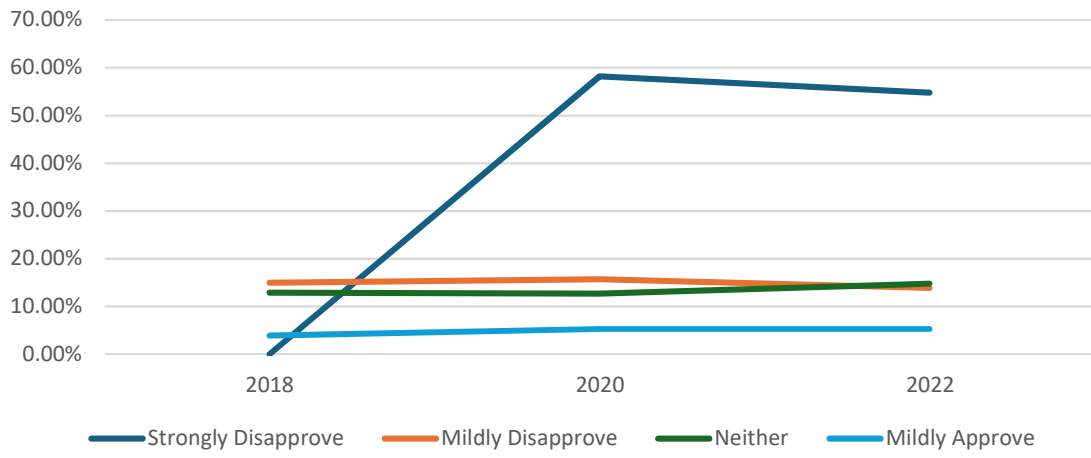
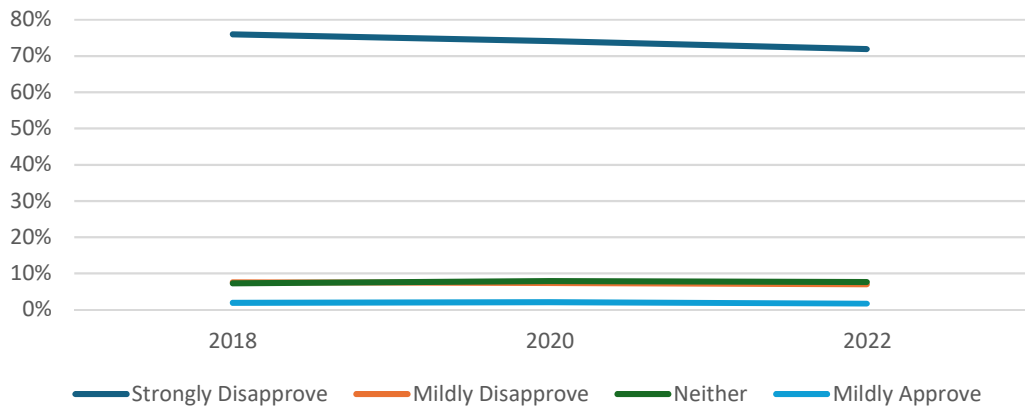


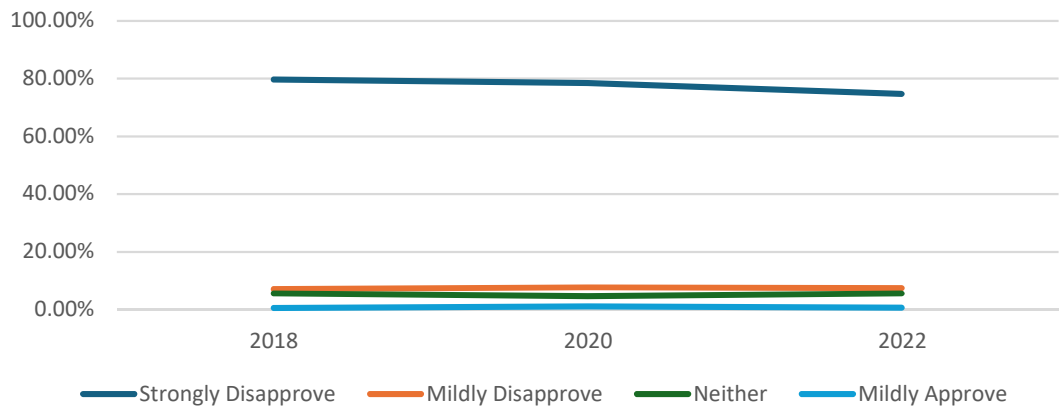
### Perceived Parental Disapproval of Alcohol



### Perceived Parental Disapproval of Marijuana



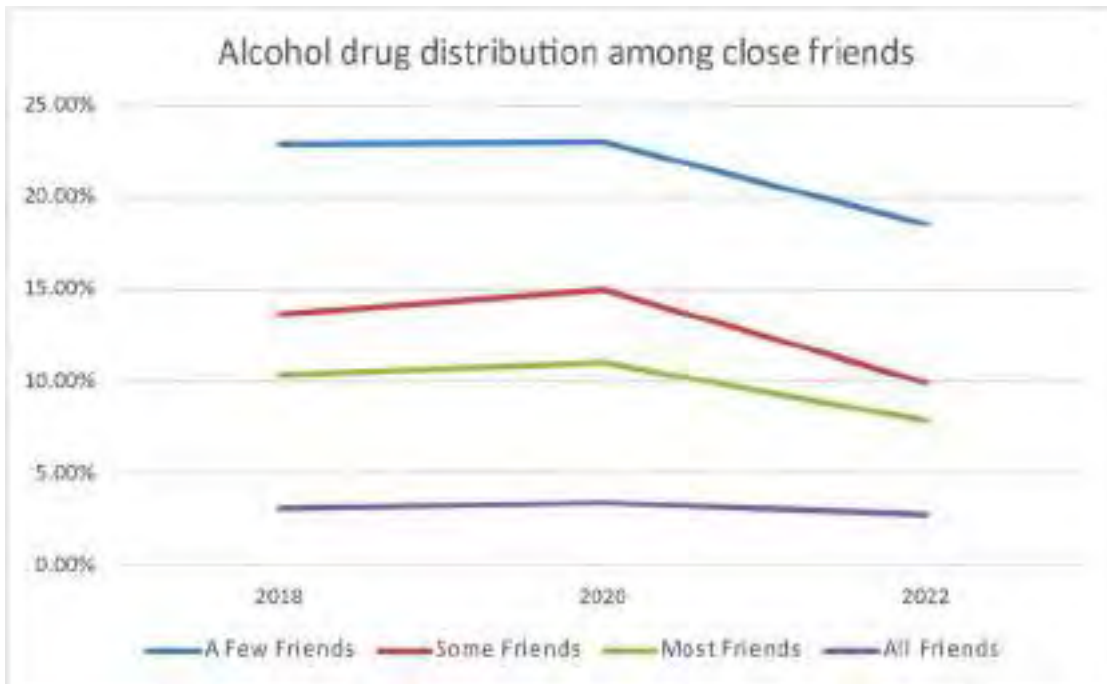
### Perceived Parental Disapproval of Tobacco



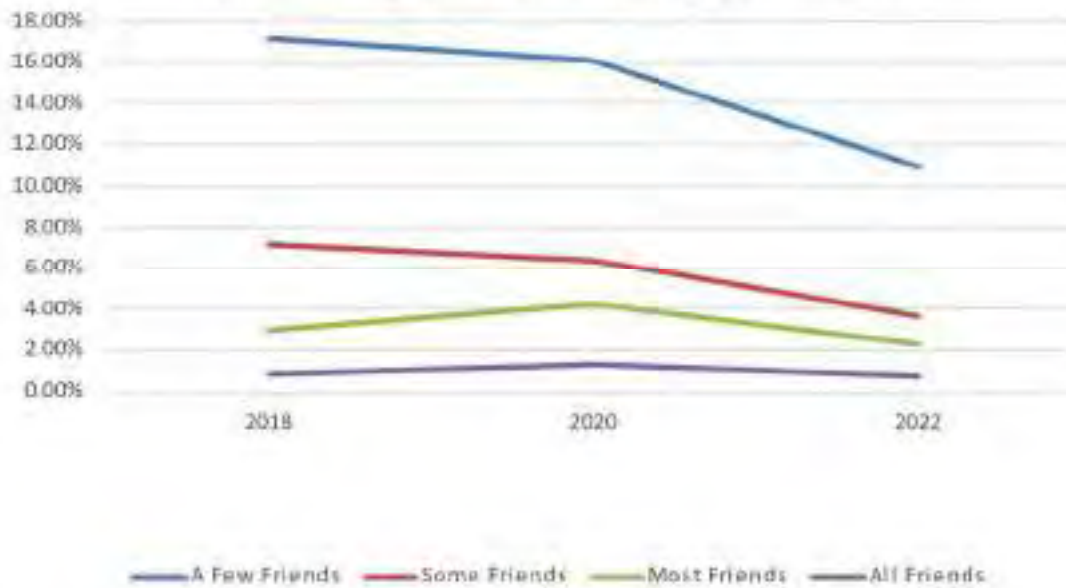
### Substance Use Among Friends

Perceived substance use among friends seems to fairly consistently have dropped over time, which is a positive sign as a proxy for overall substance use. Perceived ease of access has dropped as well, although as one would expect the older grades have an easier time acquiring substances, particularly alcohol and tobacco. Drug presence at parties doesn't show any particularly obvious trends.

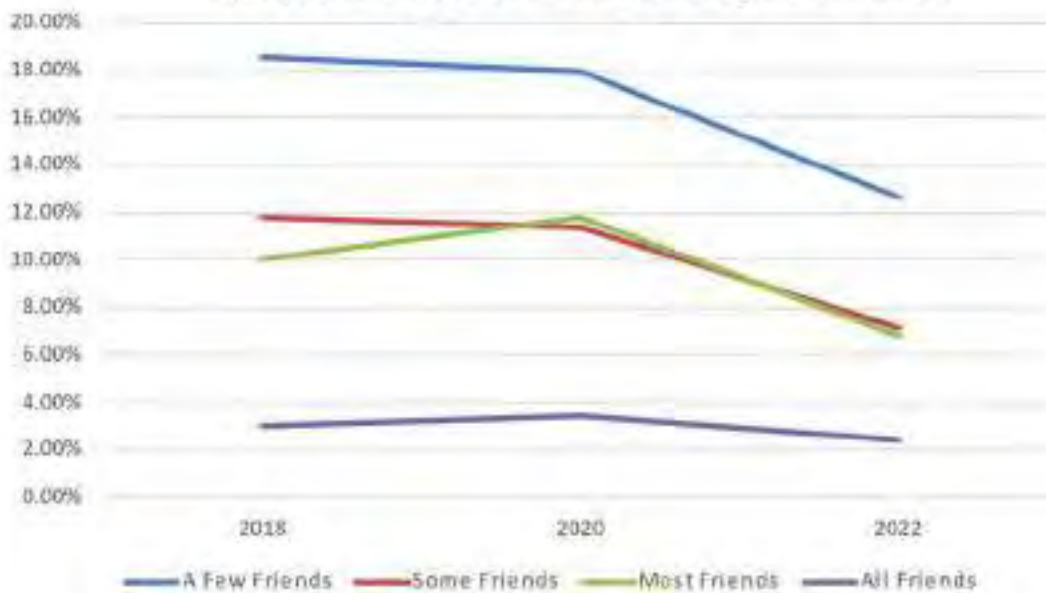
Substance use among friends is likely a risk factor and ease of access is definitely a risk factor.



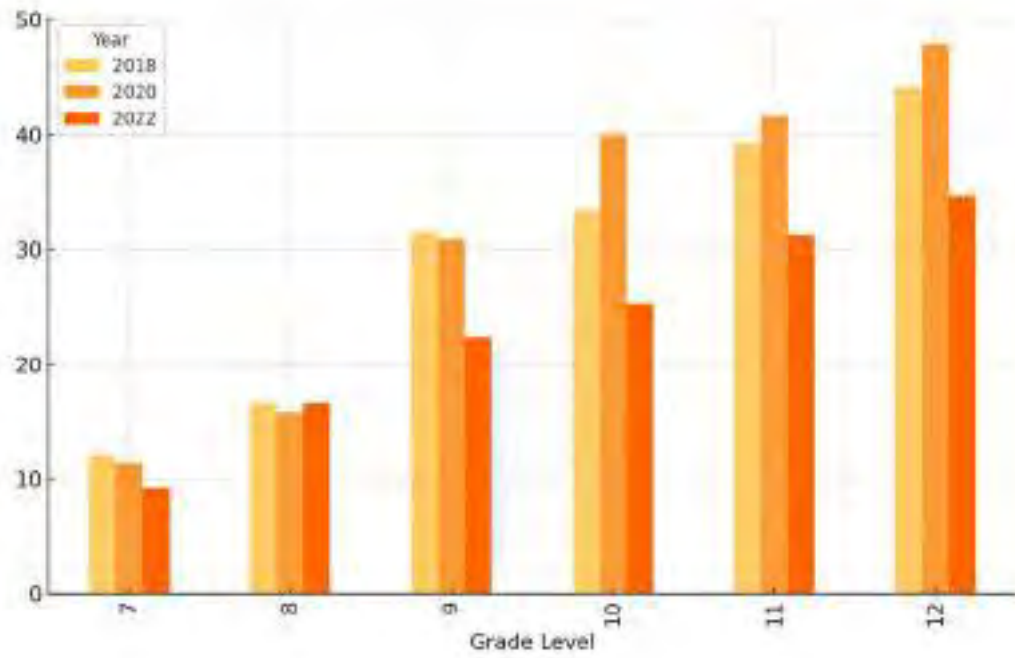
### Tobacco drug distribution among close friends



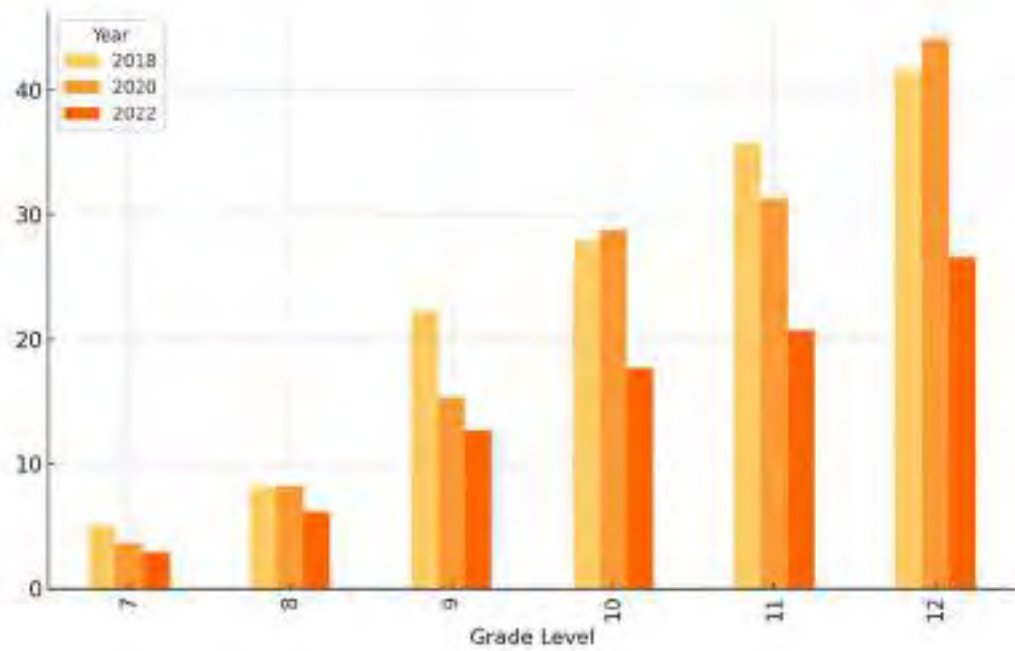
### Marijuana drug distribution among close friends



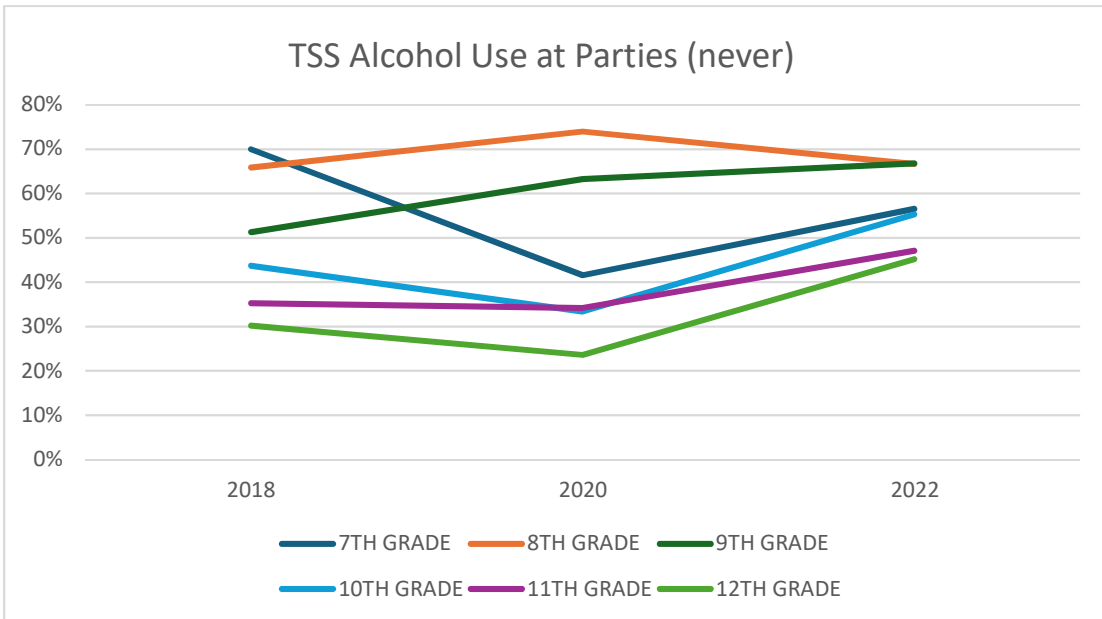
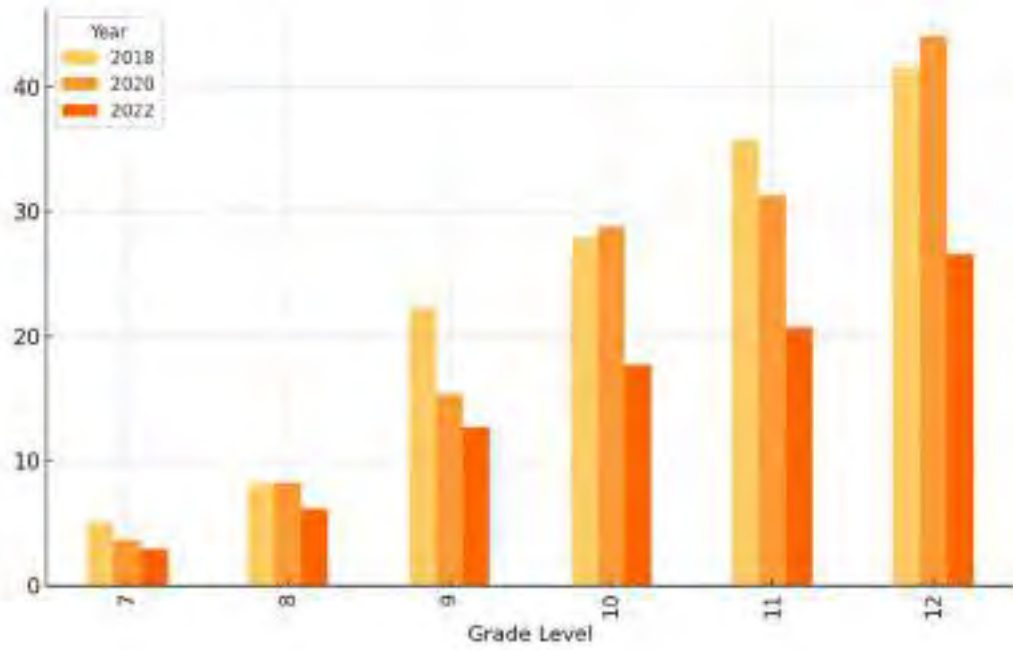
Perceived Ease of Access: Alcohol (very easy, percentage)

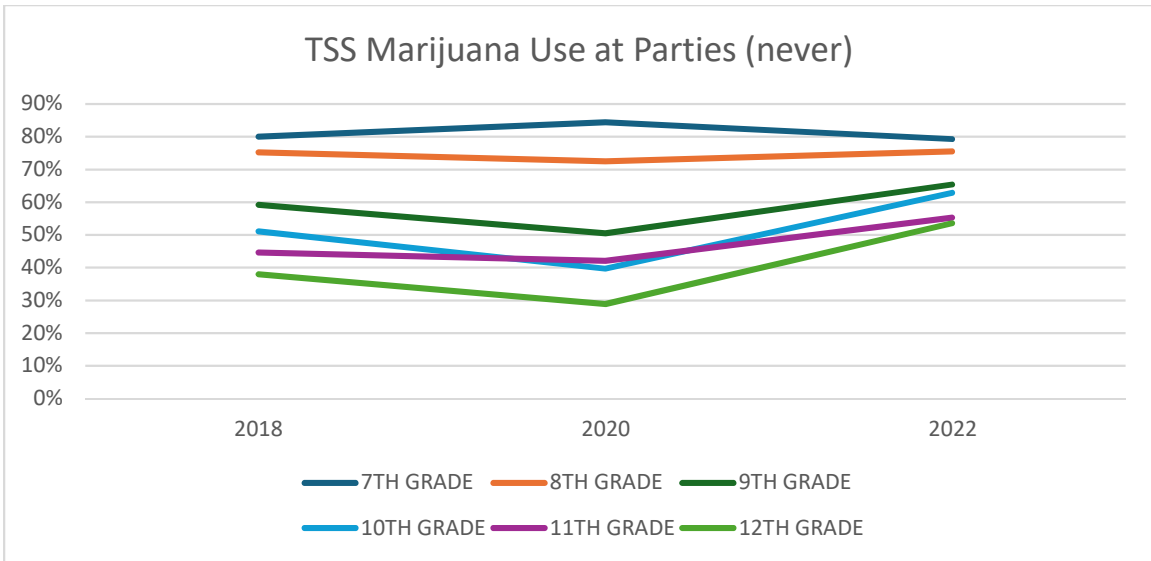


Perceived Ease of Access: Marijuana (very easy, percentage)



Perceived Ease of Access: Tobacco (very easy, percentage)

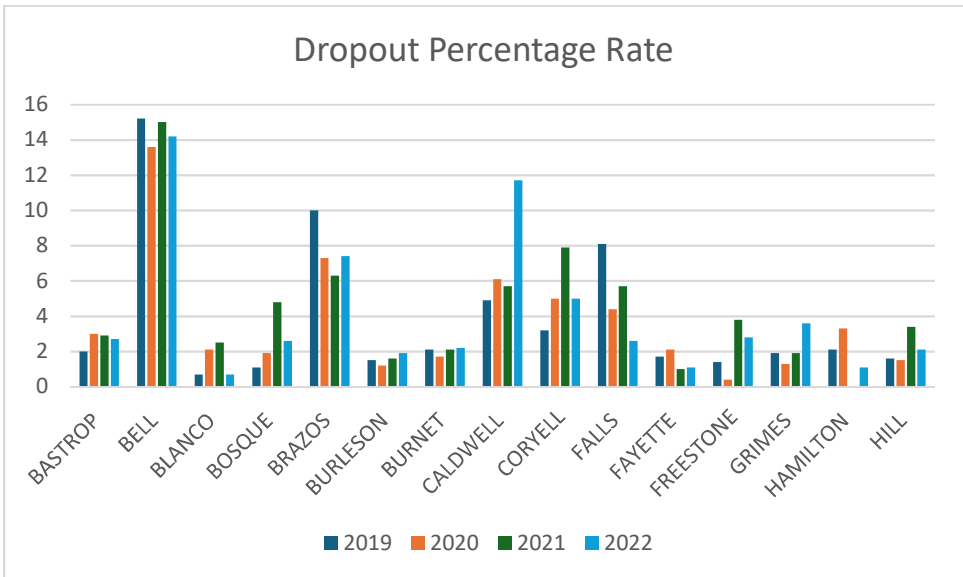


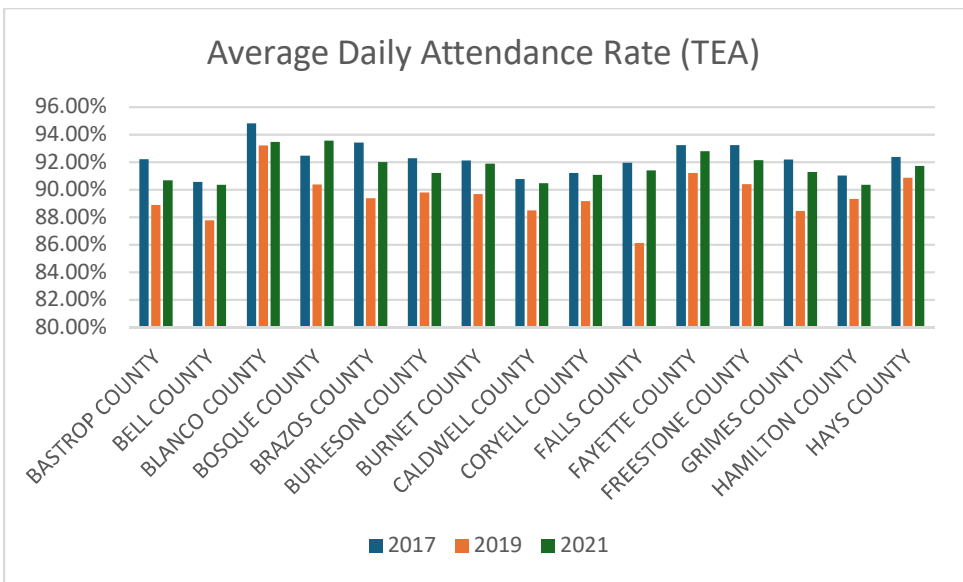
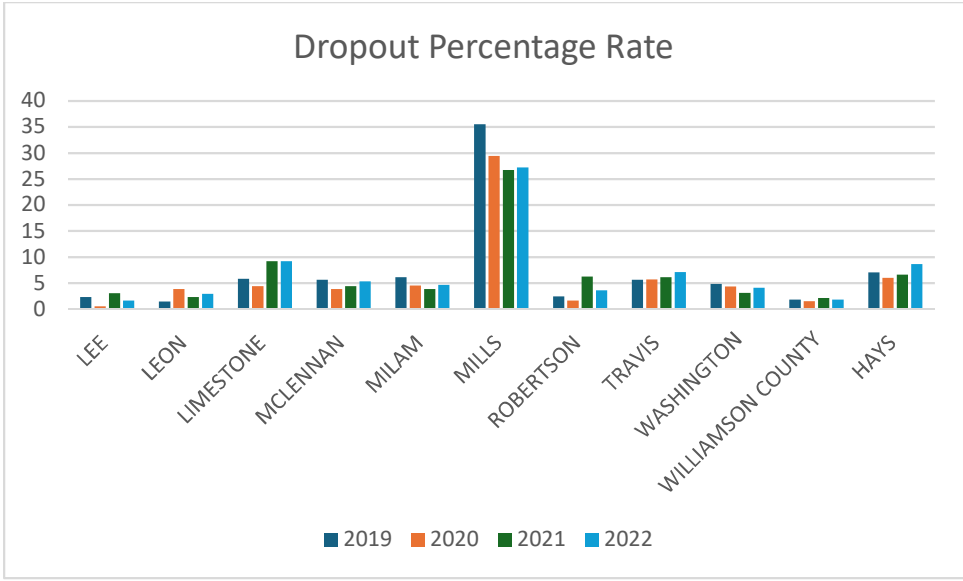


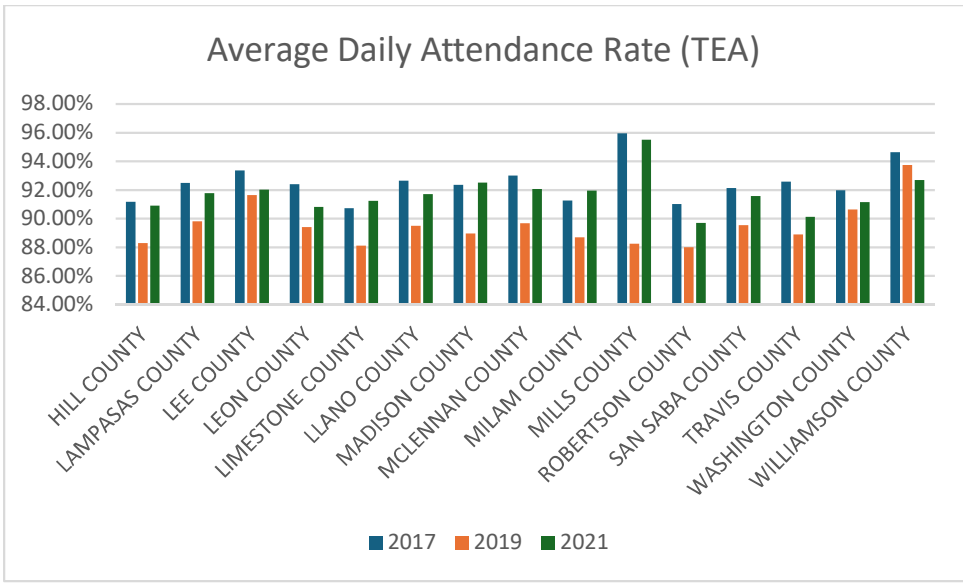
### Dropout Rates and Attendance Rates

Dropout rates don't have an especially clear time trend either. Bell, Caldwell, Mills and arguably Limestone counties stand out with unusually high rates – Mills is in particularly bad straits, and Caldwell saw a sharp rise. Average daily attendance has some strange anomalies, but they're not strange in an obvious pattern other than 2019 being consistently low (but only low by 2-3 percentage points) for unclear reasons.

Student dropouts are both a risk factor and a potential result of substance abuse.





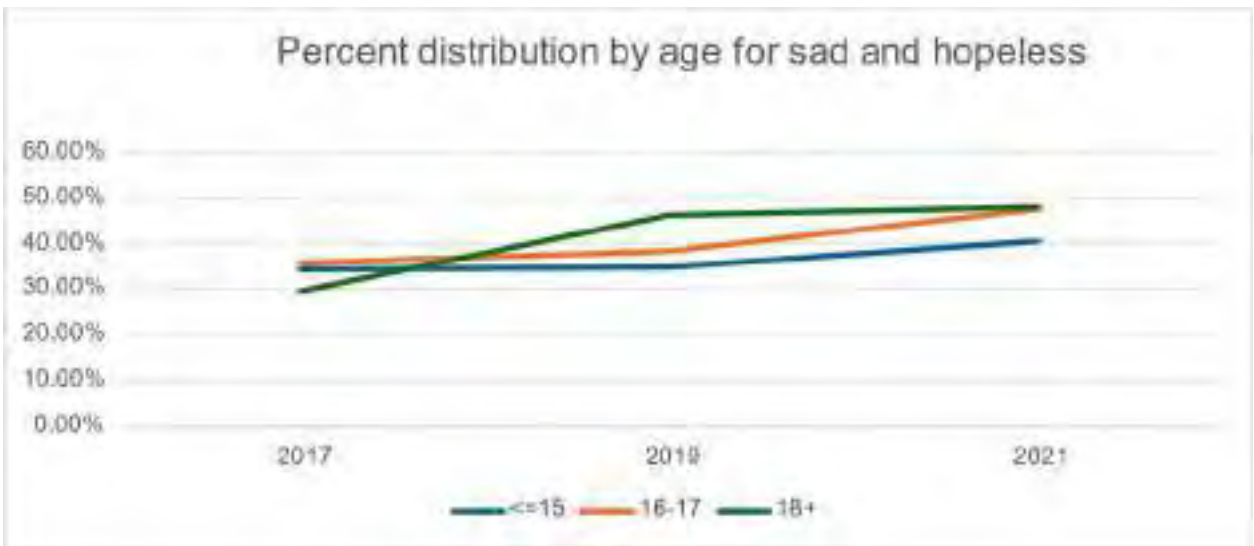


**Youth Hopelessness**

Source: YRBS (Youth Risk Behavioral Survey, Texas DSHS)

Around a third of youths report having experienced serious feeling of sadness or hopelessness. This trended slightly up over time, which is bad, but I'm also not sure the wording on the question was all that well-designed.

As with adult depression, this proxy for depression represents a risk factor.



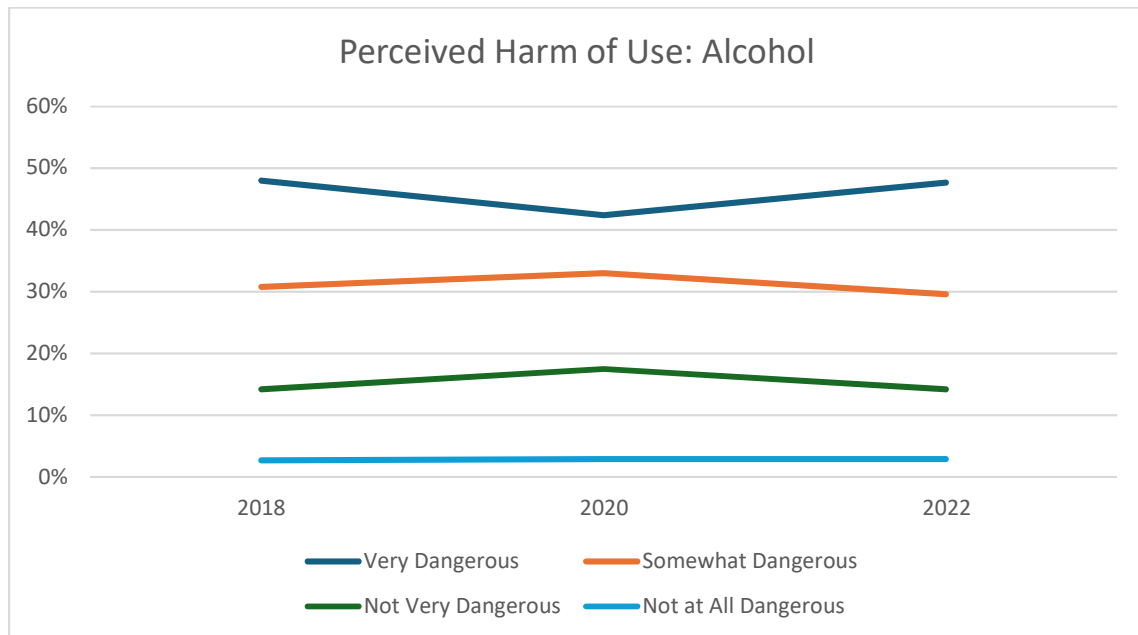


## Perceived Harm of Substance Use

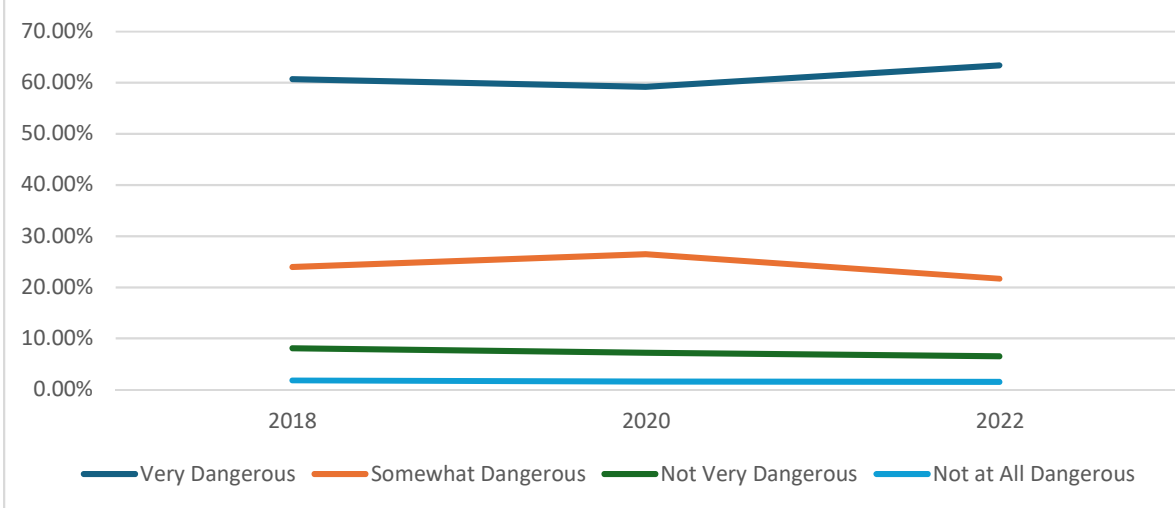
Perceived harm of substance use hasn't changed much over time, and substances are generally perceived as dangerous. The number of people who report substances as dangerous is in some cases greater than the number of people who don't use them, which isn't really a surprise given their addictive nature.

Perceived harm is presumably a protective factor, and a productive target for educational interventions. It can readily be impacted by prevention work.

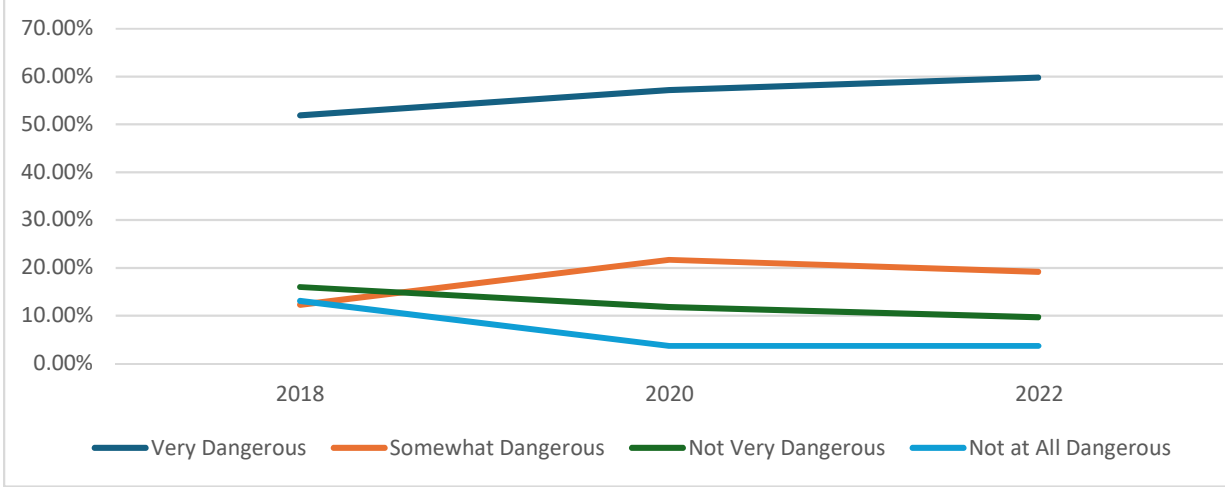
We only have data for all grades (7-12) in aggregate on these metrics.

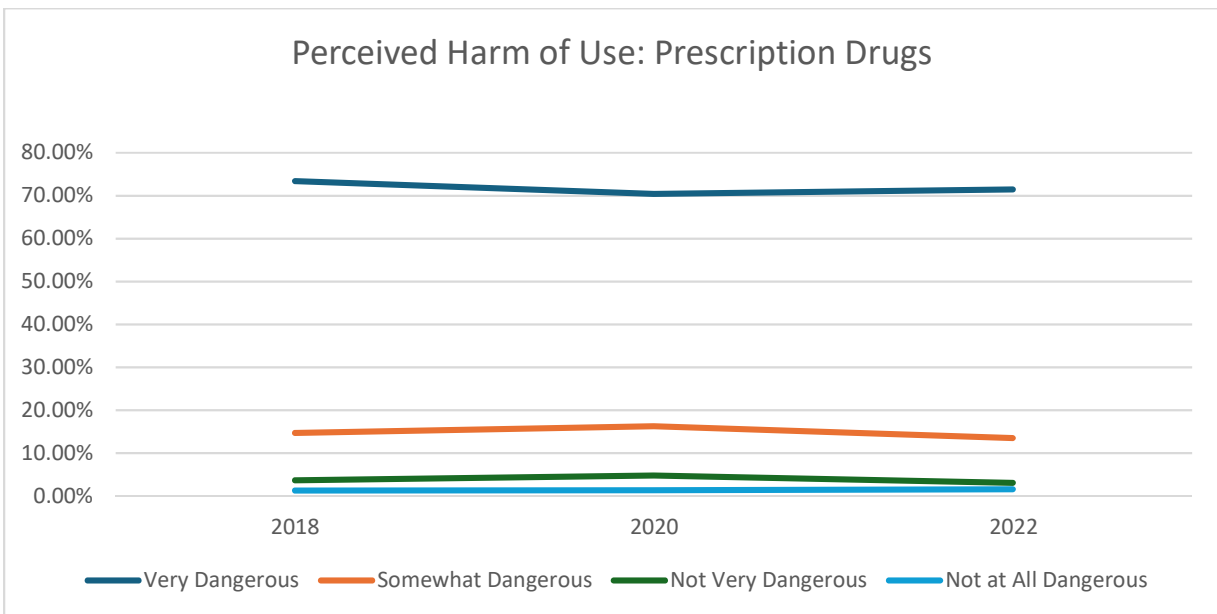
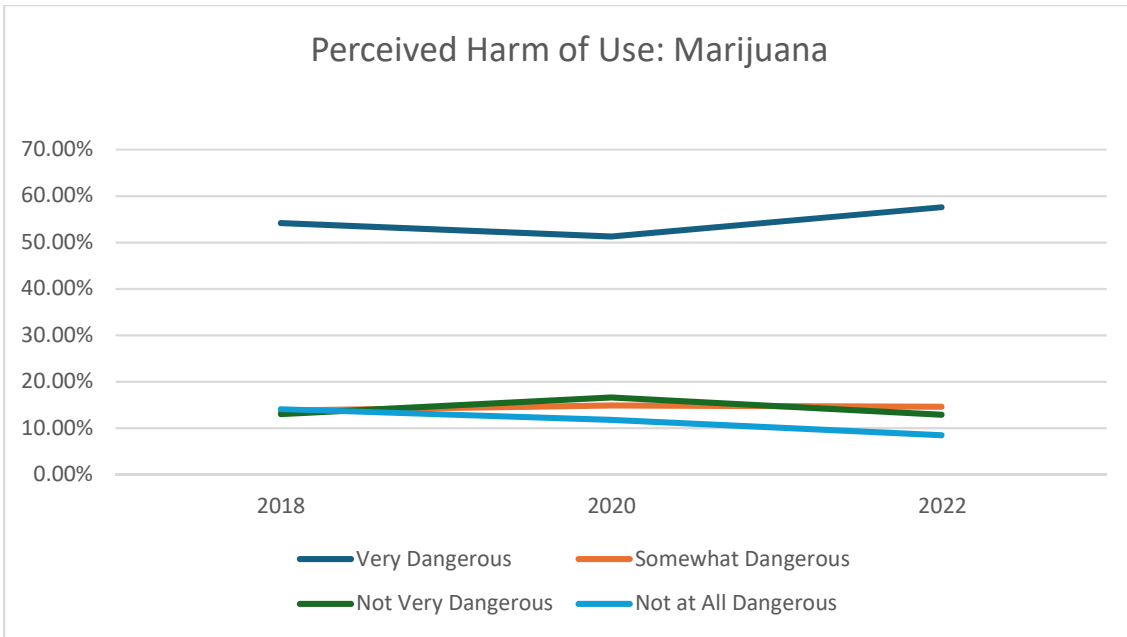


### Perceived Harm of Use: Tobacco



### Perceived Harm of Use: Vaping



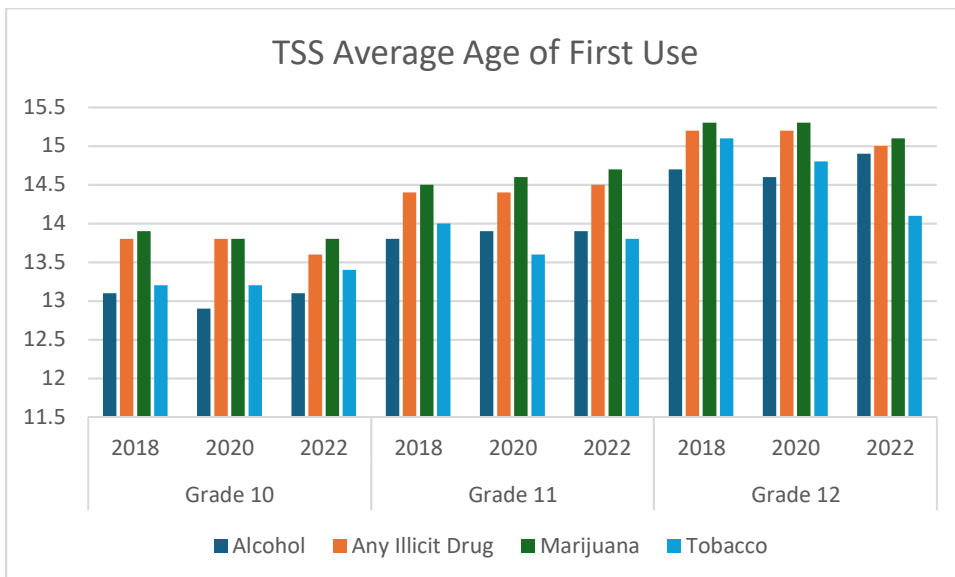
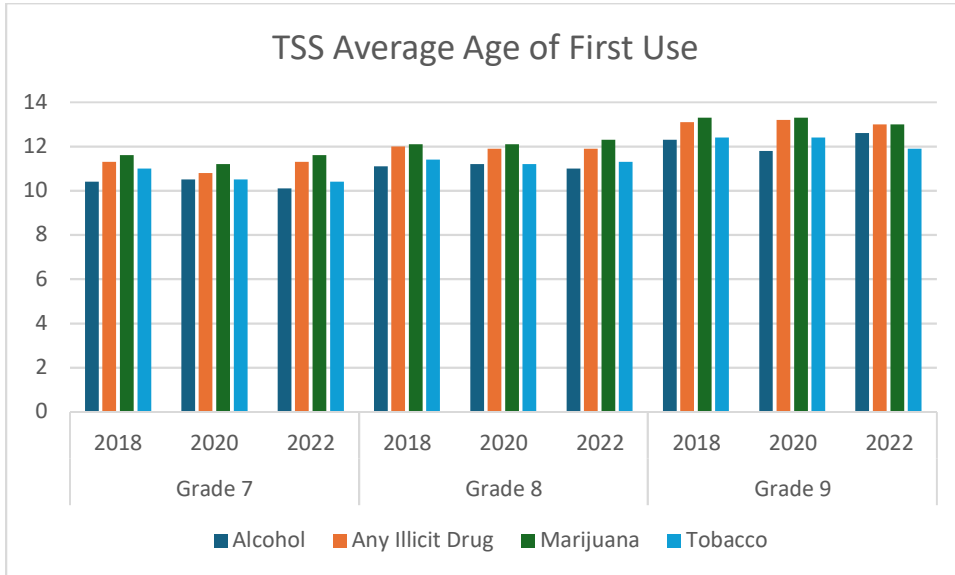


#### Average Age of First Use

Average age of first use within a grade doesn't change much over four years, but interestingly, older generations report an older age of first use, even when comparison between grades suggests that shouldn't be the case (for example, 10<sup>th</sup> graders in 2018 should be reporting a somewhat similar age to 12<sup>th</sup> graders in 2020). This may be an artifact or sign of increased first use over a lifetime: a child that didn't try anything until 16 would not show up on this chart at all until they appeared at a relatively late age. Adjusting for this phenomenon would be an interesting experiment.

Age of first use is an interesting one in terms of impact: it's both a (self reported) metric of prevalence and attitude of sorts, but earlier first use is presently considered to correlate with worse substance abuse outcomes over time. The later it can be delayed, the better the outcome. Example

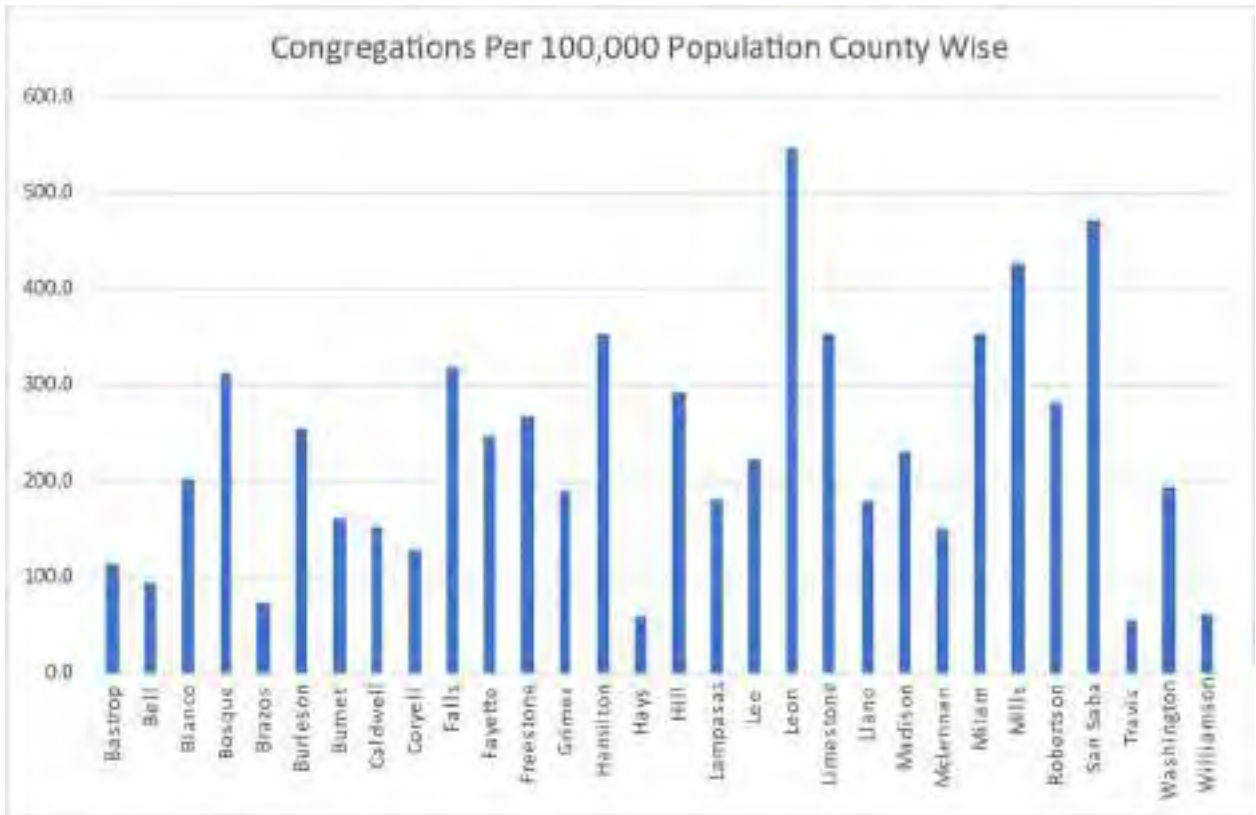
paper: Chen CY, Storr CL, Anthony JC. Early-onset drug use and risk for drug dependence problems. *Addict Behav.* 2009 Mar;34(3):319-22. doi: 10.1016/j.addbeh.2008.10.021. Epub 2008 Nov 1. PMID: 19022584; PMCID: PMC2677076.

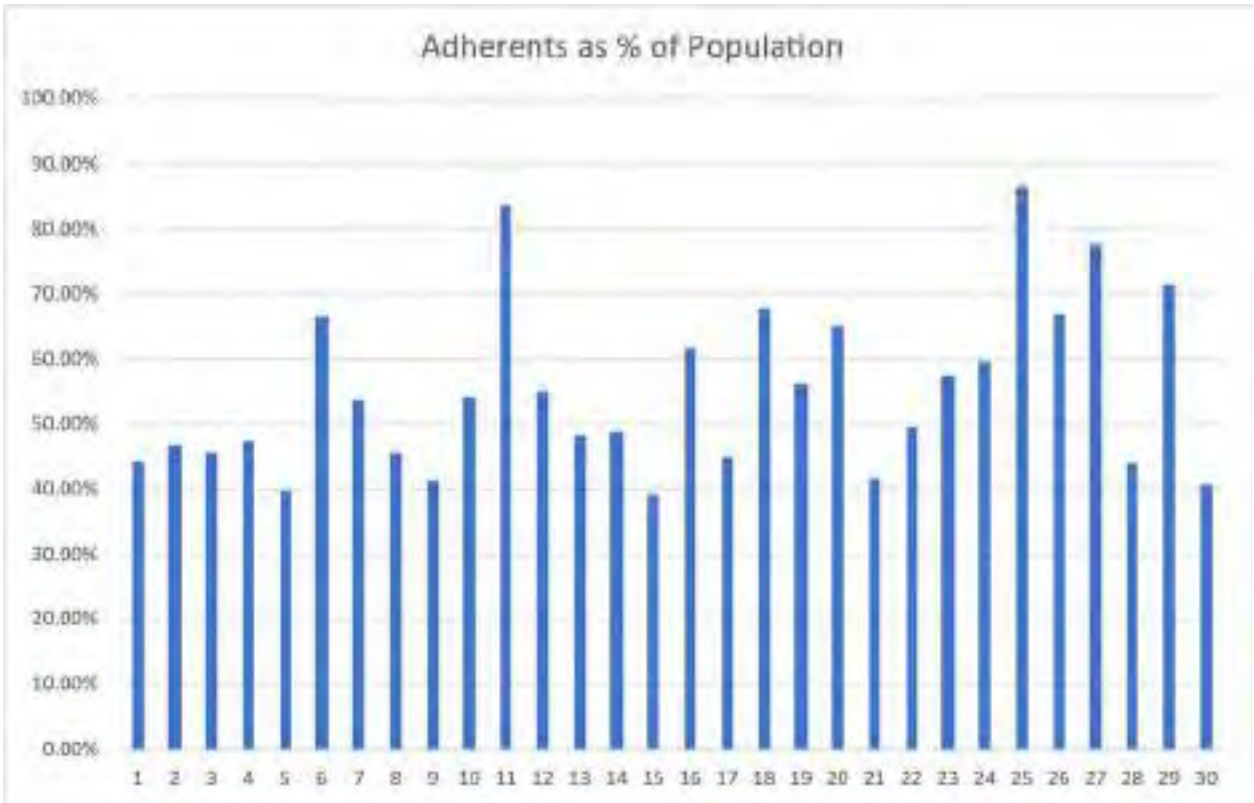


## Spirituality

Spiritual congregations per capita are particularly high in Leon and San Saba counties, which so far haven't stuck out in any particular category, and particularly low in Travis (plausibly less religious), Williamson, and Hays. Percentage of population who consider themselves religious doesn't map all that closely to congregation count at a glance, which might be interesting to combine together and look at whether congregation *size* has any interesting correlations.

As with more general social association involvement, involvement in spiritual congregations seems to be a protective factor.

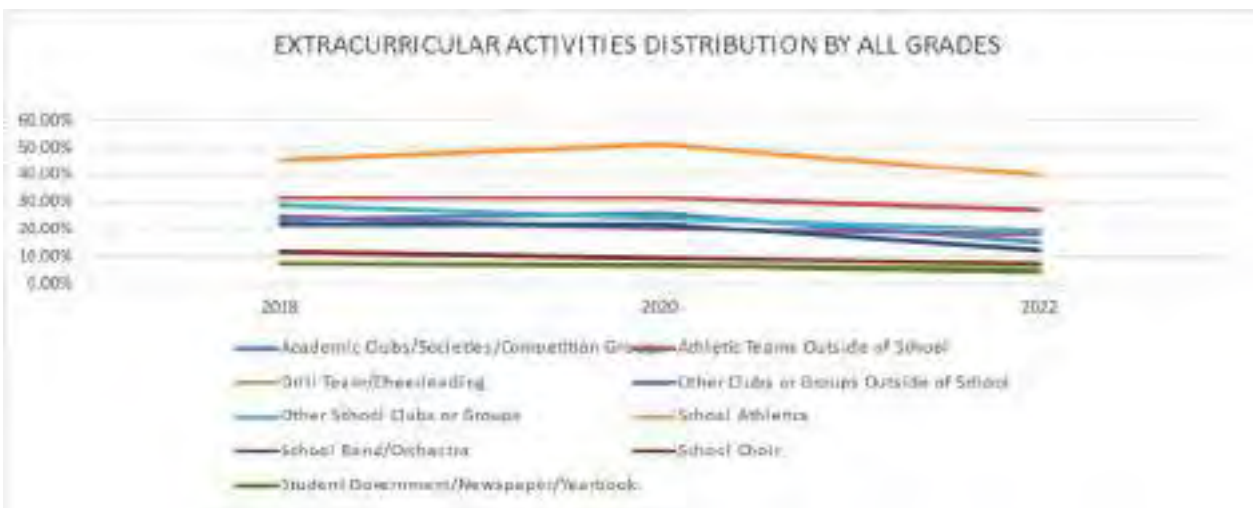




### Extracurricular Activities

Involvement in extracurricular activities hasn't changed much over the four years in the data. Athletics is the most popular activity by a fair margin.

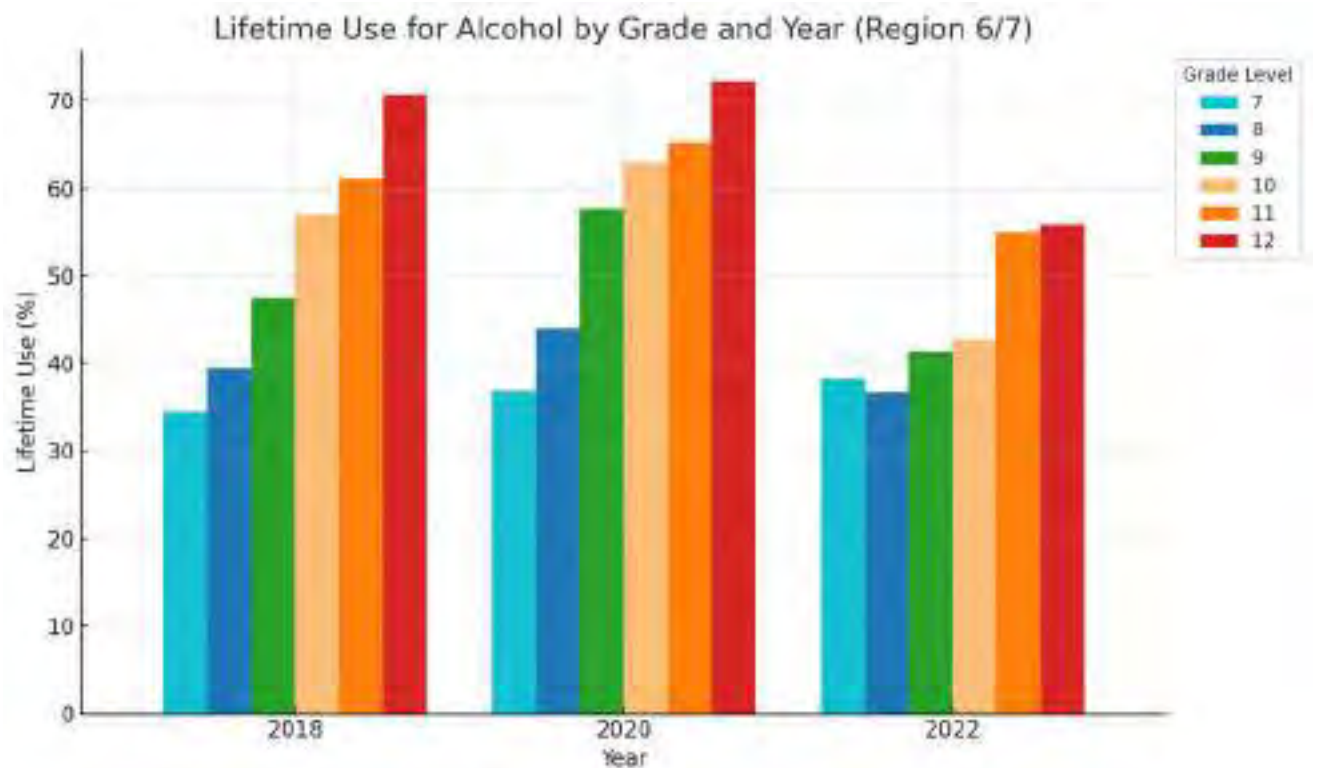
Extracurricular activities are broadly considered a protective factor.



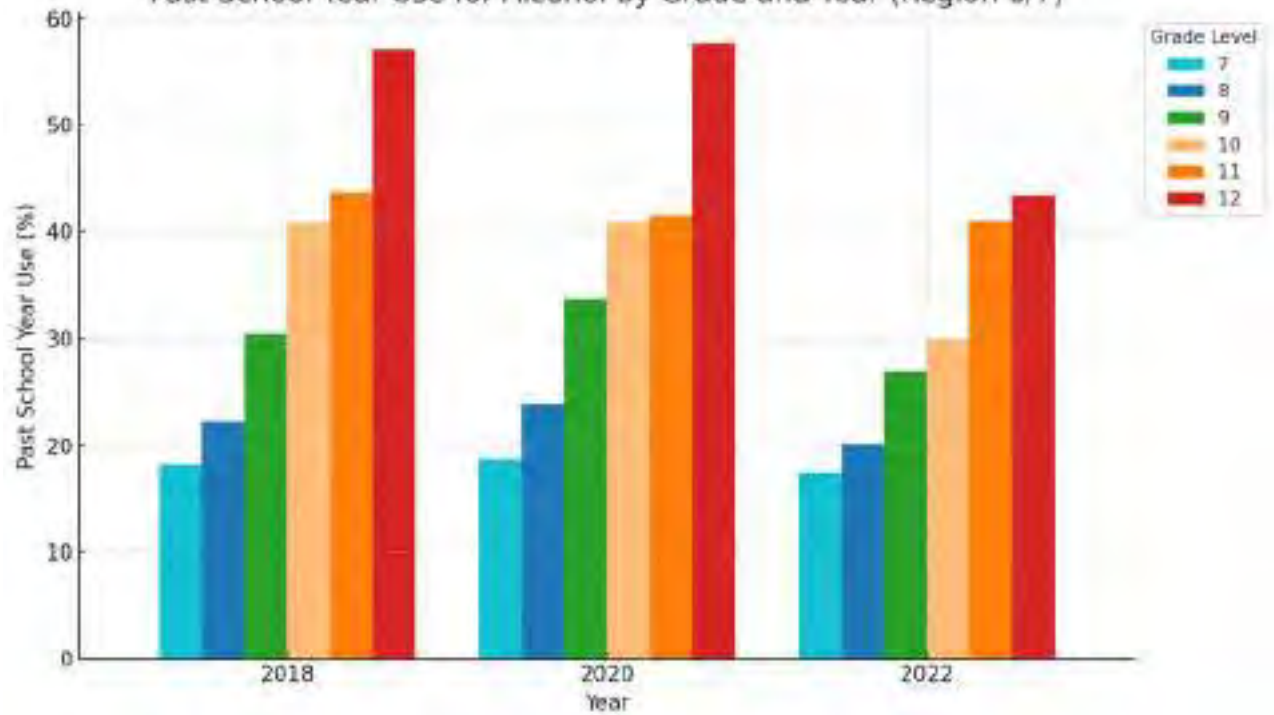
## PART IV: Consumption Patterns (See Appendix)

### Youth Substance Use Rates

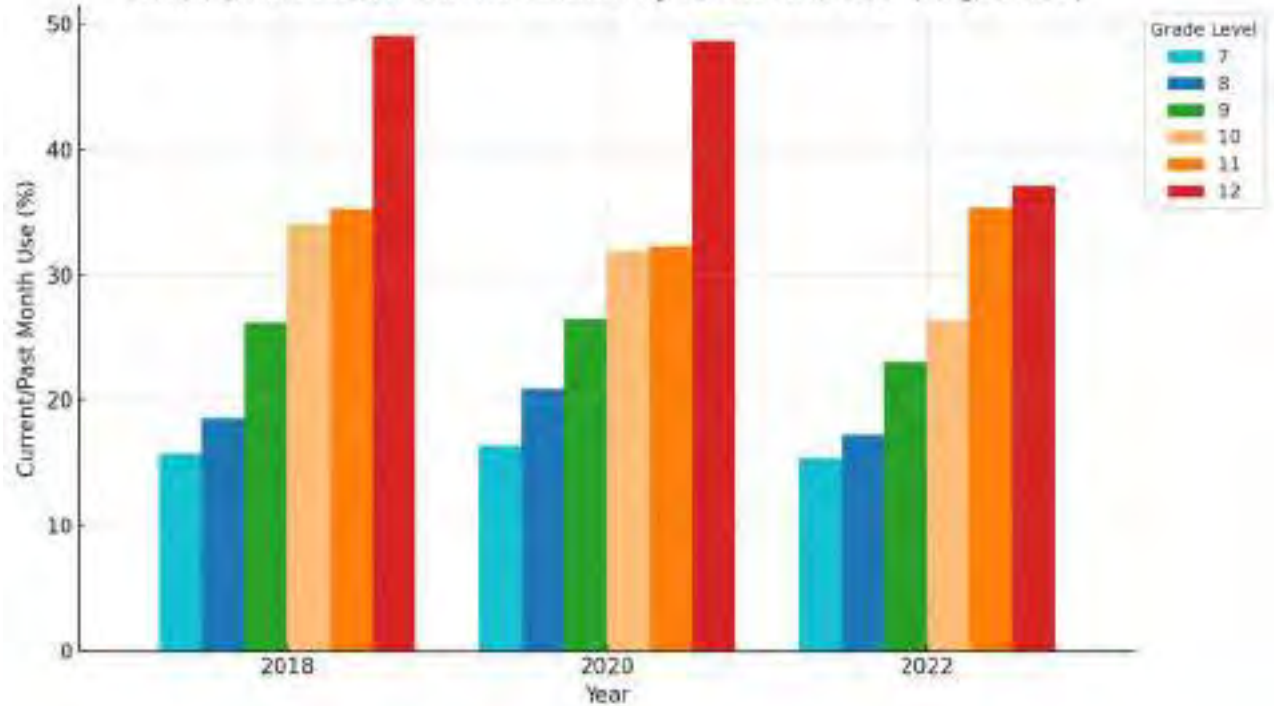
Self reported (last month, last year, lifetime) substance use generally goes up with grade, which is unsurprising, but broadly dropped between 2020 and 2022. This may say more about 2020 than a longer term trend, but if fortunate it may suggest that the heightened use during the worst of the coronavirus pandemic may not stick around in Texan youth.



Past School Year Use for Alcohol by Grade and Year (Region 6/7)

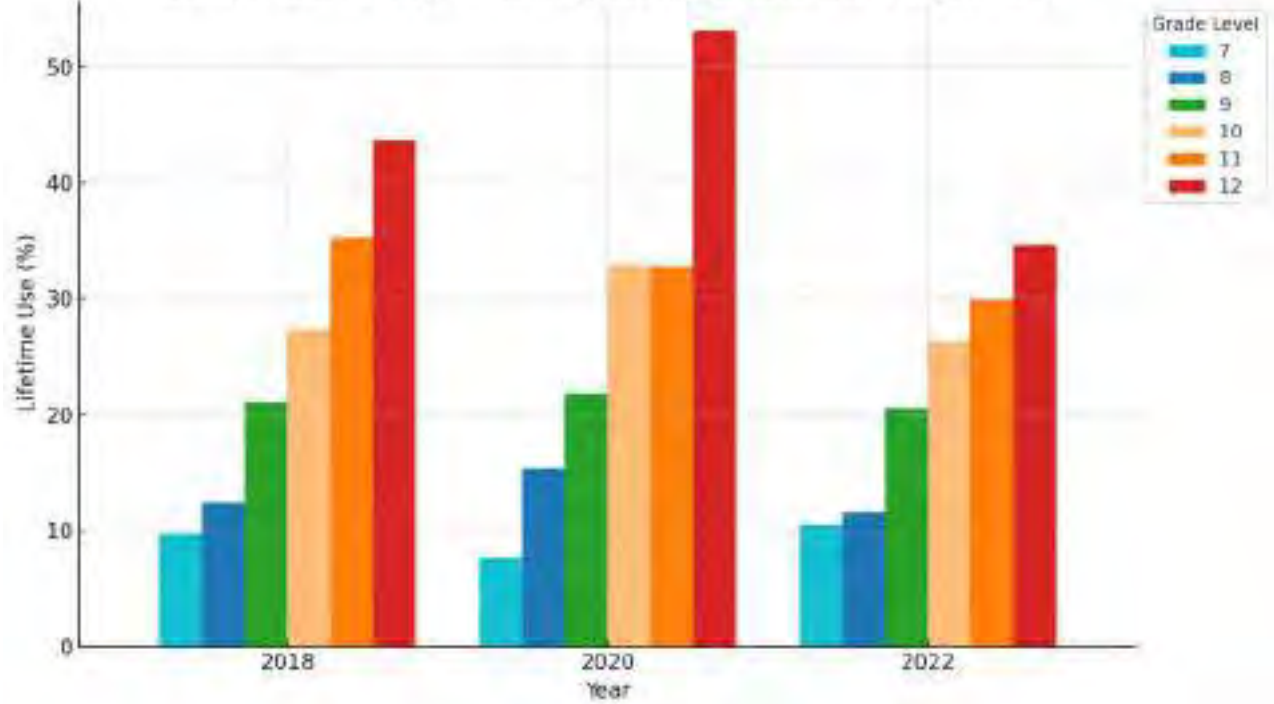


Current/Past Month Use for Alcohol by Grade and Year (Region 6/7)

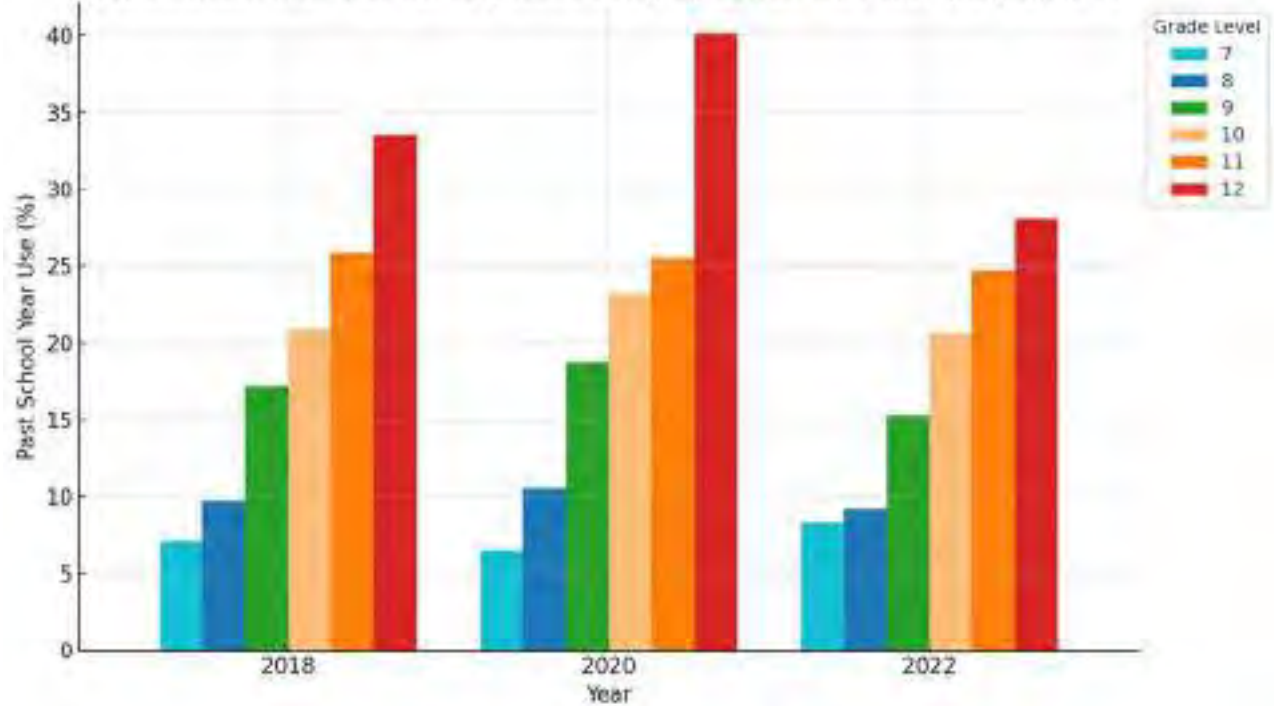




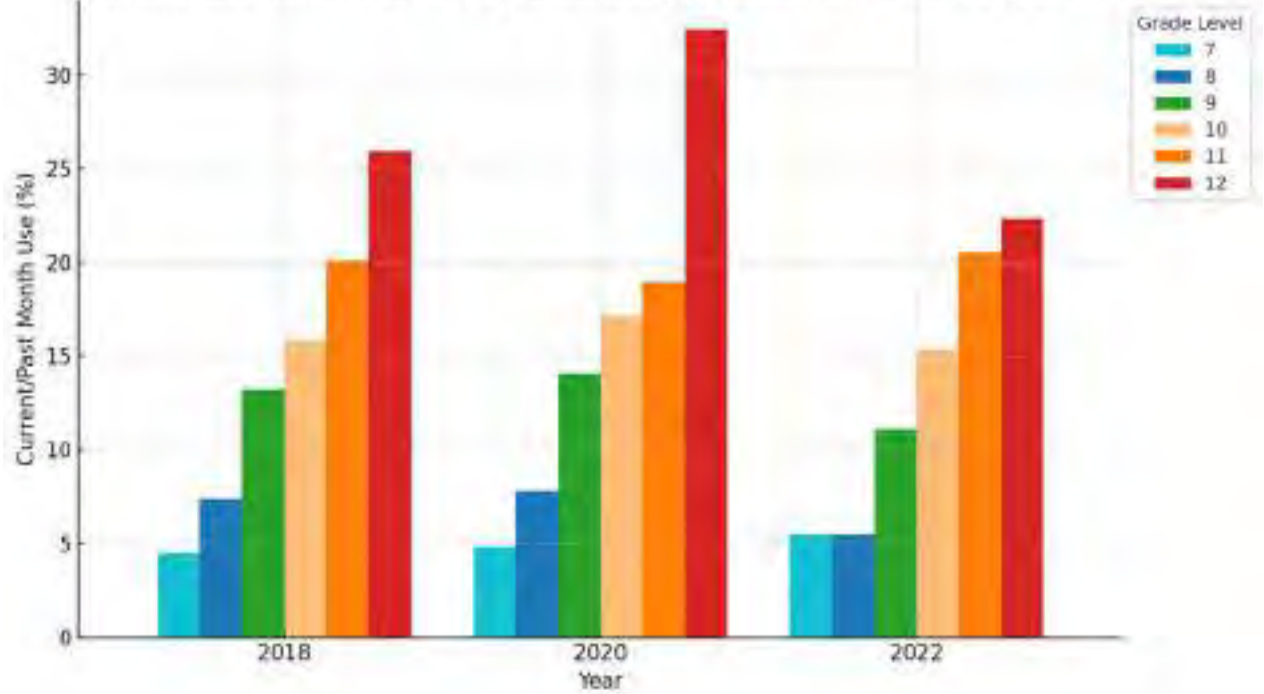
Lifetime Use for Any Illicit Drug by Grade and Year (Region 6/7)



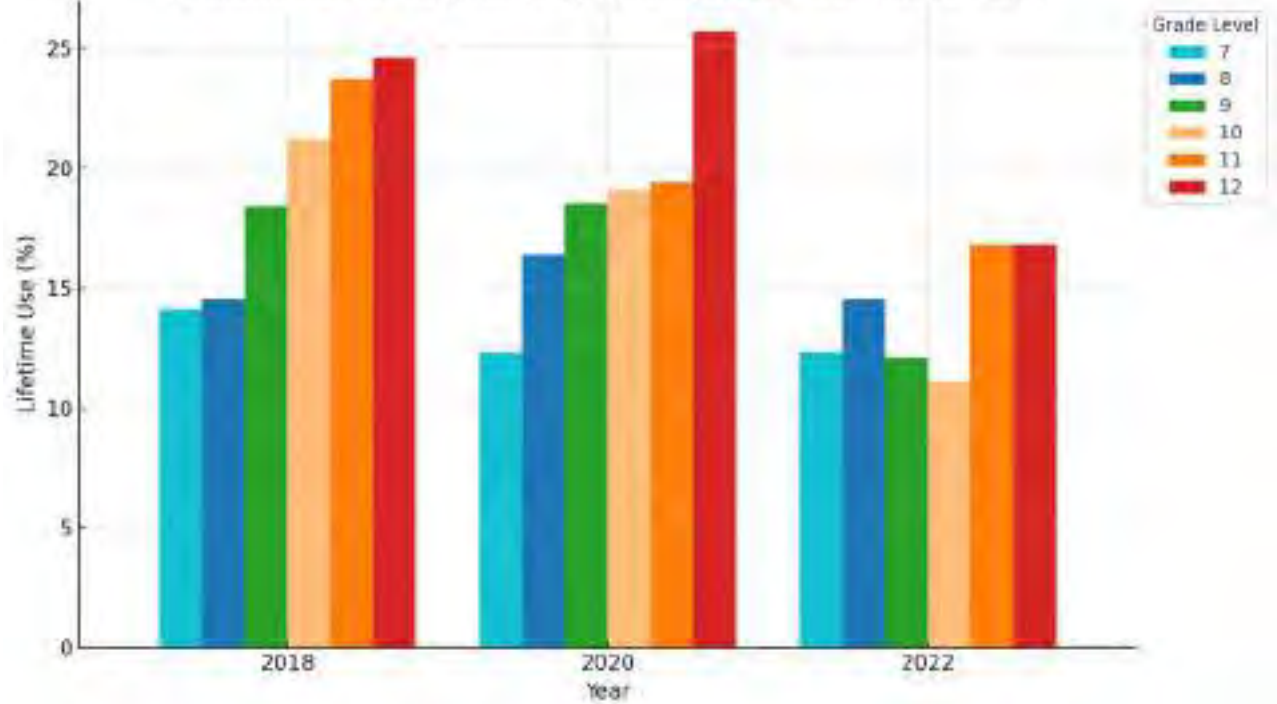
Past School Year Use for Any Illicit Drug by Grade and Year (Region 6/7)



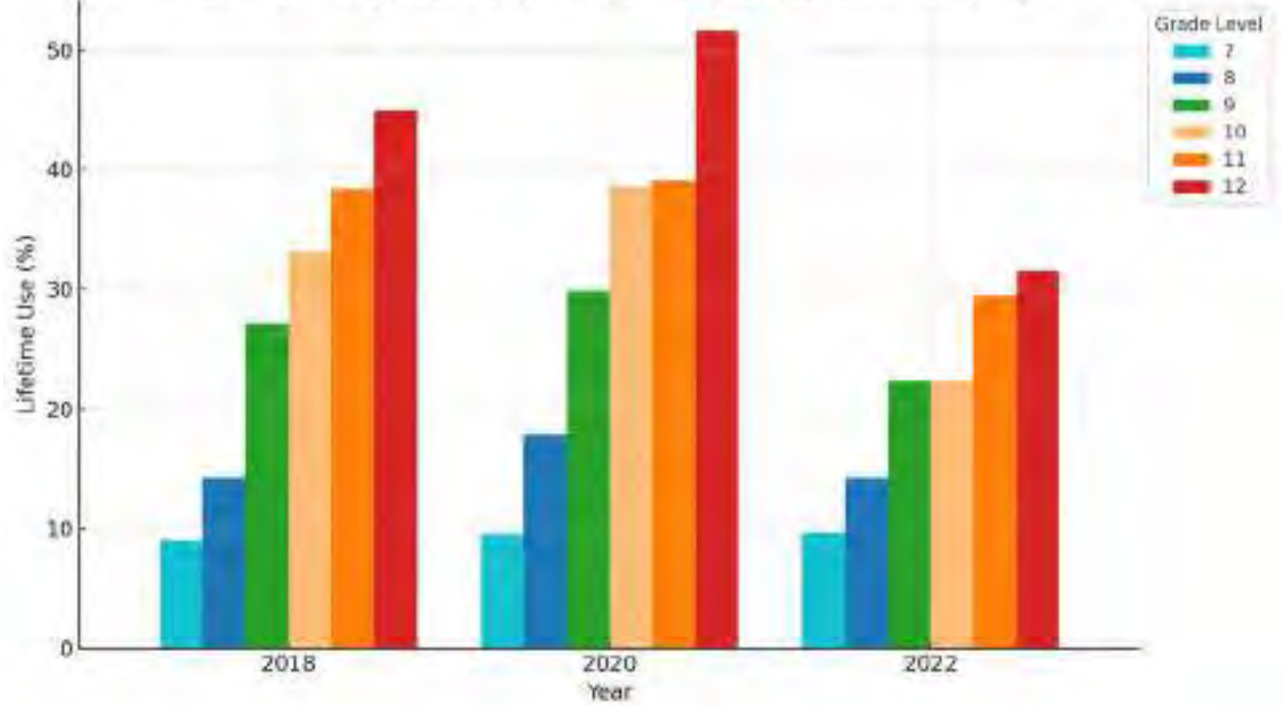
Current/Past Month Use for Any Illicit Drug by Grade and Year (Region 6/7)



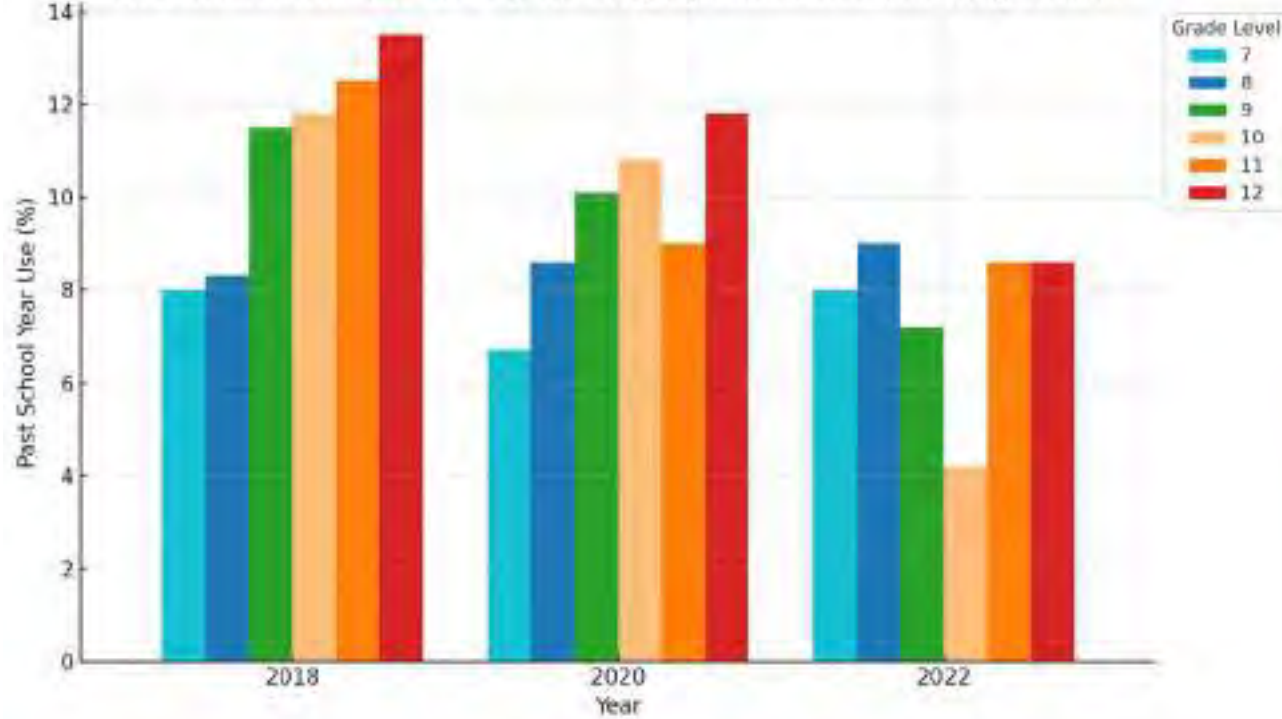
Lifetime Use for Any Rx Drug by Grade and Year (Region 6/7)



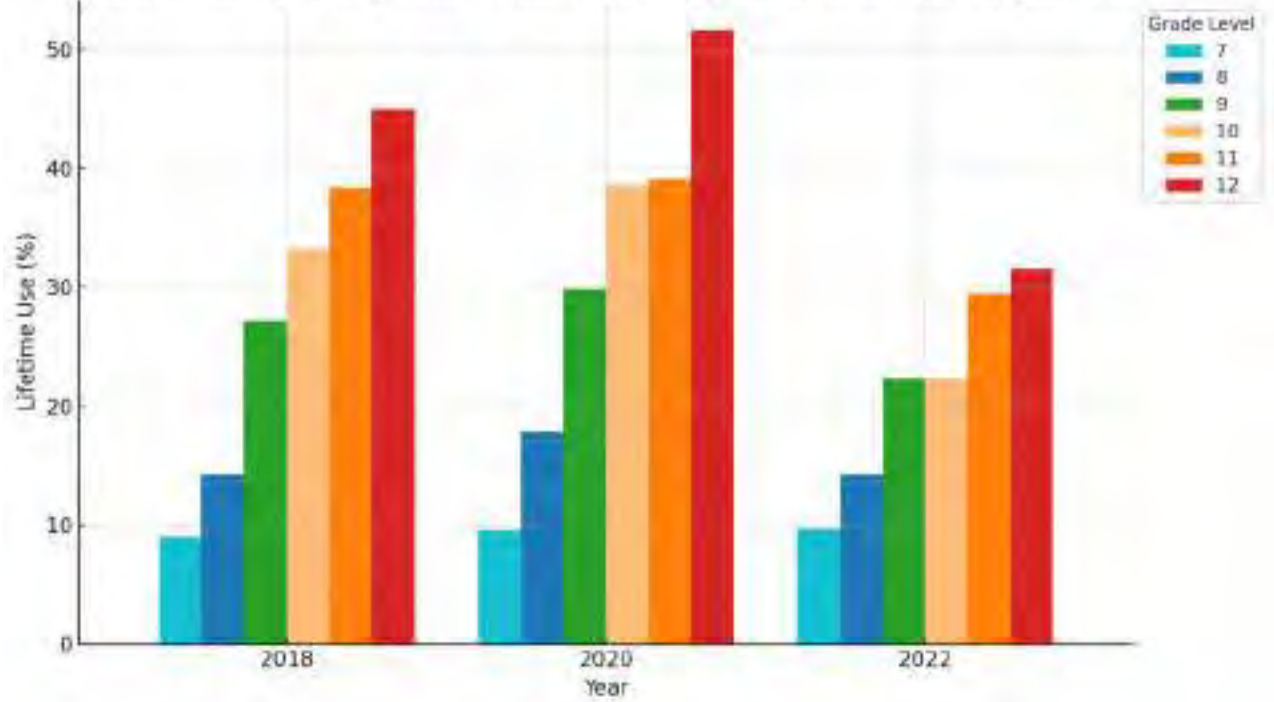
Lifetime Use for E-Cigarette/Vapor Product by Grade and Year (Region 6/7)



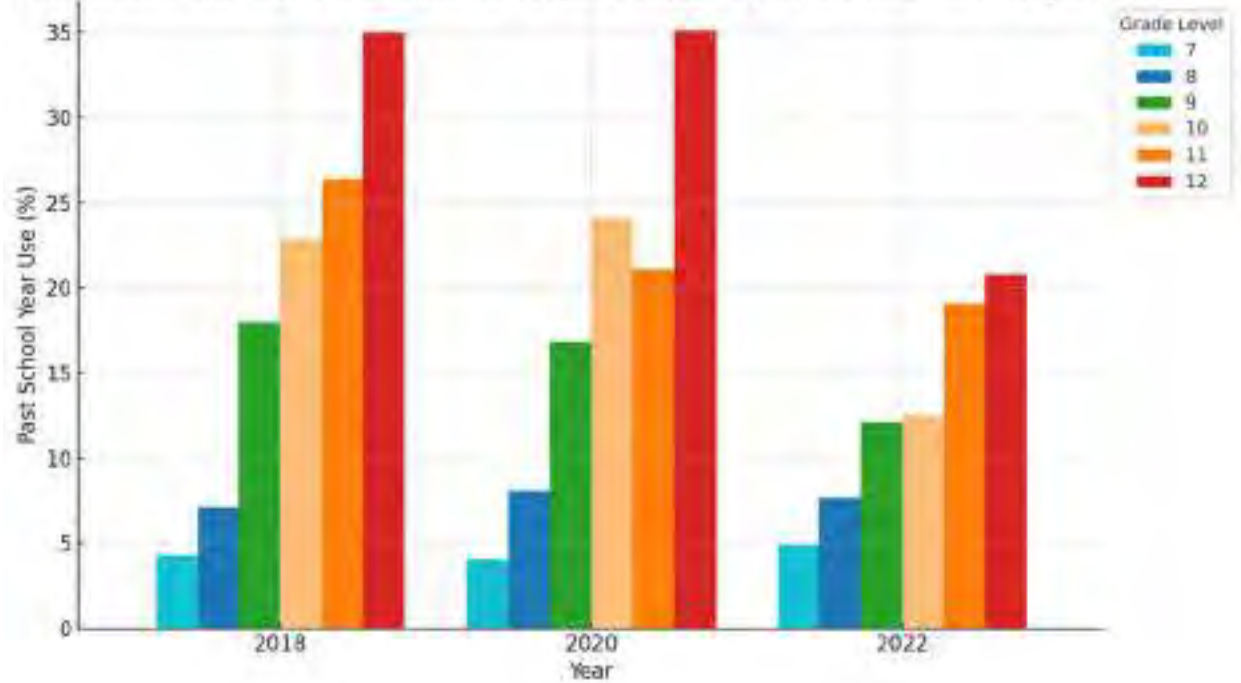
Past School Year Use for Any Rx Drug by Grade and Year (Region 6/7)



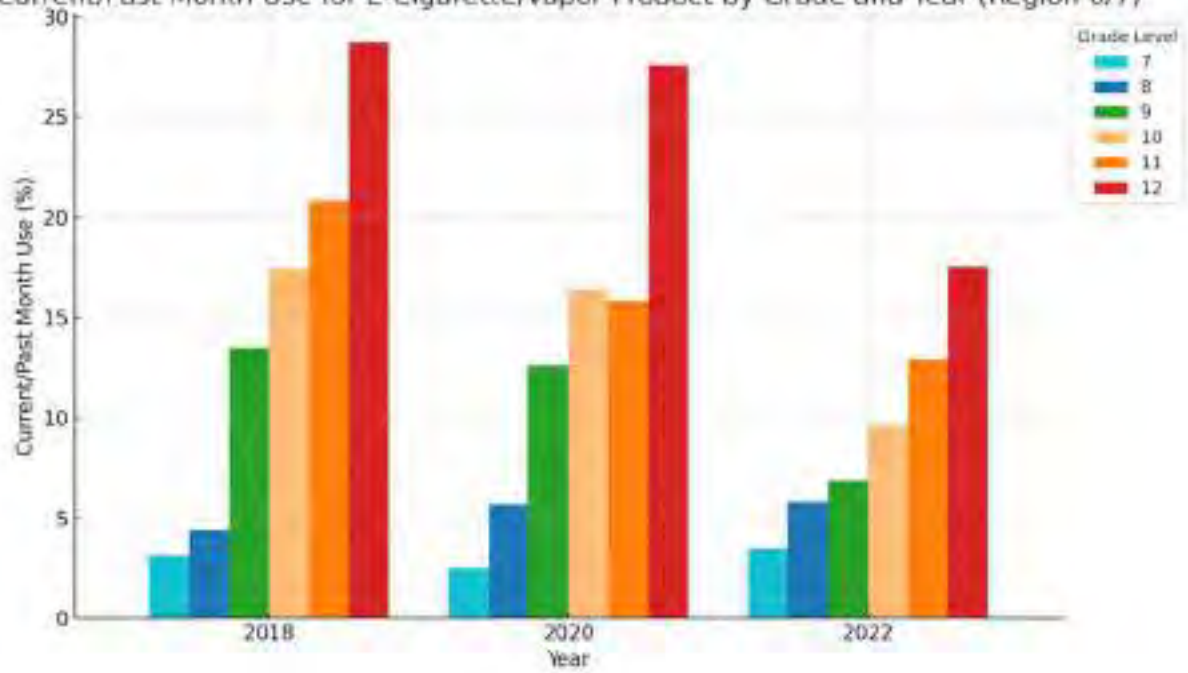
Lifetime Use for E-Cigarette/Vapor Product by Grade and Year (Region 6/7)



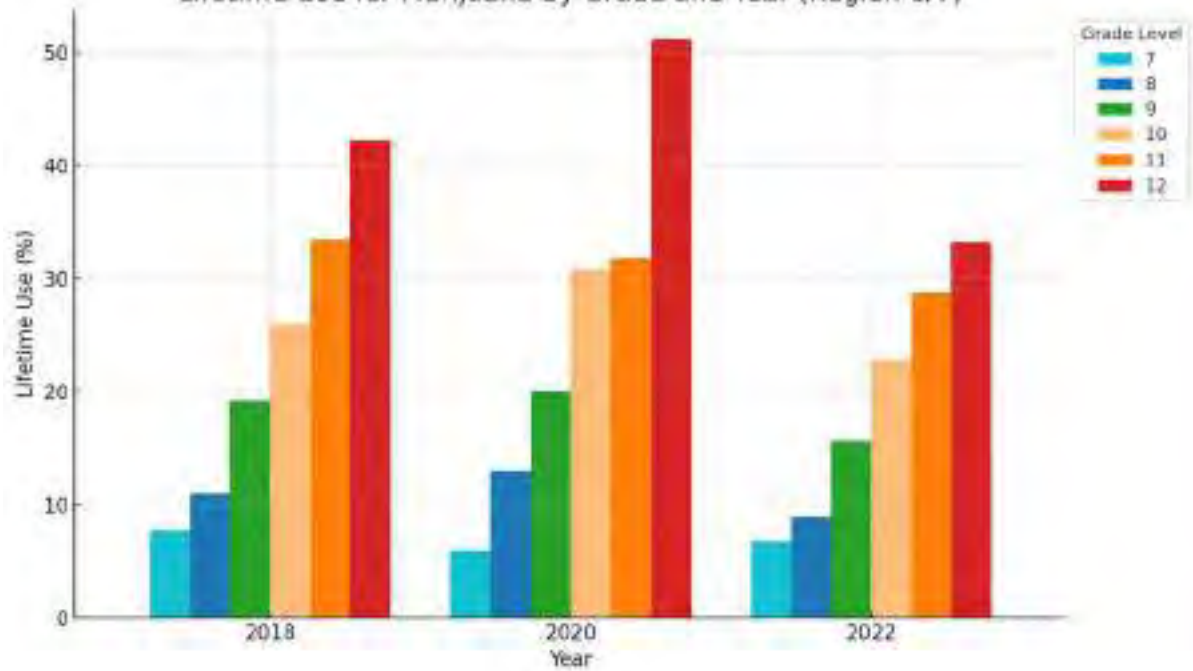
Past School Year Use for E-Cigarette/Vapor Product by Grade and Year (Region 6/7)



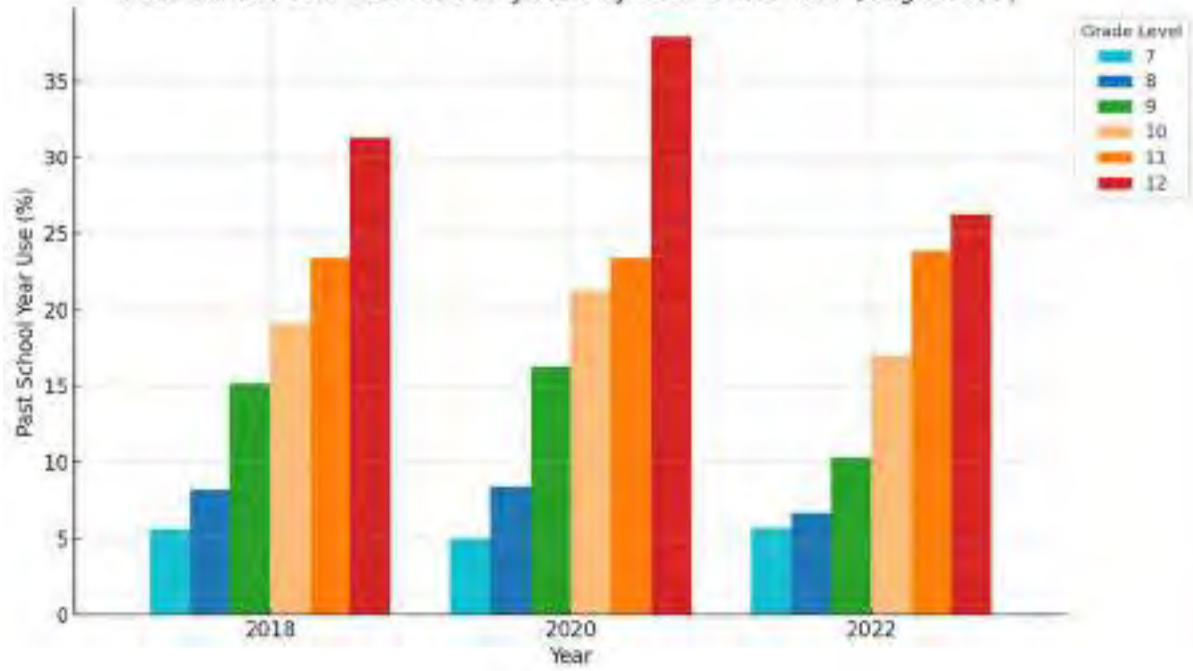
Current/Past Month Use for E-Cigarette/Vapor Product by Grade and Year (Region 6/7)



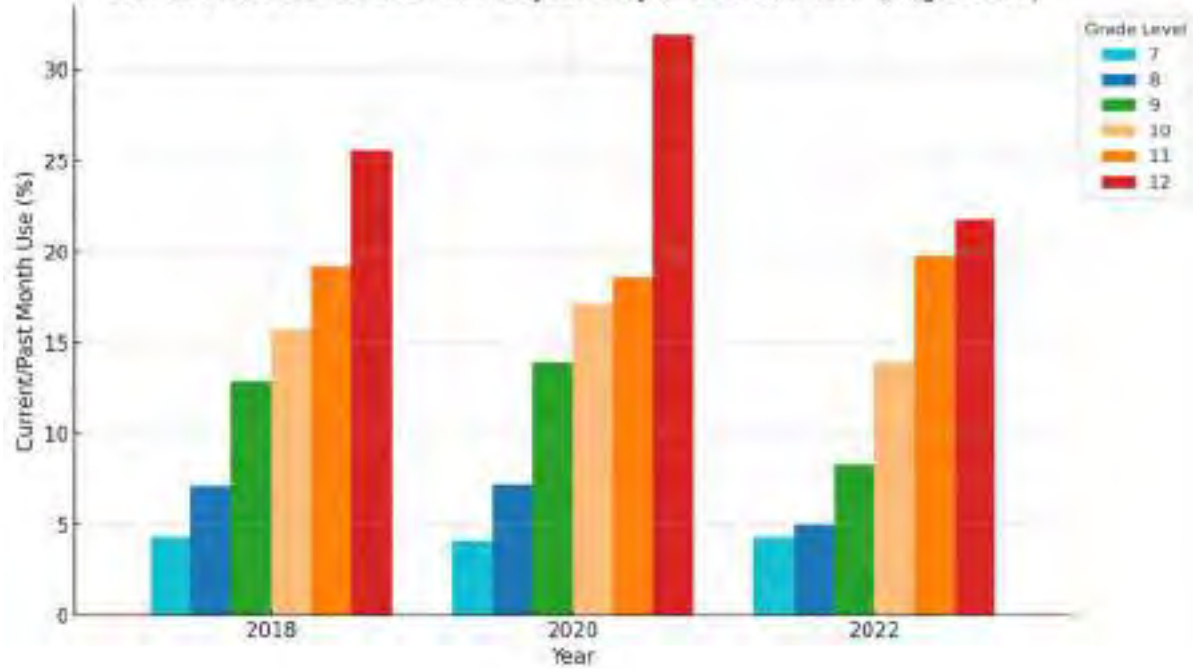
Lifetime Use for Marijuana by Grade and Year (Region 6/7)



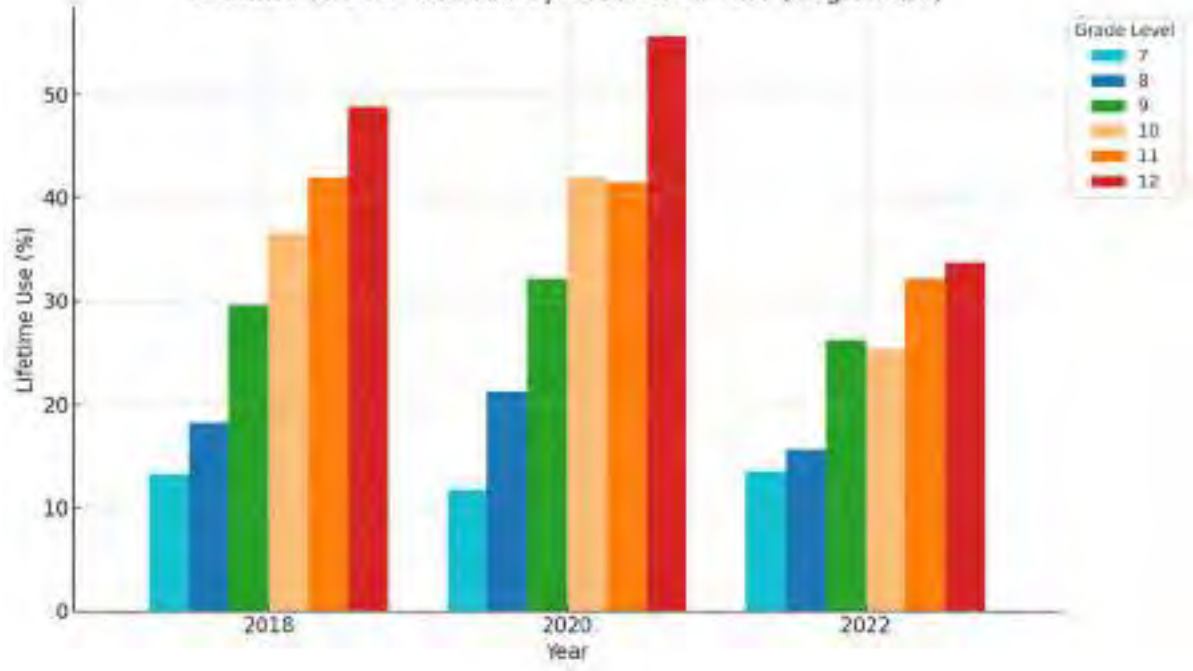
Past School Year Use for Marijuana by Grade and Year (Region 6/7)



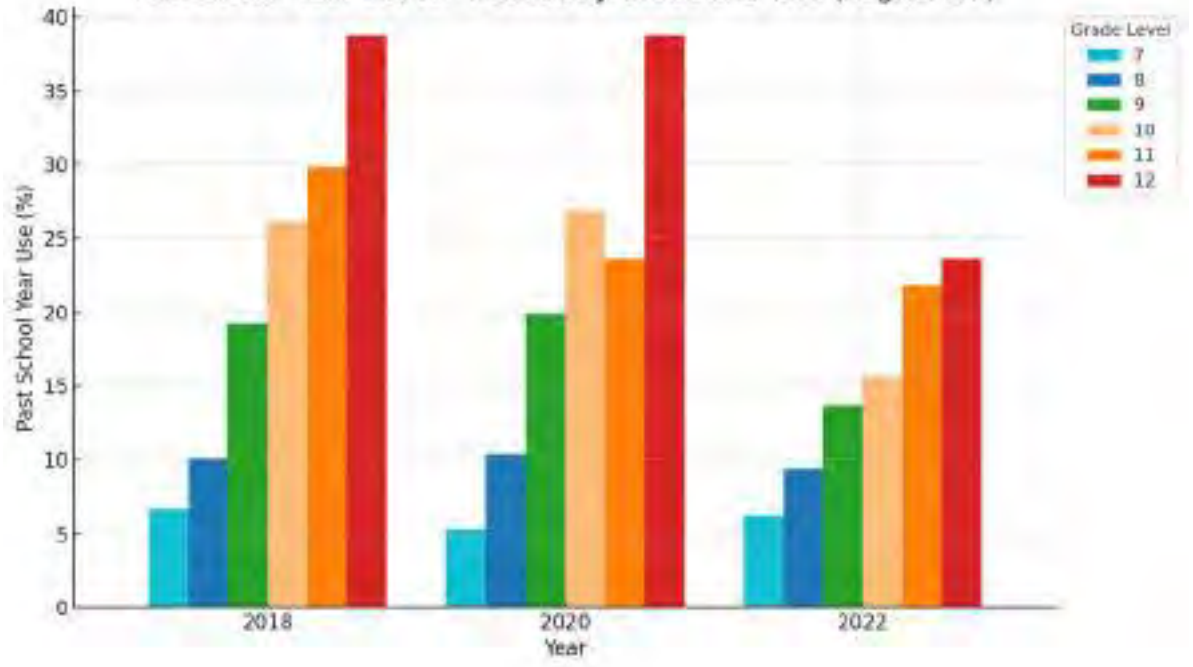
Current/Past Month Use for Marijuana by Grade and Year (Region 6/7)

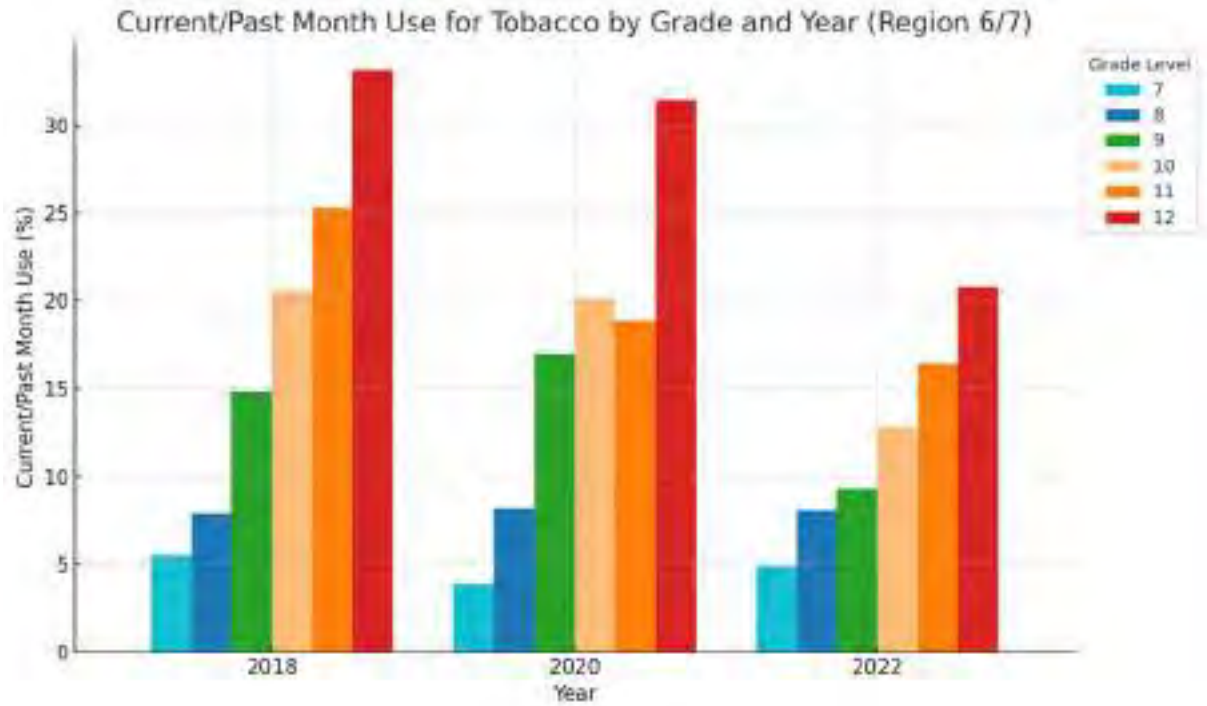


Lifetime Use for Tobacco by Grade and Year (Region 6/7)



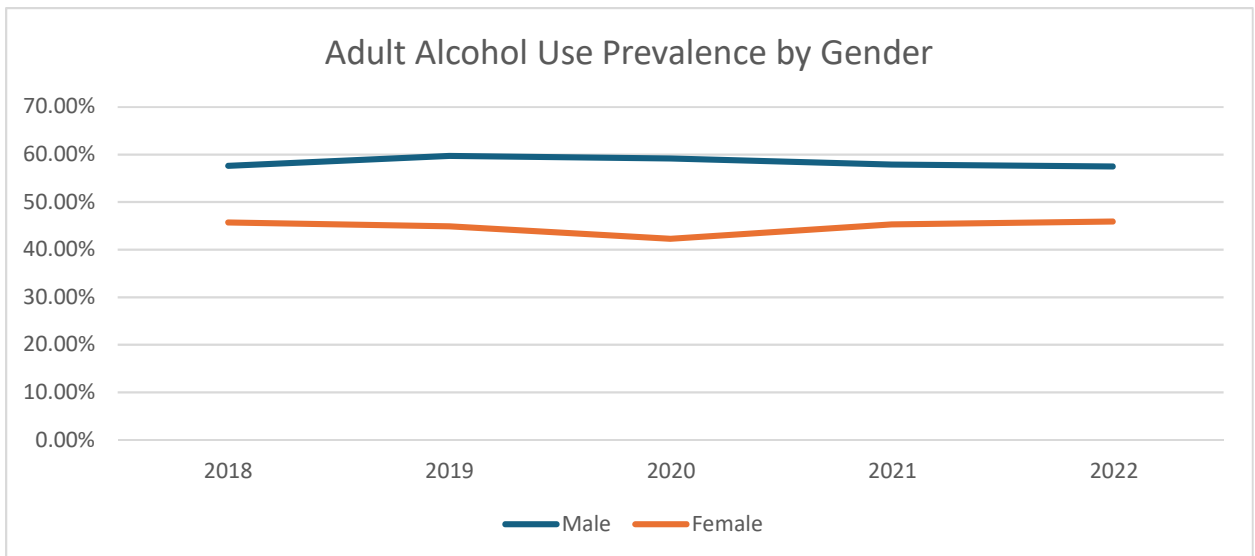
Past School Year Use for Tobacco by Grade and Year (Region 6/7)



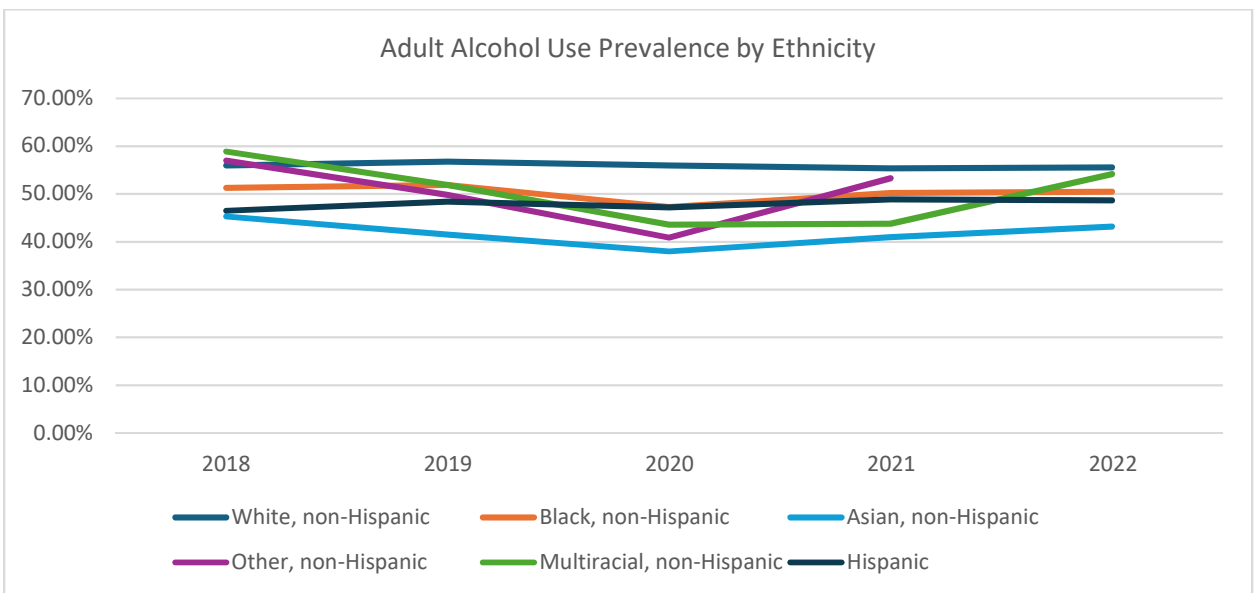
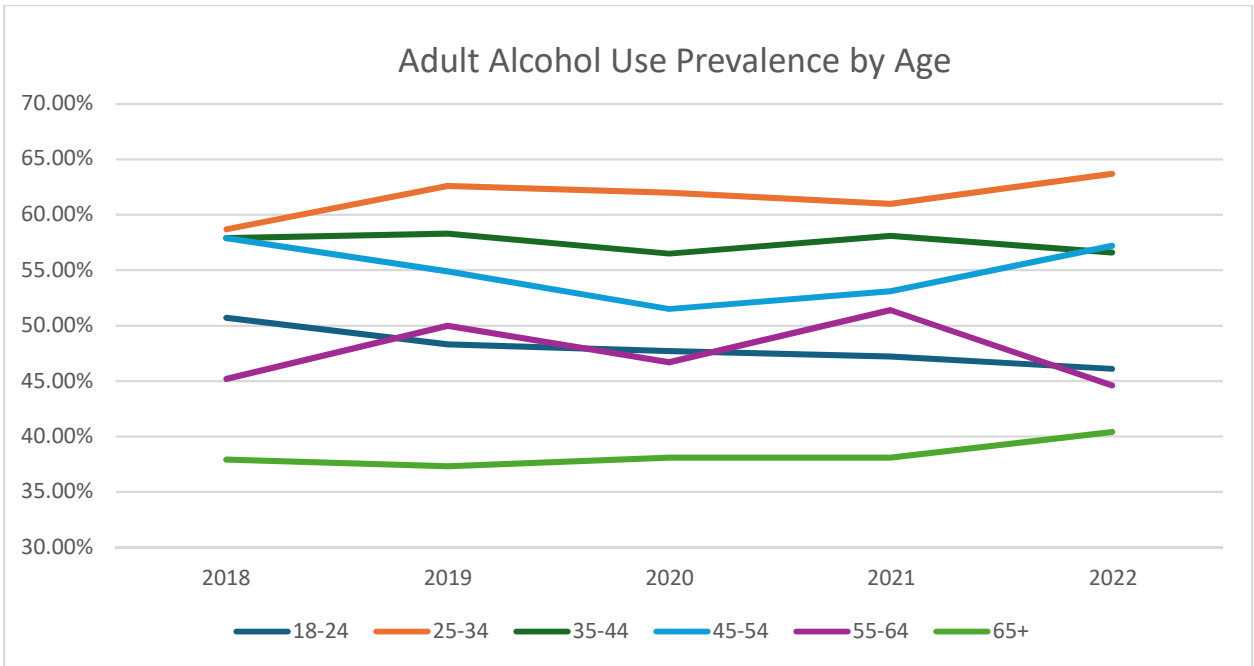


### Adult Alcohol Use

Adult alcohol use is particularly high in the 25-34 demographic.

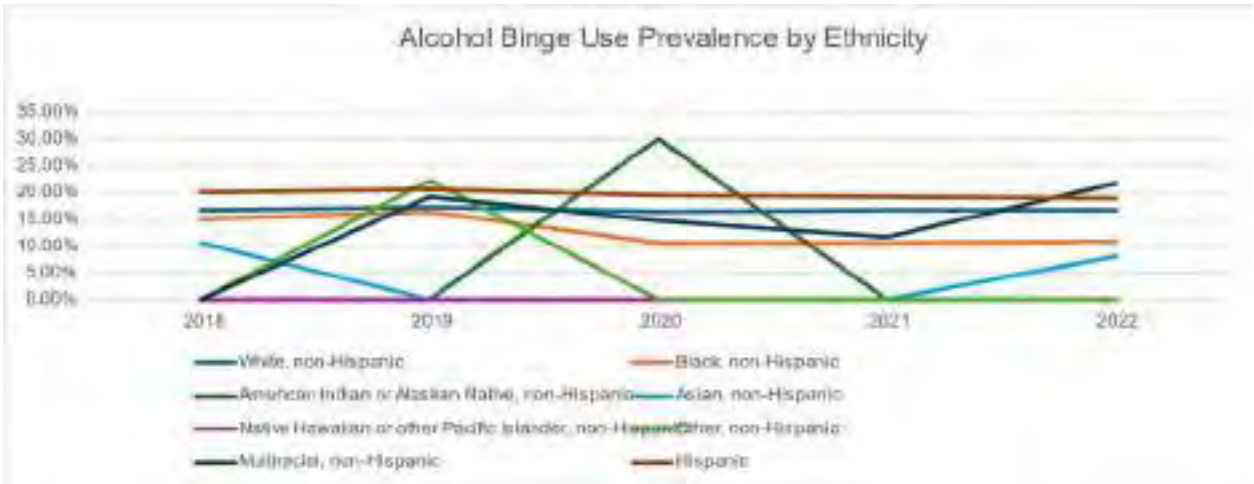






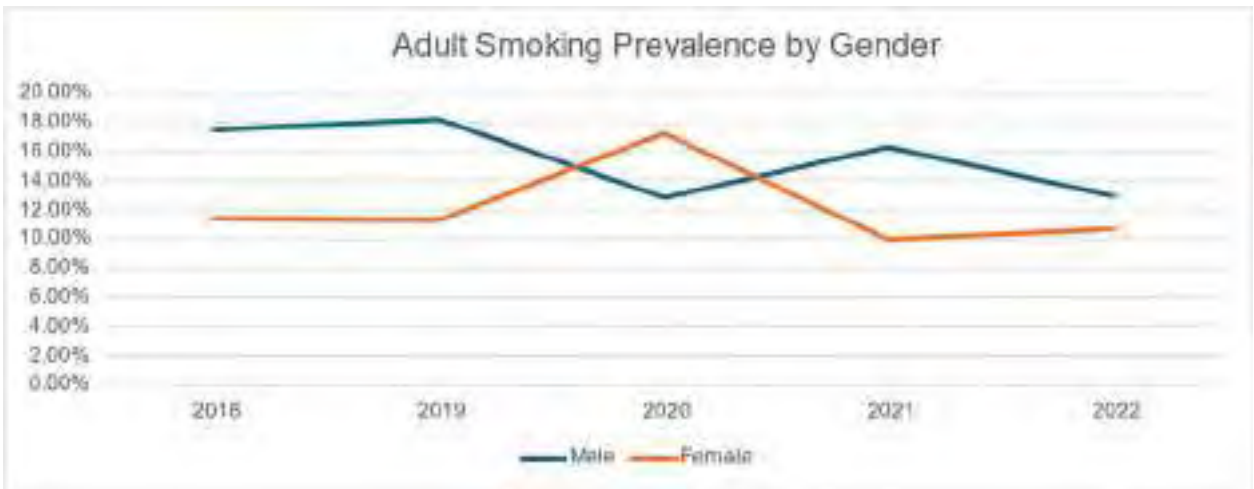
### Adult Binge Drinking

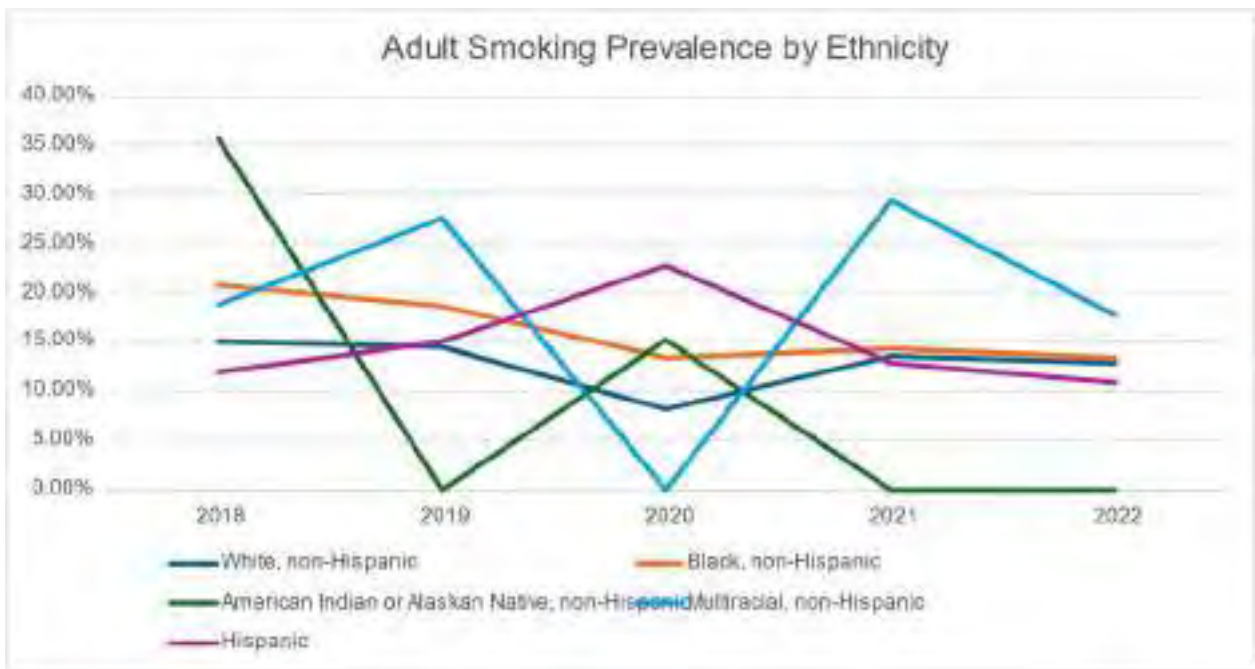
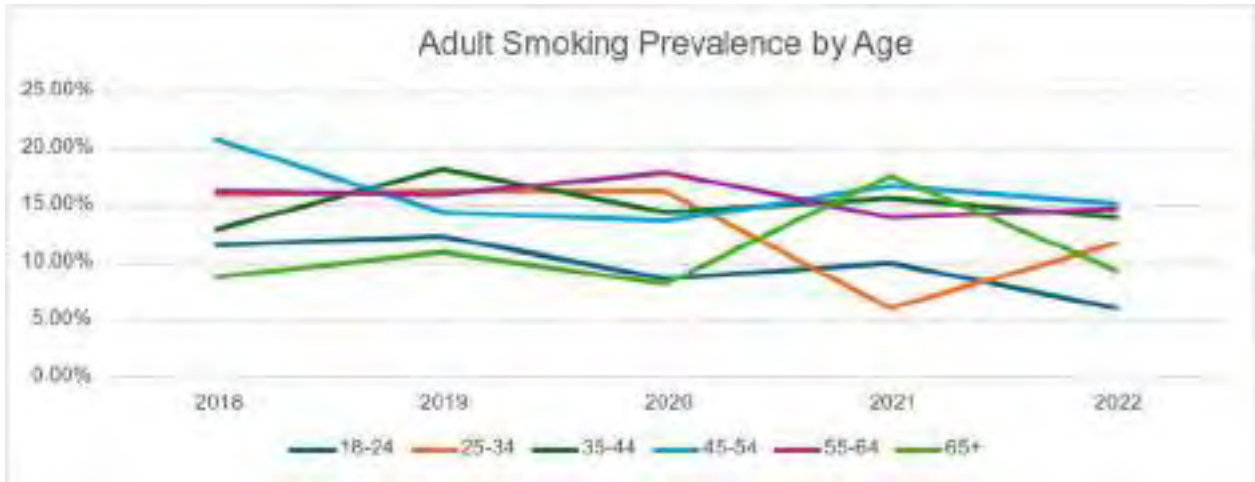
Adult binge drinking numbers don't show much of an obvious annual pattern. It appears to be most common among Hispanics, which is relevant to public health interventions.



### Adult Smoking

Adult smoking within a given age bracket has dropped slightly over time, which is good, and been consistently less common with the younger age groups, which is better. Adult smoking as correlated with ethnicity doesn't present too many obvious patterns, in large part because 2020 was a highly anomalous year.





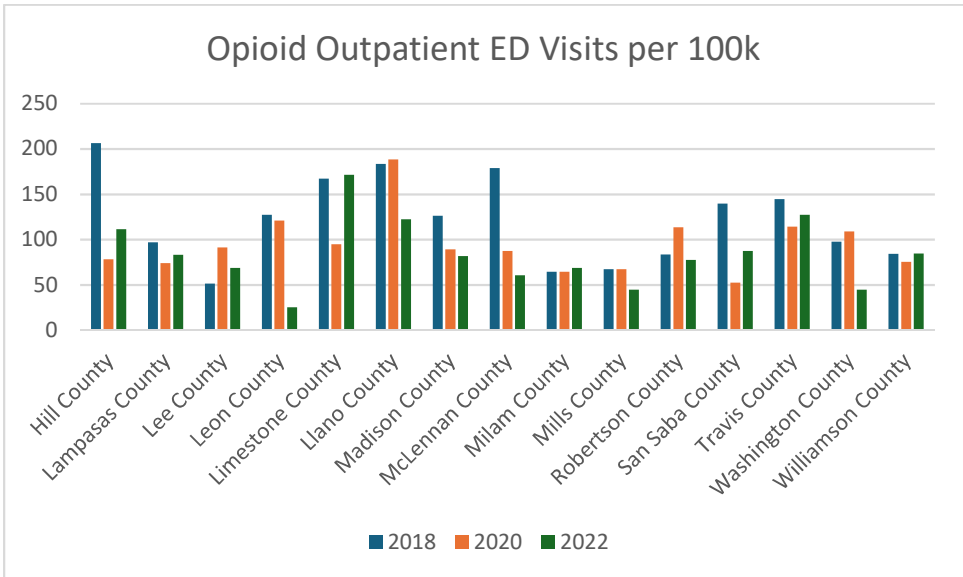
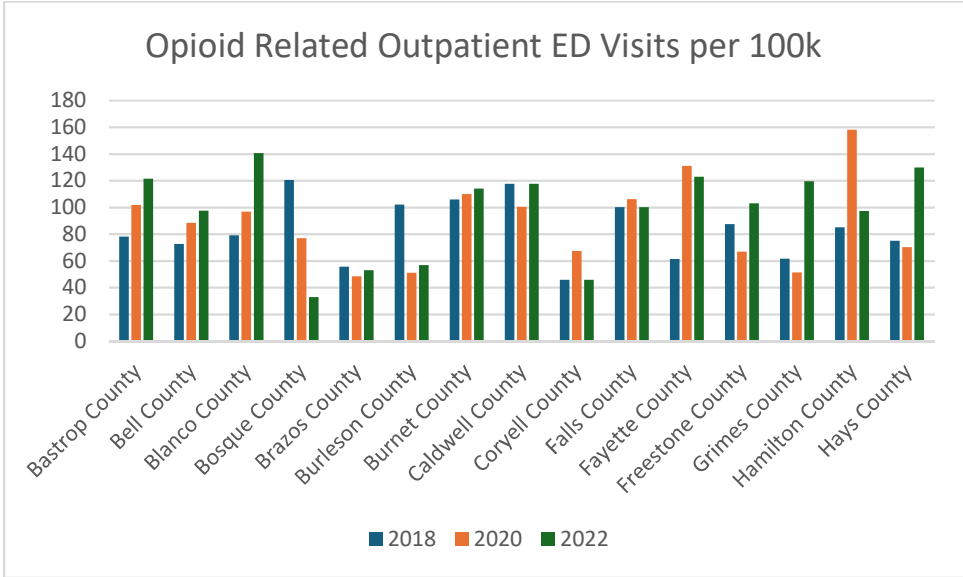
## Part V: Public Health & Public Safety (See Appendix)

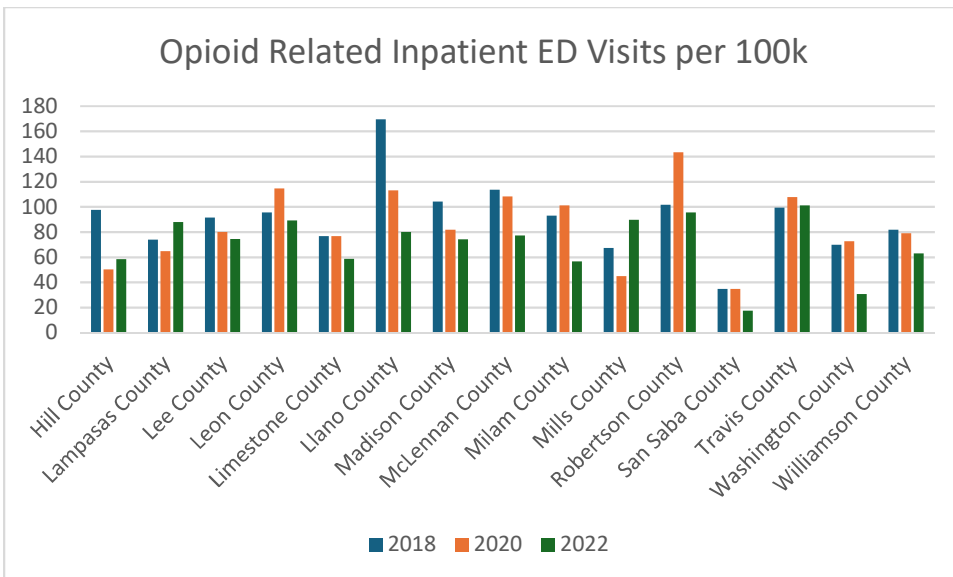
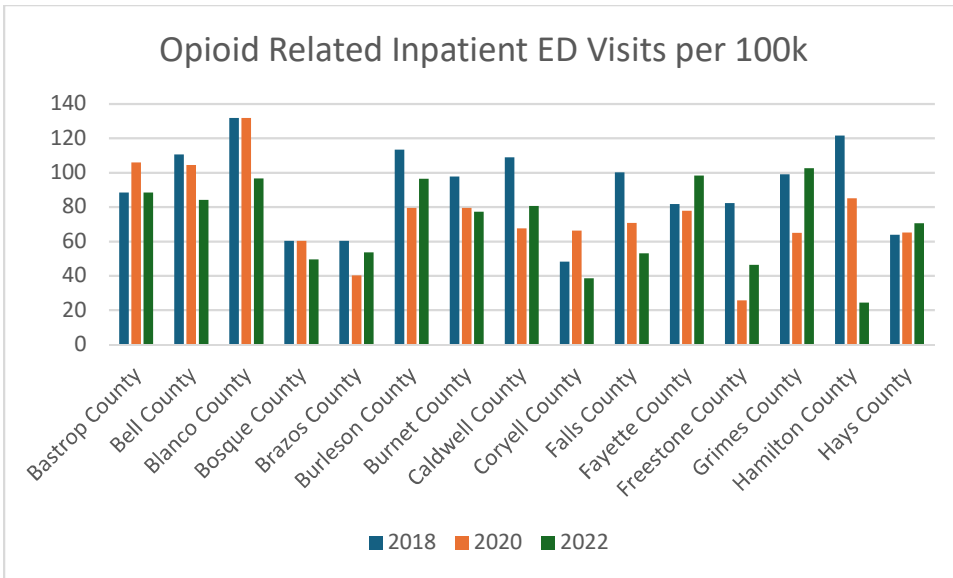
A few key points are listed below:

### Opioid ED Visits

Moving on to opioid inpatient and outpatient visits – yet another decent but not complete proxy for substance abuse – the trend over time seems to be a slow decline. Robertson County stands out as higher than most, and Hill and McLennan exhibit a steep drop over the years. Inpatient visits are similar, with Limestone and Llano standing out as having high but dropping numbers. Note that San

Saba is an extremely rural county, so their very low inpatient numbers and middling outpatient numbers may in part be an artifact of a service gap rather than a reliable metric. This may also be a factor in other low-density counties with less dramatic numbers. Region 6 and 7 regionwide numbers are broadly similar to one another. Region 7 exhibits somewhat more of a decline over time.

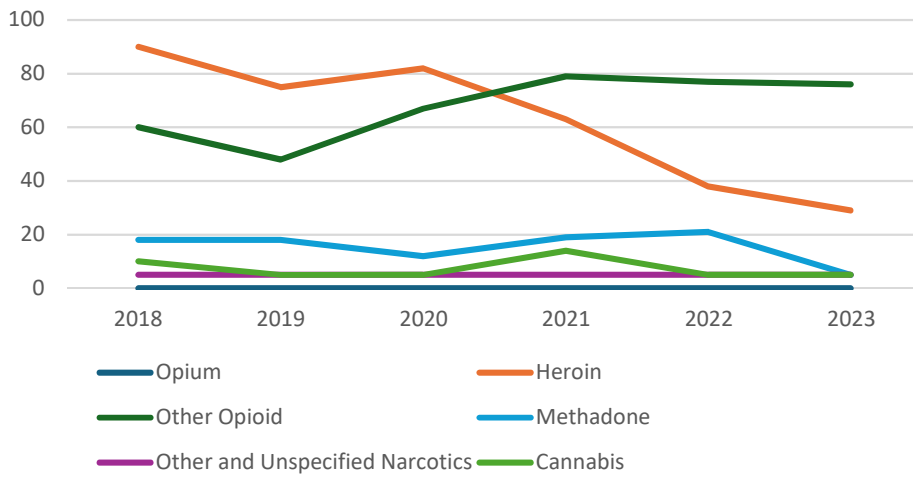




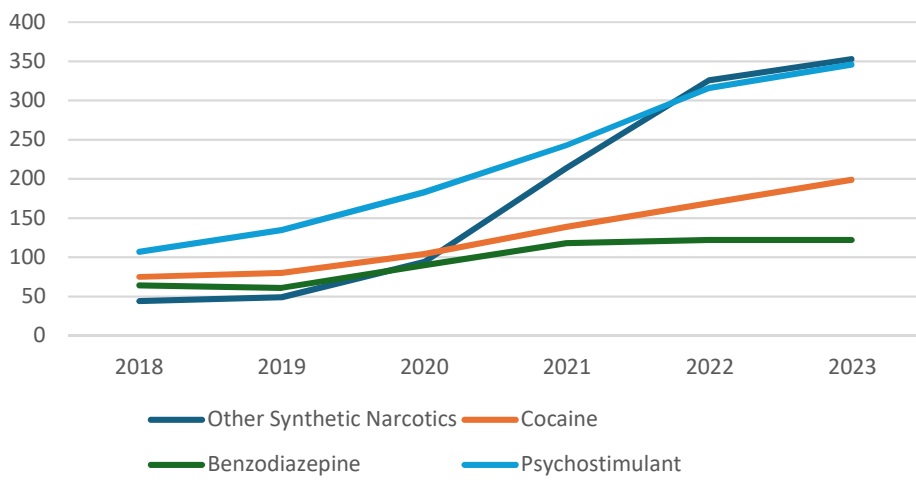
## Drug Related Deaths

In drug-related deaths in Region 7, heroin deaths have dropped significantly, “other opioid” deaths have risen significantly, and deaths from psychostimulant and “other synthetic narcotics” which may include fentanyl are high and rising.

### Lower-Casualty Drug Related Deaths, Region 7

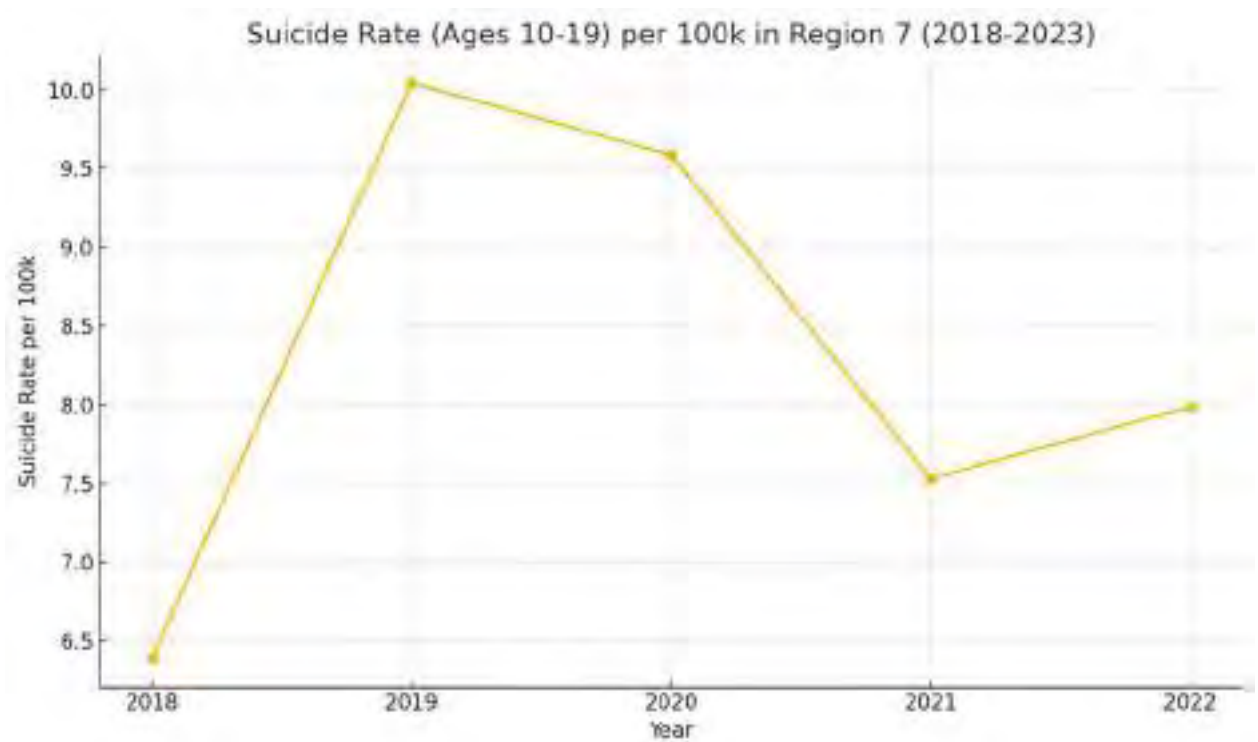
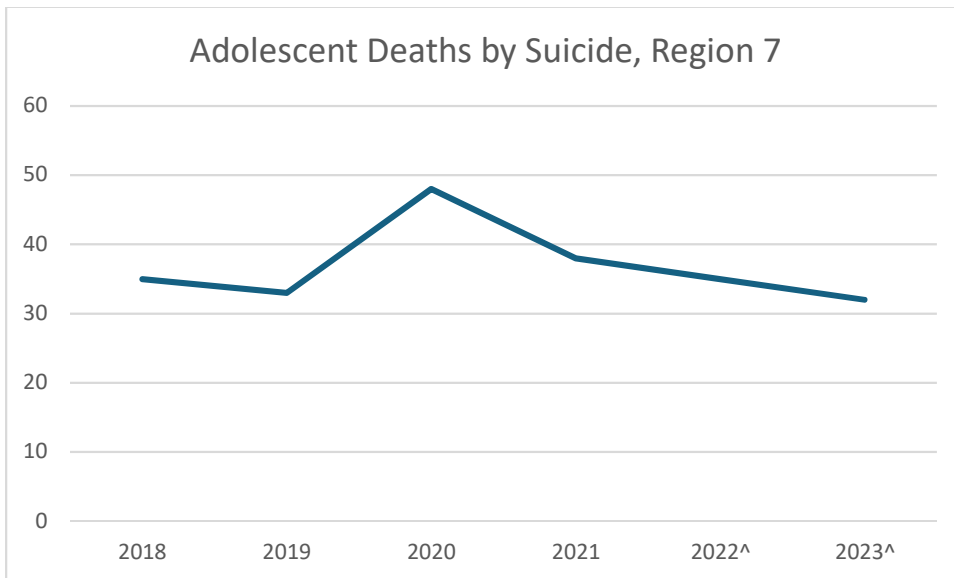


### Higher-Casualty Drug Related Deaths, Region 7



## Suicide

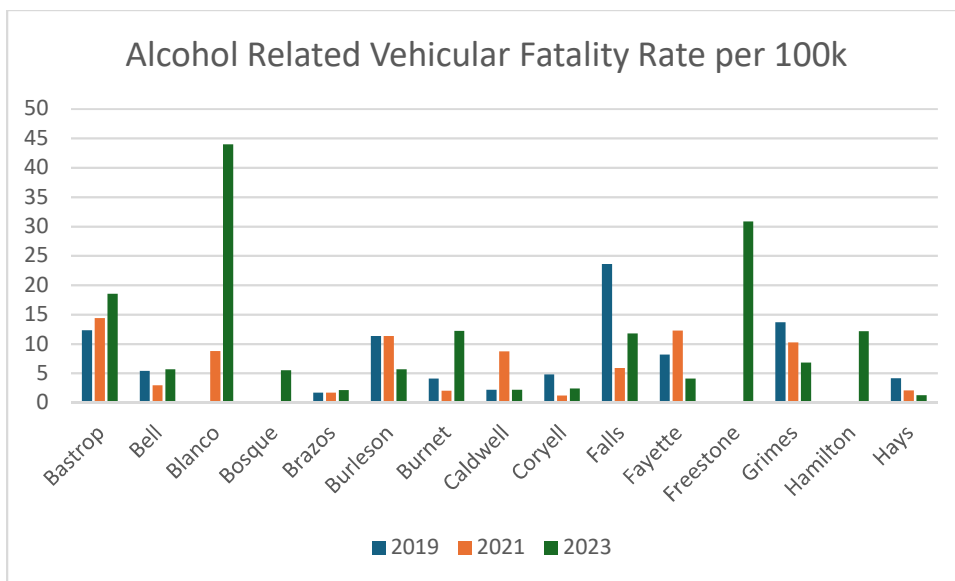
Adult and teen deaths from suicide both peaked in 2020 and then fell.



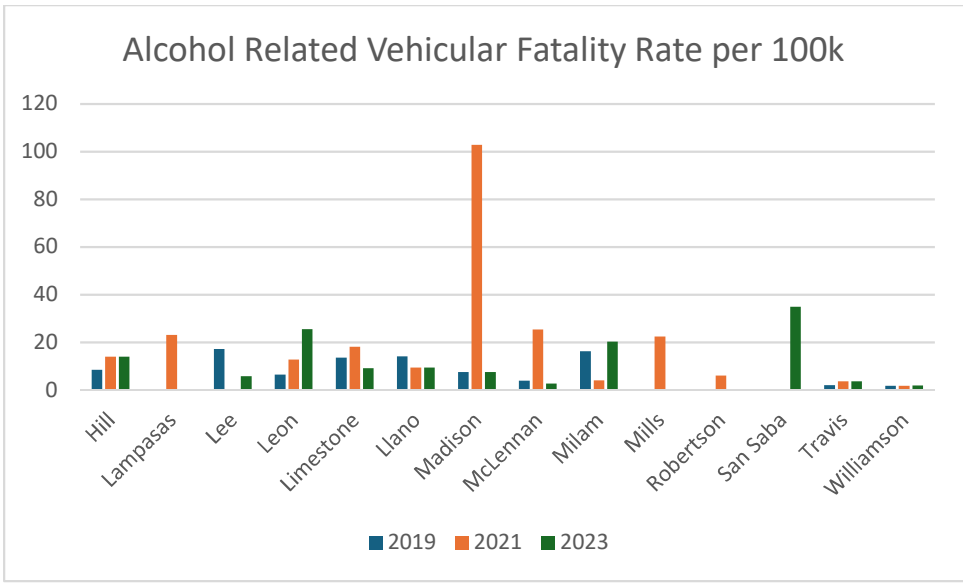
5-14 YEARS Pop	5-14 Rate per 100k	15-24 YEARS Pop	15-24 Rate per 100k	25-34 YEARS Pop	25-34 Rate per 100k
480085	N/A	569770	14.2162627	574280	20.37333705
55-64 YEARS Pop	55-64 Rate per 100k	65-74 YEARS Pop	65-74 Rate per 100k	75-84 YEARS Pop	75-84 Rate per 100k
397912	18.34576489	296767	14.48948165	134694	29.6969427
35-44 YEARS Pop	35-44 Rate per 100k	45-54 YEARS Pop	45-54 Rate per 100k		
512636	21.65279067	428037	20.55897		
85+ YEARS Pop	85+ Rate per 100k	Total Pop	Total Rate		
47702	N/A	3661292	15.51365		

### Alcohol Related Vehicular Fatalities

Alcohol related vehicular fatalities in Region 7 as compared to Region 6 were very high in 2022 and then fell. Several counties (as one would expect) peaked in 2022. This may be related to other observations about pandemic-related increases in reckless driving. Blanco, Freestone, and San Saba (to a lesser degree) all saw dramatic recent rises in fatalities, but there may be a sample size problem here: they are all, particularly San Saba, very low population, so even one fatality can substantially impact the rate. This is also why Madison hit the high by a margin of more than double in 2021: ten people died in a population of around thirteen thousand.

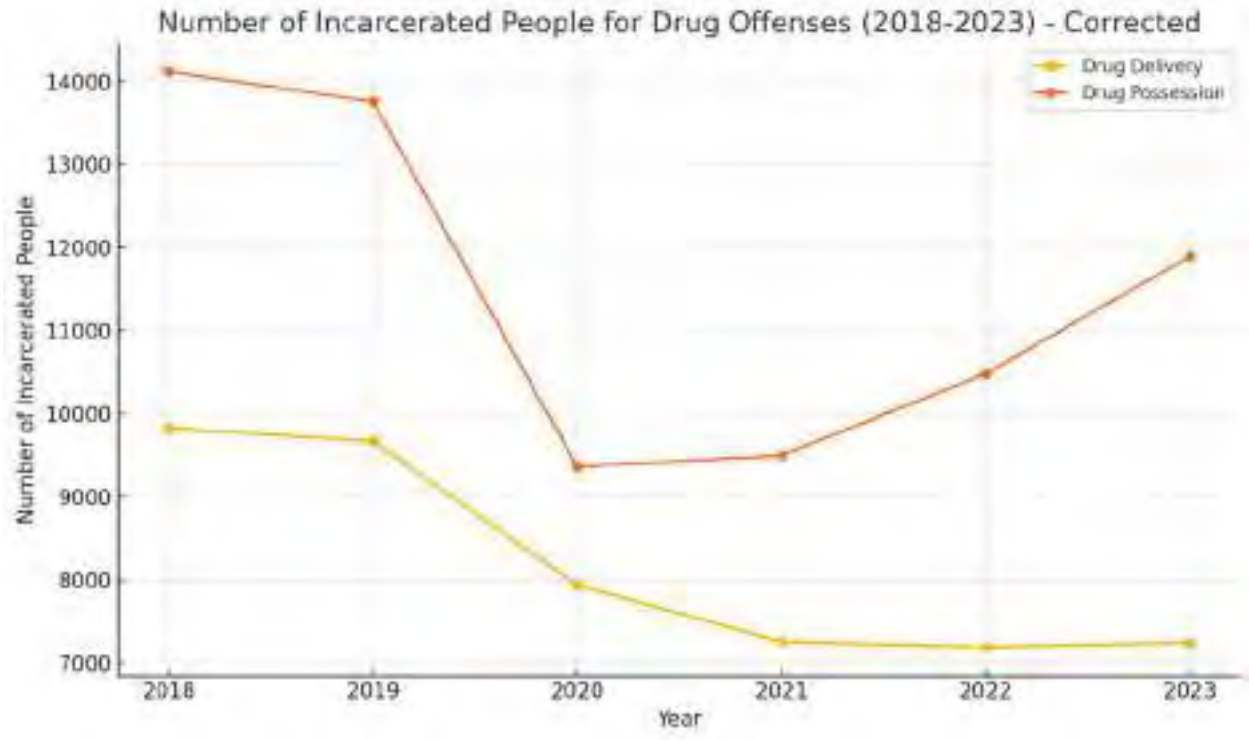






**Drug Incarcerations**

Statewide drug delivery incarcerations dropped during the worst of the pandemic and stayed low, whereas drug possession incarcerations rose almost back to their previous level.



# PART VI: REGION IN FOCUS

## Prevention Resources & Capacities

### **Providers:**

1. Substance Use/Misuse and Behavioral Health Community Coalitions- Various HHSC coalitions across Region 7 include the Voice Against Substance Abuse Coalition in Waco; the Community Alcohol and Substance Awareness Partnership (CASAP) in Bryan and Brenham; and the Hearne Zero Tolerance Youth Coalition in Hearne.

2. Other Coalitions: The Blanco Coalition on Awareness, Prevention, and Treatment of Substance Abuse (CoAPT) has been a noteworthy coalition as their efforts to reduce substance use and promote community-level change has been very successful. CoAPT has consistently implemented and coordinated various health services such as health fairs, presentations, trainings, sticker shock campaigns, anti-bullying campaigns, and SIM mapping (identifying resources and gaps in services related to behavioral health, community paramedic expansion, early intervention, and mental health awareness).

3. Community Programs and Services- The Boys and Girls Club (Region 7) have been extremely adamant about collaborating with prevention-funded agencies as well as community members within their service areas. Additionally, a more localized non-profit program called A Reason to Dream has also been fundamental in providing services to those in the Robertson County area where resources are sparse and/or non-existent.

4. Other State/Friendly Funded Prevention- Other state-funded organizations that are worth mentioning include the Sexual Assault Resource Center as they have been extremely resourceful for those who have experienced risk factors such as these, which put them at a higher risk for substance use. The Helping Youth Pursue Excellence non-profit organization has also collaborated with prevention-funded agencies to provide education and alternative activities. Lastly, health districts across Region 7 have also been a crucial resource as it pertains to increasing protective factors and addressing risk factors.

5. SUD Treatment Providers- In addition to the intervention and treatment providers within the BVCASA organization, there are other providers who have also helped provide SUD resources to the community. Organizations such as More Than Rehab, Alpha Recovery, La Hacienda, and Promises have been SUD staples within the communities of Region 7.

6. Healthcare Providers- Several healthcare providers, especially those who provide mental health services have always been a crucial part in regard to Region 7 services. A few organizations we provide referrals to include our regional mental health districts, Bluebonnet Trails, Promises Behavioral, Woodland Springs, Integral Care, and Promises.

## Emerging Trends

### Impact of COVID-19 on Behavioral Health

Overall COVID-19 and the subsequent reactions from state and news agencies had a very damaging effect on mental health and substance abuse in both Texas and the United States as a whole (Prati & Mancini, 2021; Şimşir, Koç, Seki, & Griffiths, 2022). As a whole there were a myriad of ranges of effects ranging from small to large mental effects on the population (Kim, Qian, & Aslam, 2020). While many of these effects have disappeared the chronic nature of substance use disorder characterizes it as one of the longer lasting impacts seen from COVID-19 and its subsequent lockdowns, fear, and stress (Cénat et al., 2022; Kilian et al., 2022).

### Community Interview Findings

The PRCs main role has long been a data repository and behind the scenes assistant to coalitions and more hands-on organizations, as such this PRC has sought to ensure schools, coalitions, and organizations have the appropriate, accurate, and up to date information regarding youth use. As noted by one key informant one until better data is available inroads to the use of meth and opioids is near impossible as nobody is really sure of where and how bad the problem is in this large 30 county region.

The regional needs assessment is a tool used by the community, coalitions, and organizations to better understand the needs in the community. In this region that usually takes the form of assistance towards grant writers, and assisting in spreading accurate information to improve care and build roads to improve the continuum of care in the region.

From this region there was one informant from Blanco a very rural area, a few from Travis and Williamson counties which are very urban areas, and several from the Brazos Valley where it is semi-rural. All sectors were represented with the best information coming from informants in the medical sector, the law enforcement sector, and one researcher who does prevention work in the region and Texas as a whole.

All interviews were conducted via zoom, participants were recruited in part with the regional epi workgroup and were largely already familiar with substance abuse counseling, treatment, prevention, or enforcement in some way prior to being willing to do the interview leading to a biased but informed sample.

Text analysis in will be done to code the main thematic elements in each interview and combined by question to get the major impressions of the data. Given the small and heterogeneous sample and an initial viewing of the interviews there will be bias in the results and limited conclusions able to be drawn.

Coalitions were the main attendees as they cared the most about the subject matter and in the past the REWs were more focused on problems that concerned coalition members. The current workgroup was maintained, little recruitment was done this year as the change and upheaval in the structure left less time for the workgroup itself and less for the PRC to provide, the workgroup attendance waned as efforts to utilize the workgroup for finding key informants increased. To fix this new effort to recruit a larger more diverse group will be made next year.

The key informant interviews highlighted a few obvious results (death is the worst outcome of substance use) and a few more niche results (mental health and substance abuse related access issues). Vaping, alcohol, and marijuana are the universal concerns for the majority of the youth populations with certain subsets seeing some use of harder drugs. Methamphetamine in pill form is growing in usage, now mixed with fentanyl, and meth is a consistent concern in the more rural areas. Opioid use especially fentanyl is a concern due partially to high overdose fatality ratio compared to other drugs but partially because of the increase of fentanyl and its presence in other drugs of abuse. Many efforts are being made but the ease of access for alcohol, marijuana, THC products, and vape products in particular has made it hard to make real gains in curbing youth use. Major barriers to access include lack of insurance, transportation, and knowledge of where and what services are available. Key resources were largely resources in the informants' area of expertise (e.g., medical informants spoke about medical care facilities) indicating a real lack of intercommunication between the sectors on this particular area of need.

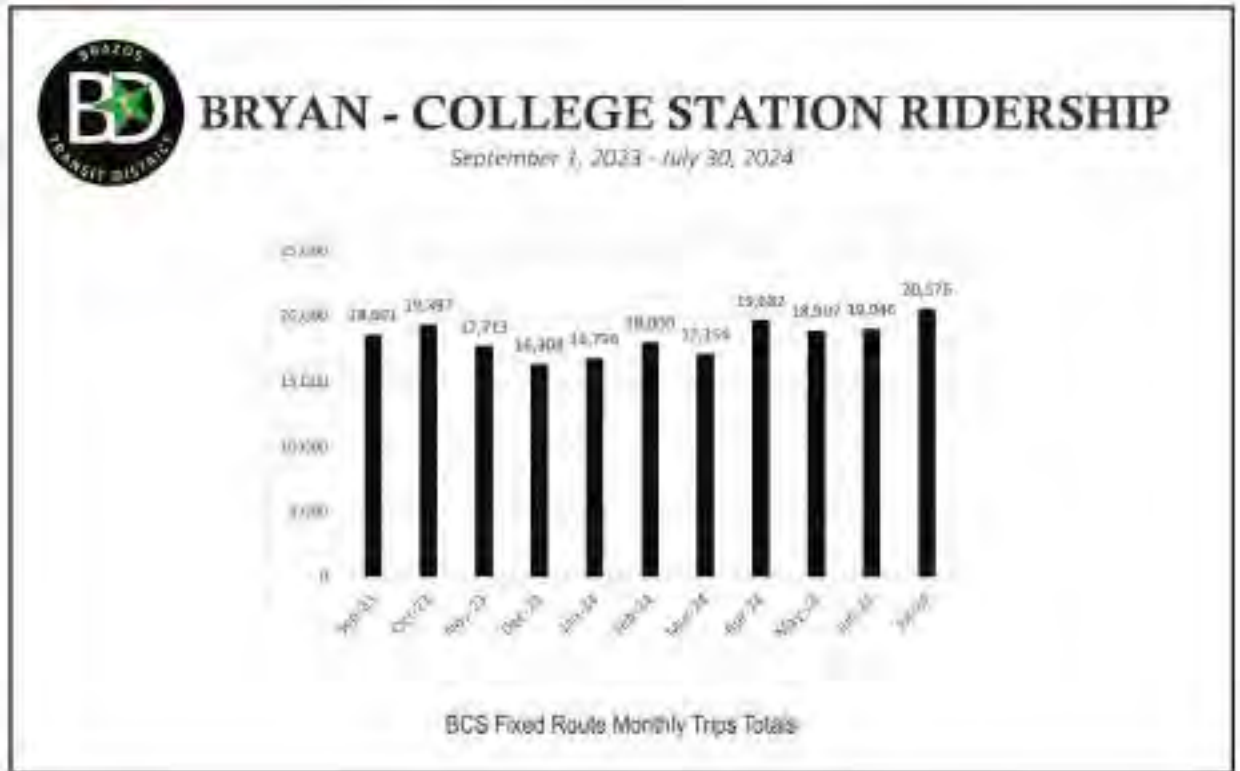
Takeaways are that the communities across this region largely see substance use as a tangential problem to mental health and find that issues of transportation, barriers to service, and mental health treatment and prevention services should take priority. This was not true for the law enforcement sector and the medical sector where participants saw use as larger or equal issue. My recommendations are to utilize the PRCs to open up dialogues with transportation sectors and utilize the state evaluator to open inroads to improve treatment access.

## Region in Focus

There are many indicators that suggest a lack of readiness in numerous areas that are required before meaningful progress can be made in reducing alcohol and substance abuse problems. These factors that must be addressed include student homelessness, low social association rates in several counties, a low number of students that would seek help if needed, high and unchanging drop-out rates, high rates of uninsured children and TANF/SNAP qualified students, and economic and social disruptions due to COVID-19. In many other areas the community appears to be ready to address ATOD issues in a more direct manner. The evidence of this readiness is the acceptance and demand for YP coalitions in schools, the small successes of YP programs in changing knowledge of ATOD issues, the high rates of use among students, and the admittance of low approval of parents and peers all suggest there is some readiness.

## Service Gaps

Transportation throughout the Brazos Valley, as well as the region, has continued to be an issue. Lack of transportation can be considered a determinant of health as it acts as a barrier to accessing necessary services. The Bryan College Station (Brazos Transit Authority) bus system is a good start, but at only about 600 riders per day in a population center of over 250,000 people, it is a drop in the bucket.



Mental health services have also been difficult to provide, as there is consistently a lack of facilities and beds for those who are in need of short or long-term care. Additionally, a lack of providers to provide counseling services has also remained a problem. Lastly, those with or without health insurance may also find it difficult to afford services if available.

Here is the link to the Greater Brazos Valley Report for 2022. This report provides a more in-depth view of the current status of BV as it pertains to health, resources, and issues.

<https://cchd.us/publications/>

## Data Gaps

The Texas School Survey is honestly fairly robust, but still does not provide an adequately full picture of youth substance use and related factors and needs. In particular, among both adults and children it is very difficult to get a true understanding of the actual prevalence of substance abuse. The TSS relies on self-reporting, which obviously is going to have significant underreporting problems – the actual changes in trends from year to year are probably reliable, but the absolute numbers may not be.

The TSS only collecting data every two years (and other, related surveys and data sources having similar problems) does interfere a great deal with having up-to-date material in off years, and sufficiently granular material in all years. This problem may not realistically be able to remedied.

It would also be *incredibly* useful to have more county-by-county breakdowns than regionwide (or statewide). I recognize that this is functionally impossible for the TSS due to privacy concerns, and a very big problem with low-population counties for the same reason. Low-population counties often show up as, essentially, [more than zero but less than ten] entries into the data because e.g. reporting

that there were exactly four opiate deaths in a small town might make it feasible for an intrepid person to figure out exactly who those were.

## Moving Forward

It is important to address many factors in the region including economic, housing, social associations, medical data gaps, and lack of willingness to seek help, and lack of enforcement of existent laws, perception of marijuana as not harmful, evident demand for drugs. It is recommended that stakeholders, coalitions, and concerned individuals pursue:

- Development of economic improvements, such as bringing industry and economic opportunities to their local areas
- Increase affordable housing by improving competition in the market and showing demand for housing in their communities
- Improve access to care through telehealth and improved transportation infrastructure and
- Attempt to coordinate with hospitals to gather substance use data in their area
- Encourage help-seeking behavior among students and adults alike for substance use and mental health concerns
- Build resilience in youth to provide a buffer against negative substance abuse outcomes
- Improve the accuracy of perceptions of students regarding marijuana including the deleterious effects of use
- Increase caution among youth when it comes to vape products
- Encourage local governance to pursue the enforcement of existent laws
- Encourage local governance to create ordinances that benefit public health initiatives in their communities.
- Decrease the number of seizures of large amounts of illicit substances through lowering demand and increasing the number of adults and youth in treatment

## Conclusion

### **Primary substance abuse concerns based on the data in this report:**

- Alcohol, marijuana, and vape product use among youth
  - Based on TSS, TCS, YRBSS, and Treatment data
- Alcohol, marijuana, and methamphetamine use among adults
  - Based on drug seizure and treatment data

### **Substance abuse perception & behavior concerns:**

- Marijuana use acceptance and low perception of risk among students
- High risk alcohol use among college students
- Use of homemade vape products
- Possible increased use of marijuana-adjacent substitutes

### **Related concerns:**

- Homelessness
- Data gaps

- Economic instability
- Low social association
- Suicide rates

Data	<h2 style="text-align: center;">Citations</h2>
Alcohol Permits	License Information. Texas Alcoholic Beverage Commission. Available at <a href="https://apps.tabc.texas.gov/publicinquiry/">https://apps.tabc.texas.gov/publicinquiry/</a> . Accessed 28 May 2021.
Alcohol and Tobacco Sales to Minors	Open Record Request - HHSC - Alcohol Violations by County. <a href="https://www.tabc.texas.gov/PublicInquiry/RosterSummary.aspx">https://www.tabc.texas.gov/PublicInquiry/RosterSummary.aspx</a> . Run Date 3/30/2020. Administrative Violations: Sales to Minors. Texas Alcoholic Beverage Commission. Available at <a href="https://apps.tabc.texas.gov/publicinquiry/">https://apps.tabc.texas.gov/publicinquiry/</a> . Accessed 28 May 2021.
Arrests	Texas Department of Public Safety UCR Bureau. Crime in Texas Online. Drug Related Arrests by Agency. (2017, 2018, 2019). <a href="https://txucr.nibrs.com/SRSReport/ArresteeSummary">https://txucr.nibrs.com/SRSReport/ArresteeSummary</a> . Accessed 3 August, 2021
ATOD Education Programs	Website: <a href="https://www.tdlr.texas.gov/court-ordered/oep/oepcourses.htm?type=APEM">https://www.tdlr.texas.gov/court-ordered/oep/oepcourses.htm?type=APEM</a>
BRFSS	Texas MSA Alcohol Prevalence BRFSS e. <a href="https://www.cdc.gov/brfss/brfssprevalence/">https://www.cdc.gov/brfss/brfssprevalence/</a> , Accessed June 9, 2021.
COVID-19	Department of State Health Services: <a href="https://dshs.state.tx.us/coronavirus/">https://dshs.state.tx.us/coronavirus/</a> <a href="https://dshs.state.tx.us/coronavirus/additionaldata/">https://dshs.state.tx.us/coronavirus/additionaldata/</a> <a href="https://txdshs.maps.arcgis.com/apps/opsdashboard/index.html#/ed483ecd702b4298ab01e8b9cafc8b83">https://txdshs.maps.arcgis.com/apps/opsdashboard/index.html#/ed483ecd702b4298ab01e8b9cafc8b83</a>
Drop-out and Graduation Rates	Completion, Graduation, and Dropouts. The Texas Education Agency. <a href="https://tea.texas.gov/acctres/dropcomp/years.html">https://tea.texas.gov/acctres/dropcomp/years.html</a> . Accessed 3/15/2021.
Drug and Alcohol On-Hand Population	Texas Department of Criminal Justice. Open Records Exec Services. <a href="mailto:OpenRecords.ExecServices@tdcj.texas.gov">OpenRecords.ExecServices@tdcj.texas.gov</a> , Request for On Hand Population for Drug and DWI Related Offenses for 2019 by County. Requested January 14, 2020, Received January 21, 2020, as of August 31, 2019

<p>Drug and Alcohol Related Death</p>	<p>Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics. Underlying Cause of Death 1999-2019 on CDC WONDER Online Database, released in 2020. Data are from the Multiple Cause of Death Files, 1999-2019, as compiled from data provided by the 57 vital statistics jurisdictions through the Vital Statistics Cooperative Program. Accessed at <a href="http://wonder.cdc.gov/ucd-icd10.html">http://wonder.cdc.gov/ucd-icd10.html</a> on Apr 14, 2021 3:13:02 PM</p>
<p>DUI Crashes &amp; Fatalities</p>	<p>Texas Department of Transportation. Driving Under the Influence (Alcohol) Crashes and Injuries by County. 2016-2020. Available at <a href="https://www.txdot.gov/inside-txdot/forms-publications/drivers-vehicles/publications/annual-summary.html">https://www.txdot.gov/inside-txdot/forms-publications/drivers-vehicles/publications/annual-summary.html</a>. Accessed June 18, 2021</p>
<p>Economic Costs</p>	<p>1. U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. The Health Consequences of Smoking—50 Years of Progress. A Report of the Surgeon General. Atlanta, GA: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, Office on Smoking and Health; 2014. <a href="http://www.surgeongeneral.gov/library/reports/50-years-of-progress/full-report.pdf">www.surgeongeneral.gov/library/reports/50-years-of-progress/full-report.pdf</a> (PDF, 38MB)</p>
<p>Economic Costs</p>	<p>2. Xu X, Bishop EE, Kennedy SM, Simpson SA, Pechacek TF. Annual Healthcare Spending Attributable to Cigarette Smoking: An Update. <i>American Journal of Preventive Medicine</i> 2014;48(3):326–33 [accessed 2017 Feb 28].</p>
<p>Economic Costs</p>	<p>3. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Excessive Drinking is Draining the U.S. Economy. <a href="https://www.cdc.gov/features/costsofdrinking/">https://www.cdc.gov/features/costsofdrinking/</a> Updated January 2016. Accessed April 21, 2017.</p>
<p>Economic Costs</p>	<p>4. National Drug Intelligence Center. National Drug Threat Assessment. Washington, DC: United States Department of Justice; 2011. <a href="http://www.justice.gov/archive/ndic/pubs44/44849/44849p.pdf">www.justice.gov/archive/ndic/pubs44/44849/44849p.pdf</a>(PDF, 8MB)</p>
<p>Economic Costs</p>	<p>5. Birnbaum, HG. et al. Societal Costs of Prescription Opioid Abuse, Dependence, and Misuse in the United States. <i>Pain Medicine</i> 2011; 12: 657-667.</p>
<p>Economic Costs</p>	<p>6. Florence, CS et al. The Economic Burden of Prescription Opioid Overdose, Abuse, and Dependence in the United States, 2013; <i>Medical Care</i>. Volume 54, Number 10, October 2016.</p>



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EMS Runs	Office of Injury Prevention and EMS & Trauma registries, Texas Department of State Health Services. EMS Runs and Overdose or Poisoning Toxic Ingestion. 2018. Received on April 27, 2020
Free and Reduced School Lunches	U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics: Common Core Data. ELSI - Elementary and Secondary Information System. <a href="https://nces.ed.gov/ccd/elsi/tableGenerator.aspx">https://nces.ed.gov/ccd/elsi/tableGenerator.aspx</a> . Accessed May 10, 2021.
HIV	People Living with HIV, Texas Department of State Health Services, 2018, <a href="http://healthdata.dshs.texas.gov/dashboard/diseases/people-living-with-hiv">healthdata.dshs.texas.gov/dashboard/diseases/people-living-with-hiv</a> . Accessed 2/22/2021.
Homeless Students	Texas Education Agency. Student Program and Special Population Report. <a href="https://rptsrv1.tea.texas.gov/adhocrpt/adspr.html">https://rptsrv1.tea.texas.gov/adhocrpt/adspr.html</a> . Updated February 20, 2020. Accessed February 9, 2021.
Homeless Adults	Point-in-Time Count (PIT) Reports <a href="https://www.thn.org/texas-balance-state-continuum-care/data/pit-count-and-hic/">https://www.thn.org/texas-balance-state-continuum-care/data/pit-count-and-hic/</a> . Accessed May 11, 2021.
Illicit Drug YRBSS	Texas Department of State Health Services. 2001 - 2019 High School Youth Risk Behavior Survey Data. Available at <a href="https://healthdata.dshs.texas.gov/dashboard/surveys-and-profiles/youth-risk-behavior-survey">https://healthdata.dshs.texas.gov/dashboard/surveys-and-profiles/youth-risk-behavior-survey</a> . Accessed April 12, 2020
Juvenile Justice	“The State of Juvenile Probation Activity in Texas Report.” Texas Juvenile Justice Department, Executive Director Camille Cain, Aug. 2020, <a href="http://www.tjjd.texas.gov/index.php/doc-library/category/334-state-of-juvenile-probation-activity">www.tjjd.texas.gov/index.php/doc-library/category/334-state-of-juvenile-probation-activity</a> . Accessed March 18, 2021.
Limited English Proficiency	U.S. Census Bureau, 2014-2019 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates. <a href="https://data.census.gov/cedsci/">https://data.census.gov/cedsci/</a> Accessed May 12, 2021

Overdose Deaths	Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics. Underlying Cause of Death 1999-2019 on CDC WONDER Online Database, released in 2020. Data are from the Multiple Cause of Death Files, 1999-2019, as compiled from data provided by the 57 vital statistics jurisdictions through the Vital Statistics Cooperative Program. Accessed at <a href="http://wonder.cdc.gov/ucd-icd10.html">http://wonder.cdc.gov/ucd-icd10.html</a> on Apr 14, 2021 3:13:02 PM
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Income	Texas Income by County e. <a href="https://data.census.gov">https://data.census.gov</a> , Accessed June 9, 2021.
BRFSS Depression	Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System Survey Data. Atlanta, Georgia: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, [2020]. [accessed May 12, 2021]. URL: <a href="https://www.cdc.gov/brfss/brfssprevalence/">https://www.cdc.gov/brfss/brfssprevalence/</a> .
Poison Center Marijuana	"Marijuana-Related Poison Center Calls." Texas Health Data, Texas Department of State Health Services, <a href="https://healthdata.dshs.texas.gov/dashboard/drugs-and-alcohol/marijuana-related-poison-center-calls">healthdata.dshs.texas.gov/dashboard/drugs-and-alcohol/marijuana-related-poison-center-calls</a> . Accessed 25 May 2021.
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Population Projections	Texas Demographics Center; Website: <a href="http://osd.texas.gov/Data/TPEPP/Projections/Tool?fid=F4BDAAD084D34A37ACDAE05E1C93798D">http://osd.texas.gov/Data/TPEPP/Projections/Tool?fid=F4BDAAD084D34A37ACDAE05E1C93798D</a>
Seizure	TDPS; <a href="https://txucr.nibrs.com/Home/Index">https://txucr.nibrs.com/Home/Index</a>
Single-Parent Households	U.S. Census Bureau, 2014-2019 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates. <a href="https://data.census.gov/cedsci/">https://data.census.gov/cedsci/</a> Accessed May 12, 2021

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TANF Benefits	Temporary Assistance for Needy Families. Texas Health and Human Services Commission. 201-2020. <a href="https://hhs.texas.gov/about-hhs/records-statistics/data-statistics/temporary-assistance-needy-families-tanf-statistics">https://hhs.texas.gov/about-hhs/records-statistics/data-statistics/temporary-assistance-needy-families-tanf-statistics</a> . Accessed July 14, 2021.
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TEA Discipline	Discipline Actions. The Texas Education Agency. Public Information Request fulfilled February 6, 2021.
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Tobacco Permits	Data.Texas.gov <a href="https://data.texas.gov/Government-and-Taxes/Active-Cigarette-Tobacco-Retailers/u5nd-4vpg/data">https://data.texas.gov/Government-and-Taxes/Active-Cigarette-Tobacco-Retailers/u5nd-4vpg/data</a> Accessed 4/23/2021.
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Treatment Facilities	U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. SAMSHA. Behavioral Health Treatment Services Locator. <a href="https://findtreatment.samhsa.gov/">https://findtreatment.samhsa.gov/</a> . Accessed April 16, 2021
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Uninsured Children	County Health Rankings. U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Health Insurance Estimates (SAHIE). <a href="http://www.countyhealthrankings.org/app/texas/2018/measure/factors/122/data?sort=sc-0">http://www.countyhealthrankings.org/app/texas/2018/measure/factors/122/data?sort=sc-0</a> . Accessed JULY 26, 2021
YP Pretest/Posttest	Collected from Youth prevention programs by data coordinator
YRBSS Alcohol	Texas Department of State Health Services. 2001 - 2017 High School Youth Risk Behavior Survey Data. Available at <a href="http://healthdata.dshs.texas.gov/HealthRisks/YRBS/">http://healthdata.dshs.texas.gov/HealthRisks/YRBS/</a> . Accessed February 3, 2020

## Glossary of Helpful Terms and Definitions

<p>ACEs</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>May also refer to adverse <i>community</i> 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.</p> <p>Please see the beginning of the report for more information on ACEs.</p>
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<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Adolescent</b></p>	<p>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.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>ATOD</b></p>	<p>Acronym for alcohol, tobacco, and other drugs.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Binge Drinking</b></p>	<p>Defined as consuming 5 or more drinks on an occasion for men, and 4 or more drinks for women on an occasion for women.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>BRFSS</b></p>	<p>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.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Counterfeit Drug</b></p>	<p>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.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>DSHS</b></p>	<p>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.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Drug</b></p>	<p>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.</p>

<b>Evaluation</b>	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.
<b>HHS</b>	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.
<b>Incidence</b>	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.
<b>LGBTQIA+</b>	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.
<b>Justice-Impacted</b>	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.
<b>MAT/MOUD</b>	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.

<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Neurotoxin</b></p>	<p>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.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;"><i>PCEs</i></p>	<p>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.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Person-Centered Language or Person-First Language</b></p>	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>PRC</b></p>	<p>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.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Prevalence</b></p>	<p>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.</p>

<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Protective Factor</b></p>	<p>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.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Recovery</b></p>	<p>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.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Risk Factor</b></p>	<p>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.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Self-Directed Violence</b></p>	<p>Anything a person does intentionally that can cause injury to self, including death.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>SPF</b></p>	<p>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: <a href="https://www.samhsa.gov/sites/default/files/20190620-samhsa-strategic-prevention-framework-guide.pdf">https://www.samhsa.gov/sites/default/files/20190620-samhsa-strategic-prevention-framework-guide.pdf</a></p>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Stigma</b></p>	<p>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.</p>



<p style="text-align: center;">SDOH</p>	<p>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.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Substance Abuse</p>	<p>When substance use adversely affects the health of an individual or when the use of a substance imposes social and personal costs.</p> <p><b>Please note:</b> 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: <a href="https://nida.nih.gov/research-topics/addiction-science/words-matter-preferred-language-talking-about-addiction">https://nida.nih.gov/research-topics/addiction-science/words-matter-preferred-language-talking-about-addiction</a></p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Substance Dependence</p>	<p>An adaptive biological and psychological state that develops from repeated drug administration, and which results in withdrawal upon cessation of substance use.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Substance Misuse or Non-Medical Substance Use</p>	<p>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.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Substance Use</p>	<p>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).</p>

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.

# APPENDIX: Parts III-V

## Income

Census ACS 2022

## Unemployment

US Bureau of Labor Statistics 2024

## Economically Disadvantaged Students

Texas Education Agency, Student Program Reports

## Homeless Students

Texas Education Agency, Student Program Reports

## Educational Attainment

American Community Survey

## Alcohol Arrests

Texas DPS UCR

year	county	age_group	alc_per_100k
2023	BASTROP	Adult	314.27
2023	BASTROP	Juvenile	9.77
2023	BELL	Adult	290.69
2023	BELL	Juvenile	13

2023	BLANCO	Adult	397.91
2023	BLANCO	Juvenile	0
2023	BOSQUE	Adult	183.77
2023	BOSQUE	Juvenile	0
2023	BRAZOS	Adult	270.98
2023	BRAZOS	Juvenile	0
2023	BURLESON	Adult	106.23
2023	BURLESON	Juvenile	0
2023	BURNET	Adult	404.11
2023	BURNET	Juvenile	133.54
2023	CALDWELL	Adult	552.23
2023	CALDWELL	Juvenile	0
2023	CORYELL	Adult	229.46
2023	CORYELL	Juvenile	0
2023	FALLS	Adult	205.56
2023	FALLS	Juvenile	0
2023	FAYETTE	Adult	70.98
2023	FAYETTE	Juvenile	0
2023	FREESTONE	Adult	44.97
2023	FREESTONE	Juvenile	0
2023	GRIMES	Adult	115.24
2023	GRIMES	Juvenile	38.24
2023	HAMILTON	Adult	75.95
2023	HAMILTON	Juvenile	0
2023	HAYS	Adult	326.08
2023	HAYS	Juvenile	0
2023	HILL	Adult	446.11
2023	HILL	Juvenile	0
2023	LAMPASAS	Adult	308.7
2023	LAMPASAS	Juvenile	46.84
2023	LEE	Adult	466.98
2023	LEE	Juvenile	0
2023	LEON	Adult	230.27
2023	LEON	Juvenile	0
2023	LIMESTONE	Adult	80.43
2023	LIMESTONE	Juvenile	0
2023	LLANO	Adult	185.72
2023	LLANO	Juvenile	0
2023	MADISON	Adult	110.64
2023	MADISON	Juvenile	0
2023	MCLENNAN	Adult	373.7

2023	MCLENNAN	Juvenile	39.55
2023	MILAM	Adult	169.95
2023	MILAM	Juvenile	0
2023	MILLS	Adult	332.32
2023	MILLS	Juvenile	0
2023	ROBERTSON	Adult	108.12
2023	ROBERTSON	Juvenile	0
2023	SAN SABA	Adult	21.4
2023	SAN SABA	Juvenile	0
2023	TRAVIS	Adult	338.85
2023	TRAVIS	Juvenile	20.95
2023	WASHINGTON	Adult	250.93
2023	WASHINGTON	Juvenile	0
2023	WILLIAMSON	Adult	404.04
2023	WILLIAMSON	Juvenile	9.26
2019	REGION	Adult	545.42
2019	REGION	Juvenile	26.68
2020	REGION	Adult	431.94
2020	REGION	Juvenile	17.01
2021	REGION	Adult	436.24
2021	REGION	Juvenile	19.94
2022	REGION	Adult	372.63
2022	REGION	Juvenile	9.09
2023	REGION	Adult	328
2023	REGION	Juvenile	15.54

## Drug Arrests

Texas DPS UCR

year	county	age group	drug_per_100k
2023	BASTROP	Adult	308.89
2023	BASTROP	Juvenile	430.07
2023	BELL	Adult	424.49
2023	BELL	Juvenile	257.44
2023	BLANCO	Adult	198.95

2023	BLANCO	Juvenile	0
2023	BOSQUE	Adult	449.22
2023	BOSQUE	Juvenile	0
2023	BRAZOS	Adult	425.83
2023	BRAZOS	Juvenile	104.04
2023	BURLESON	Adult	304.53
2023	BURLESON	Juvenile	0
2023	BURNET	Adult	532.92
2023	BURNET	Juvenile	378.37
2023	CALDWELL	Adult	296.25
2023	CALDWELL	Juvenile	137.39
2023	CORYELL	Adult	487.21
2023	CORYELL	Juvenile	199.42
2023	FALLS	Adult	616.69
2023	FALLS	Juvenile	0
2023	FAYETTE	Adult	507.02
2023	FAYETTE	Juvenile	136.86
2023	FREESTONE	Adult	430.45
2023	FREESTONE	Juvenile	56.75
2023	GRIMES	Adult	422.55
2023	GRIMES	Juvenile	1070.75
2023	HAMILTON	Adult	288.62
2023	HAMILTON	Juvenile	0
2023	HAYS	Adult	262.46
2023	HAYS	Juvenile	234.16
2023	HILL	Adult	289.08
2023	HILL	Juvenile	141.6
2023	LAMPASAS	Adult	396.06
2023	LAMPASAS	Juvenile	702.58
2023	LEE	Adult	541.1
2023	LEE	Juvenile	53.94
2023	LEON	Adult	95.28
2023	LEON	Juvenile	0
2023	LIMESTONE	Adult	287.26
2023	LIMESTONE	Juvenile	0
2023	LLANO	Adult	289.51
2023	LLANO	Juvenile	78.62
2023	MADISON	Adult	442.56
2023	MADISON	Juvenile	0
2023	MCLENNAN	Adult	531.44
2023	MCLENNAN	Juvenile	39.55

2023	MILAM	Adult	278.09
2023	MILAM	Juvenile	154.8
2023	MILLS	Adult	27.69
2023	MILLS	Juvenile	0
2023	ROBERTSON	Adult	162.19
2023	ROBERTSON	Juvenile	0
2023	SAN SABA	Adult	278.25
2023	SAN SABA	Juvenile	0
2023	TRAVIS	Adult	190.46
2023	TRAVIS	Juvenile	47.37
2023	WASHINGTON	Adult	1282.54
2023	WASHINGTON	Juvenile	702.43
2023	WILLIAMSON	Adult	161.96
2023	WILLIAMSON	Juvenile	61.74
2019	REGION	Adult	518.69
2019	REGION	Juvenile	222.86
2020	REGION	Adult	309.47
2020	REGION	Juvenile	65.39
2021	REGION	Adult	310.24
2021	REGION	Juvenile	75.66
2022	REGION	Adult	299.8
2022	REGION	Juvenile	122.87
2023	REGION	Adult	294.81
2023	REGION	Juvenile	127.85

## Violent and Property Crime

Texas DPS UCR

year	county	age_group	violent_per_100k	property_per_100k
2023	BASTROP	Adult	127.59	202.8
2023	BASTROP	Juvenile	205.26	136.84
2023	BELL	Adult	105.31	238.03
2023	BELL	Juvenile	52.01	124.82
2023	BLANCO	Adult	20.94	31.41
2023	BLANCO	Juvenile	450.96	112.74
2023	BOSQUE	Adult	61.26	6.81
2023	BOSQUE	Juvenile	0	0
2023	BRAZOS	Adult	32.88	104.47
2023	BRAZOS	Juvenile	32.86	180.7
2023	BURLESON	Adult	77.9	127.48

2023	BURLESON	Juvenile	0	0
2023	BURNET	Adult	118.71	176.8
2023	BURNET	Juvenile	89.03	133.54
2023	CALDWELL	Adult	80.53	166.82
2023	CALDWELL	Juvenile	0	176.64
2023	CORYELL	Adult	103.73	363.05
2023	CORYELL	Juvenile	106.35	412.12
2023	FALLS	Adult	66.07	36.71
2023	FALLS	Juvenile	70.03	70.03
2023	FAYETTE	Adult	76.05	141.97
2023	FAYETTE	Juvenile	45.62	0
2023	FREESTONE	Adult	134.92	83.52
2023	FREESTONE	Juvenile	56.75	283.77
2023	GRIMES	Adult	170.73	128.05
2023	GRIMES	Juvenile	76.48	191.2
2023	HAMILTON	Adult	106.33	60.76
2023	HAMILTON	Juvenile	0	0
2023	HAYS	Adult	109.22	226.4
2023	HAYS	Juvenile	128.13	185.56
2023	HILL	Adult	96.36	253.39
2023	HILL	Juvenile	84.96	141.6
2023	LAMPASAS	Adult	139.79	425.18
2023	LAMPASAS	Juvenile	140.52	187.35
2023	LEE	Adult	96.36	192.72
2023	LEE	Juvenile	0	107.87
2023	LEON	Adult	31.76	103.22
2023	LEON	Juvenile	0	0
2023	LIMESTONE	Adult	91.92	74.69
2023	LIMESTONE	Juvenile	0	48.47
2023	LLANO	Adult	98.32	120.17
2023	LLANO	Juvenile	0	0
2023	MADISON	Adult	46.1	147.52
2023	MADISON	Juvenile	0	0
2023	MCLENNAN	Adult	338.37	546.37
2023	MCLENNAN	Juvenile	336.14	482.46
2023	MILAM	Adult	82.4	56.65
2023	MILAM	Juvenile	38.7	116.1
2023	MILLS	Adult	0	0
2023	MILLS	Juvenile	0	0
2023	ROBERTSON	Adult	208.53	92.68
2023	ROBERTSON	Juvenile	0	175.54
2023	SAN SABA	Adult	0	0
2023	SAN SABA	Juvenile	0	0



2023	TRAVIS	Adult	240.18	253.26
2023	TRAVIS	Juvenile	271.49	241.42
2023	WASHINGTON	Adult	90.61	202.14
2023	WASHINGTON	Juvenile	223.5	159.64
2023	WILLIAMSON	Adult	39.84	148.32
2023	WILLIAMSON	Juvenile	26.24	106.5
2019	REGION	Adult	146.03	316.9
2019	REGION	Juvenile	125.51	334
2020	REGION	Adult	140.38	234.41
2020	REGION	Juvenile	86.8	187.09
2021	REGION	Adult	152.94	210.86
2021	REGION	Juvenile	92.08	128.44
2022	REGION	Adult	160.3	228.1
2022	REGION	Juvenile	109.38	141.34
2023	REGION	Adult	154.51	230.54
2023	REGION	Juvenile	149.84	197.64

## Alcohol Retail Density

TABC Permit Data

Licenses per Square Mile

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
<b>BASTROP</b>	0.189	0.215	0.238	0.248	0.241	0.23	0.266
<b>BELL</b>	0.512	0.583	0.616	0.62	0.623	0.592	0.693
<b>BLANCO</b>	0.062	0.062	0.068	0.07	0.072	0.068	0.092
<b>BOSQUE</b>	0.049	0.057	0.058	0.067	0.062	0.054	0.064
<b>BRAZOS</b>	0.691	0.776	0.826	0.841	0.817	0.809	0.918
<b>BURLESON</b>	0.086	0.099	0.108	0.108	0.112	0.102	0.114
<b>BURNET</b>	0.092	0.109	0.115	0.122	0.128	0.123	0.164
<b>CALDWELL</b>	0.145	0.162	0.178	0.195	0.193	0.2	0.246
<b>CORYELL</b>	0.064	0.069	0.072	0.068	0.069	0.067	0.08
<b>FALLS</b>	0.042	0.047	0.042	0.043	0.046	0.043	0.046
<b>FAYETTE</b>	0.125	0.144	0.156	0.156	0.144	0.165	0.209
<b>FREESTONE</b>	0.039	0.042	0.043	0.044	0.043	0.04	0.049
<b>GRIMES</b>	0.116	0.123	0.137	0.142	0.145	0.133	0.149
<b>HAMILTON</b>	0.032	0.032	0.033	0.033	0.036	0.037	0.051
<b>HAYS</b>	0.493	0.567	0.619	0.64	0.669	0.66	0.753
<b>HILL</b>	0.066	0.081	0.084	0.082	0.086	0.08	0.097
<b>LAMPASAS</b>	0.044	0.051	0.059	0.055	0.053	0.048	0.059
<b>LEE</b>	0.07	0.079	0.081	0.081	0.078	0.079	0.099
<b>LEON</b>	0.034	0.035	0.036	0.035	0.036	0.039	0.039
<b>LIMESTONE</b>	0.056	0.066	0.066	0.067	0.063	0.057	0.07
<b>LLANO</b>	0.066	0.074	0.077	0.08	0.079	0.077	0.09

<b>MADISON</b>	0.054	0.06	0.064	0.06	0.069	0.062	0.069
<b>MCLENNAN</b>	0.402	0.473	0.504	0.515	0.523	0.489	0.571
<b>MILAM</b>	0.059	0.064	0.076	0.074	0.071	0.069	0.086
<b>MILLS</b>	0.009	0.012	0.013	0.016	0.02	0.019	0.023
<b>ROBERTSON</b>	0.049	0.056	0.055	0.061	0.061	0.051	0.068
<b>SAN SABA</b>	0.012	0.015	0.013	0.016	0.018	0.016	0.018
<b>TRAVIS</b>	2.567	2.893	3.018	3.036	3.011	3.065	3.524
<b>WASHINGTON</b>	0.184	0.21	0.22	0.215	0.218	0.199	0.24
<b>WILLIAMSON</b>	0.644	0.76	0.829	0.873	0.884	0.882	1.045

Licenses per 100k

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
BASTROP	172.811	196.47	217.042	226.3	220.128	209.842	242.758
BELL	145.691	165.656	175.099	176.178	176.988	168.354	196.953
BLANCO	386.847	386.847	422.015	439.599	448.391	422.015	571.479
BOSQUE	263.23	307.102	312.586	361.941	334.522	290.65	345.489
BRAZOS	173.189	194.57	206.971	210.82	204.833	202.695	230.063
BURLESON	323.093	368.439	402.449	402.449	419.454	379.776	425.122
BURNET	187.258	219.825	232.037	246.285	258.498	248.321	331.773
CALDWELL	172.177	191.792	211.407	231.022	228.843	237.561	292.047
CORYELL	80.633	87.853	91.464	86.65	87.853	85.446	101.092
FALLS	188.59	212.164	188.59	194.484	206.271	194.484	206.271
FAYETTE	487.006	560.671	605.689	605.689	560.671	642.521	814.406
FREESTONE	174.942	190.378	195.524	200.669	195.524	180.087	221.25
GRIMES	310.92	331.42	369.004	382.67	389.504	358.754	399.754
HAMILTON	328.387	328.387	340.55	340.55	364.875	377.037	522.987
HAYS	138.551	159.292	173.811	179.618	187.915	185.426	211.559
HILL	175.615	217.428	225.79	220.215	228.578	214.64	259.241
LAMPASAS	143.339	166.459	194.202	180.33	175.706	157.211	194.202
LEE	251.745	286.074	291.795	291.795	280.352	286.074	354.732
LEON	235.384	241.746	248.107	241.746	248.107	267.193	267.193
LIMESTONE	230.29	270.929	270.929	275.445	257.383	234.805	284.476
LLANO	291.861	324.813	338.935	353.057	348.35	338.935	395.424
MADISON	185.805	208.101	222.965	208.101	237.83	215.533	237.83
MCLENNAN	160.028	188.043	200.707	204.928	207.998	194.567	227.186
MILAM	242.385	262.584	311.061	302.981	290.862	282.783	351.458
MILLS	157.092	201.975	224.417	269.3	336.625	314.183	381.508
ROBERTSON	250.642	286.447	280.48	310.318	310.318	262.577	346.124
SAN SABA	244.328	296.684	261.78	314.136	349.04	314.136	349.04
TRAVIS	197.801	222.913	232.524	233.919	231.982	236.167	271.511
WASHINGTON	310.013	354.699	371.457	363.078	368.664	335.149	404.971
WILLIAMSON	118.059	139.241	151.884	159.93	161.9	161.572	191.456

## Tobacco Retail Density

Texas Comptroller

<https://data.texas.gov/See-Category-Tile/All-Cigarette-and-Tobacco-Retailers/yrkr-maw5/data>

Region	County	Pop	Sq Miles	Num Permits	Per 100k	Per Sq Mi	Year
7	BASTROP	97216	888.2	128	131.67	0.144	2023
7	BELL	370647	1053.8	422	113.85	0.400	2023
7	BLANCO	11374	709.3	22	193.42	0.031	2023
7	BOSQUE	18235	983	45	246.78	0.046	2023
7	BRAZOS	233849	586.1	235	100.49	0.401	2023
7	BURLESON	17642	659.1	44	249.40	0.067	2023
7	BURNET	49130	994.8	75	152.66	0.075	2023
7	CALDWELL	45883	544.5	63	137.31	0.116	2023
7	CORYELL	83093	1052.3	66	79.43	0.063	2023
7	FALLS	16968	765.5	26	153.23	0.034	2023
7	FAYETTE	24435	949.9	61	249.64	0.064	2023
7	FREESTONE	19435	877.7	36	185.23	0.041	2023
7	GRIMES	29268	787.5	53	181.09	0.067	2023
7	HAMILTON	8222	835.9	20	243.25	0.024	2023
7	HAYS	241067	676.9	221	91.68	0.326	2023
7	HILL	35874	958.9	73	203.49	0.076	2023
7	LAMPASAS	21627	712.5	27	124.84	0.038	2023
7	LEE	17478	629	37	211.69	0.059	2023
7	LEON	15719	1073.2	40	254.47	0.037	2023
7	LIMESTONE	22146	905.4	45	203.20	0.050	2023
7	LLANO	21243	934.1	41	193.00	0.044	2023
7	MADISON	13455	466.1	28	208.10	0.060	2023
7	MCLENNAN	260579	1036.7	357	137.00	0.344	2023
7	MILAM	24754	1016.4	40	161.59	0.039	2023
7	MILLS	4456	748.2	10	224.42	0.013	2023
7	ROBERTSON	16757	855.2	38	226.77	0.044	2023
7	SAN SABA	5730	1135.3	17	296.68	0.015	2023
7	TRAVIS	1290188	994.1	1358	105.26	1.366	2023
7	WASHINGTON	35805	604.2	65	181.54	0.108	2023
7	WILLIAMSON	609017	1115.8	489	80.29	0.438	2023

7	BASTROP	97216	888.2	136	139.89	0.153	2024
7	BELL	370647	1053.8	453	122.22	0.430	2024
7	BLANCO	11374	709.3	24	211.01	0.034	2024
7	BOSQUE	18235	983	49	268.71	0.050	2024
7	BRAZOS	233849	586.1	242	103.49	0.413	2024
7	BURLESON	17642	659.1	43	243.74	0.065	2024
7	BURNET	49130	994.8	85	173.01	0.085	2024
7	CALDWELL	45883	544.5	68	148.20	0.125	2024
7	CORYELL	83093	1052.3	73	87.85	0.069	2024
7	FALLS	16968	765.5	27	159.12	0.035	2024
7	FAYETTE	24435	949.9	59	241.46	0.062	2024
7	FREESTONE	19435	877.7	36	185.23	0.041	2024
7	GRIMES	29268	787.5	55	187.92	0.070	2024
7	HAMILTON	8222	835.9	20	243.25	0.024	2024
7	HAYS	241067	676.9	252	104.54	0.372	2024
7	HILL	35874	958.9	84	234.15	0.088	2024
7	LAMPASAS	21627	712.5	33	152.59	0.046	2024
7	LEE	17478	629	38	217.42	0.060	2024
7	LEON	15719	1073.2	40	254.47	0.037	2024
7	LIMESTONE	22146	905.4	49	221.26	0.054	2024
7	LLANO	21243	934.1	41	193.00	0.044	2024
7	MADISON	13455	466.1	29	215.53	0.062	2024
7	MCLENNAN	260579	1036.7	388	148.90	0.374	2024
7	MILAM	24754	1016.4	43	173.71	0.042	2024
7	MILLS	4456	748.2	11	246.86	0.015	2024
7	ROBERTSON	16757	855.2	43	256.61	0.050	2024
7	SAN SABA	5730	1135.3	20	349.04	0.018	2024
7	TRAVIS	1290188	994.1	1409	109.21	1.417	2024
7	WASHINGTON	35805	604.2	62	173.16	0.103	2024
7	WILLIAMSON	609017	1115.8	527	86.53	0.472	2024

## E-Cig Retail Permit Density

Texas Comptroller

<https://data.texas.gov/See-Category-Tile/All-Cigarette-and-Tobacco-Retailers/yrkr-maw5/data>

Region	County	Pop	Sq Miles	Num Permits	Per 100k	Per Sq Mi	Year
7	BASTROP	97216	888.2	87	89.49	0.098	2023
7	BELL	370647	1053.8	297	80.13	0.282	2023
7	BLANCO	11374	709.3	10	87.92	0.014	2023
7	BOSQUE	18235	983	24	131.62	0.024	2023
7	BRAZOS	233849	586.1	160	68.42	0.273	2023
7	BURLESON	17642	659.1	22	124.70	0.033	2023
7	BURNET	49130	994.8	46	93.63	0.046	2023
7	CALDWELL	45883	544.5	40	87.18	0.073	2023
7	CORYELL	83093	1052.3	46	55.36	0.044	2023
7	FALLS	16968	765.5	14	82.51	0.018	2023
7	FAYETTE	24435	949.9	33	135.05	0.035	2023
7	FREESTONE	19435	877.7	21	108.05	0.024	2023
7	GRIMES	29268	787.5	21	71.75	0.027	2023
7	HAMILTON	8222	835.9	10	121.62	0.012	2023
7	HAYS	241067	676.9	137	56.83	0.202	2023
7	HILL	35874	958.9	52	144.95	0.054	2023
7	LAMPASAS	21627	712.5	17	78.61	0.024	2023
7	LEE	17478	629	19	108.71	0.030	2023
7	LEON	15719	1073.2	19	120.87	0.018	2023
7	LIMESTONE	22146	905.4	29	130.95	0.032	2023
7	LLANO	21243	934.1	22	103.56	0.024	2023
7	MADISON	13455	466.1	18	133.78	0.039	2023
7	MCLENNAN	260579	1036.7	222	85.19	0.214	2023
7	MILAM	24754	1016.4	22	88.87	0.022	2023
7	MILLS	4456	748.2	4	89.77	0.005	2023
7	ROBERTSON	16757	855.2	20	119.35	0.023	2023
7	SAN SABA	5730	1135.3	6	104.71	0.005	2023
7	TRAVIS	1290188	994.1	870	67.43	0.875	2023
7	WASHINGTON	35805	604.2	35	97.75	0.058	2023
7	WILLIAMSON	609017	1115.8	316	51.89	0.283	2023
7	BASTROP	97216	888.2	95	97.72	0.107	2024
7	BELL	370647	1053.8	323	87.14	0.307	2024
7	BLANCO	11374	709.3	13	114.30	0.018	2024
7	BOSQUE	18235	983	27	148.07	0.027	2024
7	BRAZOS	233849	586.1	170	72.70	0.290	2024
7	BURLESON	17642	659.1	22	124.70	0.033	2024
7	BURNET	49130	994.8	56	113.98	0.056	2024
7	CALDWELL	45883	544.5	45	98.08	0.083	2024
7	CORYELL	83093	1052.3	52	62.58	0.049	2024
7	FALLS	16968	765.5	15	88.40	0.020	2024
7	FAYETTE	24435	949.9	32	130.96	0.034	2024
7	FREESTONE	19435	877.7	22	113.20	0.025	2024

7	GRIMES	29268	787.5	25	85.42	0.032	2024
7	HAMILTON	8222	835.9	11	133.79	0.013	2024
7	HAYS	241067	676.9	167	69.28	0.247	2024
7	HILL	35874	958.9	61	170.04	0.064	2024
7	LAMPASAS	21627	712.5	18	83.23	0.025	2024
7	LEE	17478	629	21	120.15	0.033	2024
7	LEON	15719	1073.2	19	120.87	0.018	2024
7	LIMESTONE	22146	905.4	34	153.53	0.038	2024
7	LLANO	21243	934.1	23	108.27	0.025	2024
7	MADISON	13455	466.1	22	163.51	0.047	2024
7	MCLENNAN	260579	1036.7	260	99.78	0.251	2024
7	MILAM	24754	1016.4	28	113.11	0.028	2024
7	MILLS	4456	748.2	4	89.77	0.005	2024
7	ROBERTSON	16757	855.2	25	149.19	0.029	2024
7	SAN SABA	5730	1135.3	10	174.52	0.009	2024
7	TRAVIS	1290188	994.1	996	77.20	1.002	2024
7	WASHINGTON	35805	604.2	33	92.17	0.055	2024
7	WILLIAMSON	609017	1115.8	378	62.07	0.339	2024

## Uninsured Children

US Census Bureau, Small Area Health Insurance Estimates, 2018-2021 <https://www.census.gov/data-tools/demo/sahie/#/>, Accessed on 4/25/24.

## Uninsured Adults

US Census Bureau, Small Area Health Insurance Estimates, 2018-2021 <https://www.census.gov/data-tools/demo/sahie/#/>, Accessed on 4/25/24.

## PDMP Schedule 2 and 3 Prescriptions

### Texas Prescription Drug Monitoring Program

<b>Coryell</b>	5,156	5,312	5,115	5,748	5,322	5,131	5,756	5,746	5,612	5,423
<b>Bell</b>	16,883	17,662	16,515	18,340	17,913	16,702	18,710	18,542	17,753	17,105
<b>Travis</b>	270	324	275	318	312	312	353	379	311	309
<b>Falls</b>	585	599	553	684	695	710	769	730	737	714
<b>Robertson</b>	13,392	14,006	11,766	13,933	13,784	12,440	13,203	13,532	13,563	12,596
<b>Lampasas</b>	542	569	552	601	559	570	597	601	601	605
<b>Bastrop</b>	3,463	3,500	3,424	3,760	3,681	3,457	4,004	4,068	3,874	3,754
<b>Fayette</b>	1,405	1,431	1,365	1,554	1,508	1,388	1,522	1,593	1,454	1,468
<b>Milam</b>	3,359	3,555	3,334	3,646	3,536	3,348	3,590	3,689	3,574	3,441
<b>Freestone</b>	514	552	541	599	540	520	584	532	518	468
<b>Madison</b>	1,315	1,304	1,259	1,436	1,415	1,239	1,378	1,463	1,391	1,425
<b>Leon</b>	643	681	632	686	677	606	716	675	608	611
<b>Grimes</b>	327	372	306	352	332	337	340	372	368	335
<b>Lee</b>	504	578	512	619	560	534	562	565	558	563
<b>Washington</b>	14,186	14,710	13,704	15,792	14,985	14,088	15,542	16,020	15,475	14,693
<b>Hays</b>	2,088	2,190	1,967	2,268	2,133	2,030	2,320	2,354	2,203	2,173
<b>Bosque</b>	738	791	771	876	752	724	831	793	766	723
<b>McLennan</b>	641	665	582	721	677	649	684	778	699	669
<b>Burleson</b>	621	670	629	752	699	677	802	839	775	710
<b>Williamson</b>	1,428	1,479	1,427	1,540	1,505	1,341	1,467	1,546	1,501	1,410
<b>Llano</b>	672	691	705	784	671	715	853	839	741	725
<b>Limestone</b>	534	526	451	544	535	480	539	570	490	468
<b>Mills</b>	16,452	17,398	16,079	18,222	17,473	16,379	17,837	18,439	18,138	17,617
<b>Blanco</b>	936	1,008	907	1,044	952	932	950	1,021	963	992
<b>San Saba</b>	214	219	241	254	197	198	246	217	199	214
<b>Hamilton</b>	505	540	460	564	478	513	541	580	542	479
<b>Hill</b>	155	167	150	154	157	153	182	177	159	154
<b>Burnet</b>	70,949	73,828	69,732	78,692	72,958	66,157	75,378	76,882	73,813	72,043
<b>Caldwell</b>	2,247	2,191	2,084	2,484	2,295	2,123	2,310	2,424	2,324	2,272
<b>Brazos</b>	38,505	40,284	38,582	42,948	40,636	37,657	42,032	43,290	40,939	40,374

## Mental Health Providers

CMS National Provider Identification

County	MHP Rate
Bastrop	418.17613
Bell	1602.11737
Blanco	149.2395
Bosque	188.40043
Brazos	731.94251
Burleson	60.32479
Burnet	475.85553
Caldwell	532.27264
Coryell	376.71724
Falls	104.20785
Fayette	194.80765
Freestone	116.26392
Grimes	102.34165
Hamilton	596.33698
Hays	724.03784
Hill	329.65362
Lampasas	418.8848
Lee	380.34263
Leon	112.60401
Limestone	316.79957
Llano	386.90651
Madison	188.04078
McLennan	1021.75054
Milam	183.76547
Mills	756.24053
Robertson	70.16745
San Saba	201.4533
Travis	2084.22346
Washington	437.89738
Williamson	871.05766

## Family Violence

Texas Department of Safety's Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Data Portal

year	Region	COUNTY	num_incidents	FIPS Code	total_population	fam_v_rate
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2023	7	BASTROP	645	48021	97216	663.5
2023	7	BELL	2763	48027	370647	745.5
2023	7	BLANCO	41	48031	11374	360.5
2023	7	BOSQUE	32	48035	18235	175.5
2023	7	BRAZOS	613	48041	233849	262.1
2023	7	BURLESON	41	48051	17642	232.4
2023	7	BURNET	250	48053	49130	508.9
2023	7	CALDWELL	259	48055	45883	564.5
2023	7	CORYELL	582	48099	83093	700.4
2023	7	FALLS	54	48145	16968	318.2
2023	7	FAYETTE	81	48149	24435	331.5
2023	7	FREESTONE	67	48161	19435	344.7
2023	7	GRIMES	171	48185	29268	584.3
2023	7	HAMILTON	27	48193	8222	328.4
2023	7	HAYS	1427	48209	241067	592
2023	7	HILL	198	48217	35874	551.9
2023	7	LAMPASAS	104	48281	21627	480.9
2023	7	LEE	86	48287	17478	492
2023	7	LEON	31	48289	15719	197.2
2023	7	LIMESTONE	149	48293	22146	672.8
2023	7	LLANO	121	48299	21243	569.6
2023	7	MADISON	29	48313	13455	215.5
2023	7	MCLENNAN	1916	48309	260579	735.3
2023	7	MILAM	80	48331	24754	323.2
2023	7	MILLS	14	48333	4456	314.2
2023	7	ROBERTSON	89	48395	16757	531.1
2023	7	SAN SABA	4	48411	5730	69.8
2023	7	TRAVIS	7876	48453	1290188	610.5
2023	7	WASHINGTON	190	48477	35805	530.7
2023	7	WILLIAMSON	3131	48491	609017	514.1

## Substitute Care

## Adult Depression

CDC PLACES 2023 Dataset

## Perceived Parental Disapproval of Substance Use

Texas School Survey

Region	Grade Level	Substance	Strongly Disapprove	Mildly Disapprove	Neither	Mildly Approve	Strongly Approve	Do Not Know
6/7	all	Alcohol	54.8%	13.9%	14.8%	5.3%	1.1%	10.1%
6/7	7	Alcohol	62.7%	11.9%	8.2%	2.4%	0.9%	13.9%
6/7	8	Alcohol	65.5%	11.9%	10.4%	2.9%	0.2%	9.2%
6/7	9	Alcohol	54.7%	13.1%	16.6%	4.8%	2%	8.9%
6/7	10	Alcohol	53.7%	13.7%	13.6%	6.9%	2.1%	9.9%
6/7	11	Alcohol	46.4%	17.7%	20.4%	6.9%	0.6%	8%
6/7	12	Alcohol	41.4%	16%	22.8%	9%	0.8%	10%
6/7	all	Marijuana	71.9%	7%	7.7%	1.7%	1.4%	10.3%
6/7	7	Marijuana	78%	2.7%	2.6%	0.7%	1.5%	14.5%
6/7	8	Marijuana	80.9%	4.8%	3.7%	0.7%	0.6%	9.3%
6/7	9	Marijuana	70.6%	6.3%	11.6%	1.1%	1.4%	9%
6/7	10	Marijuana	67%	8.2%	8.5%	3.3%	2.5%	10.5%
6/7	11	Marijuana	67.5%	10.3%	10.9%	1.8%	1.1%	8.5%
6/7	12	Marijuana	64.1%	11.2%	11.4%	3%	1.2%	9.1%
6/7	all	Tobacco	74.7%	7.4%	5.6%	0.7%	0.8%	10.8%
6/7	7	Tobacco	76.2%	5%	3.1%	0.7%	0.7%	14.4%
6/7	8	Tobacco	80.2%	6%	3.8%	0.3%	0.4%	9.4%
6/7	9	Tobacco	75.4%	5.7%	7.1%	0.6%	1.8%	9.3%
6/7	10	Tobacco	73.2%	6.5%	6.8%	1.2%	1.1%	11.3%
6/7	11	Tobacco	72.7%	10%	7.6%	0.6%	0.3%	8.8%
6/7	12	Tobacco	68.9%	12%	6.1%	1.3%	0.3%	11.4%

## Substance Use Among Close Friends

Texas School Survey

Region	Grade Level	Substance	Never Heard of/None	A Few Friends	Some Friends	Most Friends	All Friends
6/7	all	Alcohol	50.1%	22.9%	13.6%	10.4%	3.1%
6/7	7	Alcohol	75.5%	16.7%	5.3%	2%	0.4%
6/7	8	Alcohol	67.7%	19.6%	8.4%	3.7%	0.6%
6/7	9	Alcohol	51.2%	24.5%	12.8%	10%	1.6%
6/7	10	Alcohol	41.8%	25.1%	18.2%	13%	2%
6/7	11	Alcohol	32%	28.1%	18.3%	15.8%	5.8%
6/7	12	Alcohol	24.4%	24.2%	20.7%	20.9%	9.8%
6/7	all	Marijuana	56.6%	18.6%	11.8%	10%	3%
6/7	7	Marijuana	81.8%	9.6%	4.8%	3.1%	0.8%

6/7	8	Marijuana	71.7%	15.8%	6.6%	4.7%	1.2%
6/7	9	Marijuana	57.7%	18.3%	11.5%	10.2%	2.4%
6/7	10	Marijuana	48.5%	21.6%	14.6%	11.9%	3.5%
6/7	11	Marijuana	39.8%	24.7%	15.9%	15%	4.6%
6/7	12	Marijuana	32.9%	23.5%	20%	17%	6.6%
6/7	all	Tobacco	72.1%	17.1%	7.1%	3%	0.8%
6/7	7	Tobacco	87.3%	8.6%	2.9%	0.8%	0.3%
6/7	8	Tobacco	82.4%	13%	2.9%	1.4%	0.4%
6/7	9	Tobacco	75.7%	15.1%	6.3%	2.7%	0.3%
6/7	10	Tobacco	67.7%	19.5%	8.7%	3.5%	0.5%
6/7	11	Tobacco	59.9%	23.8%	10.3%	4.2%	1.7%
6/7	12	Tobacco	53.9%	25.6%	12.9%	5.9%	1.7%
6/7	all	Alcohol	47.7%	23%	14.9%	11%	3.4%
6/7	7	Alcohol	76.4%	16.1%	5.1%	1.7%	0.8%
6/7	8	Alcohol	66.2%	21.9%	7.8%	3.5%	0.6%
6/7	9	Alcohol	45.5%	24.8%	18%	9.8%	1.9%
6/7	10	Alcohol	35.3%	28%	20.8%	12.7%	3.3%
6/7	11	Alcohol	30.8%	26.9%	21.4%	16.3%	4.6%
6/7	12	Alcohol	21.8%	21.6%	19.1%	26.4%	11.1%
6/7	all	Marijuana	55.4%	18%	11.4%	11.8%	3.4%
6/7	7	Marijuana	86.9%	8.4%	2.4%	1.6%	0.8%
6/7	8	Marijuana	75.6%	12.8%	6.4%	3.6%	1.5%
6/7	9	Marijuana	54.3%	20.3%	10.5%	10.1%	4.9%
6/7	10	Marijuana	40.6%	21.3%	17.1%	16.1%	4.9%
6/7	11	Marijuana	36.5%	25.9%	17.4%	16.5%	3.7%
6/7	12	Marijuana	27.1%	22%	17.7%	27.5%	5.7%
6/7	all	Tobacco	72.1%	16.1%	6.4%	4.2%	1.3%
6/7	7	Tobacco	90.5%	7.1%	1.9%	0.5%	0%
6/7	8	Tobacco	86.5%	9.4%	2.8%	1.1%	0.3%
6/7	9	Tobacco	71%	18%	4.8%	4.2%	1.9%
6/7	10	Tobacco	65.9%	21%	8.7%	2.2%	2.2%
6/7	11	Tobacco	60.9%	22.9%	9.1%	5.8%	1.3%
6/7	12	Tobacco	50%	21.1%	13.2%	13.3%	2.4%
6/7	all	Alcohol	60.8%	18.5%	9.9%	7.9%	2.8%
6/7	7	Alcohol	78.7%	14.4%	4.5%	1.7%	0.6%
6/7	8	Alcohol	70.2%	17.8%	7.5%	4%	0.5%
6/7	9	Alcohol	59.3%	23.2%	9.5%	6.4%	1.6%
6/7	10	Alcohol	58.7%	19.3%	10.2%	8.5%	3.3%
6/7	11	Alcohol	46.5%	20.1%	16%	11.9%	5.5%
6/7	12	Alcohol	46.9%	17.1%	13%	16.7%	6.3%
6/7	all	Marijuana	71%	12.6%	7.1%	6.8%	2.4%
6/7	7	Marijuana	89.3%	5.4%	2.1%	2.2%	1.1%
6/7	8	Marijuana	83%	8.7%	4.7%	3.3%	0.2%

6/7	9	Marijuana	73.6%		14.5%	5.2%	5.4%	1.3%
6/7	10	Marijuana	64.5%		14.8%	9.2%	8.2%	3.2%
6/7	11	Marijuana	55.6%		18.2%	11.4%	10.1%	4.7%
6/7	12	Marijuana	56.2%		16.1%	10.8%	12.8%	4.2%
6/7	all	Tobacco	82.5%		10.9%	3.6%	2.3%	0.7%
6/7	7	Tobacco	90.8%		6.5%	1.9%	0.7%	0.1%
6/7	8	Tobacco	86.8%		9.2%	2.8%	1.1%	0%
6/7	9	Tobacco	82.6%		11.3%	3.5%	1.8%	0.9%
6/7	10	Tobacco	82%		12.3%	3.4%	1.5%	0.9%
6/7	11	Tobacco	76.3%		13%	5.3%	4.4%	1.1%
6/7	12	Tobacco	74.2%		14.3%	5.3%	4.7%	1.6%

## Perceived Ease of Access

Region	Grade Level	Substance	Never Heard of It	Impossible	Very Difficult	Somewhat Difficult	Somewhat Easy
6/7	all	Alcohol	23.2%	13.2%	5.2%	10.8%	18.9%
6/7	7	Alcohol	36.2%	23.4%	6.1%	10%	12%
6/7	8	Alcohol	30%	19.2%	6.4%	11.6%	16.2%
6/7	9	Alcohol	21.1%	13.2%	4.8%	9.4%	20.1%
6/7	10	Alcohol	19.4%	10%	5.4%	12.3%	19.4%
6/7	11	Alcohol	17.2%	7%	3.1%	9.5%	24%
6/7	12	Alcohol	12.2%	3.9%	4.9%	12%	22.9%
6/7	all	Marijuana	27.9%	21.5%	6.9%	8.7%	12.5%
6/7	7	Marijuana	42.8%	36.3%	6.9%	4.6%	4.5%
6/7	8	Marijuana	36.2%	32.2%	8.5%	7.2%	7.6%
6/7	9	Marijuana	24.9%	21.5%	8.1%	10.1%	13%
6/7	10	Marijuana	23.4%	15.9%	5.7%	11.5%	15.6%
6/7	11	Marijuana	20.6%	10.7%	5.8%	9%	18.3%
6/7	12	Marijuana	16.1%	8.4%	6%	10.2%	17.6%
6/7	all	Tobacco	29.8%	20.2%	6.7%	9.2%	14.1%
6/7	7	Tobacco	41.5%	32.4%	6.2%	6.8%	7.6%
6/7	8	Tobacco	35.5%	27.2%	8.7%	9%	10.6%
6/7	9	Tobacco	28.4%	21%	7.5%	9.7%	15.8%
6/7	10	Tobacco	27.4%	16.9%	7.3%	12.7%	15.3%
6/7	11	Tobacco	24.3%	12.1%	5.3%	10%	19.8%
6/7	12	Tobacco	18.4%	7.9%	4.5%	7%	16.5%
6/7	all	Alcohol	21%	13%	5.9%	10.8%	19.3%
6/7	7	Alcohol	36%	22.9%	7.9%	9.3%	12.5%
6/7	8	Alcohol	27.4%	20.5%	8.4%	13.2%	14.7%

6/7	9	Alcohol	18.8%	12.3%	7.7%	10.1%	20.3%
6/7	10	Alcohol	14%	6.3%	4.2%	11.6%	24%
6/7	11	Alcohol	13.2%	7.6%	3.4%	11.2%	23%
6/7	12	Alcohol	12.2%	4.6%	2.6%	9.1%	23.5%
6/7	all	Marijuana	26.4%	22.8%	7.9%	9.3%	13.1%
6/7	7	Marijuana	43.7%	37.7%	6.6%	4.2%	4%
6/7	8	Marijuana	33.1%	36.4%	8.7%	7%	6.5%
6/7	9	Marijuana	24.5%	23.1%	11.1%	11.9%	14.2%
6/7	10	Marijuana	18.5%	15.1%	7.6%	12.2%	17.8%
6/7	11	Marijuana	17.9%	11%	10%	11.4%	18.4%
6/7	12	Marijuana	15.1%	6.1%	2.7%	10.5%	21.4%
6/7	all	Tobacco	27.7%	22.1%	7.7%	11.3%	14.1%
6/7	7	Tobacco	42.3%	33.8%	8.5%	6%	4.9%
6/7	8	Tobacco	33.6%	33.3%	8.2%	8.9%	10%
6/7	9	Tobacco	24.4%	22.8%	9.9%	11.1%	15.6%
6/7	10	Tobacco	22.4%	14.3%	8.1%	16.1%	19.2%
6/7	11	Tobacco	20.9%	15.1%	6.1%	14.3%	17.7%
6/7	12	Tobacco	18%	7.6%	4.7%	12.8%	20.2%
6/7	all	Alcohol	33%	12.8%	5.9%	9.5%	16.1%
6/7	7	Alcohol	39.1%	21%	6.7%	9.8%	14.3%
6/7	8	Alcohol	36.7%	15.9%	7.1%	11%	12.7%
6/7	9	Alcohol	29.4%	14.6%	7%	11.9%	14.8%
6/7	10	Alcohol	35.8%	9.2%	5.3%	7.7%	16.9%
6/7	11	Alcohol	28.8%	8.4%	4.7%	7.5%	19.2%
6/7	12	Alcohol	26.1%	6.3%	4.4%	8.9%	19.7%
6/7	all	Marijuana	39%	21.7%	7.7%	7.6%	10.1%
6/7	7	Marijuana	47.8%	32.8%	8.5%	4.5%	3.4%
6/7	8	Marijuana	44.5%	30.6%	7.3%	5.8%	5.6%
6/7	9	Marijuana	34.9%	27%	8.4%	9.1%	7.9%
6/7	10	Marijuana	39.7%	14.4%	7%	7.7%	13.5%
6/7	11	Marijuana	33.1%	13.1%	7.9%	10.8%	14.5%
6/7	12	Marijuana	30.6%	9.6%	7.2%	8.7%	17.4%
6/7	all	Tobacco	40.1%	20.1%	7.5%	8.8%	11.7%
6/7	7	Tobacco	45.2%	31.3%	8.4%	6.2%	6.8%
6/7	8	Tobacco	43.3%	25.1%	9.5%	9.2%	7.6%
6/7	9	Tobacco	37.4%	23%	6.6%	10.1%	12%
6/7	10	Tobacco	43.3%	14.3%	5.5%	10.2%	14.9%
6/7	11	Tobacco	35.7%	14.4%	7.3%	9.2%	13.8%
6/7	12	Tobacco	33.9%	9.7%	7.4%	8.2%	17%

## Substance Presence at Parties

Region	Grade Level	Substance	Never	Seldom	Half the Time	Most of the Time	Always	Do Not Know	Did Not Attend
6/7	all	Alcohol	50.3%	7.3%	5.7%	8%	10%	1.9%	16.7%
6/7	7	Alcohol	70%	5.2%	3.5%	3.9%	2.3%	2.6%	12.4%
6/7	8	Alcohol	65.9%	7.1%	4.6%	3.6%	3.4%	2.8%	12.6%
6/7	9	Alcohol	51.3%	8.7%	7.1%	7.6%	5.6%	2.2%	17.5%
6/7	10	Alcohol	43.7%	7.6%	7.1%	10.3%	10.6%	1.3%	19.4%
6/7	11	Alcohol	35.3%	7.2%	6.7%	10.5%	18.1%	1.7%	20.5%
6/7	12	Alcohol	30.2%	8.3%	5.3%	13.5%	23.8%	0.5%	18.3%
6/7	all	Marijuana	59%	5.7%	4.4%	6.1%	6.2%	2%	16.7%
6/7	7	Marijuana	80%	2.6%	1.3%	1.1%	0.8%	1.7%	12.5%
6/7	8	Marijuana	75.2%	3.7%	2.3%	1.9%	1.5%	2.5%	12.8%
6/7	9	Marijuana	59.2%	5.4%	4.5%	6.5%	4.1%	2.6%	17.7%
6/7	10	Marijuana	51.1%	7.6%	5.8%	7.5%	6.7%	2%	19.3%
6/7	11	Marijuana	44.6%	7.5%	5.6%	9.3%	10.9%	2%	20.2%
6/7	12	Marijuana	38%	7.8%	7.4%	11.8%	15.7%	0.9%	18.4%
6/7	all	Alcohol	46.3%	6.6%	5.9%	9.8%	10.2%	2.6%	18.6%
6/7	7	Alcohol	74%	5.6%	3.2%	4.5%	1.9%	2.3%	8.4%
6/7	8	Alcohol	63.3%	6.4%	4.8%	5%	3.5%	2.6%	14.6%
6/7	9	Alcohol	41.6%	6.1%	8.6%	8.6%	6%	3.8%	25.3%
6/7	10	Alcohol	33.4%	8%	6.6%	13.1%	11.7%	3.2%	23.9%
6/7	11	Alcohol	34.2%	6.8%	5.8%	12.2%	16.4%	2.2%	22.4%
6/7	12	Alcohol	23.6%	7.3%	6.4%	17.7%	25.3%	1.3%	18.4%
6/7	all	Marijuana	54.4%	6.2%	4.2%	6.8%	7.1%	2.9%	18.3%
6/7	7	Marijuana	84.4%	3%	1%	1%	0.6%	1.6%	8.5%
6/7	8	Marijuana	72.5%	4.7%	1.8%	2.8%	1.6%	2.3%	14.4%
6/7	9	Marijuana	50.5%	4.8%	5.4%	5.9%	4.1%	4.5%	24.8%
6/7	10	Marijuana	39.7%	9.2%	6.3%	9.7%	7.4%	4.1%	23.6%
6/7	11	Marijuana	42.1%	6.6%	4%	10.2%	12.5%	3.3%	21.3%
6/7	12	Marijuana	28.9%	10.1%	8%	13.2%	19.1%	1.9%	18.8%
6/7	all	Alcohol	57%	5.2%	4.5%	7.7%	8.3%	1.9%	15.4%
6/7	7	Alcohol	66.7%	5.4%	4.3%	4.5%	3%	2%	14.1%
6/7	8	Alcohol	66.8%	4.6%	3.7%	4.9%	3.7%	2.2%	14.1%
6/7	9	Alcohol	56.6%	5.1%	5.1%	6.5%	7%	1.6%	18.1%
6/7	10	Alcohol	55.3%	4.6%	4.3%	9.2%	8.6%	2.1%	15.8%
6/7	11	Alcohol	47.1%	4.7%	5%	11.1%	13.2%	1.9%	17.1%
6/7	12	Alcohol	45.2%	7.2%	4.8%	11.1%	16.9%	1.2%	13.6%
6/7	all	Marijuana	66.2%	5%	3.6%	4%	4.2%	1.6%	15.4%
6/7	7	Marijuana	79.3%	1.9%	1.9%	1.5%	0.5%	1.1%	13.8%
6/7	8	Marijuana	75.5%	4%	1.2%	2.4%	0.7%	1.8%	14.3%
6/7	9	Marijuana	65.4%	7.2%	3.4%	1%	3.4%	1.7%	17.9%
6/7	10	Marijuana	62.9%	4.9%	5%	4.3%	5.5%	1.4%	15.9%
6/7	11	Marijuana	55.3%	5.6%	5.9%	7.9%	6.1%	1.7%	17.5%
6/7	12	Marijuana	53.6%	7.7%	4.9%	7.5%	10.7%	1.9%	13.7%

## Dropout Rates

Texas Education Agency website

[TEA Four year graduation and dropout data](#)

	BASTROP	BELL	BLANCO	BOSQUE	BRAZOS	BURLESON	BURNET
2019	2	15.2	0.7	1.1	10	1.5	2.1
2020	3	13.6	2.1	1.9	7.3	1.2	1.7
2021	2.9	15	2.5	4.8	6.3	1.6	2.1
2022	2.7	14.2	0.7	2.6	7.4	1.9	2.2

	CALDWELL	CORYELL	FALLS	FAYETTE	FREESTONE	GRIMES	HAMILTON	HILL
2019	4.9	3.2	8.1	1.7	1.4	1.9	2.1	1.6
2020	6.1	5	4.4	2.1	0.4	1.3	3.3	1.5
2021	5.7	7.9	5.7	1	3.8	1.9	0	3.4
2022	11.7	5	2.6	1.1	2.8	3.6	1.1	2.1

	LAMPASAS	LEE	LEON	LIMESTONE	LLANO	MADISON	MCLENNAN	MILAM
2019	0.4	2.3	1.4	5.8	0.8	0.5	5.6	6.1
2020	0	0.5	3.8	4.4	0.8	0.5	3.8	4.5
2021	0.4	3	2.3	9.2	0	0.6	4.4	3.8
2022	0.4	1.6	2.9	9.2	0	0	5.3	4.6

	MILLS	ROBERTSON	SAN SABA	TRAVIS	WASHINGTON	WILLIAMSON COUNTY	HAYS
2019	35.5	2.4	1.4	5.6	4.8	1.8	7
2020	29.4	1.6	0	5.7	4.3	1.5	6
2021	26.7	6.2	1.4	6.1	3.1	2.1	6.6
2022	27.2	3.6	1.3	7.1	4.1	1.8	8.6

## Average Daily Attendance

<https://tea.texas.gov/finance-and-grants/state-funding/state-funding-reports-and-data/average-daily-attendance-and-wealth-per-average-daily-attendance>

## Youth Depression / Sadness and Hopelessness

<https://healthdata.dshs.texas.gov/dashboard/surveys-and-profiles/youth-risk-behavior-survey>

## Adult Alcohol Use

<http://www.cdc.gov/brfss>

## Adult Binge Drinking

<http://www.cdc.gov/brfss>

## Adult Smoking

<https://www.cdc.gov/brfss/brfssprevalence/>

## Drug Overdoses and Other Related Deaths

Data Source: Texas Death Certificate Data

Prepared by: Texas Department of State Health Services, Center for Health Statistics

Date of run: 06/24/2024

Drug-Related Deaths, All Intents, Texas Residents, by Texas Health and Human Services Public Health Region and Race/Ethnicity, 2023<sup>^</sup>

2023 <sup>^</sup>					
Public Health Region	Race/Ethnicity				Total
	Non-Hispanic White	Non-Hispanic Black	Hispanic	Non-Hispanic Other <sup>1</sup>	
1	77	*	31	*	118
2	75	*	19	*	102
3	870	402	274	31	1,577
4	126	27	**	*	165
5	123	36	**	*	175
6	709	389	339	41	1,478
7	409	119	168	17	713
8	220	59	271	17	567



9	66	*	44	*	115
10	37	**	122	*	171
11	54	*	195	*	258
<b>Texas</b>	<b>2,766</b>	<b>1,069</b>	<b>1,486</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>5,439</b>

## Adolescent Deaths by Suicide

Data Source: Texas Death Certificate Data

Prepared by: Texas Department of State Health Services, Center for Health Statistics

Date of run: 06/24/2024

Suicide-Related Deaths, Texas Residents Aged 10 - 19 Years Old, by Texas Health and Human Services Public Health Region, 2018-2023^

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
<b>Texas</b>	<b>301</b>	<b>304</b>	<b>317</b>	<b>313</b>	<b>293</b>	<b>281</b>

## All deaths by suicide

5-14 YEARS Pop	5-14 Rate per 100k	15-24 YEARS Pop	15-24 Rate per 100k	25-34 YEARS Pop	25-34 Rate per 100k	35-44 YEARS Pop	35-44 Rate per 100k	45-54 YEARS Pop	45-54 Rate per 100k
490065 N/A		389770	14.2162627	574286	20.37333705	512636	11.65279067	428037	20.55597
55-64 YEARS Pop	55-64 Rate per 100k	65-74 YEARS Pop	65-74 Rate per 100k	75-84 YEARS Pop	75-84 Rate per 100k	85+ YEARS Pop	85+ Rate per 100k	Total Pop	Total Rate
397912	18.34576489	296767	14.48948165	134694	29.6969427	47701 N/A		3651292	15.51165

## Alcohol-related Vehicular Fatalities

<https://cris.dot.state.tx.us/public/Query/app/query-builder>

## Drug Related Incarceration (Statewide)

Texas Department of Criminal Justice (2024). Annual *Statistical Reports for FY18 to FY23*. Retrieved from [https://www.tdcj.texas.gov/publications/statistical\\_reports.html](https://www.tdcj.texas.gov/publications/statistical_reports.html)

2021							
General Category	Specific Category	Prison	State Jail	SAFP	Total	% of General Category	% of All Releases
Violent	Homicide <sup>{10}</sup>	15,816	4	5	15,825	21.4%	13.4%
	Kidnapping	1,061	0	4	1,065	1.4%	0.9%
	Sexual Assault	4,264	0	0	4,264	5.8%	3.6%
	Sexual Assault Against Child	12,858	0	0	12,858	17.4%	10.9%
	Indecency with a Child <sup>{10}</sup>	3,389	1	0	3,390	4.6%	2.9%
	Violent Sexual Offense <sup>{10}</sup>	739	4	0	743	1.0%	0.6%
	Robbery	16,598	0	85	16,683	22.6%	14.2%
	Assault/Terroristic Threat	18,605	36	487	19,128	25.9%	16.2%
	<b>Violent Total</b>		<b>73,330</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>581</b>	<b>73,956</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
Property	Arson	504	1	11	516	4.7%	0.4%
	Burglary	5,916	221	152	6,289	57.6%	5.3%
	Larceny	1,352	544	77	1,973	18.1%	1.7%
	Stolen Vehicle	342	233	38	613	5.6%	0.5%
	Forgery	344	62	22	428	3.9%	0.4%
	Fraud	839	136	32	1,007	9.2%	0.9%
	Stolen/Damaged Property	59	34	6	99	0.9%	0.1%
	<b>Property Total</b>		<b>9,356</b>	<b>1,231</b>	<b>338</b>	<b>10,925</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
Drug	Drug Delivery	7,057	32	164	7,253	43.3%	6.2%
	Drug Possession	7,540	1,225	731	9,496	56.7%	8.1%
	Drug Offense-Other	12	0	0	12	0.1%	0.0%
	<b>Drug Total</b>		<b>14,609</b>	<b>1,257</b>	<b>895</b>	<b>16,761</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
Other	Commercialized/Sex Offense	492	17	4	513	3.2%	0.4%
	DWI	3,672	68	145	3,885	23.9%	3.3%
	Escape/Evading Arrest	3,280	88	68	3,436	21.2%	2.9%
	Failure to Register as a Sex Offender	1,446	21	1	1,468	9.0%	1.2%

	Family Offense	390	56	46	492	3.0%	0.4%
	Obstruction/Public Order	2,588	38	70	2,696	16.6%	2.3%
	Weapons Offense	2,874	11	46	2,931	18.1%	2.5%
	Other	786	10	17	813	5.0%	0.7%
	<b>Other Total</b>	<b>15,528</b>	<b>309</b>	<b>397</b>	<b>16,234</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>13.8%</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>112,823</b>	<b>2,842</b>	<b>2,211</b>	<b>117,876</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

2022							
General Category	Specific Category	Prison	State Jail	SAFP	Total	% of General Category	% of All Releases
Violent	Homicide <sup>{10}</sup>	16,141	10	8	16,159	21.3%	13.2%
	Kidnapping	1,065	4	3	1,072	1.4%	0.9%
	Sexual Assault	4,139	0	0	4,139	5.4%	3.4%
	Sexual Assault Against Child	13,247	0	0	13,247	17.4%	10.9%
	Indecency with a Child <sup>{10}</sup>	3,457	0	0	3,457	4.6%	2.8%
	Violent Sexual Offense <sup>{10}</sup>	863	1	0	864	1.1%	0.7%
	Robbery	16,390	0	134	16,524	21.7%	13.5%
	Assault/Terroristic Threat	19,870	32	610	20,512	27.0%	16.8%
	<b>Violent Total</b>	<b>75,172</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>755</b>	<b>75,974</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>62.3%</b>
Property	Arson	543	3	14	560	5.3%	0.5%
	Burglary	5,650	190	170	6,010	56.4%	4.9%
	Larceny	1,359	472	89	1,920	18.0%	1.6%
	Stolen Vehicle	355	196	27	578	5.4%	0.5%
	Forgery	294	48	23	365	3.4%	0.3%
	Fraud	923	139	40	1,102	10.3%	0.9%
	Stolen/Damaged Property	70	37	8	115	1.1%	0.1%
	<b>Property Total</b>	<b>9,194</b>	<b>1,085</b>	<b>371</b>	<b>10,650</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>8.7%</b>
Drug	Drug Delivery	7,037	19	135	7,191	40.7%	5.9%
	Drug Possession	8,365	1,143	970	10,478	59.3%	8.6%
	Drug Offense-Other	8	0	0	8	0.0%	0.0%
	<b>Drug Total</b>	<b>15,410</b>	<b>1,162</b>	<b>1,105</b>	<b>17,677</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>14.5%</b>
Other	Commercialized/Sex Offense	521	17	3	541	3.1%	0.4%
	DWI	3,622	49	202	3,873	21.9%	3.2%
	Escape/Evading Arrest	3,783	78	91	3,952	22.4%	3.2%
	Failure to Register as a Sex Offender	1,533	24	0	1,557	8.8%	1.3%
	Family Offense	523	61	43	627	3.5%	0.5%
	Obstruction/Public Order	2,736	32	76	2,844	16.1%	2.3%
	Weapons Offense	3,448	14	46	3,508	19.8%	2.9%

	Other	742	7	24	773	4.4%	0.6%
	Other Total	<b>16,908</b>	<b>282</b>	<b>485</b>	<b>17,675</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>14.5%</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>116,684</b>	<b>2,576</b>	<b>2,716</b>	<b>121,976</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

2023							
General Category	Specific Category	Prison	State Jail	SAFP	Total	% of General Category	% of All Releases
Violent	Homicide <sup>{10}</sup>	16,885	16	11	16,912	21.3%	13.0%
	Kidnapping	1110	3	1	1114	1.4%	0.9%
	Sexual Assault	4071	0	0	4071	5.1%	3.1%
	Sexual Assault Against Child	13,815	0	0	13,815	17.4%	10.7%
	Indecency with a Child <sup>{10}</sup>	3567	1	0	3568	4.5%	2.8%
	Violent Sexual Offense <sup>{10}</sup>	1031	2	0	1033	1.3%	0.8%
	Robbery	16,342	0	115	16,457	20.7%	12.7%
	Assault/Terroristic Threat	21,724	38	691	22,453	28.3%	17.3%
	Violent Total	<b>78,545</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>818</b>	<b>79,423</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>61.3%</b>
Property	Arson	598	11	23	632	5.6%	0.5%
	Burglary	5,633	273	162	6,068	54.1%	4.7%
	Larceny	1415	722	78	2,215	19.8%	1.7%
	Stolen Vehicle	391	252	40	683	6.1%	0.5%
	Forgery	254	52	18	324	2.9%	0.2%
	Fraud	955	141	46	1,142	10.2%	0.9%
	Stolen/Damaged Property	94	48	8	150	1.3%	0.1%
	Property Total	<b>9,340</b>	<b>1,499</b>	<b>375</b>	<b>11,214</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>8.6%</b>
Drug	Drug Delivery	7,023	23	198	7,244	37.8%	5.6%
	Drug Possession	9,287	1,511	1,095	11,893	62.1%	9.2%
	Drug Offense-Other	7	0	0	7	0.0%	0.0%
	Drug Total	<b>16,317</b>	<b>1,534</b>	<b>1,293</b>	<b>19,144</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>14.8%</b>
Other	Commercialized/Sex Offense	518	16	2	536	2.7%	0.4%
	DWI	4,002	61	181	4,244	21.4%	3.3%
	Escape/Evading Arrest	4,205	104	99	4,408	22.2%	3.4%
	Failure to Register as a Sex Offender	1680	23	0	1703	8.6%	1.3%
	Family Offense	630	78	56	764	3.8%	0.6%
	Obstruction/Public Order	2,830	47	97	2,974	15.0%	2.3%
	Weapons Offense	4,277	15	72	4,364	22.0%	3.4%

	Other	830	19	30	879	4.4%	0.7%
	Other Total	<b>18,972</b>	<b>363</b>	<b>537</b>	<b>19,872</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>15.3%</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>123,174</b>	<b>3,456</b>	<b>3,023</b>	<b>129,653</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>100.0%</b>