



Arkansas State Epidemiological Profile:

**SUBSTANCE USE**

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**CONSUMPTION AND**

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**CONSEQUENCES**

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**ARKANSAS  
DEPARTMENT OF  
HUMAN  
SERVICES**

**UAMS**

 **PSYCHIATRIC  
RESEARCH INSTITUTE**  
UNIVERSITY OF ARKANSAS FOR MEDICAL SCIENCES

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## TABLE OF CONTENTS

<b>EXECUTIVE SUMMARY</b> .....	<b>1</b>
<b>KEY MEMBERS OF THE ARKANSAS SPF SIG</b> .....	<b>2</b>
<b>HIGHLIGHTS</b> .....	<b>3-4</b>
<b>ARKANSAS AT A GLANCE</b> .....	<b>5-6</b>
<b>CONSUMPTION AND CONSEQUENCE DATA</b> .....	<b>7-20</b>
<i>ALCOHOL</i> .....	7-9
<i>TOBACCO</i> .....	10-12
<i>MARIJUANA</i> .....	13-14
<i>INHALANTS</i> .....	15
<i>COCAINE</i> .....	16
<i>METHAMPHETAMINE</i> .....	17-18
<i>OTHER ILLICIT DRUGS</i> .....	19-20
<b>ARKANSAS SUBSTANCE USE DATA DIRECTORY</b> .....	<b>21-40</b>
<i>ALCOHOL/DRUG MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEM (ADMIS)</i> .....	21
<i>ARKANSAS ALCOHOL/DRUG-RELATED CRIME STATISTICS</i> .....	22
<i>ARKANSAS ALCOHOL/DRUG-RELATED CRASH STATISTICS</i> .....	23
<i>APPARENT PER CAPITA ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION PERSONS 14 AND OLDER</i> .....	24
<i>ARKANSAS PREVENTION NEEDS ASSESSMENT (APNA) STUDENT SURVEY</i> .....	25
<i>BEHAVIORAL RISK FACTOR SURVEILLANCE SYSTEM</i> .....	26
<i>CORE ALCOHOL AND DRUG SURVEY</i> .....	27
<i>EL PASO INTELLIGENCE CENTER (EPIC)</i> .....	28
<i>GARRETT'S LAW DATA</i> .....	29
<i>HOSPITAL INPATIENT DISCHARGE DATA</i> .....	30
<i>NATIONAL FORENSIC LABORATORY INFORMATION SYSTEMS (NFLIS)</i> .....	31
<i>NATIONAL SURVEY ON DRUG USE AND HEALTH (NSDUH)</i> .....	32-34
<i>PREGNANCY RISK ASSESSMENT MONITORING SYSTEM (PRAMS)</i> .....	35
<i>TOBACCO SALES</i> .....	36
<i>TREATMENT EPISODES DATA SET (TEDS)</i> .....	37-39
<i>YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEILLANCE SYSTEM (YRBS)</i> .....	40
<b>DATA TABLES</b> .....	<b>41 -101</b>
<i>ALCOHOL/DRUG MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEM (ADMIS)</i>	
TABLE 1: ADMIS 2006; PRIMARY DRUG OF ABUSE FOR AR DRUG TREATMENT CLIENTS, BY COUNTY.....	41-42
TABLE 2: ADMIS 2008; PRIMARY DRUG OF ABUSE FOR AR DRUG TREATMENT CLIENTS, BY COUNTY.....	43-44
TABLE 3: ADMIS 2009; PRIMARY DRUG OF ABUSE FOR AR DRUG TREATMENT CLIENTS, BY COUNTY.....	45-46
<i>ARKANSAS ALCOHOL/DRUG-RELATED CRIME STATISTICS (ACIC)</i>	
TABLE 4: ACIC 2008; SELLING AND MANUFACTURING ARRESTS BY COUNTY BY DRUG TYPE.....	47-49
TABLE 5: ACIC 2008; POSSESSION ARRESTS BY COUNTY BY DRUG TYPE.....	50-52
<i>ARKANSAS ALCOHOL/DRUG-RELATED CRASH STATISTICS</i>	
TABLE 6: TRAFFIC CRASH STATISTICS, 2000-2008.....	53
TABLE 7: ALCOHOL/DRUG-RELATED FATAL AND/OR INJURY CRASH RATES BY COUNTY.....	54
<i>APPARENT PER CAPITA ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION PERSONS 14 AND OLDER</i>	
TABLE 8: PER CAPITA CONSUMPTION, PERSONS 14 AND OLDER.....	55

<b>ARKANSAS PREVENTION NEEDS ASSESSMENT (APNA) STUDENT SURVEY</b>	
TABLE 9: APNA 2008; % OF RESPONDENTS WHO USED ATODS DURING THEIR LIFETIME BY GENDER, GRADE, RACE & ETHNICITY.....	56
TABLE 10: APNA 2008; % OF RESPONDENTS WHO USED ATODS DURING THE PAST 30 DAYS BY GENDER, GRADE, RACE, & ETHNICITY.....	57
TABLE 11: APNA 2009; % OF RESPONDENTS WHO USED ATODS DURING THEIR LIFETIME BY GENDER, GRADE, RACE & ETHNICITY.....	58
TABLE 12: APNA 2009; % OF RESPONDENTS WHO USED ATODS DURING THEIR LIFETIME BY GENDER, GRADE, RACE & ETHNICITY.....	59
TABLE 13: APNA 2007 TO 2009; % OF RESPONDENTS WHO REPORTED HEAVY USE OR OTHER ANTISOCIAL BEHAVIOR BY GENDER, GRADE, RACE, & ETHNICITY.....	60
<b>BEHAVIORAL RISK FACTOR SURVEILLANCE SYSTEM (BRFSS)</b>	
TABLE 14: BRFSS; ALCOHOL USE, 2001-2008.....	61-62
TABLE 15: BRFSS; CIGARETTE USE, 2001-2008.....	63
<b>CORE ALCOHOL AND DRUG SURVEY</b>	
TABLE 16: CORE SURVEY RESULTS, 2007 – 2010.....	64
TABLE 17: CORE SURVEY RESULTS, 2010.....	65
TABLE 18: CORE SURVEY RESULTS, 2009.....	65
TABLE 19: CORE SURVEY RESULTS, 2007.....	66
TABLE 20: CORE SURVEY RESULTS, 2005.....	66
<b>EL PASO INTELLIGENCE CENTER (EPIC)</b>	
TABLE 21: EPIC SEIZURE DATA, 2006.....	67
TABLE 22: EPIC SEIZURE DATA, 2007.....	68
TABLE 23: EPIC SEIZURE DATA, 2008.....	69
<b>GARRETT’S LAW DATA</b>	
TABLE 24: GARRETT’S LAW SUMMARY, APRIL 1, 2005 – DECEMBER 31, 2008.....	70
TABLE 25: GARRETT’S LAW SUMMARY, RATE PER 1,000 LIVE BIRTHS 2005 – 2008.....	71
<b>HOSPITAL INPATIENT DISCHARGE DATA</b>	
TABLE 26: HOSPITAL DISCHARGES 2000-2009, NO. OF CASES.....	72
TABLE 27: HOSPITAL DISCHARGES 2000-2009, % OF TOTAL.....	72
<b>NATIONAL FORENSIC LABORATORY INFORMATION SYSTEMS (NFLIS)</b>	
TABLE 28: NFLIS, MARIJUANA SEIZURES, 2002-2009.....	73-75
TABLE 29: NFLIS, COCAINE SEIZURES, 2002-2009.....	76-78
TABLE 30: NFLIS, METHAMPHETAMINE SEIZURES, 2002-2009.....	79-81
<b>NATIONAL SURVEY ON DRUG USE AND HEALTH (NSDUH)</b>	
TABLE 31: NSDUH; ALCOHOL, TOBACCO, & ILLICIT DRUG USE IN PERSONS 18 & OLDER.....	82
TABLE 32: NSDUH; ALCOHOL, TOBACCO, & ILLICIT DRUG USE 2003/2004.....	83
TABLE 33: NSDUH; ALCOHOL, TOBACCO, & ILLICIT DRUG USE 2005/2006.....	84
TABLE 34: NSDUH; ALCOHOL, TOBACCO, & ILLICIT DRUG USE 2007/2008.....	85
<b>PREGNANCY RISK ASSESSMENT MONITORING SYSTEM (PRAMS)</b>	
TABLE 35: PRAMS; ALCOHOLIC DRINKS 3 MONTHS BEFORE PREGNANCY.....	86
TABLE 36: PRAMS; ALCOHOLIC DRINKS LAST 3 MONTHS PREGNANCY.....	87
TABLE 37: PRAMS; CURRENTLY SMOKES.....	88
TABLE 38: PRAMS; SMOKED 3 MONTHS BEFORE PREGNANCY.....	89
TABLE 39: PRAMS; SMOKED LAST 3 MONTHS PREGNANCY.....	90
<b>TOBACCO SALES</b>	
TABLE 40: CIGARETTE PACKS PER CAPITA, 2000- 2009.....	91
<b>TREATMENT EPISODES DATA SET (TEDS)</b>	
TABLE 41: TEDS 2005.....	92
TABLE 42: TEDS 2006.....	93
TABLE 43: TEDS 2007.....	94
TABLE 44: TEDS 2008.....	95
<b>YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEILLANCE SYSTEM (YRBS)</b>	
TABLE 45: YRBS, 1997-2009, ALCOHOL BEFORE 13.....	96
TABLE 46: YRBS, 1997-2009, DRIVING DRUNK, PASSENGER, CIGARETTE BEFORE 13.....	97

TABLE 47: YRBS, 1997-2009, 30 DAY SMOKING, HEAVY SMOKING, 30 DAY CHEWING TOBACCO.....	98
TABLE 48: YRBS, 1997-2009, 30 DAY MARIJUANA, MARIJUANA BEFORE 13, 30 DAY COCAINE.....	99
TABLE 49: YRBS, 1997-2009, HEROIN, INJECT DRUGS, ECSTASY.....	100
TABLE 50: YRBS, 1997-2009, INHALANTS, METHAMPHETAMINE, STEROIDS.....	101
<b>TREND GRAPHS</b>	<b>102-113</b>
ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION.....	102-104
ALCOHOL CONSEQUENCES.....	104-107
TOBACCO CONSUMPTION.....	107- 109
TOBACCO CONSEQUENCES.....	109
ILLICIT DRUG CONSUMPTION.....	110-111
ILLICIT DRUG CONSEQUENCES.....	111
APNA 30-DAY USE RATES.....	112-113
<b>COUNTY LEVEL PROFILES OF UNDERAGE LIFETIME AND 30-DAY SUBSTANCE USE</b>	<b>114-134</b>
ALCOHOL.....	114-115
CIGARETTES.....	116-117
CHEWING TOBACCO.....	118-119
MARIJUANA.....	119-120
INHALANTS.....	121-122
STIMULANTS.....	123-124
SEDATIVES.....	125-126
PRESCRIPTION DRUGS.....	127-128
OVER-THE-COUNTER.....	129-130
HEAVY SUBSTANCE USE.....	131-133
<b>DATA LIMITATIONS.....</b>	<b>134-136</b>

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In 2005, the state of Arkansas received a Strategic Prevention Framework State Incentive Grant (SPF SIG). These grants are distributed by the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration's Center for Substance Abuse Prevention (SAMHSA/CSAP). The purpose of this grant is to provide financial and technical assistance to community coalitions in developing effective substance abuse prevention programs.

To assist in reaching these goals, a State Epidemiological Workgroup (SEW) was created to assess substance abuse in Arkansas. Two primary goals of the SEW are:

- ❖ To bring systematic analytical thinking to the causes and consequences of the use of alcohol, tobacco, and other drugs in order to effectively and efficiently utilize prevention resources
- ❖ To promote data-driven decision making at all stages in the Strategic Prevention Framework

In May 2008, the SEW published the first Arkansas State Epidemiological Profile. The following is the updated version of the original Profile. In addition to the inclusion of updated data, this version includes an expanded section of dataset source information (Arkansas Substance Use Data Directory), a section on trend data presented in graphic form, and county-level underage substance use maps.

The Arkansas State Epidemiological Profile is a resource document designed to provide a comprehensive overview of substance abuse in Arkansas by examining the consumption and consequence rates of alcohol and other substances. It is also a resource document to be used by community coalitions and other groups involved in substance abuse prevention in Arkansas.

Additional questions pertaining to this document or any SPF SIG-related activities and publications should be directed to:

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## KEY MEMBERS OF THE ARKANSAS SPF SIG

### MANAGEMENT TEAM

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David Coleman, Health Services of Arkansas  
Dr. Jane Elphingstone, Professor, University of Central Arkansas (UCA)  
Elbert Grimes, Department of Health & Human Services (DHHS), Division of Youth Services  
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Keith Rutledge, former Arkansas State Drug Director  
Max Snowden, Workgroup Chair, Director of Commission on Child Abuse, Rape and Domestic Violence  
Jo Ann Warren, Director of Prevention Services, ADAP

### STATE EPIDEMIOLOGICAL WORKGROUP\*

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*\* Other members of the Arkansas SEW were chosen because they have expertise in the state's data systems. They include representatives from the University of Central Arkansas, the University of Arkansas at Little Rock, the Arkansas Education Department, the Arkansas Department of Human Services, the Arkansas Department of Health, and the Arkansas Commission on Child Abuse, Rape, and Domestic Violence.*

### SUPPORT STAFF

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### EVALUATION TEAM - RESEARCH TRIANGLE INSTITUTE (RTI)

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## HIGHLIGHTS FROM THE PROFILE

### ALCOHOL

- ❖ Arkansas ranks 42<sup>nd</sup> in alcohol consumption for persons 18 and older (NSDUH, 2006/2007).
- ❖ Males report more heavy and binge drinking than do females (BRFSS, 2009).
- ❖ 30-day and binge drinking rates decreased 30% among Arkansas students between 2002 and 2009 (APNA 2002-2009).
- ❖ The number of “alcohol only” treatment admissions increased 134% between 2001 and 2009 (TEDS 2001-2009).
- ❖ The number of alcohol/drug-related fatalities increased 24% and the number of alcohol/drug-related fatal crashes increased 29% between 2001 and 2008 (ASP, 2001-2008).

### TOBACCO

- ❖ Arkansas ranks 6<sup>th</sup> in cigarette use for persons 18 and older (NSDUH, 2006/2007).
- ❖ Arkansas lung cancer deaths were 73.9 per 100,000, compared to 54.7 per 100,000 in the US as a whole in 2007 (CDC, Compressed Mortality, 2007).
- ❖ Between 2000 and 2009, the number of hospital inpatient discharges that mentioned tobacco increased 188% (Hospital Inpatient Discharge Data, 2000-2009).
- ❖ Smoking rates for males and females declined between 1999 and 2009, with rates for males decreasing 41% and females 21% (BRFSS, 1999-2009).

### MARIJUANA

- ❖ One in four young adults between the ages of 18 and 25 report smoking marijuana at least once in the past year (NSDUH, 2006/2007).
- ❖ 15.7% of Arkansas 12<sup>th</sup> graders report using marijuana at least once in the previous 30 days (APNA, 2009).
- ❖ Among young adults ages 18 to 25, past 30-day marijuana use increased 6.6% between 2000 and 2008 (NSDUH 2000-2008).
- ❖ Among juveniles, arrests for marijuana possession account for 64% of all drug-related arrests (ACIC, 2008).

### INHALANTS

- ❖ Inhalants are the most commonly abused substances by younger teens (APNA, 2009).
- ❖ Inhalant abuse by Arkansas teens is higher than the national average (APNA, 2009).
- ❖ Between 2005 and 2009, inhalant use among 6<sup>th</sup>, 8<sup>th</sup>, and 10<sup>th</sup> grade students decreased (APNA, 2005-2009).

### COCAINE

- ❖ Cocaine use rates in Arkansas are typically lower than the national average (NSDUH, 2006/2007).
- ❖ Cocaine use is highest among persons ages 18 to 25 (NSDUH, 2006/2007).
- ❖ 3.3% of Arkansas 12<sup>th</sup> graders reported using cocaine at least once in their lifetime (APNA, 2009).

- ❖ In 2008, arrests for cocaine were highest among males and African-Americans (ACIC, 2008).

#### **METHAMPHETAMINE**

- ❖ Rates of methamphetamine use in Arkansas are higher than the national average (NSDUH, 2006).
- ❖ In 2009, 6% of Arkansas high school students reported having used methamphetamine at least once in their lifetime (YRBS, 2009).
- ❖ In 2009, 10.6% of all Arkansas treatment cases were for methamphetamine (ADMIS, 2009).
- ❖ In 2008, 69% of methamphetamine arrests were male and 93% were white (ACIC, 2008).

#### **OTHER ILLICIT DRUGS**

- ❖ Among Arkansas students, prescription drugs are the most commonly abused of the “other illicit drugs” with 5.4% of students reporting use in the previous 30 days (APNA, 2009).
- ❖ Stimulant and sedative abuse among Arkansas students decreased between 2005 and 2009 (APNA, 2005-2009).
- ❖ 1 in 10 Arkansans between the ages of 18 and 25 reported the use/abuse of cocaine, hallucinogens, heroin, inhalants, or prescription drugs at least once in the previous 30 days in 2007/2008 (NSDUH 2007/2008).
- ❖ Admissions for the treatment of opioids increased 250% between 2005 and 2009 (TEDS, 2005-2009).

## ARKANSAS AT A GLANCE

Arkansas is a southern state of 53,179 square miles divided into 75 counties. It is bordered by Missouri to the north, Oklahoma and Texas to the west, Louisiana to the south and Mississippi and Tennessee to the east. It had a population of 2.86 million people in 2008.

As shown in Table 1, Arkansas's most significant minority population is African-American, at 15.6% of the total population (448,230 individuals) in 2007. The state has a lower proportion of minority individuals than the country as a whole. In the previous 15 years Arkansas has experienced a dramatic increase in the Hispanic population, nearly 600% between 1990 and 2006, with the largest increase (over 1000%) in the northwestern area of the state.

The racial and ethnic distribution across counties in Arkansas varies greatly. Several counties in the Mississippi delta region have majority minority populations. African-Americans comprise 59.5% of the total population in Phillips County, 57.7% in Lee County, and 54.5% in Chicot County. Conversely, several counties in the northwest and north central areas of Arkansas

**TABLE 1. POPULATION ESTIMATES – JULY 1, 2007**

	Arkansas	US
White	76.0%	66.0%
Black or African-American	15.6%	12.3%
Hispanic	5.3%	15.1%
Native American	0.7%	0.8%
Asian	1.0%	4.3%
Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	0.1%	0.1%
Two or more races	1.2%	1.4%

*Source: US Census Bureau*

have very small African-American populations. These include Searcy with less than 0.1%, and Baxter, Boone, Carroll, Cleburne, Greene, Madison, Marion, Newton, and Stone with 0.1%. The Hispanic population of the state tends to be concentrated in counties with large poultry industries. In 2000, the counties with the highest percentage Hispanic population were Sevier at 19.7%, Yell at 12.7%, and Carroll at 9.7%. In terms of absolute numbers, Benton and Washington counties, in the northwest area of the state, have the largest Hispanic populations at 13,469 and 12,932, respectively.

The age distribution of the population of Arkansas is similar to the United States as a whole. Arkansas has a slightly larger percentage of population age 65 and older, 14.0% as compared to the United States at 12.6%. Arkansas is a poorer state as reflected in the median family income and the percentage of the population living below the poverty level. The Arkansas median household income is \$38,542 as compared to the U.S. median household income of \$51,425. Arkansas also has a higher percentage of population living below the poverty level than the national rate, 17.7% compared to 13.5%. 25.3% of Arkansans 18 and younger live below the poverty level as compared to the national rate of 18.6%.

The educational attainment rates are also lower than the national rates with 12.6% of the population age 25 and older holding a bachelor's degree as compared to the national rate of 17.4%.<sup>1</sup> Arkansas has one of the highest teen birth (ages 15 to 19) rates in the nation, ranking 4<sup>th</sup> overall with a rate of 61.8 births /1,000 females ages 15 to 19. The national teen birth rate is 41.5 births/1,000 females ages 15 to 19. Arkansas has one of the higher infant mortality rates in the nation, ranking 8<sup>th</sup> overall with a rate of 8.2 deaths /1,000 live births. Infant deaths are highest among black, non-Hispanics at 14.0 deaths/1,000 live births and lowest among white, non-Hispanics at 6.3 deaths/1,000 live

## ARKANSAS AT A GLANCE

births. Arkansas has the 7<sup>th</sup> lowest life expectancies at birth at 75.5 years as compared to the national life expectancy of 78.0 years. In 2009, Arkansas had the 10<sup>th</sup> highest violent crime rate per 100,000 inhabitants at 517.7 crimes/100,000 inhabitants; the national rate in 2009 was 429.4 crimes/100,000 inhabitants.<sup>2</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> 2005-2009, American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates. Accessed May 6, 2011.  
<http://www.census.gov/acs/www/>.

<sup>2</sup> The Henry J. Kaiser Family Foundation. Statehealthfacts.org. Accessed May 6, 2011.  
<http://www.statehealthfacts.org/index.jsp>

## ALCOHOL

CONSUMPTION	CONSEQUENCES
<p>National surveys of alcohol consumption indicate that Arkansans consume alcohol at lower rates than the national average. This is consistent across gender, age, and consumption pattern. By way of comparison, at 46.6% Arkansas ranks 42<sup>nd</sup> in alcohol consumption for persons 18 and over as compared to Rhode Island at 67.4% (highest) and Utah at 33.7% (lowest) (NSDUH, 2006/2007). In the 2009 BRFSS, 40.8% of adult Arkansans reported consuming at least one drink in the previous 30 days as compared to 54.4% nationally. In the same survey, 4.6% of Arkansans self-identified as heavy drinkers compared to the national average of 5.1%, and 11.3% of Arkansans reported a binge drinking episode as compared to 15.8% nationally.</p> <p>Males report higher rates of 30 day, heavy, and binge drinking compared to females. The difference between gender specific rates is larger among Arkansans than nationally. For example, 61% more males than females report binge drinking in Arkansas as compared to 50% more males than females nationally (BRFSS, 2009).</p> <p>The pattern of lower than national consumption rates is true among underage Arkansans as well. In 2009, Arkansas students in the 8<sup>th</sup>, 10<sup>th</sup>, and 12<sup>th</sup> grades reported lower consumption rates than the national average (APNA, 2009). In 2009, almost 25.2% of 8<sup>th</sup>, 10<sup>th</sup>, and 12 graders reported consuming alcohol in the previous 30 days, more than 50% reported any lifetime consumption, and 15.6% reported binge drinking. Of the students who reported alcohol consumption, most began drinking regularly at about age 14, frequently obtained the alcohol from someone over 21, and drank at someone else's house, although almost 10% reported drinking at home (APNA,2009).</p> <p>In 2010, 72.4% of Arkansas college students reported consuming alcohol in the past year, while 53.6% reported consuming alcohol in past 30 days. Of the students under the age of</p>	<p>Consequences of alcohol consumption include injury and death from alcohol-related traffic crashes, negative health impacts, and anti-social behaviors sometimes resulting in actions deemed criminal. For underage drinkers consequences can also include negative school-related behaviors such as poor grades and suspension/expulsion.</p> <p>Arkansas has an extremely high overall crash fatality rate - in the top five nationally in 2004 for several different measurements (per capita, per licensed drivers, per registered vehicles, and per vehicle-miles traveled). The Arkansas alcohol-related crash fatality rate for adults is higher than the national average (11 per 100,000 vs. 7 per 100,000), as well as for underage drinkers (4 per 100,000 vs. 3 per 100,000). On the other hand, Arkansas death rates from alcohol liver disease/cirrhosis (2.7 per 100,000) are lower than the national average (4.3 per 100,000)<sup>1</sup>.</p> <p>In 2008, 15,642 hospital discharge cases (3.9% of all discharges) included the mention of alcohol. Between 2000 and 2008, there was a significant increase of almost 60% in both the absolute number of discharges that mentioned alcohol and the percentage of total that these discharges represented (Arkansas Hospital Inpatient Discharge Data, 2000-2008).</p> <p>Among admissions into Arkansas facilities for substance use treatment in 2009, 39% were alcohol-related admissions, more than twice the number for marijuana, three times for opiates, and almost four times the number for methamphetamine (ADMIS, 2009).</p> <p>Among 8<sup>th</sup>, 10<sup>th</sup>, and 12<sup>th</sup> graders in the 2009 APNA, those who reported drinking alcohol in the past 30 days were 1.7 times as likely to have been suspended from school as students who didn't drink. Among the same group, those who reported drinking in the past 30 days were 3.5 times as likely to have been arrested as those who didn't drink. For students who reported engaging in at least</p>

## ALCOHOL

CONSUMPTION	CONSEQUENCES
<p>21, 49.0% reported drinking in the past 30 days and 32.1% reported binge drinking in the past two weeks (CORE, 2010). This rate is substantially higher than the reported rate for all adults.</p> <p>While women in Arkansas consume alcohol at lower rates than the national average, for women of child-bearing age, any consumption is problematic. In 2007, 48.3% of Arkansas women who had given birth reported consuming alcohol in the three months prior to becoming pregnant. Additionally, 4.1% of women who had given birth reported consuming alcohol in the last three months of pregnancy (PRAMS, 2007).</p> <p>30-day alcohol consumption and binge drinking decreased among Arkansas 6<sup>th</sup>, 8<sup>th</sup>, 10<sup>th</sup>, and 12<sup>th</sup> grade students between 2002 and 2009. The prevalence rate of 30-day consumption decreased by 30% between 2002 and 2009 (27.3% to 19.1%). Binge drinking prevalence rates decreased by 23% during the same period (15.2% to 11.7%) (APNA, 2002-2009). Data from the Arkansas YRBS also show a decrease in 30-day use prevalence rates for the period 1999 to 2009. The 30-day use prevalence rate decreased 18% between 1999 and 2009 (48.3% to 39.7%). The binge drinking prevalence rate decreased by 26% during the same period (33.4% to 24.6%). It should be noted that the Arkansas YRBS reflects data from an older student population, 9<sup>th</sup>, 10<sup>th</sup>, 11<sup>th</sup>, and 12<sup>th</sup> grade, as compared to the APNA survey which collects data from 6<sup>th</sup>, 8<sup>th</sup>, 10<sup>th</sup>, and 12<sup>th</sup> grade students. The smaller decrease in 30-day use rates reflected in the YRBS data could be due to the overall higher drinking rates among older students.</p> <p>During the same period, adult consumption prevalence rates remained constant or increased slightly. According to the Arkansas BRFSS, 30-day use rates increased between 2001 and 2008 among all Arkansans excepting among persons 18 to 24 and those 65 and older. For Arkansans 18 to 24, the 30-</p>	<p>one episode of binge drinking in the past two weeks, the risk of also engaging in negative behavior was greater. Binge drinkers were 2.1 times as likely to have been suspended from school and 4.5 times as likely to have been arrested as students who did not binge drink.</p> <p>The major criminal justice impact of alcohol use and abuse is via DUI/DWI arrests. In Arkansas, DWI (driving while intoxicated) refers to any driver with a blood alcohol concentration higher than 0.08, while DUI (driving under the influence) refers to drinkers under age 21 with blood alcohol concentrations between 0.02 and 0.08. In fiscal year 2005 (July 2004-June 2005), a total of 19,000 drivers licenses were suspended in Arkansas for DWI, and 872 were suspended for DUI. In 2007, there were 9,219 arrests for DUI (9,078 18+, 141 &lt;18), 7,836 for drunkenness (7,585 18+, 251 &lt;18), and 1,713 for liquor law violations (1,490 18+, 223 &lt;18) (Arkansas Archival Risk Factor Report, 2009).</p> <p>In 2009, 28.3% of Arkansas high school students were a passenger, at least once in the past 30 days, in a car driven by someone who had been drinking, and 12.5% drove, at least once in past 30 days, after drinking (YRBS, 2009). In 2008, there were 373 traffic crashes involving underage drinkers and 332 crash injuries and deaths from underage drivers (Arkansas Archival Risk Factor Report, 2009).</p> <p>The rates of Arkansas students engaging in alcohol-related risky behavior decreased between 1999 and 2009. The percentage of Arkansas students who reported driving after drinking decreased by 13% between 1999 and 2009 (14.4% to 12.5%). The percentage of Arkansas students who reported being a passenger in a car with a driver who had been drinking also decreased during the same period from 13.1% to 9.7%, or a 17% decrease (YRBS, 1999-2009). College students also showed a decrease in the percentage reporting driving after drinking, most notably among female students at almost</p>

ALCOHOL	
CONSUMPTION	CONSEQUENCES
<p>day use prevalence rates decreased by 20% (55.9% to 44.5%). However, for all other age group under 65 years, consumption rates increased, on average, by 15% with the highest increase of 25% seen among Arkansans age 55 to 64. A similar trend is seen in binge drinking patterns. Binge drinking prevalence rates decreased by 22% among 18 to 24 year olds (23.7% to 18.6%) while increasing, on average, 27% among all other age groups. Binge drinking among 55 to 64 year olds increased by the largest percentage at 46% compared to 35 to 44 years olds at 7%.</p>	<p>three times the rate as male students (6.2% and 16.0%) between 2005 and 2010 (CORE, 2005-2010).</p> <p>The number of admissions to treatment facilities for alcohol and alcohol/drug related causes increased between 2001 and 2009. There was an increase of 134% in absolute number of “alcohol only” admissions and a 70% increase in the absolute number of “alcohol and a secondary drug” admissions during the period (TEDS, 2001-2009). As a percentage of all admissions, “alcohol only” admissions increased from 31.7% in 2006 to 38.8% in 2009 (ADMIS, 2006-2009). By age groups, there has been an increase in the number of admissions for persons under age 20 for both “alcohol only” and “alcohol and a secondary drug.” Admissions for persons under 20 for “alcohol only” related causes increased by nearly 300% between 2001 and 2009. In absolute numbers, all age groups saw an increase in the number of “alcohol only” and “alcohol and secondary drug” admissions during this period. Seen as a percentage of all admissions, admissions for persons age 21 to 35 increased by nearly 10% while admissions for persons age 36 to 55 decreased by 15%.</p> <p>Alcohol/drug-related traffic crashes showed several interesting trends between 2001 and 2008. The numbers of alcohol/drug-related fatalities and fatal crashes increased between 2001 and 2008: fatalities increased by 24% and fatal crashes increased by 29%. During the same period, alcohol/drug-related injuries, injury crashes, and property-damage-only crashes decreased significantly: injuries by 49%, injury crashes by 45%, and property-damage-only crashes by 42% (Arkansas Alcohol/Drug-Related Traffic Crash Data, 2001-2008).</p>

<sup>1</sup> Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics. Compressed Mortality File 1999-2007. CDC WONDER On-line Database, compiled from Compressed Mortality File 1999-2007 Series 20 No. 2M, 2010. Accessed at <http://wonder.cdc.gov/cmfi-icd10.html> on Apr 22, 2011 3:11:01 PM.

## TOBACCO

CONSUMPTION	CONSEQUENCES
<p>Arkansans smoke and chew tobacco at higher rates than the national average. The 2006/2007 NSDUH found that 37.6% of Arkansans over the age of 18 smoked as compared to the national average of 31.0%. Arkansas ranked 6<sup>th</sup> in the percentage of smokers compared to West Virginia with highest rate (39.9%) and Utah with the lowest rate (21.6%). 15.5% of Arkansans report smoking everyday and another 5.9% report smoking on some days. 28.1% of Arkansans identify themselves as former smokers. Only half of Arkansans say they have never smoked (BRFSS, 2009).</p> <p>Nationally, more males than females report smoking every day. However, in Arkansas more females than males smoke every day. Males report being former users at a much higher rate than do females, 35.4% compared to 21.3% while more females than males report having never smoked, 56.7% compared to 43.7%. Smoking rates among both males and females declined in the decade between 1999 and 2009. The decrease was most significant for males with a decrease of 41% of males who smoked every day as compared to a female decline in every day smoking of only 21% (BRFSS, 2009).</p> <p>In Arkansas, whites tend to smoke at higher rates than do blacks (15.9% and 10.3%), but also report quitting at higher rates than do blacks (29.9% and 19.5%). More blacks report smoking some days than every day (13.1% and 10.3%) and are more than twice as likely to smoke some days than whites (13.1% and 5.3%) (BRFSS, 2009).</p> <p>Arkansans age 18 to 35 smoke cigarettes at higher rates than other age groups. In the 2006/2007 NSDUH, the rate of cigarette use among Arkansans age 18 to 24 was 43.8%, the 7<sup>th</sup> highest rank among all states. The rate for Arkansans 26 and over was 29.4% the 4<sup>th</sup> highest rate among all states. Cigarette smoking rates decline across age groups with those 65 and over reporting the</p>	<p>Consequences of cigarette smoking are primarily health-related. The health consequences of smoking and associated costs are high for Arkansans. Lung-related diseases and deaths are higher than the national average. Deaths from lung cancer remained stable over the years 1999 to 2007. Arkansas lung cancer deaths were 73.9 per 100,000, compared to 54.7 per 100,000 in the U.S. as a whole in 2007. In Arkansas in 2007, the lung cancer death rate was highest among white males (91.7/100,000) and lowest among black females (31.0/100,000) (CDC Compressed Mortality, 1999-2007). Tobacco use disorder was the most common substance use diagnosis in Arkansas hospital discharge records in 2000-2008. In 2008, 63,442 cases related to tobacco use disorders were discharged from hospitals comprising 15.6% of all discharges (2008 Hospital Discharge Data).</p> <p>The CDC estimates that 72,630 Arkansas youth under the age of 18 could die prematurely from a smoking-related illness if current smoking rates continue and that tobacco-related illnesses kill an estimated 4,914 Arkansans annually. The Campaign for Tobacco-Free Kids estimates that annual healthcare costs directly caused by smoking are at least \$748 million in Arkansas and smoking-related productivity losses in Arkansas cost approximately \$1.24 billion.</p> <p>While no causal relationship between cigarette smoking and the use of other substances has been identified, tobacco use is a strong predictor of current or future use of other drugs. In the 2009 APNA, students in the 8<sup>th</sup>, 10, and 12<sup>th</sup> grades who reported smoking cigarettes in the past 30 days were:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 4 times as likely to report drinking alcohol as students who didn't smoke;</li> <li>• 6 times as likely to report binge drinking or using prescription drugs as students who didn't smoke;</li> <li>• 8 times as likely to report using marijuana or using chewing tobacco as students who didn't smoke; and</li> <li>• More than 4 times as likely to report using</li> </ul>

## TOBACCO

CONSUMPTION	CONSEQUENCES
<p>lowest use rates.</p> <p>Underage cigarette smoking rates have steadily declined over the period of 2002 to 2009. In 2009, 10.2% of Arkansas students reported smoking cigarettes in past 30 days an almost 40% decrease from the 2002 rate of 16.6% (APNA, 2009).</p> <p>In Arkansas, one in five pregnant women smoked during the last three months of pregnancy, almost one in three smoked in the three months prior to pregnancy, and one in four smoked shortly after giving birth (PRAMS, 2007).</p> <p>Tobacco use rates decreased for all age groups during the last decade. Between 2002 and 2009, 30-day cigarette use prevalence rates among 6<sup>th</sup>, 8<sup>th</sup>, 10<sup>th</sup>, and 12<sup>th</sup> grade Arkansas students decreased by 39% from 16.6% to 10.2%. The rate of smokeless tobacco use also decreased from 8.0% to 6.3% or 21% (APNA, 2002-2009). Among older Arkansas students (9<sup>th</sup>, 10<sup>th</sup>, 11<sup>th</sup>, and 12<sup>th</sup> grade) there was a comparable decrease of 42% (34.7% to 20.3%) between 2001 and 2009 (YRBS, 2001-2009). The most significant decrease during this period was the prevalence rate of frequent smoking, smoking on 20 out of the previous 30 days, among males. Between 2001 and 2009 frequent smoking among this group decreased by 61% from 23.5% to just 8.0% in 2009. After a steady decline, frequent smoking among young females showed an increase between 2007 and 2009, from 8.8% to 11.2% a trend that merits monitoring (YRBS, 2001-2009).</p> <p>One group for whom smoking trends are atypical is pregnant women and new mothers. Between 2002 and 2008 the percentage of new mothers who reported current smoking increased by 6%. More troubling is the increase in the percentage of new mothers who reported during the final trimester of their pregnancy. There was a 25% increase in the percentage of new mothers who reported that they smoked</p>	<p>any drug as students who didn't smoke</p> <p>According to the CDC, women who smoke during pregnancy are at a higher risk of delivering prematurely and having low birth weight babies than pregnant women who don't smoke. Smoking can negatively impact fertility in women. Pregnant women exposed to second hand smoke also have a higher risk of giving birth to a low birth weight baby than those not exposed. Infants exposed to second hand smoke are at a higher risk of Sudden Infant Death Syndrome (SIDS) than the unexposed. <sup>1</sup></p> <p>Hospital discharge records reflect an increase in the number of inpatient hospitalizations with a tobacco-related health issue. Between 2000 and 2009 both the number of cases and the percent of total of inpatient hospital discharges that mention tobacco increased by 188%.</p> <p>In the United States, lung cancer mortality and cigarette smoking are closely related with the majority of deaths due to lung cancer directly attributable to smoking.<sup>2</sup> In Arkansas, the age adjusted rate of lung cancer deaths is 71.9/100,000 population. This rate has decreased from the 1999 rate of 73.7/100,000 with peaks of 79.1/100,000 in 2002 and 78.6/100,000 in 2005. The Arkansas rate is significantly higher than the national rate. In 2007, the national rate for lung cancer deaths was 52.6/100,000 population. Like Arkansas, the national rate has declined from 54.5/100,000 in 1999 to the present low rate with no significant peaks. <sup>3</sup></p>

TOBACCO	
CONSUMPTION	CONSEQUENCES
<p>during the final trimester of their pregnancy between 2002 and 2008. This trend was true for all age groups except mothers age 35 and older. Among new mothers under the age of 20, the increase was 14%, those 20 to 24, 21%, and for those 25 to 34 years, there was a 47% increase in the percentage who smoked during the final trimester. Since 2002 the trend has been for older new mothers, those 35 and older, to represent a smaller percentage of the total who reported smoking during the final trimester while the other age groups' percent of total has remained fairly constant (PRAMS, 2002-2008).</p> <p>Among adults 18 and older, smoking has declined among all age groups and both genders. Smoking rates are still higher in Arkansas than the national average and smoking prevalence rates have not decreased as significantly in Arkansas as the national average. The current smoking prevalence rate in Arkansas among persons 18 and older decreased 13% between 2001 and 2008, from 25.5% to 22.3%. The decrease in the national average for the same time period was 21%, from 23.2% to 18.4%. Frequent smoking in Arkansas also decreased by 15% compared to 23% nationally. Both male and female current and frequent smoking prevalence rates decreased in the same period, with slightly larger decreases seen among females. All age groups reported decreases in current smoking and frequent smoking with one exception: the prevalence rate of frequent smoking among persons age 65 and older increased by 12% between 2001 and 2008 (BRFSS, 2001-2008).</p>	

<sup>1</sup> Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Smoking and Tobacco Use. Women and Tobacco Fact Sheet. [http://www.cdc.gov/tobacco/data\\_statistics/fact\\_sheets/populations/women/](http://www.cdc.gov/tobacco/data_statistics/fact_sheets/populations/women/). Accessed Mar 25, 2011/

<sup>2</sup> National Cancer Institute. <http://www.cancer.gov/cancertopics/tobacco/smoking>. Accessed Mar 25, 2011.

<sup>3</sup> Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics. Compressed Mortality File 1999-2007. CDC WONDER on-line Database, compiled from Compressed Mortality File 1999-2007 Series 20 No. 2M, 2010. Accessed at <http://wonder.cdc.gov/cmfi-cd10.html> on Mar 25, 2011.

## MARIJUANA

CONSUMPTION	CONSEQUENCES
<p>Marijuana is the most frequently used illicit drug by both adults and youth in Arkansas. The Arkansas past year use rate is comparable to the average national rate for persons 18 and older, 9.8% and 9.9% respectively. The 30 day use rate for persons 18 and older is also comparable to the average national rate, 5.6% and 5.5% respectively. The highest use rate is among persons age 18 to 25, with 26.6% reporting past year use and 15.3% reporting past month use. Arkansas ranks 31<sup>st</sup> in the prevalence of 30 day marijuana use rates compared to the other states and the District of Columbia with prevalence rates ranging from 30.1% to 10.0% (NSDUH, 2006-2007).</p> <p>Among Arkansas 6<sup>th</sup>, 8<sup>th</sup>, 10<sup>th</sup>, and 12<sup>th</sup> graders, 7.1% reported using marijuana in the past 30 days. However, rates vary dramatically according to age with only 0.5% of 6<sup>th</sup> graders reporting 30 day use. Use increases as grade increases with 15.7% of 12<sup>th</sup> graders reporting using marijuana at least once in the previous 30 days. Excluding 6<sup>th</sup> grade students, on average, 1 in 10 Arkansas students currently use marijuana. Use is higher among males with almost 1 in 5 male 12<sup>th</sup> graders reporting current use. Among 8<sup>th</sup>, 10<sup>th</sup>, and 12<sup>th</sup> graders, white students report current use at three times the rate as black students, 63.0% and 18.7% respectively (APNA, 2009).</p> <p>Marijuana 30-day use prevalence rates for Arkansas students decreased 33% between the years 2002 and 2009, from 10.6% to 7.1%. The decline in rates for males was slightly higher than that for females, 35.2% for males compared to 32.2% for females. However, males continue to report higher use rates than do females (APNA, 2002-2009).</p> <p>Marijuana use rates for Arkansans 18 and older increased in the period 2000 to 2008 with the highest increases seen in persons 26 and older at 26.07%. It should be noted that while this group reported the largest increase in rates, the group also has the lowest use rates, typically one quarter the rate for persons</p>	<p>Arkansas has little specific health information regarding marijuana consequences. Treatment admissions according to ADMIS have remained relatively stable over time, ranging from 2,685 (21% of total) in 1999 to 2,991 (22%) in 2004 to 3,049 (17.7%) in 2009.</p> <p>There are more data on criminal justice consequences. Juvenile arrest rates for marijuana possession have fluctuated over the past decade from 679 in 2000 to 930 in 2004 and most recently 732 in 2008. For juveniles, marijuana possession arrests comprise 64% of drug arrests while the manufacture and/or sales of marijuana account for an additional 6% of juvenile drug arrests (ACIC, 2000-2008). Seizures of marijuana in Arkansas have been roughly constant, 39.7 items per 10,000 population in 2002 to 43.1 items per 10,000 population in 2009 (NFLIS, 2002-2009). Marijuana was the most commonly mentioned drug in drug screenings of new mothers tested under Garrett's Law. In SFY2008, 60% of all referrals under Garrett's Law were for marijuana (Garrett's Law Data, 2008). Additionally, in the fiscal year ending June 30, 2006, 39.7% of the positive drug screens for drug court participants were for marijuana.</p> <p>Marijuana use in adolescents is associated with a number of adverse consequences. Students in the 2009 APNA who report using marijuana in the past 30 days are 2.7 times as likely to be suspended and 5.8 times as likely to be arrested as students who did not report smoking marijuana.</p> <p>Between 2001 and 2009, as a percentage of total admissions for treatment of marijuana abuse, admissions among 12 to 17 year olds increased by 21.2%; among 18 to 25 year olds decreased by 10.8%; and increased among persons 26 and older by a negligible 0.2%.</p> <p>During the same period, 2001 to 2009, the absolute number of admissions for treatment of marijuana abuse increased from 2,757 to 4,596 or 66.7%. However, this period also saw a dramatic 102.9% increase in the total</p>

## MARIJUANA

CONSUMPTION	CONSEQUENCES
<p>age 18 to 25 who report the highest use rates. This age group saw an overall increase in 30-day use prevalence rates during the same period of 6.62%, from 14.50% in 2000/2001 to 15.46% in 2007/2008 (NSDUH, 2000-2008).</p>	<p>number of admissions for all substances. As a percentage of the total number of admissions, admissions related to marijuana abuse decreased by 18.1% (TEDS, 2001-2009).</p>

INHALANTS	
CONSUMPTION	CONSEQUENCES
<p>Inhalants are a diverse group of volatile substances whose chemical vapors can be inhaled to produce psychoactive (mind-altering) effects. Unlike other abused substances that can be inhaled, the term “inhalants” refers to substances that are very rarely, if ever, administered by any other means.</p> <p>The four general categories of inhalants are volatile solvents, aerosols, gases, and nitrites. Commonly abused inhalants are found in a variety of household, school, and workplace products such as paint thinners, gasoline, glue, spray paints, hair or deodorant sprays, butane lighters, and refrigerant units.</p> <p>Inhalants are most commonly abused by younger teens. In a 2008 report, the National Survey of Drug Use and Health (NSDUH) noted that inhalants were the most commonly abused substance for 12 and 13 years olds. In 2009, 3.8% of Arkansas 6<sup>th</sup> graders reported abusing inhalants at least once in the previous 30 days. This rate is comparable to the percentage reporting using alcohol in the previous 30 days. 6.1% of 8<sup>th</sup> graders reported abusing inhalants in previous 30 days making it the third most commonly abused substance for this group following alcohol and tobacco. 14.7% and 15.1% of Arkansas 8<sup>th</sup> and 10<sup>th</sup> graders, respectively, reported abusing inhalants at least once in their lifetime.</p> <p>Inhalant abuse rates in Arkansas are higher than the national averages. In 2009, the national average of 8<sup>th</sup> graders who reported abusing inhalants was 3.8% compared to 6.1% in Arkansas. Arkansas rates are higher than national average rates for all grades.</p> <p>Between 2005 and 2009, inhalant use among 6<sup>th</sup>, 8<sup>th</sup>, and 10<sup>th</sup> grade Arkansas students showed a statistically significant decrease.</p>	<p>The consequences of inhalant abuse include life threatening adverse health effects such as permanent damage to the central nervous system and pulmonary tissues. Sudden sniffing death syndrome occurs when “highly concentrated chemicals in solvents and aerosol sprays”<sup>1</sup> cause rapid and irregular heart rates leading to heart failure.</p> <p>Quantitative data on the consequences of inhalant abuse in Arkansas are not available. NIDA has reported that the number of inhalant related deaths per year in the country ranges from 100 to 200.</p>

<sup>1</sup> What are the other medical consequences of inhalant abuse? Research Report Series, Inhalant Abuse. <http://www.nida.nih.gov/researchreports/inhalants/other.html>, April 6, 2011.

COCAINE	
CONSUMPTION	CONSEQUENCES
<p>Cocaine use rates in Arkansas are typically lower than the national average. According to the 2006-2007 NSDUH, 2.31% of Arkansans over the age of 18 used cocaine at least once in past year. The highest use prevalence rate was among persons age 18 to 25 at 6.79%.</p> <p>Almost one in ten college students reported using cocaine at least once in their lifetime. Fewer students reported use in the past year, 2.5%, and only 1% reported using cocaine in the past 30 days (CORE, 2009).</p> <p>In 2009, 2% of Arkansas 8<sup>th</sup>, 10<sup>th</sup>, and 12<sup>th</sup> grade students reported using cocaine at least once in their lifetime. As would be expected, older students report higher use rates. The combined lifetime use rate increases to 2.7% for 10<sup>th</sup> and 12<sup>th</sup> grade students only, and increases again to 3.3% among 12<sup>th</sup> grade students only.</p> <p>Determining changes in adult cocaine consumption is difficult due to the lack of consumption data available. From the limited data it appears that there were slight increases in past year use of cocaine among Arkansans age 18 and older during the period 2003 to 2006. However, the increases do not appear to be statistically significant – they may be due to chance and not real change.</p> <p>Between 2005 and 2009, lifetime cocaine use among Arkansas 6<sup>th</sup>, 8<sup>th</sup>, 10, and 12<sup>th</sup> graders decreased from 2.5% to 1.6%, a statistically significant change. Past 30-day use also decreased in the same period from 0.8% to 0.4% another statistically significant change. Information is not available on the form of cocaine used, e.g. powder versus crack.</p>	<p>There are few state-specific data available on health consequences of cocaine use. Combining crack and powder cocaine use, Arkansas ADMIS data show admissions for cocaine use have remained stable over the past four years, with 965 admissions in 2005 and 866 in 2009 a decrease of 11.4%. Crack cocaine admissions have declined dramatically during the same period from 2,004 admissions in 2005 to 866 in 2009 a 119% decline (2005-2009 ADMIS).</p> <p>The Arkansas Crime Information Center reports that in 2008 there were 298 cocaine arrests with males outnumbering females 4 to 1 and blacks outnumbering whites by 60%. Crack cocaine arrests for 2008 were substantially higher at 739. As with cocaine, males outnumbered females by 4 to 1. Racial disparity was much higher for crack cocaine arrests than for cocaine arrests. Blacks arrested for crack cocaine outnumbered whites by 3 to 1.</p>

## METHAMPHETAMINE

CONSUMPTION	CONSEQUENCES
<p>Very little data are available on the consumption of methamphetamine among Arkansans. Available data often include methamphetamine in a broader category of amphetamines or stimulants. The data in this section use information specific to methamphetamine, stimulants, and amphetamines.</p> <p>The most recent data available to the SEW on adult methamphetamine consumption are from a 2006 report published by the Office of Applied Statistics, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA).<sup>1</sup> Data are taken from the 2002 to 2005 NSDUH surveys. Significant findings for Arkansas included: (1) the rates of methamphetamine use in Arkansas are higher than the U.S. average; (2) 4.41% of Arkansans age 18 to 25 reported using methamphetamine at least once in their life, the second highest rate in the U.S.; and (3) 1.23% of Arkansans over the age of 12 reported using methamphetamine in the past 30 days.</p> <p>The YRBS and APNA collect annual data on methamphetamine use among Arkansas students. The two surveys provide conflicting data on the prevalence of methamphetamine use among younger Arkansans. In 2009, the YRBS found that 6.0% of Arkansas 9<sup>th</sup>, 10<sup>th</sup>, 11<sup>th</sup>, and 12<sup>th</sup> grade students used methamphetamines one or more times in their life. For the same year, the APNA found that 1.6% of Arkansas 8<sup>th</sup>, 10<sup>th</sup>, and 12<sup>th</sup> graders used methamphetamine at least once in their life. Excluding 8<sup>th</sup> graders and only considering older 10<sup>th</sup> and 12<sup>th</sup> grade students, the 2009 APNA found that 2.0% of 10<sup>th</sup> and 12<sup>th</sup> graders (combined) used methamphetamine in their life. It should be noted that while the YRBS and APNA data are both collected through cross-sectional surveys, the implementation of the surveys is different. A random sample of public high schools is selected to voluntarily participate in the YRBS. In 2009, the school response rate was 84%, the student response rate was 80% and the overall response rate was 67%. 1,690 students in the 9<sup>th</sup> through</p>	<p>ADMIS data for 2006, 2008, and 2009 breaks out methamphetamine treatment cases from the broader category of amphetamines. Methamphetamine cases typically comprise 2/3s to 3/4s of the total amphetamines treatment cases. In 2009, there were 1,825 admission cases for treatment of methamphetamine abuse in Arkansas, 10.6% of all treatment admission cases. This is a decrease from 2,360 cases (14.8% of the total cases) in 2006 (ADMIS, 2006, 2009).</p> <p>TEDS is a secondary dataset of treatment admission cases. A limitation of the TEDS data is the inclusion of methamphetamine cases in the broad category of amphetamines. However, gender, age, and ethnicity/race breakdowns are available for the TEDS data. In 2009, there were 4,037 admission cases for the treatment of amphetamines. This number constituted 16.4% of the treatment admission cases for all substances. 53.1% of admission cases were male compared to 46.9% female. Treatment admissions were highest for persons age 21 to 35. After age 35 the numbers began to slowly decline until age 50 when a significant decrease was seen. While the absolute number of treatment admission cases for amphetamine abuse increased during the period 2005 to 2009 (3,471 to 4,037 cases), these numbers reflect an actual decrease in amphetamine admissions as a percentage of the total admissions (25.2% to 16.4%). This is similar to the trend for methamphetamine found in the ADMIS data.</p> <p>In 2008, the Arkansas Crime Information Center (ACIC) reported 1, 142 arrests for the possession/sale/manufacture of amphetamines/methamphetamines. 98% of the arrests were adults, 69% were male, and 93% were white. It should be noted that these statistics are not comprehensive of all arrests statewide. In 2008, the arrests for several large police agencies, including the Little Police Department and the Pine Bluff Police Department, were not included.</p> <p>Of the referrals of new mothers tested under</p>

<b>METHAMPHETAMINE</b>	
<b>CONSUMPTION</b>	<b>CONSEQUENCES</b>
<p>12<sup>th</sup> grades at 46 public high schools in Arkansas completed the 2009 YRBS. The results of the survey are weighted to represent not only the respondent but similar respondents. Participation in the APNA survey is voluntary and is open to all Arkansas public schools with grades 6<sup>th</sup> through 12<sup>th</sup>. Responses are not weighted and the rates given are the ratio of positive responses to total responses. For example, in response to the question “On how many occasions have you used Methamphetamines (meth, speed, crank, crystal meth) in the past 30 days?” 749 of 37,169 (2.0%) students in the 10<sup>th</sup> or 12<sup>th</sup> grade answered that they had used methamphetamine at least once in that time frame. In 2009, 88,912 students in 227 school districts across the state completed the APNA survey.</p>	<p>Garrett’s Law, the percentage involving amphetamine/methamphetamine use declined between state FY2006 and state FY 2008, from 27.9% to 19.6%.</p> <p>The number of items seized by law enforcement agencies that tested positive for methamphetamine increased between 2007 and 2009 from 3694 to 4668. As a percentage of the total number of item seized that tested positive for cannabis, cocaine, or methamphetamine, the percentage represented by methamphetamine decreased between 2007 and 2009, from 24.38% to 22.38%.</p>

<sup>1</sup> State estimates of past year methamphetamine use. The NSDUH Report. 2006, 37:1-7. <http://www.oas.samhsa.gov/2k6/statemeth/stateMeth.htm> accessed on Apr 27, 2011.

## OTHER ILLICIT DRUGS

CONSUMPTION	CONSEQUENCES
<p>Data are available on the consumption patterns of a number of illicit drugs in addition to those previously profiled, including hallucinogens, methamphetamines, prescription drugs, and heroin.</p> <p>In 2007-2008, 4.24% of Arkansans age 18 or older reporting abusing cocaine, hallucinogens, heroin, inhalants, or prescription drugs at least once in the previous 30 days. Abuse of these illicit drugs was highest among persons age 18 to 25 with 10.06% reporting use at least once in the previous 30 days (NSDUH).</p> <p>Available data show a slight increase in past month illicit drug use among Arkansans age 18 to 25 (9.24% in 2002/2003 to 10.06% in 2007/2008) as well as Arkansans 26 and older (2.62% in 2002/2003 to 3.29% in 2007/2008). Abuse of illicit drugs among Arkansans age 12 to 17 has decreased during the same period from 6.54% in 2002/2003 to 4.69% in 2007/2008 (NSDUH, 2002-2008).</p> <p>Among Arkansas students, the most commonly abused “other illicit drug” is prescription drugs. In 2009, 5.4% of 6<sup>th</sup>, 8<sup>th</sup>, 10<sup>th</sup>, and 12<sup>th</sup> graders reported abusing prescription drugs at least once in the previous 30 days. The rates are highest among older students with 8.1% and 9.3%, respectively, of 10<sup>th</sup> and 12<sup>th</sup> graders reporting past month abuse (APNA, 2009).</p> <p>As a category, prescription drug abuse has only recently been added to most surveys of drug abuse among young people, making analysis of trends problematic. However, the APNA surveys have included information on stimulants and sedatives as discrete categories since 2002. Stimulants are described as “...stimulants, other than Methamphetamines (such as amphetamines, Ritalin, or Dexedrine...) and sedatives are described as “...tranquillizers, such as Valium or Xanax, barbiturates, or sleeping pills...” Stimulant and sedative abuse among Arkansas students decreased between 2005 and 2009 for all grades surveyed (APNA,</p>	<p>Arkansans abuse a variety of illicit drugs. While the numbers of persons abusing these substances is small in comparison to the numbers that abuse alcohol, tobacco, and to a lesser extent, marijuana, the impact on individuals, families, and communities should not be under-estimated.</p> <p>In 2009, there were less than 100 treatment admission cases for heroin and hallucinogens, 86 and 38 respectively. For both substances, the majority of admissions cases were male. Most heroin cases were persons 21 to 30 years of age. The majority of hallucinogen cases were between the age of 18 and 25 (TEDS, 2009).</p> <p>Absolute numbers of admissions for heroin and hallucinogens increased between 2005 and 2009. However, the percentage of total admissions represented by both substances has stayed constant with both substances accounting for between 0.1% and 0.4% of all admissions (TEDS, 2005-2009).</p> <p>Opiates are a “...group of drugs with analgesic and sedative effects... [and] ...are generally divided separated into two categories (1) heroin and (2) opiates other than heroin, which consist almost entirely of prescription pain killers.”<sup>2</sup> In Arkansas, both the absolute number and the percent of total of treatment admissions for other opiates have increased dramatically in the period 2005 to 2009. In terms of absolute numbers, admissions for treatment of opiates other than heroin increased more than 250% from 764 in 2005 to 2,698 in 2009. As a percent of all treatment admissions, the increase was slightly less than 100%, increasing from 5.5% of all admissions in 2005 to 10.9% in 2009 (TEDS, 2005-2009).</p>

2005-2009).

Past year nonmedical use of painkillers increased during the period 2003 to 2008 among persons age 18 and older; 14.41% to 15.93% among persons age 18 to 25; 3.24% to 4.55% among persons age 26 and older. During the same period, use among persons age 12 to 17 decreased, 10.68% to 7.94%. The highest use rates during the period were among persons age 18 to 25 followed by use among persons age 12 to 17 (NSDUH, 2003-2008).

Abuse of other illicit drugs including hallucinogens, heroin, and methamphetamines by Arkansas students has decreased in the five year period between 2005 and 2009. The 30-day use rates for these substances is currently less than one-half to one-third of one percent for each substance. The decrease in the 30-day use of hallucinogens and methamphetamine is statistically significant while the decrease from 0.32% to 0.30% for heroin use is not statistically significant (APNA, 2005-2009).

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<sup>2</sup> Heroin and other opiate admissions to substance abuse treatment. The TEDS Report. August 27, 2009. <http://www.oas.samhsa.gov/2k9/196/196HeroinVsNonHerWeb.pdf>, April 12, 2011.

ARKANSAS  
SUBSTANCE USE  
DATA DIRECTORY

**Title:** Alcohol/Drug Management Information System (ADMIS)

**Sponsoring Agency:** Arkansas Department of Human Services(ADHS), Division of Behavioral Health Services(DBHS), Office of Alcohol and Drug Abuse Prevention (ADAP)

**Contact:** Jo Thompson  
Director of Data Management, Research, and Reporting (ADAP)  
4313 W. Markham Slot 4313  
Little Rock, AR 72205  
(501) 686-9164  
<http://www.state.ar.us/dhs/dmhs/>

**Overview:** The Alcohol/Drug Management Information System (ADMIS) is a data collection system developed and operated by the Department of Health and Human Services, Division of Behavioral Health Services-Office of Alcohol and Drug Abuse Prevention (OADAP) to be used in alcohol and drug abuse treatment programs in the State of Arkansas. Reporting under this system is a requirement in accordance with Act 25 of 1991 and applies to ALL alcohol or drug treatment programs that are licensed by OADAP, funded or non-funded programs.

The Office of Alcohol and Drug Abuse Prevention will occasionally conduct special studies that will result in the collection of detailed data. These special studies projects may include, but are not limited to the study of special population groups, special alcohol/drug problems, and employment status. ADMIS is the primary vehicle used to collect special studies information.

The purpose of the ADMIS system is to provide current information that describes the clients and the treatment provided to them in order to aid in planning, management, and evaluation of alcohol/drug treatment and rehabilitation programs on both a State and National level. The system is designed to be flexible in order to take into account the wide variety of clients being served by an equally wide variety of programs.

**Title:** Arkansas Alcohol/Drug-Related Crime Statistics

**Sponsoring Agency:** Arkansas Crime Information Center

**Contact:** ACIC Statistical Analysis Center  
One Capitol Mall 4D-200  
Little Rock, AR 72201  
(501) 682-2222  
<http://www.acic.org/statistics/index.htm>

**Overview:** In Arkansas, crime statistics are submitted by law enforcement agencies using the incident base reporting method within the Arkansas Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program.

While this information comes from law enforcement and includes the number of arrests and incidents known and reported by law enforcement agencies, it does not include any data relating to prosecution, adjudication or corrections. Likewise, it does not attempt to draw any conclusions about the cause of crime.

Throughout the year the Statistical Analysis Center (SAC) within ACIC publishes a number of statistical reports, including the annual Crime in Arkansas.

ACIC warns against the use of these data to comparatively rank locales citing the variety of factors that contribute to the types and numbers of crimes committed in a community.

**Title:** Arkansas Alcohol/Drug-Related Traffic Crash Statistics

**Sponsoring Agency:** Arkansas State Police

**Contact:** Bridget White  
Arkansas State Police, Highway Safety Office  
1 State Police Plaza  
Little Rock, AR 72209  
(501) 618-8000  
info@asp.arkansas.gov  
[http://www.asp.state.ar.us/hso/hso\\_index.html#traffic](http://www.asp.state.ar.us/hso/hso_index.html#traffic)

**Overview:** The Highway Safety Office of the Arkansas State Police collects data on vehicle and motorcycle accidents from across the state and each year publishes an annual compilation of the data. The annual reports includes information about vehicle and motorcycle accidents in a variety of situations such as alcohol related, weather related, road conditions and time of day for both fatal and non-fatal crashes. These reports also include trending for year and age of driver as well as county and city statistics. The reports are available online and include the years 2001 through 2008. Requests for data not included in the compiled reports should be directed to the Highway Safety Office.

**Title:** Apparent Per Capita Alcohol Consumption Persons 14 and Older

**Sponsoring Agency:** National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism (NIAAA)

**Contact:** 5635 Fishers Lane, MSC 9304  
Bethesda, MD 20892-9304  
(301)-443-3860  
<http://www.niaaa.nih.gov/Resources/DatabaseResources/QuickFacts/AlcoholSales/Pages/default.aspx>

**Overview:** The NIAAA publishes an annual report on Apparent Per Capita Alcohol Consumption, National, State, and Regional Trends. The most current report is [Surveillance Report #90](#) covering the period 1970-2008. NIAAA researchers collect data on beverage sales collected either directly from states or from beverage industry sources shipment and production data. For 2008, Arkansas did not provide beverage sales data and Arkansas rates were based on shipments data from the Beverage Information Group (numerator) and population estimates from the Census Bureau for persons ages 14 and older (denominator). An estimate of average ethanol content in the alcoholic beverages was determined allowing the conversion of gallons of sold or shipped beer, wine, and spirits into gallons of ethanol (pure alcohol) before calculating per capita consumption estimates. The ethanol conversion coefficients (ECC, i.e., proportion of pure alcohol for each beverage type) are 0.045 for beer, 0.129 for wine, and 0.411 for spirits.

**Title:** Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment (APNA) Student Survey

**Sponsoring Agency:** Arkansas Department of Human Services, Division of Behavioral Health Services, Office of Alcohol and Drug Abuse Prevention (ADAP)

**Contact:** Jo Ann Warren  
Deputy Director Prevention Services (ADAP)  
4313 W. Markham Slot 4313  
Little Rock, AR 72205  
(501) 686-9164  
<http://www.arkansas.pridesurveys.com>

**Overview:** The Arkansas Department of Human Services, Office of Alcohol and Drug Abuse, sponsors the Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment (APNA) student survey, an annual survey administered every year since 2002. The APNA was developed with federal funds provided through the Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment Block Grant under the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA) of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.

The APNA survey is designed to gather information on: the factors that place youth at risk for substance use and other problem behaviors; the factors that offer protection from substance use and other problem behaviors; current and lifetime use rates of alcohol, tobacco, and other drugs; and rates of various antisocial behaviors, e.g. suspension, carrying a weapon to school.

The APNA survey is administered to public school students in the 6th, 8th, 10th, and 12th grades and is designed to be completed during a typical class period. School participation is optional. In 2009, the most recent year for which data are currently available, 97,387 students in 227 school districts representing all 75 Arkansas counties took the survey resulting in 88,912 valid surveys. State, PRC region, and county level reports for the APNA are available on the internet. District level reports are available on a restricted access basis only. New compiled data are typically available to the public in May/June.

**Title:** Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System

**Sponsoring Agency:** Centers for Disease Control and Prevention  
Arkansas Department of Health

**Contact:** LaTonya Bynum  
State BRFSS Coordinator  
State Center for Health Statistics  
Arkansas Department of Health  
4815 W. Markham, Slot 19  
Little Rock, AR 72205-3867  
(501) 661-2003  
<http://www.healthy.arkansas.gov/programsServices/healthStatistics/Brfss/Pages/default.aspx>

**Overview:** The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) is a standardized, random telephone health survey conducted by each of the 50 states, Washington, D.C., and three U.S. territories under the guidance of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC).

The BRFSS survey began in the 1980s after research showed that personal health behaviors play an important role in the existence of unnecessary deaths and illnesses. The survey allows individual states to collect data on personal behaviors (such as smoking, drinking, not getting exercise, being overweight, not getting preventive medical care, and not using seatbelts) that are linked to the leading causes of death (heart disease, cancer, stroke, diabetes, injury) and other important health issues. This information is used in a number of ways by different states.

The Arkansas Center for Health Statistics has been conducting a monthly BRFSS survey continuously since 1993 and currently completes over 400 telephone interviews per month. Various programs within the Department of Health as well as other organizations use information received from the survey for such purposes as:

- Developing state plans to reduce the burden of disease;
- Measuring the impact of health-related community projects on reducing the burden of disease;
- Assessing risk factors for disease and developing interventions to decrease them;
- Preparing grant proposals; and
- Educating the public about community health issues.

**Title:** CORE Alcohol and Drug Survey

**Sponsoring Agency:** Arkansas Department of Human Services, Division of Behavioral Health Services, Office of Alcohol and Drug Abuse Prevention

**Contact:** Jennifer Cannon  
ACDEC  
Ozarka College  
P.O. Box 10  
Melbourne, AR 72556  
(870) 368-2073  
[jcannon@ozarka.edu](mailto:jcannon@ozarka.edu)

**Overview:** The CORE Alcohol and Drug Survey was developed to measure alcohol and other drug usage, attitudes, and perceptions among college students at two and four-year institutions. Development of the survey was funded by the U.S. Department of Education. The survey quantifies and documents college students' attitudes, perceptions, and opinions about alcohol and drugs. The survey also measures behaviors of actual alcohol and drug use and consequences of use. The data are designed to be used by college presidents, administrators, counselors, and others involved in student life and the quality of the college campus environment.

In Arkansas, the CORE survey is implemented through the members of the Arkansas Collegiate Drug Education Committee (ACDEC) with funding from the Office of Alcohol and Drug Abuse Prevention. Participation in the CORE survey is voluntary and the numbers of students taking the survey varies by year. Implementation strategies also vary between schools. Data aggregations and analysis are conducted through the Southern Illinois University at Carbondale CORE Institute. The CORE Institute is the largest national Alcohol and Other Drug database about college students drinking and drug use in the country.

**Title:** El Paso Intelligence Center (EPIC)

**Sponsoring Agency:** U.S. Department of Justice, U.S. Drug Enforcement Agency

**Contact:** EPIC Collection and Requirements Management  
(915) 760-2700  
[Request.for.information.EPIC@usdoj.gov](mailto:Request.for.information.EPIC@usdoj.gov)

**Overview:** EPIC is a regional intelligence center implemented to collect and disseminate information relating to drug, alien, and weapon smuggling in support of field enforcement entities throughout the region.

Agencies currently represented at EPIC include the Drug Enforcement Administration; Department of Homeland Security; Customs & Border Protection; Immigration & Customs Enforcement; U.S. Coast Guard; Federal Bureau of Investigation; Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives; U.S. Secret Service; U.S. Marshals Service; National Drug Intelligence Center; Internal Revenue Service; U.S. Department of the Interior; National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency; U.S. Department of Defense; Joint Task Force-North; Joint Interagency Task Force-South; Texas Department of Public Safety; Texas Air National Guard; and the El Paso County Sheriff's Office.

Initially, EPIC, as the facility became known, focused on the United States-Mexico border with an emphasis on Mexico's heroin traffickers and illegal alien smugglers. With the increased use of aircraft, seagoing vessels, and global networks to facilitate drug trafficking, EPIC's focus broadened and became international in scope. So not only does EPIC serve Federal agencies, all 50 States, the District of Columbia, Canada, Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands and Guam, but also supports law enforcement efforts conducted by foreign counterparts throughout the world, and currently has Memoranda of Understanding (MOUs) with Canada, Australia, and The Netherlands. In response to increased multiagency needs, EPIC developed into a fully coordinated, tactical intelligence center supported by databases and resources from member agencies.

For Arkansas, EPIC data are the most comprehensive source for clandestine methamphetamine lab seizures and related information. Arkansas has several categories of EPIC data through 2008. Categories include (by county), number of seizures, type of seizure, seizure location, neighborhood type, and persons and children affected by a laboratory seizure. In order to receive EPIC data, a written request must be submitted to the organization. When utilizing EPIC data, it is important to remember that there is no uniform reporting system for EPIC.

**Title:** Garrett's Law Data

**Sponsoring Agency:** Arkansas State Police  
Crimes Against Children Division

**Contact:** Pam Davidson, Division Administrator  
One State Police Plaza Drive  
Little Rock, AR 72209  
(501) 618-8900

**Overview:** In 2005, the Arkansas State Legislature adopted legislation (Act 1176) expanding the definition of "neglect" to include situations in which newborns are born with an illegal substance in his or her body or are suffering from a health problem as a result of the use of an illegal substance by the mother. The legislation was commonly referred to as "Garrett's Law" in reference to a newborn allegedly born with health problems caused by his mother's illegal drug use. In 2007, the legislation was amended to define "neglect" as:

- a) "Causing a child to be born with an illegal substance present in the child's bodily fluids or bodily substances as a result of the pregnant mother's knowingly using an illegal substance before the birth of the child; or
- b) At the time of the birth of the child, the presence of an illegal substance in the mother's bodily fluids or bodily substances as a result of the pregnant mother's knowingly using an illegal substance before the birth of the child."

The law defines an illegal substance as "a drug that is prohibited to be used or possessed without a prescription under the Arkansas Criminal Code, § 5-1-101 et seq." It further stipulates that a "test of the child's bodily fluids or bodily substances may be used as evidence to establish neglect.." and "a test of the mother's bodily fluids or bodily substances may be used as evidence to establish neglect...".

Under Arkansas Code §12-18-305, reports of neglect to the Child Abuse Hotline under Garrett's Law must come from one of the following:

- A licensed nurse;
- Any medical personnel who may be engaged in the admission, examination, care or treatment of persons;
- An osteopath;
- A physician;
- A resident intern;
- A surgeon; or
- A social worker in a hospital.

The Child Abuse Hotline and related data are managed by the Crimes Against Children Division of the Arkansas State Police.

**Title:** Hospital Inpatient Discharge Data

**Sponsoring Agency:** Arkansas Department of Health

**Contact:** Arkansas Department of Health  
Hospital Discharge Data Section  
4815 West Markham Street  
Little Rock, AR 72205  
(501) 661-2000 or 1-800-462-0599  
[www.healthyarkansas.com/data/data.html](http://www.healthyarkansas.com/data/data.html)

**Overview:** The Arkansas Department of Health maintains the hospital inpatient discharge database and fills requests for aggregate health data from all interested individuals, institutions, and other government agencies. Data released to interested parties however are subject to the provisions of section the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act (HIPAA) of 1996, and other local, state and federal regulations relating to the maintenance of patient privacy as well as the state laws and regulations relating to the Hospital Discharge Data System.

Fees may be associated with these requests. Only request forms that are fully completed will be considered. Any data-submitting facility may receive one free copy for each year that facility submitted data and met inclusion criteria. For all other request for data sets and/or analyses, please submit the completed application and request an estimate or invoice by fax (501) 661-2544 or e-mail to [lynda.lehing@arkansas.gov](mailto:lynda.lehing@arkansas.gov). An itemized invoice will be faxed or e-mailed to you stating the estimated cost or total payment due. There is a minimum charge of \$50.00.

After submitting your request, you will be notified within four (4) business days whether: 1) the request has been approved for preparation, 2) the request has been denied because it involves confidential information or does not meet required thresholds, or 3) it cannot be readily determined until the report is prepared whether or not it meets required thresholds.

**Title:** National Forensic Laboratory Information Systems (NFLIS)

**Sponsoring Agency:** U.S. Department of Justice  
Drug Enforcement Administration

**Contact:** Office of Diversion Control  
DeMia Pressley, Program Officer  
8701 Morrissette Drive  
Springfield, VA 22152  
(202) 307-7732  
<https://www.nflis.deadiversion.usdoj.gov/NFLISHome.aspx>

**Overview:** The DEA National Forensic Laboratory Information System (NFLIS) systematically collects results from drug chemistry analyses conducted by state and local forensic laboratories across the country. As a national drug forensic laboratory reporting system, NFLIS provides timely and detailed analytical results of drugs seized by law enforcement. It is a unique source of information for monitoring and understanding drug abuse and trafficking in the United States, including the diversion of legally manufactured drugs into illegal markets. Findings from NFLIS can also supplement existing drug data sources, including information from drug demand surveys and drug testing programs.

Over 300 state and local forensic laboratories in the United States perform nearly two million drug analyses each year. As of December 2010, 48 state laboratory systems, including the Arkansas State Crime Laboratory, and 94 local laboratory systems, representing 283 individual laboratories, are participating in NFLIS. In 2009, a total of 1.7 million drug analysis records were reported to NFLIS. This information is made available through semiannual, annual, and special reports. These reports include findings on major drug categories such as narcotic analgesics, depressants and tranquilizers, hallucinogens, anabolic steroids, and stimulants. They provide statistically representative national and regional drug item estimates for the most frequently identified drugs. National case estimates for the most frequently identified drugs are also presented.

Arkansas data are provided to NFLIS from the Arkansas State Crime Laboratory, Forensic Chemistry Section. The Forensic Chemistry Section receives evidence for analysis of suspected controlled substances. This refers to drugs and/or chemicals placed on the Controlled Substances Act under federal law and the Controlled Substances List under Arkansas Code, Chapter 64. Evidence may be in the form of powders, capsules, tablets, vegetable matter and paraphernalia, as well as any solid, liquid, or vapor that could contain a chemical to be identified. On average, the section receives approximately 16,000 cases per year.

**Title:** National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH)

**Sponsoring Agency:** U.S. Department of Health and Human Services  
U.S. Public Health Service  
Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA)

**Contact:** Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality (SAMHSA)  
1-800-848-4079  
<https://nsduhweb.rti.org/>

**Overview:** The National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH) is an annual nationwide survey involving interviews with approximately 70,000 randomly selected individuals aged 12 and older. Through a competitive bidding process, SAMHSA selected Research Triangle Institute (RTI) to conduct the NSDUH through 2013. RTI has successfully conducted the survey since 1988. RTI's role in this long-term national effort includes study design, sample selection, data collection, data processing, analysis, and reporting.

NSDUH is authorized by Section 505 of the Public Health Service Act, which requires annual surveys to collect data on the level and patterns of substance use.

Data from the NSDUH provide national and state-level estimates on the use of tobacco products, alcohol, illicit drugs (including non-medical use of prescription drugs) and mental health in the United States. In keeping with past studies, these data continue to provide the drug prevention, treatment, and research communities with current, relevant information on the status of the nation's drug usage. To assess and monitor the nature of drug and alcohol use and the consequences of abuse, NSDUH strives to:

- provide accurate data on the level and patterns of alcohol, tobacco and illicit substance use;
- track trends in the use of alcohol and various types of drugs;
- assess the consequences of substance use and abuse; and
- identify those groups at high risk for substance use and abuse.

Many government agencies, private organizations, individual researchers, and the public at large use NSDUH data (e.g., the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and the Partnership for a Drug-Free America). For instance, many state health agencies use NSDUH data to estimate the need for treatment facilities. Other federal, state, and local agencies, such as the White House Office of National Drug Control Policy and the U.S. Department of Justice use the information to support prevention programs and monitor drug control strategies.

A scientific random sample of households is selected across the United States, and a professional RTI field interviewer makes a personal visit to each selected household. Once a household is chosen, no other household can be substituted for any reason. This practice is to ensure that NSDUH data represent the many different

types of people in the United States.

After answering a few general questions during the in-person visit by the interviewer, one or two residents of the household may be asked to participate in the survey by completing an interview. It is possible that no one will be selected for the interview. If an individual is selected for the interview, their participation is voluntary, but no other person can take their place. Since the survey is based on a random sample, each selected person represents more than 4,500 United States residents. At the end of the completed interview, the selected person receives \$30 in cash.

Participants complete the interview in the privacy of their own home. A professional RTI field interviewer personally visits each selected person to administer the interview using a laptop computer. No prior computer skills are necessary. Individuals answer most of the interview questions in private and enter their responses directly into the computer so even the interviewer does not know the answer entered. For some items, the interviewer reads the question aloud and enters the participant's response into the computer. The interview takes about an hour to complete.

All selected persons are encouraged to participate, whether or not they use or even know anything about tobacco products, alcohol, or illicit drugs. In order to know the percentage of people who do use these substances, we also must know how many people do not. Furthermore, participation from all selected persons is important as questions in the survey ask about a number of health-related topics relevant to all people.

To assure the complete confidentiality of all responses full names are never recorded or associated with a participant's answers. Additionally, the confidentiality of the answers provided to the questions is protected under federal law by the Confidential Information Protection and Statistical Efficiency Act of 2002 (CIPSEA). By law, all responses can only be used for statistical purposes and cannot be used for any other purpose.

Each interview data file – identified only by a code number – is electronically transmitted to RTI on the same day the interview is conducted. Combined with all other participants' answers, the data are then coded, totaled, and turned into statistics for analysis. As a quality control measure, participants may receive a telephone call or letter from RTI to verify that the interviewer completed the interview with them in a professional manner.

Starting in 1999, the survey sample was expanded to produce State-level estimates. The samples in each State were selected to represent proportionately the geography and demography of that State. The first report with State estimates was published in 2000. Because the procedure requires significant preparatory steps for the modeling and extensive computation to generate results, the number of outcome measures estimated has been limited to ones

with high policy value. The first report included only seven measures. Subsequent State reports have been published annually, gradually extending the number of measures estimated. The current practice is to base annual estimates on a 2-year moving average of NSDUH data in order to enhance the precision for States with smaller samples such as Arkansas.

**Title:** Pregnancy Risk Assessment Monitoring System (PRAMS)

**Sponsoring Agency:** Department of Health and Human Services  
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

**Contact:** Division of Reproductive Health  
4770 Buford Hwy, NE  
MS K-20  
Atlanta, GA 30341-3717  
(800) 232-4636  
<http://www.cdc.gov/PRAMS/>

Arkansas Department of Health  
Health Statistics Branch  
4815 W. Markham, Slot 19  
Little Rock, AR 72205  
(501) 661-2368

**Overview:** PRAMS, the Pregnancy Risk Assessment Monitoring System, is a surveillance project of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) and the Arkansas Department of Health. PRAMS collects state-specific, population-based data on maternal attitudes and experiences before, during, and shortly after pregnancy.

PRAMS was initiated in 1987 because infant mortality rates were no longer declining as rapidly as they had in prior years. In addition, the incidence of low birth weight infants had changed little in the previous 20 years. Research has indicated that maternal behaviors during pregnancy may influence infant birth weight and mortality rates. The goal of the PRAMS project is to improve the health of mothers and infants by reducing adverse outcomes such as low birth weight, infant mortality and morbidity, and maternal morbidity. PRAMS provides state-specific data for planning and assessing health programs and for describing maternal experiences that may contribute to maternal and infant health.

The PRAMS sample of women who have had a recent live birth is drawn from the state's birth certificate file. Each participating state samples between 1,300 and 3,400 women per year. Women from some groups are sampled at a higher rate to ensure adequate data are available in smaller but higher risk populations. Selected women are first contacted by mail. If there is no response to repeated mailings, women are contacted and interviewed by telephone. Data collection procedures and instruments are standardized to allow comparisons between states.

**Title:** Tobacco Sales

**Sponsoring Agency:** Altria Client Services, Lorillard Tobacco Company, Reynolds American

**Contact:** Orzechowski and Walker  
2111 Wilson Boulevard #700  
Arlington, VA 22201-3052  
(201)351-5014

**Overview:** Each year since 1949, an annual compendium of tobacco revenue and industry statistics, the Tax Burden on Tobacco, has been published with the financial support of the tobacco industry. The 2009 edition was volume #60. Current editions are compiled and published by the financial consulting firm Orzechowski and Walker. Data on tobacco sales are collected from state tax administrators, retail outlets, and the U.S. Department of Treasury. Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Trade Bureau. Historic data available include state level sales and tax figures from 1950 to the current year and national level data from 1912 to the current year. Data also include state level historic tobacco tax rates.

**Title:** Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS)

**Sponsoring Agency:** U.S. Department of Health and Human Services  
Substance Abuse & Mental Health Services Administration  
(SAMHSA)

**Contact:** Center for Behavioral Health Statistics & Quality (formerly the Office of Applied Statistics)  
<http://www.oas.samhsa.gov/dasis.htm#teds2>

**Overview:** The TEDS system includes records for some 1.5 million substance abuse treatment admissions annually. While TEDS does not represent the total national demand for substance abuse treatment, it does comprise a significant proportion of all admissions to substance abuse treatment, and includes those admissions that constitute a burden on public funds.

TEDS comprises data that are routinely collected by States in monitoring their individual substance abuse treatment systems. In general, facilities reporting TEDS data are those that receive State alcohol and/or drug agency funds (including Federal Block Grant funds) for the provision of substance abuse treatment. However, differences in State systems of licensure, certification, accreditation, and disbursement of public funds affect the scope of facilities included in TEDS. Treatment facilities that are operated by private for-profit agencies, hospitals, and the State correctional system, if not licensed through the State substance abuse agency, may be excluded from TEDS. TEDS does not include data on facilities operated by Federal agencies (the Bureau of Prisons, the Department of Defense, and the Department of Veterans Affairs).

The data reported below represent the latest full calendar year data available for each State from the TEDS system. Total numbers and percent distribution are reported by sex, age, and race/ethnicity for each of 15 categories of primary substance of abuse.

TEDS is an exceptionally large and powerful data set. Like all data sets, however, care must be taken that interpretation does not extend beyond the limitations of the data. Limitations fall into two broad categories: those related to the scope of the data collection system, and those related to the difficulties of aggregating data from the highly diverse State data collection systems. Limitations to be kept in mind while analyzing TEDS data include:

- TEDS is an admission-based system, and TEDS admissions do not represent individuals. An individual admitted to treatment twice within a calendar year would be counted as two admissions. Most States cannot, for reasons of confidentiality, identify clients with a unique ID assigned at the State level. Consequently TEDS is unable to follow individual clients through a sequence of treatment episodes.
- TEDS attempts to enumerate treatment episodes by distinguishing the initial admission of a client from his/her subsequent transfer to a different service type (for example,

from residential treatment to outpatient) within a single continuous treatment episode. However, States differ greatly in their ability to identify transfers; some can distinguish transfers within providers but not across providers. Some admission records may in fact represent transfers, and therefore the number of admissions reported probably overestimates the number of treatment episodes.

- The number and client mix of TEDS admissions does not represent the total national demand for substance abuse treatment, nor the prevalence of substance abuse in the general population.
- The primary, secondary, and tertiary substances of abuse reported to TEDS are those substances which led to the treatment episode, and not necessarily a complete enumeration of all drugs used at the time of admission.
- In reporting TEDS data, SAMHSA must balance timeliness of reporting with completeness of the data set. States rely on individual facilities to report in a timely manner. States then bundle the data and report them to SAMHSA at regular intervals. Admissions from facilities that report late to the States may appear in a later data submission to SAMHSA. However, the additional submissions are unlikely to have a significant effect on the percentage distributions that are the basis of these tables.
- States continually review the quality of their data processing. When systematic errors are identified, States may revise or replace historical TEDS data files. TEDS continues to accept data revisions for admissions occurring in the previous five years. While this process represents an improvement in the data, the numbers of admissions reported here may differ slightly from those in earlier or subsequent reports and tables.

Considerations specific to TEDS data available in their website in annual tables include:

- The tables include admissions records that were received and processed by SAMHSA through the date noted at the bottom of each table.
- The tables focus on treatment admissions for substance abusers. Thus admissions for treatment as a codependent of a substance abuser are excluded. Records for identifiable transfers within a single treatment episode are also excluded.
- Records with partially complete data have been retained. Where records include missing or invalid data for a specific variable, that record is excluded from tabulations of that

variable. The total number of admissions on which a percentage distribution is based is reported in each table.

- Primary alcohol admissions are characterized as *Alcohol only* or *Alcohol with secondary drug*. *Alcohol with secondary drug* indicates a primary alcohol admission with a specified secondary or tertiary drug. All other alcohol admissions are classified as *Alcohol only*.
- Cocaine admissions are classified according to route of administration as *Smoked* and *Other route*. *Smoked cocaine* primarily represents crack or rock cocaine, but can also include cocaine hydrochloride (powder cocaine) when it is free-based. *Non-smoked cocaine* includes cocaine admissions where the route of administration is not reported, and thus the TEDS estimate of the proportion of admissions for smoked cocaine is conservative.
- Methamphetamine/amphetamine admissions include admissions for both methamphetamine and amphetamine, but are primarily for methamphetamine.

**Title:** Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System (YRBS)

**Sponsoring Agency:** Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

**Contact:** Kathleen Courtney  
YRBS Coordinator  
Arkansas Department of Education  
Office of Coordinated School Health  
2020 West 3<sup>rd</sup> Street, Suite 320  
Little Rock, AR 72205  
(501)683-3611  
[www.arkansascsch.org](http://www.arkansascsch.org)

**Overview:** The Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System (YRBSS) was developed in 1990 by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), Division of Adolescent and School Health (DASH) to monitor priority health risk behaviors of adolescents that contribute to the leading causes of death, disability, and social problems among youth and adults in the United States. These behaviors, often established during childhood and early adolescence, include:

- Tobacco Use;
- Unhealthy Dietary Behaviors;
- Inadequate Physical Activity;
- Alcohol and Other Drug Use;
- Sexual behaviors that contribute to unintended pregnancy and sexually transmitted infections (STI), including HIV infection; and
- Behaviors that contribute to unintentional injuries and violence

In Arkansas, the survey is implemented by the Arkansas Department of Education, Office of Coordinated School Health. The survey is taken by ninth through twelfth grade students attending a selection of randomly sampled public schools across the state.

# DATA TABLES

**TABLE 1: ALCOHOL/DRUG MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEM (ADMIS)  
2006 PRIMARY DRUG OF ABUSE FOR AR DRUG TREATMENT CLIENTS BY COUNTY**

	ALCOHOL	AMPHETAMINES	METHAMPHE- TAMINE	COCAINE (EXCLUDING CRACK)	CRACK COCAINE	MARIJUANA	TOTAL
ARKANSAS	12	3	2	4	14	9	53
ASHLEY	20	22	14	6	9	34	116
BAXTER	109	44	33	5	4	54	281
BENTON	202	26	190	10	13	96	593
BOONE	79	11	32	2	1	28	163
BRADLEY	6	6	1	4	9	12	41
CALHOUN	6	3	7	2	5	2	24
CARROLL	29	6	17	2	0	4	60
CHICOT	9	3	0	16	10	7	47
CLARK	51	3	4	1	9	16	85
CLAY	25	3	8	0	0	5	45
CLEBURNE	51	31	10	6	0	23	130
CLEVELAND	11	4	2	5	4	4	30
COLUMBIA	18	6	9	7	21	10	79
CONWAY	42	17	14	4	7	21	113
CRAIGHEAD	79	35	113	27	61	61	419
CRAWFORD	104	7	94	1	3	72	320
CRITTENDEN	55	20	5	14	20	16	141
CROSS	33	24	4	2	5	12	87
DALLAS	9	4	2	1	3	3	25
DESHA	16	8	4	14	15	21	84
DREW	13	6	9	14	14	19	77
FAULKNER	109	33	49	46	26	64	360
FRANKLIN	20	3	6	0	0	7	36
FULTON	22	5	3	0	2	16	56
GARLAND	325	16	89	17	51	54	663
GRANT	37	15	3	4	10	19	94
GREENE	64	14	59	6	2	27	194
HEMPSTEAD	55	6	8	17	37	32	164
HOT SPRING	35	14	17	4	2	13	96
HOWARD	31	4	7	3	12	15	75
INDEPENDENCE	127	67	45	27	11	106	392
IZARD	21	8	5	2	0	10	69
JACKSON	46	12	10	24	12	29	158
JEFFERSON	169	55	31	91	212	135	739
JOHNSON	26	30	12	0	3	11	88
LAFAYETTE	12	0	5	1	12	6	40
LAWRENCE	12	4	19	0	0	12	50
LEE	33	7	1	23	12	6	85
LINCOLN	17	3	0	5	5	11	46
LITTLE RIVER	31	5	7	9	14	12	80
LOGAN	17	5	27	0	0	37	101
LONOKE	73	25	41	14	6	38	213
MADISON	22	2	11	2	3	1	43
MARION	21	10	6	0	0	19	59
MILLER	120	46	33	13	41	70	353
MISSISSIPPI	44	4	39	10	32	41	181
MONROE	12	3	1	9	3	4	34
MONTGOMERY	1	1	2	0	0	2	12

**TABLE 1: ALCOHOL/DRUG MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEM (ADMIS)  
2006 PRIMARY DRUG OF ABUSE FOR AR DRUG TREATMENT CLIENTS BY COUNTY**

	ALCOHOL	AMPHETAMINES	METHAMPHE- TAMINE	COCAINE (EXCLUDING CRACK)	CRACK COCAINE	MARIJUANA	TOTAL
NEVADA	24	4	12	4	16	31	95
NEWTON	15	3	8	0	0	10	39
OUACHITA	31	2	15	7	34	22	122
PERRY	21	11	11	2	1	10	64
PHILLIPS	16	12	0	35	9	39	120
PIKE	11	4	2	0	4	3	35
POINSETT	36	16	45	2	6	18	139
POLK	16	3	11	0	0	7	43
POPE	85	31	47	11	4	44	245
PRAIRIE	21	3	8	3	7	12	56
PULASKI	785	112	239	363	431	559	2,815
RANDOLPH	7	3	32	0	0	13	62
SALINE	177	35	58	17	30	94	497
SCOTT	8	3	9	1	0	2	25
SEARCY	18	4	15	0	0	19	65
SEBASTIAN	340	43	317	42	20	188	1,093
SEVIER	4	3	4	1	10	7	31
SHARP	33	32	12	4	0	20	128
ST. FRANCIS	53	17	0	37	16	30	166
STONE	11	9	1	4	1	13	42
UNION	163	21	57	23	114	69	498
VAN BUREN	28	13	5	2	0	9	69
WASHINGTON	271	50	255	33	15	149	846
WHITE	217	221	22	52	19	107	681
WOODRUFF	33	12	5	6	11	7	76
YELL	18	4	5	1	3	15	52
OUT OF STATE	125	5	50	15	28	84	340
UNKNOWN	21	6	5	2	5	7	51
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>5,067</b>	<b>1,371</b>	<b>2,360</b>	<b>1,141</b>	<b>1,519</b>	<b>2,914</b>	<b>15,989</b>
<b>% OF ALL ADMISSIONS</b>	<b>31.7%</b>	<b>8.6%</b>	<b>14.8%</b>	<b>7.1%</b>	<b>9.5%</b>	<b>18.2%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

**TABLE 2: ALCOHOL/DRUG MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEM (ADMIS)  
2008 PRIMARY DRUG OF ABUSE FOR AR DRUG TREATMENT CLIENTS BY COUNTY**

	ALCOHOL	AMPHETAMINES	METHAMPHETAMINE	COCAINE (EXCLUDING CRACK)	CRACK COCAINE	MARIJUANA	TOTAL
ARKANSAS	23	5	3	12	7	35	96
ASHLEY	23	2	13	11	22	30	116
BAXTER	146	4	75	9	1	103	398
BENTON	535	11	142	10	6	149	1,000
BOONE	83	3	40	4	0	65	218
BRADLEY	12	1	1	7	17	14	58
CALHOUN	13	1	6	0	3	2	29
CARROLL	95	3	20	1	0	17	145
CHICOT	14	0	4	5	3	16	47
CLARK	40	0	10	9	13	17	106
CLAY	15	1	3	0	0	3	30
CLEBURNE	86	28	7	5	2	31	181
CLEVELAND	5	0	3	0	2	4	18
COLUMBIA	19	3	7	23	19	7	100
CONWAY	44	6	12	14	17	12	116
CRAIGHEAD	134	14	93	28	31	101	492
CRAWFORD	118	5	65	5	3	79	352
CRITTENDEN	62	11	3	22	5	41	162
CROSS	33	13	1	5	2	9	71
DALLAS	14	0	0	2	12	7	35
DESHA	29	0	5	3	14	6	63
DREW	28	4	5	10	10	17	88
FAULKNER	141	14	52	42	45	137	478
FRANKLIN	29	1	9	0	1	11	52
FULTON	24	0	3	0	0	18	49
GARLAND	206	6	93	36	56	52	590
GRANT	43	1	6	3	9	6	83
GREENE	73	8	40	3	3	39	190
HEMPSTEAD	100	7	9	11	30	48	229
HOT SPRING	55	5	32	22	20	17	173
HOWARD	44	0	4	3	11	14	81
INDEPENDENCE	119	36	43	25	3	99	363
IZARD	45	7	7	0	1	16	105
JACKSON	37	64	28	24	43	20	247
JEFFERSON	209	33	102	62	149	137	742
JOHNSON	27	0	31	1	1	12	89
LAFAYETTE	13	2	0	2	4	4	28
LAWRENCE	18	2	5	3	0	12	51
LEE	53	2	3	40	11	23	136
LINCOLN	10	2	4	7	8	17	52
LITTLE RIVER	30	8	9	8	5	14	82
LOGAN	22	4	34	0	0	23	103
LONOKE	99	24	37	24	12	89	329
MADISON	44	0	8	2	2	6	66
MARION	48	0	14	0	0	29	104
MILLER	127	26	37	45	42	100	409
MISSISSIPPI	48	4	30	8	38	26	179
MONROE	18	6	0	11	0	6	49
MONTGOMERY	18	1	13	1	0	7	47

**TABLE 2: ALCOHOL/DRUG MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEM (ADMIS)  
2008 PRIMARY DRUG OF ABUSE FOR AR DRUG TREATMENT CLIENTS BY COUNTY**

	ALCOHOL	AMPHETAMINES	METHAMPHE- TAMINE	COCAINE (EXCLUDING CRACK)	CRACK COCAINE	MARIJUANA	TOTAL
NEVADA	52	0	7	2	16	38	121
NEWTON	16	0	2	0	0	4	25
OUACHITA	30	1	5	6	25	8	90
PERRY	13	1	10	2	1	2	32
PHILLIPS	68	11	0	47	7	20	187
PIKE	16	1	3	0	3	4	37
POINSETT	56	7	31	3	3	21	128
POLK	15	0	12	1	1	8	54
POPE	117	13	83	14	22	102	406
PRAIRIE	7	3	3	5	4	14	37
PULASKI	952	39	251	272	396	628	3,035
RANDOLPH	12	2	30	2	1	15	68
SALINE	209	12	75	15	32	147	647
SCOTT	6	0	7	0	0	7	35
SEARCY	10	1	3	0	0	4	19
SEBASTIAN	481	7	184	17	19	138	1,125
SEVIER	8	8	3	0	4	4	39
SHARP	32	12	5	0	1	11	87
ST. FRANCIS	70	8	2	34	10	52	187
STONE	38	5	0	0	0	8	68
UNION	145	13	46	30	112	43	516
VAN BUREN	21	12	7	1	0	9	53
WASHINGTON	1,087	23	232	28	9	273	1,795
WHITE	206	91	17	61	7	84	550
WOODRUFF	29	22	0	14	3	8	80
YELL	25	6	18	1	1	14	84
OUT OF STATE	129	2	28	20	21	56	303
UNKNOWN	6	0	1	3	16	6	27
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>7,127</b>	<b>678</b>	<b>2,236</b>	<b>1,146</b>	<b>1,387</b>	<b>3,475</b>	<b>18,862</b>
<b>% OF ALL ADMISSIONS</b>	<b>37.8%</b>	<b>3.6%</b>	<b>11.9%</b>	<b>6.1%</b>	<b>7.4%</b>	<b>18.4%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

**TABLE 3: ALCOHOL/DRUG MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEM (ADMIS)  
2009 PRIMARY DRUG OF ABUSE FOR AR DRUG TREATMENT CLIENTS BY COUNTY**

	ALCOHOL	AMPHETAMINES	METHAMPHETAMINE	COCAINE (EXCLUDING CRACK)	CRACK COCAINE	MARIJUANA	TOTAL
ARKANSAS	34	1	7	6	10	33	105
ASHLEY	37	3	13	4	11	34	130
BAXTER	132	9	35	1	0	59	298
BENTON	471	20	115	15	0	142	931
BOONE	72	8	12	2	0	40	162
BRADLEY	33	5	4	11	11	28	114
CALHOUN	2	3	7	0	2	2	30
CARROLL	67	1	20	0	0	13	111
CHICOT	9	0	4	5	8	13	41
CLARK	38	0	4	3	8	16	80
CLAY	11	0	9	0	3	1	34
CLEBURNE	92	24	8	3	0	36	200
CLEVELAND	7	3	4	2	1	4	27
COLUMBIA	15	1	3	9	11	9	72
CONWAY	36	1	13	6	17	28	115
CRAIGHEAD	118	13	92	12	35	74	406
CRAWFORD	120	14	35	0	2	54	314
CRITTENDEN	65	23	5	25	6	42	195
CROSS	28	6	1	11	0	3	62
DALLAS	11	1	0	1	5	3	23
DESHA	19	1	3	5	6	15	53
DREW	22	2	7	8	3	26	91
FAULKNER	107	17	33	25	14	74	327
FRANKLIN	26	2	21	0	0	5	60
FULTON	11	3	6	0	1	14	50
GARLAND	252	13	86	39	23	63	613
GRANT	23	3	6	2	5	14	65
GREENE	64	8	40	3	2	28	188
HEMPSTEAD	51	5	4	15	12	30	135
HOT SPRING	50	4	12	12	11	12	128
HOWARD	23	0	4	2	10	10	56
INDEPENDENCE	76	39	32	1	7	52	251
IZARD	34	4	5	1	1	12	72
JACKSON	44	17	6	1	3	32	116
JEFFERSON	175	28	63	83	56	168	634
JOHNSON	46	7	34	0	3	14	124
LAFAYETTE	11	1	0	4	2	3	22
LAWRENCE	29	8	28	1	5	18	100
LEE	40	12	0	5	24	15	97
LINCOLN	13	0	8	3	1	18	46
LITTLE RIVER	18	5	6	7	3	7	58
LOGAN	33	8	23	0	0	22	120
LONOKE	88	26	35	6	6	60	284
MADISON	27	1	17	2	0	5	64
MARION	29	0	3	0	0	17	61
MILLER	104	9	13	25	11	59	249
MISSISSIPPI	49	13	29	8	17	26	161
MONROE	23	6	0	2	7	6	49
MONTGOMERY	9	3	6	1	0	0	28

**TABLE 3: ALCOHOL/DRUG MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEM (ADMIS)  
2009 PRIMARY DRUG OF ABUSE FOR AR DRUG TREATMENT CLIENTS BY COUNTY**

	ALCOHOL	AMPHETAMINES	METHAMPHE- TAMINE	COCAINE (EXCLUDING CRACK)	CRACK COCAINE	MARIJUANA	TOTAL
NEVADA	24	3	6	9	2	13	64
NEWTON	10	1	0	0	1	5	20
OUACHITA	31	1	5	2	9	16	86
PERRY	14	2	13	0	3	3	41
PHILLIPS	45	14	1	20	23	17	139
PIKE	17	0	3	1	4	6	36
POINSETT	35	9	42	2	6	21	129
POLK	10	5	20	1	2	4	72
POPE	100	9	66	9	10	74	330
PRAIRIE	12	1	6	5	1	12	41
PULASKI	950	69	191	252	327	576	2,790
RANDOLPH	21	3	10	3	1	5	51
SALINE	212	18	43	16	21	72	502
SCOTT	7	0	6	1	0	3	29
SEARCY	14	1	3	0	0	4	30
SEBASTIAN	384	28	144	17	19	165	1,050
SEVIER	17	1	4	0	1	8	37
SHARP	39	8	10	1	1	14	98
ST. FRANCIS	31	31	3	31	5	35	155
STONE	36	11	4	0	0	14	78
UNION	133	13	25	23	80	45	457
VAN BUREN	28	9	4	0	1	8	66
WASHINGTON	1,157	43	218	22	15	314	1,992
WHITE	236	162	22	46	7	75	650
WOODRUFF	20	8	0	7	2	2	49
YELL	27	3	7	5	0	17	80
OUT OF STATE	165	1	39	12	7	56	371
UNKNOWN	29	0	9	4	4	6	55
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>6,698</b>	<b>835</b>	<b>1,825</b>	<b>866</b>	<b>915</b>	<b>3,049</b>	<b>17,250</b>
<b>% OF ALL ADMISSIONS</b>	<b>38.8%</b>	<b>4.8%</b>	<b>10.6%</b>	<b>5.0%</b>	<b>5.3%</b>	<b>17.7%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

**TABLE 4: ARKANSAS CRIME INFORMATION CENTER (ACIC)  
2008 SELLING AND MANUFACTURING ARRESTS BY COUNTY BY DRUG TYPE**

**SELLING AND MANUFACTURING**

County	Crack Cocaine	Amphetamines/ Methamphetamines	Barbiturates	Cocaine (excluding crack)	Hashish	Heroin	LSD	Marijuana	Morphine	Opium	Other Depressants	Other Drugs	Other Hallucinogens	Other Narcotics	Other Stimulants	Over 3 Drug Types	PCP	Unknown	Unspecified	Selling/Mfg Subtotal	Total	Total Arrests
ARKANSAS	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	15	52	48
ASHLEY	7	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	65	61
BAXTER	0	7	0	1	0	0	6	0	0	0	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	19	0	235	202
BENTON	0	66	0	12	0	0	0	60	0	0	0	5	0	3	1	1	0	7	7	162	1207	1038
BOONE	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	3	0	18	146	130
BRADLEY	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	8	16	14
CALHOUN	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	16	15
CARROLL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	5	38	38
CHICOT	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	8	20	12
CLARK	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	48	46
CLAY	0	4	1	0	0	0	0	11	0	0	1	0	0	5	0	0	0	1	0	23	126	110
CLEBURNE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	7	118	1060
CLEVELAND	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	93	86
COLUMBIA	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	93	86
CONWAY	8	1	0	2	0	0	2	11	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	26	122	107
CRAIGHEAD	15	10	0	5	0	0	0	30	1	0	0	15	0	8	1	1	0	4	0	90	690	551
CRAWFORD	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	17	0	0	1	1	0	39	0	0	1	1	0	66	131	124
CRITTENDEN	77	6	0	9	0	1	2	69	0	0	1	7	0	2	1	0	0	7	0	182	750	671
CROSS	3	5	0	3	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	21	99	85
DALLAS	7	6	0	2	0	0	0	11	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	28	92	85
DESHA	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	85	69
DREW	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	2	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	15	107	101
FAULKNER	12	15	2	3	0	2	1	60	0	2	2	7	0	8	2	1	0	4	7	128	662	563
FRANKLIN	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	2	1	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	16	127	114
FULTON	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	5	40	40
GARLAND	10	2	0	2	0	0	0	13	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	26	54	342	317
GRANT	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	11	0	0	0	1	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	19	63	53
GREENE	0	20	0	2	0	0	0	29	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	1	2	57	440	371
HEMPSTEAD	6	1	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	14	176	156
HOWARD	7	2	0	5	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	25	154	140

**TABLE 4: ARKANSAS CRIME INFORMATION CENTER (ACIC)  
2008 SELLING AND MANUFACTURING ARRESTS BY COUNTY BY DRUG TYPE**

**SELLING AND MANUFACTURING**

County	Crack Cocaine	Amphetamines/ Methamphetamines	Barbiturates	Cocaine (excluding crack)	Hashish	Heroin	LSD	Marijuana	Morphine	Opium	Other Depressants	Other Drugs	Other Hallucinogens	Other Narcotics	Other Stimulants	Over 3 Drug Types	PCP	Unknown	Unspecified	Selling/Mfg Subtotal	Total	Total Arrests
INDEPENDENCE	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	5	0	0	1	1	0	3	0	2	0	4	0	17	162	122
IZARD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	28	25
JACKSON	0	5	0	1	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	13	86	65
JEFFERSON	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	4	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	13	114	1120
JOHNSON	0	4	0	1	0	0	0	24	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	32	110	102
LAFAYETTE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
LAWRENCE	0	14	0	0	0	0	0	34	0	0	4	3	0	10	1	0	0	0	0	66	117	89
LEE	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	4	25	24
LINCOLN	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	33	31
LITTLE RIVER	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	16	15
LOGAN	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	6	31	29
LONOKE	4	8	0	0	0	0	0	29	0	0	2	4	0	5	3	0	0	9	0	64	374	317
MADISON	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	34	29
MARION	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	1	0	2	0	9	55	43
MISSISSIPPI	21	8	0	2	0	0	0	29	0	0	0	2	0	7	0	0	0	0	2	71	314	286
MONROE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MONTGOMERY	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NEVADA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NEWTON	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	9	9
OUACHITA	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	58	52
PERRY	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	6	6
PHILLIPS	18	0	0	8	0	0	0	32	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	4	0	4	0	70	186	149
PIKE	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	10	75	74	
POINSETT	1	10	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	23	267	240	
POLK	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	18	0	0	8	5	0	2	0	4	0	0	40	116	86	
POPE	2	8	0	0	0	0	0	13	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	1	1	27	260	238	
PRAIRIE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	17
PULASKI	36	41	0	4	0	0	0	70	0	0	1	9	2	8	2	1	1	9	1	185	2247	1845
RANDOLPH	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	30	26
SALINE	1	7	1	4	0	0	0	21	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	4	45	354	298
SCOTT	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	7	69	64

**TABLE 4: ARKANSAS CRIME INFORMATION CENTER (ACIC)  
2008 SELLING AND MANUFACTURING ARRESTS BY COUNTY BY DRUG TYPE**

**SELLING AND MANUFACTURING**

County	Crack Cocaine	Amphetamines/ Methamphetamines	Barbiturates	Cocaine (excluding crack)	Hashish	Heroin	LSD	Marijuana	Morphine	Opium	Other Depressants	Other Drugs	Other Hallucinogens	Other Narcotics	Other Stimulants	Over 3 Drug Types	PCP	Unknown	Unspecified	Selling/Mfg Subtotal	Total	Total Arrests	
SEARCY	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	6	6	
SEBASTIAN	53	72	0	4	0	0	6	201	0	0	9	31	4	56	94	19	0	22	13	584	1589	1365	
SEVIER	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	5	44	45	
SHARP	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	17
ST. FRANCIS	1	2	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	78	73	
STONE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	45	38	
UNION	8	0	0	1	0	0	0	13	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	26	304	255	
VAN BUREN	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	28	28	
WASHINGTON	0	4	0	0	0	0	1	33	0	0	2	7	0	1	1	1	0	4	2	56	1104	946	
WHITE	8	41	0	2	0	0	0	28	1	0	1	2	0	6	3	3	0	9	0	104	270	197	
WOODRUFF	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	6	
YELL	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	19	98	83	
<b>Total</b>	<b>322</b>	<b>427</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>1003</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>145</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>194</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>2575</b>	<b>14969</b>	<b>12838</b>	

**TABLE 5: ARKANSAS CRIME INFORMATION CENTER (ACIC)  
2008 POSSESSION ARRESTS BY COUNTY BY DRUG TYPE**

**POSSESSION**

County	Crack Cocaine	Amphetamines/ Methamphetamines	Barbiturates	Cocaine (excluding crack)	Hashish	Heroin	LSD	Marijuana	Morphine	Opium	Other Depressants	Other Drugs	Other Hallucinogens	Other Narcotics	Other Stimulants	Over 3 Drug Types	PCP	Unknown	Unspecified	Possession Subtotal	Total	Total Arrests
Arkansas	7	0	0	2	0	0	0	22	0	0	5	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	37	52	48
Ashley	8	1	0	2	0	0	0	32	0	0	0	7	0	4	0	0	0	0	1	55	65	61
Baxter	0	31	1	1	0	0	0	129	1	0	15	24	0	3	3	0	0	6	2	216	235	202
Benton	0	124	0	18	0	0	0	683	2	0	9	70	6	64	0	12	0	25	29	1045	1207	1038
Boone	0	19	0	0	0	0	0	85	0	0	2	6	0	3	1	0	0	12	0	128	146	130
Bradley	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	8	16	14
Calhoun	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	11	16	15
Carroll	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	23	0	0	1	2	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	33	38	38
Chicot	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	3	0	0	1	0	0	3	0	1	0	2	0	12	20	12
Clark	4	0	0	1	0	0	0	33	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	3	0	42	48	46
Clay	0	11	3	0	0	0	0	59	0	2	7	7	0	12	0	0	0	2	0	103	126	110
Cleburne	0	11	0	0	0	0	0	69	0	0	4	4	0	15	0	2	0	6	0	111	118	1060
Cleveland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Columbia	11	7	0	4	0	0	0	55	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	1	0	0	2	86	93	86
Conway	7	5	0	9	0	0	0	53	0	0	4	6	0	8	1	0	0	3	0	96	122	107
Craighead	58	46	2	28	1	0	1	260	1	0	44	67	14	40	6	7	0	22	3	600	690	551
Crawford	0	4	1	2	0	0	0	42	3	0	1	0	1	6	0	0	0	4	1	65	131	124
Crittenden	77	14	2	23	0	1	2	373	1	1	19	23	2	9	3	2	0	11	5	568	750	671
Cross	5	22	0	0	0	0	0	36	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	2	0	4	3	78	99	85
Dallas	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	55	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	64	92	85
Dessa	12	1	0	2	0	0	0	50	0	2	1	3	0	3	0	0	0	1	0	75	85	69
Drew	4	3	0	1	0	0	0	67	0	0	4	4	0	4	3	1	0	1	0	92	107	101
Faulkner	30	28	1	10	0	0	2	362	2	0	12	25	2	23	3	5	0	18	9	534	662	563
Franklin	0	7	2	1	0	0	0	61	1	0	8	11	1	5	2	0	0	12	0	111	127	114
Fulton	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	22	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	11	0	35	40	40
Garland	20	17	0	5	0	0	0	105	0	0	6	6	0	7	4	0	0	2	116	288	342	317
Grant	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	32	0	0	0	1	0	2	1	0	0	4	0	44	63	53
Greene	1	66	11	0	0	0	0	146	1	3	29	60	0	21	4	9	0	21	11	383	440	371
Hempstead	26	7	0	6	0	0	0	111	0	0	3	1	0	6	0	1	0	0	1	162	176	156
Howard	9	4	0	1	0	0	0	85	0	0	7	12	0	8	0	0	0	3	0	129	154	140

**TABLE 5: ARKANSAS CRIME INFORMATION CENTER (ACIC)  
2008 POSSESSION ARRESTS BY COUNTY BY DRUG TYPE**

**POSSESSION**

County	Crack Cocaine	Amphetamines/ Methamphetamines	Barbiturates	Cocaine (excluding crack)	Hashish	Heroin	LSD	Marijuana	Morphine	Opium	Other Depressants	Other Drugs	Other Hallucinogens	Other Narcotics	Other Stimulants	Over 3 Drug Types	PCP	Unknown	Unspecified	Possession Subtotal	Total	Total Arrests
Independence	2	25	0	1	0	0	0	61	0	0	5	8	4	14	1	7	0	17	0	145	162	122
Izard	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	13	0	0	0	3	0	1	0	2	0	4	0	27	28	25
Jackson	3	10	1	4	2	6	0	16	0	0	4	1	1	3	17	3	0	2	0	731	4	0
Jefferson	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	80	0	0	4	1	0	1	2	0	0	8	0	101	114	1120
Johnson	0	4	2	0	0	0	0	52	0	0	0	7	1	7	0	0	5	0	0	78	110	102
Lafayette	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lawrence	0	13	1	0	0	0	4	20	0	0	2	4	0	1	0	2	0	4	0	51	117	89
Lee	1	0	0	4	0	0	0	11	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	3	0	0	21	25	24
Lincoln	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	19	0	0	2	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	25	33	31
Little River	1	2	0	0	0	0	1	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	02	0	0	14	16	15
Logan	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	19	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	25	31	29
Lonoke	4	27	2	2	0	0	1	197	3	0	8	19	1	8	1	0	0	37	0	310	374	317
Madison	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	14	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	34	29
Marion	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	25	0	0	0	5	0	4	0	0	8	0	0	46	55	43
Mississippi	41	9	0	12	1	0	0	152	0	0	4	3	1	14	0	0	1	1	5	243	314	286
Monroe	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Montgomery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nevada	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Newton	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	5	9	9
Ouachita	17	0	0	2	0	0	0	30	0	0	0	1	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	54	58	52
Perry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	4	6	6
Phillips	12	0	0	6	0	0	0	64	0	0	2	2	0	6	4	0	0	20	0	116	186	149
Pike	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	51	0	0	3	2	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	65	75	74
Poinsett	1	30	4	1	0	1	0	119	0	0	5	57	0	6	0	0	0	20	0	244	267	240
Polk	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	44	0	0	9	3	0	7	2	2	0	6	0	76	116	86
Pope	5	27	0	7	0	0	0	155	0	0	2	32	0	0	0	0	0	4	1	233	260	238
Prairie	0	1	0	3	0	0	0	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	20	17
Pulaski	276	219	4	96	0	1	1	1088	3	2	22	127	8	81	11	18	6	88	11	2062	2247	1845
Randolph	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	19	30	26
Saline	17	14	4	3	0	1	0	165	3	1	9	20	1	27	17	5	0	8	14	309	354	298

**TABLE 5: ARKANSAS CRIME INFORMATION CENTER (ACIC)  
2008 POSSESSION ARRESTS BY COUNTY BY DRUG TYPE**

**POSSESSION**

County	Crack Cocaine	Amphetamines/ Methamphetamines	Barbiturates	Cocaine (excluding crack)	Hashish	Heroin	LSD	Marijuana	Morphine	Opium	Other Depressants	Other Drugs	Other Hallucinogens	Other Narcotics	Other Stimulants	Over 3 Drug Types	PCP	Unknown	Unspecified	Possession Subtotal	Total	Total Arrests
Scott	0	7	0	1	1	0	0	34	0	0	2	6	0	2	0	0	0	9	0	82	69	64
Searcy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	6	6
Sebastian	15	111	0	3	0	0	1	536	7	0	17	130	9	55	20	16	0	55	30	1005	1589	1365
Sevier	6	2	0	0	0	0	0	15	0	0	3	1	0	2	0	0	0	6	4	39	44	45
Sharp	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	12	0	0	1	1	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	20	20	17
St. Francis	14	7	0	5	0	0	0	42	0	0	0	1	0	3	0	1	0	0	0	73	78	73
Stone	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	27	0	0	4	2	0	4	0	0	0	1	0	41	45	38
Union	33	5	0	2	0	0	0	183	0	2	2	16	2	25	0	0	0	0	8	278	304	255
Van Buren	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	22	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	26	28	28
Washington	6	122	2	24	0	0	0	678	1	1	10	141	4	16	1	2	0	16	24	1048	1104	946
White	2	34	0	4	0	0	0	85	0	0	6	5	0	11	3	1	0	15	0	166	270	197
Woodruff	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	7	7	6
Yell	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	59	1	4	0	4	0	3	1	1	0	2	0	79	98	83
<b>Total</b>	<b>739</b>	<b>1142</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>298</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>7181</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>311</b>	<b>947</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>573</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>512</b>	<b>281</b>	<b>12394</b>	<b>14969</b>	<b>12838</b>

**TABLE 6: ARKANSAS TRAFFIC CRASH STATISTICS, 2000 - 2008**

Alcohol/Drug Related Crashes as a % Of All Crashes																	
2000		2001		2002		2003		2004		2005		2006		2007		2008	
AR	US	AR	US	AR	US	AR	US	AR	US	AR	US	AR	US	AR	US	AR	US
% OF TOTAL CRASHES THAT ARE ALCOHOL/DRUG RELATED																	
6%	--	9%	--	6%	--	6%	--	6%	--	6%	--	6%	--	5%	--	5%	--
ALCOHOL/DRUG RELATED FATAL CRASHES AS A % OF ALL FATAL CRASHES																	
32%	--	35%	--	37%	--	41%	--	37%	--	38%	--	44%	--	43%	--	44%	--
ALCOHOL/DRUG RELATED FATALITIES AS A % OF ALL FATALITIES																	
31%	--	35%	--	38%	--	42%	--	37%	--	38%	--	46%	--	42%	--	44%	--
ALCOHOL RELATED FATALITIES AS A % OF ALL FATALITIES																	
34%	40%	32%	40%	38%	41%	39%	40%	38%	39%	33%	39%	38%	41%	37%	41%	29%	28%
RELATED <sup>1</sup>																	

(1) Numbers reported by the Fatality Analysis Reporting System (FARS) and include alcohol related only

**TABLE 7: ARKANSAS ALCOHOL/DRUG RELATED FATAL AND/OR INJURY CRASH RATES, BY COUNTY, 2001 - 2008**

County	Fatal and/or injury crashes	Total rate per 100,000*	County	Fatal and/or injury crashes	Total rate per 100,000*
Arkansas	132	6.65	Lee	73	6.38
Ashley	202	8.77	Lincoln	68	4.83
Baxter	325	8.10	Little River	80	6.13
Benton	1,164	6.34	Logan	180	7.98
Boone	288	8.14	Lonoke	443	7.48
Bradley	68	5.57	Madison	132	8.91
Calhoun	42	7.58	Marion	104	6.36
Carroll	284	10.65	Miller	328	7.81
Chicot	70	5.45	Mississippi	312	6.49
Clark	156	6.64	Monroe	60	6.52
Clay	112	6.77	Montgomery	105	11.56
Cleburne	242	9.72	Nevada	69	7.24
Cleveland	52	6.00	Newton	71	8.42
Columbia	135	5.46	Ouachita	152	5.66
Conway	167	8.16	Perry	53	5.14
Craighead	632	7.22	Phillips	151	6.43
Crawford	449	7.91	Pike	71	6.49
Crittenden	375	7.27	Poinsett	157	6.26
Cross	119	6.24	Polk	102	5.07
Dallas	63	7.37	Pope	390	6.83
Desha	123	8.62	Prairie	54	5.97
Drew	160	8.56	Pulaski	2,971	8.04
Faulkner	614	6.29	Randolph	135	7.44
Franklin	95	5.28	Saline	598	6.61
Fulton	109	9.34	Scott	111	10.04
Garland	941	10.10	Searcy	79	9.82
Grant	90	5.26	Sebastian	967	8.14
Greene	241	6.16	Sevier	140	8.73
Hempstead	204	8.81	Sharp	107	6.08
Hot Spring	254	8.18	St. Francis	159	5.74
Howard	69	4.86	Stone	84	7.16
Independence	343	9.99	Union	390	8.85
Izard	48	3.66	Van Buren	111	6.80
Jackson	126	7.23	Washington	1,809	10.02
Jefferson	667	8.22	White	517	7.26
Johnson	201	8.42	Woodruff	28	3.47
Lafayette	66	8.24	Yell	179	8.35
Lawrence	91	5.29	<b>STATE TOTALS</b>	<b>21,059</b>	<b>7.61</b>

\*Rates calculated at per 1,000 population. Rates are cumulative and include the years 2001 through 2008.

**TABLE 8: PER CAPITA CONSUMPTION, PERSONS 14 AND OLDER**

**ETHANOL PER CAPITA**

	2000		2001		2002		2003		2004		2005		2006		2007		2008		2009	
	AR	US	AR	US	AR	US	AR	US	AR	US	AR	US	AR	US	AR	US	AR	US	AR	US
SPIRITS	0.53	0.65	0.53	106.0	0.53	0.65	0.56	0.67	0.58	0.68	0.58	0.70	0.59	0.71	0.60	0.73	0.60	0.73	NA	NA
WINE	0.12	0.31	0.13	106.0	0.14	0.33	0.14	0.34	0.15	0.35	0.16	0.36	0.17	0.37	0.17	0.38	0.17	0.38	NA	NA
BEER	1.09	1.22	1.06	106.0	1.07	1.23	1.06	1.22	1.07	1.21	1.05	1.19	1.07	1.19	1.07	1.21	1.11	1.20	NA	NA
ALL BEVERAGES	1.74	2.18	1.72	106.0	1.73	2.20	1.76	2.22	1.80	2.23	1.79	2.24	1.82	2.27	1.84	2.31	1.88	2.32	NA	NA
STATE DECILE	10		10		10		10		10		10		10		10		10		10	

**TABLE 9: ARKANSAS PREVENTION NEEDS ASSESSMENT (APNA) SURVEY  
2008 % OF RESPONDENTS WHO USED ATODs\* DURING THEIR LIFETIME BY GENDER, GRADE, RACE, & ETHNICITY**

	Alcohol	Cigarettes	Smokeless Tobacco	Marijuana	Inhalants	Stimulants	Sedatives	Ecstasy	Prescription Drugs	Over-the-Counter	Any Drug
<b>TOTAL</b>											
<b>GENDER</b>											
MALE	45.6	29.4	22.6	16.7	12.2	2.7	9.8	2.3	11.7	5.4	30.0
FEMALE	44.8	28.4	6.9	14.2	13.4	2.8	13.6	2.1	13.8	8.1	31.0
<b>GRADE</b>											
6 <sup>TH</sup>	18.5	10.4	5.9	1.5	8.9	0.5	4.9	0.2	3.9	2.5	15.2
8 <sup>TH</sup>	41.2	25.2	12.9	9.6	15.9	1.5	10.4	1.1	10.6	6.0	29.0
10 <sup>TH</sup>	60.4	38.8	19.2	23.4	14.6	2.3	4.1	15.9	18.0	9.4	38.5
12 <sup>TH</sup>	71.3	48.2	23.2	34.2	12.1	6.2	18.8	5.2	22.2	11.0	45.5
<b>RACE</b>											
WHITE	45.9	30.4	17.8	15.7	13.4	3.4	13.2	2.5	14.6	7.4	30.9
BLACK	43.0	24.6	5.2	15.1	9.8	0.7	7.0	1.0	7.0	4.4	29.0
OTHER	45.4	29.3	15.2	15.6	12.9	2.9	12.1	2.2	13.2	6.9	30.8
MULTIPLE	46.9	30.5	13.9	16.3	16.6	3.3	13.6	2.5	14.7	7.9	35.3
<b>ETHNICITY</b>											
HISPANIC	46.2	26.2	8.2	13.9	13.1	1.9	10.6	1.8	10.1	6.2	29.8
NOT HISPANIC	45.5	29.4	15.2	15.7	12.8	2.9	12.0	2.2	13.2	6.9	30.8

NOTE: Data on lifetime cocaine, methamphetamine, hallucinogen and heroin use are not reported here to conserve space. (1.9% of students reported lifetime use of cocaine, 1.4% use of methamphetamines, 1.6% use of hallucinogens, and 0.9% use of heroin). The Any Drug category contains the percent of students reporting use of marijuana, hallucinogens, cocaine, ecstasy, inhalants, sedatives, methamphetamines, stimulants, heroin, prescription drugs, and over-the-counter drugs.

\* Alcohol, Tobacco and Other Drugs

**TABLE 10: ARKANSAS PREVENTION NEEDS ASSESSMENT (APNA) SURVEY  
2008 % OF RESPONDENTS WHO USED ATODs\* DURING THE PAST 30 DAYS BY GENDER, GRADE, RACE, & ETHNICITY**

	Alcohol	Cigarettes	Smokeless Tobacco	Marijuana	Inhalants	Stimulants	Sedatives	Ecstasy	Prescription Drugs	Over-the-Counter	Any Drug
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>19.8</b>	<b>10.6</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>7.1</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>15.5</b>
<b>GENDER</b>											
MALE	20.8	11.1	10.8	7.5	3.8	1.0	4.3	0.6	5.3	2.3	15.2
FEMALE	18.8	10.2	1.8	5.7	4.7	0.9	6.0	0.5	5.9	3.7	15.7
<b>GRADE</b>											
6 <sup>TH</sup>	3.9	1.8	1.6	0.5	3.9	0.2	1.9	0.1	1.6	1.2	7.3
8 <sup>TH</sup>	15.0	7.5	5.3	3.9	6.3	0.6	4.6	0.5	4.7	3.1	14.6
10 <sup>TH</sup>	28.5	14.6	8.6	10.4	3.8	1.4	7.3	0.9	8.1	4.2	20.0
12 <sup>TH</sup>	39.1	22.7	10.7	14.6	2.3	1.9	8.3	1.0	9.8	4.2	23.2
<b>RACE</b>											
WHITE	21.1	12.4	7.5	6.6	4.2	1.1	5.7	0.6	6.3	3.1	15.5
BLACK	16.0	5.9	2.2	6.8	3.6	0.4	3.4	0.4	3.5	2.4	15.0
OTHER	20.0	11.0	6.4	6.7	4.2	0.9	5.3	0.6	5.8	3.0	15.6
MULTIPLE	18.6	10.0	5.6	7.1	6.4	1.2	6.0	0.9	6.7	3.4	18.5
<b>ETHNICITY</b>											
HISPANIC	19.9	7.5	3.4	5.9	5.0	0.8	4.5	0.5	4.2	3.0	15.6
NOT HISPANIC	19.9	11.0	6.5	6.7	4.1	0.9	5.3	0.6	5.8	3.0	15.5

NOTE: Data on cocaine, methamphetamine, hallucinogens, and heroin use are not reported here to conserve space. (0.4% of students reported past 30 day use of cocaine, 0.4% use of methamphetamine, 0.5% use of hallucinogens, and 0.3% use of heroin). The Any Drug category contains the percent of students reporting use of marijuana, hallucinogens, cocaine, ecstasy, inhalants, sedatives, methamphetamines, stimulants, heroin, prescription drugs, and over-the-counter drugs.

\* Alcohol, Tobacco and Other Drugs

**TABLE 11: ARKANSAS PREVENTION NEEDS ASSESSMENT (APNA) SURVEY  
2009 % OF RESPONDENTS WHO USED ATODs\* DURING THEIR LIFETIME BY GENDER, GRADE, RACE, & ETHNICITY**

	Alcohol	Cigarettes	Smokeless Tobacco	Marijuana	Inhalants	Stimulants	Sedatives	Ecstasy	Prescription Drugs	Over-the-Counter	Any Drug
<b>TOTAL</b>	44.3	27.9	14.2	15.8	12.4	2.7	11.7	2.2	12.1	6.2	30.0
<b>GENDER</b>											
MALE	44.0	28.3	22.3	17.1	11.9	2.7	9.6	2.3	10.8	4.9	29.4
FEMALE	44.6	27.4	6.8	14.6	12.9	2.7	13.6	2.0	13.2	7.4	30.6
<b>GRADE</b>											
6 <sup>TH</sup>	18.1	10.3	5.7	1.5	8.7	0.5	5.0	0.1	3.7	2.3	14.6
8 <sup>TH</sup>	38.8	23.9	12.3	9.6	14.7	1.3	9.7	1.1	9.1	5.4	27.0
10 <sup>TH</sup>	59.9	38.0	19.6	24.3	15.1	4.0	16.3	3.2	17.7	9.0	39.3
12 <sup>TH</sup>	70.7	46.0	22.4	35.0	11.4	6.1	18.4	5.3	21.2	9.6	45.4
<b>RACE</b>											
WHITE	45.4	29.6	18.0	16.0	13.1	3.3	13.0	2.4	13.8	6.8	30.5
BLACK	41.1	23.1	4.7	15.7	9.2	0.9	7.6	1.1	7.1	4.6	28.6
OTHER	44.6	28.3	15.0	16.1	12.5	2.8	12.0	2.2	12.5	6.4	30.4
MULTIPLE	46.4	30.5	13.7	18.0	16.1	2.9	14.5	3.1	14.2	7.1	35.8
<b>ETHNICITY</b>											
HISPANIC	45.7	25.9	8.3	15.7	13.3	2.0	10.5	2.1	9.5	5.4	29.6
NOT HISPANIC	44.4	28.2	14.9	16.0	12.4	2.8	11.9	2.2	12.4	6.3	30.1

NOTE: Data on lifetime cocaine, methamphetamine, hallucinogen and heroin use are not reported here to conserve space. (1.6% of students reported lifetime use of cocaine, 1.3% use of methamphetamines, 1.4% use of hallucinogens, and 0.9% use of heroin). The Any Drug category contains the percent of students reporting use of marijuana, hallucinogens, cocaine, ecstasy, inhalants, stimulants, heroin, prescription drugs, and over-the-counter drugs.

\* Alcohol, Tobacco and Other Drugs

**TABLE 12: ARKANSAS PREVENTION NEEDS ASSESSMENT (APNA) SURVEY  
2009 % OF RESPONDENTS WHO USED ATODs DURING THE PAST 30 DAYS BY GENDER, GRADE, RACE, & ETHNICITY**

	Alcohol	Cigarettes	Smokeless Tobacco	Marijuana	Inhalants	Stimulants	Sedatives	Ecstasy	Prescription Drugs	Over-the-Counter	Any Drug
<b>TOTAL</b>	19.1	10.2	6.3	7.1	4.2	1.0	5.2	0.6	5.4	2.9	15.8
<b>GENDER</b>											
MALE	19.6	10.7	11.0	8.1	3.9	1.0	4.2	0.7	5.0	2.4	15.6
FEMALE	18.7	9.6	1.9	6.1	4.5	0.9	6.1	0.5	5.8	3.3	15.9
<b>GRADE</b>											
6 <sup>TH</sup>	3.8	1.8	1.5	0.5	3.8	0.2	1.9	0.1	1.6	1.2	7.2
8 <sup>TH</sup>	13.8	6.8	5.2	4.1	6.1	0.6	4.3	0.4	4.1	2.8	14.0
10 <sup>TH</sup>	28.2	14.6	9.4	11.4	4.1	1.5	7.6	0.9	8.1	4.0	21.2
12 <sup>TH</sup>	37.7	21.3	10.7	15.7	2.3	1.9	8.2	1.2	9.3	3.9	23.9
<b>RACE</b>											
WHITE	20.4	12.2	8.1	7.1	4.2	1.1	5.7	0.6	6.2	2.9	15.7
BLACK	15.6	5.3	1.9	7.5	3.5	0.5	3.7	0.5	3.4	2.6	15.7
OTHER	19.3	10.7	6.6	7.2	4.2	1.0	5.4	0.6	5.6	2.9	16.0
MULTIPLE	18.8	10.1	5.6	8.4	5.9	1.2	6.3	1.1	6.5	3.8	19.4
<b>ETHNICITY</b>											
HISPANIC	19.4	7.0	3.3	7.0	4.8	2.0	10.5	0.8	4.3	2.6	15.6
NOT HISPANIC	19.3	10.6	6.6	7.2	4.1	2.8	11.9	0.6	5.6	2.9	15.9

NOTE: Data on cocaine, methamphetamine, hallucinogens, and heroin use are not reported here to conserve space. (0.4% of students reported past 30 day use of cocaine, 0.4% use of methamphetamine, 0.4% use of hallucinogens, and 0.3% use of heroin). The Any Drug category contains the percent of students reporting use of marijuana, hallucinogens, cocaine, ecstasy, inhalants, sedatives, methamphetamines, stimulants, heroin, prescription drugs, and over-the-counter drugs.

\* Alcohol, Tobacco and Other Drugs

**TABLE 13: ARKANSAS PREVENTION NEEDS ASSESSMENT (APNA) SURVEY  
2007 – 2009 % OF RESPONDENTS WHO REPORTED HEAVY USE OR OTHER ANTISOCIAL BEHAVIOR BY GENDER, GRADE, RACE, & ETHNICITY**

	2007				2008				2009			
	Binge Drinking	Smoked at least one pack of cigarettes a day	Was drunk or high at school	Heavy marijuana use	Binge Drinking	Smoked at least one pack of cigarettes a day	Was drunk or high at school	Heavy marijuana use	Binge Drinking	Smoked at least one pack of cigarettes a day	Was drunk or high at school	Heavy marijuana use
<b>TOTAL</b>	13.6	1.3	10.1	4.3	13.1	1.2	10.0	4.1	11.7	1.0	10.3	5.2
<b>GENDER</b>												
MALE	15.0	1.4	11.0	4.9	14.5	1.2	10.9	5.8	12.1	1.2	11.2	5.8
FEMALE	12.4	1.2	9.4	3.4	11.7	1.0	9.1	3.4	11.3	0.9	9.5	4.5
<b>GRADE</b>												
6 <sup>TH</sup>	3.5	0.1	2.0	0.7	3.3	0.1	2.0	0.5	1.7	0.1	2.2	0.8
8 <sup>TH</sup>	10.3	0.7	8.3	3.0	10.4	0.7	8.2	3.2	7.4	0.6	7.8	3.7
10 <sup>TH</sup>	19.3	1.8	15.0	6.6	17.7	1.7	15.0	6.3	17.2	1.5	16.2	8.1
12 <sup>TH</sup>	26.0	3.1	18.7	8.7	25.2	2.8	18.2	7.9	25.2	2.5	18.5	9.6
<b>RACE</b>												
WHITE	14.4	1.6	10.2	4.1	13.6	1.5	9.8	3.8	12.5	1.3	10.1	4.9
BLACK	10.3	0.4	9.8	5.5	10.8	0.4	10.0	5.1	9.4	0.3	10.7	6.0
OTHER	13.6	1.4	10.2	4.4	13.0	1.3	10.0	4.1	11.9	1.1	10.4	5.2
MULTIPLE	13.2	1.5	11.6	4.9	11.8	1.3	12.6	4.7	12.0	1.2	12.1	6.1
<b>ETHNICITY</b>												
HISPANIC	14.7	0.7	10.3	3.8	14.5	0.5	10.3	3.9	11.1	0.5	10.7	5.0
NOT HISPANIC	13.6	1.3	10.2	4.4	13.0	1.3	10.0	4.1	11.8	1.1	10.3	5.2

**TABLE 14: BEHAVIORAL RISK FACTOR SURVEILLANCE SYSTEM (BRFSS)  
2001-2008 ALCOHOL USE**

	2001		2002		2003		2004		2005		2006		2007		2008	
	AR	US														
<b>ANY DRINKING - Percent of persons reporting any alcohol use within the past 30 days</b>																
TOTAL	39.1	55.8	41.5	58.1	44.4	59.4	41.5	57.1	39.3	56.2	40.4	55.4	40.1	54.8	41.4	54.5
GENDER																
MALE	48.0	64.1	50.2	65.6	54.5	66.9	50.6	64.7	47.8	63.5	47.6	62.1	49.4	62.0	50.8	61.3
FEMALE	31.1	49.3	33.5	50.0	35.1	51.7	33.2	50.1	31.3	49.0	33.7	49.0	31.4	47.9	32.7	47.7
AGE GROUPS																
18 TO 24	55.9	63.5	55.8	61.8	51.1	61.6	48.4	59.8	51.5	56.4	43.8	53.7	37.8	53.1	44.5	49.9
25 TO 34	45.6	63.5	50.9	64.2	54.1	64.7	53.7	63.4	43.0	62.6	53.4	61.7	50.5	60.2	53.5	60.5
35 TO 44	43.7	60.8	43.7	62.5	47.4	63.8	45.2	61.1	45.9	61.3	46.5	61.2	46.9	60.4	46.3	60.5
45 TO 54	40.4	55.7	40.0	59.1	44.3	61.0	42.3	58.7	39.5	59.1	39.9	58.7	40.6	57.7	44.5	58.5
55 TO 64	29.2	50.5	34.6	52.5	38.2	55.4	34.5	53.5	34.2	53.3	35.4	53.0	36.5	54.4	36.7	53.5
65 AND OVER	23.9	37.7	26.8	40.7	32.9	42.7	26.2	40.2	24.2	39.5	24.8	39.8	28.1	39.3	24.5	40.7
RACE																
HISPANIC	N/A	46.1	N/A	50.3	N/A	51.0	N/A	47.7	41.3	49.3	N/A	43.9	32.7	44.8	N/A	41.5
WHITE	40.0	58.6	42.3	60.4	45.1	62.1	41.9	59.7	40.3	59.5	42.3	58.4	41.1	58.4	42.1	59.3
BLACK	36.5	41.5	39.5	45.4	40.3	45.0	38.2	43.7	27.9	43.2	32.4	41.0	35.7	43.1	36.8	42.0
OTHER	N/A	44.5	N/A	47.4	N/A	49.7	N/A	44.3	N/A	46.6	N/A	42.4	N/A	43.5	N/A	40.2
MULTI-RACIAL	N/A	52.2	N/A	44.5	N/A	45.8	N/A	51.9	N/A	56.1	N/A	51.5	N/A	50.0	N/A	52.1

**HEAVY ALCOHOL USE - % reporting average daily consumption > 1 drink for females or 2 for males**

TOTAL	4.6	5.1	5.2	5.9	5.0	5.8	4.3	4.9	3.2	4.9	4.4	4.9	4.3	5.2	3.9	5.1
GENDER																
MALE	6.3	6.3	7.1	7.1	7.6	6.9	6.0	5.8	4.2	5.6	6.0	5.6	6.3	6.1	5.2	5.6
FEMALE	3.1	3.9	3.4	4.5	2.7	4.6	2.7	4.2	2.3	4.0	3.0	4.4	2.5	4.0	2.6	4.4
AGE GROUPS																
18 TO 24	8.2	8.9	9.5	10.8	6.3	10.8	10.2	8.7	6.3	7.4	6.4	7.4	3.7	8.1	7.1	7.3
25 TO 34	5.7	5.2	5.3	6.1	6.2	6.0	3.8	4.8	2.6	5.3	4.5	5.3	6.1	5.2	4.1	5.5
35 TO 44	4.9	4.9	5.8	5.5	4.9	5.6	3.3	4.6	3.3	5.1	5.8	4.9	4.2	5.2	2.3	5.2
45 TO 54	5.4	4.8	4.8	5.1	6.0	5.3	4.5	4.5	3.1	4.7	4.0	4.7	4.9	5.2	5.4	5.7
55 TO 64	3.0	3.5	4.7	4.5	4.1	4.7	3.5	4.0	3.3	4.2	4.3	4.2	4.1	4.8	2.8	4.6
65 AND OVER	1.4	2.7	2.0	2.8	2.9	2.9	1.9	2.9	1.6	2.9	2.1	2.6	3.0	2.9	2.3	3.0
RACE																
HISPANIC	3.9	5.3	5.2	4.2	3.4	4.3	5.6	4.2	3.0	3.7	0.9	4.0	6.2	3.8	5.6	3.7
WHITE	4.6	3.4	5.3	6.2	4.8	6.4	3.9	5.2	3.3	5.2	4.7	5.3	4.1	5.6	4.0	5.6
BLACK	4.5	4.7	3.7	3.6	5.1	3.9	4.7	3.4	2.0	3.3	4.3	2.6	3.0	2.9	2.3	3.4
OTHER	10.3	4.7	7.1	4.9	9.8	4.4	N/A	4.6	3.0	3.9	1.8	3.4	10.5	3.6	2.7	4.1
MULTI-RACIAL	1.0	4.2	7.4	5.5	11.5	5.3	N/A	4.7	6.0	4.1	5.5	4.9	6.1	4.6	1.4	4.5

**TABLE 14: BEHAVIORAL RISK FACTOR SURVEILLANCE SYSTEM (BRFSS)**

	2001		2002		2003 <sup>6</sup>		2004		2005		2006		2007		2008	
	AR	US	AR	US	AR	US	AR	US	AR	US	AR	US	AR	US	AR	US
<b>BINGE DRINKING – 1999 to 2005: % reporting 5 or more drinks on ≥ 1 occasion w/in the past 30 days 2006 to 2008: % males having 5 (+) drinks &amp; females having 4 (+) drinks on one occasion w/in the past 30 days</b>																
TOTAL	11.3	14.8	12.7	16.3	12.5	16.5	11.2	15.1	10.4	14.4	12.4	15.4	10.4	15.8	12.6	15.6
GENDER																
MALE	18.3	22.7	20.8	24.6	20.2	25.1	17.9	23.1	16.0	22.0	18.0	20.4	15.4	21.2	18.5	21.0
FEMALE	4.9	7.1	5.4	8.2	5.4	8.6	5.1	7.8	5.2	7.3	7.2	10.1	5.8	10.1	7.2	10.0
AGE GROUPS																
18 TO 24	23.7	32.1	28.3	31.4	24.7	32.2	22.2	28.6	21.1	26.1	23.2	25.9	12.8	27.4	18.6	24.7
25 TO 34	16.4	22.3	20.4	25.2	18.6	24.4	16.5	22.6	15.4	21.4	20.4	23.6	17.8	22.5	21.9	23.8
35 TO 44	13.6	15.9	14.4	18.0	14.2	18.6	13.5	16.8	12.0	16.1	15.2	17.8	11.4	18.8	14.5	18.1
45 TO 54	11.0	10.6	9.3	11.6	10.3	12.6	9.4	12.2	9.3	11.9	10.4	13.0	11.4	13.8	14.3	14.2
55 TO 64	4.1	6.4	5.5	8.1	8.4	8.4	6.2	7.3	5.4	7.8	5.4	8.6	7.0	9.0	6.0	8.6
65 AND OVER	1.7	2.7	1.5	3.1	2.2	2.8	1.7	2.6	1.8	3.0	2.3	3.0	2.9	3.5	2.0	3.2
RACE																
HISPANIC	N/A	16.5	N/A	17.5	N/A	17.7	N/A	14.3	14.8	15.6	14.2	14.9	11.9	15.0	17.6	13.0
WHITE	11.4	14.7	12.8	16.5	12.4	16.7	10.5	15.5	10.8	14.3	12.5	15.8	10.7	16.1	12.4	16.0
BLACK	11.6	10.2	9.3	11.0	10.9	11.1	12.9	10.5	4.6	9.7	13.2	9.4	7.1	10.5	14.2	11.0
OTHER	11.8	13.6	14.5	13.3	N/A	12.2	N/A	12.7	N/A	11.2	10.3	11.3	14.1	12.9	7.4	12.0
MULTI-RACIAL	7.8	11.6	N/A	15.2	18.1	15.3	8.5	9.8	8.8	9.7	7.8	12.3	7.2	12.3	4.7	11.7

<sup>1</sup> Please note that US data are given as the median percent of reporting states.

**TABLE 15: BEHAVIORAL RISK FACTOR SURVEILLANCE SYSTEM (BRFSS)  
2001-2008<sup>2</sup> CIGARETTE USE**

	2001		2002		2003		2004		2005		2006		2007		2008	
	AR	US														
<b>CURRENT CIGARETTE USE - % of persons reporting 100+ cigarettes smoked in their lifetime &amp; now smoke everyday or some days</b>																
TOTAL	25.5	23.2	26.3	23.2	24.8	22.0	25.6	20.9	23.5	20.6	23.7	20.1	22.4	19.8	22.3	18.4
GENDER																
MALE	27.2	25.6	28.7	25.8	27.5	24.8	28.1	23.1	25.2	22.1	25.8	22.2	24.8	21.2	24.3	20.3
FEMALE	24.0	21.4	24.2	20.8	22.3	20.2	23.3	19.1	21.9	19.2	21.7	18.4	20.2	18.4	20.4	16.7
AGE GROUPS																
18 TO 24	34.6	30.8	33.4	31.2	24.1	29.6	34.7	28.4	30.6	26.1	26.8	26.8	25.2	24.0	28.2	22.3
25 TO 34	28.8	26.7	31.4	26.2	30.1	25.4	30.5	26.3	28.4	24.7	29.3	24.2	25.8	23.9	27.1	23.7
35 TO 44	30.8	27.5	30.8	27.2	32.8	25.6	31.4	23.9	25.5	23.2	27.9	21.2	23.1	20.4	26.2	20.0
45 TO 54	27.8	24.6	27.4	25.5	24.3	22.3	27.8	22.3	27.6	23.1	27.5	22.2	29.6	22.3	26.2	21.0
55 TO 64	24.1	20.1	25.9	20.9	22.4	19.8	22.0	18.5	21.0	18.8	21.9	16.5	21.1	18.0	18.7	16.8
65 AND OVER	11.1	10.1	11.1	10.1	10.1	9.5	9.3	9.3	9.9	8.9	9.8	8.6	10.7	9.0	10.2	8.2
RACE																
HISPANIC	N/A	21.2	24.2	21.1	22.6	19.0	N/A	18.6	23.9	19.5	23.5	18.8	20.0	16.7	21.2	15.7
WHITE	26.1	22.8	26.3	23.2	24.3	21.9	24.9	21.0	23.8	20.4	23.0	19.5	22.6	19.4	21.5	17.9
BLACK	20.2	21.9	22.7	22.5	24.6	23.7	22.1	22.6	16.5	20.7	23.3	22.3	20.8	21.7	27.6	21.2
OTHER	N/A	21.4	N/A	21.0	N/A	21.6	N/A	21.2	N/A	19.6	N/A	22.0	22.1	18.3	19.5	16.0
MULTI-RACIAL	N/A	30.9	N/A	32.8	N/A	27.1	N/A	27.9	N/A	29.3	N/A	31.6	N/A	24.1	N/A	22.8
<b>DAILY CIGARETTE USE - % of persons reporting 100+ cigarettes smoked in their lifetime &amp; now smoke everyday</b>																
TOTAL	20.1	17.4	21.5	17.8	20.5	16.9	19.4	15.8	18.1	15.3	18.8	14.9	17.3	14.5	17.0	13.4
GENDER																
MALE	21.3	18.6	23.3	20.3	22.7	18.6	21.0	16.9	19.5	16.4	20.8	15.7	19.0	15.5	18.6	14.8
FEMALE	19.1	16.0	19.8	16.7	18.6	15.3	17.9	14.4	16.7	14.3	17.0	13.8	15.8	13.5	15.4	12.1
AGE GROUPS																
18 TO 24	24.0	20.8	25.3	22.1	18.5	19.6	25.8	18.9	19.9	17.6	19.8	18.1	17.4	17.5	20.9	15.8
25 TO 34	22.7	19.4	25.0	19.7	23.5	18.4	20.0	17.6	21.7	17.7	23.5	17.1	19.8	16.6	19.9	16.8
35 TO 44	26.2	21.3	26.4	21.8	28.6	20.3	24.8	18.7	20.8	17.8	21.5	16.1	18.2	15.0	19.8	14.9
45 TO 54	23.2	18.7	22.0	20.4	25.5	19.0	22.6	17.5	22.0	17.3	23.3	17.1	23.8	17.9	20.1	16.1
55 TO 64	19.5	15.8	22.6	17.3	18.2	16.1	17.4	14.6	17.4	14.7	18.0	12.4	16.7	13.9	13.6	12.5
65 AND OVER	7.5	7.9	8.9	8.1	8.5	7.6	7.3	7.0	7.4	6.7	7.6	6.6	8.2	6.7	8.4	6.0
RACE																
HISPANIC	N/A	13.3	18.6	13.3	15.1	13.1	N/A	11.1	13.3	10.9	13.1	11.4	18.5	9.8	11.6	13.7
WHITE	20.9	17.8	21.7	18.6	20.2	17.4	19.4	16.3	18.5	15.8	18.8	15.1	11.5	14.6	16.7	14.3
BLACK	13.2	15.3	16.3	16.5	20.5	16.8	14.4	15.2	12.5	14.4	18.6	15.4	8.3	15.1	19.0	9.8
OTHER	N/A	17.6	26.4	15.8	N/A	16.0	N/A	15.9	18.1	14.1	21.5	12.5	19.1	13.0	16.7	12.7
MULTI-RACIAL	N/A	23.6	N/A	22.2	N/A	20.2	N/A	18.4	N/A	18.2	N/A	19.3	16.5	16.8	N/A	15.1

<sup>2</sup> Please note that US data are given as the median percent of reporting states.

**TABLE 16: CORE SURVEY RESULTS 2007 - 2010**

SUBSTANCE	30-DAY PREVALENCE						PAST YEAR PREVALENCE						LIFETIME PREVALENCE						3 TIMES WEEKLY OR MORE					
	2007		2008		2009		2010		2007		2008		2009		2010		2007		2008		2009		2010	
<b>ALCOHOL</b>	53.4	NA	54.7	53.6	53.6	72.3	NA	72.9	72.4	72.4	79.2	NA	80.5	81.9	81.9	14.1	NA	NA	15.7	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	
<b>TOBACCO</b>	27.3	NA	28.4	29.9	29.9	35.3	NA	36.0	37.7	37.7	49.1	NA	49.5	52.0	52.0	20.1	NA	NA	20.9	23.2	23.2	23.2	23.2	
<b>MARIJUANA</b>	12.6	NA	14.1	14.3	14.3	20.3	NA	22.9	24.1	24.1	35.6	NA	39.1	43.0	43.0	6.9	NA	NA	7.7	8.2	8.2	8.2	8.2	
<b>INHALANTS</b>	0.5	NA	0.5	0.5	0.5	1.1	NA	1.0	1.1	1.1	4.2	NA	3.8	4.5	4.5	0.1	NA	NA	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	
<b>SEDATIVES</b>	3.2	NA	2.2	2.8	2.8	6.0	NA	4.8	5.1	5.1	10.9	NA	9.7	11.5	11.5	0.8	NA	NA	0.7	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	
<b>COCAINE</b>	1.5	NA	1.1	1.0	1.0	3.8	NA	3.4	2.5	2.5	8.7	NA	8.2	9.0	9.0	0.3	NA	NA	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	
<b>AMPHETAMINES</b>	3.2	NA	2.5	3.0	3.0	6.8	NA	5.3	5.5	5.5	16.7	NA	13.1	15.3	15.3	2.4	NA	NA	1.4	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	
<b>OPIATES</b>	0.9	NA	0.7	0.9	0.9	1.4	NA	1.3	1.2	1.2	2.8	NA	2.5	3.0	3.0	0.3	NA	NA	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	
<b>HALLUCINOGENS</b>	1.0	NA	0.5	0.6	0.6	2.1	NA	2.5	2.3	2.3	5.9	NA	6.1	6.8	6.8	0.2	NA	NA	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	
<b>DESIGNER DRUGS</b>	1.0	NA	1.1	1.0	1.0	3.4	NA	3.2	2.8	2.8	7.5	NA	7.5	8.2	8.2	0.3	NA	NA	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	
<b>STEROIDS</b>	0.8	NA	0.7	0.6	0.6	1.0	NA	0.9	0.9	0.9	2.4	NA	2.3	2.0	2.0	0.3	NA	NA	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	
<b>OTHER DRUGS</b>	0.9	NA	0.7	0.8	0.8	1.6	NA	1.4	1.3	1.3	3.6	NA	3.0	3.4	3.4	0.2	NA	NA	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	

**TABLE 17: CORE SURVEY RESULTS, 2010**

	GENDER		AGE		AVERAGE GRADES		CAMPUS RESIDENCE	
	Female	Male	16-20	21+	A-B	C-F	On	Off
<b>SAMPLE SIZES</b>	3,347	2,336	2,762	3,209	4,715	1,102	1,594	3,811
<b>CURRENTLY USE* ALCOHOL</b>	51.2	57.4	49.0	57.8	52.5	57.5	49.8	54.8
<b>CURRENTLY USE* MARIJUANA</b>	10.8	19.4	15.7	12.9	12.8	20.8	14.2	13.9
<b>CURRENTLY USE* ILLEGAL DRUGS OTHER THAN MARIJUANA</b>	5.5	6.9	5.4	6.3	5.7	7.2	3.2	6.9
<b>HAD 6 OR MORE BINGES ** IN THE PAST 2 WEEKS</b>	1.9	7.2	4.1	4.0	3.5	6.1	4.0	4.2
<b>HAVE DRIVEN A CAR UNDER THE INFLUENCE IN PAST YEAR</b>	20.5	30.2	23.6	25.3	22.9	30.8	21.6	25.2

\* Current use is defined as "in the past 30 days"

\*\* A binge is defined as "consuming 5 or more drinks in in one sitting".

**TABLE 18: CORE SURVEY RESULTS, 2009**

	GENDER		AGE		AVERAGE GRADES		CAMPUS RESIDENCE	
	Female	Male	16-20	21+	A-B	C-F	On	Off
<b>SAMPLE SIZES</b>	2,248	1,705	2,025	2,144	3,279	816	1,138	2,593
<b>CURRENTLY USE* ALCOHOL</b>	51.1	58.9	49.3	59.7	53.6	57.9	50.3	56.4
<b>CURRENTLY USE* MARIJUANA</b>	10.8	18.4	15.1	12.9	12.7	19.2	12.4	14.5
<b>CURRENTLY USE* ILLEGAL DRUGS OTHER THAN MARIJUANA</b>	4.7	5.9	5.3	5.3	5.1	5.3	3.0	6.4
<b>HAD 6 OR MORE BINGES** IN THE PAST 2 WEEKS</b>	1.9	6.8	4.2	4.1	3.8	5.1	3.8	4.1
<b>HAVE DRIVEN A CAR UNDER THE INFLUENCE IN PAST YEAR</b>	24.2	31.9	25.7	29.6	25.7	35.6	21.6	30.5

\* Current use is defined as "in the past 30 days"

\*\* A binge is defined as "consuming 5 or more drinks in in one sitting".

**TABLE 19: CORE SURVEY RESULTS, 2007**

	GENDER		AGE		AVERAGE GRADES		CAMPUS RESIDENCE	
	Female	Male	16-20	21+	A-B	C-F	On	Off
<b>SAMPLE SIZES</b>	2,449	1,682	2,597	1,789	3,310	1,010	1,600	2,269
<b>CURRENTLY USE* ALCOHOL</b>	48.9	59.4	49.6	58.6	51.3	60.4	48.5	56.5
<b>CURRENTLY USE* MARIJUANA</b>	9.3	17.2	12.4	12.6	10.6	18.7	10.0	13.4
<b>CURRENTLY USE* ILLEGAL DRUGS OTHER THAN MARIJUANA</b>	5.3	8.1	5.7	7.5	5.9	8.3	4.2	7.9
<b>HAD 6 OR MORE BINGES ** IN THE PAST 2 WEEKS</b>	2.7	7.7	4.5	4.9	3.9	7.3	4.2	4.8
<b>HAVE DRIVEN A CAR UNDER THE INFLUENCE IN PAST YEAR</b>	21.9	32.8	24.6	28.6	24.2	31.9	20.6	29.7

\* Current use is defined as "in the past 30 days"

\*\* A binge is defined as "consuming 5 or more drinks in in one sitting".

**TABLE 20: CORE SURVEY RESULTS, 2005**

	GENDER		AGE		AVERAGE GRADES		CAMPUS RESIDENCE	
	Female	Male	16-20	21+	A-B	C-F	On	Off
<b>SAMPLE SIZES</b>	2,923	1,801	2,662	2,325	3,779	1,069	1,756	2,640
<b>CURRENTLY USE* ALCOHOL</b>	51.3	58.7	52.3	55.8	53.8	55.1	56.2	52.7
<b>CURRENTLY USE* MARIJUANA</b>	13.0	20.4	18.2	12.8	14.3	21.5	16.8	15.0
<b>CURRENTLY USE* ILLEGAL DRUGS OTHER THAN MARIJUANA</b>	7.1	7.0	7.0	7.5	7.1	7.6	6.2	7.5
<b>HAD 6 OR MORE BINGES ** IN THE PAST 2 WEEKS</b>	2.3	8.3	5.4	3.7	3.8	7.5	4.7	4.5
<b>HAVE DRIVEN A CAR UNDER THE INFLUENCE IN PAST YEAR</b>	24.4	32.2	26.5	28.5	25.5	34.7	23.5	29.5

\* Current use is defined as "in the past 30 days"

\*\* A binge is defined as "consuming 5 or more drinks in in one sitting".

**TABLE 21: EL PASO INTELLIGENCE CENTER (EPIC)  
2006 SEIZURE DATA BY COUNTY**

County	Chemical Only or Equipment Only	Dumpsite	Lab Seizures	Total Incidents	County	Chemical Only or Equipment Only	Dumpsite	Lab Seizures	Total Incidents
ARKANSAS			2	2	MILLER	1		1	2
ASHLEY	1		6	7	MISSISSIPPI	8		8	16
BAXTER	3		1	4	MONROE				
BENTON	3		5	8	MONTGOMERY	1			1
BOONE			4	4	NEVADA				
BRADLEY					NEWTON				
CALHOUN			1	1	OUACHITA				
CARROLL		1			PERRY	2		3	5
CHICOT					PHILLIPS			2	2
CLARK			1	1	PIKE				
CLAY					POINSETT	9	2	5	16
CLEBURNE			5	5	POLK				
CLEVELAND			1	1	POPE	3		4	7
COLUMBIA					PRAIRIE				
CONWAY	1		4	5	PULASKI	16	6	44	66
CRAIGHEAD			7	7	RANDOLPH				
CRAWFORD			1	1	ST. FRANCIS			1	1
CRITTENDEN	3		4	7	SALINE	6		12	18
CROSS	2		11	13	SCOTT	1			1
DALLAS					SEARCY	1		1	1
DESHA					SEBASTIAN	2	1	5	8
DREW			2	2	SEVIER	1		1	2
FAULKNER	3	2	8	13	SHARP				
FRANKLIN	3	1	1	5	STONE	1		2	3
FULTON	2	1	5	8	UNION				
GARLAND		4	9	13	VAN BUREN			4	4
GRANT	3		3	6	WASHINGTON	4		21	25
GREENE	4		4	8	WHITE	7	1	17	25
HEMPSTEAD			1	1	WOODRUFF	1		3	4
HOT SPRING	7	6	21	34	YELL			3	3
HOWARD			2	2	<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>278</b>	<b>430</b>
INDEPENDENCE			1	1					
IZARD			1	1					
JACKSON	6	4	7	17					
JEFFERSON	1	1	8	10					
JOHNSON			1	1					
LAFAYETTE									
LAWRENCE			3	3					
LEE			1	1					
LINCOLN									
LITTLE RIVER	1		2	3					
LOGAN			5	5					
LONOKE	10	4	1	15					
MADISON			2	2					
MARION	3			3					

**TABLE 22: EL PASO INTELLIGENCE CENTER (EPIC)  
2007 SEIZURE DATA BY COUNTY**

County	Chemical Only or Equipment Only	Dumpsite	Lab Seizures	Total Incidents	County	Chemical Only or Equipment Only	Dumpsite	Lab Seizures	Total Incidents
ARKANSAS	1		1	2	MILLER	1		2	3
ASHLEY	5			5	MISSISSIPPI	3		1	4
BAXTER	1			1	MONROE				
BENTON	4		8	12	MONTGOMERY		1	1	2
BOONE		1		1	NEVADA	1			1
BRADLEY					NEWTON				
CALHOUN					OUACHITA				
CARROLL			1	1	PERRY		1	2	3
CHICOT					PHILLIPS				0
CLARK	1			1	PIKE				0
CLAY	1		3	4	POINSETT	6	1	4	11
CLEBURNE	2		1	3	POLK	1		1	2
CLEVELAND					POPE			3	3
COLUMBIA					PRAIRIE				
CONWAY			1	1	PULASKI	9	10	32	51
CRAIGHEAD	1	2	9	12	RANDOLPH			3	3
CRAWFORD			1	1	ST. FRANCIS			1	1
CRITTENDEN			5	5	SALINE	3		11	14
CROSS	1		2	3	SCOTT			2	2
DALLAS					SEARCY				
DESHA					SEBASTIAN	2		7	9
DREW			2	2	SEVIER				
FAULKNER	1	3	12	16	SHARP				
FRANKLIN	3		6	9	STONE	1			1
FULTON	2		2	4	UNION				
GARLAND	5	2		7	VAN BUREN	1		3	4
GRANT			3	3	WASHINGTON	8	2	26	36
GREENE	1	3	2	6	WHITE	3	4	15	22
HEMPSTEAD			1	1	WOODRUFF			1	1
HOT SPRING			11	11	YELL			4	4
HOWARD					<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>228</b>	<b>333</b>
INDEPENDENCE									
IZARD									
JACKSON	3	1		4					
JEFFERSON			1	1					
JOHNSON			5	5					
LAFAYETTE		1		1					
LAWRENCE			1	1					
LEE	1			1					
LINCOLN									
LITTLE RIVER									
LOGAN			5	5					
LONOKE	6	1	9	16					
MADISON		1	8	9					
MARION									

**TABLE 23: EL PASO INTELLIGENCE CENTER (EPIC)  
2008 SEIZURE DATA BY COUNTY**

County	Chemical Only or Equipment Only	Dumpsite	Lab Seizures	Total Incidents
ARKANSAS				
ASHLEY			1	1
BAXTER		1		1
BENTON	2	2	13	17
BOONE			2	2
BRADLEY				
CALHOUN				
CARROLL		1	1	2
CHICOT	1			1
CLARK		1	2	3
CLAY			1	1
CLEBURNE			3	3
CLEVELAND				
COLUMBIA				
CONWAY			5	5
CRAIGHEAD	1		10	11
CRAWFORD	1		1	2
CRITTENDEN	1		1	2
CROSS			5	5
DALLAS				
DESHA				
DREW	2		2	4
FAULKNER	2		8	10
FRANKLIN		1		1
FULTON			1	1
GARLAND	11	3	10	24
GRANT			2	2
GREENE	4	1	5	10
HEMPSTEAD			2	2
HOT SPRING	1	1	4	6
HOWARD				
INDEPENDENCE			2	2
D			2	2
JACKSON	2		2	4
JEFFERSON		2	7	9
JOHNSON			4	4
LAFAYETTE			1	1
LAWRENCE			1	1
LEE			2	2
LINCOLN			1	1
LITTLE RIVER				
LOGAN	1		4	5
LONOKE	2	1	8	11
MADISON	1	2	7	10
MARION	1		3	4

County	Chemical Only or Equipment Only	Dumpsite	Lab Seizures	Total Incidents
MILLER			4	4
MISSISSIPPI	4		10	14
MONROE				
MONTGOMERY		1		1
NEVADA				
NEWTON			1	1
OUACHITA				
PERRY	1	1	3	5
PHILLIPS			3	3
PIKE			1	1
POINSETT	4	1	22	27
POLK	1		2	3
POPE			3	3
PRAIRIE	1		1	2
PULASKI	3	1	30	34
RANDOLPH	1		5	6
ST. FRANCIS				
SALINE	2		4	6
SCOTT				
SEARCY				
SEBASTIAN		2	2	4
SEVIER			1	1
SHARP			2	2
STONE				
UNION			1	1
VAN BUREN			6	6
WASHINGTON		1	35	36
WHITE	3	2	19	24
WOODRUFF				
YELL			4	4
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>282</b>	<b>360</b>

**TABLE 24: GARRETT'S LAW SUMMARY BY COUNTY**  
 April 1, 2005 – December 31, 2008

County	No. Reported Cases				County	No. Reported Cases			
	2005*	2006	2007	2008		2005*	2006	2007	2008
ARKANSAS	2	2	0	2	LEE	0	3	5	8
ASHLEY	4	4	1	6	LINCOLN	2	2	2	1
BAXTER	1	8	6	9	LITTLE RIVER	1	1	2	2
BENTON	18	25	14	24	LOGAN	0	3	5	3
BOONE	2	4	4	2	LONOKE	3	4	2	6
BRADLEY	1	1	1	1	MADISON	2	1	1	1
CALHOUN	2	0	0	0	MARION	0	1	0	1
CARROLL	2	4	1	0	MILLER	8	12	10	8
CHICOT	1	3	1	1	MISSISSIPPI	3	12	12	15
CLARK	0	3	2	3	MONROE	0	1	0	2
CLAY	3	0	2	3	MONTGOMERY	0	1	3	1
CLEBURNE	3	6	1	1	NEVADA	0	1	2	2
CLEVELAND	0	2	2	1	NEWTON	1	2	0	0
COLUMBIA	2	3	0	2	OUACHITA	5	5	6	1
CONWAY	0	0	2	3	PERRY	2	0	2	2
CRAIGHEAD	9	18	29	34	PHILLIPS	3	17	5	5
CRAWFORD	4	5	7	10	PIKE	1	0	1	1
CRITTENDEN	14	32	40	22	POINSETT	3	7	8	6
CROSS	0	2	2	4	POLK	1	1	2	1
DALLAS	0	1	3	1	POPE	0	3	7	14
DESHA	1	3	1	4	PRAIRIE	1	1	1	3
DREW	0	1	4	5	PULASKI	32	99	76	78
FAULKNER	7	9	18	9	RANDOLPH	1	3	3	2
FRANKLIN	0	1	1	1	ST. FRANCIS	0	6	4	14
FULTON	0	3	0	0	SALINE	6	13	7	9
GARLAND	6	27	18	43	SCOTT	1	1	2	2
GRANT	0	2	2	1	SEARCY	1	1	0	6
GREENE	3	10	8	14	SEBASTIAN	13	19	23	31
HEMPSTEAD	4	10	2	5	SEVIER	1	2	1	3
HOT SPRING	2	6	1	10	SHARP	1	1	1	2
HOWARD	1	3	1	2	STONE	0	0	1	1
INDEPENDENCE	7	5	4	3	UNION	4	14	16	9
IZARD	1	1	1	1	VAN BUREN	0	0	5	1
JACKSON	6	8	3	0	WASHINGTON	16	32	23	19
JEFFERSON	15	35	36	29	WHITE	2	5	9	13
JOHNSON	1	4	2	2	WOODRUFF	0	0	4	1
LAFAYETTE	0	1	1	3	YELL	1	1	8	6
LAWRENCE	2	0	5	1					
<b>TOTAL</b>						<b>239</b>	<b>527</b>	<b>485</b>	<b>542</b>

\* Reflects partial year reporting (April 1 through December 31)

**TABLE 25: GARRETT'S LAW SUMMARY BY COUNTY**  
**Garrett's Law Cases Rate Per 1000 Live Births 2005 - 2008**

County	No. Reported Cases/1000 Live Births				County	No. Reported Cases/1000 Live Births			
	2005*	2006	2007 <sup>1</sup>	2008 <sup>1</sup>		2005*	2006	2007 <sup>1</sup>	2008 <sup>1</sup>
ARKANSAS	NR	7.72	0.00	8.16	LEE	NR	24.00	38.46	62.99
ASHLEY	NR	14.81	3.14	20.27	LINCOLN	NR	13.33	14.08	8.26
BAXTER	NR	19.42	15.35	23.20	LITTLE RIVER	NR	6.62	12.05	11.76
BENTON	NR	8.33	4.15	7.26	LOGAN	NR	10.95	16.39	11.32
BOONE	NR	8.79	8.08	4.71	LONOKE	NR	4.48	2.06	6.78
BRADLEY	NR	6.02	5.46	5.49	MADISON	NR	5.13	4.42	5.35
CALHOUN	NR	0.00	0.00	0.00	MARION	NR	6.45	0.00	6.13
CARROLL	NR	12.50	2.88	0.00	MILLER	NR	17.27	14.47	12.14
CHICOT	NR	15.31	5.35	4.98	MISSISSIPPI	NR	16.24	15.17	19.58
CLARK	NR	10.00	6.56	10.91	MONROE	NR	9.35	0.00	15.63
CLAY	NR	0.00	14.60	16.22	MONTGOMERY	NR	8.55	29.41	10.64
CLEBURNE	NR	21.20	4.20	3.26	NEVADA	NR	7.63	16.13	16.39
CLEVELAND	NR	18.18	17.54	9.26	NEWTON	NR	25.00	0.00	0.00
COLUMBIA	NR	9.26	0.00	6.04	OUACHITA	NR	13.12	16.76	2.70
CONWAY	NR	0.00	7.09	9.55	PERRY	NR	0.00	15.27	17.70
CRAIGHEAD	NR	13.99	20.47	23.19	PHILLIPS	NR	39.41	13.02	13.55
CRAWFORD	NR	6.12	8.28	13.11	PIKE	NR	0.00	8.70	8.00
CRITTENDEN	NR	36.66	43.81	22.77	POINSETT	NR	15.75	20.94	16.90
CROSS	NR	8.89	8.13	17.54	POLK	NR	3.85	7.75	4.08
DALLAS	NR	10.20	27.27	8.33	POPE	NR	3.94	8.07	15.96
DESHA	NR	12.24	4.90	21.16	PRAIRIE	NR	10.87	9.43	28.85
DREW	NR	3.75	15.15	20.24	PULASKI	NR	16.77	12.63	12.96
FAULKNER	NR	5.92	12.15	5.96	RANDOLPH	NR	14.42	13.51	9.09
FRANKLIN	NR	4.35	4.08	4.17	ST. FRANCIS	NR	13.54	10.81	33.33
FULTON	NR	25.21	0.00	0.00	SALINE	NR	11.57	5.97	7.53
GARLAND	NR	22.73	15.41	36.53	SCOTT	NR	6.85	13.70	14.39
GRANT	NR	8.62	9.22	4.85	SEARCY	NR	10.99	0.00	73.17
GREENE	NR	17.64	14.63	24.31	SEBASTIAN	NR	10.64	11.69	16.58
HEMPSTEAD	NR	26.74	5.75	15.06	SEVIER	NR	7.02	3.07	8.72
HOT SPRING	NR	15.58	2.22	27.70	SHARP	NR	5.08	5.32	10.70
HOWARD	NR	18.40	4.29	10.00	STONE	NR	0.00	7.81	7.52
INDEPENDENCE	NR	10.94	8.11	5.88	UNION	NR	21.98	26.80	14.38
IZARD	NR	7.63	8.06	7.52	VAN BUREN	NR	0.00	27.32	5.68
JACKSON	NR	35.35	14.71	0.00	WASHINGTON	NR	9.22	6.70	5.94
JEFFERSON	NR	29.49	31.55	26.98	WHITE	NR	4.87	8.67	12.43
JOHNSON	NR	11.17	5.36	5.45	WOODRUFF	NR	0.00	43.96	12.50
LAFAYETTE	NR	11.76	9.90	32.26	YELL	NR	3.01	21.86	16.95
LAWRENCE	NR	0.00	27.62	4.78					
				<b>TOTAL</b>		NR	<b>13.02</b>	<b>12.12</b>	<b>13.55</b>

• Only partial year data available. <sup>1</sup> Calculated using provisional live birth rates

**TABLE 26: ARKANSAS HOSPITAL DISCHARGES BY PRIMARY SUBSTANCE 2000 - 2009**

	NO. OF CASES WITH MENTION OF ANY SUBSTANCE									
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
<b>ALCOHOL</b>	9,842	11,786	11,219	10,857	11,841	12,725	13,832	14,215	15,642	15,747
<b>TOBACCO</b>	22,777	27,450	28,728	31,965	36,556	39,340	43,204	44,683	63,442	65,607
<b>CANNABIS</b>	1,701	2,386	2,234	2,349	2,698	2,675	3,112	3,483	3,792	4,038
<b>AMPHETAMINES</b>	1,093	1,314	1,233	1,410	1,576	1,735	1,578	1,469	1,413	1,670
<b>COCAINE</b>	1,187	1,564	1,524	1,750	2,064	2,478	2,997	2,927	2,416	2,219
<b>SEDATIVES</b>	709	839	850	839	879	1,205	1,274	1,385	1,345	1,421
<b>OPIOIDS</b>	1,260	1,781	1,816	2,021	2,133	2,427	2,832	3,003	3,107	3,541
<b>HALLUCINOGENS</b>	86	107	91	115	113	98	108	117	110	132
<b>TRANQUILLIZERS</b>	830	1,074	1,100	1,096	1,204	1,798	1,788	1,793	1,639	1,789
<b>UNSPECIFIED</b>	4,646	5,474	5,474	5,517	5,894	3,476	3,433	3,153	3,130	2,959

**TABLE 27: ARKANSAS HOSPITAL DISCHARGES BY PRIMARY SUBSTANCE 2000 - 2009**

	PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL DISCHARGES									
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
<b>ALCOHOL</b>	2.47	2.82	2.65	2.53	2.75	3.12	3.38	3.48	3.86	3.95
<b>TOBACCO</b>	5.72	6.57	6.78	7.46	8.49	9.64	10.55	10.93	15.65	16.47
<b>CANNABIS</b>	0.43	0.57	0.53	0.55	0.63	0.66	0.76	0.85	0.94	1.01
<b>AMPHETAMINES</b>	0.27	0.31	0.29	0.33	0.37	0.43	0.39	0.36	0.35	0.42
<b>COCAINE</b>	0.30	0.37	0.36	0.41	0.48	0.61	0.73	0.72	0.60	0.56
<b>SEDATIVES</b>	0.18	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.30	0.31	0.34	0.33	0.36
<b>OPIOIDS</b>	0.32	0.43	0.43	0.47	0.49	0.60	0.69	0.74	0.77	0.89
<b>HALLUCINOGENS</b>	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03
<b>TRANQUILLIZERS</b>	0.21	0.26	0.26	0.26	0.28	0.44	0.44	0.44	0.40	0.45
<b>UNSPECIFIED</b>	1.17	1.31	1.29	1.29	1.37	0.85	0.84	0.77	0.77	0.74

**TABLE 28: NATIONAL FORENSIC LABORATORY INFORMATION SYSTEMS (NFLIS)  
MARIJUANA SEISURES (PER ITEM) BY COUNTY 2002 - 2009**

County	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	Total 2002 to 2009	Cumulative Rate/10,000 Population
ARKANSAS	41	44	82	88	13	10	4	2	284	144.8
ASHLEY	48	86	71	79	40	75	34	107	540	237.2
BAXTER	43	25	63	27	34	20	18	29	259	63.9
BENTON	914	651	724	1,478	1,175	718	1,077	1355	8,092	411.1
BOONE	110	134	165	170	98	53	78	105	913	255.8
BRADLEY	16	20	4	20	16	28	8	27	139	114.7
CALHOUN	20	6	20	25	5	0	14	9	99	181.2
CARROLL	78	83	83	117	64	42	36	93	596	221.5
CHICOT	35	41	5	31	11	6	1	10	140	111.1
CLARK	50	4	0	21	50	0	115	101	341	145.0
CLAY	30	24	29	89	71	12	28	43	326	199.8
CLEBURNE	50	27	6	40	9	13	19	29	193	77.1
CLEVELAND	4	13	5	16	17	23	2	1	81	93.8
COLUMBIA	47	26	33	33	13	7	21	20	200	81.5
CONWAY	73	59	84	142	293	251	164	99	1,165	568.0
CRAIGHEAD	190	223	138	229	152	68	175	335	1,510	169.5
CRAWFORD	440	369	444	529	202	60	169	171	2,384	414.7
CRITTENDEN	376	443	326	576	437	277	228	300	2,963	572.0
CROSS	68	83	45	65	47	7	35	67	417	220.3
DALLAS	27	8	8	36	21	1	16	10	127	151.3
DESHA	28	33	14	62	40	3	18	32	230	164.0
DREW	42	64	42	77	78	40	73	97	513	274.9
FAULKNER	665	510	492	810	405	164	567	714	4,327	431.8
FRANKLIN	136	101	217	203	111	32	56	66	922	513.1
FULTON	19	31	23	36	13	1	1	3	127	108.7
GARLAND	183	107	132	182	130	127	151	277	1,289	136.6
GRANT	33	44	64	118	82	97	53	9	500	289.5
GREENE	69	116	38	98	45	13	38	28	445	112.7
HEMPSTEAD	190	113	170	160	123	158	201	215	1,330	575.1
HOT SPRING	143	49	89	175	113	79	74	87	809	259.4
HOWARD	39	16	41	55	49	22	64	87	373	261.7
INDEPENDENCE	52	86	55	83	86	60	127	54	603	175.5
IZARD	32	15	18	2	8	4	1	3	83	63.3
JACKSON	45	61	28	127	87	85	82	127	642	372.7

**TABLE 28: NATIONAL FORENSIC LABORATORY INFORMATION SYSTEMS (NFLIS)  
MARIJUANA SEISURES (PER ITEM) BY COUNTY 2002 - 2009**

County	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	Total 2002 to 2009	Cumulative Rate/10,000 Population
JEFFERSON	474	491	350	599	585	285	562	799	4,145	513.6
JOHNSON	44	21	32	98	68	68	63	97	491	203.2
LAFAYETTE	16	25	31	11	15	18	12	21	149	189.2
LAWRENCE	7	14	20	33	16	11	34	48	183	107.0
LEE	30	1	4	21	10	0	0	0	66	59.3
LINCOLN	31	15	6	8	22	14	5	3	104	74.5
LITTLE RIVER	17	12	21	38	45	0	0	2	135	103.6
LOGAN	88	49	70	52	51	47	47	24	428	189.8
LONOKE	333	425	310	631	341	113	341	293	2,787	458.5
MADISON	35	67	35	46	129	288	80	8	688	457.1
MARION	26	55	19	102	122	18	88	82	512	312.1
MILLER	99	62	162	82	41	50	54	35	585	138.0
MISSISSIPPI	152	114	79	108	132	73	113	105	876	184.5
MONROE	26	14	21	58	51	80	111	51	412	461.4
MONTGOMERY	3	8	1	2	2	0	2	3	21	23.2
NEVADA	28	19	40	17	18	19	14	5	160	169.4
NEWTON	28	28	49	16	4	12	18	16	171	204.0
OUACHITA	106	104	152	180	48	30	192	85	897	338.7
PERRY	15	28	51	33	150	286	100	24	687	667.1
PHILLIPS	71	26	41	162	42	11	25	26	404	177.1
PIKE	27	8	61	42	21	11	14	8	192	176.7
POINSETT	101	83	83	159	146	77	154	97	900	360.3
POLK	133	69	51	60	32	14	67	37	463	230.3
POPE	154	153	132	86	129	438	269	318	1,679	290.8
PRAIRIE	30	25	23	42	15	3	10	30	178	199.0
PULASKI	2,109	2,767	2,469	3,169	8,020	1408	2,869	2,977	25,788	693.1
RANDOLPH	19	49	13	13	3	16	40	55	208	115.1
SAINT FRANCIS	126	155	116	349	191	142	312	169	1,560	570.5
SALINE	514	246	418	538	839	1030	568	500	4,653	505.8
SCOTT	54	31	42	28	19	6	15	13	208	187.7
SEARCY	47	12	19	49	71	63	25	16	302	377.7
SEBASTIAN	474	393	520	412	465	413	719	635	4,031	336.6
SEVIER	30	15	29	59	29	15	22	59	258	158.5
SHARP	48	25	16	41	15	4	2	8	159	90.4
STONE	32	53	18	46	41	0	11	13	214	181.5

**TABLE 28: NATIONAL FORENSIC LABORATORY INFORMATION SYSTEMS (NFLIS)  
MARIJUANA SEISURES (PER ITEM) BY COUNTY 2002 - 2009**

County	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	Total 2002 to 2009	Cumulative Rate/10,000 Population
UNION	185	94	90	126	119	90	110	92	906	207.3
VAN BUREN	86	26	36	93	53	33	97	140	564	345.5
WASHINGTON	248	180	195	388	239	22	499	588	2,359	127.3
WHITE	299	234	184	251	180	68	171	175	1,562	216.2
WOODRUFF	19	8	12	54	7	0	0	2	102	129.1
YELL	30	33	66	63	34	2	27	84	339	156.5
<b>ANNUAL TOTAL</b>	<b>10,730</b>	<b>9,952</b>	<b>9,845</b>	<b>14,364</b>	<b>16,698</b>	<b>7,834</b>	<b>11,610</b>	<b>12,455</b>	<b>98,972</b>	<b>334.4</b>
<b>ANNUAL STATE RATE/10,000 POPULATION</b>	<b>39.7</b>	<b>36.6</b>	<b>35.8</b>	<b>51.7</b>	<b>59.3</b>	<b>27.6</b>	<b>40.5</b>	<b>43.1</b>	<b>334.4</b>	

**TABLE 29: NATIONAL FORENSIC LABORATORY INFORMATION SYSTEMS (NFLIS)  
COCAINE SEISURES (PER ITEM) BY COUNTY 2002 - 2009**

County	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	Total 2002 to 2009	Cumulative Rate/10,000 Population
ARKANSAS	40	28	68	109	73	8	19	11	356	181.5
ASHLEY	60	74	33	77	81	37	50	35	447	196.4
BAXTER	3	2	0	8	2	1	1	2	19	4.7
BENTON	44	38	36	79	105	39	50	33	424	21.5
BOONE	2	6	0	3	3	3	1	0	18	5.0
BRADLEY	22	50	2	13	23	9	12	12	143	118.0
CALHOUN	12	1	16	62	2	0	1	1	95	173.9
CARROLL	2	0	8	7	2	0	1	5	25	9.3
CHICOT	24	27	27	60	7	1	2	5	153	121.4
CLARK	29	2	5	15	3	0	57	26	137	58.3
CLAY	2	0	3	3	3	2	1	1	15	9.2
CLEBURNE	3	3	2	2	2	1	0	0	13	5.2
CLEVELAND	11	6	1	17	19	16	0	0	70	81.1
COLUMBIA	81	53	42	32	32	5	20	24	289	117.8
CONWAY	69	28	52	98	210	122	59	20	658	320.8
CRAIGHEAD	80	91	141	151	132	24	136	171	926	104.0
CRAWFORD	214	61	121	101	103	4	39	7	650	113.1
CRITTENDEN	347	261	227	398	261	138	167	72	1,871	361.2
CROSS	73	36	13	44	31	14	10	12	233	123.1
DALLAS	39	9	13	40	15	0	14	2	132	157.3
DESHA	22	20	6	22	39	2	12	28	151	107.7
DREW	26	49	41	61	55	78	22	39	371	198.8
FAULKNER	123	63	94	274	99	19	132	131	935	93.3
FRANKLIN	10	2	18	56	25	4	4	0	119	66.2
FULTON	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	1.7
GARLAND	122	116	171	180	120	156	150	122	1,137	120.5
GRANT	8	1	3	15	37	52	11	0	127	73.5
GREENE	3	6	1	2	5	9	4	1	31	7.8
HEMPSTEAD	115	70	99	101	196	172	87	46	886	383.1
HOT SPRING	63	6	32	53	32	57	10	22	275	88.2
HOWARD	77	16	26	149	35	21	65	27	416	291.8
INDEPENDENCE	10	8	8	11	18	10	13	2	80	23.3
IZARD	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	3	2.3
JACKSON	35	36	18	53	35	15	24	11	227	131.8

**TABLE 29: NATIONAL FORENSIC LABORATORY INFORMATION SYSTEMS (NFLIS)  
COCAINE SEISURES (PER ITEM) BY COUNTY 2002 - 2009**

County	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	Total 2002 to 2009	Cumulative Rate/10,000 Population
JEFFERSON	333	349	262	437	559	266	271	293	2,770	343.2
JOHNSON	10	13	23	89	14	4	7	5	165	68.3
LAFAYETTE	29	29	20	12	12	3	3	3	111	140.9
LAWRENCE	0	0	0	6	2	1	3	8	20	11.7
LEE	20	6	10	17	27	0	0	7	87	78.1
LINCOLN	8	1	0	1	10	3	1	1	25	17.9
LITTLE RIVER	20	30	48	74	8	4	1	0	185	141.9
LOGAN	5	1	0	0	13	2	10	0	31	13.7
LONOKE	32	41	47	87	36	7	47	26	323	53.1
MADISON	1	1	0	1	54	160	14	0	231	153.5
MARION	0	0	0	1	0	0	3	0	4	2.4
MILLER	86	62	76	72	68	51	34	23	472	111.3
MISSISSIPPI	200	96	130	163	124	86	79	75	953	200.7
MONROE	15	14	36	60	74	101	112	95	507	567.8
MONTGOMERY	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1.1
NEVADA	28	0	30	5	13	3	2	1	82	86.8
NEWTON	0	0	0	0	0	4	1	0	5	6.0
OUACHITA	102	97	122	225	98	44	162	194	1,044	394.2
PERRY	0	3	2	1	134	180	42	1	363	352.5
PHILLIPS	66	33	57	142	58	2	27	22	407	178.4
PIKE	0	0	5	5	1	0	0	0	11	10.1
POINSETT	63	34	19	40	67	11	11	4	249	99.7
POLK	2	1	1	3	1	1	0	3	12	6.0
POPE	118	26	21	38	55	46	51	59	414	71.7
PRAIRIE	10	12	6	4	26	0	0	11	69	77.1
PULASKI	1,679	1,573	1,810	2,035	4,333	319	1,824	1,544	15,117	406.3
RANDOLPH	2	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	5	2.8
SAINT FRANCIS	94	55	71	124	83	74	91	31	623	227.8
SALINE	66	40	36	100	500	845	371	41	1,999	217.3
SCOTT	7	0	1	5	0	1	4	1	19	17.1
SEARCY	0	0	0	0	2	4	0	0	6	7.5
SEBASTIAN	328	113	168	139	161	158	73	99	1,239	103.5
SEVIER	14	18	19	10	0	4	6	41	112	68.8
SHARP	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	3	1.7
STONE	1	0	0	5	8	0	0	0	14	11.9

**TABLE 29: NATIONAL FORENSIC LABORATORY INFORMATION SYSTEMS (NFLIS)  
COCAINE SEISURES (PER ITEM) BY COUNTY 2002 - 2009**

County	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	Total 2002 to 2009	Cumulative Rate/10,000 Population
UNION	245	170	217	263	217	198	111	115	1,536	351.5
VAN BUREN	0	0	0	4	0	2	2	13	21	12.9
WASHINGTON	115	74	83	195	110	1	196	102	876	47.3
WHITE	31	31	27	50	24	15	102	34	314	43.5
WOODRUFF	51	25	2	38	8	0	0	0	124	156.9
YELL	9	1	16	3	6	0	4	13	52	24.0
<b>ANNUAL TOTAL</b>	<b>5,564</b>	<b>4,120</b>	<b>4,692</b>	<b>6,753</b>	<b>8,714</b>	<b>3,619</b>	<b>4,840</b>	<b>3,733</b>	<b>42,035</b>	<b>150.4</b>
<b>ANNUAL STATE RATE/10,000 POPULATION</b>	<b>20.6</b>	<b>15.1</b>	<b>17.1</b>	<b>24.3</b>	<b>31.0</b>	<b>12.7</b>	<b>16.9</b>	<b>12.9</b>	<b>150.4</b>	

**TABLE 30: NATIONAL FORENSIC LABORATORY INFORMATION SYSTEMS (NFLIS)  
METHAMPHETAMINE SEISURES (PER ITEM) BY COUNTY 2002 - 2009**

County	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	Total 2002 to 2009	Cumulative Rate/10,000 Population
ARKANSAS	12	10	20	24	11	7	0	6	90	45.9
ASHLEY	18	10	15	21	15	13	2	13	107	47.0
BAXTER	20	6	42	58	19	32	26	46	249	61.4
BENTON	433	354	500	791	797	353	436	406	4,070	206.8
BOONE	81	78	57	83	79	46	51	91	566	158.6
BRADLEY	1	4	13	10	3	3	3	0	37	30.5
CALHOUN	0	0	5	5	5	0	8	0	23	42.1
CARROLL	51	50	42	65	35	17	8	68	336	124.9
CHICOT	3	5	2	3	0	3	0	0	16	12.7
CLARK	3	5	0	3	7	2	57	29	106	45.1
CLAY	11	5	34	38	16	9	17	29	159	97.4
CLEBURNE	33	22	36	39	13	25	37	23	228	91.1
CLEVELAND	3	4	20	4	0	5	1	1	38	44.0
COLUMBIA	10	0	8	22	4	2	14	8	68	27.7
CONWAY	23	20	22	48	95	70	31	17	326	158.9
CRAIGHEAD	221	233	296	238	154	149	193	293	1,777	199.5
CRAWFORD	138	82	139	166	141	48	79	81	874	152.0
CRITTENDEN	106	78	49	125	60	26	23	42	509	98.3
CROSS	76	70	47	93	70	19	15	61	451	238.3
DALLAS	5	2	6	1	6	0	4	1	25	29.8
DESHA	9	2	0	4	3	0	4	5	27	19.3
DREW	7	19	11	18	16	17	14	20	122	65.4
FAULKNER	240	105	138	187	73	39	91	167	1,040	103.8
FRANKLIN	61	31	123	45	45	17	13	17	352	195.9
FULTON	13	6	9	38	10	8	0	0	84	71.9
GARLAND	73	53	109	137	69	31	98	143	713	75.6
GRANT	19	8	5	50	25	39	3	4	153	88.6
GREENE	154	137	73	160	93	39	56	91	803	203.3
HEMPSTEAD	11	18	37	64	33	106	60	20	349	150.9
HOT SPRING	22	16	11	57	20	33	6	15	180	57.7
HOWARD	9	4	13	15	7	2	22	3	75	52.6
INDEPENDENCE	88	88	72	128	130	130	126	74	836	243.3
IZARD	14	6	8	9	5	5	0	0	47	35.8
JACKSON	24	16	11	51	79	56	73	63	373	216.5

**TABLE 30: NATIONAL FORENSIC LABORATORY INFORMATION SYSTEMS (NFLIS)  
METHAMPHETAMINE SEISURES (PER ITEM) BY COUNTY 2002 - 2009**

County	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	Total 2002 to 2009	Cumulative Rate/10,000 Population
JEFFERSON	61	65	53	109	93	59	105	60	605	75.0
JOHNSON	53	16	60	58	103	18	23	42	373	154.4
LAFAYETTE	1	3	3	6	0	3	2	0	18	22.9
LAWRENCE	17	20	17	47	33	11	34	32	211	123.4
LEE	17	6	1	16	2	0	0	0	42	37.7
LINCOLN	2	12	0	3	0	5	0	0	22	15.8
LITTLE RIVER	7	3	10	19	9	1	0	1	50	38.4
LOGAN	52	48	40	32	46	49	42	8	317	140.6
LONOKE	49	92	130	202	111	49	120	151	904	148.7
MADISON	31	13	9	37	252	362	86	7	797	529.5
MARION	10	4	4	44	14	7	41	28	152	92.7
MILLER	52	29	62	101	41	42	29	20	376	88.7
MISSISSIPPI	50	49	66	108	60	50	61	46	490	103.2
MONROE	27	6	2	15	15	28	32	41	166	185.9
MONTGOMERY	7	1	0	6	5	0	4	5	28	30.9
NEVADA	10	1	11	14	3	0	0	2	41	43.4
NEWTON	4	2	6	14	0	2	3	8	39	46.5
OUACHITA	16	24	41	77	41	20	30	6	255	96.3
PERRY	14	11	14	24	42	79	27	12	223	216.5
PHILLIPS	46	25	16	54	8	0	5	7	161	70.6
PIKE	12	8	25	23	6	7	2	33	116	106.7
POINSETT	99	93	91	118	90	52	104	65	712	285.0
POLK	40	30	18	28	17	10	11	28	182	90.5
POPE	116	107	99	118	221	202	174	254	1,291	223.6
PRAIRIE	21	19	14	16	11	0	2	16	99	110.7
PULASKI	493	581	834	722	2,641	529	617	531	6,948	186.7
RANDOLPH	34	22	21	35	10	5	28	38	193	106.8
SAINT FRANCIS	58	35	26	67	27	40	65	26	344	125.8
SALINE	201	107	181	227	202	255	115	125	1,413	153.6
SCOTT	42	42	20	35	14	11	10	10	184	166.1
SEARCY	5	5	5	6	19	16	3	6	65	81.3
SEBASTIAN	378	279	477	500	442	266	400	445	3,187	266.1
SEVIER	10	10	7	10	12	8	4	54	115	70.7
SHARP	24	16	14	33	30	9	5	16	147	83.6
STONE	9	27	3	20	39	0	8	9	115	97.6

**TABLE 30: NATIONAL FORENSIC LABORATORY INFORMATION SYSTEMS (NFLIS)  
METHAMPHETAMINE SEISURES (PER ITEM) BY COUNTY 2002 - 2009**

County	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	Total 2002 to 2009	Cumulative Rate/10,000 Population
UNION	29	31	26	72	30	35	27	40	290	66.4
VAN BUREN	7	8	21	49	47	30	66	53	281	172.2
WASHINGTON	377	274	415	803	540	11	502	361	3,283	177.2
WHITE	177	139	157	201	171	68	153	174	1,240	171.6
WOODRUFF	25	7	3	12	5	0	1	3	56	70.9
YELL	22	14	36	21	33	1	20	68	215	99.3
<b>ANNUAL TOTAL</b>	<b>4,697</b>	<b>3,831</b>	<b>5,011</b>	<b>6,902</b>	<b>7,623</b>	<b>3,691</b>	<b>4,532</b>	<b>4,668</b>	<b>40,955</b>	<b>146.5</b>

ANNUAL STATE  
RATE/10,000  
POPULATION

17.4 14.1 18.2 24.9 27.1 13.0 15.8 16.2 146.5

**TABLE 31: NATIONAL SURVEY ON DRUG USE & HEALTH (NSDUH)  
ALCOHOL, TOBACCO, AND ILLICIT DRUGS USE IN PERSONS 18 AND OLDER 2004 - 2008**

	ARKANSAS			U.S.		
	2004-2005	2005-2006	2007-2008	2004-2005	2005-2006	2007-2008
<b>PAST MONTH ALCOHOL USE</b>	42.27 <sup>a</sup>	45.41	46.26	55.02	55.40	NA
<b>PAST MONTH BINGE DRINKING</b>	20.26	21.71	23.06	24.13	24.30	NA
<b>PAST MONTH CIGARETTE USE</b>	29.69	30.82	33.10	26.48	26.62	NA
<b>PAST MONTH ANY ILLICIT DRUG USE</b>	7.22	7.92	7.91	7.76	8.00	NA
<b>PAST MONTH ILLICIT DRUG USE OTHER THAN MARIJUANA</b>	3.98	4.24	4.24	3.38 <sup>a</sup>	3.67	NA
<b>PAST MONTH MARIJUANA USE</b>	5.25	5.48	5.45	5.90	5.93	NA
<b>PAST YEAR MARIJUANA USE</b>	9.14	9.52	10.57	10.11	10.04	NA
<b>PAST YEAR COCAINE</b>	2.07	2.21	2.15	2.39	2.45	NA
<b>PAST YEAR NONMEDICAL USE OF PAIN RELIEVERS</b>	5.13 <sup>b</sup>	5.96	6.14	4.49 <sup>a</sup>	4.77	NA

**a** Difference between the 2005-2006 estimate and the 2004-2005 estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level.

**b** Difference between the 2005-2006 estimate and the 2004-2005 estimate is statistically significant at the 0.10 level.

\* Binge Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks on the same occasion on at least one day in the past 30 days.

\*\* Illicit Drugs include marijuana/hashish, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or prescription-type psychotherapeutics used nonmedically. Illicit Drugs Other Than Marijuana include cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or prescription-type psychotherapeutics used nonmedically.

**TABLE 32: NATIONAL SURVEY ON DRUG USE & HEALTH (NSDUH)  
ALCOHOL, TOBACCO, AND ILLICIT DRUGS USE 2003/2004**

	ARKANSAS (2003 & 2004 COMBINED)						U.S. (2004 ONLY)			
	12+	12-17	18-25	26+	12-20	12+	12-17	18-25	26+	12-20
<b>PAST MONTH ALCOHOL USE</b>	40.66	17.55	56.04	41.05	25.92	50.3	17.6	60.5	53.0	NA
<b>PAST MONTH BINGE DRINKING</b>	20.67	11.06	39.53	18.60	17.97	22.8	11.1	41.2	21.1	NA
<b>PAST MONTH CIGARETTE USE</b>	30.02	14.21	46.46	29.22	NA	24.9	11.9	39.5	24.1	NA
<b>PAST MONTH ANY ILLICIT DRUG USE</b>	7.54	11.54	18.96	4.96	NA	7.9	10.6	19.4	5.5	NA
<b>PAST MONTH ILLICIT DRUG USE OTHER THAN MARIJUANA</b>	3.80	6.60	9.18	2.46	NA	3.4	5.3	8.1	2.3	NA
<b>PAST MONTH MARIJUANA USE</b>	5.80	8.44	16.07	3.60	NA	6.1	7.6	16.1	4.1	NA
<b>PAST YEAR MARIJUANA USE</b>	10.16	14.66	29.65	6.05	NA	10.6	14.5	27.8	7.0	NA
<b>PAST YEAR COCAINE</b>	1.91	1.52	5.44	1.33	NA	2.4	1.6	6.6	1.7	NA
<b>PAST YEAR NONMEDICAL USE OF PAIN RELIEVERS</b>	5.53	10.68	14.41	3.24	NA	4.7	7.4	11.9	3.0	NA

**TABLE 33: NATIONAL SURVEY ON DRUG USE & HEALTH (NSDUH)  
ALCOHOL, TOBACCO, AND ILLICIT DRUGS USE 2005/2006**

	ARKANSAS (2005 & 2006 COMBINED)						U.S. (2006 ONLY)								
	12+	12-17	18-25	26+	12-20	12+	12-17	18-25	26+	12-20	12+	12-17	18-25	26+	12-20
<b>PAST MONTH ALCOHOL USE</b>	42.61	17.79	54.14	43.89	28.66	50.9	16.6	61.9	53.7	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
<b>PAST MONTH BINGE DRINKING</b>	20.71	11.83	38.19	18.84	19.39	23.0	10.3	42.2	21.4	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
<b>PAST MONTH CIGARETTE USE</b>	29.11	13.92	44.92	28.37	NA	29.6	10.4	38.4	24.7	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
<b>PAST MONTH ANY ILLICIT DRUG USE</b>	8.35	12.11	19.66	5.88	NA	8.3	9.8	19.8	6.1	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
<b>PAST MONTH ILLICIT DRUG USE OTHER THAN MARIJUANA</b>	4.51	6.88	10.81	3.09	NA	3.9	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
<b>PAST MONTH MARIJUANA USE</b>	8.35	12.11	19.66	5.88	NA	6.0	6.7	16.3	4.2	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
<b>PAST YEAR MARIJUANA USE</b>	10.01	14.32	25.96	6.65	NA	10.3	13.2	28.0	6.8	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
<b>PAST YEAR COCAINE</b>	2.15	1.65	6.81	1.41	NA	2.5	1.6	6.9	1.8	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
<b>PAST YEAR NONMEDICAL USE OF PAIN RELIEVERS</b>	6.35	9.80	17.33	3.98	NA	5.1	7.2	12.4	3.6	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

**TABLE 34: NATIONAL SURVEY ON DRUG USE & HEALTH (NSDUH)  
ALCOHOL, TOBACCO, AND ILLICIT DRUGS USE 2007/2008**

	ARKANSAS (2007 & 2008 COMBINED)						U.S. (2008 ONLY)								
	12+	12-17	18-25	26+	12-20	12+	12-17	18-25	26+	12-20	12+	12-17	18-25	26+	12-20
<b>PAST MONTH ALCOHOL USE</b>	43.10	14.74	53.83	45.02	24.05	51.6	14.6	61.2	54.8	24.05	51.6	14.6	61.2	54.8	NA
<b>PAST MONTH BINGE DRINKING</b>	21.63	8.83	39.08	20.44	15.34	23.3	8.8	41.0	22.1	15.34	23.3	8.8	41.0	22.1	NA
<b>PAST MONTH CIGARETTE USE</b>	31.10	13.12	43.74	31.36	NA	23.9	9.1	35.7	23.8	NA	23.9	9.1	35.7	23.8	NA
<b>PAST MONTH ANY ILLICIT DRUG USE</b>	7.96	8.42	20.21	5.90	NA	8.0	9.3	19.6	5.9	NA	8.0	9.3	19.6	5.9	NA
<b>PAST MONTH ILLICIT DRUG USE OTHER THAN MARIJUANA</b>	4.28	4.69	10.06	3.29	NA	3.4	NA	NA	NA	NA	3.4	NA	NA	NA	NA
<b>PAST MONTH MARIJUANA USE</b>	5.48	5.71	15.46	3.82	NA	6.1	6.7	16.5	4.2	NA	6.1	6.7	16.5	4.2	NA
<b>PAST YEAR MARIJUANA USE</b>	10.65	11.41	27.49	7.80	NA	10.3	13.0	27.6	7.0	NA	10.3	13.0	27.6	7.0	NA
<b>PAST YEAR COCAINE</b>	2.06	1.23	5.45	1.61	NA	2.1	1.2	5.5	1.6	NA	2.1	1.2	5.5	1.6	NA
<b>PAST YEAR NONMEDICAL USE OF PAIN RELIEVERS</b>	6.32	7.94	15.93	4.55	NA	4.8	6.5	12.0	3.3	NA	4.8	6.5	12.0	3.3	NA

**TABLE 35: PREGNANCY RISK ASSESSMENT MONITORING SYSTEM (PRAMS)****NEW MOTHER REPORTED HAVING ANY ALCOHOLIC DRINKS DURING THE 3 MONTHS BEFORE GETTING PREGNANT**

	2008	2007	2006	2005	2004	2003	2002
TOTAL	47.4	48.3	44.8	43.5	48.4	43.6	42.8
<b>BY MATERNAL AGE</b>							
< 20 YEARS	40.6	35.1	36.7	32.5	40.7	35.2	31.8
20 -24 YEARS	51.6	49.2	48.2	47.9	49.5	51.1	42.0
25 – 34 YEARS	46.6	52.1	43.6	43.9	49.6	41.9	48.1
35+ YEARS	48.0	50.1	53.6	39.6	54.5	36.4	40.1
<b>BY MATERNAL RACE/ETHNICITY</b>							
WHITE NON-HISPANIC	56.1	55.7	51.6	52.0	55.0	50.7	48.8
BLACK, NON-HISPANIC	30.6	39.7	36.3	34.9	39.8	37.9	31.4
HISPANIC	22.9	13.4	19.2	11.1	19.3	14.8	18.0
OTHER	24.9	52.6	25.6	21.6	40.0	20.7	NA
<b>BY INCOME*</b>							
< \$10,000	39.3	43.4	41.0	37.8	43.5	--	--
\$10,000 TO \$24,999	49.6	47.3	46.6	43.2	48.0	--	--
\$25,000 TO \$49,999	51.1	46.1	46.5	45.9	50.3	--	--
> \$50,000	55.9	64.6	52.6	56.1	58.0	--	--
<b>BY INCOME*</b>							
< \$18,000	--	--	--	--	--	41.3	38.8
\$18,001 TO \$28,000	--	--	--	--	--	41.0	37.5
\$28,001 TO \$48,000	--	--	--	--	--	44.2	45.8
> \$48,001	--	--	--	--	--	54.2	57.5
<b>BY MATERNAL EDUCATION</b>							
< 12 YEARS	45.2	31.8	26.5	27.7	34.5	25.7	29.8
12 YEARS	40.9	44.8	45.1	46.4	49.5	47.9	39.9
> 12 YEARS	55.3	60.7	54.0	50.3	55.8	49.2	52.3
<b>BY MARITAL STATUS</b>							
MARRIED	46.3	50.6	43.7	43.4	47.4	42.5	43.0
OTHER	49.2	45.3	46.3	43.7	49.9	45.4	42.3
<b>BY SMOKING STATUS</b>							
DID NOT SMOKE	38.9	40.8	36.3	33.0	37.9	36.0	35.7
DID SMOKE	65.9	65.0	63.9	65.2	68.3	61.2	60.0

\* Income categories modified in 2004.

**TABLE 36: PREGNANCY RISK ASSESSMENT MONITORING SYSTEM (PRAMS)****NEW MOTHER REPORTED HAVING ANY ALCOHOLIC DRINKS DURING THE LAST 3 MONTHS OF PREGNANCY**

	2008	2007	2006	2005	2004	2003	2002
TOTAL	5.7	4.1	4.7	5.1	7.3	3.9	5.2
<b>BY MATERNAL AGE</b>							
< 20 YEARS	4.4	1.2	3.1	4.6	8.6	2.7	5.0
20 -24 YEARS	5.1	3.9	5.1	3.9	5.8	4.4	5.0
25 – 34 YEARS	6.6	5.0	4.4	5.9	8.4	4.3	5.1
35+ YEARS	5.4	6.4	8.3	6.3	4.2	1.5	7.1
<b>BY MATERNAL RACE/ETHNICITY</b>							
WHITE NON-HISPANIC	5.6	4.1	5.0	4.8	6.4	4.3	5.9
BLACK, NON-HISPANIC	6.4	4.8	4.7	5.8	12.5	5.2	3.9
HISPANIC	7.3	3.9	3.0	5.3	5.0	0.3	3.1
OTHER	0.0	0.6	4.6	5.8	3.1	1.4	NA
<b>BY INCOME *</b>							
< \$10,000	6.0	4.4	5.6	6.0	7.8	--	--
\$10,000 TO \$24,999	5.5	3.2	3.4	5.1	5.4	--	--
\$25,000 TO \$49,999	2.2	2.4	3.5	2.5	5.1	--	--
> \$50,000	8.6	7.7	6.7	6.1	10.5	--	--
<b>BY INCOME *</b>							
< \$18,000	--	--	--	--	--	4.1	5.2
\$18,001 TO \$28,000	--	--	--	--	--	3.1	4.0
\$28,001 TO \$48,000	--	--	--	--	--	1.2	5.9
> \$48,001	--	--	--	--	--	6.7	6.0
<b>BY MATERNAL EDUCATION</b>							
< 12 YEARS	9.2	2.9	2.9	4.7	7.1	3.8	6.2
12 YEARS	3.3	3.4	5.6	5.4	7.4	3.6	4.4
> 12 YEARS	6.3	5.3	4.9	5.0	7.2	4.3	5.6
<b>BY MARITAL STATUS</b>							
MARRIED	5.4	5.4	3.9	4.5	6.3	3.5	4.7
OTHER	6.2	2.4	6.0	5.9	8.8	4.4	6.0
<b>BY SMOKING STATUS</b>							
NON-SMOKER	5.4	4.2	4.2	5.0	6.4	3.1	3.9
SMOKER	6.4	3.7	6.8	5.2	10.2	6.3	10.3

\* Income categories modified in 2004.

**TABLE 37: PREGNANCY RISK ASSESSMENT MONITORING SYSTEM (PRAMS)**

NEW MOTHER CURRENTLY SMOKES							
	2008	2007	2006	2005	2004	2003	2002
TOTAL	26.9	25.4	25.6	27.5	28.6	26.1	25.3
<b>BY MATERNAL AGE</b>							
< 20 YEARS	28.1	25.8	37.2	25.9	34.3	31.0	35.8
20 -24 YEARS	31.6	35.3	29.3	36.5	35.5	38.5	29.0
25 – 34 YEARS	25.9	20.5	20.0	22.6	22.5	16.4	19.7
35+ YEARS	12.7	13.1	20.6	16.4	16.1	17.3	19.1
<b>BY MATERNAL RACE/ETHNICITY</b>							
WHITE NON-HISPANIC	33.1	32.1	32.7	34.8	34.6	31.5	29.6
BLACK, NON-HISPANIC	15.8	14.1	15.0	19.8	18.3	17.7	18.0
HISPANIC	3.9	2.0	0.6	2.1	6.3	8.6	4.9
OTHER	21.8	21.8	10.6	5.8	20.3	15.1	NA
<b>BY INCOME *</b>							
< \$10,000	41.8	36.7	38.0	35.2	39.4	--	--
\$10,000 TO \$24,999	33.0	34.4	30.2	35.0	34.8	--	--
\$25,000 TO \$49,999	18.5	18.9	19.2	23.4	22.2	--	--
> \$50,000	11.1	7.5	9.8	11.0	10.2	--	--
<b>BY INCOME *</b>							
< \$18,000	--	--	--	--	--	35.7	35.7
\$18,001 TO \$28,000	--	--	--	--	--	25.8	24.9
\$28,001 TO \$48,000	--	--	--	--	--	20.1	22.0
> \$48,001	--	--	--	--	--	8.8	9.8
<b>BY MATERNAL EDUCATION</b>							
< 12 YEARS	38.1	38.1	32.9	31.9	39.6	36.4	35.3
12 YEARS	32.3	27.3	32.5	35.5	33.6	32.6	31.9
> 12 YEARS	17.1	16.6	15.7	15.6	16.6	13.4	13.0
<b>BY MARITAL STATUS</b>							
MARRIED	20.4	20.0	17.7	22.3	23.1	20.0	20.1
OTHER	35.3	32.6	37.7	35.8	37.2	36.0	34.8
<b>BY SMOKING STATUS DURING LAST 3 MONTHS OF PREGNANCY</b>							
DID NOT SMOKE	4.5	9.1	8.3	9.6	8.2	9.3	6.8
DID SMOKE	97.8	95.8	96.8	95.9	96.1	95.4	97.3

\* Income categories modified in 2004.

**TABLE 38: PREGNANCY RISK ASSESSMENT MONITORING SYSTEM (PRAMS)****NEW MOTHER SMOKED DURING THE 3 MONTHS BEFORE GETTING PREGNANT**

	2008	2007	2006	2005	2004	2003	2002
TOTAL	31.4	31.2	30.6	32.6	34.5	31.0	29.4
<b>BY MATERNAL AGE</b>							
< 20 YEARS	30.5	29.4	44.1	30.8	37.8	35.2	34.6
20 -24 YEARS	37.4	42.8	33.9	41.2	41.4	44.1	37.4
25 – 34 YEARS	30.0	26.2	25.1	28.1	28.9	21.7	23.1
35+ YEARS	17.7	17.3	22.8	21.2	25.6	19.7	20.9
<b>BY MATERNAL RACE/ETHNICITY</b>							
WHITE NON-HISPANIC	39.0	39.6	38.4	41.6	42.4	37.6	35.4
BLACK, NON-HISPANIC	16.8	16.2	17.5	20.7	18.6	18.6	17.6
HISPANIC	5.7	4.6	3.8	3.1	9.9	10.0	6.1
OTHER	22.3	22.3	19.7	10.1	21.0	28.7	NA
<b>BY INCOME *</b>							
< \$10,000	45.0	42.1	42.5	39.4	43.5	--	--
\$10,000 TO \$24,999	39.0	41.6	35.0	40.0	42.0	--	--
\$25,000 TO \$49,999	24.9	25.4	25.2	29.1	29.6	--	--
> \$50,000	13.9	12.4	13.3	17.2	16.2	--	--
<b>BY INCOME *</b>							
< \$18,000	--	--	--	--	--	40.2	38.7
\$18,001 TO \$28,000	--	--	--	--	--	32.5	30.6
\$28,001 TO \$48,000	--	--	--	--	--	26.6	23.3
> \$48,001	--	--	--	--	--	13.4	16.7
<b>BY MATERNAL EDUCATION</b>							
< 12 YEARS	43.9	41.1	36.5	35.5	42.5	37.8	38.9
12 YEARS	35.6	35.4	39.3	40.9	40.2	40.5	34.8
> 12 YEARS	21.7	21.9	19.7	21.4	23.7	17.4	18.9
<b>BY MARITAL STATUS</b>							
MARRIED	23.4	26.1	23.1	28.2	30.1	25.0	24.1
OTHER	41.8	38.0	42.0	39.6	41.4	41.0	39.3
<b>BY SMOKING STATUS OF THE LAST 3 MONTHS OF PREGNANCY</b>							
DID NOT SMOKE	9.6	15.2	13.8	14.8	14.8	15.1	12.7
DID SMOKE	100.0	99.9	100.0	99.6	99.8	99.7	99.7

\* Income categories modified in 2004.

**TABLE 39: PREGNANCY RISK ASSESSMENT MONITORING SYSTEM (PRAMS)****NEW MOTHER SMOKED DURING THE LAST 3 MONTHS OF PREGNANCY**

	2008	2007	2006	2005	2004	2003	2002
TOTAL	24.0	18.8	19.4	20.9	23.1	18.5	19.2
<b>BY MATERNAL AGE</b>							
< 20 YEARS	25.2	17.1	24.4	21.3	20.3	20.3	22.2
20 -24 YEARS	29.0	25.2	22.7	25.8	31.0	26.0	23.9
25 – 34 YEARS	22.3	16.1	16.1	17.4	18.8	12.9	15.2
35+ YEARS	12.1	11.8	15.3	16.8	15.9	14.2	15.9
<b>BY MATERNAL RACE/ETHNICITY</b>							
WHITE NON-HISPANIC	29.7	25.1	24.9	26.8	28.2	23.0	22.7
BLACK, NON-HISPANIC	12.5	6.1	10.9	13.1	12.9	8.2	11.8
HISPANIC	4.4	2.6	1.6	2.1	6.0	6.0	4.7
OTHER	21.5	8.1	5.8	3.3	20.6	18.3	NA
<b>BY INCOME *</b>							
< \$10,000	38.6	28.8	30.2	28.7	33.0	--	--
\$10,000 TO \$24,999	29.0	23.2	24.2	27.0	27.3	--	--
\$25,000 TO \$49,999	16.5	15.9	12.6	15.0	17.9	--	--
> \$50,000	8.5	4.6	6.4	6.7	7.7	--	--
<b>BY INCOME *</b>							
< \$18,000	--	--	--	--	--	23.8	28.4
\$18,001 TO \$28,000	--	--	--	--	--	22.3	17.8
\$28,001 TO \$48,000	--	--	--	--	--	15.0	15.5
> \$48,001	--	--	--	--	--	4.7	6.4
<b>BY MATERNAL EDUCATION</b>							
< 12 YEARS	36.8	28.6	24.5	28.5	33.4	26.1	29.3
12 YEARS	29.4	22.2	26.2	26.3	27.9	22.0	23.8
> 12 YEARS	13.3	9.8	10.8	9.6	12.1	10.5	8.9
<b>BY MARITAL STATUS</b>							
MARRIED	17.8	14.0	13.1	17.6	18.6	13.8	15.7
OTHER	32.0	25.1	29.2	26.1	30.3	26.1	25.7
<b>BY SMOKING STATUS DURING 3 MONTHS PRIOR TO PREGNANCY</b>							
DID NOT SMOKE	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
DID SMOKE	76.7	60.1	63.6	63.9	66.9	59.7	64.4

\* Income categories modified in 2004.

**TABLE 40: TOBACCO SALES - CIGARETTE PACKS PER CAPITA**

	2000		2001		2002		2003		2004		2005		2006		2007		2008			
	AR	US	AR	US	AR	US	AR	US	AR	US	AR	US	AR	US	AR	US	AR	US		
Annual Packs	99.4	85.2	101.7	81.8	87.2	79.8	91.6	78.7	79.8	76.2	82.1	75.0	81.4	71.0	78.4	69.2	77.0	64.6	72.6	62.1
Annual Packs 18 & over	130.9	102.0	135.1	97.6	115.9	95.2	120.7	89.1	106.4	86.2	108.2	83.7	106.8	80.6	103.1	77.7	101.1	72.8	95.1	68.9

**TABLE 41: TREATMENT EPISODES DATA SET (TEDS)  
2005 ADMISSIONS BY PRIMARY SUBSTANCE OF ABUSE**

	UNITED STATES (n =1,895,784)						ARKANSAS (n =13,771 )					
	ALCOHOL ONLY	ALCOHOL W/ SECONDARY DRUG	HEROIN	MARIJUANA	COCAINE - SMOKED	AMPHET- AMINES	ALCOHOL ONLY	ALCOHOL W/ SECONDARY DRUG	HEROIN	MARIJUANA	COCAINE - SMOKED	AMPHET- AMINES
<b>TOTAL</b>												
(#)	411,161	334,384	260,777	303,609	193,125	172,270	2,314	1,997	25	2,620	1,722	3,471
(%)	21.7	17.6	13.8	16.0	10.2	9.1	16.8	14.5	0.2	19.0	12.5	25.2
<b>GENDER (%)</b>												
MALE	75.0	73.9	68.3	73.5	58.3	53.9	78.0	74.6	64.0	78.1	65.0	57.2
FEMALE	24.9	26.1	31.7	26.5	41.7	46.0	22.0	25.4	36.0	21.9	35.0	42.8
UNKNOWN	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>AGE GROUPS (%)</b>												
0 TO 11	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
12 TO 17	2.4	5.1	0.5	31.7	0.6	4.9	0.8	3.2	0.0	27.6	0.9	3.0
18 TO 20	3.7	5.9	4.6	15.3	2.2	8.4	1.5	4.3	4.0	11.4	1.3	7.5
21 TO 25	10.2	13.4	15.1	20.7	7.3	22.0	7.7	15.4	24.0	19.2	8.2	20.3
26 TO 30	9.5	11.5	13.7	12.1	10.2	19.0	10.4	13.8	24.0	16.1	10.2	21.2
31 TO 35	10.7	12.5	13.7	7.3	16.1	16.0	13.0	16.1	8.0	10.0	15.6	19.1
36 TO 55	54.6	49.1	49.0	12.2	61.5	29.0	56.3	43.3	37.9	22.7	52.2	28.6
56 TO 65	7.1	2.1	3.0	0.4	1.9	0.5	6.6	4.8	8.7	4.8	4.9	4.8
66 AND OVER	1.6	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.0	1.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
UNKNOWN	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.2
<b>RACE (%)</b>												
WHITE	73.8	61.2	54.6	55.4	40.3	75.9	81.9	79.1	92.0	66.2	38.3	96.2
BLACK	12.3	25.2	23.8	29.8	52.1	2.8	15.1	17.3	8.0	30.0	60.6	1.4
ASIAN, PACIFIC ISLANDER	1.0	0.8	0.8	1.3	0.6	3.5	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.5	0.1	0.3
NATIVE AMERICAN, AK NATIVE	3.8	3.0	0.9	1.9	0.7	3.4	0.5	1.7	0.0	0.6	0.3	0.4
OTHER	6.7	8.0	19.0	9.6	5.1	13.1	2.0	1.7	0.0	2.4	0.5	1.7
MISSING/UNKNOWN	2.4	1.7	1.0	2.0	1.2	1.4	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.1
<b>ETHNICITY (%)</b>												
HISPANIC	13.1	10.9	24.3	13.6	7.6	18.9	3.1	2.7	0.0	4.0	2.1	3.2
NOT HISPANIC	82.4	85.0	72.4	82.2	86.2	77.9	94.9	96.0	96.0	94.8	96.0	95.7
UNKNOWN	4.6	4.1	3.3	4.2	6.2	3.3	2.0	1.3	4.0	1.3	1.9	1.1

**TABLE 42: TREATMENT EPISODES DATA SET (TEDS)  
2006 ADMISSIONS BY PRIMARY SUBSTANCE OF ABUSE**

	UNITED STATES (n =1,933,206)						ARKANSAS (n =13,694 )					
	Alcohol Only	Alcohol w/ secondary drug	Heroin	Marijuana	Cocaine - Smoked	Amphet- amines	Alcohol Only	Alcohol w/ secondary drug	Heroin	Marijuana	Cocaine - Smoked	Amphet- amines
<b>TOTAL</b>												
(#)	426,284	342,995	269,653	308,670	194,440	161,132	2,528	2,141	40	2,609	1,647	2,943
(%)	22.1	17.7	13.9	16.0	10.1	8.3	18.5	15.6	0.3	19.1	12.0	21.5
<b>GENDER (%)</b>												
MALE	74.3	73.6	67.5	73.7	58.1	53.9	76.9	75.1	57.5	73.5	61.4	56.1
FEMALE	25.7	26.4	32.4	26.3	41.9	46.0	23.1	24.9	42.5	26.5	38.6	43.9
UNKNOWN	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>AGE GROUPS (%)</b>												
0 TO 11	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
12 TO 17	2.6	5.2	0.5	31.0	0.7	3.8	1.6	3.2	0.0	22.3	0.5	2.5
18 TO 20	3.9	5.9	4.7	15.1	2.3	7.1	3.2	5.9	0.0	11.2	1.9	5.1
21 TO 25	10.4	13.5	15.8	20.5	7.7	21.0	10.0	14.9	12.5	22.2	6.7	18.3
26 TO 30	10.0	12.1	14.7	12.8	10.5	20.0	11.8	15.3	22.5	16.9	12.0	23.5
31 TO 35	10.2	11.7	12.6	7.4	14.3	15.8	11.4	12.9	12.5	10.2	15.3	19.5
36 TO 55	54.0	48.7	47.8	12.5	61.9	31.5	53.4	45.7	42.5	16.7	61.1	30.5
56 TO 65	7.2	2.3	3.5	0.4	2.3	0.6	23.0	15.3	17.5	3.8	19.8	6.7
66 AND OVER	1.5	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.0	1.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
UNKNOWN	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.1
<b>RACE (%)</b>												
WHITE	75.4	63.2	56.8	55.2	42.9	73.1	81.9	78.1	87.5	66.6	37.6	96.1
BLACK	11.5	24.0	22.9	30.0	49.5	3.3	12.8	19.3	10.0	30.0	61.3	1.5
ASIAN, PACIFIC ISLANDER	1.0	0.8	0.7	1.3	0.7	3.5	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.6	0.1	0.4
NATIVE AMERICAN, AK NATIVE	4.1	3.1	0.7	1.9	0.8	3.1	0.6	0.3	0.0	0.5	0.2	0.5
OTHER	6.1	7.6	17.4	9.6	5.1	14.3	4.0	0.0	2.5	2.0	0.7	1.4
MISSING/UNKNOWN	1.8	1.3	1.3	1.9	1.0	2.6	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.1
<b>ETHNICITY (%)</b>												
HISPANIC	12.8	10.9	23.1	14.1	7.9	20.8	4.6	2.4	2.5	3.4	1.7	2.4
NOT HISPANIC	85.0	87.0	74.9	84.1	89.0	78.0	94.3	96.5	97.5	95.9	96.8	96.2
UNKNOWN	2.2	2.1	2.0	1.8	3.1	1.2	1.1	1.1	0.0	0.6	1.5	1.3

**TABLE 43: TREATMENT EPISODES DATA SET (TEDS)  
2007 ADMISSIONS BY PRIMARY SUBSTANCE OF ABUSE**

	UNITED STATES (n =1,920,401)						ARKANSAS (n =15,062)					
	Alcohol Only	Alcohol w/ secondary drug	Heroin	Marijuana	Cocaine - Smoked	Amphet- amines	Alcohol Only	Alcohol w/ secondary drug	Heroin	Marijuana	Cocaine - Smoked	Amphet- amines
<b>TOTAL</b>												
(#)	436,333	346,975	263,418	307,123	179,950	146,024	3,313	2,545	41	2,877	1,382	2,605
(%)	22.7	18.1	13.7	16.0	9.4	7.6	22.0	16.9	0.3	19.1	9.2	17.3
<b>GENDER (%)</b>												
MALE	73.8	72.9	68.1	73.4	57.4	54.4	77.8	73.2	65.9	74.2	58.3	57.5
FEMALE	26.2	27.1	31.9	26.5	42.6	45.6	22.2	26.8	34.1	25.8	41.7	42.5
UNKNOWN	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>AGE GROUPS (%)</b>												
0 TO 11	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
12 TO 17	2.7	5.2	0.4	30.5	0.5	3.1	1.1	2.4	2.4	20.2	0.4	2.1
18 TO 20	4.0	5.9	4.6	15.2	2.1	6.2	4.9	6.0	14.6	12.7	2.0	6.1
21 TO 25	10.5	13.4	16.0	20.3	7.4	20.0	12.6	15.9	24.4	23.7	7.8	18.3
26 TO 30	10.4	12.8	15.6	13.3	10.7	20.6	11.3	16.9	7.3	16.4	11.7	22.0
31 TO 35	9.8	10.9	12.1	7.3	13.1	15.7	11.8	13.8	9.8	10.6	14.6	18.4
36 TO 55	53.6	48.7	47.1	12.5	62.4	33.6	50.1	42.5	36.6	15.7	60.1	32.0
56 TO 65	7.3	2.7	3.9	0.5	2.6	0.7	6.5	2.1	2.4	0.2	2.9	0.9
66 AND OVER	1.5	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.0	1.6	0.1	2.4	0.0	0.1	0.0
UNKNOWN	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.0	0.3	0.5	0.1
<b>RACE (%)</b>												
WHITE	74.7	63.3	57.7	54.5	42.8	71.6	81.4	81.2	90.2	69.5	44.3	95.0
BLACK	11.2	23.2	22.4	29.3	49.1	3.2	10.8	14.3	7.3	27.1	54.9	2.0
ASIAN, PACIFIC ISLANDER	1.0	1.0	0.7	1.3	0.6	3.5	0.6	0.2	0.0	0.6	0.1	0.1
NATIVE AMERICAN, AK NATIVE	4.0	3.3	0.7	1.9	0.9	3.1	0.5	0.9	0.0	0.9	0.2	0.8
OTHER	6.7	7.5	17.1	10.3	5.1	15.6	2.3	1.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.3
MISSING/UNKNOWN	2.3	1.9	1.4	2.7	1.6	3.0	4.4	2.4	2.4	1.7	0.5	1.8
<b>ETHNICITY (%)</b>												
HISPANIC	13.0	10.8	22.2	15.1	7.9	22.9	6.8	3.3	2.4	2.4	0.6	2.1
NOT HISPANIC	85.2	87.7	76.3	83.2	90.3	76.3	92.7	96.1	97.6	97.5	99.1	97.6
UNKNOWN	1.8	1.5	1.5	1.7	1.7	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.2

**TABLE 44: TREATMENT EPISODES DATA SET (TEDS)  
2008 ADMISSIONS BY PRIMARY SUBSTANCE OF ABUSE**

	UNITED STATES (n =2,016,256)						ARKANSAS (n =28,621 )					
	Alcohol Only	Alcohol w/ secondary drug	Heroin	Marijuana	Cocaine - Smoked	Amphet- amines	Alcohol Only	Alcohol w/ secondary drug	Heroin	Marijuana	Cocaine - Smoked	Amphet- amines
<b>TOTAL</b>												
(#)	469,829	364,416	281,717	346,679	164,405	127,000	6,788	4,552	104	5,613	2,326	4,340
(%)	23.3	18.1	14.0	17.2	8.2	6.3	23.7	15.9	0.4	19.6	8.1	15.2
<b>GENDER (%)</b>												
MALE	73.4	72.6	67.4	73.7	56.2	54.8	76.5	72.3	53.8	76.5	58.8	57.1
FEMALE	26.6	27.4	32.6	26.3	43.8	45.2	23.5	27.7	46.2	23.5	41.2	42.9
UNKNOWN	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
<b>AGE GROUPS (%)</b>												
0 TO 11	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
12 TO 17	2.5	5.0	0.5	30.5	0.4	2.3	0.7	3.4	0.0	19.9	0.6	1.8
18 TO 20	3.8	5.8	5.2	15.3	1.8	5.2	5.3	6.8	5.8	12.3	2.5	5.8
21 TO 25	10.4	13.5	17.2	20.0	6.8	18.2	13.6	16.1	34.6	21.8	6.1	17.2
26 TO 30	10.8	13.5	16.3	13.5	10.5	21.2	13.0	17.6	11.5	17.9	11.7	21.3
31 TO 35	9.9	10.9	11.6	7.5	11.9	16.2	11.9	13.2	25.0	10.4	12.8	18.4
36 TO 55	53.4	48.0	44.5	12.4	64.9	36.1	48.1	40.4	17.3	16.7	62.6	34.3
56 TO 65	7.6	3.0	4.2	0.5	3.3	0.9	6.2	2.3	5.8	0.7	3.2	0.8
66 AND OVER	1.5	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1
UNKNOWN	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.2
<b>RACE (%)</b>												
WHITE	73.7	62.8	60.0	52.5	40.7	71.8	81.7	79.2	94.2	63.9	39.1	94.5
BLACK	11.6	22.5	21.2	30.1	50.3	3.4	11.8	17.1	3.8	32.3	60.1	2.0
ASIAN, PACIFIC ISLANDER	1.1	0.8	0.7	1.3	0.6	3.5	0.6	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.4
NATIVE AMERICAN, AK NATIVE	4.0	3.4	0.7	1.8	0.9	2.6	0.9	0.7	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.5
OTHER	6.7	7.6	15.4	10.3	5.0	15.4	4.1	2.1	1.0	2.3	0.5	2.1
MISSING/UNKNOWN	3.0	2.9	2.0	4.0	2.5	3.2	0.8	0.6	1.0	0.6	0.3	0.5
<b>ETHNICITY (%)</b>												
HISPANIC	13.1	11.3	20.4	15.5	8.1	22.9	5.4	2.9	1.9	3.4	1.5	2.9
NOT HISPANIC	84.2	85.9	77.3	81.3	89.1	76.2	94.6	96.9	98.1	96.6	98.5	97.1
UNKNOWN	2.7	2.7	2.3	3.2	2.8	0.9	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

**TABLE 45: YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEILLANCE SYSTEM (YRBS) 1997-2009**

	1997		1999		2001		2003		2005		2007		2009	
	AR	US												
<b>EARLY ALCOHOL - First used alcohol before age 13</b>														
<b>TOTAL</b>	37.2	31.1	33.4	32.2	31.8	29.1	(a)	27.8	30.8	25.6	26.4	23.8	28.9	21.1
<b>GENDER</b>														
MALE	44.6	35.7	37.8	37.4	39.8	34.2	(a)	32.0	34.5	29.2	29.4	27.4	32.6	23.7
FEMALE	29.5	25.7	28.8	26.8	23.6	24.2	(a)	23.3	26.1	22.0	23.5	20.0	25.0	18.1
<b>GRADE</b>														
9TH GRADE	46.2	41.9	45.4	40.4	39.8	39.7	(a)	36.4	39.9	33.9	31.2	30.9	33.7	28.1
10TH GRADE	38.1	32.0	36.7	35.6	33.1	28.8	(a)	28.5	33.1	26.2	25.0	24.4	26.7	22.2
11TH GRADE	32.3	29.9	28.6	26.2	28.6	23.4	(a)	23.0	25.0	20.5	25.3	19.6	24.6	17.9
12TH GRADE	29.6	22.8	19.3	24.3	24.3	21.2	(a)	20.3	23.5	19.3	22.4	18.0	28.9	14.2
<b>RACE</b>														
HISPANIC	(c)	37.9	(c)	35.1	(c)	33.7	(a)	30.2	(c)	29.8	25.5	29.0	38.8	27.1
WHITE	37.7	28.8	34.3	29.9	31.9	28.4	(a)	25.7	30.3	23.7	25.7	21.5	25.9	18.1
BLACK	31.3	33.1	29.7	35.2	31.0	28.2	(a)	31.2	29.0	27.9	26.3	26.7	34.9	24.9
<b>CURRENT BINGE DRINKING - Report having 5+ drinks in 1 occasion, past 30 days</b>														
<b>TOTAL</b>	33.1	33.4	33.4	31.5	30.0	29.9	(a)	28.3	29.7	25.5	25.2	26.0	24.6	24.2
<b>GENDER</b>														
MALE	39.7	37.3	37.1	34.9	36.7	33.5	(a)	29.0	30.2	27.5	27.3	27.8	24.5	25.0
FEMALE	26.3	28.6	29.6	28.1	23.2	26.4	(a)	27.5	28.8	23.5	23.1	24.1	24.6	23.4
<b>GRADE</b>														
9TH GRADE	29.0	25.7	27.9	21.1	21.1	24.5	(a)	19.8	22.0	19.0	19.2	17.0	19.4	15.3
10TH GRADE	32.8	29.9	32.4	32.2	30.6	28.2	(a)	27.4	31.7	24.6	21.7	23.7	25.7	22.3
11TH GRADE	34.1	37.5	39.2	34.0	31.7	32.2	(a)	31.8	29.3	27.6	27.0	29.9	30.2	28.3
12TH GRADE	38.0	39.3	34.4	41.6	39.1	36.7	(a)	37.2	35.5	32.8	34.4	36.5	24.2	33.5
<b>RACE</b>														
HISPANIC	(c)	34.9	27.9	32.1	(c)	30.1	(a)	28.9	(c)	25.3	29.0	26.8	23.3	24.2
WHITE	37.8	37.7	32.4	35.8	33.5	34.0	(a)	31.8	32.3	29.9	28.3	29.8	28.9	27.8
BLACK	21.2	16.1	39.2	16.0	18.5	11.1	(a)	15.3	18.9	11.1	12.8	12.5	12.7	13.7
<b>CURRENT DRINKING - Report having any alcoholic drinks in past 30 days</b>														
<b>TOTAL</b>	50.1	50.8	48.3	50.0	47.9	47.1	(a)	44.9	43.1	43.3	42.2	44.7	39.7	41.8
<b>GENDER</b>														
MALE	54.3	53.3	50.2	52.3	51.9	49.2	(a)	43.8	40.5	43.8	43.7	44.7	38.9	40.8
FEMALE	45.8	47.8	46.4	47.7	44.1	45.0	(a)	45.8	45.0	42.8	40.8	44.6	40.6	42.9
<b>GRADE</b>														
9TH GRADE	44.7	44.2	40.4	40.6	37.8	41.1	(a)	36.2	33.8	36.2	34.9	35.7	34.3	31.5
10TH GRADE	48.6	47.2	48.1	49.7	46.3	45.2	(a)	43.5	45.5	42.0	41.6	41.8	36.8	40.6
11TH GRADE	52.3	53.2	51.8	50.9	54.2	49.3	(a)	47.0	43.0	46.0	44.5	49.0	42.8	45.7
12TH GRADE	56.8	57.3	54.1	61.7	56.3	55.2	(a)	55.9	49.2	50.8	49.5	54.9	46.9	51.7
<b>RACE</b>														
HISPANIC	(c)	53.9	(c)	52.8	(c)	49.2	(a)	45.6	(c)	46.8	44.6	47.6	38.4	42.9
WHITE	52.6	54.0	49.3	52.5	49.3	50.4	(a)	47.1	45.1	46.4	43.4	47.3	42.1	44.7
BLACK	44.7	36.9	39.7	39.9	43.8	32.7	(a)	37.4	34.2	31.2	35.2	34.5	32.7	33.4

(a) Arkansas did not participate in survey (b) Question was not included in survey (c) Insufficient sample size

**TABLE 46: YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEILLANCE SYSTEM (YRBS) 1997-2009**

	1997		1999		2001		2003		2005		2007		2009	
	AR	US												
<b>DRIVING DRUNK - Report driving a car 1+ times when had been drinking</b>														
<b>TOTAL</b>	17.3	16.9	14.4	13.1	15.8	13.3	(a)	12.1	12.9	9.9	11.1	10.5	12.5	9.7
<b>GENDER</b>														
MALE	24.7	21.0	19.8	17.4	21.6	17.2	(a)	15.0	14.8	11.7	13.8	12.8	13.8	11.6
FEMALE	9.6	12.0	8.9	8.7	9.8	9.5	(a)	8.9	10.9	8.1	8.5	8.1	10.9	7.6
<b>GRADE</b>														
9TH GRADE	12.1	9.7	10.2	5.3	7.2	6.6	(a)	6.2	6.9	5.5	7.2	5.5	10.1	5.0
10TH GRADE	16.1	11.5	13.7	10.1	13.5	10.4	(a)	9.2	12.3	6.6	12.3	8.7	9.6	8.3
11TH GRADE	19.7	19.9	13.8	16.4	21.7	16.7	(a)	15.3	12.7	12.1	10.3	11.5	17.5	11.4
12TH GRADE	23.4	25.3	20.6	22.8	22.9	22.1	(a)	19.8	19.1	17.1	15.7	18.3	13.0	15.4
<b>RACE</b>														
HISPANIC	(c)	18.1	(c)	12.7	(c)	13.1	(a)	11.7	(c)	10.5	14.2	10.3	14.5	9.4
WHITE	18.8	18.9	13.8	14.6	17.0	14.7	(a)	12.9	12.6	11.3	10.7	11.6	12.2	10.8
BLACK	13.4	9.4	13.3	7.9	11.7	7.7	(a)	9.1	11.3	4.9	10.2	5.7	11.1	6.4
<b>PASSENGER DWI - Report getting a car when driver had been drinking</b>														
<b>TOTAL</b>	41.4	36.6	34.0	33.1	31.2	30.7	(a)	30.2	27.8	28.5	28.5	29.1	28.3	28.3
<b>GENDER</b>														
MALE	43.4	38.3	36.9	34.4	32.5	31.8	(a)	29.2	29.0	27.2	27.2	29.5	28.3	27.8
FEMALE	39.3	34.5	30.9	31.7	29.9	29.6	(a)	31.1	26.5	29.6	30.0	28.8	28.0	28.8
<b>GRADE</b>														
9TH GRADE	38.0	33.3	30.2	31.0	24.7	30.4	(a)	28.2	24.9	27.9	27.6	27.6	30.8	27.5
10TH GRADE	40.2	32.3	37.2	33.3	32.1	30.6	(a)	29.3	28.2	27.8	28.7	28.7	27.7	28.0
11TH GRADE	44.1	39.4	31.4	30.7	35.0	29.1	(a)	30.5	27.9	28.0	27.2	29.2	28.8	29.4
12TH GRADE	44.1	40.5	36.7	37.2	34.1	32.8	(a)	33.3	28.4	30.1	30.3	31.5	25.4	28.2
<b>RACE</b>														
HISPANIC	(c)	42.8	(c)	39.5	(c)	38.3	(a)	36.4	(c)	36.1	36.0	35.5	26.0	34.2
WHITE	39.1	36.9	30.2	32.4	31.3	30.3	(a)	28.5	25.0	28.3	24.4	27.9	24.6	26.2
BLACK	46.4	33.5	46.2	34.4	31.1	27.6	(a)	30.9	34.0	24.1	35.7	27.4	37.4	30.0
<b>EARLY CIGARETTES - First smoked a whole cigarette before age 13</b>														
<b>TOTAL</b>	29.7	24.8	30.0	24.7	28.0	22.1	(a)	18.3	22.0	16.0	18.4	14.2	17.7	10.7
<b>GENDER</b>														
MALE	33.6	28.0	31.1	27.3	33.7	24.5	(a)	20.0	24.4	18.3	21.6	16.4	19.7	11.8
FEMALE	25.7	20.9	28.8	22.1	22.1	19.8	(a)	16.4	19.3	13.6	15.1	11.9	15.5	9.4
<b>GRADE</b>														
9TH GRADE	34.7	32.0	37.6	27.0	28.6	26.2	(a)	19.3	25.4	18.6	20.4	16.3	18.2	12.1
10TH GRADE	32.0	27.5	33.2	28.5	29.9	22.9	(a)	20.1	21.3	16.0	16.4	14.3	17.8	11.2
11TH GRADE	27.5	22.2	22.8	21.1	27.3	18.5	(a)	16.0	19.5	14.4	17.0	12.0	17.5	10.3
12TH GRADE	22.8	18.6	24.1	20.7	25.7	19.0	(a)	16.5	19.7	13.9	18.6	13.3	16.7	8.6
<b>RACE</b>														
HISPANIC	(c)	24.9	(c)	25.1	(c)	22.6	(a)	18.3	(c)	16.0	16.5	14.3	16.6	12.6
WHITE	34.5	25.6	33.3	26.2	29.7	23.6	(a)	18.9	24.0	16.4	18.3	14.4	17.5	10.3
BLACK	16.0	17.4	13.0	14.4	22.8	14.2	(a)	15.3	12.0	13.8	15.7	12.5	15.5	9.1

(a) Arkansas did not participate in survey (b) Question was not included in survey (c) Insufficient sample size

**TABLE 47: YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEILLANCE SYSTEM (YRBS) - 1997-2009**

	1997		1999		2001		2003		2005		2007		2009	
	AR	US												
<b>CURRENT SMOKING - Report smoking 1+ cigarettes in past 30 days</b>														
<b>TOTAL</b>	43.2	36.4	39.6	34.8	34.7	28.5	(a)	21.9	21.4	23.0	20.7	20.0	20.3	19.5
<b>GENDER</b>														
MALE	45.6	37.7	41.2	34.7	37.0	29.2	(a)	21.8	21.6	22.9	20.9	21.3	19.6	19.8
FEMALE	40.8	34.7	37.9	34.9	32.1	27.7	(a)	21.9	21.1	23.0	20.6	18.7	20.8	19.1
<b>GRADE</b>														
9TH GRADE	39.4	33.4	35.4	27.6	25.5	23.9	(a)	17.4	14.1	19.7	17.1	14.3	15.3	13.5
10TH GRADE	42.8	35.3	40.8	34.7	34.5	26.9	(a)	21.8	18.4	21.4	17.9	19.6	19.1	18.3
11TH GRADE	43.5	36.6	36.4	36.0	39.6	29.8	(a)	23.6	26.8	24.3	24.8	21.6	27.4	22.3
12TH GRADE	48.5	39.6	46.3	42.8	41.5	35.2	(a)	26.2	29.1	27.6	24.4	26.5	20.5	25.2
<b>RACE</b>														
HISPANIC	(c)	34.0	(c)	32.7	(c)	26.6	(a)	18.4	17.5	22.0	16.6	23.2	20.5	18.0
WHITE	48.1	39.7	42.7	38.6	38.3	31.9	(a)	24.9	22.9	25.9	22.7	11.6	23.9	22.5
BLACK	29.2	22.7	23.2	19.7	22.4	14.7	(a)	15.1	12.2	12.9	14.1	16.7	8.7	9.5
<b>FREQUENT SMOKING - Report smoking cigarette(s) 20+ of past 30 days</b>														
<b>TOTAL</b>	23.3	16.7	22.5	16.8	18.8	13.8	(a)	9.7	13.4	9.4	8.7	8.1	9.7	7.3
<b>GENDER</b>														
MALE	24.8	17.6	23.5	17.9	20.3	14.9	(a)	9.6	12.4	9.3	8.6	8.7	8.0	8.0
FEMALE	21.7	15.7	21.6	15.6	17.2	12.9	(a)	9.7	14.2	9.3	8.8	7.4	11.2	6.4
<b>GRADE</b>														
9TH GRADE	17.5	13.1	16.9	11.2	10.5	8.9	(a)	6.3	7.4	6.9	5.2	4.3	5.9	4.7
10TH GRADE	22.1	15.0	23.4	15.2	16.7	12.3	(a)	9.2	14.3	7.7	8.3	7.0	7.9	5.7
11TH GRADE	25.4	18.9	21.4	18.7	25.5	15.2	(a)	11.2	13.6	10.3	12.6	10.1	12.9	8.3
12TH GRADE	30.4	19.4	29.0	23.1	24.7	21.0	(a)	13.1	19.1	13.2	9.4	12.2	13.2	11.2
<b>RACE</b>														
HISPANIC	(c)	10.9	(c)	10.4	(c)	7.3	(a)	5.5	(c)	6.5	7.0	4.2	7.4	4.2
WHITE	28.8	19.9	25.3	20.2	22.8	17.2	(a)	11.8	15.7	11.2	9.4	10.4	12.0	9.5
BLACK	7.8	7.1	7.3	7.0	5.2	4.6	(a)	5.5	5.5	3.7	6.3	3.9	3.4	2.1
<b>SMOKELESS TOBACCO - Used chewing tobacco/snuff/dip 1+ days in past 30 days</b>														
<b>TOTAL</b>	12.7	9.3	10.2	7.8	13.5	8.2	(a)	6.7	13.7	8.0	11.2	7.9	12.4	8.9
<b>GENDER</b>														
MALE	24.9	15.8	18.9	14.2	24.9	14.8	(a)	11.0	24.2	13.6	18.4	13.4	19.9	15.0
FEMALE	2.5	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.7	1.9	(a)	2.2	2.7	2.2	4.0	2.3	4.9	2.2
<b>GRADE</b>														
9TH GRADE	12.5	9.7	10.9	6.8	12.6	6.6	(a)	6.6	14.4	7.6	11.5	6.3	8.2	7.2
10TH GRADE	14.9	6.8	12.9	7.1	13.4	8.7	(a)	5.4	13.9	7.5	10.7	8.7	14.6	8.1
11TH GRADE	13.7	10.0	6.3	8.4	13.1	9.0	(a)	7.8	13.8	8.4	11.4	7.6	14.8	10.7
12TH GRADE	14.2	10.5	10.3	8.9	15.1	8.7	(a)	7.1	10.3	8.4	11.2	8.9	12.4	10.0
<b>RACE</b>														
HISPANIC	(c)	5.1	(c)	3.9	(c)	4.1	(a)	4.7	(c)	5.1	11.0	4.7	9.6	5.1
WHITE	18.9	12.2	11.6	10.4	16.4	10.3	(a)	7.6	15.9	10.2	12.4	10.3	13.5	11.9
BLACK	1.8	2.2	3.8	1.3	3.7	1.8	(a)	3.0	6.0	1.7	6.3	1.2	8.5	3.3

(a) Arkansas did not participate in survey (b) Question was not included in survey (c) Insufficient sample size

**TABLE 48: YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEILLANCE SYSTEM (YRBS) - 1997-2009**

	1997		1999		2001		2003		2005		2007		2009	
	AR	US												
<b>CURRENT MARIJUANA USE - Report use of any marijuana in past 30 days</b>														
<b>TOTAL</b>	27.6	26.2	24.4	26.7	22.6	23.9	(a)	22.4	18.9	20.2	16.4	19.7	17.8	20.8
<b>GENDER</b>														
MALE	31.5	30.2	29.2	30.8	26.7	27.9	(a)	25.1	18.0	22.1	21.4	22.4	18.9	23.4
FEMALE	23.6	21.4	19.6	22.6	18.4	20.0	(a)	19.3	19.4	18.2	11.3	17.0	16.5	17.9
<b>GRADE</b>														
9TH GRADE	25.7	23.6	21.6	21.7	17.4	19.4	(a)	18.5	13.5	17.4	14.2	14.7	15.7	15.5
10TH GRADE	27.6	25.0	21.3	27.8	21.4	24.8	(a)	22.0	20.1	20.2	16.8	19.3	20.3	21.1
11TH GRADE	26.9	29.3	26.2	26.7	29.3	25.8	(a)	24.1	18.4	21.0	17.5	21.4	20.6	23.2
12TH GRADE	30.9	26.6	28.7	31.5	24.0	26.9	(a)	25.8	23.8	22.8	16.4	25.1	14.3	24.6
<b>RACE</b>														
HISPANIC	(c)	28.6	(c)	28.2	(c)	24.6	(a)	23.8	(c)	23.0	18.5	18.5	20.4	21.6
WHITE	26.3	25.0	23.0	26.4	21.5	24.4	(a)	21.7	17.9	20.3	14.5	19.9	16.1	20.7
BLACK	30.7	28.2	28.8	26.4	25.4	21.8	(a)	23.9	20.3	20.4	20.5	21.5	21.8	22.2
<b>EARLY MARIJUANA USE - First used marijuana before age 13</b>														
<b>TOTAL</b>	10.1	9.7	12.1	11.3	11.6	10.2	(a)	9.9	11.2	8.7	10.2	8.3	9.6	7.5
<b>GENDER</b>														
MALE	13.5	12.2	16.4	14.5	15.2	13.2	(a)	12.6	13.6	11.0	14.8	11.2	12.6	9.7
FEMALE	6.6	6.7	7.7	8.0	7.9	7.5	(a)	6.9	8.6	6.3	5.5	5.2	6.6	5.0
<b>GRADE</b>														
9TH GRADE	12.2	14.9	15.4	12.7	11.4	11.6	(a)	11.7	11.5	11.2	10.3	9.8	13.4	9.1
10TH GRADE	9.9	10.4	14.5	12.6	11.4	12.1	(a)	10.8	13.1	9.1	11.0	8.7	9.6	8.3
11TH GRADE	7.7	8.3	9.9	9.5	12.4	8.5	(a)	8.1	10.3	7.1	11.6	7.2	7.6	6.5
12TH GRADE	10.2	5.8	6.6	9.5	11.5	7.8	(a)	7.8	9.9	6.2	5.9	6.6	6.8	5.2
<b>RACE</b>														
HISPANIC	(c)	13.2	(c)	13.9	(c)	12.9	(a)	10.7	(c)	12.5	13.0	9.8	10.3	10.3
WHITE	8.8	7.5	12.1	9.4	11.0	9.5	(a)	8.7	10.2	7.7	8.8	7.2	7.6	5.7
BLACK	10.2	11.0	10.5	14.8	13.3	11.4	(a)	12.1	13.0	9.1	11.8	9.5	13.0	10.2
<b>CURRENT COCAINE USE - Report any use of cocaine in any form, e.g. powder, crack, or freebase, past 30 days</b>														
<b>TOTAL</b>	4.0	3.3	4.6	4.0	4.1	4.2	(a)	4.1	5.2	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.8	2.8
<b>GENDER</b>														
MALE	4.9	4.0	6.1	5.2	4.6	4.7	(a)	4.6	7.0	4.0	4.7	4.0	4.6	3.5
FEMALE	3.1	2.4	3.1	2.9	3.6	3.7	(a)	3.5	3.2	2.8	2.0	2.5	2.9	2.0
<b>GRADE</b>														
9TH GRADE	4.5	3.9	5.4	3.4	3.1	3.7	(a)	3.6	5.0	3.0	2.0	2.7	3.5	2.3
10TH GRADE	3.6	2.6	4.0	3.7	4.4	4.2	(a)	3.7	6.1	3.1	4.1	3.2	4.5	2.5
11TH GRADE	2.3	3.1	4.7	4.5	4.7	4.4	(a)	4.1	3.5	3.6	4.7	2.9	4.3	3.3
12TH GRADE	5.7	3.5	3.8	4.8	4.6	4.5	(a)	4.7	5.7	3.8	2.1	4.4	1.9	3.0
<b>RACE</b>														
HISPANIC	(c)	6.2	(c)	6.7	(c)	7.1	(a)	5.7	(c)	6.1	6.1	5.3	6.2	4.3
WHITE	4.6	3.1	4.7	4.1	4.7	4.2	(a)	3.8	4.9	3.2	2.8	3.0	2.9	2.4
BLACK	1.6	0.7	2.2	1.1	1.1	1.3	(a)	2.2	4.4	1.5	2.7	1.1	4.4	1.9

(a) Arkansas did not participate in survey (b) Question was not included in survey (c) Insufficient sample size

**TABLE 49: YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEILLANCE SYSTEM (YRBS) 1997-2009**

	1997		1999		2001		2003		2005		2007		2009	
	AR	US	AR	US	AR	US	AR	US	AR	US	AR	US	AR	US
<b>HEROIN - Report using heroin 1 + times during lifetime</b>														
<b>TOTAL</b>	(b)	(b)	4.3	2.4	3.0	3.1	(a)	3.3	4.7	2.4	3.3	2.3	5.4	2.5
<b>GENDER</b>														
MALE	(b)	(b)	5.8	3.5	3.3	3.8	(a)	4.3	7.3	3.3	4.2	2.9	7.0	3.2
FEMALE	(b)	(b)	2.8	1.3	2.7	2.5	(a)	2.0	1.9	1.4	2.4	1.6	3.9	1.7
<b>GRADE</b>														
9TH GRADE	(b)	(b)	5.4	2.0	2.3	3.2	(a)	3.5	6.0	2.8	2.2	2.6	4.9	2.1
10TH GRADE	(b)	(b)	4.6	1.8	3.8	3.3	(a)	2.9	5.2	2.5	2.6	1.8	5.8	2.2
11TH GRADE	(b)	(b)	3.5	2.6	3.5	2.8	(a)	3.0	2.9	1.8	5.1	1.8	7.4	3.2
12TH GRADE	(b)	(b)	3.2	3.3	2.2	3.0	(a)	2.9	4.0	2.0	3.3	2.6	2.6	2.5
<b>RACE</b>														
HISPANIC	(b)	(b)	(c)	2.5	(c)	3.1	(a)	3.9	(c)	3.6	6.8	3.7	7.6	3.3
WHITE	(b)	(b)	3.6	2.4	3.5	3.3	(a)	2.6	3.9	2.2	2.1	1.7	4.1	2.2
BLACK	(b)	(b)	3.9	1.2	1.3	1.7	(a)	2.6	5.4	1.5	4.8	1.8	7.0	2.2
<b>INJECTION DRUG USE - Report having ever used a needle to inject drugs</b>														
<b>TOTAL</b>	2.1	2.1	3.8	1.8	2.3	2.3	(a)	3.2	4.3	2.1	3.3	1.9	4.9	2.1
<b>GENDER</b>														
MALE	2.6	2.6	5.3	2.8	2.5	3.1	(a)	3.8	5.9	3.0	4.2	(c)	6.2	2.7
FEMALE	1.6	1.5	2.3	0.7	2.1	1.6	(a)	2.5	2.5	1.1	2.4	(c)	3.7	1.4
<b>GRADE</b>														
9TH GRADE	2.0	3.0	4.1	1.6	1.8	2.5	(a)	3.2	3.7	2.4	2.4	(c)	5.7	2.0
10TH GRADE	2.4	2.5	4.5	1.2	2.2	2.6	(a)	3.2	5.0	2.3	4.1	(c)	6.5	2.0
11TH GRADE	1.0	1.6	2.9	2.0	1.9	1.9	(a)	2.8	3.2	1.7	3.5	(c)	4.1	2.5
12TH GRADE	3.2	1.5	3.2	2.3	3.4	2.1	(a)	3.0	5.0	1.7	3.1	(c)	3.0	1.8
<b>RACE</b>														
HISPANIC	(c)	2.2	(c)	1.8	(c)	2.5	(a)	3.9	(c)	3.0	7.6	3.1	7.5	3.1
WHITE	2.5	1.8	3.4	1.6	2.6	2.4	(a)	2.5	3.3	1.9	2.2	1.5	3.9	1.6
BLACK	0.9	1.0	3.3	0.9	1.0	1.6	(a)	2.4	6.5	1.7	5.7	1.8	5.9	2.4
<b>ECSTASY (MDMA)- Report taking Ecstasy 1 + times in lifetime</b>														
<b>TOTAL</b>	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(a)	11.1	7.1	6.3	6.9	5.8	11.0	6.7
<b>GENDER</b>														
MALE	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(a)	11.6	8.1	7.2	8.5	6.7	12.3	7.6
FEMALE	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(a)	10.4	6.0	5.3	5.1	4.8	9.7	5.5
<b>GRADE</b>														
9TH GRADE	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(a)	10.9	5.6	5.8	4.3	4.6	9.2	4.9
10TH GRADE	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(a)	9.0	5.3	6.0	6.6	5.3	11.6	5.2
11TH GRADE	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(a)	11.4	9.9	6.5	9.4	5.6	12.2	8.7
12TH GRADE	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(a)	12.8	7.7	6.7	7.1	7.6	10.8	8.0
<b>RACE</b>														
HISPANIC	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(a)	13.0	7.7	9.6	11.7	7.4	15.0	8.2
WHITE	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(a)	11.0	6.3	5.8	6.3	5.6	9.5	6.4
BLACK	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(a)	6.0	7.5	3.9	6.5	3.7	12.6	5.1

(a) Arkansas did not participate in survey (b) Question was not included in survey (c) Insufficient sample size

**TABLE 50: YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEILLANCE SYSTEM (YRBS) 1997-2009**

		1997			1999			2001			2003			2005			2007			2009		
		AR	US	AR	US	AR	US															
<b>INHALANTS - Report ever using inhalants to get high</b>																						
<b>TOTAL</b>		20.4	16.0	16.7	14.6	14.1	14.7	(a)	12.1	16.1	12.4	15.3	13.3	16.8	11.7							
<b>GENDER</b>																						
MALE		19.8	17.6	16.7	14.7	15.7	14.5	(a)	12.6	17.2	11.3	14.9	12.4	17.3	10.6							
FEMALE		21.2	14.1	16.6	14.6	12.6	14.9	(a)	11.4	14.6	13.5	15.7	14.3	16.2	12.9							
<b>GRADE</b>																						
9TH GRADE		25.6	19.0	24.3	16.5	14.7	17.4	(a)	13.6	19.5	14.1	17.0	15.0	19.7	13.0							
10TH GRADE		20.2	16.5	19.1	16.0	14.8	14.0	(a)	11.1	17.3	13.2	15.5	14.6	18.7	12.5							
11TH GRADE		17.4	15.4	11.1	13.4	14.8	13.8	(a)	11.0	12.8	11.4	13.5	12.5	18.8	11.5							
12TH GRADE		17.2	13.4	9.7	11.3	12.3	12.5	(a)	11.8	12.9	10.1	14.4	10.2	8.7	9.1							
<b>RACE</b>																						
HISPANIC		(c)	17.4	(c)	16.1	(c)	15.2	(a)	12.7	(c)	13.0	17.6	14.1	16.3	14.0							
WHITE		24.8	18.0	19.2	16.4	16.8	16.3	(a)	12.8	16.6	13.4	15.7	14.4	16.9	11.5							
BLACK		8.0	6.6	6.2	4.5	4.7	5.8	(a)	7.0	11.7	6.8	11.8	8.5	13.7	8.2							
<b>METHAMPHETAMINES - Report using meth 1 + times during lifetime</b>																						
<b>TOTAL</b>		(b)	(b)	13.9	9.1	11.8	9.8	(a)	7.6	9.0	6.2	6.8	4.4	6.0	4.1							
<b>GENDER</b>																						
MALE		(b)	(b)	15.0	9.9	12.0	10.5	(a)	8.3	10.1	6.3	7.1	4.6	7.5	4.7							
FEMALE		(b)	(b)	12.9	8.4	11.6	9.2	(a)	6.8	7.4	6.0	6.5	4.1	4.5	3.3							
<b>GRADE</b>																						
9TH GRADE		(b)	(b)	16.0	6.3	8.0	8.1	(a)	6.7	6.9	5.7	4.4	3.6	5.5	3.3							
10TH GRADE		(b)	(b)	13.9	9.3	12.2	9.7	(a)	7.5	8.6	5.9	6.1	4.1	7.2	3.7							
11TH GRADE		(b)	(b)	12.3	10.1	13.9	9.2	(a)	8.0	7.0	6.7	7.4	5.4	6.9	5.2							
12TH GRADE		(b)	(b)	12.8	11.5	14.0	12.8	(a)	8	13.2	6.4	9.8	4.5	3.2	4.1							
<b>RACE</b>																						
HISPANIC		(b)	(b)	(c)	11.3	(c)	9.1	(a)	8.3	(c)	8.8	11.8	5.7	6.4	5.7							
WHITE		(b)	(b)	15.3	10.3	14.2	11.4	(a)	8.1	9.6	6.5	6.1	4.5	5.6	3.7							
BLACK		(b)	(b)	5.6	1.7	2.6	2.1	(a)	3.1	5.2	1.7	6.0	1.9	5.0	2.7							
<b>STERIODS - Report ever using steroids without doctor's prescription in lifetime</b>																						
<b>TOTAL</b>		5.2	3.1	5.0	3.7	6.9	5.0	(a)	6.1	6.4	4.0	4.5	3.9	6.4	3.3							
<b>GENDER</b>																						
MALE		6.1	4.1	6.9	5.2	8.8	6.0	(a)	6.8	8.4	4.8	6.5	5.1	9.3	4.3							
FEMALE		4.3	2.0	3.1	2.2	5.1	3.9	(a)	5.3	4.1	3.2	2.5	2.7	3.5	2.2							
<b>GRADE</b>																						
9TH GRADE		5.5	4.3	7.1	4.7	6.1	5.8	(a)	7.1	5.7	4.8	4.7	4.8	6.2	3.2							
10TH GRADE		5.9	3.0	6.0	3.6	9.3	4.9	(a)	6.1	7.7	3.9	3.6	3.7	7.5	3.4							
11TH GRADE		2.1	2.7	3.0	3.0	7.9	4.3	(a)	5.6	5.0	3.7	5.6	3.1	8.7	3.4							
12TH GRADE		7.3	2.5	3.0	3.3	4.3	4.3	(a)	4.9	6.2	3.3	3.5	3.8	2.5	3.1							
<b>RACE</b>																						
HISPANIC		(c)	(c)	(c)	4.1	(c)	4.2	(a)	7.2	(c)	3.9	7.4	4.6	8.2	3.9							
WHITE		6.3	3.1	5.0	4.1	7.7	5.3	(a)	6.2	5.8	4.2	3.7	4.1	5.6	3.1							
BLACK		2.2	1.5	4.0	2.2	3.2	3.2	(a)	3.6	6.3	2.4	4.1	2.2	6.7	2.8							

(a) Arkansas did not participate in survey (b) Question was not included in survey (c) Insufficient sample size

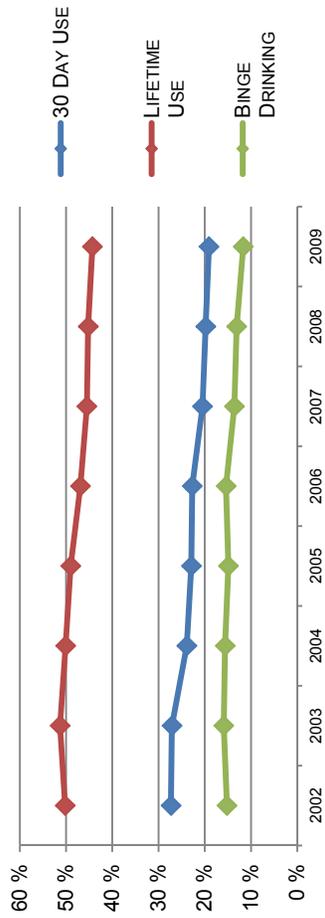
# TREND GRAPHS

# TRENDS

## ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION

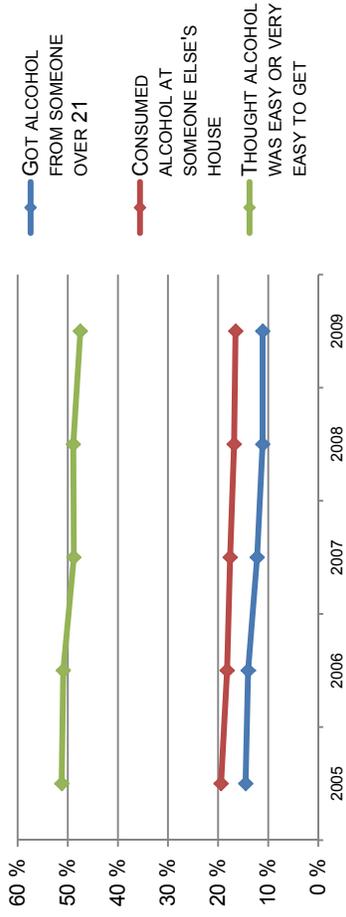
STUDENTS (6<sup>TH</sup>, 8<sup>TH</sup>, 10<sup>TH</sup>, 12 GRADES)

ARKANSAS STUDENT ALCOHOL USE RATES  
2002 - 2009  
(SOURCE: ARKANSAS PREVENTION NEEDS ASSESSMENT APNASURVEY)



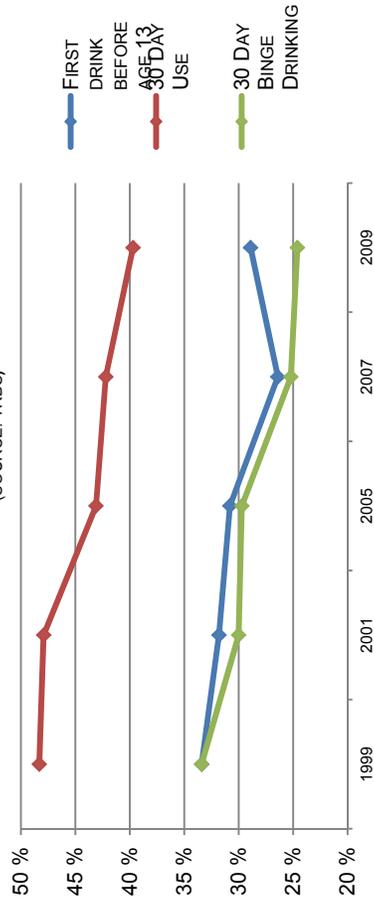
STUDENTS (6<sup>TH</sup>, 8<sup>TH</sup>, 10<sup>TH</sup>, 12 GRADES)

PERCEPTION AND ACCESS TO ALCOHOL  
(SOURCE: ARKANSAS PREVENTION NEEDS ASSESSMENT SURVEY)



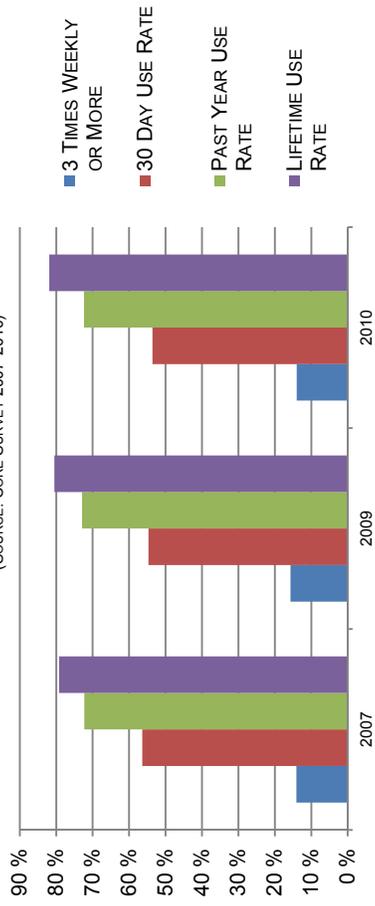
STUDENTS (9<sup>TH</sup>, 10<sup>TH</sup>, 11<sup>TH</sup>, 12 GRADES)

ARKANSAS HIGH SCHOOL ALCOHOL USE RATES 1999-2009  
(SOURCE: YRBS)



COLLEGE

ALCOHOL USE PATTERNS AMONG ARKANSAS COLLEGE STUDENTS  
(SOURCE: CORE SURVEY 2007-2010)

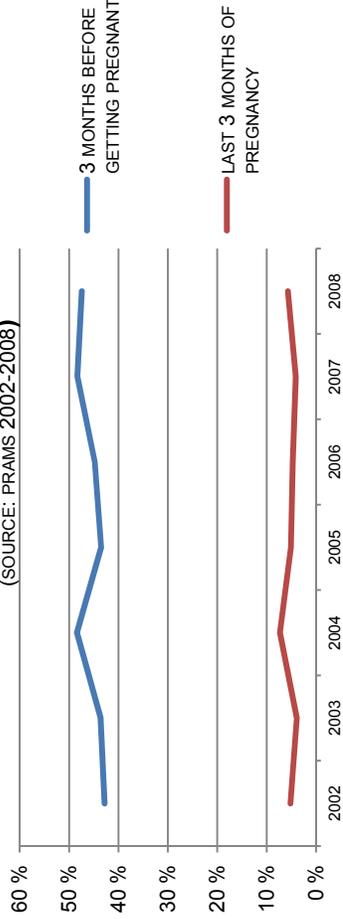


# TRENDS

## ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION

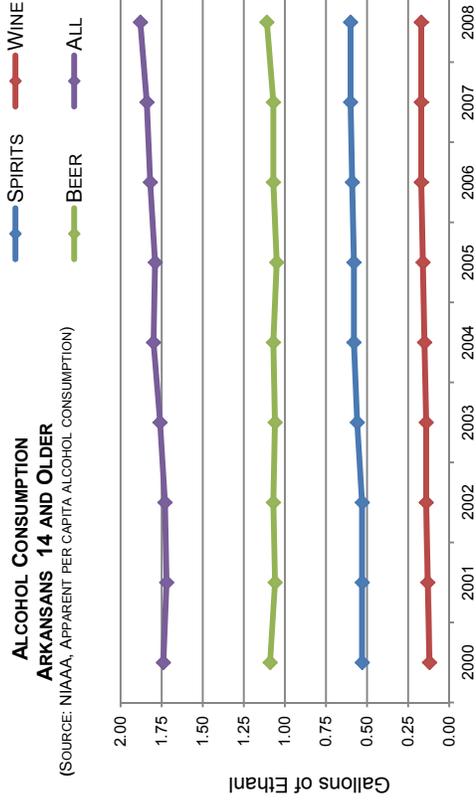
### WOMEN – CHILDBEARING AGE

**ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION PATTERNS IN NEW MOTHERS IN ARKANSAS 2002 - 2008**  
(SOURCE: PRAMS 2002-2008)



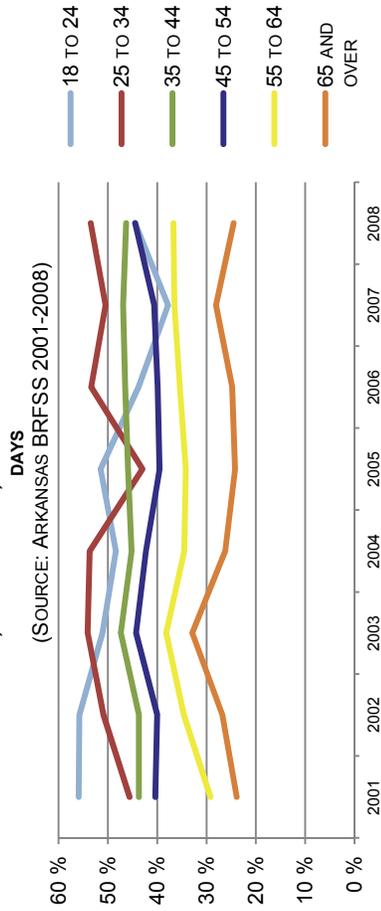
### 14 AND OVER

**ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION ARKANSANS 14 AND OLDER**  
(SOURCE: NIAAA, APPARENT PER CAPITA ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION)



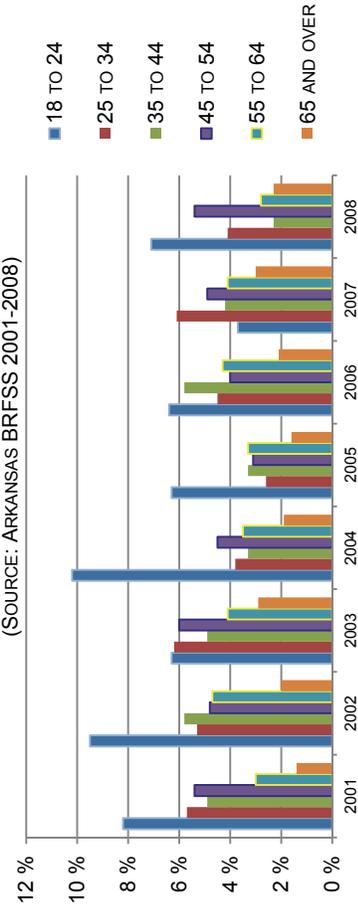
### 18 AND OVER BY AGE GROUP

**% OF ARKANSANS, BY AGE GROUP, REPORTING ALCOHOL USE IN THE PAST 30 DAYS**  
(SOURCE: ARKANSAS BRFS 2001-2008)



### 18 AND OVER BY AGE GROUP

**% OF ARKANSANS, BY AGE GROUP, REPORTING HEAVY ALCOHOL USE**  
1> DAILY FEMALES, 2>DAILY MALES  
(SOURCE: ARKANSAS BRFS 2001-2008)

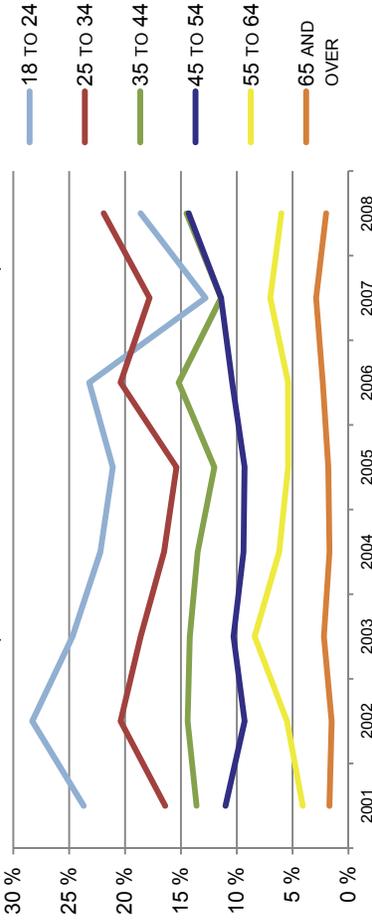


# TRENDS

## ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION

### 18 AND OVER BY AGE GROUP

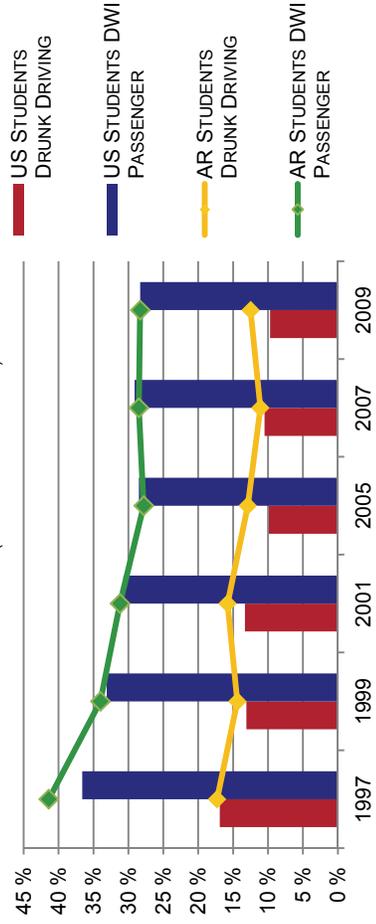
% OF ARKANSANS, BY AGE GROUP, REPORTING BINGE DRINKING IN PAST 30 DAYS  
 ≥4 DRINKS FEMALES, ≥ 2 DRINKS MALES ON A SINGLE OCCASION  
 (SOURCE: ARKANSAS BRFSS 2001-2008)



## ALCOHOL CONSEQUENCES

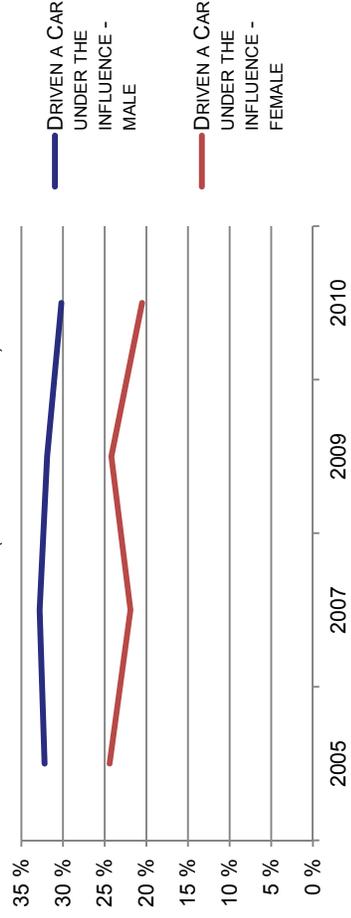
### STUDENTS (9<sup>TH</sup>, 10<sup>TH</sup>, 11<sup>TH</sup>, 12<sup>TH</sup> GRADES)

% OF AR AND US STUDENTS ENGAGED IN ALCOHOL RELATED RISKY BEHAVIOR  
 (SOURCE: YRBS 1997-2009)



### COLLEGE

% OF ARKANSAS COLLEGE STUDENTS, BY GENDER, WHO HAVE DRIVEN WHILE UNDER THE INFLUENCE IN THE PAST YEAR  
 (SOURCE: CORE 2005-2010)

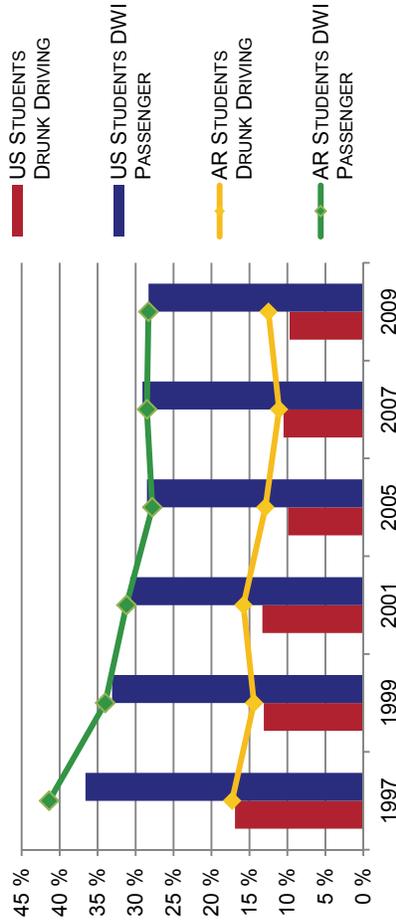


# TRENDS

## ALCOHOL CONSEQUENCES

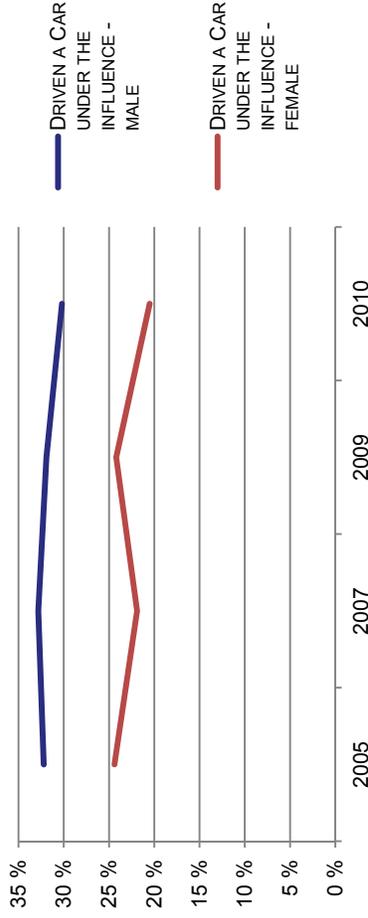
### STUDENTS (9<sup>TH</sup>, 10<sup>TH</sup>, 11<sup>TH</sup>, 12 GRADES)

% OF AR AND US STUDENTS ENGAGED IN ALCOHOL RELATED RISKY BEHAVIOR  
(SOURCE: YRBS 1997-2009)



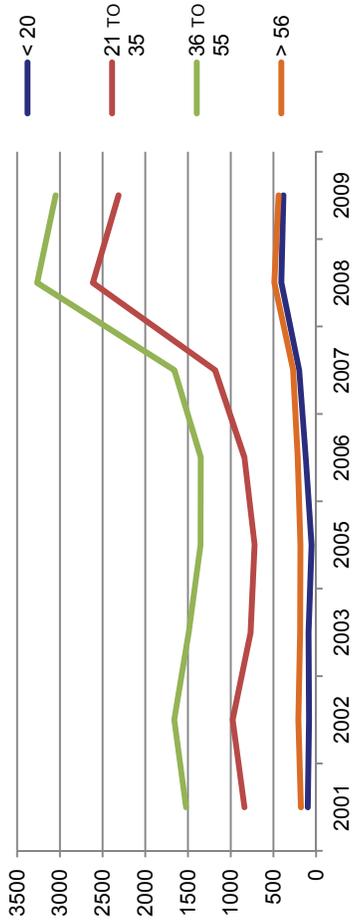
### COLLEGE

% OF ARKANSAS COLLEGE STUDENTS, BY GENDER, WHO HAVE DRIVEN WHILE UNDER THE INFLUENCE IN THE PAST YEAR  
(SOURCE: CORE 2005-2010)



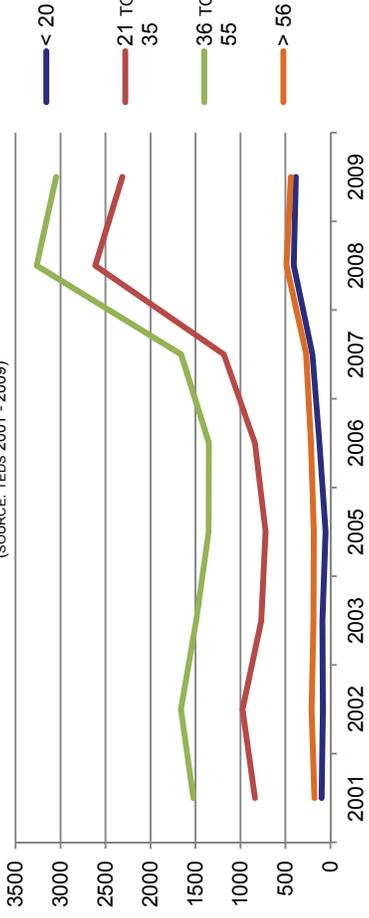
### ALL AGES BY AGE GROUP

No. By Age of Cases with Alcohol as the Primary Drug  
(SOURCE: TEDS 2001 - 2009)



### ALL AGES BY AGE GROUP

No. By Age of Cases with Alcohol and a Secondary Drug  
(SOURCE: TEDS 2001 - 2009)

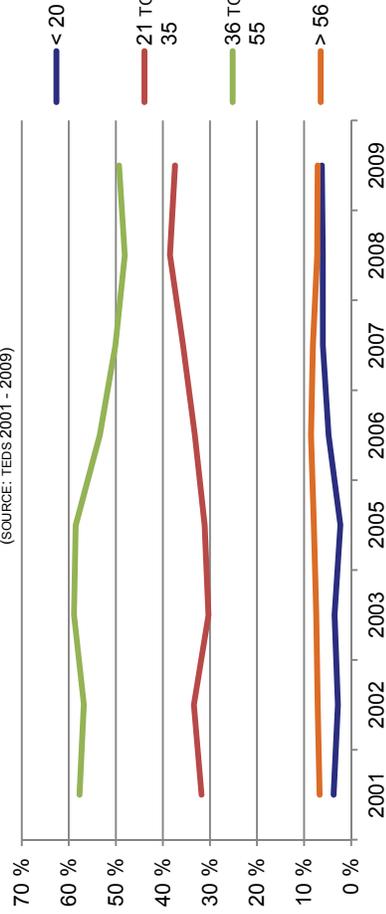


# TRENDS

## ALCOHOL CONSEQUENCES

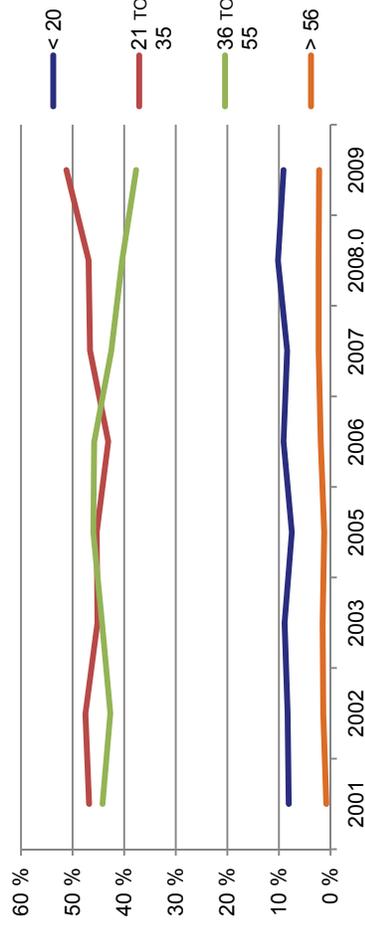
### ALL AGES BY AGE GROUP

% BY AGE OF CASES WITH ALCOHOL AS THE PRIMARY DRUG  
(SOURCE: TEDS 2001 - 2009)



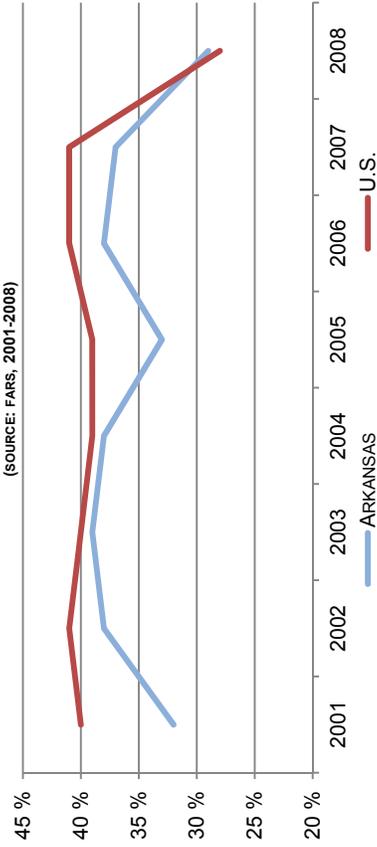
### ALL AGES BY AGE GROUP

% BY AGE OF CASES WITH ALCOHOL AND A SECONDARY DRUG  
(SOURCE: 2001 - 2009)



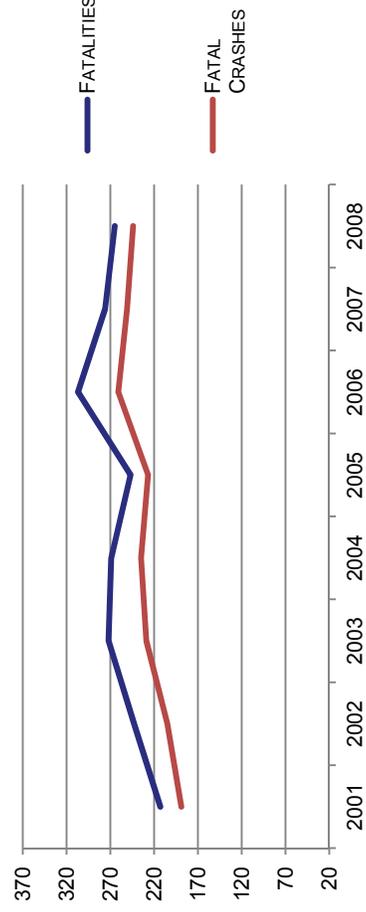
### ALL AGES

% OF TOTAL CRASH FATALITIES IN ARKANSAS & THE U.S. INVOLVING ALCOHOL  
(SOURCE: FARS, 2001-2008)



### ALL AGES

No. OF ALCOHOL/DRUG RELATED FATALITIES & FATAL CRASHES IN ARKANSAS  
(SOURCE: FARS, 2001-2008)

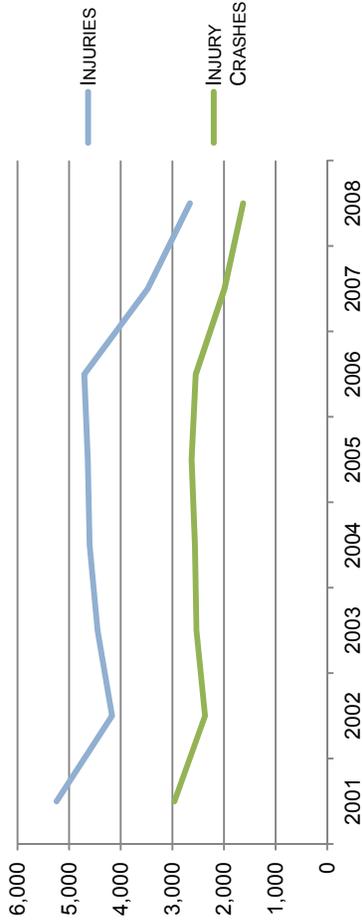


# TRENDS

## ALCOHOL CONSEQUENCES

ALL AGES

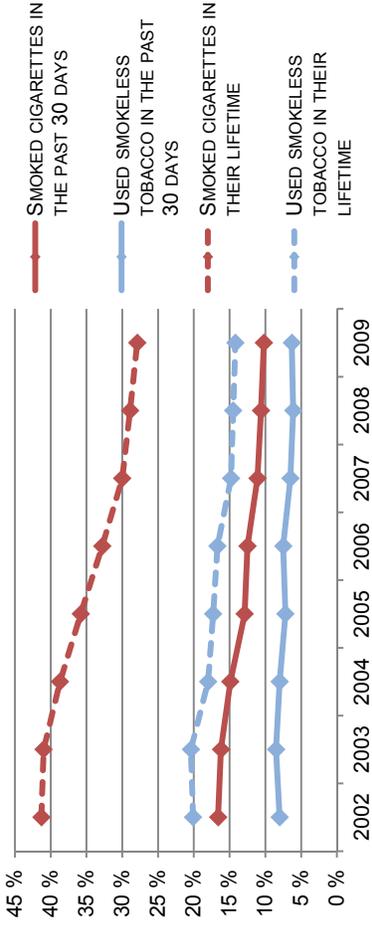
**NO. OF ALCOHOL/DRUG -RELATED INJURIES AND INJURY CRASHES IN ARKANSAS**  
(SOURCE: ASP, 2001-2008)



## TOBACCO CONSUMPTION

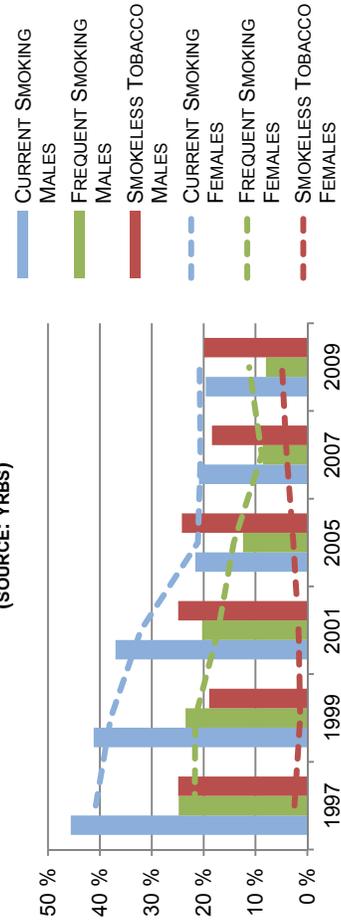
STUDENTS (6<sup>TH</sup>, 8<sup>TH</sup>, 10<sup>TH</sup>, 12<sup>TH</sup> GRADES)

**ARKANSAS STUDENT TOBACCO USE RATES**  
(SOURCE: ARKANSAS PREVENTION NEEDS ASSESSMENT SURVEY)

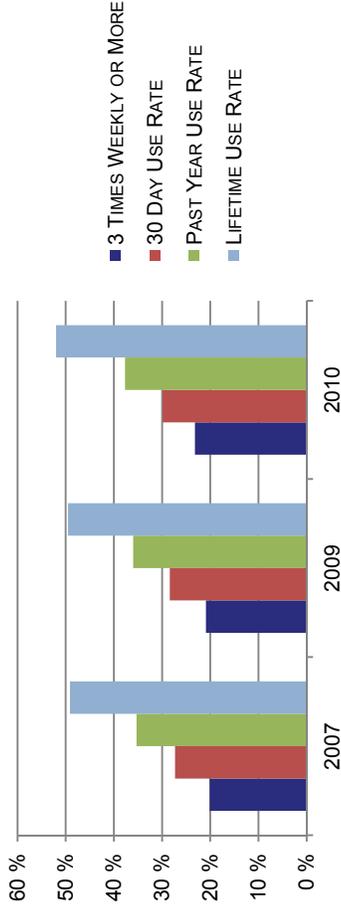


## STUDENTS (9<sup>TH</sup>, 10<sup>TH</sup>, 11<sup>TH</sup>, 12<sup>TH</sup> GRADES)

**SMOKING RATES, BY GENDER, AMONG ARKANSAS 9TH, 10TH, 11TH, & 12TH GRADE STUDENTS**  
(SOURCE: YRBS)



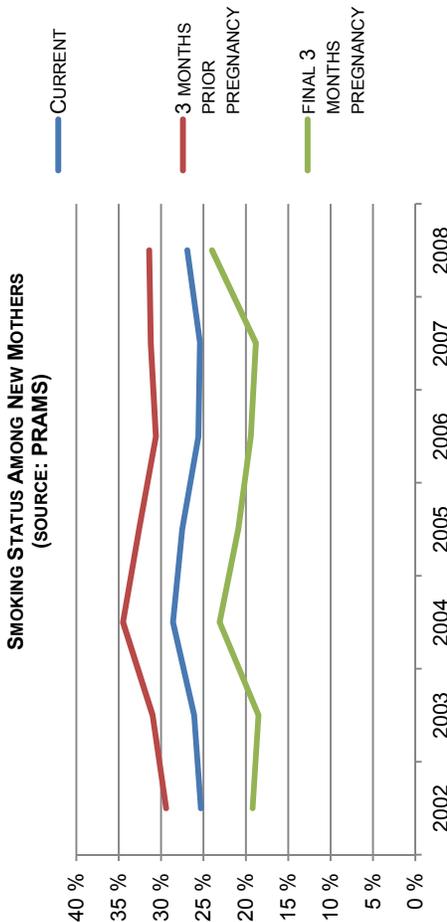
**TOBACCO USE PATTERNS AMONG ARKANSAS COLLEGE STUDENTS**  
(SOURCE: CORE SURVEY 2007-2010)



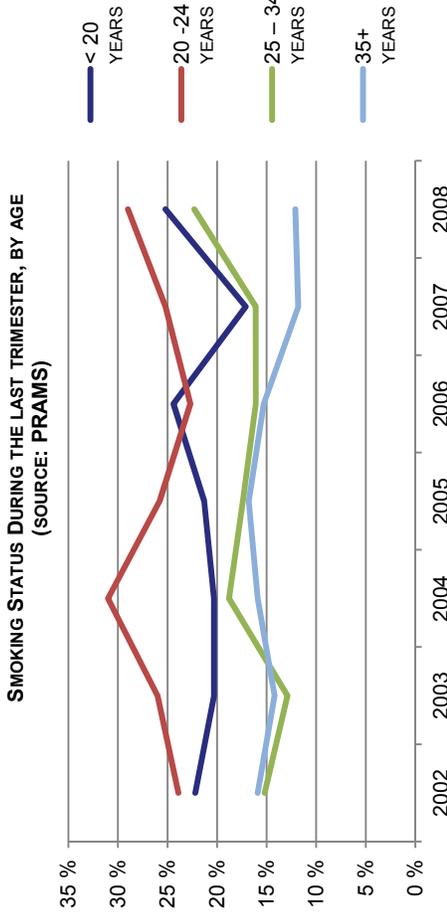
# TRENDS

## TOBACCO CONSUMPTION

### WOMEN – CHILDBEARING AGE

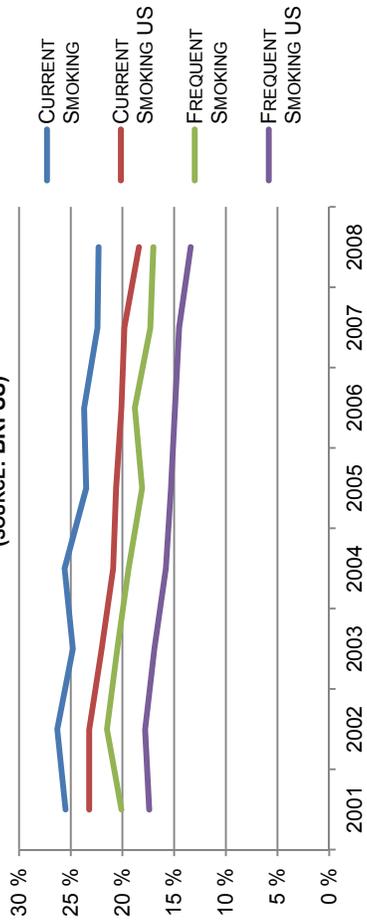


### WOMEN – CHILDBEARING AGE



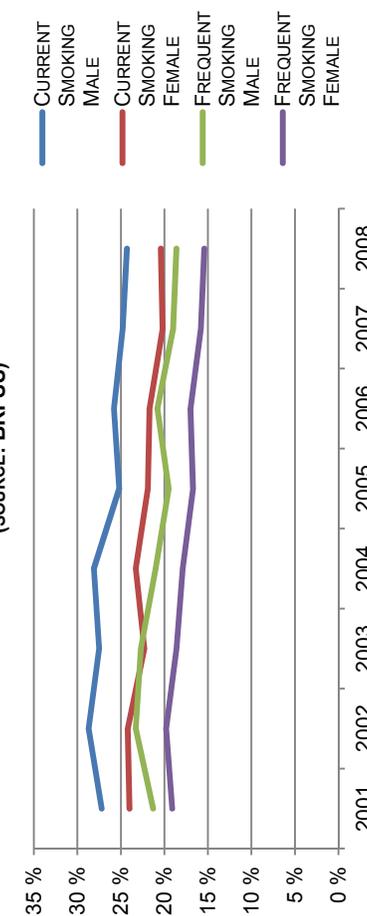
### ALL AGES

#### CURRENT & FREQUENT SMOKING AMONG ARKANSANS COMPARED TO US RATES (SOURCE: BRFS)



### ALL AGES BY GENDER

#### CURRENT & FREQUENT SMOKING TRENDS AMONG ARKANSANS, BY GENDER (SOURCE: BRFS)

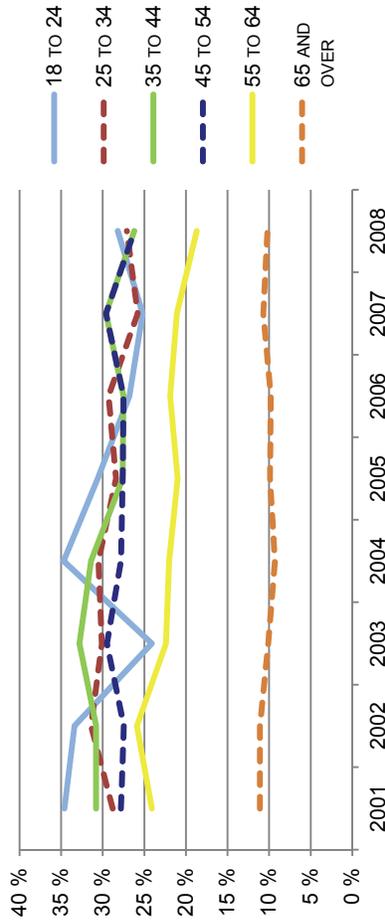


# TRENDS

## TOBACCO CONSUMPTION

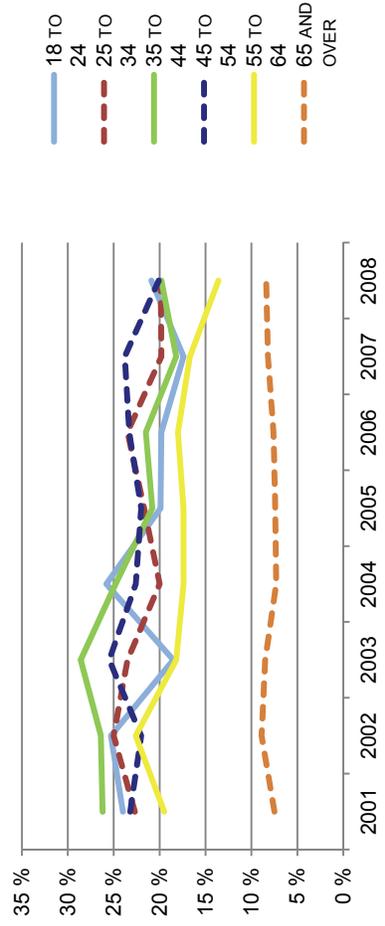
### ALL AGES BY AGE GROUPS

CURRENT SMOKING TRENDS AMONG ARKANSANS, BY AGE GROUPS  
(SOURCE: BRFFSS)



### ALL AGES BY AGE GROUPS

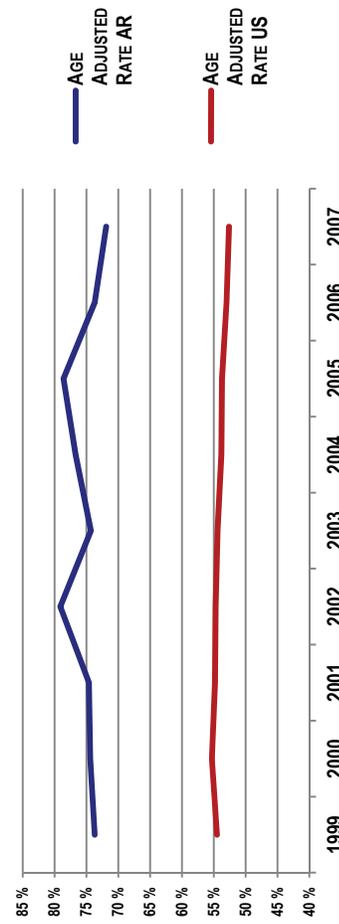
FREQUENT SMOKING TRENDS AMONG ARKANSANS, BY AGE GROUPS  
(SOURCE: BRFFSS)



## TOBACCO CONSEQUENCES

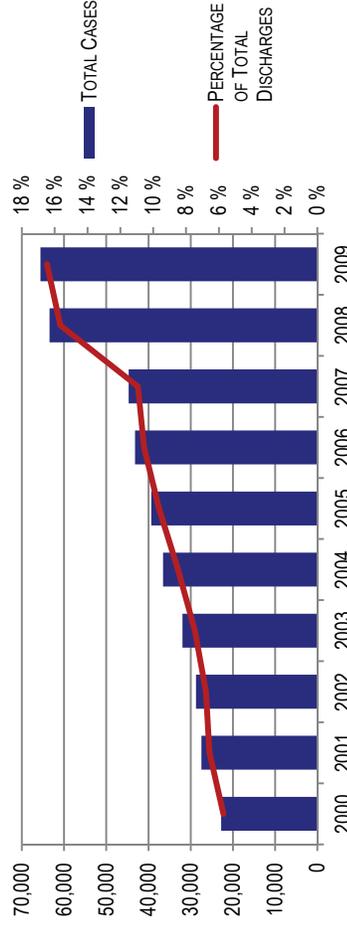
### ALL AGES

AGE ADJUSTED DEATHS ATTRIBUTED TO LUNG CANCER  
(SOURCE: CDC)



### ALL AGES

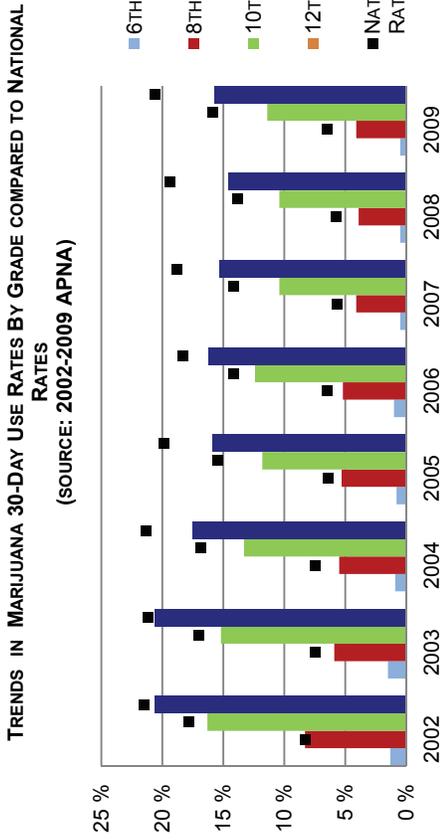
HOSPITAL DISCHARGES THAT MENTION TOBACCO  
(SOURCE: INPATIENT HOSPITAL DISCHARGE RECORDS)



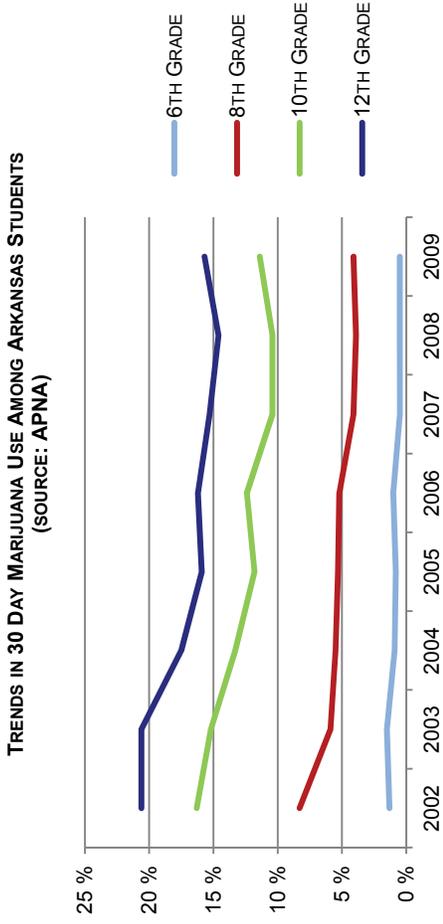
# TRENDS

## ILLICIT CONSUMPTION

**STUDENTS (6<sup>TH</sup>, 8<sup>TH</sup>, 10<sup>TH</sup>, 12<sup>TH</sup> GRADES)**

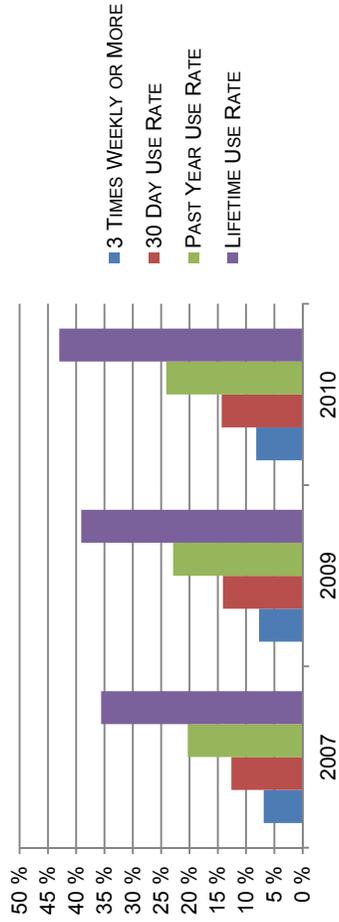


**STUDENTS (6<sup>TH</sup>, 8<sup>TH</sup>, 10<sup>TH</sup>, 12<sup>TH</sup> GRADES)**



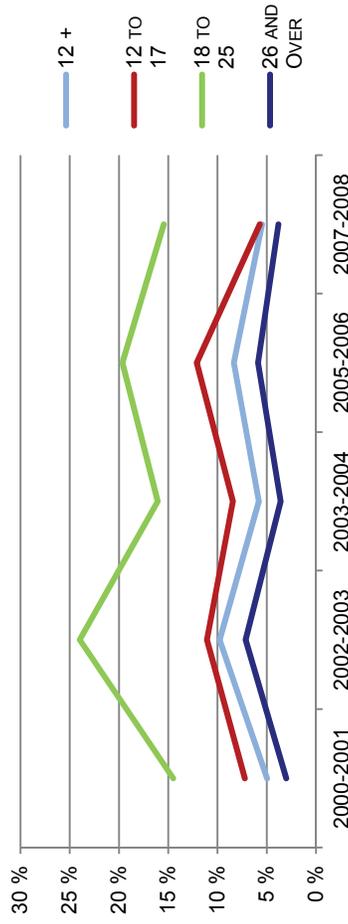
## COLLEGE

**MARIJUANA USE PATTERNS AMONG ARKANSAS COLLEGE STUDENTS**  
(SOURCE: CORE SURVEY 2007-2010)



## ALL AGES

**TRENDS IN 30 MARIJUANA USE AMONG ARKANSANS 12 & OVER, BY AGE GROUPS**  
(SOURCE: NSDUH)

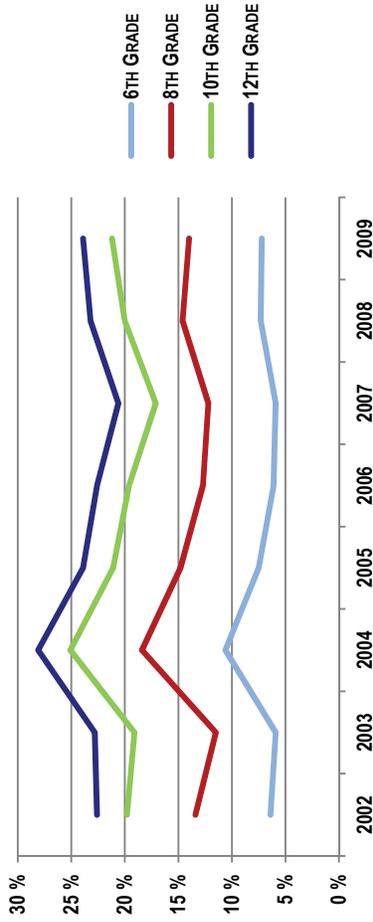


# TRENDS

## ANY DRUG CONSUMPTION

### STUDENTS (6<sup>TH</sup>, 8<sup>TH</sup>, 10<sup>TH</sup>, 12<sup>TH</sup> GRADES)

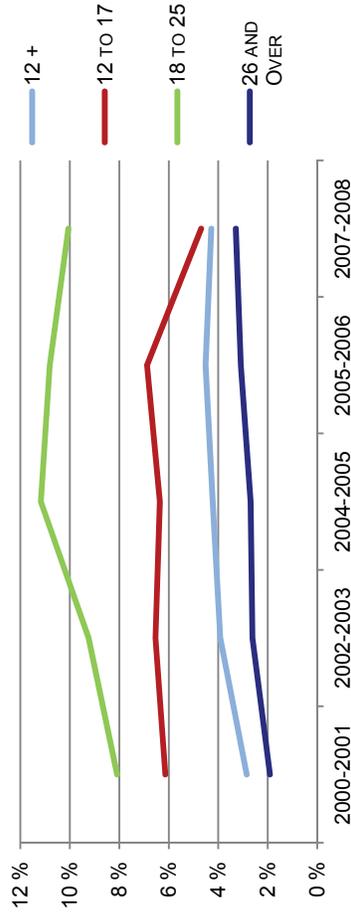
TRENDS IN 30-DAY USE RATES OF ANY DRUG BY ARKANSAS STUDENTS 2002-2009  
(SOURCE: APNA)



## ANY ILLICIT DRUG OTHER THAN MARIJUANA CONSUMPTION

### ALL AGES

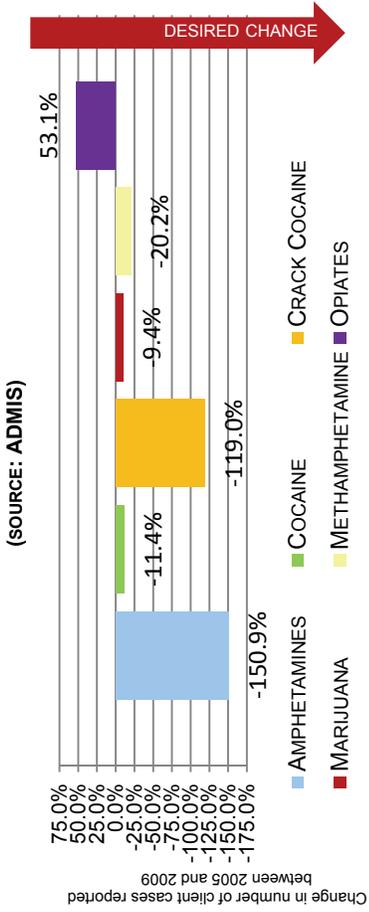
TRENDS IN ILLICIT DRUG USE, OTHER THAN MARIJUANA, AMONG ARKANSANS 12 & OVER, BY AGE GROUPS  
(SOURCE: NSDUH)



## ILLICIT DRUG CONSEQUENCES

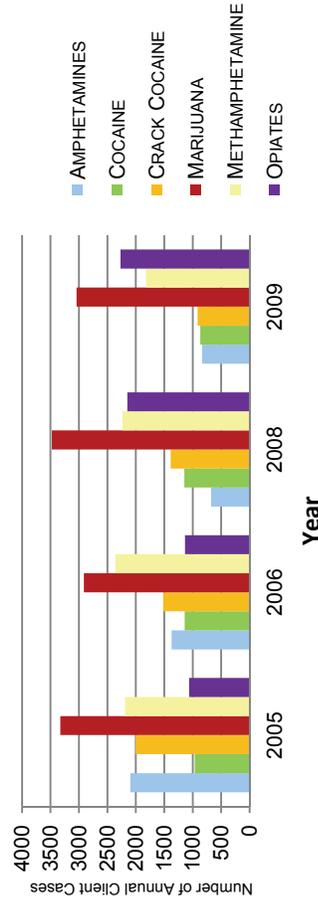
### ALL AGES

CHANGE IN NUMBER OF CLIENT CASES PER PRIMARY SUBSTANCE FROM 2005 TO 2009  
(SOURCE: ADMIS)



### ALL AGES

ANNUAL TREATMENT CLIENT CASES BY SUBSTANCE  
(SOURCE: ADMIS)

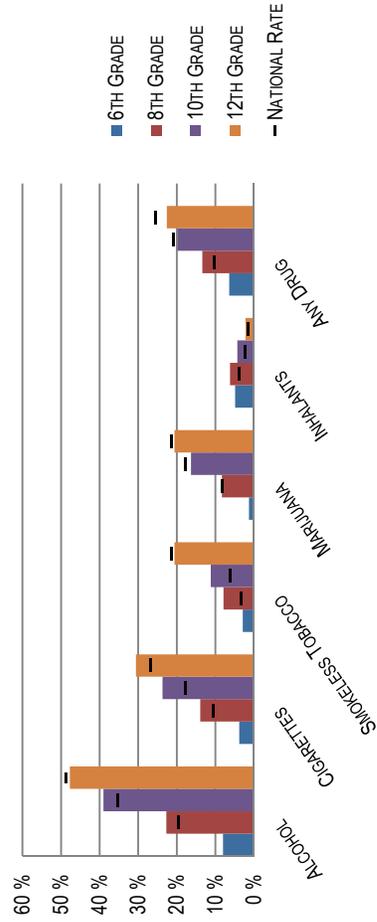


# TRENDS

## 30 - DAY USE RATES

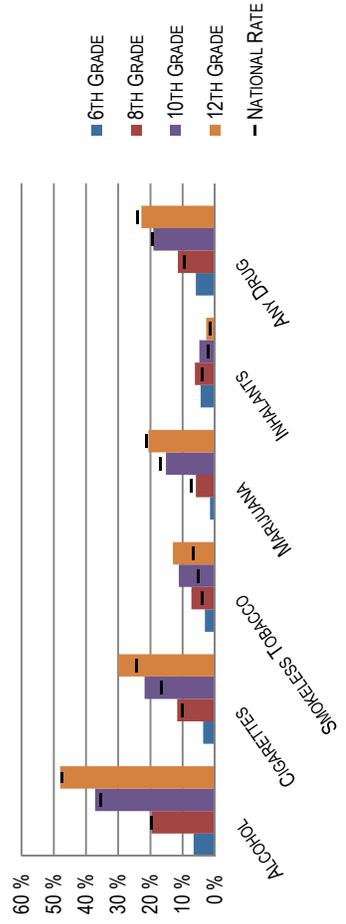
STUDENTS (6<sup>TH</sup>, 8<sup>TH</sup>, 10<sup>TH</sup>, 12<sup>TH</sup> GRADES)

2002 30-DAY SUBSTANCE USE RATES AMONG ARKANSAS STUDENTS  
(SOURCE: APNA)



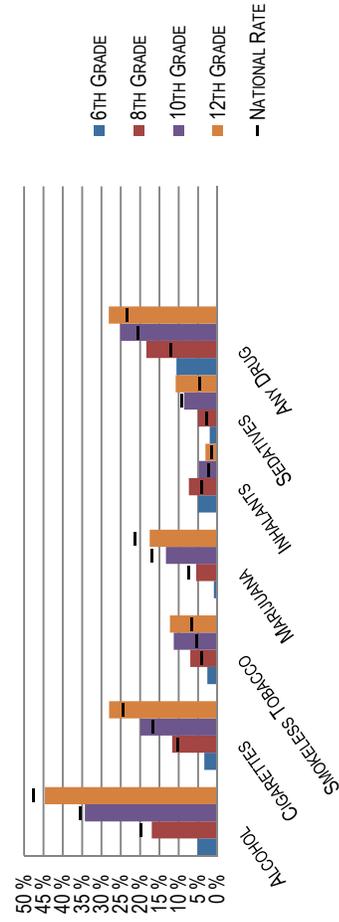
STUDENTS (6<sup>TH</sup>, 8<sup>TH</sup>, 10<sup>TH</sup>, 12<sup>TH</sup> GRADES)

2003 30-DAY SUBSTANCE USE RATES AMONG ARKANSAS STUDENTS  
(SOURCE: APNA)



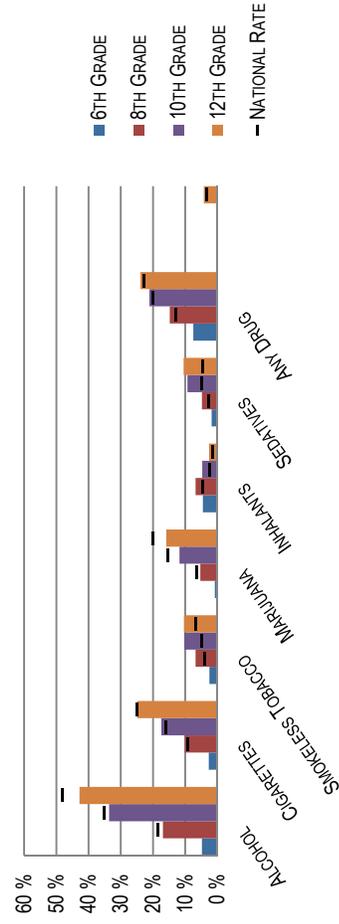
STUDENTS (6<sup>TH</sup>, 8<sup>TH</sup>, 10<sup>TH</sup>, 12<sup>TH</sup> GRADES)

2004 30-DAY SUBSTANCE USE RATES AMONG ARKANSAS STUDENTS  
(SOURCE: APNA)



STUDENTS (6<sup>TH</sup>, 8<sup>TH</sup>, 10<sup>TH</sup>, 12<sup>TH</sup> GRADES)

2005 30-DAY SUBSTANCE USE RATES AMONG ARKANSAS STUDENTS  
(SOURCE: APNA)

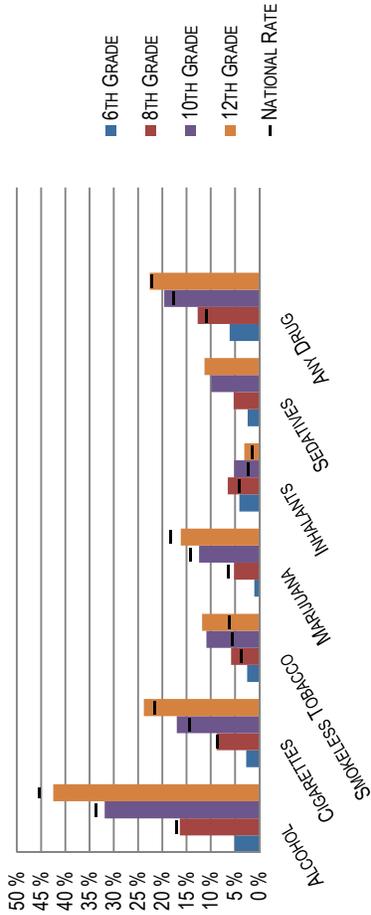


# TRENDS

## 30-DAY USE RATES

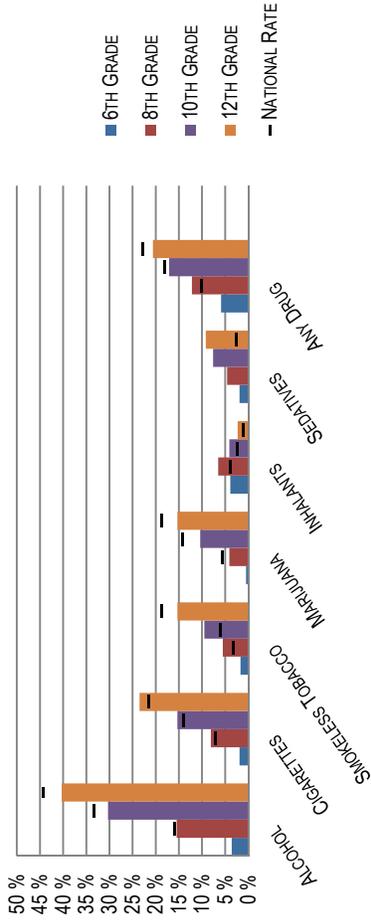
STUDENTS (6<sup>TH</sup>, 8<sup>TH</sup>, 10<sup>TH</sup>, 12<sup>TH</sup> GRADES)

2006 30-DAY SUBSTANCE USE RATES AMONG ARKANSAS STUDENTS  
(SOURCE: APNA)



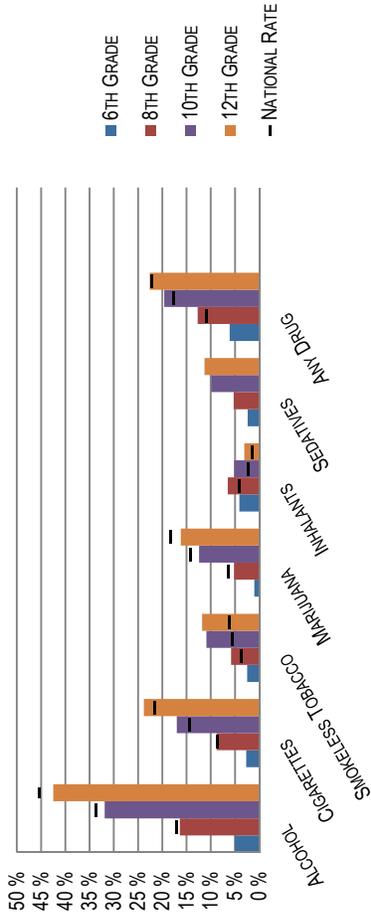
STUDENTS (6<sup>TH</sup>, 8<sup>TH</sup>, 10<sup>TH</sup>, 12<sup>TH</sup> GRADES)

2007 30-DAY SUBSTANCE USE RATES AMONG ARKANSAS STUDENTS  
(SOURCE: APNA)



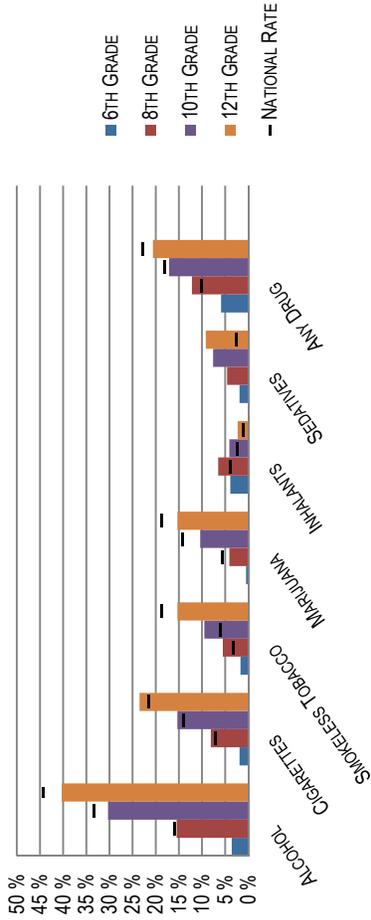
STUDENTS (6<sup>TH</sup>, 8<sup>TH</sup>, 10<sup>TH</sup>, 12<sup>TH</sup> GRADES)

2008 30-DAY SUBSTANCE USE RATES AMONG ARKANSAS STUDENTS  
(SOURCE: APNA)



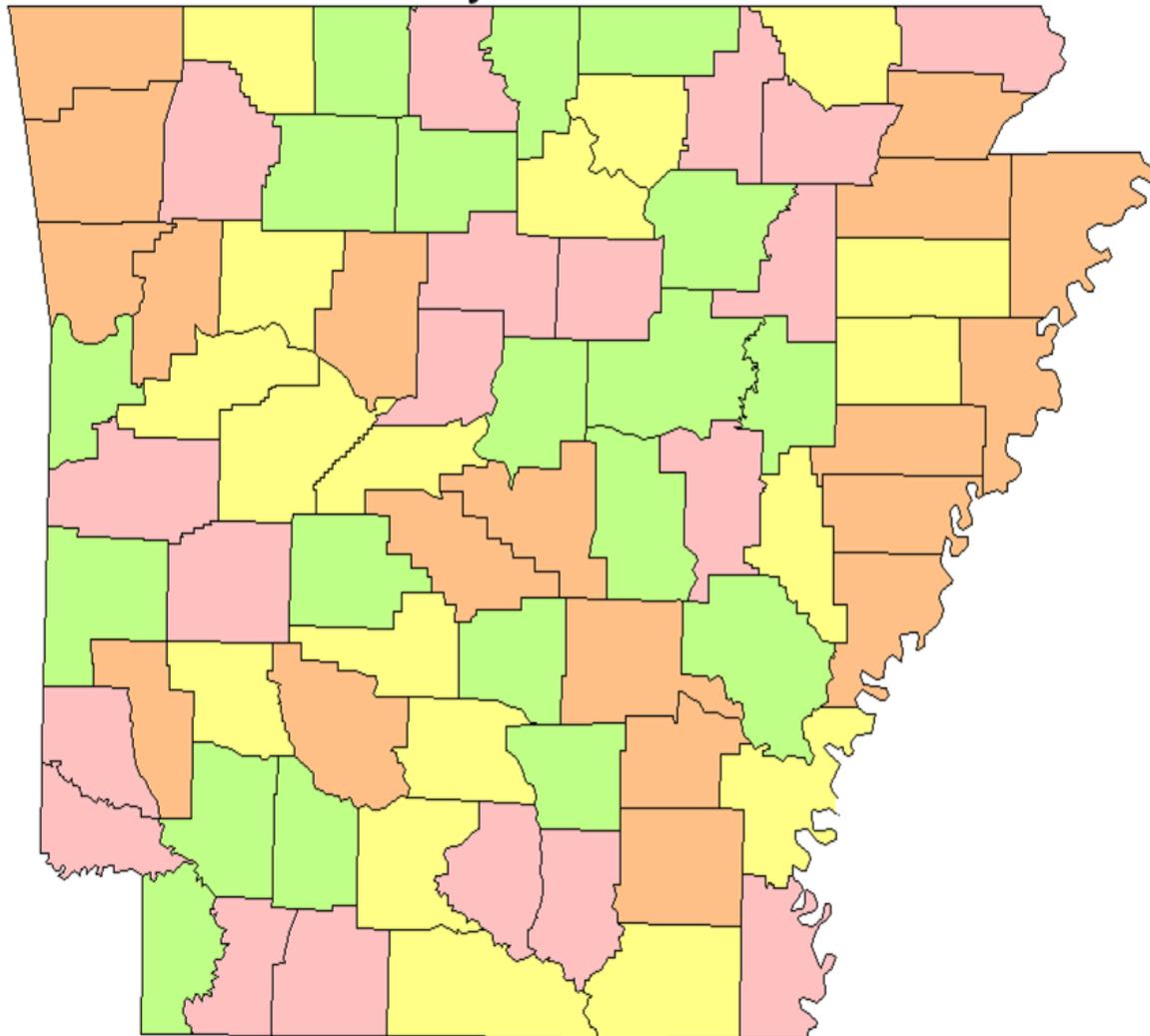
STUDENTS (6<sup>TH</sup>, 8<sup>TH</sup>, 10<sup>TH</sup>, 12<sup>TH</sup> GRADES)

2009 30-DAY SUBSTANCE USE RATES AMONG ARKANSAS STUDENTS  
(SOURCE: APNA)

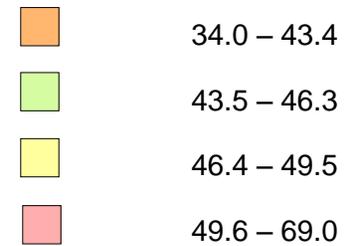


**COUNTY LEVEL  
APNA MAPS**

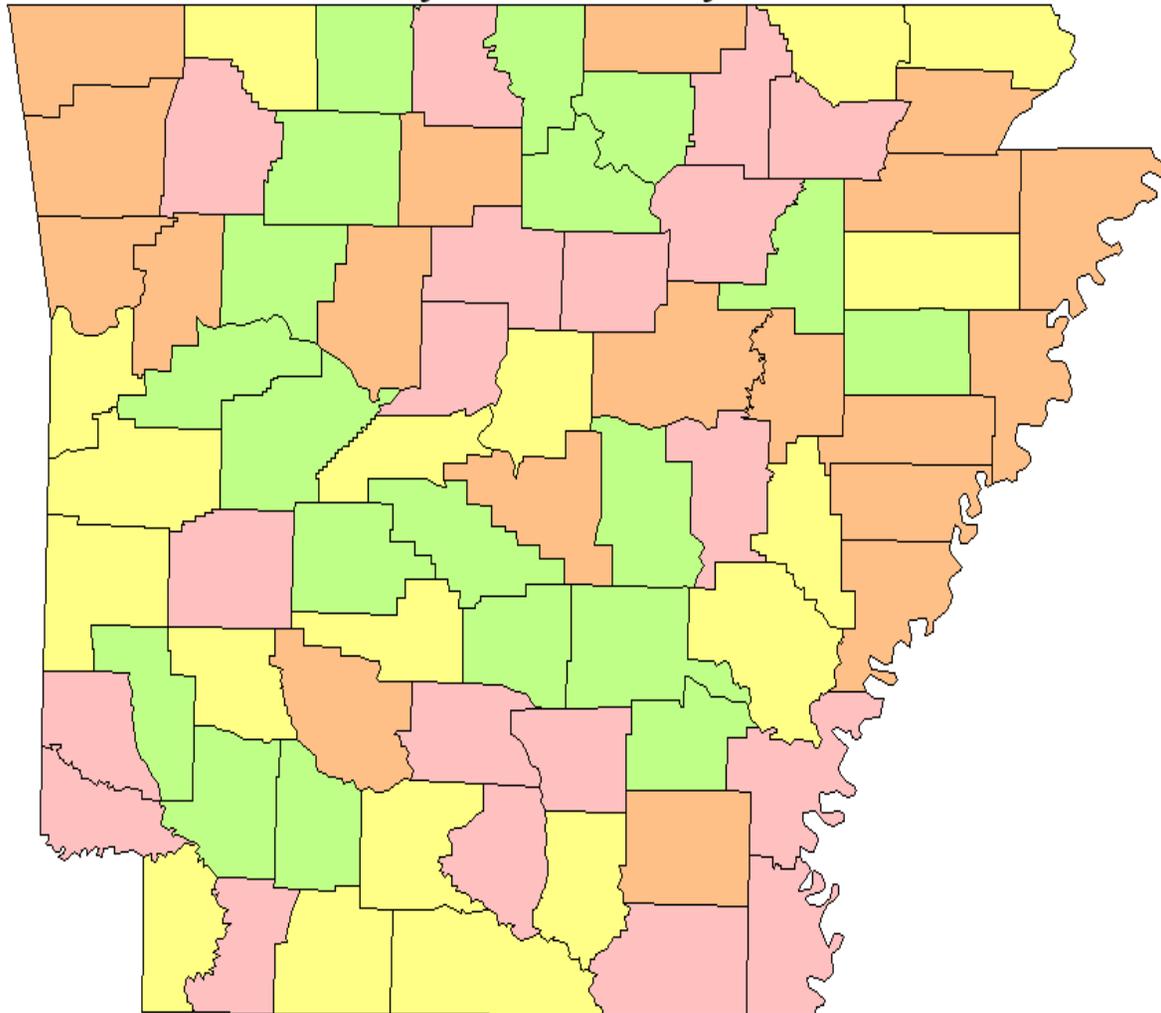
## 2009 APNA County Level Lifetime Alcohol Use



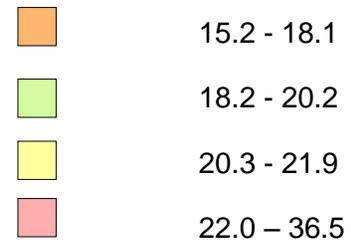
**Legend**  
*Prevalence Rate*  
*(Quartiles)*



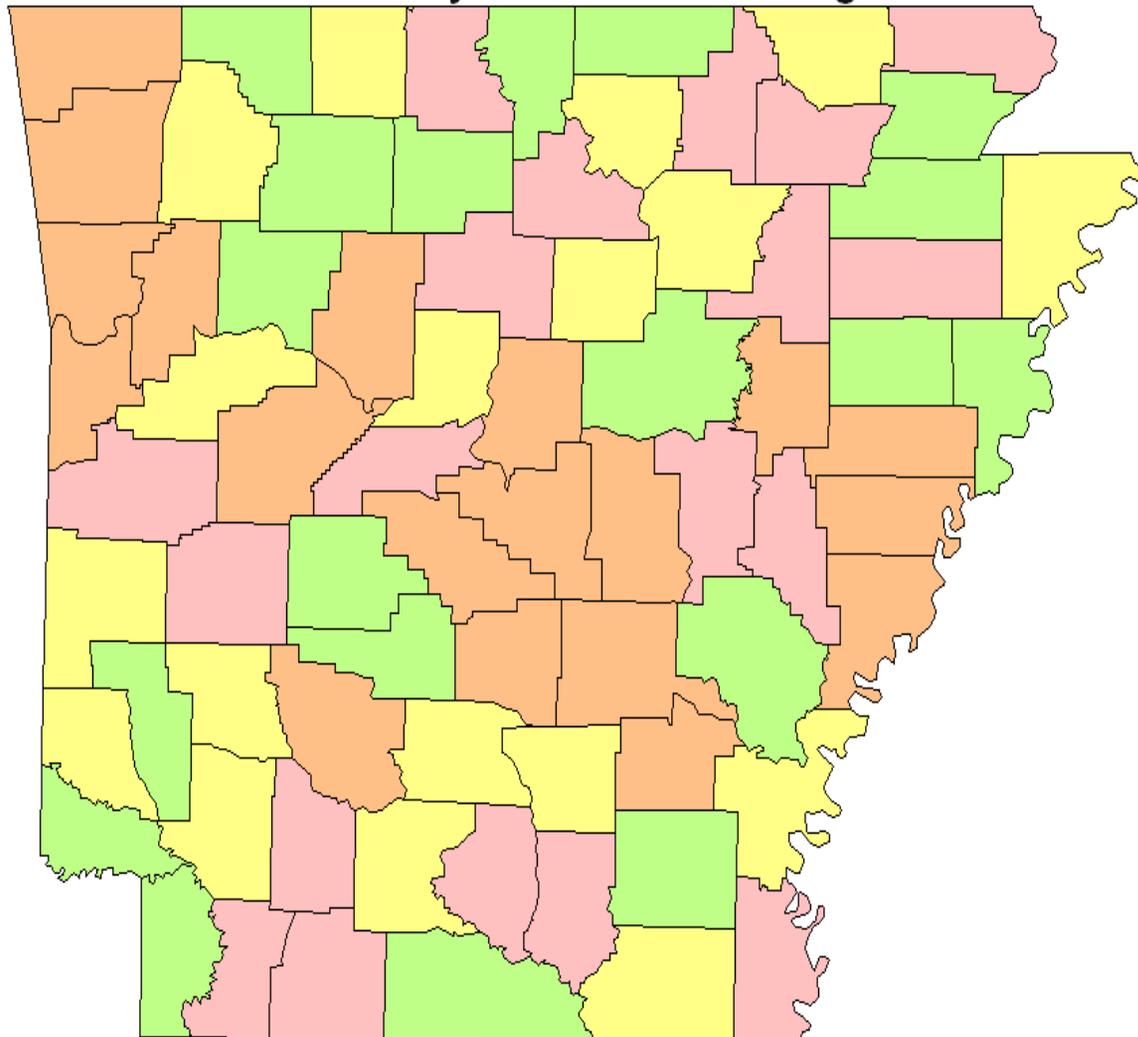
## 2009 County Level 30-Day Alcohol Use



**Legend**  
*Prevalence Rate*  
*(Quartiles)*



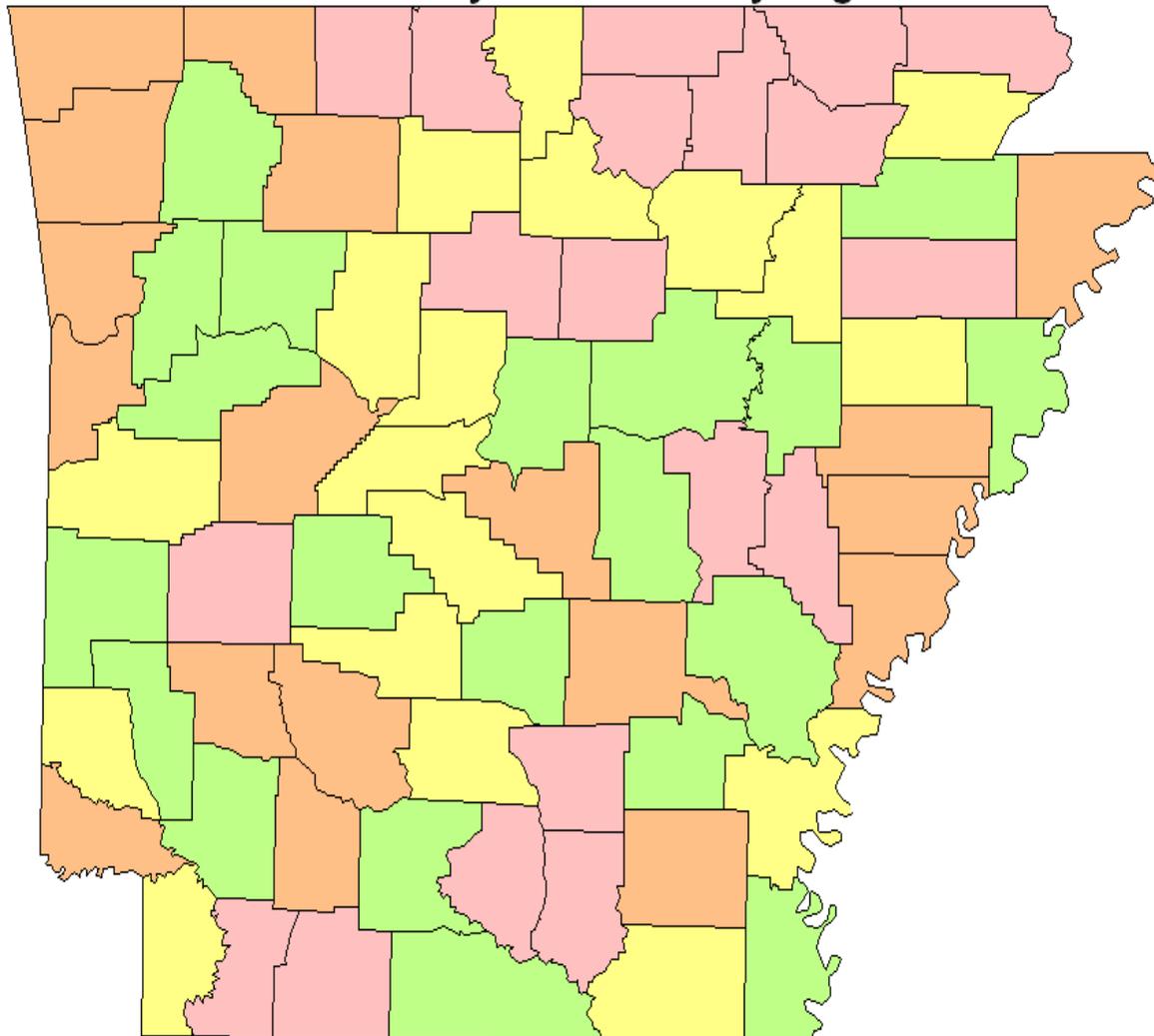
## 2009 APNA County Level Lifetime Cigarette Use



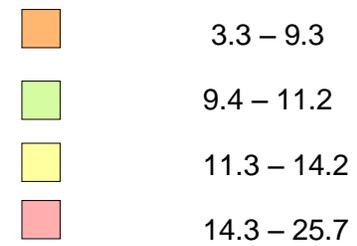
**Legend**  
*Prevalence Rate*  
*(Quartiles)*



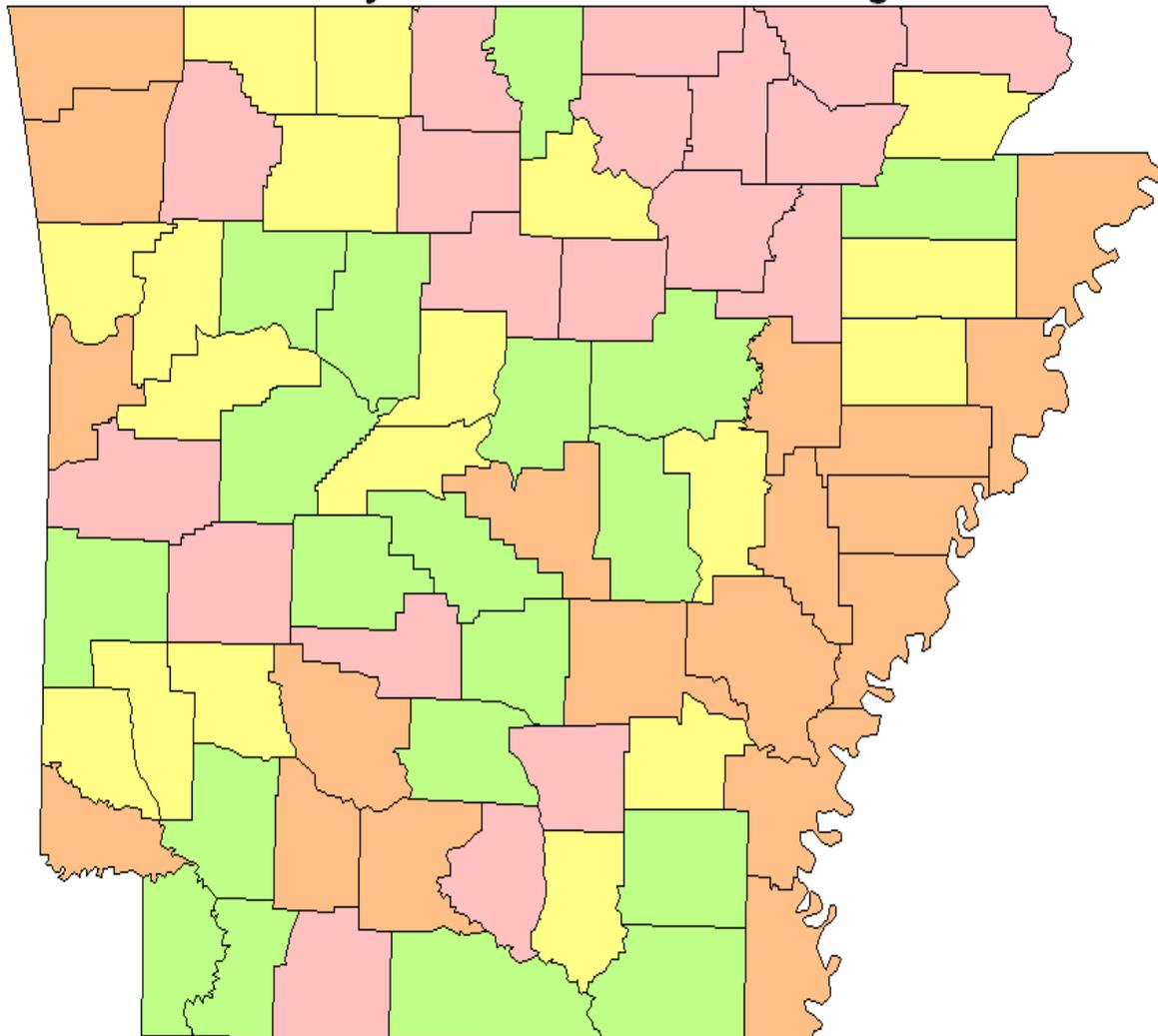
## 2009 APNA County Level 30-Day Cigarette Use



**Legend**  
*Prevalence Rate*  
*(Quartiles)*



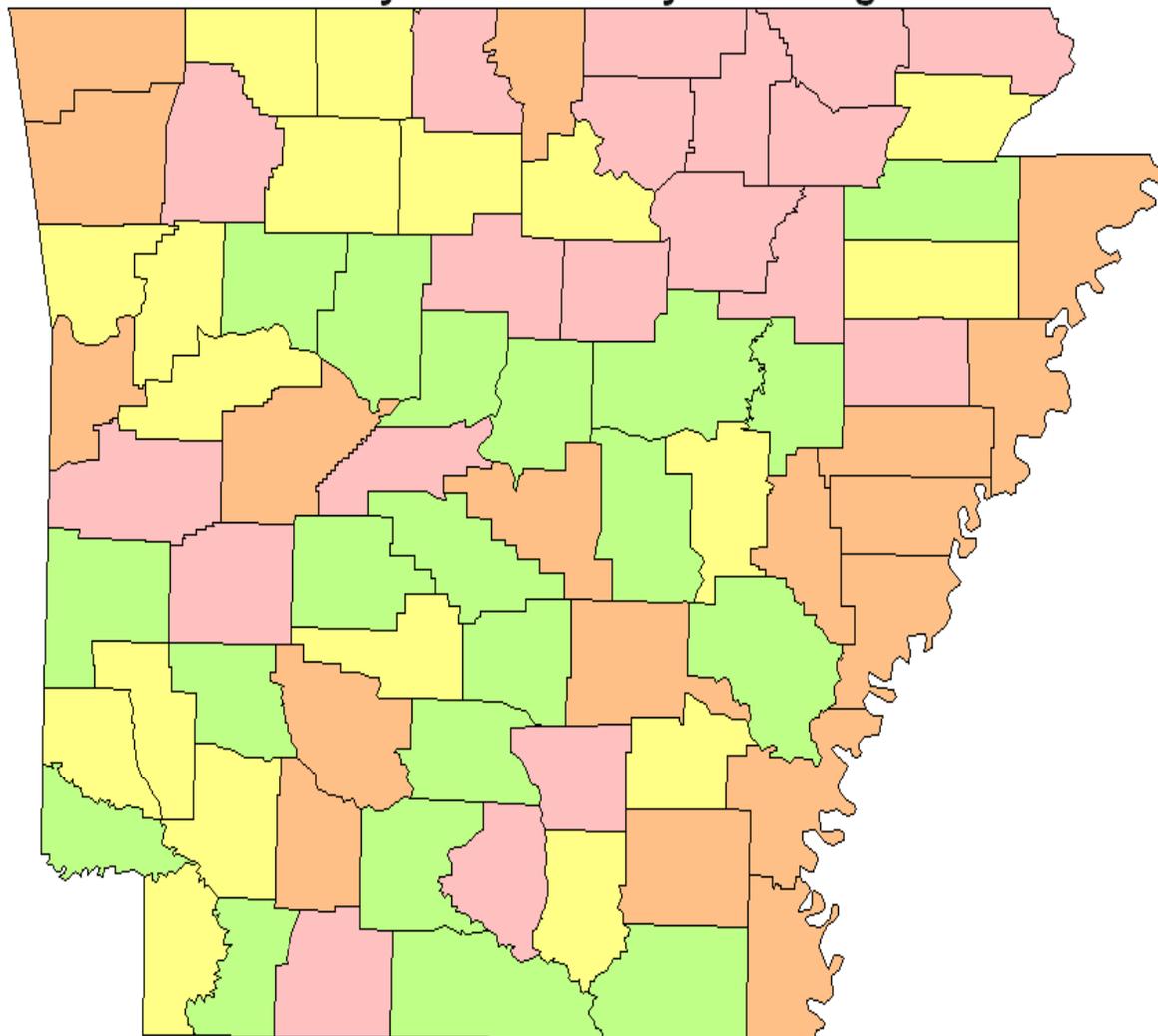
# 2009 APNA County Level Lifetime Chewing Tobacco Use



**Legend**  
*Prevalence Rate*  
*(Quartiles)*

-  3.1 – 12.6
-  12.7 – 18.2
-  18.3 – 21.6
-  21.7 – 36.6

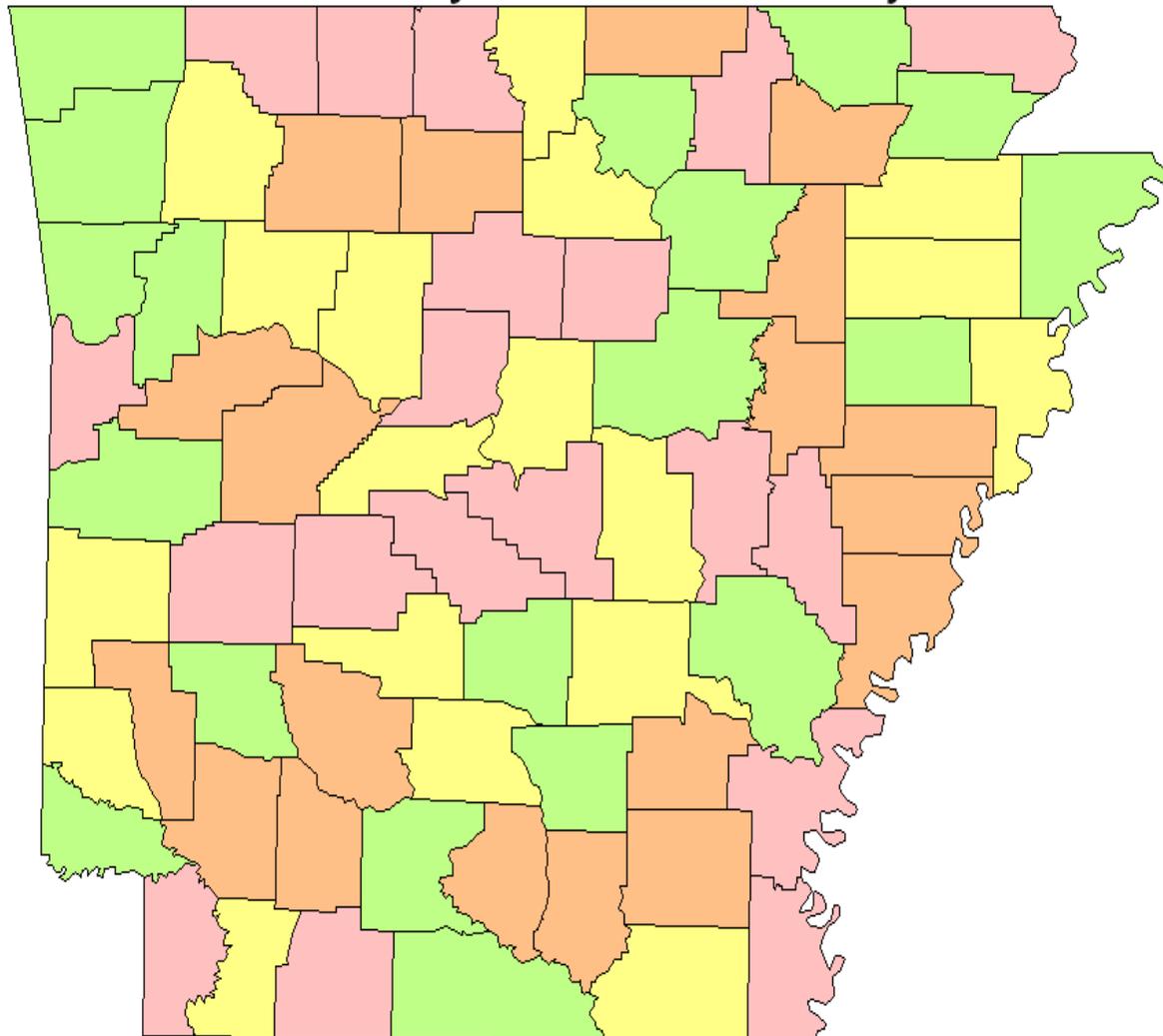
# APNA 2009 County Level 30-Day Chewing Tobacco Use



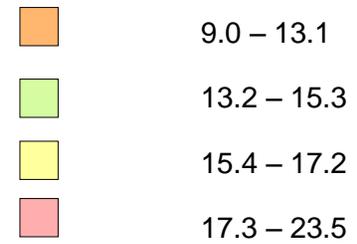
**Legend**  
Prevalence Rate  
(Quartiles)

	0.4 – 5.9
	6.0 – 7.5
	7.6 – 10.1
	10.2 – 22.3

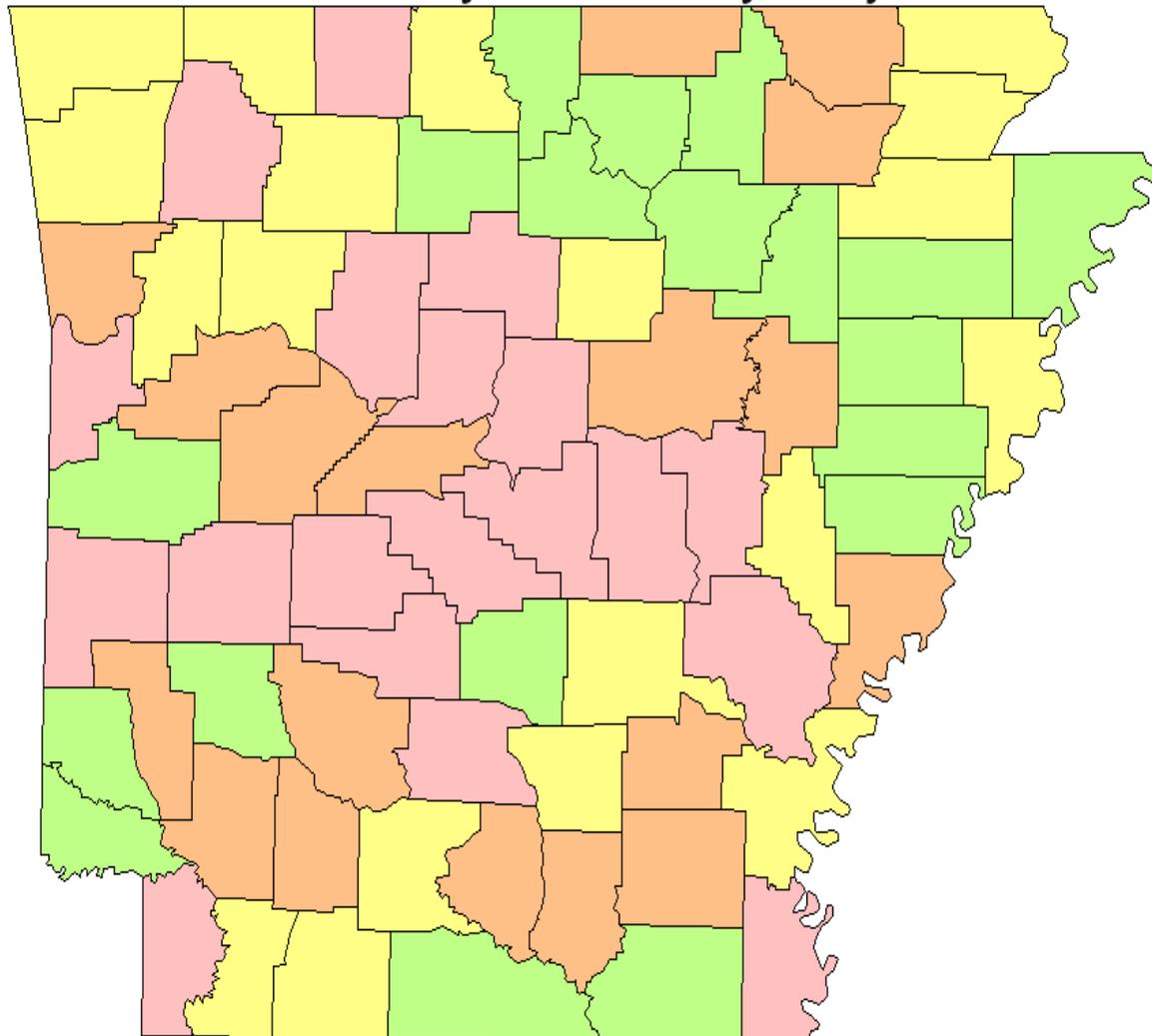
## 2009 APNA County Level Lifetime Marijuana Use



**Legend**  
*Prevalence Rate*  
*(Quartiles)*



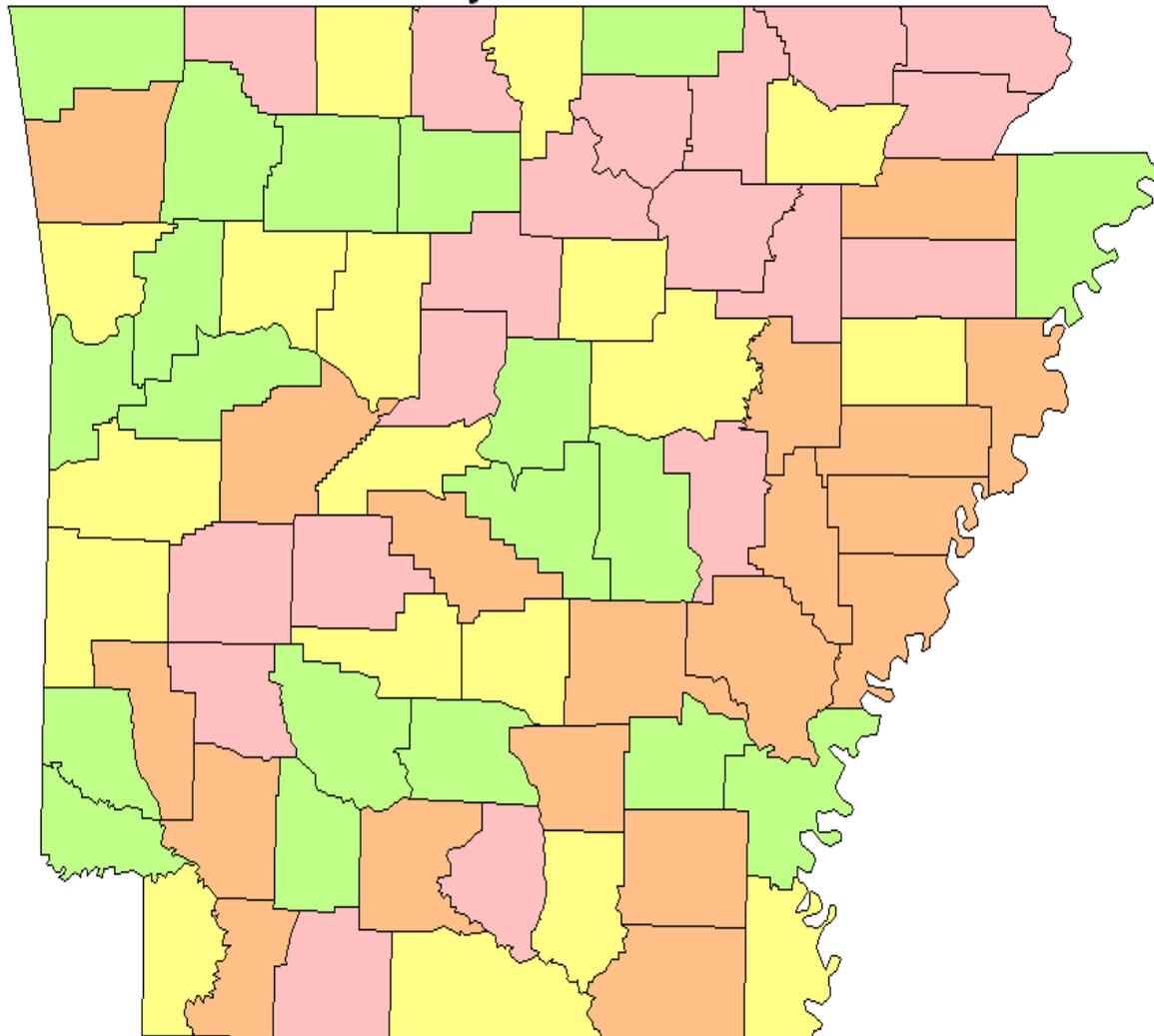
## 2009 APNA County Level 30-Day Marijuana Use



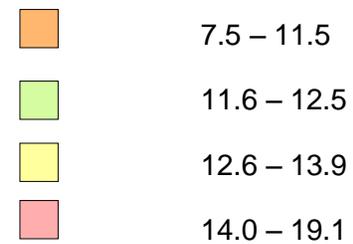
**Legend**  
*Prevalence Rate*  
*(Quartiles)*



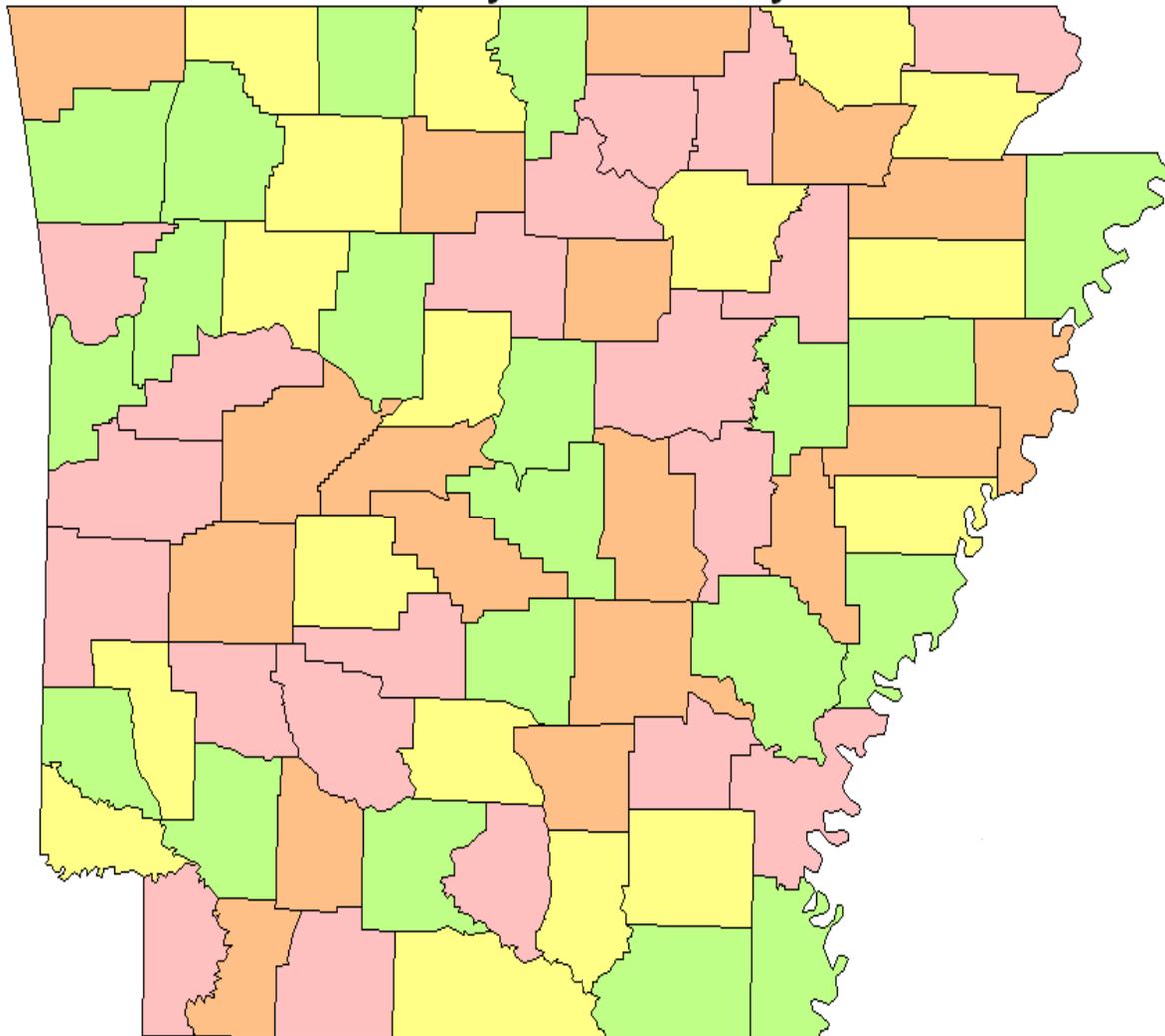
## 2009 APNA County Level Lifetime Inhalant Use



**Legend**  
*Prevalence Rate*  
*(Quartiles)*



## 2009 APNA County Level 30-Day Inhalant Use

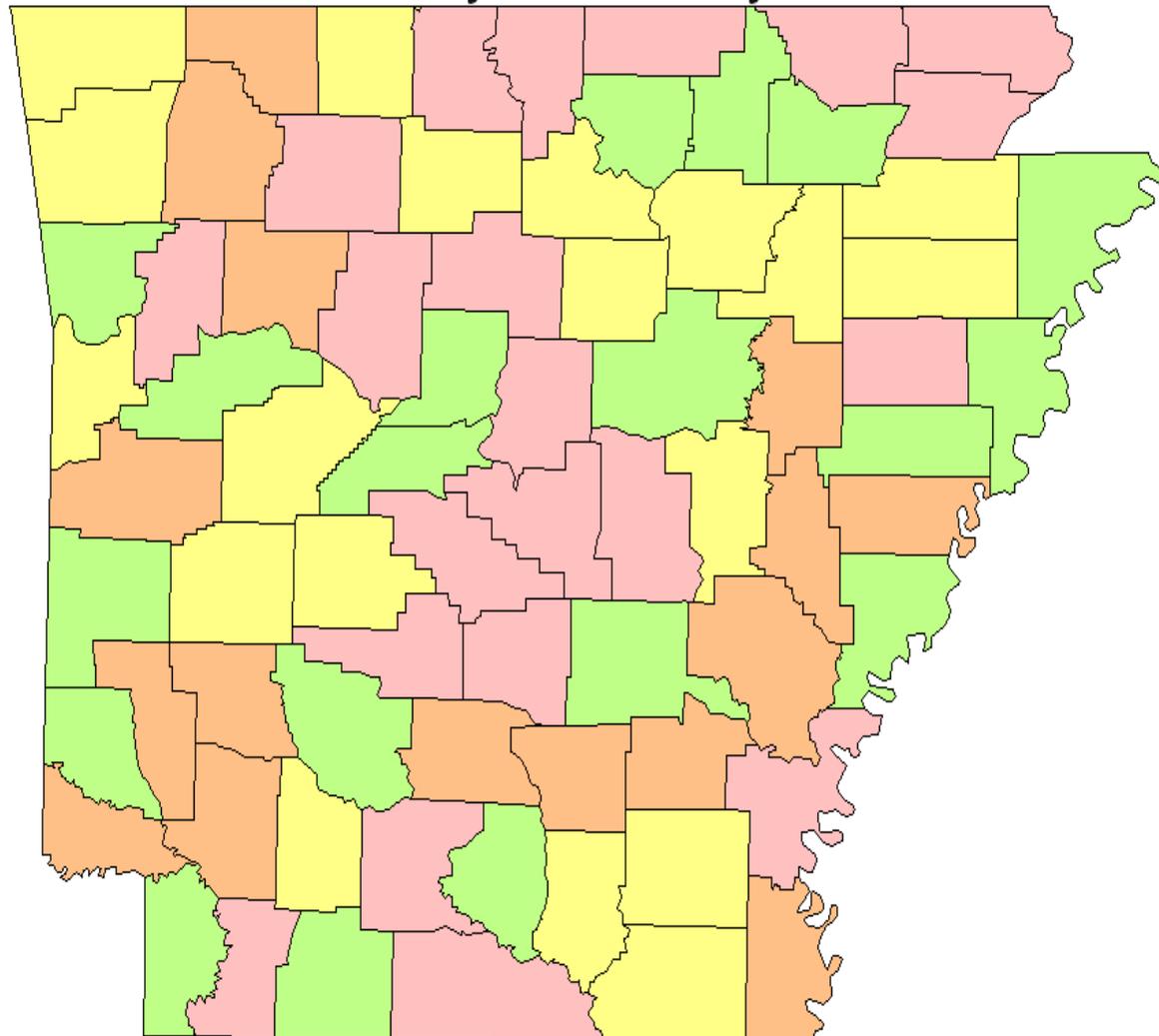


**Legend**  
*Prevalence Rate*  
*(Quartiles)*

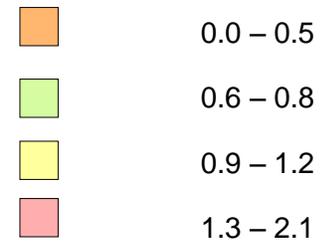




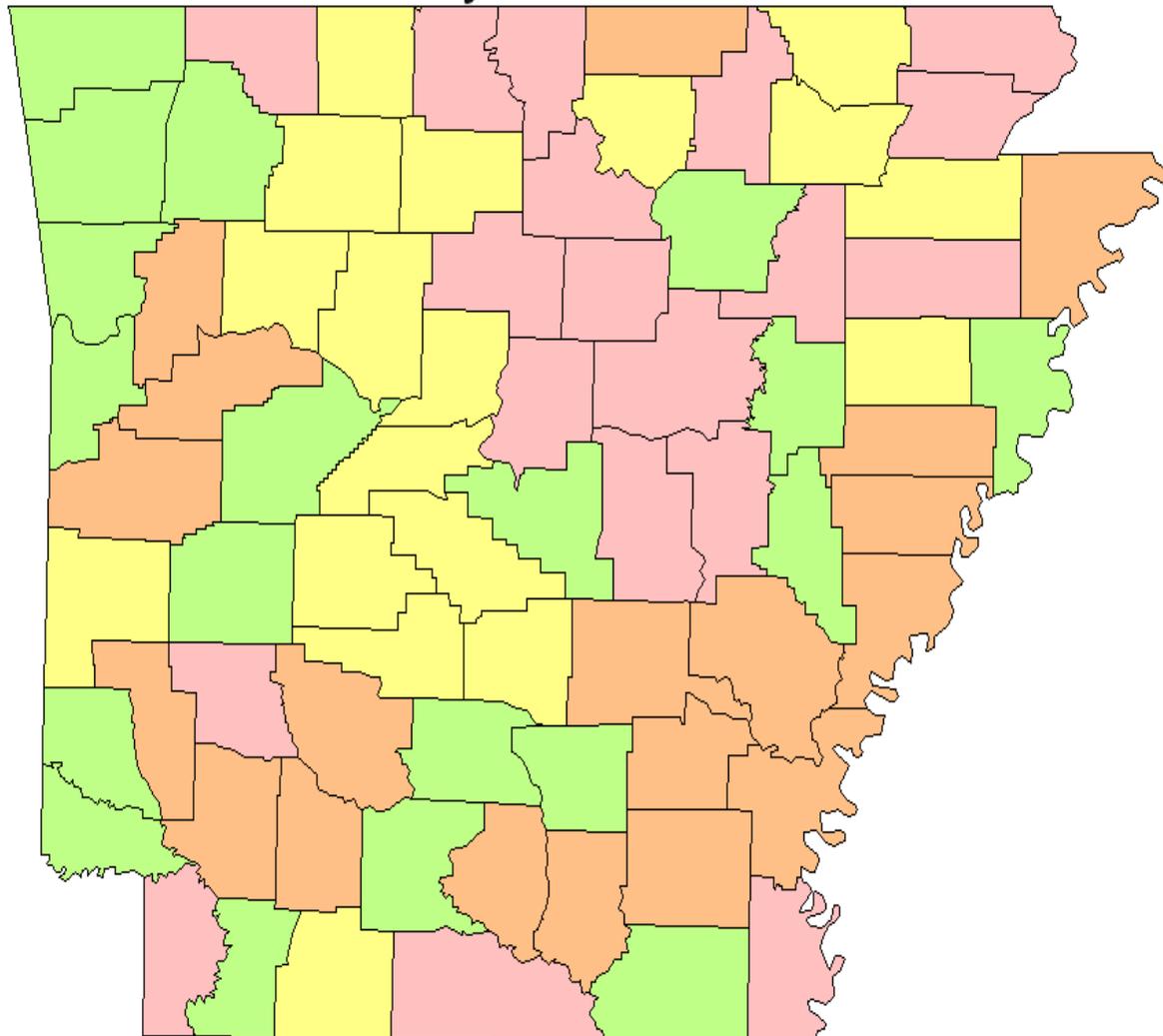
## 2009 APNA County Level 30-Day Stimulant Use



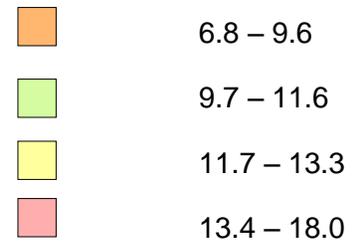
**Legend**  
*Prevalence Rate*  
*(Quartiles)*



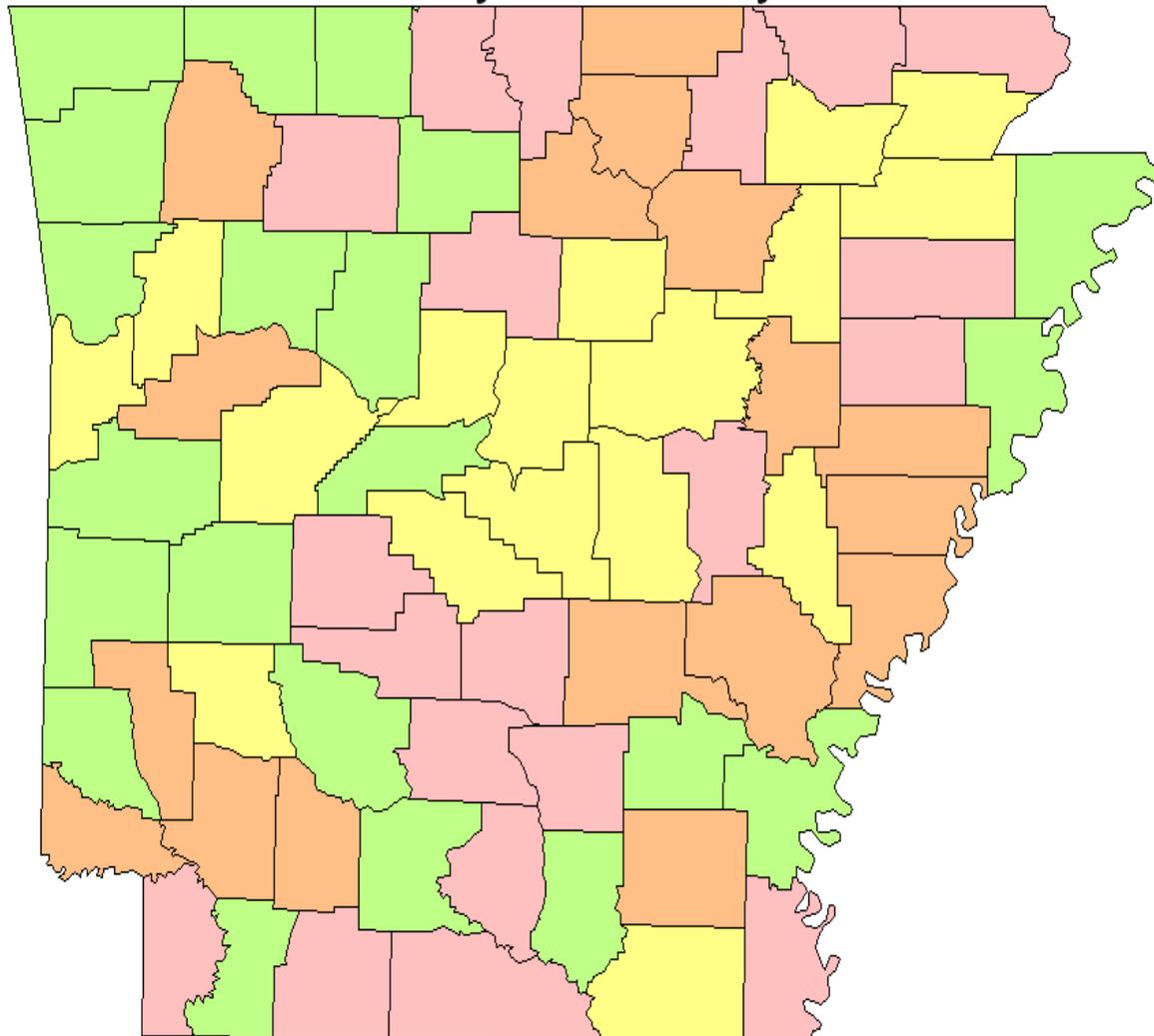
## 2009 APNA County Level Lifetime Sedative Use



**Legend**  
*Prevalence Rate*  
*(Quartiles)*



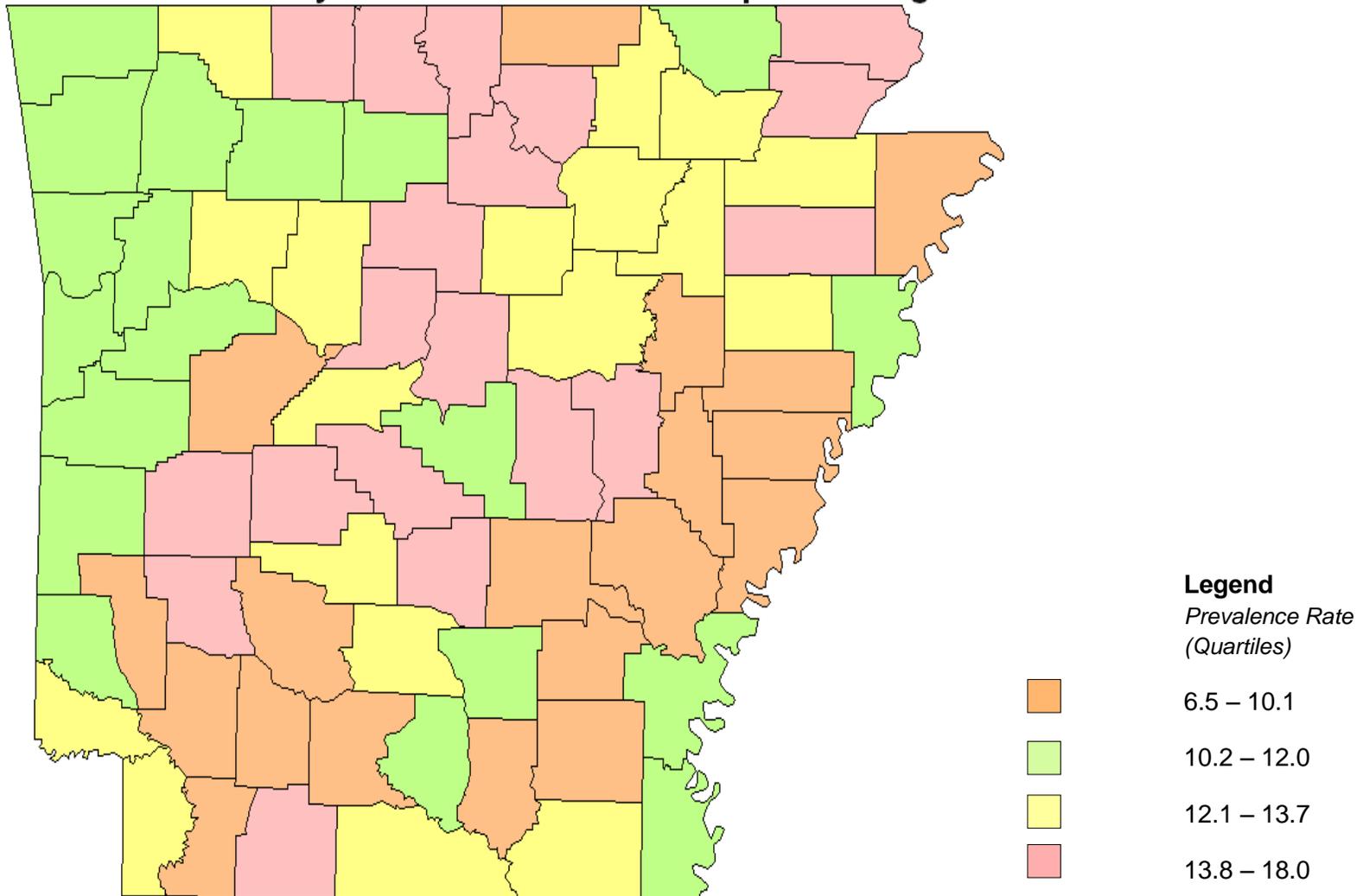
## 2009 APNA County Level 30-Day Sedative Use



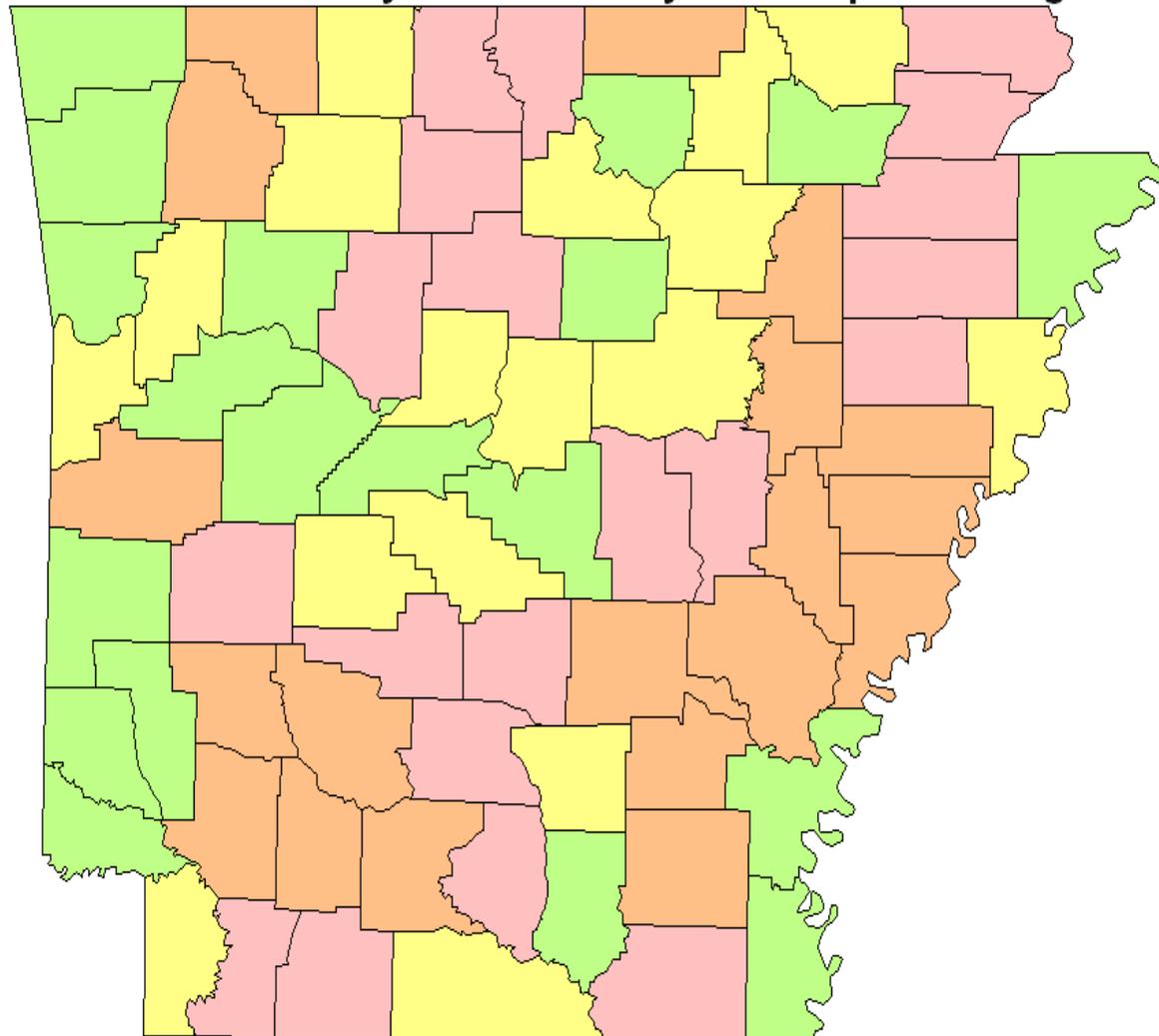
**Legend**  
*Prevalence Rate*  
*(Quartiles)*



# 2009 APNA County Level Lifetime Prescription Drug Use



## 2009 APNA County Level 30-Day Prescription Drug Use



**Legend**  
*Prevalence Rate*  
*(Quartiles)*

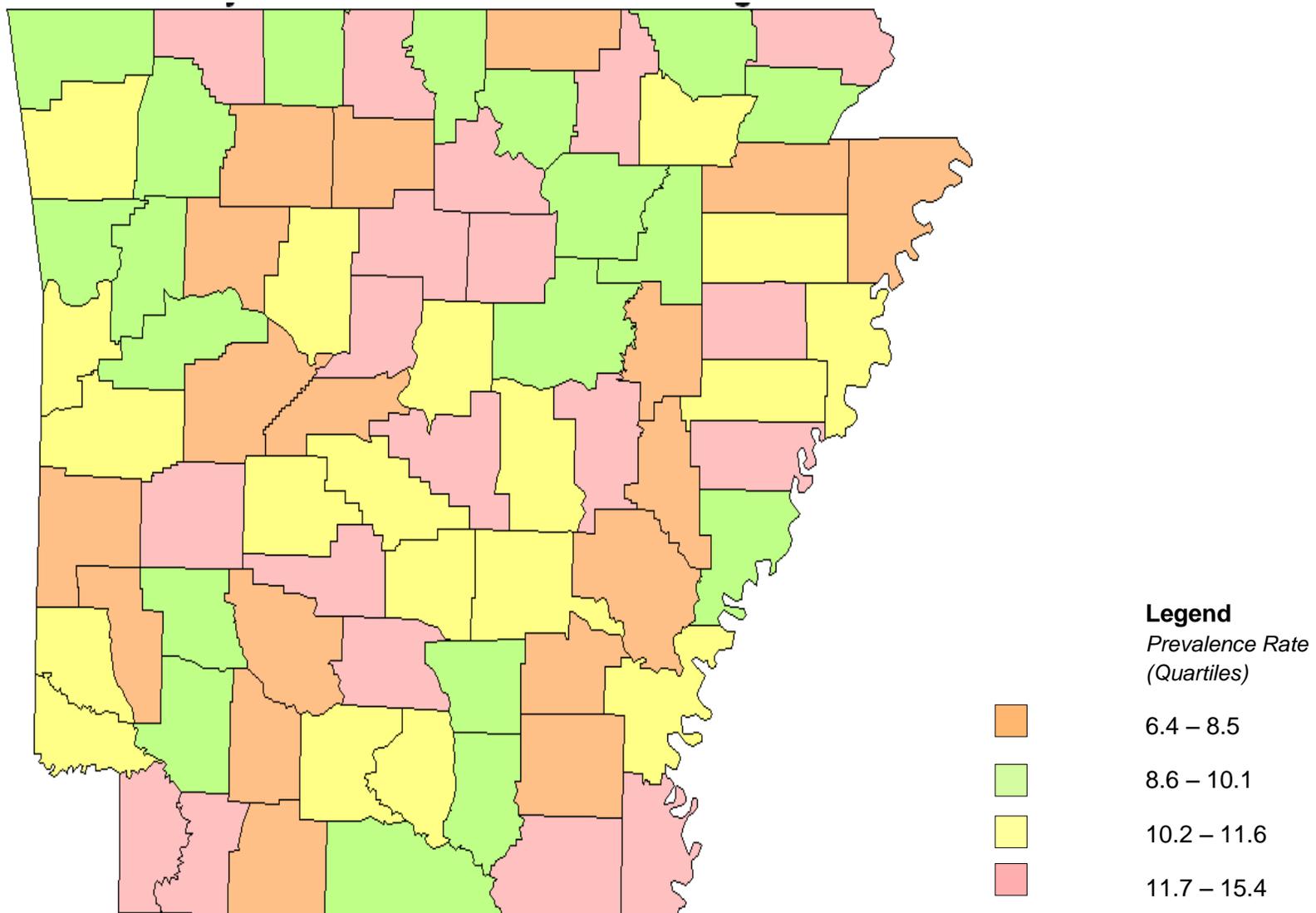




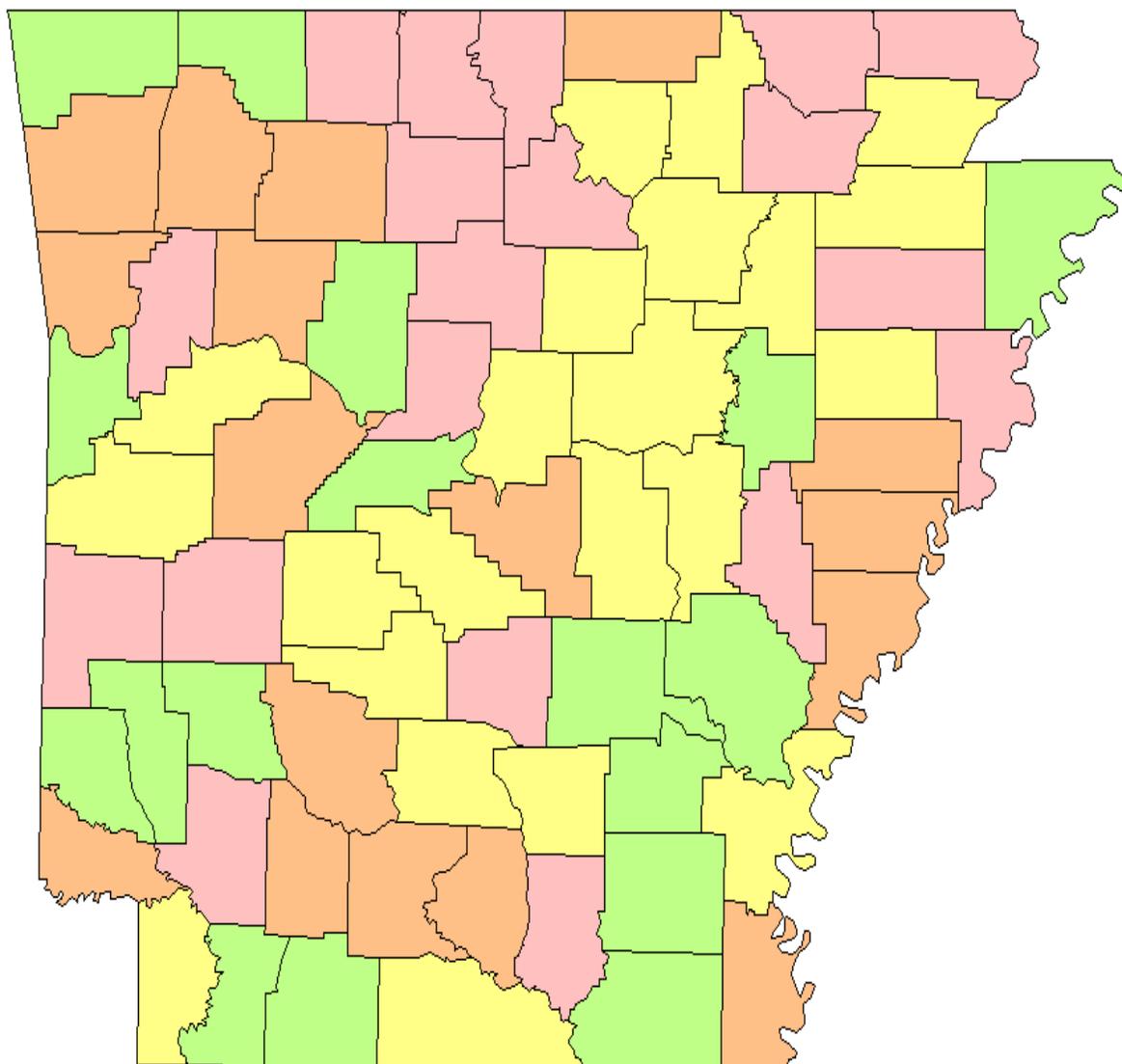




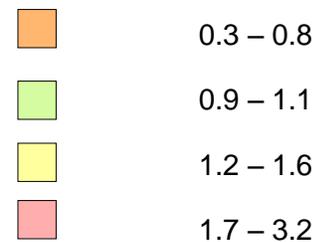
# 2009 APNA County Level Past Year Drunk or High at School Rates



# 2009 APNA County Level 30-Day Heavy Cigarette Use (1 Pack/Day)



**Legend**  
Prevalence Rate  
(Quartiles)





**DATA  
LIMITATIONS**

## DATA LIMITATIONS

This document was prepared by the Arkansas State Epidemiological Workgroup (SEW) to communicate: 1) data limitations that surfaced during the SEW's analysis of substance use and use-related consequences in the state of Arkansas and 2) recommendations for improving the data.

The reader should bear several things in mind while reviewing this document. First, collecting and analyzing data requires the recognition of certain biases at every level of data collection. Populations that are small, socially and economically disadvantaged, or otherwise encumbered (e.g. individuals with concurrent drug issues and comorbid mental health conditions) may be inadequately captured while other populations may be over-represented. Second, a number of agencies in Arkansas collect data on alcohol, tobacco, and other drug (ATOD) use and the consequences associated with this use. The SEW has made every attempt to collect relevant data, but it is possible that something was overlooked. It is important to note that the information that follows reflects the data that exists to the *best of our knowledge*. **The SEW strongly recommends that state agencies involved with collecting data on ATOD use and consequences coordinate their data collection efforts to ensure that relevant data is easy to access and compatible with data from other agencies.**

The data limitations and recommendations that follow have been categorized by consumption rates and consequences for substance abuse in Arkansas. Consequences data have been further divided to reflect relevance for children and adolescents, health, and the criminal justice system.

### **CONSUMPTION DATA**

Collection of prevalence data for certain age groups in Arkansas proved to be difficult. Prevalence data for young adults and for older adults is sparse, particularly with regard to the consumption of illicit substances.

- The only survey that provides information on illicit drug use by the general population of adults in Arkansas, the National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH), illustrates the need for more detailed data. Age categories for most substances are limited to: 12-17, 18-25, 26 and older, and 12+ (all respondents); underage drinking data is only available for one age bracket (12-20 year-olds); and few questions are asked about individual illicit drugs.
- The other national survey of general population adults, the Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) survey only covers alcohol and tobacco, not illicit drugs.
- Additional data on young adults is available through the CORE Survey, but the CORE only targets college students, and the survey is not randomized.
- Finally, adequate data is available for youth through the Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS) and the Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment (APNA), but there is room for improvement. Neither survey captures data on private school or home-school children, the YRBS has had problems with small sample sizes, nor is the APNA taken uniformly across counties and grades.

### **Recommendations:**

- The SEW should continue to explore obtaining more detailed age breakdowns from the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration

(SAMHSA) for alcohol and most prevalent illicit drugs (marijuana, cocaine, methamphetamine, prescription opiates).

- ADAP should consider developing a plan to obtain funding for an adult household survey to provide information on adult use of illicit drugs.
- ADAP should explore ways to expand the CORE survey to more universities and expand student participation.
- ADAP needs to consider ways of expanding the APNA to private schools and continue to encourage all public schools take the survey.

### **CONSEQUENCES DATA: CHILDREN AND ADOLESCENTS**

A significant amount of information was collected on substance use consequences to children and adolescents, but some limitations existed in the collection of this data.

- The YRBS and APNA consequence data is subject to the caveats mentioned in the previous section.
- Illegal substances involved in the removal of children from homes (both parental and child substance abuse) cannot be identified.
- Little is known about illegal drug use and alcohol use by pregnant women. The PRAMS provides self-reported alcohol and tobacco use by new mothers, but it does not ask about the use of illegal drugs or abuse of prescription medications. Only a small sample of women is being tested under Garrett's Law. And there is no repository for information on children with Fetal Alcohol Spectrum Disorders (FASD); however, there are issues of feasibility when looking at the consequences of FASD.

#### **Recommendation:**

- ADAP should work with DCFS to add fields to relevant child welfare databases to identify specific substances of concern.

### **CONSEQUENCES DATA: HEALTH**

Arkansas currently lacks data pertaining to emergency department (ED) visits and substance use. Research has shown a correlation between these two variables so the addition of this data could make a significant contribution to the knowledge of substance abuse in the state.

#### **Recommendation:**

- ADAP or Arkansas DHHS should develop plans to capture ED visits along the lines of the Hospital Discharge database. Helpful information would be ED visits involving: alcohol intoxication/abuse/misuse, drug abuse and misuse, overmedication of prescription and over-the-counter drugs, underage drinking, patients seeking detoxification and/or drug abuse treatment, and suicide attempts.

### **CONSEQUENCES DATA: CRIMINAL JUSTICE**

The criminal justice system captures a variety of information at local, state, and federal levels. Many agencies are involved in the collection of this data, and interagency database coordination (mentioned in the introduction) would be especially useful for analyzing the ATOD consequences reported by criminal justice. The following is a list of limitations encountered while looking at criminal justice data as it pertains to substance abuse in Arkansas:

- Not all clandestine lab seizures are reported to the El Paso Intelligence Center (DEA); labs are not reported due to volume of paperwork or if no arrest was made in conjunction with the lab seizure.
- A number of agencies provide county-level data but do not break out some variables that would be useful for substance use prevention. It would be useful to have county-specific race, gender, and age variables for DWI/DUI data, alcohol-related crash data, and Arkansas Department of Corrections (ADOC) data. In addition it would be useful for ADOC data to provide county-level information on the inmate's type of crime.
- Trend data from the Arkansas Department of Community Correction (DCC) is adequate only for short periods of time (one to three months) due to the constant influx and changing status of clients; and for Drug Court Data, the Sixth District uses different reporting procedures than the other districts.

**Recommendations:**

- Age, race, and gender data should be reported at sub-state levels when confidentiality is not an issue.
- Drug-specific data should be collected; e.g., DOC data on convictions should contain specific information on the type of drug conviction (e.g., cocaine or methamphetamine possession rather than generic drug possession).
- The DCC and the Drug Courts should develop a better reporting system for positive individual drug tests. Ideally individuals who are tested should be tested for all of the same substances, and positive and negative tests should be reported.