PREVENTION
RESOURCE CENTER
REGION 10

2023 REGIONAL NEEDS ASSESSMENT

REGION 10

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Executive Summary

What is the Regional Needs Assessment (RNA)?

The Prevention Resource Center's (PRC) RNA is a document created by the Prevention Resource Center along with Data Coordinators from PRCs across the State of Texas and supported by Texas Health and Human Services Commission (HHSC). The PRC-10 serves 6 counties in El Paso, Brewster, Culberson, Hudspeth, Jeff Davis, and Presidio Texas.

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

Who creates the RNA?

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

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

PRC-10 recognizes those collaborators who contributed to the creation of this RNA.

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

How is the RNA informed?

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

Main key findings from this assessment includes:

Demographics: All the population data was pulled from the 2020 U.S Census. The population in Region 10 has remained steady. Largely, the Hispanic population has remained the most dominant across all six counties. One of the newer demographics we reported on was the number of same-sex spouses, which were relatively low in the region. Languages spoken at home are still largely listed as either Spanish, English, or both.

Substance Use Behaviors: Notably, the use of THC by juveniles, especially in El Paso County, was more pronounced in this fiscal year. In 2022, there were over 1,400 felonies for 10- to 16-year-olds compared to 278 in 2021. Additionally, alcohol remains an issue, largely with adults, to include drunk driving and alcohol-related fatalities in Region 10. One of the issues we have is with juvenile vaping. We are finding vaping to be an issue at all levels of school, including in elementary, as gathered through conversation with school officials when reaching out for resources or substance use education for their students.

Underlying Risk Factors: While graduation rates in all six counties were quite high, there is concern with absenteeism. In all six counties the absence rate per student was quite high with some students missing an average of 14 days a year.

The issue of vaping has increased across the region, and it is notable that we have over 1,300 tobacco and e-cigarette retailers. The sheer number of retailers makes access very easy, as does the availability of vapes online to those under 21 to purchase.

Behavioral Health Disparities: The number of adults and youth receiving SUD treatment declined steadily each year. The lack of access to services and stigma centered around treatment may exclude some people who need the SUD treatment.

Region 10 had a significant number of overdose deaths and drug-related overdose deaths. Region 10 had a total of 105 opioid related deaths, which was the substance with the highest numbers. The El Paso Fire Department reported that they had administered 645 doses of Naloxone (Narcan) in 2022 compared to 531 in 2021.

Protective Factors and Community Strengths: El Paso County has an abundance of resources available regarding substance use/misuse, as well as mental and behavioral health services. Region 10 also has hundreds of congregations and hundreds of adherents. One community strength we did not collect data for is that of youth sports in the region, particularly El Paso County. While school sports have been a large part of a student's life, sports in private, city, or club leagues, also have heavy involvement in all sports.

Educationally, each county boasts a high percentage of high school graduates and those who have obtained a bachelor's degree. These percentages, however, have been decreasing from previous years. This level of achievement usually leads to higher incomes which, in turn, lead to less chances of substance use/misuse.

Introduction

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

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

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

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

Prevention Resource Centers (PRCs)

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

PRCs focus on the state's overall behavioral health and the four prevention priorities:

- underage alcohol use
- underage tobacco and nicotine products use
- marijuana and other cannabinoids use
- non-medical use of prescription drugs

PRCs have four fundamental objectives:

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

Regions

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

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

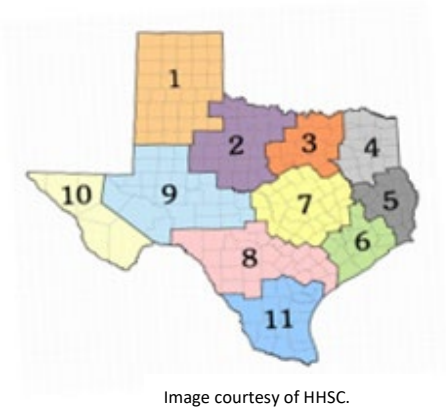


Image courtesy of HHSC.

How PRCs Help the Community

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

Data

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

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

Training

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

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

Media

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

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

Tobacco

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

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

Regional Epidemiological Workgroups

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

The Regional Needs Assessment (RNA)

Purpose/Relevance of the RNA

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

Figure 2. Steps, Processes, and Stakeholders Involved for RNA Creation

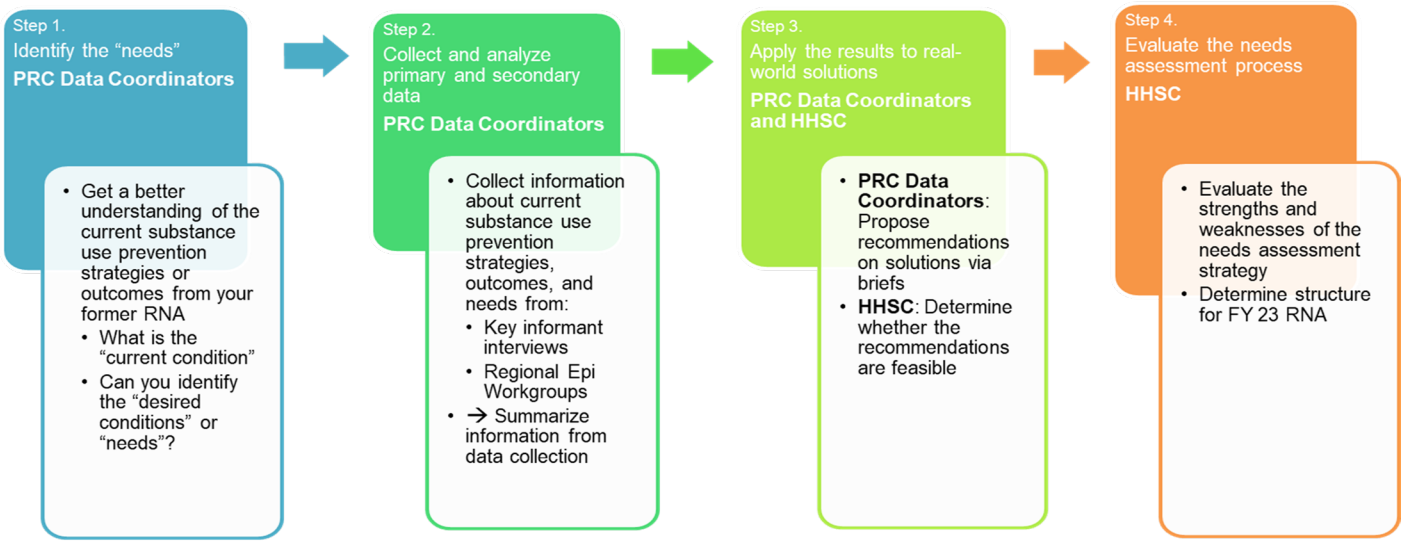


Image courtesy of HHSC.

Stakeholders/Audience

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

The executive summary found at the beginning of this report provides highlights of the report for those seeking a brief overview. Since readers of this report will come from a variety of backgrounds, a glossary

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

of key concepts can be found at the end of this needs assessment. The core of the report focuses on risk factors and protective factors, consumption patterns, and public health and safety consequences.

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

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

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

Regionwide Event

The Region 10 PRC was tasked by HHSC to develop and facilitate at least one region-wide event based on RNA data findings to bring targeted communities and stakeholders together to educate and promote collaboration on substance use related issues. Region 10 PRC has created a summit titled, Regional Bridging the Gaps Summit, in which findings, or lack thereof, in the RNA to present findings to the community. According to the qualitative data we collected for FY 2022's RNA, it was obvious that Region 10 PRC needed more collaboration, a freer way to share data, and a way to advertise our various services. We provided data, opportunities to network, and left with many new contacts and data resources.

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

Methodology

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

Conceptual Framework

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

Process

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

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

Quantitative Data Selection

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

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

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

Longitudinal Data

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

COVID-19 and Data Quality

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Qualitative Data Selection

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

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

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

Key Informant Interviews

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

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

Each participant was asked the following questions:

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

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

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

Key Concepts

Epidemiology

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

Risk and Protective Factors

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

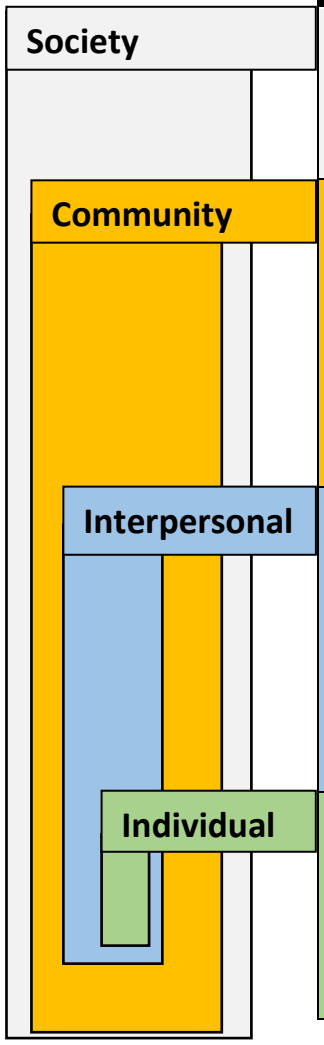
Social-Ecological Model

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

Social Determinants of Health (SDOH)

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

Figure 6. Social Determinants of Health

Healthy People 2030, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Office of Disease Prevention and Health Promotion. Retrieved 6/8/2023 from https://health.gov/healthypeople/objectives-and-data/social-determinants-

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

Adolescence

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

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

Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACEs)

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

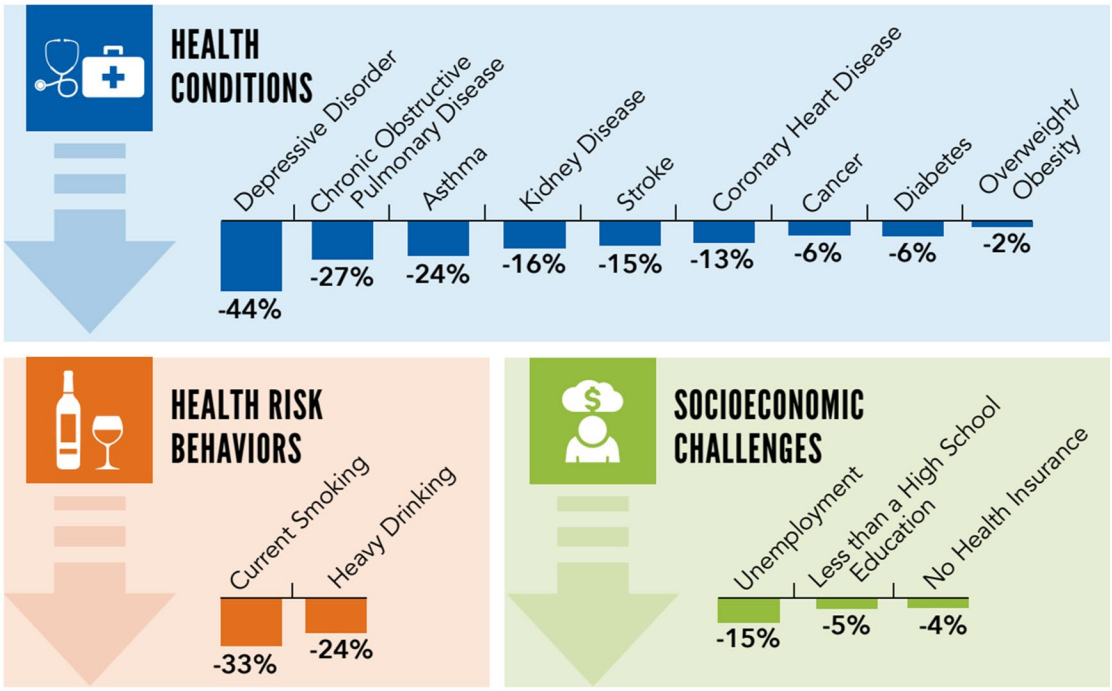
- Smoking, heavy alcohol use, and SUDs
- Mental health issues, such as depression and suicidal behavior
- Poor self-rated health
- Sexually transmitted disease
- Challenges with obesity and physical inactivity
- Heart disease
- Lung disease
- Risk for broken bones
- Multiple types of cancer

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

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

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

Figure 7. Potential reduction of negative outcomes in adulthood.



Accessed from: https://www.cdc.gov/vitalsigns/aces/pdf/vs-1105-aces-H.pdf. Original source: BRFSS 2015-2017, 25 states, CDC Vital Signs, November 2019.

Positive Childhood Experiences (PCEs)

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

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

times."[16] Dr. Bethell and her colleagues conducted a similar study to the ACEs study in 2019 to determine the health impacts of positive childhood experiences. In this study, they identified seven distinct PCEs:

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

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

Consumption Patterns

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

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

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

Regional Demographics

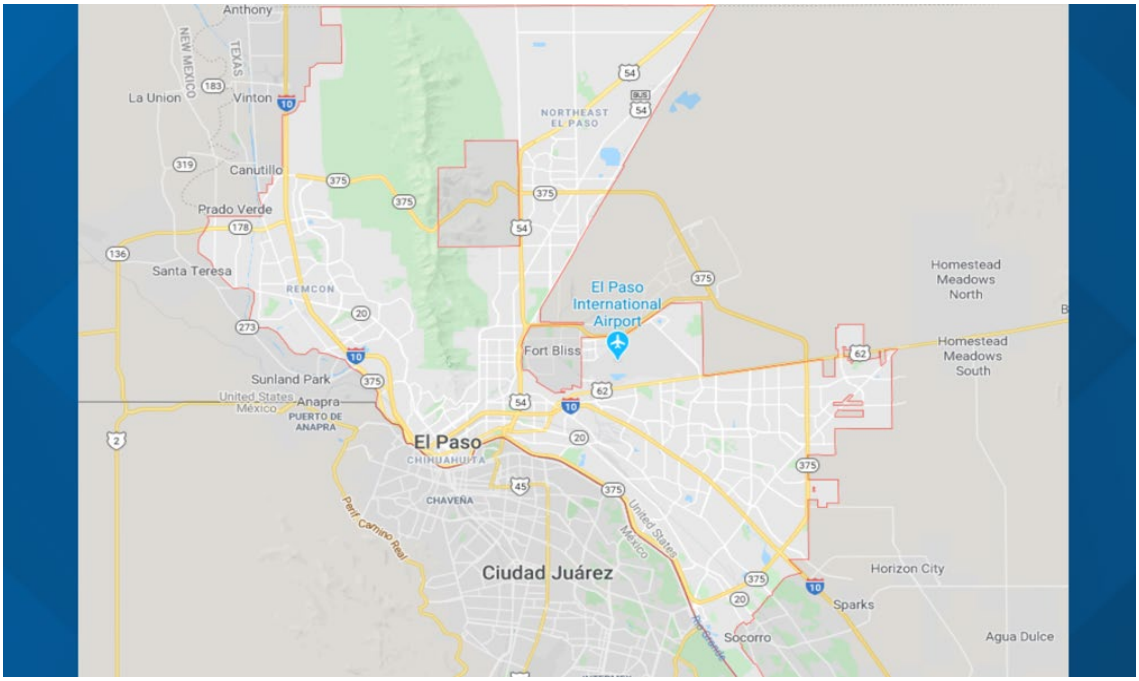
Overview of Region

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

Geographic Boundaries

El Paso is the furthest west part of Texas. El Paso holds a unique spot in Texas as it borders New Mexico and the Mexican state of Chihuahua. El Paso is the only city on mountain time in the state. Separating El Paso, Texas and the Mexico is the Rio Grande River which runs 1,900 miles from the Rocky Mountains in Colorado to the Gulf of Mexico. The Binational Health Council, which was established in 1963 to encourage positive relationships between sister cities on the border and their health officials,[19] provides the community a platform to share and exchange resources between our region (i.e., New Mexico, Mexico, and Texas). Region 10 is on the border of two countries, interacts with three states, and is neighbor to one of the largest military installations in the nation. Figure 8 below displays the intersection of El Paso, Juarez, and New Mexico. Also represented are detailed parts of the city of El Paso, such as Northeast El Paso, Fort Bliss, with a view of the cities of New Mexico such as Sunland Park, Anthony, and detailed sections of Juarez, Chihuahua, Mexico.

Figure 8. Geographical Boundaries



Created by: Google Maps. Image of El Paso, Tx, New Mexico and Juarez Intersection, 2020.

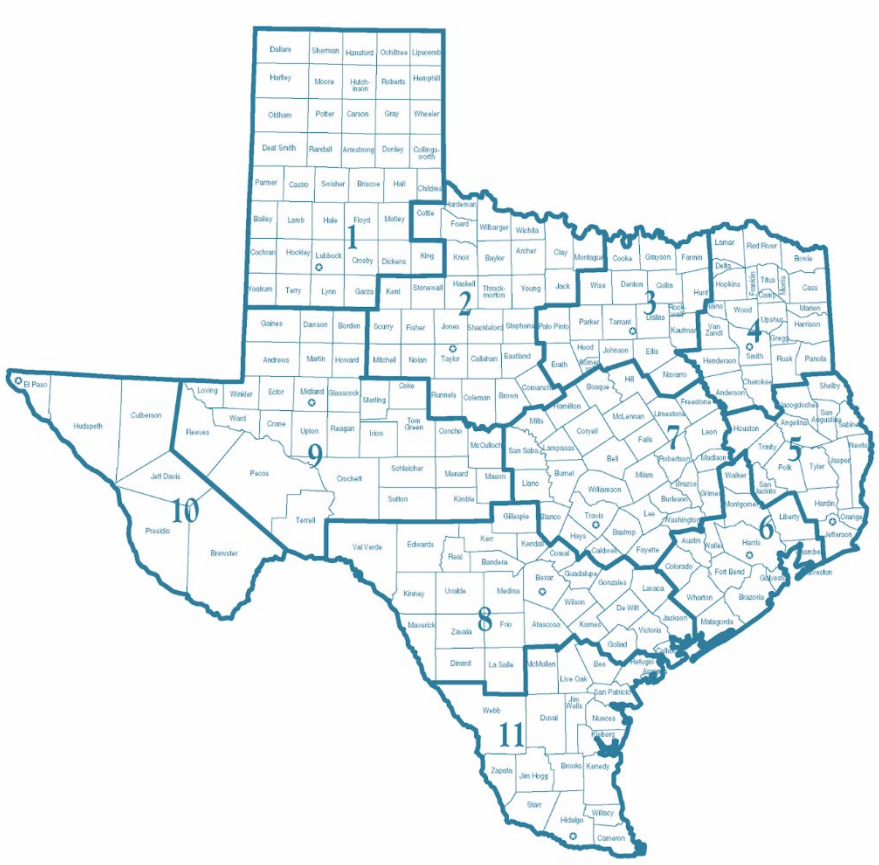
Counties

[19] Texas Department of Health Services, Border Health Binational Health Councils, 2020.

In Region 10, also known as Upper Rio Grande, there are an estimated 888,720 people who live in this region as of the 2020 Census.

Region 10 has six counties (See Figure 9): Culberson, Hudspeth, El Paso, Jeff Davis, Presidio, and Brewster.

Figure 9. Regional Boundaries



Adapted from: Department of Family Protective Services, Maps of DFPS Regions.
www.dfps.state.tx.us/Contact_Us/regional_map.asp.

Brewster County

Brewster County was founded in 1887 and named after Henry Percy Brewster. Historical accounts place the first European to set foot in Brewster as Alvar Nunez Cabeza de Vaca in 1535. Brewster County is the

largest county in Texas, located in the Trans-Pecos region of West Texas. It is the site of Big Bend National Park, the largest park in the state of Texas. Alpine City, the county city, is the largest town in Brewster County. Alpine is also home to Sul Ross University, which is named after former Texas Governor, Lawrence Sullivan Ross. The geographical makeup of Brewster County comprises 6,169 square miles of largely rough and mountainous terrain, with elevations ranging from 1,700 to 7,825 feet above sea level. Brewster County is made up of rural communities, with abundant opportunities for outdoor recreation including rafting, fishing, and camping. Since the county's creating, mining, the railroad, wholesale trade, construction, and commerce have been the principal economic activities.

Culberson County

Culberson County was established in 1911 and named after David B. Culberson. Van Horn city is the county seat and was organized in 1912. Ranchers settled in the county with the opening of the railways. Today, Culberson County is best known for the Guadalupe Mountains National Park. The county is comprised of 3,815 square miles varying from mountainous to nearly level elevations that range from 8,751 feet on Guadalupe Peak to 3,000 feet in its shallow, stony, calm, and sandy loams. Culberson County is also home to Blue Origin, a spacecraft launchpad and hangar founded by Jeff Bezos.

El Paso County

El Paso County was first established in 1850 but has been recognized in history books since 1598 when the Spanish explorer Don Juan de Onate celebrated a Thanksgiving mass in the county. The region of El Paso was claimed by Texas as part of a treat agreement with Mexico in 1846. El Paso County was recognized as one of the safest places to live in 2018 and continuously ranks high for the category each year. El Paso is also known for its abundance of sunshine and recognized nationally as the only county to have mined, milled, and smelted tin. El Paso County is home to Fort Bliss, Texas, and several higher education universities such as the University of Texas El Paso, Texas Tech Medical Center, and Park University. El Paso County is one of the largest cities geographically resting on the Mexico border with a population of 865,657[20]. It is predominantly Hispanic (80%) and is also home to the Fort Bliss 1st Armored Division. Fort Bliss, the second largest military installation in the U.S Armed Forces, has 33,262 active-duty military members; 2,174 active-duty National Guard; and 8,312 civilian personnel. Additionally, Fort Bliss has 38,837 dependents and 80,256 military retirees accessing station/base/post/camp facilities or resources such as hospitals, PX's, etc.[21]

Hudspeth County

Hudspeth County is located seventy miles southeast of El Paso. It is considered the Trans-Pecos region of far west Texas. It is bordered by New Mexico to the north, the Mexican state of Chihuahua to the south,

[20] United States Census Bureau. U.S. Census Bureau Population, 2023.
[21] Texas Comptroller of Public Accounts. Fort Bliss: Economic Impact on the Texas Economy, updated 2018.

and El Paso to the west. Sierra Blanca was made the county seat in 1917. The county is 4,566 square miles of mountainous terrain ranging from 3,200 to 7,500 feet above sea level. During the 1800's it was a popular watering hole stop for travelers on stagecoaches and wagons, many en route to San Antonio, Texas. With the gold rush of 1849 the trails intensified, farming and ranching were the primary sources of employment, and still are today. Many of the ranches still house thousands of cattle and sheep.

Jeff Davis County

Jeff Davis is comprised of 2,258 square mountainous miles, with numerous wildlife including mule deer, pronghorn antelope, javelin, and jacksnipe, to name a few. Jeff Davis is best known for their Davis Mountains and is considered the highest mountain range located directly within the state of Texas. Jeff Davis County also houses the legendary Fort Davis where many battles occurred during the Civil War. Much of the land is utilized by cattle ranchers who fill much of the wide-open spaces. Ranching and tourism continue to be the main industries for the county. The current population of Jeff Davis County is predominantly Hispanic.

Presidio County

Presidio County is geographically triangular and is made up of 3,857 square miles of terrain that contrasts between plateaus and mountainous ranges. The area known as La Junta de los Rios is believed to be the oldest cultivated farm in Texas. Presidio County was organized in 1875 and is the 4th largest county in Texas. Their economy is primarily based on agriculture for farms and cattle with 83 percent of their land used for that purpose. Presidio County is best known for the location of the mysterious Marfa lights.

Data for the regional demographics came from U.S. Census Bureau. The Census Bureau conducted a nationwide census in 2020. The demographics provided herein are from that census and are broken down by county, region, and state.

Major Metropolitan Areas (i.e Concentrations of Populations)

Per Table 1, the land area in Texas is 261,231.71 square miles and has a population density of 111.57 per square mile. The state of Texas is denser than the population density for the United States. In Region 10, El Paso County has the highest population density and Brewster County has the largest land area as noted in the table. Region 10 has a population density of 40.95 per square miles of land area and a total land area of 21,700 square miles. Some population numbers have decreased; however, the decreases are slight in nature. In the table below, the abbreviated sq. mi. will be used for square miles.

Table 1. Land/Population in Square Miles

Geographic Area	*Land Area – Area in Sq. Mi.*	*Pop. Density per Sq. Mi., 2020*
Brewster	6,183.73	1.54
Culberson	3,812.80	.57
El Paso	1,012.69	854.81
Hudspeth	4,570.98	.70
Jeff Davis	2,264.56	.88
Presidio	3,855.24	1.59
Region 10	21,700.00	40.95
Texas	261,231.71	111.57
United States	3,531,905.43	93.84

Source: U.S. Census Bureau. U.S Census Bureau Population, 2023.

Demographic Information

Total Population

The total population of Texas is 29, 145,505 as of the 2020 Census. Region 10's total population is broken down below by county, region, and state.

Table 2. Total Population by County, Region 10 by County

AREA	POPULATION
BREWSTER	9,546
CULBERSON	2,188
EL PASO	865,657
HUDSPETH	3,202
JEFF DAVIS	1,996
PRESIDIO	6,131
REGION 10	888,720
TEXAS	29,145,505
UNITED STATES	331,449,281

Source: United States Census Bureau. U.S Census Bureau Population, 2020.

Total Population by Sex and Age

In nearly every county, the number of females is higher. However, Brewster and Culberson have a higher number of males. In fact, Region 10 and Texas overall, also have a higher number of females total as of the 2020 Census counts.

Table 3. Population by Sex and Age per County, Region 10

AREA	MALE	FEMALE
BREWSTER	4,882	4,664
CULBERSON	1,124	1,064
EL PASO	421,004	444,653
HUDSPETH	1,684	1,518
JEFF DAVIS	993	1,003
PRESIDIO	2,984	3,147
REGION 10	432,668	456,049
TEXAS	14,394,682	14,750,823

Source: United States Census Bureau. U.S Census Bureau Population, 2020.

Total Population by Age

The age breakdown for the six counties within Region 10 indicates age groups between 10- and 29-years old account for the largest age groups. The population also shows a large decrease when we reach the age groups beginning at 70 years of age. The under 5 population numbers are very high in the region, as well as in Texas, only falling short of the 5 to 9 age group by less than six thousand. See Table 4 below for a complete breakdown.

Table 4. Population by Age, Region 10 by County

	BREWSTER	CULBERSON	EL PASO	HUDSPETH	JEFF DAVIS	PRESIDIO	REGION 10	TEXAS
UNDER 5	409	120	53,270	127	56	334	54,316	1,819,260
5 TO 9	448	129	59,635	144	89	374	60,819	2,006,756
10 TO 14	551	139	66,189	157	79	442	67,557	2,163,739
15 TO 19	704	139	69,856	236	82	472	71,489	2,156,098
20 TO 24	738	138	69,844	350	58	311	71,439	2,048,184
25 TO 29	507	156	65,327	304	54	292	66,640	2,050,666
30 TO 34	538	121	57,606	254	73	343	58,935	2,071,973
35 TO 39	590	129	54,236	223	76	329	55,583	2,046,849
40 TO 44	526	112	49,830	207	80	384	51,139	1,894,314
45 TO 49	518	132	52,321	186	97	353	53,607	1,840,981
50 TO 54	539	141	49,954	186	143	419	51,382	1,741,314
55 TO 59	608	172	51,234	193	180	439	52,826	1,757,474
60 TO 64	742	144	48,223	168	222	404	49,903	1,626,762
65 TO 69	710	124	39,361	158	241	349	40,943	1,347,475
70 TO 74	638	118	30,073	121	201	320	31,471	1,054,914
75 TO 79	399	90	20,045	96	161	264	21,055	691,749
80 TO 84	212	45	14,217	54	61	155	14,744	429,452
85 AND OVER	169	39	14,436	38	43	147	14,872	397,545

Source: United States Census Bureau. U.S Census Bureau Population, 2020.

Total Population by Race

Across the region, the race with the largest population appears to be those who would label themselves as one race, followed closely by those who would define as white and two or more races. The numbers are very similar across Region 10 with those three categories. This is also the case with the overall numbers in Texas. See Table 5 below.

Table 5. Total Population by Race, Region 10 by County

	BREWSTER	CULBERSON	EL PASO	HUDSPETH	JEFF DAVIS	PRESIDIO
ONE RACE	7,647	1,597	555,390	2,561	1,664	3,683
WHITE	6,411	1,014	313,741	1,874	1,467	2,331
BLACK/AFRICAN AMERICAN	198	21	29,054	16	1	27
AMERICAN INDIAN/ALASKAN NATIVE	140	25	10,337	39	26	48
ASIAN	94	28	12,073	10	15	86
NATIVE HAWAIIAN & OTHER PACIFIC ISLANDER	11	0	1,885	0	2	0
SOME OTHER RACE	793	509	188,300	622	153	1,191
TWO OR MORE RACES	1,899	591	310,267	641	332	2,448

Source: United States Census Bureau. U.S Census Bureau Population, 2020.

Below is the breakdown for total population by race for Region 10 and Texas. See Table 6.

Table 6. Total Population by Race, Region 10, and Texas

	REGION 10	TEXAS
ONE RACE	572,542	24,011,767
WHITE	326,838	14,609,365
BLACK/AFRICAN AMERICAN	29,317	3,552,997
AMERICAN INDIAN/ALASKAN NATIVE	10,615	278,948
ASIAN	12,306	1,545,480
NATIVE HAWAIIAN & OTHER PACIFIC ISLANDER	1,898	33,611
SOME OTHER RACE	191,568	3,951,366
TWO OR MORE RACES	315,878	5,133,738

Source: United States Census Bureau. U.S Census Bureau Population, 2020.

The Hispanic population in Texas is quite large as we note that in each county much of their population claims Hispanic heritage. In fact, of the 888,720 people in Region 10, 728, 599 of them have Hispanic heritage. See Table 7 below for reference.

Table 7. Population of Hispanic and Not Hispanic or Latino, Region 10 by County

	HISPANIC	NOT HISPANIC OR LATINO
BREWSTER	3,963	5,583
CULBERSON	1,645	543
EL PASO	715,351	150,306
HUDSPETH	2,036	1,166
JEFF DAVIS	613	1,383
PRESIDIO	4,991	1,140
REGION 10	728,599	160,121
TEXAS	11,441,717	17,703,788

Source: United States Census Bureau. U.S Census Bureau Population, 2020.

Total Population Race – Alone

There are several people in Texas, Region 10, and its respective counties who identify as Hispanic or Latino along with another race. Table 8 below breaks those numbers down.

Table 8. Population of Hispanic or Latino Breakdown, Region 10 by County

	Brewster	Culberson	El Paso	Hudspeth	Jeff Davis	Presidio	Region 10	Texas
Hispanic or Latino	3,963	1,645	715,351	2,036	613	4,991	728,599	11,441,717
White Alone	1,463	569	215,522	780	185	1,370	219,889	3,024,768
Black or African American Alone	36	1	4,639	10	1	2	4,689	108,285
American Indian/Alaskan Native Alone	110	14	7,972	33	20	32	8,181	193,523
Asian Alone	0	0	1,381	0	1	1	1,383	23,962
Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander Alone	0	0	358	0	2	0	360	5,754
Some Other Race Alone	737	506	185,878	615	138	1,182	189,056	3,837,782
Two or More Races	1,617	555	299,601	598	266	2,404	305,041	4,247,643

Source: United States Census Bureau. U.S Census Bureau Population, 2020.

Total Population Race – Combination

The census has also broken down those who do not identify as Hispanic or Latino and the race they had selected in the 2020 Census. See Table 9 below for the breakdown.

Table 9. Population of Not Hispanic or Latino Breakdown, Region 10 by County

	Brewster	Culberson	El Paso	Hudspeth	Jeff Davis	Presidio	Region 10	Texas
Not Hispanic or Latino	5,583	543	150,306	1,166	1,383	1,140	160,121	17,703,788
White alone	4,948	445	98,219	1,094	1,282	961	106,949	11,584,597
Black or African American alone	162	20	24,415	6	0	25	24,628	3,444,712
American Indian and Alaska Native alone	30	11	2,365	6	6	16	2,434	85,425
Asian alone	94	28	10,692	10	14	85	10,923	1,561,518
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone	11	0	1,527	0	0	0	1,538	27,857
Some Other Race alone	56	3	2,422	7	15	9	2,512	113,584
Two or More Races	282	36	10,666	43	66	44	11,137	886,095

Source: United States Census Bureau. U.S Census Bureau Population, 2020.

Disability Status

The U. S. Census Bureau breaks down the number of individuals that have a disability status. Non-Institutionalized disability numbers come from those who are a resident of a public institution administered by the Federal government or by a State or local government for a full calendar month. Table 10 below breaks down those numbers by county for Region 10.

Table 10. Disability Status, Non-Institutionalized, Region 10 by County

	NONINSTITUTIONALIZED POP.	W/ A DISABILITY	% W/A DISABILITY
BREWSTER	9,422	1,361	14.4
CULBERSON	2,203	411	18.7
EL PASO	836,150	110,934	13.3
HUDSPETH	2,365	861	36.4
JEFF DAVIS	1,970	269	13.7
PRESIDIO	6,328	1,159	18.3

Source: United States Census Bureau. U.S Census Bureau Population, 2020.

LGBTQ+ Population (Same-Sex Households)

The U. S. Census Bureau recorded data regarding same sex spouses and same sex unmarried partners in the 2020 census year. El Paso County had the largest number in both categories as the largest county in Region 10. However, the numbers are comparatively small when we compare the categories to the Texas total considering that the Texas population is over 29 million. See Table 11 below for the breakdown.

Table 11. LGBTQ+ Population (Same-Sex Households), Region 10 by County

	SAME SEX SPOUSE	SAME SEX UNMARRIED PARTNER
BREWSTER	14	8
CULBERSON	2	3
EL PASO	1,414	998
HUDSPETH	6	1
JEFF DAVIS	3	8
PRESIDIO	9	9
REGION 10	1,448	1,027
TEXAS	54,516	42,093

Source: United States Census Bureau. U.S Census Bureau Population, 2020.

Limited English Language Proficiency and Languages Spoken in Home

The U. S. Census collects data on English language proficiency and languages spoken at home. Table 12 below breaks down the total of houses that data was collected from, which speak English only, Spanish, and which are and are not limited English-speaking households. A very high number of homes speak Spanish in Region 10, which is not surprising considering our proximity to the Mexican border. We also note that the number of households that are not limited English-speaking households is much higher than those homes that are.

The Region 10 totals for the limited English language proficiency are 297,600: a fraction of the total population of 888,720. When the rate per 100k is calculated for each category below, what one could see is that 23,737 people per 100k speak English only; 73,570 people per 100k speak Spanish; 21,044 people per 100k are in a limited English-speaking household; and 52,526 people per 100k are not in a limited-English speaking household.

Table 12. Limited English Language Proficiency, Region 10 by County

	TOTAL	ENGLISH ONLY	SPANISH	LIMITED ENGLISH-SPEAKING HOUSEHOLD	NOT A LIMITED ENGLISH-SPEAKING HOUSEHOLD
BREWSTER	4,706	2,828	1,671	277	1,394
CULBERSON	634	205	410	138	272
EL PASO	288,186	66,177	214,299	61,150	153,149
HUDSPETH	869	211	642	310	332
JEFF DAVIS	1,010	749	243	124	119
PRESIDIO	2,195	473	1,680	628	1,052

Source: United States Census Bureau. U.S Census Bureau Population, 2020.

However, English and Spanish are not the only languages spoken in Region 10. There are people from all different backgrounds living in this region and their languages are also reflected in the census counts. Table 13 below breaks down the various other languages spoken in Region 10.

While English and Spanish are the most spoken languages in Region 10, there are other languages that are spoken in our region. The first language that appears is Other Indo-European languages and that breaks down to 377 people per 100k. Of those households that are labeled as other Indo-European languages, 40.73 people per 100k are of a limited-English households and 336.89 people per 100k are not of a limited-English household.

Asian and Pacific Island languages is another category that is explored in the Census. 407 people per 100k in Region 10 speak Asian and Pacific Island languages with 93.96 people per 100k are of a limited-English speaking household and 313.37 per 100k are not of a limited-English speaking household.

Table 13. Languages Spoken in the Home, Region 10 by County

	BREWSTER	CULBERSON	EL PASO	HUDSPETH	JEFF DAVIS	PRESIDIO
OTHER INDO-EUROPEAN LANGUAGES	143	0	3,198	9	6	0
LIMITED ENGLISH	0	0	351	5	6	0
NOT LIMITED ENGLISH	143	0	2,847	4	0	0
ASIAN AND PACIFIC ISLAND LANGUAGES	64	19	3,488	7	0	42
LIMITED ENGLISH	0	19	816	0	0	0
NOT LIMITED ENGLISH	64	0	2,672	7	0	42
OTHER LANGUAGES	0	0	1,024	0	12	0
LIMITED ENGLISH	0	0	179	0	0	0
NOT LIMITED ENGLISH	0	0	845	0	12	0

Source: United States Census Bureau. U.S Census Bureau Population, English Language Proficiency and Languages Spoken in Home, 2020.

Risk and Protective Factors

Societal Domain

Income

Median household income in the level earned by a given household where half of the households in the area earn more and half earn less.[22] Table 14 below breaks down median household income and per capita income by county in Region 10.

Table 14. Median Household Income & Per Capita Income, Region 10 by County

	MEDIAN HH INCOME	PER CAPITA INCOME
BREWSTER	$48,679	$32,179
CULBERSON	$34,239	$15,383
EL PASO	$50,919	$23,979
HUDSPETH	$32,404	$12,470
JEFF DAVIS	$38,659	$29,205
PRESIDIO	$26,395	$17,705

Source: United States Census Bureau. U.S Census Bureau, Income, 2020.

[22] U.S Census Bureau. U.S. Census Bureau, Income, 2023.

Unemployment

The unemployment rates in Region 10 have steadily decreased each year. Presidio County had the highest unemployment rate in 2020 at 14.8%, and while their rate is still the highest in the region, it has dropped by about 8% in 2022 to 6.2%. Table 15 below details the labor force, those employed and unemployed, and the unemployment rate in each county.

Table 15. Unemployment, Region 10 by County

2022						
	Brewster	Culberson	El Paso	Hudspeth	Jeff Davis	Presidio
LABOR FORCE	4,233	1,153	370,586	1,889	1,016	3,096
EMPLOYED	4,090	1,120	354,817	1,814	981	2,905
UNEMPLOYED	143	33	15,769	75	35	191
UNEMPLOYED RATE	3.40%	2.90%	4.30%	4.00%	3.40%	6.20%
2021						
	Brewster	Culberson	El Paso	Hudspeth	Jeff Davis	Presidio
LABOR FORCE	4,181	1,066	363,843	1,849	1,023	3,101
EMPLOYED	3,991	1,015	341,151	1,742	979	2,774
UNEMPLOYED	190	51	22,692	107	44	327
UNEMPLOYED RATE	4.50%	4.80%	6.20%	5.80%	4.30%	10.50%
2020						
	Brewster	Culberson	El Paso	Hudspeth	Jeff Davis	Presidio
LABOR FORCE	4,069	1,120	359,563	1,834	953	3,175
EMPLOYED	3800	1,046	329,749	1,685	904	2,704
UNEMPLOYED	269	74	29,814	149	49	471
UNEMPLOYED RATE	6.60%	6.60%	8.30%	8.10%	5.10%	14.80%

Source: U.S. Bureau Labor of Statistics. Unemployment Rate, 2023.

TANF Recipients

TANF stands for Temporary Assistance for Needy Families. The program is broken down into two categories, TANF state and TANF basic. The main difference between the two programs is that one is funded through the state and the other is funded federally. In Region 10, collectively, there has been a decrease in the TANF Basic benefits needed and distributed from 2020 to 2022. 993 people per 100k received TANF Basic in 2020, with 691 people per 100k in 2021, and 413 people per 100k in 2022. There

was a decrease throughout the region. Table 16 below outlines the number of cases, recipients, and payments for each year by county in Region 10.

Table 16. TANF Basic, Region 10 by County

2020						
	Brewster	Culberson	El Paso	Hudspeth	Jeff Davis	Presidio
CASES	50	0	8,630	13	7	133
RECIPIENTS	135	0	17,101	32	12	261
CHILDREN	103	0	14,227	22	6	254
ADULTS	31	0	2,874	10	6	6
PAYMENTS	$13,325	0	$1,708,516	$3,976	$1,675	$21,884
AVG. PAYMENT/CASE	$266	0	$198	$304	$239	$164
AVG. PAYMENT/RECIPIENT	$99	0	$100		$139	$84
2021						
	Brewster	Culberson	El Paso	Hudspeth	Jeff Davis	Presidio
CASES	32	11	5,991	2	2	107
RECIPIENTS	87	21	10,941	11	4	194
CHILDREN	69	13	8,846	9	2	194
ADULTS	18	8	2,096	2	2	0
PAYMENTS	$8,838	$3,018	$1,262,733	$889	$537	$17,693
AVG. PAYMENTS/CASE	$274	$271	$211	$441	$266	$165
AVG. PAYMENTS/RECIPIENTS	$101	$142	$115		$133	$91
2022						
	Brewster	Culberson	El Paso	Hudspeth	Jeff Davis	Presidio
CASES	27	5	3,549	1	0	94
RECIPIENTS	34	6	3,721	0	0	92
CHILDREN	29	3	3,136	0	0	90
ADULTS	5	3	586	0	0	1
PAYMENTS	$7,172	$1,282	$695,462	$483	$0	$16,040
AVG. PAYMENTS/CASE	$268	$252	$196	$476	$0	$171
AVG. PAYMENTS/RECIPIENTS	$210	$209	$187		$0	$175

Source: Texas Health and Human Services. Temporary Assistance for Needy Families, TANF Basic, 2023.

TANF State benefits for Region 10 have decreased steadily, especially in El Paso County. This points to an upward trend in employment as to qualify for any TANF program you would need to be considered unemployed or employed with very low wages. For example, a family of 5 would not be able to make

more than $251/month to qualify.[23] The TANF State benefits per 100k in 2020 were 48.72, 39.6 in 2021, and 14.17 in 2022. Notable decreases in both TANF state and basic benefits seem to point increases in other areas, such as employment. See table 17 below for a breakdown of TANF State Benefits.

Table 17. TANF State Benefits by County, 2020-2022

2020						
	Brewster	Culberson	El Paso	Hudspeth	Jeff Davis	Presidio
CASES	0	0	427	6	0	0
RECIPIENTS	0	0	1,457	12	0	0
CHILDREN	0	0	853	4	0	0
ADULTS	0	0	604	8	0	0
PAYMENTS	$0	$0	$146,709	$1,582	$0	$0
AVG. PAYMENT/CASE	$0	$0	$344	$265	$0	$0
AVG. PAYMENT/RECIPIENT	$0	$0	$101	$133	$0	$0
2021						
	Brewster	Culberson	El Paso	Hudspeth	Jeff Davis	Presidio
CASES	6	0	346	0	0	0
RECIPIENTS	24	0	1056	0	0	0
CHILDREN	16	0	608	0	0	0
ADULTS	8	0	448	0	0	0
PAYMENTS	$2,769	$0	$121,744	$0	$0	$0
AVG. PAYMENT/CASE	$456	$0	$352	$0	$0	$0
AVG. PAYMENT/RECIPIENT	$114	$0	$114	$0	$0	$0
2022						
	Brewster	Culberson	El Paso	Hudspeth	Jeff Davis	Presidio
CASES	0	0	125	1	0	0
RECIPIENTS	0	0	238	0	0	0
CHILDREN	0	0	148	0	0	0
ADULTS	0	0	90	0	0	0
PAYMENTS	$0	$0	$42,156	$662	$0	$0
AVG. PAYMENT/CASE	$0	$0	$338	$608	$0	$0
AVG. PAYMENT/RECIPIENT	$0	$0	$177		$0	$0

Source: Texas Health and Human Services. Temporary Assistance for Needy Families, TANF State Benefits, 2023.

[23] Texas Health and Human Services. TANF Cash Help, 2023.

SNAP Recipients

Supplemental Nutritional Assistance Program has been instrumental in helping families buy healthy foods across Texas. Their assistance was very necessary and noticed during the COVID-19 pandemic, particularly at its onset in 2020. The data shows that 2020 had the highest number of cases, eligible individuals, and total SNAP payments than any year since. We see a decline in 2021, possibly due to the stimulus payments dispersed the previous year and spring of 2021. However, there was an increase again in 2022, possibly due to inflation.

SNAP has begun reporting the number of eligible individuals in addition to the number of cases the state has authorized. An eligible individual does not mean that benefits were distributed to those individuals.

In 2020, there were 98,179 cases per 100k people in Region 10. 2021 saw 88,593 cases per 100k, and 2022 had 91,154 cases per 100k. There was a decrease from 2020 to 2021 but an increase in 2022.

See table 18 below for a breakdown of the counties, Region 10, and Texas of the number of cases, eligible individuals, total SNAP payments, and average payment per case.

Table 18. SNAP by County, Region 10, and Texas

2020				
	No. of Cases	No. of Eligible Individuals	Total SNAP Payments	Avg. Payment/Case
BREWSTER	4,953	9,524	$1,007,117	$203
CULBERSON	2,187	4,646	$490,776	$224
EL PASO	851,958	1,936,114	$217,029,542	$255
HUDSPETH	4,520	10,528	$1,109,179	$245
JEFF DAVIS	550	1,028	$112,907	$205
PRESIDIO	8,377	16,987	$1,680,128	$201
REGION 10	872,545	1,978,827	$221,429,649	$253
TEXAS	19,646,834	44,603,811	$5,152,767,103	$262
2021				
	No. of Cases	No. of Eligible Individuals	Total SNAP Payments	Avg. Payment/Case
BREWSTER	4,449	8,385	$1,046,254	$235
CULBERSON	2,000	4,111	$528,222	$264
EL PASO	768,176	1,731,152	$230,844,334	$301
HUDSPETH	4,354	9,948	$1,248,648	$287
JEFF DAVIS	598	1,144	$126,025	$211
PRESIDIO	7,773	15,723	$1,938,532	$249
REGION 10	787,350	1,770,463	$235,732,015	$299
TEXAS	18,090,341	40,758,919	$5,533,151,293	$306
2022				
	No. of Cases	No. of Eligible Individuals	Total SNAP Payments	Avg. Payment/Case
BREWSTER	4,645	8,580	$1,180,041	$254
CULBERSON	2,185	4,632	$664,619	$304
EL PASO	790,173	1,781,025	$261,374,929	$331
HUDSPETH	4,596	10,603	$1,493,825	$325
JEFF DAVIS	606	1,202	$139,534	$230
PRESIDIO	7,906	16,263	$2,304,417	$291
REGION 10	810,111	1,822,305	$267,157,365	$329
TEXAS	18,594,243	42,121,250	$6,385,909,464	$343

Source: Texas Health and Human Services. Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program, SNAP Benefits, 2023.

When the individuals in each case are broken down into age categories, we see that the two largest age groups in there are the 5-to-17 and 18- to 59-year-olds. This is true for Region 10 and Texas. Table 19 below breaks down those age categories for individuals eligible to receive benefits.

Table 19. SNAP Benefits Age Breakdown

2020					
	Under 5	5 to 17	18 to 59	60 to 64	65+
BREWSTER	1,078	2,734	3,669	567	1,476
CULBERSON	678	1,401	1,569	188	810
EL PASO	244,678	675,387	706,306	239,406	239,406
HUDSPETH	1,299	3,303	3,472	1,887	1,887
JEFF DAVIS	108	301	362	207	207
PRESIDIO	1,635	5,162	4,327	5,221	5,221
REGION 10	249,476	688,288	719,705	247,476	249,007
TEXAS	6,661,976	16,285,495	16,894,266	3,324,680	3,324,680
2021					
	Under 5	5 to 17	18 to 59	60 to 64	65+
BREWSTER	944	2,330	3,178	562	1,371
CULBERSON	596	1,209	1,308	193	805
EL PASO	205,251	599,282	630,345	66,474	229,800
HUDSPETH	1,196	3,259	3,335	332	1,826
JEFF DAVIS	102	359	438	50	195
PRESIDIO	1,472	4,544	4,361	521	4,825
REGION 10	209561	610,983	642,965	68132	238,822
TEXAS	5,791,050	14,898,808	15,305,472	1,407,440	3,355,975
2022					
	Under 5	5 to 17	18 to 59	60 to 64	65+
BREWSTER	922	2,362	3,160	603	1,533
CULBERSON	606	1,409	1,459	211	947
EL PASO	209,161	615,832	630,237	70,354	255,441
HUDSPETH	1,239	3,630	3,464	390	1,880
JEFF DAVIS	66	417	478	53	188
PRESIDIO	1,458	4,849	4,511	575	4,870
REGION 10	213,452	628,499	643,309	72186	264,859
TEXAS	5,977,113	15,475,299	15,344,421	1,522,849	3,801,138

Source: Texas Health and Human Services. Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program, SNAP Benefits, 2023.

When we look at the rates per 100k of those receiving SNAP benefits in each county of Region 10, the region overall, and Texas, what we notice is that those that are 18 to 59 hold the highest rate per 100k. Table 20 below breaks down the rate per 100k.

Table 20. SNAP Benefits per 100k

2020		UNDER 5	5 TO 17	18 TO 59	60 TO 64	65+
	Region 10	28,071	77,447	80,982	27,846	28,018
2021		Under 5	5 to 17	18 to 59	60 to 64	65+
	Region 10	23,580	68,748	72,347	7,666	26,872
2022						
		Under 5	5 to 17	18 to 59	60 to 64	65+
	Region 10	24,017	70,719	72,386	81,224	29,802

Source: Texas Health and Human Services. Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program, SNAP Benefits, 2023.

Free/Reduced Lunch

The National School Lunch Program (NSLP) is funded by the Department of Agriculture. Each year parents are asked to fill out a lunch application to determine if their students qualify for free or reduced-price lunches. Eligibility is determined by income and household size. During the COVID-19 pandemic, all students were offered free lunch and breakfast if they were able to come pick up the lunch by driving or walking. However, it was noticed that in our six respective counties the percent of students eligible to receive free or reduced-price lunch remained roughly the same, except for Presidio County where we did see a decrease from 2018-19 school year to 2021-22 school year. Table 21 below breaks down the number of students eligible to receive free and reduced-price lunches as well as their percentages.

Table 21. Free and Reduced-Price Lunch Eligibility Numbers and Percentage, 2018-2022 School Years

2018-2019

		Total Students	Free Lunch Eligible	Free Lunch %	Reduced Price Eligible	Reduced %
	Brewster	1,183	532	45	81	7
	Culberson	378	258	68	36	10
	El Paso	176,664	124,035	70.2	11,608	7
	Hudspeth	582	477	82	35	6
	Jeff Davis	266	97	36	38	14
	Presidio	1,528	1,228	80	145	9

2019-2020		Total Students	Free Lunch Eligible	Free Lunch %	Reduced Price Eligible	Reduced %
	Brewster	1,197	553	46.2	109	9.11
	Culberson	386	273	70.73	30	7.77
	El Paso	175,321	123,548	70.47	9,537	5
	Hudspeth	576	462	80.21	39	6.77
	Jeff Davis	264	101	38.26	20	7.58
	Presidio	1,500	1,183	78.87	199	13.2

2020-2021		Total Students	Free Lunch Eligible	Free Lunch %	Reduced Price Eligible	Reduced %
	Brewster	1,137	536	47	105	9
	Culberson	387	294	76	22	6
	El Paso	169,583	119,190	70.3	6,941	4
	Hudspeth	609	489	80	47	8
	Jeff Davis	232	82	35	23	10
	Presidio	1,352	1,175	87	105	8

2021-2022		Total Students	Free Lunch Eligible	Free Lunch %	Reduced Price Eligible	Reduced %
	Brewster	1,151	645	56	43	4
	Culberson	360	282	78	12	3
	El Paso	170,233	118,747	69.8	7,955	5
	Hudspeth	588	451	77	48	8
	Jeff Davis	214	87	41	26	12
	Presidio	1,317	998	76	95	7

Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics: Common Core Data. ELSI - Elementary and Secondary Information System. https://nces.ed.gov/ccd/elsi/tableGenerator.aspx Accessed March 23, 2023.

Once applications are completed, parents are notified of their child's eligibility for either free or reduced-price lunch. Presidio County was frequently the county with the highest free/reduced lunch eligibility, however, their percentage did drop in school year 2021-2022. Table 22 below breaks down the total number of students in each county, the number of students deemed eligible for one or the other, and the percentage.

Table 22. Students Receiving Free/Reduced-Price Lunch by County, 2023

2018-2019

	Total Students	# Receiving Free/Reduced Lunch	%
Brewster	1,183	613	52
Culberson	378	294	78
El Paso	176,664	135,643	76.8
Hudspeth	582	512	88
Jeff Davis	266	135	51
Presidio	1,528	1,373	90

2019-2020

	Total Students	# Receiving Free/Reduced Lunch	%
Brewster	1,197	662	55.3
Culberson	386	303	78.5
El Paso	175,321	133,085	75.91
Hudspeth	576	501	86.98
Jeff Davis	264	121	45.83
Presidio	1,500	1,382	92.13

2020-2021

	Total Students	# Receiving Free/Reduced Lunch	%
Brewster	1,137	641	56
Culberson	387	316	82
El Paso	169,583	126,131	74.4
Hudspeth	609	536	88
Jeff Davis	232	105	45
Presidio	1,352	1,280	95

2021-2022

	Total Students	# Receiving Free/Reduced Lunch	%
Brewster	1,151	691	60
Culberson	360	294	82
El Paso	170,233	126,702	74.4
Hudspeth	588	499	85
Jeff Davis	214	113	53
Presidio	1,317	1,093	83

Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics: Common Core Data. ELSI - Elementary and Secondary Information System. https://nces.ed.gov/ccd/elsi/tableGenerator.aspx Accessed March 23, 2023.

Students Experiencing Homelessness

The Texas Education Agency collects data for students experiencing homelessness every school year. Table 23 below breaks down the data per county. Jeff Davis and Presidio Counties consistently had zero students experiencing homelessness. The blanks indicate that the data was below ten and therefore was not able to be represented.

Table 23. Students Experiencing Homelessness by County

2018-2019				
		Total Enrolled	Total Homeless	Rate/ 100k
	Brewster	1,183		
	Culberson	378		
	El Paso	176,412	1,875	10.6
	Hudspeth	582	0	0
	Jeff Davis	266	0	0
	Presidio	1,528	0	0
2019-2020				
		Total Enrolled	Total Homeless	Rate/100k
	Brewster	1,211	11	9.1
	Culberson	386	15	38.9
	El Paso	174,176	1,587	9.1
	Hudspeth	576	0	0
	Jeff Davis	264	0	0
	Presidio	1,500	0	0
2020-2021				
		Total Enrolled	Total Homeless	Rate/100k
	Brewster	1,137		
	Culberson	387	25	64.6
	El Paso	166,280	1,411	8.5
	Hudspeth	609	0	0
	Jeff Davis	232	0	0
	Presidio	1,352	0	0

2021-2022				
		Total Enrolled	Total Homeless	Rate/100k
	Brewster	1,151		
	Culberson	360	18	50
	El Paso	165,962	1,373	8.3
	Hudspeth	588	0	0
	Jeff Davis	214	0	0
	Presidio	1,317	0	0
2022-2023				
		Total Enrolled	Total Homeless	Rate/100k
	Brewster	1,144		
	Culberson	366	13	35.5
	El Paso	165,224	1,591	9.6
	Hudspeth	554		
	Jeff Davis	227	0	0
	Presidio	1,253	0	0

Source: Texas Education Agency. Student Program and Special Population Report, Accessed May 15, 2023.

Community Domain

Educational Attainment of Community

The Census documents educational attainment of individual communities and has collected the data for each county in Region 10. The numbers for those that have a high school diploma, or an equivalent, saw increases in El Paso County from 2021-2022, while Brewster saw a decrease. The category that has increased is the bachelor's as each county has seen more college graduates with a bachelor's degree. See table 24 below for a complete breakdown of 18- to 24-year-olds per county.

Table 24. Educational Attainment of 18-24-year-olds, per County, 2018-2021

2018						
		Total	Less than High School	High School/GED	Some College	Bachelor's
	Brewster	702	114	263	236	89
	Culberson	124	16	52	51	5
	El Paso	96,782	11,817	29,128	50,384	5,453
	Hudspeth	378	121	109	148	0
	Jeff Davis	104	8	84	0	12
	Presidio	584	388	143	44	9
2019						
		Total	Less than High School	High School/GED	Some College	Bachelor's
	Brewster	652	142	117	292	101
	Culberson	151	29	39	83	0
	El Paso	95,880	11,196	29,396	49,429	5,859
	Hudspeth	396	154	98	144	0
	Jeff Davis	167	9	107	41	10
	Presidio	755	378	174	202	1
2020						
		Total	Less than High School	High School/GED	Some College	Bachelor's
	Brewster	606	73	88	282	163
	Culberson	176	45	24	107	0
	El Paso	95,236	10,050	29,839	48,247	7,100
	Hudspeth	456	142	89	225	0
	Jeff Davis	256	10	124	116	6
	Presidio	571	181	186	203	1
2021						
		Total	Less than High School	High School/GED	Some College	Bachelor's
	Brewster	535	52	50	237	196
	Culberson	136	43	0	93	0
	El Paso	96,495	10,062	31,974	47,610	6,849

	Hudspeth	272	126	88	58	0
	Jeff Davis	131	0	68	63	0
	Presidio	587	59	255	272	1

Source: United States Census Bureau. 2018 - 2021 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, 2018 Educational Attainment. Available at https://data.census.gov. Accessed on March 6, 2023.

Table 25 below breaks down the percent of educational attainment for the age group of 18 to 24.

Table 25. Educational Attainment, 18–24-year-olds Percentage, per County, 2018-2021

2018						
		%	Less than High School %	High School/GED %	Some College %	Bachelor's %
	Brewster	9.4	16.2	37.5	33.6	12.7
	Culberson	7.3	12.9	41.9	41.1	4
	El Paso	16	12.2	30.1	52.1	5.6
	Hudspeth	12.1	32	28.8	39.2	0
	Jeff Davis	5.7	7.7	80.8	0	11.5
	Presidio	11	66.4	24.5	7.5	1.5
2019						
		%	Less than High School %	High School/GED %	Some College %	Bachelor's %
	Brewster	8.7	21.8	17.9	44.8	15.5
	Culberson	9.6	19.2	25.8	55	0
	El Paso	15.8	11.7	30.7	51.6	6.1
	Hudspeth	11.9	38.9	24.7	36.4	0
	Jeff Davis	9	5.4	64.1	24.6	6
	Presidio	15	50.1	23	26.8	0.1
2020						
		%	Less than High School %	High School/GED %	Some College %	Bachelor's %
	Brewster	8.1	12	14.5	46.5	26.9
	Culberson	11.1	25.6	13.6	60.8	0
	El Paso	15.6	10.6	31.3	50.7	7.5
	Hudspeth	12.8	31.1	19.5	49.3	0
	Jeff Davis	13.4	3.9	48.4	45.3	2.3
	Presidio	11	31.7	32.6	35.6	0.2

2021						
		%	Less than High School	High School/GED %	Some College %	Bachelor's %
	Brewster	7	9.7	9.3	44.3	36.6
	Culberson	8.2	31.6	0	68.4	0
	El Paso	15.4	10.4	33.1	49.3	7.1
	Hudspeth	10.6	46.3	32.4	21.3	0
	Jeff Davis	7.9	0	51.9	48.1	0
	Presidio	13	10.1	43.4	46.3	0.2

Source: United States Census Bureau. 2018 - 2021 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, 2018 Educational Attainment. Available at https://data.census.gov. Accessed on March 6, 2023.

In Region 10, 19-24-year-olds have from 2020 to 2021 increased the number of those who have obtained a bachelor's degree, with the exception of Hudspeth, Jeff Davis, and Presidio Counties. Additionally, substantial numbers of this age bracket have gone on to some college or have obtained an associate or bachelor's degree. There are also many people in El Paso county who have obtained a graduate degree or higher. Table 26 below breaks down the number of individuals from 19-24 years of age and their educational attainment.

Table 26. Educational Attainment, 19-24-year-olds per County, 2018-2021

2018									
	County	Total	> than 9th Grade	9^{th}-12^{th} No Diploma	High School/GED	Some College	AA	BA	Graduate Degree or Higher
	Brewster	6732	412	580	1370	1499	219	1696	956
	Culberson	1581	328	189	598	251	73	113	29
	El Paso	508397	69362	44914	121278	117636	39463	78024	37720
	Hudspeth	2740	730	533	842	321	126	172	16
	Jeff Davis	1706	64	190	387	388	79	273	325
	Presidio	4602	1821	370	881	510	97	609	314
2019									
	County	Total	> than 9th Grade	9th-12th Grade, No Diploma	High School/GED	Some College	AA	BA	Graduate Degree or Higher
	Brewster	6810	401	576	1453	1373	285	1821	901
	Culberson	1425	343	137	499	233	67	120	26
	El Paso	510680	64933	45035	121083	118584	41983	80497	38565
	Hudspeth	2936	901	405	898	306	112	294	20
	Jeff Davis	1698	107	252	342	387	92	184	334

	Presidio	4411	1736	319	701	608	113	641	293
2020									
	County	Total	> than 9th Grade	9th-12th Grade, No Diploma	High School/GED	Some College	AA	BA	Graduate Degree or Higher
	Brewster	6850	408	624	1256	1516	254	1864	928
	Culberson	1416	355	135	458	173	62	211	22
	El Paso	514164	63370	44840	119067	117467	45877	82646	40897
	Hudspeth	3116	918	437	976	311	166	297	11
	Jeff Davis	1661	164	156	256	467	121	237	260
	Presidio	4425	1816	462	481	446	358	648	214
2021									
	County	Total	> than 9th Grade	9th-12th Grade, No Diploma	High School/GED	Some College	AA	BA	Graduate Degree or Higher
	Brewster	7160	271	589	1173	1545	285	1891	1406
	Culberson	1527	450	104	597	112	1	249	14
	El Paso	530711	63232	44206	126250	118324	47803	88008	42888
	Hudspeth	2297	693	463	527	326	94	190	4
	Jeff Davis	1531	123	82	274	531	104	167	250
	Presidio	4045	1667	271	523	534	331	478	241

Source: United States Census Bureau. 2018 - 2021 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, 2018 Educational Attainment. Available at https://data.census.gov. Accessed on March 6, 2023.

Table 27 below breaks down the percent of 19- to 25-year-old educational attainment in each county in Region 10 from 2018 to 2021.

Table 27. Education Attainment for 19- to 25-year-olds per County in Region 10, 2018-2021

2018

	Total	> than 9th	9-12 no Diploma	High School/GED	Some College	AA	BA	Grad Degree or Higher
Brewster	91	6.1	8.6	20.4	22.3	3.3	25.2	14.2
Culberson	93	20.7	12	37.8	15.9	4.6	7.1	1.8
El Paso	84	13.6	8.8	23.9	23.1	7.8	15.3	7.4
Hudspeth	88	26.6	19.5	30.7	11.7	4.6	6.3	0.6
Jeff Davis	94	3.8	11.1	22.7	22.7	4.6	16	19.1
Presidio	88	39.6	8	19.1	11.1	2.1	13.2	6.8

2019								
	Total	> than 9th	9-12 no Diploma	High School/GED	Some College	AA	BA	Grad Degree or Higher
Brewster	91	5.9	8.5	21.3	20.2	4.2	26.7	13.2
Culberson	90	24.1	9.6	35	16.4	4.7	8.4	1.8
El Paso	84	12.7	8.8	23.7	23.2	8.2	15.8	7.6
Hudspeth	88	30.7	13.8	30.6	10.4	3.8	10	0.7
Jeff Davis	91	6.3	14.8	20.1	22.8	5.4	10.8	19.7
Presidio	85	39.4	7.2	15.9	13.8	2.6	14.5	6.6

2020								
	Total	> than 9th	9-12 no Diploma	High School/GED	Some College	AA	BA	Grad Degree or Higher
Brewster	92	6	9.1	18.3	22.1	3.7	27.2	13.5
Culberson	89	25.1	9.5	32.3	12.2	4.4	14.9	1.6
El Paso	84	12.3	8.7	23.2	22.8	8.9	16.1	8
Hudspeth	87	29.5	14	31.3	10	5.3	9.5	0.4
Jeff Davis	87	9.9	9.4	15.4	28.1	7.3	14.3	15.7
Presidio	87	41	10.4	10.9	10.1	8.1	14.6	4.8

2021								
	Total	> than 9th	9-12 no Diploma	High School/GED	Some College	AA	BA	Grad Degree or Higher
Brewster	93	3.8	8.2	16.4	21.6	4	26.4	19.6
Culberson	92	29.5	6.8	39.1	7.3	0.1	16.3	0.9
El Paso	85	11.9	8.3	23.8	22.3	9	16.6	8.1
Hudspeth	89	30.2	20.2	22.9	14.2	4.1	8.3	0.2
Jeff Davis	92	8	5.4	17.9	34.7	6.8	10.9	16.3
Presidio	87	41.2	6.7	12.9	13.2	8.2	11.8	6

Source: United States Census Bureau. 2018 - 2021 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, 2018 Educational Attainment. Available at https://data.census.gov. Accessed on March 6, 2023.

In Region 10, those over 25-years of age have demonstrated high educational attainment, especially with those who have earned bachelor's degrees. Table 28 below shows the breakdown of educational attainment for each county for those over 25.

Table 28. Educational Attainment of 25+ per County in Region 10, 2018-2021

2018

	County	Total	>than 9th Grade	9th-12th, No Diploma	HS Grad	Some College	AA	BA	Grad or Pro Degree
	Brewster	6732	412	580	1370	1499	219	1696	956
	Culberson	1581	328	189	598	251	73	113	29
	El Paso	508397	69362	44914	121278	117636	39463	78024	37720
	Hudspeth	2740	730	533	842	321	126	172	16
	Jeff Davis	1706	64	190	387	388	79	273	325
	Presidio	4602	1821	370	881	510	97	609	314

2019

	County	Total	> than 9th Grade	9th-12th, No Diploma	HS Grad	Some College	AA	BA	Grad or Pro Degree
	Brewster	6810	401	576	1453	1373	285	1821	901
	Culberson	1425	343	137	499	233	67	120	26
	El Paso	510680	64933	45035	121083	118584	41983	80497	38565
	Hudspeth	2936	901	405	898	306	112	294	20
	Jeff Davis	1698	107	252	342	387	92	184	334
	Presidio	4411	1736	319	701	608	113	641	293

2020

	County	Total	> than 9th Grade	9th-12th, No Diploma	HS Grad	Some College	AA	BA	Grad or Pro Degree
	Brewster	6850	408	624	1256	1516	254	1864	928
	Culberson	1416	355	135	458	173	62	211	22
	El Paso	514164	63370	44840	119067	117467	45877	82646	40897
	Hudspeth	3116	918	437	976	311	166	297	11
	Jeff Davis	1661	164	156	256	467	121	237	260
	Presidio	4425	1816	462	481	446	358	648	214

2021									
	County	Total	> than 9th Grade	9th-12th, No Diploma	HS Grad	Some College	AA	BA	Grad or Pro Degree
	Brewster	7160	271	589	1173	1545	285	1891	1406
	Culberson	1527	450	104	597	112	1	249	14
	El Paso	530711	63232	44206	126250	118324	47803	88008	42888
	Hudspeth	2297	693	463	527	326	94	190	4
	Jeff Davis	1531	123	82	274	531	104	167	250
	Presidio	4045	1667	271	523	534	331	478	241

Source: United States Census Bureau. 2018 - 2021 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, 2018 Educational Attainment. Available at https://data.census.gov. Accessed on March 6, 2023.

The following table (29) breaks down the percentage of educational attainment in each county from 2018 to 2021.

Table 29. Educational Attainment Percentage of 25+ per County in Region 10, 2018-2021

2018

	County	Total	> than 9th Grade	9th-12th, No Diploma	HS Graduate	Some College	AA	BA	Grad or Pro Degree
	Brewster	90.6	6.1	8.6	20.4	22.3	3.3	25.2	14.2
	Culberson	92.7	20.7	12	37.8	15.9	4.6	7.1	1.8
	El Paso	84	13.6	8.8	23.9	23.1	7.8	15.3	7.4
	Hudspeth	87.9	26.6	19.5	30.7	11.7	4.6	6.3	0.6
	Jeff Davis	94.3	38	11.1	22.7	22.7	4.6	16	19.1
	Presidio	88.7	39.6	8	19.1	11.1	2.1	13.2	6.8

2019

	County	Total	> than 9th Grade	9th-12th, No Diploma	HS Graduate	Some College	AA	BA	Grad or Pro Degree
	Brewster	91	5.9	8.5	21.3	20.2	4.2	26.7	13.2
	Culberson	90	24.1	9.6	35	16.4	4.7	8.4	1.8
	El Paso	84	12.7	8.8	23.7	23.2	8.2	15.8	7.6
	Hudspeth	88	30.7	13.8	30.6	10.4	3.8	10	0.7
	Jeff Davis	91	6.3	14.8	20.1	22.8	5.4	10.8	19.7
	Presidio	85	39.4	7.2	15.9	13.8	2.6	14.5	6.6

2020

	County	Total	> than 9th Grade	9th-12th, No Diploma	HS Graduate	Some College	AA	BA	Grad or Pro Degree
	Brewster	92	6	9.1	18.3	22.1	3.7	27.2	13.5
	Culberson	89	25.1	9.5	32.3	12.2	4.4	14.9	1.6
	El Paso	84	12.3	8.7	23.2	22.8	8.9	16.1	8
	Hudspeth	87	29.5	14	31.3	10	5.3	9.5	0.4
	Jeff Davis	87	9.9	9.4	15.4	28.1	7.3	14.3	15.7
	Presidio	89	41	10.4	10.9	10.1	8.1	14.6	4.8

2021

	County	Total	> than 9th Grade	9th-12th, No Diploma	HS Graduate	Some College	AA	BA	Grad or Pro Degree
	Brewster	93	3.8	8.2	16.4	21.6	4	26.4	19.6
	Culberson	92	29.5	6.8	39.1	7.3	0.1	16.3	0.9
	El Paso	85	11.9	8.3	23.8	22.3	9	16.6	8.1

	Hudspeth	89	30.2	20.2	22.9	14.2	4.1	8.3	0.2
	Jeff Davis	92	8	5.4	17.9	34.7	6.8	10.9	16.3
	Presidio	87	41.2	6.7	12.9	13.2	8.2	11.8	6

Source: United States Census Bureau. 2018 - 2021 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, 2018 Educational Attainment. Available at https://data.census.gov. Accessed on March 6, 2023.

Community Conditions

Alcohol Related Arrests

Juveniles

The Texas Department of Public Safety's Uniform Crime Reporting details arrests for juveniles and adults for each reporting law enforcement agency in Texas. Drunkenness is also known as public intoxication. Liquor law violations are offenses like having an open container in your vehicle, being served alcohol without being 21, and consuming alcohol in prohibited areas. El Paso County had the most arrests in this 5-year span which could be contributed to by the large number of juveniles, considering they have the largest number of juveniles of all six counties.

Below, Table 30, breaks down the number of juvenile alcohol related arrests in each county from 2018 to 2022. Several of the counties had zero arrests for this violation, with El Paso County having the most in each category across the board.

Table 30. Juvenile Alcohol-Related Arrests, 2018-2022

2018							
		Brewster	Culberson	El Paso	Hudspeth	Jeff Davis	Presidio
	Drunkenness	0	0	0	0	0	0
	DUI	0	0	3	0	0	0
	Liquor Law Violations	0	0	0	0	0	0
2019							
		Brewster	Culberson	El Paso	Hudspeth	Jeff Davis	Presidio
	Drunkenness	1	0	0	0	0	0
	DUI	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Liquor Law Violations	0	0	0	0	0	0
2020							

		Brewster	Culberson	El Paso	Hudspeth	Jeff Davis	Presidio
	Drunkenness	0	0	4	0	0	0
	DUI	0	0	5	0	0	0
	Liquor Law Violations	0	0	2	0	0	0

2021

		Brewster	Culberson	El Paso	Hudspeth	Jeff Davis	Presidio
	Drunkenness	2	0	0	0	0	0
	DUI	0	0	2	0	0	0
	Liquor Law Violation	0	0	1	0	0	0

2022

		Brewster	Culberson	El Paso	Hudspeth	Jeff Davis	Presidio
	Drunkenness	0	0	0	0	0	0
	DUI	0	0	1	0	0	0
	Liquor Law Violation	0	0	13	0	0	0

Source: Texas Department of Public Safety. Uniform Crime Reporting, Alcohol Related Arrests: Juvenile, 2023.

Adults

The Texas Department of Public Safety also breaks down the number of violations for these three categories. While El Paso County maintained a steady number of arrests for each offense, Brewster County, the next highest, saw a decrease in the number of arrests from 2018 through 2022. Table 31 below breaks down the number of each of these offenses from 2018 to 2022.

Table 31. Adult Alcohol-Related Arrests, 2018-2022

2018

	Brewster	Culberson	El Paso	Hudspeth	Jeff Davis	Presidio
DWI	56	24	365	18	0	0
Liquor Law Violation	12	0	117	0	0	1
Drunkenness	25	24	87	11	0	1

2019							
		Brewster	Culberson	El Paso	Hudspeth	Jeff Davis	Presidio
	DWI	28	21	306	0	0	0
	Liquor Law Violation	2	0	73	0	0	0
	Drunkenness	27	9	86	9	0	0
2020							
		Brewster	Culberson	El Paso	Hudspeth	Jeff Davis	Presidio
	DWI	11	1	399	0	0	0
	Liquor Law Violation	2	0	5	0	0	0
	Drunkenness	8	4	70	6	0	0
2021							
		Brewster	Culberson	El Paso	Hudspeth	Jeff Davis	Presidio
	DWI	10	0	514	4	0	0
	Liquor Law Violation	0	0	3	0	0	0
	Drunkenness	14	0	26	5	0	0
2022							
		Brewster	Culberson	El Paso	Hudspeth	Jeff Davis	Presidio
	DWI	15	0	567	0	0	0
	Liquor Law Violation	0	0	5	0	0	0
	Drunkenness	16	0	37	0	0	0

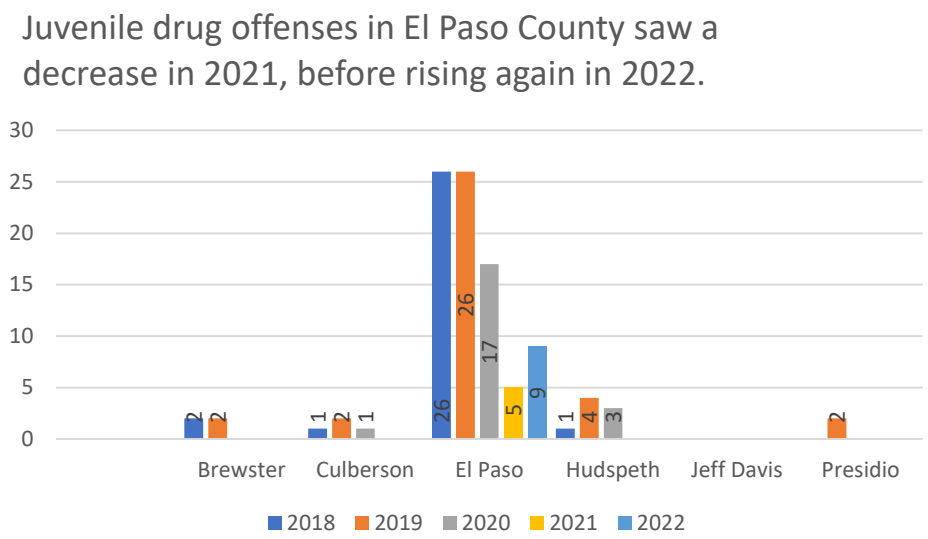
Source: Texas Department of Public Safety. Uniform Crime Reporting, Alcohol Related Arrests: Adults, 2023.

Drug Related Arrests

Juveniles

The Texas Department of Public Safety compiles drug abuse violations and breaks those down into juvenile and adult arrests. Jeff Davis County was the only county that saw zero violations from 2018 to 2022. El Paso County saw the highest number of violations throughout the same period. The chart below details the number of juvenile arrests for each county from 2018 to 2022.

Figure 10. Drug Abuse Related Arrests – Juveniles, per County 2018-2022

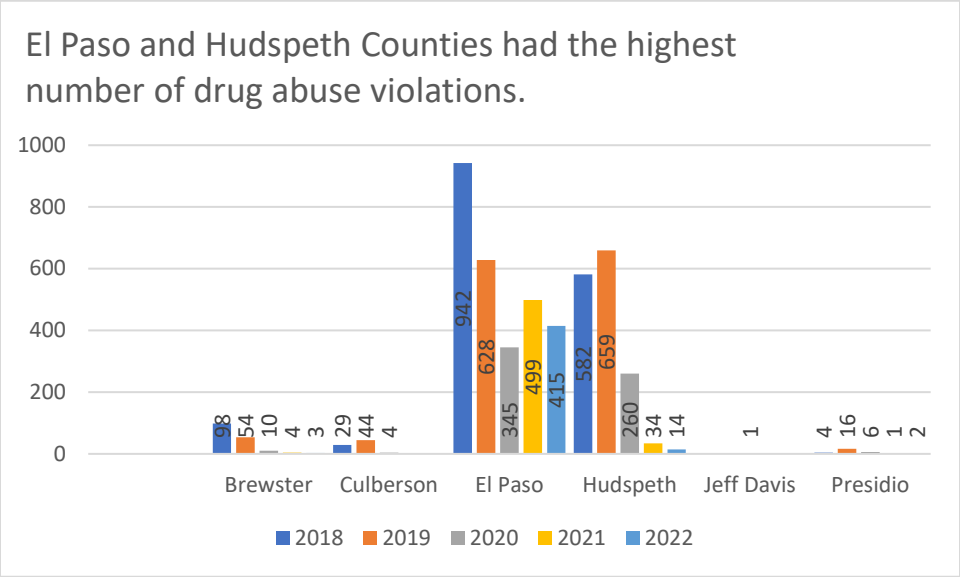


Source: Texas Department of Public Safety. Uniform Crime Reporting, Drug Related Arrests: Juveniles, 2023.

Adults

The number of drug abuse violations for adults is highest in El Paso and Hudspeth Counties. The year 2018 saw the highest number of arrests for both counties with some decrease in 2019. Those numbers continued to decline until a spike in 2021 for El Paso County. Figure 11 below breaks down the number of arrests for adult drug abuse violations from 2018 to 2022.

Figure 11. Adult Drug Abuse Violations per County, 2018-2022



Source: Texas Department of Public Safety. Uniform Crime Reporting, Drug Related Arrests: Adults, 2023.

El Paso County had the highest number of juvenile arrests each year, while El Paso and Hudspeth Counties had the highest number of arrests each year for adults. Unfortunately, due to the low population in Hudspeth County, the per capita drug abuse violations rate is highest in Region 10. Table 32 breaks down the drug abuse arrests by adults and juveniles along with their respective rate per 100k.

Table 32. Adult and Juvenile Drug Abuse Violations Rate per 100k, 2018-2022

2018

	Adult Rate per 100k	Juvenile Rate per 100k
BREWSTER	1249	298
CULBERSON	1685	559
EL PASO	146	30
HUDSPETH	21822	266
JEFF DAVIS	0	0
PRESIDIO	86	12647

2019		
	Adult Rate per 100k	Juvenile Rate per 100k
BREWSTER	688	298
CULBERSON	2557	1117
EL PASO	97	30
HUDSPETH	24709	1064
JEFF DAVIS	0	0
PRESIDIO	343	294
2020		
	Adult Rate per 100k	Juvenile Rate per 100k
BREWSTER	128	0
CULBERSON	232	559
EL PASO	54	20
HUDSPETH	9749	798
JEFF DAVIS	58	0
PRESIDIO	128	0
2021		
	Adult Rate per 100k	Juvenile Rate per 100k
BREWSTER	51	0
CULBERSON	0	0
EL PASO	77	6
HUDSPETH	12749	0
JEFF DAVIS	0	0
PRESIDIO	21	0
2022		
	Adult Rate per 100k	Juvenile Rate per 100k

BREWSTER	38	0
CULBERSON	0	0
EL PASO	64	10
HUDSPETH	525	0
JEFF DAVIS	0	0
PRESIDIO	43	0

Source: Texas Department of Public Safety. Uniform Crime Reporting, Drug Abuse Violations: Adults and Juveniles, 2023.

Violent Crime

Juveniles

The Texas Department of Public Safety has data from all reporting agencies in the state. Violent crime is a category where they include aggravated assault, robbery, rape, and murder. The Texas Department of Public Safety compiles arrest data from all reporting agencies in the state and breaks it down by adults and juveniles, which are those of 10 to 16 years of age. While numbers across all categories are relatively low for juvenile arrest for violent crimes, aggravated assault and robbery had the highest number of arrests. Table 33 below breaks down the number of juvenile arrests for violent crimes from 2018 to 2022.

Table 33. Violent Crime by County, 2018-2022

2018

		Aggravated Assault	Robbery	Rape	Murder	Rate per 100k
	Brewster	3	0	0	0	38
	Culberson	0	0	0	0	0
	El Paso	2	2	1	0	1
	Hudspeth	0	0	0	0	0
	Jeff Davis	1	0	0	0	58
	Presidio	0	2	0	0	43

2019

		Aggravated Assault	Robbery	Rape	Murder	Rate per 100k
	Brewster	0	0	0	0	0
	Culberson	0	0	0	0	0
	El Paso	6	6	2	0	2
	Hudspeth	0	0	0	0	0
	Jeff Davis	0	0	0	0	0
	Presidio	0	0	0	0	0

2020						
		Aggravated Assault	Robbery	Rape	Murder	Rate per 100k
	Brewster	0	0	0	0	0
	Culberson	0	0	0	0	0
	El Paso	3	3	1	0	1
	Hudspeth	0	0	0	0	0
	Jeff Davis	0	0	0	0	0
	Presidio	0	0	0	0	0
2021						
		Aggravated Assault	Robbery	Rape	Murder	Rate per 100k
	Brewster	0	0	0	0	0
	Culberson	0	0	0	0	0
	El Paso	6	6	0	0	2
	Hudspeth	0	0	0	0	0
	Jeff Davis	0	0	0	0	0
	Presidio	0	0	0	0	0
2022						
		Aggravated Assault	Robbery	Rape	Murder	Rate per 100k
	Brewster	0	0	0	0	0
	Culberson	0	0	0	0	0
	El Paso	5	4	0	0	1
	Hudspeth	0	0	0	0	0
	Jeff Davis	0	0	0	0	0
	Presidio	0	0	0	0	0

Source: Texas Department of Public Safety. Uniform Crime Reporting, Violent Crimes: Juveniles, 2023

Adults

The Texas Department of Public Safety has data from all reporting agencies in the state. Violent crime is a category where they include aggravated assault, robbery, rape, and murder.
While most counties in Region 10 had zero murders from 2019 to 2022, a few counties did see small numbers of murder. However, the category that had the highest numbers was aggravated assault with El

Paso and Brewster Counties having the most throughout this period. Table 34 below breaks down the number of violent crime arrests of adults in each county from 2018 to 2022.

Table 34. Violent Crime by County, 2018-2022

2018						
		Aggravated Assault	Robbery	Rape	Murder	Rate per 100K
	Brewster	19	1	3	2	319
	Culberson	0	0	0	0	0
	El Paso	167	24	13	1	32
	Hudspeth	4	0	0	0	150
	Jeff Davis	2	0	1	1	234
	Presidio	6	0	0	0	128
2019						
		Aggravated Assault	Robbery	Rape	Murder	Rate per 100k
	Brewster	13	0	2	1	204
	Culberson	0	0	0	0	0
	El Paso	86	16	4	2	17
	Hudspeth	4	0	0	0	150
	Jeff Davis	2	0	1	0	175
	Presidio	2	0	1	0	64
2020						
		Aggravated Assault	Robbery	Rape	Murder	Rate per 100k
	Brewster	5	0	1	0	77
	Culberson	0	0	0	0	0
	El Paso	54	16	2	3	12
	Hudspeth	1	0	0	0	58
	Jeff Davis	4	0	0	0	234
	Presidio	4	0	0	0	86
2021						

		Aggravated Assault	Robbery	Rape	Murder	Rate per 100k
	Brewster	5	0	0	1	77
	Culberson	0	0	0	0	0
	El Paso	46	9	7	3	10
	Hudspeth	5	0	0	0	187
	Jeff Davis	2	0	0	0	117
	Presidio	1	0	0	0	21

2022

		Aggravated Assault	Robbery	Rape	Murder	Rate per 100k
	Brewster	2	0	0	0	26
	Culberson	0	0	0	0	0
	El Paso	58	1	7	1	10
	Hudspeth	0	0	0	0	0
	Jeff Davis	3	0	0	0	175
	Presidio	1	0	0	0	21

Source: Texas Department of Public Safety. Uniform Crime Reporting, Violent Crimes: Adults, 2023

Property Crimes

Adults

Property crimes are defined as things such as larceny, burglary, and motor vehicle theft. When it came to adult arrests, Culberson County had the lowest rate of crime per 100k, often with a rate of zero. El Paso County saw the highest arrest numbers of the counties in Region 10. Table 35 below breaks down the property crime rate in each county and the rate per 100k from 2018 to 2022.

Table 35. Property Crimes per County, 2018-2022

2018

		Larceny	Burglary	Motor Vehicle Theft	Rate per 100k
	Brewster	11	12	1	306
	Culberson	0	0	0	0
	El Paso	369	37	22	66
	Hudspeth	1	10	1	450
	Jeff Davis	0	0	0	0
	Presidio	1	1	0	43

2019

	Larceny	Burglary	Motor Vehicle Theft	Rate per 100k
Brewster	5	8	8	268
Culberson	1	0	0	58
El Paso	288	36	11	52
Hudspeth	6	0	0	225
Jeff Davis	3	0	0	175
Presidio	8	0	0	171

2020

	Larceny	Burglary	Motor Vehicle Theft	Rate per 100k
Brewster	3	5	3	140
Culberson	0	0	0	0
El Paso	182	18	12	33
Hudspeth	1	3	3	263
Jeff Davis	2	0	2	234
Presidio	2	0	0	43

2021

	Larceny	Burglary	Motor Vehicle Theft	Rate per 100k
Brewster	1	2	0	38
Culberson	0	0	0	0
El Paso	190	14	13	34
Hudspeth	1	4	1	225
Jeff Davis	0	0	0	0
Presidio	0	0	0	0

2022

	Larceny	Burglary	Motor Vehicle Theft	Rate per 100k
Brewster	0	1	0	13

	Culberson	0	0	0	0
	El Paso	190	10	15	33
	Hudspeth	1	1	0	75
	Jeff Davis	0	0	1	59
	Presidio	1	3	0	86

Source: Texas Department of Public Safety. Uniform Crime Reporting, Property Crimes: Adults, 2023

Juveniles

In addition to compiling data on adults, DPS tracks property crimes committed by juveniles. The data shows that most property crimes committed by juveniles were in El Paso County. The rate per 100k is especially high in counties like Presidio and Brewster. Table 36 below breaks down the juvenile arrest data for property crimes.

Table 36. Property Crime by County, 2018-2022

2018

		Larceny	Burglary	Motor Vehicle Theft	Rate per 100k
	Brewster	2	0	0	298
	Culberson	0	0	0	0
	El Paso	12	9	8	33
	Hudspeth	0	0	0	0
	Jeff Davis	0	0	0	0
	Presidio	0	3	0	441

2019

		Larceny	Burglary	Motor Vehicle Theft	Rate per 100k
	Brewster	1	0	0	149
	Culberson	0	0	0	0
	El Paso	18	12	2	37
	Hudspeth	0	0	0	0
	Jeff Davis	0	0	2	2941
	Presidio	0	0	0	0

2020

		Larceny	Burglary	Motor Vehicle Theft

	Brewster	0	0	0	0
	Culberson	0	0	0	0
	El Paso	15	3	3	24
	Hudspeth	0	0	0	0
	Jeff Davis	0	0	0	0
	Presidio	0	0	0	0
2021					
		Larceny	Burglary	Motor Vehicle Theft	
	Brewster	0	0	0	0
	Culberson	0	0	0	0
	El Paso	12	1	4	20
	Hudspeth	0	0	0	0
	Jeff Davis	0	0	0	0
	Presidio	0	0	0	0
2022					
		Larceny	Burglary	Motor Vehicle Theft	
	Brewster	0	0	0	0
	Culberson	0	0	0	0
	El Paso	16	1	0	20
	Hudspeth	0	0	0	0
	Jeff Davis	0	0	0	0
	Presidio	0	0	0	0

Source: Texas Department of Public Safety. Uniform Crime Reporting, Property Crimes: Juveniles, 2023

Uninsured Children

The United States Census Bureau compiles various data sets and one of those is uninsured children throughout the country. The more rural counties, like Culberson, Hudspeth, Jeff Davis, and Presidio, have the highest rate of uninsured children when we categorize that as persons 19 and under. The lowest rate of uninsured children was in El Paso and Brewster Counties. Table 37 below breaks down the number of people 19 and under, the number of uninsured in that category, and the rate.

Table 37. Uninsured 19 and Under by County, 2018-2020

2018				
		# of People	Uninsured #	Uninsured %
	Brewster	1822	211	11.6
	Culberson	515	76	14.8
	El Paso	235338	24362	10.4
	Hudspeth	1031	165	16
	Jeff Davis	107	20	18.7
	Presidio	1881	321	17.1
2019				
		# of People	Uninsured #	Uninsured %
	Brewster	1754	249	14.2
	Culberson	499	86	17.2
	El Paso	230115	27003	11.7
	Hudspeth	1019	231	22.7
	Jeff Davis	84	17	20.2
	Presidio	1823	352	19.3
2020				
		# of People	Uninsured #	Uninsured %
	Brewster	1748	273	15.6
	Culberson	497	111	22.3
	El Paso	227051	21843	9.6
	Hudspeth	964	218	22.6
	Jeff Davis	64	20	31.3
	Presidio	1789	434	24.3

Source: U.S. Census Bureau. Small Area Health Insurance Estimates, 2018-2020. https://www.census.gov/data-tools. Accessed 4/5/2023.

Uninsured 19-64

The Census Bureau also breaks down the number of uninsured in Region 10 in a 19-64 age category. Brewster County has the lowest uninsured rate while Presidio County has the highest rate of uninsured from 2018 to 2020. Table 38 below breaks down the number of people between 19 and 64, the number of uninsured individuals in that age category, and the rate of uninsured.

Table 38. Uninsured 19-64 by County, 2018-2020

2018				
		# of People	# of Uninsured	Uninsured Rate
	Brewster	5243	1182	22.5
	Culberson	1185	344	29
	El Paso	483120	146662	30.3
	Hudspeth	2911	950	32.6
	Jeff Davis	1276	389	30.4
	Presidio	3401	1367	40.1
2019				
		# of People	# of Uninsured	Uninsured Rate
	Brewster	5151	1213	23.5
	Culberson	1170	319	27.2
	El Paso	481284	146166	30.3
	Hudspeth	2935	1035	35.2
	Jeff Davis	1292	356	27.5
	Presidio	3202	1286	40.1
2020				
		# of People	# of Uninsured	Uninsured Rate
	Brewster	5209	1369	26.2
	Culberson	1158	382	32.9
	El Paso	483196	141715	29.3
	Hudspeth	3022	988	32.6
	Jeff Davis	1248	410	32.8
	Presidio	3063	1378	44.9

Source: U.S. Census Bureau. Small Area Health Insurance Estimates, 2018-2020. https://www.census.gov/data-tools. Accessed 4/5/2023.

Retail Access

Alcohol Retail Density

The Texas Alcoholic Beverage Commission tracks all alcohol retailers in Texas and divides them up by county. Region 10's largest county is El Paso County. As such, it often has the highest number of alcohol retailers. The number of retailers in El Paso County and Presidio County increased each year while counties like Hudspeth and Jeff Davis Counties remained largely the same. However, when we look at the number of retailers per 100,000 people in each county, we see that Culberson and Presidio Counties have the highest rates. Table 39 below breaks down the number of licenses in each county and the number of retailers per 100k people in each county and the region.

Table 39. Alcohol Retailer Licenses and per 100k, 2018-2022

2018			
		# of Licenses	Licenses per 100k
	Brewster	51	534.26
	Culberson	17	776.97
	El Paso	1302	150.41
	Hudspeth	6	187.38
	Jeff Davis	7	350.7
	Presidio	36	587.18
	Region 10	1419	159.67
2019			
		# of Licenses	Licenses per 100k
	Brewster	54	565.68
	Culberson	19	868.37
	El Paso	1479	170.85
	Hudspeth	6	187.38
	Jeff Davis	7	350.7
	Presidio	39	636.11
	Region 10	1604	180.48
2020			
		# of Licenses	Licenses per 100k

	Brewster	58	607.58
	Culberson	22	1005.48
	El Paso	1542	178.13
	Hudspeth	10	312.3
	Jeff Davis	6	300.6
	Presidio	41	668.73
	Region 10	1679	188.92
2021			
		# of Licenses	Licenses per 100k
	Brewster	60	628.54
	Culberson	22	1005.48
	El Paso	1527	176.4
	Hudspeth	9	281.07
	Jeff Davis	6	300.6
	Presidio	44	717.66
	Region 10	1668	187.69
2022			
		# of Licenses	Licenses per 100k
	Brewster	60	628.54
	Culberson	22	1005.48
	El Paso	1548	178.82
	Hudspeth	8	249.84
	Jeff Davis	7	350.7
	Presidio	49	799.22
	Region 10	1694	190.61

Source: Texas Alcoholic Beverage Commission (2023). *2018-2022 Number of Active Alcohol Retailer Licenses on May 1st of Each Year.* Retrieved via data request from organization.

Tobacco Retail Density

Tobacco retailers are tracked by the Texas Comptroller. This website is updated daily and contains the most accurate information possible. El Paso County has had the largest increase of retailers in Region 10, however, the highest rate per 100k people was from Culberson County each year.

When we look at the tobacco retailer density, Table 40 below, will have all licenses accounted for. That means that the numbers given are the combination of tobacco, or traditional cigarettes, and e-cigarette licenses.

Table 40. Tobacco Retailers and Rate per 100k by County, 2018-2022

2018

	# of Retailers	Rate per 100k
Brewster	26	272.36
Culberson	11	502.74
El Paso	628	72.6
Hudspeth	7	218.61
Jeff Davis	4	200.4
Presidio	15	244.7
Region 10	691	77.8

2019

	# of Retailers	Rate per 100k
Brewster	27	282.9
Culberson	11	502.74
El Paso	670	77.4
Hudspeth	7	218.6
Jeff Davis	4	200.4
Presidio	15	244.7
Region 10	734	82.6

2020

	# of Retailers	Rate per 100k
Brewster	27	282.9
Culberson	13	594.2

	El Paso	732	84.6
	Hudspeth	11	343.5
	Jeff Davis	4	200.4
	Presidio	16	261
	Region 10	803	90.4
2021			
		# of Retailers	Rate per 100k
	Brewster	30	314.3
	Culberson	13	594
	El Paso	794	92
	Hudspeth	12	375
	Jeff Davis	4	200.4
	Presidio	17	277.3
	Region 10	870	97.9
2022			
		# of Retailers	Rate per 100k
	Brewster	41	429.5
	Culberson	18	822.7
	El Paso	1233	142.4
	Hudspeth	13	406
	Jeff Davis	8	401
	Presidio	24	391.5
	Region 10	1337	150.4

Source: Texas Comptroller. All Cigarette/Tobacco Retailers, 2018-2022. Accessed 6/2/2023.

School Conditions

Students Who Were Offered Drugs at School

The Youth Risk Behavior Survey done in Texas for high school students asks them if they were offered, sold, or given illegal drugs on school property. Sophomores and Juniors in high school appear to have the highest percentage in this category. Table 41 below breaks down that data for the state. This data is not available by county or school district.

Table 41. Percentage of Students Who Were Offered Drugs at School, 2017-2021

YEAR	GRADE	% OF STUDENTS WHO WERE OFFERED, SOLD, OR GIVEN ILLEGAL DRUGS ON SCHOOL PROPERTY
2017	9	27.6
	10	27.7
	11	24.2
	12	26.5
2019	9	27.4
	10	28.3
	11	28.6
	12	25.8
2021	9	0.168
	10	0.187
	11	0.164
	12	0.174

Source: Texas Department of State Health Services. *High School Youth Risk Behavior Survey Data, 2023.*

Protective Factors

Social Associations

Social associations can be considered protective factors when we consider that these things allow people to connect with something outside themselves that can bolster their self-esteem and help them make connections. These associations can also provide support to individuals in various forms. Table 42 below lists out the number of social associations in each county and the rate per 10,000 people.

Table 42. Social Associations by County, 2018-2022

2018			
		# of Associations	Rate per 10k
	Brewster	21	23
	Culberson	2	8.9
	El Paso	156	9.5
	Hudspeth	1	3
	Jeff Davis	7	32.5
	Presidio	8	11.6
2019			
		# of Associations	Rate per 10k
	Brewster	20	21.7
	Culberson	2	9.1
	El Paso	163	9.7
	Hudspeth	1	2.5
	Jeff Davis	7	31.8
	Presidio	7	10.1
2020			
		# of Associations	Rate per 10k
	Brewster	17	18.2
	Culberson	0	0
	El Paso	157	9
	Hudspeth	0	0
	Jeff Davis	7	30.7
	Presidio	6	8.4

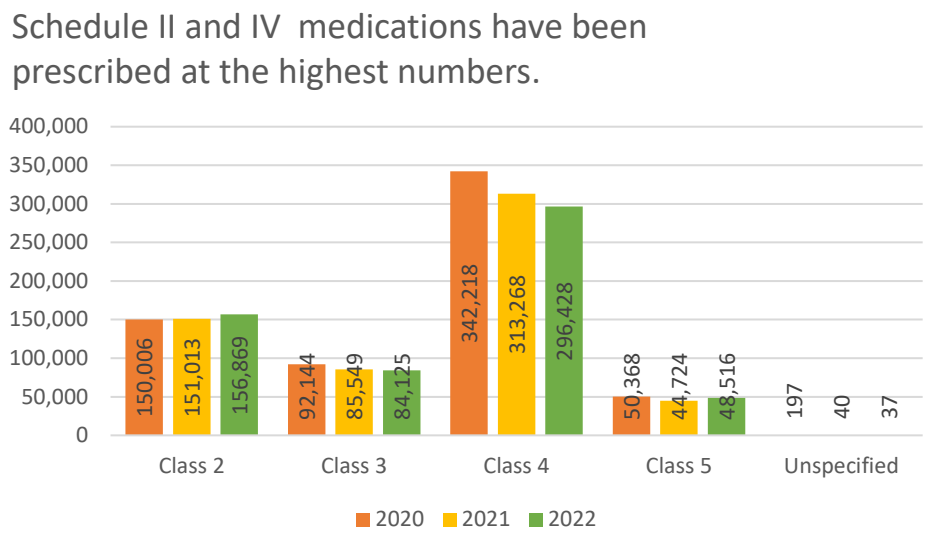
2021			
		# of Associations	Rate per 10k
	Brewster	13	14
	Culberson	0	0
	El Paso	157	8.7
	Hudspeth	0	0
	Jeff Davis	7	31.1
	Presidio	6	8.6
2022			
		# of Associations	Rate per 10k
	Brewster	13	14.1
	Culberson	0	0
	El Paso	158	8.5
	Hudspeth	0	0
	Jeff Davis	7	30.8
	Presidio	6	8.9

Source: University of Wisconsin Population Health Institute. (n.d). *Data and Resources.* County Health Rankings & Roadmaps. https://www.countyhealthrankings.org/explore-health-rankings/texas/data-and-resources.

Prescription Drug Monitoring Program

The Prescription Drug Monitoring Program, or PDMP, is an electronic database that tracks controlled substance prescriptions in a state, in this case, Texas.[24] The American Addiction Centers website lists out examples of each drug classification. Schedule II drugs are considered things like methadone, Demerol, Vicodin, codeine, and Oxycontin, amongst others. Schedule III drugs are drugs like ketamine and anabolic steroids. Schedule IV drugs are drugs like Xanax, Valium, Ativan, and Klonopin, to name a few. Schedule V drugs are drugs like Robitussin AC. Figure 12 below lists the total number of each schedule drug for all counties in Region 10.

Figure 12. PDMP Totals – Region 10, 2020-2022



Source: *Texas Prescription Monitoring Program.* (2023). Texas State Board of Pharmacy. https://www.pharmacy.texas.gov/PMP/.

A further breakdown of the PDMP data shows that El Paso, Brewster, and Presidio Counties have the highest numbers of prescriptions prescribed that are Schedule IV. The other counties do not have data available, most likely due to the smaller numbers; they are suppressed. Table 43 below breaks down the data for the three counties from 2020 to 2022.

[24] Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Drug Overdose, Prescription Drug Monitoring Programs (PDMPs), 2021. Accessed August 15, 2023.

Table 43. PDMP Data, 2020-2022

2020

	Brewster	Rate per 100k	El Paso	Rate per 100k	Presidio	Rate per 100k
Schedule II	3,243	33,972	146,338	16,905	425	6,932
Schedule III	1,684	17,641	90,282	10,429	178	2,903
Schedule IV	6,670	69,872	334,647	38,658	901	14,696
Schedule V	756	7,919	49,512	5,720	100	1,631
Unspecified	5	52	192	22		

2021

	Brewster	Rate per 100k	El Paso	Rate per 100k	Presidio	Rate per 100k
Schedule II	3,192	33,438	147,493	17,038	328	5,350
Schedule III	17,641	13,377	84,151	9,721	121	1,974
Schedule IV	69,872	61,606	306,572	35,415	815	13,293
Schedule V	7,919	6,442	44,042	5,088	67	1,093
Unspecified	0	0	40	4.6		

2022

	Brewster	Rate per 100k	El Paso	Rate per 100k	Presidio	Rate per 100k
Schedule II	3,108	32,558	153,428	17,724	333	5,431
Schedule III	1,226	12,843	82,805	9,566	94	1,533
Schedule IV	5,365	56,202	290,391	33,546	672	10,961
Schedule V	632	6,620	47,719	5,512	165	2,691
Unspecified	0	0	37	4		

Source: *Texas Prescription Monitoring Program.* (2023). Texas State Board of Pharmacy. https://www.pharmacy.texas.gov/PMP/.

Mental Health Providers

Mental health providers are a vital part of any area. In Region 10, four counties have mental health providers, while two are suppressed. Usually suppressed data means that they are below a certain number. As Presidio County is listed with two mental health providers, Culberson and Hudspeth Counties most likely have less than two. Table 44 below shows the number of mental health providers in each county, the rate per 100,000, and the ratio of people to providers. El Paso and Presidio Counties have the largest patient to provider ratios in Region 10.

Table 44. Mental Health Providers per County, 2018-2022

YEAR	COUNTY	MH PROVIDERS	RATE	RATIO
2018				
	Brewster	12	130	767 to 1
	Culberson	Suppressed	Suppressed	Suppressed
	El Paso	103	61	1636 to 1
	Hudspeth	Suppressed	Suppressed	Suppressed
	Jeff Davis	5	227	440 to 1
	Presidio	2	29	3479 to 1
2019				
	County	**MH Providers**	**Rate**	**Ratio**
	Brewster	12	129	778 to 1
	Culberson	Suppressed	Suppressed	Suppressed
	El Paso	107	62	1623 to 1
	Hudspeth	Suppressed	Suppressed	Suppressed
	Jeff Davis	5	219	456 to 1
	Presidio	3	42	2385 to 1
2020				
	County	**MH Providers**	**Rate**	**Ratio**
	Brewster	12	129	772 to 1
	Culberson	Suppressed	Suppressed	Suppressed
	El Paso	114	64	1574 to 1
	Hudspeth	Suppressed	Suppressed	Suppressed
	Jeff Davis	5	222	450 to 1
	Presidio	3	43	2316 to 1
2021				
	County	**MH Providers**	**Rate**	**Ratio**

	Brewster	12	130	767 to 1
	Culberson	Suppressed	Suppressed	Suppressed
	El Paso	122	66	1515 to 1
	Hudspeth	Suppressed	Suppressed	Suppressed
	Jeff Davis	5	220	455 to 1
	Presidio	3	45	2235 to 1
2022				
	County	**MH Providers**	**Rate**	**Ratio**
	Brewster	12	130	770 to 1
	Culberson	Suppressed	Suppressed	Suppressed
	El Paso	77	77	1304 to 1
	Hudspeth	Suppressed	Suppressed	Suppressed
	Jeff Davis	4	180	555 to 1
	Presidio	3	46	2169 to 1

Source: University of Wisconsin Population Health Institute. (n.d.). *Data and Resources.* County Health Rankings & Roadmaps. https://www.countyhealthrankings.org.

Interpersonal Domain

Family Environment

Single-Parent Households

The American Community Survey, or ACS, compiles 5-year estimates on various topics. One of those topics is single-parent households. Presidio County has the highest percentage of single-parent households, while Hudspeth Count has the highest percentage of single-parent households where the parent is female. Jeff Davis County has zero single-parent households with 13.3% of their total households containing children under 18. Table 45 below breaks down the single-parent households for each county.

Table 45. Single-Parent Households by County

COUNTY	TOTAL HOUSEHOLDS W/ CHILDREN <18	MALE W/ CHILDREN, NO SPOUSE	FEMALE W/CHILDREN, NO SPOUSE	SINGLE-PARENT HOUSEHOLDS
BREWSTER	24.9	0.5	1.8	9.4
CULBERSON	19.7	0	8.8	44.8
EL PASO	39.9	1.5	8.4	24.91
HUDSPETH	24.9	0.2	11.5	47.22
JEFF DAVIS	13.3	0	0	0
PRESIDIO	13.2	0	6.8	51.38

Source: U.S Census Bureau. 2017-2021 American Community Survey, 5-Year Estimates.

Family Violence Rate

The Texas Department of Public Safety's Uniform Crime Reporting compiles arrests under various categories from each agency in the state. One of those categories is family violence. Culberson County has a family violence rate of zero across the 5-year span from 2018-2022. El Paso County had the highest rate of family violence, while Brewster and Jeff Davis Counties had similar rates. Table 46 below breaks down the rate per 100,000 people of family violence in each county.

Table 46. Family Violence Rate by County, 2018-2022

2018		
		Family Violence Rate
	Brewster	335.22
	Culberson	0
	El Paso	581.75
	Hudspeth	156.15
	Jeff Davis	350.7
	Presidio	130.48
2019		
		Family Violence Rate
	Brewster	240.94
	Culberson	0
	El Paso	581.52
	Hudspeth	156.15
	Jeff Davis	250.5
	Presidio	97.86
2020		
		Family Violence Rate
	Brewster	188.56
	Culberson	0
	El Paso	603.59
	Hudspeth	124.92

	Jeff Davis	100.2
	Presidio	97.86
2021		
		Family Violence Rate
	Brewster	240.94
	Culberson	0
	El Paso	481.83
	Hudspeth	249.84
	Jeff Davis	200.4
	Presidio	48.93
2022		
		Family Violence Rate
	Brewster	209.51
	Culberson	0
	El Paso	546.17
	Hudspeth	0
	Jeff Davis	200.4
	Presidio	65.24

Source: Texas Department of Public Safety. Uniform Crime Reporting, Family Violence Rates, 2018-2022.

Victims of Maltreatment

The Department of Family and Protective Services provided data regarding the number of children that have been confirmed as a victim or part of an investigation into maltreatment. Jeff Davis County often had zero instances of child maltreatment, but when they did have numbers represented, they were the lowest in Region 10. Culberson and Hudspeth Counties had the highest rates in Region 10. Table 47 below breaks down the number of victims of maltreatment and the rate per 1k in each county.

Table 47. Victims of Maltreatment by County, 2018-2022

2018

County	Victims of Maltreatment	Rate per 1k
Brewster	19	10.5
Culberson	6	11
El Paso	1,639	7
Hudspeth	10	13.3
Jeff Davis	0	0
Presidio	2	1.2

2019

	Victims of Maltreatment	Rate per 1k
Brewster	14	7.8
Culberson	10	18.3
El Paso	1,907	8.2
Hudspeth	3	4
Jeff Davis	7	0.9
Presidio	12	7.1

2020

	Victims of Maltreatment	Rate per 1k
Brewster	11	6.1
Culberson	17	31.1
El Paso	1,778	7.6

	Hudspeth	7	9.3
	Jeff Davis	2	0.3
	Presidio	10	5.9
2021			
		Victims of Maltreatment	**Rate per 1k**
	Brewster	18	10
	Culberson	10	18
	El Paso	1,681	7.2
	Hudspeth	16	21.2
	Jeff Davis	0	0
	Presidio	14	8.3
2022			
		Victims of Maltreatment	**Rate per 1k**
	Brewster	17	9.4
	Culberson	10	18.3
	El Paso	1,475	6.3
	Hudspeth	7	9.3
	Jeff Davis	5	0.6
	Presidio	5	2.9

Source: DFPS Data & Decision Support. CPI 3.8 Abuse/Neglect Investigations – Alleged and Confirmed Victims by County, FY 2013-2022: Open Data Portal. https://data.texas.gov. Accessed April 16, 2023.

Children in Foster Care

Data on children in foster care is provided by Department of Family Protective Services. The data represented in Table 48 below breaks down the number of children placed in some type of substitute care by count, as well as the rate per 1,000 children. Jeff Davis County often had the highest rate despite having a low number of children placed in substitute care. El Paso County had the highest number of children placed in substitute care each year since 2018.

Table 48. Children in Foster Care by County, 2018-2022

2018	

	County	Type of Substitute Care	Placement Type	Placed w/ Relative	Children in Substitute Care	Rate per 1k
	Brewster	Other Substitute Care	Kinship Care	Relative	2	1.2
	Culberson	Other Substitute Care	Other Substitute Care	Non-Relative	1	2
	El Paso	Foster Care	Basic Child Care	Non-Relative	1	0.004
	El Paso	Foster Care	CPA Non-Relative Foster Home	Non-Relative	144	0.7
	El Paso	Foster Care	DFPS Non-Relative Foster Home	Non-Relative	59	0.3
	El Paso	Foster Care	DFPS Relative Foster Home	Relative	2	0.01
	El Paso	Foster Care	Emergency Shelter	Non-Relative	7	0.03
	El Paso	Foster Care	Other Foster Care	Non-Relative	11	0.05
	El Paso	Foster Care	Residential Treatment Center	Non-Relative	24	0.11
	El Paso		CPA Adoptive Home	Non-Relative	1	0.004
	El Paso		Kinship Care	Relative	106	0.5
	El Paso		Other Substitute Care	Non-Relative	2	0.01
	Jeff Davis	Other Substitute Care	Other Substitute Care	Non-Relative	2	7

2019

	County	Type of Substitute Care	Placement Type	Placed w/ Relative	Children in Substitute Care	Rate per 1k
	Culberson	Other Substitute Care	Other Substitute Care	Non-Relative	1	2.1
	El Paso	Foster Care	Basic Child Care	Non-Relative	6	0.03

	El Paso	Foster Care	CPA Non-Relative Foster Home	Non-Relative	136	0.6
	El Paso	Foster Care	DFPS Non-Relative Foster Home	Non-Relative	58	0.3
	El Paso	Foster Care	DFPS Relative Foster Home	Relative	12	0.05
	El Paso	Foster Care	Emergency Shelter	Non-Relative	6	0.03
	El Paso	Foster Care	Other Foster Care	Non-Relative	9	0.04
	El Paso	Foster Care	Residential Treatment Center	Non-Relative	16	0.07
	El Paso	Other Substitute Care	CPA Adoptive Home	Non-Relative	2	0.01
	El Paso	Other Substitute Care	Kinship Care	Relative	76	0.35
	El Paso	Other Substitute Care	Other Substitute Care	Non-Relative	4	0.02
	Hudspeth	Other Substitute Care	Kinship Care	Relative	1	1.9
	Jeff Davis	Other Substitute Care	Kinship Care	Relative	2	7
	Presidio	Other Substitute Care	Kinship Care	Relative	1	0.7
2020						
	County	**Type of Substitute Care**	**Placement Type**	**Placed w/ Relative**	**Children in Substitute Care**	**Rate per 1k**
	Brewster	Other Substitute Care	Kinship Care	Relative	1	0.6
	Culberson	Other Substitute Care	Kinship Care	Relative	2	4.3
	El Paso	Foster Care	Basic Child Care	Non-Relative	4	0.02
	El Paso	Foster Care	CPA Non-Relative Foster Home	Non-Relative	156	0.71

	El Paso	Foster Care	CPA Relative Foster Home	Relative	2	0.01
	El Paso	Foster Care	DFPS Non-Relative Foster Home	Non-Relative	37	0.17
	El Paso	Foster Care	DFPS Relative Foster Home	Relative	3	0.014
	El Paso	Foster Care	Emergency Shelter	Non-Relative	15	0.07
	El Paso	Foster Care	Other Foster Care	Non-Relative	10	0.05
	El Paso	Foster Care	Other Substitute Care	Non-Relative	1	0.005
	El Paso	Foster Care	Residential Treatment Center	Non-Relative	22	0.1
	El Paso	Other Substitute Care	DFPS Adoptive Home	Non-Relative	2	0.01
	El Paso	Other Substitute Care	Kinship Care	Relative	93	0.4
	El Paso	Other Substitute Care	Other Substitute Care	Non-Relative	4	0.02
	Hudspeth			Relative	1	1.9
	Jeff Davis			Relative	2	7
2021						
	County	**Type of Substitute Care**	**Placement Type**	**Placed w/ Relative**	**Children in Substitute Care**	**Rate per 1k**
	Brewster	Foster Care	Emergency Shelter	Non-Relative	2	1.2
	Brewster	Other Substitute Care	Kinship Care	Relative	1	0.6
	Culberson	Other Substitute Care	Kinship Care	Relative	3	6.4
	El Paso	Foster Care	Basic Child Care	Non-Relative	5	0.02
	El Paso	Foster Care	CPA Non-Relative Foster Home	Non-Relative	123	0.6
	El Paso	Foster Care	DFPS Non-Relative Foster Home	Non-Relative	42	0.2

	El Paso	Foster Care	DFPS Relative Foster Home	Relative	19	0.09
	El Paso	Foster Care	Emergency Shelter	Non-Relative	20	0.09
	El Paso	Foster Care	Other Foster Care	Non-Relative	13	0.06
	El Paso	Foster Care	Other Substitute Care	Non-Relative	3	0.014
	El Paso	Foster Care	Residential Treatment Center	Non-Relative	20	0.09
	El Paso	Other Substitute Care	CPA Adoptive Home	Non-Relative	2	0.01
	El Paso	Other Substitute Care	DFPS Adoptive Home	Non-Relative	1	0.005
	El Paso	Other Substitute Care	Kinship Care	Relative	139	0.63
	El Paso	Other Substitute Care	Other Substitute Care	Non-Relative	9	0.04
	Hudspeth	Other Substitute Care	Kinship Care	Relative	1	1.9

2022

	County	**Type of Substitute Care**	**Placement Type**	**Placed w/ Relative**	**Children in Substitute Care**	**Rate per 1k**
	Brewster	Foster Care	CPA Non-Relative Foster Home	Non-Relative	1	0.6
	Brewster	Foster Care	DFPS Non-Relative Foster Home	Non-Relative	1	0.6
	Brewster	Foster Care	Emergency Shelter	Non-Relative	1	0.6
	Brewster	Foster Care	Residential Treatment Center	Non-Relative	1	0.6
	Culberson	Foster Care	CPA Non-Relative Foster Home	Non-Relative	4	8.6
	El Paso	Foster Care	Basic Child Care	Non-Relative	6	0.03
	El Paso	Foster Care	CPA Non-Relative Foster Home	Non-Relative	113	0.51

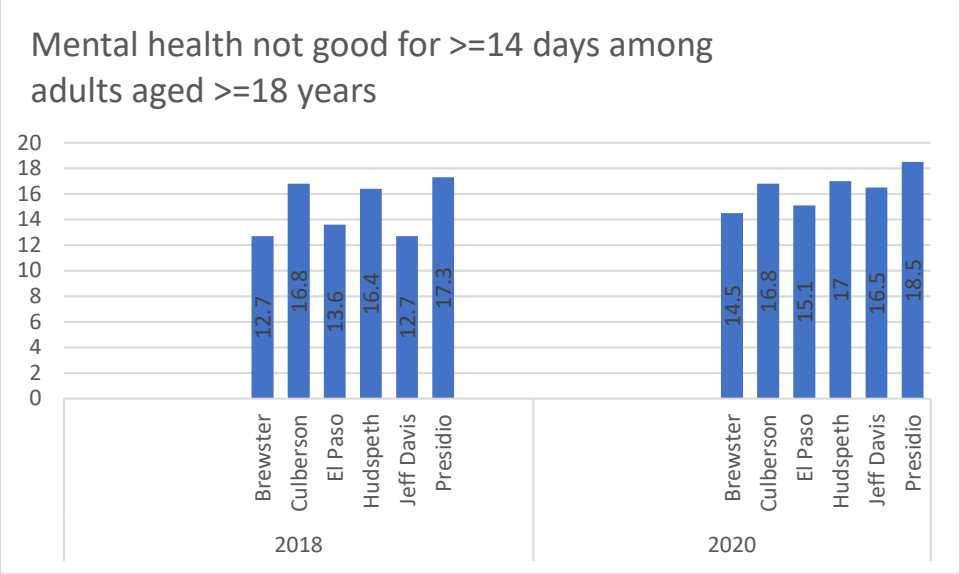
	El Paso	Foster Care	CPA Relative Foster Home	Relative	1	0.005
	El Paso	Foster Care	DFPS Non-Relative Foster Home	Non-Relative	35	0.16
	El Paso	Foster Care	DFPS Relative Foster Home	Relative	3	0.014
	El Paso	Foster Care	Emergency Shelter	Non-Relative	8	0.04
	El Paso	Foster Care	Other Foster Care	Non-Relative	12	0.05
	El Paso	Foster Care	Other Substitute Care	Non-Relative	3	0.014
	El Paso	Foster Care	Residential Treatment Center	Non-Relative	19	0.09
	El Paso	Other Substitute Care	CPA Adoptive Home	Non-Relative	2	0.009
	El Paso	Other Substitute Care	DFPS Adoptive Home	Non-Relative	6	0.03
	El Paso	Other Substitute Care	Kinship Care	Relative	124	0.056
	El Paso	Other Substitute Care	Other Substitute Care	Non-Relative	10	0.045

Source: DPFS Data & Decision Support. CPI 3.8 Abuse/Neglect Investigations – Children in Substitute Care by Placement Type by County, FY 2013-2022: Open Data Portal. https://data.texas.gov. Accessed April 16, 2023.

Adult Depression

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention collects data on various topics including mortality, cause of death, depression, and other topics. One of those topics they collect data on is adult depression. The data collected was representative of those adults over 18 years of age who reported their mental health as “not good” more than or equal to 14 days a month. Presidio County had the highest rate of adult depression in Region 10, while Brewster County had the lowest rate. Figure 13 below shows the rate of adults 18 and over reporting that their mental health was “not good” for more than or equal to 14 days a month by county.

Figure 13. Adult Depression by County, 2018 and 2020



Source: CDC. Places: Local Data for Better Health, County Data 2020-2022 Release. https://chronicdata.cdc.gov/.

Perceptions of Parental Attitudes

Parental Disapproval of Alcohol

The Texas School Survey is conducted either online or in person with students in grades 7-12 around Texas. They ask several different questions regarding substance use such as how often they use, where they get it, and what their peers and parents think about their use. The data shows that the older the students get, or the higher their grade level, there is less certainty of what their parents think about them using substances, in this case, alcohol.

The data for 2018's survey was ESC Region 19 alone, but COVID saw ESC Region's combined from state regions 9 and 10. In 2022, Region 10 was able to achieve survey results for ESC Region 19 alone. Table 49 below breaks down what parents think about their students using alcohol, averaging all students, and then breaking down each grade level.

Table 49. TSS "How do your parents feel about kids your age using alcohol?" 2018-2022

2018

	All Grades	7th Grade	8th Grade	9th Grade	10th Grade	11th Grade	12th Grade
STRONGLY DISAPPROVE	63.6	76	67.9	64.6	60.2	56	55.3
MILDLY DISAPPROVE	13.8	7.9	11.5	16.2	15.2	16.5	15.8
NEITHER	11.3	3.7	9.3	8.9	12.8	16	17.8
MILDLY APPROVE	3	0.9	1.5	2.4	3.8	4.4	5.4
STRONGLY APPROVE	0.9	0.6	0.7	0.5	1.7	0.8	1

DO NOT KNOW	7.5	10.8	9	7.3	6.4	6.4	4.8
2020							
	All Grades	**7th Grade**	**8th Grade**	**9th Grade**	**10th Grade**	**11th Grade**	**12th Grade**
STRONGLY DISAPPROVE	61.1	70.7%	68.3	57.7	61.6	56.8	49.1
MILDLY DISAPPROVE	14.1	10.7	12.1	18.2	11.6	14.8	17.9
NEITHER	12.1	6.1	7.6	11.7	14.5	15.8	18.3
MILDLY APPROVE	3.6	1.1	2.8	3.2	3.8	5	6.7
STRONGLY APPROVE	1	0.7	0.9	0.1	1.1	1	2.6
DO NOT KNOW	8	10.7	8.3	9.2	7.4	6.7	5.3
2022							
	All Grades	**7th Grade**	**8th Grade**	**9th Grade**	**10th Grade**	**11th Grade**	**12th Grade**
STRONGLY DISAPPROVE	62.3	75.4	72.3	63.4	55.2	55.5	50
MILDLY DISAPPROVE	13.1	9	9.1	14.3	18.7	15	12.8
NEITHER	12	5.6	9	10.7	12.9	15.6	19.1
MILDLY APPROVE	3.7	2.1	1.5	2.9	4.3	6.2	6.1
STRONGLY APPROVE	1	0.3	0.5	0.9	0.8	1.4	2.3
DO NOT KNOW	7.9	7.6	7.6	7.9	8.1	6.2	9.6

Source: TAMU Dept. Of Public Service and Administration. (2018,2020,2022). Texas School Survey of Drug and Alcohol Use. Retrieved from : https://www.texasschoolsurvey.org/Report

Parental Disapproval of Tobacco

The Texas School Survey asked about alcohol consumption and asks about parental perceptions surrounding tobacco use. By and large, most grade levels feel that their parents would strongly disapprove of their tobacco use. There also seems to be a fair number of students who do not know what their parents would think about it and that means there is more effort needed to open those lines of communication. Table 50 below breaks down what students answered when asked what their parents would think about their use of tobacco.

Table 50. TSS "How do your parents feel about kids your age using tobacco?", 2018-2022

2018							
	All	**7th Grade**	**8th Grade**	**9th Grade**	**10th Grade**	**11th Grade**	**12th Grade**
STRONGLY DISAPPROVE	79.6	83.7	78.8	83.6	79.2	78.1	73.3
MILDLY DISAPPROVE	6	2.8	6.7	5.1	5.9	7.1	9.2
NEITHER	4.9	2	3.7	3	5.4	6.4	9.9
MILDLY APPROVE	1	0.3	1.4	0.3	1.3	1	1.5
STRONGLY APPROVE	0.8	0.9	0.6	0.4	1.1	0.8	1
DO NOT KNOW	7.7	10.3	8.8	7.5	7.1	6.5	5.2
2020							
	All	**7th Grade**	**8th Grade**	**9th Grade**	**10th Grade**	**11th Grade**	**12th Grade**
STRONGLY DISAPPROVE	78.2	81.2	84.4	76.4	79.1	75	71.5
MILDLY DISAPPROVE	6.4	4.1	3.8	6.8	5.2	9	10.6
NEITHER	5.4	3.1	2.5	5.8	6.5	7.6	7.6
MILDLY APPROVE	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.3	0.4	2.4
STRONGLY APPROVE	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.7	0.9
DO NOT KNOW	8.5	10.2	8.3	10	7.9	7.2	7
2022							

	All	7th Grade	8th Grade	9th Grade	10th Grade	11th Grade	12th Grade
STRONGLY DISAPPROVE	80.8	85.8	84.4	83.3	78.5	78.7	72.9
MILDLY DISAPPROVE	4.7	3.8	4	5.3	5.4	4	5.5
NEITHER	4.9	2	3.5	2.2	6.5	6.8	9.4
MILDLY APPROVE	0.6	0.5	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.6
STRONGLY APPROVE	0.5	0.2	0.6	0.3	0.7	0.7	1.2
DO NOT KNOW	8.4	7.6	7.4	8.3	8.9	8.9	10.4

Source: TAMU Dept. Of Public Service and Administration. (2018,2020,2022). Texas School Survey of Drug and Alcohol Use. Retrieved from : https://www.texasschoolsurvey.org/Report

Parental Disapproval of Marijuana

One of the substances the Texas School Survey asks about is marijuana. While we know that marijuana is not only used in its plant form, but also THC, this question allows us some insight as to the parental perceptions of a drug that is becoming legal to use recreationally in more and more places. The data shows that the older the students get, the less parents are strongly disapproving of the use of marijuana. The percentage of students who answered "do not know "is significant when we think about how the older kids are more exposed to the legalization of the substance and parents might not feel it is a dangerous one to use. Table 51 below breaks down the percentages of students' responses when asked how their parents feel about them using marijuana.

Table 51. TSS "How do your parents feel about kids your age using marijuana?", 2018-2022

2018

	All	7th Grade	8th Grade	9th Grade	10th Grade	11th Grade	12th Grade
STRONGLY DISAPPROVE	74.9	82.1	77.8	76	72.4	71.7	68.4
MILDLY DISAPPROVE	6.8	2.9	6.8	6.9	7.1	7.4	10.2
NEITHER	7.4	2.2	5	6.7	7.9	10.9	12.5
MILDLY APPROVE	1.7	0.8	1.1	2.3	2.6	1.5	2.2
STRONGLY APPROVE	1.7	0.9	1.2	1.2	2.9	2.1	1.8
DO NOT KNOW	7.4	11.1	8.1	6.9	7.1	6.4	4.7
2020							

	All	7th Grade	8th Grade	9th Grade	10th Grade	11th Grade	12th Grade
STRONGLY DISAPPROVE	78.2	81.2	84.4	76.4	79.1	75	71.5
MILDLY DISAPPROVE	6.4	4.1	3.8	6.8	5.2	9	10.6
NEITHER	5.4	3.1	2.5	5.8	6.5	7.6	7.6
MILDLY APPROVE	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.3	0.4	2.4
STRONGLY APPROVE	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.7	0.9
DO NOT KNOW	8.5	8.3	8.3	10	7.9	7.2	7

2022

	All	7th Grade	8th Grade	9th Grade	10th Grade	11th Grade	12th Grade
STRONGLY DISAPPROVE	77.3	85.8	80.4	80.2	74.4	73.3	68.1
MILDLY DISAPPROVE	6.3	2.3	5.6	4.9	9.6	8.5	7.2
NEITHER	6.1	2.9	5	4.3	6.7	7.6	11.1
MILDLY APPROVE	1.3	0.5	1	1.7	0.8	1.9	2
STRONGLY APPROVE	1.2	0.6	0.9	0.9	0.9	2.3	1.9
DO NOT KNOW	7.8	7.9	7.1	8	7.6	6.4	9.6

Source: TAMU Dept. Of Public Service and Administration. (2018,2020,2022). Texas School Survey of Drug and Alcohol Use. Retrieved from : https://www.texasschoolsurvey.org/Report

Perceptions of Peer Use

Friends Who Use Alcohol

The Texas School Survey also asks students what they think their friends' perceptions are of them using certain substances. What is most notable is that the older the students get, the lower the number is of those who respond that they are not aware of their friends who use alcohol. However, the percentage of those who do not have friends who use alcohol in 12th grade has increased over the last three survey seasons. Table 52 below breaks down the data for the question, "About how many of your close friends use alcohol?"

Table 52. TSS, "About how many of your close friends use alcohol?", 2018-2022

2018							
	All	**7th Grade**	**8th Grade**	**9th Grade**	**10th Grade**	**11th Grade**	**12th Grade**
NEVER HEARD OF/NONE	45.2	76	57.5	41.1	35.6	28.6	29.5
A FEW FRIENDS	25.3	16.3	24.2	30.4	27.1	31.2	22.5
SOME FRIENDS	14.2	4.3	11.8	14.4	19.9	17.6	17.7
MOST FRIENDS	11.2	2.6	4.7	10.6	13.3	16.6	20.7
ALL FRIENDS	4.2	0.9	1.8	3.4	4	6	9.7
2020							
	All	**7th Grade**	**8th Grade**	**9th Grade**	**10th Grade**	**11th Grade**	**12th Grade**
NEVER HEARD OF/NONE	48.5	71.8	49.9	46	42.6	42.1	34.5
A FEW FRIENDS	24.7	19.6	28.2	25.9	28.4	20.5	25.7
SOME FRIENDS	12.9	5.3	13	14.7	11.1	18	16.3
MOST FRIENDS	10.4	2.5	6.5	10.3	13.8	15.4	15.5
ALL FRIENDS	3.5	0.8	2.4	3	4.1	4	8
2022							
	All	**7th Grade**	**8th Grade**	**9th Grade**	**10th Grade**	**11th Grade**	**12th Grade**
NEVER HEARD OF/NONE	66.5	83.2	75.5	66.8	60.6	61.7	49.9
A FEW FRIENDS	17.7	11.9	14.9	16.9	21.4	19.2	22.3
SOME FRIENDS	8.3	3.3	5.9	8.9	13.1	8.2	10.8
MOST FRIENDS	5.8	1.6	2.8	6.4	4.2	7.3	12.7
ALL FRIENDS	1.7	0	1	1	0.8	3.6	4.4

Source: TAMU Dept. Of Public Service and Administration. (2018,2020,2022). Texas School Survey of Drug and Alcohol Use. Retrieved from : https://www.texasschoolsurvey.org/Report

Friends Who Use Tobacco

Like with the friends who use alcohol, TSS asks how many of their close friends are using tobacco. As with alcohol, we notice a decrease in the number of students who answered "none" of their friends are using tobacco and an increase in "a few" among the higher grade levels. Table 53 below breaks down the data for the question, "About how many of your close friends use tobacco?"

Table 53. TSS, "About how many of your close friends use tobacco?", 2018-2022

2018							
	All	**7th Grade**	**8th Grade**	**9th Grade**	**10th Grade**	**11th Grade**	**12th Grade**
NEVER HEARD OF/NONE	69.4	87.1	79.7	67.4	63.8	61.2	55
A FEW FRIENDS	19	8.3	13.5	22.5	21.8	22.4	26.8
SOME FRIENDS	7.8	3.6	5.1	6.6	10.8	8.7	12.6
MOST FRIENDS	2.8	0.9	1.3	2	2.6	6.1	4.5
ALL FRIENDS	1	0.1	0.4	1.5	0.9	1.6	1.2
2020							
	All	**7th Grade**	**8th Grade**	**9th Grade**	**10th Grade**	**11th Grade**	**12th Grade**
NEVER HEARD OF/NONE	73.4	89.3	76.7	74.7	72.6	60.6	62.3
A FEW FRIENDS	16.5	8	16.2	15.9	18	21.1	21.4
SOME FRIENDS	5.6	1.7	4.5	5.3	5.4	9.1	8.6
MOST FRIENDS	3.7	0.8	2.4	3.2	3.4	8.1	5
ALL FRIENDS	0.9	0.2	0.3	1	0.7	1.1	2.7
2022							
	All	**7th Grade**	**8th Grade**	**9th Grade**	**10th Grade**	**11th Grade**	**12th Grade**
NEVER HEARD OF/NONE	85	92.6	87.7	86.1	83.9	82.9	75.7
A FEW FRIENDS	9.9	5.4	8.4	9.9	10.8	11.5	14
SOME FRIENDS	3.4	1.2	2.2	2.8	4.2	2.5	7.6
MOST FRIENDS	1.2	0.8	1.3	0.6	0.9	2.4	1.5
ALL FRIENDS	0.5	0	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.7	1.1

Source: TAMU Dept. Of Public Service and Administration. (2018,2020,2022). Texas School Survey of Drug and Alcohol Use. Retrieved from : https://www.texasschoolsurvey.org/Report

Friends Who Use Marijuana

The TSS also asks about friends who use marijuana, which is an important category, especially given the rise of THC felonies for juveniles in Texas. In the "a few friends" category, the numbers begin to increase in 8th grade and are at the highest in 12th grade. Likewise, the category of "never heard of/none" has seen a decrease in each grade level indicating that more and more friends are using marijuana. Table 54 below breaks down the data for the question, "About how many of your friends use marijuana?"

Table 54. TSS, "About how many of your friends use marijuana?", 2018-2022

2018							
	All	**7th Grade**	**8th Grade**	**9th Grade**	**10th Grade**	**11th Grade**	**12th Grade**
NEVER HEARD OF/NONE	49	78.2	61.8	45.4	38.1	32.9	35.1
A FEW FRIENDS	20.7	11.9	19.9	24.3	23.2	23.7	21.2
SOME FRIENDS	12.9	6	9.3	13.2	17	17.7	14.3
MOST FRIENDS	12.5	3	6.5	12.2	16	19.3	19.4
ALL FRIENDS	4.9	0.9	2.5	4.9	5.7	6.4	10
2020							
	All	**7th Grade**	**8th Grade**	**9th Grade**	**10th Grade**	**11th Grade**	**12th Grade**
NEVER HEARD OF/NONE	62.4	83.3	64.8	60.5	61	50.2	50.4
A FEW FRIENDS	17.2	9.7	18.6	19.1	17.3	19.8	19.5
SOME FRIENDS	9.3	3.9	8.2	7.6	8.6	14.4	15.3
MOST FRIENDS	7.9	2.3	5.8	8.4	8.9	12.6	10.2
ALL FRIENDS	3.2	0.8	2.6	4.4	4.2	3	4.6
2022							
	All	**7th Grade**	**8th Grade**	**9th Grade**	**10th Grade**	**11th Grade**	**12th Grade**
NEVER HEARD OF/NONE	71.8	87.2	77.5	72.8	67.6	64.9	59.1
A FEW FRIENDS	14.1	9.2	13	14	16.9	16.6	15
SOME FRIENDS	7.8	2	4.9	8	9.2	7.9	14.9

MOST FRIENDS	4.6	1.2	3.2	4.2	4.3	8.2	7.5
ALL FRIENDS	1.8	0.4	1.3	1	2.1	2.4	3.6

Source: TAMU Dept. Of Public Service and Administration. (2018,2020,2022). Texas School Survey of Drug and Alcohol Use. Retrieved from : https://www.texasschoolsurvey.org/Report

Perceived Substance Availability

Social Access

Access to Alcohol

The Texas School Survey asks students how easy or difficult they find it to access certain substances, concentrating on alcohol, tobacco, and marijuana. We notice that students in grade 12 find it very easy to access alcohol compared to the other grades. Table 55 below breaks down the data for the question, "If you wanted some, how difficult would it be to get alcohol?"

Table 55. TSS, "If you wanted some, how difficult would it be to get alcohol?", 2018-2022

2018

	All	7th Grade	8th Grade	9th Grade	10th Grade	11th Grade	12th Grade
NEVER HEARD OF IT	30.2	48.5	37.2	27.8	25.3	20.6	20.7
IMPOSSIBLE	11.3	20.6	16.1	9.5	9.8	5.5	5.6
VERY DIFFICULT	5.6	5.1	5.2	7.5	6.5	6	3.4
SOMEWHAT DIFFICULT	11.6	8.2	11.8	13.8	12.7	12.2	11
SOMEWHAT EASY	19.7	10	15.3	20.7	23.4	26.1	23
VERY EASY	21.5	7.5	14.5	20.7	22.3	29.7	36.3

2020

	All	7th Grade	8th Grade	9th Grade	10th Grade	11th Grade	12th Grade
NEVER HEARD OF IT	26.8	34.4	25	26	27.1	23.2	24.1
IMPOSSIBLE	13.9	23.1	15.6	13.7	9.8	13.3	5.8
VERY DIFFICULT	6.3	7.2	7.9	6	5.6	4.8	5.9
SOMEWHAT DIFFICULT	12.8	10.8	13.9	13.4	11.9	11.3	15.8
SOMEWHAT EASY	18.3	12.5	17.7	18.1	20.9	19.7	22.2
VERY EASY	22	12.1	19.9	22.9	24.6	27.7	26.2

2022							
	All	**7th Grade**	**8th Grade**	**9th Grade**	**10th Grade**	**11th Grade**	**12th Grade**
NEVER HEARD OF IT	36.3	38.9	36.4	40.8	30.2	38	33
IMPOSSIBLE	12.8	20.5	16.8	13.7	12.8	6	5.7
VERY DIFFICULT	7.2	9.8	8.2	4	6.5	5.3	9.5
SOMEWHAT DIFFICULT	10	9.4	11.2	10.1	11.8	8.6	8.6
SOMEWHAT EASY	14.3	11	13.4	12.7	17.7	14.8	16.5
VERY EASY	19.4	10.4	14	18.6	20.9	27.3	26.7

Source: TAMU Dept. Of Public Service and Administration. (2018,2020,2022). Texas School Survey of Drug and Alcohol Use. Retrieved from : https://www.texasschoolsurvey.org/Report

Tobacco

Tobacco is another substance asked about on the TSS. When we look at the numbers of students who responded that they have never heard of the substance, one wonders if that is because they are more likely to vape than to use traditional tobacco. Juniors (11th) and Seniors (12th) had the highest reporting numbers of finding tobacco access "very easy." Table 56 below breaks down the data for the question, "If you wanted some, how difficult would it be for you to get tobacco?"

Table 56. TSS, "If you wanted some, how difficult would it be for you to get tobacco?", 2018-2022

2018							
	All	**7th Grade**	**8th Grade**	**9th Grade**	**10th Grade**	**11th Grade**	**12th Grade**
NEVER HEARD OF IT	39.1	52	46.8	38.8	35.4	30.4	29.8
IMPOSSIBLE	16.4	25.7	21.8	16.1	15.8	11.5	6
VERY DIFFICULT	5.7	6.6	6.5	7.3	4.1	6	3.1
SOMEWHAT DIFFICULT	9.1	6.5	8	11	12.5	10.5	5.4
SOMEWHAT EASY	12.4	5.8	9.9	13.7	15.3	17.1	12.9
VERY EASY	17.3	3.5	6.9	13	17	24.5	42.7

2020							
	All	**7th Grade**	**8th Grade**	**9th Grade**	**10th Grade**	**11th Grade**	**12th Grade**

NEVER HEARD OF IT	35.5	41.3	34.7	37.2	35.6	30.1	32.5
IMPOSSIBLE	21.3	32.8	25.6	18.1	18	16.9	14.9
VERY DIFFICULT	7.1	7.9	7.8	8.2	7.5	4.9	6.1
SOMEWHAT DIFFICULT	10.4	7.4	10.6	10.3	10.5	12.9	11.4
SOMEWHAT EASY	12.5	5.5	12.1	12.6	15.1	15.5	15.1
VERY EASY	13.2	5.2	9.2	13.7	13.3	19.7	20
2022							
	All	**7th Grade**	**8th Grade**	**9th Grade**	**10th Grade**	**11th Grade**	**12th Grade**
NEVER HEARD OF IT	43.1	44.8	42.4	49.6	35.4	42.3	42.8
IMPOSSIBLE	19.5	29.5	26.7	16.9	20.9	11.9	9.6
VERY DIFFICULT	8.3	10.6	7.9	6	8.5	7	9.9
SOMEWHAT DIFFICULT	9	6.1	8.8	10.2	11.4	9.4	7.8
SOMEWHAT EASY	10.2	4.7	7.2	9	13.6	13.5	14.1
VERY EASY	10	4.4	6.9	8.2	10.1	15.9	15.8

Source: TAMU Dept. Of Public Service and Administration. (2018,2020,2022). Texas School Survey of Drug and Alcohol Use. Retrieved from : https://www.texasschoolsurvey.org/Report

Marijuana

Marijuana is another category they ask students about in the TSS. Again, our Juniors and Seniors find it "very easy" to access marijuana if they wanted to buy it. The table below breaks down the data for the question, "If you wanted some, how difficult would it be to buy marijuana?"

Table 57. TSS, "If you wanted some, how difficult would it be for you to buy marijuana?", 2018-2022

2018

	All	**7th Grade**	**8th Grade**	**9th Grade**	**10th Grade**	**11th Grade**	**12th Grade**
NEVER HEARD OF IT	35	51.6	41.7	33.3	30.7	25.7	25.6
IMPOSSIBLE	15.3	26.3	23	12.1	12.1	9.1	7.7
VERY DIFFICULT	5.7	6.3	6.7	7.2	5.3	4.7	3.9
SOMEWHAT DIFFICULT	8.9	6.6	7.1	10	12	10.1	7.7
SOMEWHAT EASY	13.8	5.6	10.5	16.3	16.5	17.8	16.6

VERY EASY	21.3	3.6	11	21.1	23.5	32.6	38.4
2020							
	All	**7th Grade**	**8th Grade**	**9th Grade**	**10th Grade**	**11th Grade**	**12th Grade**
NEVER HEARD OF IT	33.2	41.4	32	32.7	32.7	26.3	32.3
IMPOSSIBLE	22.6	36.7	28.4	20.6	17.4	15.7	14.1
VERY DIFFICULT	7.3	7.1	8.8	7.7	6.5	6.6	7.1
SOMEWHAT DIFFICULT	9.3	6.3	9.2	10.4	11.8	8.8	9.3
SOMEWHAT EASY	11.6	3.3	9.8	11.7	14.1	15.1	17.2
VERY EASY	16.1	4.8	12	16.8	17.6	27.5	20
2022							
	All	**7th Grade**	**8th Grade**	**9th Grade**	**10th Grade**	**11th Grade**	**12th Grade**
NEVER HEARD OF IT	41.6	43.8	40.6	48.5	35.9	41.6	38.1
IMPOSSIBLE	20.8	32.5	28	16.6	21	14.2	11
VERY DIFFICULT	7.3	9.4	8	8.2	5.8	5.7	6.4
SOMEWHAT DIFFICULT	8.7	6.5	9.3	8.9	13.1	7.4	6.8
SOMEWHAT EASY	9.5	4.7	6.6	8.8	10.1	11.2	16.2
VERY EASY	12.1	3	7.5	8.9	14	19.9	21.4

Source: TAMU Dept. Of Public Service and Administration. (2018,2020,2022). Texas School Survey of Drug and Alcohol Use. Retrieved from : https://www.texasschoolsurvey.org/Report

Presence of A Substance at Parties

Alcohol at Parties

The Texas School Survey asks students if there are certain substances available when they attend parties. The categories of "always" and "most of the time" had the highest numbers for high school students. "Always" saw the highest numbers with the Juniors and Seniors in all three survey years, but there was a sharp decrease in 2022 for "always." Table 58 below breaks down the data for the TSS question, "Thinking of parties you attended this year, how often was alcohol used?"

Table 58. TSS, "Thinking of parties you attended this year, how often was alcohol used?", 2018-2022

2018

	All	7th Grade	8th Grade	9th Grade	10th Grade	11th Grade	12th Grade
NEVER	48.6	73.6	62.8	45.3	38.4	32.6	36.3
SELDOM	7.6	6.2	7.5	9.6	7.9	8.5	5.8
HALF THE TIME	5.3	3.3	5.3	6.4	6.6	5.5	4.5
MOST OF THE TIME	9.7	4.3	6.6	11.7	12.2	12.9	11.1
ALWAYS	12.7	1.9	4.3	8.9	15.1	22.3	25.8
DO NOT KNOW	2.2	1.8	1.8	3.1	3.1	1.4	1.9
DID NOT ATTEND	13.9	8.9	11.8	15	16.7	16.8	14.6

2020

	All	7th Grade	8th Grade	9th Grade	10th Grade	11th Grade	12th Grade
NEVER	52.1	68.8	57.1	50.4	48.5	45.4	38.8
SELDOM	7.7	7.2	10.1	8.5	8	5.3	6.9
HALF THE TIME	5.5	4.7	7.3	6.6	4.6	5.1	4.7
MOST OF THE TIME	8.9	4.4	7.3	9.9	10.6	10.2	11.6
ALWAYS	9.5	2.4	4.6	7.4	12.3	15.7	17.2
DO NOT KNOW	2.4	2.3	3.1	1.1	1.3	4.7	2.4
DID NOT ATTEND	13.8	10.2	10.5	16.1	14.7	13.6	18.4

2022

	All	7th Grade	8th Grade	9th Grade	10th Grade	11th Grade	12th Grade
NEVER	60.7	72.1	68.1	59.1	57.7	56	49.8
SELDOM	6.2	5.4	5.6	4.3	8.3	8.2	5.6
HALF THE TIME	4.8	3.6	3.4	6.8	5.2	5.9	3.6
MOST OF THE TIME	5.6	3.4	4.5	6.4	4.7	4.6	10
ALWAYS	6.7	3.1	3	4.5	7.4	9.6	13.7
DO NOT KNOW	2	2	2.8	3.4	1.1	0.4	1.9
DID NOT ATTEND	14.1	10.4	12.5	15.5	15.6	15.2	15.3

Source: TAMU Dept. Of Public Service and Administration. (2018,2020,2022). Texas School Survey of Drug and Alcohol Use. Retrieved from : https://www.texasschoolsurvey.org/Report

Marijuana

Marijuana and other drugs being available at parties are also asked about on the TSS. “Always” had the highest percentage in 2018 for Seniors in high school when compared to the other grade levels, but that number decreased as of the 2022 survey. Table 59 below breaks down the data for the TSS question, “Thinking of parties you attended this school year, how often were marijuana and/or other drugs used?”

Table 59. TSS, “Thinking of parties you attended this year, how often were marijuana and/or other drugs used?”, 2018-2022

2018

	All	7th Grade	8th Grade	9th Grade	10th Grade	11th Grade	12th Grade
NEVER	56.7	82.7	72.4	54	47.3	40.4	40
SELDOM	5.5	3	3.8	7.3	6.8	6.8	5.3
HALF THE TIME	4.3	1.5	3.6	5.1	5.4	5.8	4.4
MOST OF THE TIME	7.8	2.6	3.9	7.8	8	12.1	13
ALWAYS	9.1	0.2	2.6	6.2	12.1	15.6	19.8
DO NOT KNOW	2.7	1.2	2.1	4.2	3.7	2.1	3.1
DID NOT ATTEND	13.9	8.8	11.6	15.4	16.8	17.1	14.2

2020

	All	7th Grade	8th Grade	9th Grade	10th Grade	11th Grade	12th Grade
NEVER	62.9	81.5	71.1	61.1	58.6	52.6	48.3
SELDOM	6	3.6	5.4	5.4	7.5	8.4	6.3
HALF THE TIME	4.2	2.1	3.8	5.6	4.6	4.5	4.7
MOST OF THE TIME	5.3	1.1	3.1	6	6.7	7.4	8.6
ALWAYS	5	0.7	2.8	3.2	6.5	8.6	9.3
DO NOT KNOW	2.8	1.6	3.4	2.4	1.7	3.9	4.2
DID NOT ATTEND	13.8	9.5	10.4	16.3	14.5	14.6	18.7

2022

	All	7th Grade	8th Grade	9th Grade	10th Grade	11th Grade	12th Grade
NEVER	68.3	81.3	75	67.8	64.4	63.3	56.4
SELDOM	5.2	3.3	3.2	4.3	4.6	8.9	7.3

HALF THE TIME	2.8	1.1	1.9	4.5	3.8	2.6	2.7
MOST OF THE TIME	3.8	0.7	2.8	2.8	6.1	2.4	8.4
ALWAYS	3.5	0.9	1.7	1.8	3	6.7	8.1
DO NOT KNOW	2.3	2.2	2.9	3.5	1.4	0.8	2.6
DID NOT ATTEND	14.1	10.4	12.5	15.3	16.7	15.4	14.5

Source: TAMU Dept. Of Public Service and Administration. (2018,2020,2022). Texas School Survey of Drug and Alcohol Use. Retrieved from : https://www.texasschoolsurvey.org/Report

Individual Domain

Academic Achievement

High School Dropout

The Texas Education Agency oversees primary and secondary public education and divides the areas into ESC regions. The TEA compiles data on various topics such as dropout rates and absenteeism. In the areas where a – is present it indicates that there was no data reported to protect the student's anonymity. Presidio County has the highest dropout rate of 2019 and 2020, but Hudspeth County has the highest rate in 2021. Table 60 below breaks down the TEA data for high school dropouts in Region 10 by county.

Table 60. TEA High School Dropout Data, 2019-2021

2019

	Total Graduating Class	# of Dropout Students	Dropout Rate
Brewster	<100	0	0.0
Culberson	<50	-	3.7
El Paso	13,810	837	6.1
Hudspeth	<50	-	4.3
Jeff Davis	<50	-	4.3
Presidio	<150	-	8.4

2020

	Total Graduating Class	# of Dropout Students	Dropout Rate
Brewster	81	1	1.2
Culberson	30	0	0.0
El Paso	13,481	701	5.2
Hudspeth	39	0	0.0
Jeff Davis	22	0	0.0
Presidio	115	15	13.0

2021				
		Total Graduating Class	**# of Dropout Students**	**Dropout Rate**
	Brewster	78	4	5.1
	Culberson	23	1	4.3
	El Paso	13,568	933	6.9
	Hudspeth	43	4	9.3
	Jeff Davis	15	0	0.0
	Presidio	131	10	7.6

Source: Four-year graduation and dropout data, class of 2019-2021. The Texas Education Agency. https://tea.texas.gov/reports-and-data/school-performance/accountability-research/completion-graduation-and-dropout/four-year-graduation-and -dropout-data-class-of-2021. Accessed February 21,2023.

Absenteeism

The TEA also compiles the data regarding absenteeism as research has demonstrated the relationship between student attendance and student achievement.[25] Because TEA often changes how they record or release data, the enrollment numbers provided are from the school year 2021-2022 and are used to calculate the number of absences per student on average. Culberson and Presidio Counties often had the highest number of absences per student, but El Paso County did surpass those numbers with an average of 19 absences per student in 2020-2021. Table 61 below breaks down the absenteeism data by county.

Table 61. TEA Absenteeism by County, 2018-2022

SCHOOL YEAR				
2018-2019				
		Total Students Enrolled	**# of Absences**	**Average # of Absences per Student**
	Brewster	1,230	8,550	7
	Culberson	409	4,133	10
	El Paso	174,448	1,482,961	9
	Hudspeth	631	4,153	7
	Jeff Davis	240	1,938	8
	Presidio	1,429	15,001	11

[25] Texas Education Agency. Chronic Absenteeism in Academic Accountability, 2015.

2019-2020

	Total Students Enrolled	# of Absences	Average # of Absences per Student
Brewster	1,230	7,129	6
Culberson	409	3,019	7
El Paso	174,448	1,083,807	6
Hudspeth	631	3,012	5
Jeff Davis	240	1,256	5
Presidio	1,429	10,524	7

2020-2021

	Total Students Enrolled	# of Absences	Average # of Absences per Student
Brewster	1,230	9,418	8
Culberson	409	7,582	19
El Paso	174,448	1,068,700	6
Hudspeth	631	5,181	8
Jeff Davis	240	1,428	6
Presidio	1,429	18,326	13

2021-2022

	Total Students Enrolled	# of Absences	Average # of Absences per Student
Brewster	1,230	13,557	11
Culberson	409	5,205	13
El Paso	174,448	2,506,644	14
Hudspeth	631	7,431	12
Jeff Davis	240	1,644	7
Presidio	1,429	18,109	13

Source: Total Absences 2019-2022. The Texas Education Agency. Accessed May 10, 2023.

Youth Mental Health

Youth Depression

The Texas Youth Risk Behavioral Surveillance Survey (YRBSS) asks students a variety of questions regarding substance use as well as emotional and mental health. One category in particular that stands out as we focus on youth mental health issues and their correlation to early substance misuse: students who answered that they have felt sad and hopeless almost every day for two weeks or more in a row that they stopped participating in their usual activities. Females reported feeling sad and hopeless at much higher rates than males did through all three survey years. Unfortunately, this data is only available at the state level and not by county. Table 62 below breaks down the Sad and Hopeless category of Texas' YRBSS.

Table 62. Texas YRBSS, Sad and Hopeless, 2017-2021

TEXAS		
2021		
	Age	**Percent**
	<=15	40.7
	16-17	47.4
	18+	47.8
	Grade	**Percent**
	9th	38
	10th	48.3
	11th	46.4
	12th	45.9
	Race/Ethnicity	**Percent**
	Black	41.3
	Hispanic	45.9
	Other	48.8
	White	42
	Sex	**Percent**
	Female	57.2
	Male	32.1
2019		

	Age	Percent
	<=15	34.7%
	16-17	38.3%
	18+	46.1%

	Grade	Percent
	9th	32.7%
	10th	38.8%
	11th	40.7%
	12th	43.2%

	Race/Ethnicity	Percent
	Black	33.8%
	Hispanic	37.9%
	Other	38.8%
	White	40.8%

	Sex	Percent
	Female	48.6%
	Male	28.3%

2017

	Age	Percent
	<=15	34.3%
	16-17	35.6%
	18+	29.5%

	Grade	Percent
	9th	33.7%
	10th	37.6%
	11th	33.0%
	12th	32.2%

	Race/Ethnicity	Percent
	Black	30.5%
	Hispanic	34.8%

Other	35.8%
White	34.7%

Sex	Percent
Female	43.7%
Male	24.7%

Source: Youth Risk Behavior Survey. Texas Health Data. Texas Department of State Health Services. https://healthdata.dshs.texas.gov/dashboard/surveys-and-profiles/youth-risk-behavior-survey. 2021. Accessed April 7, 2023.

Youth Perception of Risk/Harm

Alcohol

The TSS also asks students if they perceive certain substances as harmful or not, and if so, how harmful those substances are. When students were asked about how harmful they thought alcohol was most students replied, "Very Dangerous." This is a positive sign that education regarding alcohol and its dangers has reached a good number of students. Table 63 below breaks down the TSS data for, "How dangerous do you think it is for kids your age to use alcohol?"

Table 63. TSS, "How dangerous do you think it is for kids your age to use alcohol?", 2018-2022

2018

	All	7th Grade	8th Grade	9th Grade	10th Grade	11th Grade	12th Grade
VERY DANGEROUS	50.8	64.7	51.6	45.2	45.1	46	52
SOMEWHAT DANGEROUS	30.3	21.1	27.8	32.5	36.1	33.2	31.7
NOT VERY DANGEROUS	12.3	7.4	13.3	15	12.9	14.1	11.1
NOT AT ALL DANGEROUS	2.6	2	3.2	2.7	3.1	2.5	2.2
DON'T KNOW	3.9	4.7	4.1	4.6	2.8	4.2	3

2020

	All	7th Grade	8th Grade	9th Grade	10th Grade	11th Grade	12th Grade
VERY DANGEROUS	47.5	56	46.8	45.3	44.3	45.5	46.3
SOMEWHAT DANGEROUS	30.8	26.7	28.8	31.5	31.7	32.9	33.8

NOT VERY DANGEROUS	14.1	10.5	16.6	14.9	17.6	12.8	11.4
NOT AT ALL DANGEROUS	3.3	2.5	2.9	4	2.7	2.9	5.2
DON'T KNOW	4.4	4.3	5	4.3	3.7	5.9	3.3

2022

	All	**7th Grade**	**8th Grade**	**9th Grade**	**10th Grade**	**11th Grade**	**12th Grade**
VERY DANGEROUS	54.1	58	55	58.9	51.8	50.7	48.2
SOMEWHAT DANGEROUS	28	27.5	27	23.7	32	26.7	31.6
NOT VERY DANGEROUS	11.6	10.2	11.8	11.1	10.4	15.1	11.4
NOT AT ALL DANGEROUS	2.2	1.2	2	2	2.3	3.2	2.9
DON'T KNOW	4.2	3.1	4.2	4.3	3.6	4.2	5.9

Source: TAMU Dept. Of Public Service and Administration. (2018,2020,2022). Texas School Survey of Drug and Alcohol Use. Retrieved from : https://www.texasschoolsurvey.org/Report

Tobacco

The TSS separates tobacco and electronic cigarettes, or vapes, when asking them how dangerous they think these substances are. Students answered in the majority for both categories, “Very Dangerous” and “Somewhat Dangerous.” The data below is broken down for each of the three survey years answering the question, “How dangerous do you think it is for kids your age to use tobacco?” Table 64 below breaks down the data from the TSS.

Table 64. TSS, “How dangerous do you think it is for kids your age to use tobacco?”, 2018-2022

2018

	All	**7th Grade**	**8th Grade**	**9th Grade**	**10th Grade**	**11th Grade**	**12th Grade**
VERY DANGEROUS	66.8	79.5	71.9	65	61.5	61.9	59.7
SOMEWHAT DANGEROUS	21.1	12.6	17.7	22.5	25.7	24.5	24.1
NOT VERY DANGEROUS	6.2	2.7	4.9	6	6.9	8	9.3
NOT AT ALL DANGEROUS	1.2	0.1	1.8	1.1	0.7	1	2.9
DON'T KNOW	4.7	5.1	3.6	5.3	5.3	4.6	3.9

2020							
	All	**7th Grade**	**8th Grade**	**9th Grade**	**10th Grade**	**11th Grade**	**12th Grade**
VERY DANGEROUS	62.9	72.3	64.9	61.2	64.5	55.7	56.6
SOMEWHAT DANGEROUS	23.3	16.7	23.2	24.8	21.1	26.9	28.7
NOT VERY DANGEROUS	7	4.8	5.7	7.4	8.4	7.2	8.6
NOT AT ALL DANGEROUS	1.8	0.5	1.2	1.4	1.7	4.2	2.1
DON'T KNOW	5	5.7	4.9	5.2	4.3	5.9	4.1
2022							
	All	**7th Grade**	**8th Grade**	**9th Grade**	**10th Grade**	**11th Grade**	**12th Grade**
VERY DANGEROUS	68.9	77.4	70.5	70.3	66.4	66.3	61.4
SOMEWHAT DANGEROUS	20.3	15.6	19.2	20.6	23.3	21.1	21.9
NOT VERY DANGEROUS	4.4	2.4	4.8	3.2	2.7	6.4	7.4
NOT AT ALL DANGEROUS	0.9	0.5	0.6	0.7	1	1.2	1.4
DON'T KNOW	5.6	4	4.9	5.2	6.6	5	7.8

Source: TAMU Dept. Of Public Service and Administration. (2018,2020,2022). Texas School Survey of Drug and Alcohol Use. Retrieved from : https://www.texasschoolsurvey.org/Report

Electronic Vapor Products

Electronic vapor products, or vapes, have been a continuous issue across the state and Region 10. This issue has been so prominent that the Texas Senate has passed House Bill 114 that states any students found with a vape will be placed in DAEP or Disciplinary Alternative Education Program. This particular data set is interesting as we note that most students stated they found vapes “Very Dangerous.” Table 65 below breaks down the data for the TSS question, “How dangerous do you think it is for kids your age to use electronic vaping products?”

Table 65. TSS, "How dangerous do you think it is for kids your age to use electronic vapor products?", 2018-2022

2018

	All	7th Grade	8th Grade	9th Grade	10th Grade	11th Grade	12th Grade
VERY DANGEROUS	59.7	74.8	65.5	54.6	54.2	52.2	55.9
SOMEWHAT DANGEROUS	12	9.5	12.2	13.6	14.1	11.9	10.3
NOT VERY DANGEROUS	12.7	6.1	10.2	16.2	14.5	17.1	12.5
NOT AT ALL DANGEROUS	10	2.8	7.4	10.8	12.3	12	15.6
DON'T KNOW	5.6	6.7	4.8	4.8	4.9	6.8	5.6

2020

	All	7th Grade	8th Grade	9th Grade	10th Grade	11th Grade	12th Grade
VERY DANGEROUS	63.7	72.1	62.3	60.4	61.4	60.6	65.6
SOMEWHAT DANGEROUS	16.5	13.2	17	15.3	17.1	17.5	20.4
NOT VERY DANGEROUS	10.3	7	10.4	14	12	10.3	7.5
NOT AT ALL DANGEROUS	4	3	3.6	4.2	5.1	5.1	3.3
DON'T KNOW	5.4	4.8	6.7	6.2	4.6	6.5	3.2

2022

	All	7th Grade	8th Grade	9th Grade	10th Grade	11th Grade	12th Grade
VERY DANGEROUS	66.6	73.8	68.3	64.3	66.8	65.9	60.1
SOMEWHAT DANGEROUS	16.5	14.3	15.4	16.8	17	18.3	17.6
NOT VERY DANGEROUS	8.4	5.3	7.2	10.6	8.1	8.6	10.7
NOT AT ALL DANGEROUS	2.8	1.5	3.7	3	2.7	2.2	3.7
DON'T KNOW	5.6	5.1	5.3	5.3	5.5	4.9	7.8

Source: TAMU Dept. Of Public Service and Administration. (2018,2020,2022). Texas School Survey of Drug and Alcohol Use. Retrieved from : https://www.texasschoolsurvey.org/Report

Marijuana

The TSS asks if they feel it is dangerous to use marijuana. Students across all grade levels acknowledged that marijuana is "somewhat or very dangerous," but there were still several students who felt that they were not very or not at all dangerous. Table 66 below breaks down the data for, "How dangerous do you think it is for kids your age to use marijuana?"

Table 66. TSS, "How dangerous do you think it is for kids your age to use marijuana?", 2018-2022

2018

	All	7th Grade	8th Grade	9th Grade	10th Grade	11th Grade	12th Grade
VERY DANGEROUS	55.3	78.7	62.1	50.6	47.5	46.1	44.3
SOMEWHAT DANGEROUS	13.9	8.2	17.8	15.5	16.5	13.7	11.5
NOT VERY DANGEROUS	13.5	4.6	9.5	15.1	16.1	17.4	19.6
NOT AT ALL DANGEROUS	13	2.7	7.4	13.7	16.4	18.7	20.3
DON'T KNOW	4.3	5.8	3.2	5	3.4	4.2	4.3

2020

	All	7th Grade	8th Grade	9th Grade	10th Grade	11th Grade	12th Grade
VERY DANGEROUS	58.8	76.4	64	56.1	53	47.2	54
SOMEWHAT DANGEROUS	15.7	11.8	15.6	14.5	17.9	18.1	17.1
NOT VERY DANGEROUS	10.8	4.3	8.9	10.9	15	14.5	13.8
NOT AT ALL DANGEROUS	9.7	3.2	6.9	11.8	9.8	14	13.8
DON'T KNOW	5	4.3	4.7	6.8	4.4	6.3	3.4

2022

	All	7th Grade	8th Grade	9th Grade	10th Grade	11th Grade	12th Grade
VERY DANGEROUS	63.2	79.2	68.1	66.8	58.3	56.5	47.3
SOMEWHAT DANGEROUS	14.5	11.2	13.1	12.8	17.1	16.8	17.1

NOT VERY DANGEROUS	11	4.5	8.5	10.6	11.5	15.6	16.6
NOT AT ALL DANGEROUS	6.6	1	5.2	5.4	8	7.4	13.5
DON'T KNOW	4.7	4.1	5.2	4.4	5.1	3.6	5.6

Source: TAMU Dept. Of Public Service and Administration. (2018,2020,2022). Texas School Survey of Drug and Alcohol Use. Retrieved from : https://www.texasschoolsurvey.org/Report

Prescription Drugs

Among adolescents, the TSS reports that students largely reported that they found the use of prescription drugs "very dangerous." Table 67 below breaks down the data for the TSS question, "How dangerous do you think it is for kids your age to use prescription drugs?"

Table 67. TSS, "How dangerous do you think it is for kids your age to use prescription drugs?", 2018-2022

2018

	All	**7th Grade**	**8th Grade**	**9th Grade**	**10th Grade**	**11th Grade**	**12th Grade**
VERY DANGEROUS	77.5	81.9	78.5	76.3	75.4	75.6	77.2
SOMEWHAT DANGEROUS	11.2	8.9	12	11.2	11.2	12.5	12
NOT VERY DANGEROUS	3.6	1.8	3.1	4.2	5.1	4.6	2.9
NOT AT ALL DANGEROUS	1.3	0.3	1.4	1.6	1.3	1.4	1.9
DON'T KNOW	6.3	7.1	5	6.7	7.1	5.9	6

2020

	All	**7th Grade**	**8th Grade**	**9th Grade**	**10th Grade**	**11th Grade**	**12th Grade**
VERY DANGEROUS	75.7	77.2	73.5	73.7	75.6	76.4	78.5
SOMEWHAT DANGEROUS	12.1	12	11.3	12.9	12.9	10.5	13.2
NOT VERY DANGEROUS	3.4	3.4	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.7	3.7
NOT AT ALL DANGEROUS	1.8	0.9	2.7	2.6	1.7	1.9	0.5
DON'T KNOW	7	6.5	9.3	7.5	6.6	7.5	4.2

2022	All	7th Grade	8th Grade	9th Grade	10th Grade	11th Grade	12th Grade
VERY DANGEROUS	76.8	77.6	76.7	76.5	76.8	77.7	75.8
SOMEWHAT DANGEROUS	12.4	11.1	12.1	11.3	13.9	13.1	13.2
NOT VERY DANGEROUS	3	3.5	3.2	3.9	2.1	3.2	1.6
NOT AT ALL DANGEROUS	1.2	1.3	1.6	0.7	1.6	1	1.1
DON'T KNOW	6.6	6.6	6.4	7.6	5.7	5	8.2

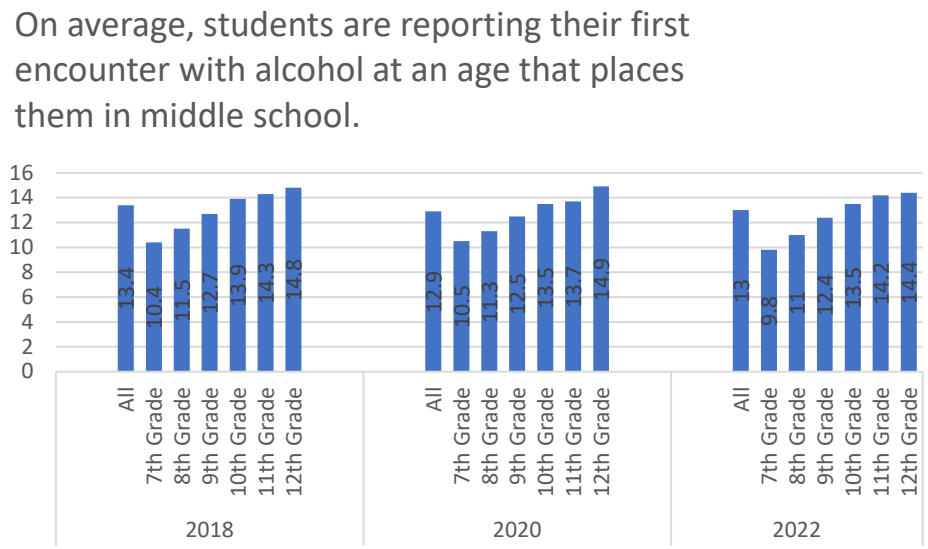
Source: TAMU Dept. Of Public Service and Administration. (2018,2020,2022). Texas School Survey of Drug and Alcohol Use. Retrieved from : https://www.texasschoolsurvey.org/Report

Early Initiation of Use

Alcohol

The TSS asks students how old they were the first time they used or tried a certain substance. Figure 14 breaks down the data from the TSS for, "Average age of first use of alcohol."

Figure 14. Age of First Use: Alcohol, 2018-2022

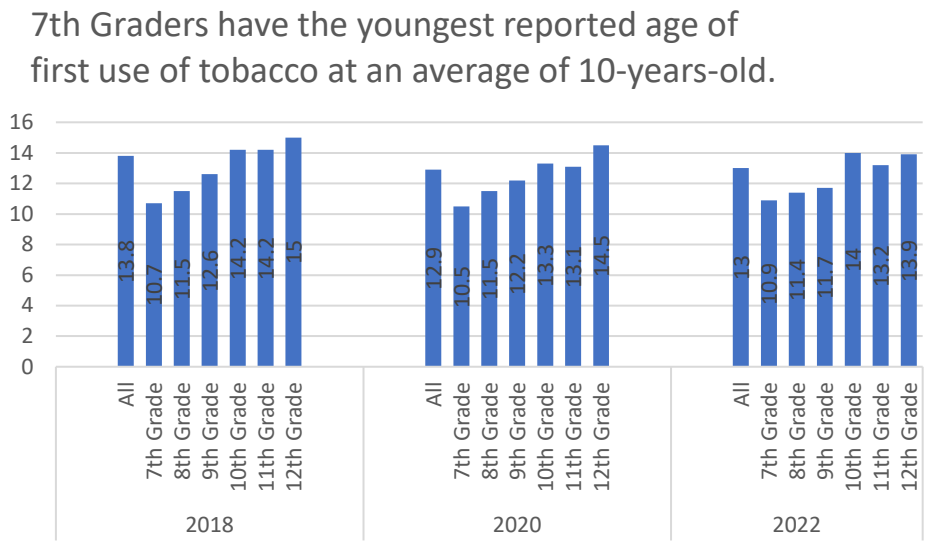


Source: TAMU Dept. Of Public Service and Administration. (2018,2020,2022). Texas School Survey of Drug and Alcohol Use. Retrieved from : https://www.texasschoolsurvey.org/Report

Tobacco

According to the TSS, the first use for tobacco is about 12 and 13, which places those students squarely in middle school. However, 7th graders have reported the youngest age at 10 on average. Figure 15 below breaks down the data on age of first use for tobacco.

Figure 15. Age of First Use: Tobacco, 2018-2022

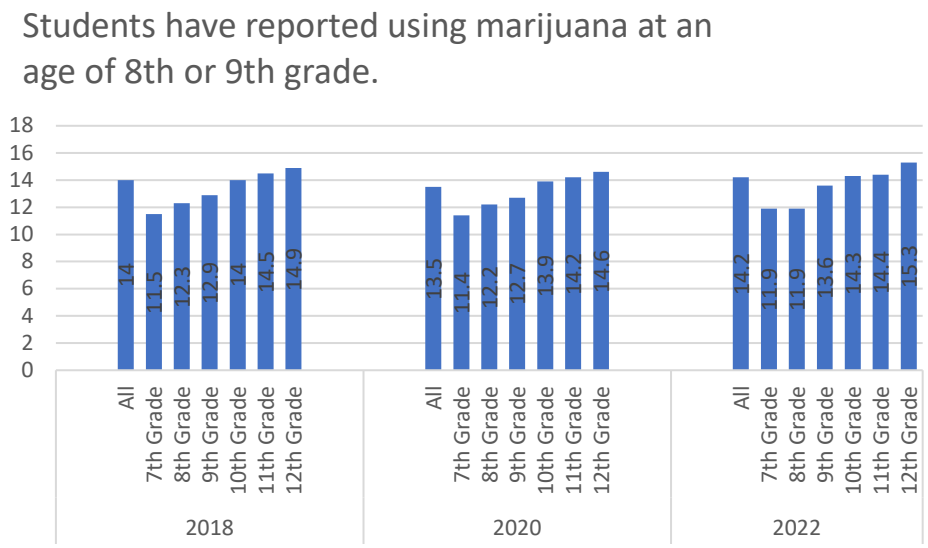


Source: TAMU Dept. Of Public Service and Administration. (2018,2020,2022). Texas School Survey of Drug and Alcohol Use. Retrieved from : https://www.texasschoolsurvey.org/Report

Marijuana

The students who participated in the TSS stated that, on average, the first time they used marijuana was around 8th or 9th grade. Figure 16 below breaks down the data regarding first use of marijuana.

Figure 16. Age of First Use: Marijuana, 2018-2022

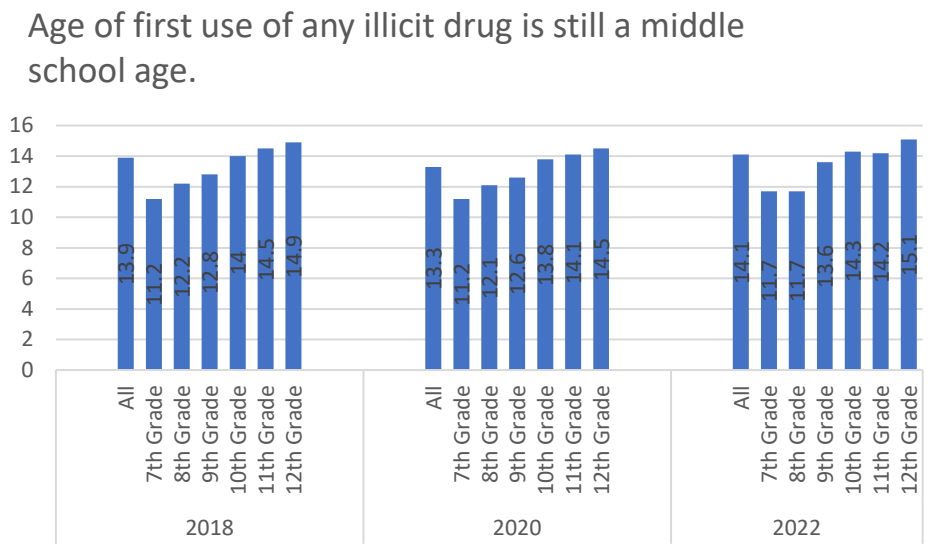


Source: TAMU Dept. Of Public Service and Administration. (2018,2020,2022). Texas School Survey of Drug and Alcohol Use. Retrieved from : https://www.texasschoolsurvey.org/Report

Any Illicit Drugs

TSS also asks what age they were when they first used any other type of illicit drug. On average, students reported that they were about 13 or 14-years-old when they first used any type of illicit drug. Figure 17 below breaks down the age of first use of any type of illicit drug.

Figure 17. Age of First Use: Any Type of Illicit Drug, 2018-2022



Source: TAMU Dept. Of Public Service and Administration. (2018,2020,2022). Texas School Survey of Drug and Alcohol Use. Retrieved from : https://www.texasschoolsurvey.org/Report

Protective Factors

High School Graduation

There are a variety of things that we consider to be protective factors as they minimize one's chances of using or misusing substances. One of these factors is graduating from high school as more financial success reduces stress and makes one less likely to use illicit substances. All counties in Region 10 have a high graduation rate. Females have a slightly higher graduation rate in each county than males. Table 68 below breaks down the data for graduation rates in Region 10.

Table 68. Region 10 Graduation Rates by County, 2018-2021

2018						
	Brewster	**Culberson**	**El Paso**	**Hudspeth**	**Jeff Davis**	**Presidio**
GRADUATION RATE	99	96.8	87.2	93.9	87.5	91.9
ECONOMICALLY DISADVANTAGED GRAD. RATE	97.8	95.8	85.4	93.5	-1	91.8
FEMALE GRADUATION RATE	100	100	90	88.5	100	90.9
MALE GRADUATION RATE	98	93.8	84.5	100	80	93.1
2019						
	Brewster	**Culberson**	**El Paso**	**Hudspeth**	**Jeff Davis**	**Presidio**
GRADUATION RATE	98.8	96.3	87.8	95.7	95.7	89.3
ECONOMICALLY DISADVANTAGED GRAD. RATE	100	95.5	86.5	95.1	92.3	88.9
FEMALE GRADUATION RATE	97.1	100	90.7	95	90.9	92.8
MALE GRADUATION RATE	100	92.9	85	96.2	100	85.5
2020						
	Brewster	**Culberson**	**El Paso**	**Hudspeth**	**Jeff Davis**	**Presidio**
GRADUATION RATE	97.5	96.7	88.3	100	100	86.1
ECONOMICALLY DISADVANTAGED GRAD. RATE	96.8	95.2	87.1	100	100	86.4
FEMALE GRADUATION RATE	97.7	100	91.8	100	100	96
MALE GRADUATION RATE	97.3	93.8	84.9	100	100	78.5
2021						
	Brewster	**Culberson**	**El Paso**	**Hudspeth**	**Jeff Davis**	**Presidio**
GRADUATION RATE	92.3	95.7	85.5	90.7	100	87.8
ECONOMICALLY DISADVANTAGED GRAD. RATE	91.2	92.9	82.5	88.9	100	87.5
FEMALE GRADUATION RATE	100	90.9	90.1	88.9	100	90
MALE GRADUATION RATE	87.5	100	81.1	92	100	85.2

Source: Texas Education Agency, Division of Research and Analysis Program. Accessed June 1, 2023.

Spirituality

Some people find it comforting and therapeutic to align themselves with a type of spirituality. The table below breaks down the number of congregations in each county and how many people attend those congregations.

Table 69. Spirituality in Region 10, 2020

	TOTAL POPULATION	CONGREGATIONS	ADHERENTS	CONGREGATIONS/100K	ADHERENTS AS % OF POP.
BREWSTER	9,546	29	4,883	303.8	51.15%
CULBERSON	2,188	11	1,817	502.7	83.04%
EL PASO	865,657	506	540,035	58.5	62.38%
HUDSPETH	3,202	12	1,622	374.8	50.66%
JEFF DAVIS	1,996	8	717	400.8	35.92%
PRESIDIO	6,131	18	4,415	293.6	72.01%

Source: 2020 U.S. Religion Census: Religious Congregations & Adherents Study. Association of Statisticians of American Religious Bodies.

Patterns of Consumption

Youth Substance Use

Alcohol

The Texas School Survey asks students if they have ever used a substance, if they have used it in the past month, current school year, or if they have never used it. Students indicated in high percentages that they had "ever used" alcohol in all survey years except 2022 where that number did decrease dramatically. The table below breaks down that answer regarding the use of alcohol.

Table 70. TSS, "How recently, if ever, have you used...?", 2018-2022

2018

	All	7th Grade	8th Grade	9th Grade	10th Grade	11th Grade	12th Grade
PAST MONTH USE	32.1	15	22	32.5	36.2	42.5	46.1
SCHOOL YEAR	36.8	16.5	25.7	36.9	41.4	49.9	52.9
EVER USED	54.5	33.2	45.8	56.8	58.6	68.2	66.1
NEVER USED	45.5	66.8	54.2	43.2	41.4	31.8	33.9

2020

	All	7th Grade	8th Grade	9th Grade	10th Grade	11th Grade	12th Grade
PAST MONTH USE	31.6	19.2	30.3	31.4	34.3	39.4	37.2
SCHOOL YEAR	36.4	21.9	33.9	36	39.6	44.9	45.5
EVER USED	53.4	38	52.9	54.2	57.2	57.2	63.4
NEVER USED	46.6	62	47.1	45.8	42.8	42.8	36.6

2022

	All	7th Grade	8th Grade	9th Grade	10th Grade	11th Grade	12th Grade
PAST MONTH USE	19.4	11.4	13.6	19.2	18.7	22.5	32.2
SCHOOL YEAR	23	13.2	16.4	21.2	23.1	27.6	38.3
EVER USED	38.2	24.5	32.4	35.9	43	43.7	51.2
NEVER USED	61.8	75.5	67.6	64.1	57	56.3	48.8

Source: TAMU Dept. Of Public Service and Administration. (2018,2020,2022). Texas School Survey of Drug and Alcohol Use. Retrieved from : https://www.texasschoolsurvey.org/Report

Binge Drinking

TSS asks students, "During the past 30 days, on how many days have you had five or more drinks of alcohol in a two-hour period?" The percentage of students who said never or none was very high compared to those who responded in any of the number of days offered. Table 71 breaks down the data for the question from TSS regarding how many days they have had five or more drinks in a two-hour period.

Table 71. TSS, Binge Drinking, 2018-2022

2018

	All	7th Grade	8th Grade	9th Grade	10th Grade	11th Grade	12th Grade
NEVER/NONE	87	95.1	93.4	88.1	85.6	82.6	75.5
1 DAY	5.3	1.9	3.1	5.3	6.4	5.6	9.8
2 DAYS	3.1	1	1	3.9	3.3	4.6	5.5
3 TO 5 DAYS	2.6	0.6	1.1	1.5	2.8	4.1	5.8
5 TO 9 DAYS	0.7	0.3	0.4	0.2	1	1.1	1.3
10+ DAYS	1.3	1	1.1	0.9	0.9	2.1	2.1

2020							
	All	**7th Grade**	**8th Grade**	**9th Grade**	**10th Grade**	**11th Grade**	**12th Grade**
NEVER/NONE	88.3	96	90.4	88	86.9	81.9	85.4
1 DAY	4.1	1.9	3.3	5.6	5.2	4.2	4.6
2 DAYS	2.4	0.5	2.6	2	2.2	3.9	3.4
3 TO 5 DAYS	2.6	0.8	2.1	2.4	2.4	5.6	2.8
5 TO 9 DAYS	0.7	0.4	0.7	0.6	1	0.7	1.2
10+ DAYS	1.8	0.5	1	1.3	2.3	3.6	2.5

2022							
	All	**7th Grade**	**8th Grade**	**9th Grade**	**10th Grade**	**11th Grade**	**12th Grade**
NEVER/NONE	94	98.3	95.8	96.5	93	93.1	86.7
1 DAY	2.6	0.8	1.1	0.8	3.7	3.8	6
2 DAYS	1	0.3	0.9	0.7	1	0.6	2.3
3 TO 5 DAYS	1.2	0.2	1.2	0.8	1.7	1.3	1.9
5 TO 9 DAYS	0.3	0	0	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.7
10+ DAYS	0.9	0.3	1.1	0.7	0.1	0.8	2.5

Source: TAMU Dept. Of Public Service and Administration. (2018,2020,2022). Texas School Survey of Drug and Alcohol Use. Retrieved from : https://www.texasschoolsurvey.org/Report

Tobacco

The TSS reports on students who indicate that they have "ever used" tobacco products like cigarettes. While the answers for "never used" were quite high, so were the numbers for "ever used." The grade levels with the highest "ever used" percentages are those in high school, but those numbers did drop dramatically in 2022. Table 72 below breaks down the data on if a student has ever used tobacco products.

Table 72. TSS, "How recently, if ever, have you used...?", 2018-2022

2018							
	All	**7th Grade**	**8th Grade**	**9th Grade**	**10th Grade**	**11th Grade**	**12th Grade**
PAST MONTH	15.4	6.4	10	14.4	17.1	19.1	27.1
SCHOOL YEAR	19	7.3	11.9	17	21	25.5	33.3

EVER USED	31.9	14.8	22	31.6	35.2	42.9	46.9
NEVER USED	68.1	85.2	78	68.4	64.8	57.1	53.1
2020							
	All	**7th Grade**	**8th Grade**	**9th Grade**	**10th Grade**	**11th Grade**	**12th Grade**
PAST MONTH	16.9	7.4	15.2	18.1	17.4	25.4	19.3
SCHOOL YEAR	20.3	9.1	18.7	21.6	22.6	28	23.4
EVER USED	33.7	18.5	32	36.5	38.1	40.9	37.5
NEVER USED	66.3	81.5	68	63.5	61.9	59.1	62.5
2022							
	All	**7th Grade**	**8th Grade**	**9th Grade**	**10th Grade**	**11th Grade**	**12th Grade**
PAST MONTH	8.5	3.7	5.9	6.5	7.5	11	17.8
SCHOOL YEAR	11	5	7.5	9.3	10	14.7	21.1
EVER USED	19.1	9.7	15.2	6.9	20.3	22.6	31.1
NEVER USED	80.9	90.3	84.8	83.1	79.7	77.4	68.9

Source: TAMU Dept. Of Public Service and Administration. (2018,2020,2022). Texas School Survey of Drug and Alcohol Use. Retrieved from : https://www.texasschoolsurvey.org/Report

E-Cigarettes/Vaping Products

E-cigarettes and vaping products are another category that has been added in recent years as it has been a substance with rising numbers. While the percentages for “ever used” are pretty high, it is encouraging that the “never used” answers are much higher. Table 73 below breaks down the TSS data on how often a student has used these substances.

Table 73. TSS, "How often, if ever, have you used...?", 2018-2022

2018							
	All	**7th Grade**	**8th Grade**	**9th Grade**	**10th Grade**	**11th Grade**	**12th Grade**
PAST MONTH	10.3	4.4	6.1	9.8	10.9	14.3	17.1
SCHOOL YEAR	14.3	5.8	8.4	13.5	14.9	20.4	23.9
EVER USED	25.5	10.9	17.5	25.9	28.2	34.7	37.4
NEVER USED	74.5	89.1	82.5	74.1	71.8	65.3	62.6
2020							
	All	**7th Grade**	**8th Grade**	**9th Grade**	**10th Grade**	**11th Grade**	**12th Grade**
PAST MONTH	11.6	4	9.8	12.5	3.2	17.6	13.5
SCHOOL YEAR	16.6	6.4	15.2	17.5	19.7	22.9	18.7
EVER USED	30	15.5	28.1	31.5	34.3	37.4	34.7
NEVER USED	70	84.5	71.9	68.5	65.7	62.6	65.3
2022							
	All	**7th Grade**	**8th Grade**	**9th Grade**	**10th Grade**	**11th Grade**	**12th Grade**
PAST MONTH	6.6	2.3	4.1	5.3	5.1	9.6	14.4
SCHOOL YEAR	9.3	3.9	6.4	7.5	8	12.9	8.5
EVER USED	17	8.2	3.3	15.6	7.3	20.6	28.3
NEVER USED	83	91.8	86.7	84.4	82.7	79.4	71.7

Source: TAMU Dept. Of Public Service and Administration. (2018,2020,2022). Texas School Survey of Drug and Alcohol Use. Retrieved from : https://www.texasschoolsurvey.org/Report

Marijuana

The TSS also asks about marijuana use each survey year. While the use of traditional marijuana has evolved into using THC, the TSS has yet to ask that question specifically. Most students do not associate marijuana with THC, however. When PRC conducts data sharing or substance use prevention presentations, students state that they think marijuana is a component of vapes. Table 74 below breaks down the data regarding how often a student uses marijuana.

Table 74. TSS, "How often, if ever, have you used...?", 2018-2022

2018							
	All	**7th Grade**	**8th Grade**	**9th Grade**	**10th Grade**	**11th Grade**	**12th Grade**
PAST MONTH	18.4	4.9	10.6	17.7	22.9	25.2	31
SCHOOL YEAR	21.1	5.6	11.7	20.2	25.9	29.8	35.6
EVER USED	27.5	6.8	15.5	24.7	33.3	40.5	46.8
NEVER USED	72.5	93.2	84.5	75.3	66.7	59.5	53.2
2020							
	All	**7th Grade**	**8th Grade**	**9th Grade**	**10th Grade**	**11th Grade**	**12th Grade**
PAST MONTH	14	5.3	12.4	15.9	13.6	21.5	16.6
SCHOOL YEAR	16.3	6.1	15	17.5	16.3	24.1	20.6
EVER USED	22.5	7.8	17.3	24.2	26.2	31.4	30.9
NEVER USED	77.5	92.2	82.7	75.8	73.8	68.6	69.1
2022							
	All	**7th Grade**	**8th Grade**	**9th Grade**	**10th Grade**	**11th Grade**	**12th Grade**
PAST MONTH	8.7	3	6.5	4.9	8	11.3	20.1

SCHOOL YEAR	10.3	3.2	7.1	5.4	10	13.8	24.5
EVER USED	13.8	4.2	8.5	8.4	14.9	18.9	30.4
NEVER USED	86.2	95.8	91.5	91.6	85.1	81.1	69.6

Source: TAMU Dept. Of Public Service and Administration. (2018,2020,2022). Texas School Survey of Drug and Alcohol Use. Retrieved from : https://www.texasschoolsurvey.org/Report

Prescription Drugs

Prescription drugs are another category that is asked about in the TSS. The percentages of those who responded "never used" is much higher than any other category. Table 75 below breaks down the answers for how often they used prescription drugs.

Table 75. TSS, "How often, if ever, have you used...?", 2018-2022

2018

	All	**7th Grade**	**8th Grade**	**9th Grade**	**10th Grade**	**11th Grade**	**12th Grade**
PAST MONTH	8.3	6	7.6	11	7.5	9.1	9
SCHOOL YEAR	11.9	8.1	10.9	14.8	11.1	12.4	14.4
EVER USED	20.1	13.2	17.7	21.6	20.1	23.2	5.9
NEVER USED	79.9	86.8	82.3	78.4	79.9	76.8	74.1

2020

	All	**7th Grade**	**8th Grade**	**9th Grade**	**10th Grade**	**11th Grade**	**12th Grade**
PAST MONTH	7.1	5.1	7.7	8.4	7	8.8	5
SCHOOL YEAR	10	7.2	11.1	11.7	9.9	12.5	7.5
EVER USED	18.7	15.2	21	18.6	18.1	21.4	18.2
NEVER USED	81.3	84.8	79	81.4	81.9	78.6	81.8

2022							
	All	**7th Grade**	**8th Grade**	**9th Grade**	**10th Grade**	**11th Grade**	**12th Grade**
PAST MONTH	3.4	4.5	4.8	2.3	2.3	3.5	2.9
SCHOOL YEAR	5	6.2	6.5	4.3	3.1	4.2	5.7
EVER USED	9.8	9.7	11.9	10.5	7.3	8.7	10.7
NEVER USED	90.2	90.3	88.1	89.5	92.7	91.3	89.3

Source: TAMU Dept. Of Public Service and Administration. (2018,2020,2022). Texas School Survey of Drug and Alcohol Use. Retrieved from : https://www.texasschoolsurvey.org/Report

Illicit Drugs

The TSS asks about the use of other illicit drugs. The percentages for "past month" usage were high but declined in 2022. The table below breaks down the data for the TSS question, "How often, if ever, have you used illicit drugs?"

Table 76. TSS, "How often, if ever, have you used...?", 2018-2022

2018							
	All	**7th Grade**	**8th Grade**	**9th Grade**	**10th Grade**	**11th Grade**	**12th Grade**
PAST MONTH	19	5.5	11.2	18.5	23.1	25.8	31.8
SCHOOL YEAR	23.1	7.5	13.8	22.1	27.7	32	37.7
EVER USED	29.3	9.3	17.6	26.6	34.6	42.1	48.3
NEVER USED	70.7	90.7	82.4	73.4	65.4	57.9	51.7
2020							
	All	**7th Grade**	**8th Grade**	**9th Grade**	**10th Grade**	**11th Grade**	**12th Grade**
PAST MONTH	14.7	6	13.1	16.6	14.4	22.5	17.5

SCHOOL YEAR	18.6	8.2	17.8	19.3	19.3	26.7	21.8
EVER USED	24.8	11.2	20.1	26.1	28.5	33.4	31.8
NEVER USED	75.2	88.8	79.9	73.9	71.5	66.6	68.2
2022							
	All	**7th Grade**	**8th Grade**	**9th Grade**	**10th Grade**	**11th Grade**	**12th Grade**
PAST MONTH	9.2	3.7	7	5.1	8.6	12	20.6
SCHOOL YEAR	12.1	5.9	9.3	7	12.6	14.8	25.1
EVER USED	15.9	7.1	10.8	10.3	17.1	20.3	32
NEVER USED	84.1	92.9	89.2	89.7	82.9	79.7	68

Source: TAMU Dept. Of Public Service and Administration. (2018,2020,2022). Texas School Survey of Drug and Alcohol Use. Retrieved from : https://www.texasschoolsurvey.org/Report

College Student Consumption

Alcohol

The Texas College Survey is a survey funded by the Texas Health and Human Services and asks college students about substance use behaviors and related outcomes, risk factors, and protective factors. It also asks about mental health, sexual activity, and school policies regarding substance use. One of the questions centers around how many students have engaged in alcohol consumption in the past 30 days. The percentages of use between males and females are very close for both survey years. Table 77 below shows the data for survey years 2019 and 2021 regarding past 30-day alcohol consumption.

Table 77. TCS, 30-Day Alcohol Consumption, 2019 & 2021

2019			
	Total	**Male**	**Female**
	54.8	53.7	55.6
2021			
	Total	**Male**	**Female**
	50.8	49.6	51.9

Source: TAMU Department of Public Service and Administration. (2019, 2021). Texas College Survey of Substance Use. Retrieved from: https://texascollegesurvey.org/reports/

The TCS ask about lifetime use of alcohol, meaning that they continue to use alcohol. Female college students have responded in much higher numbers for lifetime use of alcohol than males. Table 78 breaks down the state data for lifetime use of alcohol.

Table 78. TCS Lifetime Alcohol Consumption, 2019 & 2021

2019			
	Total	**Male**	**Female**
	76.8	75.1	78
2021			
	Total	**Male**	**Female**
	73.2	71.7	74.5

Source: TAMU Department of Public Service and Administration. (2019, 2021). Texas College Survey of Substance Use. Retrieved from: https://texascollegesurvey.org/reports/

The TCS, like the TSS, asks students how many times in the past they have done what is considered binge drinking. Binge drinking is 5 or more drinks on an occasion for men and 4 drinks or more for women[26]. Females consistently had higher percentages in each survey year. Table 79 breaks down the binge drinking answers for the state.

Table 79. TCS Binge Drinking, 2019 & 2021

2019			
	Total	**Male**	**Female**
	70.6	68.2	72.4
2021			
	Total	**Male**	**Female**
	65.1	62.5	67.3

Source: TAMU Department of Public Service and Administration. (2019, 2021). Texas College Survey of Substance Use. Retrieved from: https://texascollegesurvey.org/reports/

[26] Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Binge Drinking.

Tobacco

The TCS also asks about tobacco use among college students. In this case, the past 30-day use is what was asked about. Males engage in the use of tobacco use much more than females do. The table below breaks down the state data for 30-day use of tobacco.

Table 80. TCS 30-Day Tobacco Use, 2019 & 2021

2019			
	Total	**Male**	**Female**
	22.2	27.6	18.2
2021			
	Total	**Male**	**Female**
	17.4	20.9	14.5

Source: TAMU Department of Public Service and Administration. (2019, 2021). Texas College Survey of Substance Use. Retrieved from: https://texascollegesurvey.org/reports/

The TCS asks college students if they have continued to use tobacco. Males answered in much higher numbers than females. Table 81 below breaks down the TCS data regarding the tobacco use of college students.

Table 81. TCS Lifetime Use of Tobacco, 2019 & 2021

2019			
	Total	**Male**	**Female**
	44.6	50	40.7
2021			
	Total	**Male**	**Female**
	39.9	42.8	37.6

Source: TAMU Department of Public Service and Administration. (2019, 2021). Texas College Survey of Substance Use. Retrieved from: https://texascollegesurvey.org/reports/

Marijuana

The TCS compiles data on 30-day use and lifetime use. Males and females use marijuana at a very similar rate. Table 82 below breaks down the past 30-day use of marijuana as recorded by the TCS.

Table 82. TCS Past 30-Day Use of Marijuana, 2019 & 2021

2019			
	Total	**Male**	**Female**
	15.7	16.9	14.8
2021			
	Total	**Male**	**Female**
	15.3	15	15.2

Source: TAMU Department of Public Service and Administration. (2019, 2021). Texas College Survey of Substance Use. Retrieved from: https://texascollegesurvey.org/reports/

The TCS compiles data regarding the lifetime use of marijuana, which is standard for most of the substances they ask about. Table 83 below breaks down that data from the TCS regarding the use of marijuana.

Table 83. TCS Lifetime Use of Marijuana, 2019 & 2021

2019			
	Total	**Male**	**Female**
	15.7	16.9	14.8
2021			
	Total	**Male**	**Female**
	15.3	15	15.2

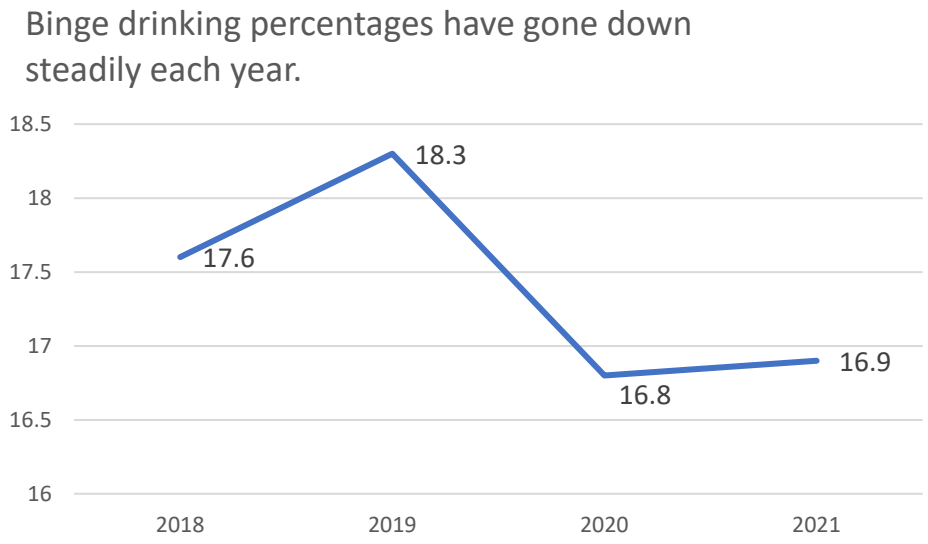
Source: TAMU Department of Public Service and Administration. (2019, 2021). Texas College Survey of Substance Use. Retrieved from: https://texascollegesurvey.org/reports/

Adult Substance Use

Adult Binge Drinking

The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) records adult behaviors, such as binge drinking. The numbers of adults reporting that they have engaged in binge drinking has gone down each year. Figure 18 below shows the rates for adult binge drinking.

Figure 18. BRFSS Binge Drinking, 2018-2021

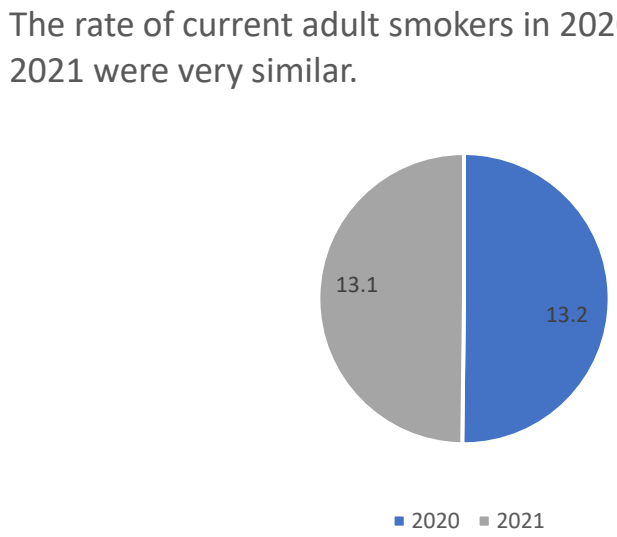


Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, Division of Population Health. BRFSS Prevalence & Trends Data [online]. https://www.cdc.gov/brfss/brfssprevalence/. Accessed April 7, 2023.

Current Smokers

The BRFSS asks adults if they are currently a smoker, indicating that they use tobacco-related products. The data suggests that most people are still a current smoker from 2020 to 2021. Figure 19 below shows the data for 2020-2021.

Figure 19. BRFSS Current Smoker, 2020 & 2021



Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, Division of Population Health. BRFSS Prevalence & Trends Data [online]. https://www.cdc.gov/brfss/brfssprevalence/. Accessed April 7, 2023.

Public Health and Public Safety

Consequences of Substance Use/Misuse

Mortality

Overdose Deaths

The Center for Health Statistics, which is part of the Department of State Health Services, compiles data regarding things like births and deaths. In this case, we have data from drug related poisonings. An * indicates a count that was between 1 and 9, but not zero. The data shows that the age group with the highest incidence of drug related poisonings was 25 to 34-year-olds for each year the data was given. Table 84 below breaks down the OD deaths from drug related poisonings in Region 10 as a whole.

Table 84. Drug Related Poisonings in Region 10, 2018-2022

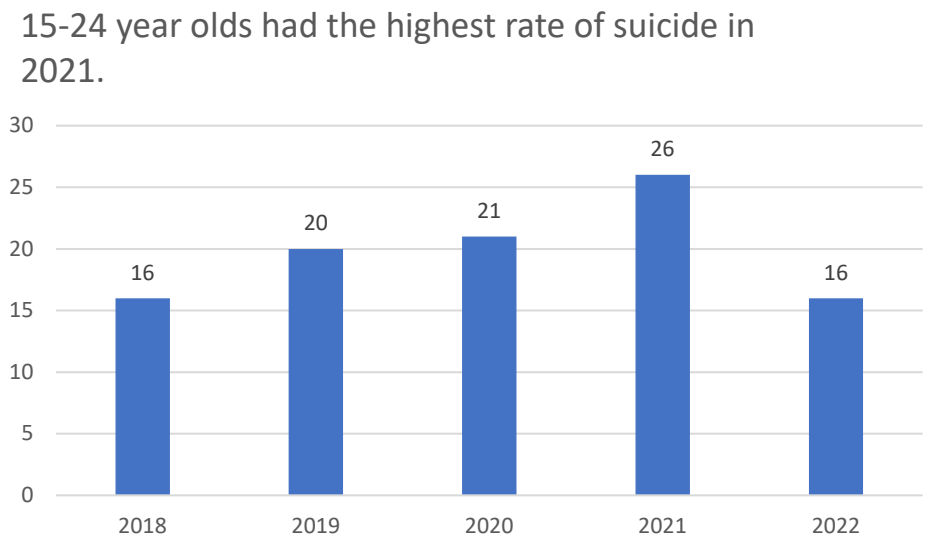
	5 TO 14	15 TO 24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75-84	85+	TOTAL
2018	*	16	24	19	11	*	10	*	*	94
2019	*	20	21	23	15	15	*	*	0	108
2020	*	21	22	17	*	14	*	*	*	96
2021	*	26	27	14	*	10	*	*	*	97
2022	0	16	34	21	13	12	*	*	*	113

Source: Drug-Related Poisonings, Texas Residents, 2018-2022. Department of State Health Services, Center for Health Statistics. Data request received April 28, 2023.

Adolescent Deaths by Suicide

Texas' Center for Health Statistics also compiles data regarding suicides and breaks them into age groups. The word adolescent usually refers to someone aged 10 to 20, however, the data compiled only offers us 15- to 24-year-olds. Figure 20 below breaks down the number of suicides in that age group from 2018 to 2022.

Figure 20. Adolescent Suicides Region 10, 2018-2022



Source: Suicides, Texas Residents, 2018-2022. Department of State Health Services, Center for Health Statistics. Data request received April 28, 2023.

The table below shows the breakdown of suicides for all groups in Region 10. The age group with the highest incidence of suicide is 25 to 34-year-olds.

Table 85. All Ages Suicide Rates Region 10, 2018-2022

	5 TO 14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75-84	85+	TOTAL
2018	*	16	24	19	11	*	10	*	*	94
2019	*	20	21	23	15	15	*	*	0	108
2020	*	21	22	17	*	14	*	*	*	96
2021	*	26	27	14	*	10	*	*	*	97
2022	0	16	34	21	13	12	*	*	*	113
TOTAL	0	99	128	94	39	51	10	0	0	508

Source: Suicides, Texas Residents, 2018-2022. Department of State Health Services, Center for Health Statistics. Data request received April 28, 2023.

Alcohol-Related Vehicular Fatalities

Alcohol-related vehicular fatalities are recorded by the Texas Department of Transportation. El Paso County had the highest number of alcohol-related vehicular fatalities in Region 10. Table 86 below breaks down those numbers for each county in Region 10.

Table 86. Alcohol-Related Vehicular Fatalities by County, 2020-2022

2020

	# of Fatalities
Brewster	0
Culberson	2
El Paso	26
Hudspeth	0
Jeff Davis	0
Presidio	2

2021

	# of Fatalities
Brewster	0
Culberson	1
El Paso	36
Hudspeth	1
Jeff Davis	0

	Presidio	0
2022		
		# of Fatalities
	Brewster	1
	Culberson	0
	El Paso	25
	Hudspeth	0
	Jeff Davis	0
	Presidio	1

Source: Texas Department of Transportation, Annual Texas Motor Vehicle Crash Statistics, 2020-2022. Data request received March 29, 2023.

Adolescents Receiving SUD Treatment

The number of adolescents receiving SUD treatment in Texas is compiled by data reporting to CMBHS which tracks the number of persons receiving treatment only at institutions that are HHSC funded, and not other private institutions. The table below breaks down the Texas data for adolescents receiving SUD treatment. There appeared to be a decline trend beginning to emerge, however, those numbers went back up in 2022.

Table 87. Adolescents Receiving SUD Treatment in Texas, 2018-2022

YEAR	AGE_TYPE	# SERVED	POP. COUNT	PER 100K RESIDENTS
2018	Youth	14049	7278805	193.0124519
2019	Youth	13335	7278805	183.2031494
2020	Youth	9021	7278805	123.9351789
2021	Youth	7426	7278805	102.0222413
2022	Youth	8370	7278805	114.9914031

Source: HHSC. (2023). Numbers Served with Substance Use Treatment 2018-2022. Retrieved from HHSC data request.

Adults Receiving SUD Treatment

The number of adults in Texas receiving SUD treatment has decreased significantly, with the lowest numbers in 2022. The table below breaks down the SUD treatment for adults in Texas from 2018 to 2022.

Table 88. Adults Receiving SUD Treatment in Texas, 2018-2022

YEAR	AGE TYPE	NUM SERVED	POP. COUNT	PER 100K RESIDENTS
2018	Adult	105756	21866700	483.6395066
2019	Adult	108299	21866700	495.2690621
2020	Adult	104646	21866700	478.5632949
2021	Adult	94096	21866700	430.3164172
2022	Adult	91011	21866700	416.208207

Source: HHSC. (2023). Numbers Served with Substance Use Treatment 2018-2022. Retrieved from HHSC data request.

While we can break down the state totals between adolescents and adults, we cannot do the same for each county in Region 10. We can, however, examine the county totals to get an idea of what our region is looking at. What is immediately evident is that El Paso County is the only county in Region 10 with SUD services as all the numbers belong to that county. Table 89 below breaks down those numbers for Region 10 from 2018 to 2022.

Table 89. SUD Treatment Numbers in Region 10 by County, 2018-2022

2018				
	County	**# Served**	**Total Pop.**	**Rate per 100k**
	Totals	4564	888720	513.5
	Brewster	0	9546	0.0
	Culberson	0	2188	0.0
	El Paso	4564	865657	527.2
	Hudspeth	0	3202	0.0
	Jeff Davis	0	1996	0.0
	Presidio	0	6131	0.0
2019				
	County	**# Served**	**Total Pop.**	**Rate per 100k**
	Totals	4382	888720	493.1
	Brewster	0	9546	0.0

	Culberson	0	2188	0.0
	El Paso	4382	865657	506.2
	Hudspeth	0	3202	0.0
	Jeff Davis	0	1996	0.0
	Presidio	0	6131	0.0

2020

	County	**# Served**	**Total Pop.**	**Rate per 100k**
	Totals	3226	888720	363.0
	Brewster	0	9546	0.0
	Culberson	0	2188	0.0
	El Paso	3226	865657	372.7
	Hudspeth	0	3202	0.0
	Jeff Davis	0	1996	0.0
	Presidio	0	6131	0.0

2021

	County	**# Served**	**Total Pop.**	**Rate per 100k**
	Totals	1244	888720	140.0
	Brewster	0	9546	0.0
	Culberson	0	2188	0.0
	El Paso	1244	865657	143.7
	Hudspeth	0	3202	0.0
	Jeff Davis	0	1996	0.0
	Presidio	0	6131	0.0

2022

	County	**# Served**	**Total Pop.**	**Rate per 100k**
	Totals	1249	888720	140.5
	Brewster	0	9546	0.0
	Culberson	0	2188	0.0
	El Paso	1249	865657	144.3
	Hudspeth	0	3202	0.0

	Jeff Davis	0	1996	0.0
	Presidio	0	6131	0.0

Source: HHSC. (2023). Numbers Served with Substance Use Treatment 2018-2022. Retrieved from HHSC data request.

Estimated Cost of Substance Use

According to the National Institute on Drug Abuse, the people of the United States have spent in the billions on health care. The table below breaks down just how much each substance has cost nationally to treat the side effects of.

Table 90. Estimated Cost of Substance Use/Misuse

COST OF SUBSTANCE USE NATIONALLY

	Health Care	Overall	Year Estimate Based On
TOBACCO	$168 billion	$300 billion	2010
ALCOHOL	$27 billion	$249 billion	2010
ILLICIT DRUGS	$11 billion	$193 billion	2007
PRESCRIPTION OPIOIDS	$26 billion	$78.5 billion	2013

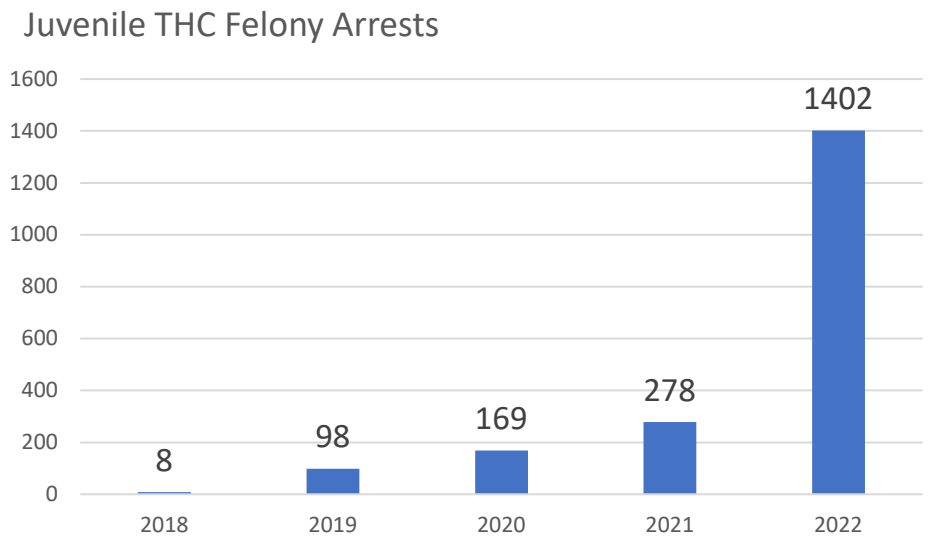
Source: National Institute on Drug Abuse, Costs of Substance Abuse. https://archives.nida.nih.gov/research-topics/trends-statistics/costs-substance-abuse. Accessed April 23, 2023.

Emerging Trends

Impact of Covid-19 on Behavioral Health

We saw the numbers in certain categories, like drunk driving, go down. On the flipside, we did see the number of juvenile THC felonies increase, especially in El Paso County. Figure 21 breaks down the number of THC felonies for juveniles (ages 10 to 16) in El Paso County only from 2018 to 2022.

Figure 21. Juveniles THC Felonies El Paso County, 2018-2022



Source: El Paso County Juvenile Justice Center, Information Systems and Records Unit. THC and Marijuana Offenses. Received via open records request.

Community Interview Findings

In fiscal year 2022, the Data Coordinators in all regions embarked on a different kind of data collection and regional needs assessment. We conducted a series of interviews with key stakeholders from twelve sectors: youth, parents, schools, faith-based, organizations that serve youth, media, healthcare professionals, law enforcement, behavioral health professionals, business communities, civic and volunteer groups, state and local government, recovery community/education service centers/and local mental health authorities. Through these interviews we obtained qualitative data regarding issues each participant felt was prominent in our community. We also gained knowledge on what mental and behavioral health resources were strongest or that we lacked in our community. A few of the things we learned were that cocaine and methamphetamine were being found in much higher numbers during traffic stops and at the border. Another item we discovered was that rural communities often struggle with acceptance of substance misuse/abuse and access to cessation services. Additionally, we found that people, from parents to law enforcement, struggled to name organizations or agencies that they could turn to in their area for assistance regarding mental and behavioral health.

Region in Focus

Prevention Resources and Capacities

Due to its size and location, Region 10 is secluded from the rest of Texas. The need for services in the vast and rural counties is evident when reviewing the data and considering the qualitative data obtained through key stakeholder interviews in this needs assessment. The region has found ways to be innovative in their approach to substance use prevention services out of the necessity to provide adequate services. The regional data that was collected and contained in this local needs assessment is a glimpse into the region's challenges in the prevention of substance use. Further data on Region 10 is available from each section, and additional data related to other topics outside of the realm of substance misuse is available through the PRC-10 upon request.

We hope that organizations, community stakeholders, foundations, or anyone interested in providing services in addition to the ones listed below in Region 10 will find the RNA useful in their efforts.

Community Coalitions

PRC 10 currently collaborates with many HHSC-funded and non-funded community coalitions, agencies, individuals, and organizations working in prevention services focused on the state priorities of underage drinking, marijuana, tobacco, and prescription medication. The mobilization efforts address the needs of populations identified by each of the related sectors. Their goal is to implement evidence-based practices utilizing the Strategic Prevention Framework in promoting activities related to substance use issues and healthy living in their communities. Many of the partnerships are mentioned below. Future collaborations can only be beneficial in promoting awareness of the substance use issues affecting the counties of Region 10.

HHSC funds Community Coalition Partnership (CCP) programs throughout the state. The coalitions address community concerns regarding the prevention and reduction of the illegal and harmful use of alcohol, tobacco, and other drugs in target counties.[27]

El Paso Advocates for Prevention Coalition is locally known as the El Paso APC. El Paso APC is a CCP serving the entire El Paso County. The El Paso APC works towards prevention and reduction of the illegal and harmful use of alcohol, tobacco, and other drugs in El Paso County, amongst youth and adults, by promoting and conducting community-based and evidence-based prevention strategies with key stakeholders.

[27] Texas Department of Health Services. Substance Abuse Prevention Services. Community Coalition Program (CCP).

Community Programs and Services (YMCA, Goodwill, etc.)

The YMCA of El Paso currently serves as the backbone organization of **A Smoke Free Paso del Norte** which is an initiative of the Paso del Norte Health Foundation. The Paso del Norte Health Foundation leads, leverages, and invests in initiatives, programs, and policies to promote health and prevent disease in the Paso del Norte region.[28] The region is composed of two countries (USA and Mexico), three states (Texas, New Mexico, and Chihuahua), five counties (El Paso, Hudspeth, Dona Ana, Otero, and Luna), and includes the Municipio de Cd. Juarez. It was established in 1999 as one of the Paso del Norte Health Foundation's priority health areas and set a goal to eliminate smoking in the region.

Mother's Against Drunk Driving (MADD) has a mission to end drunk driving, help fight drugged driving, support the victims of these violent crimes, and prevent underage drinking. MADD can support the El Paso Advocates for Prevention Coalition by collaborating to take messages to the community about the dangers of drunk driving.

Fort Bliss Army Substance Abuse Prevention Program (ASAP) provides alcohol and other drug misuse, prevention, substance misuse identification and referrals.

Paso del Norte Recovery-Oriented System of Care (ROSC) is a partnership or organizations and community members working together to promote recovery and/or mental illness.

COBINA is the Paso del Norte Bi-National Health Council and is the umbrella organization for seven committees focused on specific health issues at the border bringing together Texas, New Mexico, and Mexico. The council currently has over 75 community agency representatives that share information regarding Substance Misuse/Mental Health, Diabetes, HIV/STD, Environmental Health, Border Epidemiology Surveillance Team (BEST), Maternal Child Health, and Community Health Worker Initiative.

Northeast Legacy Network is focused on addressing identified problems that affect the northeast part of El Paso City. The focal point of the Legacy Network is to increase graduation rates, minimize truancy, drug use, and crime.

Other State/Federally Funded Prevention (HIV, violence, suicide)

The **Texas HIV** medication program (THMP) is the government funded AIDS Drug Assistance Program (ADAP) for the state of Texas. They provide certain prescription drugs to persons with HIV who meet income and residency requirements.

Texas has a **Suicide Prevention Resource Center** where one can obtain information if they are thinking of harming themselves. Once on this website, there are links for the state suicide prevention website which is called **Zero Suicide in Texas**, and the state coalition website which is called the **Texas Suicide Prevention Council**. Additionally, there is a Texas Suicide Hotline that can be reached by dialing 988 in which people who need assistance can speak with someone and there is one in nearly every city of Texas.

[28] Paso del Norte Health Foundation: Smoke Free.

The **Family Violence Program** is funded by Texas Health and Human Services. This program promotes self-sufficiency, safety, and long-term independence of adult and child victims of family violence and victims of teen dating violence. The program can provide emergency shelter and supportive services to victims and their children, educates the public, and provides training, and support to various organizations across Texas. This is an all-free program and there is no need to prove an income-based necessity.

There is also the **Crime Victims' Compensation Program** which is run by the Office of the Attorney General of Texas. This program helps crime victims and their immediate families with the financial costs of crime. CVC covers crime-related costs such as counseling, medical treatment, funerals, and loss of income not paid by other sources.

SUD Treatment Providers (Treatment/Intervention Providers)

Aliviane, Inc. is the largest substance misuse provider in El Paso and has an abundance of programs that serve children, adolescents, women, men, and families in the community. Aliviane provides prevention, intervention, treatment, recovery, and maintenance services.

Project Vida provides a comprehensive, evidence-based cessation program for middle school and high school teens and their parents.

Emergence Health Network (OSAR) provides free outreach, screening, assessment, and referral.

El Paso Behavioral Health System offers inpatient and outpatient mental health services to a wide variety of patients including children, adolescents, women, men, military, and seniors. This facility also provides substance misuse and dependency treatment.

PEAK Behavioral Health Services provides services for mental health, developmental disabilities, and substance use by making acute inpatient, residential treatment, adult partial hospitalization and recovery programs for both far east Texas and New Mexico available.

Homeward Bound Trinity offers complete substance misuse treatment with comprehensive residential and outpatient programs.

Recovery Alliance of El Paso aids people in recovery from alcoholism and drug addiction, including their families and community allies who support the recovery process.

Healthcare Providers

Project Vida continues to provide affordable low-income rental housing, low-cost healthcare, and provides prevention in homelessness and recovery services.

Centro San Vicente provides accessible and affordable medical care and social services.

Centro de Salud La Fe offers health care services, community health, and economic development to low-income families in El Paso County.

YP Programs

PRIDES (i.e., YPU) is an acronym for Prevention and Intervention of Drug Abuse through the Enhancement of Self-Esteem. The PRIDES program provides universal prevention services that promote a process of addressing health and wellness for individuals, families, and communities in El Paso County and Culberson County that increase knowledge, skills, and attitudes necessary for making positive life choices. PRIDES services include outreach to the community, linkages to behavioral health services throughout Far West Texas, and the use of Life Skills Training for families to increase pro-social behaviors that promote healthy and drug-free lifestyles.

With a particular focus on youth ages 12 to 16, **Strengthening Families** (i.e., YPS) is a family-based prevention program that promotes healthy living, awareness of risks related to alcohol, tobacco, and other drugs, and community involvement through activities that are educational, fun and inspiring for everyone in the family. Strengthening Families addresses risks related to substance misuse and other risk factors associated with school failure, delinquency, social problems and violence at home, school, or in the community, poverty, gang involvement, and other issues.

IMASTAR (i.e., YPI) stands for: I'm Motivated to learn, I'm Achieving my goals, I'm Staying drug and alcohol free, I'm Thinking about my future, I'm Active in my School, I'm Responsible for my success. IMASTAR is a prevention program that has been serving youth in El Paso County since 1994. The program addresses involvement in substance misuse and other high-risk behavior such as poor grades, excessive unexcused absenteeism, tardiness, disruptive behavior, gang activity, repeated suspensions, social problems, and family dysfunction.

Youth in IMASTAR are provided with prevention education skills training, referral support, AOD presentations, and tobacco presentations. Participants are also engaged in fun activities that are culturally relevant and offset attraction to the use of alcohol, tobacco, and other drugs. The program fosters bonding with peers, family, school, and community.

The **Ysleta Pueblo del Sur** (YDSP) Alcohol and Substance Abuse Program (ASAP) utilizes the Positive Action (PA) curriculum developed by the Center for Substance Abuse Prevention (CSAP). PA is an evidence-based program focused on character development and academic improvement. This program has demonstrated strong evidence of positive effects in prevention and intervention strategies for Native American youth, ages 6 to 12. When used in an intervention setting, such as counseling, it promotes intrinsic interest in becoming a better person by encouraging a positive self-concept, educational advancement, and responsible citizenship.

CHOICES Program is a drug and alcohol prevention program. The goal of the "Choices" program is the prevention of violence, alcohol, tobacco, and other drug use among the youth of El Paso, specifically the CIS targeted areas. CIS provides the Choices program weekly in 8 schools in the Ysleta and Socorro

Independent School Districts. CIS Choices provides services for other CIS campuses every month through a presentation, information dissemination, alternative drug-free activities, and career/health fairs.

Students Talking to Parents about ATOD

According to the TSS, students were asked if they would seek help from their parents, 71.9% answered "yes" in 2022. This is an increase from 69.7% in the 2020 TSS. Additionally, the Tobacco Control Network recently created videos on how parents can identify vape devices amongst their child's possessions and ways to talk to them about it. You can find the website at smokefreepdn.com. YP programs located in El Paso also place heavy emphasis on developing stronger parent-child relationships (e.g., Strengthening Families).

Students Receiving Education about ATOD

Many prevention programs in the El Paso community offer free substance use and misuse presentations. For example, the Advocates for Prevention Coalition offers free presentations in collaboration with the PRC on ATOD to schools. Individuals can contact Michelle Millen via email (mmillen@aliviane.org) to request a presentation. Depending on specific criteria, some presentations may be referred to local YP programs.

Life Skills Learns in YP Programs (pre and posttests)

Youth enrolled in the PRIDES program participate in groups twice a week for 45 minutes for a total of 8 weeks that utilize a curriculum that focuses on building life skills. The staff also hosts fun and engaging activities for the participants to enjoy in a safe, drug-free environment. They also share information with the community to change attitudes on substance use and mental health disorders.

Overview of Community Readiness

There are many programs available throughout Region 10, but most specifically in El Paso County. Many of these programs focus on outreach to youth and provide not only life skills training, but also substance use/misuse education and intervention. There are several programs for adults as well that offer much the same thing, and at outpatient capabilities. There are also several treatment facilities and hospitals that are ready to assist in mental health care and substance use/misuse care. Because El Paso is the largest county in the region it has the most, if not all, access to care facilities, which leaves other counties at a disadvantage.

Gaps in Services

The most significant barrier to receiving services is our lack of transportation throughout the region. El Paso County provides many of the services that are available in the region yet travel from areas such as Presidio or Marfa takes hours. Furthermore, colonias in Region 10 suffer from harsh road conditions where in some cases the roadways are unpaved and flood with even small amounts of rain.

Areas in the region, such as Presidio County, have expressed to the PRC-10 through programs like Rural Community Opioid Response Program that services for substance misuse prevention are needed. Rural community stakeholders expressed the need for treatment services for substance misuse because the nearest facility is in El Paso County, which is 250 miles away. This situation is the case for most of Region 10 when seeking out services for family members for substance misuse and mental health services in the rural communities.

Gaps in Data

While this assessment is considered comprehensive, the reporting and selection of the measures cannot represent all aspects of health in the community, nor do we serve all populations of interest. As a community we must recognize that data gaps, in some ways, limit the ability to assess a community's health needs.

For example, we recognize that certain population groups were not identified in the assessment by survey data. It is often difficult to locate other populations by independent analysis such as pregnant women, the LGBTQIA community, and undocumented residents. In terms of content, the Regional Needs Assessment was designed to provide a comprehensive picture of the community's health, however, there are certainly a significant number of behavioral health conditions that were not explicitly addressed.

Our targets for data collection are in the areas of drug misuse treatment, and prevention/intervention programs, local hospitals, county and local health departments, medical examiner's office, poison control centers, drug helplines, mental health centers, HIV/STD outreach programs, pharmaceutical associations, county forensic labs, criminal justice/police reports, drug seizures-drug cost/purity, education/school districts, recreation centers, and university researchers.

Moving Forward

The Prevention Resource Center 10 is continuously seeking new and up to date data that is relevant to the region as well as the state. The RNA is filled with data that individuals, organizations, and agencies may like to examine more in-depth. Data requests or submissions can be made by contacting:

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Putting it All Together

The RNA has identified alcohol, vaping, and marijuana (THC) to be the most pressing substance use behaviors that need to be addressed. Right behind THC is the issue of fentanyl or fake pills. In El Paso County, felony arrests for THC have been increasing, with 2022 seeing over 1,400 arrests of those 10 to 16 in possession of THC, whether through vape products or other forms of THC.

Limited community outreach and lack of health literacy has contributed to the substance use and misuse in our region. Additionally, while not a SDoH, social media and the perception of substance use therein is a factor as we attempt to combat that with facts and education.

The behavioral health disparities in Region 10 are the access to behavioral health care, especially in our more rural counties. El Paso County has most of the healthcare facilities and there are hundreds of miles that separate the other five counties in Region 10 from accessing these. Additionally, the rural counties have the most uninsured populations.

Regional Contributors

Since 2014 the Prevention Resource Center for Region 10 has published a Regional Needs Assessment report. Each year the report becomes more inclusive as to the type of data the community needs for prevention programming. Texas Health and Human Services Commission supports the required assessment and the completion of the report, but local county data for several indicators are difficult to acquire each year. Given the unique landscape of Region 10 with its urban, rural, and farming communities, and shared demographics, the PRC still needs data for much of the other counties for an accurate snapshot of health and outcome behaviors. If you would be interested in contributing to the Regional Needs Assessment, please contact the PRC Program Director at 915.782.4000 ext. 1322 to learn what information would be most helpful for the next report. The PRC for Region 10 is committed to a unified and strategic way of using data to address population needs in the region to ultimately achieve health equity. Regional Contributors to the RNA include the PRC-10 Program Director and Acting Data Coordinator, Michelle Millen and Divisional Director, Julie Priego.

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Appendix A – List of Tables

Appendix B – List of Figures

Glossary of Helpful Terms and Definitions

ACES	Adverse Childhood Experiences. Potentially traumatic events that occur in childhood (0-17 years) such as experiencing violence, abuse, or neglect; witnessing violence in the home; and having a family member attempt or die by suicide. Also included are aspects of the child's environment that can undermine their sense of safety, stability, and bonding such as growing up in a household with substance use, mental health problems, or instability due to parental separation or incarceration of a parent, sibling, or other member of the household. May also refer to adverse *community* experiences – such as concentrated poverty, segregation from opportunity, and community violence – contribute to community trauma, which can exacerbate adverse childhood experiences (ACEs). Please see the beginning the report for more information on ACEs.
Adolescent	An individual ranging between the ages of 10 and 20 years depending on what health organization you reference. For a more in-depth description and definition, see the "Adolescence" section in "Key Concepts" in the beginning of the RNA.
ATOD	Acronym for alcohol, tobacco, and other drugs.
BRFSS	Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System. Health-related telephone survey that collects state data about U.S. residents regarding their health-related behaviors, chronic health conditions, and use of preventive services.
Counterfeit Drug	A medication or pharmaceutical item which is fraudulently produced and/or mislabeled then sold with the intent to deceptively represent its origin, authenticity, or effectiveness. Counterfeit drugs include drugs that contain

	no active pharmaceutical ingredient (API), an incorrect amount of API, an inferior-quality API, a wrong API, contaminants, or repackaged expired products.
DSHS	The Texas Department of State Health Services. The agency's mission is to improve the health, safety, and well-being of Texans through good stewardship of public resources and a focus on core public health functions.
Drug	A medicine or other substance which has a physiological and/or psychological effect when ingested or otherwise introduced into the body. Drugs can affect how the brain and the rest of the body work and cause changes in mood, awareness, thoughts, feelings, or behavior.
Evaluation	Systematic application of scientific and statistical procedures for measuring program conceptualization, design, implementation, and utility, making comparisons based on these measurements, and the use of the resulting information to optimize program outcomes. The primary purpose is to gain insight to assist in future change.
HHS	The United States Health and Human Services. The mission of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services is to enhance the health and well-being of all Americans, by providing for effective health and human services and by fostering sound, sustained advances in the sciences underlying medicine, public health, and social services.
Incidence	The proportion, rate, or frequency of new occurrences of a disease, crime, or something else undesirable. In the case of substance use, it is a measure of the risk for new substance use behaviors and new substance use disorder cases within a community.

LGBTQIA+	**An inclusive term referring to people of marginalized gender identities and sexual orientations and their allies. Examples include lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, non-binary, genderqueer, questioning, queer, intersex, asexual, demisexual, and pansexual.**
Justice-Impacted	Justice-impacted individuals include those who have been incarcerated or detained in a prison, immigration detention center, local jail, juvenile detention center, or any other carceral setting, those who have been convicted but not incarcerated, those who have been charged but not convicted, and those who have been arrested.
MAT/MOUD	Medication-Assisted Treatment. The use of medications, in combination with counseling and behavioral therapies, to provide a "whole patient" approach to the treatment of substance use disorders.
Neurotoxin	Synthetic or naturally occurring substances that damage, destroy, or impair nerve tissue and the function of the nervous system. They inhibit communication between neurons across a synapse.
Person-Centered Language or Person-First Language	Language that puts people first. A person's identity and self-image are closely linked to the words used to describe them. Using person-centered language is about respecting the dignity, worth, unique qualities, and strengths of every individual. It reinforces the idea that people are more than their substance use disorder, mental illness, or disability. Please note: some people do prefer the use of language that is not person-centered to self-identify, e.g., in Alcoholics Anonymous (AA) and Narcotics Anonymous (NA), some people prefer to self-identify as an "addict" rather than a "person with addiction" even though this is not person-centered language. It is best practice to use the language that a person asks you to use when referring to them.

PRC	Prevention Resource Center. Prevention Resource Centers provide information about substance use to the general community and help track substance use problems. They provide trainings, support community programs and tobacco prevention activities, and connect people with community resources related to substance use. The beginning of the RNA includes significantly more details on the purpose and functions of the PRCs.
Prevalence	The current proportion, rate, or frequency of a disease, crime, or other event or health state with a given community. In the case of substance use, it refers to the current rates of substance use, and the current rate of substance use disorders within a given community.
Protective Factor	Conditions or attributes (skills, strengths, resources, supports or coping strategies) in individuals, families, communities, or the larger society that help people deal more effectively with stressful events and mitigate or eliminate risk in families and communities.
Recovery	A process of change through which individuals struggling with behavioral health challenges improve their health and wellness, live a self-directed life, and strive to reach their full potential.
Risk Factor	Conditions, behaviors, or attributes in individuals, families, communities, or the larger society that contribute to or increase the risk in families and communities.
Self-Directed Violence	Anything a person does intentionally that can cause injury to self, including death.

SPF	Strategic Prevention Framework. SPF is a model created by the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA) to assist communities with implementing effective plans to prevent substance use. The idea behind the SPF is to use findings from public health research and community assessment, such as this RNA, along with evidence-based prevention programs to build a robust and sustainable prevention system. This, in turn, promotes resilience and decreases risk factors in individuals, families, and communities. More information can be found here: https://www.samhsa.gov/sites/default/files/20190620-samhsa-strategic-prevention-framework-guide.pdf
Stigma	The stigma of substance use—the mark of disgrace or infamy associated with the disease—stems from behavioral symptoms and aspects of substance use disorder. The concept of stigma describes the powerful, negative perceptions commonly associated with substance use and misuse. Stigma has the potential to negatively affect a person's self-esteem, damage relationships with loved ones, and prevent those suffering from substance use and misuse from accessing treatment.
SDoH	Social Determinants of Health. These refer to the conditions in the environments where people are born, live, learn, work, play, worship, and age that affect a wide range of health, functioning, and quality-of-life outcomes and risks. See the beginning of the RNA for more details.
Substance Abuse	When substance use adversely affects the health of an individual or when the use of a substance imposes social and personal costs. Please note: This is an antiquated term that should be avoided as it contributes to the stigma surrounding substance use and substance use disorders. The term "abuse" has been found to have a high association with negative judgments and punishment and can prevent people seeking treatment. More information can be found here:

	https://nida.nih.gov/research-topics/addiction-science/words-matter-preferred-language-talking-about-addiction
Substance Dependence	An adaptive biological and psychological state that develops from repeated drug administration, and which results in withdrawal upon cessation of substance use.
Substance Misuse or Non-Medical Substance Use	The use of a substance for a purpose not consistent with legal or medical guidelines. This term often describes the use of a prescription drug in a way that varies from the medical direction, such as taking more than the prescribed amount of a drug or using someone else's prescribed drug for medical or recreational use.
Substance Use	The consumption of any drugs such as prescription medications, alcohol, tobacco, and other illicit drugs. Substance use is an inclusive, umbrella term that includes everything from an occasional glass of wine with dinner or the legal use of prescription medication as directed by a doctor all the way to use that causes harm and becomes a substance use disorder (SUD).
SUD	Substance Use Disorder. A condition in which there is uncontrolled use of a substance despite harmful consequences. SUDs occur when the recurrent use of alcohol and/or drugs causes clinically significant impairment, including health problems, disability, and failure to meet major responsibilities at work, school, or home.
Telehealth	The use of electronic information and telecommunications technologies to support and promote long-distance clinical health care, patient and professional health-related education, public health, and health administration. Technologies include videoconferencing, the internet, store-and-forward imaging, streaming media, and terrestrial and wireless communications.

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