
2019	Victoria	12125	23.6%
2020	Victoria	12404	24.3%
2021	Victoria	12545	24.8%
2018	Wilson	5428	18.6%
2019	Wilson	5526	18.6%
2020	Wilson	5565	18.4%
2021	Wilson	5838	19.5%
2018	Zavala	1617	26.4%

2019	Zavala	1755	28.8%
2020	Zavala	1803	29.5%
2021	Zavala	1345	26.9%
Source: US Census Bureau, Small Area Health Insurance Estimates, 2018-2021			

Table 26. Region 8 Alcohol Retail Density 2018-2024

Year	Area	Number of Licenses	Land Area Square Miles	Licenses per 100,000	Licenses per Square Mile	Percent Change 2018-2024
2018	Texas	46969	261269.3	161.2	0.18	
2019	Texas	53310	261269.3	182.9	0.20	
2020	Texas	56185	261269.3	192.8	0.22	
2021	Texas	57214	261269.3	196.3	0.22	37.9%
2022	Texas	57140	261269.3	196.1	0.22	
2023	Texas	55449	261269.3	190.2	0.21	
2024	Texas	64748	261269.3	222.2	0.25	
2018	Region 8	5262	31638.6	173.9	0.17	
2019	Region 8	5895	31638.6	194.8	0.19	
2020	Region 8	6074	31638.6	200.7	0.19	
2021	Region 8	6139	31638.6	202.9	0.19	39.7%
2022	Region 8	6085	31638.6	201.1	0.19	
2023	Region 8	6162	31638.6	203.6	0.20	
2024	Region 8	7351	31638.6	242.9	0.23	
2018	SA-NB MSA	4132	7313.2	161.5	0.57	
2019	SA-NB MSA	4624	7313.2	180.8	0.63	
2020	SA-NB MSA	4761	7313.2	186.1	0.65	
2021	SA-NB MSA	4836	7313.2	189.0	0.66	37.7%
2022	SA-NB MSA	4796	7313.2	187.5	0.66	
2023	SA-NB MSA	4829	7313.2	188.8	0.66	
2024	SA-NB MSA	5688	7313.2	222.3	0.78	
2018	Victoria MSA	212	1734.1	215.6	0.12	
2019	Victoria MSA	239	1734.1	243.1	0.14	
2020	Victoria MSA	239	1734.1	243.1	0.14	
2021	Victoria MSA	240	1734.1	244.1	0.14	60.8%
2022	Victoria MSA	245	1734.1	249.2	0.14	
2023	Victoria MSA	264	1734.1	268.5	0.15	
2024	Victoria MSA	341	1734.1	346.8	0.20	
2018	Atascosa	84	1219.5	171.5	0.07	
2019	Atascosa	98	1219.5	200.1	0.08	
2020	Atascosa	104	1219.5	212.3	0.09	
2021	Atascosa	105	1219.5	214.4	0.09	61.9%
2022	Atascosa	100	1219.5	204.2	0.08	
2023	Atascosa	102	1219.5	208.2	0.08	
2024	Atascosa	136	1219.5	277.7	0.11	
2018	Bandera	44	791	211.0	0.06	63.6%

Year	County	Col3	Col4	Col5	Col6	Col7
2019	Bandera	52	791	249.4	0.07	
2020	Bandera	60	791	287.8	0.08	
2021	Bandera	58	791	278.2	0.07	
2022	Bandera	56	791	268.6	0.07	
2023	Bandera	60	791	287.8	0.08	
2024	Bandera	72	791	345.3	0.09	
2018	Bexar	3180	1240.3	158.3	2.56	
2019	Bexar	3521	1240.3	175.2	2.84	
2020	Bexar	3632	1240.3	180.8	2.93	
2021	Bexar	3678	1240.3	183.0	2.97	34.4%
2022	Bexar	3620	1240.3	180.2	2.92	
2023	Bexar	3659	1240.3	182.1	2.95	
2024	Bexar	4274	1240.3	212.7	3.45	
2018	Calhoun	57	506.9	283.5	0.11	
2019	Calhoun	69	506.9	343.2	0.14	
2020	Calhoun	70	506.9	348.2	0.14	
2021	Calhoun	70	506.9	348.2	0.14	61.4%
2022	Calhoun	72	506.9	358.1	0.14	
2023	Calhoun	71	506.9	353.1	0.14	
2024	Calhoun	92	506.9	457.6	0.18	
2018	Comal	355	559.5	219.8	0.63	
2019	Comal	413	559.5	255.7	0.74	
2020	Comal	417	559.5	258.2	0.75	
2021	Comal	433	559.5	268.1	0.77	42.5%
2022	Comal	452	559.5	279.9	0.81	
2023	Comal	436	559.5	270.0	0.78	
2024	Comal	506	559.5	313.3	0.90	
2018	Dewitt	60	909	302.7	0.07	
2019	Dewitt	69	909	348.1	0.08	
2020	Dewitt	70	909	353.1	0.08	
2021	Dewitt	65	909	327.9	0.07	48.3%
2022	Dewitt	65	909	327.9	0.07	
2023	Dewitt	69	909	348.1	0.08	
2024	Dewitt	89	909	449.0	0.10	
2018	Dimmit	32	1328.9	371.4	0.02	
2019	Dimmit	35	1328.9	406.3	0.03	
2020	Dimmit	37	1328.9	429.5	0.03	
2021	Dimmit	35	1328.9	406.3	0.03	9.4%
2022	Dimmit	34	1328.9	394.7	0.03	
2023	Dimmit	31	1328.9	359.8	0.02	
2024	Dimmit	35	1328.9	406.3	0.03	
2018	Edwards	4	2117.9	281.3	0.00	125.0%
2019	Edwards	5	2117.9	351.6	0.00	

2020	Edwards	5	2117.9	351.6	0.00	
2021	Edwards	6	2117.9	421.9	0.00	
2022	Edwards	5	2117.9	351.6	0.00	
2023	Edwards	7	2117.9	492.3	0.00	
2024	Edwards	9	2117.9	632.9	0.00	
2018	Frio	42	1133.5	228.4	0.04	
2019	Frio	51	1133.5	277.4	0.05	
2020	Frio	55	1133.5	299.2	0.05	
2021	Frio	50	1133.5	272.0	0.04	19.0%
2022	Frio	49	1133.5	266.5	0.04	
2023	Frio	45	1133.5	244.8	0.04	
2024	Frio	50	1133.5	272.0	0.04	
2018	Gillespie	130	1058.2	486.4	0.12	
2019	Gillespie	149	1058.2	557.5	0.14	
2020	Gillespie	155	1058.2	580.0	0.15	
2021	Gillespie	158	1058.2	591.2	0.15	43.1%
2022	Gillespie	155	1058.2	580.0	0.15	
2023	Gillespie	147	1058.2	550.0	0.14	
2024	Gillespie	186	1058.2	696.0	0.18	
2018	Goliad	21	852	299.5	0.03	
2019	Goliad	23	852	328.0	0.03	
2020	Goliad	22	852	313.7	0.03	
2021	Goliad	21	852	299.5	0.03	33.3%
2022	Goliad	21	852	299.5	0.03	
2023	Goliad	21	852	299.5	0.03	
2024	Goliad	28	852	399.3	0.03	
2018	Gonzales	45	1066.7	229.0	0.04	
2019	Gonzales	53	1066.7	269.7	0.05	
2020	Gonzales	55	1066.7	279.9	0.05	
2021	Gonzales	56	1066.7	284.9	0.05	40.0%
2022	Gonzales	51	1066.7	259.5	0.05	
2023	Gonzales	52	1066.7	264.6	0.05	
2024	Gonzales	63	1066.7	320.6	0.06	
2018	Guadalupe	215	711.3	124.5	0.30	
2019	Guadalupe	257	711.3	148.8	0.36	
2020	Guadalupe	260	711.3	150.5	0.37	
2021	Guadalupe	266	711.3	154.0	0.37	46.5%
2022	Guadalupe	265	711.3	153.4	0.37	
2023	Guadalupe	263	711.3	152.3	0.37	
2024	Guadalupe	315	711.3	182.4	0.44	
2018	Jackson	33	829.4	220.2	0.04	
2019	Jackson	40	829.4	266.9	0.05	45.5%
2020	Jackson	43	829.4	286.9	0.05	

2021	Jackson	42	829.4	280.2	0.05	
2022	Jackson	43	829.4	286.9	0.05	
2023	Jackson	42	829.4	280.2	0.05	
2024	Jackson	48	829.4	320.3	0.06	
2018	Karnes	49	747.8	333.1	0.07	
2019	Karnes	52	747.8	353.5	0.07	
2020	Karnes	53	747.8	360.3	0.07	
2021	Karnes	53	747.8	360.3	0.07	4.1%
2022	Karnes	50	747.8	339.9	0.07	
2023	Karnes	44	747.8	299.1	0.06	
2024	Karnes	51	747.8	346.7	0.07	
2018	Kendall	99	662.5	223.6	0.15	
2019	Kendall	112	662.5	252.9	0.17	
2020	Kendall	118	662.5	266.5	0.18	
2021	Kendall	122	662.5	275.5	0.18	51.5%
2022	Kendall	125	662.5	282.3	0.19	
2023	Kendall	125	662.5	282.3	0.19	
2024	Kendall	150	662.5	338.8	0.23	
2018	Kerr	120	1103.3	228.1	0.11	
2019	Kerr	133	1103.3	252.9	0.12	
2020	Kerr	143	1103.3	271.9	0.13	
2021	Kerr	142	1103.3	270.0	0.13	35.0%
2022	Kerr	132	1103.3	251.0	0.12	
2023	Kerr	139	1103.3	264.3	0.13	
2024	Kerr	162	1103.3	308.0	0.15	
2018	Kinney	9	1360.5	287.6	0.01	
2019	Kinney	9	1360.5	287.6	0.01	
2020	Kinney	9	1360.5	287.6	0.01	
2021	Kinney	9	1360.5	287.6	0.01	55.6%
2022	Kinney	11	1360.5	351.6	0.01	
2023	Kinney	9	1360.5	287.6	0.01	
2024	Kinney	14	1360.5	447.4	0.01	
2018	La Salle	28	1486.7	420.2	0.02	
2019	La Salle	30	1486.7	450.2	0.02	
2020	La Salle	33	1486.7	495.2	0.02	
2021	La Salle	30	1486.7	450.2	0.02	50.0%
2022	La Salle	28	1486.7	420.2	0.02	
2023	La Salle	31	1486.7	465.2	0.02	
2024	La Salle	42	1486.7	630.3	0.03	
2018	Lavaca	52	969.7	255.7	0.05	
2019	Lavaca	57	969.7	280.3	0.06	
2020	Lavaca	60	969.7	295.0	0.06	48.1%
2021	Lavaca	58	969.7	285.2	0.06	

2022	Lavaca	64	969.7	314.7	0.07	
2023	Lavaca	68	969.7	334.4	0.07	
2024	Lavaca	77	969.7	378.6	0.08	
2018	Maverick	77	1279.5	133.0	0.06	
2019	Maverick	81	1279.5	139.9	0.06	
2020	Maverick	82	1279.5	141.7	0.06	
2021	Maverick	82	1279.5	141.7	0.06	33.8%
2022	Maverick	79	1279.5	136.5	0.06	
2023	Maverick	85	1279.5	146.8	0.07	
2024	Maverick	103	1279.5	177.9	0.08	
2018	Medina	88	1325.4	173.4	0.07	
2019	Medina	98	1325.4	193.1	0.07	
2020	Medina	98	1325.4	193.1	0.07	
2021	Medina	100	1325.4	197.1	0.08	59.1%
2022	Medina	104	1325.4	204.9	0.08	
2023	Medina	104	1325.4	204.9	0.08	
2024	Medina	140	1325.4	275.9	0.11	
2018	Real	14	699.2	507.6	0.02	
2019	Real	17	699.2	616.4	0.02	
2020	Real	17	699.2	616.4	0.02	
2021	Real	21	699.2	761.4	0.03	28.6%
2022	Real	19	699.2	688.9	0.03	
2023	Real	16	699.2	580.1	0.02	
2024	Real	18	699.2	652.6	0.03	
2018	Uvalde	60	1551.9	244.3	0.04	
2019	Uvalde	67	1551.9	272.8	0.04	
2020	Uvalde	68	1551.9	276.8	0.04	
2021	Uvalde	72	1551.9	293.1	0.05	85.0%
2022	Uvalde	76	1551.9	309.4	0.05	
2023	Uvalde	85	1551.9	346.0	0.06	
2024	Uvalde	111	1551.9	451.9	0.07	
2018	Val Verde	77	3144.8	161.8	0.02	
2019	Val Verde	84	3144.8	176.5	0.03	
2020	Val Verde	90	3144.8	189.1	0.03	
2021	Val Verde	87	3144.8	182.8	0.03	83.1%
2022	Val Verde	85	3144.8	178.6	0.03	
2023	Val Verde	104	3144.8	218.6	0.03	
2024	Val Verde	141	3144.8	296.3	0.05	
2018	Victoria	191	882.1	209.2	0.22	
2019	Victoria	216	882.1	236.5	0.25	
2020	Victoria	217	882.1	237.6	0.25	63.9%
2021	Victoria	219	882.1	239.8	0.25	
2022	Victoria	224	882.1	245.3	0.25	

2023	Victoria	243	882.1	266.1	0.28	
2024	Victoria	313	882.1	342.8	0.36	
2018	Wilson	67	803.7	134.7	0.08	41.8%
2019	Wilson	73	803.7	146.7	0.09	
2020	Wilson	72	803.7	144.7	0.09	
2021	Wilson	74	803.7	148.7	0.09	
2022	Wilson	74	803.7	148.7	0.09	
2023	Wilson	80	803.7	160.8	0.10	
2024	Wilson	95	803.7	190.9	0.12	
2018	Zavala	29	1297.4	299.9	0.02	6.9%
2019	Zavala	31	1297.4	320.6	0.02	
2020	Zavala	29	1297.4	299.9	0.02	
2021	Zavala	27	1297.4	279.2	0.02	
2022	Zavala	26	1297.4	268.9	0.02	
2023	Zavala	24	1297.4	248.2	0.02	
2024	Zavala	31	1297.4	320.6	0.02	
Source: Texas Alcoholic Beverage Commission (TABC) Permit Data						

Table 27. Region 8 Tobacco Permit Density 2018-2024

Year	Area	Total Permits	Permits per 100k
2018	Texas	26581	91.2
2019	Texas	29765	102.1
2020	Texas	29874	102.5
2021	Texas	31549	108.2
2022	Texas	33614	115.3
2023	Texas	35200	120.8
2024	Texas	36990	126.9
2018	Region 8	2523	83.4
2019	Region 8	2816	93.1
2020	Region 8	2791	92.2
2021	Region 8	2847	94.1
2022	Region 8	3047	100.7
2023	Region 8	3269	108.0
2024	Region 8	3482	115.1
2018	SA-NB MSA	1960	76.6
2019	SA-NB MSA	2190	85.6
2020	SA-NB MSA	2156	84.3
2021	SA-NB MSA	2204	86.2
2022	SA-NB MSA	2373	92.8
2023	SA-NB MSA	2561	100.1
2024	SA-NB MSA	2735	106.9
2018	Victoria MSA	92	93.6
2019	Victoria MSA	106	107.8
2020	Victoria MSA	109	110.9
2021	Victoria MSA	114	115.9
2022	Victoria MSA	117	119.0
2023	Victoria MSA	128	130.2
2024	Victoria MSA	137	139.3
2018	Atascosa	61	124.5
2019	Atascosa	67	136.8
2020	Atascosa	66	134.7
2021	Atascosa	69	140.9
2022	Atascosa	71	145.0
2023	Atascosa	76	155.2
2024	Atascosa	83	169.5
2018	Bandera	23	110.3
2019	Bandera	27	129.5
2020	Bandera	26	124.7
2021	Bandera	27	129.5

2022	Bandera	28	134.3
2023	Bandera	31	148.7
2024	Bandera	33	158.3
2018	Bexar	1509	75.1
2019	Bexar	1687	84.0
2020	Bexar	1661	82.7
2021	Bexar	1693	84.3
2022	Bexar	1831	91.1
2023	Bexar	1983	98.7
2024	Bexar	2116	105.3
2018	Calhoun	30	149.2
2019	Calhoun	31	154.2
2020	Calhoun	34	169.1
2021	Calhoun	37	184.0
2022	Calhoun	37	184.0
2023	Calhoun	40	198.9
2024	Calhoun	44	218.8
2018	Comal	136	84.2
2019	Comal	157	97.2
2020	Comal	149	92.3
2021	Comal	152	94.1
2022	Comal	166	102.8
2023	Comal	171	105.9
2024	Comal	183	113.3
2018	Dewitt	27	136.2
2019	Dewitt	31	156.4
2020	Dewitt	30	151.3
2021	Dewitt	29	146.3
2022	Dewitt	32	161.4
2023	Dewitt	32	161.4
2024	Dewitt	31	156.4
2018	Dimmit	22	255.4
2019	Dimmit	22	255.4
2020	Dimmit	22	255.4
2021	Dimmit	22	255.4
2022	Dimmit	22	255.4
2023	Dimmit	23	267.0
2024	Dimmit	23	267.0
2018	Edwards	5	351.6
2019	Edwards	5	351.6
2020	Edwards	6	421.9
2021	Edwards	6	421.9
2022	Edwards	7	492.3

2023	Edwards	6	421.9
2024	Edwards	6	421.9
2018	Frio	26	141.4
2019	Frio	28	152.3
2020	Frio	27	146.9
2021	Frio	27	146.9
2022	Frio	28	152.3
2023	Frio	30	163.2
2024	Frio	29	157.7
2018	Gillespie	39	145.9
2019	Gillespie	42	157.2
2020	Gillespie	42	157.2
2021	Gillespie	43	160.9
2022	Gillespie	48	179.6
2023	Gillespie	51	190.8
2024	Gillespie	55	205.8
2018	Goliad	6	85.6
2019	Goliad	6	85.6
2020	Goliad	7	99.8
2021	Goliad	8	114.1
2022	Goliad	8	114.1
2023	Goliad	9	128.4
2024	Goliad	9	128.4
2018	Gonzales	25	127.2
2019	Gonzales	32	162.8
2020	Gonzales	34	173.0
2021	Gonzales	33	167.9
2022	Gonzales	34	173.0
2023	Gonzales	35	178.1
2024	Gonzales	37	188.3
2018	Guadalupe	106	61.4
2019	Guadalupe	119	68.9
2020	Guadalupe	123	71.2
2021	Guadalupe	128	74.1
2022	Guadalupe	137	79.3
2023	Guadalupe	148	85.7
2024	Guadalupe	160	92.6
2018	Jackson	23	153.5
2019	Jackson	25	166.8
2020	Jackson	27	180.1
2021	Jackson	25	166.8
2022	Jackson	26	173.5
2023	Jackson	29	193.5

2024	Jackson	30	200.2
2018	Karnes	22	149.6
2019	Karnes	25	170.0
2020	Karnes	27	183.5
2021	Karnes	27	183.5
2022	Karnes	27	183.5
2023	Karnes	27	183.5
2024	Karnes	28	190.3
2018	Kendall	35	79.0
2019	Kendall	37	83.6
2020	Kendall	37	83.6
2021	Kendall	37	83.6
2022	Kendall	38	85.8
2023	Kendall	43	97.1
2024	Kendall	45	101.6
2018	Kerr	56	106.5
2019	Kerr	58	110.3
2020	Kerr	58	110.3
2021	Kerr	56	106.5
2022	Kerr	60	114.1
2023	Kerr	64	121.7
2024	Kerr	68	129.3
2018	Kinney	6	191.8
2019	Kinney	6	191.8
2020	Kinney	6	191.8
2021	Kinney	5	159.8
2022	Kinney	5	159.8
2023	Kinney	6	191.8
2024	Kinney	6	191.8
2018	La Salle	16	240.1
2019	La Salle	18	270.1
2020	La Salle	17	255.1
2021	La Salle	19	285.1
2022	La Salle	17	255.1
2023	La Salle	20	300.1
2024	La Salle	22	330.1
2018	Lavaca	25	122.9
2019	Lavaca	28	137.7
2020	Lavaca	29	142.6
2021	Lavaca	28	137.7
2022	Lavaca	30	147.5
2023	Lavaca	35	172.1
2024	Lavaca	36	177.0

2018	Maverick	42	72.6
2019	Maverick	50	86.4
2020	Maverick	45	77.7
2021	Maverick	47	81.2
2022	Maverick	51	88.1
2023	Maverick	52	89.8
2024	Maverick	59	101.9
2018	Medina	49	96.6
2019	Medina	51	100.5
2020	Medina	50	98.5
2021	Medina	56	110.3
2022	Medina	56	110.3
2023	Medina	62	122.2
2024	Medina	66	130.1
2018	Real	10	362.6
2019	Real	12	435.1
2020	Real	13	471.4
2021	Real	14	507.6
2022	Real	15	543.9
2023	Real	15	543.9
2024	Real	16	580.1
2018	Uvalde	43	175.1
2019	Uvalde	48	195.4
2020	Uvalde	49	199.5
2021	Uvalde	51	207.6
2022	Uvalde	56	228.0
2023	Uvalde	56	228.0
2024	Uvalde	58	236.1
2018	Val Verde	38	79.9
2019	Val Verde	43	90.4
2020	Val Verde	42	88.3
2021	Val Verde	42	88.3
2022	Val Verde	43	90.4
2023	Val Verde	40	84.1
2024	Val Verde	41	86.2
2018	Victoria	86	94.2
2019	Victoria	100	109.5
2020	Victoria	102	111.7
2021	Victoria	106	116.1
2022	Victoria	109	119.4
2023	Victoria	119	130.3
2024	Victoria	128	140.2
2018	Wilson	41	82.4

2019	Wilson	45	90.4
2020	Wilson	44	88.4
2021	Wilson	42	84.4
2022	Wilson	46	92.5
2023	Wilson	47	94.5
2024	Wilson	49	98.5
2018	Zavala	16	165.5
2019	Zavala	16	165.5
2020	Zavala	18	186.1
2021	Zavala	18	186.1
2022	Zavala	19	196.5
2023	Zavala	19	196.5
2024	Zavala	21	217.2
Source: Texas Comptroller referred to Data.texas.gov			

Table 28. Region 8 E-Cigarette Permit Density

Year	Area	Number of Permits	Number of Permits per 100k
2022	Texas	16780	57.0
2023	Texas	21249	72.1
2024	Texas	23752	80.6
2022	Region 8	1474	48.7
2023	Region 8	1856	61.3
2024	Region 8	2166	71.6
2022	SA-NB MSA	1197	46.8
2023	SA-NB MSA	1517	59.3
2024	SA-NB MSA	1771	69.2
2022	Victoria MSA	65	66.1
2023	Victoria MSA	82	83.4
2024	Victoria MSA	93	94.6
2022	Atascosa	31	63.3
2023	Atascosa	39	79.6
2024	Atascosa	47	96.0
2022	Bandera	10	48.0
2023	Bandera	12	57.6
2024	Bandera	16	76.7
2022	Bexar	938	46.7
2023	Bexar	1211	60.3
2024	Bexar	1415	70.4
2022	Calhoun	15	74.6
2023	Calhoun	27	134.3
2024	Calhoun	27	134.3
2022	Comal	79	48.9
2023	Comal	88	54.5
2024	Comal	105	65.0
2022	DeWitt	11	55.5
2023	DeWitt	12	60.5
2024	DeWitt	13	65.6
2022	Dimmit	9	104.5
2023	Dimmit	11	127.7
2024	Dimmit	14	162.5
2022	Edwards	2	140.7
2023	Edwards	2	140.7
2024	Edwards	2	140.7
2022	Frio	14	76.2
2023	Frio	14	76.2
2024	Frio	14	76.2

2022	Gillespie	14	52.4
2023	Gillespie	14	52.4
2024	Gillespie	17	63.6
2022	Goliad	2	28.5
2023	Goliad	4	57.1
2024	Goliad	4	57.1
2022	Gonzales	12	61.1
2023	Gonzales	16	81.4
2024	Gonzales	17	86.5
2022	Guadalupe	77	44.6
2023	Guadalupe	94	54.4
2024	Guadalupe	104	60.2
2022	Jackson	15	100.1
2023	Jackson	19	126.8
2024	Jackson	18	120.1
2022	Karnes	15	102.0
2023	Karnes	16	108.8
2024	Karnes	17	115.6
2022	Kendall	19	42.9
2023	Kendall	21	47.4
2024	Kendall	23	51.9
2022	Kerr	33	62.7
2023	Kerr	37	70.3
2024	Kerr	40	76.1
2022	Kinney	2	63.9
2023	Kinney	2	63.9
2024	Kinney	2	63.9
2022	La Salle	7	105.0
2023	La Salle	11	165.1
2024	La Salle	13	195.1
2022	Lavaca	9	44.3
2023	Lavaca	16	78.7
2024	Lavaca	16	78.7
2022	Maverick	12	20.7
2023	Maverick	15	25.9
2024	Maverick	26	44.9
2022	Medina	25	49.3
2023	Medina	34	67.0
2024	Medina	39	76.9
2022	Real	3	108.8
2023	Real	5	181.3
2024	Real	6	217.6
2022	Uvalde	15	61.1

2023	Uvalde	17	69.2
2024	Uvalde	27	109.9
2022	Val Verde	15	31.5
2023	Val Verde	13	27.3
2024	Val Verde	21	44.1
2022	Victoria	63	69.0
2023	Victoria	78	85.4
2024	Victoria	89	97.5
2022	Wilson	18	36.2
2023	Wilson	18	36.2
2024	Wilson	22	44.2
2022	Zavala	9	93.1
2023	Zavala	10	103.4
2024	Zavala	12	124.1
Source: Texas Comptroller referred to Data.texas.gov			

Table 29. State vs. Region 8 Substance Use Infractions 2018-2023

Year	Area	Discipline Reason	Total Students	Total Actions
2017-2018	Texas	Abuse Of A Volatile Chemical	VARIANCE TOO HIGH	VARIANCE TOO HIGH
2017-2018	Texas	Alcohol Violation	4062	8294
2017-2018	Texas	Controlled Substance/Drugs	23800	51775
2017-2018	Texas	Felony Controlled Subs Violat	688	1432
2017-2018	Texas	Total	28612	61606
2018-2019	Texas	Abuse Of A Volatile Chemical	VARIANCE TOO HIGH	VARIANCE TOO HIGH
2018-2019	Texas	Alcohol Violation	4116	8512
2018-2019	Texas	Controlled Substance/Drugs	26493	58453
2018-2019	Texas	Felony Controlled Subs Violat	1722	3899
2018-2019	Texas	Total	32376	70918
2019-2020	Texas	Abuse Of A Volatile Chemical	VARIANCE TOO HIGH	VARIANCE TOO HIGH
2019-2020	Texas	Alcohol Violation	2789	5663
2019-2020	Texas	Controlled Substance/Drugs	22035	47385
2019-2020	Texas	Felony Controlled Subs Violat	1888	4020
2019-2020	Texas	Total	26776	57164
2020-2021	Texas	Abuse Of A Volatile Chemical	VARIANCE TOO HIGH	VARIANCE TOO HIGH
2020-2021	Texas	Alcohol Violation	1307	2605
2020-2021	Texas	Controlled Substance/Drugs	9868	20748
2020-2021	Texas	Felony Controlled Subs Violat	1050	2430
2020-2021	Texas	Total	12260	25818
2021-2022	Texas	Abuse Of A Volatile Chemical	VARIANCE TOO HIGH	VARIANCE TOO HIGH
2021-2022	Texas	Alcohol Violation	2933	5872
2021-2022	Texas	Controlled Substance/Drugs	31885	71829
2021-2022	Texas	Felony Controlled Subs Violat	4162	10807
2021-2022	Texas	Total	39072	88650
2022-2023	Texas	Abuse Of A Volatile Chemical	VARIANCE TOO HIGH	VARIANCE TOO HIGH
2022-2023	Texas	Alcohol Violation	3074	6190
2022-2023	Texas	Controlled Substance/Drugs	44672	101793
2022-2023	Texas	Felony Controlled Subs Violat	6041	15048
2022-2023	Texas	Total	53897	123198
2017-2018	Region 8	Abuse Of A Volatile Chemical	Suppressed	19
2017-2018	Region 8	Alcohol Violation	497	1013
2017-2018	Region 8	Controlled Substance/Drugs	3145	6736
2017-2018	Region 8	Felony Controlled Subs Violat	124	243
2018-2019	Region 8	Abuse Of A Volatile Chemical	Suppressed	Suppressed
2018-2019	Region 8	Alcohol Violation	457	916
2018-2019	Region 8	Controlled Substance/Drugs	3243	7019
2018-2019	Region 8	Felony Controlled Subs Violat	321	666
2019-2020	Region 8	Abuse Of A Volatile Chemical	Suppressed	Suppressed

2019-2020	Region 8	Alcohol Violation	316	639
2019-2020	Region 8	Controlled Substance/Drugs	2294	4655
2019-2020	Region 8	Felony Controlled Subs Violat	445	946
2020-2021	Region 8	Alcohol Violation	102	216
2020-2021	Region 8	Controlled Substance/Drugs	804	1565
2020-2021	Region 8	Felony Controlled Subs Violat	157	425
2021-2022	Region 8	Abuse Of A Volatile Chemical	Suppressed	Suppressed
2021-2022	Region 8	Alcohol Violation	368	713
2021-2022	Region 8	Controlled Substance/Drugs	3180	6609
2021-2022	Region 8	Felony Controlled Subs Violat	1377	4085
2022-2023	Region 8	Abuse Of A Volatile Chemical	Suppressed	14
2022-2023	Region 8	Alcohol Violation	340	693
2022-2023	Region 8	Controlled Substance/Drugs	5430	12020
2022-2023	Region 8	Felony Controlled Subs Violat	1964	5441

Year	Area	Students per 100k	Actions per 100k
2017-2018	Texas	N/A	N/A
2017-2018	Texas	75.2	153.6
2017-2018	Texas	440.8	958.9
2017-2018	Texas	12.7	26.5
2017-2018	Texas	529.9	1140.9
2018-2019	Texas	N/A	N/A
2018-2019	Texas	75.8	156.7
2018-2019	Texas	487.7	1076.1
2018-2019	Texas	31.7	71.8
2018-2019	Texas	596.0	1305.6
2019-2020	Texas	N/A	N/A
2019-2020	Texas	50.8	103.1
2019-2020	Texas	401.1	862.5
2019-2020	Texas	34.4	73.2
2019-2020	Texas	487.4	1040.5
2020-2021	Texas	N/A	N/A
2020-2021	Texas	24.3	48.5
2020-2021	Texas	183.7	386.3
2020-2021	Texas	19.5	45.2
2020-2021	Texas	228.2	480.6
2021-2022	Texas	N/A	N/A
2021-2022	Texas	54.0	108.2
2021-2022	Texas	587.5	1323.5
2021-2022	Texas	76.7	199.1
2021-2022	Texas	719.9	1633.4
2022-2023	Texas	N/A	N/A

2022-2023	Texas	55.7	112.2
2022-2023	Texas	809.5	1844.6
2022-2023	Texas	109.5	272.7
2022-2023	Texas	976.7	2232.5
2017-2018	Region 8	Suppressed	3.48
2017-2018	Region 8	91.05	185.58
2017-2018	Region 8	576.15	1234
2017-2018	Region 8	22.72	44.52
2018-2019	Region 8	Suppressed	Suppressed
2018-2019	Region 8	84.38	169.12
2018-2019	Region 8	598.75	1295.92
2018-2019	Region 8	59.27	122.96
2019-2020	Region 8	Suppressed	Suppressed
2019-2020	Region 8	57.8	116.88
2019-2020	Region 8	419.61	851.48
2019-2020	Region 8	81.4	173.04
2020-2021	Region 8	19.15	40.56
2020-2021	Region 8	150.97	293.86
2020-2021	Region 8	29.48	79.8
2021-2022	Region 8	Suppressed	Suppressed
2021-2022	Region 8	68.68	133.08
2021-2022	Region 8	593.52	1233.51
2021-2022	Region 8	257	762.43
2022-2023	Region 8	Suppressed	2.53
2022-2023	Region 8	61.44	125.24
2022-2023	Region 8	981.28	2172.19
2022-2023	Region 8	354.92	983.27
Source: Texas Education Agency (TEA) Substance Use Discipline Infractions			

Table 30. Region 8 Social Associations 2018-2024

Year	Area	# Associations	Association Rate	Percent Change
2018	Texas	20998	7.6	
2019	Texas	21256	7.6	
2020	Texas	21579	7.6	
2021	Texas	21592	7.5	4.4%
2022	Texas	21804	7.5	
2023	Texas	21702	7.4	
2024	Texas	21917	7.4	
2018	Region 8	2001	6.9	
2019	Region 8	2027	7.0	
2020	Region 8	1969	6.8	
2021	Region 8	1990	6.8	-0.1%
2022	Region 8	1999	6.9	
2023	Region 8	1977	6.8	
2024	Region 8	1998	6.9	
2018	SA-NB MSA	1471	6.1	
2019	SA-NB MSA	1501	6.1	
2020	SA-NB MSA	1501	6.0	
2021	SA-NB MSA	1515	5.9	5.2%
2022	SA-NB MSA	1533	5.9	
2023	SA-NB MSA	1534	5.9	
2024	SA-NB MSA	1548	5.8	
2018	Victoria MSA	114	11.4	
2019	Victoria MSA	109	10.9	
2020	Victoria MSA	97	9.7	
2021	Victoria MSA	95	9.5	-23.7%
2022	Victoria MSA	92	9.2	
2023	Victoria MSA	86	8.8	
2024	Victoria MSA	87	8.9	
2018	Atascosa	38	7.8	
2019	Atascosa	40	8.2	
2020	Atascosa	34	6.9	
2021	Atascosa	34	6.8	-26.3%
2022	Atascosa	30	5.9	
2023	Atascosa	29	5.6	
2024	Atascosa	28	5.6	
2018	Bandera	23	10.8	
2019	Bandera	24	11	0.0%
2020	Bandera	21	9.4	
2021	Bandera	20	8.8	

2022	Bandera	22	9.5	
2023	Bandera	22	9.2	
2024	Bandera	23	10.7	
2018	Bexar	1084	5.7	
2019	Bexar	1111	5.8	
2020	Bexar	1126	5.7	
2021	Bexar	1129	5.7	5.3%
2022	Bexar	1139	5.7	
2023	Bexar	1137	5.6	
2024	Bexar	1141	5.6	
2018	Calhoun	26	11.9	
2019	Calhoun	25	11.4	
2020	Calhoun	21	9.7	
2021	Calhoun	22	10.2	-19.2%
2022	Calhoun	21	9.9	
2023	Calhoun	21	10	
2024	Calhoun	21	10.6	
2018	Comal	129	10	
2019	Comal	126	9.3	
2020	Comal	128	9.1	
2021	Comal	142	9.6	20.2%
2022	Comal	156	10	
2023	Comal	153	9.3	
2024	Comal	155	8.9	
2018	DeWitt	31	14.9	
2019	DeWitt	31	14.9	
2020	DeWitt	35	17.3	
2021	DeWitt	34	16.8	3.2%
2022	DeWitt	34	16.9	
2023	DeWitt	33	16.4	
2024	DeWitt	32	16.1	
2018	Dimmit	8	7.3	
2019	Dimmit	9	8.3	
2020	Dimmit	7	6.7	
2021	Dimmit	7	6.8	-12.5%
2022	Dimmit	7	6.9	
2023	Dimmit	7	7.1	
2024	Dimmit	7	8.3	
2018	Edwards	4	21.1	
2019	Edwards	4	20.9	
2020	Edwards	3	15.4	0.0%
2021	Edwards	3	15.6	
2022	Edwards	3	15.5	

2023	Edwards	3	15.6	
2024	Edwards	4	27.8	
2018	Frio	14	7.4	
2019	Frio	14	7.4	
2020	Frio	13	6.6	
2021	Frio	12	6.1	-14.3%
2022	Frio	11	5.4	
2023	Frio	11	5.4	
2024	Frio	12	6.5	
2018	Gillespie	43	16.6	
2019	Gillespie	44	16.6	
2020	Gillespie	38	14.3	
2021	Gillespie	40	14.9	-18.6%
2022	Gillespie	42	15.6	
2023	Gillespie	35	13	
2024	Gillespie	35	12.8	
2018	Goliad	11	14.6	
2019	Goliad	10	13.3	
2020	Goliad	7	9.3	
2021	Goliad	7	9.2	-45.5%
2022	Goliad	7	9.1	
2023	Goliad	7	9.2	
2024	Goliad	6	8.4	
2018	Gonzales	27	13.1	
2019	Gonzales	28	13.4	
2020	Gonzales	26	12.4	
2021	Gonzales	25	12	-18.5%
2022	Gonzales	25	12	
2023	Gonzales	27	12.9	
2024	Gonzales	22	11.2	
2018	Guadalupe	91	6	
2019	Guadalupe	93	6	
2020	Guadalupe	89	5.6	
2021	Guadalupe	85	5.2	4.4%
2022	Guadalupe	84	5	
2023	Guadalupe	83	4.9	
2024	Guadalupe	95	5.4	
2018	Jackson	20	13.5	
2019	Jackson	18	12.1	
2020	Jackson	17	11.5	
2021	Jackson	18	12.1	-5.0%
2022	Jackson	19	12.9	
2023	Jackson	18	12.1	

2024	Jackson	19	12.6	
2018	Karnes	21	14	
2019	Karnes	21	13.8	
2020	Karnes	18	11.9	
2021	Karnes	16	10.2	-14.3%
2022	Karnes	16	10.3	
2023	Karnes	16	10.3	
2024	Karnes	18	12.2	
2018	Kendall	39	9.7	
2019	Kendall	37	8.7	
2020	Kendall	41	9.3	
2021	Kendall	43	9.4	2.6%
2022	Kendall	45	9.5	
2023	Kendall	43	8.9	
2024	Kendall	40	8.5	
2018	Kerr	78	15.3	
2019	Kerr	73	14.2	
2020	Kerr	77	14.9	
2021	Kerr	79	15.1	-1.3%
2022	Kerr	77	14.6	
2023	Kerr	73	13.8	
2024	Kerr	77	14.5	
2018	Kinney	2	5.6	
2019	Kinney	2	5.6	
2020	Kinney	0	0	
2021	Kinney	0	0	-100.0%
2022	Kinney	0	0	
2023	Kinney	0	0	
2024	Kinney	0	0	
2018	La Salle	6	7.9	
2019	La Salle	6	7.9	
2020	La Salle	4	5.3	
2021	La Salle	4	5.3	-33.3%
2022	La Salle	4	5.3	
2023	La Salle	4	5.3	
2024	La Salle	4	6	
2018	Lavaca	31	15.6	
2019	Lavaca	32	16.2	
2020	Lavaca	25	12.5	
2021	Lavaca	25	12.4	-12.9%
2022	Lavaca	24	11.9	
2023	Lavaca	25	12.4	
2024	Lavaca	27	13.1	

2018	Maverick	22	3.8	
2019	Maverick	23	4	
2020	Maverick	15	2.6	
2021	Maverick	16	2.7	-31.8%
2022	Maverick	15	2.6	
2023	Maverick	15	2.6	
2024	Maverick	15	2.6	
2018	Medina	32	6.6	
2019	Medina	33	6.7	
2020	Medina	32	6.4	
2021	Medina	31	6.1	6.3%
2022	Medina	29	5.6	
2023	Medina	36	6.9	
2024	Medina	34	6.5	
2018	Real	10	30.2	
2019	Real	10	29.5	
2020	Real	6	17.5	
2021	Real	6	17.3	-40.0%
2022	Real	6	17.4	
2023	Real	6	17.6	
2024	Real	6	21.2	
2018	Uvalde	31	11.4	
2019	Uvalde	32	11.7	
2020	Uvalde	26	9.6	
2021	Uvalde	30	11.2	-12.9%
2022	Uvalde	28	10.5	
2023	Uvalde	26	9.7	
2024	Uvalde	27	10.9	
2018	Val Verde	39	8	
2019	Val Verde	41	8.4	
2020	Val Verde	36	7.3	
2021	Val Verde	39	7.9	-15.4%
2022	Val Verde	38	7.8	
2023	Val Verde	34	6.9	
2024	Val Verde	33	6.9	
2018	Victoria	103	11.1	
2019	Victoria	99	10.7	
2020	Victoria	90	9.8	
2021	Victoria	88	9.6	-21.4%
2022	Victoria	85	9.2	
2023	Victoria	79	8.6	
2024	Victoria	81	8.9	
2018	Wilson	35	7.4	-8.6%

2019	Wilson	37	7.6	
2020	Wilson	30	6.1	
2021	Wilson	31	6.2	
2022	Wilson	28	5.5	
2023	Wilson	31	6	
2024	Wilson	32	6.2	
2018	Zavala	3	2.5	
2019	Zavala	4	3.3	
2020	Zavala	4	3.3	
2021	Zavala	4	3.3	33.3%
2022	Zavala	4	3.4	
2023	Zavala	3	2.5	
2024	Zavala	4	4.2	
Source: US Census Bureau, County Business Patterns				

Table 31. Region 8 Prescription Drug Monitoring Programs 2020-2023

	Drug Schedule	Total 2020	2020 Rate per 100k	Total 2021	2021 Rate per 100k	Total 2022	2022 Rate per 100k	Total 2023	2023 Rate per 100k
Texas	2	12,116,587	41,572.80	12,592,966	43,207.20	13,208,338	45,318.60	13,167,016	45,176.80
	3	5,049,950	17,326.70	4,589,005	15,745.20	4,533,334	15,554.10	4,724,343	16,209.50
	4	16,011,363	54,936.00	15,013,926	51,513.70	14,443,495	49,556.50	13,933,478	47,806.60
	5	1,917,136	6,577.80	1,845,921	6,333.50	1,944,457	6,671.60	1,911,312	6,557.80
	*	66,845	229.3	35,935	123.3	40,476	138.9	35,535	121.9
Region 8	2	1,200,700	39,678.20	1,234,779	40,804.40	1,291,136	42,666.70	1,305,059	43,126.80
	3	492,841	16,286.40	444,827	14,699.70	440,011	14,540.60	440,945	14,571.40
	4	1,666,274	55,063.50	1,576,136	52,084.80	1,515,747	50,089.20	1,471,000	48,610.50
	5	197,791	6,536.20	195,093	6,447.00	214,422	7,085.80	215,633	7,125.80
	*	2,959	97.8	1,807	59.7	3,273	108.2	3,939	130.2
SA-NB MSA	2	1,010,518	39,420.20	1,045,261	40,775.50	1,102,201	42,996.70	1,115,514	43,516.10
	3	420,866	16,417.90	376,452	14,685.30	373,105	14,554.80	372,655	14,537.20
	4	1,391,722	54,290.90	1,319,548	51,475.40	1,267,255	49,435.40	1,230,305	47,994.00
	5	161,655	6,306.10	160,475	6,260.10	177,085	244.2	179,225	6,991.50
	*	2,886	112.8	1,689	66	2,873	112.3	3,633	141.7
Victoria MSA	2	61,992	63,044.20	59,093	60,096.00	55,440	56,381.00	53,973	54,889.10
	3	20,255	20,598.80	19,779	20,114.70	19,466	19,796.40	20,157	20,499.10
	4	71,002	72,207.10	64,189	65,278.50	61,249	62,288.60	57,713	58,692.60
	5	9,266	9,423.30	8,808	8,957.50	9,092	9,246.30	8,017	8,153.10
	*	5	5.1	20	20.3	14	14.2	6,399	6,507.60
Atascosa	2	24,522	50,064.30	26,514	54,131.20	26,807	54,729.40	26,468	54,037.30
	3	10,465	21,365.40	9,336	19,060.50	9,341	19,070.70	9,135	18,650.10
	4	34,564	70,566.10	33,765	68,934.90	32,988	67,348.60	32,169	65,676.50
	5	4,533	9,254.60	4,426	9,036.20	4,967	10,140.70	5,135	10,483.70
	*	4	8.2	22	44.9	-	-	-	-
Bandera	2	5,374	25,773.30	5,334	25,581.50	5,969	28,626.90	6,049	29,010.60
	3	2,047	9,817.30	1,757	8,426.50	1,866	8,949.20	2,015	9,663.80
	4	7,017	33,653.10	6,674	32,008.10	6,677	32,022.40	6,461	30,986.50
	5	895	4,292.40	829	3,975.80	960	4,604.10	842	4,038.20
	*	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	76.7
Bexar	2	782,351	38,936.00	799,564	39,792.70	839,238	41,767.20	845,239	42,065.80
	3	329,074	16,377.30	291,981	14,531.30	286,826	14,274.80	284,410	14,154.50
	4	1,090,456	54,269.80	1,024,759	51,000.20	975,000	48,523.80	939,287	46,746.40
	5	127,763	6,358.50	126,177	6,279.60	138,142	6,875.00	139,237	6,929.50
	*	2,850	141.8	1,535	76.4	2,769	137.8	3,491	173.7
Calhoun	2	13,559	67,437.60	11,957	59,469.80	11,417	56,784.00	10,928	54,351.90
	3	3,445	17,134.20	3,374	16,781.10	3,395	16,885.50	3,071	15,274.00
	4	15,948	79,319.60	15,094	75,072.10	14,713	73,177.20	14,140	70,327.30

	5	1,840	9,151.50	1,599	7,952.80	1,636	8,136.90	1,623	8,072.20
	*	-	0	2	9.9	-	-	2	9.9
Comal	2	89,311	55,300.60	96,382	59,678.90	105,263	65,177.90	108,931	67,449.10
	3	36,139	22,377.00	33,272	20,601.70	33,254	20,590.60	34,795	21,544.80
	4	113,736	70,424.30	111,060	68,767.40	110,074	68,156.90	111,092	68,787.20
	5	11,260	6,972.10	11,418	7,069.90	13,535	8,380.80	14,008	8,673.60
	*	12	7.4	42	26	12	7.4	9	5.6
DeWitt	2	12,694	64,033.50	13,405	67,620.10	13,066	65,910.00	13,710	69,158.60
	3	3,338	16,838.20	2,878	14,517.80	2,885	14,553.10	3,181	16,046.20
	4	16,547	83,469.50	15,657	78,980.00	15,615	78,768.20	15,661	79,000.20
	5	1,984	10,008.10	2,165	10,921.10	2,158	10,885.80	2,015	10,164.40
	*	3	15.133172	11	55.5	2	10.1	7	35.3
Dimmit	2	2,154	25,003.00	2,311	26,825.30	2,339	27,150.30	2,545	29,541.50
	3	1,690	19,617.00	1,345	15,612.30	1,221	14,173.00	1,251	14,521.20
	4	4,027	46,744.00	3,335	38,711.50	3,038	35,264.10	2,911	33,789.90
	5	609	7,069.00	583	6,767.30	595	6,906.60	671	7,788.70
	*	1	12	3	34.8	-	-	-	-
Edwards	No Data Available								
Frio	2	3,520	19,146.00	3,633	19,760.70	3,548	19,298.30	3,743	20,359.00
	3	1,813	9,861.30	1,575	8,566.80	1,682	9,148.80	1,685	9,165.10
	4	7,433	40,429.70	7,052	38,357.40	6,717	36,535.20	6,532	35,529.00
	5	1,041	5,662.20	971	5,281.50	994	5,406.60	969	5,270.60
	*	4	21.8	7	38.1	1	5.4	1	5.4
Gillespie	2	14,011	52,426.60	15,409	57,657.60	16,244	60,782.00	17,058	63,827.90
	3	4,303	16,101.00	4,346	16,261.90	4,131	15,457.40	3,913	14,641.70
	4	23,605	88,325.50	23,336	87,319.00	23,254	87,012.20	23,232	86,929.80
	5	2,464	9,219.80	2,282	8,538.80	2,865	10,720.30	3,025	11,319.00
	*	3	11.2	7	26.2	5	18.7	2	7.5
Goliad	2	865	12,336.00	882	12,578.40	870	12,407.30	792	11,294.90
	3	308	4,392.50	268	3,822.00	245	3,494.00	219	3,123.20
	4	1,561	22,261.80	1,517	21,634.30	1,430	20,393.60	1,207	17,213.30
	5	228	3,251.60	206	2,937.80	187	2,666.90	173	2,467.20
Gonzales	2	6,124	31,160.60	6,142	31,252.20	6,078	30,926.60	6,242	31,761.10
	3	3,059	15,565.10	2,824	14,369.30	2,718	13,829.90	2,624	13,351.70
	4	10,257	52,190.50	9,990	50,831.90	9,166	46,639.20	8,912	45,346.80
	5	1,342	6,828.50	1,343	6,833.60	1,370	6,970.90	1,439	7,322.00
	*	-	0	1	5.1	-	-	6	30.5
Guadalupe	2	51,494	29,816.00	56,872	32,930.00	61,036	35,341.00	66,170	38,313.70
	3	19,741	11,430.40	17,980	10,410.80	18,089	10,473.90	19,386	11,224.90
	4	69,330	40,143.40	68,736	39,799.40	68,463	39,641.40	68,650	39,749.60
	5	8,513	4,929.20	8,598	4,978.40	9,391	5,437.60	9,741	5,640.20
	*	12	6.9	35	20.3	18	10.4	37	21.4

	2	5,064	33,787.00	5,879	39,224.70	6,416	42,807.60	6,994	46,664.00
	3	1,717	11,455.80	1,773	11,829.50	1,871	12,483.30	1,979	13,203.90
Jackson	4	7,103	47,391.20	6,973	46,523.90	6,937	46,283.70	7,304	48,732.30
	5	970	6,471.80	998	6,658.70	976	6,511.90	1,041	6,945.60
	*	-	0	12	80.1	1	6.7	5	33.4
	2	5,733	38,973.50	5,780	39,293.00	5,821	39,571.70	5,640	38,341.30
	3	1,651	11,223.70	1,343	9,129.80	1,395	9,483.30	1,410	9,585.30
Karnes	4	8,257	56,131.90	7,474	50,809.00	7,124	48,429.60	6,870	46,702.90
	5	1,066	7,246.80	945	6,424.20	1,042	7,083.60	993	6,750.50
	*	-	0	2	13.6	1	6.8	-	-
	2	24,319	54,922.20	25,879	58,445.30	26,771	60,459.80	26,184	59,134.10
	3	11,019	24,885.40	10,699	24,162.70	12,415	28,038.10	11,470	25,903.90
Kendall	4	30,562	69,021.40	30,029	67,817.70	29,227	66,006.50	28,356	64,039.40
	5	3,040	6,865.60	2,985	6,741.30	3,392	7,660.50	3,376	7,624.40
	*	4	9	29	65.5	70	158.1	76	171.6
	2	36,396	69,196.50	35,628	67,736.40	37,075	70,487.50	36,831	70,023.60
	3	14,138	26,879.30	13,881	26,390.70	13,551	25,763.30	14,714	27,974.40
Kerr	4	49,534	94,174.70	46,043	87,537.50	45,034	85,619.20	43,502	82,706.60
	5	5,507	10,470.00	5,272	10,023.20	6,048	11,498.50	6,163	11,717.20
	*	9	17.1	16	30.4	312	593.2	42	79.9
	2	229	7,318.60	257	8,213.50	219	6,999.00	222	7,094.90
	3	138	4,410.40	131	4,186.60	111	3,547.50	98	3,132.00
Kinney	4	1,035	33,077.70	1,111	35,506.60	1,068	34,132.30	979	31,288.00
	5	127	4,058.80	99	3,164.00	183	5,848.50	200	6,391.80
	2	597	8,958.60	688	10,324.10	817	12,259.90	793	11,899.80
	3	278	4,171.70	226	3,391.40	286	4,291.70	212	3,181.30
La Salle	4	1,313	19,702.90	1,046	15,696.30	1,092	16,386.60	1,053	15,801.30
	5	138	2,070.80	150	2,250.90	177	2,656.10	161	2,416.00
	2	5,609	27,580.30	6,133	30,156.90	6,155	30,265.00	6,744	33,161.20
	3	2,558	12,578.10	2,407	11,835.60	2,335	11,481.50	2,403	11,815.90
Lavaca	4	10,731	52,765.90	10,254	50,420.40	9,838	48,374.90	10,058	49,456.70
	5	1,339	6,584.10	1,412	6,943.00	1,555	7,646.20	1,558	7,660.90
	2	3,974	6,865.10	4,013	6,932.50	4,353	7,519.80	4,562	7,880.90
	3	3,497	6,041.10	3,589	6,200.00	3,677	6,352.00	3,506	6,056.60
Maverick	4	15,928	27,515.70	15,339	26,498.20	15,283	26,401.40	14,380	24,841.50
	5	2,815	4,862.90	2,723	4,704.00	2,955	5,104.80	2,932	5,065.00
	*	2	3.5	14	24.2	62	107.1	27	46.6
	2	11,827	23,305.40	11,825	23,301.40	12,034	23,713.20	11,853	23,356.60
	3	4,614	9,092.00	3,703	7,296.80	3,633	7,158.90	3,395	6,689.90
Medina	4	19,116	37,668.50	18,239	35,940.30	18,350	36,159.10	17,947	35,364.90
	5	2,539	5,003.20	2,475	4,877.00	2,790	5,497.80	2,634	5,190.40
	*	1	2	5	9.9	2	3.9	4	7.9

Real	No Data Available							
Uvalde	2	8,583	34,941.40	9,153	37,261.80	9,398	38,259.20	9,344	38,039.40
	3	4,002	16,292.10	3,597	14,643.40	3,176	12,929.50	3,325	13,536.10
	4	12,647	51,485.90	11,532	46,946.80	11,465	46,674.00	12,089	49,214.30
	5	2,382	9,697.10	2,201	8,960.30	2,403	9,782.60	2,363	9,619.80
	*	19	77.3	12	48.9	1	4.1	11	44.8
Val Verde	2	9,111	19,146.40	9,225	19,386.00	9,884	20,770.80	9,760	20,510.20
	3	5,595	11,757.70	5,020	10,549.30	4,742	9,965.10	4,509	9,475.50
	4	17,736	37,271.50	16,979	35,680.70	15,994	33,610.70	14,617	30,717.00
	5	2,991	6,285.50	2,742	5,762.20	2,983	6,268.70	2,984	6,270.80
	*	2	4.2	11	23.1	-	-	-	-
Victoria	2	61,127	66,937.90	58,211	63,744.70	54,570	59,757.60	53,181	58,236.50
	3	19,947	21,843.20	19,511	21,365.80	19,221	21,048.20	19,938	21,833.40
	4	69,441	76,042.20	62,672	68,629.70	59,819	65,505.50	56,506	61,877.60
	5	9,038	9,897.20	8,602	9,419.70	8,905	9,751.50	7,844	8,589.70
	*	5	5.5	20	21.9	14	15.3	157	171.9
Wilson	2	21,320	42,851.70	22,891	46,009.30	25,083	50,415.10	24,620	49,484.50
	3	7,767	15,611.10	7,724	15,524.70	7,681	15,438.30	8,049	16,177.90
	4	26,941	54,149.50	26,286	52,833.00	26,476	53,214.90	26,343	52,947.60
	5	3,112	6,254.90	3,567	7,169.40	3,908	7,854.80	4,252	8,546.20
	*	3	6	21	42.2	2	4	-	-
Zavala	2	832	8,603.90	812	8,397.10	665	6,876.90	456	4,715.60
	3	498	5,149.90	287	2,967.90	264	2,730.10	252	2,606.00
	4	1,449	14,984.50	1,184	12,244.10	905	9,358.80	742	7,673.20
	5	255	2,637.00	325	3,360.90	305	3,154.10	254	2,626.70
	*	25	258.5	-	-	1	10.3	46	475.7

Source: Texas Prescription Drug Monitoring Program 2020-2023
Note: * under Drug Schedule denotes "unspecified"

Table 32. Region 8 Mental Health Providers 2018-2024

Year	Area	# of Mental Health Providers	MHP Rate per 100k	MHP Ratio
2018	Texas	27523	99	1012:1
2019	Texas	29570	104	957:1
2020	Texas	32674	114	878:1
2021	Texas	35047	121	827:1
2022	Texas	38679	132	759:1
2023	Texas	42749	145	691:1
2024	Texas	47060	157	638:1
2018	SA-NB MSA	3330	137	730:1
2019	SA-NB MSA	3508	142	705:1
2020	SA-NB MSA	3897	155	646:1
2021	SA-NB MSA	4174	164	611:1
2022	SA-NB MSA	4582	177	565:1
2023	SA-NB MSA	4977	191	522:1
2024	SA-NB MSA	5429	204	489:1
2018	Victoria MSA	117	135	740:1
2019	Victoria MSA	126	126	790:1
2020	Victoria MSA	141	142	706:1
2021	Victoria MSA	145	145	687:1
2022	Victoria MSA	154	155	646:1
2023	Victoria MSA	159	162	617:1
2024	Victoria MSA	159	162	618:1
2018	Atascosa	18	37	2711:1
2019	Atascosa	20	41	2449:1
2020	Atascosa	20	40	2516:1
2021	Atascosa	20	39	2558:1
2022	Atascosa	23	44	2249:1
2023	Atascosa	24	48	2081:1
2024	Atascosa	28	55	1817:1
2018	Bandera	11	51	1980:1
2019	Bandera	12	54	1863:1
2020	Bandera	14	61	1630:1
2021	Bandera	20	87	1156:1
2022	Bandera	28	117	852:1
2023	Bandera	34	158	634:1
2024	Bandera	39	176	567:1
2018	Bexar	3023	157	638:1
2019	Bexar	3177	162	616:1
2020	Bexar	3525	177	563:1
2021	Bexar	3767	188	532:1

2022	Bexar	4095	202	495:1
2023	Bexar	4416	218	459:1
2024	Bexar	4783	232	431:1
2018	Calhoun	2	9	10983:1
2019	Calhoun	2	9	10872:1
2020	Calhoun	3	14	7187:1
2021	Calhoun	4	19	5323:1
2022	Calhoun	5	24	4200:1
2023	Calhoun	5	25	3945:1
2024	Calhoun	5	25	3941:1
2018	Comal	152	113	887:1
2019	Comal	166	118	849:1
2020	Comal	190	128	781:1
2021	Comal	202	129	773:1
2022	Comal	243	147	678:1
2023	Comal	272	155	643:1
2024	Comal	313	170	590:1
2018	DeWitt	2	10	10433:1
2019	DeWitt	2	10	10113:1
2020	DeWitt	3	15	6729:1
2021	DeWitt	3	15	6720:1
2022	DeWitt	4	20	5044:1
2023	DeWitt	5	25	3984:1
2024	DeWitt	5	25	3954:1
2018	Dimmit	3	28	3598:1
2019	Dimmit	3	29	3473:1
2020	Dimmit	3	29	3436:1
2021	Dimmit	3	30	3375:1
2022	Dimmit	4	40	2481:1
2023	Dimmit	4	47	2118:1
2024	Dimmit	4	48	2097:1
2018	Edwards	Suppressed	Suppressed	Suppressed
2019	Edwards	Suppressed	Suppressed	Suppressed
2020	Edwards	1	52	1928:1
2021	Edwards	1	52	1932:1
2022	Edwards	1	52	1923:1
2023	Edwards	1	70	1438:1
2024	Edwards	1	70	1422:1
2018	Frio	6	32	3159:1
2019	Frio	6	31	3267:1
2020	Frio	5	25	3963:1
2021	Frio	6	30	3384:1
2022	Frio	5	25	4076:1

2023	Frio	5	27	3687:1
2024	Frio	6	34	2969:1
2018	Gillespie	20	75	1326:1
2019	Gillespie	23	86	1159:1
2020	Gillespie	24	90	1117:1
2021	Gillespie	25	93	1080:1
2022	Gillespie	26	96	1037:1
2023	Gillespie	27	99	1011:1
2024	Gillespie	26	95	1057:1
2018	Goliad	2	27	3759:1
2019	Goliad	2	26	3781:1
2020	Goliad	2	26	3792:1
2021	Goliad	2	26	3829:1
2022	Goliad	2	26	3813:1
2023	Goliad	1	14	7163:1
2024	Goliad	1	14	7131:1
2018	Gonzales	7	34	2982:1
2019	Gonzales	7	34	2985:1
2020	Gonzales	7	34	2975:1
2021	Gonzales	7	34	2977:1
2022	Gonzales	8	38	2619:1
2023	Gonzales	7	36	2806:1
2024	Gonzales	6	30	3305:1
2018	Guadalupe	44	28	3529:1
2019	Guadalupe	44	28	3629:1
2020	Guadalupe	46	28	3559:1
2021	Guadalupe	50	30	3337:1
2022	Guadalupe	63	37	2708:1
2023	Guadalupe	85	48	2083:1
2024	Guadalupe	95	52	1924:1
2018	Jackson	Suppressed	Suppressed	Suppressed
2019	Jackson	Suppressed	Suppressed	Suppressed
2020	Jackson	2	13	7437:1
2021	Jackson	3	20	4920:1
2022	Jackson	3	20	4951:1
2023	Jackson	3	20	5040:1
2024	Jackson	5	33	3028:1
2018	Karnes	1	7	15254:1
2019	Karnes	2	13	7594:1
2020	Karnes	2	13	7825:1
2021	Karnes	2	13	7801:1
2022	Karnes	2	13	7781:1
2023	Karnes	3	20	4918:1

2024	Karnes	2	13	7418:1
2018	Kendall	58	136	733:1
2019	Kendall	63	143	699:1
2020	Kendall	70	153	652:1
2021	Kendall	81	171	586:1
2022	Kendall	89	183	545:1
2023	Kendall	100	214	468:1
2024	Kendall	115	235	426:1
2018	Kerr	130	252	396:1
2019	Kerr	143	276	362:1
2020	Kerr	152	290	345:1
2021	Kerr	162	308	325:1
2022	Kerr	168	318	315:1
2023	Kerr	173	325	307:1
2024	Kerr	181	337	297:1
2018	Kinney	Suppressed	Suppressed	Suppressed
2019	Kinney	Suppressed	Suppressed	Suppressed
2020	Kinney	Suppressed	Suppressed	Suppressed
2021	Kinney	Suppressed	Suppressed	Suppressed
2022	Kinney	Suppressed	Suppressed	Suppressed
2023	Kinney	Suppressed	Suppressed	Suppressed
2024	Kinney	Suppressed	Suppressed	Suppressed
2018	La Salle	4	53	1903:1
2019	La Salle	4	53	1896:1
2020	La Salle	4	53	1883:1
2021	La Salle	4	53	1880:1
2022	La Salle	4	53	1875:1
2023	La Salle	5	75	1334:1
2024	La Salle	5	76	1321:1
2018	Lavaca	3	15	6603:1
2019	Lavaca	3	15	6687:1
2020	Lavaca	3	15	6703:1
2021	Lavaca	3	15	6718:1
2022	Lavaca	3	15	6739:1
2023	Lavaca	4	19	5136:1
2024	Lavaca	6	29	3432:1
2018	Maverick	13	23	4437:1
2019	Maverick	15	26	3881:1
2020	Maverick	17	29	3440:1
2021	Maverick	19	32	3091:1
2022	Maverick	17	29	3434:1
2023	Maverick	21	36	2765:1
2024	Maverick	20	35	2892:1

2018	Medina	14	28	3520:1
2019	Medina	15	30	3338:1
2020	Medina	17	33	2995:1
2021	Medina	18	35	2866:1
2022	Medina	21	40	2493:1
2023	Medina	23	44	2260:1
2024	Medina	28	52	1919:1
2018	Real	2	59	1695:1
2019	Real	2	58	1715:1
2020	Real	2	58	1739:1
2021	Real	1	29	3452:1
2022	Real	1	29	3411:1
2023	Real	1	35	2826:1
2024	Real	1	35	2840:1
2018	Uvalde	13	48	2099:1
2019	Uvalde	13	48	2087:1
2020	Uvalde	14	52	1918:1
2021	Uvalde	14	52	1910:1
2022	Uvalde	15	56	1783:1
2023	Uvalde	19	77	1302:1
2024	Uvalde	20	80	1247:1
2018	Val Verde	19	39	2573:1
2019	Val Verde	23	47	2139:1
2020	Val Verde	26	53	1893:1
2021	Val Verde	26	53	1886:1
2022	Val Verde	26	53	1886:1
2023	Val Verde	26	55	1829:1
2024	Val Verde	30	63	1587:1
2018	Victoria	115	124	804:1
2019	Victoria	124	135	743:1
2020	Victoria	139	151	662:1
2021	Victoria	143	155	644:1
2022	Victoria	152	165	605:1
2023	Victoria	158	174	576:1
2024	Victoria	158	174	576:1
2018	Wilson	10	21	4848:1
2019	Wilson	11	22	4482:1
2020	Wilson	15	30	3348:1
2021	Wilson	16	31	3192:1
2022	Wilson	20	38	2601:1
2023	Wilson	23	45	2229:1
2024	Wilson	28	53	1883:1
2018	Zavala	3	25	4008:1

2019	Zavala	4	33	2987:1
2020	Zavala	5	42	2397:1
2021	Zavala	6	51	1973:1
2022	Zavala	6	51	1973:1
2023	Zavala	6	63	1589:1
Source: University of Wisconsin Population Health Institute. County Health Rankings & Roadmaps.				

Table 33. Region 8 Family Violence Incidents 2018-2023

Year	Area	Family Violence Incidents	Family Violence Rate Per 100k
Region 8 Family Violence Incidents 2018-2023			
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
2023	Texas	200265	687.1
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
2023	Region 8	22510	743.9
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
2023	SA-NB MSA	19962	780.3
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
2023	Victoria MSA	844	858.3
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
2023	Atascosa	348	710.5
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
2023	Bandera	55	263.8
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
2023	Bexar	17556	873.7
2018	Calhoun	132	656.5
2019	Calhoun	162	805.7
2020	Calhoun	108	537.2
2021	Calhoun	52	258.6
2022	Calhoun	51	253.7
2023	Calhoun	69	343.2
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
2023	Comal	875	541.8
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
2023	DeWitt	82	413.6
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
2023	Dimmit	56	650.0
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
2023	Edwards	2	140.6
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
2023	Frio	97	527.6
2018	Gillespie	30	112.3
2019	Gillespie	37	138.5
2020	Gillespie	36	134.7

Year	County	Count	Rate
2021	Gillespie	60	224.5
2022	Gillespie	63	235.7
2023	Gillespie	52	194.6
2018	Goliad	35	499.1
2019	Goliad	40	570.5
2020	Goliad	46	656.0
2021	Goliad	37	527.7
2022	Goliad	27	385.1
2023	Goliad	25	356.5
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
2023	Gonzales	140	712.4
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
2023	Guadalupe	622	360.1
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
2023	Jackson	60	400.3
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
2023	Karnes	37	251.5
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
2023	Kendall	113	255.2
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
2023	Kerr	222	422.1
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
2023	Kinney	2	63.9
2018	La Salle	7	105.0
2019	La Salle	12	180.1
2020	La Salle	26	390.2
2021	La Salle	23	345.1
2022	La Salle	4	60.0
2023	La Salle	6	90.0
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
2023	Lavaca	66	324.5
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
2023	Maverick	272	469.9
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
2023	Medina	196	386.2
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
2023	Real	5	181.3
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

2023	Uvalde	204	830.5
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
2023	Val Verde	272	571.6
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
2023	Victoria	819	896.9
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
2023	Wilson	197	396.0
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
2023	Zavala	60	620.5
Source: Texas Department of Public Safety's Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Data Portal			

Table 34. Region 8 Victims of Maltreatment 2018-2023

Year	Area	Number of Victims	Confirmed Child (0-18) Victims of Maltreatment Rate per 100k
2018	Texas	66370	911.8254988
2019	Texas	67305	924.671014
2020	Texas	68449	940.3878796
2021	Texas	68508	941.1984522
2022	Texas	56942	782.2987427
2023	Texas	58114	798.4002869
2018	Region 8	8325	1128.015154
2019	Region 8	8003	1084.385018
2020	Region 8	7963	1078.965126
2021	Region 8	8269	1120.427304
2022	Region 8	7074	958.508012
2023	Region 8	6736	912.7099192
2018	SA-NB MSA	6993	1115.764785
2019	SA-NB MSA	6709	1070.4513
2020	SA-NB MSA	6718	1071.887291
2021	SA-NB MSA	6923	1104.595968
2022	SA-NB MSA	6034	962.7519964
2023	SA-NB MSA	5606	894.4626603
2018	Victoria MSA	279	1161.14533
2019	Victoria MSA	282	1173.630764
2020	Victoria MSA	282	1173.630764
2021	Victoria MSA	291	1211.087065
2022	Victoria MSA	283	1177.792575
2023	Victoria MSA	288	1198.601631
2018	Atascosa	186	1431.0
2019	Atascosa	247	1900.3
2020	Atascosa	240	1846.4
2021	Atascosa	228	1754.1
2022	Atascosa	146	1123.2
2023	Atascosa	139	1069.4
2018	Bandera	56	1599.1
2019	Bandera	60	1713.3
2020	Bandera	48	1370.6
2021	Bandera	53	1513.4
2022	Bandera	44	1256.4
2023	Bandera	45	1285.0
2018	Bexar	5865	1180.2
2019	Bexar	5373	1081.2

2020	Bexar	5499	1106.6
2021	Bexar	5641	1135.2
2022	Bexar	4972	1000.5
2023	Bexar	4677	941.2
2018	Calhoun	75	1629.0
2019	Calhoun	90	1954.8
2020	Calhoun	55	1194.6
2021	Calhoun	54	1172.9
2022	Calhoun	26	564.7
2023	Calhoun	24	521.3
2018	Comal	378	1081.1
2019	Comal	332	949.5
2020	Comal	357	1021.0
2021	Comal	391	1118.2
2022	Comal	287	820.8
2023	Comal	248	709.3
2018	DeWitt	51	1157.5
2019	DeWitt	20	453.9
2020	DeWitt	31	703.6
2021	DeWitt	32	726.3
2022	DeWitt	22	499.3
2023	DeWitt	30	680.9
2018	Dimmit	61	2644.1
2019	Dimmit	30	1300.4
2020	Dimmit	41	1777.2
2021	Dimmit	46	1993.9
2022	Dimmit	27	1170.4
2023	Dimmit	35	1517.1
2018	Edwards	3	1063.8
2019	Edwards	7	2482.3
2020	Edwards	1	354.6
2021	Edwards	7	2482.3
2022	Edwards	11	3900.7
2023	Edwards	5	1773.0
2018	Frio	97	2127.2
2019	Frio	88	1929.8
2020	Frio	82	1798.2
2021	Frio	79	1732.5
2022	Frio	60	1315.8
2023	Frio	76	1666.7
2018	Gillespie	58	1207.3
2019	Gillespie	40	832.6
2020	Gillespie	53	1103.2

2021	Gillespie	52	1082.4
2022	Gillespie	28	582.8
2023	Gillespie	32	666.1
2018	Goliad	15	992.1
2019	Goliad	11	727.5
2020	Goliad	19	1256.6
2021	Goliad	18	1190.5
2022	Goliad	10	661.4
2023	Goliad	14	925.9
2018	Gonzales	32	644.6
2019	Gonzales	48	967.0
2020	Gonzales	46	926.7
2021	Gonzales	40	805.8
2022	Gonzales	48	967.0
2023	Gonzales	46	926.7
2018	Guadalupe	237	532.8
2019	Guadalupe	366	822.8
2020	Guadalupe	303	681.1
2021	Guadalupe	268	602.5
2022	Guadalupe	297	667.7
2023	Guadalupe	263	591.2
2018	Jackson	32	877.2
2019	Jackson	28	767.5
2020	Jackson	28	767.5
2021	Jackson	66	1809.2
2022	Jackson	29	795.0
2023	Jackson	22	603.1
2018	Karnes	60	2101.6
2019	Karnes	60	2101.6
2020	Karnes	48	1681.3
2021	Karnes	47	1646.2
2022	Karnes	37	1296.0
2023	Karnes	27	945.7
2018	Kendall	48	475.2
2019	Kendall	51	505.0
2020	Kendall	53	524.8
2021	Kendall	59	584.2
2022	Kendall	54	534.7
2023	Kendall	34	336.6
2018	Kerr	199	2133.4
2019	Kerr	173	1854.6
2020	Kerr	149	1597.3
2021	Kerr	165	1768.9

2022	Kerr	107	1147.1
2023	Kerr	138	1479.4
2018	Kinney	9	1621.6
2019	Kinney	13	2342.3
2020	Kinney	13	2342.3
2021	Kinney	7	1261.3
2022	Kinney	15	2702.7
2023	Kinney	4	720.7
2018	La Salle	34	2435.5
2019	La Salle	19	1361.0
2020	La Salle	33	2363.9
2021	La Salle	22	1575.9
2022	La Salle	12	859.6
2023	La Salle	30	2149.0
2018	Lavaca	32	687.3
2019	Lavaca	29	622.9
2020	Lavaca	47	1009.5
2021	Lavaca	34	730.2
2022	Lavaca	22	472.5
2023	Lavaca	22	472.5
2018	Maverick	49	288.9
2019	Maverick	87	513.0
2020	Maverick	64	377.4
2021	Maverick	104	613.3
2022	Maverick	100	589.7
2023	Maverick	90	530.7
2018	Medina	155	1316.1
2019	Medina	190	1613.3
2020	Medina	145	1231.2
2021	Medina	171	1452.0
2022	Medina	137	1163.3
2023	Medina	122	1035.9
2018	Real	10	2100.8
2019	Real	13	2731.1
2020	Real	6	1260.5
2021	Real	8	1680.7
2022	Real	6	1260.5
2023	Real	11	2310.9
2018	Uvalde	91	1495.7
2019	Uvalde	89	1462.9
2020	Uvalde	100	1643.7
2021	Uvalde	118	1939.5
2022	Uvalde	75	1232.7

2023	Uvalde	84	1380.7
2018	Val Verde	118	935.4
2019	Val Verde	115	911.6
2020	Val Verde	118	935.4
2021	Val Verde	115	911.6
2022	Val Verde	98	776.9
2023	Val Verde	106	840.3
2018	Victoria	264	1172.5
2019	Victoria	271	1203.6
2020	Victoria	263	1168.1
2021	Victoria	273	1212.5
2022	Victoria	273	1212.5
2023	Victoria	274	1216.9
2018	Wilson	68	567.5
2019	Wilson	90	751.1
2020	Wilson	73	609.2
2021	Wilson	112	934.7
2022	Wilson	97	809.5
2023	Wilson	78	651.0
2018	Zavala	42	1526.7
2019	Zavala	63	2290.1
2020	Zavala	48	1744.8
2021	Zavala	59	2144.7
2022	Zavala	34	1235.9
2023	Zavala	60	2181.0
Source: Child Protective Investigations (CPI) Abuse/Neglect Investigations - Confirmed by County			

Table 35. Region 8 Children in Substitute Care 2018-2023

Year	Area	Total Childre in S	Total per 100k
2018	Texas	30612	340.3
2019	Texas	29242	325.1
2020	Texas	27875	309.9
2021	Texas	26826	298.2
2022	Texas	20613	229.2
2023	Texas	18029	200.4
2018	Region 8	4768	522.9
2019	Region 8	4372	479.5
2020	Region 8	4236	464.6
2021	Region 8	4203	460.9
2022	Region 8	3318	363.9
2023	Region 8	2834	310.8
2018	SA-NB MSA	4178	538.3
2019	SA-NB MSA	3702	477.0
2020	SA-NB MSA	3609	465.0
2021	SA-NB MSA	3579	461.1
2022	SA-NB MSA	2889	372.2
2023	SA-NB MSA	2429	313.0
2018	Victoria MSA	151	520.1
2019	Victoria MSA	174	599.3
2020	Victoria MSA	150	516.7
2021	Victoria MSA	131	451.2
2022	Victoria MSA	78	268.7
2023	Victoria MSA	82	282.4
2018	Atascosa	125	796.0
2019	Atascosa	128	815.1
2020	Atascosa	153	974.3
2021	Atascosa	149	948.8
2022	Atascosa	95	604.9
2023	Atascosa	84	534.9
2018	Bandera	32	761.7
2019	Bandera	32	761.7
2020	Bandera	33	785.5
2021	Bandera	35	833.1
2022	Bandera	22	523.7
2023	Bandera	20	476.1
2018	Bexar	3446	556.0
2019	Bexar	3112	502.1
2020	Bexar	3016	486.6

2021	Bexar	3026	488.2
2022	Bexar	2486	401.1
2023	Bexar	2087	336.7
2018	Calhoun	37	663.8
2019	Calhoun	40	717.6
2020	Calhoun	39	699.7
2021	Calhoun	32	574.1
2022	Calhoun	16	287.1
2023	Calhoun	14	251.2
2018	Comal	239	569.6
2019	Comal	155	369.4
2020	Comal	186	443.3
2021	Comal	190	452.8
2022	Comal	154	367.0
2023	Comal	126	300.3
2018	DeWitt	26	497.3
2019	DeWitt	25	478.2
2020	DeWitt	23	439.9
2021	DeWitt	28	535.6
2022	DeWitt	16	306.0
2023	DeWitt	23	439.9
2018	Dimmit	29	1042.0
2019	Dimmit	36	1293.6
2020	Dimmit	31	1113.9
2021	Dimmit	28	1006.1
2022	Dimmit	20	718.7
2023	Dimmit	20	718.7
2018	Edwards	4	1219.5
2019	Edwards	2	609.8
2018	Frio	54	944.4
2019	Frio	64	1119.3
2020	Frio	76	1329.1
2021	Frio	66	1154.3
2022	Frio	43	752.0
2023	Frio	42	734.5
2018	Gillespie	14	243.7
2019	Gillespie	13	226.2
2020	Gillespie	11	191.4
2021	Gillespie	14	243.7
2022	Gillespie	7	121.8
2023	Gillespie	15	261.1
2018	Goliad	8	453.8
2019	Goliad	7	397.1

2020	Goliad	8	453.8
2021	Goliad	6	340.3
2022	Goliad	4	226.9
2023	Goliad	3	170.2
2018	Gonzales	22	370.3
2019	Gonzales	19	319.8
2020	Gonzales	14	235.7
2021	Gonzales	18	303.0
2022	Gonzales	19	319.8
2023	Gonzales	15	252.5
2018	Guadalupe	159	295.9
2019	Guadalupe	103	191.7
2020	Guadalupe	85	158.2
2021	Guadalupe	50	93.0
2022	Guadalupe	50	93.0
2023	Guadalupe	68	126.5
2018	Jackson	22	501.9
2019	Jackson	20	456.3
2020	Jackson	26	593.2
2021	Jackson	16	365.1
2022	Jackson	7	159.7
2023	Jackson	3	68.5
2018	Karnes	46	1303.9
2019	Karnes	39	1105.4
2020	Karnes	38	1077.1
2021	Karnes	31	878.7
2022	Karnes	19	538.6
2023	Karnes	14	396.8
2018	Kendall	4	33.1
2019	Kendall	19	157.1
2020	Kendall	12	99.2
2021	Kendall	15	124.0
2022	Kendall	10	82.7
2023	Kendall	8	66.2
2018	Kerr	59	492.5
2019	Kerr	63	525.9
2020	Kerr	47	392.4
2021	Kerr	44	367.3
2022	Kerr	23	192.0
2023	Kerr	29	242.1
2018	Kinney	1	146.4
2019	Kinney	5	732.1
2020	Kinney	7	1024.9

2021	Kinney	10	1464.1
2022	Kinney	5	732.1
2018	La Salle	6	349.9
2019	La Salle	6	349.9
2020	La Salle	8	466.5
2021	La Salle	16	932.9
2022	La Salle	8	466.5
2023	La Salle	12	699.7
2018	Lavaca	12	217.0
2019	Lavaca	14	253.2
2020	Lavaca	8	144.7
2021	Lavaca	13	235.1
2022	Lavaca	12	217.0
2023	Lavaca	2	36.2
2018	Maverick	18	87.4
2019	Maverick	23	111.7
2020	Maverick	23	111.7
2021	Maverick	53	257.3
2022	Maverick	37	179.6
2023	Maverick	38	184.5
2018	Medina	89	622.0
2019	Medina	110	768.8
2020	Medina	93	650.0
2021	Medina	78	545.2
2022	Medina	61	426.3
2023	Medina	36	251.6
2018	Real	9	1607.1
2019	Real	5	892.9
2020	Real	6	1071.4
2021	Real	5	892.9
2022	Real	3	535.7
2018	Uvalde	55	716.8
2019	Uvalde	45	586.5
2020	Uvalde	47	612.5
2021	Uvalde	31	404.0
2022	Uvalde	17	221.6
2023	Uvalde	14	182.5
2018	Val Verde	32	207.9
2019	Val Verde	50	324.8
2020	Val Verde	38	246.9
2021	Val Verde	41	266.3
2022	Val Verde	41	266.3
2023	Val Verde	35	227.4

2018	Victoria	143	524.4
2019	Victoria	167	612.4
2020	Victoria	142	520.7
2021	Victoria	125	458.4
2022	Victoria	74	271.4
2023	Victoria	79	289.7
2018	Wilson	63	438.4
2019	Wilson	60	417.6
2020	Wilson	46	320.1
2021	Wilson	53	368.9
2022	Wilson	36	250.5
2023	Wilson	27	187.9
2018	Zavala	14	426.6
2019	Zavala	10	304.7
2020	Zavala	20	609.4
2021	Zavala	30	914.1
2022	Zavala	33	1005.5
2023	Zavala	20	609.4
Source: Department of Family and Protective Services. Child Protective Services (CPS).			

Table 36. Region 8 High School Drop Out Rates 2019-2022

Year	Area	All Students Dropout Rate	Economically Disadvantaged Dropout Rate	Female Dropout Rate	Male Dropout Rate	At Risk Dropout Rate
2019	Texas	5.9	Suppressed	Suppressed	Suppressed	Suppressed
2020	Texas	5.4	Suppressed	Suppressed	Suppressed	Suppressed
2021	Texas	5.8	Suppressed	Suppressed	Suppressed	Suppressed
2022	Texas	6.4	Suppressed	Suppressed	Suppressed	Suppressed
2019	Region 8	Suppressed	Suppressed	Suppressed	Suppressed	Suppressed
2020	Region 8	5.4	8.0	3.9	6.8	7.2
2021	Region 8	6.2	9.5	4.8	7.5	7.2
2022	Region 8	6.8	9.7	5.3	8.3	9.5
2019	SA-NB MSA	Suppressed	Suppressed	Suppressed	Suppressed	Suppressed
2020	SA-NB MSA	5.7	8.7	4.2	7.2	7.6
2021	SA-NB MSA	6.6	10.4	5.2	7.9	7.6
2022	SA-NB MSA	7.3	10.5	5.6	8.9	10.4
2019	Victoria MSA	Suppressed	Suppressed	Suppressed	Suppressed	Suppressed
2020	Victoria MSA	3.8	6.1	2.6	5.0	4.8
2021	Victoria MSA	3.5	5.3	2.2	4.8	3.6
2022	Victoria MSA	3.7	5.2	2.8	4.7	3.5
2019	Atascosa	4.8	5.7	3	6.6	6.5
2020	Atascosa	3.4	4.7	0.7	5.4	5.1
2021	Atascosa	4.8	6.9	2.9	6.7	7.6
2022	Atascosa	6.1	7.9	7.3	5.1	9.6
2019	Bandera	6.7	10.5	1.1	12.8	23.8
2020	Bandera	6.2	12.3	2.3	10	10
2021	Bandera	14.4	17.1	8.5	18.3	13.2
2022	Bandera	8	14.1	4.6	10.9	14.8
2019	Bexar	7	9.6	5.7	8.2	8.7
2020	Bexar	6.6	9.1	4.8	8.2	8.2
2021	Bexar	7.5	10.8	5.8	9.1	8.1
2022	Bexar	8.4	11.2	6.5	10.3	11.4
2019	Calhoun	2.7	2.5	3.1	2.3	1.7
2020	Calhoun	2.9	5	2	3.7	3.3
2021	Calhoun	2.1	4.5	0.6	3.9	1.4
2022	Calhoun	1.1	2	1.6	0.7	2.4
2019	Comal	3.2	8.6	2.4	4	5.5
2020	Comal	3.6	9.5	3.2	3.9	6
2021	Comal	3.9	12.2	3.8	4	6.6
2022	Comal	3.6	9.4	2.7	4.5	6.9
2019	Dewitt	0	0	0	0	0

2020	Dewitt	1	1.1	0	1.9	1.7
2021	Dewitt	0	0	0	0	0
2022	Dewitt	1	2.1	0	1.8	1.6
2019	Dimmit	7.3	10.2	4.3	9.4	10.6
2020	Dimmit	6.1	8.3	2.6	10	9.4
2021	Dimmit	4	4.6	2.4	6	7.4
2022	Dimmit	9.5	11.7	10.3	8.5	16.9
2019	Edwards	0	0	0	0	0
2020	Edwards	0	0	0	0	0
2021	Edwards	2.8	4.3	0	4.8	0
2022	Edwards	0	0	0	0	0
2019	Frio	3.9	4.9	1.7	6.1	5
2020	Frio	2.5	3.2	2.6	2.5	3.4
2021	Frio	1.9	2.5	2	1.8	2.8
2022	Frio	3.9	3.4	1	6.8	5.6
2019	Gillespie	2.8	7	2.3	3.3	5.6
2020	Gillespie	0.7	1.1	1.5	0	1.1
2021	Gillespie	2	3	0.7	3	3.1
2022	Gillespie	1.7	2.2	1.5	1.8	1.7
2019	Goliad	0	0	0	0	0
2020	Goliad	1	2.5	0	1.8	5.6
2021	Goliad	1.1	2.8	0	1.9	2.7
2022	Goliad	3.5	7.3	2.6	4.2	4.7
2019	Gonzales	3.6	4	3.2	4	6.8
2020	Gonzales	3.8	4.5	4	3.6	3.5
2021	Gonzales	4.7	6.3	0.7	8.6	5
2022	Gonzales	2.1	2.5	2	2.2	1.1
2019	Guadalupe	2.5	4.1	1.7	3.2	3.5
2020	Guadalupe	3.2	4.1	2.3	4.1	3.6
2021	Guadalupe	3.4	5.3	2.4	4.3	3
2022	Guadalupe	4.2	5.1	2.8	5.4	4.6
2019	Jackson	0	0	0	0	0
2020	Jackson	2.3	2.3	1.5	3	4.9
2021	Jackson	1.3	3.1	0	2.7	1.9
2022	Jackson	0.4	0.9	0.9	0	0
2019	Karnes	3.6	5.7	1.1	6.8	5
2020	Karnes	5.5	9.9	3.5	7.4	9.8
2021	Karnes	14.9	17.8	13.6	16.1	5.1
2022	Karnes	18.6	23.3	22.4	15.4	8.7
2019	Kendall	1.2	3.8	1.1	1.4	2.1
2020	Kendall	1.5	7.1	1.6	1.5	2
2021	Kendall	1.2	6.6	1.5	1	3.9
2022	Kendall	1	3.3	0.9	1.1	2

2019	Kerr	2.1	3.5	1.2	3	1.9
2020	Kerr	1.7	1.9	0.8	2.5	1.3
2021	Kerr	0.9	0.6	1	0.9	1.6
2022	Kerr	2.1	2.7	1.6	2.5	2.8
2019	Kinney	0	0	0	0	0
2020	Kinney	0	0	0	0	0
2021	Kinney	0	0	0	0	0
2022	Kinney	2.7	7.1	0	5	0
2019	La Salle	7.1	8.5	3.9	10.6	8.8
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
2022	La Salle	10.6	10.2	5.1	16.7	14.5
2019	Lavaca	1.9	3.7	0	3.9	6.1
2020	Lavaca	0	0	0	0	0
2021	Lavaca	1.1	3.8	0	2.4	0
2022	Lavaca	2.2	4.8	1.3	3.5	5.9
2019	Maverick	1.7	1.3	1.5	1.9	2.3
2020	Maverick	2.1	2.5	0.7	3.5	2.8
2021	Maverick	2.2	2	1.4	2.9	3.2
2022	Maverick	4	4.7	2.8	5.1	6.5
2019	Medina	1.9	3.9	1.7	2.2	4.6
2020	Medina	1.3	2.4	0.6	2.1	2.7
2021	Medina	1.8	3.7	1.9	1.8	4
2022	Medina	1.7	2.9	1.8	1.6	2.6
2019	Real	19.1	20.7	20	18.2	13
2020	Real	15.9	22.6	19	13	24
2021	Real	29.4	35	33.3	25	33.3
2022	Real	16.4	24.3	18.2	15.2	20.8
2019	Uvalde	6.7	6.1	5.9	7.5	9.6
2020	Uvalde	7.2	7.6	2.8	12.3	14.1
2021	Uvalde	6.9	9.2	5.2	8.5	9.4
2022	Uvalde	6.9	8.6	3.9	9.4	9
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
2021	Val Verde	8.6	11.3	6.1	11	9.1
2022	Val Verde	6.6	9.4	6.2	7	6.7
2019	Victoria	7.5	10.4	5.5	9.5	9.6
2020	Victoria	4.1	6.3	2.9	5.3	4.8
2021	Victoria	3.7	5.5	2.4	5.2	3.7
2022	Victoria	3.7	5.1	2.8	4.8	3.4
2019	Wilson	2.5	4.8	1.5	3.5	5.4
2020	Wilson	4	7.6	1.5	6.3	7.5
2021	Wilson	4.4	10.9	4	4.8	4.8

2022	Wilson	3.9	8.4	2.8	5	10.8
2019	Zavala	8.3	9.1	6.1	10.5	8.1
2020	Zavala	4.4	6.2	3.4	5.5	7
2021	Zavala	6.6	7.4	7.6	5.7	9
2022	Zavala	8.6	9.8	2.4	15.9	8.4
Source: Texas Education Agency (TEA)						

Table 37. Region 8 Average Daily Attendance 2017-2022

Area	2017-2018 ADA	2017-2018 ADA (%)	2018-2019 ADA	2018-2019 ADA (%)	2019-2020 ADA	2019-2020 ADA (%)
Texas	5,004,614.00	92.7%	5,019,837.48	92.4%	4,905,360.01	89.3%
Region 8	500619.278	91.7%	496197.157	91.6%	483408.84	88.4%
SA-NB MSA	417727.266	91.8%	414416.126	91.7%	405397.543	88.5%
Victoria MSA	15337.506	92.2%	14965.695	90.9%	14228.994	88.1%
Atascosa	8343.211	91.3%	8297.69	91.5%	8055.529	88.8%
Bandera	2351.15	90.3%	2301.351	90.6%	2272.414	87.2%
Bexar	324288.238	91.4%	319248.163	91.2%	309616.606	87.6%
Calhoun	3593.334	92.0%	3511.584	91.3%	3406.929	88.7%
Comal	30616.363	94.0%	31563.549	94.2%	32561.567	92.9%
Dewitt	4171.802	91.6%	4147.93	91.8%	3969.637	88.6%
Dimmit	2030.5	91.8%	2014.796	90.8%	1848.789	86.7%
Edwards	531.961	90.5%	527.054	89.9%	513.147	88.0%
Frio	2944.125	90.1%	2854.393	90.9%	2746.806	87.0%
Gillespie	3538.085	92.6%	3478.335	93.4%	3455.441	91.4%
Goliad	1216.442	90.7%	1224.272	92.1%	1179.983	89.5%
Gonzales	3872.004	91.2%	3854.911	90.4%	3763.925	88.8%
Guadalupe	24479.076	92.4%	24692.191	92.8%	24458.096	91.7%
Jackson	3271.588	92.8%	3258.503	93.0%	3030.751	86.6%
Karnes	2347.731	90.4%	2242.723	90.5%	2215.421	90.1%
Kendall	9427.68	95.0%	9823.988	94.5%	9858.208	91.6%
Kerr	6386.772	92.4%	6387.874	92.3%	6050.071	88.9%
Kinney	539.553	92.2%	515.389	92.0%	516.455	90.3%
La Salle	1243.456	90.1%	1217.539	90.4%	1181.213	89.4%
Lavaca	2266.24	92.9%	2254.984	92.5%	2243.112	91.5%
Maverick	13326.912	91.4%	13316.313	91.5%	12585.841	86.8%
Medina	9791.068	92.5%	10027.438	92.7%	10164.568	90.9%
Real	493.447	91.0%	460.849	89.1%	435.004	85.8%
Uvalde	4931.638	87.4%	4797.354	88.4%	4460.421	82.8%
Val Verde	9869.728	91.5%	9761.337	91.8%	9277.535	88.1%
Victoria	14121.064	92.4%	13741.423	90.8%	13049.011	88.0%
Wilson	8430.48	93.0%	8461.756	92.7%	8410.555	91.4%
Zavala	2195.63	90.0%	2213.468	90.8%	2081.805	86.1%

Area	2020-2021 ADA	2020-2021 ADA (%)	2021-2022 ADA	2021-2022 ADA (%)
Texas	5,001,974.35	93.1%	4,969,072.71	91.6%
Region 8	490606.537	92.1%	487034.391	90.9%
SA-NB MSA	412531.539	92.4%	410315.477	91.0%
Victoria MSA	14206.793	90.0%	13941.549	89.5%
Atascosa	7785.728	88.7%	7964.465	90.8%
Bandera	2291.443	92.0%	2359.772	91.8%
Bexar	314800.159	91.7%	310138.873	90.3%
Calhoun	3250.606	88.3%	3262.272	91.2%
Comal	33881.228	96.4%	34976.213	93.7%
Dewitt	3716.645	86.3%	3935.688	90.7%
Dimmit	1850.082	89.5%	1722.627	89.6%
Edwards	489.805	92.4%	464.498	90.9%
Frio	2727.075	93.4%	2623.961	88.9%
Gillespie	3387.92	92.2%	3415.656	92.2%
Goliad	1158.381	91.1%	1167.71	88.8%
Gonzales	3589.764	90.5%	3584.145	90.0%
Guadalupe	24542.249	94.7%	24478.461	92.6%
Jackson	3183.426	93.9%	3165.052	91.6%
Karnes	2601.834	97.2%	2200.056	90.4%
Kendall	10395.157	96.6%	10803.855	94.2%
Kerr	6161.84	93.0%	6256.88	92.5%
Kinney	497.987	96.0%	485.648	91.3%
La Salle	1131.785	89.5%	1081.685	92.3%
Lavaca	2260.65	93.0%	2312.224	91.9%
Maverick	12669.65	90.3%	12170.858	90.9%
Medina	10579.408	93.8%	11148.956	93.2%
Real	451.029	86.6%	471.068	88.5%
Uvalde	4526.251	86.4%	4498.666	87.5%
Val Verde	9336.157	92.4%	9137.772	90.4%
Victoria	13048.412	89.9%	12773.839	89.6%
Wilson	8256.167	93.4%	8444.882	92.7%
Zavala	2035.699	86.1%	1988.609	87.6%
Source: Texas Education Agency (TEA)				

Table 38. Region 8 High School Graduation Rates 2018-2022

Year	Area	All Students Graduation Rate (%)	% Change in All Students Graduation Rate	Economically Disadvantaged Graduation Rate (%)	% Change in Economically Disadvantaged Rate	Female Graduation Rate (%)	Male Graduation Rate (%)
2018	Atascosa	94.2		93.5		95.2	93.2
2019	Atascosa	93.1		91.8		95.2	90.9
2020	Atascosa	95.7	-1.6%	94.5	-3.0%	98.9	93.1
2021	Atascosa	94.1		92.1		96.4	91.9
2022	Atascosa	92.7		90.7		91.7	93.5
2018	Bandera	89.8		83.8		90	89.6
2019	Bandera	90.9		86.8		96.6	84.6
2020	Bandera	88.2	0.1%	86.2	-4.2%	95.5	81.1
2021	Bandera	83.3		79.3		90.1	78.9
2022	Bandera	89.9		80.3		94.3	86.1
2018	Bexar	88.9		85.5		91.7	86.2
2019	Bexar	89.3		85.8		91.4	87.2
2020	Bexar	89.7	-1.2%	86.2	-1.3%	92.3	87.2
2021	Bexar	88.3		83.8		91.1	85.5
2022	Bexar	87.8		84.4		90.5	85.2
2018	Calhoun	92.7		91.6		95.8	89.9
2019	Calhoun	95.4		95.7		96.9	93.9
2020	Calhoun	96.5	5.1%	93.6	6.2%	98	95.1
2021	Calhoun	94		86.4		95.5	92.2
2022	Calhoun	97.4		97.3		98.4	96.6
2018	Comal	93.7		84.8		96.2	91.3
2019	Comal	95.4		88.6		96.8	94
2020	Comal	94.1	0.9%	87.6	3.9%	95	93.2
2021	Comal	94.5		84.2		94.4	94.5
2022	Comal	94.5		88.1		95.7	93.3
2018	Dewitt	96.3		96.3		97.3	95.5
2019	Dewitt	98.5		97.6		98	98.9
2020	Dewitt	97	2.5%	96.6	0.9%	99.3	95
2021	Dewitt	99.3		99.5		99.4	99.3
2022	Dewitt	98.7		97.2		100	97.6
2018	Dimmit	90.1		88.6		94.5	85.9
2019	Dimmit	92.1		89		95.7	89.6
2020	Dimmit	92.5	-2.1%	89.9	-3.0%	96.1	88.6
2021	Dimmit	94.7		93.6		96.4	92.5
2022	Dimmit	88.2		85.9		87.4	89

Year	County	Value	%	Value	%	Value	Value
2018	Edwards	97.4		100		100	94.1
2019	Edwards	100		100		100	100
2020	Edwards	97.4	2.7%	100	0.0%	100	95.2
2021	Edwards	94.4		91.3		93.3	95.2
2022	Edwards	100		100		100	100
2018	Frio	92.6		89.9		93.8	91.6
2019	Frio	94		92.3		97.5	90.4
2020	Frio	95.8	3.2%	94.7	6.8%	96.5	95.1
2021	Frio	96.2		95		96.1	96.4
2022	Frio	95.6		96		98	93.2
2018	Gillespie	96.6		97		98.6	94.7
2019	Gillespie	94.7		88		95.4	94.1
2020	Gillespie	98.2	-0.3%	98.9	-3.0%	97	99.3
2021	Gillespie	96.7		93.9		97	96.4
2022	Gillespie	96.3		94.1		97.7	95.1
2018	Goliad	98.8		97.1		97.6	100
2019	Goliad	99		97.9		100	98
2020	Goliad	98.1	-3.5%	97.5	-7.1%	98	98.2
2021	Goliad	96.8		94.4		100	94.3
2022	Goliad	95.3		90.2		97.4	93.8
2018	Gonzales	91.9		92		97.2	86.8
2019	Gonzales	94.2		92.9		95.2	93.3
2020	Gonzales	95.2	5.4%	93.8	5.0%	94.7	95.7
2021	Gonzales	93.6		91.5		97.2	90.1
2022	Gonzales	96.9		96.6		98	95.7
2018	Guadalupe	94.5		89.4		96.5	92.7
2019	Guadalupe	94.3		90.8		95.4	93.2
2020	Guadalupe	94.1	-1.6%	92	0.8%	95.5	92.7
2021	Guadalupe	94.3		91.4		96.2	92.4
2022	Guadalupe	93		90.1		95.1	91.1
2018	Jackson	96.9		94.4		100	94.6
2019	Jackson	98.8		99		99.2	98.4
2020	Jackson	96.6	1.4%	96.1	3.1%	98.5	94.7
2021	Jackson	97		96.9		100	93.6
2022	Jackson	98.3		97.3		98.2	98.4
2018	Karnes	95.8		93.5		96.9	94.6
2019	Karnes	92.9		89.8		95.7	89.2
2020	Karnes	91.2	-21.8%	86.1	-24.6%	94.2	88.4
2021	Karnes	82.9		80		86.4	79.5
2022	Karnes	74.9		70.5		68.4	80.3
2018	Kendall	97.9		93.5		98.4	97.5
2019	Kendall	97.8	0.6%	93.8	1.3%	97.8	97.7
2020	Kendall	97.7		90.7		97.7	97.8

Year	County						
2021	Kendall	98.1		92.6		97.8	98.5
2022	Kendall	98.5		94.7		98.5	98.4
2018	Kerr	95.4		95.4		95.3	95.4
2019	Kerr	93.2		91.4		95.6	91
2020	Kerr	92.9	-1.3%	92.3	-1.3%	95.9	90.4
2021	Kerr	95.3		94.6		95.5	95.1
2022	Kerr	94.2		94.2		95.5	92.9
2018	Kinney	95.6		92.9		90	100
2019	Kinney	94.6		95		100	88.9
2020	Kinney	100	1.8%	100	0.0%	100	100
2021	Kinney	97.5		96.2		94.4	100
2022	Kinney	97.3		92.9		100	95
2018	La Salle	87.5		87.9		89.7	85.2
2019	La Salle	91.8		90.2		96.1	87.2
2020	La Salle	94.2	1.1%	93.4	1.0%	93.5	95
2021	La Salle	87.1		83.3		87.7	86.4
2022	La Salle	88.5		88.8		94.9	81.5
2018	Lavaca	97.4		95.9		97.3	97.5
2019	Lavaca	95.7		94.4		97.6	93.5
2020	Lavaca	97.7	-1.0%	96	-5.6%	100	95.7
2021	Lavaca	97.2		96.2		98.9	95.2
2022	Lavaca	96.4		90.5		98.8	93
2018	Maverick	91.8		91.9		94.7	89
2019	Maverick	95.2		96.1		96.4	94
2020	Maverick	95.2	1.3%	94.6	0.0%	98.2	92.2
2021	Maverick	93.8		93.6		96.1	91.5
2022	Maverick	93		91.9		95.7	90.3
2018	Medina	95.2		92.4		97	93.6
2019	Medina	97		94.6		96.7	97.2
2020	Medina	96.1	2.1%	95.2	3.9%	96.1	96.1
2021	Medina	96.8		94.4		97.3	96.4
2022	Medina	97.2		96		97.2	97.1
2018	Real	74.1		63.2		90.9	62.5
2019	Real	80.9		79.3		80	81.8
2020	Real	75	8.0%	71	11.2%	76.2	73.9
2021	Real	64.7		55		61.1	68.8
2022	Real	80		70.3		72.7	84.8
2018	Uvalde	89.1		84.1		92.2	86.5
2019	Uvalde	85.5		85		86	84.9
2020	Uvalde	88.1	0.1%	86.8	3.2%	92.6	82.9
2021	Uvalde	89.8		86.2		91.3	88.3
2022	Uvalde	89.2		86.8		92.7	86.3
2018	Val Verde	81.9	9.6%	78	12.4%	83.7	80.3

Year	County	Value	Pct	Value	Pct	Value	Value
2019	Val Verde	86.2		82.9		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
2022	Val Verde	89.8		87.7		90.2	89.3
2018	Victoria	89		86.3		90.9	86.9
2019	Victoria	88.5		84.8		92	85
2020	Victoria	91.4	4.3%	89.9	6.0%	93.3	89.5
2021	Victoria	93.3		91.9		95.2	91.2
2022	Victoria	92.8		91.5		94.4	91.2
2018	Wilson	95		89.5		96.3	93.9
2019	Wilson	95.5		90.9		96.2	94.8
2020	Wilson	94.1	-0.6%	88.3	-1.2%	97.3	91.2
2021	Wilson	93.5		85.1		93.9	93.1
2022	Wilson	94.4		88.4		95.4	93.5
2018	Zavala	93.6		94.1		94.9	92.3
2019	Zavala	90.5		89.4		92.7	88.4
2020	Zavala	94.4	-5.2%	92.3	-6.8%	94.4	94.5
2021	Zavala	91.6		90.4		91.1	92
2022	Zavala	88.7		87.7		96.3	79.7
Source: Texas Education Agency (TEA)							

Table 39. Region 8 Spirituality 2020

Year	County	2020 Population	Congregations	Adherents	Congregations Per 100,000 Population	Adherents as % of Population
2020	Texas	29145505	29746	16045251	102.1	55.1%
2020	Region 8	3026095	2583	1648600	85.4	54.5%
2020	SA-NB MSA	2558143	1806	1353996	70.6	52.9%
2020	Victoria MSA	98331	122	54113	124.1	55.0%
2020	Atascosa	48981	75	30327	153.1	61.9%
2020	Bandera	20851	39	12968	187.0	62.2%
2020	Bexar	2009324	1305	1064987	64.9	53.0%
2020	Calhoun	20106	48	14168	238.7	70.5%
2020	Comal	161501	115	97663	71.2	60.5%
2020	DeWitt	19824	48	8989	242.1	45.3%
2020	Dimmit	8615	16	7128	185.7	82.7%
2020	Edwards	1422	11	1473	773.6	103.6%
2020	Frio	18385	22	3667	119.7	19.9%
2020	Gillespie	26725	39	22217	145.9	83.1%
2020	Goliad	7012	18	2627	256.7	37.5%
2020	Gonzales	19653	48	16356	244.2	83.2%
2020	Guadalupe	172706	127	58950	73.5	34.1%
2020	Jackson	14988	36	9189	240.2	61.3%
2020	Karnes	14710	39	9315	265.1	63.3%
2020	Kendall	44279	43	34168	97.1	77.2%
2020	Kerr	52598	82	33072	155.9	62.9%
2020	Kinney	3129	11	1869	351.6	59.7%
2020	La Salle	6664	11	5724	165.1	85.9%
2020	Lavaca	20337	48	17548	236.0	86.3%
2020	Maverick	57887	57	44695	98.5	77.2%
2020	Medina	50748	61	34770	120.2	68.5%
2020	Real	2758	13	1943	471.4	70.4%
2020	Uvalde	24564	55	14034	223.9	57.1%
2020	Val Verde	47586	56	19774	117.7	41.6%
2020	Victoria	91319	104	51486	113.9	56.4%
2020	Wilson	49753	41	20163	82.4	40.5%
2020	Zavala	9670	15	9330	155.1	96.5%
2020 U.S. Religion Census: Religious Congregations & Adherents Study. Association of Statisticians of American Religious Bodies.						

Table 40. Region 8 Opioid Emergency Department Visits

Year	Area	Number of Visits	Total Population	Opioid Visits Per 100k
2018	Texas	30432	29145505	104.4
2019	Texas	31579	29145505	108.3
2020	Texas	28685	29145505	98.4
2021	Texas	28025	29145505	96.2
2022	Texas	28471	29145505	97.7
2018	Region 8	3928	3026095	129.8
2019	Region 8	3860	3026095	127.6
2020	Region 8	3734	3026095	123.4
2021	Region 8	3493	3026095	115.4
2022	Region 8	3775	3026095	124.7
2018	SA-NB MSA	3581	2558143	140.0
2019	SA-NB MSA	3304	2150119	153.7
2020	SA-NB MSA	3347	2308138	145.0
2021	SA-NB MSA	276	373456	73.9
2022	SA-NB MSA	3527	2412314	146.2
2018	Victoria MSA	88	98331	89.5
2019	Victoria MSA	42	69406	60.5
2020	Victoria MSA	128	182376	70.2
2021	Victoria MSA	62	63969	96.9
2022	Victoria MSA	31	35561	87.2
2018	Atascosa	57	48981	116.4
2019	Atascosa	46	48981	93.9
2020	Atascosa	44	48981	89.8
2021	Atascosa	69	48981	140.9
2022	Atascosa	52	48981	106.2
2018	Bandera	26	20851	124.7
2019	Bandera	26	20851	124.7
2020	Bandera	12	20851	57.6
2021	Bandera	20	20851	95.9
2022	Bandera	19	20851	91.1
2018	Bexar	3123	2009324	155.4
2019	Bexar	3138	2009324	156.2
2020	Bexar	3022	2009324	150.4
2021	Bexar	2782	2009324	138.5
2022	Bexar	3078	2009324	153.2
2018	Calhoun	21	20106	104.4
2019	Calhoun	19	20106	94.5
2020	Calhoun	10	20106	49.7

2021	Calhoun	20	20106	99.5
2022	Calhoun	18	20106	89.5
2018	Comal	129	161501	79.9
2019	Comal	125	161501	77.4
2020	Comal	134	161501	83
2021	Comal	108	161501	66.9
2022	Comal	99	161501	61.3
2018	DeWitt	21	19824	105.9
2019	DeWitt	20	19824	100.9
2020	DeWitt	7	19824	35.3
2021	DeWitt	4	19824	20.2
2022	DeWitt	5	19824	25.2
2018	Dimmit	4	8615	46.4
2019	Dimmit	3	8615	34.8
2020	Dimmit	4	8615	46.4
2021	Dimmit	3	8615	34.8
2022	Dimmit	2	8615	23.2
2018	Edwards	1	1422	70.3
2019	Edwards	1	1422	70.3
2022	Edwards	1	1422	70.3
2018	Frio	12	18385	65.3
2019	Frio	6	18385	32.6
2020	Frio	9	18385	49
2021	Frio	7	18385	38.1
2022	Frio	10	18385	54.4
2018	Gillespie	12	26725	44.9
2019	Gillespie	9	26725	33.7
2020	Gillespie	15	26725	56.1
2021	Gillespie	12	26725	44.9
2022	Gillespie	7	26725	26.2
2018	Goliad	7	7012	99.8
2019	Goliad	7	7012	99.8
2020	Goliad	6	7012	85.6
2021	Goliad	7	7012	99.8
2022	Goliad	6	7012	85.6
2018	Gonzales	8	19653	40.7
2019	Gonzales	12	19653	61.1
2020	Gonzales	9	19653	45.8
2021	Gonzales	9	19653	45.8
2022	Gonzales	9	19653	45.8
2018	Guadalupe	123	172706	71.2
2019	Guadalupe	90	172706	52.1
2020	Guadalupe	102	172706	59.1

2021	Guadalupe	97	172706	56.2
2022	Guadalupe	120	172706	69.5
2018	Jackson	16	14988	106.8
2019	Jackson	13	14988	86.7
2020	Jackson	8	14988	53.4
2021	Jackson	8	14988	53.4
2022	Jackson	7	14988	46.7
2018	Karnes	5	14710	34
2019	Karnes	3	14710	20.4
2020	Karnes	6	14710	40.8
2021	Karnes	7	14710	47.6
2022	Karnes	3	14710	20.4
2018	Kendall	35	44279	79
2019	Kendall	37	44279	83.6
2020	Kendall	37	44279	83.6
2021	Kendall	27	44279	61
2022	Kendall	27	44279	61
2018	Kerr	88	52598	167.3
2019	Kerr	75	52598	142.6
2020	Kerr	68	52598	129.3
2021	Kerr	62	52598	117.9
2022	Kerr	57	52598	108.4
2022	Kinney	1	3129	32
2019	La Salle	3	6664	45
2020	La Salle	2	6664	30
2021	La Salle	2	6664	30
2022	La Salle	2	6664	30
2018	Lavaca	9	20337	44.3
2019	Lavaca	14	20337	68.8
2020	Lavaca	8	20337	39.3
2021	Lavaca	12	20337	59
2022	Lavaca	8	20337	39.3
2018	Maverick	13	57887	22.5
2019	Maverick	19	57887	32.8
2020	Maverick	28	57887	48.4
2021	Maverick	31	57887	53.6
2022	Maverick	31	57887	53.6
2018	Medina	54	50748	106.4
2019	Medina	48	50748	94.6
2020	Medina	35	50748	69
2021	Medina	31	50748	61.1
2022	Medina	50	50748	98.5
2018	Real	4	2758	145

2019	Real	3	2758	108.8
2020	Real	3	2758	108.8
2021	Real	1	2758	36.3
2018	Uvalde	10	24564	40.7
2019	Uvalde	7	24564	28.5
2020	Uvalde	10	24564	40.7
2021	Uvalde	15	24564	61.1
2022	Uvalde	16	24564	65.1
2018	Val Verde	30	47586	63
2019	Val Verde	12	47586	25.2
2020	Val Verde	7	47586	14.7
2021	Val Verde	14	47586	29.4
2022	Val Verde	7	47586	14.7
2018	Victoria	81	91319	88.7
2019	Victoria	88	91319	96.4
2020	Victoria	109	91319	119.4
2021	Victoria	124	91319	135.8
2022	Victoria	102	91319	111.7
2018	Wilson	34	49753	68.3
2019	Wilson	24	49753	48.2
2020	Wilson	29	49753	58.3
2021	Wilson	14	49753	28.1
2022	Wilson	30	49753	60.3
2018	Zavala	5	9670	51.7
2019	Zavala	12	9670	124.1
2020	Zavala	10	9670	103.4
2021	Zavala	7	9670	72.4
2022	Zavala	8	9670	82.7

Source: Emergency Department Datasets.
Note: Data is from any diagnostic codes containing T40 or F11 ICD-10 codes. T40 codes are the collection of codes for opioid-related poisonings/overdoses. F11 codes are from the mental health disorder section and are used for any diagnosis of an opioid use disorder.

Region 8 Opioid Related Outpatient Visits				
Year	Area	Visits	Total Population	Opioid Visits Per 100k
2018	Texas	29823	29145505	102.3
2019	Texas	28280	29145505	97
2020	Texas	26458	29145505	90.8
2021	Texas	28738	29145505	98.6
2022	Texas	29239	29145505	100.3
2018	Region 8	3579	3026095	118.3
2019	Region 8	3001	3026095	99.2
2020	Region 8	2937	3026095	97.1

2021	Region 8	3053	3026095	100.9
2022	Region 8	3419	3026095	113
2018	SA-NB MSA	291	317220	91.7
2019	SA-NB MSA	172	167564	102.6
2020	SA-NB MSA	232	328957	70.5
2021	SA-NB MSA	187	309244	60.5
2022	SA-NB MSA	191	309244	61.8
2018	Victoria MSA	13	22000	59.1
2019	Victoria MSA	14	22000	63.6
2020	Victoria MSA	30	34363	87.3
2021	Victoria MSA	21	34363	61.1
2022	Victoria MSA	16	34363	46.6
2020	Atascosa	73	48981	149
2021	Atascosa	54	48981	110.2
2022	Atascosa	56	48981	114.3
2018	Bandera	19	20851	91.1
2019	Bandera	16	20851	76.7
2020	Bandera	21	20851	100.7
2021	Bandera	26	20851	124.7
2022	Bandera	15	20851	71.9
2018	Bexar	2537	2009324	126.3
2019	Bexar	2070	2009324	103
2020	Bexar	2070	2009324	103
2021	Bexar	2139	2009324	106.5
2022	Bexar	2300	2009324	114.5
2018	Calhoun	39	20106	194
2019	Calhoun	28	20106	139.3
2020	Calhoun	29	20106	144.2
2021	Calhoun	31	20106	154.2
2022	Calhoun	37	20106	184
2018	Comal	129	161501	79.9
2019	Comal	140	161501	86.7
2020	Comal	106	161501	65.6
2021	Comal	147	161501	91
2022	Comal	157	161501	97.2
2018	DeWitt	24	19824	121.1
2019	DeWitt	39	19824	196.7
2020	DeWitt	26	19824	131.2
2021	DeWitt	21	19824	105.9
2022	DeWitt	23	19824	116
2018	Dimmit	18	8615	208.9
2019	Dimmit	10	8615	116.1
2020	Dimmit	12	8615	139.3

2021	Dimmit	6	8615	69.6
2022	Dimmit	13	8615	150.9
2018	Edwards	1	1422	70.3
2020	Edwards	3	1422	211
2022	Edwards	2	1422	140.6
2018	Frio	4	18385	21.8
2019	Frio	19	18385	103.3
2020	Frio	33	18385	179.5
2021	Frio	28	18385	152.3
2022	Frio	41	18385	223
2018	Gillespie	28	26725	104.8
2019	Gillespie	20	26725	74.8
2020	Gillespie	14	26725	52.4
2021	Gillespie	18	26725	67.4
2022	Gillespie	34	26725	127.2
2018	Goliad	6	7012	85.6
2019	Goliad	4	7012	57
2020	Goliad	3	7012	42.8
2021	Goliad	4	7012	57
2022	Goliad	4	7012	57
2018	Gonzales	8	19653	40.7
2019	Gonzales	13	19653	66.1
2020	Gonzales	7	19653	35.6
2021	Gonzales	8	19653	40.7
2022	Gonzales	16	19653	81.4
2018	Guadalupe	115	172706	66.6
2019	Guadalupe	102	172706	59.1
2020	Guadalupe	79	172706	45.7
2021	Guadalupe	74	172706	42.8
2022	Guadalupe	154	172706	89.2
2018	Jackson	14	14988	93.4
2019	Jackson	6	14988	40
2020	Jackson	10	14988	66.7
2021	Jackson	9	14988	60
2022	Jackson	10	14988	66.7
2018	Karnes	22	14710	149.6
2019	Karnes	8	14710	54.4
2020	Karnes	9	14710	61.2
2021	Karnes	17	14710	115.6
2022	Karnes	14	14710	95.2
2018	Kendall	29	44279	65.5
2019	Kendall	25	44279	56.5
2020	Kendall	35	44279	79

2021	Kendall	32	44279	72.3
2022	Kendall	49	44279	110.7
2018	Kerr	99	52598	188.2
2019	Kerr	77	52598	146.4
2020	Kerr	78	52598	148.3
2021	Kerr	81	52598	154
2022	Kerr	78	52598	148.3
2018	Kinney	3	3129	95.9
2019	Kinney	3	3129	95.9
2020	Kinney	3	3129	95.9
2022	Kinney	1	3129	32
2018	La Salle	3	6664	45
2019	La Salle	6	6664	90
2020	La Salle	12	6664	180.1
2021	La Salle	5	6664	75
2022	La Salle	10	6664	150.1
2018	Lavaca	33	20337	162.3
2019	Lavaca	12	20337	59
2020	Lavaca	20	20337	98.3
2021	Lavaca	12	20337	59
2022	Lavaca	20	20337	98.3
2018	Maverick	23	57887	39.7
2019	Maverick	26	57887	44.9
2020	Maverick	33	57887	57
2021	Maverick	40	57887	69.1
2022	Maverick	49	57887	84.6
2018	Medina	51	50748	100.5
2019	Medina	62	50748	122.2
2020	Medina	46	50748	90.6
2021	Medina	55	50748	108.4
2022	Medina	63	50748	124.1
2018	Real	2	2758	72.5
2019	Real	6	2758	217.5
2020	Real	3	2758	108.8
2021	Real	1	2758	36.3
2022	Real	4	2758	145
2018	Uvalde	30	24564	122.1
2019	Uvalde	23	24564	93.6
2020	Uvalde	16	24564	65.1
2021	Uvalde	27	24564	109.9
2022	Uvalde	20	24564	81.4
2018	Val Verde	58	47586	121.9
2019	Val Verde	19	47586	39.9

2020	Val Verde	10	47586	21
2021	Val Verde	26	47586	54.6
2022	Val Verde	31	47586	65.1
2018	Victoria	154	91319	168.6
2019	Victoria	143	91319	156.6
2020	Victoria	113	91319	123.7
2021	Victoria	111	91319	121.6
2022	Victoria	121	91319	132.5
2018	Wilson	22	49753	44.2
2019	Wilson	23	49753	46.2
2020	Wilson	34	49753	68.3
2021	Wilson	33	49753	66.3
2022	Wilson	61	49753	122.6
2018	Zavala	38	9670	393
2019	Zavala	41	9670	424
2020	Zavala	39	9670	403.3
2021	Zavala	48	9670	496.4
2022	Zavala	36	9670	372.3

Source: Emergency Department Datasets.
Note: Data is from any diagnostic codes containing T40 or F11 ICD-10 codes. T40 codes are the collection of codes for opioid-related poisonings/overdoses. F11 codes are from the mental health disorder section and are used for any diagnosis of an opioid use disorder.

Table 41. Region 8 Overdose Deaths 2018-2023

	Region 8 Overdose Deaths by Age Group						
Area	**Age Category**	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**	**2022**	**2023**
Texas	Total	2,936	3132	4110	4841	5316	5439
	Total Rate per 100k	**10.1**	**10.7**	**14.1**	**16.6**	**18.2**	**18.7**
	15-24 Years	221	220	415	492	534	534
	25-34 Years	601	642	991	1069	1164	1082
	35-44 Years	614	727	884	1109	1293	1349
	45-54 Years	682	658	798	916	996	1015
	55-64 Years	608	618	740	864	915	988
	65-74 Years	167	210	213	308	333	338
	75-84 Years	30	38	37	61	50	55
	85+ Years	*	14	16	10	13	*
Region 8	Total	313	338	385	447	579	567
	Total Rate per 100k	**10.3**	**11.2**	**12.7**	**14.8**	**19.1**	**18.7**
	15-24 Years	25	23	27	45	38	37
	15-24 Years Rate per 100k	5.9	5.4	6.3	10.5	8.9	8.7
	25-34 Years	69	83	102	94	128	117
	25-34 Rate per 100k	16.6	20	24.5	22.6	30.8	28.1
	35-44 Years	69	74	83	95	149	142
	35-44 Rate per 100k	17.7	18.9	21.3	24.3	38.2	36.4
	45-54 Years	75	77	78	88	121	121
	45-54 Rate per 100k	20.5	21	21.3	24.1	33.1	33.1
	55-64 Years	53	61	76	87	107	105
	55-64 Rate per 100k	14.6	16.8	20.9	23.9	29.4	28.9
	65-74 Years	17	15	14	30	32	35
	65-74 Rate per 100k	6.2	5.4	5.1	10.9	11.6	12.7

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.
Cells marked with * indicate that the data is suppressed.

Table 42. Region 8 Adolescent Deaths by Suicide

Public Health Region	Years					
	2018	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**	**2022^**	**2023^**
1	14	14	19	10	10	*
2	*	*	*	*	13	11
3	70	83	83	92	76	77
4	16	13	10	*	10	12
5	13	11	10	*	*	*
6	57	72	68	71	75	73
7	35	33	48	38	35	32
8	47	28	44	42	33	35
9	12	12	*	*	*	*
10	*	*	*	10	*	*
11	25	22	17	21	20	13
Texas	**301**	**304**	**317**	**313**	**293**	**281**
Source: Texas Department of State Health Services. Texas Death Certificate Data Note: ^Death data for 2022 and 2023 are non-final.						

Table 43. Region 8 All Deaths by Suicide

Region 8 Suicide Rates by Age Group							
Area	Age Category	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Region 8	15-24 Years	71	63	74	86	61	81
	15-24 Years Rate per 100k	16.6	14.8	17.3	20.1	14.3	19
	25-34 Years	94	80	89	89	95	86
	25-34 Rate per 100k	22.6	19.2	21.4	21.4	22.8	20.7
	35-44 Years	59	94	86	72	81	100
	35-44 Rate per 100k	15.1	24.1	22	18.4	20.7	25.6
	45-54 Years	63	56	49	85	66	67
	45-54 Rate per 100k	17.2	15.3	13.4	23.2	18	18.3
	55-64 Years	57	52	65	67	46	56
	55-64 Rate per 100k	15.7	14.3	17.9	18.4	12.7	15.4
	65-74 Years	28	29	35	51	34	31
	65-74 Rate per 100k	10.2	10.5	12.7	18.5	12.3	11.3
	75-84 Years	24	21	27	27	23	28
	75-84 Rate per 100k	18.2	15.9	20.4	20.4	17.4	21.2
	Total	411	410	445	477	406	449
	Total Rate per 100k	13.6	13.5	14.7	15.8	13.4	14.8

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 44. Region 8 Alcohol-Related Vehicular Fatalities

Year	Area	Fatalities	Rate Per 100k
2018	Texas	1057	3.6
2019	Texas	1061	3.6
2020	Texas	996	3.4
2021	Texas	1165	4.0
2022	Texas	1333	4.6
2023	Texas	1259	4.3
2018	Region 8	128	4.2
2019	Region 8	147	4.9
2020	Region 8	105	3.5
2021	Region 8	146	4.8
2022	Region 8	144	4.8
2023	Region 8	119	3.9
2018	SA-NB MSA	101	3.9
2019	SA-NB MSA	111	4.3
2020	SA-NB MSA	82	3.2
2021	SA-NB MSA	119	4.7
2022	SA-NB MSA	120	4.7
2023	SA-NB MSA	90	3.5
2018	Victoria MSA	6	6.1
2019	Victoria MSA	13	13.2
2020	Victoria MSA	5	5.1
2021	Victoria MSA	7	7.1
2022	Victoria MSA	2	2.0
2023	Victoria MSA	2	2.0
2018	Atascosa	3	6.1
2019	Atascosa	2	4.1
2020	Atascosa	3	6.1
2021	Atascosa	2	4.1
2022	Atascosa	4	8.2
2023	Atascosa	4	8.2
2018	Bandera	3	14.4
2019	Bandera	2	9.6
2020	Bandera	1	4.8
2021	Bandera	1	4.8
2022	Bandera	0	0.0
2023	Bandera	2	9.6
2018	Bexar	78	3.9
2019	Bexar	81	4.0
2020	Bexar	61	3.0

2021	Bexar	100	5.0
2022	Bexar	100	5.0
2023	Bexar	60	3.0
2018	Calhoun	1	5.0
2019	Calhoun	1	5.0
2020	Calhoun	1	5.0
2021	Calhoun	2	9.9
2022	Calhoun	2	9.9
2023	Calhoun	0	0.0
2018	Comal	5	3.1
2019	Comal	10	6.2
2020	Comal	4	2.5
2021	Comal	3	1.9
2022	Comal	4	2.5
2023	Comal	16	9.9
2018	DeWitt	1	5.0
2019	DeWitt	1	5.0
2020	DeWitt	0	0.0
2021	DeWitt	1	5.0
2022	DeWitt	2	10.1
2023	DeWitt	2	10.1
2018	Dimmit	0	0.0
2019	Dimmit	0	0.0
2020	Dimmit	1	11.6
2021	Dimmit	0	0.0
2022	Dimmit	1	11.6
2023	Dimmit	2	23.2
2018	Edwards	0	0.0
2019	Edwards	1	70.3
2020	Edwards	0	0.0
2021	Edwards	0	0.0
2022	Edwards	0	0.0
2023	Edwards	1	70.3
2018	Frio	2	10.9
2019	Frio	0	0.0
2020	Frio	1	5.4
2021	Frio	1	5.4
2022	Frio	2	10.9
2023	Frio	1	5.4
2018	Gillespie	5	18.7
2019	Gillespie	2	7.5
2020	Gillespie	0	0.0
2021	Gillespie	4	15.0

2022	Gillespie	2	7.5
2023	Gillespie	3	11.2
2018	Goliad	2	28.5
2019	Goliad	0	0.0
2020	Goliad	1	14.3
2021	Goliad	1	14.3
2022	Goliad	0	0.0
2023	Goliad	0	0.0
2018	Gonzales	2	10.2
2019	Gonzales	2	10.2
2020	Gonzales	4	20.4
2021	Gonzales	2	10.2
2022	Gonzales	1	5.1
2023	Gonzales	3	15.3
2018	Guadalupe	5	2.9
2019	Guadalupe	5	2.9
2020	Guadalupe	5	2.9
2021	Guadalupe	4	2.3
2022	Guadalupe	2	1.2
2023	Guadalupe	1	0.6
2018	Jackson	1	6.7
2019	Jackson	1	6.7
2020	Jackson	3	20.0
2021	Jackson	0	0.0
2022	Jackson	3	20.0
2023	Jackson	0	0.0
2018	Karnes	2	13.6
2019	Karnes	1	6.8
2020	Karnes	0	0.0
2021	Karnes	0	0.0
2022	Karnes	0	0.0
2023	Karnes	1	6.8
2018	Kendall	0	0.0
2019	Kendall	3	6.8
2020	Kendall	1	2.3
2021	Kendall	6	13.6
2022	Kendall	1	2.3
2023	Kendall	1	2.3
2018	Kerr	1	1.9
2019	Kerr	5	9.5
2020	Kerr	6	11.4
2021	Kerr	5	9.5
2022	Kerr	1	1.9

2023	Kerr	2	3.8
2018	Kinney	0	0.0
2019	Kinney	0	0.0
2020	Kinney	0	0.0
2021	Kinney	0	0.0
2022	Kinney	0	0.0
2023	Kinney	0	0.0
2018	La Salle	0	0.0
2019	La Salle	2	30.0
2020	La Salle	0	0.0
2021	La Salle	0	0.0
2022	La Salle	0	0.0
2023	La Salle	4	60.0
2018	Lavaca	1	4.9
2019	Lavaca	2	9.8
2020	Lavaca	0	0.0
2021	Lavaca	0	0.0
2022	Lavaca	2	9.8
2023	Lavaca	3	14.8
2018	Maverick	1	1.7
2019	Maverick	1	1.7
2020	Maverick	1	1.7
2021	Maverick	0	0.0
2022	Maverick	3	500.0
2023	Maverick	2	3.5
2018	Medina	5	9.9
2019	Medina	4	7.9
2020	Medina	3	5.9
2021	Medina	1	2.0
2022	Medina	5	9.9
2023	Medina	4	7.9
2018	Real	0	0.0
2019	Real	0	0.0
2020	Real	1	36.3
2021	Real	1	36.3
2022	Real	1	36.3
2023	Real	0	0.0
2018	Uvalde	1	4.1
2019	Uvalde	1	4.1
2020	Uvalde	0	0.0
2021	Uvalde	1	4.1
2022	Uvalde	1	4.1
2023	Uvalde	1	4.1

2018	Val Verde	1	2.1
2019	Val Verde	2	4.2
2020	Val Verde	0	0.0
2021	Val Verde	2	4.2
2022	Val Verde	1	2.1
2023	Val Verde	2	4.2
2018	Victoria	4	4.4
2019	Victoria	13	14.2
2020	Victoria	4	4.4
2021	Victoria	6	6.6
2022	Victoria	2	2.2
2023	Victoria	2	2.2
2018	Wilson	2	4.0
2019	Wilson	4	8.0
2020	Wilson	4	8.0
2021	Wilson	2	4.0
2022	Wilson	4	8.0
2023	Wilson	2	4.0
2018	Zavala	2	20.7
2019	Zavala	1	10.3
2020	Zavala	0	0.0
2021	Zavala	1	10.3
2022	Zavala	0	0.0
2023	Zavala	0	0.0
Source: Texas Department of Transportation (TxDOT)			

Table 45. Texas Adults and Adolescents Receiving Substance Use Disorder Treatment 2018-2022

Year	State: TX	All Substances	Alcohol Only	Alcohol with secondary drug	Heroin
2018	Total (Number)	32060	5196	3609	5666
2018	Male	61.2	66.3	65.1	65.9
2018	Female	38.8	33.7	34.9	34.1
2018	Unknown	0	0	0	0
2018	12-17 years	6.4	0.2	1.4	0.1
2018	18-20 years	2.2	0.6	1.2	0.7
2018	21-25 years	9.6	5.1	8.1	8
2018	26-30 years	17.5	11.7	16.7	23.2
2018	31-35 years	18.6	15.2	19.1	22.8
2018	36-40 years	16.2	17.2	18.5	18.2
2018	41-45 years	11.1	14.2	12.1	12.4
2018	46-50 years	7	11.8	8.1	5.8
2018	51-55 years	5.3	9.5	7.1	4.1
2018	56-60 years	3.8	8.8	4.5	2.7
2018	61-65 years	1.8	4.1	2.5	1.4
2018	66 years and over	0.6	1.5	0.7	0.6
2018	Unknown	0	0	0	0
2018	White	80.2	84.3	80.5	91.3
2018	Black or African American	16.8	12.3	15.9	5.8
2018	American Indian or Alaska Native	0.7	0.9	0.8	0.7
2018	Asian or Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	0.7	0.7	0.9	0.8
2018	Other	0	0	0	0
2018	Unknown	1.6	1.7	1.9	1.4
2018	Hispanic or Latino	30	28.1	29.5	32.1
2018	Not Hispanic or Latino	69.7	71.2	70.3	67.6
2018	Unknown	0.3	0.7	0.2	0.3

Year	State: TX	Amphetamines	Other stimulants	Tranquilizers	Sedatives
2018	Total (Number)	6778	18	620	35
2018	Male	49.6	50	48.5	51.4
2018	Female	50.4	50	51.5	48.6
2018	Unknown	0	0	0	0
2018	12-17 years	0.8	0	14.2	17.1
2018	18-20 years	1.5	0	6.8	2.9
2018	21-25 years	9.4	11.1	14.5	8.6

2018	26-30 years	19.3	22.2	19.7	11.4
2018	31-35 years	23.1	11.1	20.6	14.3
2018	36-40 years	19	22.2	12.7	25.7
2018	41-45 years	11.9	22.2	5.3	2.9
2018	46-50 years	7	11.1	2.9	8.6
2018	51-55 years	4.6	0	0.6	0
2018	56-60 years	2.3	0	1.3	5.7
2018	61-65 years	0.9	0	1	0
2018	66 years and over	0.3	0	0.3	2.9
2018	Unknown	0	0	0	0
2018	White	88.6	88.9	86.1	97.1
2018	Black or African American	8.2	11.1	10.6	0
2018	American Indian or Alaska Native	0.6	0	0.3	2.9
2018	Asian or Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	0.7	0	0.3	0
2018	Other	0	0	0	0
2018	Unknown	1.8	0	2.6	0
2018	Hispanic or Latino	26.2	16.7	32.4	22.9
2018	Not Hispanic or Latino	73.4	83.3	67.1	77.1
2018	Unknown	0.5	0	0.5	0
Year	**State: TX**	**All Substances**	**Alcohol Only**	**Alcohol with secondary drug**	**Heroin**
2019	Total (Number)	32060	5196	3609	5666
2019	Male	61.2	66.3	65.1	65.9
2019	Female	38.8	33.7	34.9	34.1
2019	Unknown	0	0	0	0
2019	12-17 years	6.4	0.2	1.4	0.1
2019	18-20 years	2.2	0.6	1.2	0.7
2019	21-25 years	9.6	5.1	8.1	8
2019	26-30 years	17.5	11.7	16.7	23.2
2019	31-35 years	18.6	15.2	19.1	22.8
2019	36-40 years	16.2	17.2	18.5	18.2
2019	41-45 years	11.1	14.2	12.1	12.4
2019	46-50 years	7	11.8	8.1	5.8
2019	51-55 years	5.3	9.5	7.1	4.1
2019	56-60 years	3.8	8.8	4.5	2.7
2019	61-65 years	1.8	4.1	2.5	1.4
2019	66 years and over	0.6	1.5	0.7	0.6
2019	Unknown	0	0	0	0
2019	White	80.2	84.3	80.5	91.3
2019	Black or African American	16.8	12.3	15.9	5.8

Year	State: TX			
2019	American Indian or Alaska Native	0.7	0.9	0.8	0.7
2019	Asian or Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	0.7	0.7	0.9	0.8
2019	Other	0	0	0	0
2019	Unknown	1.6	1.7	1.9	1.4
2019	Hispanic or Latino	30	28.1	29.5	32.1
2019	Not Hispanic or Latino	69.7	71.2	70.3	67.6
2019	Unknown	0.3	0.7	0.2	0.3

Year	State: TX	Amphetamines	Other stimulants	Tranquilizers	Sedatives
2019	Total (Number)	6778	18	620	35
2019	Male	49.6	50	48.5	51.4
2019	Female	50.4	50	51.5	48.6
2019	Unknown	0	0	0	0
2019	12-17 years	0.8	0	14.2	17.1
2019	18-20 years	1.5	0	6.8	2.9
2019	21-25 years	9.4	11.1	14.5	8.6
2019	26-30 years	19.3	22.2	19.7	11.4
2019	31-35 years	23.1	11.1	20.6	14.3
2019	36-40 years	19	22.2	12.7	25.7
2019	41-45 years	11.9	22.2	5.3	2.9
2019	46-50 years	7	11.1	2.9	8.6
2019	51-55 years	4.6	0	0.6	0
2019	56-60 years	2.3	0	1.3	5.7
2019	61-65 years	0.9	0	1	0
2019	66 years and over	0.3	0	0.3	2.9
2019	Unknown	0	0	0	0
2019	White	88.6	88.9	86.1	97.1
2019	Black or African American	8.2	11.1	10.6	0
2019	American Indian or Alaska Native	0.6	0	0.3	2.9
2019	Asian or Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	0.7	0	0.3	0
2019	Other	0	0	0	0
2019	Unknown	1.8	0	2.6	0
2019	Hispanic or Latino	26.2	16.7	32.4	22.9
2019	Not Hispanic or Latino	73.4	83.3	67.1	77.1
2019	Unknown	0.5	0	0.5	0

Year	State: TX	All Substances	Alcohol Only	Alcohol with secondary drug	Heroin
2020	Total (Number)	32060	5196	3609	5666
2020	Male	61.2	66.3	65.1	65.9

2020	Female	38.8	33.7	34.9	34.1
2020	Unknown	0	0	0	0
2020	12-17 years	6.4	0.2	1.4	0.1
2020	18-20 years	2.2	0.6	1.2	0.7
2020	21-25 years	9.6	5.1	8.1	8
2020	26-30 years	17.5	11.7	16.7	23.2
2020	31-35 years	18.6	15.2	19.1	22.8
2020	36-40 years	16.2	17.2	18.5	18.2
2020	41-45 years	11.1	14.2	12.1	12.4
2020	46-50 years	7	11.8	8.1	5.8
2020	51-55 years	5.3	9.5	7.1	4.1
2020	56-60 years	3.8	8.8	4.5	2.7
2020	61-65 years	1.8	4.1	2.5	1.4
2020	66 years and over	0.6	1.5	0.7	0.6
2020	Unknown	0	0	0	0
2020	White	80.2	84.3	80.5	91.3
2020	Black or African American	16.8	12.3	15.9	5.8
2020	American Indian or Alaska Native	0.7	0.9	0.8	0.7
2020	Asian or Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	0.7	0.7	0.9	0.8
2020	Other	0	0	0	0
2020	Unknown	1.6	1.7	1.9	1.4
2020	Hispanic or Latino	30	28.1	29.5	32.1
2020	Not Hispanic or Latino	69.7	71.2	70.3	67.6
2020	Unknown	0.3	0.7	0.2	0.3
Year	**State: TX**	**Amphetamines**	**Other stimulants**	**Tranquilizers**	**Sedatives**
2020	Total (Number)	6778	18	620	35
2020	Male	49.6	50	48.5	51.4
2020	Female	50.4	50	51.5	48.6
2020	Unknown	0	0	0	0
2020	12-17 years	0.8	0	14.2	17.1
2020	18-20 years	1.5	0	6.8	2.9
2020	21-25 years	9.4	11.1	14.5	8.6
2020	26-30 years	19.3	22.2	19.7	11.4
2020	31-35 years	23.1	11.1	20.6	14.3
2020	36-40 years	19	22.2	12.7	25.7
2020	41-45 years	11.9	22.2	5.3	2.9
2020	46-50 years	7	11.1	2.9	8.6
2020	51-55 years	4.6	0	0.6	0
2020	56-60 years	2.3	0	1.3	5.7
2020	61-65 years	0.9	0	1	0

Year	State: TX	All Substances	Alcohol Only	Alcohol with secondary drug	Heroin
2020	66 years and over	0.3	0	0.3	2.9
2020	Unknown	0	0	0	0
2020	White	88.6	88.9	86.1	97.1
2020	Black or African American	8.2	11.1	10.6	0
2020	American Indian or Alaska Native	0.6	0	0.3	2.9
2020	Asian or Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	0.7	0	0.3	0
2020	Other	0	0	0	0
2020	Unknown	1.8	0	2.6	0
2020	Hispanic or Latino	26.2	16.7	32.4	22.9
2020	Not Hispanic or Latino	73.4	83.3	67.1	77.1
2020	Unknown	0.5	0	0.5	0
Year	**State: TX**	**All Substances**	**Alcohol Only**	**Alcohol with secondary drug**	**Heroin**
2021	Total (Number)	32060	5196	3609	5666
2021	Male	61.2	66.3	65.1	65.9
2021	Female	38.8	33.7	34.9	34.1
2021	Unknown	0	0	0	0
2021	12-17 years	6.4	0.2	1.4	0.1
2021	18-20 years	2.2	0.6	1.2	0.7
2021	21-25 years	9.6	5.1	8.1	8
2021	26-30 years	17.5	11.7	16.7	23.2
2021	31-35 years	18.6	15.2	19.1	22.8
2021	36-40 years	16.2	17.2	18.5	18.2
2021	41-45 years	11.1	14.2	12.1	12.4
2021	46-50 years	7	11.8	8.1	5.8
2021	51-55 years	5.3	9.5	7.1	4.1
2021	56-60 years	3.8	8.8	4.5	2.7
2021	61-65 years	1.8	4.1	2.5	1.4
2021	66 years and over	0.6	1.5	0.7	0.6
2021	Unknown	0	0	0	0
2021	White	80.2	84.3	80.5	91.3
2021	Black or African American	16.8	12.3	15.9	5.8
2021	American Indian or Alaska Native	0.7	0.9	0.8	0.7
2021	Asian or Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	0.7	0.7	0.9	0.8
2021	Other	0	0	0	0
2021	Unknown	1.6	1.7	1.9	1.4
2021	Total	100	100	100	100
2021	Hispanic or Latino	30	28.1	29.5	32.1
2021	Not Hispanic or Latino	69.7	71.2	70.3	67.6

Year	State: TX	Amphetamines	Other stimulants	Tranquilizers	Sedatives
2021	Unknown	0.3	0.7	0.2	0.3

Year	State: TX	Amphetamines	Other stimulants	Tranquilizers	Sedatives
2021	Total (Number)	6778	18	620	35
2021	Male	49.6	50	48.5	51.4
2021	Female	50.4	50	51.5	48.6
2021	Unknown	0	0	0	0
2021	12-17 years	0.8	0	14.2	17.1
2021	18-20 years	1.5	0	6.8	2.9
2021	21-25 years	9.4	11.1	14.5	8.6
2021	26-30 years	19.3	22.2	19.7	11.4
2021	31-35 years	23.1	11.1	20.6	14.3
2021	36-40 years	19	22.2	12.7	25.7
2021	41-45 years	11.9	22.2	5.3	2.9
2021	46-50 years	7	11.1	2.9	8.6
2021	51-55 years	4.6	0	0.6	0
2021	56-60 years	2.3	0	1.3	5.7
2021	61-65 years	0.9	0	1	0
2021	66 years and over	0.3	0	0.3	2.9
2021	Unknown	0	0	0	0
2021	White	88.6	88.9	86.1	97.1
2021	Black or African American	8.2	11.1	10.6	0
2021	American Indian or Alaska Native	0.6	0	0.3	2.9
2021	Asian or Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	0.7	0	0.3	0
2021	Other	0	0	0	0
2021	Unknown	1.8	0	2.6	0
2021	Total	100	100	100	100
2021	Hispanic or Latino	26.2	16.7	32.4	22.9
2021	Not Hispanic or Latino	73.4	83.3	67.1	77.1
2021	Unknown	0.5	0	0.5	0

Year	State: TX	All Substances	Alcohol Only	Alcohol with secondary drug	Heroin
2022	Total (Number)	32060	5196	3609	5666
2022	Male	61.2	66.3	65.1	65.9
2022	Female	38.8	33.7	34.9	34.1
2022	Unknown	0	0	0	0
2022	12-17 years	6.4	0.2	1.4	0.1
2022	18-20 years	2.2	0.6	1.2	0.7
2022	21-25 years	9.6	5.1	8.1	8
2022	26-30 years	17.5	11.7	16.7	23.2
2022	31-35 years	18.6	15.2	19.1	22.8

Year					
2022	36-40 years	16.2	17.2	18.5	18.2
2022	41-45 years	11.1	14.2	12.1	12.4
2022	46-50 years	7	11.8	8.1	5.8
2022	51-55 years	5.3	9.5	7.1	4.1
2022	56-60 years	3.8	8.8	4.5	2.7
2022	61-65 years	1.8	4.1	2.5	1.4
2022	66 years and over	0.6	1.5	0.7	0.6
2022	Unknown	0	0	0	0
2022	White	80.2	84.3	80.5	91.3
2022	Black or African American	16.8	12.3	15.9	5.8
2022	American Indian or Alaska Native	0.7	0.9	0.8	0.7
2022	Asian or Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	0.7	0.7	0.9	0.8
2022	Other	0	0	0	0
2022	Unknown	1.6	1.7	1.9	1.4
2022	Hispanic or Latino	30	28.1	29.5	32.1
2022	Not Hispanic or Latino	69.7	71.2	70.3	67.6
2022	Unknown	0.3	0.7	0.2	0.3
Year	**State: TX**	**Amphetamines**	**Other stimulants**	**Tranquilizers**	**Sedatives**
2022	Total (Number)	6778	18	620	35
2022	Male	49.6	50	48.5	51.4
2022	Female	50.4	50	51.5	48.6
2022	Unknown	0	0	0	0
2022	12-17 years	0.8	0	14.2	17.1
2022	18-20 years	1.5	0	6.8	2.9
2022	21-25 years	9.4	11.1	14.5	8.6
2022	26-30 years	19.3	22.2	19.7	11.4
2022	31-35 years	23.1	11.1	20.6	14.3
2022	36-40 years	19	22.2	12.7	25.7
2022	41-45 years	11.9	22.2	5.3	2.9
2022	46-50 years	7	11.1	2.9	8.6
2022	51-55 years	4.6	0	0.6	0
2022	56-60 years	2.3	0	1.3	5.7
2022	61-65 years	0.9	0	1	0
2022	66 years and over	0.3	0	0.3	2.9
2022	Unknown	0	0	0	0
2022	White	88.6	88.9	86.1	97.1
2022	Black or African American	8.2	11.1	10.6	0
2022	American Indian or Alaska Native	0.6	0	0.3	2.9

2022	Asian or Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	0.7	0	0.3	0
2022	Other	0	0	0	0
2022	Unknown	1.8	0	2.6	0
2022	Hispanic or Latino	26.2	16.7	32.4	22.9
2022	Not Hispanic or Latino	73.4	83.3	67.1	77.1
2022	Unknown	0.5	0	0.5	0

Year	State: TX	Other opiates	Cocaine (smoked)	Cocaine (other route)	Marijuana
2018	Total (Number)	1,785	978	951	5,617
2018	Male	53.9	54.7	60.7	67.9
2018	Female	46.1	45.3	39.3	32.1
2018	Unknown	0	0	0	0
2018	12-17 years	1.3	0.1	2	31.1
2018	18-20 years	2.2	0.6	1.6	6.4
2018	21-25 years	8.9	1.9	11.8	17.3
2018	26-30 years	19.2	5.1	19.9	16.7
2018	31-35 years	20.1	11.2	18.3	12.2
2018	36-40 years	18.2	14.2	16.5	7.7
2018	41-45 years	12.7	12.5	14.3	4
2018	46-50 years	7.4	13.6	7.9	2.4
2018	51-55 years	4.6	17	4.4	1.2
2018	56-60 years	3.2	13.7	2.5	0.6
2018	61-65 years	1.6	8.1	0.7	0.3
2018	66 years and over	0.6	1.9	0.1	0.1
2018	Unknown	0	0	0	0
2018	White	85.5	37.5	68	66.4
2018	Black or African American	12.3	60	29.1	31
2018	American Indian or Alaska Native	0.6	0.5	0.9	0.5
2018	Asian or Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	0.7	0.4	0.7	0.7
2018	Other	0	0	0	0
2018	Unknown	1	1.5	1.2	1.4
2018	Hispanic or Latino	23.2	18.1	44	37.4
2018	Not Hispanic or Latino	76.4	81.8	55.8	62.6
2018	Unknown	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.1
Year	**State: TX**	**Hallucinogens**	**PCP**	**Inhalants**	**Other/Unknown**
2018	Total (Number)	50	289	16	452

Year					
2018	Male	52	53.3	43.8	68.6
2018	Female	48	46.7	56.3	31.4
2018	Unknown	0	0	0	0
2018	12-17 years	18	0	12.5	5.8
2018	18-20 years	4	0.3	0	5.8
2018	21-25 years	12	0.7	18.8	13.3
2018	26-30 years	14	7.6	25	18.4
2018	31-35 years	16	18.7	6.3	19
2018	36-40 years	18	29.1	18.8	14.6
2018	41-45 years	12	31.5	18.8	6.4
2018	46-50 years	0	8.7	0	6.2
2018	51-55 years	2	3.1	0	5.1
2018	56-60 years	2	0.3	0	3.3
2018	61-65 years	2	0	0	1.3
2018	66 years and over	0	0	0	0.9
2018	Unknown	0	0	0	0
2018	White	62	9	93.8	67.5
2018	Black or African American	36	88.6	6.3	29.9
2018	American Indian or Alaska Native	2	0	0	0.4
2018	Asian or Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	0	0.7	0	0.7
2018	Other	0	0	0	0
2018	Unknown	0	1.7	0	1.5
2018	Hispanic or Latino	24	5.5	18.8	32.3
2018	Not Hispanic or Latino	76	94.1	81.3	67.7
2018	Unknown	0	0.3	0	0
Year	**State: TX**	**Other opiates**	**Cocaine (smoked)**	**Cocaine (other route)**	**Marijuana**
2019	Total (Number)	1,785	978	951	5,617
2019	Male	53.9	54.7	60.7	67.9
2019	Female	46.1	45.3	39.3	32.1
2019	Unknown	0	0	0	0
2019	12-17 years	1.3	0.1	2	31.1
2019	18-20 years	2.2	0.6	1.6	6.4
2019	21-25 years	8.9	1.9	11.8	17.3
2019	26-30 years	19.2	5.1	19.9	16.7
2019	31-35 years	20.1	11.2	18.3	12.2
2019	36-40 years	18.2	14.2	16.5	7.7
2019	41-45 years	12.7	12.5	14.3	4
2019	46-50 years	7.4	13.6	7.9	2.4

Year					
2019	51-55 years	4.6	17	4.4	1.2
2019	56-60 years	3.2	13.7	2.5	0.6
2019	61-65 years	1.6	8.1	0.7	0.3
2019	66 years and over	0.6	1.9	0.1	0.1
2019	Unknown	0	0	0	0
2019	White	85.5	37.5	68	66.4
2019	Black or African American	12.3	60	29.1	31
2019	American Indian or Alaska Native	0.6	0.5	0.9	0.5
2019	Asian or Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	0.7	0.4	0.7	0.7
2019	Other	0	0	0	0
2019	Unknown	1	1.5	1.2	1.4
2019	Hispanic or Latino	23.2	18.1	44	37.4
2019	Not Hispanic or Latino	76.4	81.8	55.8	62.6
2019	Unknown	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.1
Year	**State: TX**	**Hallucinogens**	**PCP**	**Inhalants**	**Other/Unknown**
2019	Total (Number)	50	289	16	452
2019	Male	52	53.3	43.8	68.6
2019	Female	48	46.7	56.3	31.4
2019	Unknown	0	0	0	0
2019	12-17 years	18	0	12.5	5.8
2019	18-20 years	4	0.3	0	5.8
2019	21-25 years	12	0.7	18.8	13.3
2019	26-30 years	14	7.6	25	18.4
2019	31-35 years	16	18.7	6.3	19
2019	36-40 years	18	29.1	18.8	14.6
2019	41-45 years	12	31.5	18.8	6.4
2019	46-50 years	0	8.7	0	6.2
2019	51-55 years	2	3.1	0	5.1
2019	56-60 years	2	0.3	0	3.3
2019	61-65 years	2	0	0	1.3
2019	66 years and over	0	0	0	0.9
2019	Unknown	0	0	0	0
2019	White	62	9	93.8	67.5
2019	Black or African American	36	88.6	6.3	29.9
2019	American Indian or Alaska Native	2	0	0	0.4

Year				
2019	Asian or Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	0	0.7	0	0.7
2019	Other	0	0	0	0
2019	Unknown	0	1.7	0	1.5
2019	Hispanic or Latino	24	5.5	18.8	32.3
2019	Not Hispanic or Latino	76	94.1	81.3	67.7
2019	Unknown	0	0.3	0	0

Year	State: TX	Other opiates	Cocaine (smoked)	Cocaine (other route)	Marijuana
2020	Total (Number)	1,785	978	951	5,617
2020	Male	53.9	54.7	60.7	67.9
2020	Female	46.1	45.3	39.3	32.1
2020	Unknown	0	0	0	0
2020	12-17 years	1.3	0.1	2	31.1
2020	18-20 years	2.2	0.6	1.6	6.4
2020	21-25 years	8.9	1.9	11.8	17.3
2020	26-30 years	19.2	5.1	19.9	16.7
2020	31-35 years	20.1	11.2	18.3	12.2
2020	36-40 years	18.2	14.2	16.5	7.7
2020	41-45 years	12.7	12.5	14.3	4
2020	46-50 years	7.4	13.6	7.9	2.4
2020	51-55 years	4.6	17	4.4	1.2
2020	56-60 years	3.2	13.7	2.5	0.6
2020	61-65 years	1.6	8.1	0.7	0.3
2020	66 years and over	0.6	1.9	0.1	0.1
2020	Unknown	0	0	0	0
2020	White	85.5	37.5	68	66.4
2020	Black or African American	12.3	60	29.1	31
2020	American Indian or Alaska Native	0.6	0.5	0.9	0.5
2020	Asian or Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	0.7	0.4	0.7	0.7
2020	Other	0	0	0	0
2020	Unknown	1	1.5	1.2	1.4
2020	Hispanic or Latino	23.2	18.1	44	37.4
2020	Not Hispanic or Latino	76.4	81.8	55.8	62.6
2020	Unknown	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.1

Year	State: TX	Hallucinogens	PCP	Inhalants	Other/Unknown
2020	Total (Number)	50	289	16	452

2020	Male	52	53.3	43.8	68.6
2020	Female	48	46.7	56.3	31.4
2020	Unknown	0	0	0	0
2020	12-17 years	18	0	12.5	5.8
2020	18-20 years	4	0.3	0	5.8
2020	21-25 years	12	0.7	18.8	13.3
2020	26-30 years	14	7.6	25	18.4
2020	31-35 years	16	18.7	6.3	19
2020	36-40 years	18	29.1	18.8	14.6
2020	41-45 years	12	31.5	18.8	6.4
2020	46-50 years	0	8.7	0	6.2
2020	51-55 years	2	3.1	0	5.1
2020	56-60 years	2	0.3	0	3.3
2020	61-65 years	2	0	0	1.3
2020	66 years and over	0	0	0	0.9
2020	Unknown	0	0	0	0
2020	White	62	9	93.8	67.5
2020	Black or African American	36	88.6	6.3	29.9
2020	American Indian or Alaska Native	2	0	0	0.4
2020	Asian or Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	0	0.7	0	0.7
2020	Other	0	0	0	0
2020	Unknown	0	1.7	0	1.5
2020	Hispanic or Latino	24	5.5	18.8	32.3
2020	Not Hispanic or Latino	76	94.1	81.3	67.7
2020	Unknown	0	0.3	0	0
Year	State: TX	Other opiates	Cocaine (smoked)	Cocaine (other route)	Marijuana
2021	Total (Number)	1,785	978	951	5,617
2021	Male	53.9	54.7	60.7	67.9
2021	Female	46.1	45.3	39.3	32.1
2021	Unknown	0	0	0	0
2021	12-17 years	1.3	0.1	2	31.1
2021	18-20 years	2.2	0.6	1.6	6.4
2021	21-25 years	8.9	1.9	11.8	17.3
2021	26-30 years	19.2	5.1	19.9	16.7
2021	31-35 years	20.1	11.2	18.3	12.2
2021	36-40 years	18.2	14.2	16.5	7.7
2021	41-45 years	12.7	12.5	14.3	4
2021	46-50 years	7.4	13.6	7.9	2.4

2021	51-55 years	4.6	17	4.4	1.2
2021	56-60 years	3.2	13.7	2.5	0.6
2021	61-65 years	1.6	8.1	0.7	0.3
2021	66 years and over	0.6	1.9	0.1	0.1
2021	Unknown	0	0	0	0
2021	White	85.5	37.5	68	66.4
2021	Black or African American	12.3	60	29.1	31
2021	American Indian or Alaska Native	0.6	0.5	0.9	0.5
2021	Asian or Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	0.7	0.4	0.7	0.7
2021	Other	0	0	0	0
2021	Unknown	1	1.5	1.2	1.4
2021	Total	100	100	100	100
2021	Hispanic or Latino	23.2	18.1	44	37.4
2021	Not Hispanic or Latino	76.4	81.8	55.8	62.6
2021	Unknown	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.1
Year	**State: TX**	**Hallucinogens**	**PCP**	**Inhalants**	**Other/Unknown**
2021	Total (Number)	50	289	16	452
2021	Male	52	53.3	43.8	68.6
2021	Female	48	46.7	56.3	31.4
2021	Unknown	0	0	0	0
2021	12-17 years	18	0	12.5	5.8
2021	18-20 years	4	0.3	0	5.8
2021	21-25 years	12	0.7	18.8	13.3
2021	26-30 years	14	7.6	25	18.4
2021	31-35 years	16	18.7	6.3	19
2021	36-40 years	18	29.1	18.8	14.6
2021	41-45 years	12	31.5	18.8	6.4
2021	46-50 years	0	8.7	0	6.2
2021	51-55 years	2	3.1	0	5.1
2021	56-60 years	2	0.3	0	3.3
2021	61-65 years	2	0	0	1.3
2021	66 years and over	0	0	0	0.9
2021	Unknown	0	0	0	0
2021	White	62	9	93.8	67.5
2021	Black or African American	36	88.6	6.3	29.9
2021	American Indian or Alaska Native	2	0	0	0.4

Year	State: TX			
2021	Asian or Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	0	0.7	0	0.7
2021	Other	0	0	0	0
2021	Unknown	0	1.7	0	1.5
2021	Total	100	100	100	100
2021	Hispanic or Latino	24	5.5	18.8	32.3
2021	Not Hispanic or Latino	76	94.1	81.3	67.7
2021	Unknown	0	0.3	0	0

Year	State: TX	Other opiates	Cocaine (smoked)	Cocaine (other route)	Marijuana
2022	Total (Number)	1,785	978	951	5,617
2022	Male	53.9	54.7	60.7	67.9
2022	Female	46.1	45.3	39.3	32.1
2022	Unknown	0	0	0	0
2022	12-17 years	1.3	0.1	2	31.1
2022	18-20 years	2.2	0.6	1.6	6.4
2022	21-25 years	8.9	1.9	11.8	17.3
2022	26-30 years	19.2	5.1	19.9	16.7
2022	31-35 years	20.1	11.2	18.3	12.2
2022	36-40 years	18.2	14.2	16.5	7.7
2022	41-45 years	12.7	12.5	14.3	4
2022	46-50 years	7.4	13.6	7.9	2.4
2022	51-55 years	4.6	17	4.4	1.2
2022	56-60 years	3.2	13.7	2.5	0.6
2022	61-65 years	1.6	8.1	0.7	0.3
2022	66 years and over	0.6	1.9	0.1	0.1
2022	Unknown	0	0	0	0
2022	White	85.5	37.5	68	66.4
2022	Black or African American	12.3	60	29.1	31
2022	American Indian or Alaska Native	0.6	0.5	0.9	0.5
2022	Asian or Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	0.7	0.4	0.7	0.7
2022	Other	0	0	0	0
2022	Unknown	1	1.5	1.2	1.4
2022	Hispanic or Latino	23.2	18.1	44	37.4
2022	Not Hispanic or Latino	76.4	81.8	55.8	62.6
2022	Unknown	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.1

Year	State: TX	Hallucinogens	PCP	Inhalants	Other/Unknown

2022	Total (Number)	50	289	16	452
2022	Male	52	53.3	43.8	68.6
2022	Female	48	46.7	56.3	31.4
2022	Unknown	0	0	0	0
2022	12-17 years	18	0	12.5	5.8
2022	18-20 years	4	0.3	0	5.8
2022	21-25 years	12	0.7	18.8	13.3
2022	26-30 years	14	7.6	25	18.4
2022	31-35 years	16	18.7	6.3	19
2022	36-40 years	18	29.1	18.8	14.6
2022	41-45 years	12	31.5	18.8	6.4
2022	46-50 years	0	8.7	0	6.2
2022	51-55 years	2	3.1	0	5.1
2022	56-60 years	2	0.3	0	3.3
2022	61-65 years	2	0	0	1.3
2022	66 years and over	0	0	0	0.9
2022	Unknown	0	0	0	0
2022	White	62	9	93.8	67.5
2022	Black or African American	36	88.6	6.3	29.9
2022	American Indian or Alaska Native	2	0	0	0.4
2022	Asian or Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	0	0.7	0	0.7
2022	Other	0	0	0	0
2022	Unknown	0	1.7	0	1.5
2022	Hispanic or Latino	24	5.5	18.8	32.3
2022	Not Hispanic or Latino	76	94.1	81.3	67.7
2022	Unknown	0	0.3	0	0

Source: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA) Treatment Episode Data Set A (TEDS-A)
Note: TEDS compiles client-level data for substance abuse treatment admissions from state agency data systems. State data systems collect data from facilities about their admissions to treatment and discharges from treatment. TEDS-A data collection began in 1992.

Table 46. Drug-Related Incarceration Rates 2018-2023

Year	Category	Prison	State Jail	Substance Abuse Felony Punishment (SAFP)	Total	% of General Category	% of All Releases
2018	Drug Delivery	9388	130	307	9825	41.00%	6.77%
	Drug Possession	10157	2894	1065	14116	58.91%	9.73%
	Drug Offense-Other	20	1	1	22	0.09%	0.02%
	Drug Total	19565	3025	1373	23963	100.00%	16.52%
	Total Offenses	134152	7433	3434	145019	N/A	100.00%
2019	Drug Delivery	9253	114	296	9663	41.24%	6.80%
	Drug Possession	10139	2504	1107	13750	58.68%	9.67%
	Drug Offense-Other	18	0	0	18	0.08%	0.01%
	Drug Total	19410	2618	1403	23431	100.00%	16.48%
	Total Offenses	132469	6177	3523	142169	N/A	100.00%
2020	Drug Delivery	7783	35	117	7935	45.85%	6.55%
	Drug Possession	7975	918	466	9359	54.08%	7.73%
	Drug Offense-Other	10	0	1	11	0.06%	0.01%
	Drug Total	15768	953	584	17305	100.00%	14.29%
	Total Offenses	117380	2327	1412	121119	N/A	100.00%
2021	Drug Delivery	7057	32	164	7253	43.27%	6.15%
	Drug Possession	7540	1225	731	9496	56.66%	8.06%
	Drug Offense-Other	12	0	0	12	0.07%	0.01%
	Drug Total	14609	1257	895	16761	100.00%	14.22%
	Total Offenses	112823	2842	2211	117876	N/A	100.00%
2022	Drug Delivery	7037	19	135	7191	40.68%	5.90%
	Drug Possession	8365	1143	970	10478	59.27%	8.59%
	Drug Offense-Other	8	0	0	8	0.05%	0.01%
	Drug Total	15410	1162	1105	17677	100.00%	14.49%
	Total	116684	2576	2716	121976	N/A	100.00%
2023	Drug Delivery	7023	23	198	7244	37.84%	5.59%
	Drug Possession	9287	1511	1095	11893	62.12%	9.17%
	Drug Offense-Other	7	0	0	7	0.04%	0.01%
	Drug Total	16317	1534	1293	19144	100.00%	14.77%
	Total Offenses	123174	3456	3023	129653	N/A	100.00%

Source: Texas Department of Criminal Justice (TDCJ) Annual Fiscal Year Statistical Reports

Glossary of Terms and Definitions

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 live through a suicide 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. All these conditions and experiences contribute to community trauma, which can exacerbate the negative impacts of adverse childhood experiences (ACEs) that individuals experience. Please see the beginning of 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.
Binge Drinking	Defined as consuming 5 or more drinks on an occasion for men, and 4 or more drinks for women on an occasion for women.
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. An example of this can be any drug that is marketed as a specific product but contains illegally manufactured fentanyl.
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/Medications for Opioid Use Disorder. 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.
PCEs	Positive Childhood Experiences. Experiences during childhood that promote safe, stable, and nurturing relationships and environments. PCEs can help children develop a sense of belonging, connectedness, and build resilience.
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 for mental health challenges and substance use 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 for mental health challenges and substance use 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.
YRBSS	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.