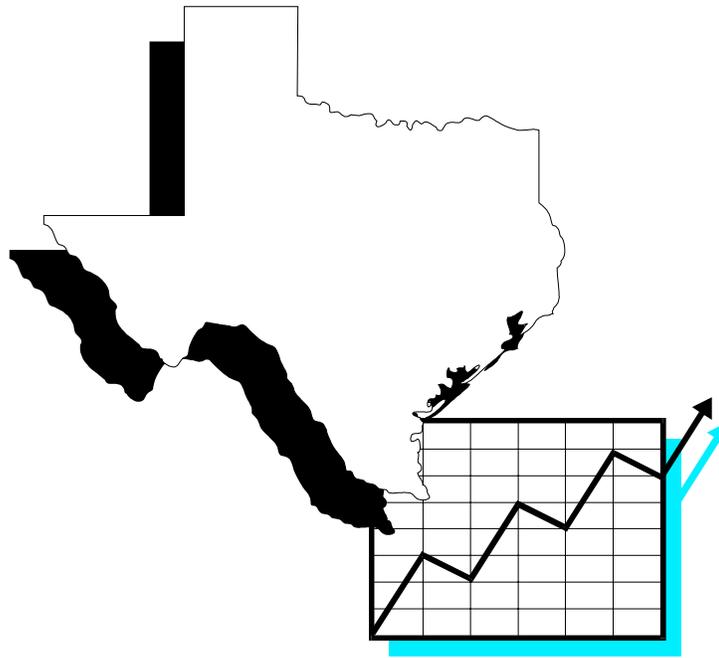


1999 Current Trends in Substance Use in Texas



and the 1999 Texas Epidemiology Work Group Proceedings

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Current Trends in Substance Use Texas 1999

Preface

The data in this report were derived from several State and Federal agency sources and from field reports of the Texas Epidemiology Work Group, which is comprised of persons with specialized knowledge of drug problems or knowledge of drug abuse patterns in various parts of the state.

State and federal agency sources were the Texas Department of Public Safety (DPS) Narcotics Division-Field Laboratories, and Uniform Crime Reporting for motor vehicle accidents, alcohol and drug arrests, and drug seizures; Texas Department of Health for deaths and AIDS incidence data; Texas State Board of Pharmacy data for triplicate prescription trends; Texas Alcoholic Beverage Commission data on alcoholic beverage consumption; Drug Enforcement Administration intelligence summaries; Texas Health and Human Services Commission for population projections; and, the Texas Commission on Alcohol and Drug Abuse database on clients admitted for treatment of substance abuse.

Sources for local data were the Travis County Medical Examiner's Office, Lubbock Regional MHMR Center, Institute of Behavioral Research at Texas Christian University, Austin Travis County MHMR-CARE Program, University of Texas at El Paso, Tarrant County Challenge, Inc., Greater Dallas Council on Alcohol and Drug Abuse and NOVA Research Company in Houston.

Members of the epidemiology work group were selected on the basis of their expert knowledge related to substance abuse problems, or on the basis of their direct sources of information concerning drug use patterns and trends "on the street." Appendices to this report contain a sampling of the excellent work performed by work group members in these areas. The drug knowledge, professional experience, and varied disciplines of these work group members greatly assisted the effort to combine several sources of indirect data, direct measures, and intelligence reports and to develop an assessment of probable emerging trends as summarized in this report.

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Substance Abuse Trends in Texas: June 1999

Overview

by Jane Carlisle Maxwell, Ph.D.

Crack cocaine continues as the primary illicit drug for which adult clients are admitted to treatment, but the proportion of African-American crack admissions is declining, the proportion of Anglo admissions is increasing, and there are more reports by Texas Epidemiology Work Group correspondents about increased use of crack by Hispanics and by Anglos. The 1998 secondary school survey not only showed nearly a 40 percent increase in the use of cocaine between 1988 and 1998, but students living along the Texas border were 1.75 times more likely to report lifetime use of cocaine than non-border students. Cocaine is the drug, after marijuana, for which arrestees are most likely to test positive; however, the proportions testing positive for cocaine are lower now than they were in the early 1990s.

The amount of cocaine examined by DPS laboratories in 1998 exceeded the previous high of 1995. Overdose deaths due to cocaine increased sharply between 1995 and 1997 and the rate of emergency room mentions of cocaine in Dallas is at

the highest point ever, which underscores the continuing and, perhaps, increasing role of cocaine as a leading drug of abuse, not only as crack, but also as powder cocaine.

Heroin overdose deaths have increased annually, and the average age of the decedents is nearly 40. They are predominately Anglo males. Emergency room mentions of heroin in Dallas have remained steady from 1997 to 1998. Heroin addicts entering treatment are primarily injectors and they are most likely to be Anglo or Hispanic males. The percentage of arrestees testing positive for heroin remains mixed and the lowest price of Mexican heroin continues to drop, while purity increases. Adolescent heroin abuse is reported increasing, but it is primarily a hidden problem because it is not reflected in the traditional indicators.

Codeine cough syrup is growing in popularity in the Houston area both among adults who are poly-drug abusers and youth who are primarily abusers of cough syrup. Hydrocodone, Stadol nasal spray, Soma,

Vicodin, and Lortabs are prescription drugs which are commonly diverted and abused across the state.

The proportion of youth admitted to treatment reporting marijuana as their primary drug problem continues to increase, as does the percent of adolescents testing positive for marijuana at arrest. Dallas emergency room mentions of marijuana are higher than ever with the rate increasing by over 50 percent between 1997 and 1998. Availability is high and price is lower. The 1998 secondary school survey found a continuous rise in lifetime use of marijuana but some decrease in current use by younger students; use is lower among students on the border than elsewhere in the state. Dipping joints in embalming fluid that contains PCP or in codeine cough syrup continues, as does smoking blunt cigars filled with marijuana or adding crack or other drugs to the marijuana cigarettes.

Methamphetamine use is widely reported, especially in the rural areas, but not all of the traditional indicators document the severity of the problem. The

percent of admissions to publicly-funded treatment and percent of arrestees testing positive is still low. Stimulant users entering treatment are overwhelmingly Anglo and usually injectors. Emergency room mentions of methamphetamine and amphetamines in Dallas are up significantly, as is the quantity of methamphetamine examined by the DPS labs. Diversion of ephedrine and pseudoephedrine remains a problem with the number of small labs increasing around the state. In addition, methamphetamine continues to be imported from Mexico.

Depressants continue to be a problem because of their impor-

tation from Mexico, with Rivotril being substituted for Rohypnol. Mentions of Rivotril are up in the Dallas emergency rooms, and the secondary school survey found students along the border are 2.6 times more likely to have used Rohypnol than non-border students. Rohypnol treatment admissions are increasing, especially in programs along the border. GHB, GBL, and similar precursor drugs are a dangerous problem; an overdose death was reported in Austin in May, 1999.

LSD is available, and MDMA combined with heroin is now being reported.

Inhalant use is increasing among youth, according to the 1998

elementary and secondary school surveys.

AIDS cases among females and African Americans reflect the correlation between drugs and HIV infection in these populations. A study of clients in three Texas treatment programs found 44 percent had genital herpes, 35 percent were positive for hepatitis C, 30 percent were positive for hepatitis B, 3 percent were infected with HIV, and 6 percent had treatable sexually transmitted diseases. Treatment for indigent persons who are positive for hepatitis C is limited.

Area Description

The population of Texas (19,307,7387) is distributed among 28 metropolitan statistical areas and 254 counties. The ethnic/racial composition of Texas is 56 percent Anglo, 29 percent Hispanic, 12 percent African-American, and 3 percent other. Illicit drugs continue to enter from Mexico through cities such as El Paso, Laredo, McAllen, and Brownsville, as

well as smaller towns along the border. A major problem is that Mexican pharmacies sell many controlled substances to U.S. citizens who declare these drugs and then legally bring up to a 90-day supply into the state. Sea ports are used to import heroin and cocaine via commercial cargo vessels and the international airports in Houston and Dallas-Fort Worth are major

ports for the distribution of drugs in and out of the state. Interstate highways provide not only a means of moving drugs from Mexico to the north, but also for transporting drugs from the west to the east. Real estate, money exchange houses and banks are used to launder drug proceeds, and drug profits are smuggled out of the U.S. through the same Texas ports.

Data Sources and Time Periods

Substance Abuse Trends in Texas is an on-going series which is published every six months as a report to the Community Epidemiology Work Group meetings

sponsored by the National Institute on Drug Abuse. To compare 1999 data against earlier statistics, refer to previous editions which are available in

hard copy from TCADA or on the TCADA web page at <http://www.tcada.state.tx.us/research/subabusereports.html>.

- ◆ **Ethnographic information and data on price, purity, trafficking, distribution, and supply**—This information was provided by members of the Texas Epidemiology Work Group (TEWG), which met on May 7, 1999. The Work Group, which has been meeting annually since September 11, 1986, includes representatives from the Drug Enforcement Administration, state agencies in Texas, service providers, outreach workers, researchers, and medical examiners. Their individual reports are reflected in information in the city-by-city summaries in each drug section in this report. Copies of their full reports are published by TCADA in *Current Trends in Substance Use: Texas 1999*.
- ◆ **Treatment data**—The Texas Commission on Alcohol and Drug Abuse’s (TCADA) Client Oriented Data Acquisition Process (CODAP) provided data on clients at admission to treatment in public facilities from first quarter 1983 through March, 1999.
- ◆ **Overdose data**—Data on drug overdose deaths came from death certificates from the Bureau of Vital Statistics of the Texas Department of Health. Death certificates were only available through 1997 at the time of this report. Mentions of drugs in the Dallas area emergency rooms came from the Drug Abuse Warning Network (DAWN). The DAWN statistics for the first half of 1998 are preliminary and full year estimates are extrapolated from the reports for the first half of 1998.
- ◆ **Drug use by arrestees**—The Arrestee Drug Abuse Monitoring Program (ADAM) of the National Institute of Justice provided information on arrestees who were interviewed and tested for the presence of various drugs. Data includes 1991 through first quarter 1999 for Dallas, Houston and San Antonio and for first and second quarters 1999 in Laredo.
- ◆ **Amounts of drugs examined**—The Texas Department of Public Safety (DPS) provided information on the amounts of various drugs examined in their crime laboratories through 1998.
- ◆ **Human immunodeficiency virus (HIV)/acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS) data**—The Texas Department of Health’s *Texas AIDS Cases: Surveillance Report* provided cumulative and year-to-date data for the period ending March 31, 1999.
- ◆ **Special Reports**—These include *1998 Texas School Survey of Substance Use Among Students: Grades 7-12* by Jane C. Maxwell and Liang Liu; the *1998 Texas School Survey of Substance Use Among Students: Grades 4-6* by Lynn S. Wallisch and Liang Liu; the *1998 Survey of Substance Abuse Among Students on the Texas Border: Grades 4-12* by Jane C. Maxwell, Lynn S. Wallisch and Liang Liu; “STD Prevalence in Drug Abuse Treatment Populations” by Lu-Yu Hwang, Michael W. Ross, Carolyn Zack, and Lara Bull; “Fry: A Study of Adolescents’ Use of Embalming Fluid with Marijuana and Tobacco” by William N. Elwood, Ph.D. All are published by TCADA.

Cocaine and Crack

Overdose death statistics for 1998 are not available for this report, but there was a marked increase in the number of persons dying of cocaine (alone or in combination with other

drugs) from 1995 to 1997, as Figure 1 shows. Between 1992 and 1997, of those persons dying from a cocaine overdose, 46 percent were Anglo, 32 percent were African American, and 21

percent were Hispanic. Some 78 percent were male. Average age was 35.9 years.

The rate of emergency room mentions of cocaine in the

Dallas DAWN data is higher than ever for the first half of 1998 (Figure 2). Appendix 2 shows the rates of cocaine mentions per 100,000 population by age and gender. The rates are highest for persons aged 26-34 and for males.

Cocaine (crack and powder) comprised 34 percent of all adult admissions to TCADA-funded treatment programs in 1998 (Appendix 3), as compared to 36 percent of all adult admissions for alcohol. Crack cocaine is the primary illicit drug of abuse for adult clients admitted to publicly-funded treatment programs throughout Texas, although it has dropped from 28 percent of all adult admissions in 1993 to 25 percent for 1998.

Abusers of powder cocaine comprise 9 percent of admissions to treatment, and they are younger than crack abusers (31 years as compared to 34 years), and more likely to be male and Anglo. As Table 1 shows, users of powder cocaine prefer to inhale rather than inject the drug. Note that those who inhale are the youngest, the most likely to be male, the most likely to be Hispanic, and the most likely to be employed.

The term “lag” refers to the period from first consistent or regular use of cocaine to date of admission to treatment. Crack smokers and powder cocaine inhalers average eight years between first regular use and entrance to treatment, while

Figure 1. Race/Ethnicity and Average Age of Persons Dying from a Cocaine Overdose in Texas: 1992-1997

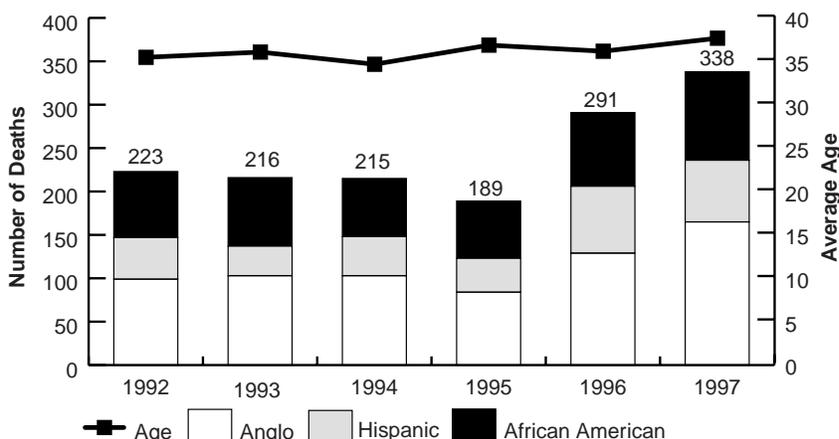


Figure 2. Estimated Rate of Emergency Room Mentions of Cocaine, Marijuana, Heroin and Methamphetamine in the Dallas Area Per 100,000 Population: 1992-1998

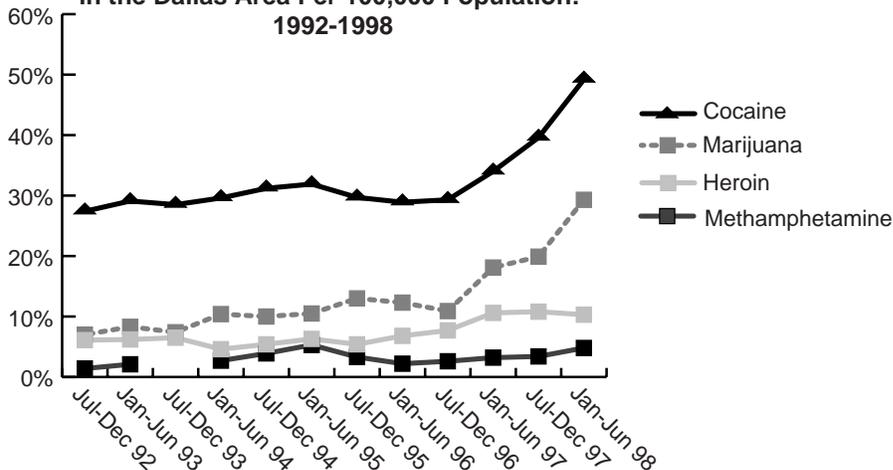


Table 1. Characteristics of Adult Clients Admitted to TCADA-Funded Treatment with a Primary Problem with Cocaine by Route of Administration: 1998

	Crack Cocaine Smoke	Powder Cocaine Inject	Powder Cocaine Inhale
# Admissions	8,254	1,392	1,688
% of Cocaine Admits	73%	12%	15%
Lag-1st Use to Tmt-Yrs.	8	11	8
Average Age	34	32	29
% Male	55%	62%	68%
% African American	55%	5%	9%
% Anglo	34%	72%	41%
% Hispanic	10%	23%	49%
% CJ Involved	38%	42%	48%
% Employed	18%	20%	35%
% Homeless	13%	10%	4%
Average Income	\$6,279	\$8,017	\$8,676

injectors average 11 years of use before they enter treatment.

Between 1987 and 1998, the percentage of Hispanic treatment admissions using powder cocaine has increased from 23 percent to 37 percent and the percent of Anglo powder users has increased from 49 percent to 54 percent, while the percent of African-American clients using powder cocaine has dropped from 28 percent to 7 percent. For crack cocaine, the percent of Hispanic treatment admissions has increased from 4 percent to 10 percent between 1987 and 1998, while the percent of Anglo users has increased from 18 percent to 35 percent, and the percent of African-American clients has decreased from 78 percent to 55 percent.

Powder cocaine was the primary drug of abuse for 7 percent of youths entering treatment during 1998 (Appendix 4), up from 4 percent in 1995. Crack cocaine accounted for 2 percent of youth admissions.

The proportion of arrestees testing positive for cocaine has decreased from the peak periods in the early 1990s in Dallas, Houston and San Antonio. However, 45 percent of males and 51 percent of females tested in the first two quarters of 1999 in Laredo were positive for cocaine (Table 2). Laredo became an ADAM site in the fourth quarter of 1998. Of the Laredo ADAM arrestees who self-reported drug use, only 14

percent reported injecting cocaine.

Figure 3 shows that the amount of cocaine examined by the Department of Public Safety (DPS) laboratories in 1998 surpassed the previous high in 1995.

DEA reports that cocaine is readily available at the wholesale and retail levels. Since 1987, the price has dropped, but it has remained fairly stable since the second half of 1997 (Figure 4). In the Houston area, the price of powder cocaine is \$10,500-\$12,500 for a kilogram wholesale,

with a retail price of \$13,000 to \$19,500 retail, while in the North Texas region, the price is higher at between \$15,000 and \$21,000. The price of powder in 1999 ranges between \$650-\$1,000 per ounce and \$100-\$275 per gram. The price of an ounce of crack cocaine is between \$600-\$1,300.

The 1998 Texas School Survey of Substance Use Among Students: Grades 7-12 found lifetime and past-month use of powder cocaine and/or crack was higher than at any time since the survey began in 1988. In 1988, 6.7 percent of students statewide reported lifetime use of cocaine

Table 2. Arrestees Testing Positive for Cocaine: 1991-1999

	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999*
Dallas Males	43%	41%	45%	35%	31%	32%	32%	29%	20%
Houston Males	56%	41%	41%	28%	40%	39%	39%	36%	27%
Laredo Males								37%	45%
San Antonio Males	29%	31%	31%	31%	24%	28%	26%	27%	21%
San Antonio Male Juveniles			6%	9%	6%	9%	15%	8%	5%
Dallas Females	46%	48%	43%	46%	44%	36%	34%	30%	42%
Houston Females	51%	44%	43%	36%	32%	34%	29%	37%	27%
Laredo Females								33%	29%
San Antonio Females	24%	25%	24%	23%	23%	23%	18%	20%	17%
San Antonio Female Juveniles			5%	6%	4%	11%	6%	4%	13%

*2Q for Laredo, 1Q for other sites

Figure 3. Kilograms of Cocaine Examined by DPS Laboratories: 1993-1998

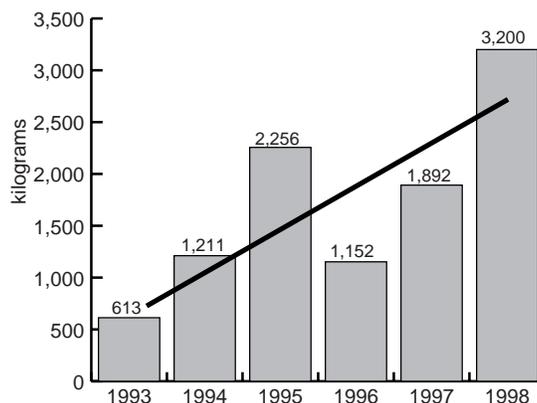


Figure 4. Price of a Kilogram of Cocaine in Texas as Reported by the DEA: 1987-1999

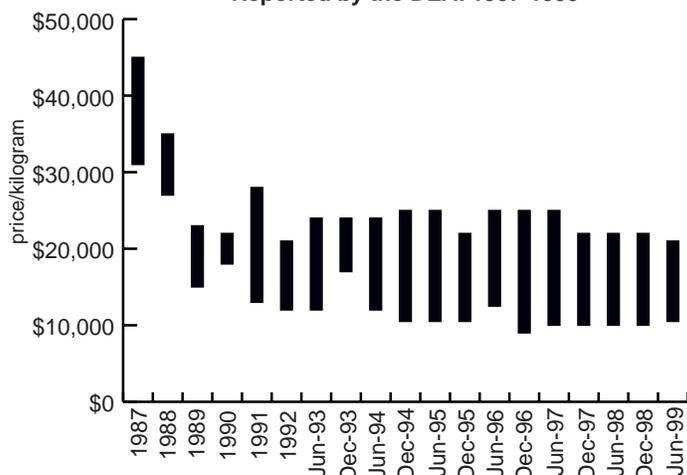
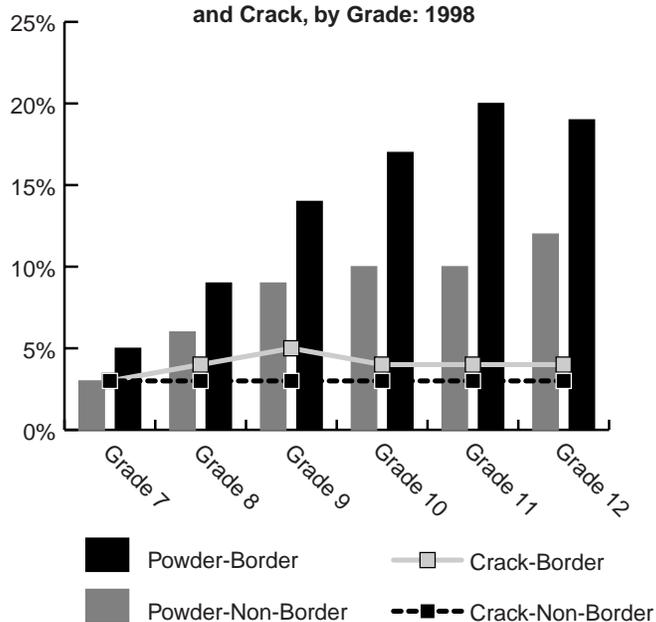


Figure 5. Percentage of Texas Secondary Students Who Had Ever Used Powder Cocaine and Crack, by Grade: 1998



or crack and 2.3 percent reported past-month use; in 1998, 9.3 percent reported lifetime use and 3.5 percent reported past-month use. While this increase is significant, the situation becomes more serious when the rates for students on the border are examined. The 1998 survey sampled nearly 60,000 students in school districts on the border and found

that 13.8 percent reported lifetime use of cocaine or crack and 5.9 percent reported past-month use.

Figure 5 compares the use of powder cocaine and crack between border and non-border students. As this figure shows, while use of powder cocaine is much higher by border students

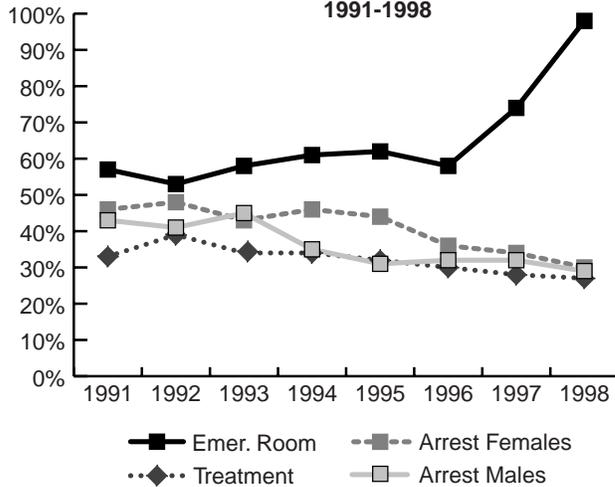
(20 percent of eleventh graders had ever used cocaine), use of crack cocaine is similar for both border and non-border students, and it does not increase with academic grade level.

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In Austin, powder cocaine is plentiful and of high quality and sells for \$45-\$60 per gram. Small bags of powder are sold for \$5 to \$10 as “hits” for injection with heroin for a speedball effect. The average price for a rock of crack is \$20; a \$20 rock dipped in formaldehyde sells for \$25 and produces a more intense high. Smaller pieces of crack, “Kibbles and Bits,” sell for \$1-\$10. Crack cocaine dealing and use is spreading in the Hispanic communities. The Medical Examiner’s Office reports an increase in cocaine overdose and cocaine-related deaths during the first four months of 1999, and the average purity of cocaine seized is 65 to 85 percent.

In Dallas, indicators of cocaine abuse are mixed. Figure 6 shows the trends for cocaine use as reported by ADAM arrest data, DAWN emergency room mentions and CODAP treatment admissions. As this exhibit shows, emergency room mentions, of cocaine increased, while positive cocaine tests for arrestees decreased for males and increased for females; cocaine treatment admissions decreased. Because DAWN and ADAM do not differentiate between powder cocaine use and crack cocaine

Figure 6. Dallas Cocaine Indicators by Male and Female Arrestees, Emergency Room Mentions Per 100,000 Population, and Publicly-Funded Adult Treatment Admissions: 1991-1998



use, there is no way to tell if the ADAM decreases are due to less crack use, or if emergency room admissions are due to increasing cocaine powder use. Dallas crack cocaine treatment admissions have dropped from 21 percent in 1991 to 19 percent of all admissions in 1998, while powder cocaine admissions dropped from 11 percent to 8 percent during the same period.

In El Paso, a gram sells for \$50 and an ounce sells for \$400-\$550. Cocaine use is up due to increasing supply and decreasing cost, although cocaine admissions to treatment peaked in 1995. It is usually snorted or injected, and heroin addicts often combine cocaine with heroin to inject.

In Houston, the price of a gram of powder cocaine is \$75 and an ounce sells for \$350; the price of a “fair” quality rock is \$10 as compared to \$45 for a rock of “great” quality. A cookie (large sheet of crack that can be broken

into rocks for sale and smoking) sells for \$200. Crack is popular among Anglo, Hispanic, and African-American street hustlers, and exchanging sex for crack continues to be reported. Adolescents in treatment seldom report just using crack, but they use it as part of a larger “drug buffet” that includes other drugs.

In Laredo, approximately 60 percent of all juveniles assessed at the Webb County Juvenile Department reported occasional use of cocaine; 30 percent reported using at least once per week; less than 5 percent reported use of crack. Of those who used powder cocaine, 95 percent were sniffers and 5 percent were injectors.

In the Lower Rio Grande Valley, powder cocaine is pure and cheap and increased outreach is leading to more demand for treatment services.

In Lubbock, an ounce of powder cocaine sells for \$800-\$1,000 and the price of a rock ranges between \$2 and \$100, depending on the size. The price remains low because the streets are saturated with large quantities. There is some evidence of teens switching from crack to powder cocaine, with young teens reported to be snorting cocaine. The smoking of crack with metal “straight shooters,” which are usually car antennas, may cause problems with the lungs due to the metal alloys from the antennae.

In San Antonio, use of powder cocaine remains stable, although some heroin dealers are reported to be mixing cocaine in with heroin in an attempt to expand their cocaine market by getting “old time” heroin addicts to try speedballs. Purity is reported high with few complaints about quality. Street sources report that they are hearing less and less about crack. It is a stable population with few new users, although there have been some reports of use by young Hispanics living in neighborhoods adjacent to African-American communities with high crack use.

Heroin

The number of deaths due to heroin overdoses continues to increase, as Figure 7 shows. In the period between 1992 and 1997, 54 percent of the persons dying from heroin (either heroin only or in combination with other drugs) were Anglo, 34 percent were Hispanic, and 13 percent were African American, with the proportion of decedents who were Anglo increasing over the years. In terms of gender, between 1992 and 1997, 81 percent of the decedents have been male and 19 percent female; average age is 38 years.

Emergency room mentions of heroin have remained stable in 1997-1998. Unlike 1996, heroin mentions by teenagers were not reported in 1997. Rates of heroin mentions are highest among those aged 18-25 and among males (Appendix 2).

Heroin ranks third after alcohol and crack cocaine as the primary drug for which adult clients are admitted to substance abuse treatment programs funded by TCADA (Appendices 1 and 3). It comprised 9 percent of admissions in 1993 as compared to 13 percent in 1998. The characteristics of these addicts vary depending on the route of administration, as Table 3 shows. The most noticeable change between 1997 and 1998 is that the proportion of inhalers who are male has risen from 51 percent to 61 percent.

Most heroin addicts entering treatment inject heroin. The term “lag” refers to the period from first consistent or regular use of heroin to date of admission to treatment. While the number of individuals who inhale heroin is small, it is significant to note that the lag period in seeking treatment is nine rather than thirteen years for injectors. This shorter lag period means that contrary to

street rumors that “sniffing or inhaling is not addictive,” inhalers will need treatment more quickly than needle users.

Only 2 percent of all adolescents admitted to TCADA-funded treatment programs reported a primary problem of heroin.

The 1998 secondary school survey found that among non-

Figure 7. Race/Ethnicity and Average Age of Persons Dying from a Heroin Overdose in Texas: 1992-1997

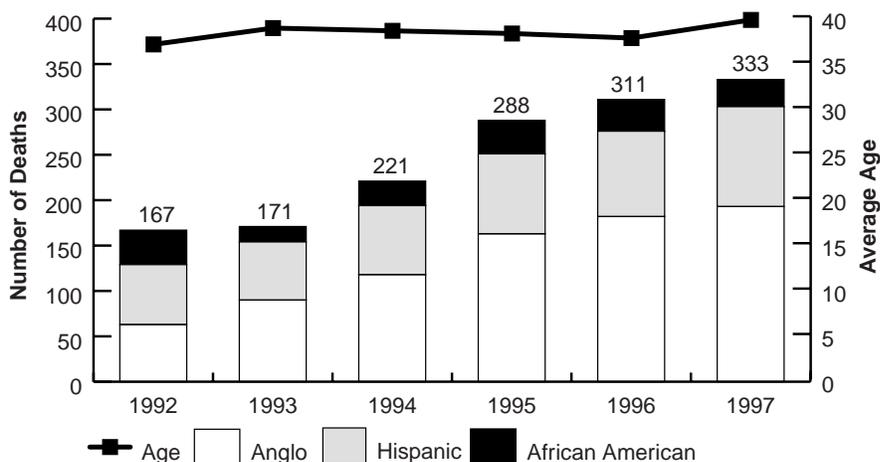


Table 3. Characteristics of Adult Clients Admitted to TCADA-Funded Treatment With a Primary Problem with Heroin by Route of Administration: 1998

	Inject	Inhale
# Admissions	4,096	307
% of Heroin Admits	93%	7%
Lag-1st Use to Tmt-Yrs.	13	9
Average Age	36	31
% Male	66%	61%
% African American	9%	37%
% Anglo	46%	34%
% Hispanic	44%	28%
% CJ Involved	36%	36%
% Employed	18%	24%
% Homeless	10%	4%
Average Income	\$5,983	\$6,726

border students, lifetime use of heroin was 2.5 percent and past-month use was 0.7 percent. Among border students, lifetime use was 2 percent and past-month use was 0.6 percent.

According to data collected by the ADAM program, the results of arrestees testing positive for opiates between 1991 and 1999 have remained mixed (Table 4).

Table 4. Arrestees Testing Positive for Opiates: 1991-1999

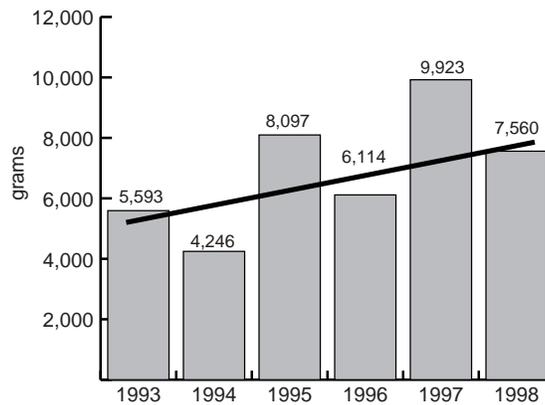
	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999*
Dallas Males	4%	4%	5%	3%	5%	5%	4%	2%	6%
Houston Males	3%	3%	2%	3%	5%	8%	10%	8%	5%
Laredo Males								11%	10%
San Antonio Males	15%	14%	14%	13%	10%	10%	10%	10%	6%
San Antonio Male Juveniles			1%	1%	0%	4%	3%	1%	1%
Dallas Females	9%	9%	11%	8%	5%	10%	4%	5%	5%
Houston Females	4%	4%	5%	6%	3%	4%	5%	7%	5%
Laredo Females								0%	0%
San Antonio Females	20%	13%	15%	14%	13%	13%	9%	9%	10%
San Antonio Female Juveniles			0%	1%	1%	2%	1%	0%	3%

*2Q for Laredo, 1Q for other sites

The number of grams of heroin examined by Department of Public Safety laboratories is not as great in 1998 as in 1997, but there has been an overall upward trend since 1993 (Figure 8).

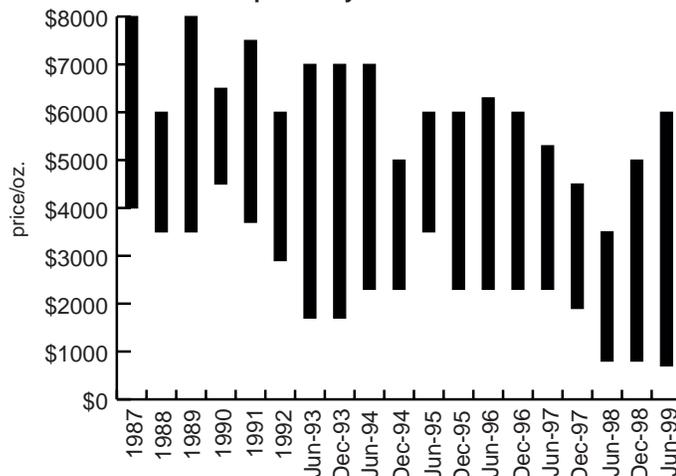
The predominant form of heroin in Texas is black tar; some Mexican brown is also available, particularly in San Antonio. Southeast Asian, Southwest Asian and Colombian heroin is transshipped through Texas with little spillage; most of it is destined for the Northeast.

Figure 8. Grams of Heroin Examined by DPS Laboratories: 1993-1998



The cheapest price for black tar heroin continues to drop, although the “top” price is higher now than in the recent past, according to DEA statewide reports (Figure 9). Currently, black tar heroin sells on the street for \$10 a capsule, \$120-\$300 per gram, \$700-\$6,000 per ounce, and \$80,000-\$175,000 per kilogram. Mexican brown heroin costs \$1,000-\$1,200 per ounce. Southeast Asian heroin costs \$2,000 per ounce.

Figure 9. Price of an Ounce of Heroin in Texas as Reported by the DEA: 1987-1999



The Domestic Monitor Program of the DEA is a heroin purchase

program that provides data on the purity, price, and origin of retail-level heroin available in the major metropolitan areas of the nation. As Table 5 shows, the purity of heroin is increasing, although the heroin in Dallas is not as potent as that in Houston. In addition, the price per milligram pure has varied over the years in Dallas, while it has remained fairly level in the last three years in Houston. Some of this variation may be due to a low number of “buys” in some years.

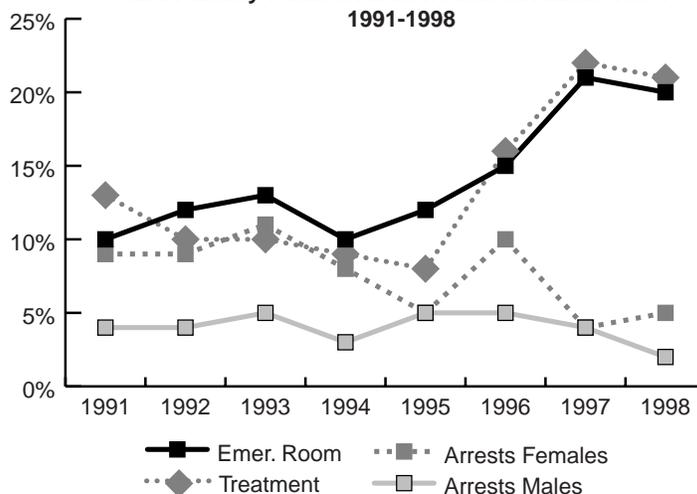
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In Austin, black tar heroin is reported to be good quality (up to 15 percent) and readily available. Some chocolate-brown powder that is made by cutting the tar with lactose is also available. The Spanish term for the tar form is “chapapote.” Heroin is still primarily injected but there are reports of younger adults putting heroin in aluminum foil and inhaling the fumes of the burning heroin (“chasing the dragon”) or they are snorting the powder form. These alternative methods of using heroin are seen in the sex industry business and in topless bars. A balloon of black tar heroin is \$20, a gram is \$80-\$150, and an ounce is \$1,800-\$2,000. In the past, an ounce sold for \$3,500-\$6,000. Of the 54 overdose deaths in Austin in 1998, 39 percent involved heroin, and of these deaths, cocaine was found in 48 percent of them. Sertraline (Zoloft) was detected in four of the heroin

Table 5. Price and Purity of Heroin Purchased in Dallas and Houston by DEA: 1995-1998

	1995	1996	1997	1998
Dallas Purity	6.8%	3.5%	7.0%	11.8%
Price/Milligram Pure	\$2.34	\$6.66	\$4.16	\$1.06
Houston Purity	16.0%	26.1%	16.3%	34.8%
Price/Milligram Pure	\$1.36	\$2.15	\$2.20	\$2.43

Figure 10. Dallas Heroin Indicators by Male and Female Arrestees, Emergency Room Mentions Per 100,000 Population, and Publicly-Funded Adult Treatment Admissions: 1991-1998



overdoses, and this new antidepressant may be taking the place of the benzodiazepines to help moderate the negative effects experienced when coming down from a heroin high.

In Dallas, snortable heroin is called “chiva” and it is reported to be increasing in availability, while the price is dropping. As Figure 10 shows, indicators of heroin abuse in Dallas are mixed. Between 1997 and 1998, emergency room mentions of heroin and treatment admissions of heroin addicts in Dallas are fairly level, while the proportion of arrestees testing positive for heroin is down for males and up slightly for females. Poly-drug use is increasing among arrestees

who tested positive for opiates. In 1996, 65 percent of the opiate-positive arrestees also tested positive for cocaine; in 1998, 100 percent tested positive for cocaine.

In El Paso, heroin is cheap, very pure and readily available. Heroin addicts also can cross the bridge into Cd. Juárez and easily find shooting galleries where the drug is even cheaper. An ounce of heroin sells for \$1,200-\$1,300 in El Paso and a 1/10th gram dose sells for \$10-\$20 in El Paso and \$5 in Cd. Juárez. Although most addicts tend to be adults, a service provider reports that the number of young heroin users is increasing dramatically and they are a hidden population that only

appears in treatment when they are old enough to enter adult treatment programs.

In Fort Worth, between October, 1996 and June, 1998, there have been 20 heroin overdose deaths reported, and most were young Anglo males who were often from relatively affluent neighborhoods.

In Houston, multi-ounce quantities of black tar are available, with some Southeast Asian and Mexican brown heroin also available. Heroin is becoming more popular among adolescents, and a survey of addicts in and out of treatment found that many "brands" of heroin are available, including "DOA," "Bloody Mary," "China White," "blue heron", and "redrum," which is "murder" reversed. The cost has dropped by half since last year: \$70 per gram now as compared to \$100-\$160 a year ago. Respondents reported that the quality of the heroin was good.

In Laredo, juveniles report heroin and syringes are available at local neighborhood grocery stores in the poorer areas of town, and the use of "Monkey Water" continues. "Monkey

Water" and "Shebanging" are terms to describe heroin nose drops. Heroin is dissolved in water and then either sprayed up the nose using a bottle like a Visine bottle or squirted up the nose using a syringe. Purity of heroin has risen to 20-30 percent. Prices are stable and it is easier to get heroin in Laredo than in Nuevo Laredo. The Webb County Juvenile Department reports that the youngest heroin user they processed in 1998 was eleven years old, and 25 percent of all adolescents assessed used heroin on a weekly basis and 45 percent had ever used heroin. Some 20 percent used speedballs. In addition, there is an increasingly shorter transition period from inhaling to injecting. Approximately 40 percent of these adolescent users reported transitioning to injecting within 4-8 weeks after they start inhaling.

In Lubbock, heroin is becoming more and more available. There are numerous sources to score heroin and papers are larger and priced at \$20 per piece and \$150-\$200 per gram. Quality is mid-range, which is resulting in a significant increase in admissions to methadone treatment. An ounce sells for \$3,500-\$5,000 and

it is almost exclusively black tar, although Mexican brown heroin is back in the region and is reported to be three times stronger than black tar. Almost all users are injectors, although some snorters are appearing in treatment, and cocaine is injected along with heroin, but not as a speedball.

In San Antonio, most heroin is Mexican brown that is 12-15 percent pure. Black tar that is available is reported at 50 percent purity. Prices have remained stable, but some dealers are reported to be discounting the prices due to the plentiful supply. As an example, a dealer may discount a \$40 bag by \$10 to a loyal customer. Shebanging is still common among users in their late teens or early twenties. While about half of these users use a spray bottle such as a Visine bottle, half use a syringe to squirt the liquified heroin up their nose, which could facilitate their transition from nasal drops to injecting the heroin. Treatment programs report they are seeing more young users, and unlike crack cocaine, where the population is stable, there are new initiates in the population of injecting heroin users.

Other Opiates

This group excludes heroin but includes opiates such as methadone, codeine, hydromorphone (Dilaudid), morphine, meperidine (Demerol), and opium.

Almost 2 percent of all adults who entered treatment during 1997 used opiates other than heroin (Appendix 3) and in comparison to heroin addicts,

they were more likely to be Anglo, to be high school graduates, to be female, and to have higher incomes than other drug users.

ADAM statistics show that the percentage testing positive for methadone is very low, as Table 6 shows.

According to DEA reports, hydrocodone, promethazine with codeine, Stadol nasal spray, and carisoprodol (Soma) are the most commonly abused licit drugs in the Houston area, and hydrocodone (generic hydrocodone, lorcet, Lortab, Vicodin, and NORCO) is diverted within the Dallas area.

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In Austin, MS Contin pills, which contain morphine, are obtained by prescription and used by addicts trying to withdraw from heroin. Mexican hydrocodone is also seen in Austin.

In Houston, the use of codeine cough syrup continues to increase in popularity, particularly among African-American drug users of all age groups and by youth of all racial/ethnic groups. Syrup is consumed directly from the bottle, in soft drinks, and in cocktails. Four ounces of Robitussin can produce hallucinations. It is also used in combination with marijuana, either drunk while smoking a joint or by smoking a “candyblunt,” which is a joint dipped in codeine cough syrup.

Syrup is procured by prescription by people with Medicaid and private health insurance benefits and is either consumed by them, sold, or traded for other drugs.

Table 6. Arrestees Testing Positive for Methadone: 1991-1999

	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999*
Dallas Males	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	1%
Houston Males	1%	0%	1%	0%	2%	6%	7%	1%	1%
Laredo Males								0%	1%
San Antonio Males	2%	2%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%
Dallas Females	1%	1%	0%	0%	0%	1%	1%	1%	1%
Houston Females	2%	0%	1%	1%	0%	1%	2%	0%	1%
Laredo Females								0%	0%
San Antonio Females	5%	3%	2%	0%	1%	2%	2%	1%	1%

*2Q for Laredo, 1Q for other sites

DEA reports the diversion of gallons of cough syrup from legal sources; an audit of one pharmacy revealed a shortage of 177 gallons of codeine cough syrup.

Prices continue to increase along with popularity. In 1997, an 8-ounce bottle of syrup sold for \$25; in 1998 it sold for between \$60 and \$80; in 1999, it sells for \$200 on the street and users report paying \$15-\$20 per ounce for “high quality” syrup, or \$10 per capful. Syrup is now being cut with wine or liquid cold remedies. Codeine tablets are also being dissolved into liquid cold medicine, and Nyquil and Dramamine tablets are consumed for a “trip.” Syrup consumption is seen as a social activity and young people share a bottle while they kick back or play video games.

Tylenol 4, which is 300 milligrams of acetaminophen and 60 milligrams of codeine, sells for \$2 per pill, down from \$4 a year ago. Tylenol 3 sells for \$1 a pill and it is popular among older injectors, Anglo injectors, and more experienced African-

American injectors, It is frequently obtained through Medicaid/Harris County Hospital District Gold Card benefits or from physicians. It may be consumed by the patient, sold for cash, or traded for other drugs. Vicodin costs \$2 per pill and Lorcet and hydrocodone, which cost about \$59 for 100 pills, were reported to be used recreationally. Soma tablets are selling for \$2 and diluadid is selling for \$40-50 per 4 mg. tablet.

In the Fort Worth area, diluadid is selling for \$60-\$80 for a 4 mg. tablet and hydrocodone is selling for \$5 per tablet.

In Lubbock, there is little mention of other opiates other than dilaudid, which sells for \$40-\$50 for a 4 mg. tablet, although demand is lower than in the past.

Marijuana

The number of mentions of marijuana in the emergency rooms in the Dallas area are the highest ever (Figure 2) as reported by DAWN. The characteristics of persons who were treated in the emergency rooms are in Appendix 2, which shows that the highest rates of mention are among persons aged 18 to 25 and males.

Marijuana was the primary problem for 9 percent of adult admissions to treatment programs in 1998 (Appendices 1 and 3). The average age of marijuana clients continues to increase: in 1985, the average age was 24; in 1998, it is 27.

The proportion of adolescents being admitted for a primary problem with marijuana continues to increase. It comprised 72 percent of adolescent admissions in 1998 and 73 percent for first quarter 1999, as compared to 35 percent in 1987. In 1998, 45 percent of these adolescents were Hispanic, 31 percent were Anglo, and 23 percent were African American (Appendix 4). In 1987, 7 percent were African American.

In the ADAM data shown in Table 7, the percentage of arrestees testing positive for marijuana remains high.

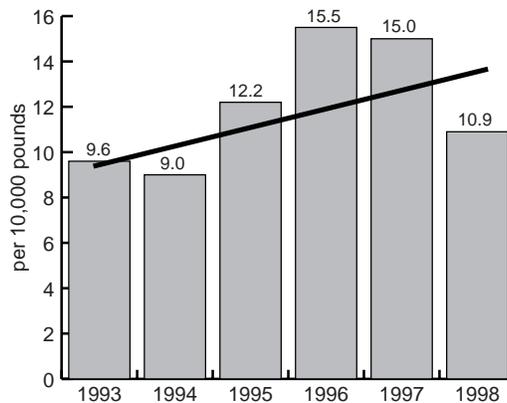
Figure 11 shows the pounds of marijuana which have been examined by DPS laboratories. The trend line is upward, but

Table 7. Arrestees Testing Positive for Marijuana: 1991-1999

MARIJUANA	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999*
Dallas Males	19%	28%	27%	33%	39%	43%	44%	43%	43%
Houston Males	17%	24%	24%	23%	30%	28%	23%	36%	33%
Laredo Males								39%	35%
San Antonio Males	19%	28%	32%	30%	34%	38%	34%	41%	36%
San Antonio Male Juveniles			24%	35%	42%	45%	53%	49%	50%
Dallas Females	11%	24%	20%	23%	23%	26%	27%	24%	27%
Houston Females	8%	12%	15%	13%	20%	24%	17%	20%	23%
Laredo Females								13%	12%
San Antonio Females	8%	16%	17%	15%	16%	18%	17%	18%	17%
San Antonio Female Juveniles			10%	4%	12%	18%	17%	18%	38%

*20 for Laredo, 10 for other sites

Figure 11. Amount of Marijuana Examined by DPS Laboratories Per 10,000 Pounds: 1993-1998



not at as steep as for some other drugs.

Marijuana is available, with multi-pound to multi-ton seizures commonplace. Prices remain low, although they fluctuate depending on quality, quantity, demand, and availability (Figure 12). In the southern half of the state, DEA reports a pound costs \$150-\$700 wholesale and \$500-\$850 retail; in the northern area of the state, marijuana costs \$450-\$800 per pound. Ounce quantities of marijuana cost \$60-\$100.

The 1998 secondary school survey found a continuous rise in lifetime use of marijuana among all secondary students since 1992 (Figure 13), but past-month use among younger students decreased in 1998 following a six-year increase. Some 35 percent of all secondary students in 1998 reported ever having smoked marijuana, up from 31 percent in 1996 and 20 percent in 1992. However, the proportion of eighth graders who reported smoking marijuana in the past month increased from 4 percent

in 1992 to 14 percent in 1996 and then dropped to 12 percent in 1998. Similar patterns were seen for seventh and ninth graders.

Among students in grades four through six, 3.6 percent reported lifetime use in 1998 and 2.6 percent reported use in the past school year. Past year use dropped between 1990 and 1992, but then rose steadily until 1996; in 1998, past-year rates were almost identical to those in 1996.

Border secondary students reported lower usage of marijuana (30 percent lifetime and 13 percent past month) than did non-border students (35 percent lifetime and 16 percent past month), and the difference became more pronounced as grade level increased (Figure 14).

Figure 15 plots the trends in lifetime use of marijuana as reported in the secondary school survey, adolescent admissions to treatment for a primary problem of marijuana, and the proportion of adolescent drug arrests for marijuana. As this exhibit shows, all the indicators have risen since 1992, although the increase has been less steep in the recent past.

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In Austin, marijuana is readily available and is of medium to high quality, although the amount of outdoor-grown marijuana in Texas diminished in 1998 due to the drought. There are now three different qualities of marijuana in

Figure 12. Price of a Pound of Commercial Grade Marijuana in Texas as Reported by the DEA: 1992-1999

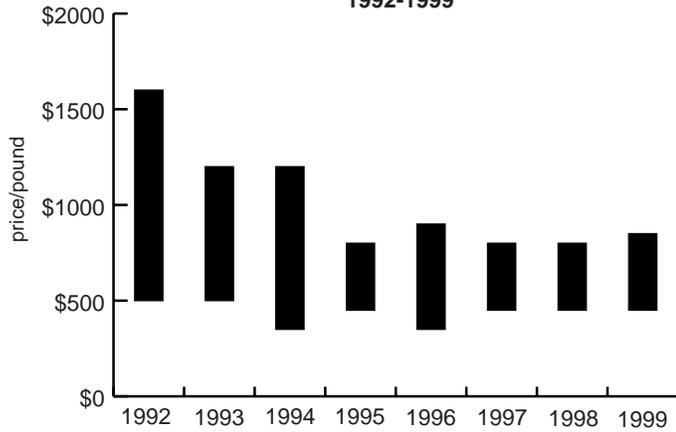


Figure 13. Trends in Lifetime, Past Year, and Past-Month Use of Marijuana Among Texas Secondary Students: 1988-1998

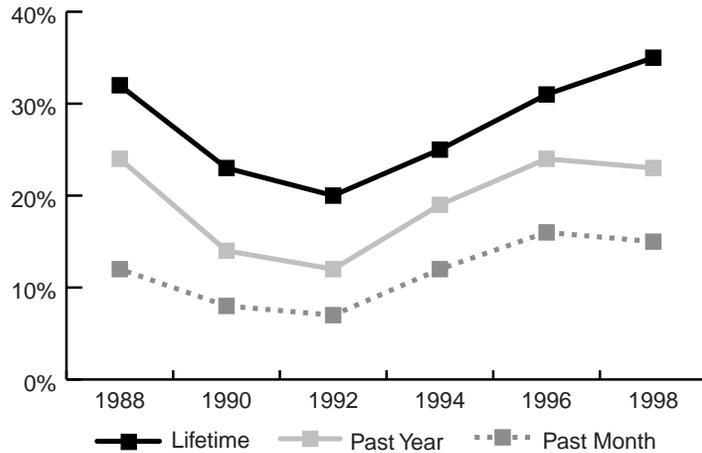
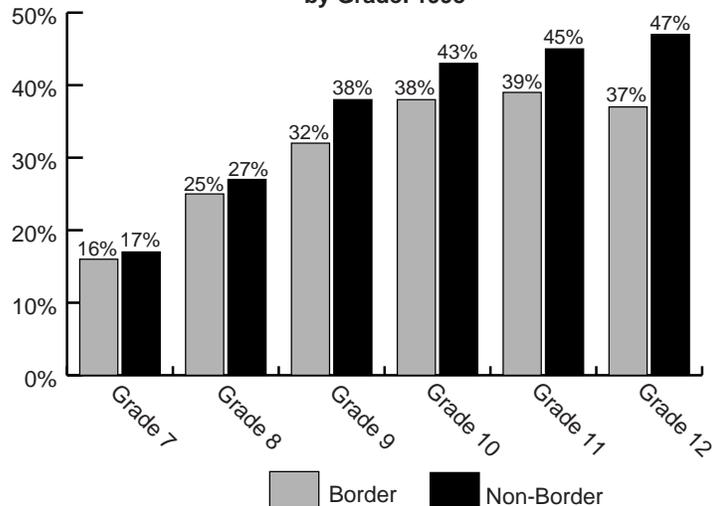


Figure 14. Percentage of Texas Secondary Students Who Had Ever Used Marijuana, by Grade: 1998



Austin. Commercial Mexican marijuana comes through the Laredo area, is referred to as “schwag” or “killa” weed, has a THC content of about 3.33 percent and costs \$50-\$80 an ounce and \$450-\$600 a pound. “Skunk” marijuana, which is a higher quality, also comes from Mexico and costs \$135-\$140 per ounce. “Hydro,” “kind bud,” or “chronic” marijuana has the highest THC content (up to 22.3 percent); several people are said to be able to get an intense high from sharing a joint. This marijuana costs \$300-\$400 an ounce. There are also reports of marijuana being dipped in formaldehyde and sold as “Water” on the streets at \$5-\$10 a joint. People who smoke it are referred to as “wetheads” or “fryheads.”

In Dallas, marijuana costs between \$35-\$55 per ounce. Arrest, treatment, and emergency room statistics for Dallas show increasing involvement of adults with marijuana (Figure 16).

In El Paso, use of marijuana is increasing, as is the volume of marijuana shipped through El Paso. Price has remained consistent over the last 20 years, with an ounce selling for about \$60 and a pound selling for \$300-\$450; a pound sells for as little as \$200 across the bridge in Cd. Juarez.

In Houston, the types of marijuana currently available include “kind,” “kind bud,” “redbud,” “hydro,” “skunk,” “sensamilla,” “pine,” and “chronic.” Quality is described as “very potent,” “the

best,” and “20 percent THC.” Marijuana continues to be mixed with other psychoactive substances. “Primos,” marijuana mixed with crack in self-rolled cigarettes, are reported to have lost popularity among young people but remain popular with working people who find the marijuana curbs the anxiety associated with the psychoactive effects of crack.

“Fry,” “amp,” and “water-water” are terms for marijuana cigarettes dipped in embalming fluid into which phencyclidine (PCP) has been dissolved. This form of marijuana consumption is widespread, particularly among adolescents and young adults in the Montrose area and Third and Fifth Wards. “Fry sticks” and “fry squares,” which are marijuana joints dipped in Fry, cost

Figure 15. Adolescent Indicators of Marijuana Use Including Lifetime Use of Marijuana, Publicly-Funded Marijuana Treatment Admissions, and Marijuana Drug Arrests: 1987-1998

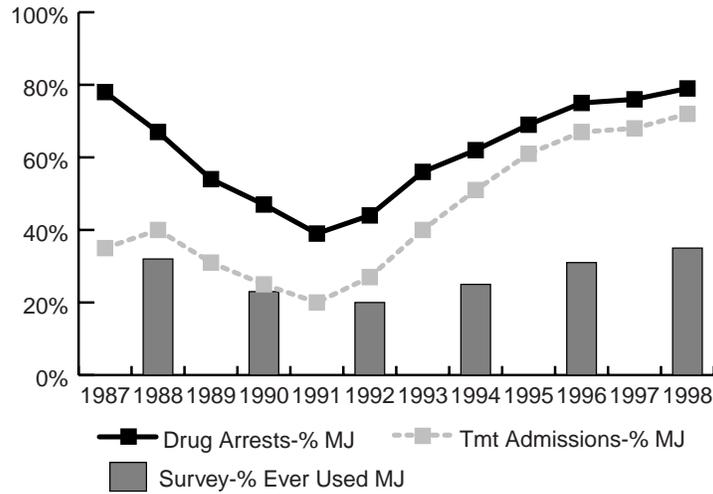
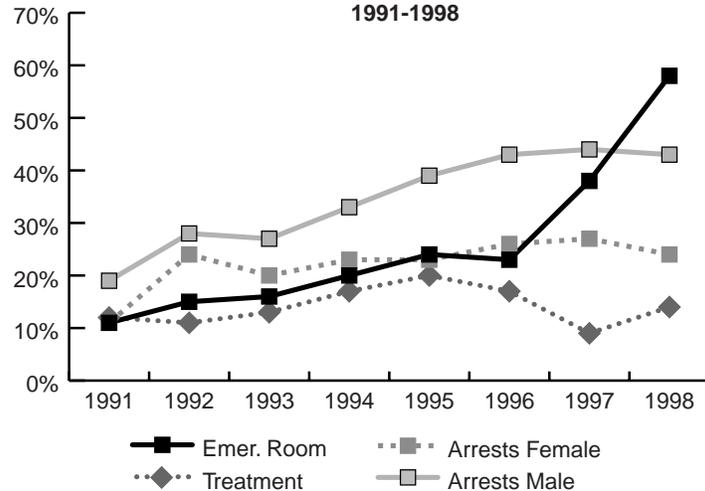


Figure 16. Dallas Marijuana Indicators by Male and Female Arrestees, Emergency Room Mentions Per 100,000 Population, and Publicly-Funded Adult Treatment Admissions: 1991-1998



\$10 each, while “fry sweets,” which are treated Swisher Sweet cigarillos, cost \$15-\$20. In 1998, vials of embalming fluid were available on the street for \$50-\$100; vials are not as available in 1999.

Swisher Sweets, an inexpensive brand of filter-tipped cigars, remain a popular way among all age groups to consume marijuana. It is the brand of choice due to the sweet taste of the rolling paper; Phillie Blunts and King Edward cigars remain acceptable substitute brands. Concealment of marijuana inside the legal cigarillo minimizes the risk of arrest during police sweeps and stops. Some purchase the cigars and then replace the tobacco with marijuana, but buying cigars which have already been converted is becoming more prevalent. Current prices are \$5 for one converted cigar, three for \$10, or four for \$15 at “sweet houses.” Smokers report that the marijuana quality in these ready-made cigars is inconsistent or poor; marijuana smokers who take their drug

seriously eschew ready-mades and roll their own. In addition, ready-made “candyblunts,” which are cigarillos dipped in cough syrup, have become more prevalent and cost the same as converted “sweets.”

In Laredo, 90 percent of all juveniles assessed at the Webb County Juvenile Department have used marijuana in the past month, 75 percent use weekly, 30 percent use daily, and some of the daily users reported smoking 30-40 joints per day. The youngest identified marijuana user was 10 years old. Marijuana users at several high schools report coating marijuana joints with molasses or honey for a stronger buzz.

In Lubbock, marijuana availability has increased and the quality is reported as ranging from fair to excellent. Marijuana costs \$5-\$20 per bag; one ounce costs \$75-\$100, and a pound sells for \$500-\$800. Marijuana called “dank” and “killer” is high quality marijuana. Substances added to marijuana joints include

“water,” which is PCP, and “yeola,” which is crack. “Primos” are marijuana cigarettes laced with crack or embalming fluid, “blunts” are cigars filled with marijuana, and “rompums” are marijuana joints laced with a horse tranquilizer to give a fast nod. “Cotton candy” is a mixture of codeine, cocaine, and marijuana which is smoked together. It gets its name from the fact that the flavor is similar to cotton candy. Some high school students report that this mixture is difficult to detect when smoked at school.

In San Antonio, marijuana is cheap at \$10 a bag, and some very potent strains that produce psychedelic effects are available. Use of blunts also is reported increasing.

Stimulants

Overall, the rate of mentions of methamphetamines and amphetamines in the Dallas emergency rooms has increased, as Figure 17 shows.

Stimulants such as methamphetamines and amphetamines comprise 5 percent of adult admissions in 1998 (Appendices 1 and 3). The average client

admitted for a primary problem with stimulants is aging. In 1985, average age was 26; in 1998, it is 30. The proportion of Anglo clients has risen from 80 percent in 1985 to 93 percent in 1998, while the percent Hispanic has dropped from 11 percent to 4 percent and the percent African American has dropped from 9 percent to 2 percent. Unlike the

other drug categories, slightly more than half of the stimulant clients entering treatment are female. The characteristics of the clients by route of administration are shown in the Table 8.

The proportion of arrestees testing positive for methamphetamines in ADAM is low, as Table 9 shows.

The Drug Enforcement Administration reports methamphetamine is the drug which is most produced within the Houston Field Division, with demand and availability on the rise. Producers are small, individual operators, rather than the larger, more organized groups of the past. Large quantities of methamphetamine and amphetamine have been seized coming into the U.S. from Mexico in the Laredo area. In the northern half of the state, clandestine labs using pseudoephedrine are increasing, but the largest quantities come from California and Mexico. Local labs are using the "Nazi method," which includes ephedrine or pseudoephedrine, lithium, and anhydrous ammonia, or the "cold method," which uses ephedrine, red phosphorus, and iodine crystals. Before these methods became common, most illicit labs used the P2P method, which is based on 1-phenyl-2-propanone.

The most commonly diverted chemicals are 60 mg. pseudoephedrine tablets such as Xtreme Relief, Mini-Thins, Zolzina, and Ephedrine Release.

Figure 18 shows the grams of methamphetamine examined by DPS laboratories between 1993 and 1998. The trend is clearly rising.

According to DEA reports, the price for a pound of methamphetamine has dropped from \$15,000-\$18,000 in January 1994 to \$5,500-\$16,000 in the current reporting period. Ounce quanti-

Figure 17. Dallas Emergency Room Mentions Per 100,000 Population: 2nd Half 1991-1st Half 1998

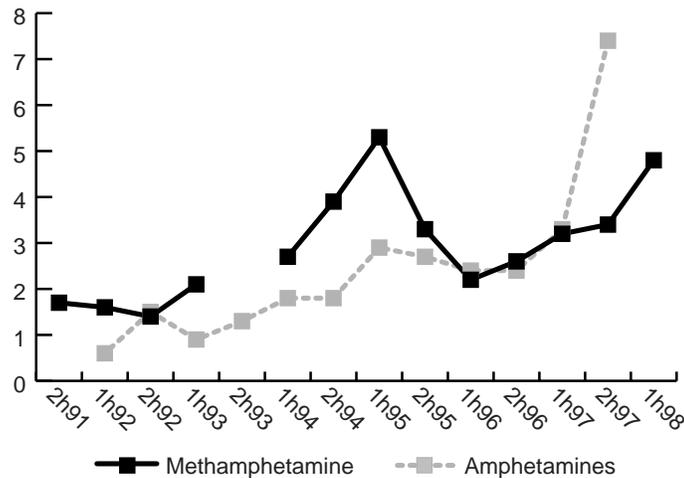


Table 8. Characteristics of Adult Clients Admitted to TCADA-Funded Treatment With a Primary Problem of Stimulants by Route of Administration: 1998

	Smoke	Inject	Inhale	Oral
# Admissions	200	1,004	252	128
% of Stimulant Admits	13%	63%	16%	8%
Lag-1st Use to Tmt-Yrs.	8	12	7	11
Average Age-Yrs.	28	31	28	32
% Male	55%	49%	48%	40%
% African American	5%	1%	1%	5%
% Anglo	86%	94%	92%	90%
% Hispanic	8%	3%	4%	2%
% CJ Involved	48%	50%	52%	48%
% Employed	24%	22%	26%	24%
% Homeless	6%	7%	4%	2%
Average Income	\$6,775	\$6,626	\$7,409	\$7,744

Table 9. Arrestees Testing Positive for Methamphetamines: 1991-1999

	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999*
Dallas Males	1%	1%	4%	2%	2%	1%	4%	3%	4%
Houston Males	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%
Laredo Males								0%	1%
San Antonio Males	1%	0%	0%	0%	1%	1%	2%	0%	3%
San Antonio Male Juveniles			0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	1%
Dallas Females	3%	3%	6%	4%	4%	2%	4%	4%	2%
Houston Females	0%	0%	1%	0%	1%	1%	2%	0%	0%
Laredo Females								0%	4%
San Antonio Females	2%	1%	2%	0%	3%	2%	4%	2%	2%
San Antonio Female Juveniles			1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	2%	3%

*2Q for Laredo, 1Q for other sites

ties of methamphetamine retail for \$500-\$1,400; a gram costs \$100-\$125.

The 1998 secondary school survey reported that lifetime use of uppers has increased from 6.5 percent in 1992 to 8.2 percent in 1998, and past-month use has increased from 1.8 percent to 3.1 percent in this same period of time. Use by border secondary students was slightly lower at 7.1 percent lifetime and 2.7 percent past-month in 1998.

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In Austin, methamphetamine is reported limited with low quality. Price is \$60-\$125 per gram, an ounce costs \$1,200-\$1,400, and a pound costs \$12,000. The sources are Mexican trafficking organizations and Bandito clubs. The methamphetamine is a brown peanut butter to rusty color and the texture is sticky, which discourages snorting. Some users are taking it orally, but most users are Anglo who inject it. It is used in the topless bar scene. White powder is rarely available. There have been recent arrests for the manufacture of "bathtub crank," but methamphetamine is reported harder to manufacture due to difficulty in obtaining the necessary chemicals, and the "Nazi" is reported less popular because it is perceived as more volatile and dangerous. Five ephedrine labs have been seized in Central Texas since October, 1998. There are reports that the amphetamine, Adderall, is crushed and

snorted. Sometimes it is mixed with crushed Elavil and snorted to get a speedball effect. This combination is being used by young adults around the Sixth Street scene and in sex clubs.

In Dallas, most of the methamphetamine originates in Mexico, although local labs are becoming more common, especially north of Dallas. As Figure 19 shows, the indicators for methamphetamines and amphetamines in Dallas are mixed, although they are rising. The DAWN and ADAM

Figure 18. Kilograms of Methamphetamine Examined by DPS Laboratories: 1993-1998

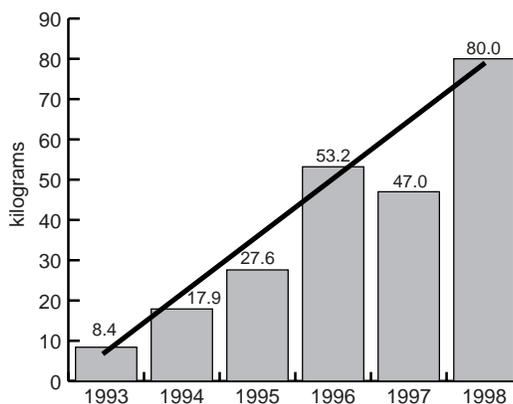
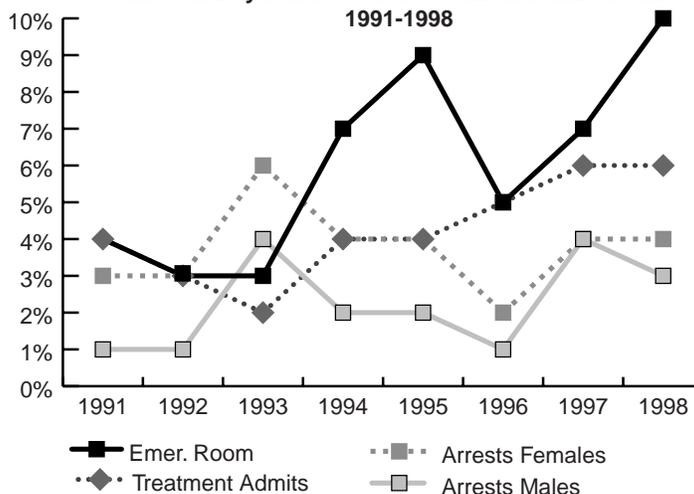


Figure 19. Dallas Stimulant Indicators by Male and Female Arrestees, Emergency Room Mentions Per 100,000 Population, and Publicly-Funded Adult Treatment Admissions: 1991-1998



data refer to methamphetamines, while the CODAP treatment statistics refer to treatment admissions for the use of any "Upper."

In Houston, methamphetamine popularity remains low, although it is popular with club goers and among adolescents. Drug users see it as a substitute for cocaine, but it is reported of poor to average quality and scarce. There are anecdotal reports of methamphetamine samples being distributed free to try to increase its popularity, but drug users are

trading the samples and some cash for crack or powder cocaine. A half-ounce of high quality methamphetamine sells for \$200 and very strong quality sells for \$90 per gram.

In the Lower Rio Grande Valley, methamphetamine is not as popular as elsewhere in the state.

In Lubbock, speed is reported very available with competition

among manufacturers reported intense. Treatment programs are seeing an increase in the number of clients seeking admission with a primary problem with methamphetamines or amphetamines. Much of the speed is Mexican and it comes from California or Arizona. It is primarily injected, but some is smoked or snorted. Prices are \$100 per gram, \$1,500 per ounce, and \$15,000 per pound.

In San Antonio, methamphetamine use is slowly increasing. Treatment clients refer to “orange” and “yellow” kinds. Use in 1999 is primarily by Anglos; in the early 1970s, there was a pattern of speed use by Hispanics which has not reemerged at this time.

Depressants

This “downer” category includes three groups of drugs: barbiturates, such as phenobarbital and secobarbital (Seconal); tranquilizers and benzodiazepines, such as diazepam (Valium), alprazolam (Xanax), flunitrazepam (Rohypnol), clonazepam (Klonopin or Rivotril), flurazepam (Dalmene), lorazepam (Ativan), and chlor-diazepoxide (Librium and Librax); and nonbarbiturate sedatives, such as methaqualone, over-the-counter sleeping aids, chloral hydrate, and gamma hydroxybutyrate (GHB) and its precursors.

Figure 20 shows that the rate of mentions for alprazolam in Dallas emergency rooms has been steady since 1990, while the rate of mentions of diazepam has decreased slightly. However, the rate for clonazepam has been increasing, and this increase may well be related to the initial popularity of Rohypnol and then the increasing use of Rivotril

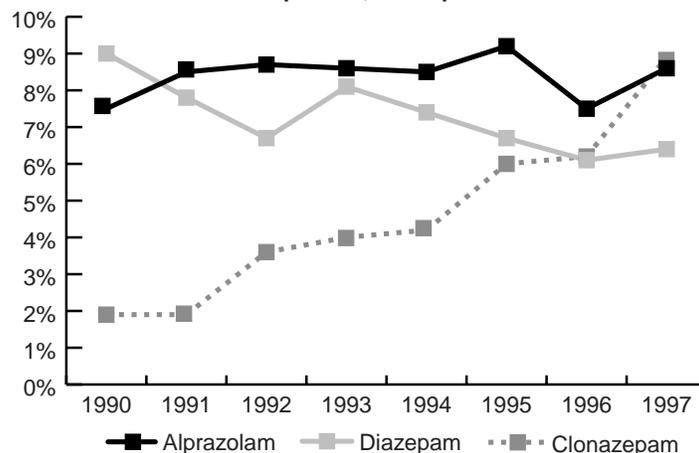
obtained in Mexico to replace Rohypnol.

One percent of the adults entering treatment in 1998 had a primary problem with barbiturates, sedatives or tranquilizers (Appendix 3). This group was very different from most other drug abusers, as they were most likely Anglo and female.

Between January 1, 1998, and April 30, 1999, 223 youth were

admitted to treatment with a primary, secondary, or tertiary problem with Rohypnol. Eighty-eight percent of the youth were Hispanic and 9 percent were Anglo; 74 percent were male and average age was 15 years. Forty-five percent were affiliated with gangs and 84 percent were referred to treatment from the criminal justice system. Other drugs of abuse included marijuana, powder cocaine, and alcohol. Of these youth, 84

Figure 20. Emergency Room Mentions of Alprazolam, Diazepam and Clonazepam in the Dallas Area per 100,000 Population: 1990-1997



percent were admitted into Texas programs along the Mexican border, which highlights the fact that Rohypnol use in Texas was first documented along the border. These youth have now become dependent and are seeking treatment.

In addition, 118 adults were admitted into treatment during this period with a primary, secondary or tertiary problem with Rohypnol. Of the adult clients, 78 percent were Hispanic and 19 percent were Anglo; 77 percent were male and average age was 23, which is much younger than most adult clients entering treatment (overall average age is 34 years). Only 14 percent were employed, 58 percent were referred from the criminal justice system, and

average annual income at admission was \$3,216. Heroin, alcohol, marijuana, powder cocaine, and crack were the other drugs most likely to be abused by these adults, of whom 68 percent entered programs along the Mexican border.

Benzodiazepines were the depressant drugs most often identified by ADAM (Table 10). They remain a problem, with positive findings over the years ranging from 2 to 18 percent. For barbiturates, positives range from 0 to 1 percent.

DEA reports diazepam is selling for \$1 per tablet and Xanax is selling for \$2.

Rohypnol continues to be smuggled into the U.S., and other

benzodiazepines, such as diazepam (Valium), alprazolam (Xanax), and clonazepam (Rivotril), are recommended by Mexican vendors for legal importation. The first choice is Rivotril, and it is now being used by juveniles in combination with beer just as Rohypnol has been used. Other drugs which are legally being brought into the U.S. on legal prescriptions by anyone age 18 or older include Ritalin, fenfluramine, phentermine, Halcion, and Tylox. In 1998, there were at least 237 calls made to the Texas Poison Control Centers concerning Rohypnol; 100 of these cases were confirmed exposures. Of the confirmed exposures, 45 percent were male, and 47 percent were between 15 and 19 years of age. A third of the calls

Table 10. Arrestees Testing Positive for Barbiturates and Benzodiazepines: 1991-1999

	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999*
BARBITURATES									
Dallas Males	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%
Houston Males	1%	0%	2%	0%	0%	1%	0%	1%	1%
Laredo Males								0%	0%
San Antonio Males	1%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%
San Antonio Male Juveniles			0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%
Dallas Females	1%	1%	2%	1%	1%	0%	0%	1%	1%
Houston Females	2%	1%	1%	1%	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%
Laredo Females								0%	0%
San Antonio Females	3%	1%	1%	1%	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%
San Antonio Female Juveniles			1%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
BENZODIAZEPINES									
Dallas Males	2%	3%	3%	3%	2%	3%	3%	3%	7%
Houston Males	4%	10%	6%	4%	6%	10%	18%	9%	7%
Laredo Males								0%	3%
San Antonio Males	4%	5%	5%	4%	3%	4%	5%	4%	2%
San Antonio Male Juveniles			2%	1%	2%	2%	4%	1%	1%
Dallas Females	6%	6%	9%	7%	4%	7%	7%	4%	5%
Houston Females	8%	9%	9%	5%	7%	5%	7%	6%	3%
Laredo Females								0%	4%
San Antonio Females	11%	6%	8%	6%	4%	9%	6%	7%	4%
San Antonio Female Juveniles			1%	1%	1%	5%	0%	2%	6%

*2Q for Laredo, 1Q for other sites

involved other substances with alcohol 49 percent of the time.

Figure 21 shows the number of tablets of Rivotril and Rohypnol which have been examined by the DPS labs between 1996 and 1998. The ban against the legal importation of Rohypnol began in March, 1997.

The 1998 secondary school survey found that 13 percent of border students and 5 percent of non-border reported ever having taken Rohypnol and 5 percent of border students and 2 percent of non-border students had taken it within the past month. Figure 22 shows lifetime usage by grade.

During 1998, there were 167 calls related to GHB made to the Texas Poison Center Network. Of the calls, 70 percent (116 calls) were confirmed exposures. Sixty-five percent were males and 47 percent of the calls were between 20 and 29 years of age. Thirty-seven percent of the calls involved another substance, and alcohol was involved 61 percent of the time.

In January, 1999, the Texas Department of Health issued a warning about gamma butyrolactone (GBL), which is a precursor to gamma-hydroxybutyrate (GHB). GBL product brand names include Fire Water, Revivart, Revivart G, RenewTrient, GH Revitalizer, GH Release, Gamma-G, Invigorate, X-Depress, Furomax, Insom-X, and Blue Nitro.

Figure 21. Amount of Rohypnol and Rivotril Examined by DPS Labs Per 10,000 Tablets: 1996-1998

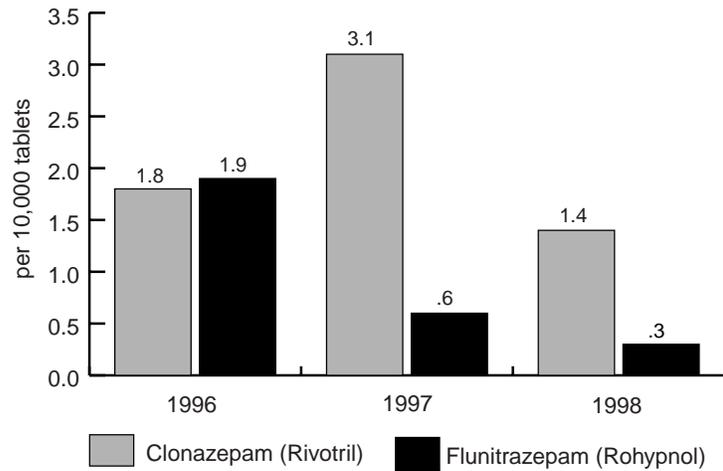
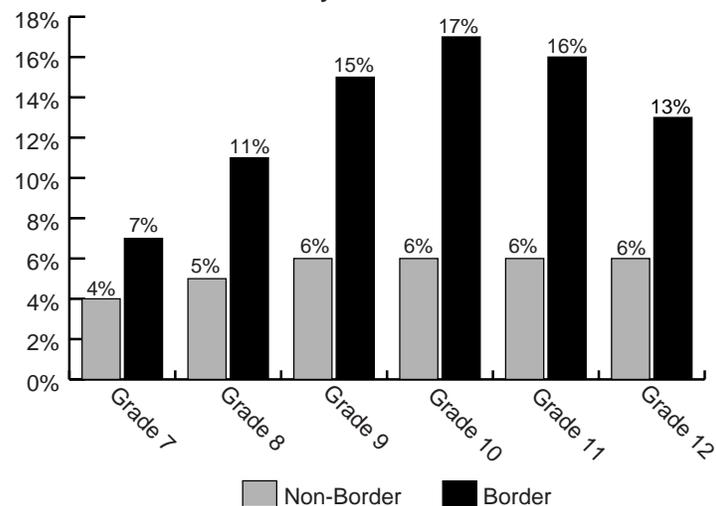


Figure 22. Percentage of Texas Secondary Students Who Had Ever Used Rohypnol, by Grade: 1998



On May 3, 1999, the death of an Austin man prompted the Department to issue further warnings. The man and his wife had taken "Thunder Nectar," one of a series of new body-building and sleep-aid products that contains 1,4 butanediol, also called tetramethylene glycol. The chemical can cause dangerously low respiratory rates, unconsciousness, vomiting, seizures, and death. Other 1,4 butanediol

product brand names include Revitalize Plus, Serenity, Enliven, GHRE, SomatoPro, NRG3, and Weight Belt Cleaner. Sources for these products include Internet sales, health food stores, shopping mall kiosks, gyms, tanning salons, smoothie shops, tattoo studios, and head shops. While some products list 1,4 butanediol, tetramethylene glycol, gamma butyrolactone, or 2(3H)-Furanone di-hydro on the

label, others contain no label of any kind (Thunder Nectar has no label).

Since November, 1998, the Department has received information on 35 individuals requiring emergency medical attention after taking one of these products. Sixty-nine percent of these individuals were male and average age was 25.3. Seventeen of these individuals were hospitalized and 12 were placed on mechanical ventilation.

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In Austin, Rohypnol is scarce, although there are reports of more being smuggled in from Mexico. One pill sells for \$25 to \$45. Xanax and 10 mg. Valium sell for \$2-\$3. There are reports of "Zanbar" being sold; it has the potency of a 10 mg. Xanax and costs \$20 and is popular in the bar scene. A 10 pack of Zanbar can be purchased in Mexico for \$20. Valium appears to be an increasing problem, with increasing seizures of Valium that originated in Nuevo Laredo. Several sexual assault cases have occurred and the residue of GHB or Rohypnol has been found in the cola cans or in the glasses. GHB is widely available in the Austin area, and the quality and purity varies greatly.

In Dallas, GHB is increasingly being seen among young adult Anglos at night clubs, particularly in the Deep Ellum area of Dallas

and also in Tyler. GHB traffickers in East Texas who were arrested were also found to be trafficking LSD and methamphetamine.

In Houston, Xanax is popular among heroin addicts who congregate in midtown Houston's Main Street area because it attenuates the highs and lows of heroin use. It sells for \$2 per pill. Prozac is available for \$2 per pill throughout Houston's Inner Loop areas. The latest trend is to combine Prozac and cocaine (and crack). Prozac attenuates the effects of cocaine by allowing stronger and longer highs. Capsules are occasionally opened and their contents inhaled, but more frequently Prozac is taken orally. Prozac, Xanax, Elavil, and other antidepressants are often prescribed to HIV-infected African-American crack smokers who like these drugs. Rohypnol remains available in Houston and sells for \$1-\$3, although some dealers may be selling other substances as Rohypnol. In addition, adolescents reported Valium was available for \$2 per pill.

In Laredo, Rivotril is the most common benzodiazepine used by juveniles assessed at the Webb County Juvenile Department. The pills are referred to as "Positives" for the quarter scores on the backside, as compared to Rohypnol, which is referred to as "Negatives" because of the half-score on the back. Juveniles who regularly use heroin report high levels of benzodiazepine use

when heroin is unavailable or when they are trying to detoxify. A juvenile may use up to 24-36 mg. of benzodiazepines in a day. Approximately 80 percent of the juveniles assessed at WCJD report monthly use of benzodiazepines and 60 percent report weekly use. Since January, 1999, three female juveniles referred to the department report having been raped while under the influence of benzodiazepines. Rohypnol is reported still easy to obtain and selling for \$1-\$2.

In the Lower Rio Grande Valley, Rohypnol is said to be on the decline but is still used by younger persons.

In Lubbock, Xanax and Valium sell for \$2 each, and they are used by methadone clients to potentiate their highs. Xanax abuse is spreading among different cultures. "T's and Blues" remain popular and sell for \$8 per set.

In San Antonio, use of tranquilizers such as Xanax, Ativan, and Valium is increasing. Use is up among heroin addicts and also among high school students. Rohypnol is not on the streets at this time. The tranquilizers which are being abused are often diverted from Medicaid recipients, according to one source.

Hallucinogens

The rate of mentions of PCP and LSD in the Dallas emergency rooms peaked in 1995, but they are still higher in 1997 than in the early 1990s (Figure 23).

Among adolescent treatment programs, hallucinogens accounted for 1 percent of the admissions in 1998 (Appendix 4), while only 0.2 percent of adult admissions were for hallucinogen problems (Appendix 3).

Phencyclidine (PCP) use among ADAM arrestees was most likely to be reported among Dallas and Houston male arrestees (Table 11). While the percentages are low, this may be a reflection of the use of marijuana cigarettes dipped in embalming fluid containing PCP in the Houston area (Elwood, 1998).

According to the DEA, LSD sells for \$4-\$10 in North Texas and \$5-\$8 in the South Texas DEA regions. Ecstasy sells for \$20-\$25 throughout the state.

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In the Austin area, Blotter Acid is available and sells in single hits for \$3-\$5. An entire sheet usually contains 100-200 hits and sells for \$200-\$325, but quantities of this size are scarce. Street sources report the chances of having a good vs. a bad trip are about 50 percent. Blotter acid is available on sugar cubes and on window panes, which are now triangular.

Figure 23. Estimated Emergency Room Mentions of Hallucinogens in the Dallas Area Per 100,000 Population: 1990-1997

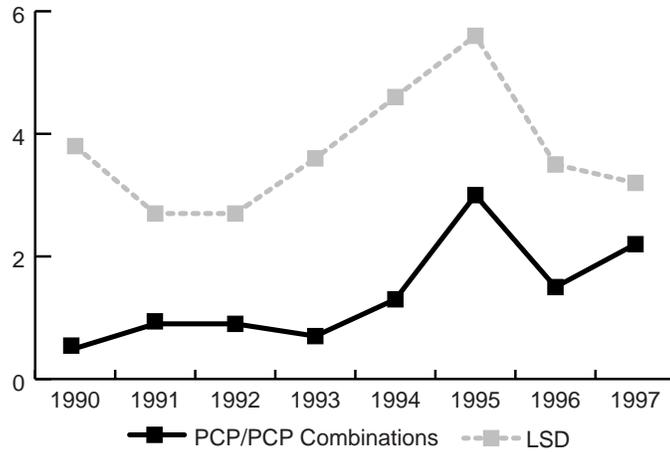


Table 11. Arrestees Testing Positive for PCP: 1991-1999

	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999*
Dallas Males	0%	3%	3%	5%	8%	4%	3%	4%	5%
Houston Males	0%	0%	1%	3%	4%	3%	3%	6%	4%
Laredo Males								0%	0%
San Antonio Males	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Dallas Females	0%	0%	1%	2%	2%	1%	1%	0%	0%
Houston Females	0%	0%	0%	1%	2%	1%	1%	2%	2%
Laredo Females								0%	0%
San Antonio Females	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%

*20 for Laredo, 10 for other sites

Another type of acid comes in a gel tab form like Jell-O and is available in red, green or blue and is about the size of the tip of the pinkie finger and is called a “jelly bean.” It costs \$10-\$15 a hit and is popular in the club scene. A third type is liquid, and it is becoming more popular around the university and in the club scene. Recently 8 ounces of liquid LSD, which equaled 40,000 doses, was seized.

There are three types of Ecstasy in the Austin area. Liquid Ec-

stasy, MDMA, costs \$20. It is usually kept in a Visine bottle and administered by putting a drop under the tongue or in the eye to avoid its foul taste. It is said to be approximately three times as potent as blotter acid and is considered the highest quality. Another type of Ecstasy is heroin-based and is a white pill with brown spots. It is called “chocolate sprinkles” and costs \$10-\$20 and is popular in the topless bar scene and in gay bars. A third type of Ecstasy is in a wafer form about the size of a

nickel. It does not contain heroin but is said to be of better quality and costs \$20 per hit. In many instances, MDMA tablets are crushed and repressed with drugs such as methamphetamine, psilocybin mushrooms, or LSD or "fake" fillers before redistribution. This synthetic MDMA is commonly called "bunk" or "bunky." It costs \$5-\$7 in quantities of 1,000 or more, or \$20 a hit at the retail level. Psilocybin mushrooms are reported in the Austin club scene, especially around the university and in the entertainment sector. A large psilocybin farm was recently seized outside Austin.

In Dallas, there is more LSD in both the liquid or blotter form for \$2-\$2.50 per dosage unit. The

price in Fort Worth and Arlington is from \$6 wholesale to \$10 retail. LSD is becoming more available in the young adult nightclubs, and MDMA is also more popular, with single doses selling for \$20-\$25 each. In Houston, LSD is popular among adolescents and adults of all racial and ethnic groups. It costs \$5-\$10 per hit or \$50 a quarter sheet; all usage is oral. Older heroin users report acid attenuates the high and stops the "nodding off" or prevents "dope sickness." Acid use is popular among street youth in Montrose and among other adolescents. These youth do not consider it to be a "junkie's drug," and they are very interested in the 1960s and 1970s fashions. Mushrooms are available for \$5 per hit or for

free. A pound of MDMA sells for \$10,000 wholesale and \$20,000 retail.

In Lubbock, hallucinogens are largely confined to the college club scene. LSD costs \$5-\$15 per hit. It is easy to obtain 100 unit hits in the region, although quality is reported to be mediocre. High school students are reported to be experimenting with blotter acid LSD. Ecstasy sells for \$5-\$10 per hit and is readily available. There are street rumors of Ecstasy combined with a synthetic opiate, probably fentanyl.

In San Antonio, LSD is still used by Anglo high school and college students.

Inhalants

Inhalant abusers comprised 3 percent of the admissions to adolescent treatment programs in 1997 (Appendix 4) and 0.1 percent of adult admissions to publicly-funded treatment programs (Appendix 3).

Prevalence of use among school students is increasing. The 1998 elementary school survey found that past school year use of inhalants among students in grades four through six rose from 6 percent in 1994 to 9 percent in 1998. Past-year use among border elementary students in 1998 was higher at 11 percent.

Among secondary students statewide, lifetime use of inhal-

ants increased from 19 percent in 1994 to 22 percent in 1998. There was little difference in levels of use between border and non-border students in 1998. Some 21 percent of all border secondary students reported lifetime use of any inhalant (Figure 24). Among the various inhalants, liquid or spray paints were the most frequently used inhalants by border students, while correction fluid was the most frequently used by non-border students.

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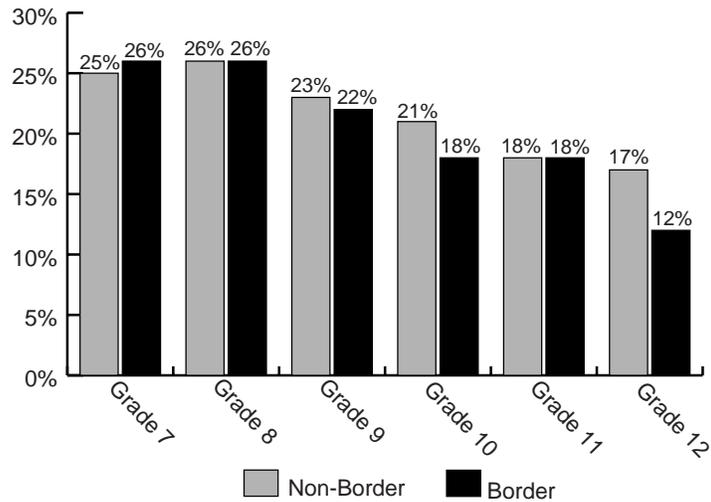
In Austin, gold spray paint is preferred by "huffers" because it

is said to have the highest content of toluene. Topless dancers in the bar scenes are reported using it, while adult men use paint or gasoline which has been placed in a cola can. The fumes are then inhaled until euphoria is reached. One can of spray paint will last about an hour for up to five people. Price is \$4.30 at the local auto parts stores. Krylon paint is also being used, but it is said to be of lesser quality. There are no reports of octane booster being used at this time because it is difficult to obtain.

In Laredo, inhalant use by youth referred to the Webb County Juvenile Department tends to be higher among female juveniles

and male juveniles aged 10 to 13. Those youth who report high levels of inhalant abuse tend to report lower use of other drugs. In Lubbock, gasoline, spray paint, auto parts cleaner, markers, typewriter correction fluid, hair spray, and propane are all widely abused, particularly by male adolescents.

Figure 24. Percentage of Texas Secondary Students Who Had Ever Used Inhalants, by Grade: 1998

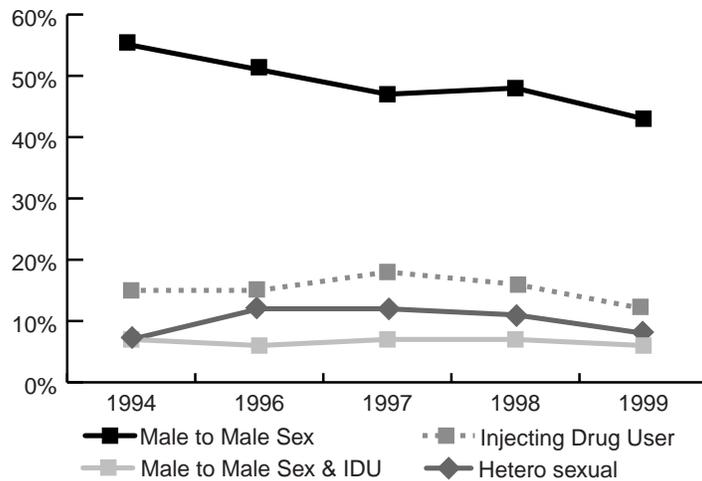


Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome (AIDS) and Sexually Transmitted Diseases Among Drug Users

As of December 31, 1998, the proportion of adult and adolescent AIDS cases related to injecting drug use has gone from 15 percent in 1988 to 23 percent, as Figure 25 shows. In 1988, 6 percent of the cases were injecting drug users (IDUs), and 9 percent were male-to-male sex and IDUs; in 1998, 16 percent of the cases were IDUs, and 7 percent were male-to-male sex and IDUs. The proportion of cases resulting from heterosexual contact has gone from 2 percent in 1988 to 11 percent in 1998. It should be noted that for 1998, the mode of exposure of 19 percent of the cases was still classified as “unspecified.”

In 1988, 3 percent of the AIDS cases were females over age 12; for 1999, 18 percent were female. In 1988, 15 percent of the adult

Figure 25. AIDS Cases in Texas as of March 31, 1999 by Route of Transmission



and adolescent cases were African-Americans; in 1998, 37 percent were African American. Of the female cases in 1998, 60 percent were African American, and of the male cases, 32 percent were African American, as Figure 26 shows.

A study of 407 clients in three TCADA-funded treatment programs in 1998 found that 44 percent were positive for genital herpes, 35 percent were positive for hepatitis C, 29 percent were positive for hepatitis B, 3 percent were HIV infected, and 6 percent

had treatable sexually transmitted diseases.

The proportion of adult needle users entering TCADA-funded treatment programs has decreased from 32 percent in 1988 to 24 percent for 1998. Heroin injectors are most likely to be older, and more than half are minorities, while injectors of stimulants and cocaine are far more likely to be Anglo (Table 12).

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In Austin, street outreach workers are reporting an epidemic of hepatitis C and they are being bombarded with persons either finding out they are positive for hepatitis C or by addicts wanting to get tested to find to their status. There is no service available to test indigent persons who are not in substance abuse treatment. The TCADA-funded methadone program reports that of those clients tested, 90 percent are positive. Treatment is limited and the cost for interferon and ribavirin is approximately \$8,000 for six months; doctors recommend treatment for 12-18 months. The side effects associated with treatment can include severe fatigue, muscle soreness, flu-like symptoms and severe depression.

In Houston, a sample of drug-using male street prostitutes (n=97) found a self-reported HIV-infection rate of 30 percent. Blinded seroprevalence studies in drug treatment centers in 1992-

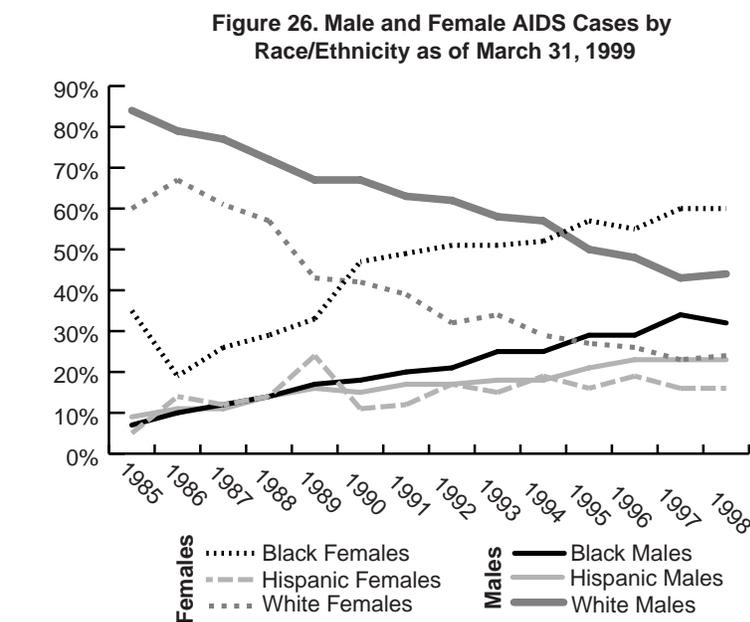


Table 12. Characteristics of Needle Users Admitted to TCADA-Funded Treatment: 1998

	Heroin	Cocaine	Stimulants
# Admissions	4,096	1,392	1,004
% of Needle Admissions	63%	21%	15%
Lag-1st Use to Tmt-Yrs.	13	11	12
Average Age	36	32	31
% Male	66%	62%	49%
% African American	9%	5%	1%
% Anglo	46%	72%	94%
% Hispanic	44%	23%	3%
% CJ Involved	36%	42%	50%
% Employed	18%	20%	22%
% Homeless	10%	10%	7%
Average Income	\$5,983	\$8,017	\$6,626

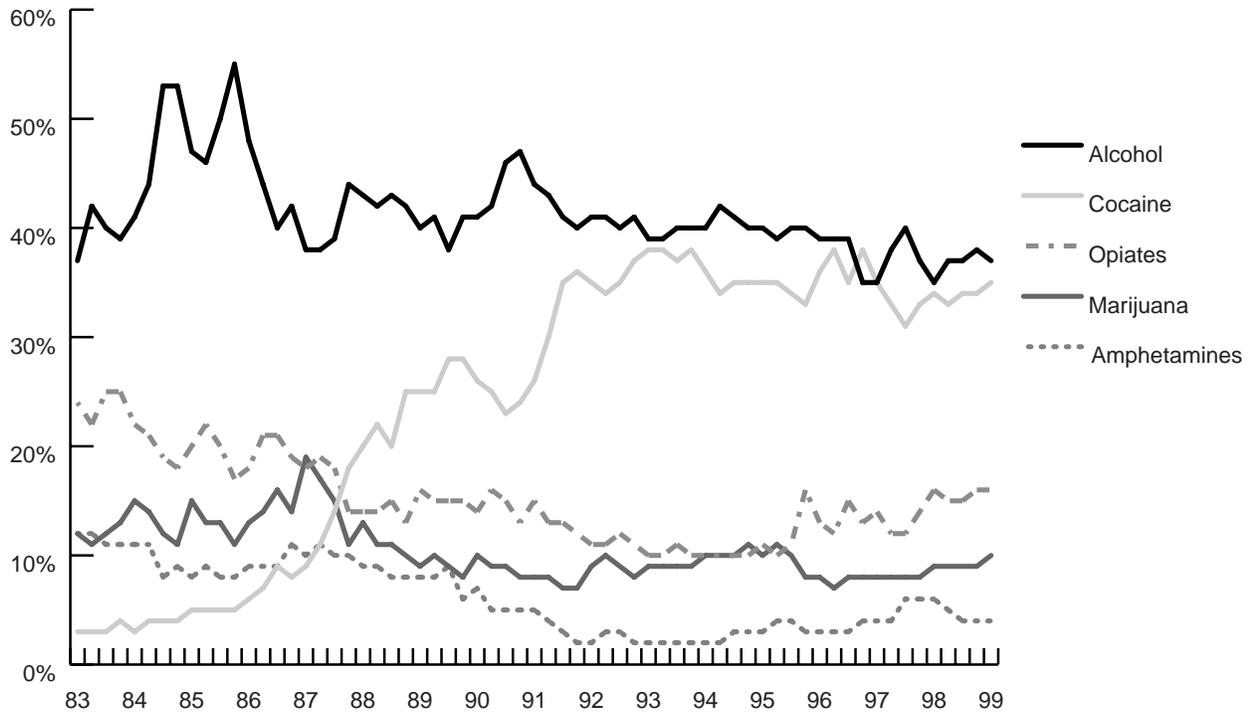
1995 found that among Anglo clients, 4 percent of males and 8 percent of females were infected with HIV, while among African-American clients, 26 percent of males and 10 percent of females were infected with HIV. Among Hispanic clients, 13 percent of males were HIV-infected; no data were available on Hispanic females.

In Lubbock, some men who do not identify themselves as homo-

sexuals are selling their bodies to support crack habits, and professional outreach workers report prostitution to support crack habits in age groups as young as 13. Crack cocaine, rather than money, is usually exchanged for sex. "Old timers" and the difficult-to-reach addicts continue to practice high-risk behaviors and refuse HIV testing services.

Appendices

Appendix 1. Percent of Adult Admissions to Publicly-Funded Treatment Programs by Primary Drug of Abuse: January 1983 - March 1999



Appendix 2. Dallas DAWN Mentions of Cocaine, Heroin, and Marijuana Per 100,000 Population by Age and Gender: 2nd Half 1991-1st Half 1998

	Jul-Dec 1991	Jan-Jun 1992	Jul-Dec 1992	Jan-Jun 1993	Jul-Dec 1993	Jan-Jun 1994	Jul-Dec 1994	Jan-Jun 1995	Jul-Dec 1995	Jan-Jun 1996	Jul-Dec 1996	Jan-Jun 1997	Jul-Dec 1997	Jan-Jun 1998
Cocaine	30.2	25.5	27.4	29.1	28.5	29.6	31.2	31.9	29.7	28.9	29.3	34.0	39.6	49.2
Age 6-34	41.6	34.7	35.4	36.6	36.9	39.1	41.7	38.3	36.4	34.4	37.4	43.8	48.0	58.4
Age 12-17	12.0	11.8	..	13.4	7.8	6.7	11.5	11.0	9.6	16.5	18.5	18.8	14.9	24.6
Age 18-25	57.3	53.0	53.3	52.2	57.3	41.1	58.4	53.9	51.6	38.1	54.0	71.9	83.6	84.7
Age 26-34	64.7	50.5	55.7	55.9	56.5	73.1	67.5	62.1	59.8	59.9	57.1	63.1	69.7	92.8
Age 35+	16.7	14.9	18.0	20.1	19.2	19.0	19.7	24.9	22.1	22.8	20.4	23.6	31.0	39.5
Male	39.8	33.6	35.5	37.2	35.3	35.1	39.0	39.2	40.1	37.5	40.3	46.0	51.2	64.1
Female	21.2	17.7	19.6	21.0	22.1	24.1	23.7	24.8	19.2	20.4	18.4	22.5	28.6	34.7
Heroin	5.4	5.9	6.1	6.2	6.5	4.6	5.4	6.3	5.4	6.8	7.7	10.6	10.8	10.3
Age 6-34	4.5	6.5	5.6	4.2	5.4	4.4	4.4	5.5	5.1	7.4	8.8	13.2	13.6	11.4
Age 12-17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5.2	4.7	...	...	...
Age 18-25	...	4.8	7.2	4.1	8.6	6.8	7.5	8.2	8.3	11.8	20.1	27.1	34.0	25.9
Age 26-34	9.3	13.2	9.8	7.6	8.3	7.2	5.8	9.3	7.2	9.2	8.6	13.7	11.2	12.4
Age 35+	6.5	5.2	6.7	8.4	7.6	4.9	6.6	7.1	5.8	6.1	6.3	8.0	7.8	9.3
Male	7.4	8.5	9.6	7.9	8.8	6.8	7.6	8.8	7.2	9.0	10.8	17.3	16.5	13.6
Female	3.5	3.0	2.8	4.6	4.2	2.4	3.2	3.9	3.8	4.8	4.6	4.2	5.2	7.0
Marijuana	4.8	7.7	7.0	8.3	7.4	10.4	10.0	10.5	13.0	12.3	10.9	18.1	19.9	29.3
Age 6-34	8.2	12.0	11.6	13.1	11.8	16.6	15.9	17.1	20.9	17.8	17.7	27.5	30.3	44.6
Age 12-17	4.8	14.2	10.8	18.1	16.9	16.6	23.1	16.7	28.8	26.0	30.6	33.8	36.2	51.3
Age 18-25	17.5	19.7	20.5	22.3	23.5	26.8	28.3	37.4	33.4	29.4	29.1	55.6	62.4	85.0
Age 26-34	7.9	12.2	12.3	12.0	7.9	18.9	13.0	13.6	19.8	16.0	13.8	21.3	23.4	40.1
Age 35+	...	2.7	1.8	2.7	2.6	3.3	3.6	3.4	4.2	6.5	3.8	8.2	9.2	13.8
Male	6.4	9.7	10.3	10.2	9.9	12.5	12.4	14.9	18.3	17.0	16.6	24.0	27.7	39.2
Female	3.3	5.8	4.0	6.0	5.0	7.9	7.8	6.4	7.6	7.9	5.5	12.3	12.4	19.9

**Appendix 3: Characteristics of Adult Clients at Admission to TCADA-Funded Treatment Programs:
Jan. 1, 1998 through Dec. 31, 1998**

Primary Drug	Total Admissions	Percent of all Admissions	Average Age	Average Age at 1st Use	Average Lag from 1st Use to Admission	Percent Married	Percent Male	Percent Using Needles
All Drugs	34,573	100.0%	34.2	20.6	14	20.0%	63.8%	24.0%
Heroin	4,528	13.1%	35.5	22.8	13	20.2%	65.5%	90.9%
Alcohol	12,524	36.2%	36.6	16.4	21	22.1%	72.4%	7.1%
Amphetamines	1,608	4.7%	30.3	20.2	11	17.7%	48.8%	63.5%
Powder Cocaine	3,194	9.2%	30.7	22.1	9	22.9%	64.7%	44.8%
Marijuana/Hash	3,057	8.8%	27.2	15.7	12	18.8%	68.3%	6.3%
Inhalants	57	0.2%	29.4	19.4	11	22.8%	59.6%	5.3%
Ecstasy	3	0.0%	19.7	17.3	3	0.0%	100.0%	33.3%
Rohypnol	13	0.0%	22.6	20.5	3	7.7%	92.3%	0.0%
Crack	8,498	24.6%	34.2	26.2	8	16.1%	54.4%	5.4%
Hallucinogens	88	0.3%	24.2	17.4	7	14.8%	77.3%	8.0%
Other Opiates	603	1.7%	36.4	28.2	9	26.9%	36.2%	19.4%
Depressants	296	0.9%	35.1	26.3	9	20.9%	28.0%	15.2%
Other Drugs	104	0.3%	35.7	29.2	7	24.3%	51.4%	8.1%

Primary Drug	Percent African American	Percent Anglo	Percent Hispanic	Percent Employed	% Involved w/ Criminal Justice/ Legal System	Average Education	Percent Homeless	Average Income at Admission
All Drugs	23.4%	52.4%	22.7%	26.4%	45.7%	11.4	9.2%	\$7,148
Heroin	11.3%	45.1%	42.3%	18.4%	35.7%	11.2	9.3%	\$6,005
Alcohol	13.9%	59.6%	24.7%	31.9%	49.2%	11.5	9.8%	\$7,941
Amphetamines	1.6%	92.7%	3.9%	23.1%	49.8%	11.3	6.0%	\$6,898
Powder Cocaine	7.4%	54.2%	37.3%	28.2%	44.9%	11.4	6.3%	\$8,295
Marijuana/Hash	27.1%	50.6%	21.3%	40.8%	71.5%	11.1	2.9%	\$6,991
Inhalants	3.5%	33.3%	40.4%	15.8%	47.4%	9.8	8.8%	\$4,384
Ecstasy	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	66.7%	100.0%	11.0	0.0%	\$5,400
Rohypnol	7.7%	15.4%	76.9%	15.4%	61.5%	12.2	0.0%	\$3,078
Crack	54.5%	34.9%	9.7%	18.1%	37.8%	11.6	12.8%	\$6,296
Hallucinogens	50.0%	39.8%	10.2%	34.1%	56.8%	10.3	1.1%	\$4,303
Other Opiates	6.1%	85.7%	6.8%	17.7%	33.0%	12.1	5.1%	\$7,614
Depressants	5.1%	87.8%	6.4%	17.6%	34.1%	11.5	6.1%	\$6,594
Other Drugs	18.9%	73.0%	5.4%	21.6%	29.7%	12.2	10.8%	\$6,206

TCADA Treatment Assessment Database

**Appendix 4: Characteristics of Youth Clients at Admission to TCADA-Funded Treatment Programs:
Jan. 1, 1998 through Dec. 31, 1998**

Primary Drug	Total Admissions	Percent of All Admissions	Average Age	Average Age at 1st Use	Average Lag from 1st Use to Admission	Percent Male	Percent Using Needles
All Drugs	4,504	100.0%	15.5	12.8	3	77.4%	2.9%
Heroin	83	1.8%	16.1	14.4	2	56.6%	60.2%
Alcohol	479	10.6%	15.8	13.0	3	75.2%	0.4%
Amphetamines	69	1.5%	15.9	13.6	3	65.2%	18.8%
Powder Cocaine	323	7.2%	15.7	14.1	2	61.3%	7.7%
MJ Hash	3,223	71.6%	15.4	12.5	3	80.8%	1.0%
Inhalants	120	2.7%	15.0	12.7	3	76.7%	1.7%
Ecstasy	4	0.1%	14.8	13.0	2	100.0%	0.0%
Rohypnol	30	0.7%	15.0	13.8	2	66.7%	0.0%
Crack	97	2.2%	15.8	14.4	2	61.9%	3.1%
Hallucinogens	55	1.2%	15.6	13.1	3	76.4%	3.6%
Other Opiates	3	0.1%	16.0	15.7	1	66.7%	0.0%
Depressants	10	0.2%	15.8	12.4	2	70.0%	10.0%
Other Drugs	8	0.2%	15.5	13.6	3	75.0%	0.0%

Primary Drug	Percent African American	Percent Anglo	Percent Hispanic	% Involved w/ Criminal Justice/ Legal System	Percent w/History of Gang Involvement	Average Education	Percent Live with Parents
All Drugs	18.2%	32.6%	47.8%	81.4%	34.1%	8.4	69.1%
Heroin	3.6%	44.6%	49.4%	63.9%	32.5%	9.0	67.5%
Alcohol	8.1%	30.3%	58.9%	71.6%	29.4%	8.8	73.3%
Amphetamines	2.9%	76.8%	20.3%	85.5%	34.8%	8.9	50.7%
Powder Cocaine	1.9%	39.0%	57.9%	74.0%	35.6%	8.6	61.0%
MJ Hash	23.0%	31.2%	44.6%	84.1%	33.9%	8.3	70.7%
Inhalants	0.8%	18.3%	80.0%	85.0%	55.0%	7.9	49.2%
Ecstasy	0.0%	75.0%	25.0%	75.0%	50.0%	8.3	25.0%
Rohypnol	3.3%	6.7%	90.0%	76.7%	30.0%	8.3	76.7%
Crack	6.2%	46.4%	47.4%	78.4%	36.1%	8.3	69.1%
Hallucinogens	20.0%	47.3%	25.5%	85.5%	27.3%	9.9	54.5%
Other Opiates	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	33.3%	7.0	66.7%
Depressants	30.0%	30.0%	30.0%	60.0%	30.0%	9.8	60.0%
Other Drugs	50.0%	12.5%	37.5%	87.5%	50.0%	8.6	62.5%

***1998 TREATMENT DATA
Adult & Youth***

***Admissions to Programs Funded by the
Texas Commission on Alcohol and Drug Abuse***

Source: Texas Commission on Alcohol & Drug Abuse

Characteristics of Treatment Clients at Admission - ADULT
By Primary Problem Substance Which Caused Them to Seek Treatment
January 1, 1998 through December 31, 1998

Primary Drug	Total Admissions	Percent of all Admissions	Average Age	Average Age 1st at Use	Average Lag from 1st Use to Admission	Percent Married	Percent Male	Percent Using Needles
All Drugs	35,079	100.0%	34.1	20.7	14.5	19.9%	64.1%	23.8%
Alcohol	12,703	36.2%	36.6	16.5	21.1	22.1%	72.7%	7.0%
Amphetamines	1,608	4.6%	30.3	20.2	10.5	17.6%	48.9%	63.9%
Cocaine	3,224	9.2%	30.7	22.1	9.7	22.9%	64.6%	44.7%
Crack	8,741	24.9%	34.2	26.3	8.4	16.0%	55.0%	5.3%
Ecstasy	3	0.0%	19.7	17.3	3.0	0.0%	100.0%	33.3%
Ephedrine	9	0.0%	30.3	20.7	9.8	22.2%	44.4%	0.0%
Heroin	4,564	13.0%	35.4	22.9	14.8	20.1%	65.5%	90.8%
Inhalants	62	0.2%	29.4	20.4	11.5	21.0%	56.5%	4.8%
Marijuana	3,103	8.8%	27.2	15.9	11.9	18.8%	68.3%	6.2%
Other Drugs	1,036	3.0%	34.9	26.9	10.5	23.7%	38.2%	16.8%
Rohypnol	13	0.0%	22.6	20.5	2.6	7.7%	92.3%	0.0%
Steroids	1	0.0%	29.0	13.0	16.0	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%

Primary Drug	Percent African American	Percent Anglo	Percent Hispanic	Percent Employed	% Criminal Justice Referred	Average Education (years)	Percent Homeless	Average Income at Admission
All Drugs	23.7%	52.3%	22.6%	26.3%	21.9%	11.4	9.4%	\$7,153
Alcohol	14.0%	59.5%	24.7%	31.9%	27.2%	11.4	9.8%	\$7,963
Amphetamines	1.2%	93.1%	4.0%	23.3%	18.9%	11.3	6.0%	\$6,895
Cocaine	7.4%	54.2%	37.3%	28.3%	21.3%	11.4	6.4%	\$8,248
Crack	54.9%	34.7%	9.6%	17.8%	12.7%	11.6	13.5%	\$6,324
Ecstasy	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	66.7%	33.3%	11.0	0.0%	\$5,400
Ephedrine	77.8%	22.2%	0.0%	11.1%	11.1%	10.0	0.0%	\$3,011
Heroin	11.3%	45.3%	42.1%	18.3%	9.4%	11.2	9.3%	\$5,995
Inhalants	3.2%	32.3%	37.1%	14.5%	12.9%	9.7	9.7%	\$4,284
Marijuana	27.4%	50.1%	21.5%	40.9%	50.1%	11.1	3.0%	\$7,046
Other Drugs	10.3%	81.6%	6.9%	19.0%	10.6%	11.8	5.4%	\$6,940
Rohypnol	7.7%	15.4%	76.9%	15.4%	30.8%	12.2	0.0%	\$3,078
Steroids	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	12.0	0.0%	\$6,000

Characteristics of Adult Treatment Clients at Admission, Calendar Year 1998

Statewide Totals by County Where Treatment was Received

COUNTY OF TREATMENT	TOTAL ADMISSIONS	% OF ALL ADMISSIONS	AVERAGE AGE	AVERAGE AGE AT 1ST USE	AVERAGE YEAR 1ST USE	AVERAGE LAG 1ST USE	% FIRST ADMISSIONS	% MARRIED	% MALE	% USING NEEDLES
<i>STATE TOTAL</i>	35,079	100.0%	34.1	20.7	1984	14.5	42.9%	19.9%	64.1%	23.8%
ANGELINA	567	1.6%	34.8	23.1	1986	11.7	38.6%	18.7%	64.7%	15.3%
ATASCOSA	59	0.2%	33.3	16.4	1981	17.4	42.4%	39.0%	88.1%	11.9%
BASTROP	209	0.6%	33.1	17.7	1982	15.9	61.7%	22.5%	78.0%	7.7%
BELL	261	0.7%	31.8	19.1	1985	13.3	35.2%	16.5%	38.3%	25.3%
BEXAR	1,825	5.2%	33.7	20.3	1983	15.1	36.6%	24.9%	73.7%	43.1%
BOWIE	101	0.3%	33.3	19.4	1984	14.4	49.5%	17.8%	70.3%	14.9%
BRAZORIA	1,503	4.3%	33.8	21.6	1985	12.8	38.2%	15.0%	71.2%	13.0%
BRAZOS	293	0.8%	34.4	19.4	1983	15.4	53.2%	25.6%	54.6%	6.5%
BREWSTER	26	0.1%	34.2	16.8	1980	18.0	65.4%	19.2%	96.2%	15.4%
BROWN	41	0.1%	36.0	18.1	1980	18.3	34.1%	34.1%	63.4%	19.5%
CAMERON	383	1.1%	29.5	17.4	1985	12.5	87.2%	37.6%	87.2%	1.3%
CHEROKEE	19	0.1%	39.2	21.7	1980	17.7	31.6%	10.5%	68.4%	21.1%
COLLIN	170	0.5%	32.9	20.6	1985	12.8	58.2%	22.9%	68.8%	20.6%
COMAL	9	0.0%	30.1	16.3	1983	14.6	66.7%	22.2%	55.6%	33.3%
CULBERSON	25	0.1%	36.9	18.1	1979	19.4	68.0%	48.0%	88.0%	4.0%
DALLAS	3,428	9.8%	34.8	22.0	1984	13.9	41.1%	17.8%	54.1%	32.7%
DENTON	324	0.9%	32.8	19.5	1984	13.9	67.0%	23.1%	54.0%	16.7%

COUNTY OF TREATMENT	% AFRICAN AMERICAN	% ANGLO	% HISPANIC	% EMPLOYED	% CRIM JUSTICE REFERRED	AVG EDUCATION (YEARS)	% LIVE WITH FAMILY	% HOMELESS	AVG INCOME AT ADMISSION
<i>STATE TOTAL</i>	23.7%	52.3%	22.6%	26.3%	21.9%	11.4	70.6%	9.4%	\$7,153
ANGELINA	27.0%	69.8%	2.8%	17.8%	5.5%	11.3	80.1%	3.5%	\$8,501
ATASCOSA	1.7%	22.0%	76.3%	66.1%	91.5%	10.7	89.8%	0.0%	\$8,359
BASTROP	21.1%	62.2%	15.3%	75.6%	76.1%	11.0	76.6%	0.0%	\$11,740
BELL	13.8%	77.4%	6.9%	15.7%	22.2%	11.8	67.0%	9.2%	\$7,585
BEXAR	12.2%	33.6%	53.5%	32.5%	36.7%	11.3	71.8%	4.5%	\$7,568
BOWIE	19.8%	78.2%	2.0%	36.6%	34.7%	11.5	78.2%	1.0%	\$11,540
BRAZORIA	30.6%	57.2%	11.4%	15.0%	10.2%	11.5	75.2%	11.0%	\$7,177
BRAZOS	32.4%	49.8%	17.1%	54.3%	44.7%	11.7	73.7%	2.0%	\$8,484
BREWSTER	3.8%	19.2%	73.1%	34.6%	34.6%	10.8	50.0%	0.0%	\$4,005
BROWN	2.4%	85.4%	12.2%	48.8%	17.1%	11.3	70.7%	0.0%	\$9,992
CAMERON	0.3%	8.9%	88.5%	48.6%	88.5%	10.9	94.3%	0.0%	\$6,946
CHEROKEE	5.3%	84.2%	10.5%	52.6%	0.0%	11.6	73.7%	0.0%	\$10,113
COLLIN	10.0%	81.8%	7.1%	52.4%	36.5%	11.5	77.6%	2.4%	\$10,894
COMAL	0.0%	77.8%	22.2%	55.6%	0.0%	11.8	44.4%	0.0%	\$16,944
CULBERSON	0.0%	12.0%	84.0%	72.0%	56.0%	9.4	76.0%	0.0%	\$7,199
DALLAS	24.9%	62.5%	9.4%	24.5%	15.7%	11.6	63.1%	10.6%	\$6,421
DENTON	18.5%	71.6%	8.6%	11.4%	65.4%	11.2	68.8%	4.6%	\$6,754

Characteristics of Adult Treatment Clients at Admission, Calendar Year 1998 (continued)

Statewide Totals by County Where Treatment was Received

COUNTY OF TREATMENT	TOTAL ADMISSIONS	% OF ALL ADMISSIONS	AVERAGE AGE	AVERAGE AGE AT 1ST USE	AVERAGE YEAR 1ST USE	AVERAGE LAG 1ST USE ADMISSION	% FIRST ADMISSIONS	% MARRIED	% MALE	% USING NEEDLES
ECTOR	491	1.4%	32.2	19.9	1985	12.8	57.2%	24.8%	66.2%	23.4%
EL PASO	2,099	6.0%	35.4	19.9	1982	16.0	43.6%	27.2%	76.4%	39.4%
ELLIS	83	0.2%	32.8	17.1	1982	16.2	62.7%	42.2%	65.1%	8.4%
GALVESTON	822	2.3%	33.8	20.1	1984	14.2	49.4%	19.5%	79.8%	6.9%
GILLESPIE	95	0.3%	33.3	18.6	1983	15.3	44.2%	27.4%	95.8%	25.3%
GREGG	164	0.5%	34.4	20.7	1984	14.1	53.7%	18.9%	41.5%	11.0%
GUADALUPE	10	0.0%	40.1	23.7	1981	17.1	40.0%	30.0%	30.0%	30.0%
HALE	272	0.8%	31.6	19.2	1985	12.9	34.6%	16.9%	65.1%	26.8%
HARDIN	1	0.0%	37.0	15.0	1976	22.0	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%
HARRIS	5,304	15.1%	34.8	22.8	1985	13.3	39.1%	15.2%	63.8%	11.0%
HARRISON	1,164	3.3%	33.7	22.0	1986	12.1	45.5%	20.8%	57.3%	24.9%
HIDALGO	590	1.7%	31.8	19.6	1985	12.7	76.9%	37.1%	75.3%	13.2%
HUNT	44	0.1%	31.4	18.8	1985	13.2	70.5%	18.2%	79.5%	22.7%
JEFFERSON	555	1.6%	33.6	22.3	1986	11.8	47.7%	17.7%	45.4%	6.7%
JIM WELLS	51	0.1%	33.2	18.7	1983	14.7	66.7%	33.3%	86.3%	19.6%
JOHNSON	139	0.4%	34.1	18.6	1982	15.9	57.6%	26.6%	61.9%	12.9%
KENDALL	18	0.1%	31.8	15.2	1981	17.4	66.7%	27.8%	94.4%	5.6%
KERR	102	0.3%	33.7	16.5	1980	17.7	40.2%	24.5%	57.8%	20.6%
LAMAR	119	0.3%	34.3	19.6	1983	15.1	46.2%	23.5%	62.2%	21.0%

COUNTY OF TREATMENT	% AFRICAN AMERICAN	% ANGLO	% HISPANIC	% EMPLOYED	% CRIM JUSTICE REFERRED	AVG EDUCATION (YEARS)	% LIVE WITH FAMILY	% HOMELESS	AVG INCOME AT ADMISSION
ECTOR	12.6%	63.1%	22.8%	21.2%	12.6%	11.2	74.9%	4.5%	\$6,511
EL PASO	5.5%	19.9%	72.9%	25.6%	29.9%	10.8	73.7%	14.3%	\$5,484
ELLIS	14.5%	68.7%	15.7%	56.6%	19.3%	11.2	80.7%	0.0%	\$12,784
GALVESTON	33.9%	54.5%	10.8%	23.8%	37.1%	11.5	69.7%	9.5%	\$8,796
GILLESPIE	6.3%	61.1%	32.6%	31.6%	5.3%	11.8	75.8%	1.1%	\$10,066
GREGG	26.2%	72.6%	1.2%	32.9%	40.2%	11.4	75.6%	3.7%	\$8,966
GUADALUPE	0.0%	60.0%	30.0%	80.0%	0.0%	12.6	80.0%	0.0%	\$10,360
HALE	11.4%	66.5%	20.2%	17.6%	12.9%	10.9	67.3%	5.5%	\$7,226
HARDIN	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	12.0	100.0%	0.0%	\$20,000
HARRIS	49.6%	35.4%	13.8%	21.9%	17.7%	11.5	66.4%	18.3%	\$6,064
HARRISON	21.1%	76.4%	1.2%	20.3%	11.2%	11.2	71.1%	6.1%	\$6,913
HIDALGO	2.9%	14.6%	81.5%	38.6%	39.8%	10.7	91.9%	0.3%	\$8,566
HUNT	27.3%	68.2%	2.3%	75.0%	77.3%	11.6	88.6%	0.0%	\$12,508
JEFFERSON	45.0%	52.1%	1.4%	18.6%	18.2%	11.6	72.1%	4.3%	\$6,269
JIM WELLS	0.0%	9.8%	90.2%	52.9%	66.7%	10.8	86.3%	0.0%	\$11,084
JOHNSON	4.3%	92.8%	2.2%	50.4%	25.9%	11.6	88.5%	0.0%	\$6,677
KENDALL	0.0%	50.0%	44.4%	83.3%	72.2%	10.6	66.7%	0.0%	\$9,631
KERR	1.0%	77.5%	21.6%	55.9%	53.9%	11.1	71.6%	2.9%	\$8,472
LAMAR	13.4%	85.7%	0.8%	50.4%	46.2%	11.6	78.2%	0.0%	\$7,789

Characteristics of Adult Treatment Clients at Admission, Calendar Year 1998 (continued)

Statewide Totals by County Where Treatment was Received

COUNTY OF TREATMENT	TOTAL ADMISSIONS	% OF ALL ADMISSIONS	AVERAGE AGE	AVERAGE AGE AT 1ST USE	AVERAGE YEAR 1ST USE	AVERAGE LAG 1ST USE	% FIRST ADMISSIONS	% MARRIED	% MALE	% USING NEEDLES
LUBBOCK	1,436	4.1%	33.0	21.0	1986	12.5	35.6%	25.8%	69.2%	27.4%
MATAGORDA	67	0.2%	33.7	20.0	1984	14.0	50.7%	14.9%	47.8%	13.4%
MAVERICK	31	0.1%	32.3	16.0	1981	17.1	32.3%	6.5%	77.4%	0.0%
MC LENNAN	831	2.4%	34.3	20.3	1983	14.6	41.4%	13.5%	55.8%	13.7%
MONTGOMERY	49	0.1%	31.8	18.6	1984	13.7	34.7%	16.3%	51.0%	20.4%
NAVARRO	101	0.3%	35.1	20.0	1982	15.7	49.5%	25.7%	56.4%	17.8%
NUECES	1,615	4.6%	33.9	19.6	1983	14.9	35.8%	22.1%	72.1%	35.3%
ORANGE	60	0.2%	31.6	20.9	1987	11.4	66.7%	30.0%	58.3%	0.0%
POTTER	768	2.2%	34.0	19.1	1980	18.0	39.6%	19.8%	59.1%	24.5%
RUSK	33	0.1%	35.6	17.8	1980	18.4	30.3%	24.2%	42.4%	21.2%
SMITH	87	0.2%	34.4	22.0	1985	13.0	47.1%	24.1%	59.8%	13.8%
SWISHER	60	0.2%	40.5	20.1	1977	20.9	0.0%	10.0%	100.0%	5.0%
TARRANT	2,425	6.9%	34.5	20.9	1980	18.3	38.8%	14.5%	46.6%	31.1%
TAYLOR	1,854	5.3%	33.0	19.2	1984	14.4	55.1%	22.2%	62.7%	28.4%
TITUS	35	0.1%	34.3	21.6	1985	13.0	57.1%	14.3%	51.4%	11.4%
TOM GREEN	181	0.5%	33.7	19.4	1983	14.8	42.0%	14.9%	65.7%	35.9%
TRAVIS	3,492	10.0%	35.0	19.8	1982	15.8	36.9%	16.4%	65.8%	24.9%
VICTORIA	141	0.4%	31.8	16.5	1982	16.0	68.1%	27.7%	78.7%	6.4%

COUNTY OF TREATMENT	% AFRICAN AMERICAN	% ANGLO	% HISPANIC	% EMPLOYED	% CRIM JUSTICE REFERRED	AVG EDUCATION (YEARS)	% LIVE WITH FAMILY	% HOMELESS	AVG INCOME AT ADMISSION
LUBBOCK	15.2%	62.8%	21.2%	25.6%	11.4%	11.5	74.4%	4.5%	\$7,486
MATAGORDA	35.8%	53.7%	10.4%	55.2%	17.9%	11.8	74.6%	1.5%	\$5,604
MAVERICK	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	9.7%	6.5%	3.8	64.5%	9.7%	\$2,257
MC LENNAN	37.4%	56.2%	5.9%	25.5%	11.4%	11.4	68.5%	9.5%	\$5,804
MONTGOMERY	8.2%	81.6%	10.2%	16.3%	20.4%	12.1	89.8%	0.0%	\$10,619
NAVARRO	26.7%	69.3%	2.0%	32.7%	5.9%	11.2	75.2%	2.0%	\$5,810
NUECES	6.5%	51.9%	41.4%	11.6%	4.3%	11.7	72.7%	14.4%	\$7,540
ORANGE	21.7%	75.0%	3.3%	21.7%	36.7%	11.3	80.0%	1.7%	\$4,721
POTTER	9.8%	77.1%	12.6%	28.0%	18.8%	11.5	73.7%	2.6%	\$6,615
RUSK	6.1%	93.9%	0.0%	36.4%	15.2%	11.5	81.8%	0.0%	\$5,513
SMITH	19.5%	80.5%	0.0%	40.2%	12.6%	12.1	70.1%	1.1%	\$11,514
SWISHER	8.3%	60.0%	6.7%	5.0%	15.0%	11.5	48.3%	13.3%	\$6,327
TARRANT	31.2%	61.0%	6.7%	20.7%	13.2%	11.6	75.2%	8.7%	\$6,557
TAYLOR	11.9%	72.7%	14.7%	31.8%	19.1%	11.5	68.4%	1.8%	\$8,268
TITUS	25.7%	71.4%	0.0%	37.1%	40.0%	11.7	57.1%	0.0%	\$6,429
TOM GREEN	7.7%	66.9%	24.9%	34.8%	5.0%	11.4	72.9%	1.1%	\$10,092
TRAVIS	22.1%	53.5%	23.0%	30.4%	28.0%	11.6	62.7%	13.0%	\$7,925
VICTORIA	9.2%	39.0%	50.4%	72.3%	86.5%	11.3	84.4%	0.0%	\$13,531

Characteristics of Adult Treatment Clients at Admission, Calendar Year 1998 (continued)

Statewide Totals by County Where Treatment was Received

COUNTY OF TREATMENT	TOTAL ADMISSIONS	% OF ALL ADMISSIONS	AVERAGE AGE	AVERAGE AGE AT 1ST USE	AVERAGE YEAR 1ST USE	AVERAGE LAG 1ST USE	% FIRST ADMISSIONS	% MARRIED	% MALE	% USING NEEDLES
WALKER	23	0.1%	38.6	19.6	1979	19.5	26.1%	4.3%	60.9%	0.0%
WASHINGTON	18	0.1%	32.4	16.3	1982	16.2	61.1%	33.3%	77.8%	0.0%
WEBB	207	0.6%	32.6	21.0	1986	12.1	39.1%	32.9%	77.8%	53.6%
WICHITA	150	0.4%	34.1	18.9	1982	15.6	34.7%	20.0%	66.7%	38.0%
WILSON	49	0.1%	31.6	15.8	1982	16.2	46.9%	38.8%	87.8%	8.2%

COUNTY OF TREATMENT	% AFRICAN AMERICAN	% ANGLO	% HISPANIC	% EMPLOYED	% CRIM JUSTICE REFERRED	AVG EDUCATION (YEARS)	% LIVE WITH FAMILY	% HOMELESS	AVG INCOME AT ADMISSION
WALKER	17.4%	73.9%	4.3%	17.4%	13.0%	12.0	56.5%	21.7%	\$6,310
WASHINGTON	33.3%	50.0%	16.7%	66.7%	77.8%	10.4	83.3%	0.0%	\$12,461
WEBB	0.5%	7.7%	90.8%	30.0%	5.3%	10.6	84.5%	3.4%	\$8,156
WICHITA	10.7%	80.0%	7.3%	46.7%	16.7%	11.9	64.0%	4.7%	\$9,205
WILSON	2.0%	20.4%	77.6%	61.2%	100.0%	10.2	77.6%	0.0%	\$7,691

Characteristics of Treatment Clients at Admission - YOUTH
By Primary Problem Substance Which Caused Them to Seek Treatment
January 1, 1998 through December 31, 1998

Primary Drug	Total Admissions	Percent of all Admissions	Average Age	Average Age 1st at Use	Average Lag from 1st Use to Admission	Percent First Admissions	Percent Using Needles
All Drugs	4,739	100.0%	15.5	12.9	3.0	67.7%	2.7%
Alcohol	509	10.7%	15.8	13.0	7.2	68.6%	0.4%
Amphetamines	66	1.4%	15.9	13.9	2.6	57.6%	19.7%
Cocaine	327	6.9%	15.7	14.1	2.0	59.6%	7.6%
Crack	103	2.2%	15.7	14.5	1.8	57.3%	2.9%
Ecstasy	4	0.1%	14.8	13.0	2.3	25.0%	0.0%
Ephedrine	3	0.1%	14.7	8.0	7.0	66.7%	0.0%
Heroin	83	1.8%	16.1	14.4	2.2	49.4%	60.2%
Inhalants	123	2.6%	15.0	12.8	2.8	52.8%	1.6%
Marijuana	3,400	71.7%	15.5	12.6	4.0	69.9%	0.9%
Other Drugs	87	1.8%	15.6	13.3	2.8	62.1%	3.4%
Rohypnol	31	0.7%	15.0	13.7	1.6	80.6%	0.0%

Primary Drug	Percent Male	Percent African American	Percent Anglo	Percent Hispanic	Percent Criminal Justice Referred	Average Education in Years
All Drugs	76.3%	18.0%	31.9%	46.6%	62.3%	8.4
Alcohol	73.3%	8.3%	30.1%	56.0%	51.5%	8.8
Amphetamines	65.2%	3.0%	80.3%	16.7%	66.7%	9.0
Cocaine	61.8%	1.8%	38.5%	58.4%	52.3%	8.6
Crack	61.2%	6.8%	45.6%	45.6%	58.3%	8.3
Ecstasy	100.0%	0.0%	75.0%	25.0%	25.0%	8.3
Ephedrine	66.7%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	33.3%	8.0
Heroin	56.6%	3.6%	44.6%	49.4%	42.2%	9.0
Inhalants	76.4%	0.8%	18.7%	78.9%	69.9%	7.9
Marijuana	79.5%	22.8%	30.4%	43.4%	65.4%	8.3
Other Drugs	71.3%	20.7%	39.1%	29.9%	55.2%	9.3
Rohypnol	67.7%	3.2%	6.5%	90.3%	58.1%	8.3

Characteristics of YOUTH Treatment Clients at Admission, Calendar Year 1998
 Statewide Totals by County Where Treatment was Received

COUNTY OF TREATMENT	TOTAL ADMISSIONS	% OF ALL ADMISSIONS	AVERAGE AGE	AVERAGE AGE AT 1ST USE	AVERAGE LAG 1ST USE ADMISSION	% FIRST ADMISSIONS	% MALE
<i>STATE TOTAL</i>	4739	100.0%	15.5	12.9	3.0	67.7%	76.3%
ANDERSON	36	0.8%	15.7	12.8	3.6	47.2%	58.3%
ANGELINA	109	2.3%	15.2	12.5	3.2	66.1%	83.5%
BASTROP	64	1.4%	15.7	12.5	3.8	76.6%	75.0%
BEE	12	0.3%	16.0	12.8	3.8	58.3%	75.0%
BEXAR	74	1.6%	15.4	13.6	2.0	79.7%	89.2%
BRAZOS	61	1.3%	15.4	13.1	2.8	67.2%	75.4%
BREWSTER	17	0.4%	15.6	12.2	4.2	82.4%	94.1%
CAMERON	31	0.7%	16.1	12.5	4.4	90.3%	96.8%
COLLIN	83	1.8%	15.6	13.1	3.1	80.7%	81.9%
CULBERSON	1	0.0%	15.0	13.0	3.0	100.0%	0.0%
DALLAS	355	7.5%	15.6	13.5	2.6	64.2%	65.9%
DENTON	22	0.5%	15.5	12.1	3.7	86.4%	100.0%
DIMITT	44	0.9%	15.0	12.7	2.9	79.5%	50.0%
EL PASO	185	3.9%	15.8	13.6	2.8	74.1%	69.2%
FORT BEND	9	0.2%	15.4	13.6	2.1	66.7%	66.7%
GALVESTON	48	1.0%	15.8	12.9	3.4	77.1%	60.4%
GREGG	36	0.8%	15.5	12.8	3.3	77.8%	55.6%

COUNTY OF TREATMENT	% USING NEEDLES	% AFRICAN AMERICAN	% ANGLO	% HISPANIC	% CRIMINAL JUSTICE REFERRED	AVG EDUCATION (YEARS)
<i>STATE TOTAL</i>	2.7%	18.0%	31.9%	46.6%	62.3%	8.4%
ANDERSON	8.3%	2.8%	80.6%	13.9%	55.6%	8.7%
ANGELINA	0.0%	11.0%	70.6%	17.4%	42.2%	8.2%
BASTROP	4.7%	12.5%	64.1%	20.3%	42.2%	8.8%
BEE	0.0%	0.0%	16.7%	83.3%	66.7%	9.3%
BEXAR	1.4%	2.7%	13.5%	83.8%	90.5%	8.5%
BRAZOS	0.0%	13.1%	52.5%	24.6%	50.8%	8.4%
BREWSTER	0.0%	0.0%	11.8%	82.4%	29.4%	8.9%
CAMERON	3.2%	19.4%	12.9%	67.7%	87.1%	9.2%
COLLIN	3.6%	16.9%	53.0%	26.5%	49.4%	8.7%
CULBERSON	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	9.0%
DALLAS	5.1%	19.2%	42.3%	35.8%	38.6%	8.5%
DENTON	13.6%	4.5%	81.8%	9.1%	100.0%	10.1%
DIMITT	0.0%	2.3%	2.3%	95.5%	11.4%	8.4%
EL PASO	0.0%	2.2%	6.5%	90.8%	25.4%	8.8%
FORT BEND	0.0%	33.3%	44.4%	22.2%	77.8%	9.0%
GALVESTON	0.0%	56.3%	16.7%	27.1%	64.6%	8.5%
GREGG	11.1%	8.3%	75.0%	8.3%	58.3%	8.3%

Characteristics of YOUTH Treatment Clients at Admission, Calendar Year 1998
Statewide Totals by County Where Treatment was Received

COUNTY OF TREATMENT	TOTAL ADMISSIONS	% OF ALL ADMISSIONS	AVERAGE AGE	AVERAGE AGE AT 1ST USE	AVERAGE LAG 1ST USE ADMISSION	% FIRST ADMISSIONS	% MALE
HALE	61	1.3%	15.3	12.1	3.7	78.7%	100.0%
HARRIS	954	20.1%	15.5	12.8	3.2	65.3%	73.5%
HARRISON	123	2.6%	15.6	12.7	3.5	65.0%	77.2%
HIDALGO	203	4.3%	15.6	13.3	3.0	77.3%	78.3%
JEFFERSON	129	2.7%	15.5	13.3	2.9	69.8%	92.2%
JOHNSON	45	0.9%	15.4	12.1	3.8	77.8%	97.8%
KERR	72	1.5%	15.7	12.8	3.4	47.2%	69.4%
LA SALLE	27	0.6%	15.9	13.3	3.2	77.8%	70.4%
LUBBOCK	42	0.9%	15.2	11.4	4.4	61.9%	100.0%
MIDLAND	18	0.4%	15.2	11.9	3.5	88.9%	61.1%
MONTGOMERY	87	1.8%	15.1	13.0	2.5	67.8%	70.1%
NUECES	326	6.9%	15.2	12.5	3.3	72.1%	72.1%
PANOLA	17	0.4%	15.8	14.5	1.8	76.5%	82.4%
POTTER	19	0.4%	14.9	12.3	3.2	63.2%	52.6%
RUSK	6	0.1%	14.8	12.8	2.7	66.7%	66.7%
SAN PATRICIO	66	1.4%	15.3	13.4	2.4	75.8%	65.2%
SMITH	35	0.7%	15.9	13.5	2.8	62.9%	97.1%
STARR	11	0.2%	14.9	12.9	2.5	100.0%	36.4%
TARRANT	122	2.6%	15.5	12.9	3.0	72.1%	76.2%

COUNTY OF TREATMENT	% USING NEEDLES	% AFRICAN AMERICAN	% ANGLO	% HISPANIC	% CRIMINAL JUSTICE REFERRED	AVG EDUCATION (YEARS)
HALE	1.6%	11.5%	34.4%	52.5%	77.0%	8.2%
HARRIS	1.2%	28.0%	26.2%	34.4%	39.4%	8.4%
HARRISON	2.4%	17.1%	67.5%	13.0%	75.6%	8.7%
HIDALGO	2.0%	1.5%	10.8%	85.2%	70.0%	9.2%
JEFFERSON	0.8%	60.5%	27.1%	12.4%	96.1%	8.7%
JOHNSON	0.0%	2.2%	75.6%	22.2%	33.3%	8.5%
KERR	8.3%	5.6%	44.4%	50.0%	77.8%	8.6%
LA SALLE	0.0%	0.0%	3.7%	96.3%	37.0%	9.0%
LUBBOCK	9.5%	16.7%	19.0%	64.3%	81.0%	8.2%
MIDLAND	11.1%	11.1%	44.4%	44.4%	61.1%	8.4%
MONTGOMERY	2.3%	5.7%	67.8%	24.1%	73.6%	8.1%
NUECES	2.5%	3.7%	19.9%	75.5%	92.6%	8.0%
PANOLA	0.0%	17.6%	70.6%	5.9%	76.5%	9.1%
POTTER	0.0%	10.5%	36.8%	52.6%	94.7%	8.0%
RUSK	0.0%	50.0%	50.0%	0.0%	100.0%	7.8%
SAN PATRICIO	7.6%	4.5%	31.8%	63.6%	69.7%	8.5%
SMITH	5.7%	14.3%	82.9%	2.9%	85.7%	9.0%
STARR	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	7.9%
TARRANT	8.2%	40.2%	35.2%	23.0%	42.6%	8.3%

Characteristics of YOUTH Treatment Clients at Admission, Calendar Year 1998

Statewide Totals by County Where Treatment was Received

COUNTY OF TREATMENT	TOTAL ADMISSIONS	% OF ALL ADMISSIONS	AVERAGE AGE	AVERAGE AGE AT 1ST USE	AVERAGE LAG 1ST USE ADMISSION	% FIRST ADMISSIONS	% MALE
TAYLOR	22	0.5%	15.5	11.8	4.3	54.5%	100.0%
TITUS	6	0.1%	16.0	12.0	4.5	66.7%	83.3%
TRAVIS	502	10.6%	15.3	12.9	2.9	62.2%	67.7%
TYC	423	8.9%	16.2	12.0	4.6	57.2%	96.5%
UVALDE	16	0.3%	15.3	13.4	2.3	100.0%	100.0%
VAN ZANDT	31	0.7%	15.4	12.1	3.8	61.3%	51.6%
WALKER	6	0.1%	15.7	13.8	2.5	33.3%	83.3%
WEBB	123	2.6%	15.3	13.5	2.3	65.0%	82.9%
WICHITA	35	0.7%	15.2	13.2	2.5	77.1%	74.3%
ZAPATA	25	0.5%	15.3	13.7	2.0	100.0%	84.0%

COUNTY OF TREATMENT	% USING NEEDLES	% AFRICAN AMERICAN	% ANGLO	% HISPANIC	% CRIMINAL JUSTICE REFERRED	AVG EDUCATION (YEARS)
TAYLOR	0.0%	9.1%	81.8%	9.1%	100.0%	8.4%
TITUS	16.7%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%	10.7%
TRAVIS	2.2%	18.9%	26.7%	53.8%	80.1%	8.1%
TYC	3.5%	28.4%	24.8%	45.9%	99.8%	8.4%
UVALDE	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	81.3%	8.1%
VAN ZANDT	6.5%	12.9%	74.2%	9.7%	32.3%	9.0%
WALKER	0.0%	0.0%	50.0%	50.0%	33.3%	8.7%
WEBB	3.3%	0.0%	3.3%	95.9%	43.1%	8.3%
WICHITA	2.9%	11.4%	60.0%	28.6%	80.0%	8.6%
ZAPATA	0.0%	0.0%	8.0%	92.0%	52.0%	8.1%

**1998 TEXAS ARRESTS FOR
ALCOHOL, DRUGS, &
VIOLENT CRIMES**

By County

*Source: Texas Department of Public Safety
Analysis by TCADA*

1998 TEXAS ARRESTS - ALCOHOL, DRUGS, AND VIOLENT CRIMES

COUNTY	DWI	LIQUOR LAW VIOLATIONS		PUBLIC INTOXICATION	TRAFFIC ALL DRUGS		POSSESSION ALL DRUGS		TRAFFIC MARIJUANA		POSSESSION MARIJUANA		ALL DRUG OFFENSES		VIOLENT CRIMES
ANDERSON	276	91	395	33	242	5	170	275	129						
ANDREWS	97	18	56	3	40	2	30	43	13						
ANGELINA	254	61	644	41	218	23	131	259	133						
ARANSAS	266	63	578	12	133	4	65	145	39						
ARCHER	48	3	14	.	2	.	2	2	2						
ARMSTRONG	39	1	3	.	1	.	1	1	1						
ATASCOSA	157	28	155	10	100	1	74	110	41						
AUSTIN	53	.	43	.	1	.	1	1	7						
BANDERA	68	12	74	5	27	3	22	32	15						
BASTROP	232	49	307	13	205	6	144	218	66						
BAYLOR	67	56	53	1	26	1	26	27	4						
BEE	236	46	547	4	90	4	75	94	14						
BELL	1,105	297	1,794	106	807	10	522	913	355						
BEXAR	4,539	414	1,047	2,624	3,680	72	3,193	6,304	956						
BLANCO	25	4	42	6	36	6	21	42	2						
BORDEN	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	0					
BOSQUE	91	28	98	2	58	2	40	60	32						
BOWIE	464	59	309	73	285	14	180	358	175						
BRAZORIA	1,093	432	2,867	167	661	27	428	828	328						

COUNTY	DWI PCT OF ALL ARRESTS	LIQUOR LAW PCT OF ALL ARRESTS	PUBLIC INTOXICATION PCT OF ALL ARRESTS	TRAFFIC ALL DRUGS PCT OF ALL ARRESTS		POSSESSION ALL DRUGS PCT OF ALL ARRESTS		TRAFFIC MARIJUANA PCT OF ALL ARRESTS		POSSESSION MARIJUANA PCT OF ALL ARRESTS		ALL DRUG OFFENSES PCT OF ALL ARRESTS		VIOLENT CRIMES PCT OF ALL ARRESTS
ANDERSON	5.1	1.7	7.3	0.6	4.5	5.1	2.4	2.4						
ANDREWS	6.0	1.1	3.5	0.2	2.5	2.7	0.8	0.8						
ANGELINA	3.9	0.9	9.9	0.6	3.3	4.0	2.0	2.0						
ARANSAS	5.5	1.3	11.8	0.2	2.7	3.0	0.8	0.8						
ARCHER	12.4	0.8	3.6	.	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5						
ARMSTRONG	21.7	0.6	1.7	.	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6						
ATASCOSA	1.5	0.4	10.5	0.0	2.8	2.8	0.9	0.9						
AUSTIN	6.0	1.1	5.9	0.4	3.8	4.2	1.6	1.6						
BAILEY	14.1	.	11.4	.	0.3	0.3	1.9	1.9						
BANDERA	6.3	1.1	6.8	0.5	2.5	3.0	1.4	1.4						
BASTROP	4.7	1.0	6.2	0.3	4.2	4.4	1.3	1.3						
BAYLOR	7.1	5.9	5.6	0.1	2.8	2.9	0.4	0.4						
BEE	6.0	1.2	13.9	0.1	2.3	2.4	0.4	0.4						
BELL	3.5	0.9	5.7	0.3	2.5	2.9	1.1	1.1						
BEXAR	5.0	0.5	1.2	2.9	4.1	7.0	1.1	1.1						
BLANCO	4.7	0.7	7.9	1.1	6.7	7.9	0.4	0.4						
BORDEN	0.0	0.0						
BOSQUE	6.1	1.9	6.5	0.1	3.9	4.0	2.1	2.1						
BOWIE	3.6	0.5	2.4	0.6	2.2	2.8	1.4	1.4						
BRAZORIA	3.6	1.4	9.4	0.5	2.2	2.7	1.1	1.1						

COUNTY	DWI	LIQUOR LAW VIOLATIONS	PUBLIC INTOXICATION	TRAFFIC ALL DRUGS	POSSESSION ALL DRUGS	TRAFFIC MARIJUANA	POSSESSION MARIJUANA	ALL DRUG OFFENSES	VIOLENT CRIMES
BRAZOS	1,103	238	832	24	612	4	414	636	131
BREWSTER	89	71	53	3	40	3	34	43	10
BRISCOE	10	16	.	2	4	2	2	6	3
BROOKS	10	.	147	6	521	6	502	527	6
BROWN	182	40	229	26	214	17	135	240	87
BURLESON	53	17	58	.	16	.	15	16	25
BURNET	218	115	297	44	214	18	173	258	39
CALDWELL	197	15	404	24	135	19	83	159	31
CALHOUN	178	8	225	20	79	7	55	99	33
CALLAHAN	78	7	91	3	52	3	35	55	14
CAMERON	1,614	249	6,982	12	1,245	2	845	1,257	544
CAMP	57	3	125	15	23	8	12	38	14
CARSON	64	11	34	2	23	1	12	25	5
CASS	91	28	95	6	42	3	29	48	173
CASTRO	128	39	35	1	18	.	10	19	26
CHAMBERS	31	7	354	5	37	3	27	42	22
CHEROKEE	206	19	305	18	190	3	115	208	119
CHILDRESS	59	34	73	7	62	3	50	69	11
CLAY	21	.	45	4	11	.	8	15	2
COCHRAN	24	6	82	.	13	.	8	13	5

COUNTY	DWI PCT OF ALL ARRESTS	LIQUOR LAW PCT OF ALL ARRESTS	PUBLIC DRUNK PCT OF ALL ARRESTS	DRUG TRAFFIC PCT OF ALL ARRESTS	DRUG POSSESSION PCT OF ALL ARRESTS	TRAFFIC MARIJUANA PCT OF ALL ARRESTS	POSSESSION MARIJUANA PCT OF ALL ARRESTS	ALL DRUG CRIMES PCT OF ALL ARRESTS	VIOLENT CRIMES PCT OF ALL ARRESTS
BRAZOS	7.8	1.7	5.9	0.2	4.3	4.5	0.9	0.9	0.9
BREWSTER	9.5	7.6	5.7	0.3	4.3	4.6	1.1	1.1	1.1
BRISCOE	5.5	8.8	.	1.1	2.2	3.3	1.6	3.3	1.6
BROOKS	0.4	.	5.3	0.2	18.8	19.0	0.2	0.2	0.2
BROWN	2.8	0.6	3.6	0.4	3.3	3.8	1.4	1.4	1.4
BURLESON	3.6	1.2	4.0	.	1.1	1.1	1.7	1.7	1.7
BURNET	4.6	2.4	6.2	0.9	4.5	5.4	0.8	0.8	0.8
CALDWELL	5.0	0.4	10.3	0.6	3.4	4.0	0.8	0.8	0.8
CALHOUN	5.6	0.3	7.1	0.6	2.5	3.1	1.0	1.0	1.0
CALLAHAN	7.7	0.7	9.0	0.3	5.2	5.5	1.4	1.4	1.4
CAMERON	3.6	0.6	15.6	0.0	2.8	2.8	1.2	1.2	1.2
CAMP	4.0	0.2	8.8	1.1	1.6	2.7	1.0	1.0	1.0
CARSON	13.2	2.3	7.0	0.4	4.7	5.1	1.0	1.0	1.0
CASS	2.7	0.8	2.8	0.2	1.3	1.4	5.2	5.2	5.2
CASTRO	11.8	3.6	3.2	0.1	1.7	1.7	2.4	2.4	2.4
CHAMBERS	1.7	0.4	19.7	0.3	2.1	2.3	1.2	1.2	1.2
CHEROKEE	3.9	0.4	5.8	0.3	3.6	4.0	2.3	2.3	2.3
CHILDRESS	4.6	2.6	5.6	0.5	4.8	5.3	0.8	0.8	0.8
CLAY	5.6	.	11.9	1.1	2.9	4.0	0.5	0.5	0.5
COCHRAN	4.6	1.2	15.8	.	2.5	2.5	1.0	1.0	1.0

COUNTY	DWI	LIQUOR LAW VIOLATIONS		PUBLIC INTOXICATION	TRAFFIC ALL DRUGS		POSSESSION ALL DRUGS		TRAFFIC MARIJUANA		POSSESSION MARIJUANA		ALL DRUG OFFENSES		VIOLENT CRIMES
COKE	24	40	6	9	8	9	8	9	8	9	8	9	8	9	1
COLEMAN	39	2	28	23	18	23	18	23	18	23	18	23	18	23	10
COLLIN	645	157	1,112	89	34	789	34	789	34	558	34	558	34	558	321
COLLINGSWORTH	16	6	13	7	1	10	1	10	1	6	1	6	1	6	5
COLORADO	126	45	188	9	5	96	5	96	5	74	5	74	5	74	67
COMAL	364	108	714	18	12	371	12	371	12	310	12	310	12	310	215
COMANCHE	34	29	92	34	26	34	26	34	26	20	26	20	26	20	20
CONCHO	16	1	12	50	44	20	44	20	17	70	17	70	17	70	5
COOKE	212	47	503	12	203	203	119	203	119	215	119	215	119	215	16
CORYELL	294	35	89	7	83	83	7	83	7	78	7	78	7	78	99
COTTLE	6	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	2
CRANE	45	40	26	1	14	14	1	14	1	11	1	11	1	11	2
CROCKETT	35	13	39	12	3	66	3	66	3	48	3	48	3	48	10
CROSBY	57	2	27	4	2	39	2	39	2	26	2	26	2	26	43
CULBERSON	46	2	18	44	5	57	5	57	5	48	5	48	5	48	101
DALLAM	33	73	76	4	18	31	1	31	1	18	1	18	1	18	35
DALLAS	8,673	1,050	23,343	1,623	62	11,288	62	11,288	62	5,279	62	5,279	62	5,279	4,457
DAWSON	73	48	159	22	5	62	5	62	5	51	5	51	5	51	37
DEAF SMITH	70	44	134	21	9	46	9	46	9	30	9	30	9	30	52
DELTA	3	3	13	19	15	19	15	19	15	15	15	15	15	15	6

COUNTY	DWI		LIQUOR LAW		PUBLIC DRUNK		DRUG TRAFFIC		DRUG POSSESS		TRAFFIC MARIJUANA		POSSESSION MARIJUANA		VIOLENT CRIMES	
	PCT OF ALL ARRESTS	PCT OF ALL ARRESTS	PCT OF ALL ARRESTS	PCT OF ALL ARRESTS	PCT OF ALL ARRESTS	PCT OF ALL ARRESTS	PCT OF ALL ARRESTS	PCT OF ALL ARRESTS	PCT OF ALL ARRESTS	PCT OF ALL ARRESTS	PCT OF ALL ARRESTS	PCT OF ALL ARRESTS	PCT OF ALL ARRESTS	PCT OF ALL ARRESTS	PCT OF ALL ARRESTS	PCT OF ALL ARRESTS
COKE	7.5	12.5	1.9	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	0.3
COLEMAN	5.1	0.3	3.7	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	1.3
COLLIN	4.0	1.0	6.9	0.6	0.6	4.9	5.5	4.9	5.5	4.9	5.5	4.9	5.5	4.9	5.5	2.0
COLLINGSWORTH	4.5	1.7	3.6	2.0	2.0	2.8	4.7	2.8	4.7	2.8	4.7	2.8	4.7	2.8	4.7	1.4
COLORADO	4.3	1.5	6.4	0.3	0.3	3.3	3.6	3.3	3.6	3.3	3.6	3.3	3.6	3.3	3.6	2.3
COMAL	4.1	1.2	8.1	0.2	0.2	4.2	4.4	4.2	4.4	4.2	4.4	4.2	4.4	4.2	4.4	2.4
COMANCHE	2.6	2.3	7.1	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	1.6
CONCHO	3.8	0.2	2.9	12.0	12.0	4.8	16.8	4.8	16.8	4.8	16.8	4.8	16.8	4.8	16.8	1.2
COOKE	5.1	1.1	12.1	0.3	0.3	4.9	5.2	4.9	5.2	4.9	5.2	4.9	5.2	4.9	5.2	0.4
CORYELL	4.9	0.6	1.5	0.1	0.1	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.7
COTTLE	7.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	2.6
CRANE	10.1	9.0	5.8	0.2	0.2	3.1	3.4	3.1	3.4	3.1	3.4	3.1	3.4	3.1	3.4	0.4
CROCKETT	3.2	1.2	3.6	1.1	1.1	6.1	7.2	6.1	7.2	6.1	7.2	6.1	7.2	6.1	7.2	0.9
CROSBY	8.7	0.3	4.1	0.6	0.6	5.9	6.6	5.9	6.6	5.9	6.6	5.9	6.6	5.9	6.6	1.5
CULBERSON	5.7	0.2	2.2	5.4	5.4	7.1	12.5	7.1	12.5	7.1	12.5	7.1	12.5	7.1	12.5	0.6
DALLAM	2.1	4.6	4.8	0.3	0.3	2.0	2.2	2.0	2.2	2.0	2.2	2.0	2.2	2.0	2.2	0.5
DALLAS	3.0	0.4	8.0	0.6	0.6	3.8	4.4	3.8	4.4	3.8	4.4	3.8	4.4	3.8	4.4	1.5
DAWSON	4.4	2.9	9.5	1.3	1.3	3.7	5.0	3.7	5.0	3.7	5.0	3.7	5.0	3.7	5.0	2.2
DEAF SMITH	2.9	1.8	5.5	0.9	0.9	1.9	2.8	1.9	2.8	1.9	2.8	1.9	2.8	1.9	2.8	2.2
DELTA	1.2	1.2	5.0	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	2.3

COUNTY	DWI	LIQUOR LAW VIOLATIONS	PUBLIC INTOXICATION	TRAFFIC ALL DRUGS	POSSESSION ALL DRUGS	TRAFFIC MARIJUANA	POSSESSION MARIJUANA	ALL DRUG OFFENSES	VIOLENT CRIMES
DENTON	1,514	366	2,022	141	1,178	28	761	1,319	340
DE WITT	142	18	205	24	50	3	44	74	34
DICKENS	38	11	27	7	27	6	24	34	1
DIMMIT	6	7	91	2	11	2	9	13	9
DONLEY	69	.	30	2	28	2	28	30	14
DUVAL	58	16	50	12	36	5	26	48	33
EASTLAND	105	24	164	12	90	10	60	102	17
ECTOR	1,262	652	2,116	76	903	16	525	979	179
EDWARDS	.	2	9	.	3	.	3	3	3
ELLIS	547	226	599	61	399	17	313	460	169
EL PASO	3,615	1,935	1,883	106	3,173	48	1,950	3,279	1,864
ERATH	172	104	285	14	74	8	68	88	22
FALLS	29	8	32	10	16	2	8	26	36
FANNIN	289	7	204	23	114	3	88	137	61
FAYETTE	76	12	101	9	73	1	57	82	11
FISHER	26	5	3	.	7	.	5	7	6
FLOYD	50	2	45	14	8	2	8	22	3
FOARD	3	2	3	.	.	.	.	.	0
FORT BEND	550	144	1,130	136	651	64	411	787	395
FRANKLIN	22	10	29	3	38	1	29	41	30

COUNTY	DWI PCT OF ALL ARRESTS	LIQUOR LAW PCT OF ALL ARRESTS	PUBLIC DRUNK PCT OF ALL ARRESTS	DRUG TRAFFIC PCT OF ALL ARRESTS	DRUG POSSESS PCT OF ALL ARRESTS	TRAFFIC MARIJUANA PCT OF ALL ARRESTS	POSSESSION MARIJUANA PCT OF ALL ARRESTS	ALL DRUG OFFENSES PCT OF ALL ARRESTS	VIOLENT CRIMES PCT OF ALL ARRESTS
DENTON	4.7	1.1	6.3	0.4	3.7	4.1	1.1	1.1	1.1
DE WITT	5.7	0.7	8.3	1.0	2.0	3.0	1.4	1.4	1.4
DICKENS	9.2	2.7	6.6	1.7	6.6	8.3	0.2	0.2	0.2
DIMMIT	0.9	1.0	13.5	0.3	1.6	1.9	1.3	1.3	1.3
DONLEY	11.5	.	5.0	0.3	4.7	5.0	2.3	2.3	2.3
DUVAL	4.0	1.1	3.4	0.8	2.5	3.3	2.3	2.3	2.3
EASTLAND	6.5	1.5	10.2	0.7	5.6	6.4	1.1	1.1	1.1
ECTOR	4.8	2.5	8.0	0.3	3.4	3.7	0.7	0.7	0.7
EDWARDS	.	1.8	8.2	.	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7
ELLIS	6.3	2.6	6.9	0.7	4.6	5.3	1.9	1.9	1.9
EL PASO	4.8	2.6	2.5	0.1	4.2	4.3	2.5	2.5	2.5
ERATH	5.1	3.1	8.5	0.4	2.2	2.6	0.7	0.7	0.7
FALLS	3.1	0.8	3.4	1.1	1.7	2.7	3.8	3.8	3.8
FANNIN	8.6	0.2	6.0	0.7	3.4	4.1	1.8	1.8	1.8
FAYETTE	5.2	0.8	7.0	0.6	5.0	5.7	0.8	0.8	0.8
FISHER	12.5	2.4	1.4	.	3.4	3.4	2.9	2.9	2.9
FLOYD	8.5	0.3	7.7	2.4	1.4	3.8	0.5	0.5	0.5
FOARD	7.1	4.8	7.1	.	.	.	0.0	0.0	0.0
FORT BEND	2.7	0.7	5.6	0.7	3.2	3.9	2.0	2.0	2.0
FRANKLIN	2.6	1.2	3.4	0.3	4.4	4.8	3.5	3.5	3.5

COUNTY	DWI	LIQUOR LAW VIOLATIONS		PUBLIC INTOXICATION	TRAFFIC ALL DRUGS		POSSESSION ALL DRUGS		TRAFFIC MARIJUANA		POSSESSION MARIJUANA		ALL DRUG OFFENSES		VIOLENT CRIMES
FREESTONE	81	38	77	12	81	7	54	93	19						
FRIO	12	3	160	9	28	9	25	37	20						
GAINES	139	56	109	7	37	4	23	44	13						
GALVESTON	1,541	377	3,197	127	1,407	25	636	1,534	536						
GARZA	86	5	57	5	62	53	67	8							
GILLESPIE	62	59	145	30	54	14	44	84	7						
GLASSCOCK	10	3	3	1	1	1	2	1	2						
GOLIAD	56	58	4	4	25	3	18	29	7						
GONZALES	190	5	244	6	83	2	52	89	33						
GRAY	155	32	80	26	102	7	68	128	35						
GRAYSON	376	175	1,025	106	568	12	311	674	131						
GREGG	693	444	1,103	61	712	9	418	773	240						
GRIMES	141	24	169	12	65	42	77	45							
GUADALUPE	385	100	537	49	393	12	288	442	65						
HALE	323	58	571	9	119	6	95	128	33						
HALL	51	3	49	1	32	1	30	33	11						
HAMILTON	44	17	91	5	37	5	28	42	7						
HANSFORD	10	2	5	1	5	4	6	1							
HARDEMAN	35	3	31	3	55	3	44	58	10						
HARDIN	314	330	312	2	373	2	316	375	95						

COUNTY	DWI PCT OF ALL ARRESTS	LIQUOR LAW PCT OF ALL ARRESTS	PUBLIC DRUNK PCT OF ALL ARRESTS	TRAFFIC DRUGS PCT OF ALL ARRESTS		POSSESSION DRUGS PCT OF ALL ARRESTS		TRAFFIC MARIJUANA PCT OF ALL ARRESTS		POSSESSION MARIJUANA PCT OF ALL ARRESTS		VIOLENT CRIMES PCT OF ALL ARRESTS	
				ALL ARRESTS	PCT OF ALL ARRESTS	ALL ARRESTS	PCT OF ALL ARRESTS	ALL ARRESTS	PCT OF ALL ARRESTS	ALL ARRESTS	PCT OF ALL ARRESTS	ALL ARRESTS	PCT OF ALL ARRESTS
FREESTONE	4.9	2.3	4.7	0.7	4.9	5.7	1.2						
FRIO	0.8	0.2	10.8	0.6	1.9	2.5	1.3						
GAINES	10.2	4.1	8.0	0.5	2.7	3.2	1.0						
GALVESTON	4.1	1.0	8.4	0.3	3.7	4.0	1.4						
GARZA	8.9	0.5	5.9	0.5	6.4	7.0	0.8						
GILLESPIE	3.0	2.9	7.0	1.5	2.6	4.1	0.3						
GLASSCOCK	16.7	5.0	5.0	1.7	1.7	1.7	3.3						
GOLIAD	5.7	0.2	5.9	0.4	2.5	2.9	0.7						
GONZALES	7.3	0.2	9.3	0.2	3.2	3.4	1.3						
GRAY	4.8	1.0	2.5	0.8	3.2	4.0	1.1						
GRAYSON	2.3	1.1	6.2	0.6	3.4	4.1	0.8						
GREGG	3.5	2.3	5.6	0.3	3.6	3.9	1.2						
GRIMES	5.4	0.9	6.5	0.5	2.5	2.9	1.7						
GUADALUPE	4.6	1.2	6.4	0.6	4.7	5.3	0.8						
HALE	5.0	0.9	8.8	0.1	1.8	2.0	0.5						
HALL	9.4	0.6	9.0	0.2	5.9	6.1	2.0						
HAMILTON	5.3	2.0	10.9	0.6	4.4	5.0	0.8						
HANSFORD	5.3	1.1	2.7	0.5	2.7	3.2	0.5						
HARDEMAN	5.1	0.2	4.5	0.4	8.0	8.5	1.5						
HARDIN	4.9	5.2	4.9	0.0	5.9	5.9	1.5						

COUNTY	DWI	LIQUOR LAW VIOLATIONS		PUBLIC INTOXICATION	TRAFFIC ALL DRUGS		POSSESSION ALL DRUGS		TRAFFIC MARIJUANA		POSSESSION MARIJUANA		ALL DRUG OFFENSES		VIOLENT CRIMES
		2,065	2,993		28,599	194	15,649	40	6,032	15,843	4,201				
HARRIS	171	31	389	24	100	12	48	124	112						
HARRISON	24	6	9	6	11	3	4	17	2						
HARTLEY	11	12	7	.	3	3	3	3	6						
HASKELL	235	395	599	69	363	50	278	432	146						
HAYS	6	3	6	.	2	.	2	2	3						
HEMPHILL	395	169	559	25	375	4	228	400	105						
HENDERSON	5,376	334	8,980	140	1,917	69	1,358	2,057	1,064						
HIDALGO	114	12	141	18	97	12	46	115	36						
HILL	197	140	97	5	63	.	16	68	35						
HOCKLEY	276	41	237	5	121	1	98	126	60						
HOOD	196	4	201	3	231	.	157	234	83						
HOPKINS	18	2	64	11	29	8	21	40	24						
HOUSTON	139	67	604	23	193	9	136	216	46						
HOWARD	33	1	42	.	151	.	139	151	2						
HUDSPETH	407	100	938	29	293	14	203	322	460						
HUNT	169	12	210	13	82	4	56	95	29						
HUTCHINSON	28	3	7	4	5	4	3	9	5						
IRION	46	31	32	6	20	1	18	26	5						
JACK	99	14	143	2	62	.	54	64	12						
JACKSON															

COUNTY	DWI PCT OF ALL ARRESTS	LIQUOR LAW PCT OF ALL ARRESTS	PUBLIC DRUNK PCT OF ALL ARRESTS	TRAFFIC DRUGS		POSSESSION DRUGS		TRAFFIC MARIJUANA		POSSESSION MARIJUANA		VIOLENT CRIMES PCT OF ALL ARRESTS	
				PCT OF ALL ARRESTS	PCT OF ALL ARRESTS								
HARRIS	0.6	0.8	7.8	0.1	4.3	4.3	1.1						
HARRISON	3.5	0.6	8.0	0.5	2.1	2.6	2.3						
HARTLEY	9.8	2.5	3.7	2.5	4.5	7.0	0.8						
HASKELL	2.7	2.9	1.7	.	0.7	0.7	1.4						
HAYS	1.8	3.0	4.6	0.5	2.8	3.3	1.1						
HEMPHILL	3.1	1.5	3.1	.	1.0	1.0	1.5						
HENDERSON	4.4	1.9	6.2	0.3	4.1	4.4	1.2						
HIDALGO	7.6	0.5	12.5	0.2	2.7	2.9	1.5						
HILL	3.2	0.3	3.9	0.5	2.7	3.2	1.0						
HOCKLEY	6.8	4.8	3.3	0.2	2.2	2.3	1.2						
HOOD	5.1	0.8	4.4	0.1	2.2	2.3	1.1						
HOPKINS	4.6	0.1	4.7	0.1	5.4	5.5	1.9						
HOUSTON	1.8	0.2	6.2	1.1	2.8	3.9	2.3						
HOWARD	2.3	1.1	9.9	0.4	3.2	3.5	0.8						
HUDSPETH	4.0	0.1	5.1	.	18.4	18.4	0.2						
HUNT	2.8	0.7	6.3	0.2	2.0	2.2	3.1						
HUTCHINSON	6.0	0.4	7.5	0.5	2.9	3.4	1.0						
IRION	17.7	1.9	4.4	2.5	3.2	5.7	3.2						
JACK	5.8	3.9	4.0	0.8	2.5	3.3	0.6						
JACKSON	5.9	0.8	8.5	0.1	3.7	3.8	0.7						

COUNTY	DWI	LIQUOR LAW VIOLATIONS		PUBLIC INTOXICATION		TRAFFIC ALL DRUGS		POSSESSION ALL DRUGS		TRAFFIC MARIJUANA		POSSESSION MARIJUANA		ALL DRUG OFFENSES		VIOLENT CRIMES	
JASPER	27	10	439	26	152	17	101	178	32								
JEFF DAVIS	1	16	6	1	4	1	4	5	8								
JEFFERSON	853	131	995	670	2,365	21	1,382	3,035	397								
JIM HOGG	15	52	52	6	156	2	142	162	3								
JIM WELLS	389	46	659	77	253	8	204	330	90								
JOHNSON	523	41	430	20	242	9	175	262	177								
JONES	142	21	80	3	29	2	22	32	15								
KARNES	27	31	138	1	15	13	16	19	19								
KAUFMAN	226	44	314	73	400	9	189	473	199								
KENDALL	266	16	145	16	110	2	78	126	12								
KENEDY	17	5	27	1	5	1	5	6	0								
KENT	1	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1								
KERR	235	65	398	22	204	12	165	226	29								
KIMBLE	102	6	111	52	197	37	169	249	4								
KING																	
KINNEY	33	10	40	5	5	5	5	5	0								
KLEBERG	212	111	503	12	447	1	400	459	48								
KNOX	14	24	15	3	3	2	2	3	10								
LAMAR	261	65	391	18	204	6	136	222	178								
LAMB	141	18	117	5	25	2	11	30	12								

COUNTY	DWI PCT OF ALL ARRESTS	LIQUOR LAW PCT OF ALL ARRESTS	PUBLIC DRUNK PCT OF ALL ARRESTS	DRUG TRAFFIC PCT OF ALL ARRESTS	DRUG POSSESS PCT OF ALL ARRESTS	TRAFFIC MARIJUANA PCT OF ALL ARRESTS	POSSESSION MARIJUANA PCT OF ALL ARRESTS	VIOLENT CRIMES PCT OF ALL ARRESTS
JASPER	0.7	0.3	11.2	0.7	3.9	4.5	0.8	0.8
JEFF DAVIS	1.0	15.7	5.9	1.0	3.9	4.9	7.8	7.8
JEFFERSON	2.7	0.4	3.2	2.2	7.6	9.7	1.3	1.3
JIM HOGG	1.1		3.9	0.5	11.8	12.2	0.2	0.2
JIM WELLS	5.4	0.6	9.1	1.1	3.5	4.6	1.2	1.2
JOHNSON	8.9	0.7	7.3	0.3	4.1	4.5	3.0	3.0
JONES	9.7	1.4	5.5	0.2	2.0	2.2	1.0	1.0
KARNES	2.4	2.7	12.1	0.1	1.3	1.4	1.7	1.7
KAUFMAN	3.0	0.6	4.1	1.0	5.3	6.2	2.6	2.6
KENDALL	10.4	0.6	5.7	0.6	4.3	4.9	0.5	0.5
KENEDY	11.6		18.5	0.7	3.4	4.1	0.0	0.0
KENT	3.3	16.7	3.3		3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3
KERR	4.4	1.2	7.5	0.4	3.8	4.2	0.5	0.5
KIMBLE	5.0	0.3	5.5	2.6	9.7	12.3	0.2	0.2
KING							0.0	0.0
KINNEY	10.4	3.2	12.7		1.6	1.6	0.0	0.0
KLEBERG	3.3	1.7	7.7	0.2	6.9	7.0	0.7	0.7
KNOX	3.3	5.7	3.5		0.7	0.7	2.4	2.4
LAMAR	3.3	0.8	5.0	0.2	2.6	2.8	2.3	2.3
LAMB	10.3	1.3	8.6	0.4	1.8	2.2	0.9	0.9

COUNTY	DWI	LIQUOR LAW VIOLATIONS	PUBLIC INTOXICATION	TRAFFIC ALL DRUGS	POSSESSION ALL DRUGS	TRAFFIC MARIJUANA	POSSESSION MARIJUANA	ALL DRUG OFFENSES	VIOLENT CRIMES
LAMPASAS	132	92	289	32	158	27	135	190	25
LA SALLE	50	7	67	1	21	.	17	22	8
LAVACA	88	18	94	6	32	4	21	38	11
LEE	91	16	55	4	33	2	22	37	50
LEON	69	34	89	16	118	9	84	134	23
LIBERTY	222	39	537	38	220	4	170	258	170
LIMESTONE	105	40	101	10	91	2	56	101	105
LIPSCOMB	7	3	3	.	2	.	2	2	4
LIVE OAK	96	11	189	5	42	5	31	47	4
LLANO	22	15	81	.	2	.	2	2	10
LOVING	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	0
LUBBOCK	627	428	1,724	274	1,023	27	650	1,297	517
LYNN	77	6	53	2	40	2	35	42	6
MC CULLOCH	45	11	52	2	24	2	17	26	6
MC LENNAN	1,182	620	1,423	51	860	35	566	911	658
MC MULLEN	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	2
MADISON	88	11	89	3	44	1	24	47	20
MARION	130	13	63	30	86	3	52	116	47
MARTIN	45	1	46	.	2	.	.	2	1
MASON	12	3	1	.	9	.	5	9	2

COUNTY	DWI PCT OF ALL ARRESTS	LIQUOR LAW PCT OF ALL ARRESTS	PUBLIC DRUNK PCT OF ALL ARRESTS	DRUG TRAFFIC PCT OF ALL ARRESTS	DRUG POSSESS PCT OF ALL ARRESTS	TRAFFIC MARIJUANA PCT OF ALL ARRESTS	POSSESSION MARIJUANA PCT OF ALL ARRESTS	ALL DRUG OFFENSES PCT OF ALL ARRESTS	VIOLENT CRIMES PCT OF ALL ARRESTS
LAMPASAS	3.2	2.2	7.0	0.8	3.8	4.6	0.6	0.6	0.6
LA SALLE	9.5	1.3	12.7	0.2	4.0	4.2	1.5	1.5	1.5
LAVACA	5.6	1.1	5.9	0.4	2.0	2.4	0.7	0.7	0.7
LEE	7.4	1.3	4.5	0.3	2.7	3.0	4.1	4.1	4.1
LEON	4.5	2.2	5.8	1.0	7.7	8.7	1.5	1.5	1.5
LIBERTY	3.7	0.6	8.9	0.6	3.6	4.3	2.8	2.8	2.8
LIMESTONE	3.8	1.5	3.7	0.4	3.3	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.8
LIPSCOMB	4.9	2.1	2.1	.	1.4	1.4	2.8	2.8	2.8
LIVE OAK	8.1	0.9	16.0	0.4	3.5	4.0	0.3	0.3	0.3
LLANO	3.1	2.1	11.3	.	0.3	0.3	1.4	1.4	1.4
LOVING	.	.	.	.	.	.	0.0	0.0	0.0
LUBBOCK	2.5	1.7	6.8	1.1	4.0	5.1	2.0	2.0	2.0
LYNN	8.7	0.7	6.0	0.2	4.5	4.7	0.7	0.7	0.7
MC CULLOCH	5.4	1.3	6.3	0.2	2.9	3.1	0.7	0.7	0.7
MC LENNAN	4.3	2.3	5.2	0.2	3.1	3.3	2.4	2.4	2.4
MC MULLEN	.	.	16.7	.	.	.	33.3	33.3	33.3
MADISON	6.5	0.8	6.6	0.2	3.3	3.5	1.5	1.5	1.5
MARION	6.2	0.6	3.0	1.4	4.1	5.6	2.3	2.3	2.3
MARTIN	12.7	0.3	13.0	.	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.3
MASON	11.3	2.8	0.9	.	8.5	8.5	1.9	1.9	1.9

COUNTY	DWI	LIQUOR LAW VIOLATIONS		PUBLIC INTOXICATION	TRAFFIC ALL DRUGS		POSSESSION ALL DRUGS		TRAFFIC MARIJUANA		POSSESSION MARIJUANA		ALL DRUG OFFENSES		VIOLENT CRIMES
MATAGORDA	162	55	595	12	180	2	112	192	2	112	192	107			
MAVERICK	198	3	1,059	16	285	2	216	301	2	216	301	61			
MEDINA	163	30	179	3	56	1	43	59	1	43	59	34			
MENARD	15	3	17	12	73	7	55	85	7	55	85	2			
MIDLAND	1,024	493	860	116	708	16	458	824	16	458	824	158			
MILAM	136	38	187	13	77	3	56	90	3	56	90	76			
MILLS	16	2	15	1	26	.	26	27	.	26	27	6			
MITCHELL	95	55	65	.	75	.	70	75	.	70	75	15			
MONTAGUE	196	5	85	17	109	1	67	126	1	67	126	18			
MONTGOMERY	618	99	1,074	117	676	28	492	793	28	492	793	257			
MOORE	206	50	190	9	59	4	38	68	4	38	68	41			
MORRIS	40	29	69	45	68	31	42	113	31	42	113	60			
MOTLEY	14	1	5	.	4	.	2	4	.	2	4	0			
NACOGDOCHES	402	46	632	1	215	1	156	216	1	156	216	161			
NAVARRO	333	30	404	65	284	4	185	349	4	185	349	108			
NEWTON	46	55	63	18	43	3	28	61	3	28	61	14			
NOLAN	235	67	183	16	94	6	81	110	6	81	110	32			
NUEGES	1,248	1,154	5,028	23	2,879	22	1,516	2,902	22	1,516	2,902	758			
OCHILTREE	116	122	76	8	36	4	29	44	4	29	44	32			
OLDHAM	23	3	2	2	56	.	40	58	.	40	58	1			

COUNTY	DWI PCT OF ALL ARRESTS		LIQUOR LAW PCT OF ALL ARRESTS		PUBLIC DRUNK PCT OF ALL ARRESTS		TRAFFIC ALL DRUGS PCT OF ALL ARRESTS		POSSESSION ALL DRUGS PCT OF ALL ARRESTS		TRAFFIC MARIJUANA PCT OF ALL ARRESTS		POSSESSION MARIJUANA PCT OF ALL ARRESTS		VIOLENT CRIMES PCT OF ALL ARRESTS
MATAGORDA	2.6	0.9	9.4	0.2	2.9	3.0	1.7								
MAVERICK	2.5	0.0	13.2	0.2	3.5	3.7	0.8								
MEDINA	7.4	1.4	8.1	0.1	2.5	2.7	1.5								
MENARD	2.9	0.6	3.3	2.3	14.3	16.6	0.4								
MIDLAND	4.6	2.2	3.9	0.5	3.2	3.7	0.7								
MILAM	4.8	1.4	6.6	0.5	2.7	3.2	2.7								
MILLS	5.7	0.7	5.4	0.4	9.3	9.6	2.1								
MITCHELL	8.3	4.8	5.7	.	6.6	6.6	1.3								
MONTAGUE	11.7	0.3	5.1	1.0	6.5	7.5	1.1								
MONTGOMERY	2.7	0.4	4.7	0.5	2.9	3.4	1.1								
MOORE	8.8	2.1	8.1	0.4	2.5	2.9	1.8								
MORRIS	2.0	1.5	3.5	2.3	3.5	5.8	3.1								
MOTLEY	15.2	1.1	5.4	.	4.3	4.3	0.0								
NACOGDOCHES	5.1	0.6	8.1	0.0	2.8	2.8	2.1								
NAVARRO	4.9	0.4	5.9	1.0	4.2	5.1	1.6								
NEWTON	4.3	5.1	5.9	1.7	4.0	5.7	1.3								
NOLAN	9.3	2.7	7.3	0.6	3.7	4.4	1.3								
NUEGES	2.1	1.9	8.3	0.0	4.8	4.8	1.3								
OCHILTREE	5.0	5.2	3.3	0.3	1.5	1.9	1.4								
OLDHAM	6.6	0.9	0.6	0.6	16.1	16.7	0.3								

COUNTY	DWI	LIQUOR LAW VIOLATIONS	PUBLIC INTOXICATION	TRAFFIC ALL DRUGS	POSSESSION ALL DRUGS	TRAFFIC MARIJUANA	POSSESSION MARIJUANA	ALL DRUG OFFENSES	VIOLENT CRIMES
ORANGE	236	39	580	41	360	26	186	401	134
PALO PINTO	227	23	339	57	91	1	60	148	51
PANOLA	53	24	230	28	140	1	98	168	70
PARKER	562	29	347	35	316	12	231	351	50
PARMER	104	44	33	15	69	4	43	84	8
PECOS	28	45	226	1	19	.	10	20	15
POLK	162	39	538	8	237	7	124	245	65
POTTER	557	534	2,063	69	362	11	224	431	371
PRESIDIO	11	26	25	2	40	2	31	42	1
RAINS	42	5	30	6	24	2	15	30	10
RANDALL	303	281	144	10	85	7	65	95	38
REAGAN	34	4	30	.	17	.	14	17	8
REAL	8	6	6	4	5	3	4	9	2
RED RIVER	99	7	68	15	53	2	41	68	23
REEVES	69	36	229	4	53	3	29	57	17
REFUGIO	77	4	125	6	94	1	72	100	11
ROBERTS	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	0
ROBERTSON	78	11	141	9	59	1	37	68	39
ROCKWALL	326	19	272	30	443	11	296	473	43
RUNNELS	94	78	39	4	46	3	43	50	14

COUNTY	DWI PCT OF ALL ARRESTS	LIQUOR LAW PCT OF ALL ARRESTS	PUBLIC DRUNK PCT OF ALL ARRESTS	TRAFFIC DRUG PCT OF ALL ARRESTS	DRUG POSSESS PCT OF ALL ARRESTS	TRAFFIC MARIJUANA PCT OF ALL ARRESTS	DRUG ARRESTS PCT OF ALL ARRESTS	POSSESSION MARIJUANA PCT OF ALL ARRESTS	VIOLENT CRIMES PCT OF ALL ARRESTS
ORANGE	2.6	0.4	6.5	0.5	4.0	4.5	4.5	1.5	1.5
PALO PINTO	6.0	0.6	8.9	1.5	2.4	3.9	3.9	1.3	1.3
PANOLA	1.8	0.8	7.8	1.0	4.8	5.7	5.7	2.4	2.4
PARKER	9.1	0.5	5.6	0.6	5.1	5.7	5.7	0.8	0.8
PARMER	10.0	4.2	3.2	1.4	6.6	8.1	8.1	0.8	0.8
PECOS	1.6	2.5	12.7	0.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.8	0.8
POLK	2.5	0.6	8.2	0.1	3.6	3.7	3.7	1.0	1.0
POTTER	2.0	1.9	7.4	0.2	1.3	1.5	1.5	1.3	1.3
PRESIDIO	1.8	4.4	4.2	0.3	6.7	7.0	7.0	0.2	0.2
RAINS	3.7	0.4	2.6	0.5	2.1	2.6	2.6	0.9	0.9
RANDALL	5.9	5.5	2.8	0.2	1.7	1.9	1.9	0.7	0.7
REAGAN	9.7	1.1	8.6	.	4.9	4.9	4.9	2.3	2.3
REAL	3.7	2.8	2.8	1.8	2.3	4.1	4.1	0.9	0.9
RED RIVER	6.3	0.4	4.4	1.0	3.4	4.4	4.4	1.5	1.5
REEVES	3.8	2.0	12.4	0.2	2.9	3.1	3.1	0.9	0.9
REFUGIO	5.8	0.3	9.4	0.5	7.1	7.5	7.5	0.8	0.8
ROBERTS	14.3	.	.	.	.	.	.	0.0	0.0
ROBERTSON	3.7	0.5	6.8	0.4	2.8	3.3	3.3	1.9	1.9
ROCKWALL	4.8	0.3	4.0	0.4	6.6	7.0	7.0	0.6	0.6
RUNNELS	7.5	6.3	3.1	0.3	3.7	4.0	4.0	1.1	1.1

COUNTY	DWI	LIQUOR LAW VIOLATIONS		PUBLIC INTOXICATION		TRAFFIC ALL DRUGS		POSSESSION ALL DRUGS		TRAFFIC MARIJUANA		POSSESSION MARIJUANA		ALL DRUG OFFENSES		VIOLENT CRIMES	
RUSK	150	67	123	9	115	2	90	124	54								
SABINE	39	38	85	30	29	4	16	59	19								
SAN AUGUSTINE	43		71	2	15		11	17	16								
SAN JACINTO	34	12	98		40		32	40	35								
SAN PATRICIO	769	109	887	18	341	14	246	359	61								
SAN SABA	55	1	40	2	39	1	33	41	7								
SCHLEICHER	31	14	18	1	22		16	23	1								
SCURRY	139	27	203		73		60	73	13								
SHACKELFORD	18	6	7		6		4	6	2								
SHELBY	197	26	254	40	48	3	24	88	21								
SHERMAN	22	2	11		11		11	11	0								
SMITH	745	243	1,297	101	653	31	465	754	350								
SOMERVELL	77	28	167	5	108		92	113	8								
STARR	220	8	842	29	185	20	115	214	58								
STEPHENS	38	3	44		22		16	22	2								
STERLING	20	2	6		14		14	14	1								
STONEWALL	14	5	4	1		1		1	5								
SUTTON	24	8	30	1	100		82	101	9								
SWISHER	177	42	51	6	60	1	47	66	27								
TARRANT	6,499	5,318	10,415	503	7,979	25	4,158	8,482	2,612								

COUNTY	DWI PCT OF ALL ARRESTS		LIQUOR LAW PCT OF ALL ARRESTS		PUBLIC DRUNK PCT OF ALL ARRESTS		TRAFFIC DRUGS PCT OF ALL ARRESTS		POSSESSION DRUGS PCT OF ALL ARRESTS		TRAFFIC MARIJUANA PCT OF ALL ARRESTS		POSSESSION MARIJUANA PCT OF ALL ARRESTS		VIOLENT CRIMES PCT OF ALL ARRESTS	
RUSK	5.5	2.4	4.5	0.3	4.2	4.5	4.5	2.0								
SABINE	3.4	3.3	7.3	2.6	2.5	5.1	1.6									
SAN AUGUSTINE	4.5		7.5	0.2	1.6	1.8	1.7									
SAN JACINTO	1.4	0.5	4.0		1.6	1.6	1.4									
SAN PATRICIO	7.7	1.1	8.9	0.2	3.4	3.6	0.6									
SAN SABA	10.3	0.2	7.5	0.4	7.3	7.7	1.3									
SCHLEICHER	8.7	3.9	5.1	0.3	6.2	6.5	0.3									
SCURRY	6.2	1.2	9.0		3.2	3.2	0.6									
SHACKELFORD	10.5	3.5	4.1		3.5	3.5	1.2									
SHELBY	9.2	1.2	11.8	1.9	2.2	4.1	1.0									
SHERMAN	11.7	1.1	5.9		5.9	5.9	0.0									
SMITH	4.3	1.4	7.5	0.6	3.8	4.3	2.0									
SOMERVELL	5.2	1.9	11.4	0.3	7.3	7.7	0.5									
STARR	3.8	0.1	14.7	0.5	3.2	3.7	1.0									
STEPHENS	6.0	0.5	6.9		3.5	3.5	0.3									
STERLING	15.6	1.6	4.7		10.9	10.9	0.8									
STONEWALL	13.2	4.7	3.8	0.9		0.9	4.7									
SUTTON	3.0	1.0	3.7	0.1	12.3	12.5	1.1									
SWISHER	11.7	2.8	3.4	0.4	4.0	4.4	1.8									
TARRANT	3.1	2.6	5.0	0.2	3.9	4.1	1.3									

COUNTY	DWI	LIQUOR LAW VIOLATIONS		PUBLIC INTOXICATION	TRAFFIC ALL DRUGS		POSSESSION ALL DRUGS		TRAFFIC MARIJUANA		POSSESSION MARIJUANA		ALL DRUG OFFENSES		VIOLENT CRIMES
TAYLOR	466	60	727	42	723	18	466	765	151						
TERRELL	1	5	8	1		1		1						1	
TERRY	159	25	129	0	57	0	46	57	12					2	
THROCKMORTON		1	1											2	
TITUS	270	72	411	16	132	3	92	148	142						
TOM GREEN	659	255	794	13	637	8	505	650	110						
TRAVIS*	5,535	4,111	9,409	367	4,270	30	2,110	4,637	1,255						
TRINITY	109	3	291	2	31		21	33	21						
TYLER	47	3	57	8	36	5	28	44	26						
UPSHUR	167	36	199	12	132	4	101	144	45						
UPTON	26	4	22		6		6	6	2						
UVALDE	98	29	185	28	68	7	56	96	26						
VAL VERDE	188	55	633	4	169	4	97	173	43						
VAN ZANDT	180	21	170	1	70	1	36	71	73						
VICTORIA	457	309	978	8	306	1	223	314	101						
WALKER	174	28	268	17	92		77	109	111						
WALLER	62	21	184	28	134	22	91	162	68						
WARD	203	97	143	11	93	7	65	104	27						
WASHINGTON	152	99	195	32	137	7	98	169	57						
WEBB	975	1	491	3	930	2	649	933	351						

COUNTY	DWI PCT OF ALL ARRESTS		LIQUOR LAW PCT OF ALL ARRESTS		PUBLIC DRUNK PCT OF ALL ARRESTS		TRAFFIC DRUG PCT OF ALL ARRESTS		POSSESSION DRUG PCT OF ALL ARRESTS		TRAFFIC MARIJUANA PCT OF ALL ARRESTS		POSSESSION MARIJUANA PCT OF ALL ARRESTS		VIOLENT CRIMES PCT OF ALL ARRESTS	
TAYLOR	3.8	0.5	6.0	0.3	5.9	6.3	1.2									
TERRELL	1.3	6.4	10.3	1.3		1.3										
TERRY	8.1	1.3	6.6	0.0	2.9	2.9	0.6									
THROCKMORTON		7.1	7.1				14.3									
TITUS	4.9	1.3	7.4	0.3	2.4	2.7	2.6									
TOM GREEN	5.0	2.0	6.1	0.1	4.9	5.0	0.8									
TRAVIS*	4.1	3.0	7.0	0.3	3.2	3.4	0.9									
TRINITY	6.0	0.2	16.0	0.1	1.7	1.8	1.2									
TYLER	4.5	0.3	5.5	0.8	3.5	4.3	2.5									
UPSHUR	4.5	1.0	5.3	0.3	3.5	3.9	1.2									
UPTON	8.3	1.3	7.1		1.9	1.9	0.6									
UVALDE	3.1	0.9	5.8	0.9	2.1	3.0	0.8									
VAL VERDE	4.1	1.2	13.9	0.1	3.7	3.8	0.9									
VAN ZANDT	7.7	0.9	7.2	0.0	3.0	3.0	3.1									
VICTORIA	4.0	2.7	8.7	0.1	2.7	2.8	0.9									
WALKER	4.7	0.8	7.3	0.5	2.5	3.0	3.0									
WALLER	2.1	0.7	6.3	1.0	4.6	5.6	2.3									
WARD	8.3	4.0	5.9	0.5	3.8	4.3	1.1									
WASHINGTON	4.2	2.7	5.4	0.9	3.8	4.7	1.6									
WEBB	5.9	0.0	3.0	0.0	5.6	5.6	2.1									

COUNTY	DWI	LIQUOR LAW VIOLATIONS		PUBLIC INTOXICATION	TRAFFIC ALL DRUGS		POSSESSION ALL DRUGS		TRAFFIC MARIJUANA		POSSESSION MARIJUANA		ALL DRUG OFFENSES		VIOLENT CRIMES
		8	529		8	122	3	87	130	131					
WHARTON	78	54	529	8	122	3	87	130	131						
WHEELER	17	8	9	5	1	1		6	16						
WICHITA	767	166	1,678	9	511	7	315	520	288						
WILBARGER	99	3	132	1	46	1	35	47	27						
WILLACY	125	18	316	6	110	5	88	116	52						
WILLIAMSON	1,156	549	1,300	47	1,106	13	805	1,153	281						
WILSON	123	1	219	9	83	4	58	92	31						
WINKLER	38	115	121	2	27		22	29	18						
WISE	100	1	128	15	100	4	70	115	38						
WOOD	110	47	195	19	88	7	59	107	51						
YOAKUM	30	82	24	9	8	3	5	17	6						
YOUNG	59	49	120	8	41	3	34	49	5						
ZAPATA	10	16	84		9		3	9	5						
ZAVALA	19	71	427	1	13		9	14	8						
TOTALS*	84,570	31,995	166,604	10,746	90,684	1,803	52,689	101,430	32,671						

COUNTY	DWI PCT OF ALL ARRESTS	LIQUOR LAW PCT OF ALL ARRESTS	PUBLIC DRUNK PCT OF ALL ARRESTS	TRAFFIC ALL DRUGS PCT OF ALL ARRESTS		POSSESSION ALL DRUGS PCT OF ALL ARRESTS		TRAFFIC MARIJUANA PCT OF ALL ARRESTS		POSSESSION MARIJUANA PCT OF ALL ARRESTS		VIOLENT CRIMES PCT OF ALL ARRESTS	
				0.1	2.2	2.4	2.4	0.1	3.3	3.1	1.8		
WHARTON	1.4	1.0	9.6	0.1	2.2	2.4	2.4	0.4	5.8				
WHEELER	6.1	2.9	3.2	1.8	0.4	2.2	2.2	0.4	5.8				
WICHITA	4.9	1.1	10.8	0.1	3.3	3.3	3.3	1.8	1.8				
WILBARGER	6.5	0.2	8.7	0.1	3.0	3.1	3.1	1.8	1.8				
WILLACY	4.8	0.7	12.2	0.2	4.2	4.5	4.5	2.0	2.0				
WILLIAMSON	4.5	2.1	5.1	0.2	4.3	4.5	4.5	1.1	1.1				
WILSON	4.7	0.0	8.4	0.3	3.2	3.5	3.5	1.2	1.2				
WINKLER	2.6	7.9	8.3	0.1	1.9	2.0	2.0	1.2	1.2				
WISE	5.6	0.1	7.1	0.8	5.6	6.4	6.4	2.1	2.1				
WOOD	3.2	1.4	5.7	0.6	2.6	3.2	3.2	1.5	1.5				
YOAKUM	3.9	10.8	3.1	1.2	1.0	2.2	2.2	0.8	0.8				
YOUNG	2.3	1.9	4.7	0.3	1.6	1.9	1.9	0.2	0.2				
ZAPATA	2.0	3.1	16.5		1.8	1.8	1.8	1.0	1.0				
ZAVALA	1.1	4.1	24.4	0.1	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.5	0.5				

**STATEWIDE
DEMOGRAPHICS FOR
1998 ARRESTS**

Adult & Youth

Source: Texas Department of Public Safety

Age and Sex of Persons Arrested 18 Years of Age and Over - STATEWIDE

Calendar Year 1998

Classification of Offenses	Sex	AGE																Total
		18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-over	
Murder and Nonnegligent Manslaughter	M	70	52	51	44	28	44	26	114	81	69	52	28	20	12	9	10	710
	F	5	2	5	3	6	4	5	15	15	10	10	6	5	4	1	0	96
Manslaughter by Negligence	M	7	8	11	18	7	3	8	35	18	12	8	5	6	3	2	3	154
	F	1	2	2	0	0	1	0	5	4	3	1	0	0	1	1	1	22
Forcible Rape	M	127	116	124	90	78	74	66	294	333	301	184	100	73	32	12	29	2,033
	F	0	1	2	3	0	0	0	3	5	6	4	0	1	0	0	0	25
Robbery	M	533	438	322	265	243	189	165	609	511	435	215	104	30	7	7	3	4,076
	F	63	48	31	29	22	26	21	118	110	75	34	10	5	1	0	1	594
Aggravated Assault	M	843	797	724	687	614	595	527	2,503	2,214	2,122	1,527	816	514	284	174	198	15,139
	F	172	134	138	150	143	129	115	649	665	616	378	189	76	39	19	27	3,639
Burglary-- Breaking or Entering	M	1,744	1,277	813	647	486	365	347	1,378	1,201	982	585	210	89	31	17	20	10,192
	F	99	73	61	60	47	49	39	166	150	141	70	40	14	6	1	4	1,020
Larceny--Theft (except auto theft)	M	3,969	3,036	2,429	1,785	1,555	1,385	1,222	5,402	5,142	4,630	3,295	1,796	837	410	220	290	37,403
	F	2,014	1,745	1,377	1,200	1,053	1,006	906	3,817	3,229	2,627	1,786	945	435	299	135	215	22,789
Motor Vehicle Theft	M	705	519	418	277	220	193	201	775	702	533	298	135	58	28	13	9	5,084
	F	94	51	51	61	40	36	34	180	159	117	54	25	8	3	0	1	914
Other Assaults	M	2,568	2,533	2,467	2,623	2,465	2,464	2,545	12,320	11,501	10,377	7,123	3,684	1,785	801	440	453	66,149
	F	774	684	635	623	581	575	540	2,712	2,581	2,277	1,390	642	290	138	63	49	14,554
Arson	M	51	25	26	25	13	14	6	35	32	40	27	20	10	7	4	5	340
	F	2	1	0	6	2	4	3	13	13	7	9	5	5	3	1	0	74
Forgery & Counterfeiting	M	275	282	272	244	219	221	188	900	706	542	350	169	64	40	8	14	4,494
	F	159	177	163	175	155	131	139	636	517	459	229	108	35	13	2	6	3,104
Fraud	M	227	372	427	427	410	373	440	1,621	1,342	1,228	806	374	222	125	60	53	8,507
	F	194	273	341	365	321	336	309	1,636	1,315	1,197	688	380	158	89	36	28	7,666
Embezzlement	M	12	14	12	13	8	8	9	25	31	22	17	9	4	1	1	2	188
	F	14	11	11	7	6	6	5	20	18	13	7	3	4	3	0	0	128
Stolen Property: Buying, Receiving, Possessing	M	67	37	46	33	21	19	26	73	88	58	38	22	13	7	3	1	552
	F	21	8	5	11	8	5	3	23	19	12	20	2	1	0	2	2	142
Vandalism	M	826	566	434	307	306	251	214	792	653	572	329	175	69	43	24	22	5,583
	F	95	73	64	53	53	46	46	192	174	152	70	27	21	8	6	2	1,082
Weapons: Carrying, Possessing, Etc.	M	1,012	827	686	645	508	425	433	1,480	1,027	885	662	445	239	129	97	95	9,595
	F	39	37	24	24	24	22	23	110	132	101	75	28	14	9	6	5	673
Prostitution & Commercialized Vice	M	32	52	62	43	77	65	59	317	355	343	244	171	98	59	32	43	2,052
	F	118	107	98	77	101	90	205	849	940	855	442	163	27	8	1	2	4,083

Age and Sex of Persons Arrested 18 Years of Age and Over - STATEWIDE (continued)
 Calendar Year 1998

Classification of Offenses	Sex	AGE																	Total
		18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-over		
DRUG ABUSE VIOLATIONS	Opium or Cocaine & their derivatives (morphine, heroin, codeine)	M	226	296	218	191	165	154	143	570	561	500	389	227	93	41	17	14	3,805
		F	32	32	44	29	30	34	31	196	204	203	143	53	18	7	4	1	1,061
	Marijuana	M	112	119	86	71	60	79	51	179	158	103	85	39	18	10	4	4	1,178
		F	16	11	11	8	13	10	8	38	32	27	16	7	3	0	0	0	200
	Synthetic narcotics which can cause drug addiction (demerol, methadones)	M	89	127	111	121	100	72	82	409	381	369	249	153	62	29	5	4	2,363
		F	9	26	26	23	19	12	15	124	143	132	91	26	17	2	3	0	668
	Other--Dangerous Narcotics (Barbiturates, Benzadrine)	M	21	16	30	15	22	24	18	102	57	45	28	26	11	2	1	2	420
		F	4	2	4	1	1	8	5	18	27	26	11	7	3	2	0	0	119
	SUB-TOTAL of Sales/Manufacturing	M	448	558	445	398	347	329	294	1,260	1,157	1,017	751	445	184	82	27	24	7,766
		F	61	71	85	61	63	64	59	376	406	388	261	93	41	11	7	1	2,048
POSSESSION	Opium or Cocaine & their derivatives (morphine, heroin, codeine)	M	1,215	1,248	1,141	991	923	801	705	3,324	3,129	3,057	2,184	1,148	486	194	87	84	20,717
		F	167	174	172	150	138	149	179	913	1,038	1,077	683	257	81	26	11	11	5,226
	Marijuana	M	4,440	3,950	3,187	2,494	1,987	1,661	1,517	5,761	3,860	3,281	1,976	959	394	154	85	64	35,770
		F	534	451	428	311	264	215	256	895	806	726	459	199	73	28	5	9	5,659
	Synthetic narcotics which can cause drug addiction (demerol, methadones)	M	117	125	87	79	80	71	50	333	335	294	158	91	37	8	4	3	1,872
		F	26	12	28	9	15	21	18	127	142	128	82	22	18	4	2	0	654
	Other--Dangerous Narcotics (Barbiturates, Benzadrine)	M	278	298	279	245	225	175	141	679	691	700	529	244	118	38	16	6	4,662
		F	61	47	60	47	54	59	49	266	355	327	220	72	25	7	2	1	1,652
	SUB-TOTAL of Possession	M	6,050	5,621	4,694	3,809	3,215	2,708	2,413	10,097	8,015	7,332	4,847	2,442	1,035	394	192	157	63,021
		F	788	684	688	517	471	444	502	2,201	2,341	2,258	1,444	550	197	65	20	21	13,191
GAMBLING	TOTAL - DRUG ABUSE VIOLATIONS	M	6,498	6,179	5,139	4,207	3,562	3,037	2,707	11,357	9,172	8,349	5,598	2,887	1,219	476	219	181	70,787
		F	849	755	773	578	534	508	561	2,577	2,747	2,646	1,705	643	238	76	27	22	15,239
	Bookmaking (horse and sport book)	M	4	9	3	2	5	4	0	8	7	8	8	3	1	4	2	1	69
		F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	Numbers and Lottery	M	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	6	3	5	6	3	3	4	0	0	33
		F	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	3
	All Other Gambling	M	20	14	14	11	15	9	7	25	19	17	9	12	17	9	0	4	202
		F	0	1	1	1	0	0	2	2	2	5	6	0	3	1	3	1	28
	TOTAL - GAMBLING	M	24	23	18	13	20	13	9	39	29	30	23	18	21	17	2	5	304
		F	0	1	2	1	0	0	2	2	2	6	7	1	3	1	3	1	32
Driving Under the Influence	M	1,799	2,237	2,513	2,775	2,559	2,564	2,561	12,593	10,960	10,993	8,671	5,661	3,390	1,794	904	916	72,890	
	F	241	282	291	302	286	274	291	1,515	1,854	1,998	1,485	835	375	192	88	60	10,369	
	Liquor Laws	M	4,179	4,110	3,371	903	627	444	341	1,281	1,157	1,354	1,231	912	456	225	166	165	20,922
		F	968	843	559	141	90	72	46	192	179	226	162	78	42	16	7	8	3,629
Drunkenness	M	4,873	5,201	5,077	6,130	5,618	5,243	4,953	22,256	20,985	21,271	17,107	10,886	5,950	3,127	1,860	1,393	141,930	
	F	527	554	534	634	553	547	526	2,739	3,259	3,936	2,652	1,329	533	210	101	69	18,703	

Age and Sex of Persons Arrested 18 Years of Age and Over - STATEWIDE (continued)

Calendar Year 1998

Classification of Offenses	Sex	AGE																Total
		18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-over	
Offenses Against Family and Children	M	83	82	69	98	99	92	88	580	604	682	470	204	112	68	28	28	3,387
	F	26	27	23	31	37	28	30	161	173	175	97	43	15	7	6	3	882
Sex Offenses (except forcible rape & prostitution)	M	119	155	138	120	107	81	103	565	637	564	460	325	222	141	106	123	3,966
	F	18	17	30	26	32	25	24	104	62	55	25	14	2	1	0	1	436
Disorderly Conduct	M	1,913	1,523	1,290	1,371	1,045	892	773	2,726	1,922	1,585	1,235	751	383	193	124	130	17,856
	F	477	366	368	334	329	257	219	828	671	631	370	175	83	20	14	20	5,162
Vagrancy	M	16	16	12	11	13	4	7	33	56	105	108	112	27	16	4	3	543
	F	10	4	4	0	0	0	1	8	12	16	4	4	3	0	0	0	66
All Other Offenses (except traffic)	M	13,719	13,512	12,700	12,008	10,548	9,772	8,941	37,164	28,553	25,079	17,590	10,049	4,817	2,285	1,194	1,067	208,998
	F	2,235	2,315	2,332	2,324	2,168	2,084	2,047	9,531	8,409	7,179	4,448	2,014	844	325	114	120	48,489
Suspicion	M	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	4	1	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	10
	F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
TOTAL ARRESTS	M	46,291	43,989	39,651	35,810	31,456	28,830	26,965	117,271	100,013	93,165	68,254	40,069	20,728	10,361	5,730	5,261	713,844
	F	9,215	8,591	7,924	7,218	6,591	6,261	6,140	28,803	27,414	25,536	16,222	7,709	3,237	1,472	634	647	163,614

Race and Ethnicity of Persons Arrested 18 Years of Age and Over - STATEWIDE

Calendar Year 1998

Classification of Offenses		<u>RACE</u>				<u>ETHNIC</u>		TOTAL	
		White	Black	Am. Ind. or Alaskan	Asian or Pac. Isl.	Hispanic	Not Hispanic		
DRUG ABUSE VIOLATIONS	Sales/Manufacturing	Opium or Cocaine & their derivatives (morphine, heroin, codeine)	2,075	2,787	0	4	1,000	3,866	4,866
		Marijuana	1,091	284	2	1	402	976	1,378
		Synthetic narcotics which can cause drug addiction (demerol, methadones)	2,236	795	0	0	1,282	1,749	3,031
		Other--Dangerous Non-Narcotics (Barbiturates, Benzedrine)	431	108	0	0	96	443	539
		SUB-TOTAL of Sales Manufacturing	5,833	3,974		2	5	2,780	7,034	9,814
	Possession	Opium or Cocaine & their derivatives (morphine, heroin, codeine)	14,074	11,818	7	44	6,393	19,550	25,943
		Marijuana	30,949	10,387	19	74	11,316	30,113	41,429
		Synthetic narcotics which can cause drug addiction (demerol, methadones)	2,149	372	2	3	339	2,187	2,526
		Other--Dangerous Non-Narcotics (Barbiturates, Benzedrine)	4,123	2,175	3	13	855	5,459	6,314
		SUB-TOTAL of Possession	51,295	24,752		31	134	18,903	57,309	76,212
TOTAL - DRUG ABUSE VIOLATIONS		57,128	28,726		33	139	21,683	64,343	86,026
GAMBLING	Bookmaking (horse & sport book)	40	30	0	0	21	49	70	
	Numbers and Lottery	35	1	0	0	16	20	36	
	All Other Gambling	78	144	1	7	24	206	230	
	TOTAL - GAMBLING	153	175		1	7	61	275	336
Offenses Against Family & Children		3,653	605	4	7	1,470	2,799	4,269	
Driving Under the Influence		77,531	5,456	65	207	33,846	49,413	83,259	
Liquor Laws		21,382	3,061	27	81	8,207	16,344	24,551	
Drunkenness		140,530	19,405	308	390	67,686	92,947	160,633	
Murder and Nonnegligent									
Manslaughter		571	229	2	4	294	512	806	
Manslaughter by negligence		162	13	0	1	70	106	176	
Forcible Rape		1,553	496	0	9	755	1,303	2,058	
Robbery		2,626	2,027	3	14	1,334	3,336	4,670	
Aggravated Assault		13,245	5,423	14	96	5,771	13,007	18,778	
Burglary--Breaking or Entering		8,479	2,692	6	35	3,337	7,875	11,212	
Larceny--Theft (except motor vehicle theft)		43,121	16,622	60	389	18,126	42,066	60,192	
Motor Vehicle Theft		3,796	2,183	3	16	1,463	4,535	5,998	
Other Assaults		59,982	20,298	81	342	28,554	52,149	80,703	
Arson		338	70	2	4	124	290	414	
Forgery & Counterfeiting		4,994	2,566	4	34	1,361	6,237	7,598	
Fraud		12,690	3,406	22	55	2,715	13,458	16,173	
Embezzlement		249	66	1	0	98	218	316	
Stolen Property: Buying, Receiving, Possessing		500	187	0	7	214	480	694	
Vandalism		5,213	1,427	1	24	2,141	4,524	6,665	
Weapons; Carrying, possessing, etc.		7,261	2,970	8	29	2,781	7,487	10,268	
Prostitution & Commercialized Vice		4,159	1,930	1	45	1,021	5,114	6,135	
Sex Offenses (except forcible rape & prostitution)		3,742	637	3	20	1,329	3,073	4,402	
Disorderly Conduct		16,227	6,663	13	115	6,786	16,232	23,018	
Vagrancy		370	236	0	3	42	567	609	
All Other Offenses (except traffic)		169,217	87,375	131	764	67,050	190,437	257,487	
Suspicion		10	2	0	0	5	7	12	
TOTAL ARRESTS		658,882	214,946	793	2,837	278,324	599,134	877,458	

Age and Sex of Persons Arrested 17 Years of Age and Under - STATEWIDE

Calendar Year 1998

Classification of Offenses	Sex	AGE							RACE (male & female combined)				ETHNIC		
		<10	10-12	13-14	15	16	17	Total Under 18	White	Black	Am. Ind. or Alaskan	Asian or Pac. Isl.	Hispanic	Not Hispanic	
Murder and Nonnegligent Manslaughter	M	0	1	6	19	28	41	95							
	F	1	0	0	1	4	5	11	67	37	0	2	48	58	
Manslaughter by Negligence	M	0	2	0	0	4	5	11							
	F	0	0	0	0	2	2	4	12	3	0	0	5	10	
Forcible Rape	M	3	57	120	83	100	84	447							
	F	0	2	2	0	3	0	7	285	166	2	1	132	322	
Robbery	M	1	82	284	329	430	574	1,700							
	F	0	16	35	32	38	30	151	1,032	815	0	4	687	1,164	
Aggravated Assault	M	26	276	733	552	765	781	3,133							
	F	5	66	243	163	179	159	815	2,838	1,080	1	29	1,496	2,452	
Burglary-- Breaking or Entering	M	82	839	2,041	1,586	1,693	1,649	7,890							
	F	6	78	194	122	129	86	615	6,784	1,680	5	36	3,457	5,048	
Larceny--Theft (except auto theft)	M	192	2,523	5,553	3,862	4,337	4,123	20,590							
	F	72	1,282	3,429	2,392	2,586	2,356	12,117	24,587	7,742	29	349	12,246	20,461	
Motor Vehicle Theft	M	8	112	710	728	929	689	3,176							
	F	0	28	251	191	143	109	722	2,811	1,048	3	36	1,443	2,455	
Other Assaults	M	106	1,798	4,201	2,737	2,791	2,559	14,192							
	F	26	725	2,420	1,281	1,175	834	6,461	15,480	5,085	12	76	7,785	12,868	
Arson	M	35	104	110	73	53	41	416							
	F	0	13	15	8	10	1	47	398	65	0	0	151	312	
Forgery & Counterfeiting	M	4	11	29	35	93	185	357							
	F	2	11	15	32	67	101	228	431	145	0	9	128	457	
Fraud	M	0	5	52	72	89	152	370							
	F	0	7	41	50	61	89	248	468	145	0	5	164	454	
Embezzlement	M	0	0	2	3	6	13	24							
	F	0	0	0	1	3	11	15	30	9	0	0	12	27	
Stolen Property: Buying, Receiving, Possessing	M	1	5	22	31	31	62	152							
	F	0	1	5	5	6	8	25	134	41	0	2	76	101	
Vandalism	M	146	963	1,943	1,294	1,293	929	6,568							
	F	15	151	329	154	154	99	902	6,509	938	1	22	3,355	4,115	
Weapons: Carrying, Possessing, Etc.	M	9	125	426	408	577	807	2,352							
	F	2	10	52	39	46	26	175	1,987	521	1	18	1,032	1,495	
Prostitution & Commercialized Vice	M	0	0	3	1	10	17	31							
	F	1	0	4	9	9	50	73	74	30	0	0	26	78	
Disorderly Conduct	M	80	1,725	4,697	3,076	2,877	2,392	14,847							
	F	13	684	2,480	1,493	1,165	722	6,557	15,849	5,460	6	89	9,159	12,245	
Vagrancy	M	1	4	34	22	28	13	102							
	F	0	0	5	2	6	1	14	76	40	0	0	47	69	
All Other Offenses (Except Traffic)	M	191	1,290	5,216	5,533	7,177	9,817	29,224							
	F	48	509	2,165	1,800	1,924	1,766	8,212	29,440	7,760	22	214	12,940	24,496	
Suspicion	M	0	1	1	7	5	7	21							
	F	0	0	1	1	1	0	3	18	6	0	0	6	18	
Curfew & Loitering Law Violations	M	41	695	3,407	3,898	5,088	416	13,545							
	F	11	388	2,109	1,962	2,148	159	6,777	16,341	3,874	5	102	10,336	9,986	
Run-aways	M	146	781	3,148	2,953	3,094	556	10,678							
	F	113	1,006	5,921	4,689	4,191	321	16,241	22,698	3,987	68	166	9,645	17,274	
Sex Offenses (except forcible rape & prostitution)	M	4	155	315	123	162	105	864							
	F	1	12	16	7	6	6	48	674	234	0	4	233	679	
Offenses Against Family & Children	M	3	7	23	22	16	55	126							
	F	4	2	8	7	5	16	42	149	18	0	1	70	98	
TOTAL (Includes drug, alcohol, & gambling arrests on next page)	M	1,132	11,910	35,614	31,081	37,675	38,832	156,244							
	F	332	5,097	20,545	15,285	15,234	8,899	65,392	174,687	45,542	173	1,234	87,151	134,485	

**1998 MOTOR VEHICLE
ACCIDENTS**
*in Which Alcohol or Drugs Were
Contributing Factors*

By County

*Source: Texas Department of Public Safety
Analysis by TCADA*

1998 TEXAS ALCOHOL OR DRUG-RELATED MOTOR VEHICLE ACCIDENTS WITH INJURIES

COUNTY	CAUSE	TOTAL INJURY ACCIDENTS	FATAL INJURY ACCIDENTS	NON-FATAL INJURY ACCIDENTS	NON-FATAL INJURIES	FATAL INJURIES	% OF ALL INJURY ACCIDENTS	% OF ALL FATAL ACCIDENTS	% OF ALL NON-FATAL INJURY ACCIDENTS	% OF ALL NON-FATAL INJURIES	% OF ALL FATAL INJURIES
ANDERSON	ALCOHOL	62	1	61	86	2	13.1	7.1	13.3	11.8	12.5
ANDERSON	DRUG	3	1	2	5	1	0.6	7.1	0.4	0.7	6.3
ANDREWS	ALCOHOL	10	2	8	21	3	10.1	40.0	8.5	13.5	42.9
ANDREWS	DRUG	1	0	1	1	.	1.0	0.0	1.1	0.6	.
ANGELINA	ALCANDRG	1	1	0	1	1	0.1	5.6	0.0	0.1	5.0
ANGELINA	ALCOHOL	84	4	80	133	4	9.9	22.2	9.6	10.1	20.0
ANGELINA	DRUG	7	2	5	11	2	0.8	11.1	0.6	0.8	10.0
ARANSAS	ALCOHOL	16	2	14	17	5	10.3	40.0	9.3	6.4	62.5
ARANSAS	DRUG	2	0	2	2	.	1.3	0.0	1.3	0.8	.
ARCHER	ALCOHOL	7	1	6	11	1	13.2	14.3	13.0	13.3	14.3
ARMSTRONG	ALCOHOL	3	0	3	4	.	16.7	0.0	17.6	14.8	.
ATASCOSA	ALCOHOL	47	3	44	78	3	17.0	30.0	16.5	17.6	27.3
ATASCOSA	DRUG	1	0	1	1	.	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.2	.
AUSTIN	ALCOHOL	32	2	30	52	2	17.0	28.6	16.6	16.0	28.6
BAILEY	ALCOHOL	3	0	3	3	.	9.7	.	9.7	6.5	.
BANDERA	ALCOHOL	19	0	19	25	.	19.4	0.0	19.8	18.1	.
BANDERA	DRUG	1	0	1	1	.	1.0	0.0	1.0	0.7	.
BASTROP	ALCANDRG	1	0	1	5	.	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.6	.
BASTROP	ALCOHOL	65	5	60	122	6	14.1	27.8	13.5	15.7	27.3
BASTROP	DRUG	3	0	3	5	.	0.7	0.0	0.7	0.6	.
BAYLOR	ALCOHOL	3	0	3	5	.	8.1	0.0	8.3	8.9	.
BEE	ALCOHOL	36	3	33	55	3	15.0	75.0	14.0	12.8	75.0
BEE	DRUG	1	0	1	8	.	0.4	0.0	0.4	1.9	.
BELL	ALCOHOL	176	14	162	258	21	8.6	38.9	8.1	8.3	42.9
BELL	DRUG	5	0	5	15	.	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.5	.
BEXAR	ALCOHOL	1071	36	1035	1737	40	6.2	26.9	6.1	6.5	27.8
BEXAR	DRUG	42	2	40	65	3	0.2	1.5	0.2	0.2	2.1
BLANCO	ALCOHOL	16	0	16	17	.	21.6	0.0	22.5	14.4	.
BLANCO	DRUG	1	0	1	1	.	1.4	0.0	1.4	0.8	.
BORDEN	ALCOHOL	2	0	2	3	.	15.4	0.0	16.7	21.4	.
BOSQUE	ALCOHOL	13	0	13	25	.	12.1	0.0	12.4	15.2	.
BOWIE	ALCOHOL	59	6	53	93	6	6.3	33.3	5.8	6.1	31.6
BOWIE	DRUG	6	1	5	9	2	0.6	5.6	0.5	0.6	10.5

1998 TEXAS ALCOHOL OR DRUG-RELATED MOTOR VEHICLE ACCIDENTS WITH INJURIES, continued

COUNTY	CAUSE	TOTAL INJURY ACCIDENTS	FATAL INJURY ACCIDENTS	NON-FATAL INJURY ACCIDENTS	NON-FATAL INJURIES	FATAL INJURIES	% OF ALL INJURY ACCIDENTS	% OF ALL FATAL ACCIDENTS	% OF ALL NON-FATAL INJURY ACCIDENTS	% OF ALL NON-FATAL INJURIES	% OF ALL FATAL INJURIES
BRAZORIA	ALCOHOL	181	7	174	300	8	10.3	24.1	10.1	10.5	23.5
BRAZORIA	DRUG	14	0	14	28	.	0.8	0.0	0.8	1.0	.
BRAZOS	ALCOHOL	104	2	102	162	2	7.6	11.1	7.5	7.9	8.7
BRAZOS	DRUG	6	1	5	6	1	0.4	5.6	0.4	0.3	4.3
BREWSTER	ALCOHOL	12	1	11	17	1	21.8	33.3	21.2	20.0	33.3
BRISCOE	ALCOHOL	2	0	2	3	.	12.5	.	12.5	13.0	.
BROOKS	ALCOHOL	10	1	9	12	1	11.9	25.0	11.3	8.6	25.0
BROWN	ALCOHOL	37	1	36	56	1	10.9	33.3	10.7	11.0	33.3
BROWN	DRUG	2	0	2	5	.	0.6	0.0	0.6	1.0	.
BURLESON	ALCOHOL	28	6	22	41	6	16.4	60.0	13.7	15.8	54.5
BURLESON	DRUG	1	0	1	1	.	0.6	0.0	0.6	0.4	.
BURNET	ALCOHOL	37	5	32	59	5	12.7	33.3	11.6	12.5	31.3
BURNET	DRUG	2	2	0	.	2	0.7	13.3	0.0	.	12.5
CALDWELL	ALCOHOL	26	0	26	35	.	11.9	0.0	12.6	9.5	.
CALDWELL	DRUG	1	0	1	2	.	0.5	0.0	0.5	0.5	.
CALHOUN	ALCOHOL	28	1	27	32	1	19.0	33.3	18.8	15.0	33.3
CALHOUN	DRUG	3	0	3	3	.	2.0	0.0	2.1	1.4	.
CALLAHAN	ALCOHOL	12	4	8	15	4	12.6	57.1	9.1	12.2	57.1
CALLAHAN	DRUG	2	0	2	2	.	2.1	0.0	2.3	1.6	.
CAMERON	ALCOHOL	220	10	210	402	10	8.9	27.0	8.6	9.7	25.6
CAMERON	DRUG	8	5	3	6	6	0.3	13.5	0.1	0.1	15.4
CAMP	ALCOHOL	21	4	17	25	4	17.4	50.0	15.0	13.2	50.0
CAMP	DRUG	2	0	2	2	.	1.7	0.0	1.8	1.1	.
CARSON	ALCOHOL	11	1	10	12	1	16.9	33.3	16.1	12.0	33.3
CASS	ALCOHOL	27	6	21	43	6	12.2	35.3	10.2	12.0	30.0
CASS	DRUG	2	1	1	1	1	0.9	5.9	0.5	0.3	5.0
CASTRO	ALCOHOL	2	0	2	3	.	5.6	.	5.6	4.6	.
CHAMBERS	ALCOHOL	47	2	45	74	2	15.5	16.7	15.5	15.4	14.3
CHAMBERS	DRUG	1	0	1	3	.	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.6	.
CHEROKEE	ALCOHOL	59	4	55	93	4	15.2	23.5	14.8	15.3	22.2
CHEROKEE	DRUG	4	0	4	4	.	1.0	0.0	1.1	0.7	.
CHILDRESS	ALCOHOL	4	0	4	5	.	10.0	0.0	10.3	7.7	.
CLAY	ALCOHOL	18	1	17	26	1	12.9	50.0	12.4	12.7	50.0
CLAY	DRUG	1	0	1	1	.	0.7	0.0	0.7	0.5	.

1998 TEXAS ALCOHOL OR DRUG-RELATED MOTOR VEHICLE ACCIDENTS WITH INJURIES, continued

COUNTY	CAUSE	TOTAL INJURY ACCIDENTS	FATAL INJURY ACCIDENTS	NON-FATAL INJURY ACCIDENTS	NON-FATAL INJURIES	FATAL INJURIES	% OF ALL INJURY ACCIDENTS	% OF ALL FATAL ACCIDENTS	% OF ALL NON-FATAL INJURY ACCIDENTS	% OF ALL NON-FATAL INJURIES	% OF ALL FATAL INJURIES
COKE	ALCOHOL	3	1	2	4	2	9.7	100.0	6.7	8.5	100.0
COKE	DRUG	2	0	2	2	.	6.5	0.0	6.7	4.3	.
COLEMAN	ALCOHOL	9	0	9	15	.	9.2	0.0	9.3	9.3	.
COLLIN	ALCOHOL	193	6	187	304	7	5.9	14.0	5.8	6.0	15.2
COLLIN	DRUG	12	2	10	13	2	0.4	4.7	0.3	0.3	4.3
COLLINGSWORTH	ALCOHOL	3	2	1	9	3	17.6	66.7	7.1	34.6	60.0
COLORADO	ALCOHOL	39	2	37	67	2	18.1	22.2	18.0	17.8	18.2
COLORADO	DRUG	3	1	2	8	1	1.4	11.1	1.0	2.1	9.1
COMAL	ALCOHOL	65	2	63	107	2	8.5	16.7	8.3	8.5	16.7
COMAL	DRUG	1	0	1	1	.	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	.
COMANCHE	ALCOHOL	14	0	14	14	.	13.9	0.0	14.3	9.1	.
CONCHO	ALCOHOL	3	0	3	3	.	17.6	0.0	18.8	13.6	.
COOKE	ALCOHOL	25	1	24	34	1	11.6	25.0	11.3	10.7	25.0
CORYELL	ALCOHOL	27	3	24	39	3	7.5	42.9	6.8	7.1	42.9
CORYELL	DRUG	1	0	1	1	.	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.2	.
COTTLE	ALCOHOL	3	0	3	5	.	33.3	0.0	37.5	35.7	.
CRANE	ALCOHOL	5	0	5	8	.	16.1	0.0	16.7	16.0	.
CROCKETT	ALCOHOL	9	3	6	10	4	15.0	50.0	11.1	9.5	44.4
CROSBY	ALCOHOL	9	0	9	11	.	24.3	0.0	26.5	22.0	.
CULBERSON	ALCOHOL	2	0	2	2	.	3.7	0.0	3.9	1.9	.
CULBERSON	DRUG	2	0	2	3	.	3.7	0.0	3.9	2.8	.
DALLAM	ALCOHOL	7	1	6	10	1	9.1	33.3	8.1	8.3	33.3
DALLAS	ALCOHOL	1994	66	1928	3330	69	8.3	27.3	8.1	8.4	27.3
DALLAS	DRUG	101	3	98	136	3	0.4	1.2	0.4	0.3	1.2
DAWSON	ALCOHOL	8	1	7	15	1	8.3	50.0	7.4	9.2	50.0
DAWSON	DRUG	2	0	2	3	.	2.1	0.0	2.1	1.8	.
DEAF SMITH	ALCOHOL	15	1	14	15	1	13.4	25.0	13.0	9.7	20.0
DEAF SMITH	DRUG	1	0	1	2	.	0.9	0.0	0.9	1.3	.
DELTA	ALCOHOL	6	1	5	7	1	13.3	25.0	12.2	9.7	16.7
DELTA	DRUG	2	2	0	1	4	4.4	50.0	0.0	1.4	66.7
DENTON	ALCOHOL	218	9	209	340	9	7.4	25.0	7.2	7.4	23.1
DENTON	DRUG	14	0	14	25	.	0.5	0.0	0.5	0.5	.
DE WITT	ALCOHOL	16	3	13	18	3	11.7	60.0	9.8	8.6	60.0
DE WITT	DRUG	2	2	0	6	2	1.5	40.0	0.0	2.9	40.0

1998 TEXAS ALCOHOL OR DRUG-RELATED MOTOR VEHICLE ACCIDENTS WITH INJURIES, continued

COUNTY	CAUSE	TOTAL INJURY ACCIDENTS	FATAL INJURY ACCIDENTS	NON-FATAL INJURY ACCIDENTS	NON-FATAL INJURIES	FATAL INJURIES	% OF ALL INJURY ACCIDENTS	% OF ALL FATAL ACCIDENTS	% OF ALL NON-FATAL INJURY ACCIDENTS	% OF ALL NON-FATAL INJURIES	% OF ALL FATAL INJURIES
DICKENS	ALCOHOL	5	0	5	9	.	31.3	0.0	33.3	33.3	.
DICKENS	DRUG	1	1	0	1	1	6.3	100.0	0.0	3.7	100.0
DIMITT	ALCOHOL	4	2	2	11	2	23.5	50.0	15.4	25.0	50.0
DONLEY	ALCOHOL	1	0	1	3	.	2.8	0.0	3.0	5.5	.
DUVAL	ALCOHOL	18	1	17	30	8	14.9	33.3	14.4	12.8	72.7
DUVAL	DRUG	2	0	2	2	.	1.7	0.0	1.7	0.9	.
EASTLAND	ALCOHOL	26	2	24	32	2	15.6	25.0	15.1	13.4	22.2
EASTLAND	DRUG	5	0	5	7	.	3.0	0.0	3.1	2.9	.
ECTOR	ALCOHOL	143	14	129	238	15	10.9	66.7	10.0	10.9	68.2
ECTOR	DRUG	6	0	6	11	.	0.5	0.0	0.5	0.5	.
EDWARDS	ALCOHOL	3	0	3	5	.	21.4	0.0	23.1	29.4	.
ELLIS	ALCOHOL	85	9	76	124	9	11.3	25.0	10.6	10.4	20.5
ELLIS	DRUG	1	0	1	1	.	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	.
EL PASO	ALCANDRG	1	0	1	1	.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	.
EL PASO	ALCOHOL	469	14	455	750	14	8.5	20.9	8.4	8.9	20.3
EL PASO	DRUG	22	0	22	36	.	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.4	.
ERATH	ALCOHOL	30	3	27	44	4	11.0	42.9	10.2	9.8	44.4
ERATH	DRUG	1	0	1	2	.	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.4	.
FALLS	ALCOHOL	10	1	9	20	1	10.2	25.0	9.6	13.0	25.0
FALLS	DRUG	1	0	1	2	.	1.0	0.0	1.1	1.3	.
FANNIN	ALCOHOL	26	2	24	39	2	14.8	20.0	14.5	14.7	20.0
FANNIN	DRUG	2	0	2	2	.	1.1	0.0	1.2	0.8	.
FAYETTE	ALCOHOL	22	4	18	25	4	8.7	50.0	7.4	6.0	50.0
FAYETTE	DRUG	3	0	3	4	.	1.2	0.0	1.2	1.0	.
FISHER	ALCOHOL	4	1	3	4	1	16.7	33.3	14.3	12.1	20.0
FLOYD	ALCOHOL	4	1	3	7	1	9.1	100.0	7.0	8.6	100.0
FLOYD	DRUG	1	0	1	1	.	2.3	0.0	2.3	1.2	.
FOARD	ALCOHOL	3	0	3	6	.	37.5	.	37.5	42.9	.
FORT BEND	ALCOHOL	179	5	174	286	5	8.9	17.9	8.8	8.5	16.7
FORT BEND	DRUG	9	0	9	15	.	0.4	0.0	0.5	0.4	.
FRANKLIN	ALCOHOL	9	0	9	11	.	12.9	0.0	13.2	10.8	.
FREESTONE	ALCOHOL	23	2	21	33	2	14.1	33.3	13.4	12.2	25.0
FRIO	ALCOHOL	12	1	11	22	2	12.5	33.3	11.8	12.2	50.0
FRIO	DRUG	3	1	2	2	1	3.1	33.3	2.2	1.1	25.0

1998 TEXAS ALCOHOL OR DRUG-RELATED MOTOR VEHICLE ACCIDENTS WITH INJURIES, continued

COUNTY	CAUSE	TOTAL INJURY ACCIDENTS	FATAL INJURY ACCIDENTS	NON-FATAL INJURY ACCIDENTS	NON-FATAL INJURIES	FATAL INJURIES	% OF ALL INJURY ACCIDENTS	% OF ALL FATAL ACCIDENTS	% OF ALL NON-FATAL INJURY ACCIDENTS	% OF ALL NON-FATAL INJURIES	% OF ALL FATAL INJURIES
GAINES	ALCOHOL	10	0	10	15	.	11.5	0.0	12.0	10.0	.
GAINES	DRUG	1	1	0	1	1	1.1	25.0	0.0	0.7	16.7
GALVESTON	ALCANDRG	1	1	0	1	1	0.0	3.1	0.0	0.0	2.9
GALVESTON	ALCOHOL	220	8	212	381	9	9.6	25.0	9.4	9.6	25.7
GALVESTON	DRUG	13	0	13	21	.	0.6	0.0	0.6	0.5	.
GARZA	ALCOHOL	6	0	6	12	.	15.0	0.0	15.8	16.4	.
GARZA	DRUG	3	2	1	10	2	7.5	100.0	2.6	13.7	100.0
GILLESPIE	ALCOHOL	12	1	11	20	1	6.3	11.1	6.1	6.8	9.1
GILLESPIE	DRUG	2	0	2	3	.	1.1	0.0	1.1	1.0	.
GLASSCOCK	ALCOHOL	1	0	1	3	.	8.3	0.0	10.0	13.0	.
GOLIAD	ALCOHOL	6	0	6	8	.	11.5	0.0	12.2	7.8	.
GOLIAD	DRUG	2	0	2	3	.	3.8	0.0	4.1	2.9	.
GONZALES	ALCOHOL	27	2	25	39	2	16.1	33.3	15.4	14.8	28.6
GRAY	ALCOHOL	10	0	10	16	.	7.2	0.0	7.4	7.0	.
GRAY	DRUG	1	0	1	1	.	0.7	0.0	0.7	0.4	.
GRAYSON	ALCOHOL	116	7	109	158	10	12.3	43.8	11.7	10.4	52.6
GRAYSON	DRUG	9	0	9	17	.	1.0	0.0	1.0	1.1	.
GREGG	ALCOHOL	139	7	132	218	7	7.7	29.2	7.5	7.1	28.0
GREGG	DRUG	6	0	6	8	.	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.3	.
GRIMES	ALCOHOL	37	7	30	50	9	17.7	46.7	15.5	16.6	50.0
GRIMES	DRUG	1	0	1	1	.	0.5	0.0	0.5	0.3	.
GUADALUPE	ALCANDRG	1	0	1	1	.	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.1	.
GUADALUPE	ALCOHOL	75	6	69	120	8	11.6	28.6	11.1	11.9	33.3
GUADALUPE	DRUG	5	1	4	4	1	0.8	4.8	0.6	0.4	4.2
HALE	ALCOHOL	21	3	18	38	3	7.7	50.0	6.8	9.1	50.0
HALE	DRUG	4	0	4	4	.	1.5	0.0	1.5	1.0	.
HALL	ALCOHOL	2	0	2	2	.	8.7	.	8.7	6.9	.
HAMILTON	ALCOHOL	8	0	8	12	.	13.1	0.0	13.6	12.5	.
HAMILTON	DRUG	1	0	1	1	.	1.6	0.0	1.7	1.0	.
HANSFORD	ALCOHOL	4	3	1	4	3	16.0	75.0	4.8	10.0	75.0
HARDEMAN	ALCOHOL	2	0	2	7	.	7.1	0.0	7.7	12.7	.
HARDIN	ALCOHOL	41	5	36	67	6	12.4	20.8	11.7	12.8	18.2
HARDIN	DRUG	4	2	2	8	2	1.2	8.3	0.7	1.5	6.1

1998 TEXAS ALCOHOL OR DRUG-RELATED MOTOR VEHICLE ACCIDENTS WITH INJURIES, continued

COUNTY	CAUSE	TOTAL INJURY ACCIDENTS	FATAL INJURY ACCIDENTS	NON-FATAL INJURY ACCIDENTS	NON-FATAL INJURIES	FATAL INJURIES	% OF ALL INJURY ACCIDENTS	% OF ALL FATAL ACCIDENTS	% OF ALL NON-FATAL INJURY ACCIDENTS	% OF ALL NON-FATAL INJURIES	% OF ALL FATAL INJURIES
HARRIS	ALCANDRG	2	2	0	5	4	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	1.0
HARRIS	ALCOHOL	2317	118	2199	4073	135	5.4	33.4	5.2	5.5	35.3
HARRIS	DRUG	129	13	116	213	13	0.3	3.7	0.3	0.3	3.4
HARRISON	ALCOHOL	87	8	79	120	9	12.3	42.1	11.5	10.6	39.1
HARTLEY	ALCOHOL	6	0	6	7	.	18.8	0.0	19.4	16.7	.
HASKELL	ALCOHOL	6	1	5	7	1	16.7	100.0	14.3	15.2	100.0
HAYS	ALCOHOL	123	6	117	200	7	13.8	54.5	13.3	13.8	58.3
HAYS	DRUG	3	0	3	5	.	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.3	.
HEMPHILL	ALCOHOL	3	0	3	7	.	10.3	0.0	11.1	15.6	.
HENDERSON	ALCOHOL	73	7	66	101	11	11.9	38.9	11.1	10.4	47.8
HENDERSON	DRUG	1	0	1	1	.	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.1	.
HIDALGO	ALCOHOL	467	26	441	917	32	9.6	35.1	9.2	10.0	36.0
HIDALGO	DRUG	18	3	15	40	5	0.4	4.1	0.3	0.4	5.6
HILL	ALCOHOL	44	3	41	77	4	15.8	27.3	15.3	15.4	25.0
HILL	DRUG	3	0	3	4	.	1.1	0.0	1.1	0.8	.
HOCKLEY	ALCOHOL	13	0	13	22	.	8.8	0.0	9.1	9.1	.
HOOD	ALCOHOL	30	2	28	42	2	10.2	20.0	9.9	8.7	20.0
HOPKINS	ALCOHOL	22	1	21	30	1	8.7	9.1	8.6	7.7	8.3
HOPKINS	DRUG	5	1	4	5	1	2.0	9.1	1.6	1.3	8.3
HOUSTON	ALCOHOL	28	0	28	49	.	16.2	0.0	17.0	17.4	.
HOUSTON	DRUG	1	0	1	2	.	0.6	0.0	0.6	0.7	.
HOWARD	ALCOHOL	27	0	27	39	.	9.5	0.0	9.6	8.3	.
HOWARD	DRUG	5	0	5	6	.	1.8	0.0	1.8	1.3	.
HUDSPETH	ALCOHOL	9	2	7	13	2	10.0	20.0	8.8	7.5	16.7
HUNT	ALCOHOL	63	4	59	96	4	9.1	18.2	8.8	8.8	16.7
HUNT	DRUG	5	2	3	11	3	0.7	9.1	0.4	1.0	12.5
HUTCHINSON	ALCOHOL	18	3	15	25	3	10.7	60.0	9.2	9.7	60.0
HUTCHINSON	DRUG	1	0	1	2	.	0.6	0.0	0.6	0.8	.
IRION	ALCOHOL	1	0	1	2	.	50.0	.	50.0	50.0	.
JACK	ALCOHOL	11	2	9	11	2	16.7	66.7	14.3	12.5	66.7
JACKSON	ALCOHOL	9	2	7	10	3	11.8	66.7	9.6	8.5	75.0
JASPER	ALCOHOL	26	4	22	52	4	8.8	36.4	7.7	9.8	33.3
JASPER	DRUG	3	1	2	9	1	1.0	9.1	0.7	1.7	8.3

1998 TEXAS ALCOHOL OR DRUG-RELATED MOTOR VEHICLE ACCIDENTS WITH INJURIES, continued

COUNTY	CAUSE	TOTAL INJURY ACCIDENTS	FATAL INJURY ACCIDENTS	NON-FATAL INJURY ACCIDENTS	NON-FATAL INJURIES	FATAL INJURIES	% OF ALL INJURY ACCIDENTS	% OF ALL FATAL ACCIDENTS	% OF ALL NON-FATAL INJURY ACCIDENTS	% OF ALL NON-FATAL INJURIES	% OF ALL FATAL INJURIES
JEFF DAVIS	ALCOHOL	5	1	4	9	1	16.7	33.3	14.8	19.1	33.3
JEFFERSON	ALCOHOL	182	9	173	303	9	5.9	23.7	5.7	6.0	23.7
JEFFERSON	DRUG	11	1	10	22	1	0.4	2.6	0.3	0.4	2.6
JIM HOGG	ALCOHOL	7	1	6	8	1	17.9	50.0	16.2	11.9	50.0
JIM WELLS	ALCOHOL	50	1	49	88	1	14.4	25.0	14.2	14.1	25.0
JOHNSON	ALCOHOL	116	5	111	169	6	10.1	20.8	9.9	9.3	22.2
JOHNSON	DRUG	9	3	6	11	3	0.8	12.5	0.5	0.6	11.1
JONES	ALCOHOL	16	1	15	25	1	14.4	25.0	14.0	14.5	25.0
KARNES	ALCOHOL	6	0	6	11	.	8.6	0.0	8.8	9.6	.
KAUFMAN	ALCOHOL	82	7	75	119	8	12.2	36.8	11.5	10.6	38.1
KAUFMAN	DRUG	1	0	1	1	.	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1	.
KENDALL	ALCOHOL	19	1	18	33	1	12.4	25.0	12.1	14.5	20.0
KENDALL	DRUG	1	0	1	1	.	0.7	0.0	0.7	0.4	.
KENEDY	ALCOHOL	5	0	5	11	.	17.9	0.0	19.2	22.4	.
KERR	ALCOHOL	43	4	39	63	4	10.5	40.0	9.8	9.9	40.0
KERR	DRUG	3	0	3	4	.	0.7	0.0	0.8	0.6	.
KIMBLE	ALCOHOL	2	0	2	4	.	3.6	0.0	4.1	4.2	.
KIMBLE	DRUG	2	0	2	3	.	3.6	0.0	4.1	3.1	.
KING	DRUG	1	1	0	1	1	25.0	100.0	0.0	12.5	100.0
KINNEY	ALCOHOL	8	0	8	13	.	28.6	0.0	32.0	28.9	.
KLEBERG	ALCOHOL	20	1	19	27	1	8.4	16.7	8.2	7.5	12.5
KLEBERG	DRUG	2	0	2	3	.	0.8	0.0	0.9	0.8	.
KNOX	ALCOHOL	3	0	3	4	.	10.3	0.0	10.7	10.3	.
KNOX	DRUG	2	0	2	3	.	6.9	0.0	7.1	7.7	.
LAMAR	ALCOHOL	46	1	45	74	1	8.7	14.3	8.6	8.6	14.3
LAMAR	DRUG	3	0	3	4	.	0.6	0.0	0.6	0.5	.
LAMB	ALCOHOL	5	1	4	8	1	9.6	25.0	8.3	9.2	25.0
LAMB	DRUG	1	0	1	1	.	1.9	0.0	2.1	1.1	.
LAMPASAS	ALCOHOL	14	3	11	13	3	11.4	42.9	9.5	7.4	42.9
LAMPASAS	DRUG	1	0	1	2	.	0.8	0.0	0.9	1.1	.
LA SALLE	ALCOHOL	9	1	8	19	1	26.5	25.0	26.7	29.2	25.0
LAVACA	ALCOHOL	21	3	18	29	3	14.6	50.0	13.0	13.8	50.0
LAVACA	DRUG	1	1	0	1	1	0.7	16.7	0.0	0.5	16.7

1998 TEXAS ALCOHOL OR DRUG-RELATED MOTOR VEHICLE ACCIDENTS WITH INJURIES, continued

COUNTY	CAUSE	TOTAL INJURY ACCIDENTS	FATAL INJURY ACCIDENTS	NON-FATAL INJURY ACCIDENTS	NON-FATAL INJURIES	FATAL INJURIES	% OF ALL INJURY ACCIDENTS	% OF ALL FATAL ACCIDENTS	% OF ALL NON-FATAL INJURY ACCIDENTS	% OF ALL NON-FATAL INJURIES	% OF ALL FATAL INJURIES
LEE	ALCOHOL	16	0	16	19	.	11.9	0.0	12.2	8.8	.
LEE	DRUG	1	0	1	1	.	0.7	0.0	0.8	0.5	.
LEON	ALCOHOL	19	4	15	21	5	17.8	40.0	15.5	13.1	45.5
LEON	DRUG	1	0	1	1	.	0.9	0.0	1.0	0.6	.
LIBERTY	ALCOHOL	61	6	55	97	9	10.1	20.7	9.6	9.3	24.3
LIBERTY	DRUG	6	1	5	7	1	1.0	3.4	0.9	0.7	2.7
LIMESTONE	ALCOHOL	18	5	13	30	7	12.9	45.5	10.2	13.2	53.8
LIMESTONE	DRUG	1	0	1	1	.	0.7	0.0	0.8	0.4	.
LIPSCOMB	ALCOHOL	2	0	2	4	.	11.1	.	11.1	15.4	.
LIVE OAK	ALCOHOL	15	1	14	25	1	11.3	25.0	10.9	9.8	25.0
LIVE OAK	DRUG	1	0	1	2	.	0.8	0.0	0.8	0.8	.
LLANO	ALCANDRG	1	0	1	3	.	1.1	0.0	1.2	2.3	.
LLANO	ALCOHOL	17	3	14	20	3	18.7	60.0	16.3	15.3	50.0
LUBBOCK	ALCANDRG	1	1	0	2	1	0.0	3.1	0.0	0.0	2.6
LUBBOCK	ALCOHOL	209	11	198	331	13	8.0	34.4	7.7	7.8	33.3
LUBBOCK	DRUG	8	3	5	11	4	0.3	9.4	0.2	0.3	10.3
LYNN	ALCOHOL	12	2	10	18	2	22.2	100.0	19.2	23.1	100.0
MC CULLOCH	ALCOHOL	3	1	2	2	1	3.8	16.7	2.7	1.5	14.3
MC LENNAN	ALCOHOL	205	12	193	321	18	9.6	40.0	9.2	9.0	50.0
MC LENNAN	DRUG	6	0	6	9	.	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.3	.
MC MULLEN	ALCOHOL	3	1	2	3	1	25.0	33.3	22.2	21.4	33.3
MADISON	ALCOHOL	14	2	12	19	2	10.8	50.0	9.5	10.1	50.0
MARION	ALCOHOL	21	1	20	49	1	26.3	33.3	26.0	29.2	33.3
MARION	DRUG	1	0	1	5	.	1.3	0.0	1.3	3.0	.
MARTIN	ALCOHOL	8	2	6	8	2	19.0	40.0	16.2	11.9	40.0
MASON	ALCOHOL	4	0	4	7	.	10.0	0.0	10.3	9.1	.
MATAGORDA	ALCOHOL	68	8	60	121	10	18.2	40.0	17.0	19.5	47.6
MATAGORDA	DRUG	2	1	1	4	1	0.5	5.0	0.3	0.6	4.8
MAVERICK	ALCOHOL	26	2	24	47	2	10.2	50.0	9.6	9.3	50.0
MAVERICK	DRUG	1	0	1	2	.	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.4	.
MEDINA	ALCOHOL	41	1	40	58	4	15.5	20.0	15.4	13.9	50.0
MENARD	ALCOHOL	1	0	1	2	.	3.3	0.0	3.4	4.1	.
MIDLAND	ALCOHOL	88	5	83	141	5	8.9	26.3	8.6	8.9	22.7
MIDLAND	DRUG	2	1	1	3	1	0.2	5.3	0.1	0.2	4.5

1998 TEXAS ALCOHOL OR DRUG-RELATED MOTOR VEHICLE ACCIDENTS WITH INJURIES, continued

COUNTY	CAUSE	TOTAL INJURY ACCIDENTS	FATAL INJURY ACCIDENTS	NON-FATAL INJURY ACCIDENTS	NON-FATAL INJURIES	FATAL INJURIES	% OF ALL INJURY ACCIDENTS	% OF ALL FATAL ACCIDENTS	% OF ALL NON-FATAL INJURY ACCIDENTS	% OF ALL NON-FATAL INJURIES	% OF ALL FATAL INJURIES
MILAM	ALCOHOL	25	3	22	45	5	12.5	37.5	11.5	14.1	50.0
MILAM	DRUG	2	0	2	2	.	1.0	0.0	1.0	0.6	.
MILLS	ALCOHOL	9	2	7	11	3	25.0	100.0	20.6	21.2	100.0
MILLS	DRUG	1	0	1	1	.	2.8	0.0	2.9	1.9	.
MITCHELL	ALCOHOL	10	1	9	15	1	13.3	25.0	12.7	11.4	25.0
MONTAGUE	ALCOHOL	9	0	9	12	.	7.9	0.0	8.3	6.9	.
MONTAGUE	DRUG	5	1	4	5	1	4.4	20.0	3.7	2.9	20.0
MONTGOMERY	ALCOHOL	276	17	259	428	19	12.5	37.8	12.0	12.0	37.3
MONTGOMERY	DRUG	15	2	13	23	2	0.7	4.4	0.6	0.6	3.9
MOORE	ALCOHOL	25	1	24	41	1	23.4	25.0	23.3	24.7	25.0
MORRIS	ALCOHOL	11	2	9	15	2	11.7	66.7	9.9	11.0	66.7
MORRIS	DRUG	1	0	1	2	.	1.1	0.0	1.1	1.5	.
MOTLEY	ALCOHOL	2	1	1	2	1	33.3	100.0	20.0	25.0	100.0
NACOGDOCHES	ALCOHOL	66	3	63	96	3	10.8	16.7	10.6	10.5	13.0
NACOGDOCHES	DRUG	8	2	6	12	2	1.3	11.1	1.0	1.3	8.7
NAVARRO	ALCOHOL	47	4	43	82	4	9.4	33.3	8.8	10.4	30.8
NAVARRO	DRUG	2	0	2	5	.	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.6	.
NEWTON	ALCOHOL	15	0	15	23	.	16.3	0.0	17.0	14.9	.
NEWTON	DRUG	1	0	1	2	.	1.1	0.0	1.1	1.3	.
NOLAN	ALCOHOL	23	1	22	30	3	15.8	25.0	15.5	13.7	50.0
NUECES	ALCOHOL	222	6	216	388	7	5.7	15.4	5.6	6.0	16.3
NUECES	DRUG	15	5	10	23	5	0.4	12.8	0.3	0.4	11.6
OCHILTREE	ALCOHOL	12	1	11	20	4	23.5	100.0	22.0	28.6	100.0
OLDHAM	ALCOHOL	3	0	3	4	.	8.6	0.0	10.7	6.0	.
OLDHAM	DRUG	1	0	1	3	.	2.9	0.0	3.6	4.5	.
ORANGE	ALCOHOL	126	6	120	197	6	11.0	22.2	10.7	10.2	20.7
ORANGE	DRUG	5	1	4	9	1	0.4	3.7	0.4	0.5	3.4
PALO PINTO	ALCOHOL	36	2	34	56	2	13.6	50.0	13.0	13.0	50.0
PALO PINTO	DRUG	1	0	1	1	.	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.2	.
PANOLA	ALCOHOL	19	2	17	26	2	7.8	20.0	7.3	7.1	20.0
PANOLA	DRUG	2	1	1	3	1	0.8	10.0	0.4	0.8	10.0
PARKER	ALCOHOL	59	7	52	87	11	10.2	36.8	9.3	9.8	45.8
PARKER	DRUG	6	2	4	7	2	1.0	10.5	0.7	0.8	8.3
PARMER	ALCOHOL	7	1	6	6	1	13.0	50.0	11.5	6.8	50.0

1998 TEXAS ALCOHOL OR DRUG-RELATED MOTOR VEHICLE ACCIDENTS WITH INJURIES, continued

COUNTY	CAUSE	TOTAL INJURY ACCIDENTS	FATAL INJURY ACCIDENTS	NON-FATAL INJURY ACCIDENTS	NON-FATAL INJURIES	FATAL INJURIES	% OF ALL INJURY ACCIDENTS	% OF ALL FATAL ACCIDENTS	% OF ALL NON-FATAL INJURY ACCIDENTS	% OF ALL NON-FATAL INJURIES	% OF ALL FATAL INJURIES
PECOS	ALCOHOL	20	3	17	29	4	14.3	42.9	12.8	11.8	40.0
PECOS	DRUG	1	0	1	6	.	0.7	0.0	0.8	2.4	.
POLK	ALCOHOL	40	3	37	64	3	11.0	21.4	10.5	10.7	17.6
POLK	DRUG	3	0	3	3	.	0.8	0.0	0.9	0.5	.
POTTER	ALCANDRG	1	0	1	1	.	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	.
POTTER	ALCOHOL	114	6	108	185	7	7.3	23.1	7.0	7.4	25.0
POTTER	DRUG	3	1	2	2	1	0.2	3.8	0.1	0.1	3.6
PRESIDIO	ALCOHOL	4	1	3	6	1	10.0	16.7	8.8	10.3	12.5
PRESIDIO	DRUG	1	0	1	1	.	2.5	0.0	2.9	1.7	.
RAINS	ALCOHOL	12	1	11	17	1	22.2	25.0	22.0	16.8	25.0
RANDALL	ALCOHOL	49	2	47	76	4	6.7	18.2	6.5	6.7	30.8
RANDALL	DRUG	2	0	2	2	.	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.2	.
REAGAN	ALCOHOL	6	0	6	12	.	25.0	0.0	26.1	27.3	.
REAL	ALCOHOL	3	0	3	5	.	10.7	0.0	11.1	12.5	.
RED RIVER	ALCOHOL	19	2	17	32	2	13.6	16.7	13.3	14.9	14.3
RED RIVER	DRUG	1	1	0	2	1	0.7	8.3	0.0	0.9	7.1
REEVES	ALCOHOL	14	1	13	26	1	15.2	14.3	15.3	14.4	12.5
REFUGIO	ALCOHOL	10	0	10	12	.	11.2	0.0	11.8	8.9	.
REFUGIO	DRUG	3	0	3	4	.	3.4	0.0	3.5	3.0	.
ROBERTS	ALCOHOL	5	0	5	7	.	38.5	.	38.5	36.8	.
ROBERTSON	ALCOHOL	19	2	17	20	2	12.0	25.0	11.3	8.0	16.7
ROCKWALL	ALCOHOL	24	0	24	35	.	9.4	0.0	9.6	8.7	.
ROCKWALL	DRUG	7	2	5	13	2	2.7	28.6	2.0	3.2	22.2
RUNNELS	ALCOHOL	11	2	9	17	4	16.2	100.0	13.6	15.2	100.0
RUSK	ALCANDRG	1	0	1	1	.	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.2	.
RUSK	ALCOHOL	47	2	45	67	2	12.3	28.6	12.0	11.4	28.6
RUSK	DRUG	2	1	1	2	1	0.5	14.3	0.3	0.3	14.3
SABINE	ALCOHOL	9	1	8	18	1	11.0	20.0	10.4	13.2	12.5
SABINE	DRUG	1	0	1	8	.	1.2	0.0	1.3	5.9	.
SAN AUGUSTINE	ALCOHOL	13	1	12	19	1	16.5	11.1	17.1	15.2	9.1
SAN AUGUSTINE	DRUG	1	1	0	3	1	1.3	11.1	0.0	2.4	9.1
SAN JACINTO	ALCOHOL	22	5	17	31	9	12.9	71.4	10.4	10.7	81.8
SAN JACINTO	DRUG	1	0	1	1	.	0.6	0.0	0.6	0.3	.

1998 TEXAS ALCOHOL OR DRUG-RELATED MOTOR VEHICLE ACCIDENTS WITH INJURIES, continued

COUNTY	CAUSE	TOTAL INJURY ACCIDENTS	FATAL INJURY ACCIDENTS	NON-FATAL INJURY ACCIDENTS	NON-FATAL INJURIES	FATAL INJURIES	% OF ALL INJURY ACCIDENTS	% OF ALL FATAL ACCIDENTS	% OF ALL NON-FATAL INJURY ACCIDENTS	% OF ALL NON-FATAL INJURIES	% OF ALL FATAL INJURIES
SAN PATRICIO	ALCOHOL	38	4	34	66	4	9.8	33.3	9.0	10.3	33.3
SAN PATRICIO	DRUG	7	2	5	8	2	1.8	16.7	1.3	1.2	16.7
SAN SABA	ALCOHOL	6	1	5	9	1	17.6	100.0	15.2	19.1	100.0
SCURRY	ALCOHOL	15	2	13	23	2	12.6	33.3	11.5	10.3	28.6
SCURRY	DRUG	2	0	2	3	.	1.7	0.0	1.8	1.3	.
SHACKELFORD	ALCOHOL	3	2	1	1	2	10.3	66.7	3.8	1.9	66.7
SHELBY	ALCOHOL	26	5	21	30	6	9.5	35.7	8.1	6.6	40.0
SHELBY	DRUG	2	0	2	2	.	0.7	0.0	0.8	0.4	.
SHERMAN	ALCOHOL	4	0	4	4	.	17.4	.	17.4	12.5	.
SMITH	ALCANDRG	1	0	1	4	.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	.
SMITH	ALCOHOL	173	18	155	250	19	7.2	34.6	6.6	6.1	32.2
SMITH	DRUG	13	0	13	19	.	0.5	0.0	0.6	0.5	.
SOMERVELL	ALCOHOL	14	0	14	18	.	16.1	.	16.1	11.8	.
STARR	ALCOHOL	37	3	34	83	5	11.8	75.0	11.0	10.6	83.3
STARR	DRUG	2	0	2	2	.	0.6	0.0	0.6	0.3	.
STEPHENS	ALCOHOL	3	0	3	3	.	5.3	0.0	5.5	3.9	.
STEPHENS	DRUG	1	0	1	1	.	1.8	0.0	1.8	1.3	.
STERLING	ALCOHOL	3	0	3	4	.	33.3	.	33.3	30.8	.
STONEWALL	ALCOHOL	4	1	3	7	2	19.0	100.0	15.0	20.6	100.0
SUTTON	ALCOHOL	6	2	4	10	2	14.3	66.7	10.3	13.2	66.7
SWISHER	ALCOHOL	6	1	5	10	1	11.5	50.0	10.0	12.5	50.0
TARRANT	ALCOHOL	882	27	855	1407	27	6.6	21.8	6.5	6.4	19.7
TARRANT	DRUG	59	7	52	87	10	0.4	5.6	0.4	0.4	7.3
TAYLOR	ALCOHOL	89	4	85	149	8	6.0	20.0	5.8	6.1	30.8
TAYLOR	DRUG	3	1	2	6	1	0.2	5.0	0.1	0.2	3.8
TERRY	ALCOHOL	16	0	16	24	.	17.2	.	17.2	16.8	.
THROCKMORTON	ALCOHOL	3	0	3	3	.	21.4	.	21.4	17.6	.
TITUS	ALCOHOL	41	2	39	66	2	11.8	25.0	11.5	12.7	22.2
TOM GREEN	ALCOHOL	98	10	88	146	10	9.0	62.5	8.2	8.5	62.5
TOM GREEN	DRUG	4	0	4	4	.	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.2	.
TRAVIS	ALCANDRG	1	0	1	2	.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	.
TRAVIS	ALCOHOL	703	21	682	1143	24	8.1	26.6	7.9	8.2	27.3
TRAVIS	DRUG	49	1	48	69	1	0.6	1.3	0.6	0.5	1.1

1998 TEXAS ALCOHOL OR DRUG-RELATED MOTOR VEHICLE ACCIDENTS WITH INJURIES, continued

COUNTY	CAUSE	TOTAL INJURY ACCIDENTS	FATAL INJURY ACCIDENTS	NON-FATAL INJURY ACCIDENTS	NON-FATAL INJURIES	FATAL INJURIES	% OF ALL INJURY ACCIDENTS	% OF ALL FATAL ACCIDENTS	% OF ALL NON-FATAL INJURY ACCIDENTS	% OF ALL NON-FATAL INJURIES	% OF ALL FATAL INJURIES
TRINITY	ALCOHOL	23	3	20	37	3	23.2	50.0	21.5	23.6	42.9
TRINITY	DRUG	2	2	0	4	3	2.0	33.3	0.0	2.5	42.9
TYLER	ALCOHOL	13	0	13	15	.	12.6	0.0	13.0	9.6	.
UPSHUR	ALCOHOL	42	5	37	51	8	13.7	41.7	12.6	10.5	53.3
UPSHUR	DRUG	2	0	2	3	.	0.7	0.0	0.7	0.6	.
UPTON	ALCOHOL	4	0	4	5	.	28.6	.	28.6	26.3	.
UVALDE	ALCOHOL	25	1	24	44	1	11.7	16.7	11.6	12.1	14.3
UVALDE	DRUG	2	0	2	3	.	0.9	0.0	1.0	0.8	.
VAL VERDE	ALCOHOL	38	3	35	68	3	12.2	100.0	11.4	13.5	100.0
VAL VERDE	DRUG	1	0	1	1	.	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.2	.
VAN ZANDT	ALCOHOL	71	3	68	104	3	16.0	13.6	16.1	14.6	11.5
VAN ZANDT	DRUG	7	4	3	9	4	1.6	18.2	0.7	1.3	15.4
VICTORIA	ALCOHOL	96	2	94	147	2	9.8	20.0	9.7	8.5	18.2
VICTORIA	DRUG	6	0	6	17	.	0.6	0.0	0.6	1.0	.
WALKER	ALCANDRG	1	0	1	2	.	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.2	.
WALKER	ALCOHOL	73	6	67	124	7	11.9	20.0	11.5	13.2	22.6
WALKER	DRUG	5	1	4	13	1	0.8	3.3	0.7	1.4	3.2
WALLER	ALCOHOL	33	6	27	47	6	12.0	85.7	10.1	11.0	85.7
WARD	ALCOHOL	11	1	10	17	1	11.8	33.3	11.1	10.4	33.3
WARD	DRUG	1	0	1	1	.	1.1	0.0	1.1	0.6	.
WASHINGTON	ALCOHOL	42	5	37	61	5	12.2	71.4	11.0	10.7	62.5
WEBB	ALCOHOL	117	2	115	216	3	6.7	9.5	6.7	7.5	13.0
WEBB	DRUG	4	1	3	6	1	0.2	4.8	0.2	0.2	4.3
WHARTON	ALCOHOL	48	4	44	86	6	12.1	25.0	11.5	12.8	28.6
WHARTON	DRUG	3	0	3	6	.	0.8	0.0	0.8	0.9	.
WHEELER	ALCOHOL	2	1	1	2	1	5.1	33.3	2.8	3.5	33.3
WHEELER	DRUG	2	0	2	3	.	5.1	0.0	5.6	5.3	.
WICHITA	ALCANDRG	1	0	1	2	.	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	.
WICHITA	ALCOHOL	77	2	75	106	2	7.0	20.0	6.9	6.6	18.2
WICHITA	DRUG	3	0	3	4	.	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.2	.
WILBARGER	ALCOHOL	8	0	8	11	.	6.7	0.0	6.9	5.9	.
WILLACY	ALCOHOL	18	1	17	33	1	18.8	12.5	19.3	19.0	7.7
WILLACY	DRUG	3	1	2	4	1	3.1	12.5	2.3	2.3	7.7

1998 TEXAS ALCOHOL OR DRUG-RELATED MOTOR VEHICLE ACCIDENTS WITH INJURIES, continued

COUNTY	CAUSE	TOTAL INJURY ACCIDENTS	FATAL INJURY ACCIDENTS	NON-FATAL INJURY ACCIDENTS	NON-FATAL INJURIES	FATAL INJURIES	% OF ALL INJURY ACCIDENTS	% OF ALL FATAL ACCIDENTS	% OF ALL NON-FATAL INJURY ACCIDENTS	% OF ALL NON-FATAL INJURIES	% OF ALL FATAL INJURIES
WILLIAMSON	ALCOHOL	134	7	127	211	7	7.2	21.9	6.9	7.3	21.2
WILLIAMSON	DRUG	10	2	8	11	3	0.5	6.3	0.4	0.4	9.1
WILSON	ALCOHOL	21	2	19	31	2	13.5	40.0	12.7	12.7	33.3
WINKLER	ALCOHOL	8	0	8	10	.	22.9	0.0	24.2	19.2	.
WINKLER	DRUG	1	1	0	.	1	2.9	50.0	0.0	.	50.0
WISE	ALCOHOL	42	6	36	65	8	11.1	54.5	9.8	11.1	61.5
WISE	DRUG	3	1	2	4	1	0.8	9.1	0.5	0.7	7.7
WOOD	ALCOHOL	25	1	24	38	1	10.7	12.5	10.7	10.9	11.1
YOAKUM	ALCOHOL	7	0	7	8	.	17.5	0.0	17.9	11.3	.
YOUNG	ALCOHOL	16	1	15	25	2	17.0	50.0	16.3	17.2	66.7
ZAPATA	ALCOHOL	11	3	8	21	4	13.1	60.0	10.1	14.3	66.7
ZAVALA	ALCOHOL	12	3	9	21	3	19.4	37.5	16.7	17.5	27.3

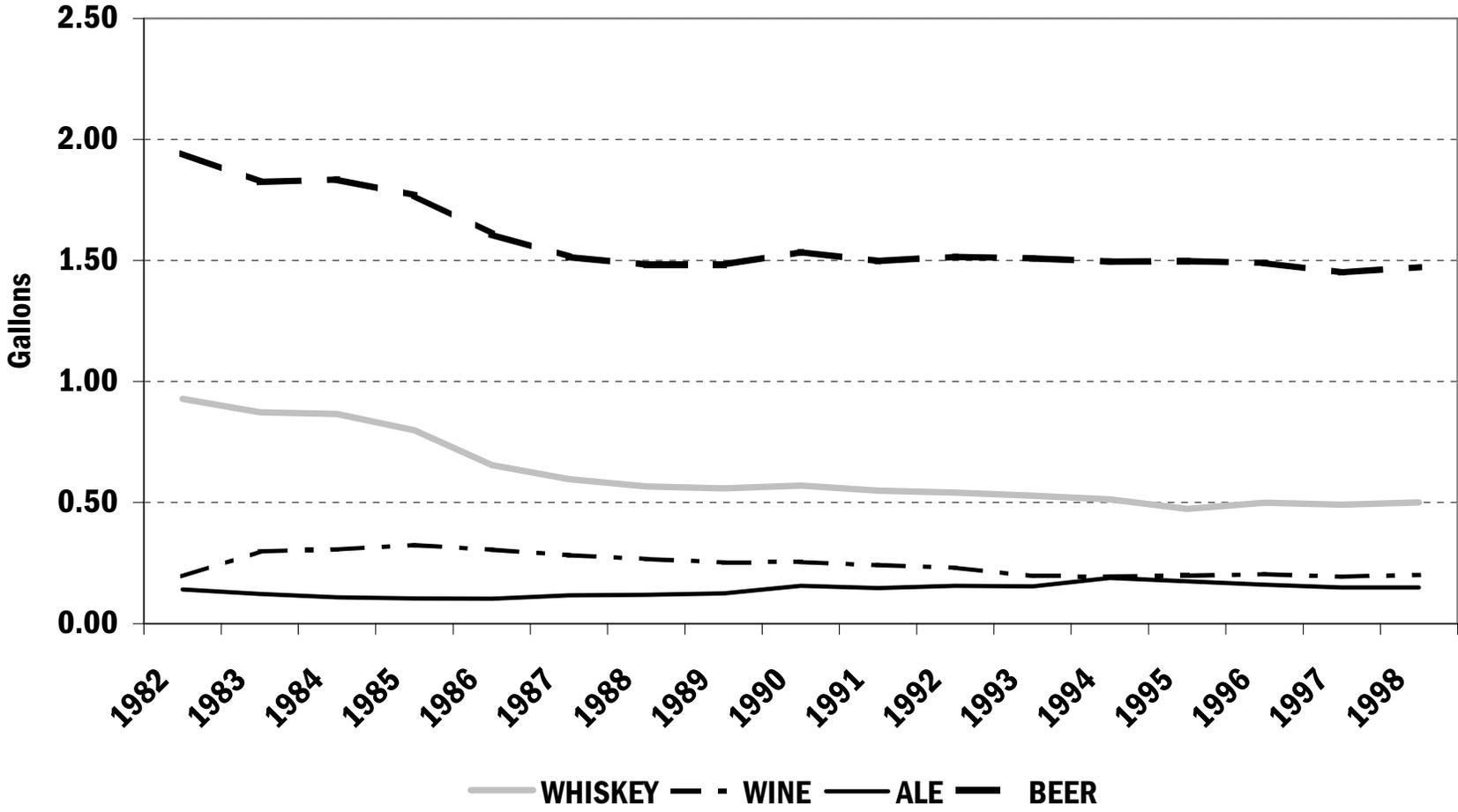
State Totals

CAUSE	TOTAL INJURY ACCIDENTS	FATAL INJURY ACCIDENTS	NON-FATAL INJURY ACCIDENTS	NON-FATAL INJURIES	FATAL INJURIES	% OF ALL INJURY ACCIDENTS	% OF ALL FATAL ACCIDENTS	% OF ALL NON-FATAL INJURY ACCIDENTS	% OF ALL NON-FATAL INJURIES	% OF ALL FATAL INJURIES
ALL	205,382	3,160	202,222	337,841	3,574	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
ALC&DRUG	15	5	10	31	7	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2
ALCOHOL	16,619	907	15,712	26,991	1,051	8.1	28.7	7.8	8.0	29.4
DRUG	904	109	795	1,393	123	0.4	3.4	0.4	0.4	3.4

CONSUMPTION DATA

*Source: Texas Alcoholic Beverage Commission
Analysis by TCADA*

ETHANOL CONSUMPTION PER TEXAS ADULT OVER 13, 1982-1998



LAW ENFORCEMENT DRUG SEIZURES

Source: Texas Department of Public Safety

Type and Quantity of Drugs Seized
State Totals 1/98 - 12/98

	<i>SOLID</i> <i>POUNDS</i>	<i>SOLID</i> <i>OUNCES</i>	<i>SOLID</i> <i>GRAMS</i>	<i>LIQUID</i> <i>OUNCES</i>	<i>DOSE</i> <i>UNITS</i>	<i>ITEMS</i>
MARIJUANA	427,744	3				
Packaged						255,235
Plants						
MARIJUANA FIELDS & GARDENS						
Gardens						92
Wild Fields						18
Cultivated Fields						15
Greenhouses						11
HASHISH						
Liquid, Oil				0		
Solid	0	5	14			
OPIATES						
Morphine	1	1	3	0	210	
Heroin	208	2	24	28	232	
Codeine	13	10	6	3,377	6,620	
Gum Opium	9	3	12			
COCAINE						
Solid	29,181	8	19			
Liquid				123		
HALLUCINOGENS						
LSD	5	10	18	3	79,013	
PCP	5	10	6	91	438	
Mushrooms	41	11	18		3,390	
Peyote	74	14	7			
Designer Drugs	24	1	7	54	12,768	
PRECURSOR CHEMICALS						
SEIZED	314	15	20	1,568		
OTHER DRUGS						
Barbiturates				81	302,932	
Amphetamines	377	7	26	60	2,860	
Methamphetamines	358	8	23	182	248,397	
Tranquilizers				1,699	326,335	
Synthetic Drugs				12,977	52,000	
CLANDESTINE LABS						

Type of Drug Manufactured by each lab:

Meth. - 20 Amph. - 1 P2P - 0
 PCP - 0 Crack - 2 THC - 0

**TEXAS DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY
CRIME LABORATORIES**

**TOTAL AMOUNT OF *METHAMPHETAMINE* EXAMINED
BY DPS LABORATORIES EACH YEAR**

<u>Laboratory</u>	<u>1994</u>	<u>1995</u>	<u>1996</u>	<u>1997</u>	<u>1998</u>
	gm	gm	gm	gm	gm
AUSTIN		880	10,900	6,840	6,225
ABILENE	1,772	6,800	2,940	1,708	10,150
AMARILLO	1,767	6,240	18,420	9,143	16,230
CORPUS CHRISTI	228	1,050	40	3,712	4,540
EL PASO	245	50	11,230	613	421
GARLAND	10,026	4,400	4,750	9,339	10,560
HOUSTON	340	390	1,470	418	6,190
LAREDO		0	530	12	12
LUBBOCK	543	1,930	130	1,155	459
MCALLEN	53	0	0	5	0
MIDLAND	221	1,280	1,280	1,219	874
TYLER	2,133	3,720	1,180	6,650	22,400
WACO	553	860	320	6,148	1,978
TOTAL	17,881 gm	27,600 gm	53,190 gm	46,962 gm	80,039 gm
	17.88 kg	27.60 kg	53.19 kg	46.96 kg	80.04 kg

**TEXAS DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY
CRIME LABORATORIES**

**TOTAL AMOUNT OF *HEROIN* EXAMINED
BY DPS LABORATORIES EACH YEAR**

<u>Laboratory</u>	<u>1994</u>	<u>1995</u>	<u>1996</u>	<u>1997</u>	<u>1998</u>
	gm	gm	gm	gm	gm
AUSTIN		2,841	3,900	620	1,730
ABILENE	24	8	2	77	45
AMARILLO	1	5	210	1	251
CORPUS CHRISTI	877	686	289	5,794	345
EL PASO	855	1,331	454	1,015	3,107
GARLAND	58	382	76	248	242
HOUSTON	263	2	122	4	53
LAREDO			153	68	54
LUBBOCK	4	3	5	5	6
MCALLEN	2,017	945	285	1,282	1,504
MIDLAND	110	1,879	143	777	170
TYLER	1	9	460	4	3
WACO	36	5	14	28	50
TOTAL	4,246 gm	8,097 gm	6,114 gm	9,923 gm	7,560 gm
	4.25 kg	8.10 kg	6.11 kg	9.92 kg	5.83 kg

**TEXAS DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY
CRIME LABORATORIES**

**TOTAL AMOUNT OF *COCAINE* EXAMINED
BY DPS LABORATORIES EACH YEAR**

<u>Laboratory</u>	<u>1994</u>	<u>1995</u>	<u>1996</u>	<u>1997</u>	<u>1998</u>
	kg	kg	kg	kg	kg
AUSTIN		482.73	193.00	500.00	648.81
ABILENE	3.20	1.33	5.66	3.19	4.31
AMARILLO	5.41	33.29	19.44	5.52	10.21
CORPUS CHRISTI	18.65	40.60	57.82	153.50	53.05
EL PASO	758.86	1,505.25	48.88	20.09	191.75
GARLAND	34.69	23.08	19.07	48.53	19.79
HOUSTON	186.27	29.28	498.72	63.76	162.43
LAREDO		2.07	7.05	145.66	75.39
LUBBOCK	2.05	1.82	1.68	6.66	4.79
MCALLEN	23.31	14.89	53.77	649.65	1,681.32
MIDLAND	11.41	7.00	22.70	14.11	4.09
TYLER	73.03	49.19	211.36	268.68	321.15
WACO	94.59	64.97	12.80	12.22	22.59
TOTAL	1,211.47 kg	2,255.50 kg	1,151.95 kg	1,891.57 kg	3,200 kg

**TEXAS DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY
CRIME LABORATORIES**

**TOTAL AMOUNT OF *MARIJUANA* EXAMINED
BY DPS LABORATORIES EACH YEAR**

<u>Laboratory</u>	<u>1994</u>	<u>1995</u>	<u>1996</u>	<u>1997</u>	<u>1998</u>
	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs
AUSTIN		23,336	22,509	34,000	19,485
ABILENE	2,004	3,779	4,050	1,099	6,561
AMARILLO	1,638	4,261	6,260	6,085	3,353
CORPUS CHRISTI	7,526	4,762	2,693	7,943	4,689
EL PASO	15,881	17,488	26,567	20,615	6,535
GARLAND	3,596	4,259	4,110	4,917	4,110
HOUSTON	6,565	2,869	4,324	3,620	4,909
LAREDO		309	10,286	13,841	5,214
LUBBOCK	524	779	826	614	190
MCALLEN	40,602	34,765	54,152	36,890	34,807
MIDLAND	5,920	10,824	5,715	6,447	6,490
TYLER	4,134	8,011	9,723	10,363	9,705
WACO	1,125	6,185	3,311	3,383	2,922
TOTAL	89,515 lbs	121,627 lbs	154,526 lbs	149,817 lbs	108,970 lbs

**TEXAS DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY
CRIME LABORATORIES**

**TOTAL AMOUNT OF *AMPHETAMINE* EXAMINED
BY DPS LABORATORIES EACH YEAR**

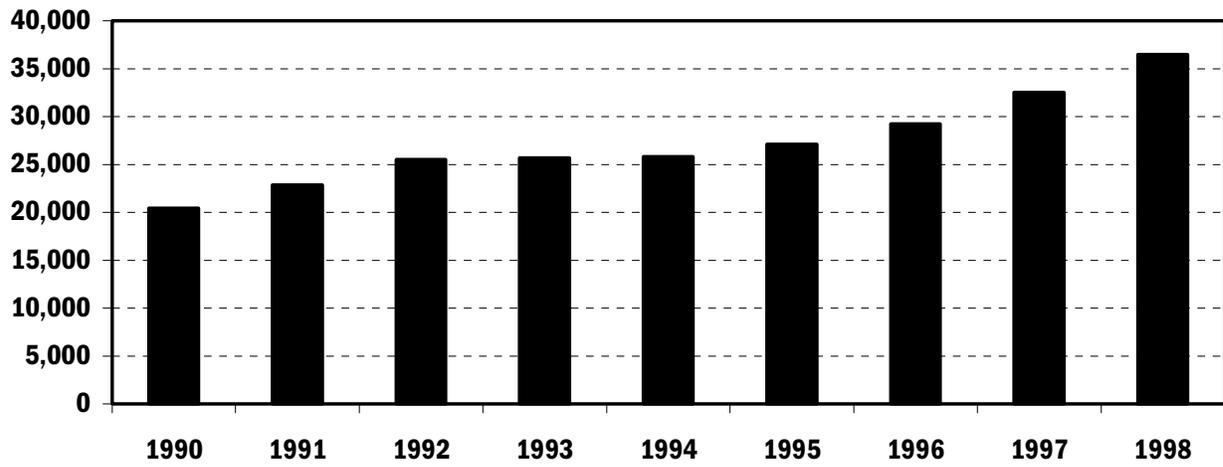
<u>Laboratory</u>	<u>1997</u>	<u>1998</u>
	gm	gm
AUSTIN	48,000	1,124
ABILENE	388	1,182
AMARILLO	47	527
CORPUS CHRISTI	140	245
EL PASO	2	8
GARLAND	2,601	8,578
HOUSTON	93	637
LAREDO	3,600	5
LUBBOCK	104	1,618
MCALLEN	2	58
MIDLAND	133	217
TYLER	1,342	25,820
WACO	1,156	2,156
TOTAL	57,608 gm	42,175 gm
	57.61 kg	42.17 kg

**TEXAS DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY
CRIME LABORATORIES**

**TOTAL AMOUNT OF *BENZODIAZEPINES* EXAMINED
BY DPS LABORATORIES EACH YEAR**

<u>Laboratory</u>	<u>1997</u>	<u>1998</u>
	grams	grams
AUSTIN	3,530	7,457
ABILENE	113	477
AMARILLO	164	20
CORPUS CHRISTI	1,037	2,588
EL PASO	4,589	10,990
GARLAND	1,334	1,765
HOUSTON	1,470	3,060
LAREDO	30,488	1,094
LUBBOCK	24	12
MCALLEN	3,342	4,003
MIDLAND	187	64
TYLER	675	36,930
WACO	499	391
TOTAL	47,452 gm	68,851 gm
	47.45 kg	68.85 kg

**Number of Drug Cases Reported by All Texas Department of Public
Safety Crime Laboratories**



AIDS/HIV STATISTICS

Source: Texas Department of Health

Cumulative Adult AIDS Cases by MSA of Residence at Diagnosis

	Male	Female	Total	% Cases	1997		1998	
					Total No.	% Cases	Total No.	% Cases
Austin	3,076	369	3,445	7%	228	5%	294	7%
Beaumont	524	109	633	1%	65	1%	49	1%
Dallas	10,371	797	11,168	23%	877	19%	690	17%
El Paso	829	83	912	2%	119	3%	125	3%
Fort Worth	2,572	382	3,119	6%	314	7%	227	5%
Galveston	568	60	628	1%	63	1%	49	1%
Houston	15,685	1,989	17,674	36%	1,775	38%	1,694	41%
San Antonio	3,314	272	3,586	7%	304	7%	240	6%
State Prison System	1,656	162	1,818	4%	346	7%	234	6%
Other	4,994	757	5,751	12%	565	12%	577	14%
Total	43,589	4,980	48,734		4,656		4,179	

**Pediatric AIDS Cases by MSA of Residence
at Time of Diagnosis**

	Cumulative Cases		Cases Reported Since Jan. 1998	
	No.	%	No.	%
Austin	22	6%	2	9%
Beaumont	8	2%	0	
Dallas	37	10%	3	14%
El Paso	10	3%	1	5%
Fort Worth	25	7%	0	
Galveston	5	1%	0	
Houston	151	42%	8	36%
San Antonio	27	8%	1	5%
Other	73	20%	7	32%
Total	358		22	

Source: *Texas AIDS/STD Surveillance Report*, December, 1998
Texas Department of Health

Adult AIDS Cases Reported in 1997 and 1998, by Risk and Gender

	Total 1997		Total 1998		1998			
	Total	% Cases	Total	% Cases	Male	%	Female	%
Men: Sex with Men at Risk	2,200	47%	1,973	47%	1,973	56%	NA*	
Men: IDU** and sex with Men at Risk	305	7%	258	6%	258	7%	NA*	
IDU***	818	18%	684	16%	480	14%	204	31%
Persons with Coagulation Disorders (including hemophilia)	12	<1%	6	<1%	5	<1%	1	<1%
Women: Sex with Men at Risk	343	7%	248	6%	NA*		248	37%
Men: Sex with Women at Risk	255	5%	210	5%	210	6%	NA*	
Recipients of Blood/Tissue●	29	<1%	25	<1%	17	<1%	8	1%
Other❖	684	15%	775	19%	571	16%	204	31%
TOTAL	4,646		4,179		3,514		665	

* Not Applicable

**Injecting Drug User

*** Data are not routinely collected on the # of IDU men and women who also report heterosexual contact with a person at risk.

● Includes transfusion with blood, blood components, tissue, or semen (artificial insemination): excludes clotting factor.

❖ Includes persons who died before interview, those who refused to be interviewed (or whose doctor refused), persons still under investigation for risk, persons whose risk remains unidentified after investigation, and those pending confirmation of transfusion.

Source: *Texas AIDS/STD Surveillance Report*, December, 1998, Texas Department of Health

LOCAL REPORTS

TRENDS AND PATTERNS OF SUBSTANCE ABUSE IN AUSTIN, TEXAS

By Charles Thibodeaux L.C.D.C.

Street Outreach Supervisor

Austin-Travis County Mental Health Mental Retardation Center

C.A.R.E. Program (Community AIDS Resources and Education Data Sources)

INTRODUCTION

AREA DESCRIPTION

Austin is the Capitol City and is centrally located. The population of Austin at the end of 1998 was 613,459, and the metropolitan statistical area (MSA) was 1,085,900 making Austin the 23rd largest city in the nation. This is an 8.1 percent increase in the city population and a 1.9 percent increase in the MSA from 1997. Much of the reason for this population increase is because of high tech businesses being established in the area. There has been an overall increase of drug use that has followed this increase in population. Changes are taking place in ethnic and cultural groups as far as types of drugs being used. Most drug use is associated with moderate to heavy alcohol use. Heroin is extremely prevalent, and fortunately there are more methadone clinics opening in town for treatment. According to the *Austin American Statesman*, Austin police seized about 21 ounces of heroin in 1997, 7 ounces in 1998, and more than 4 pounds so far this year (through April, 1999). Reports are that the majority of drugs are coming

from Mexico and are readily available in the Austin area.

DATA SOURCES

- Treatment Data-The Texas Commission on Alcohol and Drug Abuse's (TCADA) Client Oriented Data Acquisitions Process (CODAP) provided data on clients at admission to treatment in public facilities in Travis County.
- AIDS Data-The Austin/Travis County AIDS Surveillance Report provided data on confirmed cases through April 1, 1999 for Adult/Adolescent and Pediatric cases.
- Statistical information on Austin and MSA's was obtained from The Greater Austin Chamber of Commerce web site at www.austin-chamber.org.

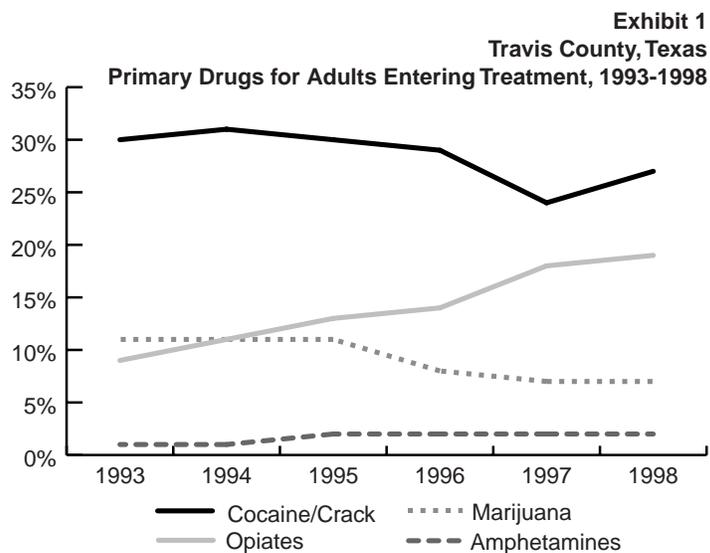
DRUG ABUSE TRENDS

COCAINE

Cocaine hydrochloride (HCl) remains plentiful. Prices range from \$45-\$60 a gram, \$80 to \$100 a sixteenth, and \$160-\$200 for an eight ball. Small bags are being sold in \$5 and \$10 hits for injection with heroin for the speedball effect. This is still considered the elite drug in Anglo business society world and is mostly snorted as opposed to street addicts who mostly inject.

Crack cocaine use is spreading in the Hispanic communities. Dealers are competing in price wars with this

drug. Prices vary depending on who this drug is purchased from. The average price for a "rock" is \$20. A five-pack can be purchased for \$50 and broken down into five- 20's for profit. A \$20 rock dipped in formaldehyde is sold for \$25 and produces a more intense high. Smaller pieces of crack can be purchased for \$1-\$10 and are called "Kibbles and Bits" on the streets. Crack is made into rock form by mixing powder cocaine and baking soda and applying heat until the two mix together. Once it is cooled it turns into rock form. It is usually smoked, but it is



also being injected. It is mixed with lemon juice or vinegar and then injected. There is a high activity of sex being traded for crack in the sex industry business and with street addicts.

HEROIN

There is plenty of heroin available on the streets of Austin. Mainly it is in tar form with some chocolate-brown colored powder available also. The powder form is usually made by cutting the tar form with lactose to convert to powder form. The Spanish name for tar form is "chapapote" and is said to be the highest quality. The main route of administration is by injection. However there are reports of younger adults putting heroin in aluminum foil and smoking it ("chasing the dragon") or they are snorting the powder form. Some of this is happening in the sex industry business such as the topless bar scenes. The price range of this drug fluctuates depending not only on the quality and quantity of the drug but also in the ethnicity of who is buying/selling. Many Hispanic dealers will only sell to other Hispanics and that is where the best bargains take place. A balloon of heroin is \$20 and 6-8 balloons can be purchased for \$100. The average price for a gram ranges from \$80 to \$150. There is a steady increase of African Americans injecting this drug more now than in the past. The Anglos continue to pay the highest price and get the lesser quality of this drug on the streets. The only other reports of opiates are morphine based MS Contin pills, which are being obtained by prescription, and

used by addicts when trying to kick heroin in order to reduce withdrawal symptoms associated with kicking.

As seen by Exhibit 1, adult admissions for heroin use has continued to increase from 9 percent in 1993 to 19 percent in 1998.

MARIJUANA

There are reports of three different qualities of weed in the area, and it is seen in all communities. It is especially prevalent with younger adults. The first is commercial Mexican weed coming from the Laredo area referred to as "schwag" or "killa" weed. Price range is \$450-\$600 a pound, \$50-\$80 an ounce, \$25-\$45 a half-ounce, and \$15-\$20 a quarter ounce. Reports are that this same weed can be purchased in San Antonio for \$300-\$325 a pound. The next type of weed, which also comes from Mexico, is referred to as "skunk" weed and is more potent. The price is \$135-\$140 and ounce, \$70-\$75 a half-ounce, and \$35-\$40 a quarter ounce. The next type of weed is referred to as "Hydro," "Kind Bud" or "Chronic" weed and it is the most potent in quality. The THC content is said to be extremely high and several people can get an intense high with a single joint. The price is \$300-\$400 an ounce, \$170-\$200 a half-ounce, \$90-\$100 a quarter ounce, and \$50-\$55 for an eighth of an ounce. There are also limited reports of marijuana being dipped in formaldehyde and sold for \$5-\$10 a joint and it is called "water" on the streets. People who smoke it are referred to as "wetheads" or "fryheads."

STIMULANTS

Reports are that limited methamphetamine is available and the quality is low. Price is \$60-\$90 a gram, \$35-\$45 a half gram, and \$20-\$25 a quarter gram. It is said to be coming in from the Houston area and also from the Midland/Odessa area. Main source is said to be the Bandito clubs. It is a brown peanut butter to a rusty color and the texture is sticky. There are not many reports of people snorting due to the stickiness of the texture. Some, however, are taking it orally. There is not much white powder available. There are also reports of recent arrests in the Austin area for the manufacture of "bath tub" crank. Methamphetamine is becoming harder to manufacture due to the difficulty in obtaining the chemicals needed for production. It is mainly seen in the Anglo communities and in the topless bar scenes and is mostly being injected. However there are some reports of a limited supply in the African American and Hispanic communities.

There are also reports of speed pills called Adderall that are being crushed and snorted. These are sometimes mixed with crushing Elavil and mixing together to snort for a speedball effect. We are seeing this with the young adult population around 6th street and in sex club scenes.

BARBITURATES, ANTIDEPRESSANTS AND SEDATIVES/HYPNOTICS

Rohypnol is scarce, and the prices have soared as a result. One pill will sell for as much as \$25-\$45. It no longer is easily attainable in Mexico. Current price for Xanax and 10 mg Valium is \$2-\$3 on the street, and they are mostly obtained by legal prescription. There are reports of "Zanbar" being available to the area. This has the potency of a 10mg Xanax and is sold for \$20 a pill. It is popular in the bar scenes. A 10 pack of Zanbar can be purchased in Mexico for \$20. As mentioned earlier, Elavil are being crushed and snorted and sometimes used with speed pills for a speedball effect.

HALLUCINOGENS

Acid is available and is usually sold in single hits for \$3-\$5 and it is referred to as Blotter Acid. An entire sheet usually contains 100-200 hits and will sell for \$200-\$325 but has been scarcely available in large quantities in recent months. Chances of having a good trip versus bad trip are about 50 percent. Another type of acid reported comes in a gel tab form like gelatin and is available in three different

colors, red, green, or blue and they are about the size of the tip of a pinkie finger. They are called "jelly beans" and reports are that they stimulate sexual arousal. The price range is \$10-\$15 a hit and they are popular in the club scenes. There are three different types of Ecstasy being reported in the area. Liquid Ecstasy also called "MDMA" is available and costs \$20 a hit. It is usually kept in a Visine bottle and is administered by putting one drop under the tongue or some people will put it in the eye because of its foul taste. It is said to be approximately three times as potent as Blotter acid and is the highest quality of all. Another type of Ecstasy is heroin-based, and it is in white pill form with brown spots and it is called "chocolate sprinkles." Price is \$10-\$20 a pill and is popular in the topless bar scene and in the gay bars. Another type of Ecstasy reported is in wafer form about the size of a nickel, which is not heroin-based and is said to be of better quality—price is \$20 a hit.

INHALANTS

The drug of choice for inhalers on the streets is spray paint with the best kind being the gold color. It is said to have the highest content of the ingredient toluene. Topless dancers in the bar scenes also are using it. Older men are using paint or gasoline by placing it in a cola can and inhaling the fumes until euphoria is reached. One can of spray paint is said to last approximately one hour for up to five people. Price is \$4.30 at the local auto parts stores. Krylon paint also is being used but is said to be of lesser quality. There are no reports of octane booster being used at this time because it is difficult to obtain.

HIV/AIDS

Austin/Travis County has a total of 3,219 adult AIDS cases confirmed as of April 1, 1999. Of these, 2,869 are males and 349 are females.

HEPATITIS C

Professional street outreach workers are reporting an epidemic of Hepatitis C in the community. They are being bombarded with clients either finding out that they are Hepatitis C positive or indigent clients wanting to get tested to find out their status. At the present time there is no service available for the indigent client to be tested. The MHMR methadone program is offering Hepatitis C antibody testing to their 240 clients. Some of the older long-time clients don't want to be tested. Out of the remainder who

have been tested, there is more than a 90 percent positivity rate. There also continues to be a high incidence of people who have been in recovery from addiction for multiple years who are testing positive. The treatment available for Hepatitis C is limited. The main treatment available is interferon and ribavirin, and the cost for treatment is approximately \$8,000 for six months. The side effects associated with treatment can be severe fatigue, muscle soreness, flu like symptoms and severe depression which may lead to suicide. There is a need for resources for indigent clients to be tested and receive treatment.

PATTERNS AND TRENDS OF SUBSTANCE ABUSE IN DALLAS COUNTY

Chris Godfrey, M.P.A.
Greater Dallas Council on Alcohol and Drug Abuse
Dallas, TX

INTRODUCTION

Area Description

With 2.4 million residents, the Dallas/Fort Worth Metroplex ranks among the largest metropolitan areas in the nation. Dallas County, with a population of just more than two million residents is represented by the following major racial/ethnic groups: White (55%), Hispanic (21%), and African American (19%). The city of Dallas, ranked as the seventh largest city in the nation, is home to more than one million of these residents.

During the past decade, the Dallas/Fort Worth metropolitan area has become identified as a primary center for international commerce, telecommunications, high technology, and finance. Due to its centralized geographic location and excellent transportation infrastructures, several multi-national corporations, as well as many of the nation's largest banking network, have relocated their operations to this region.

DFW is one of the most exceptional transportation hubs in the United States and, therefore, provides outstanding mobility for individuals, both professional and private. A large percentage of individuals commute to work daily into Dallas from surrounding suburbs. This transportation hub also has made DFW the target of illegitimate business with major Colombian and Mexican drug trafficking organizations who have established operations in the region. Numerous intelligence investigations suggest trafficking groups in Houston and El Paso often work with cells in Dallas to facilitate movement of their illicit cargo to distribution networks throughout the Midwestern and Northeastern United States. These include Mexican drug trafficking groups, who work primarily on behalf of the Colombian organizations.

Gangs have taken an active role in the distribution of drugs. Rival gangs battle over turf and the local drug markets that come with it. Violence has become commonplace in areas where drugs are trafficked. Drive-by shooting, murders, robberies and assaults, previously thought to be limited to the inner city and urban areas, are now in the rural areas of the Dallas metropolitan area. In the last two years, there have been significant increases in drug-related problems, including a drastic increase in fatal overdoses, drug seizures, and trafficking in the northern Dallas suburbs, particularly in Collin County.

Data Sources and Time Periods

Dallas Police Department
Report Period: 1996-1997

Drug Abuse Warning Network (DAWN): Dallas statistical area
SAMHSA, April 1997 files: Reporting period, 1992-1997

Drug Abuse Warning Network (DAWN): Denton County Medical Examiner
Reporting Period: 1992-July, 1998

Arrestee Drug Abuse Monitoring Program (ADAM), 1998 Report Summary
Reporting Periods: 1992-1998

Dallas Independent School District
Reporting Period: 1997-1998

DRUG ABUSE TRENDS

Cocaine

Cocaine is readily available in the Dallas metropolitan area and remains the most frequently reported drug of choice for treatment, second only to alcohol. Cocaine deaths have increased more than 200 percent since 1995.

Hospital emergency incidents involving cocaine (cocaine mentions) have increased as well over the same time period, beginning with 634 in the first half of 1992 to 1,197 in the first half of 1998. In one year, cocaine mentions increased 46 percent from the first half of 1997 to the first half of 1998. (p=0.002)

The 1998 treatment data reflects the prominence of cocaine as the primary illicit drug of choice (Exhibit 1). In Dallas County for 1998, cocaine/crack treatment admissions account for 27 percent of all adult admissions—a 32 percent increase from 1997. During this same time period, youth admissions for cocaine also increased more than 63 percent.

Dallas Arrestee Drug Abuse Monitoring (ADAM) data from 1990 to 1998 indicate a decrease in both male and female adult arrestees testing positive for cocaine (Exhibit 2).

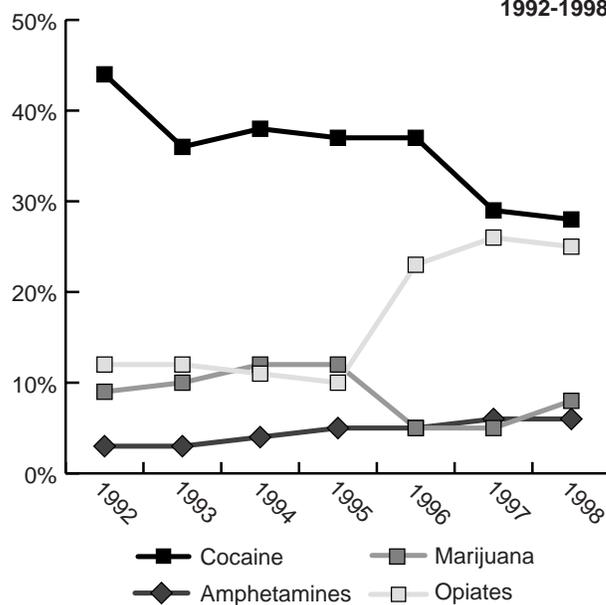
Significant amounts of cocaine continue to be smuggled into the Dallas area via both commercial airlines and the highways which connect Dallas with the rest of the nation. Intelligence reports confirm major cocaine trafficking organizations have multiple sources of supply throughout the southern U.S. to receive the drug from Mexico. One kilogram of cocaine ranges in price from \$15,000 to \$21,000 in Dallas with an average purity rate of 85-90 percent.

Heroin

Heroin remains at the forefront of substance abuse issues in the Dallas area. The number of people presenting for treatment, testing positive in jail, and hospital emergency department mentions all indicate a growing population of heroin users. This is largely due to the increased availability of *chiva*, a snortable form of heroin primarily imported through Mexico. In 1998, 23 percent of all adults seeking treatment report heroin as their primary drug of choice.

According to the DEA, Mexican black tar heroin in capsule form is the most prevalent form of heroin available in Dallas. Both trafficking and usage are on the increase. According to DEA intelligence reports

**Exhibit 1
Dallas, Texas
Percentage of Adult Treatment Admissions
to TCADA-Funded Programs, by drug
1992-1998**



Source: Texas Commission on Alcohol and Drug Abuse

Exhibit 2. Dallas Arrestees Testing Positive for Cocaine: 1991-1999

	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
COCAINE								
Males	43%	41%	45%	35%	31%	32%	32%	29%
Females	46%	48%	43%	46%	44%	36%	34%	30%
OPIATES								
Males	4%	4%	5%	3%	5%	5%	4%	2%
Females	9%	9%	11%	8%	5%	10%	4%	5%
MARIJUANA								
Males	19%	28%	27%	33%	39%	43%	44%	43%
Females	11%	24%	20%	23%	23%	26%	27%	24%
METHAMPHETAMINE								
Males	1%	1%	4%	2%	2%	1%	4%	3%
Females	3%	3%	6%	4%	4%	2%	4%	4%

for 1998, a capsule of black tar heroin averages \$10 with a purity rate as high as 75 percent.

Heroin overdose deaths have increased since 1992. Heroin deaths reported for Dallas County in 1997 total 38; a decrease from 53 in 1996 but indicating an overall increasing trend over the last three years. The high death toll for heroin overdose in 1996 was due to a cluster of adolescent and young adult users. The overdose victims in this cluster ranged from 14 to 22 years of age. Youngsters were using chiva in conjunction with other drugs and were relatively inexperienced in drug use and were unaware of the high purity rate of the heroin they were using, resulting in coma, and for many, death. Nevertheless, heroin overdoses remain elevated in 1997 and probably will continue to increase over the next three years.

In response to an area increase in heroin-related fatalities, particularly in 1996, the Plano (a Collin County suburb of Dallas) police department established a special purpose task force targeting heroin traffickers in Plano.

Hospital emergency department heroin/morphine mentions have also increased significantly from 1995-1997 ($p=0.004$). DAWN estimates indicate an 87 percent increase in heroin/morphine related emergency visits.

Poly-drug use among arrestees has increased among arrestees testing positive for opiates in Dallas. In 1998, all opiate-positive arrestees also tested positive for cocaine, 53.8 percent tested positive for marijuana, and 7.7 percent tested positive for methamphetamine.

Marijuana

Marijuana remains a widely used drug. It often is used in conjunction with other drugs, and it has gained a disturbing level of acceptance by adolescents and young adults as a non-harmful substance. All sources of data used in this report show an increase in marijuana/hashish use for Dallas County. Large amounts of marijuana are imported from Mexico. Local growers in southeast Oklahoma and northeast Texas add availability. According to the DEA, an increase in indoor grow operations has provided higher-quality cannabis to the Dallas area. Marijuana costs \$35-\$55 per ounce and as high as \$800 per pound. Law enforcement seizures of marijuana have increased with 4,245 pounds this quarter compared to 750 pounds in the previous reporting period.

Hospital emergency department episodes involving marijuana/hashish have increased from 1990 to 1997; 1997 episodes increased significantly from 1995 ($p=0.000$) and 1996 ($p=0.000$).

Treatment admissions for youth reporting marijuana/hashish as the primary drug of choice accounted for more than 68 percent of total youth admissions for treatment in Dallas County in 1998 (Exhibit 3); 77 percent of which were males.

Comparing rates of arrestees testing positive for marijuana between 1991 and 1998 data shows double the percentage of marijuana-positive arrestees in 1998. As the data illustrate, the most dramatic increase is in the 15-20 year old cohort. However, use increased for all age groups.

Methamphetamine

The Dallas/Fort Worth Metroplex has been named as a high methamphetamine area for both use and production. The majority of methamphetamine available in Dallas originates in Mexico; however, local area methamphetamine labs are becoming more common especially north of Dallas in Denton County and areas of east Texas. Most local labs use the Nazi method of methamphetamine production which is safer and requires a high-school level understanding of chemistry.

In the second quarter of 1999, the Dallas Field Division of the DEA reported a total of 51 clandestine methamphetamine labs had been seized which is an increase of 38 percent over the first quarter.

Currently, methamphetamine is not distinguished in treatment intake for Dallas County from amphetamines. However, methamphetamine users are not actively seeking treatment. Arrestees testing positive for methamphetamine in Dallas County also are still low in relation to the amount of methamphetamine seized off the streets with 3.3 percent of males and 4.0 percent of females testing positive for methamphetamines.

Hospital emergency episodes involving methamphetamine/speed have increased (50 percent) over the last year from 77 to 116 ($p=0.000$).

DRUG ABUSE PATTERNS AND TRENDS IN EL PASO, TEXAS

G. William Lucker, Ph.D.

Department of Psychology, University of Texas, El Paso

El Paso continues to be the Pass to the North for people, goods, and all manner of controlled substances. Virtually any type of drug is readily available in El Paso or just across the border in Ciudad Juarez, Mexico. Drugs are often warehoused in stash houses in El Paso before they make their way on the interstates to major cities throughout the United States and Canada. There has been an increasing trend in the use of U.S. children as drug smugglers on the U.S.-Mexico border. Among adults, alcohol dependence continues to be the primary reason for entering treatment in publicly-funded programs in El Paso, although there is an increasing proportion seeking treatment for opiate dependence, with both accounting nearly equally for more than 70 percent of the 1998 admissions. Among youth, marijuana continues to be the primary reason for seeking treatment, followed by alcohol abuse. Problems with cocaine and heroin abuse among youth remain limited, although reports indicate that students living along the border are almost twice as likely to report having tried cocaine, compared with students from the state's interior. Heroin is becoming an increasing hidden problem for young males.

INTRODUCTION

Area Description

El Paso is a diverse, multi-cultural community with the largest population on any international border in the world. The city, while large, is spread-out with a mountain range separating the east and west sides for total area of about 248 square miles, making it the fourth largest city in Texas and the 17th largest in the country.

Currently, El Paso has an estimated 700,000 legal residents and approximately 215,000 undocumented immigrants. Ciudad Juarez is home to an estimated 1.3 million people. The combined El Paso/Juarez metropolitan area has a population of more than two million people.

Population Characteristics

More than 73 percent of El Paso's population is Hispanic, about 22 percent are Anglo, and the remaining 5 percent are African American, Asian American, Native American, and others. The overall El Paso population is quite young, with a median age of 27.

El Paso is the poorest large city in Texas and the fourth poorest large city in the nation. In 1993, the median family income was \$27,700 compared with \$45,500 in Dallas, \$41,800 in Austin, and \$34,500 in San Antonio. Thirty-seven percent of El Paso adults do not have a high school diploma, and only about 10 percent of the population have a bachelor's degree.

El Paso's crime rate, however, is generally much lower than cities of similar size in the region. In the December, 1997 issue of *Money Magazine*, El Paso was ranked as the third safest city in the United States among cities with a population of more than 500,000.

Trade and Drug Trafficking

Over the last nine years, El Paso has seen a steady increase in trade, largely because of the increased activity related to the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA). This has caused El Paso to be ranked 16th in trade among the largest Metropolitan Statistical Areas in the United States; 25 percent of all

trade between the United States and Mexico crosses through the El Paso/Juarez border.

El Paso, short for “El Paso del Norte” or the Pass of the North, continues to be a pass to the north for both people and goods. El Paso maintains four International Ports of Entry with more than 16.5 million vehicles and 41 million pedestrians crossing annually. Law enforcement is only able to inspect a limited sampling of all border-crossers.

Unfortunately, along with the legal trade, many illegal substances pass from south to north on their way to consumers throughout the United States. About 10 years ago, when authorities successfully blocked the Caribbean routes used by the Colombian cartels, the Mexican border became the preferred route for smuggling drugs into the United States. NAFTA then eased drug trafficking by reinforcing well-established routes between Mexico and Texas. El Paso/Juarez is an ideal entry point because of its easy access to Interstates 10 and 25.

However, seizure data from the police department, the Drug Enforcement Administration, and the U.S. Customs Service indicate that there was a general decrease in Fiscal Year (FY) 1998 from the record levels of seizures in FY 1997 (Exhibit 1). An informant from the El Paso Metro Narcotics Task-Force expressed the belief that the increase in

seizures in 1997 was related primarily to the death of Carillo Fuentes. The disorganization that ensued after Fuentes’ death, together with the struggle to succeed him, led to disclosure of inside information. The information in turn, led to a number of large seizures that might not have occurred without his death.

Severity of the Drug Problem

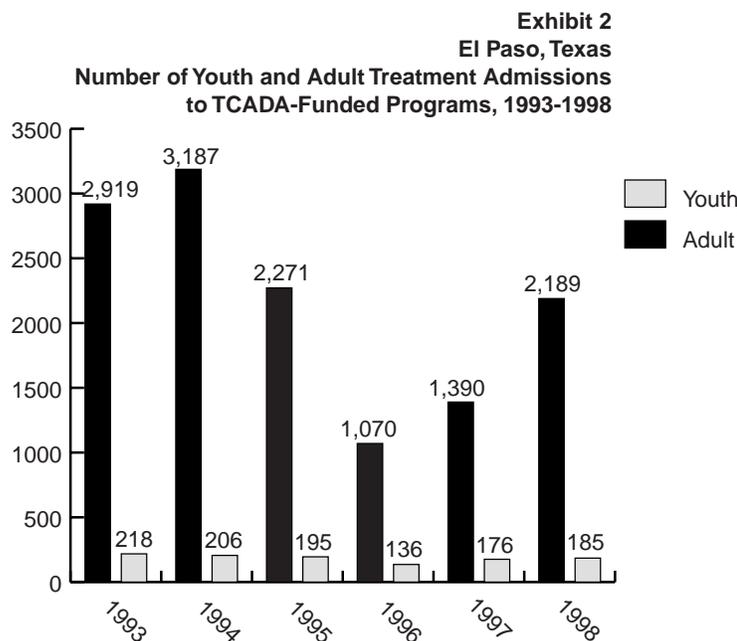
The severity of substance abuse-related problems in El Paso is, in large part, related to the drug trade that flourishes along the international border with Mexico. This illegal drug commerce influences the availability, variety, quality, and quantity of drugs in El Paso. As one of the local treatment providers commented, “when there is more of it around, it normalizes the drug and people don’t think about it as such a big deal.”

In 1998, adult admissions to treatment in facilities funded by the Texas Commission on Alcohol and Drug Abuse increased 57 percent and adolescent admissions increased slightly (Exhibit 2). The majority were male (76 percent of the adults and 69 percent of the youth) and Hispanic (71 percent). Heroin accounted for the largest proportion of adult admissions for primary abuse of an illicit drug whereas marijuana characterized a majority of the youth admissions. Among admissions, there has been a small decrease in the proportion who inject drugs (from about 40 percent in 1997 to 38 percent in 1998).

**EXHIBIT 1
WEST TEXAS/NEW MEXICO
DRUG SEIZURES BY THE U.S. CUSTOMS SERVICE
FISCAL YEARS 1995–1998**

Drug/Other Data	Number/Quantity	FY 95	FY 96	FY 97	FY 98
<i>Heroin</i>	Number of seizures	13	34	51	21
	Quantity seized (pounds)	29	66	60	12.7
<i>Cocaine</i>	Number of seizures	94	132	155	93
	Quantity seized (pounds)	11,477	4,204	4,940	2,349
<i>Marijuana</i>	Number of seizures	627	972	1,287	955
	Quantity seized (pounds)	62,122	106,058	152,403	137,722
<i>Currency</i>	Number of seizures	68	117	165	164
	Value (millions)	\$1.36	\$2.55	\$7.67	\$0.65
<i>Total Arrests</i>		513	724	850	1,231

SOURCE: U.S. Customs Service



Source: Texas Commission on Alcohol and Drug Abuse

Data Sources

Sources of data for this presentation are as follows:

Treatment Data. Data on adult and adolescent admissions to the Texas Commission on Alcohol and Drug Abuse funded programs in El Paso were provided through TCADA's Client Oriented Data Acquisition Process (CODAP) for the years 1993 through 1998. The numbers of admissions in each of these years are depicted in exhibit 2.

School Survey Data. Data on lifetime and past-month use of substances were provided by TCADA for Ysleta ISD sixth and 11th graders for 1997–1998.

Arrest Data. Arrest data for the possession of illicit substances were provided by the El Paso Police Department for the years 1995–1998 for both youth and adults.

Seizure Data. Information on drug seizures was provided by the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA), the El Paso Police Department, and U.S. Customs Service for the years 1995–1998. The U.S. Customs Service data cover western Texas and New Mexico.

Drug-related Deaths. These data were provided by the Texas Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics.

Other sources of information include the following:

- El Paso City-County Health & Environmental District, 1999
- El Paso County Metro Narcotics Task Force
- *El Paso Times*, 1998-1999
- Greater El Paso Chamber of Commerce, 1998 *Infrastructure Fact Book*.

Although it is possible to get reliable data from several of these sources, changes in drug usage patterns cannot be directly inferred from changes in these measures. For example, year-to-year variations in law enforcement budgets impact both seizure data and arrest data. Treatment data also are impacted by changes in the budgets of treatment providers as well as changes in law enforcement budgets because a large part of the treatment population is criminal justice-referred. For example, in 1993 in El Paso, 63 percent of all TCADA adult treatment admissions were referred from the criminal justice system. Three years later, in 1996, the figure dropped to 17 percent of all adult admissions. Currently, 29 percent of all cases treated in TCADA facilities are criminal justice-referred.

DRUG ABUSE TRENDS

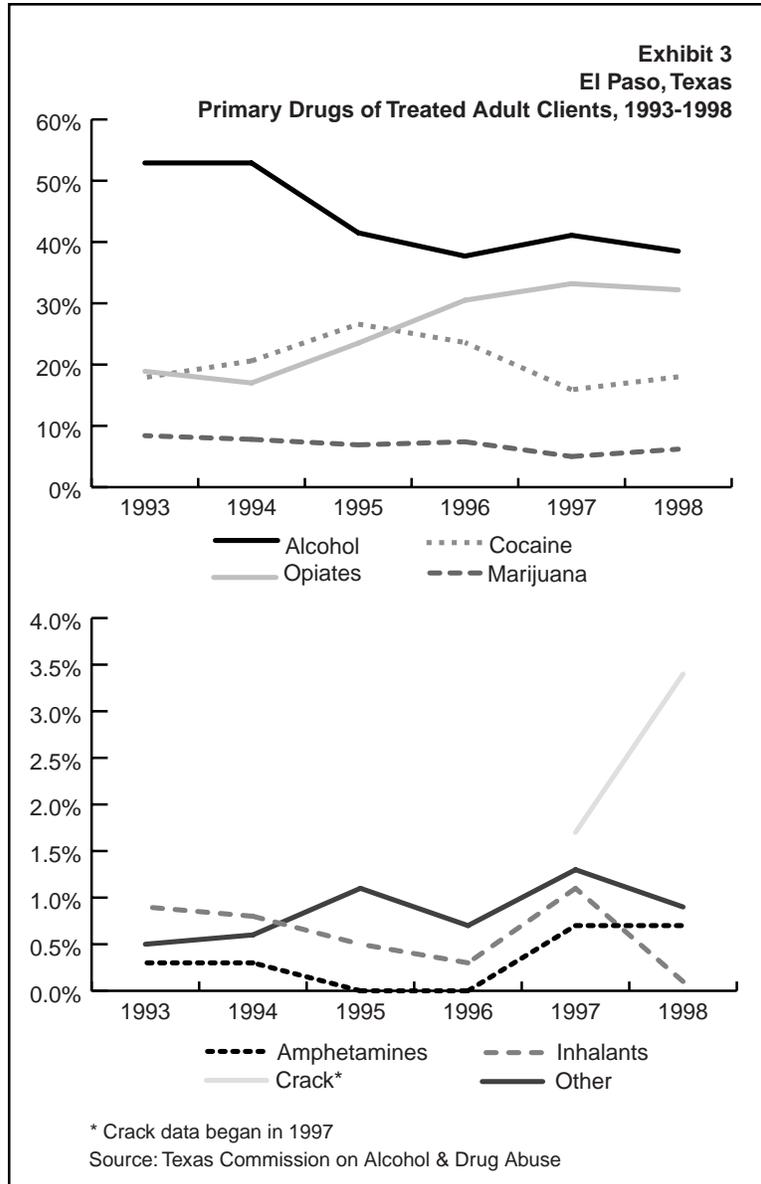
Cocaine/Crack

Cocaine use in El Paso has increased over the last several years because of increasing supply and decreasing cost of cocaine. A one-fourth gram bindle or balloon sells for about \$20, a gram sells for \$50, an eight-ball or one-eighth ounce sells for \$120, 1 ounce sells for between \$400 and 550, and 1 kilogram sells for between \$12,000 and \$15,000. As a comparison, in the 1980s, cocaine sold for about \$2,000 per ounce. Cocaine tends to be either snorted or injected by users in El Paso. Heroin abusers usually combine cocaine with heroin and inject the mixture (*speedball*).

CODAP adult treatment data for El Paso indicate that 395 adults were admitted to treatment for powder cocaine dependency in 1998, a 79 percent increase over the 221 cases admitted in 1997. Treatment for primary abuse of powder cocaine accounted for about 18 percent of the TCADA-funded adult admissions in El Paso in 1998, and treatment for crack abuse accounted for another 3.4 percent (exhibit 3).

Youth admissions for cocaine treatment were substantially lower than adult admissions. CODAP youth treatment data indicates that 13 youth (7 percent of all adolescent admissions) were admitted to treatment for powder cocaine dependency in 1998 (exhibit 4), an 18 percent increase over the 11 cases admitted in 1997.

Among 11th graders surveyed in Ysleta ISD in 1998, around 25 percent reported ever using cocaine/crack and about 10 percent reported using cocaine/crack during the month before the survey—an increase of about 11 percent over 1997 (exhibit 5). Use of



cocaine/crack was negligible among sixth graders.

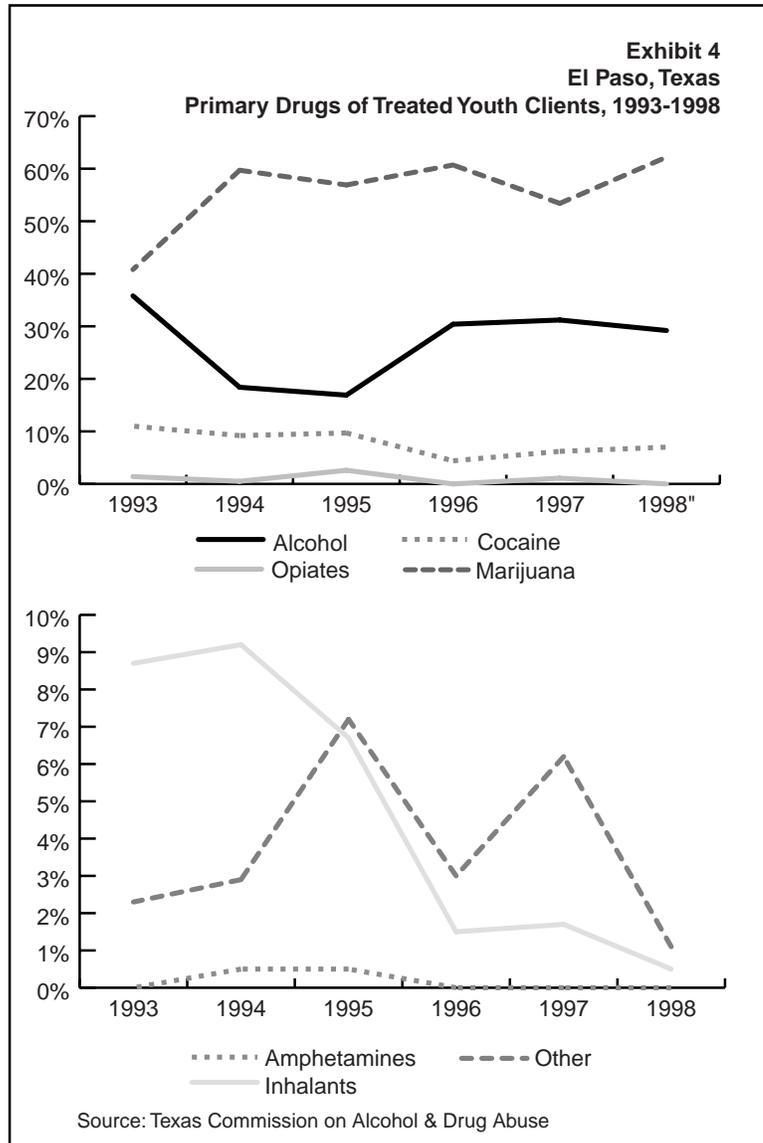
Criminal justice data from the El Paso Police Department, which aggregate arrests for cocaine, opium and their derivatives, indicate that both the number and percentage of arrests for these three illegal substances increased from 1997 to 1998 for men and for both male and female youth (exhibits 7, 8). However, in the west Texas/New Mexico area, the U.S. Customs Service reported a decreasing number of cocaine seizures in FY 1998 compared with FY 1997 ($n = 93$ vs. 155) and a decrease in the quantity seized (2,349 pounds in 1997 vs. 4,940 in 1998; see exhibit 1).

During 1997, there were 11 deaths attributed to cocaine overdoses in El Paso County, a decrease of 11 percent over the cocaine death rate during the previous year. Most decedents were Hispanic.

Heroin/Opiates

El Paso has always been, and continues to be a heroin town. Heroin usage has remained fairly consistent over the last several years. Heroin is cheap, very pure, and readily available in El Paso. Heroin addicts can also cross the bridge into Juarez and easily find shooting galleries where heroin is even cheaper. A dose of one-tenth of a gram sells for about \$10 to 20 in El Paso (\$5 in Juarez); an ounce costs between \$1,200 and \$1,300. Seizures of heroin by the U.S. Customs Service decreased substantially in 1998, as did the quantity seized (see exhibit 1).

In 1998, heroin/opiates accounted for 32.2 percent of adult primary admissions to TCADA-funded treatment programs, a slight decrease from 1997 (exhibit 3). Although heroin addicts in El Paso tend to be adults, a veteran local service provider reports that the number of young abusers is increasing dramatically. He says that young addicts are a “hidden population.”



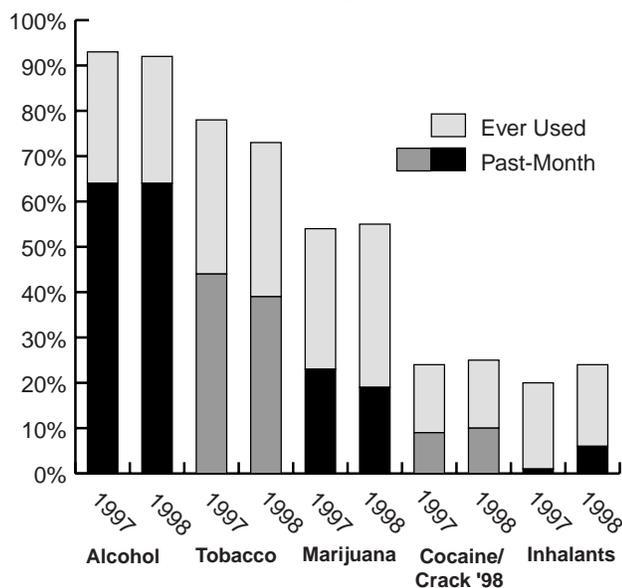
There are no local or state-funded treatment facilities for adolescent heroin addicts, and they only show up in treatment when they are 18 years of age and eligible for adult programs. In 1998, there were no youth admissions to TCADA-funded programs for the primary abuse of heroin/opiates, and few if any during the five previous years (exhibit 4).

During 1997, there were 37 deaths attributed to heroin overdoses in El Paso County. This was an increase of 6 percent over the number of deaths during the previous year ($n = 35$). Most decedents were Hispanic.

Marijuana

Exhibit 5
Ysleta ISD

Use of Substances Among 11th Graders, 1997-1998



Source: Texas Commission on Alcohol & Drug Abuse

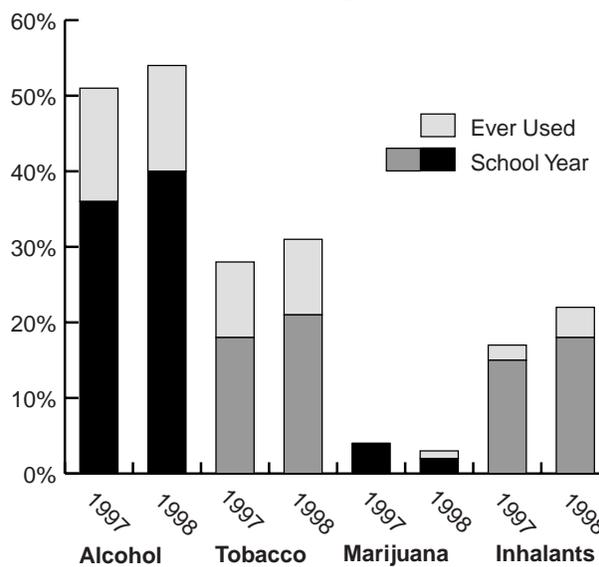
Excluding alcohol, marijuana has always been the drug of choice among both adults and youth in El Paso. According to one local law enforcement official, the use of marijuana in El Paso has increased during the past year. The volume of marijuana transhipped through El Paso has increased substantially according to drug seizure statistics, and part of that increase is being consumed locally in El Paso.

The price of marijuana has remained fairly consistent over the last 20 years. A one-quarter ounce bag costs about \$20, 1 ounce sells for about \$60, and 1 pound sells for between \$300 and \$450. However, across the bridge in Juarez, 1 pound sells for as little as \$200. The number of seizures of marijuana by the U.S. Customs Service in west Texas/New Mexico decreased in FY 1998 ($n = 955$ vs. 1,287 in FY 1997) as did the quantity seized (exhibit 1).

In contrast to the treatment statistics for cocaine and heroin/opiates, adults account for a smaller percentage of primary marijuana treatment admissions to TCADA-funded facilities than do youth. For adults, 6.2 percent ($n = 135$) were admitted for marijuana treatment in 1998, while 5 percent ($n = 69$) were admitted in 1997 (exhibit 3). For youth, 62.2 percent of all CODAP admissions ($n = 115$) were for marijuana dependence in 1998, compared with 53.4 percent ($n = 94$) in 1997 (exhibit 4).

Exhibit 6
Ysleta ISD

Use of Substances Among 6th Graders, 1997-1998



Source: Texas Commission on Alcohol & Drug Abuse

Among 11th grade students surveyed in Ysleta ISD in 1997 and 1998, more than half (54 and 55 percent, respectively) had ever used marijuana. Reports of past-month use declined from 1997 to 1998 (23 vs. 19 percent; see exhibit 5). Among sixth graders in 1998, approximately 3 percent reported having ever used marijuana, with about 2 percent admitting to past-month use—a slight decrease from 1997 (exhibit 6).

Arrests for drug possession in 1998 show that 49.2 percent of the men and 44.6 percent of the adult female arrests were for possession of marijuana (exhibit 7). Among male youth, 84.7 percent of the 1998 drug possession arrests involved marijuana, as did 73.3 percent of the arrests of adolescent females (exhibit 8).

Alcohol

Adult admissions for primary abuse of alcohol in TCADA-funded treatment facilities declined in 1998 when they represented 38.5 percent of all admissions, compared with 41.1 percent in 1997 (exhibit 3). A similar trend occurred among youth alcohol admissions—29.2 percent of the 1998 adolescent admissions compared with 31.2 percent in 1997 (exhibit 4).

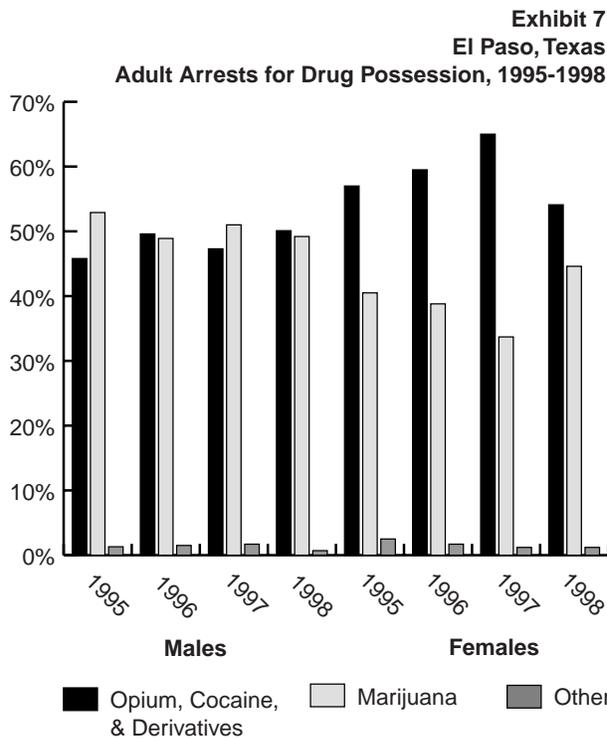
Among Ysleta ISD 11th graders in 1998, 92 percent reported having every used alcohol and 64 percent reported use of alcohol during the month before the

survey; both figures represent little change from the 1997 survey results (exhibit 5). Among sixth grade students surveyed in 1998, 54 percent reported lifetime use of alcohol and 40 percent indicated use of alcohol during the month prior to the survey; these usage figures represent an increase from 1997 (exhibit 6).

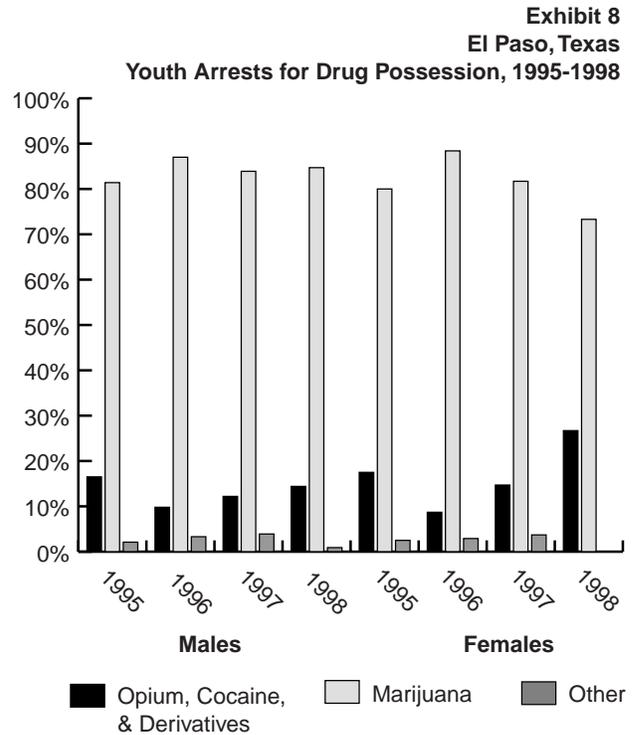
Other Illicit Drugs

Adult treatment admissions to TCADA-funded facilities in 1998 for primary use of amphetamines, inhalants, and other drugs were quite low—1 percent or less for each drug category (exhibit 3). Among the 1998 adolescent admissions, there was a considerable decrease over the years (1993–1998) in the proportions admitted for primary abuse of inhalants (e.g., from 9.2 percent in 1994 to 0.5 percent in 1998; see exhibit 4). Primary admissions for other drugs among youth ranged from 1.1 percent (1998) to 7.2 percent (1995).

Among 11th grade students in Ysleta ISD in 1998, approximately 24 percent reported having ever used an inhalant and about 6 percent indicated use during the month before the survey (exhibit 5). These figures represent an increase when compared to the results from the 1997 survey (20 percent lifetime, 1 percent past-month use). Approximately 22 percent of the sixth graders in 1998 reported having ever used inhalants, with about 18 percent indicating past-month use (exhibit 6). As with the 11th graders, these figures also represent an increase in inhalant use when compared with the results of the 1997 school survey (17 percent lifetime use, 15 percent past-month use).



Source: El Paso Police Department



Source: El Paso Police Department

SUBSTANCE ABUSE TRENDS IN HOUSTON: A FIRST REPORT FROM THE HOUSTON DRUG EPIDEMIOLOGY WORKGROUP

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This report marks the first effort of the Houston Drug Epidemiology Workgroup, an informal collaboration of treatment and research facilities in Houston and Harris County. Participating sites administered the same questionnaire to at least 20 individuals. Among the findings: prices for powder cocaine have remained stable, but quality has increased since last year; and, variable-quality crack remains prevalent, although it appears to be less popular as a singular drug of choice. Heroin purity and availability have increased substantially, and its price has dropped from \$160 to \$70 per gram since 1998. Several varieties of potent marijuana are available. Codeine cough syrup, street-purchased prescription drugs, and hallucinogens continue to increase in popularity. Needle use among people entering TCADA-funded treatment facilities remains steady and low (1-2%) over time suggesting relatively low HIV and other STD infection risks through needle sharing; criminal justice youth referrals to treatment, however, have decreased over the same period. Alcohol- and drug-related deaths have increased steadily over the past six years, suggesting the need for increased prevention and intervention efforts.

The author thanks workgroup members (in alphabetical order) Cal Baker, Carol Garza, Naomi Lee, and Donna Wilson, and Ron Peters and Michael Ross for their assistance in the preparation of this manuscript.

INTRODUCTION

Area Description

At approximately 4.5 million people in its metropolitan area, Houston is the largest city in Texas, the fourth largest city in the United States, and the tenth largest metropolitan area in the nation (U.S. Department of Commerce, 1997). The three largest racial/ethnic groups in the Houston area are whites (non-Hispanic), 68 percent African-Americans, 18 percent and Hispan-

ics, 11 percent (Greater Houston Partnership, 1995). The city is a major destination for drug traffic. Houston's shipping ports, airports, railroad lines, and major interstate highways make it a transshipment route for drug traffickers.

Compared to other Texas cities in the National Institute of Justice's Drug Use Forecasting system,

Houston has ranked between Dallas and San Antonio for male and female arrestees who test positive for any illegal drug use (USDC, 1997, p. 210). On its 10th anniversary, the Justice Department expanded the system and created ADAM, the Arrestee Drug Abuse Monitoring program (Travis in NIJ, 1998, p. iii). Despite these changes, Houston's ranking between Dallas and San Antonio remains unchanged (NIJ, 1998, pp. 23, 31, 53).

Data Sources and Time Periods

➤ **Source:** Discussions on current and emerging substance abuse trends are based on quantitative data from 300 individuals self-presenting for potential participation in research projects at the Behavioral Research Group, and 20 clients at HDEW facilities: Bay Area Council's Center for Addiction Services, Odyssey House, and the New Texas House. Questions were approved by NOVA Research Company's Committee for the Protection of Human Subjects. Also included are data from Arrestee Drug Abuse Monitoring program (ADAM, previously DUF), Texas

Commission on Alcohol and Drug Abuse, and qualitative data from a current project on procurement and use of codeine cough syrup. The discussion of HIV/AIDS and injection drug users is based on HIV seroprevalence and AIDS morbidity data from the City of Houston Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS).

➤ **Order:** Qualitative and quantitative data are synthesized in the drug abuse trends section. Except where noted, the HIV/AIDS discussion is based solely on quantitative data from the Houston DHHS.

DRUG ABUSE TRENDS

Cocaine

The decline in cocaine use in Houston hit a plateau in 1998. In 1995, 46 percent of male and 40 percent of female arrestees tested positive for cocaine. In 1996, these percentages decreased to 39 percent of male and 34 percent of female arrestees (NIJ-DUF, 1996, 1997). This decline is part of a general downward trend in usage this decade (Elwood, 1996). Interestingly, 1997 percentages increased for males (40 percent) and decreased for females (29 percent; see Tables 3 and 4).

Cocaine deaths occurred most frequently in the more urbanized Houston-area residence ZIP codes. The highest number of deaths, four, occurred in 77033—South Park, a traditionally low-income, African-American neighborhood. ZIP codes associated with three cocaine deaths in 1997 are mostly African-American and Hispanic lower-income neighborhoods: 77009 and 77026 (Second, Fifth, and Sixth Wards), 77016 (Aldine), and 77092 (Northline

Mall). One exception is 77520, which stretches along Galveston Bay to include Baytown and surrounding smaller cities.

In response to an open-ended question on quality, drug users generally responded, "good," "very good," "very bad," and "varies." Among the more precise responses were, "only 40 percent—a lot of cut in it," "good, if not stepped on by dealers—no strick9 [sic, strychnine]," and "bunk as hell." Prices for powder cocaine remain similar to last year, at \$20-25 per quarter gram, \$35-\$45 for half a gram, \$50 for two-thirds of a gram, \$75 for one gram, and \$600 or \$350 per ounce. The greater variation in prices may be the result of this year's more systematic reporting from adult and adolescent drug users.

Crack use remains popular among White, Hispanic, and African-American street hustlers, and African-Americans with HIV who self-present at the)offices. Adolescents in treatment seldom reported crack use

alone, but as part of a larger drug buffet that included alcohol, marijuana, heroin, powder cocaine, codeine cough syrup, and hallucinogens, among other drugs. Whether this change is a result of the high quality of other drugs, the cyclic return of Woodstock-era substances, the increased negative perceptions of crack and its users reported last year (Elwood & Moore, 1998) or other reasons is unknown.

Prices for crack have remained relatively stable. Participants reported that rocks sell for between \$10 and \$20 for “fair” and “good” quality, and \$45 for a rock of “great” quality. Other prices include \$200 per cookie (a large sheet of crack that can be broken into rocks for sale and smoking), and \$100 for three rocks. Sex for crack exchanges continue to be reported by adult participants in Behavioral Research Group projects.

Heroin

Consistent with reports in the news media, heroin appears to be most popular with adolescents in the sample of drug users. Participants report that many types of heroin are available. Listed in order of frequency reported are, DOA, Bloody Mary, China White, blue heron, and redrum. The cost has dropped by half since last year: \$70 per gram; last year, heroin was reported selling for \$100 to \$160 per gram at 75 percent purity. Arrestees’ heroin use appears lower than in previous years, at least for first quarter 1999 (see Tables 3 and 4, above).

Table 1
Houston, Texas
Characteristics of Youth Clients at Intake, 1993-1998

	1998	1997	1996	1995	1994	1993
n=	745	544	329	668	841	825
Average age	15	15	15	15	15	15
Average age at first use	13	13	13	13	13	13
% White	28%	36%	40%	21%	23%	25%
% Black	32%	24%	23%	22%	20%	15%
% Hispanic	39%	40%	36%	56%	54%	59%
% Male	80%	73%	79%	77%	75%	74%
% CJ referred	48%	25%	36%	39%	28%	23%
Cocaine primary	6%	*	*	*	*	*
Crack primary	18%	*	*	*	*	*
Marijuana primary	77%	*	*	*	*	*
Heroin	1%	*	*	*	*	*
Other opiates	0%	*	*	*	*	*
Percent using needles	1%	2%	1%	2%	2%	2%

* = data unavailable

Source: Texas Commission on Alcohol and Drug Abuse

Table 2
Houston, Texas
Characteristics of Adult Clients at Intake, 1993-1998

	1998	1997	1996	1995	1994	1993
n=	5,072	3,289	2,508	11,691	13,300	13,035
Average age	35	33	35	34	33	33
Average age at first use	23	23	22	22	22	23
% White	36%	36%	44%	32%	29%	25%
% Black	49%	53%	45%	55%	58%	61%
% Hispanic	14%	10%	10%	12%	13%	13%
% Male	64%	56%	45%	68%	72%	71%
% CJ referred	18%	14%	9%	42%	51%	46%
Cocaine primary	10%	10%	56%	48%	52%	62%
Crack primary	43%	48%	^	^	^	^
Marijuana primary	11%	9%	4%	8%	9%	8%
Heroin	6%	5%	*	*	*	*
Other opiates+	1%	1%	13%	6%	4%	5%
Percent using needles	11%	10%	19%	9%	8%	9%

* = data unavailable

^ = included in cocaine as primary drug, 1993-1996

+ = includes heroin 1993-1996

Source: Texas Commission on Alcohol and Drug Abuse

Table 3
Percent of Adult Arrestees Positive for Drug use in 3 Texas Cities
by Gender and Type of Drug, 1997

	Any Drug	Marijuana	Cocaine	Opiates	Methamphetamine	Multiple Drugs
Male Arrestees (n=830)						
Dallas	63.4%	43.5%	31.7%	4.2%	2.6%	22.9%
Houston	62.8%	23.6%	39.8%	10.4%	0.0%	27.6%
San Antonio	52.4%	34.3%	26.2%	10.3%	1.7%	21.6%
Female Arrestees (n=425)						
Dallas	53.3%	27.5%	34.0%	4.5%	2.8%	21.5%
Houston	45.2%	16.7%	29.4%	5.2%	0.5%	14.1%
San Antonio	37.6%	17.3%	17.9%	9.3%	2.4%	14.6%

Source: National Institute of Justice, ADAM, 1998

Table 4
Houston, Texas
Results of Drug Use Urinalyses for Adult Arrestees
First Quarter 1999

	Male (n=169)	Female (n=168)
AEME	18.9%	15.5%
Amphetamines	1.2%	0.0%
Barbiturates	0.6%	0.0%
Benzodiazepines	6.5%	3.0%
Cocaine	26.6%	27.4%
Marijuana	33.1%	22.6%
Methamphetamine	0.0%	0.0%
Opiates	4.7%	4.8%
Phencyclidine	3.6%	2.4%
Multiple Drugs	16.6%	8.9%

Source: Houston ADAM, 1999

Other Opiates

Codeine cough syrup (“syrup,” “lean”) use and abuse was reported last year (Elwood & Moore, 1998); a current study is being conducted for TCADA.

Information from participants in this project and from the HDEW (Houston Drug Epidemiology Workgroup) suggest that syrup use is prevalent among African-American drug users of all age groups, and by youth regardless of racial/ethnic group. Syrup is consumed directly from the bottle, in soft drinks (7-Up, Sprite, Big Red), and in cocktails. Syrup also is used in combination with marijuana, either drunk while one smokes a joint, or by smoking a *candyblunt*, a joint treated with codeine cough syrup (see following section).

Syrup is procured by prescription by people with Medicaid and private health insurance benefits for consumption, sale, or trade for other drugs. Even people without drug problems reportedly participate in this underground economy and use cough syrup as a cash-generating activity.

Prices continue to increase along with its popularity. In 1997, an 8-ounce bottle of syrup cost \$25; in 1998, the same amount costs \$60 in Third Ward and \$80 in Fifth Ward. The same bottle in 1999 can cost \$200 on the street; respondents have reported paying \$15-20 per ounce for high quality syrup. As popularity and interdiction increase, prices likely will continue to rise. Recent study participants report that the syrup they purchase on the street has been cut with wine or liquid cold remedies. Two of six participants said that some

syrup they purchased was not the diverted prescription substance, but liquid cold medicine into which codeine tablets had been dissolved. Syrup consumption frequently is a social activity. Young people particularly share a bottle while they kick back, or play video games.

Marijuana

According to HDEW, the types of marijuana currently available are, kind, kind bud, redbud, hydro, skunk, sensamilla, pine, and chronic. Descriptions of quality included, “good—gets you high,” “20 percent THC,” “very potent,” and “the best.” Marijuana is generally plentiful and high quality in Houston. Among the reported prices, \$25 per quarter-ounce and per half-ounce, \$45/ounce, and \$400 and \$80 per pound. See Tables 1 through 4 for reports of marijuana use by arrestees and people seeking treatment.

Mixing marijuana with other psychoactive substances continues to be reported by participants in some Houston research studies:

1. Primos, marijuana mixed with crack in a self-rolled cigarette, have lost popularity among young people. They currently popular with working people, as the marijuana curbs the anxiety associated with crack’s psychoactive effects.

2. Fry, amp, and water-water are terms for marijuana cigarettes dipped in embalming fluid into which phencyclidine (PCP) has been diluted (see Elwood, 1998). This is another widespread form of marijuana consumption, particularly among adolescents and young adults in the Montrose, Third and Fifth Wards, and participating HDEW treatment facilities.

“Fry sticks” and “fry squares,” marijuana cigarettes treated with embalming fluid, are available for \$10 each. “Fry sweets,” treated Swisher Sweet cigarillos, cost \$15-20. Last year, vials of embalming fluid were available on the street for \$50-\$100; vials are not easily available this year. Whether this reflects dealers’ greater control or adolescents’ lack of money to purchase fluid and marijuana in bulk is unknown.

3. Swisher Sweets, an inexpensive brand of filter-tipped cigars, remains a popular form among all age groups to consume marijuana. Swisher Sweets remains the brand of choice for most smokers due to the sweet taste of the rolling paper; Philly Blunts and King Edward remain acceptable substitute brands. The

concealment of marijuana inside the legal cigarillo minimizes the risk of arrest during police stops and sweeps.

Some drug users purchase the cigars and then replace the tobacco with marijuana; however, it is becoming increasingly more prevalent to purchase these cigars already converted. Current prices are \$5 for one cigar, three for \$10, or four for \$15 at “Sweet houses.” Smokers report that the marijuana quality in ready-made Swishers is inconsistent or poor. Marijuana smokers who take their drug seriously eschew ready-made Swishers and roll their own.

4. Ready-made candyblunts, cigarillos dipped in cough syrup, also have become more prevalent. Surprisingly, prices for candyblunts are the same as for Sweets (one for \$5, three for \$15) at Sweet houses.

Stimulants

Despite its popularity in other parts of the United States and the world, methamphetamine (crystal, speed, meth, crank, go fast) use in the sample remains low, but popular among club goers and adolescents. Drug users perceive crystal as a substitute for cocaine, likely because of the substance’s average to poor quality and scarce availability. They also report using crystal as a palliative for dope sickness.

There are anecdotal reports of methamphetamine samples being distributed to try to increase its popularity. Drug users report trading a meth sample and some cash for crack or powder cocaine. In turn, dealers give away the meth with the drugs they sell. Quality and price reports vary: \$200 per half-ounce of high quality, and \$90 per gram for “very strong” quality.

Barbiturates, Antidepressants, and Sedatives/Hypnotics

Xanax, the brand name for the antidepressant alprazolam, is popular among opiate users who congregate on midtown Houston’s Main Street. Xanax apparently attenuates the highs and lows of opiate use. It continues to be available on the street for \$2 per pill.

Prozac also is available for \$2 per pill throughout Houston’s Inner Loop areas. The latest trend is to combine Prozac and cocaine (and crack) use. A

dopamine-uptake inhibitor, Prozac attenuates the effects of cocaine—allowing stronger, longer highs. Capsules occasionally are opened and their contents inhaled; more frequently, the Prozac is taken orally. Prozac, Xanax, Elavil, or other anti-depressants seem to be prevalently prescribed to HIV-infected African-American crack smokers in our sample. Most report receiving, filling, and taking such prescriptions: “Like Prozac (2x day).”

Tylenol 4, 300 milligrams of acetaminophen and 60 milligrams of codeine, also sells for \$2 per pill—down \$2 from last year’s reports. In fact, *Tylenol 3* sells for only \$1 per pill. This diverted prescription drug is popular among older injectors, white injectors, and more experienced (although not necessarily older) African-American injectors. Some drug users with such health insurance obtain prescriptions for *Tylenol 3* or *4* from their physicians. Those who use the medicine recreationally consume it; those who do not sell the *Tylenol* for cash to obtain other substances. Occasionally, the capsules are used as a commodity and traded for other drugs.

Rohypnol was banned in the United States; nevertheless, the “date rape” drug remains available in Houston for \$1-3 per pill. Although *Rohypnol* use was reported by adolescents in the HDEW sample, it is suspected that they may attribute the famous name to other, similar substances.

Adolescents also reported *Vicodin* and *Valium* as favorite street-purchased prescription drugs. Both are available for \$2 per pill.

Lorvet and *hydrocodone* (\$59/100 pills) use was reported by some respondents in the study of African-American crack smokers with HIV—although these few reports were in association with pain relief rather than recreational usage or diversion for cash or other drugs.

Hallucinogens

LSD (*lysergic acid diethylamide*) is popular among adolescents and adults of all racial and ethnic groups. Current cost is \$5-10 per hit and \$50 per quarter-sheet; all usage is oral. Older heroin users report that acid attenuates the high and “stops the nodding off.” Apparently, taking LSD before or during heroin use is a prophylaxis against dope sickness from cocaine and/or heroin use.

Acid use also is popular among street youth in Montrose and adolescents in HDEW facilities. Aside from appreciating the hallucinations LSD provides, they consider LSD not to be a “junkie’s drug.” They also recount being interested in consuming drugs popular in the 1960s and 1970s. Given the youth’s fascination with that era’s clothing, music, and psychoactive substances, it’s not surprising that they report LSD to be their favorite recreational drug.

Mushroom use was reported by some adolescents in treatment facilities and was available for \$5 per hit or for free.

Other Substances

Alcohol is popular among other ethnic groups. Adolescents from treatment facilities more frequently reported other alcoholic beverages including Jack Daniels (“JD”), vodka, brandy, bourbon—although they also reported consuming beer and malt liquor. An examination of substance-related deaths for the area shows an increase since 1992 (see Table 5).

Limitations

The data on drug trends presented in this study were collected from individuals in treatment or by illegal drug users in research studies. Such individuals invariably presented themselves to all these sites. Thus, these data cannot be generalized to the entire population of drug users in Houston. Nevertheless, as illegal drug users constitute a hidden population, this more systematic reporting of trends in Texas’ largest city has provided a more comprehensive picture than in years

Table 5
Houston/Harris County, Texas
Alcohol- and Drug-Related Deaths, 1992-1998

	Total Alcohol	Direct Alcohol	Indirect Alcohol	Total Drug	Direct Drug	Indirect Drug
1992	1,347	181	1,166	236	*	*
1993	1,380	190	1,190	*	326	*
1994	1,375	191	1,184	483	187	296
1995	1,323	199	1,124	445	178	267
1996	1,439	239	1,200	436	233	203
1997	1,478	252	1,226	466	306	160
1998	1,427	231	1,196	451	302	149

Source: Texas Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics
(Analysis by TCADA)

past. Next year, we plan to include more facilities and training for continued improvement.

AIDS Among Injecting Drug Users (IDUs)

More recent data were not available from local health departments at report time. It can be noted, however, that a sample of drug-using male street prostitutes (n=97) had a self-reported HIV-infection rate of 30 percent.

The sharing of needles, syringes, and other injection drug paraphernalia long has been recognized as a prime method for the transmission of HIV. In fact, injection drug use is the second highest HIV risk factor identified in Houston. Approximately 20 percent of the reported AIDS cases indicate that drug injection is related to their infection. Of IDUs, 18 percent are females and 82 percent are males. Of the males, 54 percent reported that they also had sex with men, a co-risk factor. Of all IDUs, 56 percent have drug use as their primary high-risk activity. Distribution of HIV-infected IDUs by race/ethnicity indicates that 46 percent are African-American, 44 percent are Anglo, and 10 percent are Hispanic.

The percentage of females reporting injection drug use as an HIV risk factor is steadily declining as a percentage of the total AIDS cases. Although actual numbers remain constant (Table 6), females having unprotected heterosexual sex are replacing drug-injecting women. There are more than 3.2 times as many African-American female IDUs who are infected with HIV than Anglo female IDUs.

HIV seroprevalence. Blinded seroprevalence studies in drug treatment centers conducted in 1992-1995 indicated that 65 percent of treatment clients were male. The average seropositive rate for men was 6 percent; for women, 3 percent. Among Whites, 4 percent of males and 8 percent of females were infected with HIV. Among African-Americans, 26 percent of males and 10 percent of females were infected with HIV. Among Hispanics, 13 percent of males were HIV-infected; no data were available on Hispanic women (Houston HIV, 1997, p. 39). More recent data have not been collected.

AIDS morbidity. Injection drug users account for 20 percent of the identified risks associated with AIDS cases reported since 1986. Males account for 82.5 percent of those with an identified IDU risk. Drug injection accounts for 18 percent of male infections and 33 percent for females. Additionally, 54 percent of men had the co-factor of sex with other men. The following table indicates the demographics associated with injection drug risks by race/ethnicity and gender:

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Table 6
Drug-Injecting Female AIDS Cases
Through June 30, 1997

	1984-88	1989-91	1992-94*	1995-97*
White	24%	32%	28%	31%
African-American	64%	52%	37%	43%
Hispanic	12%	17%	13%	20%

* = percentages will not total 100%
Source: Houston DHHS

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DRUG ABUSE PATTERNS AND TRENDS IN LAREDO, TEXAS

Andi Juarez

United Independent School District

Jane Carlisle Maxwell, Ph.D.

Texas Commission on Alcohol and Drug Abuse

Laredo is across the border from Nuevo Laredo, Mexico. Data on drug abuse patterns and trends are gathered from several sources, including public treatment agencies, surveys of students in grades 4-12, a survey of adults living on the border, arrest data, and overdose death information. Cocaine is widely used. In 1998, 16 percent of all adult treatment admissions to public facilities in Webb county were for use of cocaine hydrochloride (HCL) and 12 percent were for crack cocaine. The number of young cocaine users is increasing, based on school survey data. Admissions for primary heroin abuse have fluctuated over a 12-year period--they comprised 48 percent of all adult admissions in 1998. Use of heroin nose drops continues and there are more reports of heroin use by teenagers. Marijuana continues to be the most popular illicit drug used in Laredo. Data from the Laredo school surveys show that a quarter of secondary school students have used marijuana during their lifetime. Rohypnol (flunitrazepam) remains available and youth who began abusing it several years ago are now entering treatment. Rivotril (clonazepam) is replacing Rohypnol as a drug of abuse among other Laredo youth. Inhalant use is increasing and alcohol continues as a problem for adults and youth in terms of treatment, accidents, arrests, and overdose deaths.

INTRODUCTION

Area Description

Laredo, Texas (Webb County), is on U.S. Interstate 35 and the Pan American Highway, which stretches from Canada into Central and South America. It is 150 miles west of the deep water port of Corpus Christi; 150 miles north of highly industrialized Monterrey, Mexico; 150 miles south of San Antonio; and across the Rio Grande River from Nuevo Laredo, Mexico.

Laredo is the second fastest growing metropolitan statistical area (MSA) in the United States, and the fastest growing MSA in Texas. In 1990, the population was 133,239. In 1999, the estimated population is 200,000; 94 percent are Hispanic and 6 percent are non-Hispanic. There are more than 630,000 people living across the border in Nuevo Laredo. It is

estimated that in year 2000, Los Dos Laredos will have a combined population of more than one million persons.

In 1998, the Port of Laredo exported \$79 billion to Mexico (an 11 percent increase from 1997) and imported \$94.7 billion (a 10 percent increase from 1997). Thirty-six percent of the total U.S.-Mexico ground transportation trade and 50 percent of the total trade through Texas moves through Laredo.

Between 1997 and 1998, the southbound truck shipments increased by 23 percent, while the northbound shipments increased by 13 percent. Rail car shipments were level. Air cargo at Laredo increased by 6 percent. In 1998, a total of 17.1 million vehicles crossed Laredo's

bridges to and from Mexico. This is an average of more than 67 vehicles per minute: 6.5 loaded trucks, 4.9 empty trucks, and 55.6 cars and buses per minute.

Although the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) has helped the economy, Laredo's economy is still weak. On December 31, 1998, the unemployment rate in Laredo was 8.9 percent, up from 8.5 percent the year before.

Health data indicators show that in 1997, the rate for tuberculosis per 100,000 population in Webb County was 17.3, compared with 10.2 statewide. In terms of late or no prenatal care, the rate for Webb County was 36.2 percent, compared with 21.5 percent statewide. Diabetes is a significant problem for residents, with the mortality rate of deaths from diabetes in Webb County at 31.2 per 100,000, compared with 17.8 per 100,000 statewide. Webb County was designated as a Health Professional Shortage Area and Medically Underserved Area, as of December 1998.

Data Sources

The sources of information for this presentation are shown below.

Treatment Data. The Texas Commission on Alcohol and Drug Abuse (TCADA) Client Oriented Data Acquisition Process (CODAP) provided data on clients at admission to treatment in public facilities in Webb County (Laredo) from 1993 through 1998. Because funding did not remain constant and programs opened and closed over the years, the number of admissions has varied by year. Also, the proportion, by primary drug, varied according to whether or not the only program available was a methadone program or whether drug-free services were also available.

Overdose Deaths. The Bureau of Vital Statistics of the Texas Department of Health collects data on deaths. Using the International Classification of Diseases, TCADA analyzes these data each year to produce the number of deaths caused by or related to overdoses of alcohol and drugs.

Drug-related Motor Vehicle Injuries and Fatalities. These data were provided by the Texas Department of Public Safety, with analyses by TCADA.

Arrests. The *Uniform Crime Report* (UCR) provides the total number of arrests for drug offenses, the number for trafficking, the total number for possession, as well as numbers for alcohol offenses such as driving while intoxicated and public intoxication. The Arrestee Drug Abuse Monitoring (ADAM) Program of the National Institute of Justice provided information on arrestees who were interviewed and tested for the presence of various drugs. ADAM data cover the fourth quarter of 1998 and first and second quarters of 1999.

Juvenile Offenders. Information on drug-use assessments of juveniles was provided by the Webb County Juvenile Department (WCJD).

Drug Seizures. Information on seizures of marijuana was obtained from the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA).

Surveys. The Laredo and United Independent School Districts (ISDs) participated in the Texas Elementary and Secondary School Surveys that are conducted by TCADA and the Public Policy Resources Institute of Texas A&M University. The elementary school survey data presented here are for sixth graders. The secondary school survey covers grades seven through twelve. A survey of adults has been conducted also. More than 500 residents of Webb County were interviewed in a face-to-face survey of substance use on 1996. The results of this study, by Lynn Wallisch, Ph.D., have been published by TCADA in the *1996 Survey of Substance Use on the Texas-Mexico Border and in Colonias*.

Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome (AIDS). Information on AIDS cases is provided by the Texas Department of Health.

Some information on price and purity of drugs as well as drug use patterns among different user groups was provided by key informants.

DRUG ABUSE PATTERNS AND TRENDS

Cocaine

As can be deduced from exhibit 1, the percentage of clients admitted to treatment in public facilities in Webb County (Laredo) with a primary cocaine problem varied from 1993–1998. In 1998, 16 percent of all admissions were for primary abuse of powder cocaine and 12 percent were for primary abuse of crack cocaine. Other data show that 28 percent of the cocaine admissions inhaled cocaine, 39 percent used needles, 42 percent smoked crack, 7 percent reported oral use of cocaine, and 4 percent reported “other” as the route of administration. Crack cocaine was not seen in the treatment admissions until 1996 and, as noted earlier, it comprised 12 percent of the admissions in 1998.

Over the years, adult admissions for primary cocaine abuse have become older. As shown in exhibit 2, the average age of powder cocaine abusers in the public facilities in 1998 was 30 (compared with 28.1 in 1993). Crack abusers tended to be older than powder cocaine abusers; the average age of the crack admissions group in 1998 was 33.2 years. There were also proportionately fewer male primary powder cocaine abusers in 1998 than in 1993 (64 vs. 86 percent). Also, 64 percent of the primary crack abusers were male in 1998. In 1998, 91 percent of the primary powder cocaine admissions were Hispanic, as were 88 percent of the crack admissions. Only 18 percent of the 1998 powder cocaine abusers were involved with the criminal justice system, compared with 29 percent of the crack abusers. Interestingly, the annual average income of the 1998 primary crack abusers was higher than for other drug

Exhibit 1
Webb County (Laredo), Texas
Adult Treatment Admissions by Primary Drug of Abuse
by Year and Percentage, 1993–1998

	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Heroin	61	29	48	54	71	48
Powder Cocaine	17	25	25	29	7	16
Crack Cocaine	0	0	0	2	12	12
Marijuana	2	12	5	2	3	2
Alcohol	19	33	20	7	7	16
Total Admissions (N)	294	277	307	83	122	207

SOURCE: Texas Commission on Alcohol and Drug Abuse

Exhibit 2
Webb County (Laredo), Texas
Selected Characteristics of Adult Treatment Admissions
by Drug, 1998

Primary Drug	Total Admissions	Average Age	Percent Male	Percent Hispanic	Percent Employed	Percent Using Needles	Percent Involved w/ Criminal Justice	Education in Years	Average Income at Admission
All Drugs	207	33	78%	91%	30%	54%	31%	11	\$8,156
Alcohol	32	36	75%	84%	47%	16%	25%	10	\$12,123
Powder Cocaine	33	30	64%	91%	27%	39%	18%	12	\$7,935
Crack Cocaine	24	33	64%	88%	29%	13%	29%	12	\$14,912
Heroin	100	33	79%	95%	29%	88%	34%	10	\$5,945
Inhalants	2	20	100%	100%	0%	0%	100%	12	\$700
Marijuana	5	28	100%	80%	40%	0%	40%	11	\$6,620
Other Drugs	6	32	100%	67%	0%	33%	67%	13	\$7,600
Rohypnol	5	22	100%	100%	0%	0%	40%	13	\$1,200

Source: Texas Commission on Alcohol and Drug Abuse

Exhibit 3
Webb County (Laredo), Texas
Selected Characteristics of Youth Treatment Admissions
by Drug, 1998

Primary Drug	Total Admissions	Average Age	Percent Male	Percent Hispanic	Percent Using Needles	Percent Involved w/ Criminal Justice	Education in Years	Average Age at First Use
All Drugs	123	15	83%	96%	3%	78%	8	13
Alcohol	12	15	92%	100%	0%	67%	8	14
Powder Cocaine	36	16	78%	92%	3%	67%	9	14
Crack	5	15	80%	100%	0%	100%	8	13
Heroin	3	15	67%	100%	67%	67%	9	15
Inhalants	3	14	100%	100%	0%	67%	7	12
Marijuana	51	15	86%	98%	2%	86%	8	12
Rohypnol	12	15	75%	100%	0%	83%	7	14

¹Not shown is one "other drug" admission

Source: Texas Commission on Alcohol and Drug Abuse

Exhibit 4
Webb County (Laredo), Texas
Percent of Arrestees Testing Positive for Drugs
First Quarter 1998 and First and Second Quarters, 1999

	1998		1999	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Cocaine	37	33	43	29
Opiates	11	0	10	0
Marijuana	39	13	35	12
Amphetamines	0	0	1	4
Benzodiazepines	0	0	3	4
Any Drug	57	33	97	48

1998 - Sample sizes were 89 males and 15 females

1999 - Sample sizes were 286 males and 25 females

SOURCE: Arrestee Drug Abuse Monitoring Program

users: \$14,912 compared with \$7,935 for powder cocaine abusers and \$8,156 for all adult clients.

One-third of the youth admitted to treatment in Webb County public facilities in 1998 had a primary problem with cocaine (exhibit 3). Twenty-four percent were admitted for problems with powder cocaine and 3 percent were admitted for problems with crack. In comparison, only 9 percent of youth Statewide were admitted for a primary cocaine problem (7 percent for powder cocaine and 2 percent for crack cocaine). Seventy-eight percent of the powder cocaine adolescent admissions and 80 percent of the crack cocaine admissions in Webb County were male and almost all were Hispanic. Only 3 percent of the powder cocaine admissions used needles. Two-thirds of the adolescent powder cocaine abusers and all of the crack abusers were involved in the juvenile justice system. Thirty-six percent of the powder cocaine users were involved with gangs, compared with 60 percent of the crack users.

Approximately 60 percent of all juveniles assessed at the Webb County Juvenile Department reported occasional use of cocaine and 30 percent reported regular use (at least one time per week). Ninety-five percent of identified regular juvenile cocaine users reported sniffing cocaine, while 5 percent reported needle use.

Among arrestees tested in the ADAM Program in the last quarter of 1998, 37 percent of the men and 33 percent of the women+ tested positive for cocaine; the corresponding figures for the first half of 1999 were 43 and 29 percent, respectively (exhibit 4). In comparison, only 27 percent of male arrestees and 20 percent of female arrestees in San Antonio tested positive for cocaine in 1998.

The 1996 border survey found that 3.7 percent of adults surveyed in Laredo reported ever having used powder cocaine, and 1.3 percent reported ever having used crack. No past-month use was reported for either form of cocaine.

Data from the secondary school survey show that the proportion of students in Webb county who reported using cocaine and/or crack increased from 1993 to 1998 (exhibit 5). In 1994, 7 percent of the secondary school students in the Laredo Independent School District reported lifetime use. Use nearly doubled to 13 percent in 1998. Among secondary school students in the United ISD, lifetime use increased from 7 percent of the students in 1993 to 11 percent in 1998. This same pattern of increase is seen in past-month use of cocaine/crack in these school surveys. Street sources also report increased use of cocaine/crack among high school youth in Laredo.

According to Webb County deaths certificate data, cocaine consumption was documented in two deaths in 1994, two in 1995, one in 1996, and one in 1997.

There continue to be reports of large amounts of cocaine being shipped through Laredo for distribution in the United States, particularly the East Coast. Local street sources report cocaine is readily available and is selling for \$14,000 per kilogram at 89 percent purity. In the past, a kilogram cost \$40,000. A hit of cocaine, which used to sell for \$20 to \$40, currently sells for \$10. According to street outreach workers, cocaine

sells for \$20 for one-eighth of an ounce and is sold in foil packets. The purity of cocaine is reported to be high. Conservative estimates place purity at 75 percent.

According to a local provider, there were four non-lethal cocaine overdoses. Reportedly, users are snorting cocaine and young people in the Zapata and Starr County areas are using crack. Reports have been received that addicts are making their own crack and smoking it because the initial hit is much stronger than with powder cocaine.

Heroin

Mexican black tar heroin is available in Laredo; most deals occur across the border. However, Mexican Mud is the most common type of heroin available in Laredo. It is usually sold in foil packets called “papers,” and the papers contain one-eighth of an ounce of heroin. Each paper sells for \$20 and is reported to contain heroin that is 60 percent pure. It is usually cut four times when it reaches street level. It is generally cut with strychnine, lactose, baby laxative, or sugar.

Black tar heroin is harder to find than Mexican Mud and is the most sought after because it is usually not cut; it is

Exhibit 5
Webb County (Laredo), Texas
Prevalence of Substance Use Among Students in Grades 7-12
in Laredo and United Independent School Districts by Year and Percentage
1993-1998

	United 1993	Laredo 1994	Laredo 1995	United 1998	Laredo 1998
Lifetime Use (Percent)					
Tobacco	61	56	56	56	55
Alcohol	75	75	76	74	75
Inhalants	21	13	13	17	18
Any Illicit Drug	19	18	20	28	30
Marijuana	17	16	17	25	26
Cocaine/Crack	7	7	8	11	13
Past-Month Use (Percent)					
Tobacco	28	25	25	28	25
Alcohol	43	40	42	44	42
Inhalants	3	4	4	8	7
Any Illicit Drug	7	8	8	14	14
Marijuana	6	7	7	11	10
Cocaine/Crack	2	3	3	6	6

SOURCE: Texas Commission on Alcohol and Drug Abuse, 1998

Exhibit 6
Webb County (Laredo), Texas
Number of Deaths Due to Alcohol and Drug Overdoses by Year, 1986-1998

	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Alcohol	4	4	6	6	9	9	11	13	16	13	7	15	14
Drugs	1	0	0	5	7	1	1	6	6	9	10	8	8

SOURCE: Texas Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics;
analysis by the Texas Commission on Alcohol and Drug Abuse

reported to be 100 percent pure. If it is cut, it is usually cut with brown sugar. Black tar is sold in balloons for \$20. Black tar heroin is typically transported from Nuevo Laredo to Laredo inside propane or butane tanks. It has been reported that some heroin addicts emit an odor of gas when they use black tar heroin.

The number of adult admissions for primary abuse of heroin in Laredo's public facilities has fluctuated over the years (see exhibit 1) because of changes in openings and closings of methadone maintenance programs. In 1998, 48 percent of all admissions in Webb County to TCADA-funded treatment reported a primary problem with heroin. The average age of this group was 33.4 years; 79 percent were male and 95 percent were Hispanic (exhibit 2). Eighty-eight percent injected heroin, 4 percent inhaled heroin, and 5 percent were listed as "other," which could mean use of nosedrops containing heroin. Twenty-nine percent of the 1998 adult primary heroin abusers were employed, their average education was 9.9 years, and 34 percent were involved with the criminal justice system. Among adolescent admissions, only 2 percent were for a primary problem with heroin (exhibit 3).

The 1996 Laredo survey of adults found that 0.6 percent had ever used heroin; none reported past-month heroin use.

Among arrestees in the ADAM study, 11 percent of males in the last quarter of 1998 tested positive for opiates, as did 10 percent of males in the first two quarters of 1999. No female arrestees tested positive (exhibit 4).

Of the drug overdose deaths represented in exhibit 6, heroin was involved in one death in 1992, two in 1994, five in 1995, and three in 1996. No heroin-related deaths were listed on death certificates in Webb County in 1997.

All informants reported increasing numbers of young heroin users, including adolescents. The youngest heroin user who was processed in 1998 at Webb County Juvenile Department (WCJD) was 11 years old. There is an increasingly shorter transition period from inhaling to injecting. Typically a juvenile will inhale for four to eight weeks before starting to inject. Approximately 40 percent of juvenile users who inhale report a transition to injecting. Since January 1999, six adolescent males assessed at WCJD have been diagnosed with hepatitis C and two with hepatitis B; all reported having common acquaintances and sharing needles. Approximately 25 percent of all adolescents at WCJD reported regular heroin use (at least one time per week), and 45 percent reported at least one-time use. Twenty percent of identified juvenile heroin users admitted to speedballing (mixing heroin and cocaine) for greater effect. All juvenile heroin users at WCJD reported weekly unprotected sexual activity. The average age of first sexual activity for this group was 12.

The use of "agua de chango" (translated as "monkey water") has led to the increase in the use of heroin. In this practice, heroin is mixed with water and used through the nose, most often in a Visine bottle. Agua de chango, or "shabanging," is being practiced by people who would normally not use heroin because of needle phobia related to injecting the drug. Younger youth are being used to push heroin on the streets because the penalties, if they are arrested, are less severe than for adults.

Heroin use and distribution is more prevalent in the south side schools (United South Middle and High Schools, and Cigarroa Middle and High Schools). Juveniles report that heroin and syringes are available at local neighborhood grocery stores. There are at least three identified locations in the Santo Nino area, two locations in the Rio Bravo/El Cenizo area, and at

least one store location in each of the newer lower-income subdivisions (e.g., Los Angeles, Santa Rita).

Among secondary school students, only 2 percent of both the Laredo and United ISD students reported ever having used heroin.

Marijuana

Marijuana continues to be the most popular illicit drug used in Laredo. Data from the school surveys show that lifetime use of marijuana by Laredo ISD secondary school students increased from 16 percent in 1994 to 26 percent in 1998 (exhibit 5). The prevalence in the United ISD rose from 17 percent in 1993 to 25 percent in 1998. In 1998, past-month use in the Laredo and United ISDs was 10 and 11 percent, respectively. Survey data gathered from students in the sixth grades (exhibit 7) show that, in 1998, lifetime use of marijuana was reported by 5 percent of the United ISD and 7 percent of Laredo ISD students; past-year use was 4 percent for United and 5 percent for Laredo 6th graders.

Marijuana users at WCJD who were enrolled at north side high schools and central high schools (Alexander, United North, Nixon, and Martin) reported coating marijuana joints with molasses or honey for a stronger buzz. This was discovered after several parents reported finding honey canisters in their children's

rooms, as well as strange odors. Fifty percent of the juveniles assessed at WCJD admitted to using marijuana during regular school hours. Ninety percent of all juveniles assessed at WCJD admitted to marijuana use within the month preceding assessment, 75 percent admitted to regular weekly use, and 30 percent to daily use. The youngest marijuana user at WCJD was 10 years old.

The 1996 survey of adults found that 14 percent had ever smoked marijuana and 1 percent had used it in the month before the survey.

While only 2 percent of adults entered treatment in 1998 for a primary problem with marijuana (exhibit 1), some 41.5 percent of the adolescent admissions were for primary marijuana abuse (exhibit 3). This proportion is lower than the statewide average, which showed that 72 percent of all adolescent admissions were for marijuana. Of the adolescent marijuana admissions in Laredo, 86 percent were male and 98 percent were Hispanic; 86 percent were involved with the juvenile justice system. Eighty-six percent lived with their parents and 45 percent were involved with gangs.

Arrest data for 1998 in Webb County show that only two people were arrested for trafficking marijuana; however, the numbers have varied considerably by

Exhibit 7
Webb County (Laredo), Texas
Prevalence of Substance Use Among Students in Grade 6
in Laredo and United Independent School Districts by Year and Percentage
1991-1998

	United 1991	Laredo 1993	Laredo 1994	United 1995	Laredo 1996	United 1998	Laredo 1998
Lifetime Use (Percent)							
Tobacco	25	23	20	25	18	20	23
Alcohol	43	41	42	44	35	39	44
Inhalants	10	14	10	8	N/A	16	13
Marijuana	3	4	7	6	4	5	7
Past-Month Use (Percent)							
Tobacco	17	13	12	18	11	14	16
Alcohol	33	21	31	34	22	29	32
Inhalants	7	9	7	5	N/A	11	10
Marijuana	2	3	3	3	2	4	5

N/A = Not Available

SOURCE: Texas Commission on Alcohol and Drug Abuse, 1998

Exhibit 8
Webb County (Laredo), Texas
Number of Substance Abuse Arrests by Year
1986-1998

Offense	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
All Drug Offenses	277	324	474	378	409	759	1,109	1,259	1,246	1,525	1,572	1,429	933
Trafficking All Drugs	53	31	5	5	31	15	28	25	20	90	18	10	3
Possession All Drugs	224	293	469	373	378	744	1,081	1,234	1,226	1,516	1,554	1,419	930
Trafficking Marijuana	44	28	5	5	28	12	23	24	9	8	14	9	2
Possession Marijuana	176	244	436	353	331	595	875	1,039	1,019	1,308	1,202	970	649
Driving While Intoxicated	452	591	498	485	331	532	626	717	759	643	541	701	974
Public Intoxication	157	179	179	205	206	323	338	492	367	301	516	640	491

SOURCE: Texas Department of Public Safety, Uniform Crime Reports, 1986-1998

year (e.g., 44 in 1986, 2 in 1988, 12 in 1991, 24 in 1993, 14 in 1996, and 2 in 1998; see exhibit 8). Arrests for possession of marijuana in Webb County also fluctuated over the 12-year period, but rose from 176 in 1986 to 1,202 in 1996, and then declined to 649 in 1998 when there were fewer drug arrests. Nevertheless, 70 percent of the possession arrests in 1998 were for marijuana.

After cocaine, marijuana was the drug for which ADAM arrestees were most likely to test positive. In the last quarter of 1998, 39 percent of males and 13 percent of females tested positive for marijuana; in the first two quarters of 1999, 35 percent of males and 12 percent of females tested marijuana positive (exhibit 4).

The amount of marijuana moving through Laredo northward continues to increase. As of the end of July 1999, the amount seized by the DEA in this fiscal year already had exceeded the amount seized for the entire 1997 Federal fiscal year which ended September 30, 1997. A pound of marijuana now sells for \$150 at the wholesale level and \$250 on the street. A joint sells for \$1 to \$3. An informant reported that joints were being sprayed with cockroach killer spray to improve the high.

Rohypnol

Rohypnol, a tranquilizer, is marketed in Nuevo Laredo. Although it can no longer be brought into the United States legally, it is imported illegally. However, Rohypnol is still easy to obtain in Laredo and sells for

\$1 to \$2 a pill. It is used by adolescents in combination with beer. Also, the use of Rohypnol, Valium, and/or Rivotril is common among heroin and cocaine addicts. Addicts often test positive for the "Big Three:" heroin, cocaine, and benzodiazepines. Benzodiazepines, such as Rivotril (clonazepam), are being imported legally.

The 1998 secondary school surveys found that 10 percent of students in the United ISD and 12 percent of students in the Laredo ISD reported ever having used Rohypnol; 4 percent of United students and 5 percent of Laredo students reported past-month use of Rohypnol.

Abuse of Rohypnol by youth was first identified along the Texas-Mexico border in 1994. Adolescent treatment admission records for 1998 (exhibit 3) show that 10 percent of adolescents entering treatment had a primary problem with Rohypnol. Seventy-five percent were male, all were Hispanic, 83 percent were involved with the juvenile justice system, and 25 percent had been involved with gangs. Only 2.4 percent of adults in 1998 were admitted for a primary problem with Rohypnol (exhibit 2).

Rivotril is the most commonly used form of benzodiazepines used by youth assessed at WCJD. These pills are referred to as "positives" for the quarter scored on the back side of the pill, as opposed to Rohypnol which is referred to as a "negative" for the half score on the back side. Youth who regularly use heroin reported high levels of benzodiazepine use

when heroin was unavailable, or when they were attempting to self-detoxify. A single dose of benzodiazepines can be as high as 24 to 36 milligrams. Approximately 80 percent of youth assessed at WCJD reported monthly benzodiazepine use, and 60 percent cited weekly use. Since January 1999, three females referred to WCJD reported being raped while under the influence of benzodiazepines.

Street informants report that 2 milligram Rohypnol pills are still available, and that Xanax and Valium continue to be problems because 90-day supplies can be imported legally from Mexico.

Inhalants

Only 2.4 percent of the adolescents admitted to treatment in 1998 had a primary problem with inhalants in (exhibit 3), down from 17 percent in 1996 and 11 percent in 1997. This decrease is related to changes in treatment providers.

Among Laredo ISD secondary school students, the lifetime prevalence of inhalant use has increased from 13 percent in 1994 to 18 percent in 1998 (exhibit 4). Among the United ISD students, inhalant use dropped from 21 percent in 1993 to 17 percent in 1998. Past-month inhalant use increased in 1998 and was 7 and 8 percent among the Laredo and United secondary students, respectively.

Data on inhalant use among sixth grade students show that 16 percent of United ISD and 13 percent of Laredo ISD sixth graders reported ever having used inhalants; 11 percent of United ISD and 10 percent of Laredo ISD sixth graders reported past-year use of inhalants (exhibit 6).

The prevalence of inhalant use tends to be higher among 10 to 13 year-old youth referred to WCJD. Those who reported high levels of inhalant use tended to report low levels of use of other drugs.

Alcohol

Over the years, approximately three-quarters of Laredo secondary school students have reported lifetime usage of alcohol (exhibit 5). Past-month use has averaged 40 to 44 percent over the years. Among sixth graders in 1998, 39 percent of the United ISD and 44 percent of the Laredo ISD 6th graders reported ever having drunk alcohol to get high; past-year use was 29 percent for United and 32 percent for Laredo 6th grade students (exhibit 6).

All youth assessed at WCJD reported occasional alcohol use. Approximately 70 percent admitted to regular weekly use, and 15 percent reported heavy weekly use.

Of the adults interviewed in Laredo in the 1996 survey, 77 percent reported lifetime use of alcohol and 44 percent reported having drunk in the past month. Seven percent met the DSM-III-R criteria for alcohol abuse and 5.6 percent met the criteria for alcohol dependence.

Sixteen percent of adults admitted to treatment in 1998 had a primary problem with alcohol (exhibit 1); Statewide, 36 percent of the 1998 adult admissions were for alcohol. Of the Laredo adult admissions, three-fourths were male and 84 percent were Hispanic (exhibit 2). One-fourth were involved with the criminal justice system. The average annual income for alcohol admissions was \$12,123, considerably higher than the \$8,156 reported for all clients.

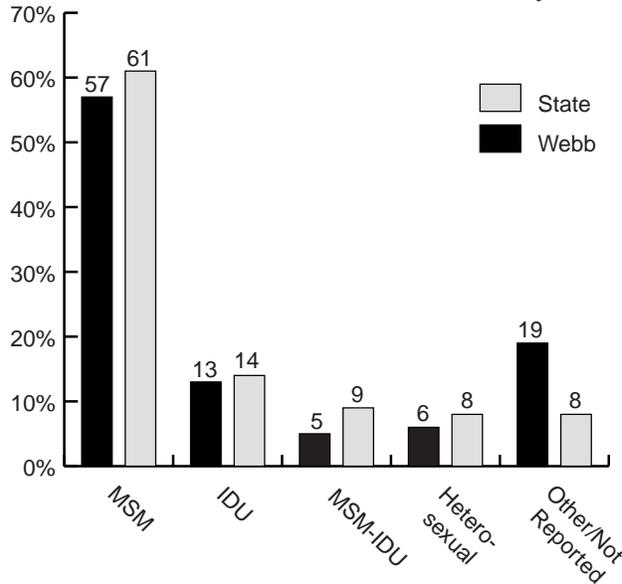
Ten percent of adolescents entering treatment in 1998 reported a primary problem with alcohol. Ninety-two percent were male and all were Hispanic. Two-thirds were involved with the juvenile justice system and one-third were involved with gangs (exhibit 3).

Exhibit 9
Webb County (Laredo), Texas
Number of Drug/Alcohol-Related Vehicle Accidents
Resulting in Injury and Fatality, 1993-1998

	1993		1994		1995		1996		1997		1998	
	Injury	Fatal										
Alcohol	110	3	131	8	143	6	122	8	145	3	117	2
Drug	1	0	5	0	3	0	5	0	1	0	4	1

Source: Texas Department of Public Safety

Exhibit 10
Webb County (Laredo), Texas
Age of Cases by Route of Transmission:
Cumulative as of July 1999



Source: Texas Department of Health

Exhibit 8 shows that the number of arrests for alcohol offenses has been similar to the number of arrests for drug offenses in most years. In 1998, there were 1,465 arrests for public intoxication and driving under the influence. The number of alcohol-involved motor vehicle accidents that have resulted in injuries continues upward, with 145 injury accidents reported in 1997, when there were also three accidents that resulted in fatalities (exhibit 9).

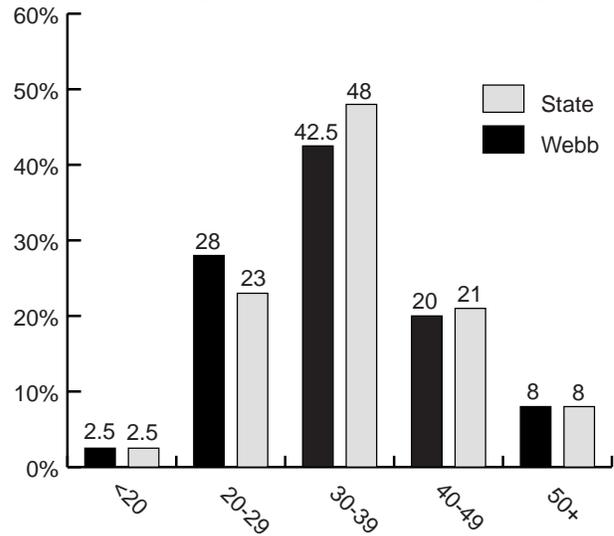
Between 1986 and 1998, more persons died from alcohol overdose than drug overdose, with the exception of 1996 when there were seven deaths related to alcohol and 10 due to drugs (exhibit 7). In 1998, there were 14 deaths related to alcohol and eight related to drugs.

Tobacco

Lifetime use of tobacco among Laredo ISD secondary school students remained stable between 1993 and 1998, ranging from 55 to 56 percent (exhibit 5). Past-month use followed the same pattern at 25 percent. United ISD was slightly higher in past-month use between 1993-1998, at 28 percent.

Except for a decrease in 1996 (to 18 percent), lifetime use of tobacco among sixth graders has remained between 20 to 25 percent (exhibit 6).

Exhibit 11
Webb County (Laredo), Texas
Age of Cases at Time of AIDS Diagnosis



Source: Texas Department of Health

Among Laredo adults responding in the border survey, 56 percent reported ever having smoked and 28 percent reported smoking tobacco in the past month.

HIV/AIDS

In 1997, Webb County reported 13.5 cases of AIDS per 100,000, compared with 24.3 per 100,000 statewide. As exhibit 10 shows, there are more cases in Webb County where the route of transmission is not reported or is unknown than in the state overall, making it difficult to compare Webb County rates with statewide rates. However, cumulatively as of July 1999, the percent distribution by route of transmission is not too different in Webb County, compared with the state overall. In Webb County compared to statewide, there is a smaller percentage of the cases (57 vs. 61 percent) where the transmission route is men having sex with men (MSM) and MSMs who are injection drug users (IDUs; 5 vs. 9 percent). Most AIDS cases in Laredo and statewide were between the ages of 20 and 39 at the time of diagnosis (exhibit 11).

DRUG ABUSE PATTERNS AND TRENDS IN THE LOWER RIO GRANDE VALLEY: CAMERON AND HIDALGO COUNTIES, TEXAS

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Brownsville and McAllen, Texas, part of the Lower Rio Grande Valley, are sister cities to Matamoros, Rio Bravo, and Reynosa, Mexico. Data from treatment programs in the two Texas counties in the Valley (Cameron, and Hidalgo) show that adult admissions for a primary problem with powder and crack cocaine are increasing. In 1998, powder and crack cocaine accounted for 37 percent of all adult admissions in Hidalgo County and 10 percent of those in Cameron County, as well as 10 percent of Cameron and 13 percent of Hidalgo adolescent admissions. High school seniors reported higher lifetime use of cocaine/crack than did students elsewhere in the state. Alcohol accounted for 70 percent of the 1998 Cameron County adult admissions and 38 percent of adult admissions in Hidalgo County. Lifetime use of alcohol was higher for both fifth and twelfth grade students on the border than for their non-border peers. Most substance-abuse deaths were due to alcohol rather than drugs, and alcohol offenses outnumbered drug crimes. Marijuana continues to account for most adolescent admissions and a substantial proportion of adult treatment admissions, as well as most illicit drug arrests. However, marijuana use was lower among Valley high school seniors than among their non-border peers. In 1998, admissions for heroin comprised 1 percent of admissions in Cameron County and 9 percent of admissions in Hidalgo County. These low percentages reflect the fact that methadone treatment for heroin addicts is limited in the Valley. A majority of acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS) cases where route of transmission was known are related to males having sex with males; the AIDS case rates in the Valley are lower than the statewide rates.

INTRODUCTION

Area Description

The Lower Rio Grande Valley (LRGV) in South Texas has two metropolitan statistical areas: the Brownsville-Harlingen area (Cameron County) and the McAllen-Edinburg-Mission area (Hidalgo County). The sister cities, located in Mexico, are Matamoros, Rio Bravo, and Reynosa.

The estimated population for the U.S. side of the LRGV is 776,620; the estimated population for the

Mexican side is more than 800,000. The McAllen-Edinburg-Mission area is the third fastest growing metropolitan area in the United States and the Brownsville-Harlingen area is the seventh fastest in growth (15.2 percent). The 1998 population projection for Cameron County is 320,546 and 510,726 for Hidalgo County. The population in Cameron County is approximately 84 percent Hispanic and 16 percent Anglo or "other." In Hidalgo County, approximately 87 percent of the

residents are Hispanic and 13 percent are Anglo or "other."

The LRGV is located along the northern bank of the Rio Grande River. It is 325 miles from Austin (the state capital) to Brownsville and 299 miles from Austin to McAllen. Brownsville is the United States homeport to the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA). Both counties are transportation hubs with air, rail, and motor freight service, and there are eight international bridges that cross into Mexico.

South Padre Island, which is 45 minutes from Brownsville, is a popular tourist resort and a major site for spring break festivities and Holy Week. In Mexico, age limits for alcohol consumption are not always enforced, and drug trafficking across the border is a major concern. These problems contribute to the use of substances.

The unemployment rate at the end of 1998 was 12.6 percent in Cameron County and 17.7 percent in Hidalgo County, compared with 5.1 percent in the state overall. Illiteracy, poverty, and unemployment overwhelm the area. Economic conditions are further stressed by legal and illegal immigration.

The 1997 case rate per 100,000 for tuberculosis is 19.6 in Cameron County, 15.3 in Hidalgo County, and 10.2 in the state. The mortality rate for diabetes per 100,000 is 29.5 in Cameron County, 29.3 in Hidalgo County, and 17.8 in the state. The percent of mothers who are adolescents is 7.7 in Cameron County, 7.4 in Hidalgo County, and 6.7 in the state. The percent of unmarried mothers is 26.7 in Cameron County, 23.9 in Hidalgo County, and 30.7 in the state. The percent of births with late or no prenatal care is 34.4 in Cameron, 38.3 in Hidalgo, and 21.5 in the state. Cameron and Hidalgo Counties have been designated as Health Professional Shortage Areas and Medically Underserved Areas because of the scarcity of health-care resources.

Data Sources

Data sources for this presentation are as follows:

Treatment Data. The Texas Commission on Alcohol and Drug Abuse (TCADA) Client Oriented Data Acquisition Process (CODAP) provided data on clients at admission to treatment in public facilities in Cameron and Hidalgo Counties. Because funding did

not remain level and programs opened and closed over the years, the number of admissions has varied by year. Also, the proportion of admissions by "primary drug" has varied, depending on whether or not the services offered focused on serving individuals with drug or alcohol problems, and whether or not methadone maintenance was available for heroin addicts.

Arrest Data. The *Uniform Crime Report* from the Texas Department of Public Safety provides the total number of arrests reported by all local law enforcement agencies. This report includes the total number of arrests for drug trafficking and possession and for alcohol offenses such as driving while intoxicated, liquor law violations, and public intoxication. Data are included for both youth and adults.

Overdose Deaths. The Bureau of Vital Statistics of the Texas Department of Health collects data on deaths. Using the International Classification of Diseases, TCADA analyzes these data each year to produce the number of deaths caused by or related to overdoses of alcohol and drugs. The Texas Department of Public Safety provides the total number of deaths and injuries caused by motor vehicle accidents when drugs are involved.

Survey Data. Independent School Districts in the counties of Cameron (Los Fresnos) and Hidalgo (McAllen) participate in the Texas Elementary and Secondary School Surveys. These are conducted by TCADA and the Public Policy Research Institute of Texas A&M University. Because not all grades were surveyed each year, results are presented here for only the fifth and twelfth graders for the years 1990, 1991, 1992, 1994, 1996, and 1998 in the McAllen and Los Fresnos districts. Findings are compared with state-wide data for the same years. Also presented are the results of TCADA's *1996 Survey of Substance Use on the Texas-Mexico Border and in colonias* by Lynn S. Wallisch. The adult survey queried 206 adults in McAllen, 497 in Brownsville, and 504 in the colonias around Brownsville and McAllen.

HIV/AIDS. Data on AIDS and the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) are collected by the Texas Department of Health.

Drug Purity and Price. The Department of Public Safety and the Combined Governmental Task Force

collect data on street drug purity rates and prices. A caveat is that seized drugs are only assessed for purity if the amount is more than 200 grams, so the purity of drugs which have been cut and are being sold on the street is not reported.

DRUG ABUSE TRENDS

Cocaine

Statewide in 1998, 9 percent of adults and 7 percent of adolescents who entered publicly funded treatment did so for a primary problem with powder cocaine; 25 percent of the adults and 2 percent of the youth entered treatment for a problem with crack cocaine. In the Lower Valley, powder cocaine is the larger problem.

Between 1993 and 1998, adult admissions to TCADA-funded treatment for primary abuse of powder cocaine in Cameron County varied from 17 percent in 1993 down to 7 percent in 1998 (exhibit 1). Of the 1998 admissions who used powder cocaine,

69 percent were inhalers and 4 percent were injectors; the average age was 28 years, 93 percent were men, and 86 percent were Hispanic (exhibit 2). Crack cocaine was not seen as a primary drug of abuse in treatment admissions until 1998. Of those in Cameron County who used crack cocaine, the average age was 27 years, 91 percent were men, and 73 percent were Hispanic.

Among the 31 adolescent admissions in Cameron County in 1998, 10 percent were for a primary problem with powder cocaine. Their average age was 15, all were male and Hispanic (exhibit 3).

**Exhibit 1
Cameron and Hidalgo Counties, Texas
Treatment Admissions by Drug of Abuse, 1993-1998**

County/Group/Drug	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Cameron County Adults						
Powder Cocaine	17%	23%	23%	8%	9%	7%
Crack Cocaine	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	3%
Heroin	3%	4%	3%	1%	1%	1%
Alcohol	68%	61%	65%	67%	73%	70%
Marijuana	8%	8%	6%	21%	17%	17%
Total Admissions (N)	577	952	833	178	212	378
Hidalgo County Adults						
Powder Cocaine	22%	19%	22%	16%	28%	23%
Crack Cocaine	0%	0%	0%	11%	10%	15%
Heroin	6%	6%	9%	27%	9%	9%
Alcohol	52%	55%	45%	27%	38%	38%
Marijuana	19%	19%	23%	14%	10%	14%
Total Admissions (N)	921	730	474	153	436	586
Hidalgo County Youth						
Powder Cocaine	0%	0%	0%	0%	11%	11%
Crack Cocaine	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	2%
Heroin	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	2%
Alcohol	0%	0%	0%	29%	39%	10%
Marijuana	67%	0%	0%	38%	39%	68%
Inhalants	33%	0%	0%	11%	6%	3%
Total Admissions (N)	3	0	0	6	18	198

Source: Texas Commission on Alcohol and Drug Abuse

Exhibit 2
Cameron County, Texas

Selected Characteristics of Adult Treatment Admissions by Primary Drug, 1998

	Total Admissions (N)	Age	Male	Hispanic	Anglo	Employed	Criminal Justice Involvement	Use Needles	Education (in years)	Income at Admission
All Drugs	378	30	87%	89%	9%	49%	92%	1%	11	\$6,982
Alcohol	264	31	86%	90%	8%	51%	95%	1%	11	\$7,758
Powder										
Cocaine	28	28	93%	86%	7%	46%	71%	4%	10	\$7,961
Crack	11	27	91%	73%	27%	27%	55%	0%	14	\$8,276
Heroin	2	36	100%	100%	0%	50%	100%	0%	14	\$8
Marijuana	64	23	89%	91%	8%	44%	97%	2%	11	\$3,841
Rohypnol	2	18	100%	100%	0%	0%	100%	0%	10	\$0
Other Drugs	7	28	86%	100%	0%	29%	86%	29%	11	\$4,459

Source: Texas Commission on Alcohol and Drug Abuse

In Hidalgo County, the number of adult admissions for cocaine/crack ranged from 22 percent in 1993 to 37 percent in 1998 (exhibit 1); crack users were first seen in treatment in Hidalgo County in 1996. Of the 1998 admissions, 46 percent smoked crack, 19 percent injected cocaine, and 75 percent inhaled cocaine powder (exhibit 4). Of those who used powder cocaine, the average age was 30; 66 percent were men and 76 percent were Hispanic. Of those who used crack cocaine, the average age was 30; 76 percent were male and 84 percent were Hispanic.

Thirteen percent of 198 adolescents entering treatment in Hidalgo County in 1998 reported a problem with cocaine: 11 percent with powder cocaine and 2 percent with crack. The average age was 16 (exhibit 5). Seventy-one percent of the powder cocaine users were male and 81 percent were Hispanic; all of the crack cocaine admissions were male and Hispanic.

High school seniors in the McAllen and Los Fresnos school districts have been more likely than seniors statewide to report having ever used cocaine/crack. For example, in 1996, 14 and 16 percent of the McAllen and Los Fresnos seniors, respectively, reported lifetime use of cocaine/crack, compared with 11 percent of the seniors statewide (exhibit 6). Use increased in 1998. In McAllen, 16 percent of seniors reported ever having used powder cocaine or crack, as did 20 percent of Los Fresnos seniors, compared with 13 percent of seniors statewide.

Of the adults surveyed on the border, 7 percent in Brownsville had ever used cocaine and 0.3 percent had ever used crack. In McAllen, 9 percent had ever used cocaine and 3 percent had ever used crack. In the colonias, 9 percent had ever used cocaine and 0.7 percent had ever used crack. Past-month use of cocaine was reported by 0.2 percent of adults in Brownsville, 3 percent of adults in McAllen, and 0.8 percent of adults in the colonias. Almost no past-month use of crack was reported by residents in the Lower Valley.

The number of overdose deaths related to cocaine use in Cameron and Hidalgo Counties from 1992 to 1997 has varied between zero and five.

Local treatment centers that serve adolescent and adult clients in the LRGV report that there was an increase in cocaine use (particularly skin-popping) in 1997–1998. Cocaine (mostly powder) tends to be the second choice of adults and cocaine/crack the number one drug choice for youth age 18 to 25.

The supply of powder cocaine in the LRGV is fairly stable. The cost on the street for powder cocaine is \$100 per gram with a purity of about 60 percent. The price for crack is \$133 per gram with a purity rate of up to 89.9 percent.

Most of the cocaine that comes into the Valley passes on to the North; however, the amount passing through the Valley has increased. Cocaine is reported as being less expensive and of better quality in the

LRGV than farther north, making it more accessible and desirable to more individuals.

Heroin

Statewide, 13 percent of adult admissions and 2 percent of adolescent admissions were for a primary problem with heroin in 1998. Over the years, the percentage of heroin admissions to programs in the Lower Valley has been lower. Cameron County does not have a methadone maintenance program and admissions to TCADA-funded treatment facilities in Cameron County for a primary problem with heroin varied between 4 percent in 1994 to 1 percent in 1998 (exhibit 1).

There is a methadone maintenance program in Hidalgo County, although its size has varied over the years. In 1993, 6 percent of admissions to treatment in TCADA-funded facilities in Hidalgo County were for a primary problem with heroin. The proportion increased to 27 percent in 1996 and dropped back to 9 percent in 1998. Of the 1998 admissions, 68 percent were male and 78 percent were Hispanic (exhibit 4). The average age was 40, which is much older than the ages for other drug abusers. This higher age indicates that no new cohort of heroin addicts sought treatment in 1998.

Local treatment centers report that heroin use has increased in the past year. Many heroin users tend to be male, blue-collar workers who are admitted into methadone maintenance treatment. Their ages range from 40 to 60 years. Reasons cited for the increase in heroin use is that it is plentiful, cheap, and of better quality than in the past. Hepatitis C is reported to be increasing among heroin users.

The number of overdose deaths in which heroin was listed as a cause varied between one and three per year between 1992 and 1997 in both Cameron and Hidalgo Counties.

The 1998 secondary school survey, which asked about the use of heroin, shows that 2.3 percent of seniors, statewide, had ever used heroin. In McAllen, 0.4 percent of seniors had ever used heroin. In Los Fresnos, 0.9 percent of the seniors reported ever using heroin.

The adult border survey shows that none of the adults in Brownsville reported ever using heroin,

whereas, 1 percent of adults in McAllen and 0.3 percent of adults in the colonias had ever used heroin.

The cost of heroin (black tar) is \$256.00 per gram. The purity rate is 55 percent. There were four cases in 1998 where more than 200 grams were assessed.

Marijuana

Adults entering treatment with a primary problem with marijuana in Cameron and Hidalgo Counties are younger than most other clients, and they comprise a larger proportion of primary marijuana admissions than the 9 percent reported statewide.

The number of adult marijuana admissions in Cameron County has increased from 8 percent in 1993 to 17 percent in 1998 (exhibit 1). Of the adults entering treatment in Cameron County in 1998 for a primary problem with marijuana, the average age was 23; 89 percent were men and 91 percent were Hispanic (exhibit 2).

Seventy-four percent of the adolescents entering treatment in Cameron County in 1998 had a primary problem with marijuana, compared with 72 percent statewide. The average age of the clients was 16; 96 percent were male and 65 percent were Hispanic (exhibit 3). Seventeen percent were African-American and 17 percent were Anglo.

In Hidalgo County in 1998, 14 percent of adult admissions were for a primary problem with marijuana (exhibit 1). The average age was 27; 85 percent were men and 87 percent were Hispanic (exhibit 4). Among adolescents, 68 percent entered treatment for a problem with marijuana. The average age was 15; 83 percent were male and 85 percent were Hispanic (exhibit 5).

Senior high school students in the Lower Valley area surveys have been less likely to report lifetime use of marijuana than seniors statewide. In 1998, 37 percent of Los Fresnos seniors and 42 percent of McAllen seniors reported ever having used marijuana, compared with 46 percent of seniors statewide (exhibit 6). Among fifth graders, 0.5 percent of McAllen students and 3 percent of Los Fresnos students reported ever having used marijuana, compared with 3 percent of fifth graders statewide.

Exhibit 3

Cameron County, Texas

Selected Characteristics of Youth Treatment Admissions by Primary Drug, 1998

	Total Admissions (N)	Age	Age at First Use	Male	Hispanic	Anglo	African-American	Criminal Justice Involvement	Use Needles	Education (in years)
All Drugs	31	16	12	97%	68%	13%	19%	90%	3%	9
Alcohol	4	16	12	100%	50%	0%	50%	100%	0%	9
Powder										
Cocaine	3	15	13	100%	100%	0%	0%	100%	0%	9
Heroin	1	19	13	100%	100%	0%	0%	100%	100%	12
Marijuana	23	16	12	96%	65%	17%	17%	87%	0%	9

Source: Texas Commission on Alcohol and Drug Abuse

Exhibit 4

Hidalgo County, Texas

Selected Characteristics of Adult Treatment Admissions by Primary Drug, 1998

	Total Admissions (N)	Age	Male	Hispanic	Anglo	Employed	Criminal Justice Involvement	Use Needles	Education (in years)	Income at Admission
All Drugs	586	32	75%	81%	15%	38%	57%	13%	11	\$8,589
Alcohol	222	34	83%	87%	13%	51%	66%	2%	10	\$9,061
Powder										
Cocaine	134	30	66%	76%	22%	35%	46%	19%	11	\$12,068
Crack	87	30	63%	76%	15%	32%	43%	3%	11	\$7,870
Heroin	50	40	68%	78%	12%	20%	26%	90%	10	\$5,829
Marijuana	84	27	85%	87%	10%	26%	82%	0%	11	\$4,090
Rohypnol	3	33	67%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	12	\$8,000
Other Drugs	6	31	67%	84%	17%	67%	50%	17%	12	\$9,667

Source: Texas Commission on Alcohol and Drug Abuse

Exhibit 5

Hidalgo County, Texas

Selected Characteristics of Youth Treatment Admissions by Primary Drug, 1998

	Total Admissions (N)	Age	Age at First Use	Male	Hispanic	Anglo	Criminal Justice Involvement	Use Needles	Education (in years)
All Drugs	198	16	13	78%	85%	11%	70%	2%	9
Alcohol	19	19	17	63%	79%	16%	79%	0%	13
Cocaine/									
Crack*	24	16	14	75%	83%	12%	71%	<1	9
Heroin	4	16	15	75%	100%	0%	0%	50%	10
Marijuana	134	15	13	83%	85%	11%	74%	0%	8
Rohypnol	8	15	14	50%	88%	13%	25%	0%	8
Inhalants	6	15	10	67%	100%	0%	83%	0%	8
Other Drugs	3	15	14	100%	100%	0%	33%	0%	9

* Of the 24 Cocaine/Crack admissions, three were for crack abuse; 2 were Hispanic, one was Anglo; all had criminal justice involvement. The average age was 16; the average education was 8 years.

Source: Texas Commission on Alcohol and Drug Abuse

The 1996 survey of adults living on the border found that 18 percent of adults in Brownsville, 21 percent of adults in McAllen, and 23 percent of adults in the colonias had ever used marijuana; 0.8 percent of adults in Brownsville, 3.9 percent of adults in McAllen, and 1.6 percent of adults in the colonias had used marijuana in the month before the survey. The adult border survey also asked participants about drug problems. In Brownsville, 0.5 percent of the respondents met the criteria for drug abuse based on the DSM-III-R criteria and 0.3 percent met the criteria for drug dependence. In McAllen, 1.7 percent met the criteria for drug abuse and 5.9 percent met the criteria for drug dependence. In the colonias, 0.8 percent met the criteria for drug abuse and 2.1 percent met the criteria for drug dependence.

The arrest data for 1993 through 1998 for Cameron and Hidalgo Counties show that, for persons aged 18 and older, between 63 and 77 percent of all drug possession arrests were for possession of marijuana (exhibit 7); for youth aged 17 and under, the proportion of arrests for possession of marijuana ranged between 74 and 85 percent (exhibit 8).

The cost of marijuana on the street is about \$550 per pound. There has been more marijuana seized in 1998 and 1999 than in previous years.

Alcohol

Alcohol is clearly the most widely used substance in Cameron and Hidalgo Counties as well as statewide. Alcohol represented 70 percent of the 1998 adult

treatment admissions in Cameron County and 38 percent of admissions in Hidalgo County (exhibit 1). This variation between the counties is related to the types of programs funded; it is not a reflection of the extent of the problems in the counties.

In Cameron County, the average age of an adult admitted for a primary problem with alcohol in 1998 was 31 years; 86 percent were men and 90 percent were Hispanic (exhibit 2). Thirteen percent of the adolescent treatment admissions in Cameron County were for primary problems with alcohol; all were male (exhibit 3).

In Hidalgo County, the average age of the adults admitted for a primary alcohol problem in 1998 was 34; 83 percent were men and 87 percent were Hispanic (exhibit 4). Ten percent of the Hidalgo County youth were admitted for problems with alcohol; 63 percent were male and 79 percent were Hispanic (exhibit 5).

The McAllen and Los Fresnos school surveys show that alcohol is, by far, the substance most frequently reported as ever having been used, and the rates in these districts are higher than statewide (exhibit 6). Some 86 percent of McAllen seniors and 85 percent of Los Fresnos seniors reported lifetime use of alcohol in the 1998 survey, compared with 83 percent statewide. Among fifth graders, 29 percent of McAllen and 34 percent of Los Fresnos students reported ever having drunk alcohol to get high, compared with 28 percent of fifth graders statewide.

Exhibit 6
Lower Rio Grande Valley, Texas
Comparison of Lifetime Use of Selected Substances Among School Students
in McAllen, Los Fresnos, and Statewide by Drug and Grade, 1990-1998

Grade/Area	Cocaine/Crack					Marijuana					Inhalants					Alcohol				
	90	92	94	96	98	90	92	94	96	98	90	92	94	96	98	90	92	94	96	98
12th Grade																				
McAllen	12%	11%	9%	14%	16%	27%	22%	27%	30%	42%	12%	11%	10%	11%	10%	88%	81%	87%	87%	86%
Los Fresnos*	12%	10%	12%	16%	20%	28%	23%	22%	25%	37%	11%	9%	10%	10%	10%	88%	82%	82%	78%	85%
Statewide	10%	8%	8%	11%	13%	38%	29%	34%	41%	46%	22%	18%	15%	14%	17%	90%	86%	86%	85%	83%
5th Grade																				
McAllen	20%	15%	14%	12%	15%	3%	1%	2%	1%	50%	9%	8%	7%	4%	12%	41%	31%	32%	20%	29%
Los Fresnos*	24%	15%	12%	26%	20%	3%	2%	3%	4%	3%	9%	7%	8%	16%	14%	45%	34%	31%	44%	34%
Statewide	20%	18%	18%	16%	15%	2%	1%	5%	3%	3%	10%	11%	8%	8%	11%	39%	29%	30%	29%	28%

* The Los Fresnos survey was conducted in 1991; McAllen and State data are for 1990 surveys

Source: Texas Commission on Alcohol and Drug Abuse

The 1996 survey of substance use among adults living on the Texas border found that 80 percent of adults in Brownsville had ever drunk alcohol, and 51 percent had drunk in the past month, compared with 80 percent lifetime and 45 percent past-month use among McAllen respondents. Among adults living in the colonias in Cameron and Hidalgo Counties, lifetime use of alcohol was 76 percent and past-month use was 44 percent. The border survey estimated that 13 percent of the adults in Brownsville, 12 percent of the adults in McAllen, and 7 percent of the adults in the colonias had alcohol abuse problems (two or more problems) as defined by the DSM-III-R criteria, whereas 5 percent of the adults in Brownsville, 9 percent in McAllen, and 5 percent in the colonias met the criteria for alcohol dependence (three or more problems).

Exhibit 7 shows that there were far more arrests for alcohol offenses than for drug offenses in both counties. Between 1993 and 1998, at least 90 percent of the adults arrested for substance abuse offenses in Cameron and Hidalgo Counties were arrested for alcohol crimes; while among juveniles aged 17 and under, between 60 and 73 percent of the substance abuse crimes involved alcohol offenses (exhibit 8).

Analyses of motor vehicle data from 1992 through 1997 reveal that far more deaths were caused by accidents involving

Exhibit 7
Cameron and Hidalgo Counties, Texas
Number of Drug-Related Adult Arrests by Type of Arrest and County
1993-1998

Type of Arrest	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Cameron County - Adults (18 and Older)						
Trafficking						
All Drugs	36	20	27	16	5	11
Marijuana	14	13	21	10	1	2
Possession						
All Drugs	860	968	954	797	1,008	928
Marijuana	576	664	701	612	630	586
Driving While Intoxicated	1,829	1,892	1,525	1,567	1,515	1,578
Liquor Law Violation	311	382	331	324	246	187
Public Intoxication	8,906	10,221	9,782	8,392	8,215	6,489
Hidalgo County - Adults (18 and Older)						
Trafficking						
All Drugs	69	32	33	35	32	105
Marijuana	29	22	19	31	15	42
Possession						
All Drugs	1,425	1,295	1,108	944	1,055	1,410
Marijuana	1,092	905	777	631	660	965
Driving While Intoxicated	3,904	4,039	4,257	3,391	4,451	5,308
Liquor Law Violation	126	173	133	189	92	251
Public Intoxication	8,835	9,322	9,433	9,214	8,857	8,157

Source: Texas Department of Public Safety, Uniform Crime Reports

Exhibit 8
Cameron and Hidalgo Counties, Texas
Number of Drug-Related Youth Arrests by Type of Arrest and County
1993-1998

Type of Arrest	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Cameron County - Adults (17 and Under)						
Trafficking						
All Drugs	4	12	3	4	4	1
Marijuana	2	12	3	4	4	0
Possession						
All Drugs	175	258	315	353	406	317
Marijuana	145	215	260	300	322	259
Driving While Intoxicated	16	35	21	28	22	36
Liquor Law Violation	110	102	119	95	77	62
Public Intoxication	364	395	427	481	546	740
Hidalgo County - Adults (17 and Under)						
Trafficking						
All Drugs	2	11	12	18	21	35
Marijuana	1	7	10	12	13	27
Possession						
All Drugs	269	397	433	474	496	507
Marijuana	199	313	366	399	374	393
Driving While Intoxicated	47	48	39	39	55	68
Liquor Law Violation	77	83	77	72	87	83
Public Intoxication	461	585	643	635	825	723

Source: Texas Department of Public Safety, Uniform Crime Reports

Exhibit 9
Number of Motor Vehicle Accidents Resulting in Injuries and Fatalities
1993-1998

	Injury	Fatality								
Cameron										
Alcohol	305	24	363	18	267	17	306	13	253	13
Drug	9	4	10	1	12	1	11	2	12	2
Hidalgo										
Alcohol	529	31	553	18	554	28	564	27	556	27
Drug	6	1	11	2	9	1	8	2	11	0

Source: Texas Department of Public Safety

alcohol than drugs (exhibit 9). In Cameron County in 1997, there were 13 accidents involving alcohol which resulted in fatalities, and 253 accidents involving alcohol which resulted in injuries. In Hidalgo County in 1997, there were 27 accidents which involved alcohol and resulted in deaths and there were 556 accidents involving alcohol in which persons were injured.

Death certificate data also show that more deaths are caused by alcohol overdoses than by drug overdoses.

Inhalants

There were no admissions to Cameron County treatment programs in 1998 for inhalant abuse; however, in Hidalgo County, 1 percent of adult admissions and 3 percent of adolescent admissions were for inhalant abuse (exhibit 5).

The lifetime prevalence of inhalant abuse among 12th graders in the Lower Valley has been lower than that of students statewide, according to the school surveys (exhibit 6). In 1998, 10 percent of seniors in both McAllen and Los Fresnos reported ever having used inhalants, compared with 17 percent statewide. This pattern was reversed for fifth graders: 12 percent of students in McAllen and 14 percent of students in Los Fresnos reported ever having used inhalants, compared with 11 percent of fifth graders statewide. Correction fluid and liquid or spray paints are the inhalants that are used most often by secondary students, whereas correction fluid and glue are the substances most often inhaled by elementary students in McAllen and Los Fresnos.

Among adults, the 1996 border survey found that 3 percent in Cameron County, 5 percent in Hidalgo County, and 6 percent in the colonias had ever used inhalants.

Rohypnol

Rohypnol (flunitrazepam) abuse by adolescents was first identified on the Texas border in 1994–1995. The 1998 school surveys showed that 17 percent of seniors in McAllen and 13 percent of seniors in Los Fresnos had ever used Rohypnol; statewide, only 8 percent of seniors had ever used Rohypnol.

In Cameron County in 1998, 1 percent of adult admissions were for a primary problem with Rohypnol (exhibit 2). In Hidalgo County, 4 percent of adolescent admissions were for a primary problem with Rohypnol (exhibit 5).

Rohypnol costs \$7 per pill. In 1997, legal importation of Rohypnol from Mexico ceased, and possession of the drug has moved from a Penalty Group misdemeanor to a Penalty Group felony. Because Rohypnol is less available, adolescents are now using Rivotril (clonazepam) and Valium (diazepam) instead.

Stimulants

Methamphetamine is rarely seen in the LRGV, although it continues to move from Mexico through the Valley northward. It is seen when a truck driver is caught or during spring break when it is brought in. The price is \$97 per gram. Only two adults were admitted to treatment in Cameron and Hidalgo Counties in 1998 with a primary problem with stimulants. The 1996 adult border survey reported lifetime stimulant use in Cameron County at 1.2 percent, in Hidalgo County at 4.3 percent, and in the colonias at 5.6 percent.

The 1998 school surveys found that 9 percent of seniors in McAllen and 6 percent of seniors in Los Fresnos had ever used stimulants, as had 12 percent of seniors statewide.

AIDS Cases

As of July, 1999, there had been 297 cases of AIDS among adults and adolescents in Cameron County, and 140 deaths. There have also been eight pediatric cases with five deaths. Of the adult and adolescent cases, 21 percent were Anglo and 78 percent were Hispanic. Among the pediatric cases, 25 percent were Anglo and 75 percent were Hispanic.

In Hidalgo County, there have been 330 cases of AIDS and 151 deaths among adults and adolescents, and nine pediatric cases with four deaths. Of the adult and adolescent cases, 10 percent were Anglo and 89 percent were Hispanic. All of the pediatric cases were Hispanic.

Since the route of transmission is unknown in far more cases in the Lower Valley than elsewhere in the state, comparisons cannot be made with the state as a whole. However, the percentage comparisons shows that transmission caused by injection drug use (IDU) is proportionately higher in Cameron County (9 percent) than Hidalgo County (6 percent), whereas transmission by men having sex with men (MSM) is higher in Hidalgo County (59 percent) than in Cameron County (54 percent). Transmission among MSMs who are also IDUs is also higher Hidalgo County (6 percent) than in Cameron County (1 percent). Cases in Hidalgo County appear to be younger than those in Cameron County or statewide.

SUBSTANCE ABUSE TRENDS IN REGION ONE

Oscar Jones, LMSW-ACP, ADC-III, LCDC

Program Director

Lubbock Regional MH/MR Center

INTRODUCTION

Lubbock County, located in the panhandle of West Texas, has a diversified economy based upon cotton farming, ranching, and energy production has afforded a comfortable lifestyle for the approximately 250,000 people who live in the county. Alcohol remains readily available to youth in the region. Tobacco and alcohol are gateway drugs that are widely abused by youth in this region, particularly canned snuff and beer. At Easter Bash 1999 Music Festival in Lubbock, the largely college age attendees were drinking alcohol from hundreds of kegs and at least 2000 attendees were reported drunk throughout the day and night. A recent sting operation conducted by the Department of Public Safety and TABC found that an underage person was able to purchase alcohol at 16 of the 18 clubs surveyed. Fifty percent of the

package liquor stores surveyed also sold to underage officers. On June 4, 1996, a press conference revealed the details of the investigation that began with the seizure of 98 pounds of unadulterated heroin in Lubbock. It was the sixth largest Asian heroin seizure in U.S. history, and it was the largest seizure of heroin shipped from South West Asia. Concealed in water softener tanks, this heroin originated in Turkey and was destined for delivery to New York. The three defendants in this case received sentences of life, 365 months, and 144 months.

DRUG ABUSE TRENDS

Cocaine

According to representatives of the Narcotics Intelligence Division of the Lubbock Police Department, and street purchases of drugs, cocaine is readily available in both powder and crack forms. Crack is being distributed primarily by African-American gangs whose suppliers are based in the Dallas/Fort Worth and Oklahoma City areas. There have been at least five deaths over the past 10 months that can be directly linked to turf wars and aimed at control of distribution points. Young Hispanic gang members are also now getting into the crack cocaine marketing business. There is some evidence of teens switching from crack to powder cocaine. Some 9-14 year olds are reported to be snorting cocaine. The smoking of crack with metal "straight shooters" (usually car antennas) may cause problems with the lungs due to the metal alloys from the antennas.

Crack busts have reduced the amount of cocaine on the streets, but the price remains low because the streets were saturated with large quantities of cocaine. Prices of "rocks" range from \$2 to \$100 depending on size. A 1/16 oz. of powder cocaine sells for \$65-\$100; 1/4 oz. for approximately \$250; 1 oz. is priced at \$800-\$1,000 and one pound is approximately \$12,000-\$13,000 plus handling charges that could range from \$1,000-\$5,000 depending on the dealer. Powder cocaine is being distributed by Mexican independent dealers with direct ties to Mexican cartels, and by white independents and organizations with whom they are linked. Powder cocaine is almost exclusively injected if not converted to smokeable crack.

Heroin

The availability of heroin has increased over the past year in the city. Police and street addicts report that

there are numerous sources to score heroin and that the papers are now larger and priced at \$20 per piece and \$150-\$200 per gram. The quality is reported to be mid-range which has resulted in a significant increase in methadone treatment admissions. An ounce sells for approximately \$3,500-\$5,000 and is almost exclusively black tar that originated from Mexico. Brown Mexican heroin is back in the region and is reported to be three times the purity of black tar. Virtually all heroin being used in the region is done through injection, although there have been incidents of heroin snorters in treatment programs. Cocaine is still being injected along with heroin but not usually as a speedball.

There is very little mention of other opiates by addicts surveyed or police department officials other than occasionally dilaudids being available through physician scripts. Dilaudids sell for \$40-\$50 per 4 mg. tablet on the streets, but demand is lower. Methadone clients who are not truly motivated toward treatment will seek potentiating highs through the use of benzodiazepines in conjunction with their daily dose. Current street price of Xanax and Valium remains stable at \$2 each and is available in Dallas at .50 cents each in units of 100. This pattern of drug use is extremely troubling to physicians in the area because Region 1 has only seven medical detoxification beds, and it is extremely difficult to treat benzodiazepine addiction on an outpatient basis. Xanax abuse is fast becoming popular with all cultures. T's and Blues are \$8 and readily available.

Medical authorities report one heroin overdose.

Marijuana

The availability of marijuana has increased considerably over the past year. Because so much marijuana is being grown in the United States now, it is hard to determine the origin of this drug when sold on the streets. According to police, young Hispanic gangs control the distribution of marijuana grown in Mexico and white independent organizations control the flow and sales of Colombian marijuana coming into the city. Prices of marijuana are \$5, \$10 and \$20 per bag; ½ oz. for \$50; 1 oz. for \$75-\$100; and a pound sells for \$500-\$800. The quality of marijuana was reported by street users as ranging from fair to excellent.

Local police officers are frustrated by changes in marijuana possession laws that restrict felony convictions

of traffickers. Some are convinced that the availability on Lubbock streets of high grade marijuana is a direct result of relaxed possession laws. Increased availability has resulted in use by younger age groups some as young as age 9. This group also reports activity with "Primos" (marijuana laced with a drug, usually crack, but also embalming fluid). "Blunts" are cigars filled with marijuana. "Rompums" are marijuana laced with horse tranquilizers that give a fast nod. "Dank" is marijuana, and "Killer" is high quality marijuana. "Water" is PCP, and "Yeola" is crack. "Cotton Candy" is a mixture of codeine, cocaine, and marijuana that is being smoked together and gets the name due to the flavor being similar to cotton candy. Some high schoolers report that this mixture can be smoked and is not easily detected at school.

There also has been an increase in mixing of cocaine with marijuana for adults who have had long histories of marijuana use. Police report that Dallas is the city of origin for marijuana coming into Lubbock from Mexico. Distribution points also include Midland and Odessa. West Coast marijuana from Los Angeles, Tucson, Phoenix, El Paso and Kansas City come through Houston warehouses before distribution points in cities throughout Texas.

Stimulants

Narcotic officers report an explosion of stimulants especially speed, on the streets of Lubbock. One officer stated that it is very available. Inpatient treatment counselors report a continuous increase in the numbers of amphetamine and methamphetamine addicts. Reports from street addicts validate that "it is everywhere." Narcotic agents report the purity to be very good. Mexico is said to be the origin of most of this speed. The officers believe that speed comes to Lubbock after being channeled through California and Arizona first. Others say it could be channeled through most ports of entry along the United States/Mexico border. Means of ingestion is primarily injection, but smokeable forms are out there. Other users are snorting and some take it orally.

Street sources describe two types of methamphetamine in this area:

Yellow – reportedly manufactured in stainless steel equipment and preferred by injection drug users.

White – reportedly manufactured in glass equipment and preferred by those who snort the drug.

Prices are \$100/gram; 1/16 oz. \$150; 1/8 oz. \$250; 1/4 oz. \$400; 1/2 oz. \$800; 1 oz. \$1,500 and \$15,000 per pound. One street user reported that he had purchased ephedrine that was cooked off in Levelland and sold as speed. Others report that Bandidos in Amarillo control the distribution of speed in large areas of the Panhandle. Competition among manufacturers is reported to be intense.

Hallucinogens

Still confined largely to the college club scene, LSD is available at \$5-\$15/hit. It is possible to get 100 unit acid hits easily in the region. Quality is reported to be mediocre. Ecstasy sells for \$5-\$10/hit and it is reported to be readily available. There are street rumors of X combined with a synthetic opiate, probably fentanyl. High school students have easy access and are experimenting with "blotter acid" LSD.

HIV and AIDS among IDU's and crack smokers

Currently, Lubbock has 260 people with AIDS. The state health department can track the epidemic by various risk behaviors. A representative from South Plains AIDS Resource Center (SPARC) has provided us with statistics which reflects a regional profile for Public Health Region 1 as it related to IDUs and other populations. Of the 260 persons living with AIDS, 177 (68%) are male to male sex, 35 (13%) are injecting drug users, 36 (14%) are male to female sex injection drug users, one is hemophiliac, six are heterosexuals, four are blood recipients, and one is unknown origin.

Other Region 1 statistics indicate that 27 percent of the females who reported to public health clinics with no acknowledged risk factors turned out to be the sexual partners of injecting drug users. Street drug users are reporting that some men who do not identify themselves as homosexuals are selling their bodies to support crack cocaine habits. Professional outreach workers report prostitution in age groups as young as 13 years old to support crack habits. Rarely is there an exchange of money for sex, but crack cocaine for sex is common place. Oral sex for drugs occurs daily in and around crack houses throughout the city. Community gatekeepers report that "old timers" and the difficult-to-reach addicts continue to practice high-risk behavior and refuse HIV testing services.

Inhalants

Gasoline, spray paint, auto parts cleaner, markers, typewriter correction fluid, hair spray, and propane are all widely abused in the region, principally by adolescent males.

Other Substances

There were 23 federal grand jury indictments issued on a drug ring that dealt in large quantities of Rohypnol. The 23 individuals arrested had 60,000 Rohypnol tablets confiscated. This multistate drug ring was operating in Texas, Oklahoma, Florida, New York, and Utah. Rohypnol was being purchased in Juarez, Mexico, and illegally shipped for sale in the United States.

DRUG USE IN SAN ANTONIO/BEXAR COUNTY TEXAS 1999

Jane Carlisle Maxwell, Ph.D.

Texas Commission on Alcohol and Drug Abuse

Beverly Watts Davis, M.A. and

Valerie Y. Martinez, M.A.

San Antonio Fighting Back of the United Way

San Antonio, Texas

INTRODUCTION

Drug trafficking continues to be a major problem in Bexar County. San Antonio's proximity to the border and linkage via a major north/south interstate highway connecting San Antonio with a major east/west interstate highway sustains a constant flow of illicit drugs and laundered money into and through the community. Aircraft, both commercial and private, buses, and trains continue to provide alternative transportation conduits for smuggled drugs. Numerous cocaine shipments and money seizures indicate various Mexican trafficking groups travel to San Antonio with large amounts of drug proceeds which are stashed until they can be transported to Mexico via commercial truckers, vehicles that have hidden compartments, or by body carriers. The funneling of narcotics through the nearby border points of entry and their transshipment into and through San Antonio has an impact on the local population.

AREA DESCRIPTION

Bexar County occupies an area of 1,250 square miles in south central Texas. It is approximately 150 miles from the Mexico border. In 1990, the population was 1,161,160 and in 1999 the estimated population is 1,362,333. Seventy-one percent were above 18 years of age. Some 48.6 percent were male and 51.4 percent were female. The racial/ethnic composition was 56.2 percent Hispanic, 35.4 percent Anglo, 6.7 percent African American, 1.5 percent Asian, and .4 percent Native-American. Bexar County consists of 25 incorporated cities and five military installations. Within Bexar County, San Antonio is the largest city. In 1998, San Antonio ranked 193 of metro areas within the United States with a median household effective buying income at an estimated \$31,563.

San Antonio is the second largest city in Texas and the eighth largest in the United States.

DATA SOURCES AND TIME PERIODS

Overdose Deaths. The Bureau of Vital Statistics of the Texas Department of Health collects data on deaths in the state. Using the International Classification of Diseases, TCADA analyzes these data each year to produce the number of deaths caused by or related to overdoses of alcohol and drugs.

Texas Commission on Alcohol and Drug Abuse's (TCADA) Client Oriented Data Acquisition Process (CODAP) provided data on clients at admission to treatment in public facilities funded by TCADA in Bexar County from 1993 through October 1999.

The Arrestee Drug Abuse Monitoring Program (ADAM), formerly known as the Drug Use Forecasting System (DUF), interviews arrestees quarterly and urine samples are collected from the interviewees.

Arrests. The Uniform Crime Report (UCR) provided the number of arrests for drug offenses, both trafficking and possession, as well as number for alcohol offenses such as driving while intoxicated, liquor law violations, and public intoxication. In addition, the San Antonio Police Department provided data on arrests, seizures, and the values of seized drugs through October 1999.

Surveys. The Northside, Judson, San Antonio, and Harlandale School Districts have participated in the Texas secondary school surveys that are conducted by TCADA and the Public Policy Research Institute of

Texas A&M University. The secondary school survey data presented here covers grades 7 through 12. Northside ISD has been the only the only school district in San Antonio that has consistently conducted the school survey every two years beginning in 1989.

Department of Public Safety Narcotics Task Force provided data for Bexar County for drug and money seizures and arrests for 1997 through October 1999, as did the Drug Enforcement Administration.

San Antonio Metropolitan Health District provided Texas AIDS/STD Surveillance Report data for all reported cases for 1981 through September, 1999.

San Antonio Fire Department Emergency Response System provided data for EMS responses

from 1997 to 1999 on calls made for overdoses related to drugs.

Bexar County/San Antonio Community Plan for Criminal Justice: Drug Trafficking Subcommittee. The subcommittee includes federal, state, and local law enforcement agencies that come together to share information on trends in drug trafficking within San Antonio and Bexar County.

DRUG ABUSE TRENDS

Alcohol

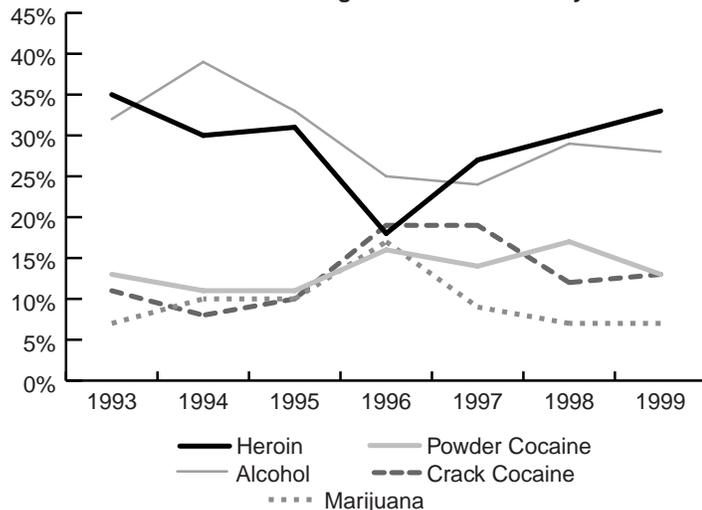
Alcohol and heroin are the two drugs for which adults are most likely to be admitted to treatment in Bexar County (Exhibit 1). The number of admissions has varied by year, with the changes due to the shift in funding of the Criminal Justice Treatment Initiative from TCADA to the Texas Department of Criminal Justice. Persons with a primary problem with alcohol are among the oldest clients admitted to treatment, being in their mid-thirties. Over time, the proportion of males has decreased, as has the proportion of Hispanics, while the proportion of Anglos has increased. In 1999, the client entering treatment with a primary problem with alcohol was 36 years old and 75 percent were male; 50 percent were Hispanic, 40 percent were Anglo, and 10 percent were African American (Exhibit 2).

Of those adolescents admitted to treatment through October 31, 1999, in TCADA-funded programs, 8 percent were for a primary problem with alcohol. Ninety-one percent were male and 91 percent were Hispanic (Exhibit 3).

Exhibit 4 shows that more people die from the direct and indirect effects of alcohol than from drugs.

Lifetime alcohol use among secondary students in the Northside ISD has decreased from 86 percent in 1989 to 81 percent in 1998. In Harlandale ISD, lifetime use

Exhibit 1
San Antonio, Texas
Primary Drug of Abuse of Adults Admitted to TCADA-Funded Treatment Programs in Bexar County: 1993-1999



Source: Texas Commission on Alcohol and Drug Abuse

Exhibit 2
Bexar County, Texas
Adult Admissions to TCADA-Funded Treatment Programs in Bexar County
1993-October 31, 1999

	93	94	95	96	97	98	Oct-99
POWDER COCAINE							
Number of admissions	529	512	405	186	153	317	319
% of all admissions	13	11	11	16	14	17	13
Average age	31	31	31	31	32	31	30
% Male	82	77	73	69	64	77	62
% Injectors	46	47	52	41	52	47	40
% Hispanic	53	56	58	65	59	62	57
% Anglo	30	29	31	26	34	32	34
% African American	16	14	11	9	7	5	8
HEROIN							
Number of admissions	1393	1414	1108	203	299	554	799
% of all admissions	35	30	31	18	27	30	33
Average age	37	37	38	35	36	35	36
% Male	73	74	69	56	59	70	66
% Injectors	96	96	96	93	94	94	91
% Hispanic	69	71	73	66	68	73	75
% Anglo	21	20	20	26	26	22	21
% African American	9	10	6	8	5	4	5
MARIJUANA							
Number of admissions	293	453	343	193	99	123	156
% of all admissions	7	10	10	17	9	7	7
Average age	29	28	27	27	28	27	28
% Male	91	88	85	82	88	80	71
% Injectors	0	0	0	3	0	6	6
% Hispanic	49	57	56	49	51	50	54
% Anglo	29	23	24	25	28	28	24
% African American	21	19	19	26	20	22	22
CRACK COCAINE							
Number of admissions	428	388	368	223	204	229	299
% of all admissions	11	8	10	19	19	12	13
Average age	31	33	32	33	33	34	34
% Male	68	70	66	62	56	60	52
% Injectors	4	4	3	4	8	6	7
% Hispanic	11	14	13	11	15	19	26
% Anglo	15	14	11	17	18	28	27
% African American	74	72	75	71	66	53	46
ALCOHOL							
Number of admissions	1286	1862	1167	291	262	542	799
% of all admissions	32	39	33	25	24	29	33
Average age	34	35	35	35	34	36	36
% Male	83	85	85	86	76	82	75
% Injectors	12	8	9	12	11	12	11
% Hispanic	69	54	54	45	49	47	50
% Anglo	21	35	35	40	37	46	40
% African American	9	11	11	15	13	6	10

Source: Texas Commission on Alcohol and Drug Abuse

Exhibit 3
Bexar County, Texas
Adolescent Admissions to TCADA-Funded Treatment Programs in Bexar County
1993-October 31, 1999

	93	94	95	96	97	98	Oct-99
POWDER COCAINE							
Number of admissions	12	1	3	0	2	3	6
% of all admissions	9	1	6	0	12	4	4
Average age	15	13	14	0	17	15	15
% Male	50	0	100	0	100	67	67
% Injectors	17	0	0	0	50	0	17
% Hispanic	100	100	100	0	100	100	100
% Anglo	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
% African American	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
HEROIN							
Number of admissions	6	1	0	0	0	0	11
% of all admissions	4	1	0	0	0	0	8
Average age	15	14	0	0	0	0	16
% Male	50	100	0	0	0	0	82
% Injectors	100	100	0	0	0	0	82
% Hispanic	100	100	0	0	0	0	91
% Anglo	0	0	0	0	0	0	9
% African American	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MARIJUANA							
Number of admissions	53	23	19	15	13	50	99
% of all admissions	38	31	35	52	77	68	71
Average age	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
% Male	87	91	100	100	100	88	92
% Injectors	2	0	0	7	0	2	1
% Hispanic	91	96	100	100	92	86	91
% Anglo	8	4	0	0	8	10	7
% African American	2	0	0	0	0	4	2
ALCOHOL							
Number of admissions	32	10	18	3	1	11	11
% of all admissions	23	13.3	33.3	10.3	5.9	14.9	7.9
Average age	17.2	15.2	14.8	15.7	17	16.1	15.6
% Male	81.3	80	88.9	100	100	100	90.9
% Injectors	0	0	5.6	33.3	0	0	9.1
% Hispanic	87.5	90	50	100	100	90.9	100
% Anglo	6.3	10	50	0	0	9.1	0
% African American	6.3	0	0	0	0	0	0

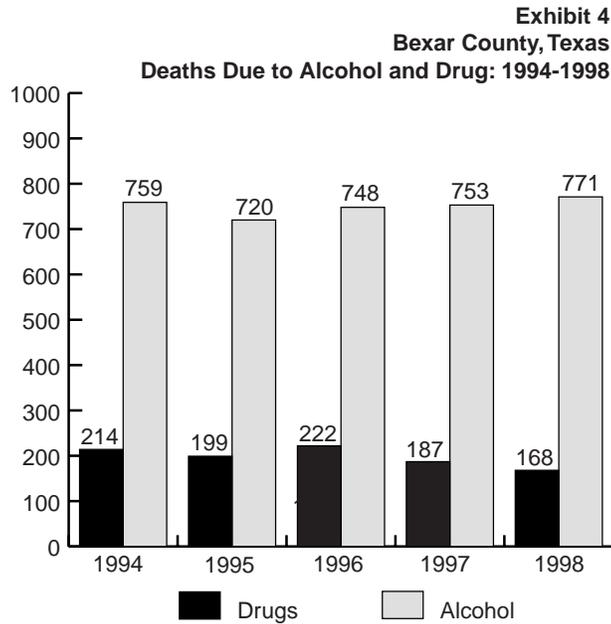
Source: Texas Commission on Alcohol and Drug Abuse

was 76 percent and it was 74 percent in Judson ISD. Past-month use of alcohol also has dropped in the Northside ISD from 51 percent in 1989 to 46 percent in 1998. Past-month use was 41 percent in Harlandale and 37 percent in Judson ISD (Exhibit 5).

Exhibit 6 shows that more adults are arrested for alcohol offenses than for drug offenses. This situation is reversed for adolescents, with more youth being arrested for drug offenses than for alcohol offenses.

Exhibit 7 shows that adults are more likely to be arrested for driving while intoxicated than for a drug offense.

Exhibit 8 shows that juveniles under age 18 are much less likely to be arrested for liquor violations than for drug offenses. Statewide, 49 percent of the juvenile alcohol and drug offenses in 1998 were arrests for alcohol; in Bexar County, only 38 percent of the alcohol and drug offenses were for alcohol violations.



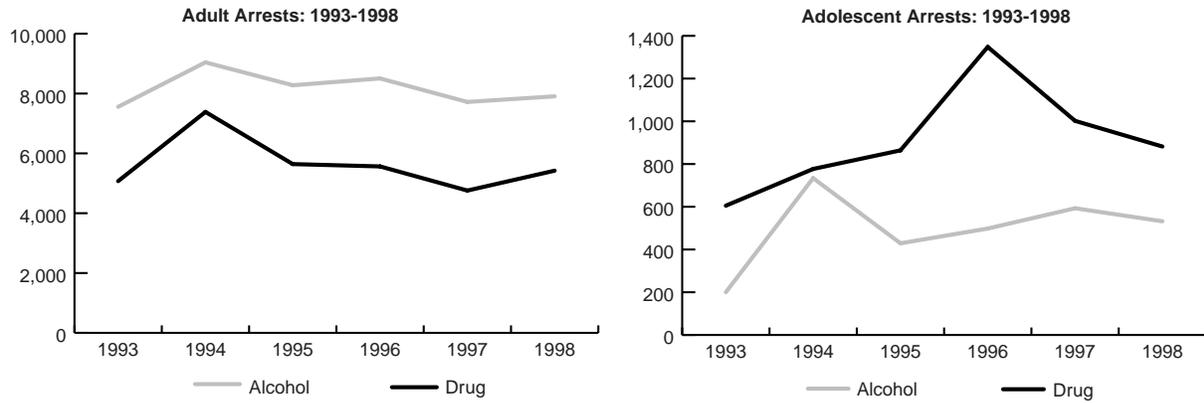
Source: Texas Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics

Exhibit 5
San Antonio, Texas
Prevalence of Substance Use Among Secondary Students in Northside, Harlandale, Judson, and San Antonio Independent School Districts 1989-1998

	Northside 1989	Northside 1992	Northside 1994	Northside 1996	San Antonio 1996	Northside 1998	Judson 1998	Harlandale 1998
LIFETIME USE								
Tobacco	57%	54%	58%	63%	53%	61%	58%	60%
Alcohol	86%	72%	75%	84%	76%	81%	74%	76%
Inhalants	11%	16%	24%	26%	18%	24%	29%	35%
Any Illicit drug	32%	26%	32%	46%	41%	44%	41%	50%
Marijuana	31%	23%	29%	44%	40%	43%	40%	48%
Cocaine/Crack	NA	8%	9%	13%	10%	13%	9%	19%
Rohypnol	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	5%	5%	9%
Ecstasy	NA	3%	3%	8%	3%	6%	5%	3%
PAST MONTH USE								
Tobacco	22%	23%	26%	30%	20%	31%	26%	27%
Alcohol	51%	41%	40%	48%	38%	46%	37%	41%
Inhalants	3%	3%	7%	7%	5%	7%	9%	15%
Any Illicit drugs	12%	13%	16%	23%	21%	22%	20%	27%
Marijuana	11%	11%	15%	20%	19%	20%	18%	23%
Cocaine Crack	NA	3%	3%	4%	3%	5%	3%	9%
Rohypnol	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2%	2%	4%
Ecstasy	NA	0.7%	0.6%	3%	1%	1%	2%	1%

Source: Texas Commission on Alcohol and Drug Abuse

Exhibit 6
Bexar County, Texas
Adult and Adolescent Alcohol and Drug Arrests: 1993-1998



Source: Texas Department of Public Safety, Uniform Crime Report

Exhibit 7
Bexar County, Texas
Number of Alcohol and Drug Arrests by Year for Adults
1993-1998

	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Marijuana	1,854	2,439	2,586	2,652	2,197	2,486
Trafficking	64	91	55	52	24	47
Possession	1,790	2,348	2,531	2,600	2,173	2,439
Other Drugs	3,218	4,947	3,056	2,912	2,560	2,936
Trafficking	1,638	2,514	2,188	2,156	1,968	2,500
Possession	1,580	2,433	868	756	592	436
ALL DRUG OFFENSES (Marijuana + Other Drugs)	5,072	7,386	5,642	5,564	4,757	5,422
Trafficking	1,702	2,605	2,243	2,208	1,992	2,547
Possession	3,370	4,781	3,399	3,356	2,765	2,875
ALCOHOL ARRESTS (Total)	5,765	6,695	5,746	5,905	5,546	5,468
Driving While Intoxicated	4,932	5,760	4,860	5,151	4,781	4,518
Public Intoxication	566	612	619	499	518	594
Liquor Law Violations	267	323	267	255	247	356

Source: Texas Department of Public Safety, Uniform Crime Reports, 1993-1998

Exhibit 8
Bexar County, Texas
Number of Alcohol and Drug Arrests by Year for Juveniles Under Age 18
1993-1998

	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Marijuana	463	600	708	1,094	877	779
Trafficking	7	8	15	36	43	25
Possession	456	592	693	1,058	834	754
Other Drugs	142	177	156	254	125	103
Trafficking	24	38	22	26	43	52
Possession	118	139	134	228	82	51
ALL DRUG OFFENSES (Marijuana + Other Drugs)	605	777	864	1,348	1,002	882
Trafficking	31	46	37	62	86	77
Possession	574	731	827	1,286	916	805
ALCOHOL ARRESTS (Total)	200	734	429	498	593	532
Driving While Intoxicated	13	12	8	8	7	21
Public Intoxication	75	113	94	381	484	453
Liquor Law Violations	112	609	327	109	102	58

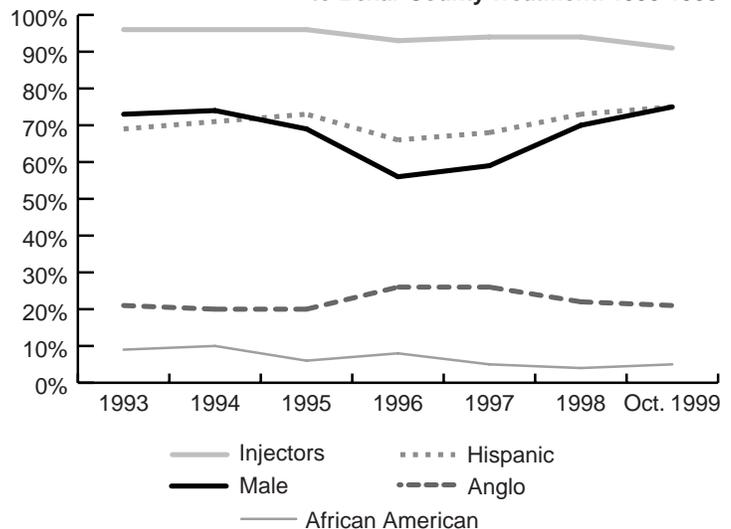
Source: Texas Department of Public Safety, Uniform Crime Reports, 1993-1998

HEROIN

The number of adults admitted to TCADA-funded treatment programs for a primary problem with heroin reached a high in 1994 when TCADA was administering the Criminal Justice Treatment Initiative that has since been transferred to the Texas Department of Criminal Justice (Exhibit 2). Due to the shift in funds, the number of addicts in TCADA-funded programs decreased in 1996, but since then, the numbers have steadily grown, as has the proportion of all admissions with a primary problem of heroin.

Heroin addicts entering treatment in San Antonio are among the oldest of all clients, at an average age of 36 in 1999. They are more likely to be male (66 percent). The percent of Hispanics is increasing, while the percent of African Americans entering treatment for heroin addiction is declining. In addition, the proportion who are injecting heroin has decreased slightly, although it is still above 90 percent (Exhibit 9).

Exhibit 9
Bexar County, Texas
Characteristics of Heroin Admissions to Bexar County Treatment: 1993-1999



Source: Texas Commission on Alcohol and Drug Abuse

In comparison, very few adolescents enter treatment for a primary problem with heroin, as Exhibit 3 shows.

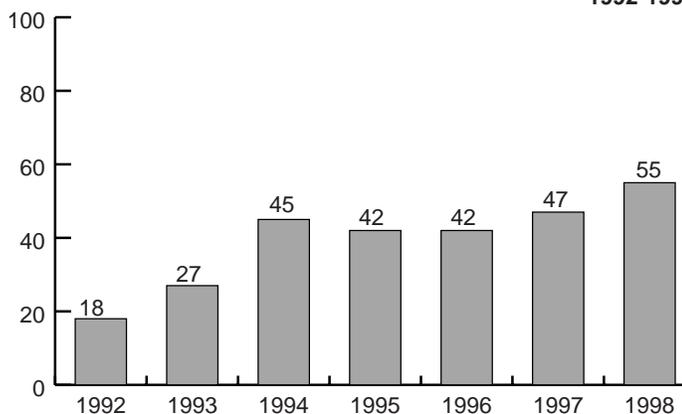
The number of overdose deaths in Bexar County in which heroin or narcotics has been mentioned on the death certificate is increasing (Exhibit 10).

Among arrestees, the percentage of men testing positive for opiates has dropped from 15 percent in 1991 to 10 percent in 1995 through 1999, while for women, the percentage has dropped from 20 percent in 1991 to 11 percent in 1999 (Exhibit 11). For juveniles, the percentage-testing positive has ranged from 0 to 4 percent over the years, although the increase for female juveniles in 1999 to date is worrisome.

Exhibit 12 shows that there were 294 arrests for heroin offenses in 1998, and there have been 238 through October 1999.

Exhibits 13 and 14 show the amount and value of heroin seized by the San

Exhibit 10
Bexar County, Texas
Bexar County Deaths with a Mention of Heroin
1992-1998



Source: Texas Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics

Exhibit 11
Bexar County, Texas
Bexar County Arrestees Testing Positive for Opiates
1991-3Q1999

	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
OPIATES									
San Antonio Males	15%	14%	14%	13%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%
San Antonio Male Juveniles			1%	1%	0%	4%	3%	1%	3%
San Antonio Females	20%	13%	15%	14%	13%	13%	9%	9%	11%
San Antonio Female Juveniles			0%	1%	1%	2%	1%	0%	4%

Source: DUF/ADAM

Exhibit 12
San Antonio, Texas
San Antonio Police Department Drug Arrests:
1998-October 1999

Arrests	1998	1999
Marijuana Felony	150	175
Marijuana Misdemeanor	2,304	3,042
Heroin	294	238
Cocaine	1,688	1,786
LSD	34	12
Amphetamine	8	9
Methamphetamine	154	175
Hashish	3	0
Barbiturates	110	85
Hydromorphone	0	0
Total Arrests	4,745	5,522

Source: San Antonio Police Department

Exhibit 13
San Antonio, Texas
San Antonio Police Department Drug Seizures:
1998-October 1999

Drug Seizures	1998	1999
Marijuana (grains)	4,761,071	29,757,455
Heroin (grams)	52,937	116,391
Cocaine (grams)	460,974	816,345
Hashish (grams)	731	0
Methamphetamine (grams)	81,261	206,104
LSD (grams)	1,538	2,139
Amphetamine (grams)	21	565
Barbiturates (grams)	23,553	25,544
Hydromorphone (grams)	0	0
Operational Speed Labs	0	0
Total Monetary Value	\$4,792,500	\$13,817,895

Source: San Antonio Police Department

Exhibit 14
San Antonio, Texas

Texas Department of Public Safety Narcotics Task Force Drug Seizures
1997-Oct 1999

Drug Seizures	1997	Monetary Values	1998	Monetary Values	Oct-99	Monetary Values
Heroin (ounces)	61	\$157,624	4	\$10,366	5	\$12,920
Heroin (grams)	273.56	\$40,487	21	\$3,108	7.3	\$1,080
Black Tar (ounces)	0	\$0	0	\$0	1	\$2,905
Black Tar (grams)	99	\$25,344	6	\$1,536	0	\$0
Cocaine (lbs.)	13.13	\$122,739	2067.48	\$19,326,803	84	\$785,232
Cocaine (kilos)	0	\$0	18	\$288,000	0	\$0
Cocaine (ounces)	8.5	\$6,673	121.9	\$95,692	30	\$23,550
Cocaine (grams)	5611.2	\$561,120	417.04	\$41,704	3833.4	\$383,340
Crack (grams)	161	\$21,413	23.8	\$3,165	2	\$266
Marijuana (lbs.)	8167.74	\$4,647,444	6616.62	\$3,764,857	4926.63	\$2,803,252
Marijuana (ounces)	23.35	\$2,055	85.66	\$7,538	26.78	\$2,357
Marijuana cultivated	109	\$176,253	44	\$71,148	2094	\$3,385,998
Marijuana wild	0	\$0	0	\$0	2	\$1,020
THC Hashish (grams)	126	\$24,696	0.2	\$39	12	\$2,352
Methamphetamine (lbs.)	377.5	\$4,216,298	23.69	\$264,594	0	\$0
Methamphetamine (ounces)	27.1	\$29,620	1	\$1,093	0	\$0
Methamphetamine (grams)	1283.5	\$124,500	511.2	\$49,586	430.94	\$41,801
LSD (dosage units)	29	\$203	65	\$455	210	\$1,470
Other Hallucinogens (dosage units)	26	\$208	1000	\$8,000	1	\$8
Other Narcotics (dosage units)	419	\$16,760	778	\$31,120	258	\$10,320
Depressants	16976	\$118,832	19389	\$135,723	94439	\$661,073
Stimulants (dosage units)	68	\$1,496	0	\$0	82	\$1,804
Designer Drugs (grams)	0	\$0	1500	\$144,000	0	\$0
Total Arrests	138		135		138	
Total Currency Seizures	\$1,088,958		\$4,489,632		\$446,347	

Source: Texas Department of Public Safety

Antonio Police Department and the Texas Department of Public Safety.

The DEA reports that Mexican black tar heroin is becoming increasingly available in larger amounts and is selling for \$250-\$300 per gram.

COCAINE

Treatment data from TCADA-funded programs for the past seven years show that the proportion of adult admissions for a primary problem with powder cocaine has ranged between 11 and 17 percent (Exhibit 2). Over time, the proportion of men entering treatment for a primary problem with powder cocaine has decreased, as has the proportion of cocaine users who are injectors. The proportion of Anglos and Hispanics is increasing, while the proportion of African Americans has decreased. The average

age has remained about 31. In 1999, 62 percent of the admissions were male; 57 percent were Hispanic, 34 percent were Anglo, and 8 percent were African American. Forty percent injected cocaine.

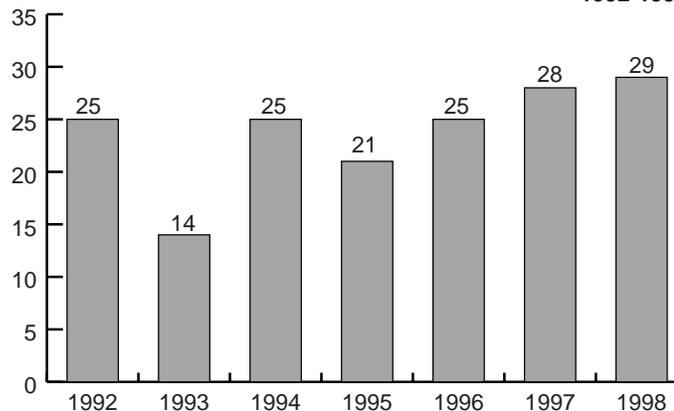
Cocaine comprised only 4 percent of youth admissions to TCADA-funded treatment for 1999 (Exhibit 3).

The proportion of adult crack cocaine admissions has ranged over the years between 8 and 19 percent. People entering treatment for crack cocaine abuse are aging; in 1993 the average age was 31. It is now 34. The proportion of males has decreased from 68 percent in 1993 to 52 percent in 1999, and the proportion of African Americans has declined from 74 percent to 46 percent. The proportions of Hispanics and Anglos have increased to 26 percent Hispanic and 27 percent Anglo.

Exhibit 15 shows the number of deaths in Bexar County where cocaine was mentioned on the death certificate as a cause of death. Although the number of mentions dropped in 1993, there has been a gradual increase in numbers since then.

Adult male arrestees testing positive for cocaine peaked at 31 percent in 1992-1994, and declined to 24 percent for the first three quarters of 1999 (Exhibit 16). The percent of female arrestees testing positive for cocaine peaked in 1992 and has declined since. While the percentage of juveniles testing positive for cocaine was lower in

Exhibit 15
Bexar County, Texas
Bexar County Deaths with a Mention of Cocaine
1992-1998



Source: Texas Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics

Exhibit 16
Bexar County, Texas
Arrestees Testing Positive for Cocaine: 1991-3Q1999

	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
COCAINE									
San Antonio Males	29%	31%	31%	31%	24%	28%	26%	27%	24%
San Antonio Male Juveniles			6%	9%	6%	9%	15%	8%	9%
San Antonio Females	24%	25%	24%	23%	23%	23%	18%	20%	19%
San Antonio Female Juveniles			5%	6%	4%	11%	6%	4%	9%

Source: DUF/ADAM

1999 than in the peak years of 1996 and 1997, the increase for juvenile females between 1998 and 1999 is of concern.

Local street and law enforcement sources report cocaine continues to be increasingly available in San Antonio. The San Antonio Police Department reported a continued increase in cocaine trafficking in areas on the West Side of the city. The Drug Enforcement Administration reported that in fiscal year 1998, 52 percent of its cases were cocaine investigations and 48 percent of arrests were for cocaine charges. The San Antonio Police Department reported that in 1998, there were 1,688 arrests for cocaine, and through October, 1999, there already have been 1,786 arrests to date (Exhibit 12). Exhibits 13 and 14 show the amounts of cocaine seized by San Antonio Police Department and the Department of Public Safety.

Cocaine sells for about \$12,000-\$21,000 per kilogram, \$10,000-\$12,000 per pound, \$700-\$1,000 per ounce, and \$50-\$100 per gram.

Data from the secondary school surveys show that the proportion of students reporting use of cocaine and/or crack in the Northside ISD increased from 8 percent lifetime in 1992 to 13 percent in 1998. In Harlandale ISD in 1998, 19 percent of youth reported ever having used cocaine or crack, as compared to 9 percent in Judson ISD. Past month usage in NISD in 1998 was reported at 5 percent as compared to 9 percent in Harlandale, and 3 percent in the Judson Independent School District (Exhibit 5).

MARIJUANA

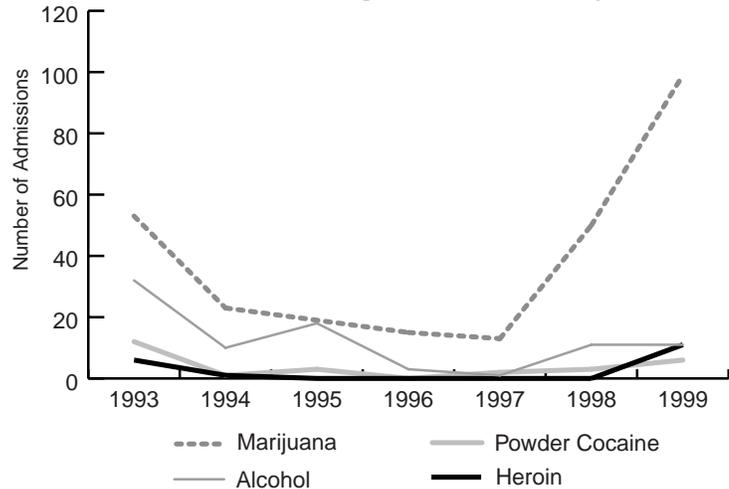
Marijuana continues to be the most popular illicit drug of choice in San Antonio. The surveys of secondary students in San Antonio area schools show that while 31 percent of Northside ISD students reported ever having used marijuana in 1989; by 1998, 43 percent reported lifetime use (Exhibit 5). Likewise, past-month use jumped from 11 percent in 1989 to 20 percent in 1998. Forty-eight percent of secondary students in Harlandale ISD and 40 percent of students in Judson ISD reported lifetime use in 1998. Past-month use in 1998 was 23 percent in Harlandale ISD and 18 percent in Judson ISD.

Only 7 percent of adult admissions to TCADA-funded treatment in 1999 were for a primary problem with marijuana, while 71 percent of youths were admitted for treatment services had a primarily problem with marijuana. Between 1993 and 1998, the race-ethnic distribution of adult marijuana admissions has remained level, with about half being Hispanic and a quarter Anglo and less than a quarter African American. The percent male has dropped and the average age at admission has fluctuated between 27 and 29 years old. (Exhibit 2).

Marijuana has been the primary drug for which adolescents have been admitted to treatment since 1993. However, beginning in 1998, there has been a significant increase in the number of marijuana admissions (Exhibit 17). Of these marijuana admissions, most all are male and Hispanic. The percentage of marijuana admissions of youths for the seven-year period has almost doubled from 1993 (38 percent) to 1999 (71 percent). The average age of admissions for youths has remained relatively stable at 15 years old.

Exhibit 12 shows the increase in felony and misdemeanor marijuana arrests by the San Antonio Police Department between 1998 and October 1999, and Exhibits 13 and 14 show the marijuana seizures and

Exhibit 17
Bexar County, Texas
Adolescent Admissions to TCADA-Funded Treatment Programs in Bexar County: 1993-1999

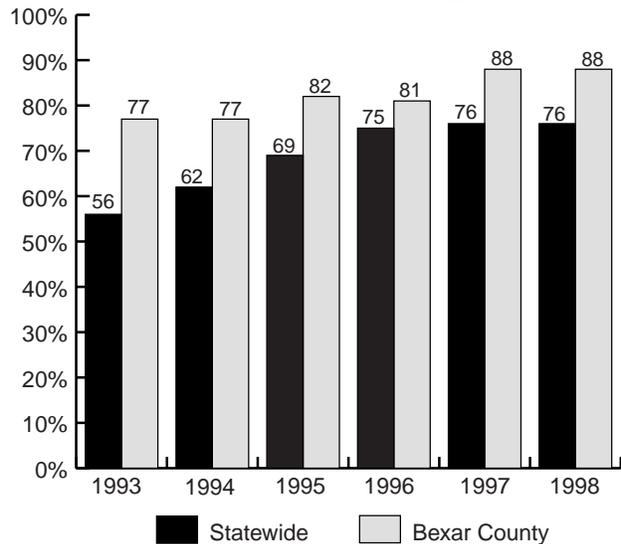


Source: Texas Commission on Alcohol and Drug Abuse

Exhibit 18
Bexar County, Texas
Adult Arrests for Marijuana and Other Drug Offenses 1993-1998

	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Marijuana Offenses	37%	33%	46%	48%	46%	46%
All Other Drug Offenses	63%	67%	54%	52%	54%	54%

Exhibit 19
Statewide and Bexar County
Percent Marijuana Arrests of All Drug Arrests
Juveniles: 1993-1998



Source: Texas Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics

Exhibit 20
Bexar County, Texas
Arrestees Testing Positive for Marijuana: 1991-3Q1999

	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
MARIJUANA									
San Antonio Males	19%	28%	32%	30%	34%	38%	34%	41%	35%
San Antonio Male Juveniles			24%	35%	42%	45%	53%	49%	55%
San Antonio Females	8%	16%	17%	15%	16%	18%	17%	18%	17%
San Antonio Female Juveniles			10%	4%	12%	18%	17%	18%	23%

Source: DUF/ADAM

value of the seizures. The number of felony arrests for marijuana increased 17 percent between 1998 and October, 1999, while misdemeanor arrests increased 32 percent (Exhibit 12). The amount of marijuana seized is already five times greater through October, 1999 as compared to all of 1998 (Exhibit 13).

Forty-six percent of all adult drug arrests in Bexar County in 1998 involved marijuana (Exhibit 18) as compared to 51 percent of drug arrests statewide for marijuana.

Unlike adult arrests in Bexar County, more youth in Bexar County are arrested for marijuana than for other drugs. In the county, the proportion of adolescent drug arrests that involved marijuana has increased from 77 percent in 1993 to 88 percent in 1998, while statewide, the proportion has increased from 56 percent to 76 percent (Exhibit 19).

The increase in use of marijuana is also seen in the ADAM data (Exhibit 20). The percentage of adult males testing positive for marijuana peaked at 41 percent in 1998. Even with the changes over the years, over a third of all adult male arrestees have tested positive for marijuana since 1995. The trend for juveniles is even more worrisome. For the first three quarters of 1999, 55 percent of adolescent male arrestees and 23 percent of adolescent female arrestees tested positive for marijuana. For both genders, the proportion testing positive has more than doubled since 1993.

Marijuana's availability persists in San Antonio. The Drug Enforcement Administration reports that large amounts of marijuana are being transported through San Antonio from Mexico to other U.S. destinations and that marijuana is being distributed and stored

locally and is available in large amounts. Marijuana sells for \$450-\$900 per pound on the street.

METHAMPHETAMINE

Between 1993 and 1999, between 1 and 5 percent of adult admissions have been for abuse of amphetamines and methamphetamines. Of the clients admitted in 1999, average age was 32, 55 percent injected the drug, 66 percent were male, 73 percent were Anglo and 24 percent were Hispanic. The only adolescent stimulant admission was in 1996.

In 1998, there were eight arrests for amphetamines and 154 arrests for methamphetamine, according to the San Antonio Police Department. As of October, 1999, there already have been nine amphetamine and 175 methamphetamine arrests (Exhibit 12). But as Exhibit 21 shows, the percentage of arrestees testing positive for amphetamines has ranged between 0 and 4 percent since 1997.

Exhibits 13 and 14 provide information on the seizures of amphetamines and methamphetamines. Street sources and law enforcement agencies report that methamphetamine has become readily available in significant amounts. Methamphetamine trafficking is reported on the rise with bulk amounts entering San Antonio at a rate of about 75 percent higher than last year. The Drug Enforcement Administration reports that Mexican-manufactured methamphetamine is increasingly available in San Antonio, with small amounts sold for local consumption and the remainder stored in stash house for distribution to Northeast Texas and other major cities in the Eastern United States. Ephedrine red phosphorous and iodine methods remain the process of choice for local meth lab operators.

Exhibit 21
Bexar County, Texas
Arrestees Testing Positive for Amphetamines: 1991-3Q 1999

	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
AMPHETAMINES									
San Antonio Males	1%	0%	0%	0%	1%	1%	2%	0%	3%
San Antonio Male Juveniles			0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	3%
San Antonio Females	2%	1%	2%	0%	3%	2%	4%	2%	2%
San Antonio Female Juveniles			1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	2%	1%

Source: DUF/ADAM

INHALANTS

Lifetime inhalant use among the Northside ISD secondary school students has increased from 11 percent in 1989 to 24 percent in 1998. Past-month use has risen from 3 percent to 7 percent during the same period (Exhibit 5). Lifetime use in 1998 in Harlandale ISD was 35 percent and 29 percent in Judson ISD. Past month use was 15 percent for Harlandale ISD and 9 percent for Judson ISD.

Exhibit 22 shows that the number of juveniles arrested for inhalant offenses has decreased since 1997.

TOBACCO

Lifetime use of tobacco among secondary students for Northside ISD has increased from 57 percent in 1989 to 61 percent in 1998. Past-month use has fluctuated over the years from 22 percent in 1989 to 31 percent in 1998. Lifetime use in 1998 in the other school districts was relatively similar at 58 percent for Judson ISD and 60 percent for Harlandale ISD. The same pattern exists for past-month use at 26 percent for Judson and 27 percent for Harlandale ISD. (Exhibit 5).

DRUG ARRESTS

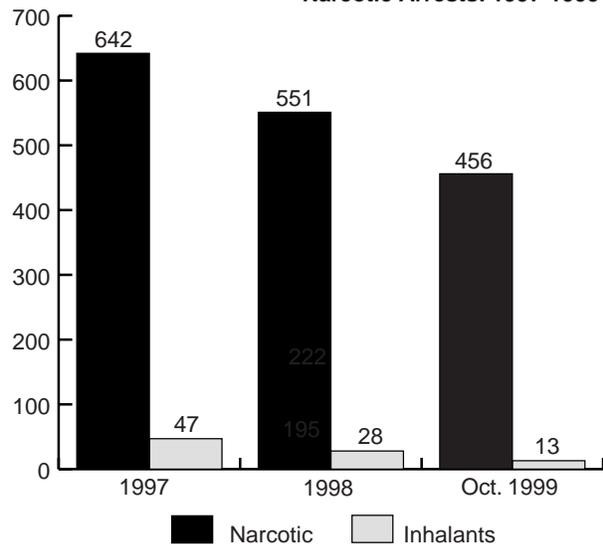
In addition to the tables and figures cited previously, San Antonio Police Department arrests of adults for drug trafficking are increasing, as Exhibit 23 shows. The trend toward more arrests also is seen in Exhibit 24, which shows that arrests by the San Antonio Police Department Narcotics Unit through October 1999 should exceed the total arrests for 1998. Exhibit 25 shows the same increase in arrests throughout the entire Police Department. Arrests of juveniles for narcotics offenses is decreasing, however, as seen in Exhibit 22.

Felony narcotics cases from all agencies combined with the Bexar County District Attorney's Office have increased 19.4 percent over the past two years to 3,279 cases. Seizure data from the Texas Department of Public Safety indicate that currency seizures have more than doubled from 1997 to 1998.

ACQUIRED IMMUNODEFICIENCY SYNDROME (AIDS) AMONG INJECTING DRUG USERS (IDUS)

The sharing of needles, syringes or other injecting drug paraphernalia is a prime method for the transmission of HIV. Some 9.8 percent of adult AIDS cases from 1981 to September 30, 1999 are injecting drug users (IDUs), an additional 7.6 percent are injecting drug users who also have sex with other men,

Exhibit 22
San Antonio, Texas
San Antonio Police Department Juvenile Narcotic Arrests: 1997-1999



Source: San Antonio Police Department

**Exhibit 23
San Antonio, Texas
San Antonio Police Department
Arrests for Drug Trafficking
1997-Sept. 1998**

	1997	Sept-99
ADULTS		
Males	3,306	3,843
Females	714	829
TOTALS	4,020	4,672
JUVENILES		
Males	517	436
Females	85	58
TOTALS	602	494

Source: San Antonio Police Department

**Exhibit 24
San Antonio, Texas
San Antonio Police Department
Narcotics Unit Drug Arrests
1998-Oct 1999**

Arrests	1998	Oct-99
Felony	864	805
Misdemeanor	127	136
Total Arrests	991	941

Source: San Antonio Police Department, Narcotics Unit

**Exhibit 25
San Antonio, Texas
San Antonio Police Department
Drug Arrests
1998-Oct 1999**

Arrests	1998	Oct-99
Felony	2,333	2,488
Misdemeanor	2,502	3,127
Total Arrests	4,835	5,615

Source: San Antonio Police Department

**Exhibit 26
Bexar County, Texas
Adult AIDS Cases
1981 to September 30, 1999**

	Males	Percent	Females	Percent	Total	Percent
Homosexual or Bisexual Men	2,444	72.6	0	0.0	2,444	66.9
Intravenous (IV) drug user	285	8.5	74	26.0	359	9.8
Homo/Bi (IV) drug user	277	8.2	0	0.0	277	7.6
Hemophiliac	21	0.6	1	0.4	22	0.6
Heterosexual contact	154	4.6	154	54.0	308	8.4
Transfusion with Blood/prod.	34	1.0	14	4.9	48	1.3
Risk not reported/other	153	4.5	42	14.7	195	5.3
Total	3,368	100.0	285	100.0	3,653	100.0

Source: San Antonio Metropolitan Health District, Bexar County AIDS Surveillance Report

and 8.4 percent are due to heterosexual contacts (Exhibit 26).

Of IDUs, 9 percent are male and 26 percent are females. Distribution of the AIDS cases by race/ethnicity indicates that 40 percent are Anglo, 48 percent are Hispanic, and 12 percent are African/American (Exhibit 27).

OVERDOSES

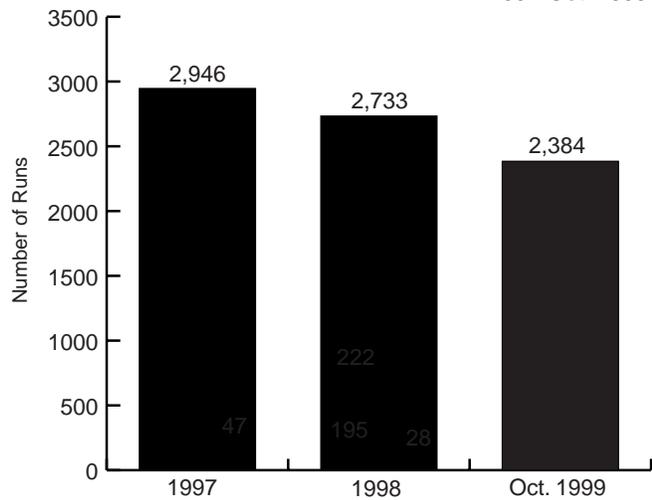
In addition to the alcohol and drug overdose deaths shown in Exhibit 4, the San Antonio Emergency Medical Service Response team from the San Antonio Fire Department reported a slight decrease in its EMS calls for overdoses due to drugs in the San Antonio Area from 2,946 in 1997 to 2,384 as of October 1999 (Exhibit 28).

Exhibit 27
Bexar County, Texas
Bexar County Adult AIDS Cases
1981- Sept 30, 1999

	Cases	Percent
White, not Hispanic	1,451	39.7
Black, not Hispanic	422	11.6
Hispanic	1,762	48.2
Asian/Pacific Is.	8	0.2
Am. Indian/Alaskan	5	0.1
Unknown	5	0.1
Total	3,653	100.0

Source: San Antonio Metropolitan Health District, Bexar County AIDS Surveillance Report

Exhibit 28
San Antonio, Texas
San Antonio Fire Department Emergency
Medical Service Runs Due to Overdoses
1997-Oct. 1999



Source: San Antonio Fire Department

PATTERNS AND TRENDS OF DRUG ABUSE IN TARRANT COUNTY, TEXAS:

Stephen S. Braun, M.P.A.
Executive Director,
Tarrant County ACCESS for the Homeless

INTRODUCTION

Area Description

Population Trends

Tarrant County has changed dramatically in the 1990s. Tarrant County's population grew nearly twice as fast as Dallas County's between 1990 and 1996. Tarrant County is the sixth fastest growing major metropolitan county in the nation. The county's population was expected to grow by an additional 60,000 before 2000. Hispanics, with just over 13 percent of the total population, are now the largest minority group in the county. African-Americans comprise 12 percent of the county's population. Also, Tarrant County has a rapidly growing Asian population with Indian and Vietnamese being the largest ethnic groups.

The City of Fort Worth has initiated a process called Census 2000 to ensure the upcoming census adequately represents the population of Tarrant County and avoids undercounting the homeless and other transient groups. This is important in resource allocation formulas for both federal and state funded programs. This effort is supported also by the Tarrant County Homeless Coalition and the City's Homeless Shelter Task Force. The ACCESS for the Homeless Executive Director is an active member of all three of these groups.

The Economy

The Fort Worth economy has been dynamic in the past year. The expansion has outpaced the national and Texas expansion for most of the 1990s. More than 30,000 jobs have been created during the past year alone. The economic base has diversified greatly with services, trade, manufacturing, and transportation the leading industry sectors. More evidence of a dynamic economic performance for Fort Worth is the low unemployment rate of 3.4 percent as of August 1998,

compared to 5 percent for Texas, and 4.5 percent for the nation.

Crime Rate

The violent crime rate in Fort Worth has fallen dramatically since 1992. The number of reported violent offenses (aggravated assault, robbery, rape, murder) dropped from 9,393 in 1992 to 3,734 in 1997, a 60 percent reduction in reported violent crime. However, the reported violent crime rate remained steady over the past year with a 2 percent reduction in reported violent crime from August 1997 to August 1998. The property crime rate has decreased since 1992. The number of reported property offenses (theft, auto theft, burglary, etc.) decreased from 65,765 to 34,972 in 1997, a 47 percent reduction in reported property crime. For the past two years the reported property crime rate has remain stable with a 1 percent increase from August 1997 to August 1998.

Data Sources

- Secondary data was collected from a variety of sources (see list below) in a comparative study called *The Tarrant County Drug Impact Index*, developed by Tarrant County Challenge, Inc. and supported by grant #SF-98-A03-11323, awarded by the Criminal Justice Division of the Governor's Office. Mr. Braun directed the project last year (1997 data), while Yvonne Rogers, Ph.D. is the current project director. Information was compiled and reported by calendar year to enhance comparability. Additional information was developed through telephone interviews during July-August 1999 with case managers at local Tarrant County substance abuse treatment facilities, i.e., TCMERF and Tarrant Council on Alcoholism and Drug Abuse.

- Tarrant County Juvenile Services
- Tarrant County Narcotics Intelligence and Coordination Unit
- Tarrant Council on Alcoholism and Drug Abuse
- Tarrant County Mental Health and Mental Retardation, Addiction Services
- Texas Commission on Alcohol and Drug Abuse
- Texas Comptroller Of Public Accounts
- Texas Department of Health
- Texas Department of Public Safety
- Texas Department of Transportation;
- Tarrant County Drug Impact Index, a data project of Challenge, Inc.
- U.S. Census Bureau
- U.S. Department of Transportation, National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, Region VI
- U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration, Fort Worth Resident Office
- A&M University TCADA/School Surveys

DRUG ABUSE TRENDS

Cocaine

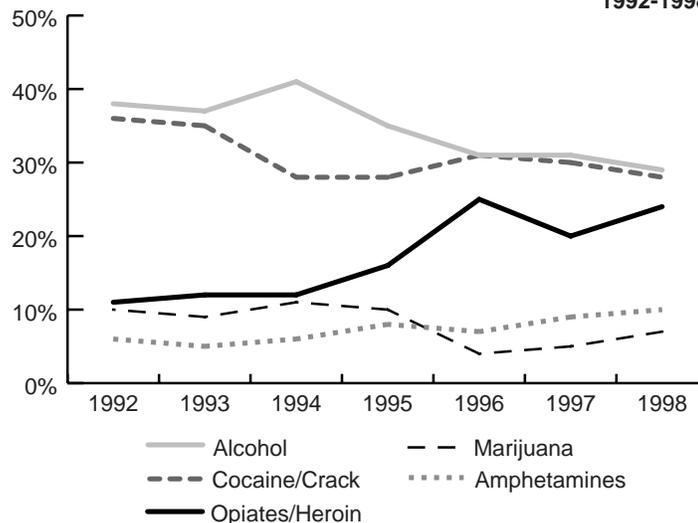
Cocaine in both its powder and crack forms remains a widely used illegal drug. Information from Tarrant Council on Alcoholism and Drug Abuse indicates that cocaine/crack is widely available at relatively high levels of purity and in rocks priced at less than \$10 each. However, they noted that overall, the percentage of youthful users reported far less use of cocaine and crack than was reported during the 1980s and early 1990s. Adult use of crack/cocaine as reported by treatment centers funded by the Texas Commission on Alcohol and Drug Abuse in Tarrant County has declined from 36 percent in 1992 to 28 percent in 1998 (see Exhibit 1).

Among African-American and Hispanic users entering treatment, the preferred method of drug delivery recently has been combining crack cocaine with marijuana and shoving it into a “blunt” (hollowed out cigar). This cigar is termed a “primo.” The same sources report the Anglos entering treatment tend to snort the powder form of cocaine.

Heroin

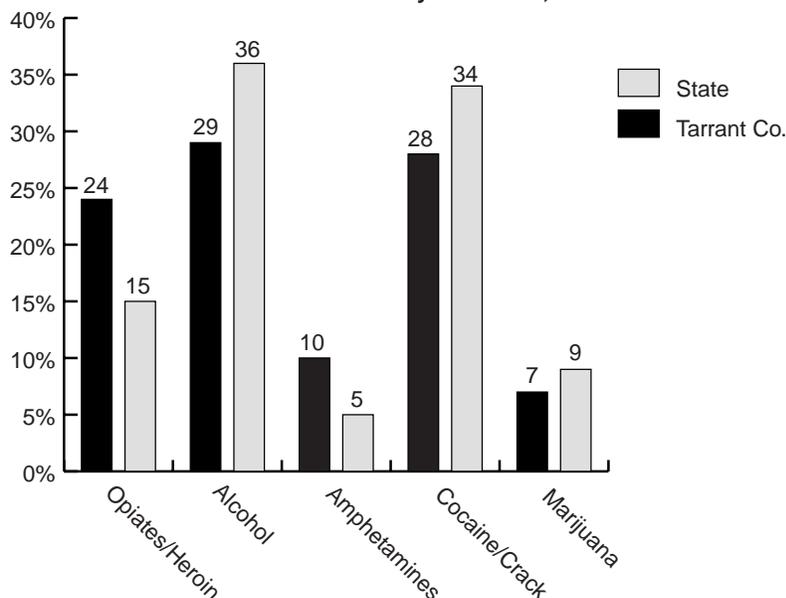
Usage of heroin is increasingly prevalent, across a wide age range and among all racial/ethnic groups. Users initially purchase caps (gelatin capsules filled with powder) for \$5-8 as a typical single dose. Most progress rapidly from inhaling (snorting), orally

Exhibit 1
Tarrant County, Texas
Primary Drug of Abuse by Adult Clients Entering Treatment
1992-1998



Source: Texas Commission on Alcohol & Drug Abuse

Exhibit 2
Tarrant County, Texas
Percentage of Adult Treatment Admissions
to TCADA-Funded Programs
in Tarrant County and Texas, 1998



Source: Texas Commission on Alcohol and Drug Abuse

ingesting or smoking the drug to intravenous injection. Most users report sticking with one dealer (familiarity, trust, relative product quality assurance). Dealers tend to use slang and rapidly shifting “brand names” for their product, primarily as a marketing device. Dealers often extend credit to buyers and accept a wide variety of barter (e.g., stolen property or sexual favors).

Adult use of heroin/opiates as reported by treatment centers funded by the Texas Commission on Alcohol and Drug Abuse in Tarrant County has more than doubled from 11 percent in 1992 to 24 percent in 1998 (see Exhibit 1). Exhibit 2 confirms the higher use of heroin/opiates in Tarrant County as compared to clients statewide (24 percent vs. 15 percent respectively). This partially due to the funding by TCADA of a large methadone maintenance program in Tarrant County.

A number of deaths from heroin overdoses occurred in Tarrant County in the recent past. This trend was widely reported in the local and national media. Significantly, the demographics of the victims (primarily young, white males, often from relatively affluent areas) is quite different from

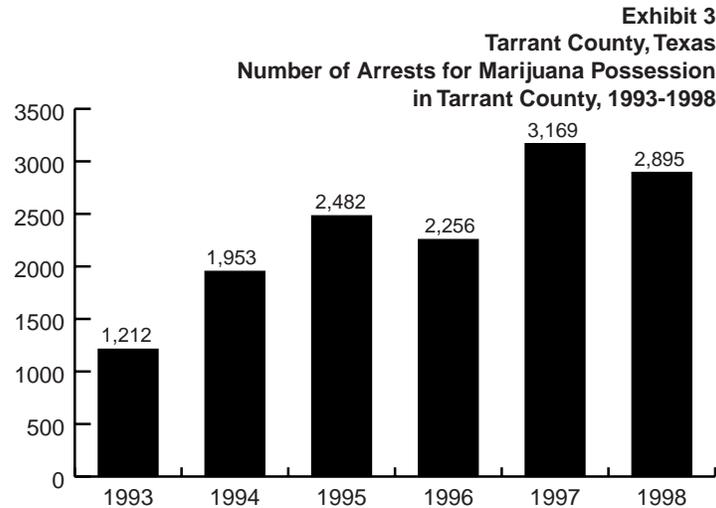
prevailing stereotypic images of heroin users which arose from earlier patterns of use and distribution, often reinforced by media images, e.g., poor, mostly racial/ethnic minorities, in economically disadvantaged sectors. Heroin deaths on the rise in the suburbs have prompted a strong response from parent and citizen action groups, media coverage and subsequent legislative and police actions.

Other Opiates

Other opiates are infrequently cited by drug users entering treatment as their drug of choice (primary, secondary or tertiary). Arrest data confirms this assessment. The relatively pure and cheap supply of heroin may partially account for this.

Marijuana

Marijuana use has not declined and, in fact, shows increasing use among ever-younger users. Price is consistent to lower over time, with THC levels from assessed seizures steady for commercial product and very high for specialty, domestically grown varieties. Drug counselors report that young users often report getting their supply from friends easily, without even needing to find a source to purchase from. Although



Source: Texas Department of Public Safety, Uniform Crime Reports

down from 1997, arrests for marijuana possession have steadily increased since 1993 (see Exhibit 3).

Stimulants

Amphetamine manufacture and use remains a problem in Tarrant County. New methods of production have been noted by law enforcement, i.e., the “Nazi” speed method (note: actually primitive recipes newly popularized over the Internet, for the ease of obtaining ingredients and the relative lack of smell and explosive hazard in manufacturing). Amphetamine is typically injected, is generally popular with younger users, and seems to exhibit little overlap with the long-term heroin and/or cocaine user population in this area.

Counselors note that in the past amphetamine powder was often reported to be smoked on aluminum foil or was pressed into pills, though both forms of ingestion are infrequently reported any more. Some trends in usage appear associated with race/ethnicity, e.g., amphetamine abuse is rare among African-Americans; Hispanics used to smoke and now tend to snort the drug; and most amphetamine IV abusers are Anglos.

Barbiturates, Antidepressants, and Sedatives/Hypnotics

The extent of abuse of these types of drug, by comparison with the other categories, is minor. One factor, however, in the apparent low rate is the fact that most abusers have legal prescriptions for the drugs. These users may slip into abusive use patterns

over time, and when treatment is sought, they usually can afford private treatment, which is not reported in TCADA’s database on publicly-funded treatment programs.

Another pattern is that youth on prescription medications for behavioral or mental disorders sell the pills to friends or just for the money.

Hallucinogens

LSD is the hallucinogen most cited by case managers in use by area youth, sometimes at raves (group music gatherings, where ecstasy, i.e., MDMA) is also popular. There is little reporting of mescaline, psilocybin, or mushroom abuse.

Case managers report that analysis has shown that frequently the “LSD” doses contain little to no real LSD but are often PCP with other impurities and adulterants. Actual LSD is found in low dosages, if at all, in the popular forms of the drug, e.g., blotter hits (paper impregnated with liquid drug often in cartoon character motif), pyramids or window panes (doses in a gelatin matrix, cut in square or triangular shapes).

Other Drugs: Inhalants and Non-Prescription (Over-the-Counter)

Case managers report that inhalant abuse remains prevalent. Toluene and other propellant gases used in cans of room deodorizer, whipped cream, or shoe shine agents, along with spray paint, gasoline or other solvents, freon, and other household products provide

a vast array of opportunities for inhalant abuse. Users report “losing” hours or days from their conscious memory after episodes of use. Common modes of administration include solvent soaked rags, plastic two-liter bottles into which paint or other gases are sprayed for “huffing.”

Users are also reported frequently to abuse non-prescription, over-the-counter medications. Especially popular are those cold and cough formulations containing phenylpropanolamine and/or ephedrine. Youthful abusers report taking from 25-30 and up to 50 pills or hits at a time. Not surprisingly, some end up in hospital emergency rooms with panic attacks and/or heart irregularities as a result.

Special Studies

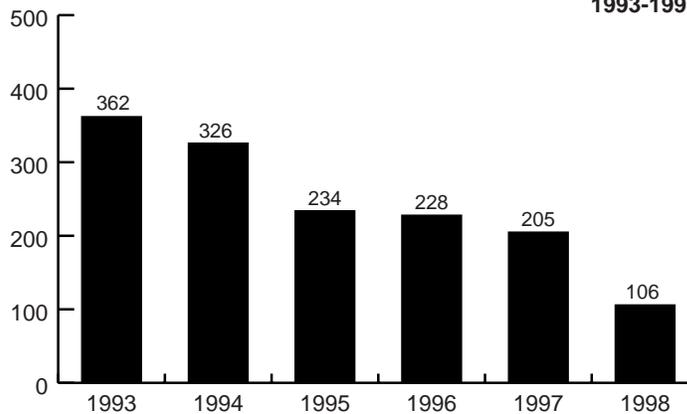
Homeless surveys show a great variance between the self-perception of homeless consumers and those who work with them in ranking substance abuse as the priority of issues with which they need assistance. In 1997 only one to two beds in the MHMR detox facility were allocated for homeless clients. The wait

time for admittance for all clients at the facility averaged seven weeks. See attached chart. This is to serve a population of about 6,000 homeless persons per year, with 2,683 homeless on any given night.

Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome (AIDS) among Injecting Drug Users (IDUs)

Staff at Tarrant Council for Alcoholism and Drug Abuse who specialize in serving HIV/AIDS affected clients observed the following trends. Clients ranged in age from 20 to 60 years; most noted crack as primary drug of choice, followed by cocaine or speedballs (cocaine/heroin mixture); about 25 percent of the caseload also had hepatitis C; most had also contracted hepatitis B at some point; and many had TB also. The numbers of AIDs cases reported in Tarrant county are reflected in Exhibit 4.

Exhibit 4
Tarrant County, Texas
Number of AIDS Cases in Tarrant County
1993-1998



Source: Texas Department of Health

***DRUG ENFORCEMENT
ADMINISTRATION (DEA)
REPORTS***

U.S. DRUG ENFORCEMENT ADMINISTRATION

DALLAS FIELD DIVISION

QUARTERLY TRENDS IN TRAFFICKING

SECOND QUARTER, FISCAL YEAR 1999

Steve Kozick
Strategic Intelligence Team

1. AVAILABILITY/USE

Dangerous Drugs

Methamphetamine/Amphetamine

An analysis of reports submitted by Dallas Field Division (FD) offices indicates that sales of methamphetamine/amphetamine are surging and the supply remains plentiful. Both methamphetamine and amphetamine are widely available at the retail levels within the Dallas FD. Methamphetamine is still the drug of choice in rural Oklahoma as well as many of the metropolitan areas.

Intelligence and recovered evidence from seized clandestine labs support the assumption that clandestine lab operators are using over-the-counter pseudoephedrine tablets to manufacture methamphetamine illegally. While intelligence reveals a growing amount of clandestine methamphetamine activity, many traffickers are traveling to the west coast, primarily California, and are obtaining significant quantities of methamphetamine for retail distribution

in the Dallas FD area of responsibility. The purchase price for methamphetamine in California can be as low as \$3,000 per pound, making the purchase of methamphetamine in California and resale in this area quite profitable. The most effective distributors of methamphetamine obtain a high-grade product from California or Mexico (80 percent pure or higher) which they then sell for \$10,000 to \$15,000 per pound in Oklahoma. Recent investigations and intelligence have revealed that the bulk of methamphetamine in the Oklahoma City area originates in Mexico.

Hallucinogens

MDMA (3,4 methylenedioxyamphetamine) is readily available in west and northwest Oklahoma City nightclubs, being sold under the name of "Ecstasy." All Dallas FD offices are reporting an increase in the popularity of hallucinogens being purchased by the young adult population, particularly college-age youth at nightclubs and all night dance parties. Single dosage units of the clandestine tablet sell for \$20 to \$25 each. The Oklahoma City Police Department has negotiated wholesale prices at \$12 per unit for excess of 200 tablets. However, the wholesale price fluctuates between \$12 and \$20 per unit.

LSD (lysergic acid diethylamide) is rising in popularity in the Oklahoma City area and is available in 100 dosage unit quantities at \$3.25 per dosage unit. Dosage unit sales are retailing at \$4 to \$8 per unit. The Lubbock Resident Office (RO) reports that distribution/use of LSD continues, mainly on the local college and high school campuses, but not in alarming amounts. The Tyler RO also reports some LSD abuse in their area. In Tyler, LSD is being abused mostly by

Methamphetamine Prices

Area	Quantity	Price Range
Dallas	Pound	\$5,500-\$7,500
Fort Worth	Ounce	\$500-\$1,200
	Pound	\$7,500-\$14,000
Lubbock	Gram	\$100-\$125
	Ounce	\$700-\$1,000
Oklahoma City	Pound	\$10,000-\$15,000
Tyler	1/8 ounce	\$200-\$275
	1/2 ounce	\$800-\$850
	1 ounce	\$1,400-\$1,500
Tulsa	Ounce	\$600-\$1,200
	Pound	\$8,500-\$12,000

young white students with single dosages ranging from \$5 to \$10. Provisional Task Force Group 2 in the Dallas FD is seeing an increase in the availability of LSD which is popular in the young adult nightclubs in the Deep Ellum area. The Task Force recently dismantled an LSD distribution organization operating in the Dallas area and seized 20,000 LSD hits, as well as methamphetamine lab equipment. This LSD seizure was the largest of its kind, nationally, in two and a half years.

Intelligence developed by Enforcement Group 2 of the Dallas FD has also revealed an increased presence of LSD in the Dallas area. The LSD is available in liquid or dry (on blotter paper) form for \$2 to \$2.50 per dosage unit. Local law enforcement agencies in the Fort Worth and Arlington areas indicate that LSD is still being abused by juveniles and youth. Price per dosage unit ranges from \$6 wholesale to \$10 retail. Houston and San Francisco, are the apparent geographic sources of supply with some LSD coming from Austin.

GHB, gamma hydroxybutyrate, is being seen increasingly among the young adult white population at nightclubs particularly in the Dallas (Deep Ellum) and

Tyler areas. The Tyler RO reports that most of the GHB available is being obtained from the Dallas area. During the first quarter of FY 1999, the Tyler RO received information that the Tactical Narcotics Team at Mt. Pleasant, Texas, had seized approximately 800 gross grams of GHB. The LSD distribution organization disrupted by Provisional Task Force Group 2 (Dallas) was also trafficking in GHB and methamphetamine.

Heroin

As of the end of this quarter, Mexican Black Tar (MBT) heroin continues to remain the most significant heroin threat within the Dallas FD. The state's proximity to Mexico and the contiguous border between the two contributes to this trend. The smuggling from Mexico, domestic trafficking, and personal usage of MBT are still on the increase as reported by the field offices within the Dallas FD. MBT heroin is mostly concentrated within the Dallas, Fort Worth, Lubbock, Oklahoma City, and Tyler areas. The most prevalent packaging of MBT remains the capsule form.

MBT heroin prices are dropping throughout the Dallas FD at the ounce level and have dropped to \$10 a capsule throughout all offices in the Dallas FD based

Heroin Price/Purity

Area	Quantity	Price Range	Purity
<i>Dallas</i>	Cap (MBT)	\$10	30%-75% Overall
	Gram (MBT)	\$120	
	Ounce (MBT)	\$700-\$1,000	
	Ounce (SEA)	\$2,000	
	Kilogram (MBT)	\$80,000-\$175,000	
<i>Fort Worth</i>	Cap (MBT)	\$10	
	Gram (MBT)	\$125-\$150	
	Ounce (MBT)	\$1,500	
	Ounce (SEA)	\$3,000-\$5,500	
	Kilogram (MBT)	\$160,000-\$170,000	
<i>Lubbock and Amarillo</i>	Gram (MBT)	\$150-\$300	
	Ounce (MBT)	\$4,000-\$5,000	
	Ounce (Brown)	\$2,200-\$3,000	
<i>Oklahoma City</i>	Cap (MBT)	\$10	
	Gram (MBT)	\$200	
	Ounce (MBT)	\$2,400	
<i>Tulsa and McAlester</i>	Gram (MBT)	\$90-\$125	
	Ounce (MBT)	\$2,000-\$2,500	
	Kilogram (MBT)	\$80,000	
<i>Tyler</i>	Cap (MBT)	\$10	
	Gram (Unknown)	\$300	

Cocaine Price/Purity

Area	Quantity	Price Range	Purity
Dallas	Kilogram (HCL)	\$15,000-\$21,000	85%-90%
Fort Worth	Rock (Crack)	\$10	
	Gram (HCL)	\$200-\$275	60%-70%
	Ounce (Crack)	\$750-\$1,000	80%+
Lubbock	Gram (Crack)	\$150-\$250	
	Ounce (Crack)	\$900-\$1,300	
Oklahoma City	1/4 Gram (Crack)	\$50	
	Gram (HCL)	\$90-\$125	
	Ounce (Crack)	\$950-\$1,100	
	Ounce (HCL)	\$850-\$1,300	
	Kilogram (Crack)	\$23,000-\$27,000	
	Kilogram (HCL)	\$18,000-\$25,000	
Tulsa	Ounce (Crack)	\$700-\$1,000	20%-65%
	Ounce (HCL)	\$900-\$1,000	45%-70%
Tyler	Rock (Crack)	\$10-\$20 (.07 to .1 grams net)	
	Gram (HCL)	\$100	
	1/8 Ounce (HCL)	\$200-\$225	
	Ounce (Crack)	\$600-\$1,000	
	Ounce (HCL)	\$800-\$1,000	

on intelligence trends derived from undercover buys in active investigations over the last six months.

The Dallas FD notes a continuing MBT heroin overdose problem in the Northeast Tarrant County area. During the month of March 1999, alone, five heroin overdoses resulting in the death of two individuals were noted. For the second quarter of FY 1999, four heroin deaths were noted, three in Northeast Tarrant County and one in the Dallas suburb of Richardson.

Cocaine

Cocaine at the wholesale and retail level is readily available in the Dallas/Fort Worth metropolitan area. Other offices throughout the Dallas FD report an abundance of cocaine HCL and crack cocaine, primarily at the retail level in ounce and gram quantities. An analysis of reporting indicates that major cocaine trafficking organizations in the area have multiple sources of supply throughout the southern portion of the U.S. (i.e., Houston, El Paso, Los Angeles, and Phoenix) which receive the drug from Mexico.

Significant quantities of cocaine continue to be smuggled in kilogram quantities into the Dallas FD via commercial air carrier and the extensive highway system connecting Texas and Oklahoma with the rest of the nation. Evidence of this type of activity was

reported this quarter by offices within the Dallas FD. The D/FW Airport Task Force reported several cocaine seizures exceeding 1 kilogram each. Two of the seizures involved individuals who were traveling from cities in southern Texas (McAllen and Harlingen) via D/FW Airport to Nashville, Tennessee, and Minneapolis, Minnesota. The individual traveling to Minneapolis agreed to execute a controlled delivery of approximately 1.1 kilograms of cocaine, which resulted in the arrest of two other individuals and the seizure of \$23,000 U.S. currency, six ounces of crack cocaine, 10 pounds of marijuana, and one handgun. A third airport seizure involved an individual traveling from Panama City, Panama, via D/FW Airport to Buffalo, New York. A total of 2.9 kilograms of cocaine was seized, and execution of a controlled delivery resulted in the arrest of one other individual.

Several significant highway seizures were reported by Operation Pipeline participants and state law enforcement agencies operating in the Dallas FD area of responsibility. In conjunction with Oklahoma DEA cases, the Oklahoma Highway Patrol seized approximately 37.5 kilograms of cocaine during four separate traffic stops. Another traffic stop related to a Lubbock RO case yielded 53 kilograms of cocaine in Amarillo. The drug was hidden in the door panels of a minivan.

The Lubbock RO reports that crack cocaine remains the most abundant drug in the area, in terms of sales

and consumption. The Tyler RO reports that crack cocaine is the second most common drug of abuse other than marijuana in the East Texas area.

Marijuana

Marijuana continues to be readily available throughout the Dallas FD. Large-scale amounts of imported Mexican marijuana, coupled with the domestic cultivators, especially in southeast Oklahoma and northeast Texas, and an apparent increase in indoor grow operations, continue to provide high-quality cannabis to consumers locally as well as distribution to other cities in the United States. Oklahoma remains in the top 10 ranked states in the nation in terms of marijuana cultivation and eradication. Marijuana is sold in quantities up to hundred-pound loads in this area, primarily coming from Mexico. The Dallas FD area has become a major transshipment point for marijuana trafficking originating from the Mexican border (mainly El Paso, Laredo, and McAllen, Texas). Traffickers utilize vehicles and commercial aircraft to transport marijuana to the northern section of Texas, Oklahoma, and other cities throughout the U.S.

The Dallas FD has witnessed a significant increase in marijuana seizures in this quarter. Approximately 4,245 pounds were seized by DEA this quarter, compared to 750 pounds in the previous reporting period. The increased threat is also demonstrated by seizures reported by other law enforcement agencies. Approximately 25,632 pounds of marijuana seized during this reporting period have direct or indirect links to the Dallas FD. For example, a 6,580-pound load was seized by the Missouri Highway Patrol on the way from Rio Grande City, Texas, to Chicago. The transporter was a Dallas-based trucking company, and it is suspected that the drug may have been loaded in Fort Worth. A 1,492-pound seizure was conducted by the Texas Department of Public Safety and Weatherford Police Department during transportation from Mexico to Michigan via El Paso. In addition, a 1,585-pound load of marijuana being transported from the McAllen/Laredo area to Oklahoma City in a tractor trailer with Oklahoma plates was stopped by the Immigration and Naturalization Service/Border Patrol.

Marijuana Prices

Area	Quantity	Price Range
<i>Dallas</i>	Ounce	\$35-\$55
	Pound	\$450-\$800
<i>Fort Worth</i>	Pound	\$500-\$750
<i>Oklahoma City</i>	Ounce (Mexican)	\$100
	Ounce (Quality sinsemilla colas)	\$300-\$450
	Pound (Local-grown consumption)	\$850-\$1,200
	Pound (Retail domestic female colas)	\$1,750-\$4,200
	Pound (High-grade sinsemilla)	\$900-\$4,000
	Pound (Retail Mexican/local-grown)	\$500-\$900
	Pound (Mexican wholesale, multi-pound)	\$450
<i>McAlester</i>	Pound	\$900-\$1,200
<i>Tulsa</i>	Pound	\$800-\$1,200
<i>Tyler</i>	1/4 Ounce	\$25
	Ounce	\$60
	Pound	\$600-\$700

2. TRAFFICKING OF ILLICIT DRUGS

Areas of Origin, Transshipment, Destination

Methamphetamine

Clandestine laboratory seizures and arrests associated with labs are up slightly from first quarter of this fiscal year. The Dallas FD continues to be primarily a consumer of methamphetamine and other dangerous drugs. Source areas for the reporting offices have been identified as Mexico, California and Texas. Recent cases indicate that major quantities are being transported into Oklahoma from Mexico and California. However, Mexicans continue to control the supply to the Oklahoma area.

Intelligence from the Tyler RO indicates most methamphetamine is obtained by traffickers traveling to or receiving methamphetamine from California or the Texas/Mexico border. Traffickers in the Dallas/Fort Worth area are also a source of supply for many methamphetamine traffickers in East Texas.

DEA intelligence in the Dallas FD, along with DEA Mexico City, and DEA Laredo report that central Mexico is a key region for amphetamine production. The amphetamine is then smuggled across the border in hidden compartments of passenger vehicles.

Precursor chemicals are difficult to obtain in Texas due to the Texas state law requiring identification of the purchaser. As a result, lab operators are traveling to Oklahoma and Louisiana to obtain precursor chemicals. Small amounts of methamphetamine are manufactured in clandestine labs in northern Oklahoma. The Oklahoma City area has long been considered a source of manufacture for methamphetamine and amphetamine as well as an area of consumption. Due to the rural nature of the locale, clandestine laboratories are easy to establish and operate undetected.

The Dallas FD has seized 51 clandestine methamphetamine/amphetamine labs this quarter (an increase of 38 percent over first quarter reporting). Twenty-six of these labs were seized by the Oklahoma City District Office (DO), 10 by the Tulsa RO, seven by Dallas Enforcement Group 2, five by the McAlester RO, one by the Tyler RO, one by the Amarillo Post of Duty

(POD), and one by the Fort Worth RO. The average production capability of these labs was approximately 300 grams per batch. The pseudoephedrine reduction method of manufacture is by far the most prevalent in the Dallas FD, although Dallas Enforcement Group 2 did seize one laboratory using the P2P method of manufacture during the last quarter. Reports from offices within the division are also indicating a higher occurrence of firearms and/or explosives being seized at laboratory sites.

Heroin

Mexican black tar heroin continues to be the most prevalent form of heroin available within the Dallas FD. The Dallas/Fort Worth area is a major source for outlying cities within this division. Domestic source areas for heroin bound to the Dallas FD have been documented as Laredo, El Paso, Harlingen, McAllen, San Antonio and Houston. Major foreign source areas appear to be the Mexican states of Guerrero, Durango, Chiapas, Sinaloa, Sonora, Michoacan and Guadalajara. The Mexican state of Chihuahua continues to be the major origination point for heroin bound for this division.

The Dallas FD is utilized as a transshipment point for Colombian heroin to markets such as New York City via the D/FW Airport, as evidenced by continuing airport heroin seizures made this quarter. The transportation methodology is similar—passengers traveling from border towns in Texas such as Laredo, McAllen, and El Paso travel to New York City via D/FW Airport by commercial airlines.

Southeast Asian heroin has not been noted during this quarter in this division. Southwest Asian heroin has not been noted during this quarter in this division.

Cocaine

Analyses of investigative reports from the Dallas FD Office and the Tyler RO continues to indicate that most of the cocaine arriving in Dallas comes from Mexico, through Houston. Dallas is not only a consumer area but a major transshipment point for cocaine destined for Los Angeles, Chicago, Memphis, and New York. The Dallas/Fort Worth area, as well as El Paso, provide central Oklahoma with a seemingly continuous supply of cocaine. Crack cocaine is

transported to the Fort Worth and Lubbock, from Los Angeles, California, and Houston, Texas. Cocaine hydrochloride (HCL) is also transported to Fort Worth and converted to crack locally.

Marijuana

The porous Texas/Mexico border provides the numerous marijuana smuggling organizations with 1,241 miles of frontier that is crossed easily, frequently and profitably. The majority of successfully smuggled marijuana is quickly transported out of Texas via commercial aircraft, commercial vehicles, and private vehicles to satisfy the national consumer demand. Despite significant amounts of domestic cultivation activities in Oklahoma and the Oklahoma/Texas border, the vast majority of marijuana encountered in the Dallas FD continues to be imported from Mexico. Hundred-pound quantities of imported Mexican marijuana transshipped through the Dallas FD usually follow two major trafficking routes:

A. East bound

- (1) From Guadalajara/Juarez, Mexico, through El Paso to Amarillo and Dallas/Fort Worth, and Oklahoma City and Tulsa.
- (2) From San Diego, to the Dallas/Fort Worth area and Oklahoma City and Tulsa.

B. North bound

From Mexico through McAllen/Eagle Pass/Laredo, Texas, to Houston, the Dallas/Fort Worth, Texas area, and Oklahoma City and Tulsa, Oklahoma.

The North Texas and Oklahoma region remains a major transshipment route for cannabis originating in Mexico destined for traffickers/consumers in Mid-western, Southeastern, and particularly the Northeastern states. Documented cities of distribution included Atlanta, Detroit, St. Louis, Chicago, New York City, Newark, Memphis, and Kansas City. Routine vehicle traffic stops or inspections and detention of passengers utilizing commercial airlines and other public transportation (bus or train) continually yield sizeable seizures of marijuana and drug monies. A significant number of marijuana seizures and arrests has been recorded as a result of Operation Pipeline and Operation Jetway.

Quantities

Methamphetamine

The Tulsa RO has documented traffickers traveling to the west coast, primarily California, and obtaining five-, 10-, and 20-pound quantities of methamphetamine for retail distribution in the Tulsa area of responsibility.

Heroin

The two Colombian heroin seizures effected at Dallas Fort Worth Airport this quarter totaled approximately 2.5 kilograms. According to DEA New York intelligence, the street value of the heroin when sold at the kilogram level is as high as \$300,000.

Cocaine

The Tulsa RO reported the seizure of 15.3 kilograms during a routine interdiction check at the Tulsa Greyhound bus station. In this instance, the cocaine was being transported from Amarillo, to New York. Fifty-three kilograms of cocaine were seized from an Hispanic male in Amarillo. The subject and his passenger were traveling from Tucson, to Oklahoma City. In a non-DEA investigation, the Dallas County Sheriff's Office seized 102.6 kilograms of cocaine on March 3, 1999. The cocaine was seized from duffel bags in the back of a pickup truck, after a patrol car pursuit through the city of Dallas. This is the largest drug seizure in the history of the Dallas County Sheriff's Office.

Marijuana

In February 1999, a 1,200-pound load of marijuana was interdicted by the Oklahoma Highway Patrol during transportation from McAllen to Chicago. The marijuana was seized from a recreational vehicle traveling north on Interstate-35. The driver and the passenger stated that they were recruited in Santa Barbara, purchased and drove the RV from California to McAllen, and loaded the marijuana in McAllen. They were instructed to drive the load to Chicago. Another large seizure of 1,297 pounds was confiscated from a warehouse in Amarillo. Three suspects were arrested, and the investigation is ongoing.

Trends

Methamphetamine

Methamphetamine continues to be smuggled from Mexico to California.

Heroin

The DEA Task Force located at the D/FW International Airport made a seizure of 1.5 kilograms of Colombian heroin and one arrest on January 21, 1999. The subject, a Colombian male, was traveling from El Paso, to La Guardia Airport, New York, via the D/FW Airport on American Airlines. On February 22, 1999, the D/FW Airport Task Force arrested a Colombian national and seized .945 kilogram of Colombian heroin. The subject was traveling from Laredo, Texas, to La Guardia Airport, New York City, via D/FW Airport on American Airlines. The seizures are similar in modus operandi to previous seizures at D/FW airport since June 1998 involving Colombian heroin.

The Dallas FD Intelligence Group has noted an increase in requests for telephone subscriber information from DEA offices worldwide involving individuals of Nigerian ancestry who reside within the Dallas FD, particularly the Dallas/Fort Worth area. Currently, the Dallas FD has no active investigations involving Nigerians. Historically, the Dallas FD has had investigations involving Nigerians and the distribution/transshipment of Southeast Asian (SEA) heroin within the division. The Dallas FD Intelligence Group will monitor the situation for further development.

Cocaine

In five separate instances, individuals were stopped with kilogram or multi-kilogram quantities of cocaine while traveling to Minnesota. These individuals were either flying to Minneapolis/St. Paul via D/FW Airport, or they were traveling north via private automobile on Interstate-35 in Oklahoma to cities such as Mankato, Minnesota. Both the Minneapolis/St. Paul and Mankato areas may serve as convenient transshipment points to Canada and northeastern U.S. cities, such as Chicago and New York. The substantially higher prices paid for cocaine in cities such as New York (currently \$26,000-\$38,000 per kilogram) may be the impetus behind this trafficking route.

Marijuana

Marijuana remains plentiful in Oklahoma. During this reporting period, Mexican commercial and locally-grown marijuana appear to have cornered the local market. Mexican-grown marijuana continues to be a major problem. Numerous vehicle searches initiated through Operation Pipeline further reveal that vast amounts of Mexican marijuana traverse Oklahoma on its three major interstate highways. Indoor hydroponic cannabis operations appear to be on the increase as long as pressure is brought to bear on outdoor cultivators through operations like the Red River Initiative and Operation Quick Snap I and II. A recent trend reported by the Oklahoma City DO indicates that the more sophisticated indoor operations are being financed by out-of-state violators.

3. DIVERSION OF LEGITIMATE DRUGS

The majority of controlled substances being diverted within the Dallas FD area are hydrocodone products (generic hydrocodone, Lorcet, Lortab, Vicodin, NORCO), benzodiazepines, Ritalin and generic methylphenidate. The Dallas/ Fort Worth area has a large number of regulated distributors of pseudoephedrine that is being diverted and utilized to manufacture methamphetamine, primarily in California.

The controlled substances are being diverted by way of forged prescriptions, "doctor shoppers," and obtaining controlled substances for personal use by health care professionals by way of fraud. Pharmacy thefts/

burglaries and in-transit losses are additional methods of diversion.

The Oklahoma City Diversion Group reports that the most commonly abused/diverted controlled substances in Oklahoma are hydrocodone products (Lorcet, Lortab) and hydromorphone (Dilaudid). Oklahoma has become a transshipment state for pseudoephedrine. In addition, the sale of multi-pound quantities of iodine crystals from feed and tack stores throughout Oklahoma is an area of concern. Recent intelligence indicates that the sale of iodine tincture from feed and tack stores, and products containing Ma Huang extract from convenience stores, appear to be on the rise.

Pharmaceutical Controlled Substances

Area	Drug	Quantity	Price Range
<i>Dallas</i>	Diazepam	TAB (10mg)	\$1
<i>Fort Worth</i>	Diazepam	TAB (10mg)	\$1
	Dilaudid	TAB (4mg)	\$60-\$80
	Hydrocodone	TAB	\$5
	Morphine Sulfate	TAB	\$25
<i>Oklahoma City</i>	Dilaudid	TAB (4mg)	\$60-\$80
	Lorcet/Lortab	TAB	\$4-\$7
	Pseudoephedrine	Case (144 60 mg/60 TAB bottles)	\$700-\$1,000
	Iodine Crystals	One pound jar	\$130-\$160

4. IMPACT

Investigative Developments

On February 1, 1999, 11 defendants who were indicted as a result of the year-long investigation by the Plano Task Force went to federal trial in Beaumont. On February 25, 1999, 10 defendants were found guilty of conspiring to distribute heroin and cocaine in the Plano area. Sentencing is to follow in three or four months. Previously, 17 individuals had pled guilty and one had pled no contest to various drug-related charges.

On March 25, 1999, the Dallas FD Mobile Enforcement Team (MET) and Fort Worth RO concluded a crack cocaine investigation in Brownwood. The investigation culminated in the arrest of 38 defendants (20 federal, 18 state). Since the beginning of the MET deployment in October, 1998, 89 drug buys or seizures were conducted, and the Federal defendants now face charges of Continuing Criminal Enterprise (CCE) and conspiracy to distribute cocaine base. These charges expose the defendants to a mandatory minimum of 10 years to life in federal prison. It is also important to note that the average crack purity, out of 32 buys during the quarter, was 66 percent. More than half of these buys involved crack which was over 70% pure.

New Operations

On February 8, 1999, the Dallas FD launched phase one of Operation Rescate (Rescue). Operation Rescate is a partnership between the Spanish media in the Dallas/Fort Worth Metroplex and the Dallas FD. The

Dallas PD, Texas DPS, Fort Worth PD, and the U.S. Attorney's Office from the Northern District of Texas are also members of this partnership. Operation Rescate was formed to provide a toll-free telephone number for Spanish speakers to provide drug trafficking information either anonymously or by coming forward and providing their identity. During the first two weeks of the operation, the Dallas FD received 65 calls. Several of these calls produced valid leads and/or corroboration on information in active Dallas FD cases. To date, there have been more than 200 calls to Operation Rescate.

UNITED STATES DRUG ENFORCEMENT ADMINISTRATION

HOUSTON FIELD DIVISION

QUARTERLY TRENDS IN TRAFFICKING

SECOND QUARTER, FY 1999

1. AVAILABILITY/USE

Heroin

General Situation

The Houston Field Division continues to serve as both a destination point and a transshipment route for all types of heroin from various source regions around the world. The majority of heroin available in the South Texas area is in the form of black tar and brown heroin, and is believed to originate primarily from the Mexican states of Durango, Guerrero, Vera Cruz, and Michoacan. The majority of this Mexican heroin enters the U.S. through the U.S.-Mexican border in vehicles or on body carriers.

Mexican black tar and brown heroin are the most commonly found and abused forms of heroin in the division. While all forms of heroin are encountered within the division, most of the Southwest Asian (SWA) heroin, Southeast Asian (SEA) heroin, and Colombian heroin that enters the Houston Division is destined for other parts of the U.S.

In the San Antonio area, black tar heroin is readily available in multi-ounce quantities. Recently the San Antonio D.O. had an increasing number of heroin investigations initiated and intelligence collected, supported by seizures, indicating a large supply of heroin is readily available from Mexican traffickers. Some of the heroin is brought to San Antonio from

California. SWA heroin is routinely hidden on groups including Iranian, Indian and Pakistani organizations. SEA heroin is smuggled into and through the division primarily by Asians and Africans who utilize couriers traveling on commercial aircraft.

In the Houston area, multi-ounce quantities of black tar heroin are available, while SEA heroin continues to be trafficked by Colombian and Nigerian organizations. The Galveston R.O. Reports that black, brown, and white heroin are available in limited quantities and that heroin has been found in the possession of multi-ounce crack cocaine dealers. San Antonio, Waco, and Austin report an increase in the amount of heroin and methamphetamine.

Significant Seizures/Investigations

During the second quarter of FY99, approximately 5,400 grams of heroin were seized in the McAllen District.

On January 11, 1999, a DPS trooper stopped a vehicle on Highway 281, 14 miles north of Alice. The trooper observed a false compartment at the front of the trunk behind the backseat. Inside the compartment were approximately one pound of heroin and six kilograms of cocaine. The suspect provided an address in the Dallas area to which he was to deliver the drugs. DEA Dallas searched the residence and

Heroin Prices/Purity

<i>Black Tar</i>	Wholesale	Retail	Purity
Gram	\$1,500-\$3,500	\$150	14%-55%
Ounce	\$50,000-\$80,000	\$1,800-\$6,000	14%-55%
Kilogram	\$50,000-\$80,000	\$80,000	14%-55%
<i>Brown</i>	Wholesale	Retail	Purity
Ounce		\$1,000-\$1,200	14%-55%

obtained an additional kilogram of cocaine, one ounce of black tar heroin, \$17,300 U.S. currency, and three guns.

On February 13, 1999, a suspect was arrested the Falfurrias checkpoint. Some 6.5 pounds of cocaine, and five pounds of black tar heroin were seized. The drugs were discovered in a hidden compartment under the windshield of a 1988 Pontiac Bonneville.

On February 17, 1999, McAllen DEA agents and Harlingen Police Department officers assigned to the Harlingen Valley International Airport seized 2.317 kilograms of white Colombian heroin. The heroin was packaged in 207 separate pellets contained inside a latex covering. The pellets were taped together with white surgical tape and wrapped around the suspect's waist. Each pellet of heroin contained a logo of crossed guitars.

During February 1999, a search warrant was executed in Mathis, Texas by the Department of Public Safety at a television service. Subsequent to the search, 66.6 grams of heroin was discovered and two individuals arrested.

The Corpus Christi Resident Office conducted a buy/walk of one ounce of black tar heroin. The source of supply is a confirmed member of the Mexican Mafia.

During this quarter, Houston Enforcement Group 3 seized 141 grams of black tar heroin, and \$9,786 U.S. currency in an on-going investigation. In addition, Enforcement Group 3 utilized an undercover agent to purchase an ounce of black tar heroin for \$1,875.

The Laredo District Office seized approximately one kilogram of black tar heroin on March 24, 1999. The seizure resulted from information obtained from a source of supply who gave the location of a storage unit. The heroin was found packaged in three PVC tubes.

Cocaine

General Situation

The Houston Field Division remains a primary transshipment corridor for cocaine arriving from Mexico and destined for points throughout the U.S. Recent reports have indicated that the retail price of

cocaine in the Houston area has dropped to \$15,000 per kilogram.

The influx of cocaine into the Houston Field Division area originates from the Andean region of South America and is typically imported into the U.S. through Mexico. Mexican transportation organizations are primarily responsible for the movement of cocaine through Mexico to Texas with much of the cocaine entering through the various ports of entry via tractor-trailers. Smuggling is also accomplished through river crossing, freight forwarding companies, maritime vessels, train cars, backpackers, and personal vehicles. There are also reports of cocaine being air dropped into isolated areas by low flying aircraft. The packaging of heroin remains consistent with plastic wrapping and tape. Rubber wrap is routinely used when the cocaine is crossed through the river.

Cocaine remains readily available throughout the San Antonio District at both retail and wholesale levels. This continuous availability is attributed primarily to the area's proximity to the border and the major freeway networks that are used for transportation to larger markets throughout the U.S. Additionally, recent intelligence indicates that major Mexican organizations are using Austin as a transshipment point for multi-hundred kilogram loads of cocaine destined for Illinois and Michigan. In addition, there is increasing evidence of larger multi-kilogram loads of cocaine being secreted inside marijuana shipments.

Cocaine continues to be smuggled through Laredo's ports of entry from Mexico with commercial shippers being the favored smuggling vehicle. The Eagle Pass R.O. seizures were up in the second quarter as is intelligence on organizations that are smuggling/trafficking in multi-hundred kilogram quantities of cocaine. The McAllen District remains a major entry point for cocaine into the U.S. with pedestrians and people in all types of vehicles transporting cocaine through legal points of entry, across the Rio Grande, or by air drops in isolated areas from low flying aircraft.

Significant Seizures/Investigations

During this quarter, 3,800 kilograms of cocaine was seized at the Port of Houston, from the cargo vessel M/V Cannes. Subsequent to the seizure of cocaine, five crew members were arrested and the M/V Cannes was seized pending forfeiture. An OCDEFT

Cocaine Prices/Purity

	Wholesale	Retail	Purity
Ounce		\$650-\$800	60%-92%
Kilogram	\$10,500-\$12,500	\$13,000-\$19,500	60%-92%

investigation was initiated with DEA and USCS working jointly to identify and dismantle the organization.

Approximately 2,236.35 kilograms of cocaine were seized in the McAllen district during the second quarter.

On December 2, 1998, Houston Enforcement Group 3 seized 20 kilograms of cocaine from a false compartment in a 1993 Chrysler Concorde. The seizure was made as a result of an investigation into a group of Dominicans involved in the transshipment of cocaine in to the Houston area.

On December 28, 1998, U.S. Border Patrol agents in Havana, Texas seized approximately 179 pounds of cocaine abandoned by two individuals who were attempting to cross the cocaine over the river to the U.S. side, via two rubber rafts. The seized cocaine was subsequently turned over to the DEA McAllen D.O.

On January 7, 1999, U.S. Border Patrol agents in Madero, Texas, seized 61 bricks of compressed cocaine, weighing approximately 137 kilograms, concealed in the trunk of 1989 Mercury Marquis.

On January 22, 1999 agents from the U.S. Border Patrol Station in McAllen seized approximately 53 kilograms of cocaine from the trunk of a vehicle. The cocaine was wrapped in clear plastic, covered in grease, and had green labels with the yellow letters "KLEME."

Agents from the NYFD Group T-21 in conjunction with the New Jersey State Police and DEA Newark FD, seized approximately 1,200 kilograms of cocaine from a tractor-trailer in New York on January 25, 1999. The cocaine was secreted within the tractor-trailer inside a load of cauliflower that originated from a produce company in Hidalgo.

On February 21, 1999, U.S. Border Patrol agents in Mercedes, Texas, seized approximately 226 kilograms of cocaine in the trunk, and rear seat area of an

abandoned Lincoln Continental. The individuals near the vehicle fled to Mexico, and subsequently no arrests were made.

On March 18, 1999, Laredo Enforcement Group II in conjunction with the Laredo Police Department Narcotics Division obtained consent to search a residence on Laredo. A search of the residence revealed approximately 223 kilograms of cocaine and numerous food-saver vacuum pack sealers. Three arrests were made, and a subsequent consent to search a different residence was obtained that resulted in the seizure of \$660,000. An independent follow-up investigation revealed a third residence. The search of the third residence revealed highly detailed drug ledgers indicating who was to receive specific quantities of cocaine, and pay for the shipping and warehousing. The accountability of each kilogram of cocaine processed through the Laredo area was also maintained on those ledgers. Members of the Laredo District Office are continuing efforts to develop additional leads, identify subjects and locations in the Laredo area and distribution points in northern U.S. cities.

San Antonio D.O. agents are continuing the investigation of a local organization allegedly involved in significant poly-drug trafficking. To this date, approximately 400 kilograms of cocaine and 12,000 pounds of marijuana have been seized throughout the United States.

The Waco R.O. reports that recent information has been received indicating that members of the Gangster Disciples are fighting for control of the Killeen/Fort Hood Sect. Members of the Gangster Disciples have made several death threats and it has been reported that gang members from Milwaukee are in central Texas to assist in the controversy over leadership. All indications are that there is a great potential for bloodshed among the rival members.

Crack Cocaine

General Situation

The price of crack cocaine is stable and the availability is high. Conversion of cocaine hydrochloride into crack and its distribution continues to be controlled mostly by loosely organized gangs. Crack use and availability increases proportionally as it moves further away from the Texas-Mexico border.

Crack cocaine trafficking continues to increase in San Antonio. Houston is frequently reported to be the origin of the crack distributed in San Antonio.

Crack cocaine is the primary cocaine problem in the Beaumont area. The crack being distributed in Beaumont originates in Houston and is transported to the Beaumont/Port Arthur area via Interstate 10, Highway 90, and Highway 73. According to the Galveston R.O., crack cocaine continues to be the leading problem in street level narcotics and is a major problem in lower income areas.

The Eagle Pass R.O. and Laredo D.O. do not report a crack cocaine problem in their areas.

Significant Seizures/Investigations

During this quarter, a Corpus Christi R.O. Special Agent acting in an undercover capacity purchased 25 grams of crack cocaine from an individual in Kingsville in furtherance of an ongoing investigation.

The Galveston Resident office is investigating an organization that is the main source of supply for the Weed and Seed program. To date, 2,846 grams of crack cocaine, 7,774 grams of cocaine, 44.87 grams of heroin, 148 pounds of marijuana, 16 D/U of Darvon, 95 D/U of alprazolam, and 19 D/U of Rohypnol have been seized in this case. The assets total \$152,000 in forfeitures thus far.

Houston Field Division, Enforcement Group 4 in conjunction with the Houston Police Department are

investigating an organization which led to the seizure of approximately 681 grams of crack cocaine from a package, and another 99.1 grams from a suspect's vehicle. Pursuant to a search warrant, an additional 1,513 grams of crack cocaine, and 3,500 grams of cocaine HCL were seized. This was the largest single seizure of crack cocaine in recent history for the Houston Field Division. This case continues to be explored and further investigated in an attempt to dismantle this organization.

Marijuana

General Situation

Marijuana is the most commonly encountered drug within the Houston Field Division. Its abuse transcends ethnic, social, and economic classes. Availability remained high during this quarter with multi-pound to multi-ton seizures of marijuana continuing to be commonplace. Marijuana seizures by DEA and USBP continue on a regular basis at all transportation terminals as well as from courier services. The majority of seizures are from traffickers en route to numerous other U.S. cities via Houston.

The preferred method of smuggling remains tractor-trailers and false compartments in privately owned vehicles. There also have been isolated instances of railcar smuggling or marijuana. Motor oil, dryer sheets, and baby powder are frequently used to mask the odor, but many times no attempt is made to hide the smell.

Marijuana is found in abundant supply in the San Antonio area where it is staged for shipment to various locations throughout the U.S. Most of its distribution is controlled by Mexican smuggling organizations with the vast majority of the marijuana being of foreign origin, primarily from Mexico. In the Austin area, much of the domestic outdoor cultivation was destroyed by bad weather over the past year, and the trend continues through this quarter. Marijuana

Crack Cocaine Prices/Purity

	Retail	Purity
Rock	\$10	unknown
Quarter ounce	\$150-\$200	unknown
Half ounce	\$400	unknown
Ounce	\$600-\$800	unknown

availability continues on a steady basis in the Waco area where marijuana is stored locally for distribution to locations in the Midwest, and southeastern United States.

The McAllen District Office continues to seize multi-ton marijuana shipments transported into the area via river crossings, vehicle crossings of legal ports of entry, and aerial drops or landings. Mexico remains the major foreign source of marijuana with cultivation taking place in all the states of Mexico but with the heaviest concentrations being found in the western states of Sinaloa, Chihuahua, Michoacan, Guerrero, and Durango.

Marijuana continues to be the most prevalent drug encountered in the Laredo, Eagle Pass, and Del Rio areas with a number of different smuggling organizations being involved in its transportation. In the Laredo D.O. area, marijuana smuggling techniques primarily make use of privately owned vehicles with the marijuana concealed in the trunk or false compartments in the doors and floors. Pickup trucks with false beds or gas tanks with concealed compartments are also used. Marijuana has also been found in the abandoned/unclaimed luggage of passengers on commercial buses.

Significant Seizures/Investigations

During the Second Quarter of FY99, the McAllen D.O. seized approximately 53,580 kilograms of marijuana. The quantities seized at the U.S. border Patrol checkpoints at Falfurrias and Sarita, Texas are increasing and often involve tractor-trailer seizures. The Corpus Christi R.O. seizures during this quarter totaled 17,932 kilograms of marijuana. The largest single seizure during the quarter occurred on March 22, 1999 in Starr County, Texas. The Rio Grande City Narcotics Task Force executed a search warrant on a residence located in rural Los Saenz, Texas. As a result of the search warrant, approximately 5,032 kilograms of marijuana was seized. The investigation is ongoing in conjunction with members of McAllen Enforcement Group III.

The San Antonio District Office completed a Title III investigation on members of a poly-drug trafficking organization. During the course of this Title III agents arrested twenty-eight defendants, seized more than 3,500 pounds of marijuana, 7 kilograms of cocaine and \$140,000 U.S. currency, approximately 10 proper-

Marijuana Prices

	Wholesale	Retail
Pound	\$150-\$700	\$500-\$850

ties, and 20 vehicles. In addition, 12 subjects are pending indictment in the near future.

The San Antonio District Office had activated a Title III intercept targeting two large trucking companies. This trucking organization utilized semi-tractor trailers hauling legitimate shipments of fresh and frozen produce to conceal marijuana. The marijuana was distributed in San Antonio, Chattanooga, Atlanta, and New York and sold for \$800-\$1,000 per pound. To date 7,936 pounds of marijuana have been seized, 26 individuals were indicted for marijuana trafficking, and money laundering. Eighteen search warrants were executed with 24 suspects arrested, 23 vehicles, 4 semi tractors, and \$270,886 in U.S. currency seized.

On February 19, 1999, U.S. Border Patrol agents at the IH 35 checkpoint in Laredo, seized approximately 1,847 pounds of marijuana from a 1994 Ford, Ryder truck. A Tejano music band from Mission, was utilizing the truck.

On February 27, 1999, DEA Houston Field Division, Enforcement Group 3 seized 3,011 pounds of marijuana and arrested four defendants.

DEA Houston Field Division, Enforcement Group 4 in conjunction with the DEA Eagle Pass R.O. seized more than 900 pounds of marijuana, \$300,000 in liquid assets, and arrested five defendants.

On March 1, 1999, U.S. Border Patrol agents at the IH 35 checkpoint in Laredo, seized approximately 1,602 pounds of marijuana from a semi tanker-trailer. The marijuana was secreted in a tanker-trailer typically used for hauling petroleum products or industrial chemicals.

Methamphetamine/Amphetamine

General Situation

Methamphetamine continues to be the most prevalent clandestinely produced dangerous drug in the Hous-

ton Field Division. Its demand and availability is on the rise. Domestic manufacturing and distribution come from smaller, individual operations rather than the larger more organized groups of the past. The importation of Mexican-produced methamphetamine, both directly from Mexico and through California, has increased. Intelligence indicates that laboratories responsible for Mexican-produced methamphetamine and amphetamine are located in Apatzingan, Michoacan, Mexico, and in Nuevo Laredo, Tamaulipas, Mexico.

The Brownsville R.O. reports that methamphetamine is brought into the area from Houston, Austin, or San Antonio. Methamphetamine is prevalent in the Corpus Christi area and is primarily controlled by gangs.

Methamphetamine availability has increased in the area covered by the San Antonio D.O. Domestically manufactured methamphetamine is found in Central Texas and particularly in the San Antonio area. Small-scale clandestine methamphetamine labs using the unsophisticated ephedrine/pseudoephedrine reduction method continue to be discovered in the San Antonio area. It is also suspected that the "Nazi" method of producing methamphetamine is beginning to be used. Methamphetamine continues to increase in availability in the Austin area.

There has been an increase in methamphetamine distribution and/or seizures in the Laredo area. Historically, there has been little demand for methamphetamine or amphetamine in the Eagle Pass or Del Rio areas. The Galveston R.O. reports that methamphetamine is available in limited quantities.

The Waco area also has seen increased smuggling of methamphetamine for both local consumption and distribution to other points in Texas and the Southern/Midwestern U.S. The major source of this methamphetamine continues to originate from locations throughout California and Mexico.

Significant Seizures/Investigations

The Laredo D.O. continues its investigation of a methamphetamine trafficking organization that is believed to be smuggling hundreds of pounds of the drug from Mexico, through Laredo, and then onto other U.S. cities. In the process of conducting this investigation, the Laredo D.L. has arrested 23 subjects, seized more than 700 pounds of meth/amphetamine, and seized more than \$121,000 in U.S. currency.

LSD, Ecstasy, Others

General Situation

LSD continues to be readily available in the San Antonio area. LSD is transshipped into the San Antonio D.O. area from sources in California via both public and private conveyances while MDMA is imported into this area from sources in Houston and Europe, specifically the Netherlands and Belgium. The Austin R.O. reports an increase in the amount of liquid LSD entering the area from sources in California while MDMA remains readily available through certain social groups in Austin. LSD remains available in the Waco area primarily around the Fort Hood Army base outside of Killeen.

The Beaumont R.O. continues to receive information from local law enforcement officers that LSD and Ecstasy remain available. Local nightclubs and bars are the most popular locations where the drugs are distributed. College students and high school students remain the recognized market. In Beaumont, the sources of supply for LSD and Ecstasy continue to be from the Houston area. It is unknown, however, where the drugs are manufactured.

According to the Galveston R.O., LSD and other dangerous drugs are available in limited quantities in the Galveston area. Laredo reports that varying amounts of Rohypnol, Valium and steroids continue to be smuggled into the U.S. primarily by individuals

Methamphetamine Prices/Purity

	Wholesale	Retail	Purity
Ounce		\$750-\$1,400	90%+
Pound	\$6,000-\$12,000	\$12m500-\$16,000	90%+

LSD, Ecstasy, and Others Prices/Purity

	Wholesale	Retail	Purity
LSD			
Dosage Unit		\$8	unknown
Ecstasy/MDMA			
Tablet		\$25	unknown
Pound	\$10,000	\$20,000	unknown
Dilaudid			
Tablet		\$40-\$50	unknown
Hydrocodone			
Tablet		\$1-\$3	unknown
Promethazine with Codeine			
8 oz.		\$200-\$300	unknown

coming from Dallas, Houston, Austin, San Antonio, Oklahoma, and Louisiana passing through Laredo POEs. Rohypnol continues to be imported into the Eagle Pass area from Mexico where it is available as an over the counter drug.

Significant Seizures/Investigations

On March 29, 1999, DEA Houston Field Division Group 2, utilized a CS, and negotiated for the purchase of 3,000-4,000 dosage units of LSD. Later that day the suspect delivered 2,850 dosage units and was arrested.

During March 1999, Houston Field Division Enforcement Group 4 purchased approximately 4,000 dosage units of clandestinely manufactured tablets containing LSD. Also in late January 1999, agents purchased approximately 1,000 clandestinely manufactured capsules containing methamphetamine. During March 1999, agents received 5,000 clandestinely manufactured tablets containing LSD and arrested two suspects.

The Laredo District office continues its investigation of an amphetamine trafficking organization. The organization is smuggling hundreds of pounds of clandestinely produced amphetamine from Mexico, through Laredo, Texas, to Dallas, Texas, and to other U.S. cities.

DEA Laredo D.O. in conjunction with the DEA Monterrey R.O. and Laredo USCS, continues to investigate a methamphetamine trafficking organization. To date, Laredo has arrested 23 subjects, seized over 700 pounds of meth/amphetamine, and over \$121,000 U.S. currency in this investigation. Intelligence indicates that the laboratories responsible for producing the large quantities of methamphetamine are in Apatzingan, Michoacan, Mexico.

2. TRAFFICKING OF ILLICIT DRUGS

The Houston Field Division area remains a major distribution center with sources in the Lower Rio Grande Valley and western and southwestern border areas of Texas. The primary groups continuing to traffic drugs into the Houston area are Colombian and Mexican organizations with sources in South America and Mexico. Illicit drugs continue to enter from Mexico into cities such as El Paso, Laredo, McAllen, and Brownsville and are often routed

through Houston before continuing on to consumer cities throughout the United States.

Within the Houston Field Division, no significant changes have been noted from the traditional methods used to smuggle drugs into the U.S. Seizures continue to occur at airports and seaports along the Texas Gulf Coast. The ports of Galveston, Freeport, and Houston continue to be used to import heroin, cocaine and

hashish from the Middle East and South America via commercial cargo vessels. Traffickers continue to utilize crewmen and containers to conceal and transport their contraband to the U.S.

The McAllen D.O. area is a major transshipment corridor for marijuana, cocaine and heroin entering the U.S. from Mexico. Approximately 38 clandestine airstrips have been identified on both sides of the Texas/Mexico border as ideal locations for drug smuggling aircraft to quickly off-load their contraband and depart the area with minimal risk of detection. The Ports of Brownsville, Corpus Christi, and South Padre Island are frequent destinations for vessels smuggling all types of drugs. The preferred port of entry for the importation of dangerous drugs continues to be the Brownsville R.O. area.

The San Antonio D.O. area remains a transshipment point for heroin, cocaine, methamphetamine and marijuana entering the U.S. from Mexico and en route to markets throughout the U.S. Methamphetamine is manufactured in Central Texas and imported from other domestic and foreign sources. While Mexican produced methamphetamine is rapidly becoming more available, there has been resurgence in the quantity of methamphetamine labs identified in this area. LSD is being transhipped to this area from sources in California via public and private conveyances.

In the McAllen area, all types of narcotics are smuggled into the U.S. by means of maritime vessels, aircraft, automobiles, tractor-trailers, buses, and pedestrians crossing the international bridges or by individuals crossing the drugs over the Rio Grande. The trafficking and distribution of cocaine, heroin and marijuana are dominated by a small proportion of the Hispanic population while African-American groups control street level crack cocaine distribution and

Caucasian groups control the distribution of methamphetamine and LSD.

The Eagle Pass/Del Rio R.O. area is best known for the large amount of marijuana smuggled through the area, but many of the smuggling organizations that operate in the area are poly-drug in nature. While there is a retail market in the local area for all the smuggled drugs, except for perhaps methamphetamine, most of the drugs that have been seized have been destined for markets away from the border.

The Laredo D.O. area continues to be a point of importation and transshipment in both directions; drugs to the north of the border and drug proceeds in the form of currency to the south. Drug transportation organizations operating out of Laredo range from small, unsophisticated organizations to larger, multi-structured organizations capable of smuggling multi-ton quantities of marijuana and cocaine to metropolitan areas such as Dallas, Houston, and San Antonio, TX. Commercial trucking continues to be a primary choice for smuggling drugs through the Laredo ports of entry. Concealment methods remain consistent with the utilization of false compartments in gas tanks, quarter panels, and dashboards. Additionally, ranch roads are often used to circumvent U.S. Border Patrol checkpoints.

3. FINANCIAL

Smuggling of bulk currency remains a favored method for returning drug proceeds to the sources of supply. Couriers return proceeds from destination cities via rental and private vehicles or commercial flights. Large sums of U.S. currency and money orders regularly are seized at airports throughout the Houston Field Division. Traffickers

also continue to utilize private courier services, i.e. UPS and Federal Express, to ship large quantities of drug proceeds.

Real estate and businesses are the preferred money laundering instruments in the Houston Field Division. These businesses are typically in third-party names

making identification difficult. Money exchange houses, banks, and local businesses are also used to launder drug proceeds.

Legitimate businesses assist in money laundering operations. Small businesses with few customers consistently deposit large sums of currency into bank accounts. Drug payments continue to be made via wire transfers and traffickers often use family or friends to receive the wire.

During the second quarter of TY99, HIDTA/CNTI Airport Group's 1-3 reported the seizure of \$898,023 in currency.

The McAllen D.O., Brownsville R.O., and the Corpus Christi R.O. seized an estimated \$546,670 in trafficker assets during the second quarter FY99. The McAllen D.O. has seen an increase in the number of seizures and in the amounts of currency seized as it was being transported south for deposit into Mexican banks.

Intelligence and on-going investigations from the Eagle Pass R.O. indicate that large sums of U.S.

currency are being smuggled into Mexico by cars crossing the international bridge. In addition, the purchase of real estate and the management of car lots and small businesses are often employed in the laundering of drug proceeds in the Eagle Pass R.O. area.

The Beaumont R.O. reports that money seizures conducted on IH 10 have increased this quarter. The majority of seizures remain relatively small, about \$20,000, with an occasional \$50,000 to \$100,000 seizure. During the second quarter of FY 99, the Beaumont R.O. seized approximately \$522,856 in cash.

The Brownsville R.O. reports that its Airport Interdiction Program resulted in the seizure of \$77,864 this quarter. This is more than \$20,000 greater than the amount seized during the previous quarter.

The Laredo D.O. reports that seizures made as a result of Operation Pipeline stops totaled \$1,159,530.76 in U.S. currency this quarter.

4. DIVERSION OF LEGITIMATE DRUGS

The most commonly abused prescription drugs in the Houston area are hydrocodone, promethazine with codeine, some benzodiazepines (mostly Xanax), Stadol nasal spray, and carisoprodol. Hydrocodone continues to be the drug of choice for abusers and almost every illegitimate hydrocodone prescription is seen coupled with carisoprodol. The Houston Police Department (HPD) reports that the current trend for abusers in the area is to obtain prescriptions for promethazine or Phenergan with codeine and Vicodin ES. HPD also continues to receive numerous calls regarding the abuse of Stadol nasal spray. Dilaudid appears to be the drug of choice for those people who abuse Schedule 2 controlled substances while the benzodiazepines, alprazolam and diazepam, are still highly abused by methadone patients.

The most commonly abused prescription drugs in the San Antonio District office area are Dilaudid, Demerol, Percodan, diazepam and other benzodiaz-

epines, Tussionex, Lortab, Vicodin, promethazine with codeine syrup, and other hydrocodone based products.

The major avenues for diversion in the Houston Field Division continue to be illegal and indiscriminate prescribing and dispensing, pharmacy theft, employee pilferage, and forged prescriptions. In addition, the Waco R.O. reports a recent scheme for obtaining controlled substances, particularly Dilaudid, for the illicit drug market. Traffickers employing this scheme use cancer patients to obtain drug prescriptions from multiple doctors. The prescriptions are then filled and the prescription medication sold on the street. A report also has been received from a Houston resident indicating that controlled substances from foreign sources, specifically Mexico, are being offered for sale over the Internet. The advertised controlled substances included benzodiazepines, codeine products, and anabolic steroids.

The Laredo D.O. reports that varying amounts of Rohypnol, Valium and steroids continue to be

smuggled into the U.S. primarily by individuals coming from Dallas, Houston, Austin, San Antonio, Oklahoma, and Louisiana passing through Laredo POEs. Rohypnol continues to be imported into the Eagle Pass area from Mexico where it is available as an over-the-counter drug.

Finally, large volumes of codeine, diazepam, Ritalin, Tylox and alprazolam are being brought into the U.S. via the Laredo, McAllen and Brownsville Ports of Entry. Persons who have obtained prescriptions from Mexican physicians are declaring these controlled substances at the ports of entry.

5. IMPACT

The Houston area continues to be a focal point for a number of large drug trafficking groups from various backgrounds. Numerous identified South American and Mexican drug cartels and cells are being actively investigated for their involvement in drug trafficking and money laundering. Investigative efforts continue to be focused on Mexican organizations responsible for the transportation of multi-ton quantities of cocaine and marijuana across the U.S.-Mexico border.

The abundance of marijuana, cocaine, and heroin being smuggled into and through the McAllen District from Mexico requires a significant allocation of available resources to successfully counter the responsible drug trafficking organizations. During this quarter, four separate controlled deliveries of marijuana were conducted by officers of the McAllen district to targets that had been subjects of investigation by the receiving office. In addition, Title III intercepts being conducted by this office indicate that a group under investigation and based in Reynosa is responsible for the transportation of multi-ton quantities of cocaine from the Rio Grande Valley to several parts of the United States.

The Laredo D.O. continues its task of monitoring hotels, commercial freighters, and the airport with the primary focus on southbound currency. The Laredo D.O. also responds to calls from the U.S. Border Patrol and Pipeline law enforcement officials related to both the smuggling of drugs and the movement of drug proceeds. The Laredo D.O. continues to conduct more long-term investigations into major drug trafficking/smuggling organizations operating in its area of responsibility.

The Laredo D.O. and Eagle Pass R.O. are responsible for referrals from U.S. Border Patrol checkpoints. While the Webb County District Attorney's Office has assisted in handling these calls, the increased number

of checkpoints and Border Patrol personnel have resulted in an increased number of referrals. This increase in referrals has at times been overwhelming and burdensome and taken away resources normally dedicated to investigations. The increase in special agent personnel has helped, but it is still insufficient to address the increase in the number of referrals. Additionally, to address the growing demand for timely drug intelligence, the Laredo D.O. is in need of a fully functional intelligence unit to be operational in the near future, as well as the enhancement of task force and support personnel.

In the San Antonio District, long term investigations that result in arrests, imprisonment and immobilization of drug trafficking organizations, including the seizure of assets, have had the most impact. Groups in the SADO work in conjunction with other federal, state and local agencies on almost all investigations. Both the Austin R.O. and the Waco R.O. have good working relationships with their counterparts. Each office concentrates on the immobilization of large organizations through the use of conspiracy investigations.

UNITED STATES DRUG ENFORCEMENT ADMINISTRATION

AUSTIN RESIDENT OFFICE

TRENDS IN THE DRUG TRAFFIC REPORT

TRENDS IN DRUG TRAFFICKING

Austin is considered to be a major poly-drug usage area and gateway city for drugs to the remainder of the region, with the vast majority of illegal drugs entering this area originating from sources in Mexico. Significantly, Mexican organizations that distribute and transport cocaine, heroin, marijuana, and methamphetamine into Austin pose the most significant threat to this area. A review of case files and survey of area seizure statistics confirms this premise.

Noteworthy, is the fact that the highest concentration of seizures and activity parallels areas along the I-35 corridor stretching through San Antonio and down to the valley. The tri-counties located along the I-35 corridor are Travis, Williamson and Hayes. This tri-county area maintains the most significant population concentration in the Austin area and significantly, holds the highest rates for drug-related arrests and seizures in the region.

AVAILABILITY/USE

Cocaine

Cocaine continues to pose the most significant problem for law enforcement in the area. Statistics indicate that cocaine is being distributed in the multi-kilogram levels in and around the Austin area. A recent cocaine seizure in Austin also revealed packaging of Colombian origin wrapped around several of the seized bricks. In addition, sources state that Mexican smuggling organizations are shipping 50-100 kilogram loads of Colombian cocaine or more, on a weekly basis to the Austin area for local distribution. Considering the area population density, treatment statistics, arrest statistics, and intelligence, this figure seems relatively conservative. However, sources say that Austin is also being used as a transshipment point by a significant Mexican smuggling organization with close ties to organized crime and reportedly ship multi-hundred kilogram loads of cocaine at a time. These large loads of cocaine are then transhipped to locations in Michigan and Illinois. By all accounts, cocaine hydrochloride is reported to be plentiful and of high quality in Austin. Interestingly, there is an increasing trend toward the intravenous use of cocaine in all communities. Case initiations involving the distribution and transportation of cocaine have remained relatively consistent during the last three

years and represent a significant amount of the office's current caseload.

Sources state that a kilogram of cocaine is selling for between \$13,500-\$18,000 at the current time in Austin. Significantly, in the first quarter of 1998, the wholesale price for cocaine was between \$18,000-\$21,000 in the Austin area. The lower cost is usually indicative of increased availability.

The quality of crack cocaine available in the area has varied recently, but supply is plentiful. Additionally, case initiation records show increased crack cocaine trafficking activities in the area during the last three years. Significantly, not only does the increased number of cases concern local officials; the Austin RO is noticing an increase in the volume and levels of crack cocaine trafficking activity for both Bastrop and Lee Counties.

Heroin

Several ongoing and recent heroin cases indicate that the heroin is being transhipped into this area from Mexico through the Laredo, Brownsville/McAllen and Del Rio areas.

Statistics have shown that a troubling trend has emerged with regard to Mexican heroin. Not only is the heroin more readily available, the purity of Mexican heroin at the wholesale level has increased to an average of 60 percent. This trend holds true for the Austin area as well. The Austin RO has not seen any indication of Colombian heroin in this area.

Mexican black tar heroin is readily available on the streets of Austin and the surrounding area. Recent multi-ounce and kilogram level seizures of Mexican black tar heroin by the Austin RO indicate an interesting increase in the levels of heroin available on the streets. The relatively low cost of Mexican 'black tar' heroin seized is another indicator of an abundant street supply of black tar heroin in Austin. Intelligence indicates, a kilogram of Mexican black tar heroin is \$60,000 and one ounce of black tar heroin is selling for between \$1,800-\$2,000. Earlier assessments show that "black tar" heroin sold for between \$3,500 and \$6,000 an ounce.

The quality of the powdered heroin is very high and there have been reports of increased overdoses in the area. The quality of the black tar heroin currently available is also reported to be extremely high.

Marijuana

Area demand for marijuana remains very high and the most significant threat remains marijuana grown in Mexico and transshipped into this area. Statistics and intelligence indicate that multi-kilogram and multi-hundred kilogram marijuana loads are not unusual in this area. Availability remains high and prices are relatively low when compared to indoor-cultivated or domestic outdoor grown marijuana. The supply of domestic outdoor grown marijuana diminished significantly in 1998 because of extreme drought conditions that almost destroyed the majority of the year's harvest. Drought has been the most successful eradicator of outdoor-grown marijuana in this area as well as the remainder of Texas.

Statistics show that outdoor grown marijuana is cultivated in more than 90 Texas counties. In 1998, however, law enforcement agencies seized marijuana in only 45 Texas counties. Area law enforcement agencies seized outdoor grown Cannabis in Burnet,

Caldwell, Hays, Lampasas and Travis counties. More outdoor marijuana grow seizures occurred in Lampasas County than any other area county. Records show that law enforcement agencies seized 4 plots, 33 plants and 8 ounces of Cannabis during the 1998 time period.

Austin RO marijuana case initiations would seem to show a decline in activity for the period of 1996 to 1998. However, case records show those organizations that do smuggle marijuana are transporting larger amounts from the border area to Austin. In addition, multiple sources, to include area law enforcement agencies, have confirmed that marijuana is still readily available in this area.

The higher THC content of domestic marijuana, about 9 percent, continues to exceed that of Mexican marijuana and as a consequence, demands a price of between \$1,000 and \$2,000 per pound. Imported Mexican marijuana, with a THC content of 3.33 percent, demands between \$400 and \$800 per pound on the wholesale market and is readily available. The potency of marijuana on the streets in the Austin area is medium to high and has been readily available since late last year. The local gangs are said to control much of the street level distribution. It is used cross culturally, especially among younger adults. The vast majority of marijuana entering this area is transshipped from Mexico through the well-documented border areas of Eagle Pass, Brownsville, Laredo and Del Rio. The cost averages \$100 per ounce at the user level.

Surveys of area law enforcement personnel show that most of the marijuana seizures occurring in the surrounding counties are supplied by sources residing in Austin.

The cannabis with the highest THC content, as high as 22.3 percent, is grown through indoor cultivation techniques and is in highest demand. However, availability is limited in the area and prices for a pound of these sinsemilla marijuana plants range between \$3,000-\$5,000.

Methamphetamine/Dangerous Drugs

This is the fastest growing threat facing the Austin RO. While cocaine trafficking activities remain high, methamphetamine and other dangerous drugs continue to follow a very strong growth trend.

Methamphetamine “speed” has significantly re-emerged in the area and is popular around the bar scene. Reportedly, significant amount of methamphetamine are being transshipped from Mexico, through the lower Rio Grande area and into Austin. Today, intelligence indicates there are Mexican methamphetamine trafficking organizations that control whole distribution networks in this country. Significantly, the Austin RO has initiated several cases involving smuggled Mexican methamphetamine in the last six months. In addition, there are amounts of methamphetamine being shipped into the area from Southern California.

Interesting, the Austin RO has seen resurgence in the quantity of the small labs manufacturing methamphetamine in this area, particularly, ephedrine red phosphorous labs. This is attributed to increased user demand, simplicity of operation, profitability and availability of precursor chemicals used for Ephedrine processing. There are reports of at least 20 start-up labs in rural areas near Austin. The “Nazi” method appears to have lost favor because of the perception it is more volatile and dangerous than Ephedrine processing. To date, the Austin RO has participated in the seizure of five ephedrine labs in the area since the beginning of fiscal year 1999. A gram of methamphetamine is currently selling for between \$100 and \$125, an ounce is between \$1,200-\$1,400 and a pound is \$12,000.

LSD

There are indicators that LSD uses and demand is on the rise in the Austin area. Local law enforcement has seen LSD available in several forms to include paper tab and liquid. Liquid LSD is being seen in increasing regularity and is becoming popular around the university and club scene. All indicators point to the San Francisco, California area as the key source location for liquid LSD in Austin.

Prices for the drugs range from \$3 to \$5 per hit, and five hits can be purchased for \$20. In the youth and young adult population, prices may increase up to \$10 per hit. In addition, there are reports of fake LSD being available in the Austin club scene. Recently, the Austin RO in support of a state task force, seized more than eight ounces of liquid LSD that totaled 40,000 dosage units. A local task force is currently working three cases involving the distribution of liquid LSD in the Austin area.

Psilocibin Mushrooms

Psilocibin mushrooms have been reported in and around the Austin club scene. Area law enforcement reports significant levels of the drug in and around the university and the entertainment sector.

Significantly, an area task force discovered and subsequently seized a large psilocibin farm along with lab equipment and related paraphernalia in the Marble Falls area. Originally, the psilocibin grow was thought to be a wild marijuana grow and as it turns out, is the largest psilocibin mushroom seizure recorded in Texas. Bastrop County law enforcement officials report that the city of McDade is historically a source city for outdoor grown psilocibin mushrooms and typically make several seizures a year in the area.

MDMA/MDA

MDMA distribution and use has increased around the university and club scene in the Austin area. There are increasing indications that a significant amount of the MDMA (Methylenedioxymethamphetamine or “ecstasy”) available in Austin is smuggled into the United States from Europe and specifically, Amsterdam. These MDMA smuggling organizations operating in Austin are extremely fluid in nature, opportunistic and demand driven. They maintain close contact with associates in Houston, Dallas, Miami, New York, Las Vegas, New Orleans, Atlanta, Mobile and elsewhere. These organizations are very close knit in nature whereupon many of the key distributors know of and deal with each other throughout the United States. In many instances, a customer on one occasion, may be a supplier on the next deal, it is an equation of convenience and supply versus demand. The Austin RO currently sees very little evidence of MDA in the area. MDMA is usually sold in tablet form and in many instances: they are mixed with such fillers as methamphetamine, psilocibin mushrooms or even LSD. Distribution of pure MDMA is rare even if it is available.

Most of the time, MDMA tablets are crushed and repressed with other narcotics or synthetic fake fillers before re-distribution. The synthetic MDMA is commonly called “bunk” or “bunky” and is widely available around the club scene. A hit is selling for between \$5 and \$7 in 1,000 or more quantities and \$20 a hit at the retail level.

Rohypnol and GHB

The resurgence of GHB (Gamma-hydroxybutyrate) in the area continues to increase. Significantly, the Austin RO has worked several cases involving small labs processing GHB. The relative ease in which GHB is processed, coupled with readily obtainable precursors makes it widely available in the area. Noteworthy is the fact that the quality and purity of GHB varies tremendously; thus, it is an extremely dangerous drug. There is also increasing evidence that Rohypnol (flunitrazepam) is being smuggled into the area from Mexico in larger quantities. Valium, which is in the same class as Rohypnol, appears to be an increasing problem in Austin. During the period of 1996-1998, Pipeline statistics show 15 seizures of Valium that originated from Laredo and involved Austin residents. In all likelihood, these drugs originated from Mexico and were smuggled into the United States.

Special Reports

Source: Texas Department of Health

New Bodybuilding, Sleep Inducing Products Contain Floor Stripper Chemical

News Release, January 14, 1999

Texas Department of Health

1100 West 49th Street Austin, TX 78756

(512) 458-7400 TDH Website: www.tdh.state.tx.us

The Texas Department of Health (TDH) today issued a warning about a group of new products being marketed as muscle builders and sleep inducers that contain a powerful chemical found in floor stripper. TDH officials say the products contain the solvent gamma butyrolactone, which can cause dangerously low respiratory rates, unconsciousness and seizures.

Brand names of the products TDH is investigating include RenewTrient, Revivarant, Revivarant G. GH Revitalizer, Gamma-G and Blue Nitro. The products, available in liquid and powder, are sold via the Internet and in some health food stores and gyms. Labels on some of the suspect products refer to gamma butyrolactone as "2(3H)-Furanone di-hydro."

The TDH warning was issued after a recent rash of reports from hospitals, emergency medical services and Texas Poison Control Centers about 27 individuals who required emergency medical attention. Many became unconscious and experienced extremely low breathing rates after consuming the products. Several required mechanically assisted breathing.

Most of the reports were from the Austin, Dallas, Houston, and Tyler areas. Most of the victims were in their 20s, but one was 11. All survived. Several were bodybuilders who reportedly took the products to stimulate muscle growth.

The products are promoted to build muscles, improve physical performance, reduce stress, enhance sex, induce sleep and lose weight. "These benefits are alleged. The risks are real. And the risks far outweigh any benefits, real or not," said TDH drugs and medical devices division pharmacist Gary Coody. "This is a health warning, not an infomercial."

Coody said gamma butyrolactone acts as a powerful depressant and can induce unconsciousness and slow respiratory rates to dangerous levels. He said the dangers increase when the products are taken with alcohol or other depressants. Because gamma butyrolactone also can cause vomiting, there is a danger of death from choking while unconscious, he said.

Gamma butyrolactone is a precursor to gamma-hydroxybutyrate, or GHB, and is a key ingredient in the manufacture of GHB, one of the so-called date rape drugs. The body's metabolic process converts gamma butyrolactone to GHB. GHB is classified as a dangerous drug and is legally available in the U.S. only as part of an FDA-approved investigational study. Penalties under Texas law for illegal possession or sale of GHB are the same as for heroin and methamphetamines.

TDH will continue its investigation and may request legal action against manufacturers and distributors of the products for violations of the Texas Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act.

For more information, contact Gary Coody, TDH Drugs and Medical Devices Division at (512) 719-0237; or, Doug McBride, TDH Public Information Officer at (512) 458-7524.

Austin Man's Deaths Prompts TDH Warning about New Round of Bodybuilding Products

News Release, May 3, 1999

Texas Department of Health

1100 West 49th Street Austin, TX 78756

(512) 458-7400 TDH Website: www.tdh.state.tx.us

The Texas Department of Health (TDH) is warning the public about a new series of bodybuilding and sleep-aid products after the Travis County medical examiner's office ruled Friday that the death of an Austin man last month was caused by the chemical 1,4 butanediol.

The man and his wife had taken a liquid known as Thunder Nectar, one of a series of new bodybuilding and sleep-aid products that contain 1,4 butanediol, also called tetramethylene glycol. TDH officials say the chemical can cause dangerously low respiratory rates, unconsciousness, vomiting, seizures and death. The woman was unconscious for several hours but survived.

Other 1,4 butanediol product brand names included in the TDH warning are Revitalize Plus, Serenity, Enliven, GHRE, SomatoPro, NRG3 and Weight Belt Cleaner. The products are available on the Internet, in workout gyms, shopping mall kiosks and health food stores and are sold or taken to build muscles, improve physical performance, reduce stress, enhance sex, induce sleep and lose fat.

In January, TDH issued a similar warning about products sold for the same purposes that contain gamma butyrolactone (GBL). GBL product brand names include Firewater, Revivarant, Revivarant G, RenewTrient, GH Revitalizer, GH Release, Gamma-G, Invigorate, X-Depress, Furomax, Insom-X and Blue Nitro.

Health authorities believe manufacturers are renaming their products and substituting 1,4 butanediol for GBL in this latest round of products. Both chemicals are precursors to gamma hydroxybutyrate (GHB) a so-called date rape drug. The body converts both chemicals to GHB.

"We're urging people not to use or buy these products," said William R. Arther III, M.D., Texas Commissioner of Health.

Health officials say some of the suspect products may list 1,4 butanediol, tetramethylene glycol, gamma butyrolactone or 2(3H)-Furanone di-hydro on the label while others contain no label of any kind. Officials warn that the combination effects of vomiting and unconsciousness mean users could choke to death on their own vomit. They say the products are even more dangerous when taken with alcohol or other depressant drugs.

TDH officials claim the products are illegally marketed unapproved new drugs and are being sold in violation of state and federal laws and regulations. TDH officials said they are detaining the products when they can find them. An ongoing TDH investigation has led to the Texas Office of the Attorney General filing charges against RenewTrient Research, manufacturer of one of the products named in the TDH warning issued in January.

Since November, TDH has received reports of 36 individuals requiring emergency medical attention after taking products containing either GBL or 1,4 butanediol. The Austin man's death was the first reported in Texas linked to products containing one of these chemicals.

For more information, contact Gary Coody, TDH Drugs and Medical Devices Division at (512) 719-0237; or, Doug McBride, TDH Public Information Officer at (512) 458-7524.

***DATA ON THE USE OF
CONTROLLED SUBSTANCES***

Source: Texas State Board of Pharmacy

Texas State Board of Pharmacy

May 7, 1999

TO: Texas Commission on Alcohol and Drug Abuse
Epidemiology Work Group

FROM: Roger R. Hernandez, R.Ph.
Senior Compliance Staff Officer
Texas State Board of Pharmacy

SUBJECT: Abused/Diverted Prescription Drugs

Hydrocodone (Vicodin)

Benzodiazepines:

Diazepam (Valium)

Alprozolam (Xanax)

Codeine

Meperidine (Demerol)

Morphine

Butorphanol (Stadol)

Nalbuphine (Nubain)

Carisoprodol (Soma)

Hydrocodone, usually in combination with Benzodiazepines, are the drugs involved in the majority of Pharmacist's chemical dependency problems.

**1997 & 1998 DEATHS
RELATED TO
ALCOHOL & DRUGS**

*Source: Texas Department of Health
Bureau of Vital Statistics
Analysis by TCADA*

List of Alcohol- and Drug-Related Causes of Death for 1997/1998

The percentages of direct and indirect mortalities attributable to alcohol and drug abuse and ages (years) stated are referred from the following sources:

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, "Alcohol-Related Mortality and Years of Potential Life Lost - United States, 1987", *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report*, vol. 39, no. 11, March 23, 1990.

Rice, D., Kelman, S., Miller, L. and Dunmeyer, S., *The Economic Costs of Alcohol and Drug Abuse and Mental Illness: 1985*, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 1990.

Texas Department of Health, *Texas AIDS Surveillance Report*, December 1994.

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, *Hepatitis Surveillance*, no. 55, June 1994.

Australia Department of Human Services and Health, *The Quantification of Drug Caused Morbidity and Mortality in Australia 1995 - Part 2*, 1995.

Garriott, J., "Drug Use Among Homicide Victims", *The American Journal of Forensic Medicine and Pathology*, vol. 14, no. 3, 1993, pp. 234-237.

A. Direct and Indirect ALCOHOL Mortalities:

	<u>Percentage</u>	<u>Age*</u>
1. Alcoholic psychoses (291)	100%	>=10
2. Alcohol dependence syndrome (303)	100%	>=10
3. Alcohol abuse (305.0)	100%	>=10
4. Alcoholic polyneuropathy (357.5)	100%	>=15
5. Alcoholic cardiomyopathy (425.5)	100%	>=15
6. Alcoholic gastritis (535.3)	100%	>=15
7. Alcoholic fatty liver (571.0)	100%	>=15
8. Acute alcoholic hepatitis (571.1)	100%	>=15
9. Alcoholic cirrhosis of the liver (571.2)	100%	>=15
10. Alcoholic liver damage, unspecified (571.3)	100%	>=15
11. Excessive blood level of alcohol (790.3)	100%	>=15
12. Alcohol poisonings (E860.0-E860.1)	100%	>=15
13. Cancer of the lip, tongue, oral cavity, pharynx (140-149)	50%**	>=35
14. Cancer of the esophagus (150)	75%	>=35
15. Cancer of the stomach (151)	20%	>=35
16. Cancer of the liver and intrahepatic bile ducts (155)	15%	>=35
17. Cancer of the larynx (161)	50%**	>=35

18. Respiratory tuberculosis (011-012)	25%	>=35
19. Diabetes mellitus (250)	5%	>=35
20. Pneumonia and influenza (480-487)	5%	>=35
21. Diseases of esophagus, stomach and duodenum (530-537, excluding 535.3)	10%	>=35
22. Other cirrhosis of the liver (571.5-571.6)	50%	>=35
23. Acute pancreatitis (577.0)	42%	>=35
24. Chronic pancreatitis (577.1)	60%	>=35
25. Essential hypertension (401)	8%	>=35
26. Cerebrovascular disease (430-438)	7%	>=35
27. Motor vehicle accidents (E810-E825)	42%	>=0
28. Other road vehicle accidents (E826-E829)	20%	>=0
29. Water transport accidents (E830-E838)	20%	>=0
30. Air and space transport accidents (E840-E845)	16%	>=0
31. Accidental falls (E880-E888)	35%	>=15
32. Accidents caused by fires (E890-E899)	45%	>=0
33. Accidental drownings (E910)	38%	>=0
34. All other accidents (E867-E869, E900-E909, E911-E929)	25%	>=15
35. Suicides (E950.1-E950.3, E950.5-E959)	28%	>=15
36. Homicides (E960.0-E961, E962.1-E969)	46%	>=15

B. Direct and Indirect DRUG Mortalities:

	<u>Percentage</u>	<u>Age*</u>
1. Drug psychoses (292)	100%	>=10,<=64
2. Drug dependence (304)	100%	>=10,<=64
3. Nondependent abuse of drugs (305.1-305.9)	100%	>=10,<=64
4. Drug withdrawal syndrome in newborn (779.5)	100%	>= 0,<=64
5. Accidental poisoning by drugs, medicaments, and biologicals (E850-E859)	100%	>=10,<=64
6. Heroin, methadone, other opiates and related narcotics, and other drugs causing adverse effects in therapeutic use (E935.0-E935.2, E937-E940)	100%	>=10,<=64
7. Suicide and self-inflicted poisoning by drugs and medicinal substances (E950.0, E950.4)	100%	>=10,<=64
8. Homicidal poisoning by drugs and medicinal substances (E962.0)	100%	>=10,<=64
9. Injury undetermined whether accidentally or purposely inflicted from poisoning by drugs, medicaments, and other (E980)	100%	>=10,<=64
10. Human immunodeficiency virus infection (042-044)	19%***	>=10,<=64
11. Viral hepatitis B (070.2-070.3)	13%	>=10,<=64

12. Viral hepatitis non-A, non-B (070.4-070.5)	21%	>=10,<=64
13. Acute and subacute infective endocarditis (421)	14%	>=10,<=64
14. Homicides (E960.0-E961, E962.1-E969)	28%	>=15,<=64

* Deaths occurring outside the age range are not included in the calculations.

** The percentage is 40% for females.

*** The percentage is 32% for females.

Note: The number in the parenthesis is the ICD-9-CM (International Classification of Diseases, 9th version, Clinical Modification) code.

1997 TEXAS DEATHS RELATED TO ALCOHOL & DRUGS
By County of Residence
ADULT & YOUTH COMBINED

COUNTY OF RESIDENCE	ALCOHOL			DRUG		
	TOTAL ALCOHOL	DIRECT ALCOHOL	INDIRECT ALCOHOL	TOTAL DRUG	DIRECT DRUG	INDIRECT DRUG
OUT-OF-STATE*	186	27	159	34	25	9
ANDERSON	49	7	42	7	3	4
ANDREWS	11	1	10	1	.	1
ANGELINA	54	4	50	3	2	1
ARANSAS	27	12	15	6	5	1
ARCHER	13	4	9	4	3	1
ARMSTRONG	4	1	3	0	.	0
ATASCOSA	21	3	18	6	4	2
AUSTIN	15	3	12	1	.	1
BAILEY	9	1	8	3	2	1
BANDERA	17	1	16	2	2	0
BASTROP	34	6	28	7	5	2
BAYLOR	6	1	5	1	1	0
BEE	17	2	15	3	2	1
BELL	109	19	90	22	17	5
BEXAR	753	188	565	187	139	48
BLANCO	13	2	11	1	.	1
BORDEN	5	.	5	0	.	0
BOSQUE	15	.	15	4	3	1
BOWIE	66	13	53	5	2	3
BRAZORIA	93	6	87	12	9	3
BRAZOS	47	11	36	8	6	2
BREWSTER	10	1	9	3	3	0
BRISCOE	3	.	3	0	.	0
BROOKS	7	3	4	2	2	.
BROWN	55	14	41	8	6	2
BURLESON	17	1	16	3	3	.
BURNET	26	5	21	3	3	0
CALDWELL	19	5	14	1	1	0
CALHOUN	16	3	13	6	6	0
CALLAHAN	9	.	9	2	2	0
CAMERON	156	33	123	24	18	6
CAMP	14	3	11	2	1	1
CARSON	5	2	3	0	.	0
CASS	30	1	29	6	5	1
CASTRO	8	1	7	2	2	0
CHAMBERS	15	1	14	3	3	.
CHEROKEE	35	3	32	5	3	2
CHILDRESS	9	2	7	1	1	0
CLAY	8	2	6	0	.	0
COCHRAN	5	2	3	.	.	.
COKE	5	1	4	.	.	.
COLEMAN	8	1	7	3	3	.
COLLIN	112	21	91	30	27	3
COLLINGSWORTH	3	1	2	.	.	.
COLORADO	18	5	13	.	.	.

* Deaths of non-residents of Texas who died in Texas.

. Data Unavailable

Continued: 1997 Texas Deaths, Adult & Youth Combined

COUNTY OF RESIDENCE	ALCOHOL			DRUG		
	TOTAL ALCOHOL	DIRECT ALCOHOL	INDIRECT ALCOHOL	TOTAL DRUG	DIRECT DRUG	INDIRECT DRUG
COMAL	46	12	34	5	4	1
COMANCHE	13	4	9	2	2	
CONCHO	6	2	4	1	1	0
COOKE	27	4	23	2	1	1
CORYELL	27	6	21	6	5	1
COTTLE	2		2	1	1	
CRANE	4	1	3	1	1	
CROCKETT	2	1	1	2	2	
CROSBY	7	3	4	2	2	
CULBERSON	1		1	2	2	
DALLAM	8	2	6	1	1	0
DALLAS	1,025	185	840	299	191	108
DAWSON	9		9	1	1	
DEAF SMITH	16	4	12	0		0
DELTA	7	1	6			
DENTON	93	13	80	29	25	4
DE WITT	22	4	18	3	3	0
DICKENS	3		3			
DIMITT	4		4	1	1	
DONLEY	3		3	2	1	1
DUVAL	7	1	6	1	1	0
EASTLAND	17	2	15	1	1	
ECTOR	75	22	53	20	18	2
EDWARDS	1		1	1	1	
ELLIS	58	9	49	14	12	2
EL PASO	326	84	242	81	63	18
ERATH	17	1	16	2	2	0
FALLS	21	5	16	1		1
FANNIN	30	5	25	2	1	1
FAYETTE	17		17	2	2	
FISHER	3		3			
FLOYD	4		4	1	1	0
FOARD	1		1			
FORT BEND	89	19	70	26	21	5
FRANKLIN	8	1	7	2	2	
FREESTONE	16		16	2	1	1
FRIO	10	2	8	1	1	0
GAINES	7	1	6	0		0
GALVESTON	137	24	113	28	21	7
GARZA	3		3			
GILLESPIE	23	7	16	6	6	0
GLASSCOCK	1		1	1	1	
GOLIAD	5		5			
GONZALES	13	3	10	4	3	1
GRAY	18	2	16	4	4	0
GRAYSON	79	17	62	12	11	1
GREGG	77	14	63	7	5	2
GRIMES	14	1	13	2	2	0
GUADALUPE	47	7	40	5	4	1
HALE	20	2	18	3	3	0
HALL	4		4			
HAMILTON	9	2	7			
HANSFORD	7	3	4			

Continued: 1997 Texas Deaths, Adult & Youth Combined

COUNTY OF RESIDENCE	ALCOHOL			DRUG		
	TOTAL ALCOHOL	DIRECT ALCOHOL	INDIRECT ALCOHOL	TOTAL DRUG	DIRECT DRUG	INDIRECT DRUG
HARDEMAN	7	.	7	.	.	.
HARDIN	37	2	35	1	.	1
HARRIS	1,478	252	1,226	466	306	160
HARRISON	52	11	41	7	5	2
HARTLEY	2	.	2	.	.	.
HASKELL	9	1	8	1	1	.
HAYS	35	8	27	4	3	1
HEMPHILL	5	1	4	.	.	.
HENDERSON	64	16	48	20	17	3
HIDALGO	220	40	180	25	13	12
HILL	26	3	23	4	4	0
HOCKLEY	13	.	13	0	.	0
HOOD	26	5	21	6	5	1
HOPKINS	30	3	27	4	3	1
HOUSTON	22	2	20	2	.	2
HOWARD	20	2	18	8	7	1
HUDSPETH	4	2	2	.	.	.
HUNT	56	5	51	10	7	3
HUTCHINSON	19	3	16	2	2	.
IRION	0	.	0	.	.	.
JACK	7	1	6	0	.	0
JACKSON	11	.	11	3	3	0
JASPER	27	6	21	2	1	1
JEFF DAVIS	1	.	1	.	.	.
JEFFERSON	182	23	159	40	25	15
JIM HOGG	2	.	2	0	.	0
JIM WELLS	23	4	19	7	7	0
JOHNSON	62	10	52	12	11	1
JONES	12	.	12	.	.	.
KARNES	11	1	10	3	2	1
KAUFMAN	50	12	38	8	7	1
KENDALL	13	2	11	0	.	0
KENEDY	0	.	0	.	.	.
KENT	1	.	1	.	.	.
KERR	46	13	33	8	8	0
KIMBLE	3	.	3	.	.	.
KING	1	.	1	.	.	.
KINNEY	4	1	3	.	.	.
KLEBERG	14	2	12	0	.	0
KNOX	4	1	3	.	.	.
LAMAR	41	7	34	6	5	1
LAMB	12	3	9	.	.	.
LAMPASAS	13	3	10	1	1	.
LA SALLE	4	1	3	0	.	0
LAVACA	21	1	20	2	2	0
LEE	11	.	11	0	.	0
LEON	15	2	13	0	.	0
LIBERTY	51	9	42	11	9	2
LIMESTONE	26	6	20	7	6	1
LIPSCOMB	2	.	2	.	.	.
LIVE OAK	10	3	7	0	.	0
LLANO	15	2	13	0	.	0
LUBBOCK	122	25	97	37	32	5

Continued: 1997 Texas Deaths, Adult & Youth Combined

COUNTY OF RESIDENCE	ALCOHOL			DRUG		
	TOTAL ALCOHOL	DIRECT ALCOHOL	INDIRECT ALCOHOL	TOTAL DRUG	DIRECT DRUG	INDIRECT DRUG
LYNN	3	.	3	.	.	.
MC CULLOCH	9	3	6	.	.	.
MC LENNAN	120	24	96	24	17	7
MC MULLEN	0	.	0	.	.	.
MADISON	9	.	9	.	.	.
MARION	14	4	10	1	1	0
MARTIN	3	1	2	.	.	.
MASON	4	1	3	.	.	.
MATAGORDA	21	2	19	2	1	1
MAVERICK	24	6	18	4	2	2
MEDINA	28	9	19	1	.	1
MENARD	2	.	2	0	.	0
MIDLAND	50	10	40	11	10	1
MILAM	19	2	17	1	.	1
MILLS	7	1	6	2	2	.
MITCHELL	7	.	7	0	.	0
MONTAGUE	17	.	17	2	1	1
MONTGOMERY	136	17	119	28	24	4
MOORE	12	2	10	0	.	0
MORRIS	10	2	8	0	.	0
MOTLEY	1	.	1	0	.	0
NACOGDOCHES	39	5	34	2	2	0
NAVARRO	42	7	35	6	6	0
NEWTON	8	.	8	1	1	.
NOLAN	14	2	12	2	2	0
NUECES	218	89	129	65	57	8
OCHILTREE	7	2	5	1	1	0
OLDHAM	1	.	1	1	1	.
ORANGE	57	11	46	7	5	2
PALO PINTO	18	.	18	5	5	0
PANOLA	20	4	16	1	1	0
PARKER	39	4	35	8	7	1
PARMER	9	1	8	.	.	.
PECOS	7	1	6	1	1	0
POLK	30	5	25	7	5	2
POTTER	88	17	71	16	11	5
PRESIDIO	7	3	4	1	.	1
RAINS	4	1	3	.	.	.
RANDALL	40	6	34	6	5	1
REAGAN	3	.	3	.	.	.
REAL	4	.	4	.	.	.
RED RIVER	15	3	12	3	2	1
REEVES	10	3	7	1	1	.
REFUGIO	5	.	5	1	.	1
ROBERTS	0	.	0	.	.	.
ROBERTSON	10	1	9	1	1	.
ROCKWALL	12	1	11	2	2	0
RUNNELS	9	1	8	0	.	0
RUSK	43	7	36	4	4	0
SABINE	11	2	9	0	.	0
SAN AUGUSTINE	10	1	9	1	.	1
SAN JACINTO	14	2	12	3	3	.
SAN PATRICIO	34	11	23	11	10	1

Continued: 1997 Texas Deaths, Adult & Youth Combined

COUNTY OF RESIDENCE	ALCOHOL			DRUG		
	TOTAL ALCOHOL	DIRECT ALCOHOL	INDIRECT ALCOHOL	TOTAL DRUG	DIRECT DRUG	INDIRECT DRUG
SAN SABA	6	1	5	.	.	.
SCHLEICHER	1	.	1	0	.	0
SCURRY	8	1	7	2	2	0
SHACKELFORD	3	2	1	.	.	.
SHELBY	27	4	23	3	2	1
SHERMAN	2	.	2	.	.	.
SMITH	119	19	100	16	10	6
SOMERVELL	4	.	4	1	1	0
STARR	24	7	17	3	2	1
STEPHENS	8	1	7	1	1	0
STERLING	0	.	0	1	1	.
STONEWALL	0	.	0	1	1	.
SUTTON	2	.	2	1	1	.
SWISHER	6	2	4	0	.	0
TARRANT	661	138	523	212	167	45
TAYLOR	74	18	56	4	3	1
TERRELL	1	.	1	.	.	.
TERRY	8	.	8	0	.	0
THROCKMORTON	2	.	2	.	.	.
TITUS	24	2	22	7	5	2
TOM GREEN	55	5	50	11	11	0
TRAVIS	299	58	241	102	78	24
TRINITY	13	2	11	1	1	0
TYLER	17	2	15	1	1	0
UPSHUR	27	1	26	4	2	2
UPTON	2	.	2	.	.	.
UVALDE	12	.	12	0	.	0
VAL VERDE	22	5	17	5	3	2
VAN ZANDT	32	5	27	4	3	1
VICTORIA	50	12	38	12	10	2
WALKER	34	7	27	8	6	2
WALLER	18	1	17	3	2	1
WARD	9	2	7	1	1	.
WASHINGTON	15	2	13	2	1	1
WEBB	76	15	61	13	8	5
WHARTON	26	4	22	4	3	1
WHEELER	5	.	5	.	.	.
WICHITA	86	18	68	9	7	2
WILBARGER	11	3	8	0	.	0
WILLACY	7	.	7	0	.	0
WILLIAMSON	82	19	63	17	16	1
WILSON	17	1	16	1	1	0
WINKLER	5	1	4	0	.	0
WISE	30	5	25	3	3	0
WOOD	28	.	28	4	3	1
YOAKUM	5	1	4	1	1	0
YOUNG	18	5	13	2	2	0
ZAPATA	10	2	8	0	.	0
ZAVALA	9	2	7	1	1	0
Total❖**	10,907	2,040	8,867	2,423	1,793	630

❖ Total includes deaths of non-residents of Texas who died in Texas.

** Numbers may not add to totals due to rounding.

1997 TEXAS DEATHS RELATED TO ALCOHOL & DRUGS
By County of Residence
ADULT ONLY (18+)

COUNTY OF RESIDENCE	ALCOHOL			DRUG		
	TOTAL ALCOHOL	DIRECT ALCOHOL	INDIRECT ALCOHOL	TOTAL DRUG	DIRECT DRUG	INDIRECT DRUG
OUT-OF-STATE*	175	27	148	34	25	9
ANDERSON	47	7	40	7	3	4
ANDREWS	11	1	10	1		1
ANGELINA	53	4	49	3	2	1
ARANSAS	27	12	15	6	5	1
ARCHER	13	4	9	4	3	1
ARMSTRONG	4	1	3	0		0
ATASCOSA	21	3	18	6	4	2
AUSTIN	14	3	11	1		1
BAILEY	8	1	7	3	2	1
BANDERA	16	1	15	2	2	0
BASTROP	33	6	27	7	5	2
BAYLOR	6	1	5	1	1	0
BEE	17	2	15	3	2	1
BELL	104	19	85	22	17	5
BEXAR	729	188	541	184	138	46
BLANCO	13	2	11	1		1
BORDEN	4		4			
BOSQUE	14		14	4	3	1
BOWIE	63	13	50	5	2	3
BRAZORIA	90	6	84	12	9	3
BRAZOS	45	11	34	8	6	2
BREWSTER	10	1	9	3	3	0
BRISCOE	3		3	0		0
BROOKS	7	3	4	2	2	
BROWN	54	14	40	8	6	2
BURLESON	17	1	16	3	3	
BURNET	25	5	20	3	3	0
CALDWELL	18	5	13	1	1	0
CALHOUN	16	3	13	6	6	0
CALLAHAN	9		9	2	2	0
CAMERON	153	33	120	24	18	6
CAMP	14	3	11	2	1	1
CARSON	5	2	3	0		0
CASS	27	1	26	6	5	1
CASTRO	7	1	6	2	2	0
CHAMBERS	14	1	13	3	3	
CHEROKEE	33	3	30	5	3	2
CHILDRESS	9	2	7	1	1	0
CLAY	7	2	5	0		0
COCHRAN	5	2	3			
COKE	5	1	4			
COLEMAN	8	1	7	3	3	
COLLIN	110	21	89	28	25	3
COLLINGSWORTH	3	1	2			
COLORADO	18	5	13			

* Deaths of non-residents of Texas who died in Texas.

. Data Unavailable

Continued: 1997 Texas Deaths, Adult Only

COUNTY OF RESIDENCE	ALCOHOL			DRUG		
	TOTAL ALCOHOL	DIRECT ALCOHOL	INDIRECT ALCOHOL	TOTAL DRUG	DIRECT DRUG	INDIRECT DRUG
COMAL	44	12	32	5	4	1
COMANCHE	12	4	8	2	2	
CONCHO	6	2	4	1	1	0
COOKE	25	4	21	2	1	1
CORYELL	26	6	20	6	5	1
COTTLE	2		2	1	1	
CRANE	4	1	3	1	1	
CROCKETT	2	1	1	2	2	
CROSBY	7	3	4	2	2	
CULBERSON	0		0	2	2	
DALLAM	8	2	6	1	1	0
DALLAS	989	185	804	292	189	103
DAWSON	8		8	1	1	
DEAF SMITH	15	4	11	0		0
DELTA	7	1	6			
DENTON	88	13	75	28	25	3
DE WITT	20	4	16	3	3	0
DICKENS	3		3			
DIMITT	4		4	1	1	
DONLEY	3		3	2	1	1
DUVAL	7	1	6	1	1	0
EASTLAND	15	2	13	1	1	
ECTOR	73	22	51	19	18	1
EDWARDS	1		1	1	1	
ELLIS	55	9	46	13	11	2
EL PASO	313	84	229	79	62	17
ERATH	16	1	15	2	2	0
FALLS	20	5	15	1		1
FANNIN	29	5	24	2	1	1
FAYETTE	17		17	2	2	
FISHER	3		3			
FLOYD	4		4	1	1	0
FOARD	1		1			
FORT BEND	86	18	68	26	21	5
FRANKLIN	8	1	7	2	2	
FREESTONE	15		15	2	1	1
FRIO	9	2	7	1	1	0
GAINES	7	1	6	0		0
GALVESTON	133	24	109	28	21	7
GARZA	3		3			
GILLESPIE	23	7	16	6	6	0
GLASSCOCK	1		1	1	1	
GOLIAD	5		5			
GONZALES	12	3	9	4	3	1
GRAY	18	2	16	4	4	0
GRAYSON	77	17	60	12	11	1
GREGG	75	14	61	7	5	2
GRIMES	13	1	12	2	2	0
GUADALUPE	46	7	39	5	4	1
HALE	18	2	16	3	3	0
HALL	3		3			
HAMILTON	9	2	7			
HANSFORD	7	3	4			

Continued: 1997 Texas Deaths, Adult Only

COUNTY OF RESIDENCE	ALCOHOL			DRUG		
	TOTAL ALCOHOL	DIRECT ALCOHOL	INDIRECT ALCOHOL	TOTAL DRUG	DIRECT DRUG	INDIRECT DRUG
HARDEMAN	6	.	6	.	.	.
HARDIN	36	2	34	1	.	1
HARRIS	1,430	252	1,178	458	305	153
HARRISON	50	11	39	7	5	2
HARTLEY	2	.	2	.	.	.
HASKELL	8	1	7	1	1	.
HAYS	33	8	25	4	3	1
HEMPHILL	5	1	4	.	.	.
HENDERSON	62	16	46	20	17	3
HIDALGO	210	40	170	25	13	12
HILL	25	3	22	4	4	0
HOCKLEY	12	.	12	0	.	0
HOOD	25	5	20	6	5	1
HOPKINS	28	3	25	4	3	1
HOUSTON	19	2	17	1	.	1
HOWARD	20	2	18	8	7	1
HUDSPETH	4	2	2	.	.	.
HUNT	56	5	51	10	7	3
HUTCHINSON	19	3	16	2	2	.
IRION	0	.	0	.	.	.
JACK	7	1	6	0	.	0
JACKSON	10	.	10	3	3	0
JASPER	26	6	20	2	1	1
JEFF DAVIS	1	.	1	.	.	.
JEFFERSON	176	23	153	40	25	15
JIM HOGG	2	.	2	0	.	0
JIM WELLS	21	4	17	6	6	0
JOHNSON	61	10	51	12	11	1
JONES	12	.	12	.	.	.
KARNES	11	1	10	3	2	1
KAUFMAN	45	12	33	8	7	1
KENDALL	12	2	10	0	.	0
KENEDY	0	.	0	.	.	.
KENT	1	.	1	.	.	.
KERR	45	13	32	8	8	0
KIMBLE	2	.	2	.	.	.
KING	1	.	1	.	.	.
KINNEY	4	1	3	.	.	.
KLEBERG	13	2	11	0	.	0
KNOX	4	1	3	.	.	.
LAMAR	39	7	32	6	5	1
LAMB	12	3	9	.	.	.
LAMPASAS	12	3	9	1	1	.
LA SALLE	4	1	3	0	.	0
LAVACA	20	1	19	2	2	0
LEE	10	.	10	0	.	0
LEON	15	2	13	0	.	0
LIBERTY	50	9	41	11	9	2
LIMESTONE	26	6	20	7	6	1
LIPSCOMB	2	.	2	.	.	.
LIVE OAK	9	3	6	0	.	0
LLANO	15	2	13	0	.	0
LUBBOCK	117	25	92	36	32	4

Continued: 1997 Texas Deaths, Adult Only

COUNTY OF RESIDENCE	ALCOHOL			DRUG		
	TOTAL ALCOHOL	DIRECT ALCOHOL	INDIRECT ALCOHOL	TOTAL DRUG	DIRECT DRUG	INDIRECT DRUG
LYNN	3	.	3	.	.	.
MC CULLOCH	9	3	6	.	.	.
MC LENNAN	116	24	92	24	17	7
MC MULLEN	0	.	0	.	.	.
MADISON	8	.	8	.	.	.
MARION	14	4	10	1	1	0
MARTIN	3	1	2	.	.	.
MASON	4	1	3	.	.	.
MATAGORDA	20	2	18	2	1	1
MAVERICK	23	6	17	3	2	1
MEDINA	27	9	18	1	.	1
MENARD	2	.	2	0	.	0
MIDLAND	50	10	40	11	10	1
MILAM	18	2	16	1	.	1
MILLS	6	1	5	2	2	.
MITCHELL	7	.	7	0	.	0
MONTAGUE	16	.	16	2	1	1
MONTGOMERY	131	17	114	28	24	4
MOORE	12	2	10	0	.	0
MORRIS	10	2	8	0	.	0
MOTLEY	1	.	1	0	.	0
NACOGDOCHES	37	5	32	2	2	0
NAVARRO	41	7	34	6	6	0
NEWTON	8	.	8	1	1	.
NOLAN	13	2	11	2	2	0
NUECES	213	87	126	65	57	8
OCHILTREE	7	2	5	1	1	0
OLDHAM	1	.	1	1	1	.
ORANGE	53	11	42	7	5	2
PALO PINTO	17	.	17	5	5	0
PANOLA	17	3	14	1	1	0
PARKER	38	4	34	8	7	1
PARMER	8	1	7	.	.	.
PECOS	5	1	4	1	1	0
POLK	28	5	23	7	5	2
POTTER	86	17	69	16	11	5
PRESIDIO	7	3	4	1	.	1
RAINS	4	1	3	.	.	.
RANDALL	39	6	33	6	5	1
REAGAN	3	.	3	.	.	.
REAL	4	.	4	.	.	.
RED RIVER	14	3	11	3	2	1
REEVES	10	3	7	1	1	.
REFUGIO	4	.	4	0	.	0
ROBERTS	0	.	0	.	.	.
ROBERTSON	9	1	8	1	1	.
ROCKWALL	11	1	10	2	2	0
RUNNELS	9	1	8	0	.	0
RUSK	41	7	34	4	4	0
SABINE	10	2	8	0	.	0
SAN AUGUSTINE	10	1	9	1	.	1
SAN JACINTO	14	2	12	3	3	.
SAN PATRICIO	33	11	22	11	10	1

Continued: 1997 Texas Deaths, Adult Only

COUNTY OF RESIDENCE	ALCOHOL			DRUG		
	TOTAL ALCOHOL	DIRECT ALCOHOL	INDIRECT ALCOHOL	TOTAL DRUG	DIRECT DRUG	INDIRECT DRUG
SAN SABA	6	1	5	.	.	.
SCHLEICHER	1	.	1	0	.	0
SCURRY	7	1	6	2	2	0
SHACKELFORD	3	2	1	.	.	.
SHELBY	27	4	23	3	2	1
SHERMAN	2	.	2	.	.	.
SMITH	113	19	94	16	10	6
SOMERVELL	4	.	4	1	1	0
STARR	23	7	16	3	2	1
STEPHENS	8	1	7	1	1	0
STERLING	0	.	0	1	1	.
STONEWALL	0	.	0	1	1	.
SUTTON	2	.	2	1	1	.
SWISHER	6	2	4	0	.	0
TARRANT	641	138	503	209	166	43
TAYLOR	72	18	54	4	3	1
TERRELL	1	.	1	.	.	.
TERRY	8	.	8	0	.	0
THROCKMORTON	2	.	2	.	.	.
TITUS	23	2	21	7	5	2
TOM GREEN	54	5	49	10	10	0
TRAVIS	291	58	233	101	77	24
TRINITY	12	2	10	1	1	0
TYLER	16	2	14	1	1	0
UPSHUR	26	1	25	4	2	2
UPTON	2	.	2	.	.	.
UVALDE	12	.	12	0	.	0
VAL VERDE	21	5	16	4	2	2
VAN ZANDT	30	5	25	4	3	1
VICTORIA	48	12	36	12	10	2
WALKER	34	7	27	8	6	2
WALLER	17	1	16	3	2	1
WARD	7	1	6	1	1	.
WASHINGTON	15	2	13	2	1	1
WEBB	74	15	59	12	8	4
WHARTON	26	4	22	4	3	1
WHEELER	5	.	5	.	.	.
WICHITA	85	18	67	9	7	2
WILBARGER	11	3	8	0	.	0
WILLACY	7	.	7	0	.	0
WILLIAMSON	75	19	56	16	15	1
WILSON	17	1	16	1	1	0
WINKLER	5	1	4	0	.	0
WISE	27	5	22	3	3	0
WOOD	26	.	26	4	3	1
YOAKUM	5	1	4	1	1	0
YOUNG	18	5	13	2	2	0
ZAPATA	10	2	8	0	.	0
ZAVALA	8	2	6	1	1	0
Total❖**	10,527	2,035	8,492	2,385	1,779	606

❖ Total includes deaths of non-residents of Texas who died in Texas.

** Numbers may not add to totals due to rounding.

1997 TEXAS DEATHS RELATED TO ALCOHOL & DRUGS
By County of Residence
YOUTH ONLY (0-17)

COUNTY OF RESIDENCE	ALCOHOL			DRUG		
	TOTAL ALCOHOL	DIRECT ALCOHOL	INDIRECT ALCOHOL	TOTAL DRUG	DIRECT DRUG	INDIRECT DRUG
OUT-OF-STATE*	11	.	11	0	.	0
ANDERSON	2	.	2	.	.	.
ANDREWS	0	.	0	.	.	.
ANGELINA	2	.	2	.	.	.
ATASCOSA	1	.	1	.	.	.
AUSTIN	1	.	1	.	.	.
BAILEY	0	.	0	.	.	.
BANDERA	1	.	1	.	.	.
BASTROP	1	.	1	.	.	.
BELL	5	.	5	0	.	0
BEXAR	24	.	24	3	1	2
BORDEN	1	.	1	0	.	0
BOSQUE	1	.	1	.	.	.
BOWIE	2	.	2	.	.	.
BRAZORIA	3	.	3	0	.	0
BRAZOS	2	.	2	.	.	.
BREWSTER	1	.	1	.	.	.
BROOKS	0	.	0	.	.	.
BROWN	1	.	1	.	.	.
BURNET	1	.	1	.	.	.
CALDWELL	0	.	0	.	.	.
CALHOUN	0	.	0	.	.	.
CALLAHAN	0	.	0	.	.	.
CAMERON	4	.	4	0	.	0
CASS	3	.	3	.	.	.
CASTRO	0	.	0	.	.	.
CHAMBERS	1	.	1	.	.	.
CHEROKEE	2	.	2	.	.	.
CLAY	0	.	0	.	.	.
COCHRAN	0	.	0	.	.	.
COKE	0	.	0	.	.	.
COLLIN	2	.	2	2	2	.
COMAL	2	.	2	.	.	.
COMANCHE	0	.	0	.	.	.
COOKE	3	.	3	.	.	.
CORYELL	0	.	0	.	.	.
CROSBY	1	.	1	.	.	.
CULBERSON	0	.	0	.	.	.
DALLAM	0	.	0	.	.	.
DALLAS	36	.	36	8	2	6
DAWSON	0	.	0	.	.	.
DEAF SMITH	1	.	1	.	.	.
DENTON	5	.	5	1	.	1
DE WITT	2	.	2	.	.	.
DONLEY	0	.	0	.	.	.
EASTLAND	1	.	1	.	.	.

* Deaths of non-residents of Texas who died in Texas.

. Data Unavailable

Continued: 1997 Texas Deaths, Youth Only

COUNTY OF RESIDENCE	ALCOHOL			DRUG		
	TOTAL ALCOHOL	DIRECT ALCOHOL	INDIRECT ALCOHOL	TOTAL DRUG	DIRECT DRUG	INDIRECT DRUG
ECTOR	2	.	2	0	.	0
ELLIS	3	.	3	1	1	.
EL PASO	13	.	13	2	1	1
ERATH	0	.	0	.	.	.
FALLS	1	.	1	.	.	.
FANNIN	1	.	1	.	.	.
FORT BEND	3	1	2	.	.	.
FREESTONE	0	.	0	.	.	.
FRIO	1	.	1	.	.	.
GALVESTON	4	.	4	.	.	.
GILLESPIE	0	.	0	.	.	.
GONZALES	0	.	0	.	.	.
GRAYSON	2	.	2	.	.	.
GREGG	2	.	2	.	.	.
GRIMES	1	.	1	.	.	.
GUADALUPE	1	.	1	.	.	.
HALE	2	.	2	.	.	.
HALL	1	.	1	.	.	.
HARDEMAN	0	.	0	.	.	.
HARDIN	1	.	1	.	.	.
HARRIS	48	.	48	8	1	7
HARRISON	2	.	2	.	.	.
HASKELL	0	.	0	.	.	.
HAYS	2	.	2	.	.	.
HEMPHILL	0	.	0	.	.	.
HENDERSON	2	.	2	.	.	.
HIDALGO	10	.	10	0	.	0
HILL	1	.	1	.	.	.
HOCKLEY	1	.	1	.	.	.
HOOD	1	.	1	.	.	.
HOPKINS	2	.	2	.	.	.
HOUSTON	3	.	3	0	.	0
HUNT	1	.	1	.	.	.
JACKSON	0	.	0	.	.	.
JASPER	2	.	2	.	.	.
JEFFERSON	6	.	6	1	.	1
JIM WELLS	2	.	2	1	1	.
JOHNSON	2	.	2	.	.	.
KAUFMAN	5	.	5	.	.	.
KENDALL	1	.	1	.	.	.
KERR	1	.	1	.	.	.
KIMBLE	0	.	0	.	.	.
KLEBERG	1	.	1	.	.	.
LAMAR	2	.	2	.	.	.
LAMB	0	.	0	.	.	.
LAMPASAS	1	.	1	.	.	.
LAVACA	0	.	0	.	.	.
LEE	1	.	1	.	.	.
LEON	1	.	1	.	.	.
LIBERTY	2	.	2	.	.	.
LIMESTONE	0	.	0	.	.	.
LIVE OAK	0	.	0	.	.	.
LUBBOCK	4	.	4	0	.	0

Continued: 1997 Texas Deaths, Youth Only

COUNTY OF RESIDENCE	ALCOHOL			DRUG		
	TOTAL ALCOHOL	DIRECT ALCOHOL	INDIRECT ALCOHOL	TOTAL DRUG	DIRECT DRUG	INDIRECT DRUG
MC CULLOCH	0	.	0	.	.	.
MC LENNAN	4	.	4	0	.	0
MADISON	0	.	0	.	.	.
MATAGORDA	0	.	0	.	.	.
MAVERICK	1	.	1	0	.	0
MEDINA	0	.	0	.	.	.
MIDLAND	0	.	0	.	.	.
MILAM	0	.	0	.	.	.
MILLS	0	.	0	.	.	.
MONTAGUE	1	.	1	.	.	.
MONTGOMERY	6	.	6	.	.	.
MOORE	0	.	0	.	.	.
MORRIS	0	.	0	.	.	.
NACOGDOCHES	2	.	2	.	.	.
NAVARRO	1	.	1	.	.	.
NEWTON	0	.	0	.	.	.
NOLAN	0	.	0	.	.	.
NUECES	5	2	3	.	.	.
OLDHAM	0	.	0	.	.	.
ORANGE	4	.	4	.	.	.
PALO PINTO	0	.	0	.	.	.
PANOLA	3	1	2	.	.	.
PARKER	0	.	0	.	.	.
PARMER	1	.	1	.	.	.
PECOS	2	.	2	.	.	.
POLK	2	.	2	.	.	.
POTTER	3	.	3	0	.	0
RANDALL	1	.	1	.	.	.
RED RIVER	0	.	0	.	.	.
REFUGIO	0	.	0	0	.	0
ROBERTSON	1	.	1	.	.	.
ROCKWALL	0	.	0	.	.	.
RUSK	2	.	2	.	.	.
SABINE	1	.	1	.	.	.
SAN PATRICIO	2	.	2	.	.	.
SAN SABA	0	.	0	.	.	.
SCURRY	0	.	0	.	.	.
SHACKELFORD	0	.	0	.	.	.
SHELBY	0	.	0	.	.	.
SMITH	6	.	6	.	.	.
STARR	1	.	1	.	.	.
STEPHENS	0	.	0	.	.	.
SWISHER	0	.	0	.	.	.
TARRANT	19	.	19	3	1	2
TAYLOR	2	.	2	.	.	.
TITUS	1	.	1	.	.	.
TOM GREEN	1	.	1	1	1	.
TRAVIS	8	.	8	1	1	0
TRINITY	1	.	1	.	.	.
TYLER	1	.	1	.	.	.
UPSHUR	1	.	1	.	.	.
UVALDE	0	.	0	.	.	.
VAL VERDE	0	.	0	1	1	.

Continued: 1997 Texas Deaths, Youth Only

COUNTY OF RESIDENCE	ALCOHOL			DRUG		
	TOTAL ALCOHOL	DIRECT ALCOHOL	INDIRECT ALCOHOL	TOTAL DRUG	DIRECT DRUG	INDIRECT DRUG
VAN ZANDT	2	.	2	.	.	.
VICTORIA	2	.	2	.	.	.
WALKER	1	.	1	.	.	.
WALLER	0	.	0	.	.	.
WARD	1	1	0	.	.	.
WEBB	2	.	2	0	.	0
WHARTON	0	.	0	.	.	.
WICHITA	2	.	2	.	.	.
WILLIAMSON	6	.	6	1	1	.
WILSON	0	.	0	.	.	.
WISE	2	.	2	.	.	.
WOOD	2	.	2	.	.	.
YOAKUM	0	.	0	.	.	.
ZAVALA	0	.	0	.	.	.
Total❖**	380	5	375	37	14	23

❖ Total includes deaths of non-residents of Texas who died in Texas.

** Numbers may not add to totals due to rounding.

1998 TEXAS DEATHS RELATED TO ALCOHOL & DRUGS
By County of Residence
ADULT & YOUTH COMBINED

COUNTY OF RESIDENCE	ALCOHOL			DRUG		
	TOTAL ALCOHOL	DIRECT ALCOHOL	INDIRECT ALCOHOL	TOTAL DRUG	DIRECT DRUG	INDIRECT DRUG
OUT-OF-STATE*	204	28	176	33	24	9
ANDERSON	43	6	37	10	4	6
ANDREWS	11	1	10	4	4	
ANGELINA	58	6	52	6	3	3
ARANSAS	30	12	18	3	3	0
ARCHER	13	2	11	2	2	0
ARMSTRONG	3		3	1	1	0
ATASCOSA	21	2	19	6	6	0
AUSTIN	15	2	13	1	1	0
BAILEY	11	3	8	1	1	0
BANDERA	16	4	12	3	3	0
BASTROP	37	10	27	7	5	2
BAYLOR	7		7	1	1	
BEE	15	1	14	2	2	0
BELL	120	23	97	21	15	6
BEXAR	771	197	574	168	124	44
BLANCO	9	1	8	5	4	1
BORDEN	2		2	0		0
BOSQUE	20	4	16	2	1	1
BOWIE	60	6	54	12	9	3
BRAZORIA	115	20	95	24	21	3
BRAZOS	48	9	39	16	14	2
BREWSTER	10	1	9	3	3	0
BRISCOE	2	1	1	1	1	
BROOKS	17	7	10	2	2	0
BROWN	54	10	44	9	7	2
BURLESON	20	5	15	4	3	1
BURNET	25	4	21	1	1	0
CALDWELL	26	6	20	4	3	1
CALHOUN	12	3	9	2	2	
CALLAHAN	10		10	1	1	0
CAMERON	150	30	120	27	19	8
CAMP	10		10	3	3	
CARSON	5	2	3	1	1	0
CASS	35	5	30	3	2	1
CASTRO	6	2	4	3	3	0
CHAMBERS	16	3	13			
CHEROKEE	40	5	35	6	4	2
CHILDRESS	4		4	2	2	
CLAY	9	1	8	1	1	
COCHRAN	3	1	2			
COKE	7	1	6			
COLEMAN	10	2	8	0		0
COLLIN	118	27	91	27	23	4
COLLINGSWORTH	5		5	1	1	
COLORADO	19	4	15	2	1	1

* Deaths of non-residents of Texas who died in Texas.

. Data Unavailable

Continued: 1998 Texas Deaths, Adult & Youth Combined

COUNTY OF RESIDENCE	ALCOHOL			DRUG		
	TOTAL ALCOHOL	DIRECT ALCOHOL	INDIRECT ALCOHOL	TOTAL DRUG	DIRECT DRUG	INDIRECT DRUG
COMAL	43	8	35	7	6	1
COMANCHE	9	.	9	0	.	0
CONCHO	3	.	3	1	1	.
COOKE	21	5	16	7	6	1
CORYELL	25	5	20	6	4	2
COTTLE	2	.	2	1	1	0
CRANE	3	.	3	.	.	.
CROCKETT	5	2	3	1	1	.
CROSBY	5	.	5	2	2	0
CULBERSON	2	.	2	2	2	.
DALLAM	4	.	4	1	1	0
DALLAS	1,043	198	845	313	207	106
DAWSON	9	1	8	0	.	0
DEAF SMITH	12	1	11	3	3	0
DELTA	5	1	4	1	1	.
DENTON	115	17	98	27	24	3
DE WITT	19	4	15	1	1	0
DICKENS	2	.	2	2	2	.
DIMMIT	10	1	9	1	.	1
DONLEY	3	1	2	2	2	.
DUVAL	8	3	5	2	2	.
EASTLAND	15	1	14	0	.	0
ECTOR	66	14	52	11	10	1
EDWARDS	2	.	2	.	.	.
ELLIS	51	3	48	11	10	1
EL PASO	310	79	231	70	60	10
ERATH	18	1	17	3	2	1
FALLS	15	3	12	2	2	.
FANNIN	23	2	21	7	7	0
FAYETTE	17	2	15	0	.	0
FISHER	4	.	4	1	1	.
FLOYD	6	1	5	2	2	0
FOARD	5	1	4	.	.	.
FORT BEND	110	20	90	22	15	7
FRANKLIN	9	1	8	.	.	.
FREESTONE	16	.	16	1	.	1
FRIO	10	2	8	0	.	0
GAINES	7	.	7	.	.	.
GALVESTON	139	13	126	34	26	8
GARZA	4	1	3	0	.	0
GILLESPIE	19	3	16	3	3	.
GLASSCOCK	0	.	0	.	.	.
GOLIAD	5	1	4	1	1	.
GONZALES	12	.	12	.	.	.
GRAY	16	3	13	1	1	0
GRAYSON	75	14	61	14	12	2
GREGG	76	15	61	10	7	3
GRIMES	15	1	14	2	2	0
GUADALUPE	43	6	37	8	7	1
HALE	18	3	15	2	2	0
HALL	5	.	5	.	.	.
HAMILTON	10	1	9	2	2	0
HANSFORD	6	2	4	1	1	0

Continued: 1998 Texas Deaths, Adult & Youth Combined

COUNTY OF RESIDENCE	ALCOHOL			DRUG		
	TOTAL ALCOHOL	DIRECT ALCOHOL	INDIRECT ALCOHOL	TOTAL DRUG	DIRECT DRUG	INDIRECT DRUG
HARDEMAN	5	1	4	1	1	.
HARDIN	37	4	33	1	1	0
HARRIS	1,427	231	1,196	451	302	149
HARRISON	47	4	43	9	7	2
HARTLEY	3	1	2	.	.	.
HASKELL	7	3	4	2	2	.
HAYS	45	9	36	5	4	1
HEMPHILL	2	.	2	.	.	.
HENDERSON	55	11	44	20	18	2
HIDALGO	221	36	185	27	16	11
HILL	27	7	20	7	6	1
HOCKLEY	13	1	12	1	1	0
HOOD	33	9	24	4	3	1
HOPKINS	23	4	19	8	7	1
HOUSTON	22	1	21	3	2	1
HOWARD	27	10	17	5	4	1
HUDSPETH	1	.	1	.	.	.
HUNT	48	7	41	7	5	2
HUTCHINSON	19	7	12	3	3	0
IRION	2	.	2	.	.	.
JACK	6	.	6	1	1	.
JACKSON	11	1	10	1	1	0
JASPER	34	4	31	3	2	1
JEFF DAVIS	3	1	2	.	.	.
JEFFERSON	174	32	142	38	24	14
JIM HOGG	5	.	5	.	.	.
JIM WELLS	27	5	22	7	6	1
JOHNSON	64	8	56	16	14	2
JONES	13	1	12	2	2	.
KARNES	10	1	9	2	1	1
KAUFMAN	50	10	40	3	2	1
KENDALL	16	4	12	3	3	.
KENEDY	0	.	0	.	.	.
KENT	1	.	1	.	.	.
KERR	35	6	29	8	8	0
KIMBLE	6	2	4	.	.	.
KING	0	.	0	.	.	.
KINNEY	3	.	3	.	.	.
KLEBERG	18	6	12	4	3	1
KNOX	3	.	3	.	.	.
LAMAR	43	6	37	8	6	2
LAMB	15	5	10	2	2	0
LAMPASAS	11	1	10	0	.	0
LA SALLE	3	.	3	.	.	.
LAVACA	18	3	15	.	.	.
LEE	12	1	11	1	1	0
LEON	16	2	14	.	.	.
LIBERTY	46	3	43	13	11	2
LIMESTONE	24	3	21	1	1	0
LIPSCOMB	1	.	1	.	.	.
LIVE OAK	4	.	4	.	.	.
LLANO	14	.	14	1	1	.
LUBBOCK	148	36	112	28	24	4

Continued: 1998 Texas Deaths, Adult & Youth Combined

COUNTY OF RESIDENCE	ALCOHOL			DRUG		
	TOTAL ALCOHOL	DIRECT ALCOHOL	INDIRECT ALCOHOL	TOTAL DRUG	DIRECT DRUG	INDIRECT DRUG
LYNN	6	.	6	.	.	.
MC CULLOCH	12	2	10	1	1	0
MC LENNAN	127	26	101	22	17	5
MC MULLEN	1	.	1	.	.	.
MADISON	7	1	6	1	1	0
MARION	10	1	9	3	3	0
MARTIN	3	1	2	.	.	.
MASON	4	1	3	2	2	.
MATAGORDA	29	2	27	4	3	1
MAVERICK	20	2	18	2	1	1
MEDINA	25	7	18	1	1	0
MENARD	1	.	1	.	.	.
MIDLAND	65	15	50	8	7	1
MILAM	19	2	17	0	.	0
MILLS	4	.	4	1	1	.
MITCHELL	9	2	7	1	1	.
MONTAGUE	19	4	15	5	5	0
MONTGOMERY	124	22	102	35	30	5
MOORE	8	.	8	3	3	0
MORRIS	12	1	11	4	3	1
MOTLEY	2	.	2	.	.	.
NACOGDOCHES	42	9	33	6	5	1
NAVARRO	40	12	28	7	6	1
NEWTON	11	.	11	1	1	0
NOLAN	15	2	13	1	1	0
NUECES	211	90	121	44	36	8
OCHILTREE	8	1	7	0	.	0
OLDHAM	1	.	1	.	.	.
ORANGE	66	12	54	13	12	1
PALO PINTO	26	6	20	4	4	.
PANOLA	15	1	14	1	1	0
PARKER	43	7	36	14	13	1
PARMER	7	.	7	.	.	.
PECOS	8	2	6	2	1	1
POLK	34	2	32	5	4	1
POTTER	78	17	61	14	11	3
PRESIDIO	4	1	3	1	.	1
RAINS	7	.	7	1	1	0
RANDALL	37	2	35	6	4	2
REAGAN	2	1	1	1	1	0
REAL	4	1	3	2	2	.
RED RIVER	16	1	15	1	1	.
REEVES	9	2	7	2	2	0
REFUGIO	6	1	5	.	.	.
ROBERTS	1	.	1	1	1	.
ROBERTSON	12	.	12	.	.	.
ROCKWALL	12	1	11	2	2	0
RUNNELS	9	1	8	.	.	.
RUSK	31	4	27	6	5	1
SABINE	11	1	10	.	.	.
SAN AUGUSTINE	10	.	10	1	1	0
SAN JACINTO	14	2	12	4	3	1
SAN PATRICIO	53	23	30	3	3	0

Continued: 1998 Texas Deaths, Adult & Youth Combined

COUNTY OF RESIDENCE	ALCOHOL			DRUG		
	TOTAL ALCOHOL	DIRECT ALCOHOL	INDIRECT ALCOHOL	TOTAL DRUG	DIRECT DRUG	INDIRECT DRUG
SAN SABA	4	1	3	.	.	.
SCHLEICHER	1	.	1	.	.	.
SCURRY	15	3	12	0	.	0
SHACKELFORD	3	.	3	.	.	.
SHELBY	25	5	20	3	3	0
SHERMAN	2	1	1	1	1	0
SMITH	103	12	91	15	10	5
SOMERVELL	3	.	3	.	.	.
STARR	16	2	14	1	1	0
STEPHENS	8	1	7	2	2	.
STERLING	1	.	1	0	.	0
STONEWALL	1	.	1	.	.	.
SUTTON	4	1	3	1	1	.
SWISHER	6	3	3	.	.	.
TARRANT	637	115	522	207	169	38
TAYLOR	83	22	61	11	9	2
TERRELL	1	.	1	.	.	.
TERRY	4	.	4	.	.	.
THROCKMORTON	3	2	1	.	.	.
TITUS	19	4	15	2	1	1
TOM GREEN	63	12	51	11	9	2
TRAVIS	290	67	223	86	68	18
TRINITY	14	2	12	1	1	0
TYLER	15	2	13	2	2	.
UPSHUR	23	.	23	3	2	1
UPTON	2	.	2	2	2	.
UVALDE	17	1	16	3	2	1
VAL VERDE	29	5	24	5	4	1
VAN ZANDT	39	7	32	6	5	1
VICTORIA	42	8	34	15	13	2
WALKER	31	2	29	7	5	2
WALLER	17	3	14	3	2	1
WARD	7	3	4	.	.	.
WASHINGTON	20	4	16	3	3	0
WEBB	73	14	59	13	8	5
WHARTON	26	3	23	5	3	2
WHEELER	6	1	5	2	2	.
WICHITA	88	13	75	11	8	3
WILBARGER	9	1	8	2	2	0
WILLACY	13	3	10	1	1	0
WILLIAMSON	76	14	62	18	16	2
WILSON	13	.	13	2	1	1
WINKLER	5	1	4	0	.	0
WISE	28	5	23	5	5	0
WOOD	30	2	28	7	6	1
YOAKUM	3	.	3	1	1	0
YOUNG	16	1	15	2	2	0
ZAPATA	5	1	4	.	.	.
ZAVALA	6	.	6	.	.	.
Total**	10,910	2,022	8,888	2,425	1,835	590

❖ Total includes deaths of non-residents of Texas who died in Texas.

** Numbers may not add to totals due to rounding.

1998 TEXAS DEATHS RELATED TO ALCOHOL & DRUGS
By County of Residence
ADULT ONLY (18+)

COUNTY OF RESIDENCE	ALCOHOL			DRUG		
	TOTAL ALCOHOL	DIRECT ALCOHOL	INDIRECT ALCOHOL	TOTAL DRUG	DIRECT DRUG	INDIRECT DRUG
OUT-OF-STATE*	194	28	166	32	24	8
ANDERSON	42	6	36	10	4	6
ANDREWS	10	1	9	4	4	
ANGELINA	57	6	51	6	3	3
ARANSAS	30	12	18	3	3	0
ARCHER	13	2	11	2	2	0
ARMSTRONG	3		3	1	1	0
ATASCOSA	19	2	17	6	6	0
AUSTIN	15	2	13	1	1	0
BAILEY	11	3	8	1	1	0
BANDERA	16	4	12	3	3	0
BASTROP	36	10	26	7	5	2
BAYLOR	7		7	1	1	
BEE	15	1	14	2	2	0
BELL	114	23	91	21	15	6
BEXAR	757	197	560	166	124	42
BLANCO	8	1	7	4	4	0
BORDEN	2		2	0		0
BOSQUE	20	4	16	2	1	1
BOWIE	57	6	51	12	9	3
BRAZORIA	111	20	91	24	21	3
BRAZOS	44	9	35	16	14	2
BREWSTER	10	1	9	3	3	0
BRISCOE	2	1	1	1	1	
BROOKS	17	7	10	2	2	0
BROWN	52	10	42	9	7	2
BURLESON	19	5	14	4	3	1
BURNET	24	4	20	1	1	0
CALDWELL	24	6	18	4	3	1
CALHOUN	11	3	8	2	2	
CALLAHAN	9		9	1	1	0
CAMERON	145	30	115	27	19	8
CAMP	9		9	3	3	
CARSON	5	2	3	1	1	0
CASS	33	5	28	3	2	1
CASTRO	6	2	4	3	3	0
CHAMBERS	16	3	13			
CHEROKEE	37	5	32	6	4	2
CHILDRESS	4		4	2	2	
CLAY	9	1	8	1	1	
COCHRAN	3	1	2			
COKE	6	1	5			
COLEMAN	8	2	6	0		0
COLLIN	113	27	86	27	23	4
COLLINGSWORTH	4		4	1	1	
COLORADO	18	4	14	2	1	1

* Deaths of non-residents of Texas who died in Texas.

. Data Unavailable

Continued: 1998 Texas Deaths, Adult Only

COUNTY OF RESIDENCE	ALCOHOL			DRUG		
	TOTAL ALCOHOL	DIRECT ALCOHOL	INDIRECT ALCOHOL	TOTAL DRUG	DIRECT DRUG	INDIRECT DRUG
COMAL	41	8	33	7	6	1
COMANCHE	9	.	9	0	.	0
CONCHO	3	.	3	1	1	.
COOKE	20	5	15	7	6	1
CORYELL	24	5	19	6	4	2
COTTLE	2	.	2	1	1	0
CRANE	3	.	3	.	.	.
CROCKETT	5	2	3	1	1	.
CROSBY	5	.	5	2	2	0
CULBERSON	1	.	1	2	2	.
DALLAM	3	.	3	1	1	0
DALLAS	1,010	198	812	305	203	102
DAWSON	9	1	8	0	.	0
DEAF SMITH	11	1	10	3	3	0
DELTA	5	1	4	1	1	.
DENTON	111	17	94	24	21	3
DE WITT	19	4	15	1	1	0
DICKENS	2	.	2	2	2	.
DIMITT	9	1	8	1	.	1
DONLEY	3	1	2	2	2	.
DUVAL	8	3	5	2	2	.
EASTLAND	14	1	13	0	.	0
ECTOR	65	14	51	11	10	1
EDWARDS	2	.	2	.	.	.
ELLIS	51	3	48	11	10	1
EL PASO	304	79	225	70	60	10
ERATH	17	1	16	3	2	1
FALLS	15	3	12	2	2	.
FANNIN	23	2	21	7	7	0
FAYETTE	16	2	14	0	.	0
FISHER	3	.	3	1	1	.
FLOYD	6	1	5	2	2	0
FOARD	5	1	4	.	.	.
FORT BEND	106	20	86	21	15	6
FRANKLIN	8	1	7	.	.	.
FREESTONE	15	.	15	1	.	1
FRIO	10	2	8	0	.	0
GAINES	6	.	6	.	.	.
GALVESTON	137	13	124	33	25	8
GARZA	4	1	3	0	.	0
GILLESPIE	18	3	15	3	3	.
GLASSCOCK	0	.	0	.	.	.
GOLIAD	5	1	4	1	1	.
GONZALES	10	.	10	.	.	.
GRAY	16	3	13	1	1	0
GRAYSON	74	14	60	14	12	2
GREGG	74	15	59	10	7	3
GRIMES	14	1	13	2	2	0
GUADALUPE	41	6	35	8	7	1
HALE	18	3	15	2	2	0
HALL	5	.	5	.	.	.
HAMILTON	9	1	8	2	2	0
HANSFORD	6	2	4	1	1	0

Continued: 1998 Texas Deaths, Adult Only

COUNTY OF RESIDENCE	ALCOHOL			DRUG		
	TOTAL ALCOHOL	DIRECT ALCOHOL	INDIRECT ALCOHOL	TOTAL DRUG	DIRECT DRUG	INDIRECT DRUG
HARDEMAN	5	1	4	1	1	.
HARDIN	33	4	29	1	1	0
HARRIS	1,378	231	1,147	442	299	143
HARRISON	44	4	40	9	7	2
HARTLEY	3	1	2	.	.	.
HASKELL	6	3	3	2	2	.
HAYS	43	9	34	5	4	1
HEMPHILL	2	.	2	.	.	.
HENDERSON	54	11	43	20	18	2
HIDALGO	210	36	174	27	16	11
HILL	27	7	20	7	6	1
HOCKLEY	12	1	11	1	1	0
HOOD	33	9	24	4	3	1
HOPKINS	22	4	18	8	7	1
HOUSTON	21	1	20	3	2	1
HOWARD	27	10	17	5	4	1
HUDSPETH	1	.	1	.	.	.
HUNT	46	7	39	7	5	2
HUTCHINSON	19	7	12	3	3	0
IRION	2	.	2	.	.	.
JACK	6	.	6	1	1	.
JACKSON	11	1	10	1	1	0
JASPER	33	4	29	3	2	1
JEFF DAVIS	3	1	2	.	.	.
JEFFERSON	169	32	137	38	24	14
JIM HOGG	4	.	4	.	.	.
JIM WELLS	25	5	20	7	6	1
JOHNSON	63	8	55	16	14	2
JONES	12	1	11	2	2	.
KARNES	9	1	8	2	1	1
KAUFMAN	50	10	40	3	2	1
KENDALL	16	4	12	3	3	.
KENEDY	0	.	0	.	.	.
KENT	1	.	1	.	.	.
KERR	35	6	29	8	8	0
KIMBLE	6	2	4	.	.	.
KING	0	.	0	.	.	.
KINNEY	3	.	3	.	.	.
KLEBERG	17	6	11	4	3	1
KNOX	3	.	3	.	.	.
LAMAR	41	6	35	8	6	2
LAMB	15	5	10	2	2	0
LAMPASAS	10	1	9	0	.	0
LA SALLE	3	.	3	.	.	.
LAVACA	17	3	14	.	.	.
LEE	12	1	11	1	1	0
LEON	15	2	13	.	.	.
LIBERTY	40	3	37	13	11	2
LIMESTONE	24	3	21	1	1	0
LIPSCOMB	1	.	1	.	.	.
LIVE OAK	4	.	4	.	.	.
LLANO	13	.	13	1	1	.
LUBBOCK	145	35	110	28	24	4

Continued: 1998 Texas Deaths, Adult Only

COUNTY OF RESIDENCE	ALCOHOL			DRUG		
	TOTAL ALCOHOL	DIRECT ALCOHOL	INDIRECT ALCOHOL	TOTAL DRUG	DIRECT DRUG	INDIRECT DRUG
LYNN	6		6			
MC CULLOCH	12	2	10	1	1	0
MC LENNAN	122	26	96	21	17	4
MC MULLEN	1		1			
MADISON	7	1	6	1	1	0
MARION	10	1	9	3	3	0
MARTIN	3	1	2			
MASON	4	1	3	2	2	
MATAGORDA	28	2	26	4	3	1
MAVERICK	19	2	17	2	1	1
MEDINA	23	7	16	1	1	0
MENARD	1		1			
MIDLAND	62	15	47	8	7	1
MILAM	19	2	17	0		0
MILLS	4		4	1	1	
MITCHELL	9	2	7	1	1	
MONTAGUE	18	4	14	5	5	0
MONTGOMERY	119	22	97	35	30	5
MOORE	8		8	3	3	0
MORRIS	12	1	11	4	3	1
MOTLEY	2		2			
NACOGDOCHES	41	9	32	6	5	1
NAVARRO	40	12	28	7	6	1
NEWTON	11		11	1	1	0
NOLAN	14	2	12	1	1	0
NUECES	208	90	118	42	35	7
OCHILTREE	8	1	7	0		0
OLDHAM	1		1			
ORANGE	64	12	52	13	12	1
PALO PINTO	26	6	20	4	4	
PANOLA	15	1	14	1	1	0
PARKER	39	7	32	14	13	1
PARMER	7		7			
PECOS	8	2	6	2	1	1
POLK	34	2	32	5	4	1
POTTER	76	17	59	14	11	3
PRESIDIO	4	1	3	1		1
RAINS	7		7	1	1	0
RANDALL	34	2	32	5	4	1
REAGAN	2	1	1	1	1	0
REAL	4	1	3	2	2	
RED RIVER	14		14	1	1	
REEVES	9	2	7	2	2	0
REFUGIO	6	1	5			
ROBERTS	1		1	1	1	
ROBERTSON	10		10			
ROCKWALL	12	1	11	2	2	0
RUNNELS	9	1	8			
RUSK	30	4	26	6	5	1
SABINE	9	1	8			
SAN AUGUSTINE	10		10	1	1	0
SAN JACINTO	14	2	12	4	3	1
SAN PATRICIO	51	23	28	3	3	

Continued: 1998 Texas Deaths, Adult Only

COUNTY OF RESIDENCE	ALCOHOL			DRUG		
	TOTAL ALCOHOL	DIRECT ALCOHOL	INDIRECT ALCOHOL	TOTAL DRUG	DIRECT DRUG	INDIRECT DRUG
SAN SABA	4	1	3	.	.	.
SCHLEICHER	1	.	1	.	.	.
SCURRY	15	3	12	0	.	0
SHACKELFORD	3	.	3	.	.	.
SHELBY	24	5	19	3	3	0
SHERMAN	2	1	1	1	1	0
SMITH	97	12	85	15	10	5
SOMERVELL	3	.	3	.	.	.
STARR	13	2	11	1	1	0
STEPHENS	8	1	7	2	2	.
STERLING	1	.	1	0	.	0
STONEWALL	1	.	1	.	.	.
SUTTON	4	1	3	1	1	.
SWISHER	6	3	3	.	.	.
TARRANT	622	115	507	204	167	37
TAYLOR	79	22	57	11	9	2
TERRELL	1	.	1	.	.	.
TERRY	4	.	4	.	.	.
THROCKMORTON	3	2	1	.	.	.
TITUS	19	4	15	2	1	1
TOM GREEN	63	12	51	11	9	2
TRAVIS	279	67	212	85	68	17
TRINITY	14	2	12	1	1	0
TYLER	15	2	13	2	2	.
UPSHUR	22	.	22	3	2	1
UPTON	2	.	2	2	2	.
UVALDE	15	1	14	3	2	1
VAL VERDE	29	5	24	5	4	1
VAN ZANDT	37	7	30	6	5	1
VICTORIA	40	8	32	15	13	2
WALKER	31	2	29	7	5	2
WALLER	17	3	14	3	2	1
WARD	7	3	3	.	.	.
WASHINGTON	19	4	15	3	3	0
WEBB	70	13	57	10	6	4
WHARTON	24	2	22	5	3	2
WHEELER	6	1	5	2	2	.
WICHITA	86	13	73	11	8	3
WILBARGER	9	1	8	2	2	0
WILLACY	13	3	10	1	1	0
WILLIAMSON	74	14	60	18	16	2
WILSON	13	.	13	2	1	1
WINKLER	5	1	4	0	.	0
WISE	27	5	22	5	5	0
WOOD	29	2	27	7	6	1
YOAKUM	3	.	3	1	1	0
YOUNG	16	1	15	2	2	0
ZAPATA	5	1	4	.	.	.
ZAVALA	6	.	6	.	.	.
Total❖**	10,547	2,018	8,529	2,388	1,819	569

❖ Total includes deaths of non-residents of Texas who died in Texas.

** Numbers may not add to totals due to rounding.

1998 TEXAS DEATHS RELATED TO ALCOHOL & DRUGS
By County of Residence
YOUTH ONLY (0-17)

COUNTY OF RESIDENCE	ALCOHOL			DRUG		
	TOTAL ALCOHOL	DIRECT ALCOHOL	INDIRECT ALCOHOL	TOTAL DRUG	DIRECT DRUG	INDIRECT DRUG
OUT-OF-STATE*	11	.	11	1	.	1
ANDERSON	1	.	1	.	.	.
ANDREWS	1	.	1	.	.	.
ANGELINA	1	.	1	.	.	.
ATASCOSA	2	.	2	.	.	.
BANDERA	1	.	1	.	.	.
BASTROP	1	.	1	.	.	.
BEE	0	.	0	.	.	.
BELL	6	.	6	.	.	.
BEXAR	14	.	14	2	.	2
BLANCO	0	.	0	0	.	0
BORDEN	0	.	0	.	.	.
BOSQUE	0	.	0	.	.	.
BOWIE	3	.	3	0	.	0
BRAZORIA	4	.	4	.	.	.
BRAZOS	4	.	4	.	.	.
BROOKS	0	.	0	.	.	.
BROWN	2	.	2	.	.	.
BURLESON	0	.	0	.	.	.
BURNET	0	.	0	.	.	.
CALDWELL	2	.	2	.	.	.
CALHOUN	1	.	1	.	.	.
CALLAHAN	1	.	1	.	.	.
CAMERON	5	.	5	.	.	.
CAMP	1	.	1	.	.	.
CASS	3	.	3	.	.	.
CASTRO	0	.	0	.	.	.
CHAMBERS	0	.	0	.	.	.
CHEROKEE	2	.	2	.	.	.
COKE	0	.	0	.	.	.
COLEMAN	1	.	1	.	.	.
COLLIN	5	.	5	0	.	0
COLLINGSWORTH	1	.	1	.	.	.
COLORADO	1	.	1	.	.	.
COMAL	2	.	2	.	.	.
COOKE	1	.	1	.	.	.
CORYELL	0	.	0	.	.	.
COTTLE	0	.	0	.	.	.
CULBERSON	0	.	0	.	.	.
DALLAM	0	.	0	.	.	.
DALLAS	33	.	33	8	4	4
DAWSON	0	.	0	.	.	.
DEAF SMITH	1	.	1	.	.	.
DENTON	4	.	4	3	3	.
DICKENS	0	.	0	.	.	.
DIMMIT	0	.	0	.	.	.

* Deaths of non-residents of Texas who died in Texas.

. Data Unavailable

Continued: 1998 Texas Deaths, Youth Only

COUNTY OF RESIDENCE	ALCOHOL			DRUG		
	TOTAL ALCOHOL	DIRECT ALCOHOL	INDIRECT ALCOHOL	TOTAL DRUG	DIRECT DRUG	INDIRECT DRUG
EASTLAND	0	.	0	.	.	.
ECTOR	1	.	1	.	.	.
ELLIS	0	.	0	.	.	.
EL PASO	6	.	6	0	.	0
ERATH	1	.	1	.	.	.
FAYETTE	1	.	1	0	.	0
FISHER	0	.	0	.	.	.
FORT BEND	4	.	4	1	.	1
FRANKLIN	1	.	1	.	.	.
FREESTONE	1	.	1	.	.	.
GAINES	0	.	0	.	.	.
GALVESTON	3	.	3	1	1	0
GARZA	0	.	0	.	.	.
GILLESPIE	1	.	1	.	.	.
GONZALES	2	.	2	.	.	.
GRAY	0	.	0	.	.	.
GRAYSON	1	.	1	.	.	.
GREGG	2	.	2	.	.	.
GRIMES	1	.	1	.	.	.
GUADALUPE	2	.	2	.	.	.
HALE	1	.	1	.	.	.
HAMILTON	0	.	0	.	.	.
HANSFORD	0	.	0	.	.	.
HARDIN	4	.	4	.	.	.
HARRIS	49	.	49	9	3	6
HARRISON	2	.	2	.	.	.
HASKELL	0	.	0	.	.	.
HAYS	2	.	2	.	.	.
HENDERSON	1	.	1	.	.	.
HIDALGO	11	.	11	.	.	.
HILL	0	.	0	.	.	.
HOCKLEY	0	.	0	.	.	.
HOOD	0	.	0	.	.	.
HOPKINS	1	.	1	.	.	.
HOUSTON	1	.	1	0	.	0
HOWARD	0	.	0	.	.	.
HUNT	2	.	2	.	.	.
HUTCHINSON	0	.	0	.	.	.
JASPER	2	.	2	.	.	.
JEFFERSON	4	.	4	.	.	.
JIM HOGG	1	.	1	.	.	.
JIM WELLS	1	.	1	.	.	.
JOHNSON	1	.	1	.	.	.
JONES	1	.	1	.	.	.
KARNES	1	.	1	.	.	.
KAUFMAN	1	.	1	.	.	.
KENDALL	0	.	0	.	.	.
KLEBERG	1	.	1	.	.	.
KNOX	0	.	0	.	.	.
LAMAR	1	.	1	.	.	.
LAMB	1	.	1	.	.	.
LAMPASAS	1	.	1	.	.	.
LA SALLE	0	.	0	.	.	.

Continued: 1998 Texas Deaths, Youth Only

COUNTY OF RESIDENCE	ALCOHOL			DRUG		
	TOTAL ALCOHOL	DIRECT ALCOHOL	INDIRECT ALCOHOL	TOTAL DRUG	DIRECT DRUG	INDIRECT DRUG
LAVACA	1	.	1	.	.	.
LEE	0	.	0	.	.	.
LEON	0	.	0	.	.	.
LIBERTY	6	.	6	.	.	.
LLANO	1	.	1	.	.	.
LUBBOCK	4	1	3	0	.	0
MC CULLOCH	0	.	0	.	.	.
MC LENNAN	5	.	5	1	.	1
MARTIN	0	.	0	.	.	.
MATAGORDA	0	.	0	.	.	.
MAVERICK	0	.	0	.	.	.
MEDINA	2	.	2	.	.	.
MIDLAND	3	.	3	.	.	.
MILAM	1	.	1	.	.	.
MONTAGUE	1	.	1	.	.	.
MONTGOMERY	6	.	6	.	.	.
MORRIS	0	.	0	.	.	.
NACOGDOCHES	0	.	0	.	.	.
NOLAN	1	.	1	.	.	.
NUECES	3	.	3	2	1	1
OCHILTREE	1	.	1	.	.	.
ORANGE	1	.	1	.	.	.
PARKER	3	.	3	.	.	.
PECOS	0	.	0	.	.	.
POLK	1	.	1	.	.	.
POTTER	2	.	2	0	.	0
RANDALL	3	.	3	1	.	1
RED RIVER	2	1	1	.	.	.
ROBERTSON	1	.	1	.	.	.
RUNNELS	0	.	0	.	.	.
RUSK	1	.	1	.	.	.
SABINE	2	.	2	.	.	.
SAN AUGUSTINE	1	.	1	.	.	.
SAN JACINTO	0	.	0	.	.	.
SAN PATRICIO	2	.	2	0	.	0
SCURRY	0	.	0	.	.	.
SHACKELFORD	0	.	0	.	.	.
SHELBY	1	.	1	.	.	.
SMITH	6	.	6	0	.	0
STARR	2	.	2	.	.	.
SUTTON	0	.	0	.	.	.
TARRANT	15	.	15	3	2	1
TAYLOR	4	.	4	.	.	.
TITUS	0	.	0	0	.	0
TOM GREEN	1	.	1	.	.	.
TRAVIS	11	.	11	1	.	1
TRINITY	0	.	0	.	.	.
UPSHUR	0	.	0	.	.	.
UVALDE	2	.	2	.	.	.
VAN ZANDT	2	.	2	.	.	.
VICTORIA	3	.	3	.	.	.
WALKER	1	.	1	.	.	.
WARD	0	.	0	.	.	.

Continued: 1998 Texas Deaths, Youth Only

COUNTY OF RESIDENCE	ALCOHOL			DRUG		
	TOTAL ALCOHOL	DIRECT ALCOHOL	INDIRECT ALCOHOL	TOTAL DRUG	DIRECT DRUG	INDIRECT DRUG
WASHINGTON	1	.	1	.	.	.
WEBB	3	1	2	2	2	0
WHARTON	2	1	1	0	.	0
WICHITA	2	.	2	.	.	.
WILLACY	0	.	0	.	.	.
WILLIAMSON	2	.	2	0	.	0
WINKLER	0	.	0	.	.	.
WISE	1	.	1	.	.	.
WOOD	1	.	1	.	.	.
ZAVALA	0	.	0	.	.	.
Total ❖**	363	4	359	37	16	21

❖ Total includes deaths of non-residents of Texas who died in Texas.

** Numbers may not add to totals due to rounding.

Overdose Deaths in Travis County

Rod McCutcheon, B.S., DABFT

Chief Toxicologist

Travis County Medical Examiner's Office

512-473-9861

INTRODUCTION

Area Description

Travis County is located in the central area of Texas. The largest city in the County is Austin, the site of the State Capitol. The estimated population at the end of 1998 was 660,000. The population of the Metropolitan Statistical Area was estimated to be 1.1 million in 1998.

Data Sources and Time Periods

- All data pertaining to deaths due to overdose is from the Travis County Medical Examiner's Office (TCME). The data is for calendar year

1998. Information about trends for 1999 is included.

- General information concerning the types of contraband submitted to the Austin Department of Public Safety Crime Laboratory in 1998 will be presented. The source was Joel Budge, Supervisor, Drug Section at the DPS Headquarters Laboratory in Austin.

OVERDOSE DEATHS IN TRAVIS COUNTY

- There were 54 overdose deaths in Travis County during 1998. This is down from a total of 71 overdose deaths in 1997.
- The most frequent drug encountered was heroin at 39 percent. Cocaine was second at 17 percent. These percentages are essentially the same as in 1997.
- Mixed drug toxicity caused 13 percent of the deaths. These are cases involving two or more drugs that probably would not have caused deaths except in combination.
- Other opiates accounted for 11 percent of the deaths. This category includes morphine, hydrocodone, hydromorphone, fentanyl, and methadone.
- One death was due to inhalation of paint.
- The remaining deaths were attributed to various other drugs including two ethanol poisonings.
- Males accounted for 81 percent of the heroin deaths and 89 percent of the cocaine deaths.
- Cocaine or cocaine metabolite was found in 48 percent of the heroin deaths.
- Alcohol was detected in 46 percent of all overdose cases.
- Sertraline (Zoloft) was detected in four of the heroin overdoses. This new antidepressant may be taking the place of the benzodiazepines to help moderate the negative effects experienced when coming down from a heroin high.
- The average age of heroin overdose decedents was 33.5 years. The youngest was 20 and the oldest was 53 years of age.
- The racial distribution of heroin deaths was 81 percent white and 19 percent Hispanic.

Trends for 1999

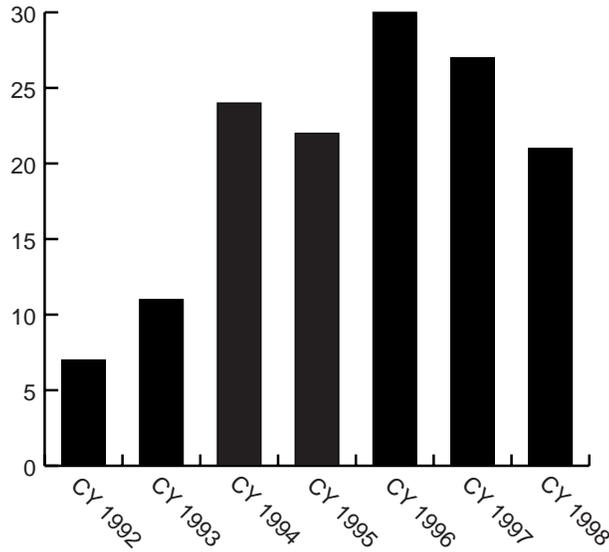
- Increase in cocaine overdose/related deaths.
- Death due to ingestion of 1,4-butanediol, a chemical precursor to GHB, that was sold by under the name Thunder Nectar.

Drug Seizures in the Central Texas Area

- Cocaine is number one. Average purity is 85%.
- Steady submissions of marijuana, methamphetamine, and heroin.
- Valium from Mexico is the most often seen prescription drug. We are also seeing some Mexican hydrocodone.

- LSD is steady. Mostly white paper. Some sugar cubes and window panes.
- Sexual assault cases with residue in glasses and cans.
- Several small methamphetamine labs using diverted ephedrine and pseudoephedrine.

**Exhibit 1
Travis County, Texas
Heroin Deaths Per Year
CY1992-CY1998**



**Exhibit 2
Travis County, Texas
Heroin Deaths by Age**

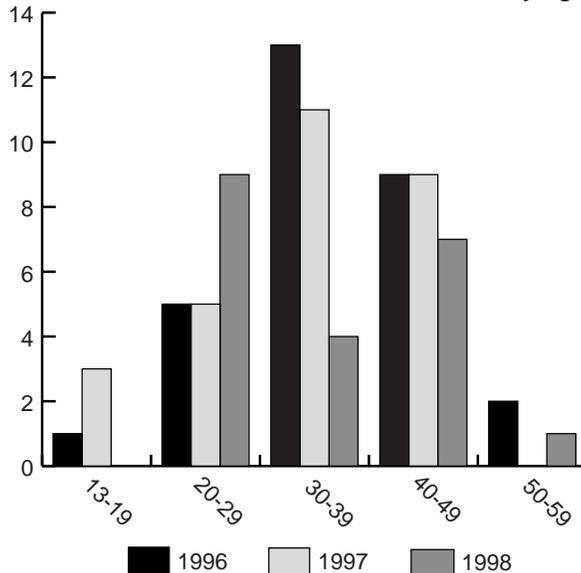


Exhibit 3
Travis County, Texas
Heroin Deaths by Month and Year

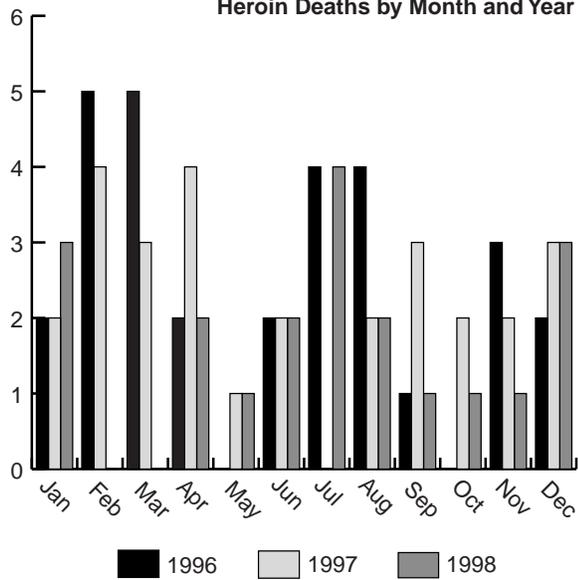


Exhibit 4
Travis County, Texas
Heroin Deaths by Ethnicity and Year

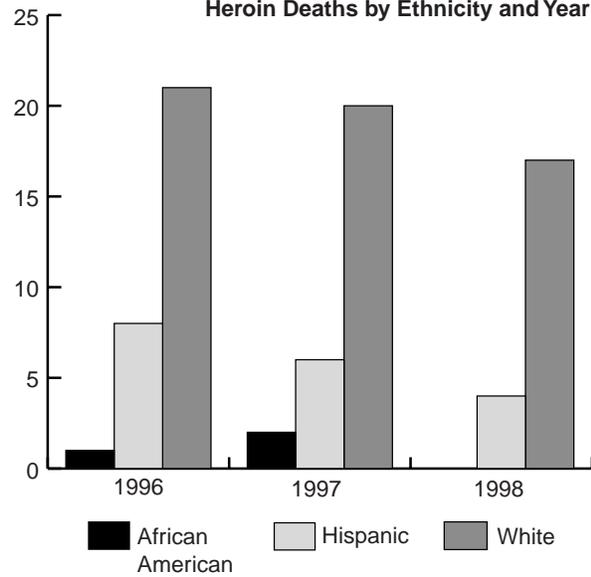
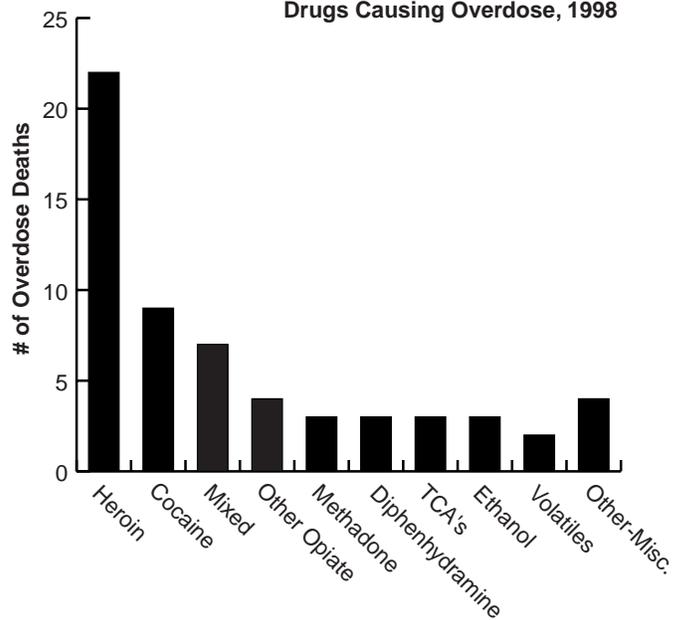


Exhibit 5
Travis County, Texas
Drugs Causing Overdose, 1998



***1998 Texas Population
Projections***

By County

*Source: Texas Health & Human Services
Commission and the
Texas State Data Center*

1998 Texas Population Projections By County

County Code	County Name	HHSC* Region	Total	Male	Female	Anglo	African American	Hispanic	Other
001	ANDERSON	4	51,560	30,195	21,365	34,220	11,907	5,097	336
002	ANDREWS	9	15,393	7,630	7,763	8,909	287	5,947	250
003	ANGELINA	5	73,801	35,902	37,899	52,735	11,787	8,675	604
004	ARANSAS	11	19,459	9,557	9,902	13,876	326	4,401	856
005	ARCHER	2	8,290	4,116	4,174	8,022	11	221	36
006	ARMSTRONG	1	1,984	952	1,032	1,901	0	68	15
007	ATASCOSA	8	36,181	17,769	18,412	15,786	115	20,104	176
008	AUSTIN	6	20,659	10,102	10,557	15,005	2,938	2,635	81
009	BAILEY	1	7,414	3,699	3,715	3,921	128	3,345	20
010	BANDERA	8	13,542	6,654	6,888	12,039	29	1,380	94
011	BASTROP	7	51,570	26,115	25,455	36,114	4,921	10,207	328
012	BAYLOR	2	4,159	1,979	2,180	3,526	215	398	20
013	BEE	11	29,164	15,635	13,529	10,975	1,826	15,989	374
014	BELL	7	209,537	104,888	104,649	128,544	39,711	32,749	8,533
015	BEXAR	8	1,342,480	652,076	690,404	508,438	90,440	715,782	27,820
016	BLANCO	7	7,111	3,392	3,719	5,922	59	1,094	36
017	BORDEN	9	814	413	401	666	0	138	10
018	BOSQUE	7	16,029	7,867	8,162	13,755	335	1,882	57
019	BOWIE	4	84,555	40,723	43,832	63,034	18,979	1,711	831
020	BRAZORIA	6	218,281	111,940	106,341	147,555	18,442	48,075	4,209
021	BRAZOS	7	121,418	62,578	58,840	79,964	15,729	19,905	5,820
022	BREWSTER	10	10,744	5,426	5,318	5,640	124	4,905	75
023	BRISCOE	1	1,919	953	966	1,419	71	425	4
024	BROOKS	11	8,873	4,320	4,553	778	2	8,057	36
025	BROWN	2	34,162	16,810	17,352	27,110	1,814	5,007	231
026	BURLESON	7	15,143	7,441	7,702	10,515	2,608	1,959	61
027	BURNET	7	27,322	12,999	14,323	23,203	440	3,501	178
028	CALDWELL	7	31,480	15,601	15,879	15,504	3,172	12,598	206
029	CALHOUN	8	20,008	9,857	10,151	10,642	605	7,987	774
030	CALLAHAN	2	11,923	5,762	6,161	11,277	2	570	74
031	CAMERON	11	320,037	154,263	165,774	42,694	611	274,957	1,775
032	CAMP	4	10,633	5,142	5,491	7,398	2,569	631	35
033	CARSON	1	6,458	3,132	3,326	5,940	11	449	58
034	CASS	4	29,921	14,365	15,556	23,082	6,275	433	131
035	CASTRO	1	9,523	4,719	4,804	4,262	294	4,921	46
036	CHAMBERS	6	20,802	10,388	10,414	16,367	2,790	1,460	185
037	CHEROKEE	4	43,562	21,795	21,767	31,940	7,597	3,704	321
038	CHILDRESS	1	6,890	3,881	3,009	4,570	830	1,440	50
039	CLAY	2	9,981	4,843	5,138	9,562	28	283	108
040	COCHRAN	1	4,777	2,395	2,382	2,219	265	2,279	14
041	COKE	9	3,424	1,600	1,824	2,892	4	511	17
042	COLEMAN	2	9,285	4,412	4,873	7,627	263	1,360	35
043	COLLIN	3	393,638	195,313	198,325	333,113	16,275	31,017	13,233
044	COLLINGSWORTH	1	3,413	1,665	1,748	2,463	232	685	33

County Code	County Name	HHSC* Region	Total	Male	Female	Anglo	African American	Hispanic	Other
045	COLORADO	6	18,198	8,721	9,477	11,498	3,233	3,419	48
046	COMAL	8	71,060	34,867	36,193	54,192	455	16,085	328
047	COMANCHE	2	13,209	6,526	6,683	10,342	10	2,805	52
048	CONCHO	9	3,272	1,842	1,430	1,726	14	1,523	9
049	COOKE	3	32,255	15,772	16,483	28,738	1,306	1,839	372
050	CORYELL	7	75,462	40,281	35,181	46,412	17,724	8,887	2,439
051	COTTLE	2	2,147	1,060	1,087	1,481	218	440	8
052	CRANE	9	5,077	2,535	2,542	2,860	138	2,055	24
053	CROCKETT	9	4,289	2,191	2,098	1,962	28	2,291	8
054	CROSBY	1	7,591	3,696	3,895	3,541	302	3,725	23
055	CULBERSON	10	4,031	2,048	1,983	968	2	3,027	34
056	DALLAM	1	5,489	2,670	2,819	3,975	117	1,350	47
057	DALLAS	3	2,136,125	1,056,490	1,079,635	1,133,965	412,777	492,380	97,003
058	DAWSON	9	15,786	8,304	7,482	7,022	1,162	7,543	59
059	DEAFSMITH	1	20,055	10,010	10,045	8,544	314	11,101	96
060	DELTA	4	4,843	2,316	2,527	4,293	430	77	43
061	DENTON	3	384,554	190,963	193,591	321,416	18,680	31,935	12,523
062	DEWITT	8	20,298	10,318	9,980	11,971	2,657	5,619	51
063	DICKENS	1	2,475	1,182	1,293	1,750	123	586	16
064	DIMITT	8	11,163	5,457	5,706	1,597	52	9,476	38
065	DONLEY	1	3,542	1,693	1,849	3,216	149	163	14
066	DUVAL	11	14,524	7,373	7,151	1,774	139	12,570	41
067	EASTLAND	2	17,625	8,513	9,112	15,278	427	1,836	84
068	ECTOR	9	127,184	61,490	65,694	66,868	5,862	52,408	2,046
069	EDWARDS	8	2,476	1,262	1,214	1,039	0	1,429	8
070	ELLIS	3	114,458	57,176	57,282	85,075	10,353	18,235	795
071	ELPASO	10	735,294	357,928	377,366	140,503	23,599	559,542	11,650
072	ERATH	3	30,544	15,152	15,392	26,641	237	3,437	229
073	FALLS	7	18,777	9,801	8,976	10,764	5,321	2,616	76
074	FANNIN	3	25,840	12,930	12,910	22,649	2,215	738	238
075	FAYETTE	7	20,332	9,863	10,469	16,149	1,852	2,282	49
076	FISHER	2	4,678	2,277	2,401	3,274	221	1,177	6
077	FLOYD	1	8,768	4,289	4,479	4,298	342	4,088	40
078	FOARD	2	1,710	804	906	1,356	77	267	10
079	FORTBEND	6	309,119	154,851	154,268	149,138	72,714	64,911	22,356
080	FRANKLIN	4	8,084	3,939	4,145	7,212	371	449	52
081	FREESTONE	7	17,039	8,859	8,180	12,107	3,787	1,059	86
082	FRIO	8	16,272	8,729	7,543	3,858	651	11,681	82
083	GAINES	9	14,909	7,451	7,458	8,981	359	5,472	97
084	GALVESTON	6	231,925	113,719	118,206	146,893	38,462	40,255	6,315
085	GARZA	1	5,283	2,537	2,746	3,152	352	1,752	27
086	GILLESPIE	8	19,514	9,258	10,256	16,249	29	3,160	76
087	GLASSCOCK	9	1,593	823	770	1,078	0	510	5
088	GOLIAD	8	6,453	3,116	3,337	3,505	411	2,513	24
089	GONZALES	8	18,101	8,931	9,170	8,964	1,642	7,410	85
090	GRAY	1	22,928	11,493	11,435	18,597	1,439	2,531	361
091	GRAYSON	3	96,957	46,209	50,748	83,772	7,088	4,009	2,088
092	GREGG	4	107,903	51,753	56,150	79,657	21,655	5,298	1,293

County Code	County Name	HHSC* Region	Total	Male	Female	Anglo	African American	Hispanic	Other
093	GRIMES	7	22,291	12,292	9,999	13,594	5,284	3,351	62
094	GUADALUPE	8	81,951	40,698	41,253	48,684	4,155	28,213	899
095	HALE	1	35,206	17,527	17,679	15,829	2,126	16,920	331
096	HALL	1	3,697	1,751	1,946	2,482	321	870	24
097	HAMILTON	7	7,378	3,510	3,868	6,845	2	489	42
098	HANSFORD	1	5,862	2,919	2,943	4,375	0	1,453	34
099	HARDEMAN	2	5,039	2,406	2,633	3,958	349	690	42
100	HARDIN	5	42,567	20,871	21,696	37,578	3,966	843	180
101	HARRIS	6	3,215,478	1,592,476	1,623,002	1,523,607	573,747	938,909	179,215
102	HARRISON	4	62,715	30,231	32,484	42,919	17,780	1,662	354
103	HARTLEY	1	4,889	3,013	1,876	3,714	476	661	38
104	HASKELL	2	6,593	3,214	3,379	4,722	263	1,570	38
105	HAYS	7	83,924	42,791	41,133	55,302	2,690	25,191	741
106	HEMPHILL	1	3,659	1,783	1,876	3,131	7	497	24
107	HENDERSON	4	72,871	35,328	37,543	64,107	5,234	3,202	328
108	HIDALGO	11	510,203	249,996	260,207	51,286	868	455,329	2,720
109	HILL	7	28,681	13,861	14,820	22,802	2,870	2,893	116
110	HOCKLEY	1	24,512	12,087	12,425	14,323	1,124	8,924	141
111	HOOD	3	39,943	19,927	20,016	37,606	51	1,931	355
112	HOPKINS	4	29,605	14,503	15,102	24,798	2,725	1,872	210
113	HOUSTON	5	22,492	11,748	10,744	14,139	6,936	1,316	101
114	HOWARD	9	31,998	16,132	15,866	20,197	1,296	10,163	342
115	HUDSPETH	10	3,308	1,726	1,582	945	9	2,340	14
116	HUNT	3	71,386	34,739	36,647	59,017	7,445	4,204	720
117	HUTCHINSON	1	24,964	12,339	12,625	20,307	760	3,456	441
118	IRION	9	1,729	881	848	1,263	2	462	2
119	JACK	2	6,864	3,361	3,503	6,503	50	283	28
120	JACKSON	8	13,202	6,374	6,828	8,679	1,258	3,242	23
121	JASPER	5	31,739	15,094	16,645	24,591	6,333	690	125
122	JEFFDAVIS	10	2,162	1,113	1,049	1,234	6	907	15
123	JEFFERSON	5	236,970	115,804	121,166	134,152	77,828	17,046	7,944
124	JIMHOGG	11	6,153	3,015	3,138	436	3	5,693	21
125	JIMWELLS	11	39,597	19,420	20,177	9,271	189	29,933	204
126	JOHNSON	3	129,747	65,198	64,549	111,272	3,757	13,522	1,196
127	JONES	2	19,011	10,516	8,495	12,979	1,790	4,144	98
128	KARNES	8	15,692	8,903	6,789	6,589	1,502	7,524	77
129	KAUFMAN	3	68,110	33,609	34,501	53,757	8,513	5,381	459
130	KENDALL	8	18,445	9,083	9,362	15,170	54	3,124	97
131	KENEDY	11	512	257	255	101	0	406	5
132	KENT	2	1,002	485	517	854	6	141	1
133	KERR	8	41,390	19,590	21,800	32,418	864	7,838	270
134	KIMBLE	9	4,115	1,998	2,117	3,201	2	897	15
135	KING	1	376	198	178	316	0	60	0
136	KINNEY	8	3,329	1,690	1,639	1,389	47	1,860	33
137	KLEBERG	11	32,042	15,944	16,098	9,749	1,090	20,668	535
138	KNOX	2	4,732	2,297	2,435	3,064	374	1,278	16
139	LAMAR	4	43,938	20,777	23,161	35,750	6,950	579	659
140	LAMB	1	14,711	7,159	7,552	7,545	853	6,244	69

County Code	County Name	HHSC* Region	Total	Male	Female	Anglo	African American	Hispanic	Other
141	LAMPASAS	7	14,421	7,000	7,421	11,761	268	2,172	220
142	LASALLE	8	6,346	3,414	2,932	1,164	266	4,879	37
143	LAVACA	8	18,146	8,664	9,482	14,750	1,416	1,922	58
144	LEE	7	14,530	7,329	7,201	10,605	1,906	1,982	37
145	LEON	7	15,246	7,399	7,847	12,902	1,691	610	43
146	LIBERTY	6	59,457	29,431	30,026	44,198	9,911	5,005	343
147	LIMESTONE	7	21,601	10,345	11,256	15,268	4,260	1,947	126
148	LIPSCOMB	1	3,071	1,541	1,530	2,564	1	468	38
149	LIVEOAK	11	9,973	4,869	5,104	5,946	3	3,960	64
150	LLANO	7	12,360	5,668	6,692	11,724	22	562	52
151	LOVING	9	115	67	48	101	0	14	0
152	LUBBOCK	1	226,904	111,807	115,097	143,001	17,349	62,054	4,500
153	LYNN	1	6,854	3,371	3,483	3,358	248	3,216	32
154	MCCULLOCH	9	8,849	4,254	4,595	5,835	168	2,827	19
155	MCLENNAN	7	192,331	93,595	98,736	129,329	30,372	29,918	2,712
156	MCMULLEN	11	866	443	423	481	0	381	4
157	MADISON	7	11,780	6,910	4,870	7,521	2,779	1,400	80
158	MARION	4	10,359	5,111	5,248	6,971	3,173	171	44
159	MARTIN	9	5,370	2,691	2,679	2,868	92	2,385	25
160	MASON	9	3,302	1,584	1,718	2,475	6	810	11
161	MATAGORDA	6	38,320	18,968	19,352	20,797	5,336	11,034	1,153
162	MAVERICK	8	43,366	20,553	22,813	1,569	13	40,721	1,063
163	MEDINA	8	33,624	17,508	16,116	17,310	762	15,364	188
164	MENARD	9	2,297	1,144	1,153	1,436	7	846	8
165	MIDLAND	9	125,457	60,674	64,783	79,203	8,763	35,524	1,967
166	MILAM	7	23,246	11,312	11,934	15,571	3,138	4,455	82
167	MILLS	7	4,453	2,174	2,279	3,828	10	607	8
168	MITCHELL	2	9,148	5,054	4,094	4,944	937	3,235	32
169	MONTAGUE	2	16,205	7,736	8,469	15,411	4	699	91
170	MONTGOMERY	6	229,286	114,080	115,206	193,857	10,595	22,003	2,831
171	MOORE	1	18,875	9,479	9,396	11,041	86	7,346	402
172	MORRIS	4	12,892	6,194	6,698	9,007	3,532	278	75
173	MOTLEY	1	1,446	717	729	1,198	76	164	8
174	NACOGDOCHES	5	56,278	27,440	28,838	41,926	9,660	4,229	463
175	NAVARRO	3	43,388	21,026	22,362	30,724	7,992	4,204	468
176	NEWTON	5	14,402	7,038	7,364	10,801	3,377	168	56
177	NOLAN	2	16,933	8,262	8,671	10,854	817	5,170	92
178	NUECES	11	313,643	152,131	161,512	127,702	12,150	168,541	5,250
179	OCHILTREE	1	9,106	4,556	4,550	6,834	2	2,157	113
180	OLDHAM	1	2,226	1,233	993	1,935	9	239	43
181	ORANGE	5	82,061	39,947	42,114	71,159	7,708	2,397	797
182	PALOPINTO	3	26,670	12,909	13,761	22,219	886	3,290	275
183	PANOLA	4	23,550	11,318	12,232	18,370	4,470	614	96
184	PARKER	3	88,528	44,554	43,974	82,589	675	4,587	677
185	PARMER	1	10,414	5,279	5,135	5,155	129	5,079	51
186	PECOS	9	17,487	9,538	7,949	6,185	815	10,391	96
187	POLK	5	37,330	19,482	17,848	28,176	5,391	2,976	787
188	POTTER	1	106,046	51,559	54,487	62,095	10,402	29,321	4,228

County Code	County Name	HHSC* Region	Total	Male	Female	Anglo	African American	Hispanic	Other
189	PRESIDIO	10	8,276	3,988	4,288	1,207	2	7,049	18
190	RAINS	4	7,856	3,862	3,994	7,312	322	187	35
191	RANDALL	1	105,736	50,688	55,048	92,619	1,468	10,092	1,557
192	REAGAN	9	5,074	2,571	2,503	2,457	110	2,500	7
193	REAL	8	2,525	1,226	1,299	1,830	0	673	22
194	REDRIVER	4	13,872	6,545	7,327	10,404	3,066	321	81
195	REEVES	9	16,918	8,806	8,112	3,637	366	12,859	56
196	REFUGIO	11	8,142	3,889	4,253	3,938	658	3,526	20
197	ROBERTS	1	1,022	505	517	978	0	41	3
198	ROBERTSON	7	16,839	8,117	8,722	10,090	4,354	2,361	34
199	ROCKWALL	3	37,676	18,689	18,987	33,844	1,093	2,465	274
200	RUNNELS	2	11,402	5,635	5,767	7,839	189	3,343	31
201	RUSK	4	45,760	22,140	23,620	33,579	9,527	2,476	178
202	SABINE	5	10,158	4,766	5,392	8,800	1,211	124	23
203	SANAUGUSTINE	5	7,983	3,771	4,212	5,426	2,379	161	17
204	SANJACINTO	5	20,284	10,045	10,239	16,728	2,971	500	85
205	SANPATRICIO	11	66,973	33,316	33,657	27,982	1,047	37,493	451
206	SANSABA	7	5,470	2,778	2,692	4,020	106	1,328	16
207	SCHLEICHER	9	3,214	1,569	1,645	1,891	23	1,294	6
208	SCURRY	2	19,223	10,031	9,192	12,370	1,062	5,689	102
209	SHACKELFORD	2	3,182	1,541	1,641	2,819	12	336	15
210	SHELBY	5	21,894	10,396	11,498	16,040	5,145	645	64
211	SHERMAN	1	2,932	1,474	1,458	2,217	4	697	14
212	SMITH	4	166,586	79,453	87,133	118,314	33,483	13,090	1,699
213	SOMERVELL	3	6,260	3,169	3,091	5,131	10	1,060	59
214	STARR	11	58,966	28,887	30,079	1,107	9	57,724	126
215	STEPHENS	2	9,119	4,625	4,494	7,645	401	1,017	56
216	STERLING	9	1,519	747	772	1,077	0	437	5
217	STONEWALL	2	1,961	972	989	1,575	97	278	11
218	SUTTON	9	4,470	2,193	2,277	2,262	1	2,186	21
219	SWISHER	1	8,614	4,522	4,092	4,883	611	3,068	52
220	TARRANT	3	1,466,587	728,389	738,198	1,026,091	168,125	218,155	54,216
221	TAYLOR	2	123,904	60,259	63,645	90,658	8,081	22,367	2,798
222	TERRELL	9	1,502	782	720	625	1	869	7
223	TERRY	1	13,822	6,953	6,869	6,982	682	6,055	103
224	THROCKMORTON	2	1,823	900	923	1,652	0	159	12
225	TITUS	4	25,223	12,359	12,864	17,864	3,613	3,606	140
226	TOMGREEN	9	108,809	52,568	56,241	68,863	4,451	33,539	1,956
227	TRAVIS	7	640,223	319,090	321,133	382,244	68,296	162,383	27,300
228	TRINITY	5	12,629	6,089	6,540	10,535	1,738	313	43
229	TYLER	5	18,520	9,545	8,975	15,104	2,779	565	72
230	UPSHUR	4	33,176	16,112	17,064	28,203	3,966	845	162
231	UPTON	9	4,778	2,393	2,385	2,640	96	2,017	25
232	UVALDE	8	25,752	12,438	13,314	8,751	31	16,789	181
233	VALVERDE	8	43,626	21,581	22,045	9,790	826	32,623	387
234	VANZANDT	4	42,336	20,641	21,695	38,519	1,713	1,912	192
235	VICTORIA	8	80,074	38,852	41,222	43,188	4,912	31,347	627
236	WALKER	6	51,989	30,742	21,247	32,371	12,653	6,426	539

County Code	County Name	HHSC* Region	Total	Male	Female	Anglo	African American	Hispanic	Other
237	WALLER	6	26,016	12,714	13,302	12,883	9,074	3,955	104
238	WARD	9	13,488	6,709	6,779	7,002	487	5,871	128
239	WASHINGTON	7	28,806	13,998	14,808	21,011	6,073	1,467	255
240	WEBB	11	176,249	85,284	90,965	6,973	67	168,343	866
241	WHARTON	6	40,867	19,968	20,899	22,394	6,307	11,977	189
242	WHEELER	1	5,442	2,582	2,860	4,785	154	451	52
243	WICHITA	2	127,690	63,624	64,066	95,746	12,898	15,211	3,835
244	WILBARGER	2	15,269	7,602	7,667	10,785	1,516	2,802	166
245	WILLACY	11	19,658	9,534	10,124	2,402	79	17,133	44
246	WILLIAMSON	7	205,391	99,981	105,410	160,521	8,714	32,707	3,449
247	WILSON	8	28,909	14,364	14,545	18,231	259	10,332	87
248	WINKLER	9	8,993	4,446	4,547	4,854	152	3,928	59
249	WISE	3	41,282	21,182	20,100	36,525	594	3,861	302
250	WOOD	4	32,685	15,941	16,744	28,728	2,638	1,164	155
251	YOAKUM	1	9,341	4,708	4,633	5,248	90	3,963	40
252	YOUNG	2	17,203	8,254	8,949	15,386	274	1,437	106
253	ZAPATA	11	12,395	6,074	6,321	1,585	1	10,780	29
254	ZAVALA	8	13,569	6,909	6,660	909	279	12,336	45
TOTALS			19,649,800	9,703,207	9,946,593	10,966,761	2,249,537	5,870,804	562,698

* Health and Human Service Commission Regions

Source: Texas Health and Human Service Commission/State Data Center, April 1999