

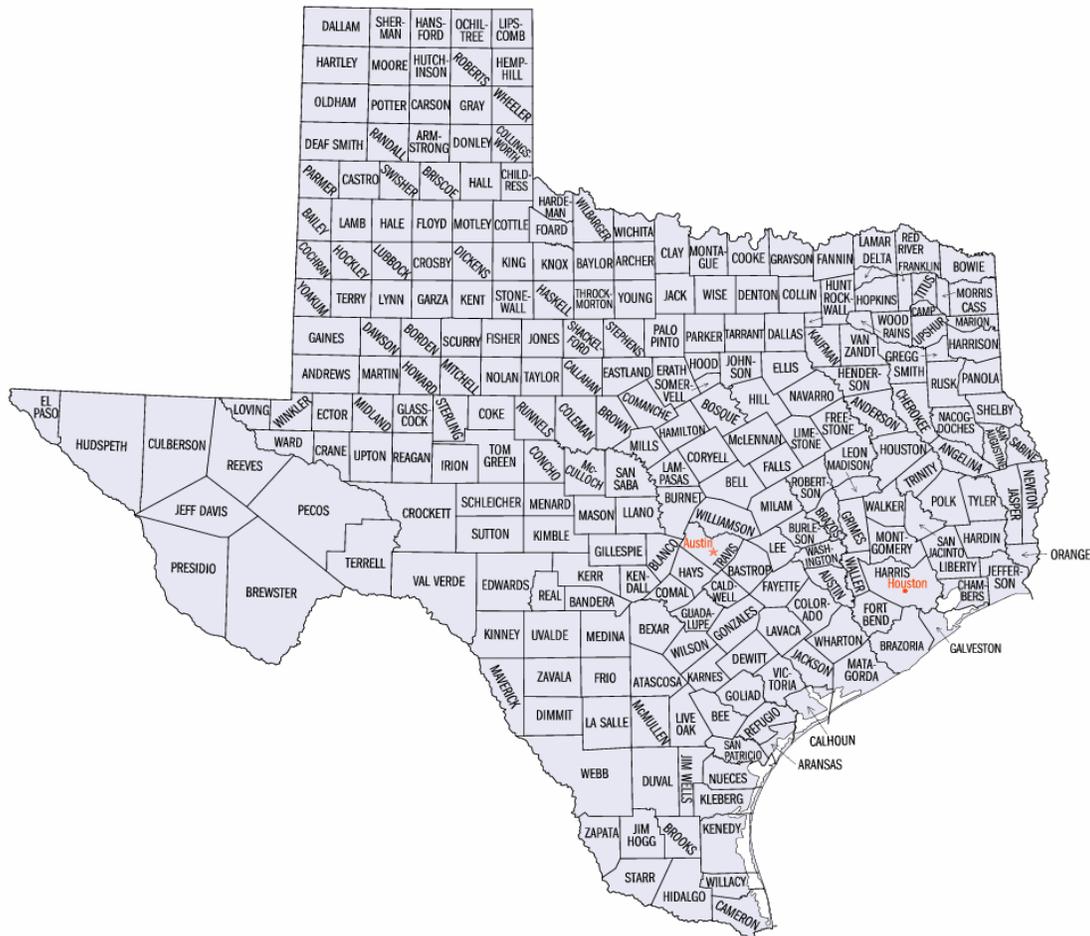
Office of National Drug Control Policy

Drug Policy Information Clearinghouse

State of Texas

Profile of Drug Indicators

August 2004



ONDCP Drug Policy Information Clearinghouse staff compiled this profile by using the most recent data available from open sources. The data presented are as accurate as the sources from which they were drawn. The information contained in this profile should not be used to rank or compare States or jurisdictions, due to differences in data collection and reporting methods.

Texas

The following profile contains information on demographics, political figures, funding, programs, crime, drug use, drug trafficking, and enforcement statistics.

Demographics

- Population: 22,118,509 (July 2003 estimate);¹ 21,215,494 (2002 American Community Survey)²
- Race/Ethnicity (2002 American Community Survey): 50.97% white; 10.74% black/African America; 0.23% American Indian/Alaska Native; 2.93% Asian; 0.06% Native Hawaiian/other Pacific Islander; 0.14% some other race; 1.03% two or more races; 33.9% Hispanic/Latino (of any race)³

Politics

- Governor: Rick Perry⁴
- Lt. Governor: David Dewhurst⁵
- Attorney General: Greg Abbott⁶
- Secretary of State: Geoffrey S. Connor⁷
- U.S. Senate: Kay Hutchison (R), John Cronyn (R)⁸
- U.S. Representatives: Max Sandlin (D), Jim Turner (D), Sam Johnson (R), Ralph Hall (D), Jeb Hensarling (R), Joe Barton (R), John Culberson (R), Kevin Brady (R), Nicholas Lampson (D), Lloyd Doggett (D), Chet Edwards (D), Kay Granger (R), William “Mac” Thornberry (R), Ron Paul (R), Ruben Hinojosa (D), Silvestre Reyes (D), Charles Stenholm (D), Sheila Jackson Lee (D), Randy Neugebauer (R), Charles Gonzales (D), Lamar Smith (R), Tom DeLay (R), Henry Bonilla (R), Martin Frost (D), Solomon Ortiz (D), Ciro Rodriguez (D), Gene Green (D), Eddie Bernice Johnson (D), Chris Bell (D), John Carter (R), Michael Burgess (R), Pete Sessions (R)⁹
- Capital: Austin¹⁰

Programs/Initiatives

- High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area (HIDTA)
There are currently four HIDTAs in Texas:
 - North Texas HIDTA: designated in 1998; responsible for Collin, Dallas, Denton, Ellis, Henderson, Hood, Hunt, Johnson, Kaufman, Lubbock, Parker, Rockwall, Smith and Tarrant counties¹¹
 - Southwest Border HIDTA/West Texas Partnership: designated in 1990; responsible for Brewster, Crockett, Culberson, El Paso, Hudspeth, Jeff Davis, Pecos, Presidio, Reeves and Terrell counties¹²
 - Southwest Border HIDTA/South Texas Partnership: designated in 1990; responsible for Bexar, Cameron, Dimmit, Hidalgo, Jim Hogg, Kinney, La Salle, Starr, Maverick, Val Verde, Webb, Willacy, Zapata, and Zavala counties¹³
 - Houston HIDTA: designated in 1990; responsible for Aransas, Brooks, Fort Bend, Galveston, Hardin, Harris, Jefferson, Jim Wells, Kenedy, Kleberg, Liberty, Nueces, Orange, Refugio, San Patricio and Victoria counties¹⁴
- Drug Demand Reduction Advisory Committee¹⁵

The Committee is comprised of state representatives who develop a statewide strategy to reduce drug demand, identify contributing agencies or offices to implement the strategy, and coordinate the implementation of the strategy by those agencies or offices.

Federal Funding

- Drug-Free Communities Support Program grantees in Texas (the dollar amounts are the total funds received by the coalition since the original award year):¹⁶
 - original award year 2003:
 - \$100,000 to Faith Walk, Cedar Hill
 - \$100,000 to Tarrant County Challenge Inc., Forth Worth
 - \$99,928 to The Georgetown Project, Georgetown
 - \$100,000 to Houston Independent School District, Houston
 - \$98,997 to East Texas Council on Alcoholism and Drug Abuse, Longview
 - \$100,000 to Community Action Partnership for Prevention, Richmond
 - \$100,000 to San Antonio Fighting Back, San Antonio
 - original award year 2002:
 - \$200,000 to Serving Children and Adolescents in Need, Laredo
 - original award year 2001:
 - \$296,736 to Alcohol and Drug Abuse Council of Deep East Texas, Lufkin
 - \$299,991 to Central City Comprehensive Center, Houston
 - \$300,000 to R.E. Thomason General Hospital, El Paso
 - \$300,000 to Sister Communities Council on Alcohol and Drug Abuse, Tyler
 - \$92,430 to The Lord's Pantry of Leon County, Buffalo
 - original award year 2000:
 - \$375,000 to Girl Scouts of Tejas Council, Inc., Dallas
 - \$375,000 to The Council on Alcohol and Drugs, Houston
 - \$373,629 to Angelina Chamber Foundation, Inc., Lufkin
 - original award year 1999:
 - \$411,138 to Canutillo Independent School District, Canutillo
 - \$424,993 to Hitchcock Independent School District, Hitchcock
 - \$414,589 to North Forest Independent School District, Houston
- Community Capacity Development Office¹⁷

Twenty-two sites in Texas have been officially recognized as Weed and Seed sites: Charlton-Pollard, Corpus Christi-Site 1 North, Corpus Christi-Site 2 West, Dalworth, East San Antonio, Ferguson Road Initiative-Dallas, Galverston, Greater Fifth Area, Gulfton, Laredo, Near Northside, New West San Antonio, North Richmond, Northeast Austin, Old East Dallas, Port Arthur, South Dallas/Fairpark, Southmost, Texarkana, Vine Terrace, Westside, and Wichita Falls.
- FY 2003/2004 Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration Formula and Discretionary Grant Allotment Summary for Texas:¹⁸
 - Formula Funding: \$174,470,156
 - Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment Block Grant: \$137,162,139
 - Community Mental Health Services Block Grant: \$31,983,120
 - Projects for Assistance in Transition from Homelessness: \$3,331,000
 - Protection and Advocacy Formula Grant: \$1,993,897

- Discretionary Funding: \$39,604,490
 - Mental Health: \$11,450,400
 - Substance Prevention: \$10,412,393
 - Substance Abuse Treatment: \$17,741,697
- Total Mental Health Funds: \$48,758,417
- Total Substance Abuse Funds: \$165,316,229
- Total Funds for Texas: \$214,074,646
- FY 2004 Byrne Formula Grant Program amount awarded to Texas: \$31,617,562¹⁹
- FY 2003 Residential Substance Abuse Treatment (RSAT) for State Prisoners Formula Grant amounts allocated to Texas: FY 2003: \$5,996,212²⁰
- FY 2003 Office of Justice Programs and Community Oriented Policing Services total grant amounts received in Texas (by funding category):²¹
 - Community Based (discretionary): \$4.0 million
 - Counter-terrorism (discretionary): \$184.5 million
 - Juvenile Justice:
 - discretionary: \$2.8 million
 - formula: \$15.5 million
 - Law Enforcement:
 - discretionary: \$73.8 million
 - formula: \$91.1 million
 - Substance Abuse:
 - discretionary: \$0.8 million
 - formula: \$6.1 million
 - Victims:
 - discretionary: \$3.5 million
 - formula: \$40.8 million
 - Total OJP/COPS funds received in Texas in FY 2003: \$422.9 million
- FY 2002-2003 Drug Court Grant Program amounts awarded to Texas:
 - FY 2003:²²
 - \$499,565 to the Dallas County Juvenile Department
 - FY 2002:²³
 - \$299,927 to the Tarrant County Juvenile Services for drug court enhancement
 - \$499,938 to the Fort Bend County Community Supervision and Corrections Department for drug court implementation
- There were no FY 2003 grantees of the Office of Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS) Methamphetamine Grant in Texas.²⁴
- FY 2002 COPS Methamphetamine Grant amounts received in Texas:²⁵
 - \$222,222 to the Grayson County Sheriff's Office
 - \$222,222 to the Metro Narcotic Intelligence/Coordination Unit
- FY 2001 Housing and Urban Development Low Income Housing Drug Elimination Grant amounts received in Texas:²⁶
 - \$125,000 to Marshall Apartments, Austin
 - \$125,000 to Plymouth Village Trust Apartments, Beaumont
 - \$125,000 to Cunningham Manor Apartments, Brownsville
 - \$125,000 to Prince Hall Manor Apartments, Crockett

- \$125,000 to Grove Village Apartments, Dallas
- \$125,000 to Pilgrim Valley Manor, Ft. Worth
- \$125,000 to Cleme Manor Apartments, Houston
- \$125,000 to Manor McKinney House Apartments, McKinney
- \$125,000 to Bavarian Manor Apartments, New Braunfels
- \$125,000 to Prince Hall Village Apartments, Port Arthur
- \$125,000 to Liberty Arms Apartments, Tyler

Crime and Drug-Related Crime

- During 2003, there were 876 arrests for murder in Texas.²⁷

Number of Arrests, Select Offenses, by Age, Texas, 2003

Offense	Juvenile	Adult	Total
Murder	50	826	876
Forcible rape	290	2,039	2,329
Robbery	825	5,918	6,743
Aggravated assault	2,599	19,586	22,185
Burglary	4,890	14,138	19,028
Larceny-theft	20,463	75,019	95,482
Motor vehicle theft	1,832	7,028	8,860
Drug	10,141	101,695	111,836
Driving under influence	332	91,097	91,429
Liquor laws	2,945	25,870	28,815
Drunkenness	1,434	129,550	130,984

- There were 99,721 arrests for drug possession in Texas during 2003.²⁸

Number of Drug Arrests, by Drug Type and Age, Texas, 2003

Drug Type	Juvenile	Adult	Total
Sale/manufacturing	912	11,203	12,115
Opium or cocaine	111	4,019	4,130
Marijuana	583	1,663	2,246
Synthetic narcotics	117	4,859	4,976
Other	101	662	763
Possession	9,229	90,492	99,721
Opium or cocaine	654	26,057	26,711
Marijuana	7,313	49,859	57,172
Synthetic narcotics	477	5,659	6,136
Other	785	8,917	9,702
Drug abuse total	10,141	101,695	111,836

- The number of drug arrests in Texas decreased from 2000 to 2002, but then increased during 2003.²⁹

Number of Drug Arrests, by Drug Type, Texas, 2000-2003

Drug Offense Type	2000	2001	2002	2003
Sale/manufacturing	10,507	10,034	10,212	12,115
Opium or cocaine	4,700	4,062	3,930	4,130
Marijuana	1,868	1,818	1,788	2,246
Synthetic narcotics	3,418	3,539	3,791	4,976
Other	521	615	703	763
Possession	95,150	93,888	92,335	99,721
Opium or cocaine	28,787	26,384	27,412	26,711
Marijuana	55,002	53,879	50,305	57,172
Synthetic narcotics	3,817	4,508	5,174	6,136
Other	7,544	9,117	9,444	9,702
Drug abuse total	105,657	103,922	102,547	111,836

Drugs

➤ Cocaine

Powder cocaine is readily available in Texas and is frequently abused. Crack cocaine is available in large metropolitan areas of the state.³⁰ A rock of crack costs between \$10-\$50, with \$10-20 being the most common price. Powder cocaine kilogram prices range from \$11,000 to \$22,500 in Texas.³¹

➤ Heroin

Mexican heroin remains available in Texas, with Mexican black tar heroin being the predominant form.³² Southeast Asian, South American, and Southwest Asian heroin are also available in Texas but to varying extents.³³ Black tar heroin sells for \$10-\$20/capsule, \$100-\$350/gram, \$800-\$4,500/ounce, and \$35,000-\$50,000/kilogram.³⁴

➤ Marijuana

Marijuana is considered the most widely used illegal drug throughout Texas.³⁵ Marijuana produced in Mexico is the predominant type of marijuana available in Texas, although locally produced marijuana is also available but to a lesser extent.³⁶

➤ Methamphetamine

Methamphetamine produced in Mexico is the predominant type of methamphetamine available in Texas. High purity, low cost methamphetamine is widely available and abused in Texas.³⁷ Methamphetamine sells \$4,000-\$10,500/pound, \$400-\$1,500/ounce, and \$70-\$100/gram in Texas.³⁸

➤ Club Drugs

MDMA is readily available in Texas and is frequently abused. Club drugs are sold by middle-class, suburban youth at raves, nightclubs, and on college campuses.³⁹ Texas school personnel report problems with dextromethorphan (DXM) abuse.⁴⁰

➤ Diverted Pharmaceuticals

Diverted pharmaceuticals in Texas include oxycodone, hydrocodone, cough syrup with codeine, hydromorphone, and alprazolam. These drugs are obtained by doctor shopping, pharmacy diversion, and improper prescription practices by physicians.⁴¹ Oxycodone use is increasing in Texas, but hydrocodone remains a larger problem.⁴²

➤ According to 2002 data from the National Survey on Drug Use and Health, approximately 45% of Texas citizens ages 12 and older felt that smoking marijuana once a month posed a great risk.⁴³

Percent of Citizens Reporting Drug Use, by Age, Texas, 2002

	12-17	18-25	26 +	All ages
Past month use of any illicit drug	9.73%	17.22%	4.14%	6.67%
Past month use of marijuana use	5.94	13.17	3.09	4.87
Past month use of illicit drug other than marij.	5.93	8.09	2.33	3.58
Past year cocaine use	2.58	6.72	1.51	2.38
Great risk of smoking marijuana once a month	34.71	30.22	49.60	45.07

- Additional data from the 2002 National Survey on Drug Use and Health indicate that 1.74% of Texas citizens reported past year dependence on illicit drugs.⁴⁴

Percent of Citizens Reporting Past Year Dependence, Texas, 2002

Past Year Dependence	12-17	18-25	26 +	All ages
Illicit drug dependence	2.80%	4.88%	0.96%	1.74%
Illicit drug dependence or abuse	4.66	7.10	1.53	2.70
Alcohol dependence	1.85	6.73	2.89	3.32
Alcohol dependence or abuse	5.43	17.34	6.40	7.86
Alcohol or illicit drug dependence or abuse	7.74	21.41	7.26	9.35

- During 2000, 39.6% of Texas adults reported using an illegal drug at least once in their life and 9.4% reported using an illegal drug within the past year.⁴⁵

Percent of Adults Reporting Drug Use, Texas, 2000

Drug Type	Lifetime	Past Year
Any illicit drug	39.6%	9.4%
Marijuana	21.6	5.4
Cocaine	36.7	7.0
Crack cocaine	11.7	1.9
Uppers	12.4	1.9
Downers	6.9	1.8
Heroin	1.2	0.1
Other opiates	4.4	1.6
Psychedelics	11.7	1.8
Inhalants	4.0	0.4
MDMA (ecstasy)	3.1	1.0
GHB (gamma hydroxybutyrate)	0.4	0.1
Ketamine	0.3	0.1
Rohypnol	0.8	0.1
Herbal Ecstasy	0.4	0.1
LSD	8.8	0.9
PCP	0.9	0.1
Codeine	2.3	0.7
Hydrocodone	0.7	0.4

Juveniles

- During 2002, approximately 33.6% of Texas secondary students (grades 7-12) reported using an illicit drug at some point in their lives and 16% reported using an illicit drug within the past month.⁴⁶

Percent of Secondary School Students Reporting Drug Use, Texas, 2002

Drug Type	Lifetime	Past Month
Any illicit drug	33.6%	16.0%
Inhalants	18.0	6.8
Marijuana	32.3	14.4
Cocaine/crack	8.7	3.2
Hallucinogens	4.5	1.2
Uppers	7.3	3.3
Downers	7.1	3.4
Rohypnol	4.9	1.8
Steroids	2.3	0.7
Ecstasy	8.6	3.1
Heroin	1.7	0.5

- Findings from a 2002 survey of Texas elementary school students indicate that 6.2% of 6th graders reported using marijuana at least once during their life.⁴⁷

Percent of Elementary School Students Reporting Drug Use, Texas, 2002

	Grade 4	Grade 5	Grade 6	Total
Lifetime marijuana use	1.0%	2.1%	6.2%	3.2%
Past year marijuana use	0.6	1.4	4.5	2.2
Lifetime inhalant use	10.7	9.7	15.0	11.8
Past year inhalant use	7.3	6.4	10.7	8.2

Enforcement

- As of October 2002, there were 77,464 law enforcement employees working in Texas (47,710 officers and 29,754 civilians).⁴⁸

Trafficking and Seizures

- The majority of the crack cocaine available in Texas originates from powder cocaine supplied by Mexican drug trafficking organizations. The powder cocaine is converted to crack by local distributors. Ethnic gangs are the primary distributors of crack in urban areas. There is a high level of violence associated with crack cocaine traffickers.⁴⁹
- Black tar heroin in Texas is supplied from sources in the Mexican States of Durango and Chihuahua. Heroin is most often smuggled in secret compartments of private vehicles as well as concealed on persons. In the past, heroin was usually carried across the border by couriers, although recently heroin distributors cross the border with their supply.⁵⁰
- Mexican manufactured methamphetamine is transported to Texas with passengers and commercial vehicles. Small clandestine labs have been found in rural and urban

areas of Texas. These labs produce small amounts of extremely high quality methamphetamine.⁵¹

- The diversion of prescription drugs continues to be a significant enforcement issue in Texas. Drug smuggling from Mexico, where these drugs can be sold over the counter, contributes to the illegal distribution of prescription medications.⁵²
- During 2003, 717 clandestine laboratories were seized by Texas law enforcement agencies. The majority (710) of the seized labs were used to produce meth, 1 was used to produce amphetamines, and 6 were manufacturing crack cocaine.⁵³
- Texas law enforcement agencies seized more than 198 pounds of heroin during 2003. This does not include drugs seized in Texas by Federal law enforcement agencies.⁵⁴

Amount of Drugs Seized, Texas, 2003

Drug	Amounts Seized
Marijuana	521,422 pounds, 3 ounces
Hashish	9 ounces, 7 grams
Morphine	2 lbs., 4 oz.; 25 gm, 22 liquid oz.; 528 dose units
Heroin	198 lbs., 10 oz; 26 gm.; 24 liquid oz.; 149 dose units
Codeine	539 lbs., 10 oz.; 23 gm.; 36,293 liquid oz.; 103,012 dose units
Opium gum	2 lbs., 5 oz.; 12 gm.
Cocaine – solid	13,943 lbs., 2 oz.; 1 gm.
Cocaine – liquid	8,299 liquid oz.
LSD	2 oz, 27 gm.; 2,418 dose units
PCP	6 lbs., 6 oz; 27 gm.; 113 liquid oz.; 88 dose units
Mushrooms	83 lbs., 8 oz.; 14 gm.; 17 dose units
Peyote	11 oz., 2 gm.
Designer drugs	98 lbs., 5 oz.; 21 gm.; 8,160 liquid oz.; 929,233 dose units
Precursor chemicals	9,095 lbs., 11 oz.; 22 gm.; 197,289 liquid oz.
Barbiturates	106 liquid oz.; 134,634 dose units
Amphetamines	39 lbs., 12 oz.; 7 gm.; 3,942 liquid oz.; 9,117 dose units
Methamphetamine	1,707 lbs., 6 oz.; 4 gm.; 49,076 liquid oz.; 61,223 dose units
Tranquilizers	2,058 liquid oz.; 116,857 dose units
Synthetic drugs	3,068 liquid oz.; 103,589 dose units

- During 2003, more than 33,000 cultivated marijuana plants were eradicated in Texas under the DEA's Domestic Cannabis Eradication/Suppression Program.⁵⁵

Number of Marijuana Plants Eradicated and Seized, Texas, 2003

<u>Outdoor Operations</u>		<u>Indoor Operations</u>		Total
Cultivated		Cultivated		Cultivated
Plots Eradicated	Plants Eradicated	Grows Seized	Plants Eradicated	Plants Eradicated
256	21,682	107	11,722	33,404

- Federal agencies seized 12,351.9 kilograms of cocaine in Texas during 2003.⁵⁶

Amount of Drugs Seized by Federal Agencies, Texas, 2003

Drug	Amount Seized
Cocaine	12,351.9 kilograms
Heroin	281.4 kilograms
Methamphetamine	577.1 kilograms
Marijuana	607,995.2 kilograms
MDMA	185,745 tablets

Courts

- Drug Courts⁵⁷
As of May 2004, there were 21 drug courts in Texas that were operating or being planned. Nine drug courts had been operating for over 2 years, 7 drug courts had been recently implemented, and 5 drug courts were being planned.
- According to a study of Texas drug courts, offenders who completed drug court programs had significantly lower arrest and incarceration rates than non-completers and comparison group offenders.⁵⁸
- During FY 2001, 47% of Federally sentenced defendants in Texas had committed a drug offense. Most of the drug offenses involved marijuana.⁵⁹

Federally Sentenced Drug Offenders, Texas, FY 2001

Drug Involved	Number	Percentage
Powder cocaine	731	16%
Crack cocaine	428	9.4
Heroin	98	2.1
Marijuana	2,907	63.7
Methamphetamine	326	7.1
Other	77	1.7

Corrections

- During FY 2003, the Texas Department of Criminal Justice tested 30,045 incarcerated offenders for drugs. Approximately 1.4% (413 offenders) tested positive.⁶⁰
- As of August 31, 2003, there were 3,126 offenders confined in the 5 Substance Abuse Felony Punishment facilities in Texas.⁶¹

Number of Confined/Supervised Offenders, Texas, August 31, 2003

Facility Type	# of Offenders
Community supervision	434,400
State jail	15,766
Substance Abuse Felony Punishment	3,126
Prison	129,261
Parole	76,700

- Between 2000-2001, approximately 91% of youths entering Texas Youth Commission (TYC) facilities had used an illicit drug at least once in their lives.⁶²

Prevalence and Recency of Substance Use Among Youths Entering TYC, 2000-2001

Drug Type	Ever Used	Past Year	Past Month
Any illicit drug	91.2%	83.9%	28.7%
Marijuana	89.8	79.9	24.1
Powder cocaine	48.2	40.5	8.6
Crack cocaine	17.8	14.1	2.4
Heroin	9.4	7.1	1.5
Other opiates	29.5	25.5	6.3
Psychedelics	37.0	29.8	6.5
Inhalants	30.5	16.3	2.2
Alcohol	88.1	78.3	20.5

- Overall, about three-quarters of all prisoners are involved with alcohol or drugs. They are abusing or dependent on alcohol or drugs, are arrested for drug or alcohol offenses, and/or are under the influence when the crime is committed.⁶³

Consequences of Use

- The number of Texas deaths in which cocaine was mentioned has increased from 223 in 1992 to 538 in 2002. Texas deaths involving amphetamines or methamphetamine have increased from 17 in 1997 to 131 in 2002.⁶⁴

Number of Deaths, by Drug Mentioned, Texas, 2002

Drug Type	# of Deaths
Cocaine	538
Heroin	371
Hydrocodone	168
Oxycodone	56
Methadone	131
Fentanyl	22
Amphetamines/methamphetamine	131
MDMA	5
GHB	2
Ketamine	1
PCP	8
Inhalants	8
Carisoprodol (Soma)	65

- Number of drug-related calls to Texas Poison Control Centers:⁶⁵
 - cocaine: 503 in 1998; 1,194 in 2002; 979 in 2003
 - heroin: 181 in 1998; 296 in 2000; 208 in 2003
 - marijuana: 135 in 1998; 406 in 2003
 - methamphetamine: 144 in 1998; 183 in 1999; 264 in 2000; 321 in 2001; 382 in 2002; 389 in 2003

- MDMA: 23 in 1998; 46 in 1999; 119 in 2000; 155 in 2001; 172 in 2002; 166 in 2003
 - GHB: 110 in 1998; 150 in 1999; 120 in 2000; 119 in 2001; 100 in 2002; 66 in 2003
 - Rohypnol: 102 in 1998; 46 in 2003
 - Ketamine: 8 in 1998; 7 in 1999; 15 in 2000; 14 in 2001; 10 in 2002; 17 in 2003
 - LSD: 82 in 1998; 113 in 1999; 97 in 2000; 70 in 2001; 129 in 2002; 20 in 2003
 - PCP: 102 in 1998; 237 in 2002; 172 in 2003
 - Dextromethorphan (DXM): 99 in 1998; 432 in 2002; 365 in 2003
 - Carisoprodol (Soma): 83 in 1998; 235 in 2003
 - Hydrocodone: 192 in 1998; 414 in 2003
 - Oxycodone: 12 in 1998; 64 in 2003
 - Methadone: 17 in 1998; 53 in 2002; 41 in 2003
- From October 1, 2002 to September 30, 2003, there were 19 methamphetamine laboratory sites in Texas in which a child was present.⁶⁶

Number of Children at Methamphetamine Lab Incidents, Texas, FY 2003

	Number
Sites with a child affected	35
Sites with a child exposed to toxic chemicals	24
Sites with a child injured	0
Sites with a child killed	0
Sites with a child present	19
Sites with a child residing at the site	26
Number of children placed in protective custody	11

- Approximately 41% of the Hepatitis C positive individuals in Texas in 2003 were exposed to the virus through injection drug use.⁶⁷
- In the first quarter of 2004, the proportion of Texas AIDS cases due to injecting drug use was 20%.⁶⁸
- During 2000, the total economic costs of alcohol and drug abuse in Texas was estimated close to \$26 billion (\$16.4 billion for alcohol and \$9.5 billion for illegal drugs).⁶⁹

Treatment

- During 2003, there were 53,069 admissions to Texas Commission on Alcohol and Drug Abuse (TCADA) funded programs. More than 10,000 of the admissions were for primary abuse of crack cocaine.⁷⁰
- For approximately 43% of the admissions to TCADA-funded programs in 2003, it was the first time to treatment.⁷¹

Admissions to TCADA-Funded Programs, by Drug Type, Texas, 2003

Primary Drug	# of Admissions	% of All Admissions	Avg. Age of First Use	% First Treatment
Heroin	5,061	9.5%	21.3	24.3%
Non-Rx methadone	66	0.1%	28.6	31.8%
Other opiates	2,227	4.2%	25.6	34.8%
Alcohol	15,862	29.9%	15.6	39.4%
Depressants	636	1.2%	22.0	47.5%
Amphet./metham.	4,491	8.5%	19.3	50.1%
Cocaine – powder	4,145	7.8%	20.6	46.7%
Cocaine – crack	10,065	19.0%	25.8	31.0%
Marijuana	9,875	18.6%	13.8	66.2%
Hallucinogens	257	0.5%	18.2	49.0%
Other drugs	375	0.7%	18.1	57.1%
Total	53,069	100.0%	19.0	42.9%

- Half of the admissions to TCADA-funded programs in 2003 had been involved with the criminal justice or legal system (CJ/LS).⁷²

Characteristics of Admissions to TCADA-Funded Programs, Texas, 2003

Primary Drug	% Employed	% Involved with CJ/LS	Average Education	% Homeless
Heroin	9.7%	35.6%	11.2 years	13.9%
Non-Rx methadone	12.1%	33.3%	11.7 years	9.1%
Other opiates	15.7%	30.4%	12.3 years	7.9%
Alcohol	26.1%	45.5%	11.8 years	14.3%
Depressants	28.3%	48.3%	11.4 years	8.0%
Amphet./metham.	22.2%	54.4%	11.6 years	8.3%
Cocaine – powder	28.1%	53.7%	11.3 years	8.2%
Cocaine – crack	13.6%	36.6%	11.7 years	18.1%
Marijuana	53.1%	78.6%	10.0 years	8.5%
Hallucinogens	21.0%	62.3%	10.8 years	13.6%
Other drugs	40.3%	58.1%	10.1 years	8.8%
Total	26.7%	50.0%	11.3 years	12.5%

Sources

¹ U.S. Census Bureau Web site: <http://www.census.gov>

² U.S. Census Bureau Web site, American Community Survey: 2002 Data Profiles: <http://www.census.gov/acs/www/Products/Profiles/Single/2002/ACS/index.htm>

³ Ibid.

⁴ Texas Governor Web site: <http://www.governor.state.tx.us/>

⁵ Texas Lt. Governor Web site: <http://www.ltgov.state.tx.us/75r/ltgov/ltgov.htm>

⁶ Texas Attorney General Web site: <http://www.oag.state.tx.us/>

⁷ Texas Secretary of State Web site: <http://www.sos.state.tx.us/>

⁸ U.S. Senate Web site, Texas Members:

http://www.senate.gov/general/contact_information/senators_cfm.cfm?State=TX

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