2024 REGIONAL
NEEDS ASSESSMENT
Region 10 Prevention Resource Center

ALIVIANE

2024 REGIONAL NEEDS ASSESSMENT

Corey Bixler

Table of Contents

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 six counties in El Paso, Brewster, Culberson, Hudspeth, Jeff Davis, and Presidio Texas.

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

Who creates the RNA?

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

- Youth and young adults
- Parents
- Business communities
- Media
- Schools
- Organizations serving youth and young adults
- Law enforcement agencies
- Religious or fraternal organizations
- Civic or volunteer groups
- Healthcare professionals and organizations
- State, local, and tribal government agencies
- Other local organizations involved in promoting behavioral health and reducing substance use and non-medical use of prescription drugs, such as recovery communities, Education Services Centers, and Local Mental Health Authorities[2]

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

How is the RNA informed?

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

---

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

Main key findings from this assessment includes:

Demographics:

The population in Region 10 has remained steady. Largely, the Hispanic population has remained the most dominant across all six counties. The population of males versus females varies across the counties in Region 10 as well as largest age group.

Substance Use Behaviors:

In general, most data indicated a decline in use amongst most substances in Region 10. One exception is high school seniors in almost every category from TSS data. Though the data shows some decline in usage of various substances, the decline is very small when compared to other grade levels.

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.

Tobacco and e-cigarette/vaping product retailers continued to grow in Region 10 and was most visible in Culberson County. 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 substance use disorder 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. The Texas School Survey showed a decrease in students who felt they could reach out to their school counselors if they had a substance use disorder.

Region 10 saw a significant number of individuals aged 19-64 who were uninsured. The average percentage of uninsured adults across the region was 32%. Presidio County had the highest percentage at 47%. The percentage for the entire state of Texas was 24%. Lack of health insurance could be a substantial barrier when an individual is considering whether to seek behavioral health services.

Protective Factors and Community Strengths:

Region 10 has a high percentage of high school graduates and those who have obtained a bachelor's degree. This level of achievement usually leads to higher incomes which, in turn, leads to less chances of substance use/misuse.

The crime rate for all counties in Region 10 is remarkably low. Culberson County, on average, showed the lowest crime rates across various categories.

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:

- Exploration of related risk and protective factors as defined by The Center for Substance Abuse Prevention (CSAP);
- 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
- Broader public health and public safety consequences that result from substance use and behavioral health challenges.

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

Prevention Resource Centers (PRCs)

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

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

- Underage alcohol use;
- Underage tobacco and nicotine products use;
- Marijuana and other cannabinoids use; and
- Non-medical use of prescription drugs.

PRCs have four fundamental objectives:

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

Regions

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

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

Image courtesy of HHSC.

How PRCs Help the Community

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

Data

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

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

Training

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

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

Media

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

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

Tobacco

The PRC Tobacco Coordinators provide education and conduct activities that address retailer compliance with state law. The goal of these tobacco-related activities is to reduce minors' access to tobacco, e-cigarette, and other nicotine products. To accomplish this, Tobacco Coordinators:

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

Regional Epidemiological Workgroups

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

The Regional Needs Assessment (RNA)

Purpose/Relevance of the RNA

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

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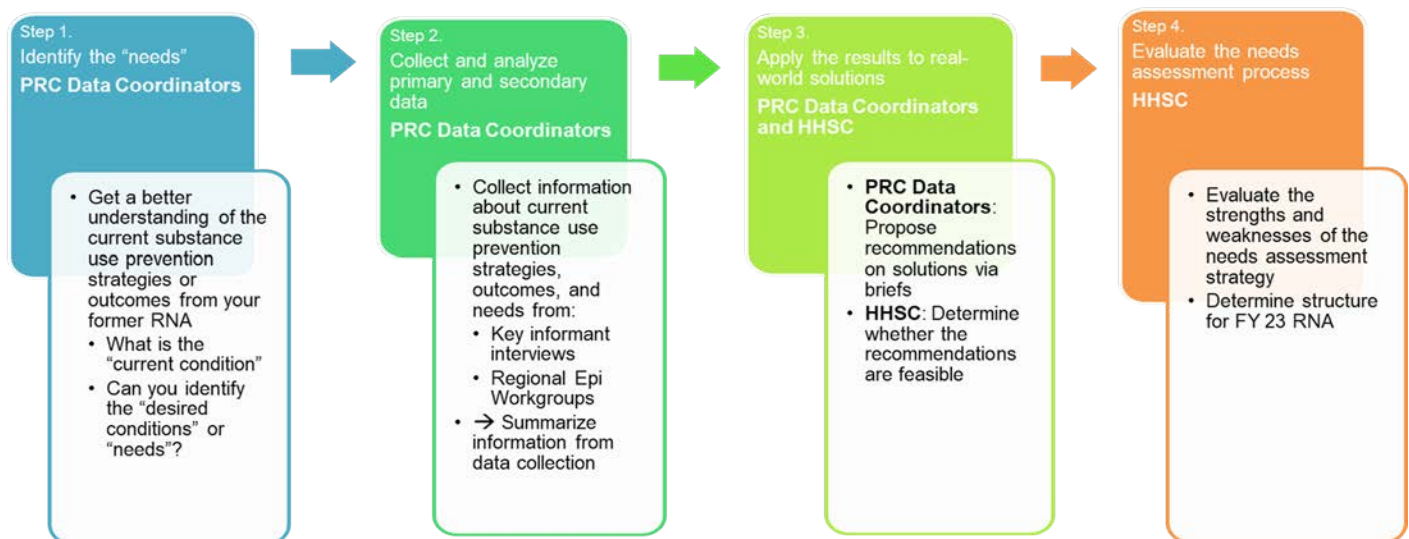
Image courtesy of HHSC.

Stakeholders/Audience

Stakeholders can use the information presented in this report to contribute to program planning, evidence-based decision making, and community education. The executive summary found at the beginning of this report provides highlights of the report for those seeking a brief overview. Since readers of this report will come from a variety of backgrounds, a glossary of key concepts can be found at the end of this needs assessment. The core of the report focuses on risk factors and protective factors, consumption patterns, and public health and safety consequences.

---

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

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's Prevention Resource Center hosted its second annual Bridging the Gaps Summit on May 31, 2024. This region-wide event has the goal of sharing prevention resources, data, and networking opportunities. This year, PRC Region 10 focused its efforts on raising awareness about the fentanyl epidemic that is impacting Texas communities. The in-person event was attended by over 100 participants from Region 10 including prevention and recovery specialists, health care professionals, as well as educators and school administrators.

The Bridging the Gaps Summit included a panel of law enforcement officers from different agencies including the agents from the United States Drug Enforcement Administration, the chief of the El Paso Police Department, an officer from the El Paso County Sherriff's Office, an officer from U.S. Customs and Border Patrol, and the chief of the El Paso Fire Department. The purpose of the panel was to answer questions and share insight about the current fentanyl epidemic with the community. The event also featured a panel of parents from the region who have lost their children to fentanyl overdose in an effort to spread awareness.

---

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

Methodology

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

Conceptual Framework

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

Process

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

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

Quantitative Data Selection

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

While the data selection process was heavily informed by research and evidence on substance use, we caution readers against drawing any firm conclusions about the causes and consequences of substance use from the data reported here. The secondary data we have compiled does not necessarily show a direct causal relationship between these factors, substance use, and consequences for the community.

Longitudinal Data

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

COVID-19 and Data Quality

One of the many impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic was a direct negative effect on the data collection efforts of many organizations and agencies. This in turn has left a lasting mark on the validity and reliability of any data that was collected during this time. While this report will include data from the time of COVID-19, primarily the years 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 on the following page provide more detail on context on recruitment and the number of usable surveys from 2018 through 2022, showcasing how 2020 caused a sizable drop in both campuses that participated and in usable surveys.

Table 1. Number of Usable Surveys Included in State Sample for Texas School Survey 2018-2022

Report Year	Original Campuses Selected	Campuses Signed Up to Participate	Actual Participating Campuses	Total Non-Blank Surveys	Usable Surveys	Number Rejected	Percent Rejected
Number of Surveys Included in State Sample for TSS							
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.

Table 2. Texas School Survey Distribution Across Grades in 2020 and 2022

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

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

Qualitative Data Selection

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

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

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

Key Informant Interviews

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

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

Each participant was asked the following questions:

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

Once the KII was complete, the Data Coordinator transcribed the audio from the interviews and then analyzed the data. This involved categorizing the information by topics and themes and looking for patterns across the interviews.

Key Concepts

Epidemiology

Epidemiology is defined as the study (scientific, systematic, and data-driven) of the distribution (frequency, pattern) and determinants (causes, risk factors) of health-related states or events (not just diseases) in specified populations (neighborhood, school, city, state, country, global). It is also the application of this study to the control of health problems.[5] This definition provides the theoretical framework that this assessment uses to discuss the overall impact of substance use. Epidemiology frames substance use as a preventable and treatable public health concern. The Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA), the main federal authority on substance use, utilizes epidemiology to identify and analyze community patterns of substance use and the contributing factors influencing this behavior.

Risk and Protective Factors

One component shared by effective prevention programs is a focus on risk and protective factors that influence adolescents. Protective factors are characteristics associated with a lower likelihood of negative outcomes or that reduce a risk factor's impact. Examples include strong and positive family bonds, parental monitoring of children's activities, and access to mentoring. Risk factors are characteristics at the biological, psychological, family, community, or cultural level that precede and are associated with a higher likelihood of negative outcomes. Examples include unstable home environments, parental use of alcohol or drugs, parental mental illness, poverty, and failure in school performance. Risk and protective factors can exist in any of the domains of the Socio-Ecological Model, described more in the following section.[6]

Social-Ecological Model

The Socio-Ecological Model (SEM) is a conceptual framework developed to better understand the multidimensional risk and protective factors that influence health behavior and to categorize health intervention strategies.[7] This RNA is organized using the four domains of the SEM (See Figure 2)[8] as described below:

- Societal Domain – Social and cultural norms, policies, and socio-demographics such as the economic status of the community and legislation about the availability of different substances.
- Community Domain – Social and physical factors that indirectly influence youth including educational attainment of the community and community levels of poverty, community environments that youth engage with like school or religious institutions, and community conditions like the physical built environment, the health care/service system, and retail access to substances.
- Interpersonal Domain – Social factors and experiences that impact youth including their peer groups at school, friends, family conditions, perceptions of parental attitudes about substance use, perceptions of peer consumption, and perceptions about ease of access to substances.

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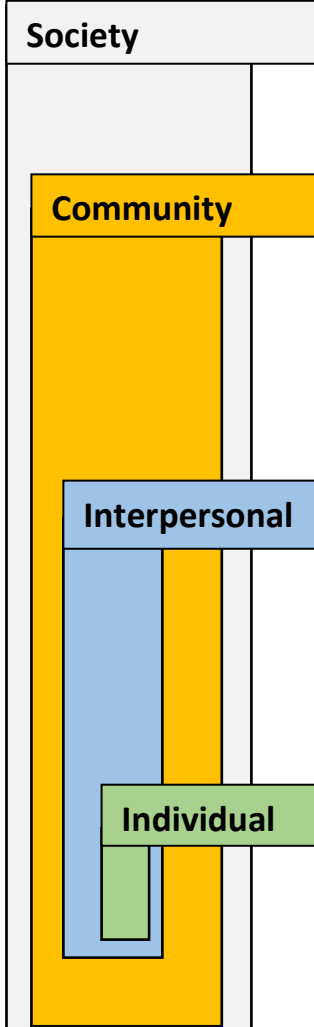
[5] Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. (2012).
[6] Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services. (2019).
[7] Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. (2022a).
[8] Adapted from: D'Amico, EJ, et al. (2016).

Figure 3. 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

- Individual Domain – Intrapersonal characteristics of youth such as an individual's knowledge, skills, attitudes, beliefs, and perceptions.

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

Social Determinants of Health (SDOH)

The U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Health People 2030 defines the SDOH as the conditions in the environments where people are born, live, learn, work, play, worship, and age that affect a wide range of health, functioning, and quality-of-life outcomes and risks.[9] The SDOH are grouped into 5 domains (see Figure 3): 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 4. 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-health

---

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

Adolescence

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

A similar but slightly different term that is used in the justice system is "juvenile." The Texas Juvenile Justice System defines a juvenile as a person at least 10 years old but not yet 17 at the time he or she commits an act of "delinquent conduct" or "conduct in need of supervision".[12] Delinquent conduct is generally conduct that could result in imprisonment or jail if committed by an adult. Conduct in Need of Supervision for juveniles includes truancy and running away from home. In the context of some indicators, juvenile will be used instead of adolescent to more precisely define the population of interest.

Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACEs)

The CDC-Kaiser Permanente adverse childhood experiences (ACE) study from 1998 is one of the largest investigations of childhood abuse, neglect, and household challenges, and the effects on health and well-being later in life.[13] ACEs are events that occur in children 0-17 years of age. The ACE questionnaire asks about experiences such as childhood abuse, neglect, and household dysfunction across seven different categories. The study showed that individuals with a score of 4 or more (meaning they experienced at least one event in four of the seven categories) have an increased risk for:

- Smoking, heavy alcohol use, and SUDs

- Mental health issues, such as depression and suicidal behavior

- Poor self-rated health

- Sexually transmitted disease

- Challenges with obesity and physical inactivity

- Heart disease

- Lung disease

- Risk for broken bones

- Multiple types of cancer

---

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

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

ACEs are common with the CDC reporting that approximately 61% of adults have experienced at least one type of ACE before the age of 18, and 1 in 6 reports having 4 or more. Women and other marginalized groups are at a higher risk for experiencing 4 or more types of ACEs. ACEs can, however, be prevented by creating safe, stable, and healthy relationships and environments. Preventing ACEs requires understanding and addressing the risk and protective factors that make these experiences more likely to occur.[14] **Figure 5** below describes the potential health and socioeconomic benefits in adulthood that could come from preventing ACEs in childhood.

Figure 5. Potential reduction of negative outcomes in adulthood from preventing ACEs in childhood.
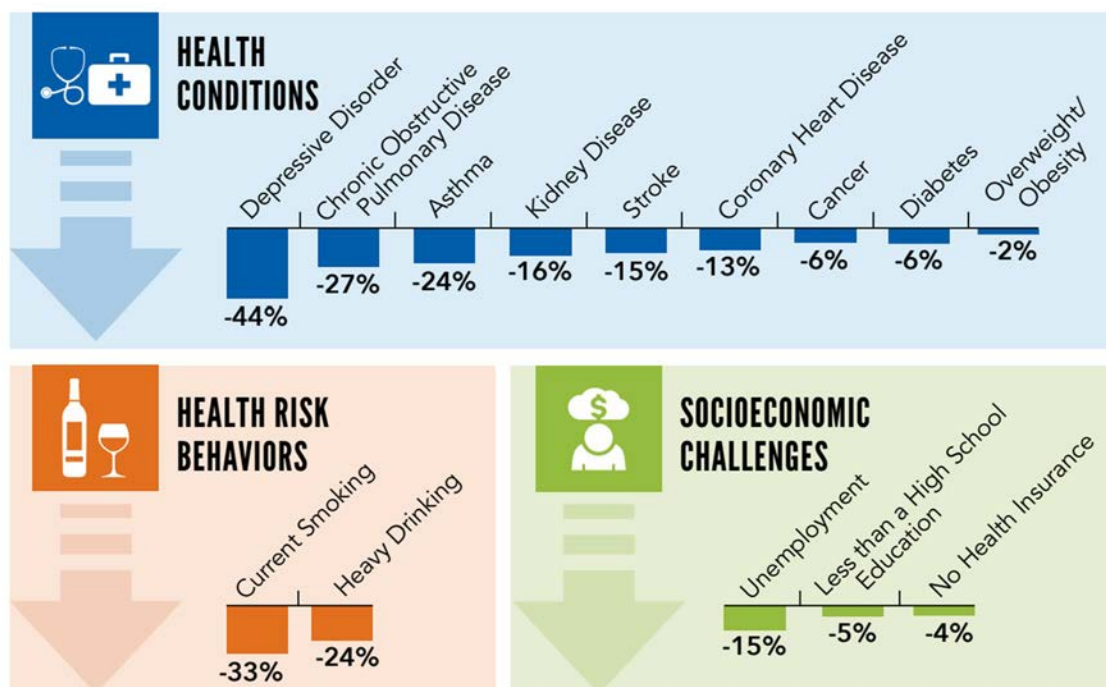
Positive Childhood Experiences (PCEs)

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

---

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

times."[15] 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.[16]

The researchers used data from adults who responded to the 2015 Wisconsin Behavioral Risk Factor Survey (BRFS) and, like the ACEs study, also found that PCEs have a dose-response relationship with adult mental and behavioral health meaning that experiencing more PCEs was associated with better outcomes. This included a lower odd of depression and poor mental health and increased odds of reporting high amounts of social and emotional support in adulthood. The protective effects of PCE's remained even after adjusting for ACEs suggesting that promotion of PCEs may have a positive lifelong impact despite co-occurring adversities such as ACEs.[17]

Consumption Patterns

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

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

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

Regional Demographics

Data for the regional demographics came from the U.S. Census Bureau. The Census Bureau conducted its last Decennial Census in 2020. However, the Census Bureau also conducts the American Community

---

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

Survey (ACS) to provide population estimates every five years. The demographics provided herein are from that survey unless otherwise noted. The ACS 5-year estimate uses data from 2018-2022.

Overview of Region

Region 10 consists of six counties that total 21,700 square miles in the furthest part of West Texas and is also known as the Upper Rio Grande Region. The six counties in the region are Brewster, Culberson, El Paso, Hudspeth, Jeff Davis, and Presidio. Region 10 is on the border of two countries and contains one of the largest military installations in the nation. Region 10 is located in the Chihuahuan Desert, an ecological region with an arid climate, and is home to the Franklin, Davis, Guadalupe, and Chisos mountain ranges.

Geographic Boundaries

True to its name, four of the region's six counties are bordered by the Rio Grande River, which serves as the geographical and political border between Texas and the Mexican state of Chihuahua to the south. New Mexico is located on the northern border of El Paso, Hudspeth, and Culberson County. The eastern boundary of the region is made up of the counties of Culberson, Jeff Davis, and Brewster.

Figure 6. Region 10 Map
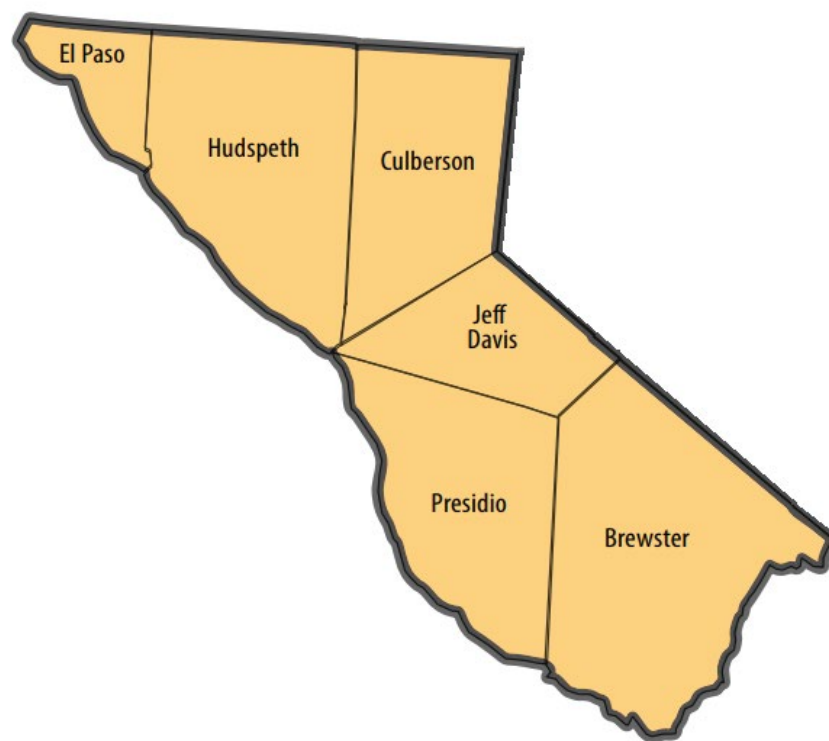
Source: Texas Health and Human Services Regional Map. 2024

Counties

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 6,183 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 founding, 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 3,812 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 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 treaty agreement with Mexico in 1846. 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 Mexican border with a population of 863,832[18]. 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 29,002 active-duty military members and 9,857 civilian personnel.[19]

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, and El Paso to the west. Sierra Blanca was made the county seat in 1917. The county is 4,570 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 enroute 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 2,264 square miles of mountainous terrain, with numerous wildlife including mule deer, pronghorn antelope, javelina, and jack snipe, 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.

---

[18] United States Census Bureau. American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, 2024.
[19] Texas Comptroller of Public Accounts. Fort Bliss: Economic Impact on the Texas Economy, 2024.

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.

Presidio

Presidio County is geographically triangular and is made up of 3,855 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 by land area. 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.

Major Metropolitan Areas

The United States Office of Management and Budget defines metropolitan statistical areas as core areas with a large population nucleus and adjacent communities that have a high degree of socioeconomic interaction with that core.

In 2012, the counties of El Paso and Hudspeth were designated as a metropolitan statistical area along with Doña Ana County in New Mexico. The second most populace city in Doña Ana County is Las Cruces and is located 50 miles away from El Paso.

Demographic Information

Total Population

The total population of Texas is estimated to be 29,243,342. Region 10's population is broken down below by county, region, and state.

Table 3. Total Population, Region 10 by County

Area	Population
Brewster	9,454
Culberson	2,181
El Paso	863,832
Hudspeth	3,329
Jeff Davis	1,992
Presidio	6,168
Region 10	886,956
Texas	29,243,342

Source: U.S. Census Bureau. ACS 5-Year Estimates, 2024

Total Population by Sex and Age

Total Population by Sex

The largest disparity between sexes is in Culberson and Hudspeth. There are an estimated 160 males per 100 females in Culberson and 156 males per 100 females in Hudspeth[20]. Females outnumber males in Brewster, El Paso, and Presidio.

Table 4: Population by Sex per County, Region 10

Area	Male	Female	TOTAL
Brewster	4,882	4,664	9,454
Culberson	1,124	1,064	2,181
El Paso	421,004	444,653	863,832
Hudspeth	1,684	1,518	3,329
Jeff Davis	993	1,003	1,992
Presidio	2,984	3,147	6,168
Region 10	432,668	456,049	886,956

Source: United States Census Bureau. ACS 5-Year Estimates, 2024.

Figure 7: Male/Female Percentage per County, Region 10
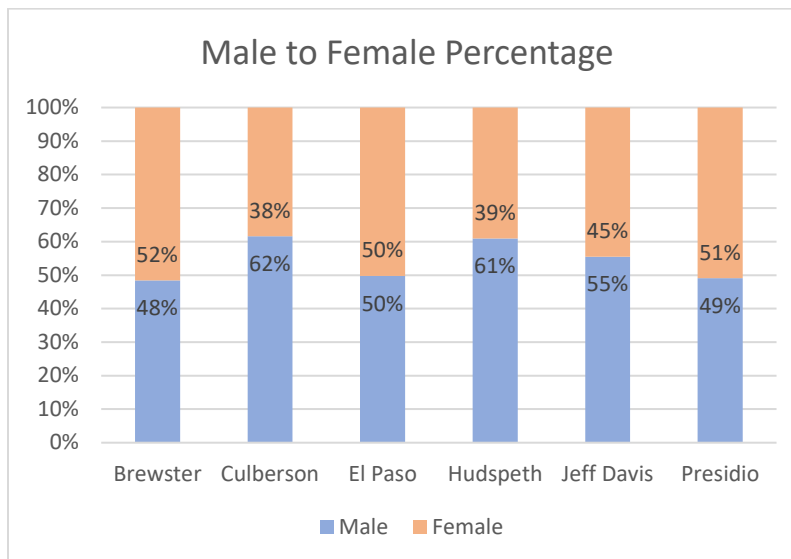
Source: United States Census Bureau. ACS 5-Year Estimates, 2024.

---

[20] United States Census Bureau. American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, 2024.

Total Population by Age

According to the American Community Survey 5-year estimates, the largest age group for Brewster, Jeff Davis, and Presidio is 65-74. Culberson is the only county whose largest age group is 45 to 54. El Paso and Hudspeth's largest age group is 25 to 34. For all of Texas, the largest age group was also 25-34 and estimated to be 4.2 million[21].

Figures 8-13 show a breakdown of all age groups for all Region 10 counties.

Figure 8: Population by Age, Brewster County
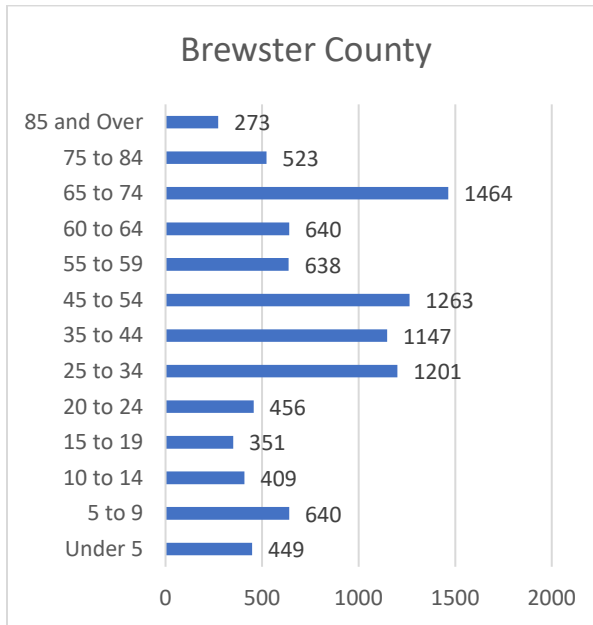
Figure 9: Population by Age, Culberson County
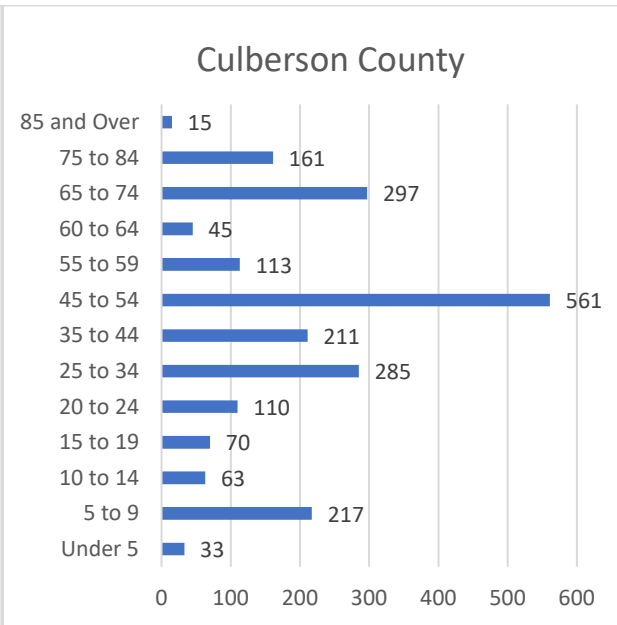
Source: United States Census Bureau. ACS 5-Year Estimates, 2024.

---

[21] United States Census Bureau. American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, 2024.

Figure 10: Population by Age, Brewster County
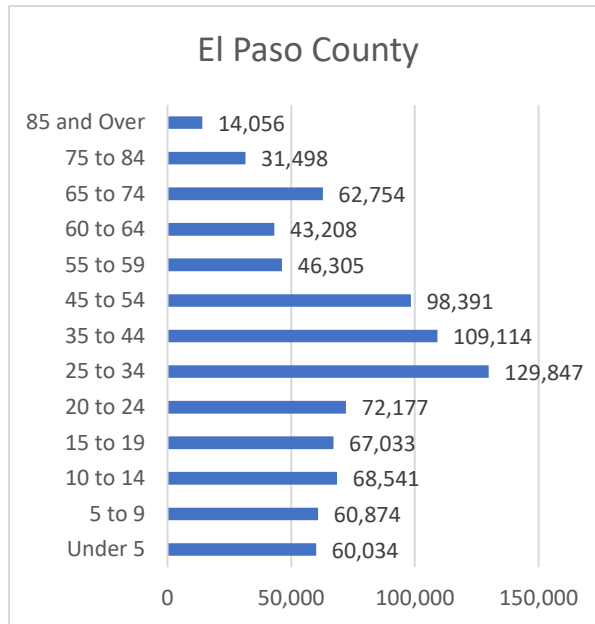
Figure 11: Population by Age, Hudspeth County

El Paso County

Age	Population
85 and Over	14,056
75 to 84	31,498
65 to 74	62,754
60 to 64	43,208
55 to 59	46,305
45 to 54	98,391
35 to 44	109,114
25 to 34	129,847
20 to 24	72,177
15 to 19	67,033
10 to 14	68,541
5 to 9	60,874
Under 5	60,034

Hudspeth County

Age	Population
85 and Over	40
75 to 84	99
65 to 74	228
60 to 64	155
55 to 59	81
45 to 54	416
35 to 44	442
25 to 34	781
20 to 24	390
15 to 19	287
10 to 14	158
5 to 9	127
Under 5	125
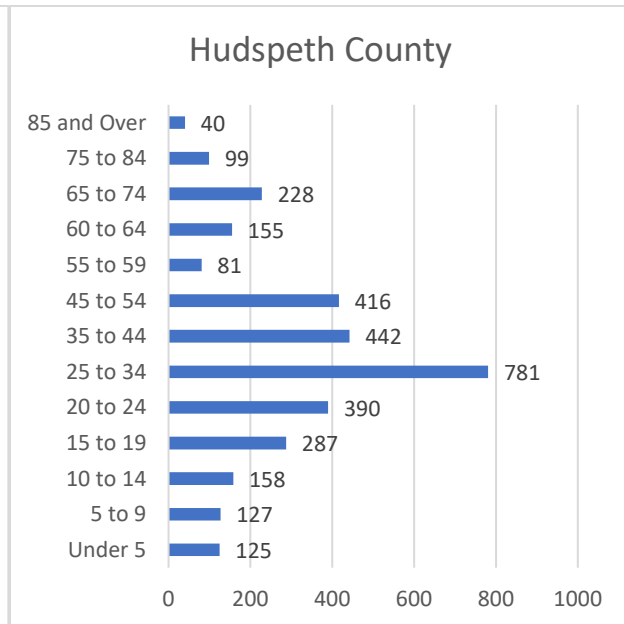
Source: United States Census Bureau. ACS 5-Year Estimates, 2024.

Figure 12: Population by Age, Jeff Davis County
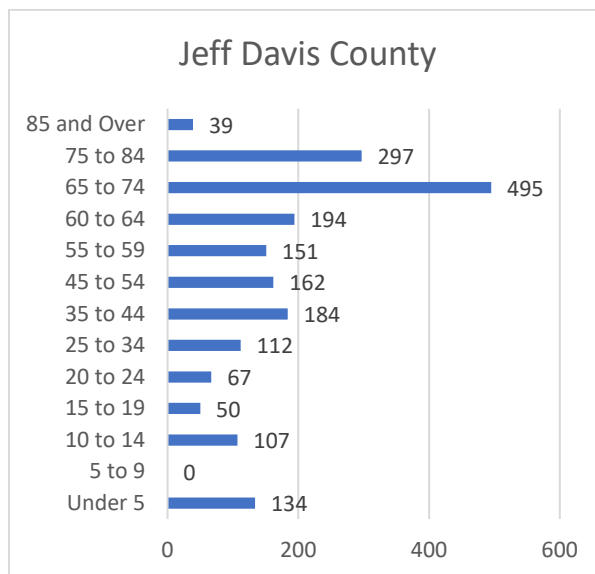
Figure 13: Population by Age, Presidio County

Jeff Davis County

Age	Population
85 and Over	39
75 to 84	297
65 to 74	495
60 to 64	194
55 to 59	151
45 to 54	162
35 to 44	184
25 to 34	112
20 to 24	67
15 to 19	50
10 to 14	107
5 to 9	0
Under 5	134

Presidio County

Age	Population
85 and Over	126
75 to 84	481
65 to 74	798
60 to 64	284
55 to 59	486
45 to 54	498
35 to 44	796
25 to 34	325
20 to 24	431
15 to 19	464
10 to 14	281
5 to 9	693
Under 5	505
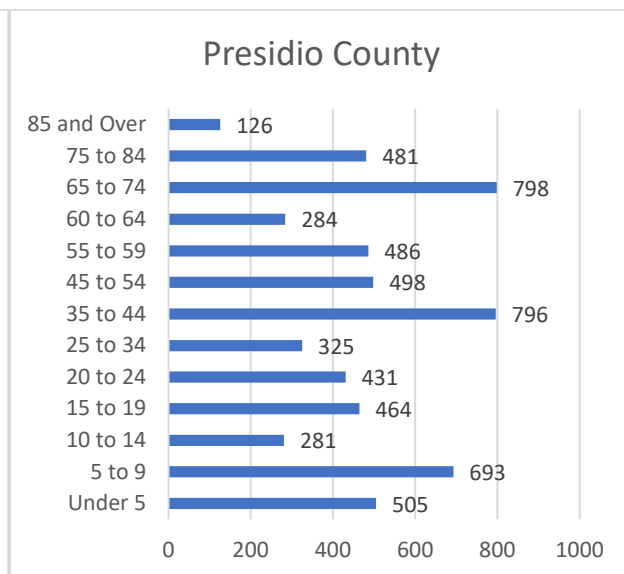
Source: United States Census Bureau. ACS 5-Year Estimates, 2024.

Total Population by Race

Total Population by Race (Alone)

"Race (Alone)" means that people are only counted in a racial group if they would identify as only that race, and therefore each category does not include people who would identify as multiracial. They are captured in the "Two or more" categories.

The survey and estimates provided in this section do not contain the estimates for *Hispanic or Latino* or *Mexican.* Those estimates are detailed in the **Total Population by Ethnicity by Race (Alone)** section.

The estimated total population by race(alone) for Texas, Region 10, and each county are represented in **Tables 5-12.**

Table 5. Total Population by Race (Alone), Texas

Estimated Population	Texas
17,293,460	White
4,407,783	Two or More Races
3,552,579	Black or African American
3,444,161	White and Some Other Race
2,281,525	Some Other Race
1,511,069	Asian
479,535	Asian Indian
282,108	Vietnamese
265,507	Other Asian
264,621	White and Black or African American
232,693	Chinese
184,218	White and American Indian and Alaska Native
175,914	White and Asian
169,576	American Indian and Alaska Native
141,114	Filipino
85,089	Korean
57,316	Black or African American and Some Other Race
27,350	Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander
26,681	Black or African American and American Indian and Alaska Native
25,023	Japanese
13,714	Cherokee Tribal Grouping
8,828	Other Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander
7,438	Chamorro
7,019	Native Hawaiian
5,216	Navajo Tribal Grouping
4,065	Samoan
1,397	Sioux Tribal Grouping
891	Chippewa Tribal Grouping

Source: United States Census Bureau. ACS 5-Year Estimates, 2024.

Table 6. Total Population by Race (Alone), Region 10

Estimated Population	Region 10
443,696	White
263,786	Two or More Races
238,443	White and Some Other Race
132,931	Some Other Race
27,858	Black or African American
11,013	Asian
6,293	American Indian and Alaska Native
4,878	White and Black or African American
3,832	White and Asian
3,332	White and American Indian and Alaska Native
3,089	Black or African American and Some Other Race
2,376	Filipino
1,962	Asian Indian
1,880	Chinese
1,596	Korean
1,497	Other Asian
1,379	Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander
1,144	Vietnamese
568	Other Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander
558	Japanese
479	Black or African American and American Indian and Alaska Native
438	Chamorro
294	Samoan
270	Navajo Tribal Grouping
249	Cherokee Tribal Grouping
79	Native Hawaiian
32	Sioux Tribal Grouping
0	Chippewa Tribal Grouping

Source: United States Census Bureau. ACS 5-Year Estimates, 2024.

Table 7. Total Population by Race (Alone), El Paso County

Estimated Population	El Paso
428,762	White
257,556	Two or More Races
232,692	White and Some Other Race
131,477	Some Other Race
27,772	Black or African American
10,820	Asian
6,066	American Indian and Alaska Native
4,869	White and Black or African American
3,689	White and Asian
3,189	White and American Indian and Alaska Native
3,082	Black or African American and Some Other Race
2,254	Filipino
1,962	Asian Indian
1,861	Chinese
1,586	Korean
1,463	Other Asian
1,379	Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander
1,136	Vietnamese
568	Other Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander
558	Japanese
479	Black or African American and American Indian and Alaska Native
438	Chamorro
294	Samoan
249	Cherokee Tribal Grouping
161	Navajo Tribal Grouping
79	Native Hawaiian
32	Sioux Tribal Grouping
0	Chippewa Tribal Grouping

Source: United States Census Bureau. ACS 5-Year Estimates, 2024.

Table 8. Total Population by Race (Alone), Brewster County

Estimated Population	Brewster
7,494	White
1,210	Two or More Races
898	White and Some Other Race
550	Some Other Race
135	Asian
105	White and Asian
100	Filipino
87	White and American Indian and Alaska Native
33	American Indian and Alaska Native
32	Black or African American
18	Chinese
10	Korean
7	Vietnamese

Source: United States Census Bureau. ACS 5-Year Estimates, 2024.

Table 9. Total Population by Race (Alone), Culberson County

Estimated Population	Culberson
986	White
802	Two or More Races
785	White and Some Other Race
235	Some Other Race
132	American Indian and Alaska Native
109	Navajo Tribal Grouping
22	Asian
22	Filipino
17	White and Asian
4	Black or African American

Source: United States Census Bureau. ACS 5-Year Estimates, 2024.

Table 10. Total Population by Race (Alone), Hudspeth County

Estimated Population	Hudspeth
1,509	Two or More Races
1,437	White and Some Other Race
1,235	White
507	Some Other Race
34	Asian
34	Other Asian
24	Black or African American
20	American Indian and Alaska Native
13	White and American Indian and Alaska Native
7	Black or African American and Some Other Race

Source: United States Census Bureau. ACS 5-Year Estimates, 2024.

Table 11. Total Population by Race (Alone), Jeff Davis County

Estimated Population	Jeff Davis
1,648	White
269	Two or More Races
213	White and Some Other Race
49	Some Other Race
43	White and American Indian and Alaska Native
26	Black or African American
8	White and Black or African American

Source: United States Census Bureau. ACS 5-Year Estimates, 2024.

Table 12. Total Population by Race (Alone), Presidio County

Estimated Population	Presidio
3,571	White
2,440	Two or More Races
2,418	White and Some Other Race
113	Some Other Race
42	American Indian and Alaska Native
21	White and Asian
2	Asian
1	Chinese
1	Vietnamese
1	White and Black or African American

Source: United States Census Bureau. ACS 5-Year Estimates, 2024.

Total Population by Race (Alone and Combination)

"Race (Alone and Combination)" means that people are counted in each racial group based on any indication of self-identification. In other words, it includes both people who identify as that group "Alone" and those who identify as "Two or more".

The estimated total population by race(alone) for Texas, Region 10, and each county are represented in **Tables 13-20.**

Table 13. Total Population by Race (Alone and Combination), Texas

Estimated Population	Texas
21,527,862	White
5,931,572	Some Other Race
4,009,301	Black or African American
1,784,842	Asian
504,436	American Indian and Alaska Native
68,911	Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander

Source: United States Census Bureau. ACS 5-Year Estimates, 2024.

Table 14. Total Population by Race (Alone and Combination), Region 10

Estimated Population	Region 10
700,393	White
380,491	Some Other Race
40,332	Black or African American
18,425	Asian
15,436	American Indian and Alaska Native
2,523	Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander

Source: United States Census Bureau. ACS 5-Year Estimates, 2024.

Table 15. Total Population by Race (Alone and Combination), Brewster County

Estimated Population	Brewster
8,704	White
1,501	Some Other Race
307	Asian
240	American Indian and Alaska Native
65	Black or African American
0	Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander

Source: United States Census Bureau. ACS 5-Year Estimates, 2024.

Table 16. Total Population by Race (Alone and Combination), Culberson County

Estimated Population	Culberson
1,788	White
1,020	Some Other Race
132	American Indian and Alaska Native
39	Asian
4	Black or African American
0	Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander

Source: United States Census Bureau. ACS 5-Year Estimates, 2024.

Table 17. Total Population by Race (Alone and Combination), El Paso County

Estimated Population	El Paso
679,239	White
373,223	Some Other Race
40,143	Black or African American
18,014	Asian
14,892	American Indian and Alaska Native
2,523	Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander

Source: United States Census Bureau. ACS 5-Year Estimates, 2024.

Table 18. Total Population by Race (Alone and Combination), Hudspeth County

Estimated Population	Hudspeth
2,734	White
1,954	Some Other Race
82	American Indian and Alaska Native
80	Black or African American
37	Asian
0	Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander

Source: United States Census Bureau. ACS 5-Year Estimates, 2024.

Table 19. Total Population by Race (Alone and Combination), Jeff Davis County

Estimated Population	Jeff Davis
1,917	White
262	Some Other Race
48	American Indian and Alaska Native
39	Black or African American
5	Asian
0	Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander

Source: United States Census Bureau. ACS 5-Year Estimates, 2024.

Table 20. Total Population by Race (Alone and Combination), Presidio County

Estimated Population	Presidio
6,011	White
2,531	Some Other Race
42	American Indian and Alaska Native
23	Asian
1	Black or African American
0	Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander

Source: United States Census Bureau. ACS 5-Year Estimates, 2024.

Total Population by Ethnicity by Race (Alone)

Tables 21-28 represent the population broken out by ethnicity, and race (alone) for the non-Hispanic population for Texas and all counties in Region 10.

Table 21. Total Population by Ethnicity by Race (Alone), Texas

Estimated Population	Texas
17,578,062	Non-Hispanic - Not Hispanic or Latino
11,732,834	Non-Hispanic - White Alone
11,665,280	Hispanic or Latino (of any race)
9,638,268	Mexican
3,449,557	Non-Hispanic - Black or African American Alone
1,669,550	Other Hispanic or Latino
1,487,200	Non-Hispanic - Asian Alone
749,031	Non-Hispanic - Two or More Races
631,977	Non-Hispanic - Two races excluding Some Other Race, and three or more races
244,719	Puerto Rican
117,054	Non-Hispanic - Two races including Some Other Race
112,743	Cuban
86,899	Non-Hispanic - Some Other Race Alone
49,329	Non-Hispanic - American Indian and Alaska Native Alone
23,212	Non-Hispanic - Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander Alone

Source: United States Census Bureau. ACS 5-Year Estimates, 2024.

Table 22. Total Population by Ethnicity by Race (Alone), Region 10

Estimated Population	Region 10
730,553	Hispanic or Latino (of any race)
687,925	Mexican
156,403	Non-Hispanic - Not Hispanic or Latino
105,405	Non-Hispanic - White Alone
32,427	Other Hispanic or Latino
24,664	Non-Hispanic - Black or African American Alone
11,491	Non-Hispanic - Two or More Races
10,430	Non-Hispanic - Two races excluding Some Other Race, and three or more races
9,790	Non-Hispanic - Asian Alone
8,772	Puerto Rican
2,390	Non-Hispanic - American Indian and Alaska Native Alone
1,429	Cuban
1,425	Non-Hispanic - Some Other Race Alone
1,238	Non-Hispanic - Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander Alone
1,061	Non-Hispanic - Two races including Some Other Race

Source: United States Census Bureau. ACS 5-Year Estimates, 2024

Table 23. Total Population by Ethnicity by Race (Alone), Brewster County

Estimated Population	Brewster
5,150	Non-Hispanic - Not Hispanic or Latino
4,909	Non-Hispanic - White Alone
4,304	Hispanic or Latino (of any race)
3,660	Mexican
565	Other Hispanic or Latino
135	Non-Hispanic - Asian Alone
79	Puerto Rican
55	Non-Hispanic - Two or More Races
32	Non-Hispanic - Black or African American Alone
28	Non-Hispanic - Two races including Some Other Race
27	Non-Hispanic - Two races excluding Some Other Race, and three or more races
19	Non-Hispanic - American Indian and Alaska Native Alone
0	Cuban
0	Non-Hispanic - Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander Alone
0	Non-Hispanic - Some Other Race Alone

Source: United States Census Bureau. ACS 5-Year Estimates, 2024.

Table 24. Total Population by Ethnicity by Race (Alone), Culberson County

Estimated Population	Culberson
1,774	Hispanic or Latino (of any race)
1,739	Mexican
407	Non-Hispanic - Not Hispanic or Latino
249	Non-Hispanic - White Alone
132	Non-Hispanic - American Indian and Alaska Native Alone
33	Cuban
22	Non-Hispanic - Asian Alone
4	Non-Hispanic - Black or African American Alone
1	Puerto Rican
1	Other Hispanic or Latino
0	Non-Hispanic - Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander Alone
0	Non-Hispanic - Some Other Race Alone
0	Non-Hispanic - Two or More Races
0	Non-Hispanic - Two races including Some Other Race
0	Non-Hispanic - Two races excluding Some Other Race, and three or more races

Source: United States Census Bureau. ACS 5-Year Estimates, 2024.

Table 25. Total Population by Ethnicity by Race (Alone), El Paso County

Estimated Population	El Paso
716,538	Hispanic or Latino (of any race)
675,003	Mexican
147,294	Non-Hispanic - Not Hispanic or Latino
96,994	Non-Hispanic - White Alone
31,484	Other Hispanic or Latino
24,578	Non-Hispanic - Black or African American Alone
11,265	Non-Hispanic - Two or More Races
10,310	Non-Hispanic - Two races excluding Some Other Race, and three or more races
9,597	Non-Hispanic - Asian Alone
8,655	Puerto Rican
2,197	Non-Hispanic - American Indian and Alaska Native Alone
1,425	Non-Hispanic - Some Other Race Alone
1,396	Cuban
1,238	Non-Hispanic - Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander Alone
955	Non-Hispanic - Two races including Some Other Race

Source: United States Census Bureau. ACS 5-Year Estimates, 2024.

Table 26. Total Population by Ethnicity by Race (Alone), Hudspeth County

Estimated Population	Hudspeth
2,651	Hispanic or Latino (of any race)
2,320	Mexican
678	Non-Hispanic - Not Hispanic or Latino
545	Non-Hispanic - White Alone
294	Other Hispanic or Latino
75	Non-Hispanic - Two or More Races
55	Non-Hispanic - Two races excluding Some Other Race, and three or more races
37	Puerto Rican
34	Non-Hispanic - Asian Alone
24	Non-Hispanic - Black or African American Alone
20	Non-Hispanic - Two races including Some Other Race
0	Cuban
0	Non-Hispanic - American Indian and Alaska Native Alone
0	Non-Hispanic - Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander Alone
0	Non-Hispanic - Some Other Race Alone

Source: United States Census Bureau. ACS 5-Year Estimates, 2024.

Table 27. Total Population by Ethnicity by Race (Alone), Jeff Davis County

Estimated Population	Jeff Davis
1,599	Non-Hispanic - Not Hispanic or Latino
1,556	Non-Hispanic - White Alone
393	Hispanic or Latino (of any race)
371	Mexican
26	Non-Hispanic - Black or African American Alone
22	Other Hispanic or Latino
17	Non-Hispanic - Two or More Races
17	Non-Hispanic - Two races excluding Some Other Race, and three or more races
0	Puerto Rican
0	Cuban
0	Non-Hispanic - American Indian and Alaska Native Alone
0	Non-Hispanic - Asian Alone
0	Non-Hispanic - Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander Alone
0	Non-Hispanic - Some Other Race Alone
0	Non-Hispanic - Two races including Some Other Race

Source: United States Census Bureau. ACS 5-Year Estimates, 2024.

Table 28. Total Population by Ethnicity by Race (Alone), Presidio County

	Presidio
4,893	Hispanic or Latino (of any race)
4,832	Mexican
1,275	Non-Hispanic - Not Hispanic or Latino
1,152	Non-Hispanic - White Alone
79	Non-Hispanic - Two or More Races
61	Other Hispanic or Latino
58	Non-Hispanic - Two races including Some Other Race
42	Non-Hispanic - American Indian and Alaska Native Alone
21	Non-Hispanic - Two races excluding Some Other Race, and three or more races
2	Non-Hispanic - Asian Alone
0	Puerto Rican
0	Cuban
0	Non-Hispanic - Black or African American Alone
0	Non-Hispanic - Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander Alone
0	Non-Hispanic - Some Other Race Alone

Source: United States Census Bureau. ACS 5-Year Estimates, 2024

Household Composition

Household composition (**Table 29**) represents the number of householders who have children under 18 years of age and no spouse or partner present.

In all counties, the number of female householders with children and no spouse/partner is far greater. Culberson County has the largest number of households with a single parent.

Table 29. Male/female householder, no spouse/partner present with children of the householder under 18 years, Region 10 by County

County	Male Householder		Female Householder		Total Households with Children	Percent of Total Households with a Single Parent
Brewster	39	3.8%	208	20.4%	1,020	24.2%
Culberson	0	0%	28	40.6%	69	40.6%
El Paso	4,688	4.1%	23,767	20.6%	115,332	24.7%
Hudspeth	0	0%	122	35.7%	342	35.7%
Jeff Davis	0	0%	0	0%	144	0%
Presidio	0	0%	100	27.1%	369	27.1%

Source: United States Census Bureau. ACS 5-Year Estimates, 2024.

Disability Status

Hudspeth County has the highest percentage of people with a disability status (32.3 percent) followed by Culberson County (23.9 percent).

The data in **Table 30** represents the total noninstitutionalized civilian population with a disability. Children under 5 are not included in these measures.

Table 30. Total civilian noninstitutionalized population with a disability, Region 10 by county.

County	Estimated Population	With a Disability	Percentage
Brewster	9,376	1,141	12.2%
Culberson	2,166	518	23.9%
El Paso	838,774	116,288	13.9%
Hudspeth	2,437	787	32.3%
Jeff Davis	1,951	296	15.2%
Presidio	6,167	937	15.2%

Source: United States Census Bureau. ACS 5-Year Estimates, 2024.

LGBT Population

The UCLA School of Law Williams Institute provides estimates of the number and precent of the U.S adult population that identifies as LGBT. The provided estimates use data from Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System 2020-2021. The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) is a state-based

system of health surveys coordinated by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and conducted in partnership with states, the District of Colombia, and three U.S. territories.[22]

Texas has the second largest estimated population of LGBT adults with a total of 1,071,300. The 18-24 age group has the largest population of individuals that identify as LGBT.

Table 31 represents an estimate of total LGBT population in Texas as well as by age using BFRSS data from 2020-2021.

Table 31. Estimated LGBT population, Texas by age

Age	Population	Percentage
18-24	372,000	13.3%
25-34	331,400	8.0%
35-49	198,100	3.5%
50-64	115,700	2.4%
65+	54,100	1.6%
All 18+	1,071,300	5.1%

Source: Adult LGBT Population in the United States. UCLA Williams Institute, 2024

Limited English Language Proficiency and Languages Spoken in Home

A "limited English-speaking household" is one in which no member 14 years old and over speaks only English or speaks a non-English language and speaks English "very well." In other words, all members 14 years old and over have at least some difficulties with English.

The household language assigned to the housing unit is the non-English language spoken by the first person with a non-English language in the following order: reference person, spouse, parent, sibling, child, grandchild, in-law, other relative, unmarried partner, housemate/roommate, roomer/boarder, foster child, or another nonrelative. If no member of the household age 5 and over speaks a language other than English at home, then the household language is English only.

Spanish remains the largest non-English language spoken in Region 10. **Table 32** shows the amounts and percentages of English and Spanish speaking households in Region 10 by county as well as the number of Spanish-speaking households that are considered to be limited English-speaking.

Hudspeth has the largest percentage of Spanish and English-speaking households as well as households that speak Spanish with limited English. Jeff Davis has the lowest percentage of English and Spanish speaking households.

Table 32. Spanish and English-speaking households, limited and not limited, Region 10 by county

	Total Households	English and Spanish Speaking		Limited English-Speaking and Spanish	
Brewster	4,958	1,846	37.2%	389	7.8%
Culberson	629	459	73.0%	149	23.7%
El Paso	292,580	217,218	74.2%	58,209	19.9%
Hudspeth	890	691	77.6%	259	29.1%

---

[22] Flores, A., et al. (2023). *Adult LGBT Population in the United States.* UCLA Williams Institute.

Jeff Davis	1,095	281	25.7%	178	16.3%
Presidio	2,275	1,639	72.0%	655	28.8%

Source: United States Census Bureau. ACS 5-Year Estimates, 2024.

The largest percentages of languages spoken other than Spanish in Region 10 are in El Paso and Jeff Davis. In El Paso, 20.7% of Asian and Pacific Island language-speaking households speak limited English.

Table 33. Other language and English-speaking households, limited and not limited, Region 10 by county

	Brewster		Culberson		El Paso		Hudspeth		Jeff Davis		Presidio	
Other Indo-European Languages	50	1.0%	0	0%	3,615	1.2%	7	0.8%	8	0.7%	0	0%
Limited English	0	0%	0	0%	371	10.3%	5	71.4%	4	50%	0	0%
Asian and Pacific Island Languages	29	0.6%	8	1.3%	3,610	1.2%	.16	1.8%	0	0%	0	0%
Limited English	0	0%	0	0%	746	20.7%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Other languages	34	0.7%	0	0%	935	0.3%	0	0%	18	1.6%	0	0%
Limited English	0	0%	0	0%	163	17.4%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%

Source: United States Census Bureau. ACS 5-Year Estimates, 2024

Risk and Protective Factors

Societal Domain

Income
Hudspeth had the lowest median family income based on the United States Census American Community Survey 5-year Estimate at $32,871. El Paso had the highest at $88,461. The average for Texas was $87,594. [23]

Table 34 represents the ACS estimates for median family income for Region 10, by county.

---

[23] United States Census Bureau. American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, 2024.

Table 34. Median Family Income, Region 10 by county

County	Median Family Income
Brewster	$67,607
Culberson	$45,030
El Paso	$88,461
Hudspeth	$32,871
Jeff Davis	$62,873
Presidio	$34,313

Source: United States Census Bureau. ACS 5-Year Estimates, 2024

Unemployment

The United States Bureau of Labor and Statistics provides data on the unemployment rate for all counties. **Table 35** shows the totals and rates of unemployment for all counties in Region 10. Though there was a spike in 2020 and 2021, likely due to Covid-19, unemployment rates have appeared to return to their pre-pandemic averages. Presidio County had the highest unemployment rate in 2023.

Table 35. Unemployment, Region 10 by county

2023						
	Brewster	*Culberson*	*El Paso*	*Hudspeth*	*Jeff Davis*	*Presidio*
Labor Force	4,417	1,246	378,938	1,906	1,005	3,038
Employed	4,274	1,206	362,318	1,834	973	2,848
Unemployed	143	40	16,620	72	32	190
Unemployment Rate	3.2%	3.2%	4.4%	3.8%	3.2%	6.3%

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
Unemployment Rate	3.4%	2.9%	4.3%	4.0%	3.4%	6.2%

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	1,742	107	44	327
Unemployment Rate		4.5%	4.8%	6.2%	5.8%	4.3%	10.5%

2020		Brewster	Culberson	El Paso	Hudspeth	Jeff Davis	Presidio
Labor Force		4,069	1,120	359,563	1,834	953	3,175
Employed		3,800	1,046	329,749	1,685	904	2,704
Unemployed		269	74	29,814	149	49	471
Unemployment Rate		6.6%	6.6%	8.3%	8.1%	5.1%	14.8%

2019		Brewster	Culberson	El Paso	Hudspeth	Jeff Davis	Presidio
Labor Force		4,141	1,028	358,155	1,840	1,034	3,075
Employed		4,020	986	344,465	1,760	1,004	2,877
Unemployed		121	42	13,690	80	30	198
Unemployment Rate		2.9%	4.1%	3.8%	4.3%	2.9%	6.4%

2018		Brewster	Culberson	El Paso	Hudspeth	Jeff Davis	Presidio
Labor Force		4,014	968	355,713	1,790	1,060	3,019
Employed		3,879	938	340,580	1,707	1,029	2,808
Unemployed		135	30	15,133	83	31	211
Unemployment Rate		3.4%	3.1%	4.3%	4.6%	2.9%	7.0%

Source: U.S. Bureau Labor of Statistics. Unemployment Rate, 2024.

Economically Disadvantaged Students

The Texas Education Agency defines students as economically disadvantaged if they are identified in one of the following categories:

- Eligible For Free Meals Under The National School Lunch And Child Nutrition Program
- Eligible For Reduced-price Meals Under The National School Lunch And Child Nutrition Program

Other Economic disadvantage, including:

- being from a family with an annual income at or below the official federal poverty line,
- eligible for Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF) or other public assistance,
- received a Pell Grant or comparable state program of need-based financial assistance,
- eligible for programs assisted under Title II of the Job Training Partnership Act (JTPA), or
- eligible for benefits under the Food Stamp Act of 1977.[24]

Table 36 indicates the number of economically disadvantaged students in Region 10 as determined by the TEA. With he exception of Brewster and Culberson, whose percentages decreased or stayed the same, respectively, the other four counties in Region 10 saw an increase from 2021-2022 to 2022-2023.

Table 36. Economically Disadvantaged Students, Region 10 by county

2018-2019			
	Total Enrollment	*Economically Disadvantaged*	*Percentage*
Texas	5,431,910	3,289,468	60.5%
Brewster	1,183	612	51.7%
Culberson	378	294	77.7%
El Paso	176,412	135,327	76.7%
Hudspeth	582	512	87.9%
Jeff Davis	266	135	50.8%
Presidio	1,528	1,373	89.9%
2019-2020			
	Total Enrollment	*Economically Disadvantaged*	*Percentage*
Texas	5,493,940	3,307,839	60.2%
Brewster	1,211	662	54.7%
Culberson	386	303	78.5%
El Paso	174,176	132,115	75.9%
Hudspeth	576	501	87.0%
Jeff Davis	264	121	45.8%
Presidio	1,500	1,384	92.3%

---

[24] Texas Education Agency. (2023). Student Program Reports and Special Population Reports, 2024

2020-2021			
	Total Enrollment	*Economically Disadvantaged*	*Percentage*
Texas	5,361,841	3,228,749	60.2%
Brewster	1,137	641	56.4%
Culberson	387	316	81.7%
El Paso	166,280	123,679	74.4%
Hudspeth	609	536	88.0%
Jeff Davis	232	105	45.3%
Presidio	1,352	1,282	94.8%
2021-2022			
	Total Enrollment	*Economically Disadvantaged*	*Percentage*
Texas	5,422,666	3,288,950	60.7%
Brewster	1,151	688	59.8%
Culberson	360	294	81.7%
El Paso	165,962	123,647	74.5%
Hudspeth	588	499	84.9%
Jeff Davis	214	113	52.8%
Presidio	1,317	1,093	83.0%
2022-2023			
	Total Enrollment	*Economically Disadvantaged*	*Percentage*
Texas	5,518,452	3,409,884	61.8%
Brewster	1,144	629	55.0%
Culberson	366	299	81.7%
El Paso	165,224	126,663	76.7%
Hudspeth	554	484	87.4%
Jeff Davis	227	129	56.8%
Presidio	1,253	1,069	85.3%

2023-2024			
	Total Enrollment	*Economically Disadvantaged*	*Percentage*
Texas	5,531,236	3,439,856	62.2%
Brewster	1,115	594	53.3%
Culberson	393	312	79.4%
El Paso	162,856	124,142	76.2%
Hudspeth	559	477	85.3%
Jeff Davis	287	138	48.1%
Presidio	1,261	1,089	86.4%

Source: Texas Education Agency. Student Program Reports and Special Population Reports, 2024

Students Experiencing Homelessness

The Texas Education Agency defines students as homeless if they are identified in one of the following categories:

- Student lives temporarily doubled-up (sharing residence with a family or individual). Doubled-up (e.g., living with another family) is defined as sharing the housing of other persons due to loss of housing, economic hardship, or a similar reason. This classification requires a case-by-case determination.
- Student is unsheltered (i.e., lives on the street, lives in cars, parks, campgrounds, temporary trailers [including FEMA trailers], or abandoned buildings). Unsheltered is defined as a nighttime residence that is a public or private place not designed for, or ordinarily used as, a regular sleeping accommodation for human beings. It includes such places as cars, parks, campgrounds (if they live there because they lack alternative accommodation), temporary trailers (if they live there because they lack alternative accommodation), abandoned buildings, and substandard housing. Substandard housing may be determined by local building codes, community norms, and/or a case-by-case determination as to whether the accommodation is a "fixed, regular, and adequate nighttime residence".
- Student lives in motel or hotel. Students who stay at a motel or hotel are considered homeless if they reside there because they have lost their housing, lack alternative accommodation, and do not have a "fixed, regular, and adequate nighttime residence".
- Student lives in a shelter, transitional housing. Shelters are defined as supervised publicly or privately operated facilities designed to provide temporary living accommodations. The shelters category for homeless students includes emergency shelters, family shelters, domestic violence shelters, youth shelters, and transitional housing programs. The shelters category for homeless students does not include residential treatment facilities, Title I Neglected or Delinquent facilities, or TJJD facilities.[25]

---

[25] Texas Education Agency. (2023). Student Program Reports and Special Population Reports, 2024

Table 37 indicates the number of students experiencing homelessness in Region 10 as determined by the TEA. After an increase in 2020, Culberson County's rate of students experiencing homelessness decreased from 64.6 per 1,000 to 25.4. El Paso County's rate saw an increase from 8.3 in 2021 to 11.7 in 2023.

Table 37. Students Experiencing Homelessness, Region 10 by county

2018-2019			
	Total Enrollment	*Total Homeless*	*Homeless Rate per 1,000*
Texas	5,431,910	72,782	13.4
Brewster	1,183	--	--
Culberson	378	--	--
El Paso	176,412	1,875	10.6
Hudspeth	582	0	0.0
Jeff Davis	266	0	0.0
Presidio	1,528	0	0.0
2019-2020			
	Total Enrollment	*Total Homeless*	*Homeless Rate per 1,000*
Texas	5,493,940	78,131	14.2
Brewster	1,211	11	9.1
Culberson	386	15	38.9
El Paso	174,176	1,587	9.1
Hudspeth	576	0	0.0
Jeff Davis	264	0	0.0
Presidio	1,500	0	0.0

2020-2021			
	Total Enrollment	*Total Homeless*	*Homeless Rate per 1,000*
Texas	5,361,841	57,580	10.7
Brewster	1,137	--	--
Culberson	387	25	64.6
El Paso	166,280	1,411	8.5
Hudspeth	609	0	0.0
Jeff Davis	232	0	0.0
Presidio	1,352	0	0.0
2021-2022			
	Total Enrollment	*Total Homeless*	*Homeless Rate per 1,000*
Texas	5,422,666	61,362	11.3
Brewster	1,151	--	--
Culberson	360	18	50.0
El Paso	165,962	1,373	8.3
Hudspeth	588	0	0.0
Jeff Davis	214	0	0.0
Presidio	1,317	0	0.0
2022-2023			
	Total Enrollment	*Total Homeless*	*Homeless Rate per 1,000*
Texas	5,518,452	71,639	13.0
Brewster	1,144	--	--
Culberson	366	13	35.5
El Paso	165,224	1,591	9.6
Hudspeth	554	--	--
Jeff Davis	227	0	0.0
Presidio	1,253	0	0.0
2023-2024			
	Total Enrollment	*Total Homeless*	*Homeless Rate per 1,000*
Texas	5,531,236	33,799	6.1
Brewster	1,115	--	--
Culberson	393	10	25.4
El Paso	162,856	1,901	11.7
Hudspeth	559	--	--
Jeff Davis	287	0	0.0
Presidio	1,261	0	0.0

Source: Texas Education Agency. Student Program Reports and Special Population Reports, 2024

Community Domain

Educational Attainment of Community

The American Community Survey estimates educational attainment of individual communities and has collected the data for each county in Region 10.

Table 38 and **Table 39** show a breakdown of educational attainment for 18- to 24-year-olds per county by number and percentage. Hudspeth and Culberson County had the highest percentage of individuals with an educational attainment of less than high school.

Table 38. Educational Attainment of 18- to 24-year-olds, Region 10 by county

	Total Population 18-24	Less than High School	High School/GED	Some College/Associate's	Bachelor's
Brewster	581	6	167	316	92
Culberson	161	51	9	101	0
El Paso	99,456	10,270	33,897	47,045	8,244
Hudspeth	521	174	237	110	0
Jeff Davis	67	0	0	67	0
Presidio	532	57	390	42	43

Source: U.S. Census Bureau. ACS 5-Year Estimates, 2024

Table 39. Percentage of Educational Attainment of 18- to 24-year-olds, Region 10 by county

	Total Population 18-24	Less than High School	High School/GED	Some College/Associate's	Bachelor's
Brewster	581	1.03%	28.74%	54.39%	15.83%
Culberson	161	31.68%	5.59%	62.73%	0.00%
El Paso	99,456	10.33%	34.08%	47.30%	8.29%
Hudspeth	521	33.40%	45.49%	21.11%	0.00%
Jeff Davis	67	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%
Presidio	532	10.71%	73.31%	7.89%	8.08%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau. ACS 5-Year Estimates, 2024

Table 40 and **Table 41** show a breakdown of educational attainment for individuals 25 years or older per county by number and percentage. Hudspeth and Presidio County had the highest percentages of individuals without a highs school degree over the age of 25.

Table 40. Educational Attainment of population 25 years and over, Region 10 by county

	Brewster	*Culberson*	*El Paso*	*Hudspeth*	*Jeff Davis*	*Presidio*
Total Population 25+	7,149	1,688	535,173	2,242	1,634	3,794
Less than High School	298	318	62,651	625	158	1,200
9th to 12th (no diploma)	494	81	44,245	386	75	256
High School Graduate	1,117	849	129,988	567	316	669
Some College (no degree)	1,540	262	116,159	340	492	547
Associate's Degree	230	1	48,269	92	138	317
Bachelor's Degree	2,039	164	90,357	212	204	568
Graduate Degree	1,371	13	43,504	20	251	237

Source: U.S. Census Bureau. ACS 5-Year Estimates, 2024

Table 41. Percentage of Educational Attainment of population 25 years and over, Region 10 by county

	Brewster	*Culberson*	*El Paso*	*Hudspeth*	*Jeff Davis*	*Presidio*
Total Population 25+	7,149	1,688	535,173	2,242	1,634	3,794
Less than High School	4.17%	18.84%	11.71%	27.88%	9.67%	31.63%
9th to 12th (no diploma)	6.91%	4.80%	8.27%	17.22%	4.59%	6.75%
High School Graduate	16.46%	50.30%	24.29%	25.29%	19.34%	17.63%
Some College (no degree)	21.54%	15.52%	21.70%	15.17%	30.11%	14.42%
Associate's Degree	3.22%	0.06%	9.02%	4.10%	8.45%	8.36%
Bachelor's Degree	28.52%	9.72%	16.88%	9.46%	12.48%	14.97%
Graduate Degree	19.18%	0.77%	8.13%	0.89%	15.36%	6.25%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau. ACS 5-Year Estimates, 2024

Table 42 and **Table 43** show a breakdown of educational attainment for individuals 18 years or older per county by number and percentage.

Table 42. Educational Attainment of population 18 years and over, Region 10 by county

	Brewster	*Culberson*	*El Paso*	*Hudspeth*	*Jeff Davis*	*Presidio*
Total Population 18+	7,730	1,849	634,629	2,763	1,701	4,326
Less than High School	798	450	117,166	1,185	233	1,513
High School Graduate	1,344	858	163,885	804	316	1,059
Some College/ Associate's	2,086	364	211,473	542	697	906
Bachelor's Degree	3,502	177	142,105	232	455	848

Source: U.S. Census Bureau. ACS 5-Year Estimates, 2024

Table 43. Percentage of Educational Attainment of population 18 years and over, Region 10 by county

	Brewster	*Culberson*	*El Paso*	*Hudspeth*	*Jeff Davis*	*Presidio*
Total Population 18+	7,730	1,849	634,629	2,763	1,701	4,326
Less than High School	10.32%	24.34%	18.46%	42.89%	13.70%	34.97%
High School Graduate	17.39%	46.40%	25.82%	29.10%	18.58%	24.48%
Some College/ Associate's	26.99%	19.69%	33.32%	19.62%	40.98%	20.94%
Bachelor's Degree	45.30%	9.57%	22.39%	8.40%	26.75%	19.60%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau. ACS 5-Year Estimates, 2024

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. "Juvenile" refers to persons 10 to 16 years of age. "Adult" refers to persons 17 years of age and older.

It should be noted that the data uses arrest summary reports. This means that it is only indicative of crimes in which an arrest was made.

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. Liquor law violation in El Paso County decreased drastically from 2019 to 2023.

Table 44 and **Table 45** show the number of alcohol-related arrests for juveniles and adults in Region 10 by county.

Table 44. Alcohol-Related Arrests, Juveniles, Region 10 by county

2019	Brewster	Culberson	El Paso	Hudspeth	Jeff Davis	Presidio
Drunkenness	2	0	1	0	0	0
DUI	0	0	2	0	0	0
Liquor Law	0	0	30	0	0	0
2020	Brewster	Culberson	El Paso	Hudspeth	Jeff Davis	Presidio
Drunkenness	0	0	5	0	0	0
DUI	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquor Law	0	0	8	0	0	0
2021	Brewster	Culberson	El Paso	Hudspeth	Jeff Davis	Presidio
Drunkenness	1	0	0	0	0	0
DUI	0	0	4	0	0	0
Liquor Law	0	0	5	0	0	0
2022	Brewster	Culberson	El Paso	Hudspeth	Jeff Davis	Presidio
Drunkenness	0	0	0	0	0	0
DUI	0	0	5	0	0	0
Liquor Law	0	0	4	0	0	0
2023	Brewster	Culberson	El Paso	Hudspeth	Jeff Davis	Presidio
Drunkenness	0	0	0	0	0	0
DUI	0	0	2	0	0	0
Liquor Law	0	0	4	0	0	0

Source: Texas Department of Public Safety. Uniform Crime Reporting. Arrestee Summary Reports, 2024

Alcohol-Related Arrests (Adults)

Alcohol-related arrests are steadily decreasing in El Paso County from 2019 to 2023.

Table 45. Alcohol-Related Arrests, Adults, Region 10 by county

2019						
	Brewster	*Culberson*	*El Paso*	*Hudspeth*	*Jeff Davis*	*Presidio*
Drunkenness	26	5	755	8	0	0
DUI	26	20	3,468	0	0	0
Liquor Law	2	0	585	0	0	0
2020						
	Brewster	*Culberson*	*El Paso*	*Hudspeth*	*Jeff Davis*	*Presidio*
Drunkenness	6	4	446	6	0	0
DUI	9	1	2,752	0	0	0
Liquor Law	2	0	412	0	0	0
2021						
	Brewster	*Culberson*	*El Paso*	*Hudspeth*	*Jeff Davis*	*Presidio*
Drunkenness	14	0	195	5	0	0
DUI	8	0	2,650	4	0	0
Liquor Law	0	0	150	0	0	0
2022						
	Brewster	*Culberson*	*El Paso*	*Hudspeth*	*Jeff Davis*	*Presidio*
Drunkenness	14	0	2	0	0	0
DUI	16	0	1,991	0	0	0
Liquor Law	0	0	125	0	0	0
2023						
	Brewster	*Culberson*	*El Paso*	*Hudspeth*	*Jeff Davis*	*Presidio*
Drunkenness	4	0	1	0	0	0
DUI	13	0	1,933	0	0	0
Liquor Law	0	0	169	1	0	0

Source: Texas Department of Public Safety. Uniform Crime Reporting, Arrestee Summary Reports, 2024
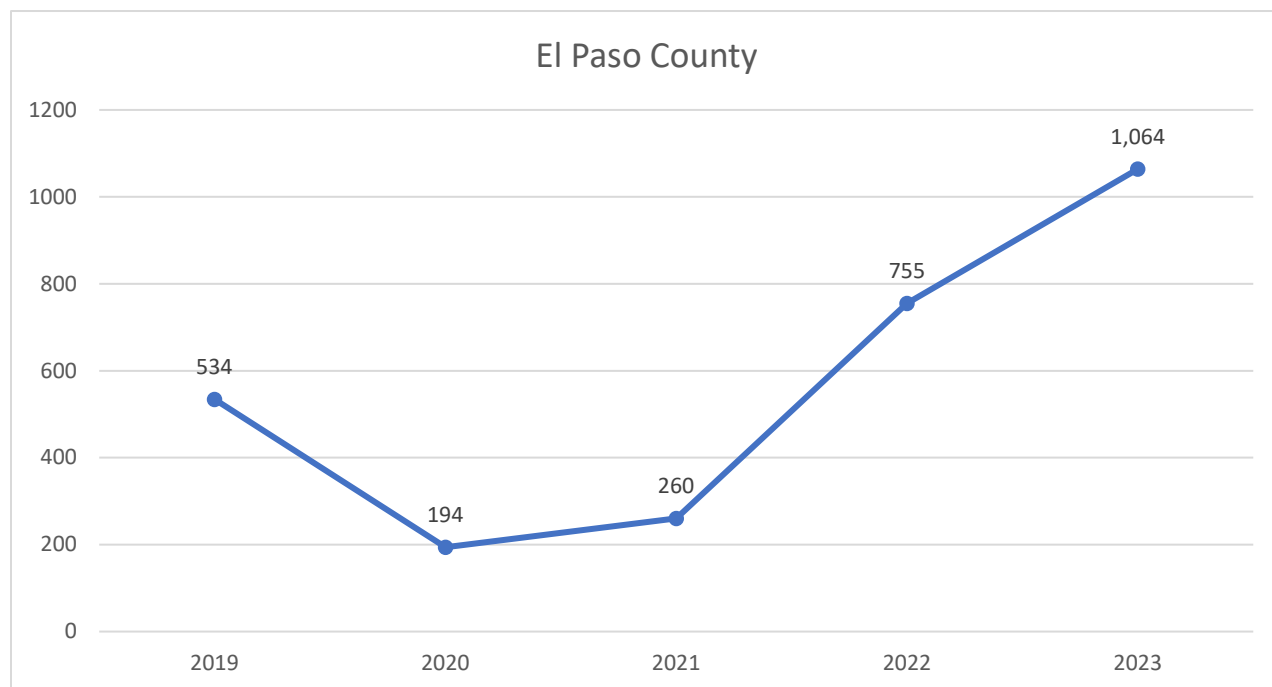
Drug-Related Arrests (Juveniles)

Due to most law enforcement agencies prioritizing only the most serious violation to limit the spread of Covid-19 in 2020 and 2021, we see a drop in arrests during those years. However, El Paso County has seen a steady increase in drug-related juvenile arrests in 2022 and 2023. **Table 46** shows a breakdown of these arrests by county in Region 10. **Figure 14** shows the number of drug-related arrests in El Paso County.

Table 46. Drug-Related Arrests, Juveniles, Region 10 by county

	2019	*2020*	*2021*	*2022*	*2023*
Brewster	0	0	0	0	0
Culberson	0	0	0	0	0
El Paso	534	194	260	755	1,064
Hudspeth	1	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, Arrestee Summary Reports, 2024

Figure 14. Drug-Related Arrests, Juveniles, El Paso County

Source: Texas Department of Public Safety. Uniform Crime Reporting, Arrestee Summary Reports, 2024

Drug-Related Arrests (Adults)

Drug-related arrests in adults also had a decrease in 2020 and 2021 likely due to Covid-19 but have increased in 2023 in all counties except Jeff Davis and Culberson.

Table 47. Drug-Related Arrests, Adults, Region 10 by county

	2019	*2020*	*2021*	*2022*	*2023*
Brewster	54	10	4	3	9
Culberson	41	4	0	0	0
El Paso	4,474	2,897	1,938	1,884	2,199
Hudspeth	628	254	33	24	64
Jeff Davis	0	1	0	0	0
Presidio	16	6	1	2	6

Source: Texas Department of Public Safety. Uniform Crime Reporting, Arrestee Summary Reports, 2024

Violent Crime Arrests (Juveniles)

In the FBI's Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program, violent crime is composed of four offenses: murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, rape, robbery, and aggravated assault. Violent crimes are defined in the UCR Program as those offenses that involve force or threat of force.

El Paso was the only county with reported arrests for violent crimes committed by juveniles. The most common violent crime committed by juveniles is aggravated assault. Robbery was the second most committed crime by juveniles. From 2022 to 2023 in El Paso County, the number of juveniles arrested for robbery increased from 17 to 43.

Table 48. Violent Crime Arrests, Juveniles, Region 10 by county

2019						
	Brewster	*Culberson*	*El Paso*	*Hudspeth*	*Jeff Davis*	*Presidio*
Agg. Assault	0	0	55	0	0	0
Robbery	0	0	12	0	0	0
Rape	0	0	9	0	0	0
Murder	0	0	0	0	0	0
2020						
	Brewster	*Culberson*	*El Paso*	*Hudspeth*	*Jeff Davis*	*Presidio*
Agg. Assault	0	0	38	0	0	0
Robbery	0	0	19	0	0	0
Rape	0	0	13	0	0	0
Murder	0	0	0	0	0	0

2021						
	Brewster	*Culberson*	*El Paso*	*Hudspeth*	*Jeff Davis*	*Presidio*
Agg. Assault	0	0	33	0	0	0
Robbery	0	0	12	0	0	0
Rape	0	0	13	0	0	0
Murder	0	0	2	0	0	0
2022						
	Brewster	*Culberson*	*El Paso*	*Hudspeth*	*Jeff Davis*	*Presidio*
Agg. Assault	0	0	57	0	0	0
Robbery	0	0	17	0	0	0
Rape	0	0	7	0	0	0
Murder	0	0	2	0	0	0
2023						
	Brewster	*Culberson*	*El Paso*	*Hudspeth*	*Jeff Davis*	*Presidio*
Agg. Assault	0	0	51	0	0	0
Robbery	0	0	43	0	0	0
Rape	0	0	7	0	0	0
Murder	0	0	1	0	0	0

Source: Texas Department of Public Safety. Uniform Crime Reporting, Arrestee Summary Reports, 2024

Violent Crime Arrests (Adults)

Arrests for violent crimes committed by adults are represented in **Table 49**. As with juveniles, the most committed crime by adults was aggravated assault followed by robbery. "Agg. Assault" refers to aggravated assault in the table below. The number of murders in El Paso County increased from 21 in 2021 to 35 in 2023.

Table 49. Violent Crime Arrests, Adults, Region 10 by county

2019						
	Brewster	*Culberson*	*El Paso*	*Hudspeth*	*Jeff Davis*	*Presidio*
Agg. Assault	13	0	566	3	0	2
Robbery	0	0	187	0	0	0
Rape	2	0	56	0	1	1
Murder	1	0	13	0	0	0
2020						
	Brewster	*Culberson*	*El Paso*	*Hudspeth*	*Jeff Davis*	*Presidio*
Agg. Assault	5	0	503	1	3	4
Robbery	0	0	133	0	0	0
Rape	1	0	32	0	0	0
Murder	0	0	25	0	0	0

2021						
	Brewster	*Culberson*	*El Paso*	*Hudspeth*	*Jeff Davis*	*Presidio*
Agg. Assault	4	0	455	5	2	1
Robbery	0	0	138	0	0	0
Rape	0	0	29	0	0	0
Murder	1	0	21	0	0	0
2022						
	Brewster	*Culberson*	*El Paso*	*Hudspeth*	*Jeff Davis*	*Presidio*
Agg. Assault	2	0	572	0	1	3
Robbery	0	0	138	0	0	0
Rape	0	0	30	0	0	0
Murder	0	0	33	0	0	0
2023						
	Brewster	*Culberson*	*El Paso*	*Hudspeth*	*Jeff Davis*	*Presidio*
Agg. Assault	5	0	527	2	7	3
Robbery	0	0	90	0	0	0
Rape	0	0	18	0	0	0
Murder	0	0	35	0	0	0

Source: Texas Department of Public Safety. Uniform Crime Reporting, Arrestee Summary Reports, 2024

Property Crime Arrests (Juveniles)

The Texas Department of Public Safety categorizes property crimes as larceny, burglary, and motor vehicle theft. **Table 50** shows the number of juvenile arrests involving property crimes. "MV Theft" refers to motor vehicle theft in the table below. Arrests of juveniles for motor vehicles thefts increased to 32 after a small decrease in 2022.

Table 50. Property Crime Arrests, Juveniles, Region 10 by county

2019						
	Brewster	*Culberson*	*El Paso*	*Hudspeth*	*Jeff Davis*	*Presidio*
Larceny	0	0	172	0	0	0
Burglary	0	0	64	0	0	0
MV Theft	0	0	4	0	2	0
2020						
	Brewster	*Culberson*	*El Paso*	*Hudspeth*	*Jeff Davis*	*Presidio*
Larceny	0	0	127	0	0	0
Burglary	0	0	19	0	0	0
MV Theft	0	0	5	0	0	0
2021						
	Brewster	*Culberson*	*El Paso*	*Hudspeth*	*Jeff Davis*	*Presidio*
Larceny	0	0	36	0	0	0
Burglary	0	0	39	0	0	0
MV Theft	0	0	24	0	0	0
2022						
	Brewster	*Culberson*	*El Paso*	*Hudspeth*	*Jeff Davis*	*Presidio*
Larceny	0	0	72	0	0	0
Burglary	0	0	55	0	0	0
MV Theft	0	0	18	0	0	0
2023						
	Brewster	*Culberson*	*El Paso*	*Hudspeth*	*Jeff Davis*	*Presidio*
Larceny	0	0	104	0	0	0
Burglary	0	0	40	0	0	0
MV Theft	0	0	32	0	0	0

Source: Texas Department of Public Safety. Uniform Crime Reporting, Arrestee Summary Reports, 2024

Property Crime Arrests (Adults)

Table 51 shows the number of property crime-related arrests of adults in Region 10. In El Paso County, arrests for motor vehicle theft has increased from 47 in 2019 to 186 in 2023.

Table 51. Property Crime Arrests, Adults, Region 10 by county

2019						
	Brewster	*Culberson*	*El Paso*	*Hudspeth*	*Jeff Davis*	*Presidio*
Larceny	5	1	1,358	6	3	7
Burglary	8	0	283	0	0	0
MV Theft	7	0	47	0	0	0
2020						
	Brewster	*Culberson*	*El Paso*	*Hudspeth*	*Jeff Davis*	*Presidio*
Larceny	3	0	1,135	1	2	2
Burglary	5	0	247	3	0	0
MV Theft	3	0	50	2	2	0
2021						
	Brewster	*Culberson*	*El Paso*	*Hudspeth*	*Jeff Davis*	*Presidio*
Larceny	1	0	632	0	0	0
Burglary	2	0	300	4	0	0
MV Theft	0	0	144	1	0	0
2022						
	Brewster	*Culberson*	*El Paso*	*Hudspeth*	*Jeff Davis*	*Presidio*
Larceny	0	0	704	1	0	1
Burglary	2	0	245	3	0	3
MV Theft	0	0	164	0	1	0
2023						
	Brewster	*Culberson*	*El Paso*	*Hudspeth*	*Jeff Davis*	*Presidio*
Larceny	1	0	745	1	1	0
Burglary	5	0	248	3	1	0
MV Theft	0	0	186	0	0	0

Source: Texas Department of Public Safety. Uniform Crime Reporting, Arrestee Summary Reports, 2024

Juvenile Probation

Since January 1999, juvenile probation departments have been required to submit individual case file data in an electronic format to the Texas Juvenile Justice Department. This data has been used to provide the number of total referrals to juvenile probation for Region 10 in **Table 52.**

Most counties in Region 10 saw a decrease in referrals from 2018 to 2021. However, El Paso and Brewster County saw an increase from 2021 to 2022.

Table 52. Juvenile Probation Referrals, Region 10 by county

2018			
	Juvenile Population	*Referrals*	*Per 1,000*
Brewster	738	15	20
Culberson	243	3	12
El Paso	94,390	1,962	21
Hudspeth	373	0	0
Jeff Davis	142	0	0
Presidio	800	6	8
2019			
	Juvenile Population	*Referrals*	*Per 1,000*
Brewster	725	8	8
Culberson	254	3	3
El Paso	94,198	1,865	20
Hudspeth	363	1	1
Jeff Davis	136	0	0
Presidio	806	1	1
2020			
	Juvenile Population	*Referrals*	*Per 1,000*
Brewster	738	4	4
Culberson	240	0	0
El Paso	93,463	1,056	11
Hudspeth	357	0	0
Jeff Davis	130	0	0
Presidio	792	1	1
2021			
	Juvenile Population	*Referrals*	*Per 1,000*
Brewster	737	3	4
Culberson	245	1	4
El Paso	94,461	856	9
Hudspeth	339	0	0
Jeff Davis	124	0	0
Presidio	800	0	0
2022			
	Juvenile Population	*Referrals*	*Per 1,000*
Brewster	748	4	5
Culberson	248	1	4
El Paso	95,682	1,553	16
Hudspeth	327	0	0
Jeff Davis	124	0	0
Presidio	810	1	1

Source: Texas Juvenile Justice Department. The State of Juvenile Probation Activity in Texas, 2024

Health Care/Service System

Uninsured Children

The United States Census Bureau compiles various data sets and one of those is uninsured children throughout the country. All counties in Region 10, apart from El Paso in 2019 to 2021, have a higher percentage of uninsured children compared to the state's average. In 2021, Presidio County had the highest percentage of uninsured children. **Table 53** indicates the total number and percentage of uninsured persons under 19 years of age from 2018 to 2021.

Table 53. Uninsured, Under 19 Years, Region 10 by county

2018		
	Total	*Percentage*
Texas	4,883,741	19.9%
Brewster	1,393	19.7%
Culberson	420	24.7%
El Paso	171,024	23.8%
Hudspeth	1,115	28.3%
Jeff Davis	409	29.6%
Presidio	1,688	32%
2019		
	Total	*Percentage*
Texas	969,572	12.7%
Brewster	249	14.2%
Culberson	86	17.2%
El Paso	27,003	11.7%
Hudspeth	231	22.7%
Jeff Davis	17	20.2%
Presidio	352	19.3%
2020		
	Total	*Percentage*
Texas	883,727	11.6%
Brewster	273	15.6%
Culberson	111	22.3%
El Paso	21,843	9.6%
Hudspeth	218	22.6%
Jeff Davis	20	31.3%
Presidio	434	24.3%

2021		
	Total	*Percentage*
Texas	898,128	11.7%
Brewster	312	17.7%
Culberson	119	22.5%
El Paso	23,851	10.1%
Hudspeth	107	14.7%
Jeff Davis	16	22.2%
Presidio	438	25%

Uninsured Ages 19 to 64

Most counties in Region 10 have a higher percentage of uninsured adults, ages 19 to 64, than the state of Texas. Presidio County had the highest percentage of uninsured adults for all years, with the highest being 47 percent in 2021. **Table 54** shows the total and percentage of uninsured adults in Region 10 and Texas.

Table 54. Uninsured, 19-64 Years, Region 10 by county

2018		
	Total	*Percentage*
Texas	4,028,437	24%
Brewster	1,182	23%
Culberson	344	29%
El Paso	146,662	30%
Hudspeth	950	33%
Jeff Davis	389	30%
Presidio	1,367	40%
2019		
	Total	*Percentage*
Texas	4,145,309	24%
Brewster	1,213	24%
Culberson	319	27%
El Paso	146,166	30%
Hudspeth	1,035	35%
Jeff Davis	356	28%
Presidio	1,286	40%

2020		
	Total	*Percentage*
Texas	4,055,308	24%
Brewster	1,369	26%
Culberson	382	33%
El Paso	141,715	29%
Hudspeth	988	33%
Jeff Davis	410	33%
Presidio	1,378	45%
2021		
	Total	*Percentage*
Texas	4,184,269	24%
Brewster	1,456	27%
Culberson	418	35%
El Paso	166,255	24%
Hudspeth	702	34%
Jeff Davis	260	25%
Presidio	1,366	47%

Source: US Census Bureau. Small Area Health Insurance Estimates, 2024

Retail Access

Alcohol Retail Density

The Texas Alcoholic Beverage Commission tracks all alcohol retailers in Texas and divides them up by county. **Table 55** shows the number of licenses per county in Region 10 as well as the number of licenses per 100,000 people and per square mile.

El Paso County has the greatest density per square mile in Region 10. Though there was a decrease from 2022 to 2023, Culberson County has the greatest density per 100,000 people in 2023.

Table 55. Alcohol Retail Density, Region 10 by county

2019			
	Licenses	*Per 100k*	*Per Sq. Mile*
Brewster	54	565	0.009
Culberson	19	868	0.005
El Paso	1,479	170	1.46
Hudspeth	6	187	0.001
Jeff Davis	7	350	0.003
Presidio	39	636	0.01

2020			
	Licenses	*Per 100k*	*Per Sq. Mile*
Brewster	58	607	0.009
Culberson	22	1,005	0.006
El Paso	1,542	178	1.52
Hudspeth	10	312	0.002
Jeff Davis	6	300	0.003
Presidio	41	668	0.01
2021			
	Licenses	*Per 100k*	*Per Sq. Mile*
Brewster	60	628	0.01
Culberson	22	1,005	0.006
El Paso	1,527	176	1.50
Hudspeth	9	281	0.002
Jeff Davis	6	300	0.003
Presidio	44	717	0.011
2022			
	Licenses	*Per 100k*	*Per Sq. Mile*
Brewster	60	628	0.01
Culberson	22	1,005	0.006
El Paso	1,548	178	1.52
Hudspeth	8	249	0.002
Jeff Davis	7	350	0.003
Presidio	49	799	0.013
2023			
	Licenses	*Per 100k*	*Per Sq. Mile*
Brewster	56	586	0.009
Culberson	19	868	0.005
El Paso	1,472	170	1.45
Hudspeth	6	187	0.001
Jeff Davis	7	350	0.003
Presidio	37	603	0.01

Source: Texas Alcohol Beverage Commission. Permit Data, 2024

Tobacco Retail Density

The amount of tobacco retailers is tracked by using tobacco permit data. **Table 56** shows the number of licenses per county in Region 10 as well as the number of licenses per 100,000 people and per square mile.

In every county with the exception of Hudspeth, the number of tobacco permits has increased from 2020 to 2024.

Table 56. Tobacco Retail Density, Region 10 by county

2020	Permits	Per 100k	Per Sq. Mile
Brewster	27	282.8	0.004
Culberson	12	548.5	0.003
El Paso	686	79.3	0.677
Hudspeth	10	312.3	0.002
Jeff Davis	4	200.4	0.002
Presidio	16	260.9	0.004
2021	Permits	Per 100k	Per Sq. Mile
Brewster	29	303.8	0.005
Culberson	11	502.7	0.003
El Paso	721	83.3	0.712
Hudspeth	9	281.1	0.002
Jeff Davis	4	200.4	0.002
Presidio	16	260.9	0.004
2022	Permits	Per 100k	Per Sq. Mile
Brewster	29	303.8	0.005
Culberson	11	502.7	0.003
El Paso	751	86.8	0.741
Hudspeth	9	281.1	0.002
Jeff Davis	5	250.5	0.002
Presidio	16	260.9	0.004
2023	Permits	Per 100k	Per Sq. Mile
Brewster	31	324.7	0.005
Culberson	13	594.2	0.003
El Paso	780	90.1	0.770
Hudspeth	7	218.6	0.002
Jeff Davis	5	250.5	0.002
Presidio	17	277.3	0.004
2024	Permits	Per 100k	Per Sq. Mile
Brewster	38	398.1	0.006
Culberson	15	685.6	0.004
El Paso	787	90.9	0.777
Hudspeth	8	249.8	0.002
Jeff Davis	5	250.5	0.002
Presidio	20	326.2	0.005

Source: data.texas.gov. All Cigarette/Tobacco Retailers, 2023

E-cig Permit Density

The amount of e-cig retailers is tracked by using e-cig permit data. **Table 57** shows the number of licenses per county in Region 10 as well as the number of licenses per 100,000 people and per square mile.

As with tobacco retailers, Culberson County had the largest increase in e-cig retailer density per 100,000 people. Jeff Davis County was the only county to have a decrease in e-cig retailer density in Region 10. Otherwise, all counties in Region 10 saw an increase in e-cig permits from 2022 to 2024.

Table 57. E-cig Retail Density, Region 10 by county

2022			
	Permits	*Per 100k*	*Per Sq. Mile*
Brewster	8	83.8	0.001
Culberson	5	228.5	0.001
El Paso	334	38.6	0.330
Hudspeth	0	0.0	0.000
Jeff Davis	2	100.2	0.001
Presidio	7	114.1	0.002
2023			
	Permits	*Per 100k*	*Per Sq. Mile*
Brewster	10	104.76	0.002
Culberson	9	411.3	0.002
El Paso	419	48.4	0.414
Hudspeth	0	0.00	0.000
Jeff Davis	2	100.2	0.001
Presidio	7	114.1	0.002
2024			
	Permits	*Per 100k*	*Per Sq. Mile*
Brewster	18	188.6	0.003
Culberson	9	411.3	0.002
El Paso	446	51.5	0.440
Hudspeth	1	31.2	0.000
Jeff Davis	1	50.1	0.000
Presidio	8	130.5	0.002

Source: data.texas.gov. All Cigarette/Tobacco Retailers, 2023

School Conditions

Substance Use Infractions

The Texas Education Agency provides data that represents the total regional and state level counts of students and discipline actions related to substance use. The distinction here is that "students" are the unique number of students while each student may have multiple "actions" throughout the school year. Any numbers that were less than nine are suppressed and noted as "--" on **Table 58** below.

Despite a large decrease in 2020-2021, the controlled substance/drugs actions per 100k has doubled in 2022-2023 when compared to 2017-2018.

Table 58. Substance Use Infractions, Region 10

2017-2018				
	Total Students	*Per 100k*	*Total Actions*	*Per 100k*
Abuse of a Volatile Chemical	--	--	--	--
Alcohol Violation	181	99.62	399	219.6
Controlled Substance/Drugs	938	516.24	2,327	1,280.7
Felony Controlled Substance Violation	13	7.15	24	13.21
2018-2019				
	Total Students	*Per 100k*	*Total Actions*	*Per 100k*
Abuse of a Volatile Chemical	--	--	--	--
Alcohol Violation	172	95.37	438	252.86
Controlled Substance/Drugs	854	473.53	2,142	1,187.70
Felony Controlled Substance Violation	58	32.16	135	74.85
2019-2020				
	Total Students	*Per 100k*	*Total Actions*	*Per 100k*
Abuse of a Volatile Chemical	0	0	0	0
Alcohol Violation	112	62.88	223	125.20
Controlled Substance/Drugs	694	389.64	1,655	929.19
Felony Controlled Substance Violation	121	67.96	243	136.43
2020-2021				
	Total Students	*Per 100k*	*Total Actions*	*Per 100k*
Abuse of a Volatile Chemical	0	0	0	0
Alcohol Violation	--	--	13	7.65
Controlled Substance/Drugs	96	56.47	196	115.30
Felony Controlled Substance Violation	13	7.65	29	17.06
2021-2022				
	Total Students	*Per 100k*	*Total Actions*	*Per 100k*
Abuse of a Volatile Chemical	--	--	19	11.20
Alcohol Violation	143	84.32	273	160.97
Controlled Substance/Drugs	1,031	607.93	2,756	1,625.08
Felony Controlled Substance Violation	371	218.76	992	584.93
2022-2023				
	Total Students	*Per 100k*	*Total Actions*	*Per 100k*
Abuse of a Volatile Chemical	--	--	14	8.30
Alcohol Violation	113	66.96	246	145.76
Controlled Substance/Drugs	1,599	947.45	4,366	2,586.98
Felony Controlled Substance Violation	355	210.35	828	490.61

Source: TEA. Substance Use Discipline Infractions, 2024

Protective Factors

Social Associations

The number of social associations refers to the total number of membership associations in a county. The associations include membership organizations such as civic organizations, bowling centers, golf clubs, fitness centers, sports organizations, religious organizations, political organizations, labor organizations, business organizations, and professional organizations. The rate per 10k people has decreased in all counties in Region 10 from 2019 to 2023.

Table 59 shows the number of association in Region 10 by county and rate per 10,000 people.

Table 59. Social Associations, Region 10 by county

2019		
	Number 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		
	Number of Associations	*Rate per 10k*
Brewster	17	18.2
Culberson	0	0.0
El Paso	157	9.0
Hudspeth	0	0.0
Jeff Davis	7	30.7
Presidio	6	8.4
2021		
	Number of Associations	*Rate per 10k*
Brewster	13	14.0
Culberson	0	0.0
El Paso	157	8.7
Hudspeth	0	0.0
Jeff Davis	7	31.1
Presidio	6	8.6

2022		
	Number of Associations	*Rate per 10k*
Brewster	13	14.1
Culberson	0	0.0
El Paso	158	8.5
Hudspeth	0	0.0
Jeff Davis	7	30.8
Presidio	6	8.9
2023		
	Number of Associations	*Rate per 10k*
Brewster	11	11.9
Culberson	0	0.0
El Paso	415	4.9
Hudspeth	0	0.0
Jeff Davis	6	27.0
Presidio	4	6.1

Source: County Health Rankings and Roadmaps. Texas Social Associations, 2024

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. 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 15** lists the total number of each schedule drug for all counties in Region 10.

Except for Schedule IV drugs, El Paso County saw an increase in prescribed drugs from 2022 to 2023. Presidio County saw an increase in all drugs from 2022 to 2023.

Figure 15. PDMP Totals, Region 10

Table 60. PDMP Data, Region 10 by county

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		--	--
2023								
	Brewster	Rate per 100k		El Paso	Rate per 100k		Presidio	Rate per 100k
Schedule II	3,340	34,988		155,721	17,989		382	6,231
Schedule III	1,206	12,634		84,013	9,705		149	2,430
Schedule IV	5,513	57,752		277,927	32,106		828	13,505
Schedule V	625	6,547		47,916	5,535		183	2,985
Unspecified	6	63		1,543	178		--	--

Source: Texas Prescription Monitoring Program. (2023). Texas State Board of Pharmacy, 2024

Mental Health Providers

The number of mental health providers for Culberson and Hudspeth are suppressed. This usually means the number is below a certain number. **Table 61** shows the number of mental health providers, rate per 100,000 people, and the patient to provider ratio for all counties in Region 10 except Culberson and Hudspeth. The number of mental health providers in Region 10 has steadily increased from 2019 to 2023.

Table 61. Mental Health Providers, Region 10 by county

2019			
	Providers	Per 100k	Ratio
Brewster	12	129	778:1
El Paso	107	62	1,623:1
Jeff Davis	5	219	456:1
Presidio	3	42	2,385:1

2020			
	Providers	*Per 100k*	*Ratio*
Brewster	12	129	772:1
El Paso	114	64	1,574:1
Jeff Davis	5	222	450:1
Presidio	3	43	2,316:1
2021			
	Providers	*Per 100k*	*Ratio*
Brewster	12	130	767:1
El Paso	122	66	1,515:1
Jeff Davis	5	220	455:1
Presidio	3	45	2,235:1
2022			
	Providers	*Per 100k*	*Ratio*
Brewster	12	130	770:1
El Paso	147	77	1,304:1
Jeff Davis	4	180	555:1
Presidio	3	46	2,169:1
2023			
	Providers	*Per 100k*	*Ratio*
Brewster	15	159	630:1
El Paso	177	87	1,145:1
Jeff Davis	4	205	487:1
Presidio	4	65	1,535:1

Source: University of Wisconsin Population Health Institute. (n.d.). Data and Resources. County Health Rankings & Roadmaps, 2024

Interpersonal Domain

Family Environment

Family Violence Crime 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. **Table 62** indicates the number of family violence incidents and their rate per 100,000 people in Region 10 by county from 2018 to 2023.

El Paso County had the highest rate of family violence crime per 100,000 people every year from 2018 to 2023. All counties had an increase in their family violence crime rate from 2022 to 2023 with the exception of Culberson County, who had 0 incidents.

Table 62. Family Violence Crime Rate, Region 10 by county

2018		
	Incidents	*Rate per 100k*
Brewster	32	335.22
Culberson	0	0.00
El Paso	5,036	581.75
Hudspeth	5	156.15
Jeff Davis	7	350.7
Presidio	8	130.48
2019		
	Incidents	*Rate per 100k*
Brewster	23	240.94
Culberson	0	0.00
El Paso	5,034	581.52
Hudspeth	5	156.15
Jeff Davis	5	250.5
Presidio	6	97.86
2020		
	Incidents	*Rate per 100k*
Brewster	18	188.56
Culberson	0	0.00
El Paso	5,225	603.59
Hudspeth	4	124.92
Jeff Davis	2	100.20
Presidio	6	97.86
2021		
	Incidents	*Rate per 100k*
Brewster	23	240.94
Culberson	0	0.00
El Paso	4,171	481.83
Hudspeth	8	249.84
Jeff Davis	4	200.40
Presidio	3	48.93

2022		
	Incidents	*Rate per 100k*
Brewster	20	209.51
Culberson	0	0.00
El Paso	4,728	546.17
Hudspeth	0	0.00
Jeff Davis	4	200.40
Presidio	4	65.24
2023		
	Incidents	*Rate per 100k*
Brewster	25	261.90
Culberson	0	0.00
El Paso	5,447	629.20
Hudspeth	4	124.90
Jeff Davis	6	300.60
Presidio	6	97.90

Source: Texas Department of Public Safety (2023). TX Family Violence Report 2018-2023, 2024

Victims of Maltreatment

The Department of Family and Protective Services provides data regarding the number of children that have been confirmed as a victim or part of an investigation into maltreatment.

Table 63 represents the number of victims in Region 10 including rate per 100,000 people. Despite a decrease from 2019 to 2022, El Paso County saw an increase in rate per 100k from 2022 to 2023. Presidio County had the lowest rate per 100k in 2023.

Table 63. Victims of Maltreatment, Region 10 by county

2019		
	Victims	*Rate per 100k*
Brewster	14	824
Culberson	10	2,141
El Paso	1,907	864
Hudspeth	3	561
Jeff Davis	7	2,456
Presidio	12	822
2020		
	Victims	*Rate per 100k*
Brewster	11	647
Culberson	17	3,640
El Paso	1,778	806
Hudspeth	7	1,308
Jeff Davis	2	702
Presidio	10	685

2021		
	Victims	*Rate per 100k*
Brewster	18	1,059
Culberson	10	2,141
El Paso	1,681	762
Hudspeth	16	2,991
Jeff Davis	--	--
Presidio	14	960
2022		
	Victims	*Rate per 100k*
Brewster	17	1,000
Culberson	10	2,141
El Paso	1,475	668
Hudspeth	7	1,308
Jeff Davis	5	1,754
Presidio	5	342
2023		
	Victims	*Rate per 100k*
Brewster	9	529
Culberson	14	2,998
El Paso	1,625	736
Hudspeth	9	1,682
Jeff Davis	--	--
Presidio	5	342

Source: DFPS (2018-2023) Child Protective Investigations. Abuse/Neglect Investigations. Alleged and Confirmed by County, 2024

Children in Foster Care

Data on children in foster care is provided by the Department of Family Protective Services. **Table 64** shows the number of children and rate per 100,000 for Region 10 by county. El Paso County saw a decrease in its rate per 100k from 2021 to 2023. Culberson County had the highest rate per 100k in 2023.

Table 64. Children in Foster Care, Region 10 by county

2019		
	Children	*Rate per 100k*
Brewster	0	0.0
Culberson	1	214.1
El Paso	329	149.0
Hudspeth	1	186.9
Jeff Davis	2	701.8
Presidio	1	68.5

2020		
	Children	*Rate per 100k*
Brewster	1	58.8
Culberson	2	428.3
El Paso	349	158.1
Hudspeth	1	187.0
Jeff Davis	2	701.8
Presidio	0	0.0
2021		
	Children	*Rate per 100k*
Brewster	3	117.6
Culberson	3	642.4
El Paso	396	179.4
Hudspeth	1	186.9
Jeff Davis	0	0.0
Presidio	0	0.0
2022		
	Children	*Rate per 100k*
Brewster	4	235.3
Culberson	4	856.3
El Paso	342	155.0
Hudspeth	0	0.0
Jeff Davis	0	0.0
Presidio	0	0.0
2023		
	Children	*Rate per 100k*
Brewster	3	176.4
Culberson	13	2,783.7
El Paso	276	125.0
Hudspeth	0	0.0
Jeff Davis	0	0.0
Presidio	0	0.0

Source: DFPS CPS. Children in Substitute Care by Placement Type, 2024

Adult Depression

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention use data from their Behavioral Risk Factors Surveillance System (BRFSS) survey to create county level estimates for a variety of the questions they ask on the BRFSS survey. **Table 65** provides the CDC estimates for adults suffering from depression in Region 10 by county for 2021.

Table 65. Adult Depression, Region 10 by county

2021	
	Percentage
Brewster	21.1%
Culberson	22.1%
El Paso	21.8%
Hudspeth	22.6%
Jeff Davis	24.1%
Presidio	23.1%

Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion. (2023). PLACES: Local Data for Better Health. County Data, 2024

Perception 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 66** below breaks down students' perception of what their parents feel about alcohol use.

Table 66. TSS "How do your parents feel about kids your age using alcohol?", Region 10

2018							
	All Grades	*7th Grade*	*8th Grade*	*9th Grade*	*10th Grade*	*11th Grade*	*12th Grade*
Strongly Disapprove	63.6%	76.0%	67.9%	64.6%	60.2%	56.0%	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%	16.0%	17.8%
Mildly Approve	3.0%	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%	1.0%
Do Not Know	7.5%	10.8%	9.0%	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%	5.0%	6.7%
Strongly Approve	1.0%	0.7%	0.9%	0.1%	1.1%	1.0%	2.6%
Do Not Know	8.0%	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%	50.0%
Mildly Disapprove	13.1%	9.0%	9.1%	14.3%	18.7%	15.0%	12.8%%
Neither	12.0%	5.6%	9.0%	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%	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. https://www.texasschoolsurvey.org/Report, 2024

Parental Disapproval of Tobacco

Table 67 below shows students' perception of what their parents feel about tobacco use. The percentage of tenth to twelfth grade students who are unsure of their parents' perception of tobacco use has increased.

Table 67. TSS "How do your parents feel about kids your age using tobacco?" Region 10

2018							
	All Grades	*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	6.0%	2.8%	6.7%	5.1%	5.9%	7.1%	9.2%
Neither	4.9%	2.0%	3.7%	3.0%	5.4%	6.4%	9.9%
Mildly Approve	1.0%	0.3%	1.4%	0.3%	1.3%	1.0%	1.5%
Strongly Approve	0.8%	0.9%	0.6%	0.4%	1.1%	0.8%	1.0%
Do Not Know	7.7%	10.3%	8.8%	7.5%	7.1%	6.5%	5.2%
2020							
	All Grades	*7th Grade*	*8th Grade*	*9th Grade*	*10th Grade*	*11th Grade*	*12th Grade*
Strongly Disapprove	78.2%	81.2%	84.4%	76.4%	79.1%	75.0%	71.5%
Mildly Disapprove	6.4%	4.1%	3.8%	6.8%	5.2%	9.0%	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%	10.0%	7.9%	7.2%	7.0%
2022							
	All Grades	*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%	4.0%	5.3%	5.4%	4.0%	5.5%
Neither	4.9%	2.0%	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. https://www.texasschoolsurvey.org/Report, 2024

Parental Disapproval of Marijuana

Table 68 below shows students' perception of what their parents feel about marijuana use. The data shows that the older the students get, the less parents are strongly disapproving of the use of marijuana.

Table 68. TSS "How do your parents feel about kids your age using marijuana?", Region 10

2018						
	All Grades	*7th Grade*	*8th Grade*	*9th Grade*	*10th Grade*	*11th Grade*	*12th Grade*
Strongly Disapprove	74.9%	82.1%	77.8%	76.0%	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%	5.0%	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 Grades	*7th Grade*	*8th Grade*	*9th Grade*	*10th Grade*	*11th Grade*	*12th Grade*
Strongly Disapprove	78.2%	81.2%	84.4%	76.4%	79.1%	75.0%	71.5%
Mildly Disapprove	6.4%	4.1%	3.8%	6.8%	5.2%	9.0%	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%	10.0%	7.9%	7.2%	7.0%
2022						
	All Grades	*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%	5.0%	4.3%	6.7%	7.6%	11.1%
Mildly Approve	1.3%	0.5%	1.0%	1.7%	0.8%	1.9%	2.0%
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%	8.0%	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. https://www.texasschoolsurvey.org/Report, 2024

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 surveys. **Table 69** below breaks down the data for the question, "About how many of your close friends use alcohol?"

Table 69. TSS, "About how many of your close friends use alcohol?", Region 10

2018							
	All Grades	*7th Grade*	*8th Grade*	*9th Grade*	*10th Grade*	*11th Grade*	*12th Grade*
Never Heard of/None	45.2%	76.0%	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%	4.0%	6.0%	9.7%
2020							
	All Grades	*7th Grade*	*8th Grade*	*9th Grade*	*10th Grade*	*11th Grade*	*12th Grade*
Never Heard of/None	48.5%	71.8%	49.9%	46.0%	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%	13.0%	14.7%	11.1%	18.0%	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%	3.0%	4.1%	4.0%	8.0%
2022							
	All Grades	*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%	0.0%	1.0%	1.0%	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. https://www.texasschoolsurvey.org/Report, 2024

Friends Who Use Tobacco

As 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 70** below breaks down the data for the question, "About how many of your close friends use tobacco?"

Table 70. TSS, "About how many of your close friends use tobacco?", Region 10

2018							
	All Grades	*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%	55.0%
A Few Friends	19.0%	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%	2.0%	2.6%	6.1%	4.5%
All Friends	1.0%	0.1%	0.4%	1.5%	0.9%	1.6%	1.2%

2020							
	All Grades	*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%	8.0%	16.2%	15.9%	18.0%	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%	5.0%
All Friends	0.9%	0.2%	0.3%	1.0%	0.7%	1.1%	2.7%
2022							
	All Grades	*7th Grade*	*8th Grade*	*9th Grade*	*10th Grade*	*11th Grade*	*12th Grade*
Never Heard of/None	85.0%	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%	14.0%
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%	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. https://www.texasschoolsurvey.org/Report, 2024

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 71** below breaks down the data for the question, "About how many of your friends use marijuana?"

Table 71. TSS, "About how many of your friends use marijuana?", Region 10

2018							
	All Grades	*7th Grade*	*8th Grade*	*9th Grade*	*10th Grade*	*11th Grade*	*12th Grade*
Never Heard of/None	49.0%	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%	6.0%	9.3%	13.2%	17.0%	17.7%	14.3%
Most Friends	12.5%	3.0%	6.5%	12.2%	16.0%	19.3%	19.4%
All Friends	4.9%	0.9%	2.5%	4.9%	5.7%	6.4%	10.0%
2020							
	All Grades	*7th Grade*	*8th Grade*	*9th Grade*	*10th Grade*	*11th Grade*	*12th Grade*
Never Heard of/None	62.4%	83.3%	64.8%	60.5%	61.0%	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%	3.0%	4.6%

2022						
	All Grades	*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%	13.0%	14.0%	16.9%	16.6%	15.0%
Some Friends	7.8%	2.0%	4.9%	8.0%	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%	1.0%	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. https://www.texasschoolsurvey.org/Report, 2024

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 twelfth grade find it very easy to access alcohol compared to the other grades. **Table 72** below breaks down the data for the question, "If you wanted some, how difficult would it be to get alcohol?"

Table 72. TSS, "If you wanted some, how difficult would it be to get alcohol?", Region 10

2018						
	All Grades	*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%	6.0%	3.4%
Somewhat Difficult	11.6%	8.2%	11.8%	13.8%	12.7%	12.2%	11.0%
Somewhat Easy	19.7%	10.0%	15.3%	20.7%	23.4%	26.1%	23.0%
Very Easy	21.5%	7.5%	14.5%	20.7%	22.3%	29.7%	36.3%
2020						
	All Grades	*7th Grade*	*8th Grade*	*9th Grade*	*10th Grade*	*11th Grade*	*12th Grade*
Never Heard of it	26.8%	34.4%	25.0%	26.0%	27.1%	23.2%	24.1%
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%	6.0%	3.4%
Somewhat Difficult	11.6%	8.2%	11.8%	13.8%	12.7%	12.2%	11.0%
Somewhat Easy	19.7%	10.0%	15.3%	20.7%	23.4%	26.1%	23.0%
Very Easy	21.5%	7.5%	14.5%	20.7%	22.3%	29.7%	36.3%
2022						
	All Grades	*7th Grade*	*8th Grade*	*9th Grade*	*10th Grade*	*11th Grade*	*12th Grade*
Never Heard of it	26.8%	34.4%	25.0%	26.0%	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%	6.0%	5.6%	4.8%	5.9%
Somewhat Difficult	11.6%	8.2%	11.8%	13.8%	12.7%	12.2%	11.0%
Somewhat Easy	18.3%	12.5%	17.7%	18.1%	20.9%	19.7%	22.2%
Very Easy	22.0%	12.1%	19.9%	22.9%	24.6%	27.7%	26.2%

Source: TAMU Dept. Of Public Service and Administration. (2018,2020,2022). Texas School Survey of Drug and Alcohol Use. https://www.texasschoolsurvey.org/Report, 2024

Access to Tobacco

Tobacco is another substance asked about on the TSS. Eleventh and twelfth graders had the highest reporting numbers of finding tobacco access "very easy." **Table 73** below breaks down the data for the question, "If you wanted some, how difficult would it be for you to get tobacco?"

Table 73. TSS, "If you wanted some, how difficult would it be for you to get tobacco", Region 10

2018							
	All Grades	7th Grade	8th Grade	9th Grade	10th Grade	11th Grade	12th Grade
Never Heard of it	39.1%	52.0%	46.8%	38.8%	35.4%	30.4%	29.8%
Impossible	16.4%	25.7%	21.8%	16.1%	15.8%	11.5%	6.0%
Very Difficult	5.7%	6.6%	6.5%	7.3%	4.1%	6.0%	3.1%
Somewhat Difficult	9.1%	6.5%	8.0%	11.0%	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%	13.0%	17.0%	24.5%	42.7%
2020							
	All Grades	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%	18.0%	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%	20.0%
2022							
	All Grades	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%	6.0%	8.5%	7.0%	9.9%
Somewhat Difficult	9.0%	6.1%	8.8%	10.2%	11.4%	9.4%	7.8%
Somewhat Easy	10.2%	4.7%	7.2%	9.0%	13.6%	13.5%	14.1%
Very Easy	10.0%	4.4%	6.9%	8.2%	10.1%	15.9%	15.8%

Access to Marijuana

Marijuana is another category they ask students about in the TSS. Again, eleventh and twelfth graders find it "very easy" to access marijuana if they wanted to buy it. **Table 74** below breaks down the data for the question, "If you wanted some, how difficult would it be to buy marijuana?"

Table 74. TSS, "If you wanted some, how difficult would it be for you to buy marijuana?", Region 10

2018							
	All Grades	*7th Grade*	*8th Grade*	*9th Grade*	*10th Grade*	*11th Grade*	*12th Grade*
Never Heard of it	35.0%	51.6%	41.7%	33.3%	30.7%	25.7%	25.6%
Impossible	15.3%	26.3%	23.0%	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%	10.0%	12.0%	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%	11.0%	21.1%	23.5%	32.6%	38.4%
2020							
	All Grades	*7th Grade*	*8th Grade*	*9th Grade*	*10th Grade*	*11th Grade*	*12th Grade*
Never Heard of it	33.2%	41.4%	32.0%	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%	12.0%	16.8%	17.6%	27.5%	20.0%
2022							
	All Grades	*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%	28.0%	16.6%	21.0%	14.2%	11.0%
Very Difficult	7.3%	9.4%	8.0%	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%	3.0%	7.5%	8.9%	14.0%	19.9%	21.4%

Source: TAMU Dept. Of Public Service and Administration. (2018,2020,2022). Texas School Survey of Drug and Alcohol Use. https://www.texasschoolsurvey.org/Report, 2024

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 eleventh and twelfth graders in all three survey years, but there was a sharp decrease in 2022 for "always." **Table 75** below breaks down the data for the TSS question, "Thinking of parties you attended this year, how often was alcohol used?"

Table 75. TSS, "Thinking of parties you attended this year, how often was alcohol used?", Region 10

2018	All Grades	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%	15.0%	16.7%	16.8%	14.6%
2020	All Grades	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%	8.0%	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 Grades	7th Grade	8th Grade	9th Grade	10th Grade	11th Grade	12th Grade
Never	60.7%	72.1%	68.1%	59.1%	57.7%	56.0%	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%	10.0%
Always	6.7%	3.1%	3.0%	4.5%	7.4%	9.6%	13.7%
Do Not Know	2.0%	2.0%	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%

Marijuana or Other Drugs at Parties

Marijuana and other drugs being available at parties are also asked about on the TSS. "Always" had the highest percentage in 2018 for twelfth graders in high school when compared to the other grade levels, but that number decreased as of the 2022 survey. **Table 76** 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 76. TSS, "Thinking of parties you attended this year, how often were marijuana and/or other drugs used?", Region 10

2018	All Grades	7th Grade	8th Grade	9th Grade	10th Grade	11th Grade	12th Grade
Never	56.7%	82.7%	72.4%	54.0%	47.3%	40.4%	40.0%
Seldom	5.5%	3.0%	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%	3.9%	3.9%	7.8%	8.0%	12.1%	13.0%
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 Grades	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	6.0%	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%	6.0%	6.7%	7.4%	8.6%
Always	5.0%	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 Grades	7th Grade	8th Grade	9th Grade	10th Grade	11th Grade	12th Grade
Never	68.3%	81.3%	75.0%	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%	3.0%	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%

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. Suppressed data to protect students' anonymity is noted with a "--". The dropout rate in Culberson County and El Paso County increased from 2021 to 2022.

Table 77 shows the high school dropout rates for Region 10 from 2019 to 2022.

Table 77. High School Dropout Rate, Region 10 by county

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%

2022			
	Total Graduating Class	*# of Dropout Students*	*Dropout Rate*
Brewster	95	2	2.1%
Culberson	13	1	7.7%
El Paso	13,945	1,028	7.4%
Hudspeth	48	1	2.1%
Jeff Davis	22	0	0.0%
Presidio	129	7	5.4%

Source: Texas Education Agency. Four-year Graduation and Dropout Data. Class of 2019-2022, 2024

Absenteeism

The TEA also compiles data regarding absenteeism. **Table 78** shows the average attendance rates for all counties in Region 10. Culberson County had the lowest average attendance from 2017 to 2021. All counties in Region 10 had a lower attendance percentage in 2021-2022 when compared to 2017-2018.

Table 78. Daily Average Attendance, Region 10 by county

2017-2018			
	Average Daily Attendance	*Total Enrollment*	*Percentage*
Brewster	1,165	1,284	0.908%
Culberson	338	391	0.867%
El Paso	163,443	177,596	0.920%
Hudspeth	542	589	0.921%
Jeff Davis	243	259	0.939%
Presidio	1,423	1,579	0.902%
2018-2019			
	Average Daily Attendance	*Total Enrollment*	*Percentage*
Brewster	1,095	1,183	0.926%
Culberson	326	378	0.863%
El Paso	161,757	176,412	0.917%
Hudspeth	539	582	0.927%
Jeff Davis	249	266	0.938%
Presidio	1,383	1,528	0.906%
2019-2020			
	Average Daily Attendance	*Total Enrollment*	*Percentage*
Brewster	1,090	1,211	0.900%
Culberson	305	386	0.792%
El Paso	152,020	174,176	0.873%
Hudspeth	508	576	0.883%
Jeff Davis	239	264	0.909%
Presidio	1,276	1,500	0.851%

2020-2021			
	Average Daily Attendance	*Total Enrollment*	*Percentage*
Brewster	1,055	1,137	0.929%
Culberson	327	387	0.846%
El Paso	154,834	166,280	0.931%
Hudspeth	547	609	0.899%
Jeff Davis	227	232	0.979%
Presidio	1,128	1,352	0.835%
2021-2022			
	Average Daily Attendance	*Total Enrollment*	*Percentage*
Brewster	1,019	1,151	0.886%
Culberson	311	360	0.864%
El Paso	150,697	165,962	0.908%
Hudspeth	530	588	0.902%
Jeff Davis	196	214	0.920%
Presidio	1,185	1,317	0.901%

Source: Texas Education Agency & The Annie E. Casey Foundation Kids Count Data Center. Average Daily Attendance, 2024

Youth Mental Health

Adolescent Depression

The Texas Department of State Health Services conducts the Youth Risk Behavioral Survey every two years. The data below represents students who answered "yes" to feeling so sad or hopeless almost every day for two weeks or more in a row that they stopped doing some usual activities during the past 12 months.

Table 79 represents the survey results for all of Texas for years 2017, 2019, 2021 by age, sex, and race/ethnicity.

Table 79. Youth Risk Behavioral Survey, Feeling Sad or Hopeless, Texas

2017				
	Sample Size	Percent	Lower Limit	Upper Limit
Total	2,092	34.20%	31.40%	37.00%
Age				
<=15	836	34.30%	30.20%	38.60%
16-17	969	35.60%	31.50%	40.00%
18+	282	29.50%	24.40%	35.20%
Grade				
9th	710	33.70%	30.30%	37.40%
10th	506	37.60%	32.30%	43.20%
11th	486	33.00%	26.70%	40.10%
12th	365	32.20%	26.70%	38.20%
Race/Ethnicity				
Black	142	30.50%	23.30%	38.80%
Hispanic	1,302	34.80%	30.90%	38.90%
Other	136	35.80%	27.80%	44.70%
White	452	34.70%	29.40%	40.40%
Sex				
Female	1,114	43.70%	39.90%	47.70%
Male	966	24.70%	20.90%	29.00%
2019				
	Sample Size	Percent	Lower Limit	Upper Limit
Total	2,002	38.30%	35.40%	41.30%
Age				
<=15	713	34.70%	31.40%	38.20%
16-17	962	38.30%	33.60%	43.20%
18+	327	46.10%	39.00%	53.40%
Grade				
9th	552	32.70%	29.10%	36.50%
10th	554	38.80%	33.20%	44.60%
11th	429	40.70%	34.40%	47.30%
12th	442	43.20%	38.50%	47.90%
Race/Ethnicity				
Black	257	33.80%	27.60%	40.60%
Hispanic	1,093	37.90%	33.10%	43.00%
Other	154	38.80%	26.80%	52.40%
White	446	40.80%	35.50%	46.40%
Sex				
Female	1,053	48.60%	44.40%	52.80%
Male	946	28.30%	25.30%	31.40%

2021				
	Sample Size	*Percent*	*Lower Limit*	*Upper Limit*
Total	1,664	44.60%	39.30%	50.00%
Age				
<=15	717	40.70%	35.00%	46.70%
16-17	801	47.40%	41.10%	53.70%
18+	144	47.80%	36.70%	59.20%
Grade				
9th	432	38.00%	31.30%	45.10%
10th	461	48.30%	43. 10%	53.50%
11th	338	46.40%	38.60%	54.30%
12th	428	45.90%	35.70%	56.50%
Race/Ethnicity				
Black	212	41.30%	32.10%	51.10%
Hispanic	944	45.90%	40.20%	51.80%
Other	128	48.80%	41.10%	56.50%
White	365	42.00%	33.30%	51.20%
Sex				
Female	814	57.20%	50.80%	63.50%
Male	839	32.10%	27.90%	36.50%

Source: Texas Department of State Health Services. Youth Risk Behavior Survey. 2024

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." **Table 80** represents the TSS data for, "How dangerous do you think it is for kids your age to use alcohol?"

Table 80. TSS, "How dangerous do you think it is for kids your age to use alcohol?", Region 10

2018							
	All Grades	*7th Grade*	*8th Grade*	*9th Grade*	*10th Grade*	*11th Grade*	*12th Grade*
Very Dangerous	50.8%	64.7%	51.6%	45.2%	45.1%	46.0%	52.0%
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%	15.0%	12.9%	14.1%	11.1%
Not at All Dangerous	2.6%	2.0%	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%	3.0%
2020							
	All Grades	*7th Grade*	*8th Grade*	*9th Grade*	*10th Grade*	*11th Grade*	*12th Grade*
Very Dangerous	47.5%	56.0%	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%	4.0%	2.7%	2.9%	5.2%
Don't Know	4.4%	4.3%	5.0%	4.3%	3.7%	5.9%	3.3%

2022						
	All Grades	*7th Grade*	*8th Grade*	*9th Grade*	*10th Grade*	*11th Grade*	*12th Grade*
Very Dangerous	66.8%	79.5%	71.9%	65.0%	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%	6.0%	6.9%	8.0%	9.3%
Not at All Dangerous	1.2%	0.1%	1.8%	1.1%	0.7%	1.0%	2.9%
Don't Know	4.7%	5.1%	3.6%	5.3%	5.3%	4.6%	3.9%

Source: TAMU Dept. Of Public Service and Administration. (2018,2020,2022). Texas School Survey of Drug and Alcohol Use. https://www.texasschoolsurvey.org/Report, 2024

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 81** below breaks down the data from the TSS.

Table 81. TSS, "How dangerous do you think it is for kids your age to use tobacco?", Region 10

2018						
	All Grades	*7th Grade*	*8th Grade*	*9th Grade*	*10th Grade*	*11th Grade*	*12th Grade*
Very Dangerous	66.8%	79.5%	71.9%	65.0%	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%	6.0%	6.9%	8.0%	9.3%
Not at All Dangerous	1.2%	0.1%	1.8%	1.1%	0.7%	1.0%	2.9%
Don't Know	4.7%	5.1%	3.6%	5.3%	5.3%	4.6%	3.9%
2020						
	All Grades	*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	7.0%	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	5.0%	5.7%	4.9%	5.2%	4.3%	5.9%	4.1%
2022						
	All Grades	*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%	1.0%	1.2%	1.4%
Don't Know	5.6%	4.0%	4.9%	5.2%	6.6%	5.0%	7.8%

Source: TAMU Dept. Of Public Service and Administration. (2018,2020,2022). Texas School Survey of Drug and Alcohol Use. https://www.texasschoolsurvey.org/Report, 2024

Electronic Vapor Products

Electronic vapor products, or vapes, have been a continuous issue across the state and Region 10. Twelfth grade students who answered, "don't know" and "not very dangerous" increased in 2022. **Table 82** 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 82. TSS, "How dangerous do you think it is for kids your age to use electronic vapor products?", Region 10

2018							
	All Grades	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	12.0%	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	10.0%	2.8%	7.4%	10.8%	12.3%	12.0%	15.6%
Don't Know	5.6%	6.7%	4.8%	4.8%	4.9%	6.8%	5.6%
2020							
	All Grades	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%	17.0%	15.3%	17.1%	17.5%	20.4%
Not Very Dangerous	10.3%	7.0%	10.4%	14.0%	12.0%	10.3%	7.5%
Not at All Dangerous	4.0%	3.0%	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 Grades	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%	17.0%	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%	3.0%	2.7%	2.2%	3.7%
Don't Know	5.6%	5.1%	5.3%	5.3%	5.5%	4.9%	7.8%

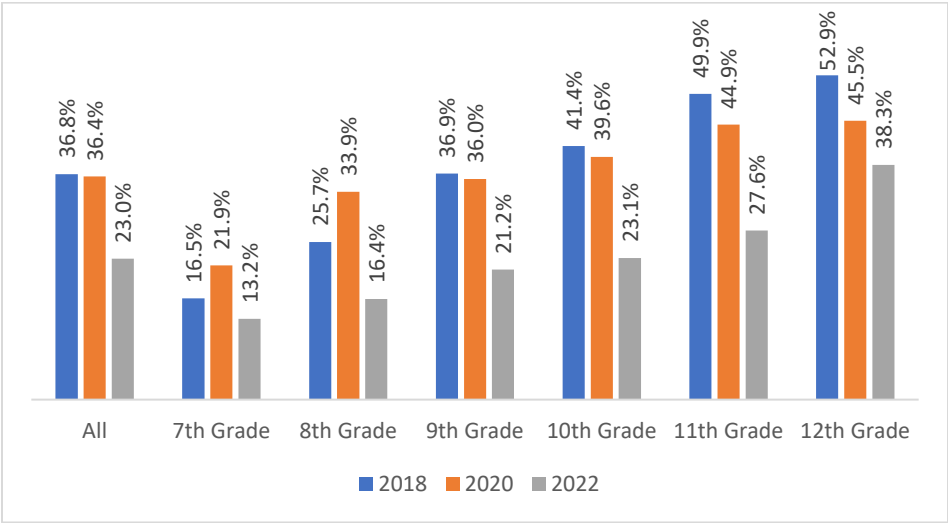**Source:** TAMU Dept. Of Public Service and Administration. (2018,2020,2022). Texas School Survey of Drug and Alcohol Use. https://www.texasschoolsurvey.org/Report, 2024

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 83** below breaks down the data for, "How dangerous do you think it is for kids your age to use marijuana?"

Table 83. TSS, "How dangerous do you think it is for kids your age to use marijuana?", Region 10

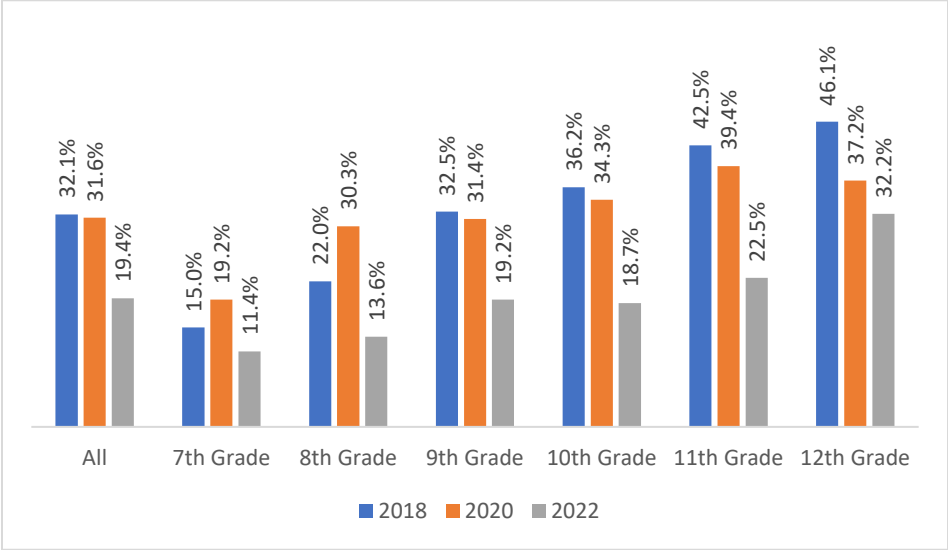| 2018							
	All Grades	*7th Grade*	*8th Grade*	*9th Grade*	*10th Grade*	*11th Grade*	*12th Grade*
Very Dangerous	55.3%	78.7%	62.1%	50.6%	47.5%	46.1%	44.3%
Somewhat Dangerous	13.9%	8.2%	17.8%	15.5%	16.5%	13.7%	11.5%
Not Very Dangerous	13.5%	4.6%	9.5%	15.1%	16.1%	17.4%	19.6%
Not at All Dangerous	13.0%	2.7%	7.4%	13.7%	16.4%	18.7%	20.3%
Don't Know	4.3%	5.8%	3.2%	5.0%	3.4%	4.2%	4.3%
2020							
	All Grades	*7th Grade*	*8th Grade*	*9th Grade*	*10th Grade*	*11th Grade*	*12th Grade*
Very Dangerous	58.8%	76.4%	64.0%	56.1%	53.0%	47.2%	54.0%
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%	15.0%	14.5%	13.8%
Not at All Dangerous	9.7%	3.2%	6.9%	11.8%	9.8%	14.0%	13.8%
Don't Know	5.0%	4.3%	4.7%	6.8%	4.4%	6.3%	3.4%
2022							
	All Grades	*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	11.0%	4.5%	8.5%	10.6%	11.5%	15.6%	16.6%
Not at All Dangerous	6.6%	1.0%	5.2%	5.4%	8.0%	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. https://www.texasschoolsurvey.org/Report, 2024

Prescription Drugs

Among adolescents, the TSS reports that students largely answered that they found the use of prescription drugs "very dangerous." **Table 84** below breaks down the data for the TSS question, "How dangerous do you think it is for kids your age to use prescription drugs?" The percentage of twelfth graders who answered "don't know" doubled from 2020 to 2022.

Table 84. TSS, "How dangerous do you think it is for kids your age to use marijuana?", Region 10

2018							
	All Grades	*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%	12.0%	11.2%	11.2%	12.5%	12.0%
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%	5.0%	6.7%	7.1%	5.9%	6.0%
2020							
	All Grades	*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%	12.0%	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	7.0%	6.5%	9.3%	7.5%	6.6%	7.5%	4.2%
2022							
	All Grades	*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	3.0%	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%	1.0%	1.1%
Don't Know	6.6%	6.6%	6.4%	7.6%	5.7%	5.0%	8.2%

Source: TAMU Dept. Of Public Service and Administration. (2018,2020,2022). Texas School Survey of Drug and Alcohol Use. https://www.texasschoolsurvey.org/Report, 2024

Early Initiation of Use

Age of First Use – Alcohol

The TSS asks students how old they were the first time they used or tried a certain substance. **Figure 16** breaks down the data from the TSS for the percentage of students and the age at which they first tried alcohol.

Figure 16. Age of First Use: Alcohol, 2018-2022, Region 10
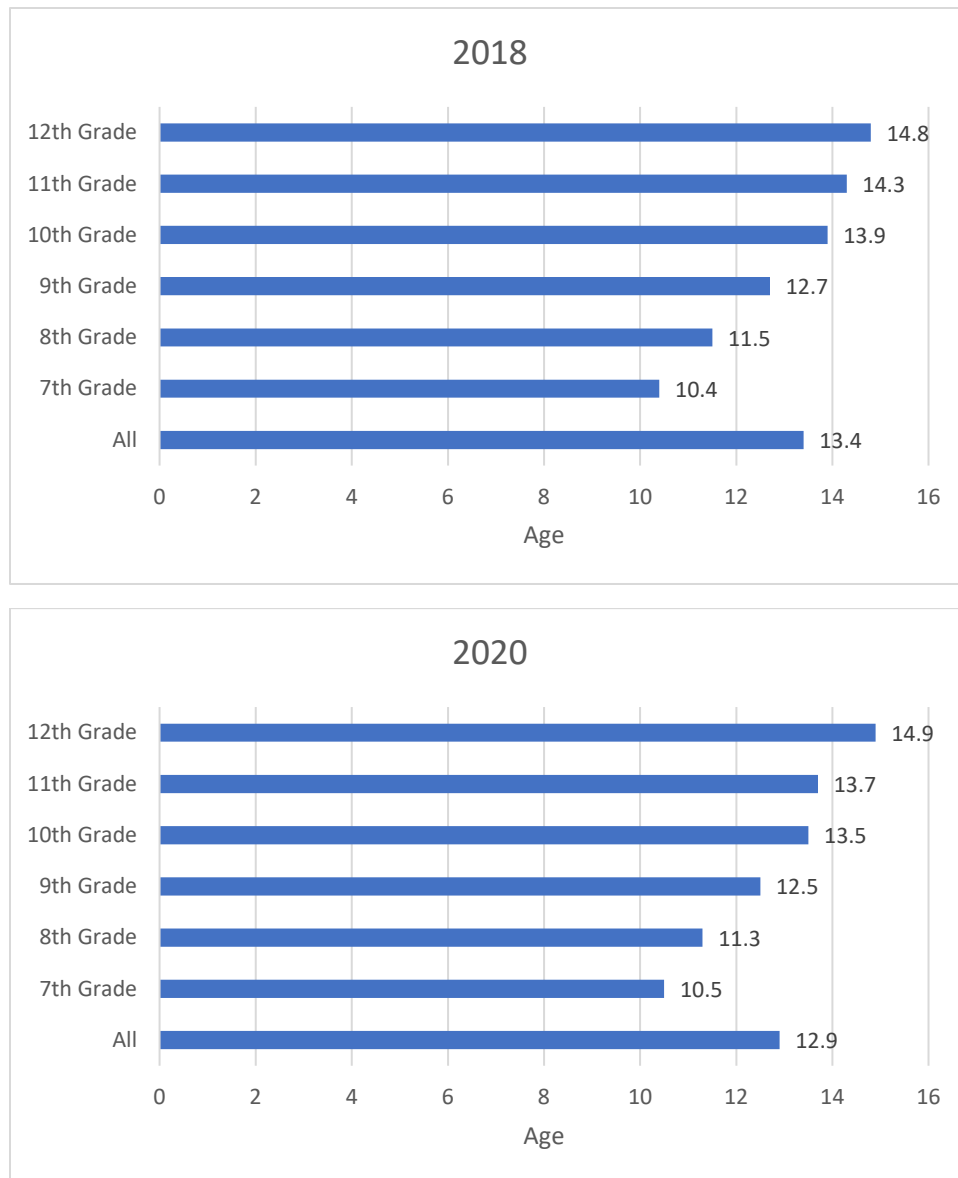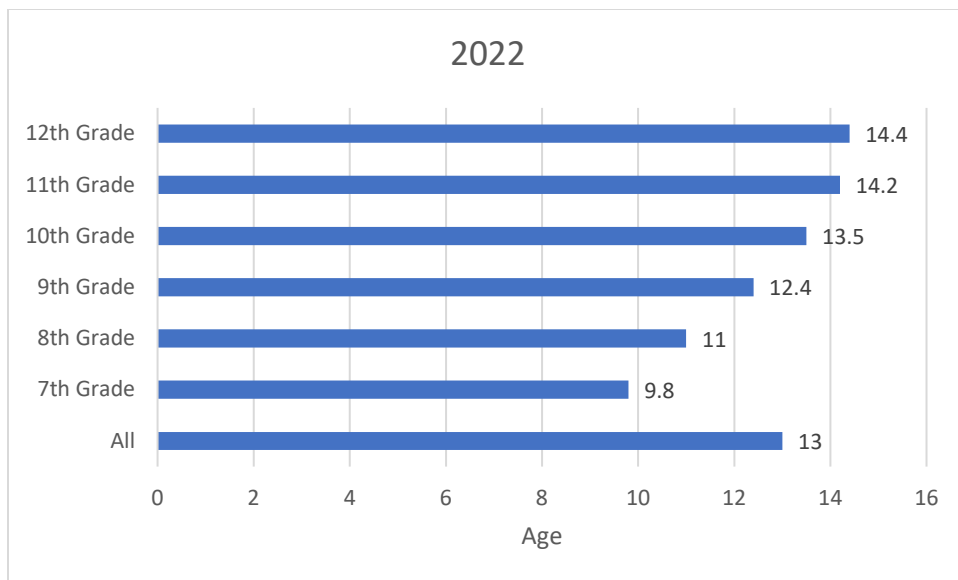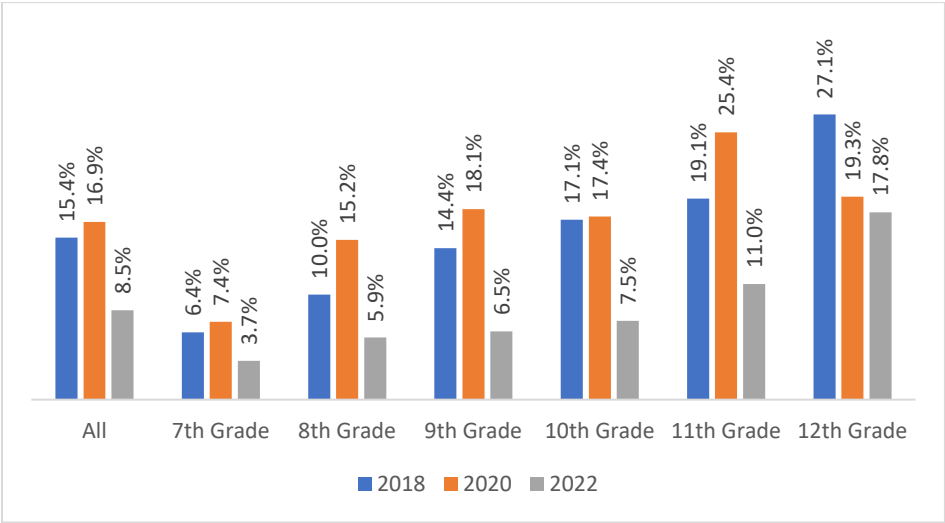
Source: TAMU Dept. Of Public Service and Administration. (2018,2020,2022). Texas School Survey of Drug and Alcohol Use. https://www.texasschoolsurvey.org/Report, 2024

Tobacco

According to the TSS, the first use for tobacco is about 12 and 13, which places those students in middle school. However, seventh graders have reported the youngest age at 10 on average. **Figure 17** below breaks down the data on age of first use for tobacco.

Figure 17. Age of First Use: Tobacco, Region 10
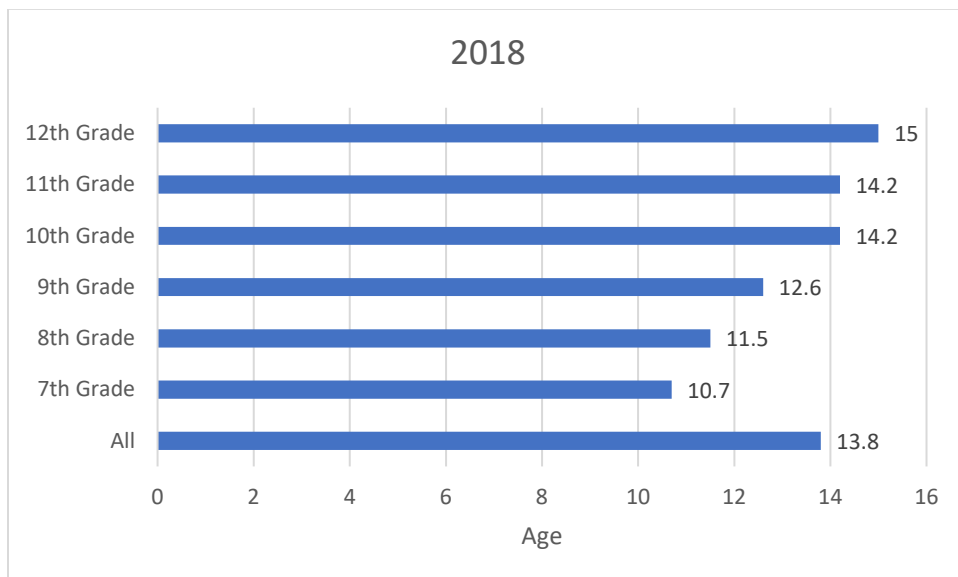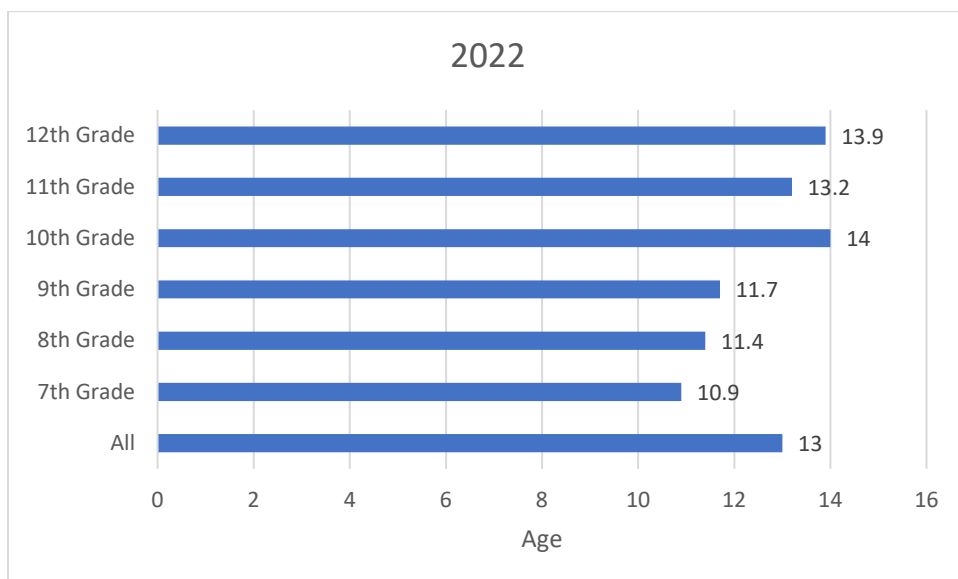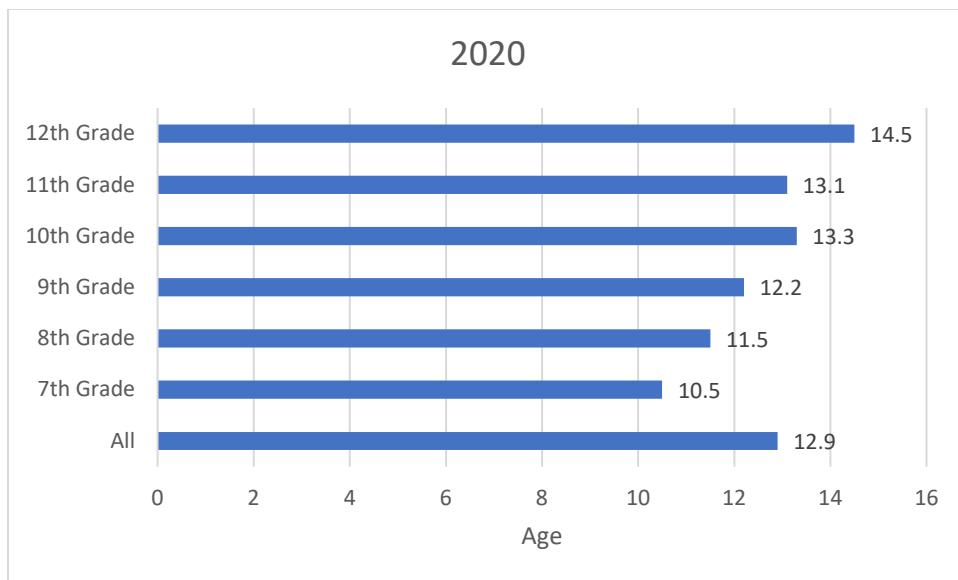
2020

Grade	Age
12th Grade	14.5
11th Grade	13.1
10th Grade	13.3
9th Grade	12.2
8th Grade	11.5
7th Grade	10.5
All	12.9

Age

2022

Grade	Age
12th Grade	13.9
11th Grade	13.2
10th Grade	14
9th Grade	11.7
8th Grade	11.4
7th Grade	10.9
All	13

Age

Source: TAMU Dept. Of Public Service and Administration. (2018,2020,2022). Texas School Survey of Drug and Alcohol Use. https://www.texasschoolsurvey.org/Report, 2024

Marijuana

The students who participated in the TSS stated that, on average, the first time they used marijuana was around eighth or ninth grade. **Figure 18** below breaks down the data regarding first use of marijuana.

Figure 18. Age of First Use: Marijuana, 2018-2022, Region 10
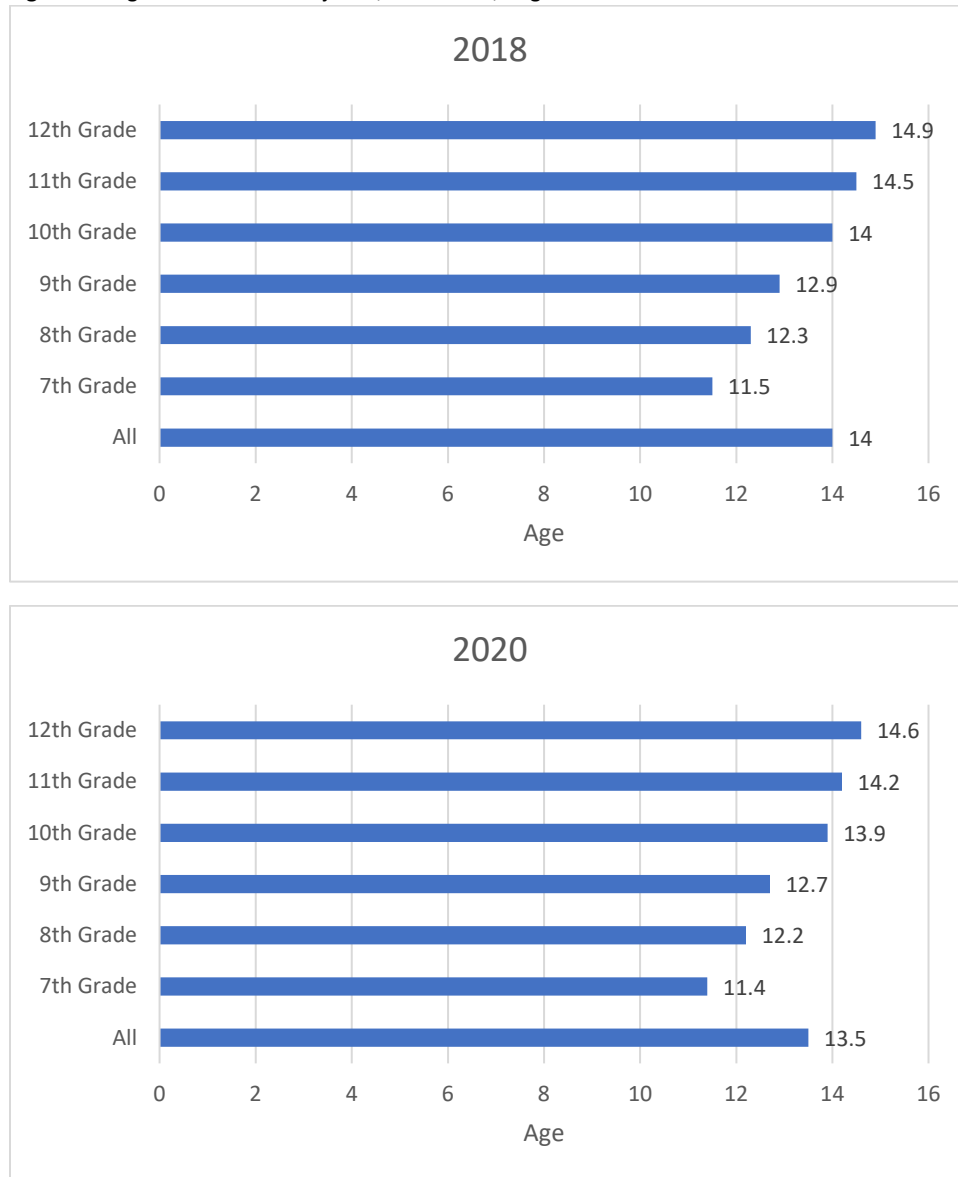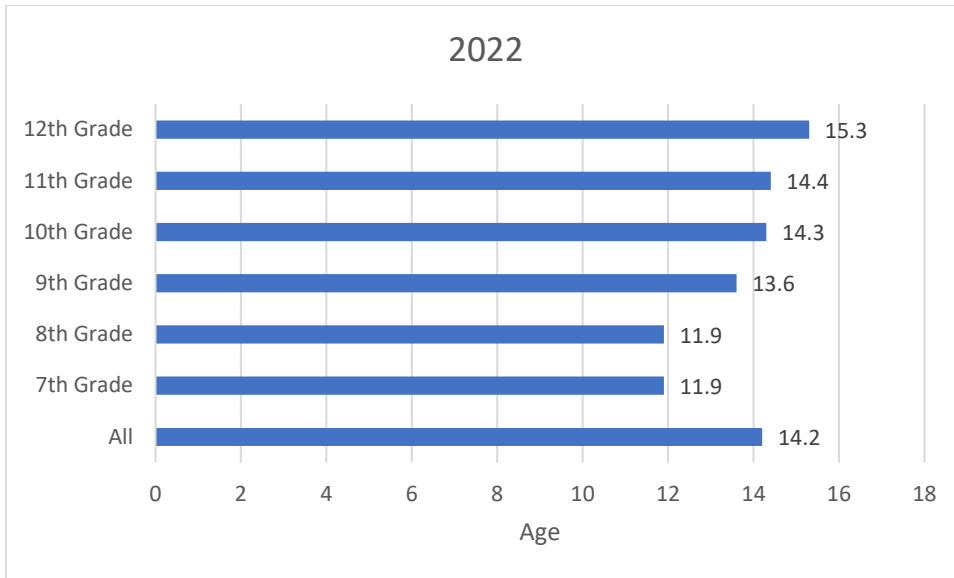
2018

Grade	Age
12th Grade	14.9
11th Grade	14.5
10th Grade	14
9th Grade	12.9
8th Grade	12.3
7th Grade	11.5
All	14

2020

Grade	Age
12th Grade	14.6
11th Grade	14.2
10th Grade	13.9
9th Grade	12.7
8th Grade	12.2
7th Grade	11.4
All	13.5

2022

Grade	Age
12th Grade	15.3
11th Grade	14.4
10th Grade	14.3
9th Grade	13.6
8th Grade	11.9
7th Grade	11.9
All	14.2

Any Illicit Drugs

On average, students reported that they were about 13 or 14-years-old when they first used any type of illicit drug. **Figure 19** below breaks down the age of first use of any type of illicit drug.

Figure 19. Age of First Use: Any Type of Illicit Drug, Region 10
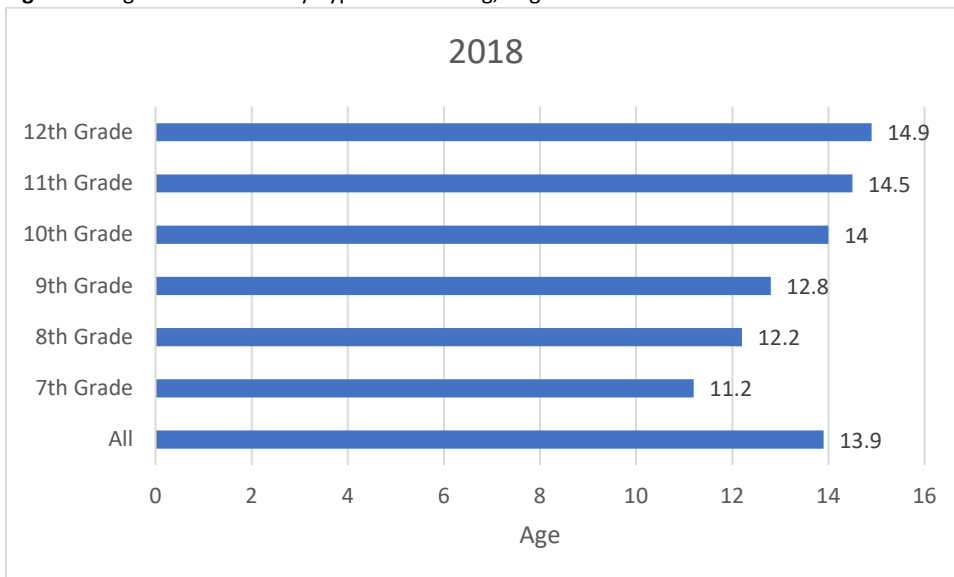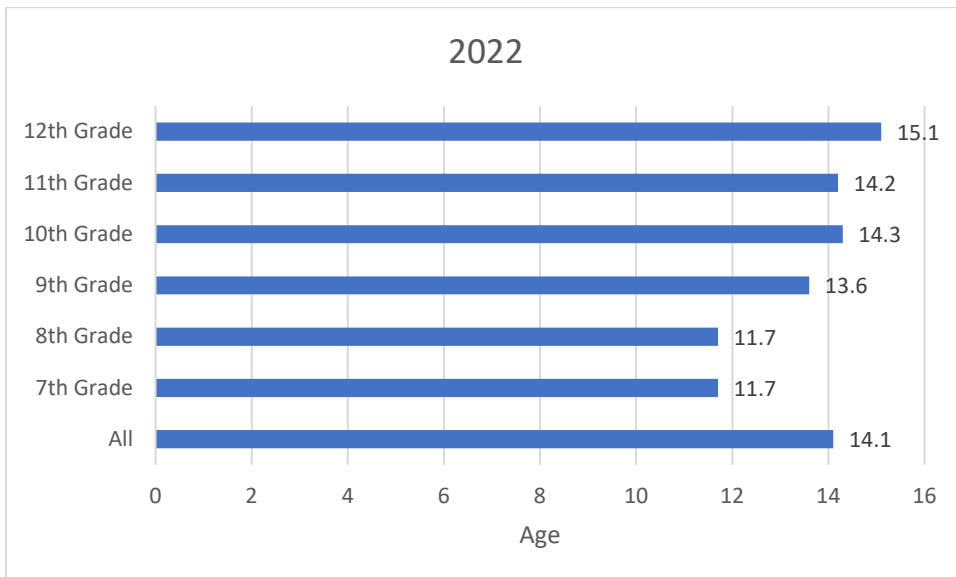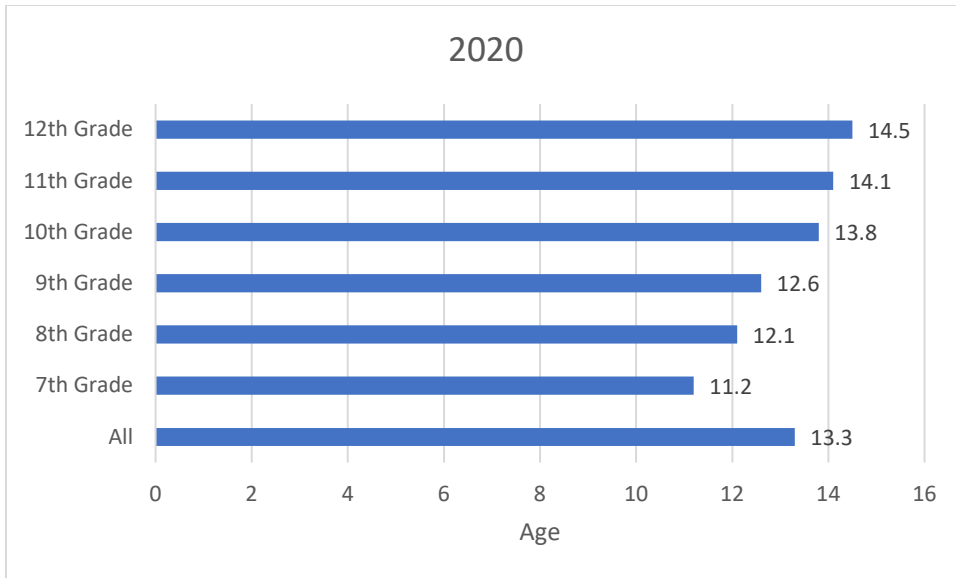
2018

Grade	Age
12th Grade	14.9
11th Grade	14.5
10th Grade	14
9th Grade	12.8
8th Grade	12.2
7th Grade	11.2
All	13.9

2020

Grade	Age
12th Grade	14.5
11th Grade	14.1
10th Grade	13.8
9th Grade	12.6
8th Grade	12.1
7th Grade	11.2
All	13.3

Age

2022

Grade	Age
12th Grade	15.1
11th Grade	14.2
10th Grade	14.3
9th Grade	13.6
8th Grade	11.7
7th Grade	11.7
All	14.1

Age

Protective Factors

High School Graduation

All counties in Region 10 have a high graduation rate. Females have a slightly higher graduation rate in each county than males on average. Economically disadvantaged students have a lower graduation rate, on average, compared to "all students". With he exception of Jeff Davis County, all counties in Region 10 saw a decrease in male graduation rates in 2022 compared to 2018.

Table 85 represents the graduation rates in Region 10 broken down by all, economically disadvantaged, male, and female.

Table 85. Graduation Rates, Region 10 by county

2018						
	Brewster	*Culberson*	*El Paso*	*Hudspeth*	*Jeff Davis*	*Presidio*
All Students	99.0%	96.8%	87.2%	93.9%	87.5%	91.9%
Economically Disadvantaged	97.8%	95.8%	85.4%	93.5%	--	91.8%
Female Graduation	100.0%	100.0%	90.0%	88.5%	100.0%	90.9%
Male Graduation	98.0%	93.8%	84.5%	100.0%	80.0%	93.1%
2019						
	Brewster	*Culberson*	*El Paso*	*Hudspeth*	*Jeff Davis*	*Presidio*
All Students	98.8%	96.3%	87.8%	95.7%	95.7%	89.3%
Economically Disadvantaged	100.0%	95.5%	86.5%	95.1%	92.3%	88.9%
Female Graduation	97.1%	100.0%	90.7%	95.0%	90.9%	92.8%
Male Graduation	100.0%	92.9%	85.0%	96.2%	100.0%	85.5%
2020						
	Brewster	*Culberson*	*El Paso*	*Hudspeth*	*Jeff Davis*	*Presidio*
All Students	97.5%	96.7%	88.3%	100.0%	100.0%	86.1%
Economically Disadvantaged	96.8%	95.2%	87.1%	100.0%	100.0%	86.4%
Female Graduation	97.7%	100.0%	91.8%	100.0%	100.0%	96.0%
Male Graduation	97.3%	93.8%	84.9%	100.0%	100.0%	78.5%
2021						
	Brewster	*Culberson*	*El Paso*	*Hudspeth*	*Jeff Davis*	*Presidio*
All Students	92.3%	95.7%	85.5%	90.7%	100.0%	87.8%
Economically Disadvantaged	91.2%	92.9%	82.5%	88.9%	100.0%	87.5%
Female Graduation	100.0%	90.9%	90.1%	88.9%	100.0%	90.0%
Male Graduation	87.5%	100.0%	81.1%	92.0%	100.0%	85.2%
2022						
	Brewster	*Culberson*	*El Paso*	*Hudspeth*	*Jeff Davis*	*Presidio*
All Students	97.9%	92.3%	86.5%	93.8%	100.0%	89.9%
Economically Disadvantaged	98.2%	90.0%	84.3%	95.1%	100.0%	90.8%
Female Graduation	100.0%	100.0%	90.0%	100.0%	100.0%	88.9%
Male Graduation	96.1%	85.7%	83.2%	87.5%	100.0%	90.9%

Source: Texas Education Agency. Four-year Graduation and Dropout Data**.** Class of 2019-2022, 2024

Table 86 shows the graduation rates of various races and ethnicities in Region 10 by county.

Table 86. Graduation Rates by Race and Ethnicity, Region 10 by county

2018	Brewster	Culberson	El Paso	Hudspeth	Jeff Davis	Presidio
African American			85.6%			
Asian	--		93.3%			--
Hispanic	98.4%	96.6%	87.1%	97.7%	80.0%	92.6%
Multiracial	--		85.9%			
American Indian	--		83.3%			
Pacific Islander			72.2%			
White	100.0%	--	89.8%	60.0%	100.0%	--
2019	Brewster	Culberson	El Paso	Hudspeth	Jeff Davis	Presidio
African American			86.5%			
Asian	--		93.8%	--		
Hispanic	100.0%	96.0%	87.8%	94.7%	93.3%	89.2%
Multiracial	--	--	86.3%			
American Indian	--		84.0%	--		
Pacific Islander			87.0%			
White	96.4%	--	89.3%	100.0%	100.0%	--
2020	Brewster	Culberson	El Paso	Hudspeth	Jeff Davis	Presidio
African American	--		82.3%			
Asian	--		92.1%			--
Hispanic	96.4%	96.4%	88.4%	100.0%	100.0%	85.6%
Multiracial	--		84.3%			--
American Indian			78.3%			
Pacific Islander			95.7%			
White	100.0%	--	89.9%	100.0%	100.0%	--
2021	Brewster	Culberson	El Paso	Hudspeth	Jeff Davis	Presidio
African American			87.5%	--		
Asian	--		93.5%			
Hispanic	93.9%	95.7%	85.5%	89.2%	100.0%	87.5%
Multiracial	--		90.3%			
American Indian			77.8%			
Pacific Islander			65.2%			
White	88.9%		84.5%	100.0%	100.0%	--

2022	Brewster	Culberson	El Paso	Hudspeth	Jeff Davis	Presidio
African American	--		81.9%			
Asian	--		94.3%	--	--	--
Hispanic	98.3%	90.9%	86.6%	93.2%	100.0%	90.2%
Multiracial	--		84.7%			--
American Indian			77.8%			
Pacific Islander			84.2%			
White	97.0%	--	86.7%	--	100.0%	--

Source: Texas Education Agency. Four-year Graduation and Dropout Data**.** Class of 2019-2022, 2024

Spirituality

Table 87 breaks down the number of congregations in each county and how many people attend those congregations.

Table 87. Congregations and Adherents, Region 10 by county

2022	Population	Congregations	Congregations per 100k	Adherents	Adherent %
Brewster	9,546	29	303.8	4,883	51.2%
Culberson	2,188	11	502.7	1,817	83.0%
El Paso	865,657	506	58.5	540,035	62.4%
Hudspeth	3,202	12	374.8	1,622	50.7%
Jeff Davis	1,996	8	400.8	717	35.9%
Presidio	6,131	18	293.6	4,415	72.0%

Source: 2020 U.S. Religion Census. Religious Congregations & Adherents Study. Association of Statisticians of American Religious Bodies. 2024

School Connections

The Texas School Survey asks students who they feel they could reach out to for substance use disorder support by asking the question, "If you had a drug or alcohol problem and needed help, who would you go to?"

The percentage of students who report that they would go to a school counselor has decreased from 2018 to 2022. **Table 88** shows the percentage of responses from students of all grade levels.

Table 88. TSS "If you had a drug or alcohol problem …." , Region 10

Kind of Person	2018	2020	2022
Another Adult	60.1%	61.5%	58.5%
Another Adult in School	47.2%	46.3%	42.8%
Counselor or Program Outside of School	43.5%	40.1%	41.0%
Friend(s)	60.3%	61.4%	63.0%
Medical Doctor	61.8%	56.9%	62.6%
Parent(s)	71.9%	69.7%	71.0%
School Counselor	42.6%	40.4%	36.0%
School Nurse	27.4%	26.2%	26.6%
Would Not Seek Help	22.1%	21.6%	26.4%

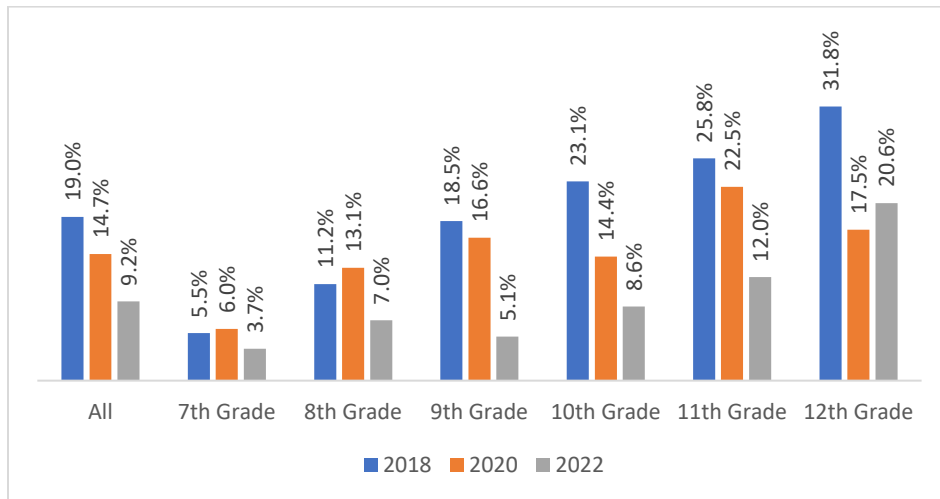**Source:** TAMU Dept. Of Public Service and Administration. (2018,2020,2022). Texas School Survey of Drug and Alcohol Use. https://www.texasschoolsurvey.org/Report, 2024

Consumption Patterns

Patterns of Consumption

Youth Substance Use

Alcohol

Lifetime Use

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. In 2022, a little over half of high school seniors still admitted to trying alcohol at least once. **Figure 20** below breaks down that answer regarding the use of alcohol.

Figure 20. TSS, "How recently, if ever, have you used...?", Region 10
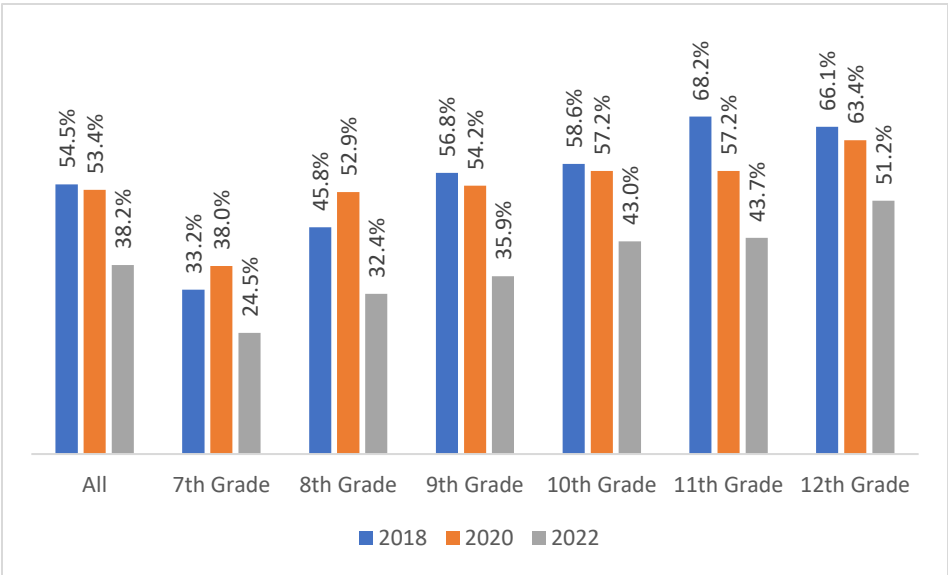
Source: TAMU Dept. Of Public Service and Administration. (2018,2020,2022). Texas School Survey of Drug and Alcohol Use. https://www.texasschoolsurvey.org/Report, 2024

Past School Year Use

Figure 21 shows the percentage of students who answered that they have used alcohol within the past school year. The results show a decrease from 2018 to 2022 for all grade levels. Twelfth grade students had the highest amount of alcohol use in the past year at 38.3% in 2022.

Figure 21. TSS, "How recently, if ever, have you used...?", Region 10

Current Use (last 30 days)

Figure 22 shows the percentage of respondents who answered that they have used alcohol within the last 30 days. While most grade levels show a large decrease from 2020 to 2022, twelfth graders had the smallest decrease during this time span.

Figure 22. TSS, "How recently, if ever, have you used...?", Region 10

Binge Drinking in the Last 30 Days

Table 89 further breaks down the responses of students who reported using alcohol within the past 30 days. The table shows the percentage of responses to the question, "During the past 30 days, on how many days have you had five or more drinks of alcohol in a two-hour period?"

Table 89. TSS, Binge Drinking, Region 10

2018							
	All Grades	*7th Grade*	*8th Grade*	*9th Grade*	*10th Grade*	*11th Grade*	*12th Grade*
Never/None	87.0%	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%	1.0%	1.0%	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%	1.0%	1.1%	1.3%
10+ Days	1.3%	1.0%	1.1%	0.9%	0.9%	2.1%	2.1%
2020							
	All Grades	*7th Grade*	*8th Grade*	*9th Grade*	*10th Grade*	*11th Grade*	*12th Grade*
Never/None	88.3%	96.0%	90.4%	88.0%	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%	2.0%	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%	0.7%	1.2%
10+ Days	1.8%	0.5%	1.0%	1.3%	2.3%	3.6%	2.5%
2022							
	All Grades	*7th Grade*	*8th Grade*	*9th Grade*	*10th Grade*	*11th Grade*	*12th Grade*
Never/None	94.0%	98.3%	95.8%	96.5%	93.0%	93.1%	86.7%
1 Day	2.6%	0.8%	1.1%	0.8%	3.7%	3.8%	6.0%
2 Days	1.0%	0.3%	0.9%	0.7%	1.0%	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%	0.0%	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. https://www.texasschoolsurvey.org/Report, 2024

Tobacco

The Texas School survey asks students about tobacco as well as e-cigarette/vaping products. The following section indicates the responses of students regarding tobacco use only.

Lifetime Use

Figure 23 shows the percentage of students who reported ever using tobacco. The highest percentage of students who reported ever using tobacco was twelfth graders at 31.1%.

Figure 23. TSS, "How recently, if ever, have you used...?", Region 10
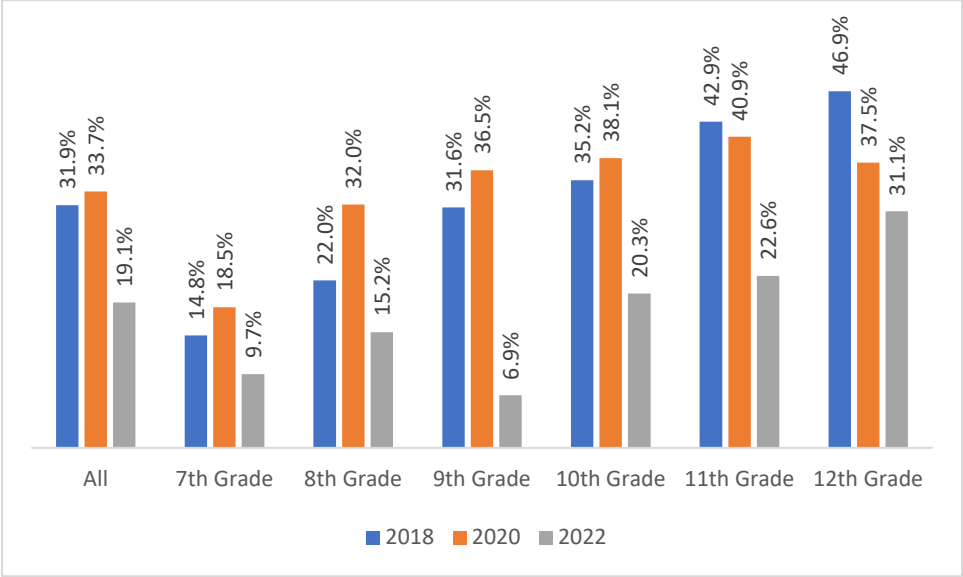
Past School Year Use

Figure 24 shows the percentage of students who report using tobacco within the past school year. After seeing an increase in usage from 2018 to 2020 in most grade levels, there was a sharp decrease from 2020 to 2022. Twelfth grade students had the smallest decrease in reported usage from 2020 to 2022.

Figure 24. TSS, "How recently, if ever, have you used...?", Region 10
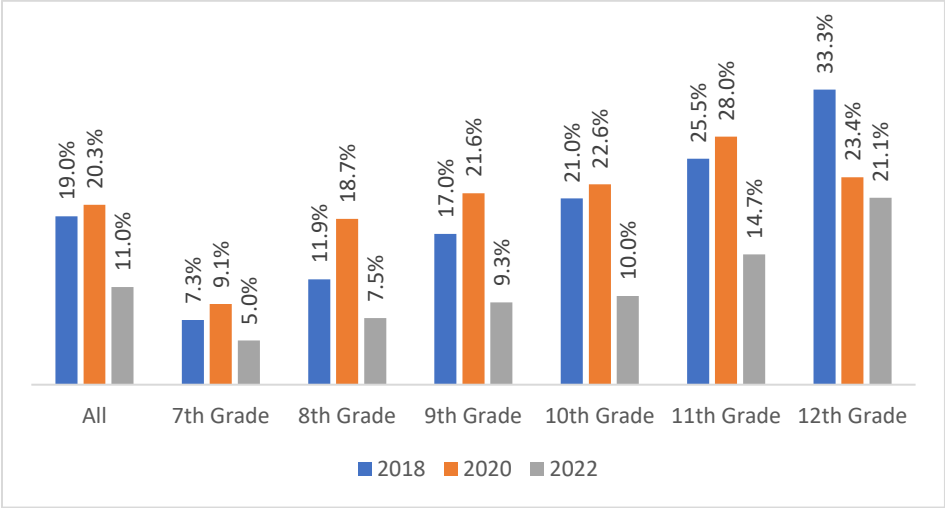
Current Use (last 30 days)

Figure 25 represents the percentage of students who have reported using tobacco within the last 30 days.

Figure 25. TSS, "How recently, if ever, have you used...?", Region 10

Source: TAMU Dept. Of Public Service and Administration. (2018,2020,2022). Texas School Survey of Drug and Alcohol Use. https://www.texasschoolsurvey.org/Report, 2024

E-Cigarettes/Vaping Products

The following section indicates the responses of students regarding the use of e-cigarettes and/or vaping products and does not include responses regarding tobacco use.

Lifetime Use

As with the previous substances, the data shows that e-cigarette/vaping product usage is highest amongst twelfth grade students. **Figure 26** shows the percentage of students that report ever using e-cigarettes and/or vaping products.

Figure 26. TSS, "How recently, if ever, have you used...?", Region 10
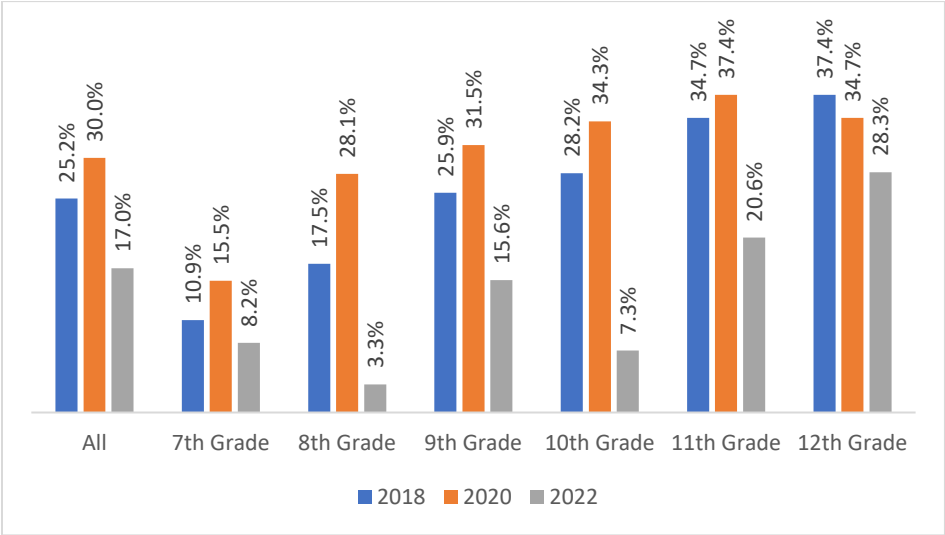
Source: TAMU Dept. Of Public Service and Administration. (2018,2020,2022). Texas School Survey of Drug and Alcohol Use. https://www.texasschoolsurvey.org/Report, 2024

Past School Year Use

There was a large decrease in reported usage for all grade levels from 2020 to 2022. **Figure 27** shows the percentage of students who reported using e-cigarettes and/or vaping products withing the past school year.

Figure 27. TSS, "How recently, if ever, have you used...?", Region 10
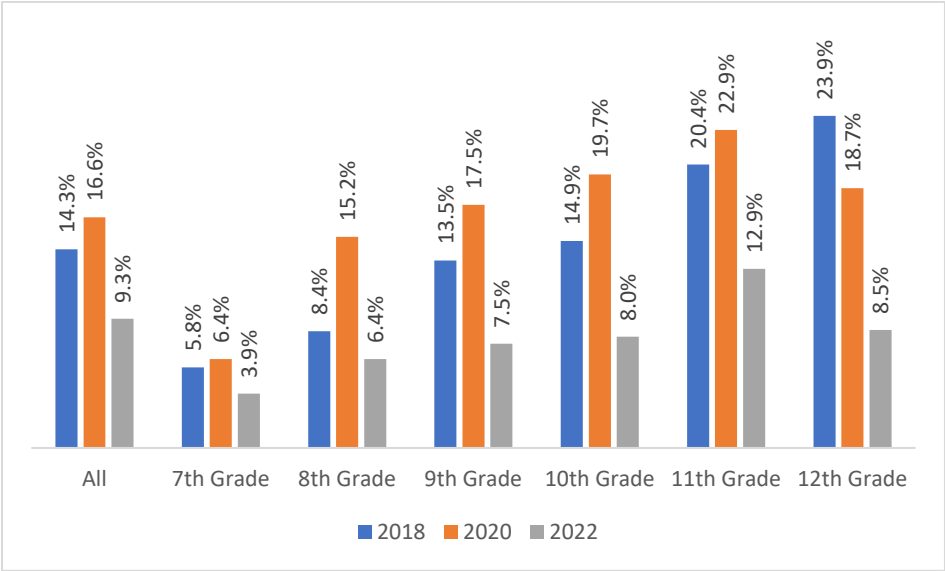
Current Use (last 30 days)

Figure 28 shows the percentage of students who reported using e-cigarettes and/or vaping products within the last 30 days. Apart from twelfth graders, all other grade levels saw a large decrease in reported usage within the last 30 days.

Figure 28. TSS, "How recently, if ever, have you used...?", Region 10
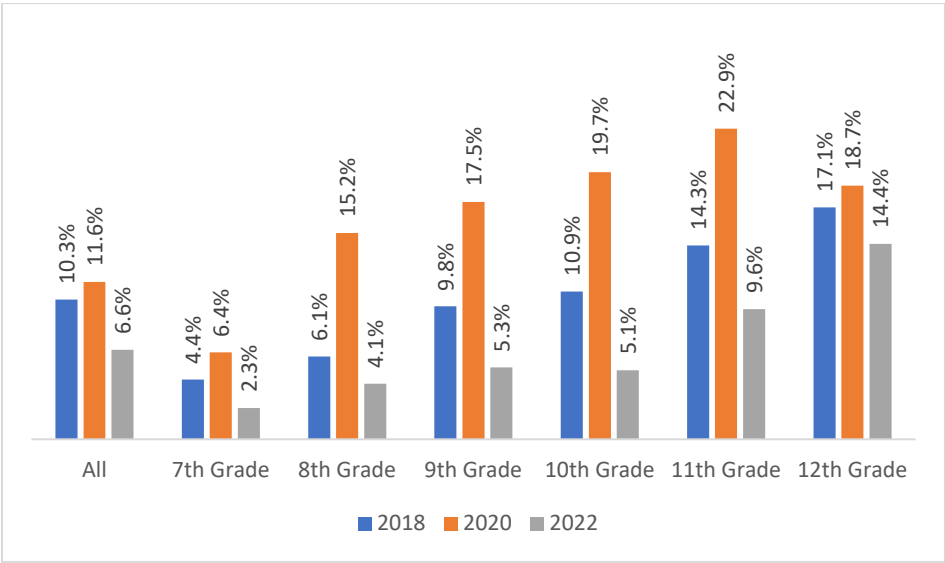
115

Marijuana

The Texas School Survey does not differentiate between marijuana and THC usage. THC is commonly used in vaping products.

Lifetime Use

Figure 29 shows the reported usage of students when asked if they have ever tried marijuana.

Figure 29. TSS, "How often, if ever, have you used...?", Region 10
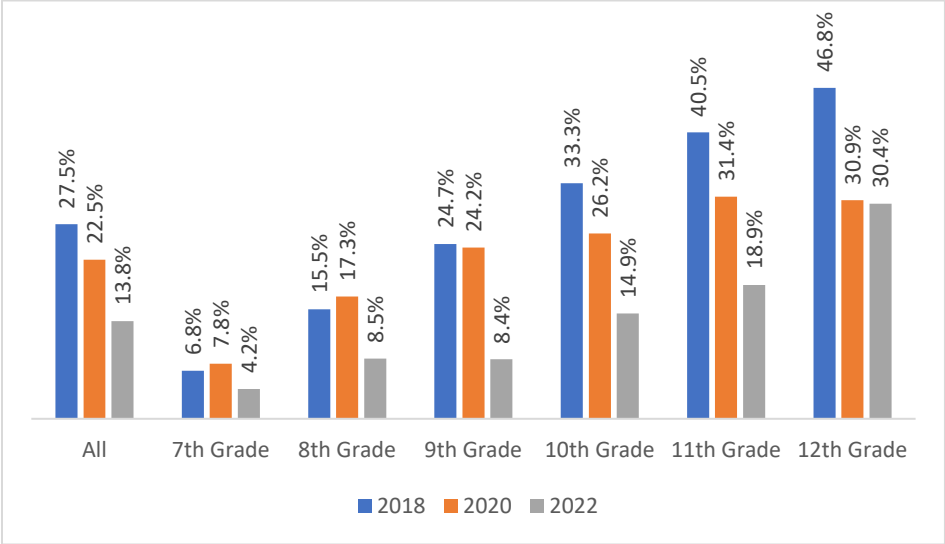
Source: TAMU Dept. Of Public Service and Administration. (2018,2020,2022). Texas School Survey of Drug and Alcohol Use. https://www.texasschoolsurvey.org/Report, 2024

Past School Year Use

Twelfth grade students' reported usage increased to 24.5% in 2022 from 20.6% in 2020. **Figure 30** shows the percentage of students who reported using marijuana within the past school year.

Figure 30. TSS, "How often, if ever, have you used...?", Region 10
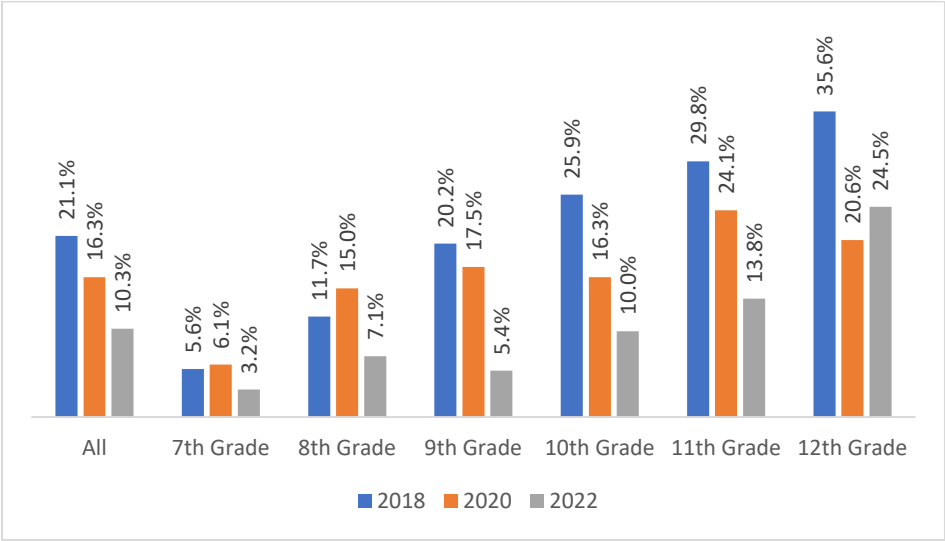
Source: TAMU Dept. Of Public Service and Administration. (2018,2020,2022). Texas School Survey of Drug and Alcohol Use. https://www.texasschoolsurvey.org/Report, 2024

Current Use (last 30 days)

Twelfth grade students once again were the only grade level with an increase in usage within the last 30 days. **Figure 31** shows the percentage of students who reported using marijuana within the last 30 days.

Figure 31. TSS, "How often, if ever, have you used…?", Region 10
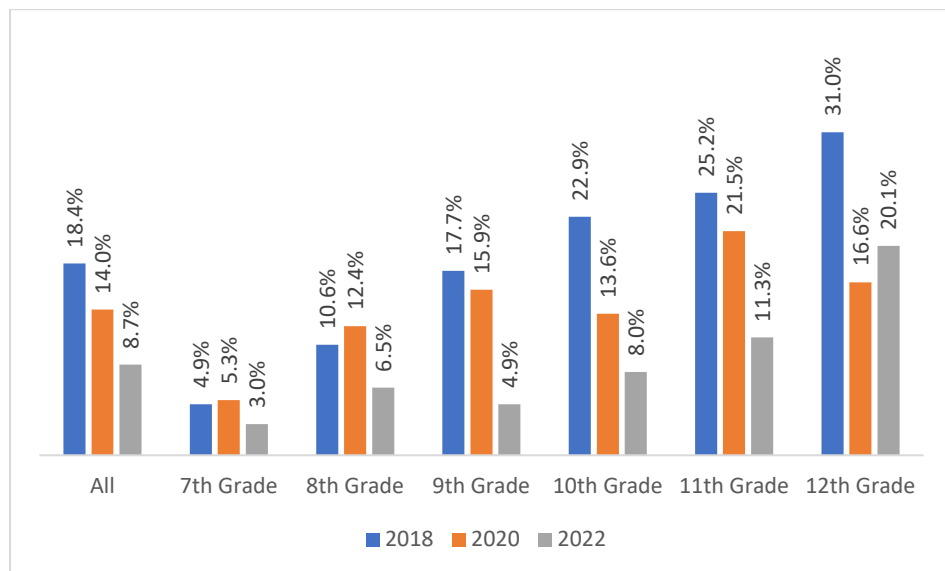
Source: TAMU Dept. Of Public Service and Administration. (2018,2020,2022). Texas School Survey of Drug and Alcohol Use. https://www.texasschoolsurvey.org/Report, 2024

Prescription Drugs

Though the data from other substances show an increase in usage with age, the reported usage of prescription drugs is sometimes higher with younger students.

Lifetime Use

Figure 32 shows the percentage of students who reported ever using prescription drugs. Eighth grade students reported the highest usage in 2022.

Figure 32. TSS, "How often, if ever, have you used…?", Region 10
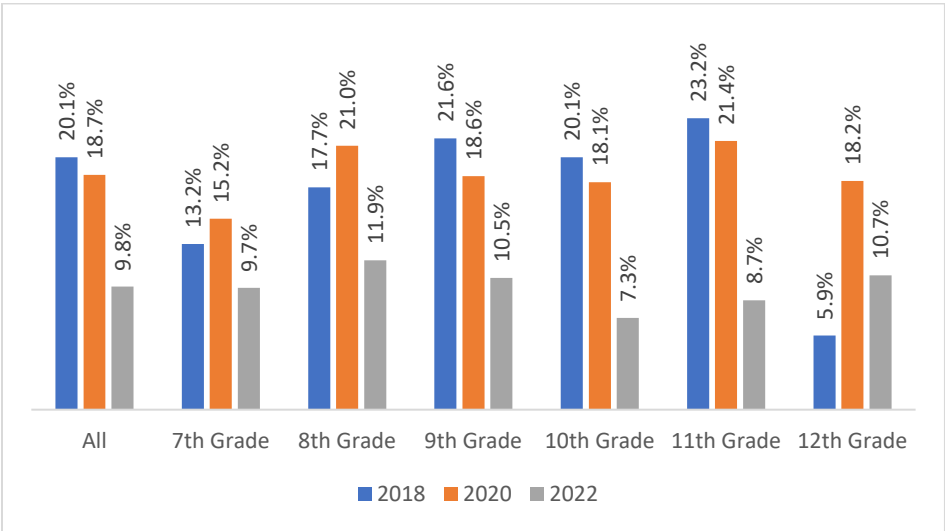
Source: TAMU Dept. Of Public Service and Administration. (2018,2020,2022). Texas School Survey of Drug and Alcohol Use. https://www.texasschoolsurvey.org/Report, 2024

Past School Year Use

Figure 33 shows the reported usage of prescription drugs amongst students within the past school year.

Figure 33. TSS, "How often, if ever, have you used…?", Region 10
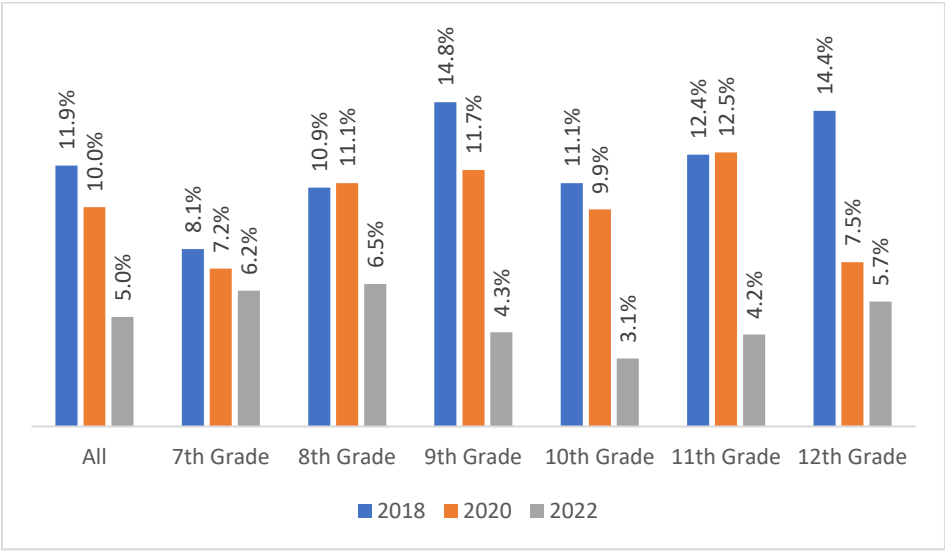
Source: TAMU Dept. Of Public Service and Administration. (2018,2020,2022). Texas School Survey of Drug and Alcohol Use. https://www.texasschoolsurvey.org/Report, 2024

Current Use (last 30 days)

Figure 34 shows the reported usage of prescription drugs amongst students within the last 30 days.

Figure 34. TSS, "How often, if ever, have you used…?", Region 10
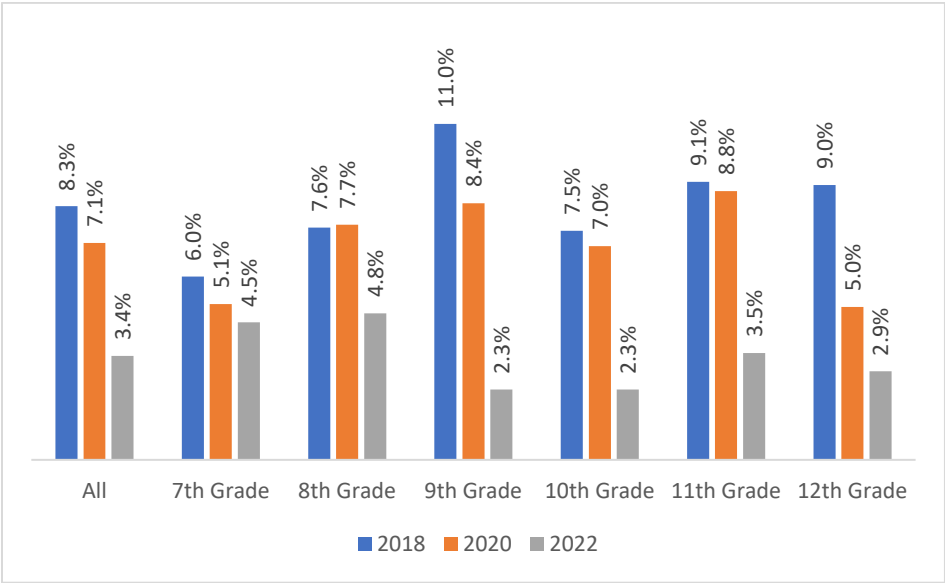
Source: TAMU Dept. Of Public Service and Administration. (2018,2020,2022). Texas School Survey of Drug and Alcohol Use. https://www.texasschoolsurvey.org/Report, 2024

Illicit Drugs

Lifetime Use

Figure 35 shows the percentage of students who reported ever using illicit drugs.

Figure 35. TSS, "How often, if ever, have you used…?", Region 10
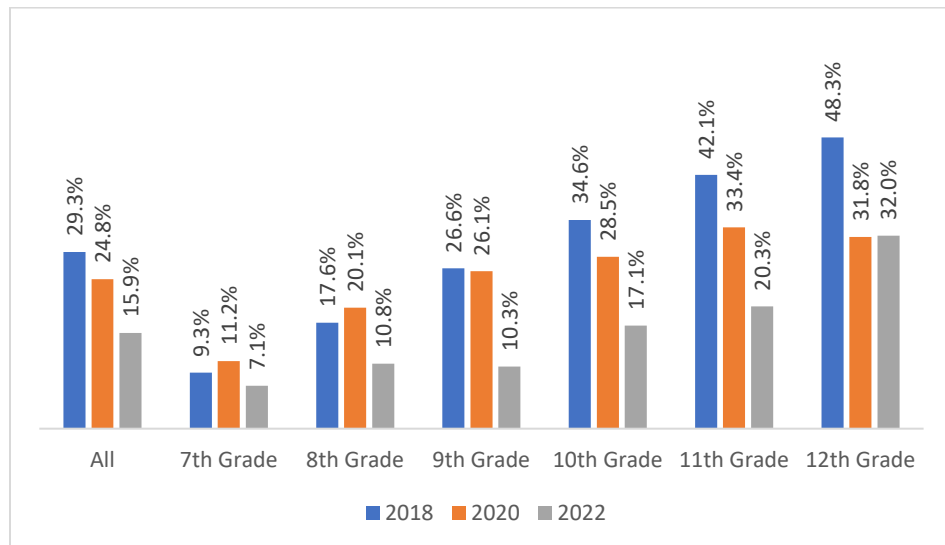
Source: TAMU Dept. Of Public Service and Administration. (2018,2020,2022). Texas School Survey of Drug and Alcohol Use. https://www.texasschoolsurvey.org/Report, 2024

Past School Year Use

Figure 36 shows the reported usage of illicit drugs amongst students within the past school year.

Figure 36. TSS, "How often, if ever, have you used…?", Region 10
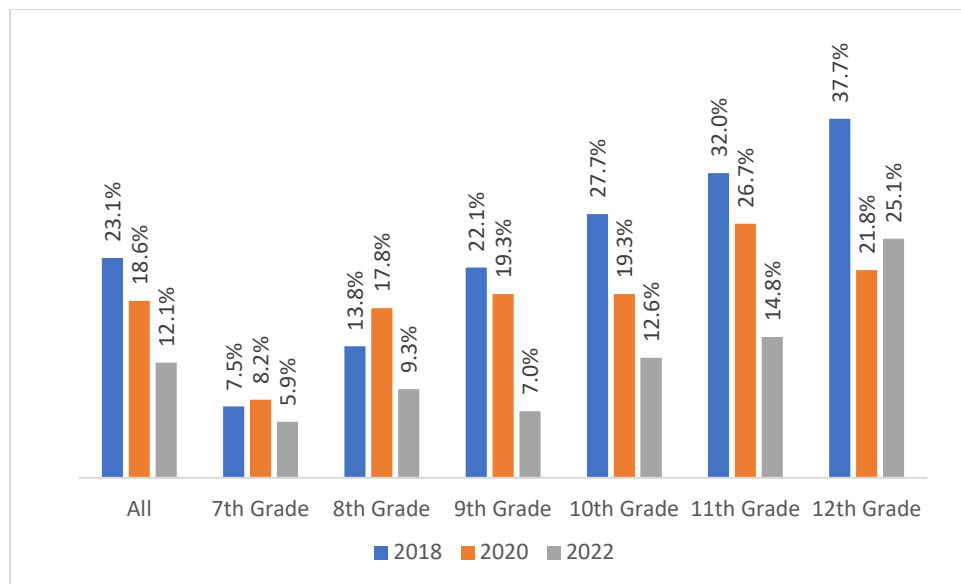
Source: TAMU Dept. Of Public Service and Administration. (2018,2020,2022). Texas School Survey of Drug and Alcohol Use. https://www.texasschoolsurvey.org/Report, 2024

Current Use (last 30 days)

Figure 37 shows the reported usage of illicit drugs amongst students within the last 30 days.

Figure 37. TSS, "How often, if ever, have you used…?", Region 10

College Student Consumption

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.

Alcohol

Lifetime Use

Figure 38 shows the percentage of college students in Texas who report ever using alcohol. Alcohol usage was greater amongst females for both survey years across all categories.

Figure 38. TCS, Alcohol Consumption, Region 10
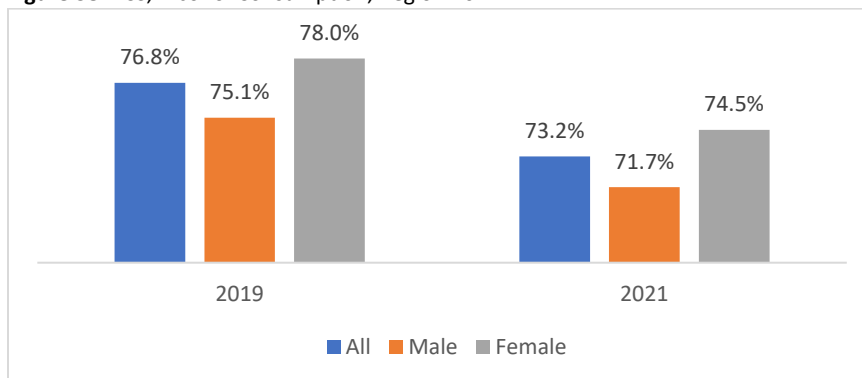
Current Use (last 30 days)

Figure 39 shows the percentage of college students who report using alcohol within the last 30 days. There was a decrease in alcohol usage within the last 30 days from 2019 to 2021.

Figure 39. TCS, Alcohol Consumption, Region 10
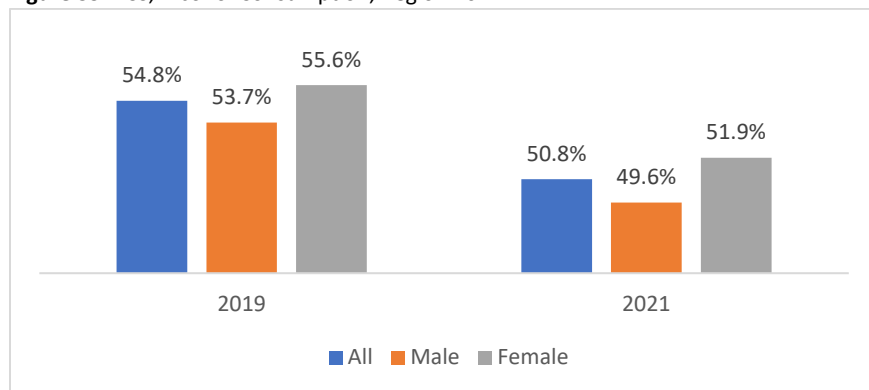
Source: TAMU Department of Public Service and Administration. (2019, 2021). Texas College Survey of Substance Use. Retrieved from: https://texascollegesurvey.org/reports, 2024

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. **Figure** shows the percentage of respondents who reported binge drinking.

Figure 40. TCS, Alcohol Consumption, Texas
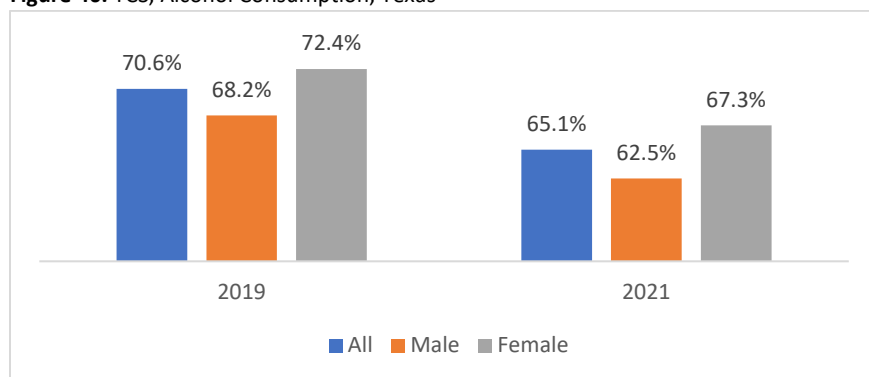
Source: TAMU Department of Public Service and Administration. (2019, 2021). Texas College Survey of Substance Use. Retrieved from: https://texascollegesurvey.org/reports/, 2024

---

[26] Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Alcohol Use and Consumption. https://www.cdc.gov/alcohol/about-alcohol-use/index.html

Tobacco

The Texas College Survey does not differentiate between traditional tobacco products and e-cigarettes/vaping products.

Lifetime Use

Figure 41 shows the percentage of college students who use tobacco products. Tobacco use from 2019 to 2021 decreased as well as the gap between male and female users.

Figure 41. TCS, Tobacco Use, Texas
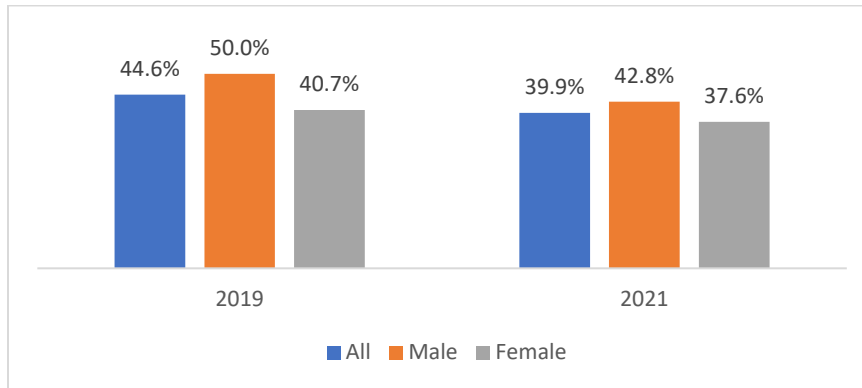
Source: TAMU Department of Public Service and Administration. (2019, 2021). Texas College Survey of Substance Use. Retrieved from: https://texascollegesurvey.org/reports/

Current Use (last 30 days)

Figure 42 shows the percentage of respondents who reported using tobacco within the last 30 days.

Figure 42. TCS, Tobacco Use (last 30 days), Texas
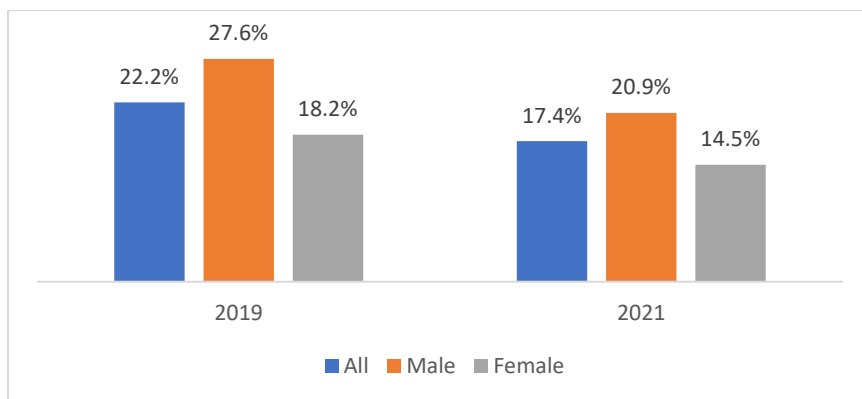
Source: TAMU Department of Public Service and Administration. (2019, 2021). Texas College Survey of Substance Use. Retrieved from: https://texascollegesurvey.org/reports/

123

Marijuana

The Texas College Survey does not differentiate between marijuana and THC products.

Lifetime Use

Figure 43 shows the percentage of respondents who reported ever using marijuana. The percentage of female users saw a slight increase in 2021.

Figure 43. TCS, Marijuana Use, Texas
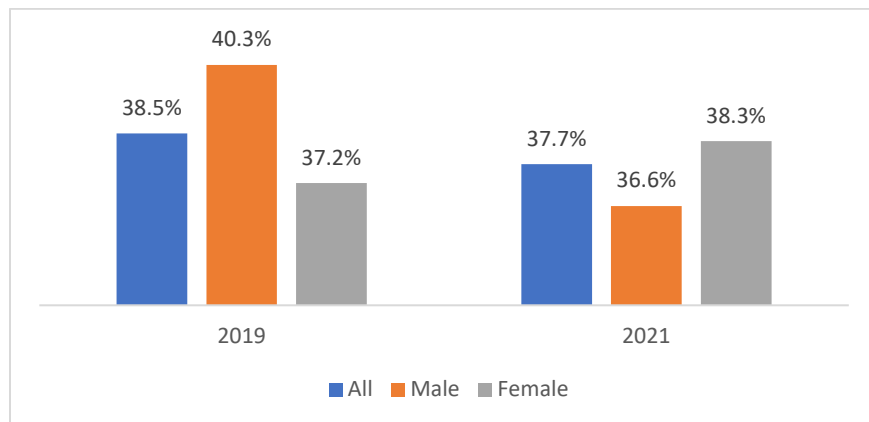
Current Use (last 30 days)

Figure 44 shows the percentage of respondents who reported using marijuana within the last 30 days. The percentage of female users saw a slight increase in 2021.

Figure 44. TCS, Marijuana Use (last 30 days), Texas
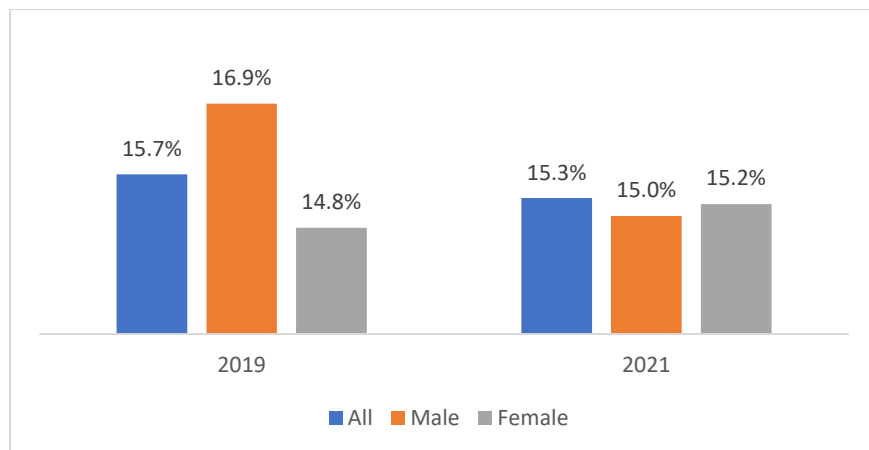
Other Substances

Table 90 shows the frequency that Texans reported using other substances not previously covered in this section.

Table 90. TCS, Other Drugs, Texas

2019			
	Ever Used	*Past Year*	*Past 30-days*
Bath Salts	0.6%	0.1%	0.1%
Cocaine	6.1%	3.0%	1.0%
DXM	6.1%	3.0%	1.0%
Hallucinogens	9.2%	5.1%	1.7%
Heroin	0.5%	0.1%	0.0%
Inhalants	2.5%	1.0%	0.3%
MDMA	5.8%	2.7%	0.7%
Other Narcotics	6.6%	2.7%	0.8%
Sedatives	9.1%	4.7%	2.3%
Steroids	0.9%	0.2%	0.1%
Stimulants	4.1%	2.5%	1.3%
Synthetic Marijuana	2.8%	0.5%	0.2%
2021			
	Ever Used	*Past Year*	*Past 30-days*
Bath Salts	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%
Cocaine	5.1%	2.2%	0.8%
DXM	4.4%	1.6%	0.5%
Hallucinogens	10.7%	6.2%	1.8%
Heroin	0.6%	0.1%	0.0%
Inhalants	2.5%	1.0%	0.4%
MDMA	4.9%	1.6%	0.3%
Other Narcotics	4.8%	1.3%	0.4%
Sedatives	7.4%	3.3%	1.5%
Steroids	0.7%	0.1%	0.1%
Stimulants	3.2%	1.6%	0.9%
Synthetic Marijuana	2.4%	0.4%	0.1%

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

Current Use – Alcohol

Figure 46 shows the percentage of adults in the United States who currently use alcohol based on the CDC's Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) survey.

Figure 46. Adult Current Alcohol Use, United States
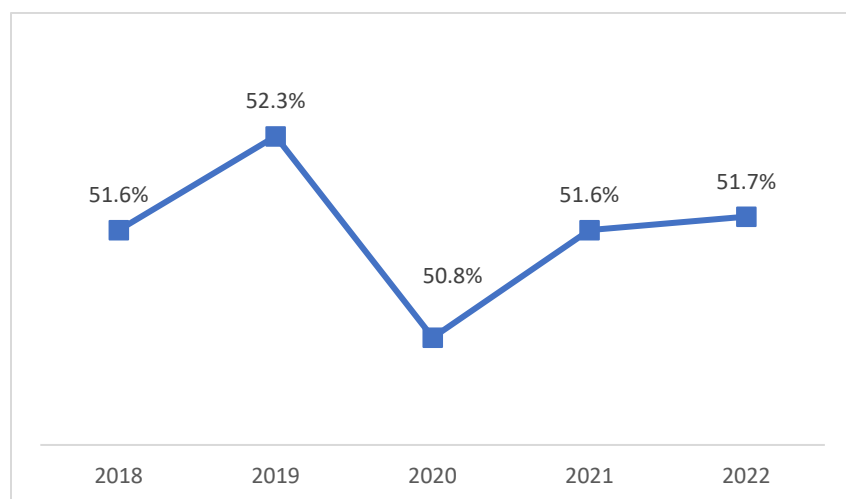
Adult Binge Drinking

Figure 47 shows the percentage of adults in the United States who reported engaging in binge drinking.

Figure 47. Adult Binge Drinking, United States
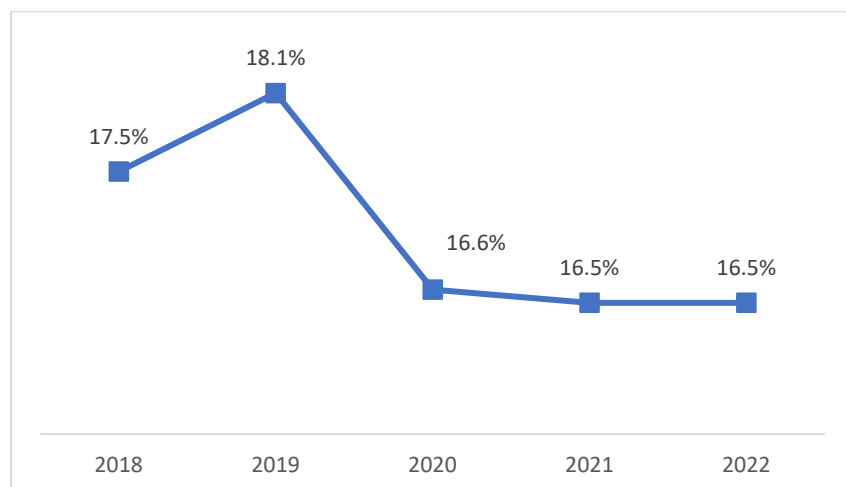
Figure 48 shows the percentage of adults in the United States who reported currently smoking tobacco-related products.

Figure 48. Adult Smoking, United States
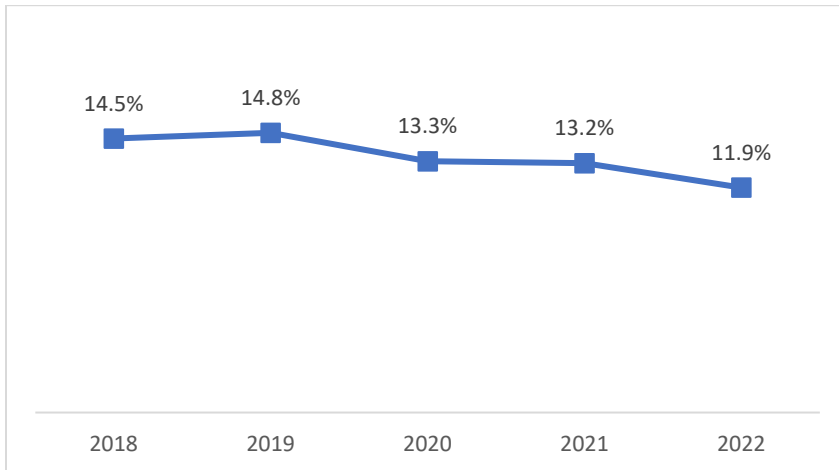
Source: Texas MSA Smoking Prevalence BRFSS. https://www.cdc.gov/brfss/brfssprevalence/, 2021.

Public Health and Public Safety

Consequences/Outcomes of Substance Use/Misuse

Mortality

Opioid ED Visits

Table 91 and **Table 92** below show the Texas Emergency Department data for inpatient and outpatient emergency room visits involving opioid overdoses.

Table 91. Inpatient Opioid ED Visits, Region 10 by county

2018			
County	*Population*	*Visits*	*Per 100k*
Region 10	888,720	706	79.4
Brewster	9,546	12	125.7
Culberson	2,188	2	45.7
El Paso	865,657	683	78.9
Hudspeth	3,202	3	93.7
Jeff Davis	1,996	4	200.4
Presidio	6,131	3	48.9

2019			
County	*Population*	*Visits*	*Per 100k*
Region 10	888,720	646	72.7
Brewster	9,546	7	73.3
Culberson	2,188	2	91.4
El Paso	865,657	631	72.9
Hudspeth	3,202	5	156.2
Jeff Davis	--	--	--
Presidio	6,131	1	16.3
2020			
County	*Population*	*Visits*	*Per 100k*
Region 10	888,720	603	67.9
Brewster	9,546	5	52.4
Culberson	2,188	3	137.1
El Paso	865,657	587	67.8
Hudspeth	3,202	5	156.2
Jeff Davis	1,996	--	--
Presidio	6,131	3	48.9
2021			
County	*Population*	*Visits*	*Per 100k*
Region 10	888,720	536	60.3
Brewster	9,546	3	31.4
Culberson	2,188	2	91.4
El Paso	865,657	523	60.4
Hudspeth	3,202	5	156.2
Jeff Davis	1,996	--	--
Presidio	6,131	3	48.9
2022			
County	*Population*	*Visits*	*Per 100k*
Region 10	888,720	492	55.4
Brewster	9,546	1	10.5
Culberson	2,188	1	45.7
El Paso	865,657	485	56.0
Hudspeth	3,202	5	156.2
Jeff Davis	1,996	--	--
Presidio	6,131	--	--

Source: Texas Health and Human Services. (2023). Texas Emergency Department Public Use Data File, 2024

Table 92. Outpatient Opioid ED Visits, Region 10 by county

2018			
County	*Population*	*Visits*	*Per 100k*
Region 10	888,720	873	98.2
Brewster	9,546	12	125.7
Culberson	2,188	2	91.4
El Paso	865,657	852	98.4
Hudspeth	3,202	2	62.5
Jeff Davis	1,996	1	50.1
Presidio	6,131	4	65.2
2019			
County	*Population*	*Visits*	*Per 100k*
Region 10	888,720	740	83.3
Brewster	9,546	14	146.7
Culberson	2,188	7	319.9
El Paso	865,657	704	81.3
Hudspeth	3,202	7	218.6
Jeff Davis	--	--	--
Presidio	6,131	8	130.5
2020			
County	*Population*	*Visits*	*Per 100k*
Region 10	888,720	671	75.5
Brewster	9,546	11	115.2
Culberson	2,188	10	457
El Paso	865,657	643	74.3
Hudspeth	3,202	4	124.9
Jeff Davis	1,996	1	50.1
Presidio	6,131	2	32.6
2021			
County	*Population*	*Visits*	*Per 100k*
Region 10	888,720	873	98.2
Brewster	9,546	12	125.7
Culberson	2,188	2	91.4
El Paso	865,657	852	98.4
Hudspeth	3,202	2	62.5
Jeff Davis	1,996	1	50.1
Presidio	6,131	4	65.2

2022			
County	*Population*	*Visits*	*Per 100k*
Region 10	888,720	654	73.6
Brewster	9,546	10	104.8
Culberson	2,188	7	319.9
El Paso	865,657	627	72.4
Hudspeth	3,202	4	124.9
Jeff Davis	1,996	1	50.1
Presidio	6,131	5	81.6

Source: Texas Health and Human Services. (2023). Texas Emergency Department Public Use Data File, 2024

Overdose Deaths

Figure 49 shows the amount of overdoses in Region 10 from 2018 to 2023 by sex. Apart from 2019, the amount of male overdose deaths is double that of females. Male overdose deaths have increased over this time frame while female overdose deaths have fluctuated.

Figure 49. Overdose Deaths, Region 10 by sex
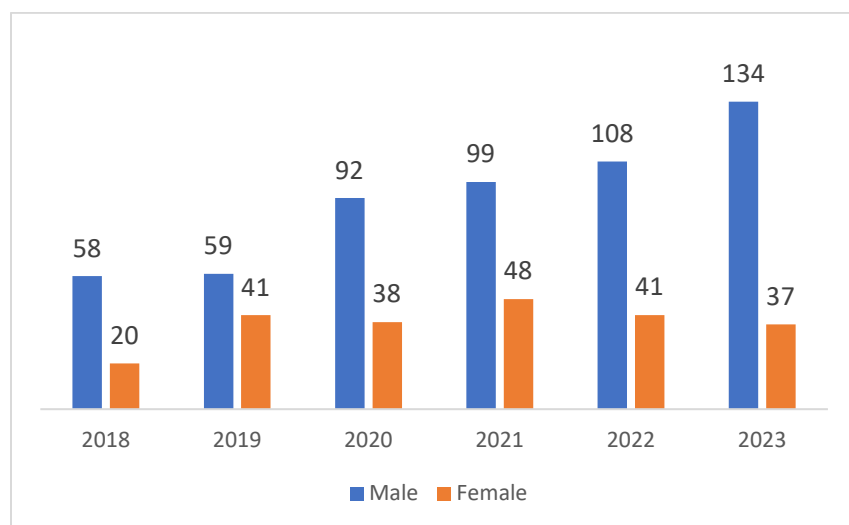
Source: Texas Department of State Health Services. Center for Health Statistics. Texas Death Certificate Data, 2024

Adolescent Deaths by Suicide

Counts of 1-9 are suppressed to prevent the identification of individuals. The only year to exceed this number in Region 10 was 2021 where the region saw 10 adolescent deaths by suicide.[27]

---

[27] Texas Department of State Health Services. Center for Health Statistics. Texas Death Certificate Data, 2024

All Deaths by Suicide

Figure 50 shows the amount of deaths by suicide for all ages by sex. The number of suicides by males is much greater than females.

Figure 50. All Deaths by Suicide, Region 10 by sex
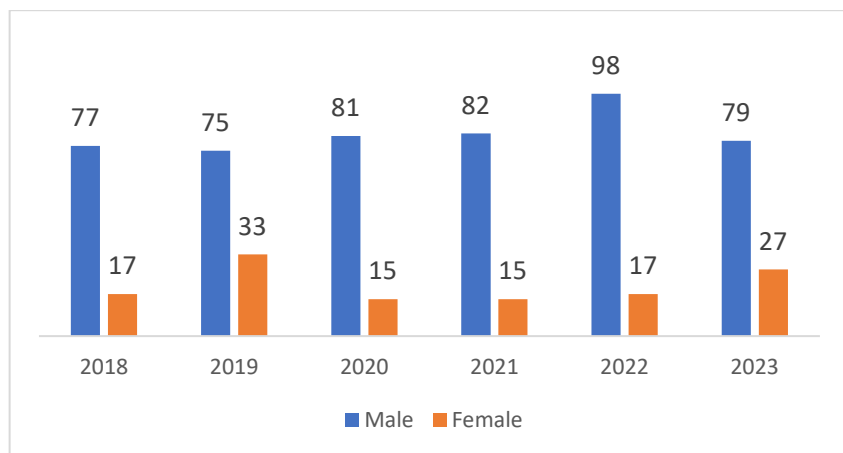
Source: Texas Department of State Health Services. Center for Health Statistics. Texas Death Certificate Data, 2024

Alcohol-Related Vehicular Fatalities

Table 93 shows the number or alcohol-related vehicular fatalities in Region 10 including the rate per 100,000 people.

Table 93. Alcohol-Related Fatalities, Region 10 by county

2018		
	Fatalities	*Rate Per 100k*
Brewster	1	10.48
Culberson	2	91.41
El Paso	35	4.04
Hudspeth	2	62.46
Jeff Davis	0	0.00
Presidio	0	0.00
2019		
	Fatalities	*Rate Per 100k*
Brewster	0	0.00
Culberson	1	45.70
El Paso	30	3.47
Hudspeth	4	124.92
Jeff Davis	2	100.20
Presidio	1	16.31

2020		
	Fatalities	*Rate Per 100k*
Brewster	0	0.00
Culberson	2	91.41
El Paso	24	2.77
Hudspeth	0	0.00
Jeff Davis	0	0.00
Presidio	2	32.62
2021		
	Fatalities	*Rate Per 100k*
Brewster	0	0.00
Culberson	1	45.70
El Paso	30	15.59
Hudspeth	1	31.23
Jeff Davis	0	0.00
Presidio	0	0.00
2022		
	Fatalities	*Rate Per 100k*
Brewster	1	10.48
Culberson	0	0.00
El Paso	25	12.99
Hudspeth	0	0.00
Jeff Davis	0	0.00
Presidio	1	16.31
2023		
	Fatalities	*Rate Per 100k*
Brewster	1	10.48
Culberson	1	45.70
El Paso	33	3.81
Hudspeth	3	93.69
Jeff Davis	0	0.00
Presidio	1	16.31

Source: Texas Department of Transportation. Crash Records Information System, 2024

Healthcare

Adolescents Receiving SUD Treatment

Table 94 shows the percentage of individuals receiving substance use disorder treatment that were between the ages of 12 and 17. The data includes percentages for various substances from 2018 to 2022 in Texas. Adolescents made up the largest percentage of individuals seeking substance use disorder treatment for marijuana and sedatives in 2022.

Table 94. Adolescent SUD Treatment Percentages, Texas

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Substance					
All	9.7%	9.2%	6.4%	6.4%	7.1%
Alcohol Only	0.7%	0.5%	0.4%	0.2%	0.5%
Alcohol with Secondary Drug	2.8%	1.6%	1.7%	1.4%	1.0%
Heroin	0.3%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%
Other Opiates	1.6%	0.8%	0.6%	1.3%	2.2%
Cocaine (smoked)	0.7%	0.6%	0.5%	0.1%	0.4%
Cocaine (other route)	3.9%	2.7%	3.0%	2.0%	2.4%
Marijuana	34.8%	36.4%	29.2%	31.1%	37.4%
Amphetamines	1.2%	1.7%	0.9%	0.8%	0.3%
Other Stimulants	0.0%	15.4%	9.1%	0.0%	0.0%
Tranquilizers	17.2%	19.9%	17.2%	14.2%	11.2%
Sedatives	31.8%	24.0%	22.7%	17.1%	27.6%
Hallucinogens	16.4%	14.5%	19.0%	18.0%	9.8%
PCP	0.0%	0.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Inhalants	4.8%	0.0%	14.3%	12.5%	8.3%
Other/Unknown	4.8%	5.3%	0.0%	5.8%	3.0%

Source: SAMSHA. Treatment Episode Data Set, 2024

Adults Receiving SUD Treatment

The data below was provided by the Texas Health and Human Services Commission (HHSC) and is only for treatment services funded by HHSC. They do not represent all SUD treatment service providers in Region 10.
Table 95 shows the rate per 100,000 people of adults receiving substance use disorder treatment in Region 10.

Table 95. Adults Receiving HHSC-funded SUD Treatment, Region 10 by county

2018	
	Rate Per 100k
Brewster	0.00
Culberson	0.00
El Paso	527.2
Hudspeth	0.00
Jeff Davis	0.00
Presidio	0.00
2019	
	Rate Per 100k
Brewster	0.00
Culberson	0.00
El Paso	506.2
Hudspeth	0.00
Jeff Davis	0.00
Presidio	0.00
2020	
	Rate Per 100k
Brewster	0.00
Culberson	0.00
El Paso	372.7
Hudspeth	0.00
Jeff Davis	0.00
Presidio	0.00
2021	
	Rate Per 100k
Brewster	0.00
Culberson	0.00
El Paso	143.7
Hudspeth	0.00
Jeff Davis	0.00
Presidio	0.00
2022	
	Rate Per 100k
Brewster	0.00
Culberson	0.00
El Paso	144.3
Hudspeth	0.00
Jeff Davis	0.00
Presidio	0.00

Source: Texas Health and Human Services Commission. CMBHS Reported Treatment Numbers, 2024

Criminal Justice

Drug-Related Incarceration Rates

The Texas Department of Criminal Justice provides annual statistical reports of their inmate populations broken down by the main offence for which people are incarcerated. **Table 96** shows the number and percentage of people incarcerated for drug-related offenses from 2018-2023.

After a drop in 2020 to 2021, likely due to COVID-19, drug-related incarceration rates began to rise again starting in 2022.

Table 96. Drug-Related Incarceration Rates, Texas

	2018	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**	**2022**	**2023**
Inmates	23,963	23,431	17,305	16,761	17,677	19,144
Percentage	16.5%	16.5%	14.3%	14.2%	14.5%	14.8%

Source: Texas Department of Criminal Justice (2024). Annual Statistical Reports for FY18 to FY23, 2024

Economic

Estimated Economic Impact of Substance Misuse

The National Institute on Drug Abuse provides estimates for the cost of treating the side effects of substance use. The years the estimates were based on are provided in **Table 97** below. The amount of dollars spent has been adjusted to reflect inflation.

Table 97. Estimated Cost of Substance Use/Misuse, United States

Substance	**Healthcare Costs**	**Total Costs**	**Original Year of Estimate**
Tobacco	241.6 billion	431.6 billion	2010
Alcohol	38.8 billion	358.2 billion	2010
Illicit Drugs	16.6 billion	291.9 billion	2007
Prescription Opioids	35.0 billion	105.7 billion	2013

Source: National Institute on Drug Abuse. Cost of Substance Abuse, 2024

Emerging Trends

Impact of COVID-19 on Behavioral Health

Though some data sets were affected by COVID-19, the majority of the data presented in this regional needs assessment shows a return to pre-COVID rates and numbers for most measures. However, the impact of COVID-19 on behavioral health is most apparent when looking at depression in adolescents. In Texas, adolescent mental health declined greatly from 2019 to 2023. Within this time, the percentage of adolescents who reported feeling sad and hopeless increased from 34.2% to 44.6%.

The long-term effects of COVID-19 on behavioral health will need to continue to be evaluated well into the future, especially considering that many adolescents experienced its impact during their developmental years.

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.

Going forward, the Region 10 Prevention Resource Center plans to increase collaborative efforts with rural communities and organizations to provide more awareness of available resources. PRC Region 10 will provide a resource guide for all counties within Region 10 as well as increase outreach efforts in the counties of Brewster, Culberson, Hudspeth, Jeff Davis, and Presidio with the assistance of a Rural Coalition Specialist.

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.

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.

Community Programs and Services

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. 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

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.

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

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.

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. 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 Maria Landeros via email (mlanderos@aliviane.org) to request a presentation. Depending on specific criteria, some presentations may be referred to local YP programs.

Life Skills Learned in YP Programs
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.

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

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.

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.

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.

Putting it All Together

Underage Drinking and Vaping

Research shows that people who start drinking before the age of 15 are at a higher risk for developing alcohol use disorder (AUD) later in life. [28] Alcohol may also be associated with the use of other substances. The Texas School Survey data from Region 10 revealed that alcohol was the most used substance by students. In 2022, more than half of all high school seniors admitted to trying alcohol at least once.

Qualitative data and stakeholder feedback from key informant interviews from 2022 as well as recent regional epidemiological workgroups have identified youth vaping as the biggest problem amongst adolescents. Though the Texas School Survey data shows a decrease in use, it remains a pressing concern amongst community stakeholders, in particular, school administrators.

---

[28] National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism, 2024

Access to Behavioral Health Care

Behavioral health care is an important protective factor in the prevention of substance use. Aside from the stigma already surrounding mental health care, Region 10 has other challenges that it faces. The region's ratio of mental health care providers is improving but remains inadequate. For instance, in El Paso County, there were only 177 mental health care providers to service a county with a population of 863,832 in 2023.

In addition, affordability is another hurdle that individuals in Region 10 must face when considering whether to pursue mental health care. As stated previously, Region 10 has a large percentage of adults without health insurance. This percentage varied from 24 to 47 percent throughout the region in 2021. This means little under a quarter of adults Efforts should be made to improve access to health insurance as well as affordable, adequate behavioral health care to increase its efficacy as a protective factor within the region.

References

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

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

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

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. *Alcohol Use and Consumption*. https://www.cdc.gov/alcohol/about-
alcohol-use/index.html. Accessed: 8/7/2024

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

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

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

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health
Promotion. Division of Population Health. BRFSS Prevalence & Trends Data.
https://www.cdc.gov/brfss/brfssprevalence/, Accessed: 7/21/2024

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health
Promotion. (2023). PLACES: Local Data for Better Health. County Data 2023 release.
https://data.cdc.gov/500-Cities-Places/PLACES-Local-Data-for-Better-Health-County-Data-20/swc5-
untb/about_data. Accessed: 8/1/2024

County Health Rankings and Roadmaps. (2019-2023) Texas Social Associations.
https://www.countyhealthrankings.org/health-
data/texas?measure=Social%20Associations&tab=1%20/%20Accessed%20February%206%2C%202024&
year=2023. Accessed: 6/24/2024

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

data.texas.gov. All Cigarette/Tobacco Retailers. https://data.texas.gov/dataset/All-Cigarette-and-Tobacco-
Retailers/yrkr-maw5/data. Accessed: 7/21/2024

Department of Family Protective Services. (2018-2023). Child Protective Investigations. Abuse/Neglect
Investigations. Alleged and Confirmed by County. https://data.texas.gov/dataset/CPI-3-8-Abuse-
Neglect-Investigations-Alleged-and-C/v63e-6dss/about_data Accessed: 6/22/2024

Department of Family Protective Services. (2018-2023). Child Protective Services. Children in Substitute Care by Placement Type. https://data.texas.gov/dataset/CPS-3-2-Children-in-Substitute-Care-by-Placement-T/kgpb-mxxd. Accessed: 6/22/2024

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

Flores, A., et al. (2023). *Adult LGBT Population in the United States.* UCLA Williams Institute. Accessed: 8/5/2024

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

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

National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism. Alcohol's Effects on Health. https://www.niaaa.nih.gov/publications/brochures-and-fact-sheets/underage-drinking. 2024

National Institute on Drug Abuse. Cost of Substance Abuse. https://archives.nida.nih.gov/research-topics/trends-statistics/costs-substance-abuse. Accessed: 8/12/2024

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

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

Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services. Treatment Episode Data Set. https://www.samhsa.gov/data/data-we-collect/teds-treatment-episode-data-set. Accessed: 5/31/2024

Texas A&M University. Department of Public Service and Administration. (2018,2020,2022). Texas School Survey of Drug and Alcohol Use. https://www.texasschoolsurvey.org/Report. Accessed: 7/5/2024

Texas A&M University. Department of Public Service and Administration. (2019, 2021). Texas College Survey of Substance Use. https://texascollegesurvey.org/reports/ . Accessed: 7/5/2024

Texas Alcohol Beverage Commission. (2019-2023). Permit Data. https://apps.tabc.texas.gov/publicinquiry/Default.aspx. Accessed: 7/24/2024

Texas Comptroller of Public Accounts. (2021) *Fort Bliss: Economic Impact on the Texas Economy.* https://comptroller.texas.gov/economy/economic-data/military/2021/fort-bliss.php. Accessed: 4/24/2024

Texas Department of Criminal Justice (2024). Annual Statistical Reports for FY18 to FY23. https://www.tdcj.texas.gov/publications/statistical_reports.html . Accessed: 8/14/2024

Texas Department of Public Safety (2024). Uniform Crime Reporting 2018-2023. Arrestee Summary Reports. https://txucr.nibrs.com/ReportsIndex/List. Accessed: 4/04/2024

Texas Department of Public Safety (2023). TX Family Violence Report 2018-2023 [Data set]. https://txucr.nibrs.com/Report/TXFamilyViolenceReport. Accessed: 7/25/2024

Texas Department of State Health Services. (2018-2023). Center for Health Statistics. Texas Death Certificate Data. Accessed: 6/24/2024

Texas Department of State Health Services. (2017-2021). Youth Risk Behavioral Survey. https://healthdata.dshs.texas.gov/dashboard/surveys-and-profiles/youth-risk-behavior-survey. Accessed: 7/25/2024

Texas Department of Transportation. (2024). Crash Records Information System. https://cris.dot.state.tx.us/public/Query/app/query-builder. Accessed: 7/25/2024

Texas Education Agency & The Annie E. Casey Foundation Kids Count Data Center. Average Daily Attendance. https://tea.texas.gov/finance-and-grants/state-funding/state-funding-reports-and-data/average-daily-attendance-and-wealth-per-average-daily-attendance . Accessed: 6/03/2024

Texas Education Agency. Four-year Graduation and Dropout Data. Class of 2019-2022. https://tea.texas.gov/reports-and-data/school-performance/accountability-research/completion-graduation-and-dropout/annual-dropout-data-2021-22 . Accessed: 6/15/2024

Texas Education Agency. (2023). *Student Program Reports and Special Population Reports.* https://rptsvr1.tea.texas.gov/adhocrpt/adspr.html. Accessed: 4/22/2024

Texas Education Agency. (2017-2023) Substance Use Discipline Infractions. https://tea.texas.gov/reports-and-data/student-data/discipline-data-products/discipline-data-products-overview. Accessed: 6/28/2024

Texas Health and Human Services Commission. CMBHS Reported Treatment Numbers. Accessed: 7/25/2024

Texas Health and Human Services. (2023). Texas Emergency Department Public Use Data File. https://www.dshs.texas.gov/center-health-statistics/chs-data-sets-reports/texas-health-care-information-collection/health-data-researcher-information/texas-emergency-department-data. Accessed: 7/25/2024

Texas Juvenile Justice Department. (2023). *The Juvenile Justice System in Texas*. (2018-2022) https://www.tjjd.texas.gov/operations/research-and-legislative-reports/. Accessed: 6/8/2024.

Texas MSA. Smoking Prevalence. BRFSS. https://www.cdc.gov/brfss/brfssprevalence/. Accessed: June 9, 2021.

Texas Prescription Monitoring Program. (2023). Texas State Board of Pharmacy. https://www.pharmacy.texas.gov/PMP/, Accessed: 6/28/2024

University of Wisconsin Population Health Institute. (n.d.). (2019-2023) Data and Resources. County Health Rankings & Roadmaps. https://www.countyhealthrankings.org/explore-health-rankings/texas/data-and-resources. Accessed: 7/15/2024

United States Census Bureau. Small Area Health Insurance Estimates. (2018-2021). https://www.census.gov/data-tools/demo/sahie/#/. Accessed: 4/25/24.

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

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

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: |

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.