

# Arkansas State Epidemiological Outcomes Workgroup Annual Profile of Substance Use



# 2020

UAMS

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# ARKANSAS STATE EPIDEMIOLOGICAL OUTCOMES WORKGROUP CHARTER

The Arkansas State Epidemiological Outcomes Workgroup (SEOW) was developed in 2005. Initially funded through the SPF State Incentive Grant (SIG) with continued support from the (2013-2018) Strategic Prevention Framework-Partnerships for Success (SPF-PFS) Grant from the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration's Center for Substance Abuse Prevention (SAMHSA/CSAP), SEOW is housed in the Arkansas Department of Human Services' Division of Aging, Adult and Behavioral Health Services (DAABHS). The SEOW is a nexus of state agency representatives, policy makers, researchers, community representatives and other stakeholders committed to engaging in data-driven exchanges of ideas in order to inform unified substance use prevention messaging and priorities across the state. The current charter represents an extension of SEOW's important service to citizens and policymakers in Arkansas. SEOW serves as a forum for policymakers, researchers and community representatives to have a data-driven exchange of ideas.

## MISSION

The mission of SEOW is to guide successful prevention efforts in the state of Arkansas by:

- Analyzing, monitoring and sharing data trends in substance use and other environmental, behavioral, and health-related factors.
- Informing data-driven policy and practice decision-making regarding prevention priorities at local and state levels.
- Disseminating evidence-based education and prevention materials to the larger public.

## GOALS

The three primary goals of SEOW are:

- Serve as the clearinghouse for data on substance use and health-related risks, protective factors, prevention strategies, and outcomes in Arkansas
- Help develop and disseminate a statewide unified prevention message
- Help expand public awareness and education about substance use and related outcomes

## LINKAGE WITH PREVENTION SYSTEM

SEOW will support DAABHS and MidSOUTH in the decision-making process regarding the delivery of prevention services. SEOW will facilitate interagency communication and collaboration regarding data. Epidemiological profiles and other work products will be used for detailed assessment of priority areas and prevention effectiveness efforts, as well as provide information for stakeholders, community education, and prevention efforts.

## WORKGROUP MEMBERS

The workgroup includes a core membership consisting of representatives from DAABHS, MidSOUTH the University of Arkansas for Medical Sciences (SEOW Staff), Regional Prevention Providers, and Regional Lead Agencies. DAABHS and MidSOUTH hold primary decision-making authority for SEOW activities. Operational partners are drawn from various state and contracting agencies, including relevant data experts, state and community leadership, and constituencies affected directly or indirectly by substance use and/or behavioral health issues.

# EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The State Epidemiological Outcomes Workgroup (SEOW) is a group of data experts and prevention stakeholders responsible for gathering, analyzing and disseminating data on substance use and related behavioral problems in order to guide prevention planning processes. It serves as a forum for policymakers, researchers, agency representatives, and community representatives to have a data-driven exchange of ideas. One of SEOW's goals is to "serve as the clearinghouse for data on substance use and health-related risks, protective factors, prevention strategies, and outcomes in Arkansas." In support of this goal, SEOW members at the University of Arkansas for Medical Sciences (UAMS) worked to update the State Epidemiological Profile.

The primary purpose of the State Epidemiological Profile is as a tool for data-driven, informed decision-making pertaining to substance misuse prevention. This report provides information on the incidence, prevalence and consequences of substance use. It also highlights risk factors, protective factors, and mental health or behavioral health problems as they relate to substance use. This report is intended to systematically analyze sources of data from across the nation and state and synthesize a comprehensive informational tool. It will serve as a data-based resource to support efforts of key prevention players to assess community needs relating to substance use and its consequences, as well as prioritize evidence-based programs and policies for substance use prevention. Individual and societal factors such as education/income and community support/crime, respectively, impact substance use initiation and prevention. Therefore, it is important to understand the context in which a particular subpopulation exists. For this reason, the State Epidemiological Profile includes a brief overview of Arkansas's population. Change in a variable over time, such as youth smoking rates, provides useful information about any impact of the efforts/actions on that variable. Trend data, where available, were studied to assess changes in substance use and its relating factors over time.

Questions pertaining to this report should be directed to SEOW staff at UAMS: Mary Bollinger [MJBollinger@uams.edu] or Alison Oliveto [olivetoalison@uams.edu].

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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## PREPARED BY

Researchers at UAMS developed this material with funding from DAABHS. We are not providing legal or professional medical advice. We make no warranty, expressed or implied, on any subject, including completeness and appropriateness of the information for any purpose. The information presented in this material is consistent with DHS policy as of September 2018. If any Arkansas DHS policy changes made after September 2018 are inconsistent with this material, the policy controls. Arkansas DHS is in compliance with Titles VI and VII of the Civil Rights Act. Revised November 2017.

## SUGGESTED CITATION

Bollinger M, Thostenson J, Oliveto AH (2020) Arkansas State Epidemiological Outcomes Workgroup: 2020 Arkansas State Epidemiological Profile of Substance Use. Little Rock: Psychiatric Research Institute, University of Arkansas for Medical Sciences.

# KEY FINDINGS

## SUBSTANCE USE

- Rates of current cigarette and smokeless tobacco use among Arkansas adults are higher than national rates.
- The current rate of vapor product use among Arkansas youth is lower than national rates.
- Students in grades 11 and 12 in Arkansas are more likely to have tried electronic vapor products in 2019 compared with other grades within the state; however, Arkansas seniors reported trying vapor products at lower rates than U.S. seniors.
- 8th, 10th and 12<sup>th</sup> graders in Arkansas were less likely to use cigarettes and smokeless tobacco compared to U.S. youth.
- Rates of current alcohol use and binge drinking among youth have been declining since 2014.
- Among youth surveyed in Arkansas, the prevalence of drinking 10 or more drinks in a row is higher than that for all U.S. youth (4.3% vs 3.1%). The prevalence among female Arkansas youth is the same as for U.S. females, but higher among Arkansas males compared to U.S. males (6.8% vs 4.5%).<sup>1</sup>
- Since 2014, there has been a decrease in the number of adults who currently use alcohol; however, rates in the state are higher than U.S. rates.
- After a period of increase, binge drinking rates among adults have stabilized in the state and are lower than binge drinking rates in the U.S.
- Rates of current marijuana use declined slightly over the last two years among Arkansas youth.
- Since 2008-2009, the number of adults who use marijuana has increased both nationally and statewide.
- Fewer Arkansas adults have used marijuana in the past year compared with the national average.
- Compared with the national rate, more Arkansas students misused prescription drugs in 2019.
- Rates of prescription drug use among students have declined in the state since 2014.
- Arkansas had the third highest number of prescriptions written for opioids in 2015. At the same time, a lower than national average rate of opioid-related overdose deaths is noted, which may be attributable to the underreporting of opioid-related deaths.
- Rates of current and lifetime drug use among Arkansas youth remained steady over the last four years for LSD, Inhalants, and cocaine.



- The rate of cocaine use among adults in Arkansas is lower than that for U.S. adults. Among adults in the state, cocaine use is higher among those aged 18-25.
- Use of methamphetamine is higher among Arkansas adults compared with the national rate but is at 1.0% statewide and highest among those aged 18-25 (1.6%).

## CONSEQUENCES

- The use of tobacco while pregnant has decreased in the state since 2012. However, the use of alcohol while pregnant, following a period of decline, doubled between 2017 and 2018 from 2.6% to 5.5%.
- The rate of neonatal abstinence syndrome has continued to increase over time from nearly zero in 2000 to almost 5 cases per 1000 births.
- The rate of angina or coronary heart disease in the state has fluctuated from year to year with rates in 2018 (6.4) nearly equivalent to 2014 rates (6.2).
- Rates of stroke, heart attack, and COPD have remained steady since 2014. Compared to the U.S., Arkansas rates in 2018 were higher for stroke (4.6 vs 3.4), heart attack (6.7 AR, 3.4 US), and COPD (9.8 vs 6.8).
- Rates of lung cancer and alcoholic liver disease were higher in Arkansas compared to the U.S. in 2018. While rates of lung cancer have been decreasing in the state, rates of alcoholic liver disease have been increasing.
- Among Arkansas youth, lower academic achievement is associated with a higher likelihood of cigarette and drug use.
- Among all Arkansans, suicide rates increased between 2010 and 2017, but declined in 2018.
- Among Arkansas high school students, the proportion reporting an attempted suicide decreased from 12.0 percent in 2009 to 11.5 percent in 2019, representing a welcome decrease after a period of steady increase. The proportion of students reporting an attempted suicide is higher in Arkansas than in the U.S.
- The proportion of students reporting an injury during a suicide attempt had increased until 2019, when rates fell from 7 percent to 4.5 percent. These rates are still higher than national rates.
- The primary substance for which drug related arrests were made in 2018 was marijuana, followed by stimulants.
- The rate of fatal crashes among youth aged 15-20 has remained stable over time at 23-24 fatal crashes per 100,000.
- The proportion of Arkansas youth who report they rode with a driver who had been drinking or drove when they had been drinking increased between 2013 and 2017, but decreased in 2019. The state-level prevalence of these behaviors is higher than the U.S. prevalence.<sup>1</sup>

## CONTRIBUTING FACTORS

- Compared with the U.S., Arkansas adults are less likely to perceive a “great risk” for smoking one or more packs per day or drinking five or more alcoholic beverages once or twice per week.
- The percentage of students who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages every day as a great risk has declined over time. However, the perception of risk decreases as grade level increases.
- The percentage of adults who perceive risk in smoking marijuana varies by age. Among Arkansans aged 26 and older, the perception of risk is twice as high as those among aged 18-25. The proportion reporting great risk in the state is higher than among U.S. adults.
- Among Arkansas youth, the proportion reporting great risk in using marijuana once or twice per week or trying marijuana decreases as grade level increases. In 2019, only 14.7 percent of 12<sup>th</sup> grade students reported using marijuana was a great risk compared to 34.7 percent of 6<sup>th</sup> grade students. Youth’s perception of the risk has declined over the past few years.
- After reaching a high in 2017, the prevalence of feeling sad or hopeless among 9<sup>th</sup> through 12<sup>th</sup> grade students in the state has declined. Still, 35.9 percent of Arkansas high school students in 2019 reported feeling sad or hopeless.
- Among Arkansas adults, 22.5 percent reported being depressed compared to 18.3 percent of U.S. adults.
- In terms of age, having a major depressive episode is reported more frequently for the youngest age group (12-17 years) for both state-level and national survey participants.
- Reported bullying declined in 2019 after increasing steadily since 2011. Arkansas youth reported bullying more frequently than U.S. youth.
- The proportion of students reporting parents with attitudes favorable to drugs use has remained steady over time for Arkansas youth.
- The proportion of Arkansas youth reporting that peers have favorable attitudes toward drug use has increased over time for grades 6 and 8, but has decreased since 2016 for students in grades 10 and 12.
- The rate of homeless students increased from 18.6 in 2013 to 28.9 in 2018.
- Tobacco sales to minors in Arkansas have decreased since 2014.
- The unemployment rate in the state has steadily declined over time and is lower than the U.S. unemployment rate.
- The percentage of the Arkansas population in poverty began to decrease in 2015, but jumped up slightly in 2018. Poverty rates in the state are higher than U.S. rates.

## TREATMENT ADMISSIONS FOR SUBSTANCE ABUSE

- The rate of juveniles in alcohol or drug treatment declined between 2014 and 2019 (1.7 vs 0.2 per 1,000).
- The rate of adults in alcohol or drug treatment also declined between 2014 and 2019 (9.2 vs 6.9 per 1,000).
- The number of pregnant women in treatment increased between 2014 and 2019 from 3.9 to 6.5 per 1,000 births. While births have declined over time, the number of pregnant women in treatment has increased.
- The proportion of the Arkansas population needing, but not receiving, treatment for illicit drugs is comparable to U.S. figures.
- The Arkansas prevalence of those needing, but not receiving, treatment for alcohol use disorders is also comparable to the U.S. for those 17 and younger and 26 and older.

# DATA-DRIVEN PREVENTION PLANNING

The most effective way to lower the cost of substance use and mental health disorders is to focus on prevention efforts. While providing treatment opportunities is important, prevention efforts produce a much larger impact on the cost of these disorders for communities and society at large. These costs can include the cost to the health care system, since many of these individuals are more likely to utilize healthcare resources and less likely to be able to pay for healthcare costs; the financial burden on the justice system due to the resources required to address the levels of crime associated with drug use; and the loss of productivity. It is possible to reduce these costs more broadly through prevention efforts in communities across the state rather than solely treating individuals. Preventing drug use disorders from developing is more cost-effective than treating these disorders after the fact. To turn the focus from improving individual treatment outcomes to reducing the likelihood of individuals developing these types of disorders, SAMSHA/CSAP began funding states to form and sustain SEOWs, which are tasked with developing state epidemiological profiles regarding substance use. These profiles represent an accumulation of various data sources to be used as an aid in the prioritization of data-driven prevention strategies that are specific to the needs within each state.

## HOW TO USE THIS REPORT

The previous Arkansas state profile focused on the consumption and consequences of substance use, which is the first step towards developing effective prevention strategies. This information is used to identify the types of substance use disorders and their consequences specific to Arkansas. For instance, a smaller proportion of those in higher grade-levels perceive great risk in marijuana use or drinking compared to those in lower grade-levels.

Arkansas should put more resources into educating parents and students about the dangers related to these substances. Further, knowing the rates and prevalence of consumption and consequences allows policymakers and community leaders to prioritize prevention efforts.

Beginning in the 2013 Arkansas State Epidemiological Profile, additional focus has been placed on the shared risk factors that contribute to the development and continuance of both substance use and mental health disorders. In this report, mental health factors are highlighted throughout the contributing factors section since the co-occurrence of mental health disorders and substance use is common. Decreasing the prevalence of shared risk factors such as adverse childhood experiences or social determinants of health means decreasing the likelihood individuals will develop substance use or mental health disorders.

Policymakers and community leaders can use the data presented here to help support legislation regarding the funding of prevention programs or to justify the need to fund specific local programs aimed at increasing prevention. This report is divided into sections related to the process of developing substance use disorders and the end results. These sections include the consumption of substances in both youth and adults, the consequences related to the current levels of usage in the state of Arkansas, the contributing factors specifically associated with the likelihood of either youth or adults developing substance use disorders, and treatment for substance abuse.

For more information related to data-driven prevention planning, please see SAMHSA's Data-Based Planning for Effective Prevention: State Epidemiological Outcomes Workgroups, SMA No. 12-4724, first printed 2012.

# DATA INDICATORS AND SOURCES

State-collected data as they relate to substance use are aggregated by UAMS. Since the establishment of SEOW in 2005, the workgroup has continuously sought and collected data to provide a data-driven core. The UAMS analytics team supporting SEOW developed criteria for inclusion of data into this report. Indicator criteria include:

**Relevant** – Based on input from SEOW members, analytics team members selected indicators that were relevant to the subject of substance use. The usefulness of each measure was also carefully considered so that indicators could be employed for planning or action toward improvement. Where possible, indicators were limited to those that were a direct measure of consumption and consequences of substance use or mental health. Meaningful social determinants of health known to influence substance use or mental health were included.

**Available and timely** – National-, state- and county-level indicators are necessary for an effective evaluation of substance use and mental health in the Arkansas population. The feasibility of obtaining data from trusted sources and conducting appropriate analyses was deliberated during indicator selection. Indicators that were accessible to the general public or available through a data request process were evaluated within this report.

**Representative** – Analytics team members reviewed the indicators to determine if major elements of substance use were appropriately assessed. If any elements were missing, additional indicators were sought in order to fill gaps in analyses. Data elements that were not available were included in the data limitations section of this report.

**Valid and reliable** – Indicators that are true reflections of the intended measure were selected. An indicator that can be consistently measured over time from a credible source was considered reliable. To confirm validity and reliability, the methodology for data collection, compilation and analysis for each data source was reviewed.

**Time series data** – Selected indicators included those that reflect a trend over time. Data sources that reported indicators each year were essential, whereas those indicators that were not consistently collected or collected only once may not have been an appropriate indicator for this report.

This data compilation supports a significant enhancement to the community and provides access to critical data about substance use and its determinants. Data in this report provide a base for informational tools, articles and maps. All related materials and data can be accessed at [ARPrevention.org](http://ARPrevention.org). Exhibit 1 represents data sources and web links for selected indicators..

## EXHIBIT 1

Indicator	Source
Arkansas Population Profile (Population, Education, Income)	US Census Bureau, American Community Survey <a href="https://data.census.gov/cedsci/table?q=United%20States&amp;tid=ACSDPIY2018.DP05&amp;hidePreview=false">https://data.census.gov/cedsci/table?q=United%20States&amp;tid=ACSDPIY2018.DP05&amp;hidePreview=false</a>
Arkansas Unemployment	Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics <a href="https://data.bls.gov/timeseries/LASST050000000000003?amp%253bdata_tool=XGtable&amp;output_view=data&amp;include_graphs=true">https://data.bls.gov/timeseries/LASST050000000000003?amp%253bdata_tool=XGtable&amp;output_view=data&amp;include_graphs=true</a>
Arkansas Uninsured	US Census Bureau, American Community Survey <a href="https://data.census.gov/cedsci/table?q=United%20States&amp;tid=ACSDPIY2018.DP05&amp;hidePreview=false">https://data.census.gov/cedsci/table?q=United%20States&amp;tid=ACSDPIY2018.DP05&amp;hidePreview=false</a>
Poverty rates	Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE) <a href="https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/saipe.html">https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/saipe.html</a>
Arkansas Rural Population	US Department of Agriculture, ERS <a href="https://www.ers.usda.gov/data-products/rural-urban-continuum-codes.aspx">https://www.ers.usda.gov/data-products/rural-urban-continuum-codes.aspx</a>
Self Rated Health Status	Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance Survey (Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance Survey (BRFSS)) <a href="https://www.cdc.gov/brfss/brfssprevalence/">https://www.cdc.gov/brfss/brfssprevalence/</a>
Adult Hypertension	Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance Survey (Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance Survey (BRFSS))/United Health Foundation, America's Health Rankings <a href="https://www.cdc.gov/brfss/brfssprevalence/">https://www.cdc.gov/brfss/brfssprevalence/</a> and <a href="https://www.americashealthrankings.org/">https://www.americashealthrankings.org/</a>
Adult High Cholesterol	Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance Survey (Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance Survey (BRFSS))/United Health Foundation, America's Health Rankings <a href="https://www.cdc.gov/brfss/brfssprevalence/">https://www.cdc.gov/brfss/brfssprevalence/</a> and <a href="https://www.americashealthrankings.org/">https://www.americashealthrankings.org/</a>
Adult Arthritis	Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance Survey (Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance Survey (BRFSS))/United Health Foundation, America's Health Rankings <a href="https://www.cdc.gov/brfss/brfssprevalence/">https://www.cdc.gov/brfss/brfssprevalence/</a> and <a href="https://www.americashealthrankings.org/">https://www.americashealthrankings.org/</a>
Youth Age of first cigarette use	Youth Risk Behavioral Surveillance Survey (Youth Risk Behavioral Surveillance Survey (YRBSS)) <a href="https://nccd.cdc.gov/youthonline/App/Default.aspx">https://nccd.cdc.gov/youthonline/App/Default.aspx</a>
Cigarettes and smokeless tobacco lifetime use	Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment <a href="https://arkansas.pridesurveys.com/">https://arkansas.pridesurveys.com/</a>
Cigarettes and smokeless tobacco current use	Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment <a href="https://arkansas.pridesurveys.com/">https://arkansas.pridesurveys.com/</a>
Youth Electronic Vapor Product Use	Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment <a href="https://arkansas.pridesurveys.com/">https://arkansas.pridesurveys.com/</a>
Electronic vapor product lifetime use	Youth Risk Behavioral Surveillance Survey (Youth Risk Behavioral Surveillance Survey (YRBSS)) <a href="https://nccd.cdc.gov/youthonline/App/Default.aspx">https://nccd.cdc.gov/youthonline/App/Default.aspx</a>

## EXHIBIT 1

Lifetime alcohol use	Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment/Youth Risk Behavioral Surveillance Survey (YRBSS) <a href="https://arkansas.pridesurveys.com/">https://arkansas.pridesurveys.com/</a> <a href="https://nccd.cdc.gov/youthonline/App/Default.aspx">https://nccd.cdc.gov/youthonline/App/Default.aspx</a>
Average age of first alcohol use	Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment <a href="https://arkansas.pridesurveys.com/">https://arkansas.pridesurveys.com/</a>
Current alcohol use	Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment/Youth Risk Behavioral Surveillance Survey (YRBSS) <a href="https://arkansas.pridesurveys.com/">https://arkansas.pridesurveys.com/</a> <a href="https://nccd.cdc.gov/youthonline/App/Default.aspx">https://nccd.cdc.gov/youthonline/App/Default.aspx</a>
Current binge drinking	Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment/Youth Risk Behavioral Surveillance Survey (YRBSS) <a href="https://arkansas.pridesurveys.com/">https://arkansas.pridesurveys.com/</a> <a href="https://nccd.cdc.gov/youthonline/App/Default.aspx">https://nccd.cdc.gov/youthonline/App/Default.aspx</a>
Current marijuana use	Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment/Youth Risk Behavioral Surveillance Survey (YRBSS) <a href="https://arkansas.pridesurveys.com/">https://arkansas.pridesurveys.com/</a> <a href="https://nccd.cdc.gov/youthonline/App/Default.aspx">https://nccd.cdc.gov/youthonline/App/Default.aspx</a>
Lifetime marijuana use	Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment/Youth Risk Behavioral Surveillance Survey (YRBSS) <a href="https://arkansas.pridesurveys.com/">https://arkansas.pridesurveys.com/</a> <a href="https://nccd.cdc.gov/youthonline/App/Default.aspx">https://nccd.cdc.gov/youthonline/App/Default.aspx</a>
Average age of first marijuana use	Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment <a href="https://arkansas.pridesurveys.com/">https://arkansas.pridesurveys.com/</a>
Lifetime prescription drug misuse	Youth Risk Behavioral Surveillance Survey (YRBSS) <a href="https://nccd.cdc.gov/youthonline/App/Default.aspx">https://nccd.cdc.gov/youthonline/App/Default.aspx</a>
Current prescription drug misuse	Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment <a href="https://arkansas.pridesurveys.com/">https://arkansas.pridesurveys.com/</a>
Age of first misuse of prescription drugs	Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment <a href="https://arkansas.pridesurveys.com/">https://arkansas.pridesurveys.com/</a>
Youth current drug abuse	Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment <a href="https://arkansas.pridesurveys.com/">https://arkansas.pridesurveys.com/</a>
Youth lifetime drug abuse	Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment <a href="https://arkansas.pridesurveys.com/">https://arkansas.pridesurveys.com/</a>
Youth lifetime illegal drug injected	Youth Risk Behavioral Surveillance Survey (YRBSS) <a href="https://nccd.cdc.gov/youthonline/App/Default.aspx">https://nccd.cdc.gov/youthonline/App/Default.aspx</a>
Adult current smokers	Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance Survey (BRFSS) <a href="https://www.cdc.gov/brfss/brfssprevalence/">https://www.cdc.gov/brfss/brfssprevalence/</a>
Smoking 3 months prior to pregnancy	Pregnancy Risk Assessment Monitoring System <a href="https://www.cdc.gov/prams/index.htm">https://www.cdc.gov/prams/index.htm</a>
Smoking last 3 months of pregnancy	Pregnancy Risk Assessment Monitoring System <a href="https://www.cdc.gov/prams/index.htm">https://www.cdc.gov/prams/index.htm</a>
Smoking after delivery	Pregnancy Risk Assessment Monitoring System <a href="https://www.cdc.gov/prams/index.htm">https://www.cdc.gov/prams/index.htm</a>

## EXHIBIT 1

Adult current drinking	Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance Survey (BRFSS) <a href="https://www.cdc.gov/brfss/brfssprevalence/">https://www.cdc.gov/brfss/brfssprevalence/</a>
Adult Binge drinking	Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance Survey (BRFSS) <a href="https://www.cdc.gov/brfss/brfssprevalence/">https://www.cdc.gov/brfss/brfssprevalence/</a>
Adult heavy drinking	Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance Survey (BRFSS) <a href="https://www.cdc.gov/brfss/brfssprevalence/">https://www.cdc.gov/brfss/brfssprevalence/</a>
Adult current marijuana use	National Survey on Drug Use and Health <a href="https://www.datafiles.samhsa.gov/info/analyze-data-nid6">https://www.datafiles.samhsa.gov/info/analyze-data-nid6</a>
Adult past year marijuana use	National Survey on Drug Use and Health <a href="https://www.datafiles.samhsa.gov/info/analyze-data-nid6">https://www.datafiles.samhsa.gov/info/analyze-data-nid6</a>
Drug related arrests for marijuana/ hashish	Arkansas Crime Information Center (ACIC) <a href="https://www.dps.arkansas.gov/crime-info-support/arkansas-crime-information-center/crime-statistics/">https://www.dps.arkansas.gov/crime-info-support/arkansas-crime-information-center/crime-statistics/</a>
Drug overdose deaths in the US	Centers for Disease Control <a href="https://www.cdc.gov/drugoverdose/data/index.html">https://www.cdc.gov/drugoverdose/data/index.html</a>
Opioid related overdose deaths per 100,000	Centers for Disease Control <a href="https://www.cdc.gov/drugoverdose/data/index.html">https://www.cdc.gov/drugoverdose/data/index.html</a>
Opioid prescriptions per 100 persons	Centers for Disease Control <a href="https://www.cdc.gov/drugoverdose/data/index.html">https://www.cdc.gov/drugoverdose/data/index.html</a>
Adult cocaine use	National Survey on Drug Use and Health <a href="https://www.datafiles.samhsa.gov/info/analyze-data-nid6">https://www.datafiles.samhsa.gov/info/analyze-data-nid6</a>
Adult methamphetamine use	National Survey on Drug Use and Health <a href="https://www.datafiles.samhsa.gov/info/analyze-data-nid6">https://www.datafiles.samhsa.gov/info/analyze-data-nid6</a>
Adult illicit drug use in the past 3 months	National Survey on Drug Use and Health <a href="https://www.datafiles.samhsa.gov/info/analyze-data-nid6">https://www.datafiles.samhsa.gov/info/analyze-data-nid6</a>
Tobacco use during pregnancy	Pregnancy Risk Assessment Monitoring System <a href="https://www.cdc.gov/prams/index.htm">https://www.cdc.gov/prams/index.htm</a>
Alcohol use during pregnancy	Pregnancy Risk Assessment Monitoring System <a href="https://www.cdc.gov/prams/index.htm">https://www.cdc.gov/prams/index.htm</a>
Rate of neonatal abstinence syndrome	Arkansas Department of Health
Percentage with angina or coronary heart disease	Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance Survey (BRFSS) <a href="https://www.cdc.gov/brfss/brfssprevalence/">https://www.cdc.gov/brfss/brfssprevalence/</a>
Percentage with stroke	Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance Survey (BRFSS) <a href="https://www.cdc.gov/brfss/brfssprevalence/">https://www.cdc.gov/brfss/brfssprevalence/</a>
Percentage with heart attack	Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance Survey (BRFSS) <a href="https://www.cdc.gov/brfss/brfssprevalence/">https://www.cdc.gov/brfss/brfssprevalence/</a>
Percentage with COPD	Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance Survey (BRFSS) <a href="https://www.cdc.gov/brfss/brfssprevalence/">https://www.cdc.gov/brfss/brfssprevalence/</a>
Age adjusted mortality rate for lung, bronchus, trachea cancer	Centers for Disease Control <a href="https://wonder.cdc.gov/">https://wonder.cdc.gov/</a>
Age adjusted mortality rate for alcoholic fatty liver disease	Centers for Disease Control <a href="https://wonder.cdc.gov/">https://wonder.cdc.gov/</a>



## EXHIBIT 1

Academic Performance	Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment <a href="https://arkansas.pridesurveys.com/">https://arkansas.pridesurveys.com/</a>
Suicide rates in Arkansas	Arkansas Department of Health <a href="http://healthstats.adh.arkansas.gov/scripts/broker.exe?service=default&amp;_program=arcode.main_welcome_live.sas&amp;_debug">http://healthstats.adh.arkansas.gov/scripts/broker.exe?service=default&amp;_program=arcode.main_welcome_live.sas&amp;_debug</a>
Rate of attempted suicide	Youth Risk Behavioral Surveillance Survey (YRBSS) <a href="https://nccd.cdc.gov/youthonline/App/Default.aspx">https://nccd.cdc.gov/youthonline/App/Default.aspx</a>
Rate of injurious suicide	Youth Risk Behavioral Surveillance Survey (YRBSS) <a href="https://nccd.cdc.gov/youthonline/App/Default.aspxv">https://nccd.cdc.gov/youthonline/App/Default.aspxv</a>
Drug and alcohol related arrests in Arkansas	Arkansas Crime Information Center (ACIC) <a href="https://www.dps.arkansas.gov/crime-info-support/arkansas-crime-information-center/crime-statistics/">https://www.dps.arkansas.gov/crime-info-support/arkansas-crime-information-center/crime-statistics/</a>
Alcohol related crash fatalities	US Department of Transportation, Fatality Analysis Reporting System <a href="https://www.nhtsa.gov/research-data/fatality-analysis-reporting-system-fars">https://www.nhtsa.gov/research-data/fatality-analysis-reporting-system-fars</a>
Risk perception - tobacco, marijuana, alcohol	Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment <a href="https://arkansas.pridesurveys.com/">https://arkansas.pridesurveys.com/</a>
Youth feeling sad or hopeless	Youth Risk Behavioral Surveillance Survey (YRBSS) <a href="https://nccd.cdc.gov/youthonline/App/Default.aspx">https://nccd.cdc.gov/youthonline/App/Default.aspx</a>
Adult depression	Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance Survey (BRFSS) <a href="https://www.cdc.gov/brfss/brfssprevalence/">https://www.cdc.gov/brfss/brfssprevalence/</a>
Major depressive episode by age	National Survey on Drug Use and Health <a href="https://www.datafiles.samhsa.gov/info/analyze-data-nid6">https://www.datafiles.samhsa.gov/info/analyze-data-nid6</a>
Percentage of students protected by religiosity	Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment <a href="https://arkansas.pridesurveys.com/">https://arkansas.pridesurveys.com/</a>
Poor mental health in adults	Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance Survey (BRFSS) <a href="https://www.cdc.gov/brfss/brfssprevalence/">https://www.cdc.gov/brfss/brfssprevalence/</a>
Parents/Peers with attitudes favorable to drug use	Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment <a href="https://arkansas.pridesurveys.com/">https://arkansas.pridesurveys.com/</a>
Students bullied at school	Youth Risk Behavioral Surveillance Survey (YRBSS) <a href="https://nccd.cdc.gov/youthonline/App/Default.aspx">https://nccd.cdc.gov/youthonline/App/Default.aspx</a>
Students bullied electronically	Youth Risk Behavioral Surveillance Survey (YRBSS) <a href="https://nccd.cdc.gov/youthonline/App/Default.aspx">https://nccd.cdc.gov/youthonline/App/Default.aspx</a>
Transitions and mobility	Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment <a href="https://arkansas.pridesurveys.com/">https://arkansas.pridesurveys.com/</a>
Rate of homelessness per 100 children enrolled in Arkansas public schools	Arkansas Department of Education Data Center <a href="https://adedata.arkansas.gov/statewide/">https://adedata.arkansas.gov/statewide/</a>
Percentage Tobacco sales to minors	Arkansas Tobacco Control <a href="http://www.arkansas.gov/tcbccs/tcbccs">http://www.arkansas.gov/tcbccs/tcbccs</a>
People in alcohol or drug treatment	Arkansas Department of Human Services <a href="https://humanservices.arkansas.gov/resources/reports/statistical-reports">https://humanservices.arkansas.gov/resources/reports/statistical-reports</a>
People needing but not receiving treatment	National Survey on Drug Use and Health <a href="https://www.datafiles.samhsa.gov/info/analyze-data-nid6">https://www.datafiles.samhsa.gov/info/analyze-data-nid6</a>

# DATA LIMITATIONS AND GAPS

Various data sources at the national and state level were employed to summarize this report on substance use, contributing factors, consequences and treatment. However, since every data source has its limitations, it is important that such gaps or limitations are considered in viewing this report.

## Important limitations include:

- Some data lack granular detail on minority populations. Currently these groups comprise 27.3 percent of the state population with Non-Hispanic Blacks constituting 56.1 percent of the minority population. As minorities are the fastest growing population in the U.S., paying closer attention to the mental health, drug use, and social determinants of health of these populations is gaining in importance.
- Lack of information on special populations, such as LGBTQ, military families and veterans.
- Small sample sizes often restrict detailed analyses particularly at the county level and may not fully represent actual population characteristics.
- Compiled data is from different surveys that don't use the same methods, populations, or measures.
- The time periods of data collection vary. For instance, data from most surveys are two years behind and mortality/morbidity data are frequently at least 3 years behind the current year.
- Due to privacy concerns, data at the county or community level are not publicly available.
- Many of the measures in this report are derived from surveys and based on self-report. While research shows self-reported information is usually reliable, in some cases such as substance use, respondents may give the socially desirable response. Thus, the reliability of a measure might be questionable.
- Suicide rates for counties are not included in this report. Data obtained from the state was provisional and data available from the Centers for Disease Control was missing for over half of the counties in the state.

## EXHIBIT 2

Data Deficiency	Why Data Are Needed
<b>Adult-level data (ages 18 and older)</b>	
Young Adults (age 18-25)	Young adults increasingly report past month illicit drug use and are seen increasingly in emergency departments for both illicit drug use and abuse of prescription drugs. Obtaining county-level data on the incidence and prevalence of substance use is a critical need.
Older population (age 65 and over)	Substance use in the elderly is an emerging public health issue. It is driven, in part, by injuries and health problems commonly suffered in older ages that lead to treatment with opioids. There is insufficient data at the county- and state-level to calculate the prevalence and incidence of substance use/misuse in this population.

## EXHIBIT 2

<b>Youth-level data (ages &lt;18)</b>	
LGBTQ youth data	LGBTQ youth are at greater risk of harassment and violence. As a result of these and other stressors, sexual minorities are at increased risk for various behavioral health issues including substance use/misuse and suicide. Data are needed on these populations to determine the incidence and prevalence of mental health disorders at the state and county level.
Home school and private school students	Understanding the impact of different educational environments on substance use/misuse will allow SEOW to effectively target interventions.
<b>All Populations</b>	
Substance use/misuse data on minority populations	Data on minority populations, a rising proportion of the state's population, are needed to ensure substance use/misuse interventions account for cultural, racial and ethnic differences.
Substance use/misuse related suicide data	Substance use not only increases the likelihood that a person will take their own life, but also is used as a means for committing suicide. There is a 3-year lag in cause of death data meaning that yesterday's issue is often targeted. Also, suicide is frequently miscoded so state and county suicide rates may appear lower than they actually are.
Military families and Veterans	The needs of these populations are unknown, particularly family members. We do know that Veterans and military members have higher rates of suicide compared to the US population. There is insufficient information on mental health and substance use/misuse, particularly at state and county levels.
Over-the-counter (OTC) medication use/misuse	Over the counter (OTC) drugs are medications available without a prescription at drugstores or supermarkets. They are typically safe when used appropriately but can still be misused and pose a risk for addiction. There is not a data source for tracking OTC medication purchases and possible misuse.
Incarcerated population	Many of those imprisoned have co-occurring substance use and mental health disorders. To effectively intervene, we must be able to measure the prevalence at the state and county-level in this specific population.
Co-occurring mental health and substance use disorders or service utilization	The coexistence of a mental health and substance use disorder is referred to as a co-occurring disorder. According to National Institutes of Health, nearly 40% of those with a substance use disorder have a co-occurring mental health disorder. Understanding how best to target intervention means we must know the co-occurrence rate at the county-level <a href="https://www.nimh.nih.gov/health/topics/substance-use-and-mental-health/index.shtml">https://www.nimh.nih.gov/health/topics/substance-use-and-mental-health/index.shtml</a>
County-level data	Due to privacy concerns, county-level data are not always publicly available. These data are needed to determine the prevalence and incidence of substance use/misuse in counties and regions to allow for specific targeting of prevention strategies.

**Strategies to address these data deficiencies include the following:**

- Identify access points for survey data that, for privacy reasons, are only available through government data centers.
- Conduct primary data collection activities by fielding surveys within the state that fill identified gaps.
- Identify new data sources to fill existing data gaps.
- Explore methodologies that can be used to allocate data to counties.

# DISSEMINATION PLAN

The Arkansas State Epidemiological Profile can be used to evaluate substance use, factors contributing to substance use, the consequences of substance use, and treatment of substance use for program planning, policy changes and as support in applying for funding of substance abuse services within communities throughout Arkansas. Prior to the establishment of the SEOW and the State Epidemiological Profile, policymakers, community members and health care providers sifted through multiple data resources for relevant information to address issues of substance use. The state profile consolidates disparate data from numerous sources and provides accompanying county profiles and online resources through the website, [www.ARPrevention.org](http://www.ARPrevention.org).

The Arkansas profile was written with these primary end users in mind: substance use prevention and treatment program planners, public health workers, researchers, policymakers, community coalition members, health care workers, nonprofit organizations, grant writers, and public officials and legislators. Multiple avenues have been identified for dissemination of the state profile, county profiles and accompanying resources on the AR Prevention website. Individuals, organizations and networks involved in the distribution of materials include representatives from DHS, the Arkansas Department of Health (ADH), coalition contacts, UAMS, regional prevention providers (RPP), and other community stakeholders. Communication of the report and supporting materials include the website ([www.ARPrevention.org](http://www.ARPrevention.org)), and in-person distribution at coalition meetings and to health providers, health fairs, quality improvement project participants, provider outreach representative visits and professional conferences. In addition, articles introducing SEOW, the website, and accompanying resources and promotional materials, such as bags, bookmarks, pens and mugs, have been created and distributed to appropriate audiences.

Potential difficulties with dissemination of materials include cost, time constraints, diversity of the target audience and unidentified members of the community who need access to substance use data. Cost is a considerable limitation to the dissemination of any written reports. However, SEOW members have established distribution and communication of available materials as a high priority. Resource allocation for dissemination was a recurrent topic of discussion for the quarterly workgroup meetings as plans to share information were finalized.

Limitations brought about by time constraints have been addressed proactively through project management and coordination of activities. For example, provider representatives work with clinics on multiple health initiatives. Strategically planning visits after new materials are available aids in facilitating dissemination while keeping time constraints under control.

The diversity of the target audience is a concern that drives the preparation of all materials. Data and accompanying explanations have been presented with both the health care professional and layperson in mind. When possible, writing has undergone plain language editing, particularly informational tools that are distributed to the public. To address these barriers, SEOW members discuss workgroup membership and reaching unidentified members of the community who might benefit from the state profile at each quarterly meeting.

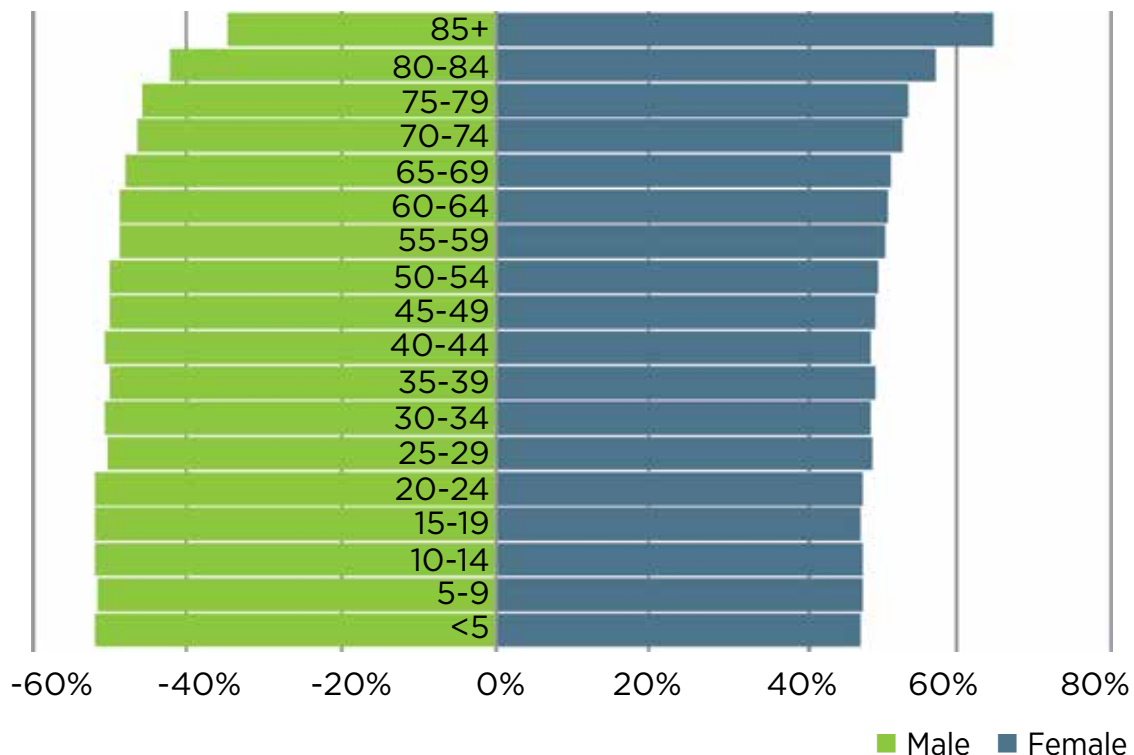
The dissemination plan is evaluated at each quarterly SEOW meeting. A summary of the distribution of materials since the last meeting is presented, and the discussion revolves around the effectiveness of dissemination activities. The UAMS communications team tracks website traffic to determine what documents are being accessed.

# ARKANSAS OVERVIEW

## POPULATION

- Of the 75 counties in Arkansas, 55 are considered rural. Among rural counties, over 90 percent have fewer than 20,000 persons. In 2018, the total population of Arkansas was nearly 3 million, placing the state in the bottom half of all states in terms of population. Arkansas is in the bottom third in terms of population per square mile at 56.2 compared to New Jersey at 1,018.2 and Alaska at 1.1 per square mile.
- Non-Hispanic Whites comprise most of the population of the state (72.7%) but minority groups are rapidly increasing in Arkansas. In 2018, Hispanics were 7.3 percent of the population while non-Hispanic Blacks represented 15.3 percent of the population.
- The population greater than 17 years of age represents 76.4 percent of the Arkansas population. Median age is 37.9 for the state which is the same as it is for the U.S. While this may seem young, in 1960, the median age in the U.S. was 29.5. The chart below shows the population distribution of the state by age and sex arranged as a population pyramid. The value in depicting age in this way is that it tells us quite a bit about the age structure Arkansas. In a growing population, more of the population is concentrated in younger age groups while there are fewer persons in the older age groups. The shape resembles a pyramid. In the pyramid for Arkansas, the shape is essentially square indicating the population will not change very much over time barring any changes in fertility or mortality trends.

**Arkansas Population Pyramid**

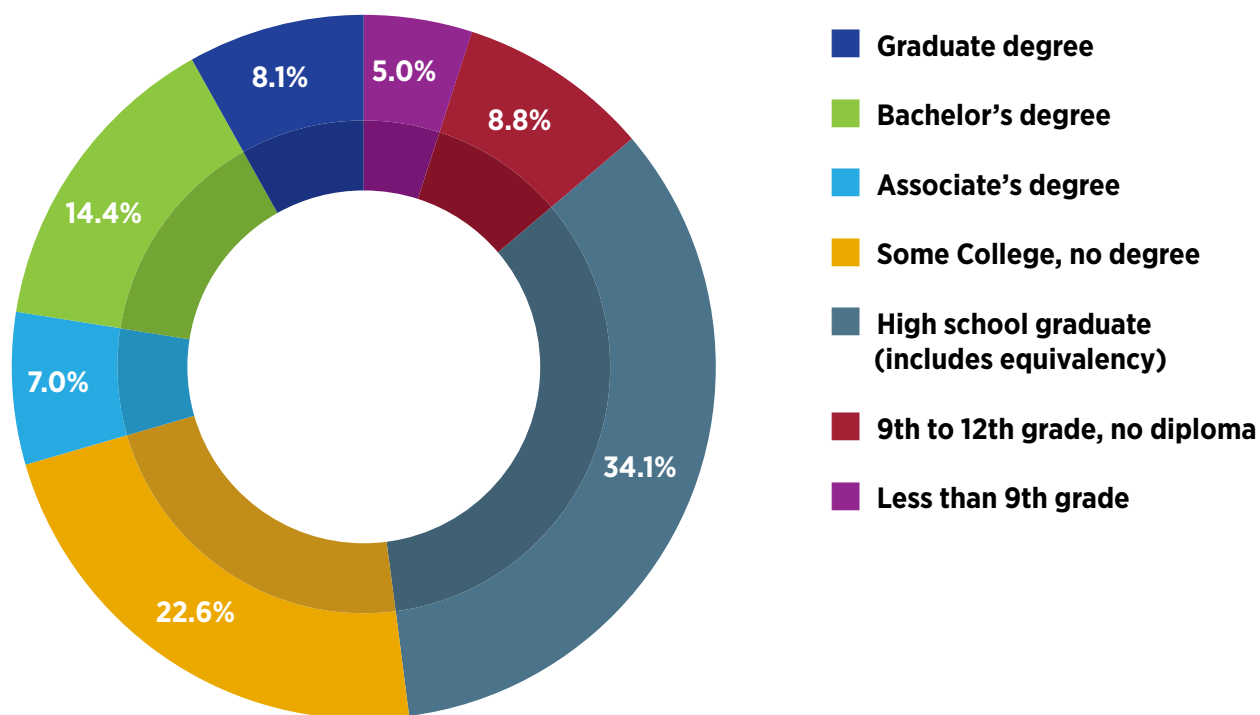


Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey

## EDUCATION

- Arkansas' public school system enrollment is approaching 500,000 students, with slightly more than 50 percent in middle or high school in the 2019–2020 school year.
- Approximately 1.5 percent of Arkansas students drop out or withdraw from schools in grades 6–12 due to incarceration, failing grades, suspension or expulsion, lack of interest, conflict with school, economic hardship, pregnancy or marriage, peer conflict, alcohol or drugs, health problems and other reasons.
- Among the population aged 25 and older, 86.2 percent have graduated from high school or obtained a GED. In the U.S. overall, 88.3 percent have graduated from high school or have obtained a GED. In the U.S., 32.6 percent have Bachelor's degree or higher compared to only 22.5 percent of Arkansans.

**Education Level of Arkansas Adults Ages 25 Years and Older**



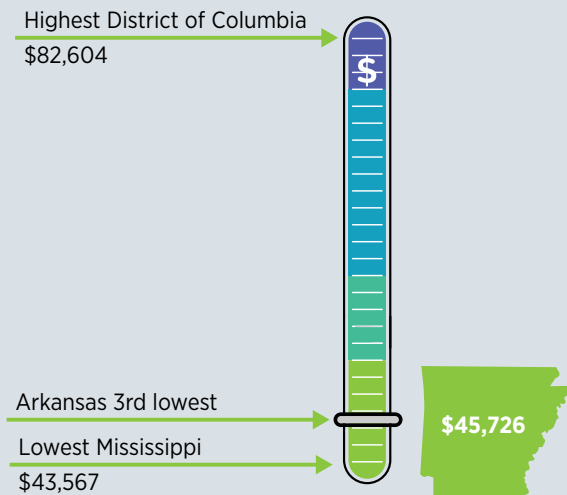
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey

## ECONOMY

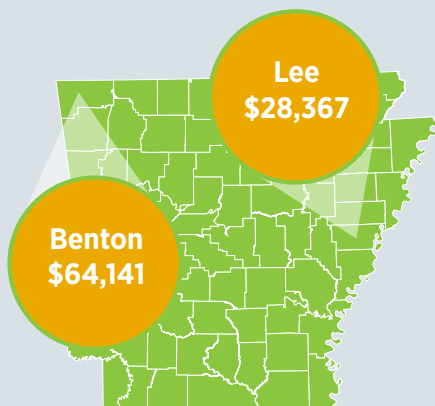
- The median income in Arkansas is \$45,726 compared to \$60,293 for the U.S. Arkansas ranks the third lowest in the country, with median income higher only than that in Mississippi and West Virginia. Given this, it is unsurprising that the poverty rate in Arkansas is higher than that of the U.S. overall (17.6 vs 14.1 percent). Unemployment in the state has remained stable over the last 4 years, averaging 3.7 over that time. This compares favorably to the unemployment rate in the U.S. which has averaged 4.1 over the same time period.

## Income

Arkansas was the third lowest in the nation for median household income.



Highest and lowest county income level for 2019



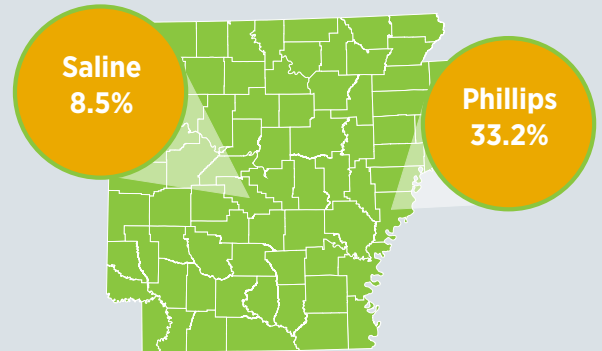
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey

## Poverty

Population below poverty level

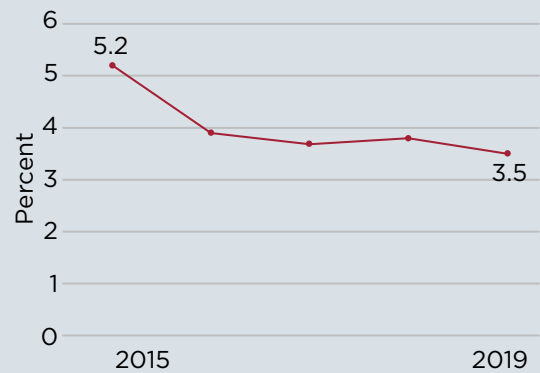


Highest and lowest county poverty level for 2019

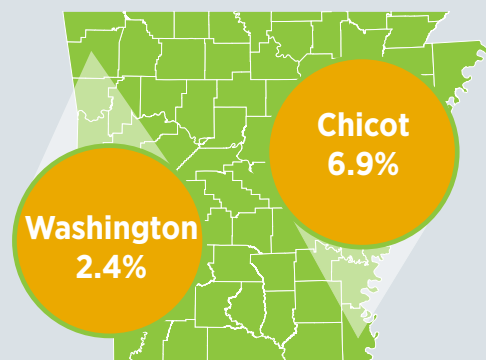


Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey

## Unemployment



Highest and lowest county unemployment level for 2019



Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Department of Labor



## Uninsured

- The rate of uninsured individuals in Arkansas was 8.2 in 2018 compared to 8.5 for the U.S., with the difference probably attributable to the expansion of Medicaid eligibility in the state. Among children, the uninsured rate in the state was lower than that of the U.S. (4.7 vs 5.5 percent). While rates are lower than the national average, Arkansas has seen an increase in the number of uninsured for both children and adults in recent years. This increase has been attributed to changes in Medicaid programs as well as an increase in the number of uninsured infants and toddlers.<sup>2</sup>

### Uninsurance Rate for Children



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey

## HEALTH

- In overall health, Arkansas has slipped from 46th in 2017 to 48th in 2018 among all states. This change appears to be driven by higher chronic disease prevalence compared to the U.S. as well as lower rates of physical activity.
- Compared with the general U.S. population in 2018, the proportion of Arkansans reporting a chronic condition was higher for hypertension (41.3 vs 32.2), high cholesterol (36.8 vs 33.0), arthritis (33.0 vs 26.3), and depression (22.5 vs 19.6). Most of these conditions are driven by obesity and the prevalence of obesity in the state which, at 35.0%, places the state at number 44 compared to all other states. By comparison, Colorado has the lowest obesity prevalence at 22.9% while Mississippi has the highest prevalence at 39.5%.<sup>3</sup>
- In 2018, 31.0% of Arkansans reported being physically inactive compared to 23.8% of all persons in the U.S. In comparison, Colorado reported the lowest inactivity prevalence at 16.4% while Kentucky had the highest prevalence at 32.4%. Still, there is some positive news. The 2018 physical inactivity prevalence is lower than the 2017 rate which was 32.5%.
- The leading causes of death in Arkansas were heart disease, cancer, chronic lower respiratory disease, accidents, and stroke. Excluding accidents, all of these diseases can be attributed to tobacco use, physical inactivity, air pollution, and obesity.
- The prevalence of depression in the state was 22.5% in 2018. This is an improvement from 2017 when the prevalence was 24.8%. Depression and other mental conditions can have a significant impact on quality of life and are associated with physical inactivity, housing and food insecurity, insomnia, and substance use.
- Arkansans are less likely than the U.S. population to rate their health as excellent or very good. Self-rated health has been shown to be highly correlated with actual health status.<sup>4</sup> Persons reporting high health status have lower mortality rates. This is a good predictor of future healthcare utilization and mortality.<sup>3</sup>
- Accident or unintentional injury mortality is a leading cause of death in the U.S. and in Arkansas. The leading causes of accidents include motor vehicle traffic, drug overdose, and falls. Rates of unintentional injury deaths are more than twice as high for men as they are for women and are higher in rural areas compared to urban areas.<sup>5</sup>

### Overall Health



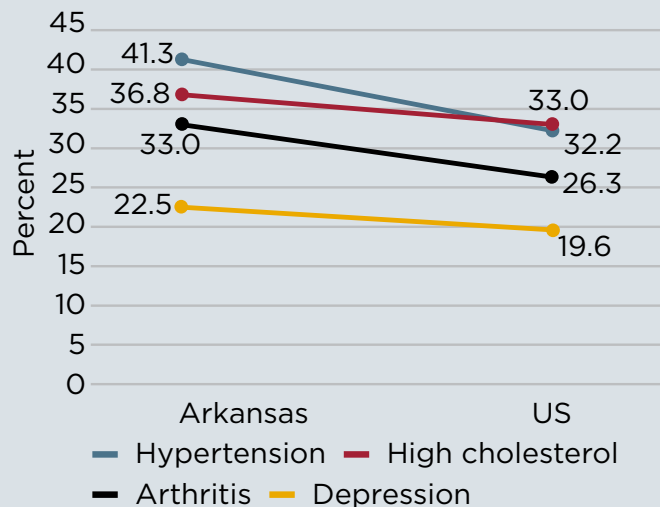
Source: America's Health Rankings, 2018

### Percentage of Physical Inactivity



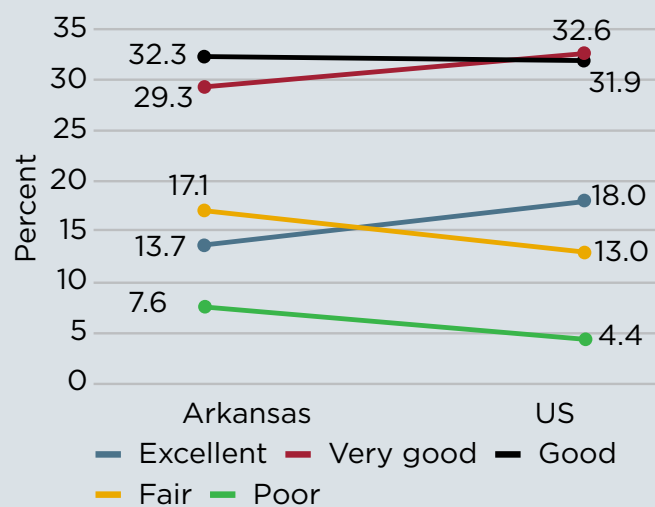
Source: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance Survey, 2018

### Prevalence of Chronic Conditions Arkansas vs. U.S.



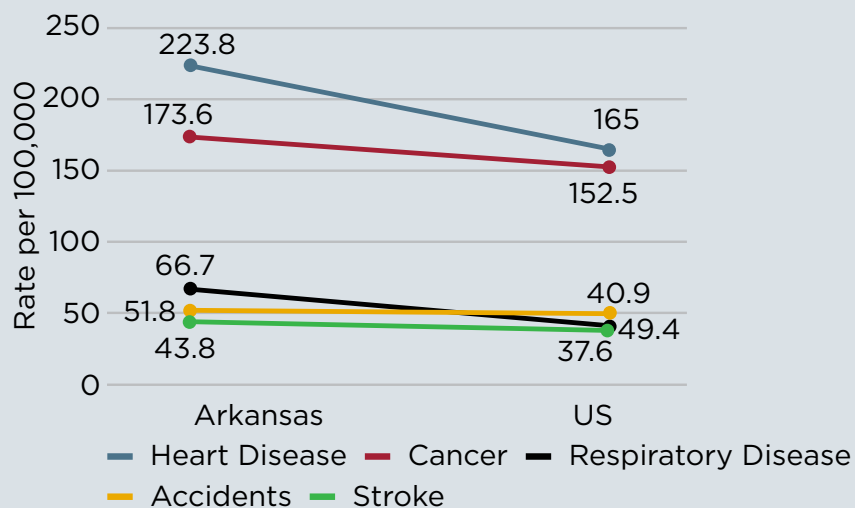
Source: America's Health Rankings, 2018 and Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance Survey, 2018

### Rating of General Health Arkansas vs. U.S.



Source: America's Health Rankings, 2018

### Top 5 Causes of Death Arkansas vs. U.S.



Source: National Center for Health Statistics

# YOUTH SUBSTANCE USE

Substance use is a major public health concern, negatively impacting health, legal, and social outcomes. Substance use by adolescents is associated with problems at school such as truancy and poor grades, unprotected sex, both physical and mental health issues, dangerous driving, criminal activity and can lead to substance dependence.

Substance dependence is a physical condition in which the body has adapted to the presence of a drug as a result of constant exposure. Stopping the use of the drug results in physical symptoms known as withdrawal syndrome. Symptoms range from mild to severe and can even result in death.

Data related to youth use came from the Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment (APNA),<sup>6</sup> Monitoring the Future (MTF),<sup>7</sup> and Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System (YRBSS)<sup>1</sup> surveys.

In reading the data:

“Lifetime use” indicates the rate of children and adolescents who have tried a specific substance.

“Current use” gives a snapshot of youth actively using that substance (30-day).

“Binge drinking” is when men consume five or more drinks and women consume four or more drinks in about two hours.

# YOUTH TOBACCO

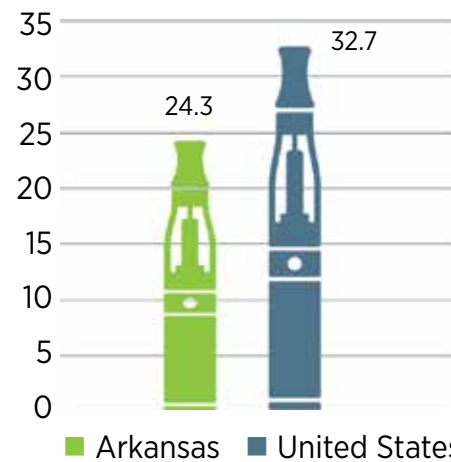
## Why this is important

- According to a new report by the U.S. surgeon general, nicotine use primes the adolescent brain for other addictions and electronic vapor products are still strongly linked to the use of other tobacco products.<sup>8</sup>
- Children and adolescents who have tried tobacco products have a higher risk for trying alcohol and marijuana.
- Ideally, education and prevention efforts should begin before the average age of initiation.
- 88% of adult regular tobacco users started tobacco use by age 18 and tobacco use increases risk of developing cancer, cardiovascular disease and chronic respiratory diseases.<sup>9</sup>



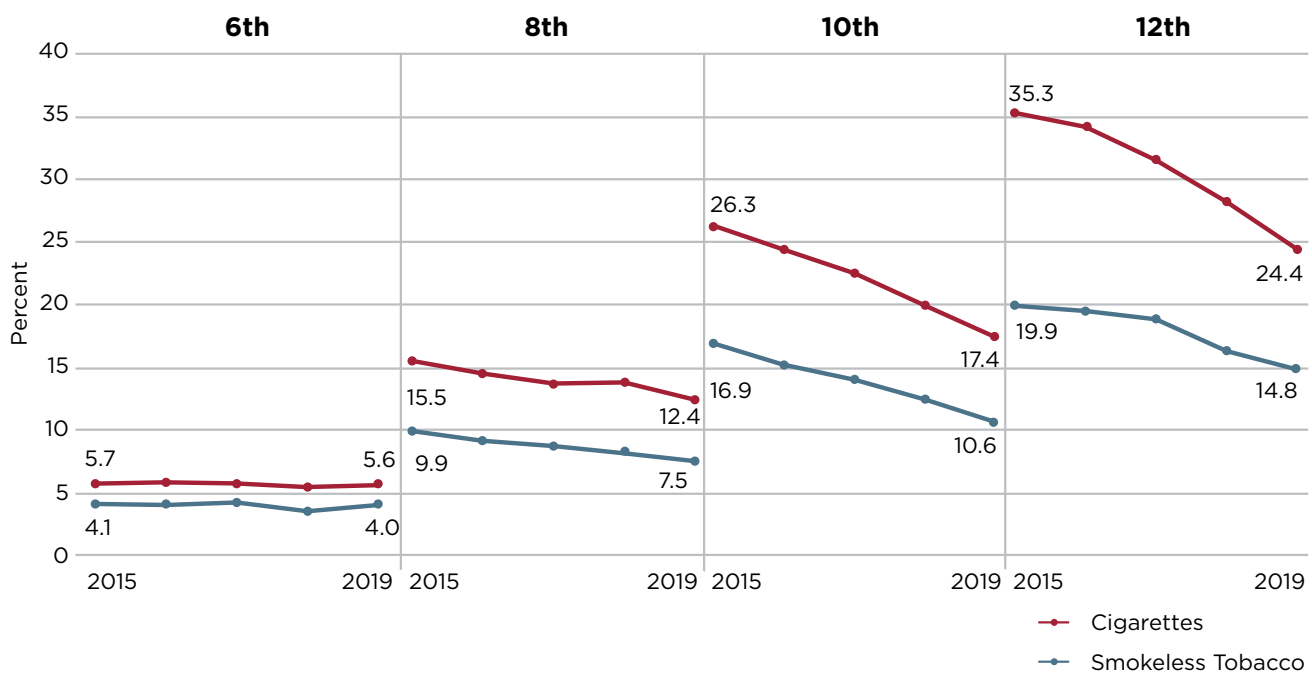
Source: APNA

### Electronic Vapor Products' Current Use, 2019



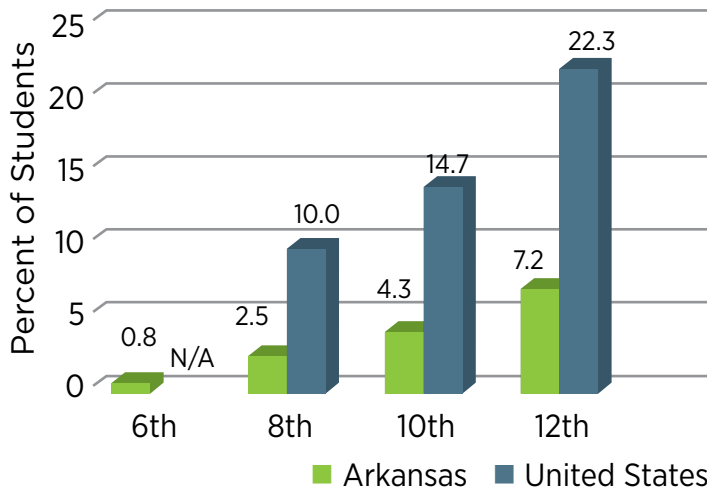
source: Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System, 2019

### Cigarettes and Smokeless Tobacco Lifetime Use

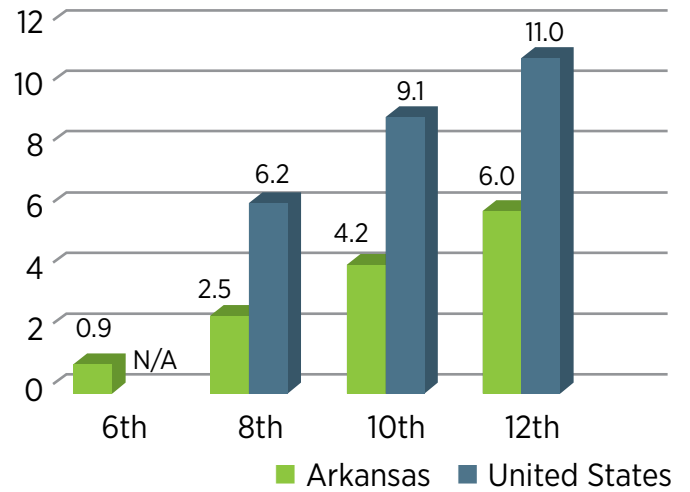


Source: APNA

### Cigarette Use, 2019

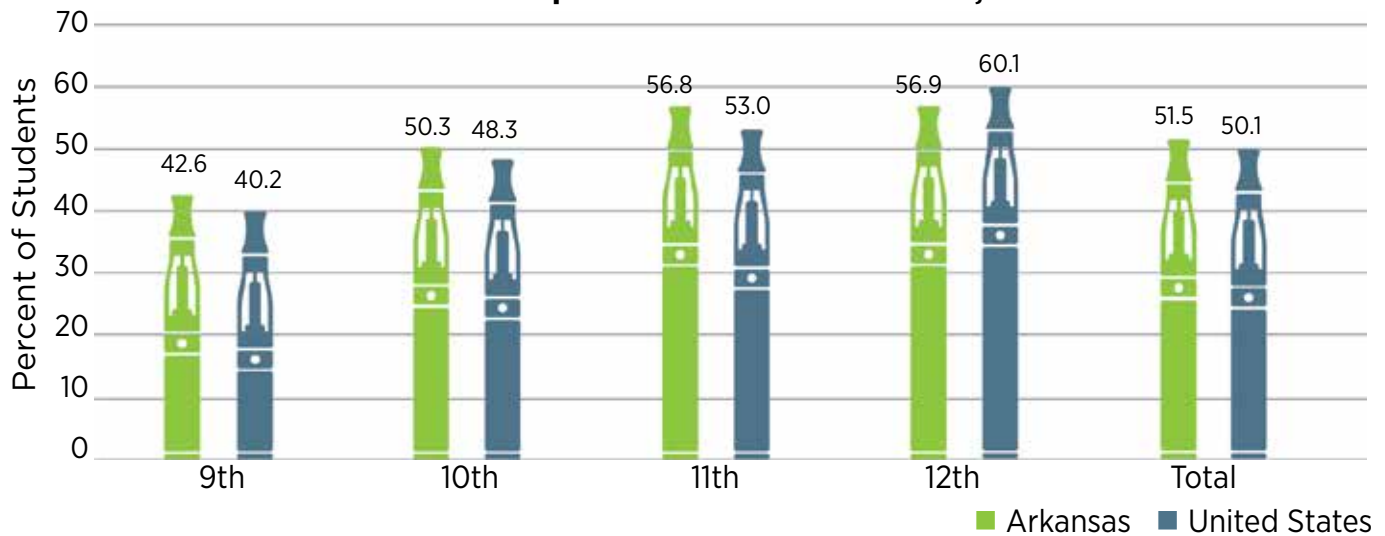


### Smokeless Tobacco Use, 2019



Source: APNA and Monitoring the Future

### Electronic Vapor Products Lifetime Use, 2019



Source: Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System, 2019

## What to take away

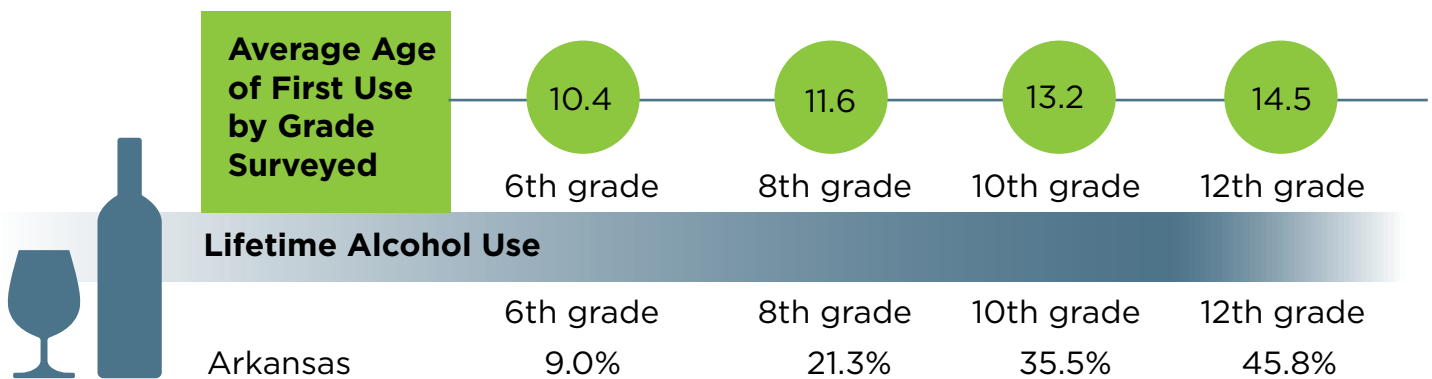
- In 2019, the average age of first tobacco use in Arkansas remained unchanged from 2017 at 12.5.
- There has been a steady increase over time in the lifetime use of electronic vaping products with half of 9<sup>th</sup> through 12<sup>th</sup> graders indicating having ever used vapor products. Compared to the U.S., a smaller proportion of Arkansans in grades 9 through 11 report having used these products. Reports of current use are much more variable over time suggesting these data are not trustworthy.
- Lifetime and current smoking of tobacco products have decreased both over time and across all grades. Nearly one in four 12<sup>th</sup> grade students report lifetime use, but this decreased from nearly one in three in 2018. Compared to the U.S., a lower proportion of Arkansans report smoking.
- Both lifetime and current use of smokeless tobacco have declined over time. Current use has remained stable for those in grades 6, 8 and 10 in the last few years. Compared to the U.S., smokeless tobacco use is lower in Arkansas except for Grade 12 where smokeless tobacco use is slightly higher in the state relative to the U.S.

## YOUTH ALCOHOL

Alcohol is one of the most highly misused substances among youth in the U.S.<sup>10</sup> Binge drinking is also more common among youth than among adults. Youth who engage in alcohol misuse and binge drinking are more likely to engage in risky behavior such as driving while impaired or riding with someone who is impaired, causing unintentional injuries, and tobacco use among others.<sup>11</sup>

### Why this is important

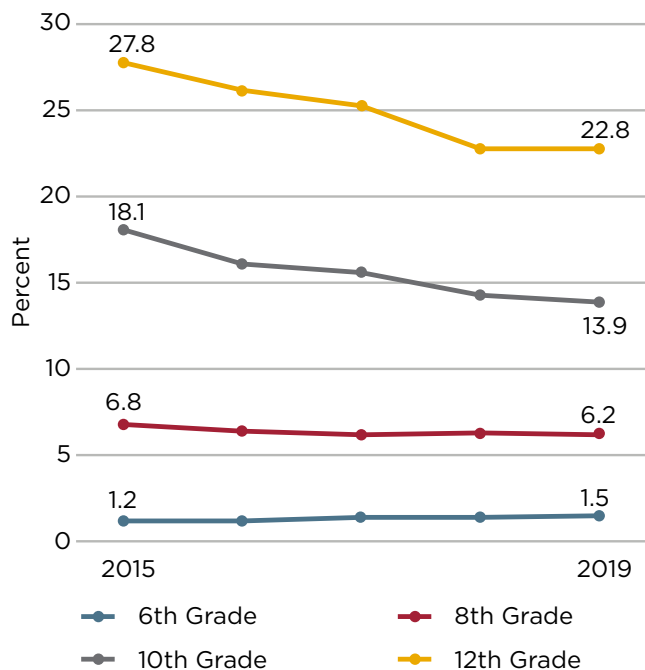
- People who start drinking before age 15 are four times more likely to have an alcohol use disorder later in life.<sup>12</sup>
- Drinking alcohol can lead to poor decisions about engaging in risky behavior such as drinking and driving, sexual activity (such as unprotected sex), and aggressive or violent behavior.<sup>12</sup>
- Youth are more likely to carry out or be the victim of a physical or sexual assault after drinking than others their age who do not drink.<sup>12</sup>



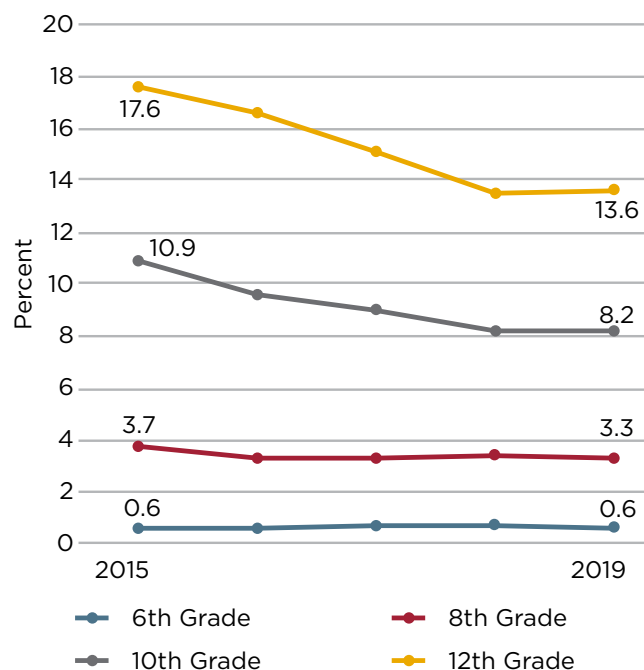
Source: APNA

## YOUTH ALCOHOL

### Current Alcohol Use, 2015-2019



### Current Binge Drinking, 2015-2019



Source: APNA

## What to take away

- Data indicate that the average age of first alcohol use is 10 years for those in 6<sup>th</sup> grade. The average age increases at each grade level until it reaches 14.5 in Grade 12. These numbers are consistent with the ages reported in the last report and suggest that prevention efforts should begin before age 10.
- The proportions in high school reporting lifetime alcohol use declined from the previous report from 39.2 percent to 35.5 percent for 10<sup>th</sup> graders and from 51.4 percent to 45.8 percent for 12<sup>th</sup> graders. Unfortunately, the proportions of 6<sup>th</sup> and 8<sup>th</sup> graders reporting lifetime alcohol use have remained stable.
- After a period of decline, the proportion of middle and high school students reporting current alcohol use has remained stable in the last two years at 9.7 percent. Current alcohol use varies by grade with the prevalence stable and low for 6<sup>th</sup> and 8<sup>th</sup> grade students and decreasing for 10<sup>th</sup> and 12<sup>th</sup> grade students. Still, more than one in five 12<sup>th</sup> grade students indicate they are current users. In contrast, more than one in three 12<sup>th</sup> grade students throughout the U.S. report current drinking.
- Overall, binge drinking among Arkansas students has decreased since 2014. The percentage reporting binge drinking in 2019 was 5.6 compared to 13.7 for the U.S. The prevalence of binge drinking increases as grade-level increases and was 13.6 percent for high school seniors in Arkansas in 2019 vs 22.4 percent for the U.S. In 2018 and 2019, rates of binge drinking were stable within all grade-levels.

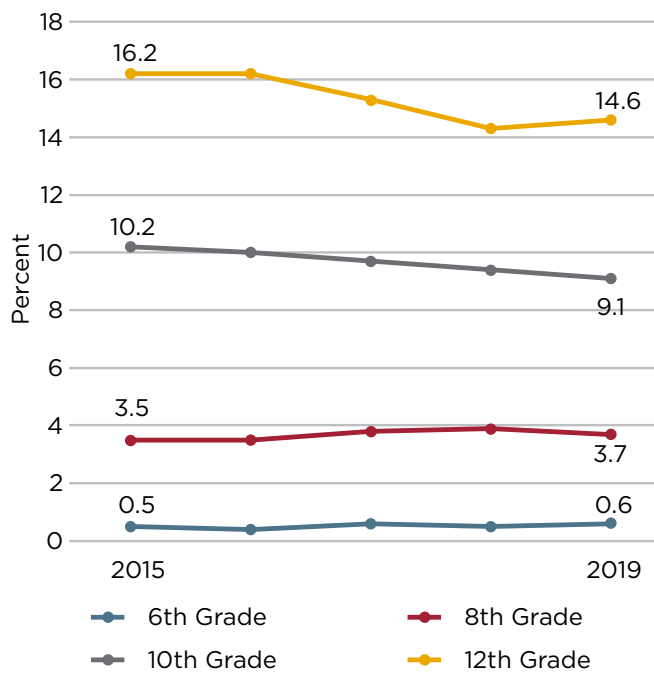


# YOUTH AND MARIJUANA

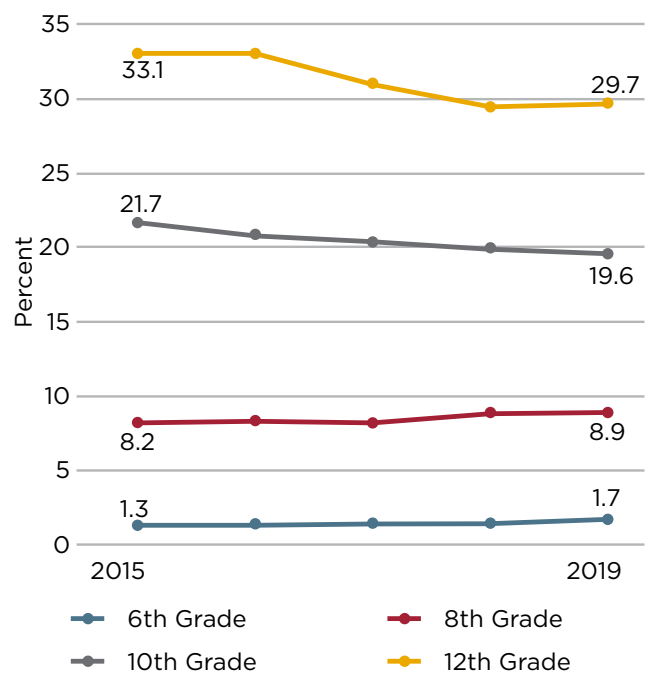
## Why this is important

- Marijuana dulls safe-driving skills, like judgment, coordination, and reaction time, increasing risk of motor vehicle crashes while under the influence.<sup>13</sup>
- Marijuana weakens attention, memory, and learning skills and young people who use marijuana are less likely to finish high school or get a college degree than those who do not.<sup>13</sup>
- Large doses of marijuana may also cause acute psychosis including hallucinations, delusions and a loss of the sense of personal identity.<sup>13</sup>

**Current Marijuana Use, 2015-2019**

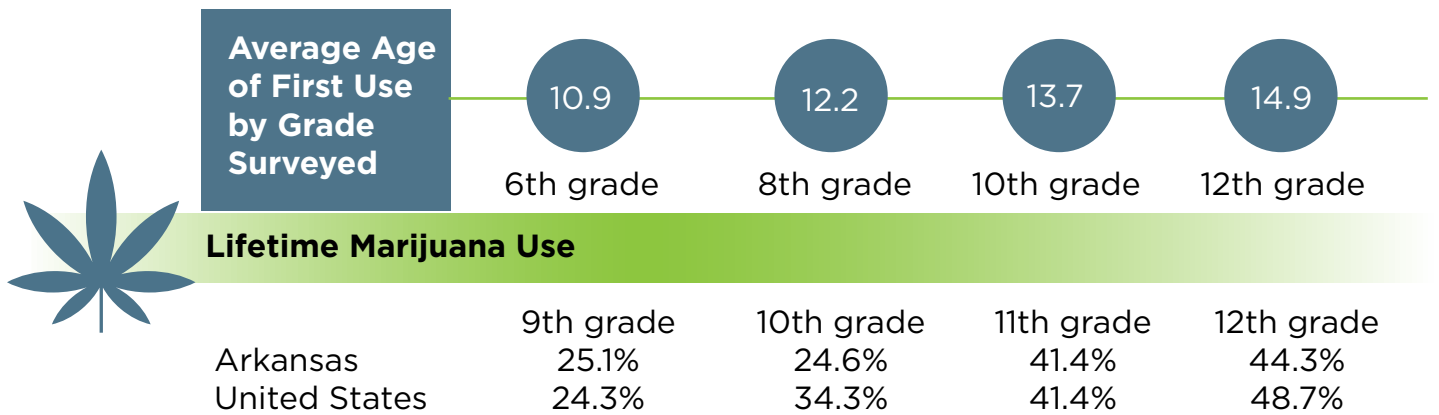


**Lifetime Marijuana Use, 2015-2019**



Source: APNA

## YOUTH AND MARIJUANA



Average age of first use by grade: Source: APNA

Lifetime marijuana use by grade: Source: Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System, 2019

### What to take away

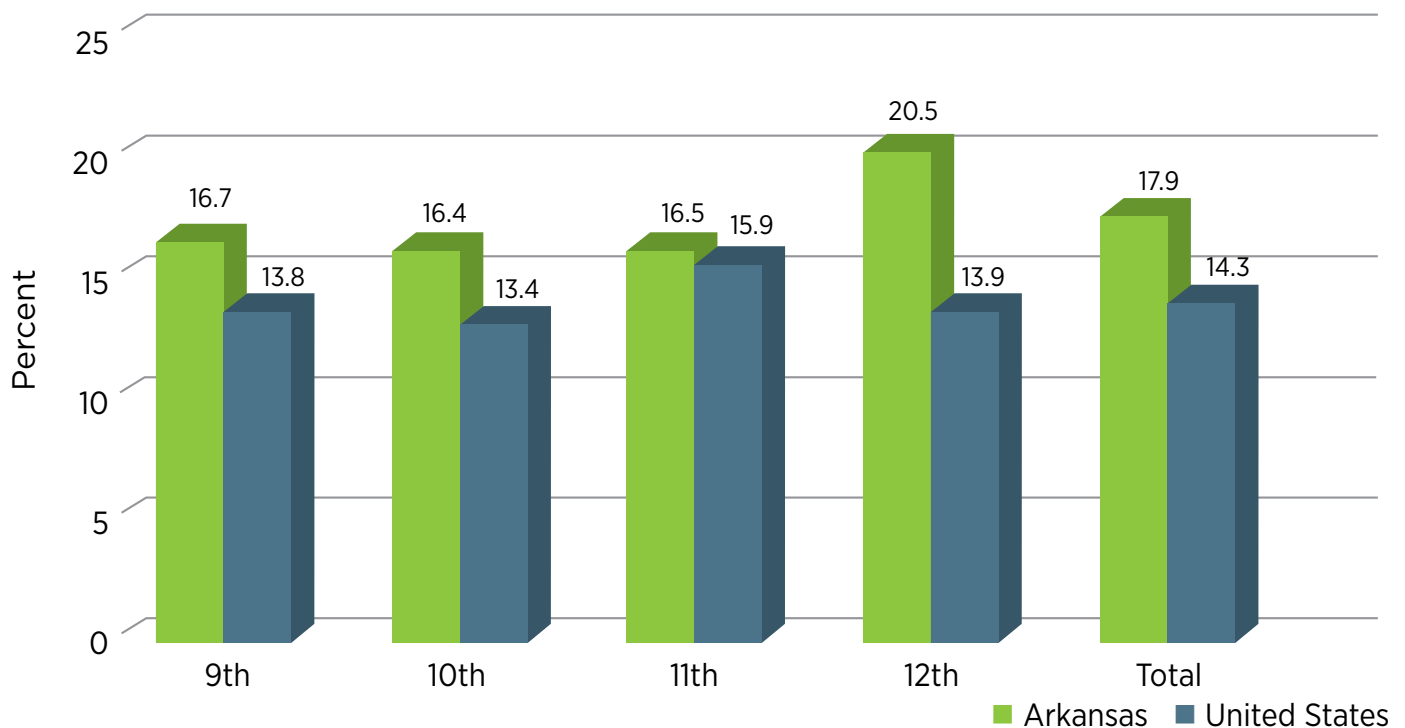
- Current marijuana use among Arkansas youth has declined since 2014. The prevalence has remained stable and very low for 6<sup>th</sup> grade students while there has been consistent downward trend for those in grades 8, 10, and 12. Slightly more than 1 in 10 high school seniors report current marijuana use.
- Lifetime marijuana use has also declined since 2014. As with current marijuana use, the prevalence of lifetime marijuana use increases as grade level increases. While the prevalence among 6<sup>th</sup> graders has remained low and stable over time, the prevalence among 8<sup>th</sup> graders has increased since 2017. Still, fewer than one in ten 8<sup>th</sup> grade students report lifetime marijuana use. Both 10<sup>th</sup> and 12<sup>th</sup> grade students show a decreasing pattern of lifetime marijuana use over time. Despite this downward trend, nearly one in three high school seniors report lifetime marijuana use.
- The average age at first use of marijuana has remain unchanged from the last report and increases with grade level, with 6<sup>th</sup> graders indicating first using marijuana at 11 years old. These data suggest that prevention activities need to start prior to 6<sup>th</sup> grade.
- Comparing the U.S. and Arkansas, the prevalence of lifetime marijuana use in 2019 was lower for all Arkansas youth (36.8% vs 33.9%) and for those in in grades 9, 10, and 12. The prevalence for lifetime marijuana use in Grade 11 was approximately equivalent for the U.S. and Arkansas. Of concern is that 4 in 10 high school juniors and seniors report lifetime use.

## YOUTH OPIOIDS AND PRESCRIPTION DRUGS

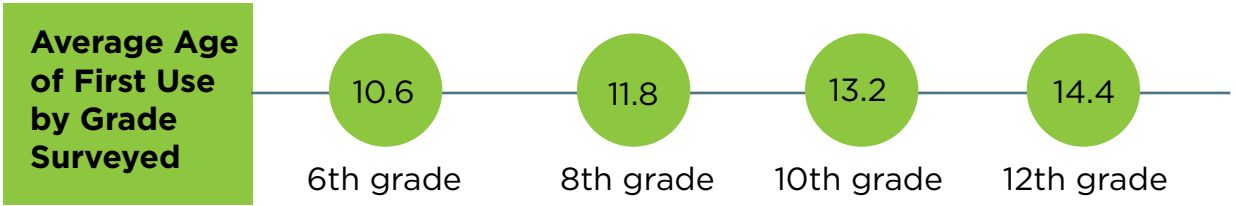
### Why this is important

- In 2018, Arkansas had the second highest opioid prescribing rate in the country,<sup>14</sup> suggesting that prescription opioid availability is likely high.
- Opioids are implicated in the majority of drug overdose deaths in the United States, with 69.5% of all drug overdose deaths involving an opioid in 2018.<sup>15</sup>
- Both adolescents and young adults most commonly obtain opioids free from friends or relatives.<sup>16</sup>
- People who misuse prescription opioids are more likely to transition to heroin use than those who do not.<sup>17</sup>

**Lifetime Prescription Drug Misuse by Grade, 2019**



Source: Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System, 2019



**Current Prescription Drug Misuse**

	6th grade	8th grade	10th grade	12th grade
2014	0.9%	2.5%	5.1%	6.4%
2015	1.1%	2.3%	4.8%	5.8%
2016	1.1%	2.4%	4.0%	5.2%
2017	1.4%	2.7%	4.1%	4.3%
2018	1.3%	2.7%	3.3%	3.2%
2019	1.6%	2.4%	2.8%	2.8%

Source: APNA

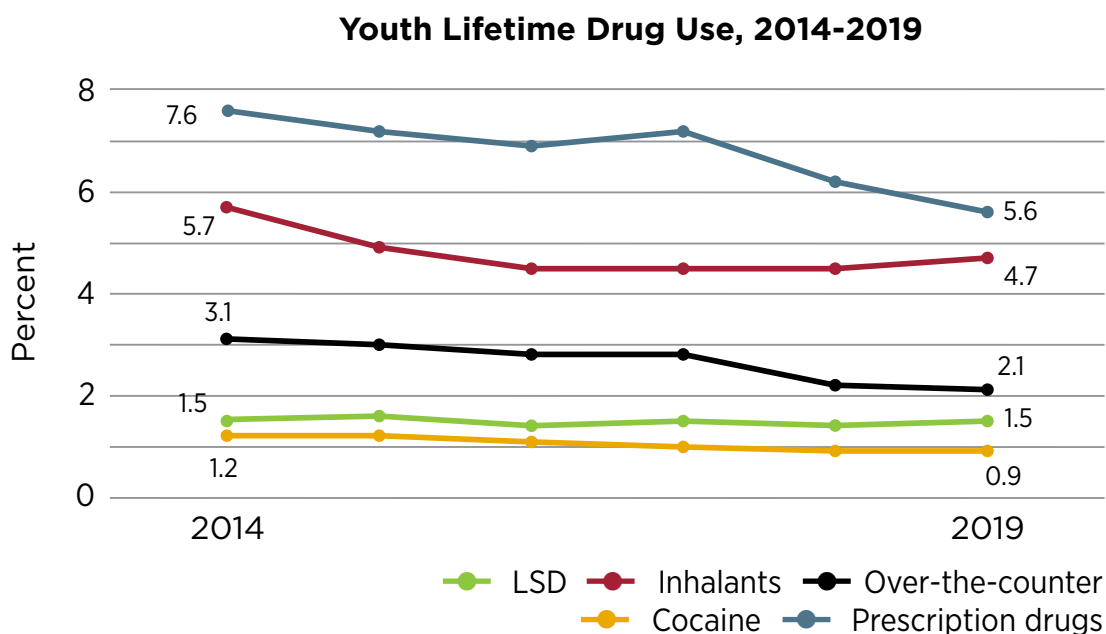
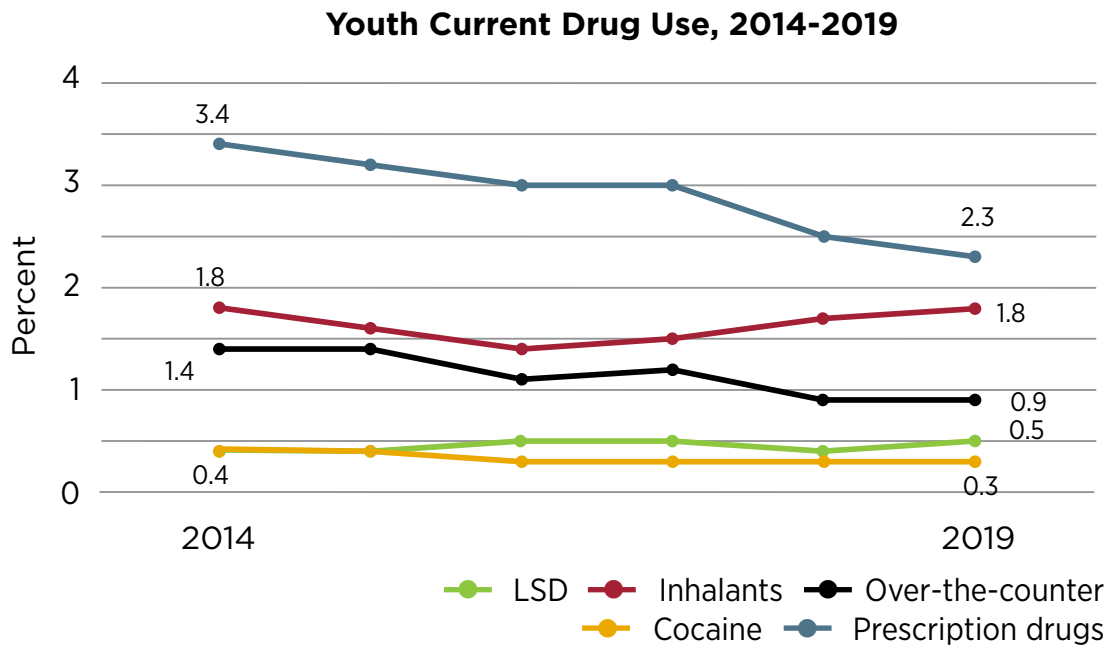
**What to take away**

- Arkansas high school students report higher rates of lifetime prescription drug use compared to the U.S. While most differences were 3 percentage points or less, the prevalence among high school seniors in Arkansas was 7 points higher than for all U.S. seniors.
- The average age at first misuse of prescription drugs among 6<sup>th</sup> grade students was 10.6 years, really emphasizing that prevention programs must begin early.
- Overall, the prevalence of current prescription drug misuse is low in the state. However, the prevalence among 6<sup>th</sup> grade students, while still low, has been increasing. In contrast, the prevalence for all other students has either remained stable or is decreasing.

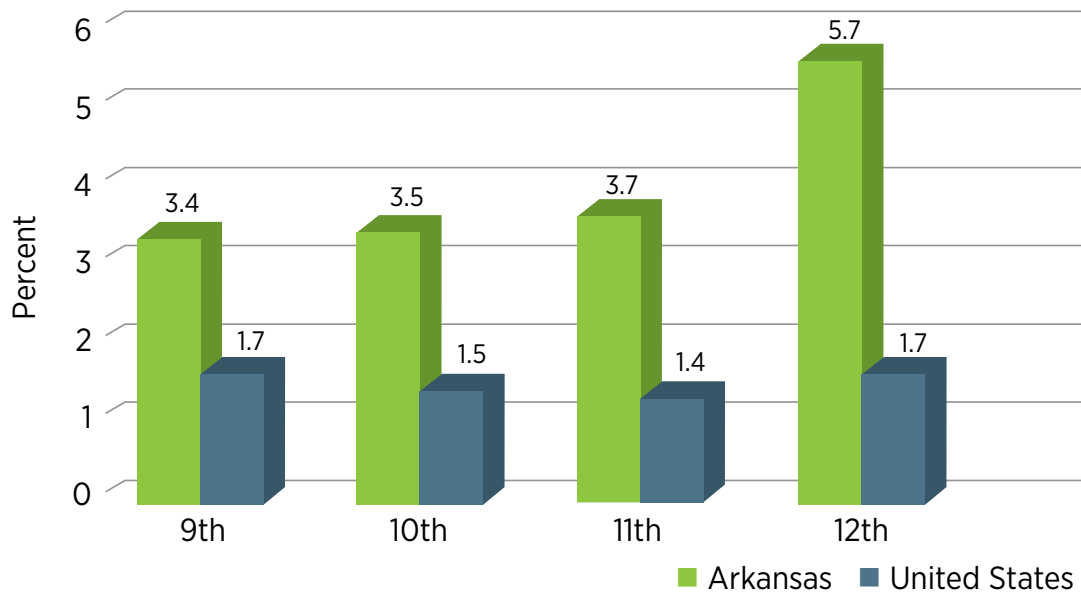
## YOUTH OTHER SUBSTANCES

### Why this is important

- In 2018, approximately 1.7 million people ages 12 or older currently reported using stimulants, including methamphetamine, in the past month for nonmedical reasons.<sup>18</sup>
- Inhalants when used inappropriately can produce a “high.” These are more commonly misused by children and teens than adults.<sup>18</sup>
- Misuse of over-the-counter drugs can be addictive and put abusers at risk for other adverse health effects.<sup>19</sup>



## Youth Lifetime Illegal Drug Injected, 2019



Source: Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System, 2019

### What to take away

- Current and lifetime use of LSD and cocaine are low among Arkansas youth and usage has remained stable over time.
- Arkansas youth most frequently indicated current and lifetime use/misuse of inhalants and prescription drugs. The misuse of prescription drugs has decreased over time while the use of inhalants has remained the same over time.
- Injection drug use is nearly 3 times higher among Arkansas high school students compared to all U.S. students. While the prevalence among U.S. students has remained stable over time, the proportion of Arkansas students reporting injection drug use jumped in 2019 from 3.7 percent to 5.7 percent. Prevention efforts should address this change.

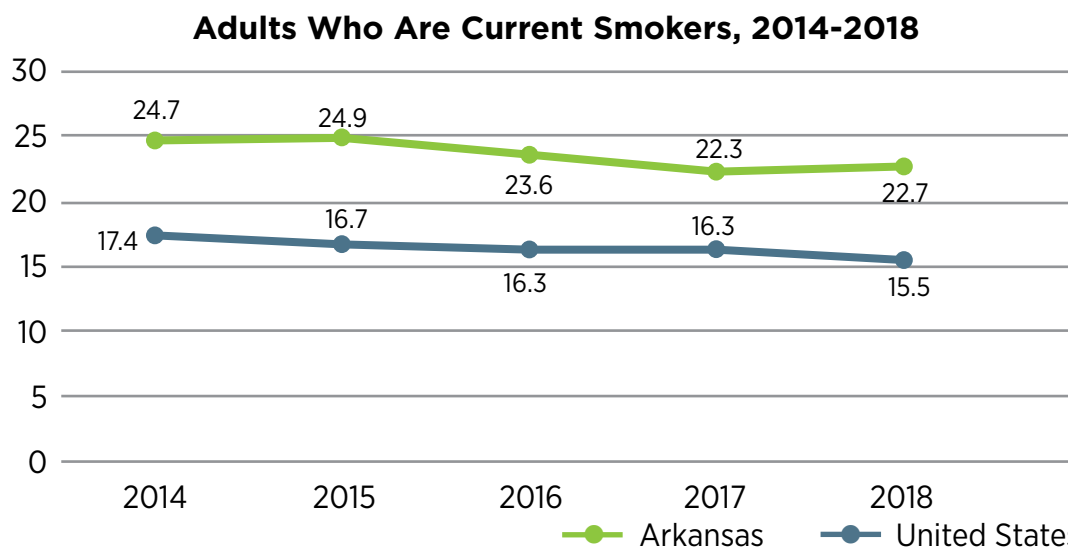
# ADULT SUBSTANCE USE

Substance misuse and substance use disorder harm both individuals and the communities in which they live. The effects in terms of lost productivity, healthcare utilization, and crime can be costly. Indirect consequences can include neonatal abstinence syndrome (NAS), liver and pancreatic diseases, hypertension, trauma, stroke, and some cancers. It is important to note that anyone, at any age, can have a substance use problem.

## ADULT TOBACCO USE

### Why this is important

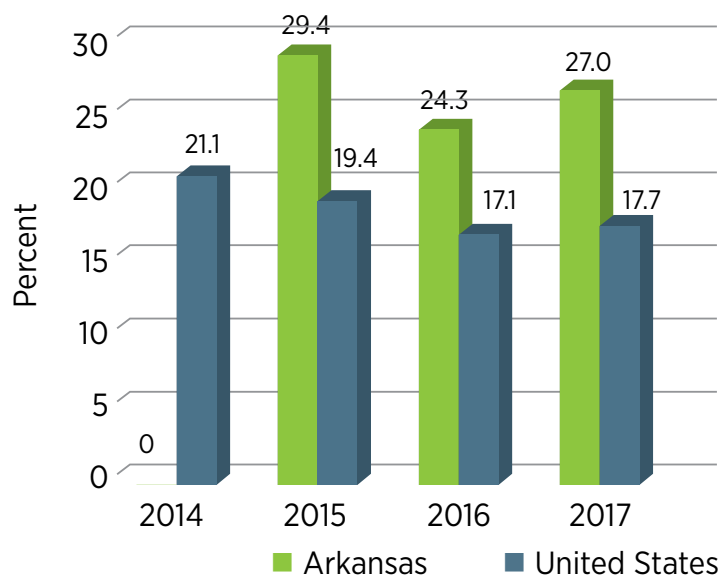
- Measuring cigarette use among adults allows tobacco control programs to monitor the effectiveness of prevention efforts in the community.
- Tobacco use puts individuals at greater risk of developing cancer, cardiovascular disease and chronic respiratory diseases.
- Lowering the prevalence of tobacco use is critical to tobacco-related disease prevention.
- Mothers who smoke during pregnancy put their babies at risk for premature birth, birth defects and infant death.
- Smoking harms nearly every organ of the body and leads to disease and disability.<sup>20</sup>
- Smoking is the leading cause of preventable death.<sup>20</sup>
- Smoking costs the United States billions of dollars each year.<sup>20</sup>
- States do not spend much of the money they get from tobacco taxes and lawsuits to prevent smoking and help smokers quit. CDC recommends that states spend 12% of those funds on tobacco control.<sup>20</sup>
- In 2018, 13.7% of all adults (34.2 million people) currently smoked cigarettes: 15.6% of men and 12.0% of women.<sup>20</sup>
- Many adult cigarette smokers want to quit smoking.<sup>20</sup>



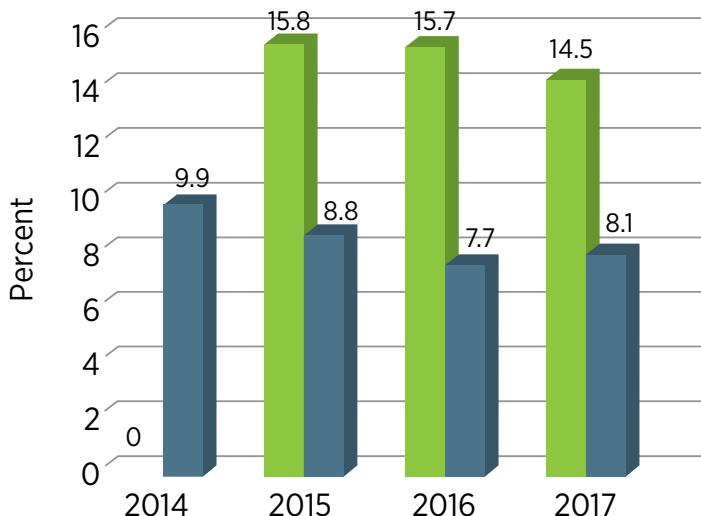
Source:  
Behavioral  
Risk Factor  
Surveillance  
Survey, 2018

## Mothers smoking in Arkansas

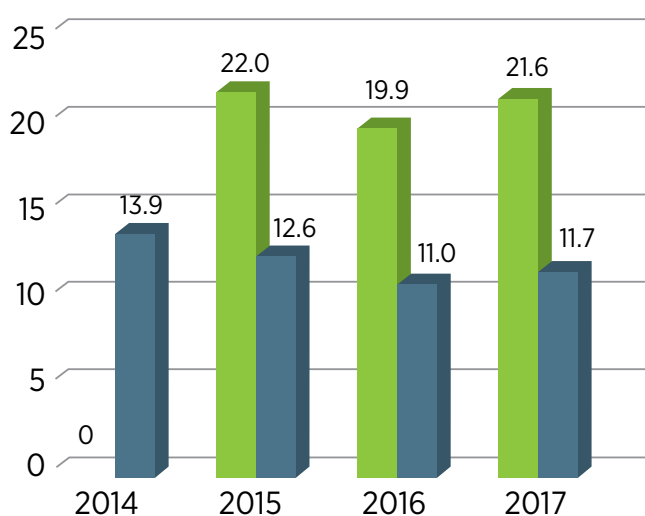
### 3 Months Before Pregnancy, 2014-2017



### Last 3 Months of Pregnancy, 2014-2017



### After Delivery, 2014-2017



Source: Pregnancy Risk Assessment Monitoring System (PRAMS)

## What to take away

- The prevalence of smoking among Arkansas adults continues to slowly decline. However, smoking rates in the state are 10 points higher than rates among adults in the U.S. Further, Arkansas ranks third highest in the country in smoking prevalence along with Kentucky (23.4 percent) and West Virginia (25.3 percent).<sup>21</sup>
- Over time, the proportion of Arkansas adults who indicate they have never smoked has been slowly increasing from 48.0 percent in 2011 to 53.0 percent in 2018.<sup>21</sup>
- Smoking rates among women who become pregnant show some promising improvement. The prevalence of smoking before and during pregnancy is declining and evidence suggests a substantial number of Arkansas women stop smoking while pregnant. Still, rates increase again after delivery and are universally higher than U.S. rates. Prevention efforts should address this.

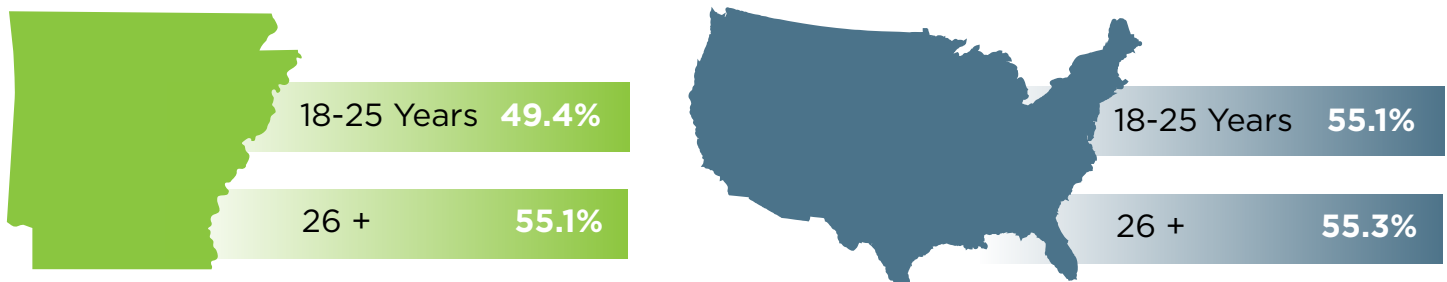


## ADULT ALCOHOL

### Why this is important

- Alcohol is the most commonly used substance in adults in the United States, with 70.0 and 55.3 percent of people ages 18 and older having consumed alcohol in the past year and past month, respectively.<sup>18</sup>
- In Arkansas, from 2014–2018, 690 driving deaths involved alcohol.<sup>22</sup>
- Drinking alcohol affects every organ in the body and can damage a developing fetus.<sup>23</sup>
- Heavy alcohol use can increase risk of certain cancers, stroke and liver disease.<sup>23</sup>
- “At-risk” drinking is:<sup>24</sup>
  - More than four drinks per day or more than 14 drinks per week for men
  - More than three drinks per day or more than seven drinks per week for women
- Binge drinking typically happens when men consume five or more drinks or women consume four or more drinks in about two hours.<sup>24</sup>
- Drinking can impair judgment, leading to aggressive behaviors, high-risk sex and car crashes.<sup>25</sup>
- Drinking heavily over a long time or too much on a single occasion can damage the heart, causing problems such as cardiomyopathy, arrhythmias, stroke and high blood pressure.<sup>26</sup>

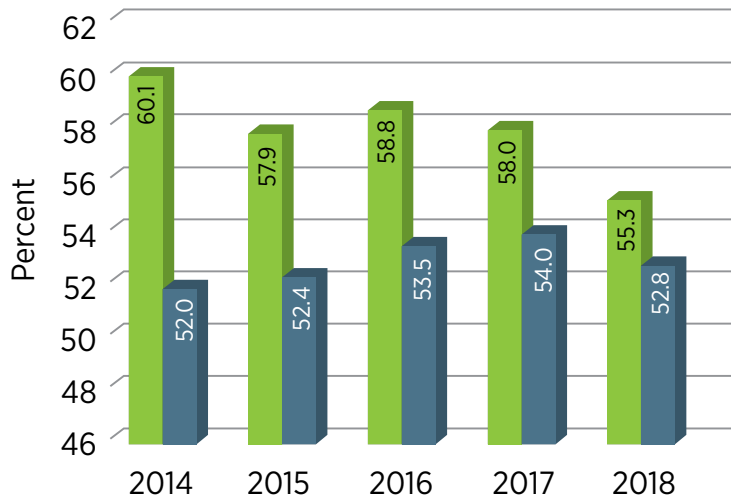
### Adult Current Alcohol Use, 2018



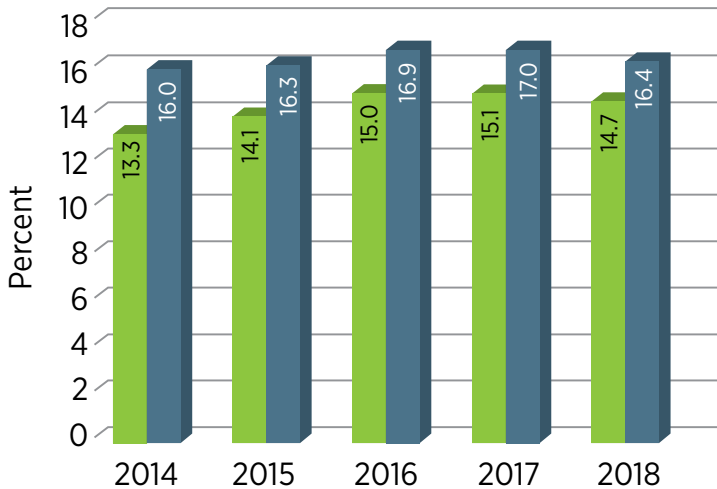
Source: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance Survey and National Survey on Drug Use and Health

## Drinking Behaviors, 2014-2018

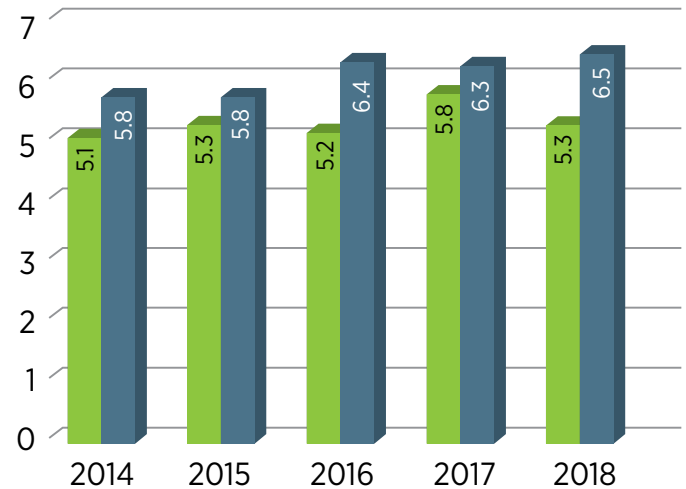
### Current



### Binge



### Heavy



■ Arkansas ■ United States

Source: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance Survey

## What to take away

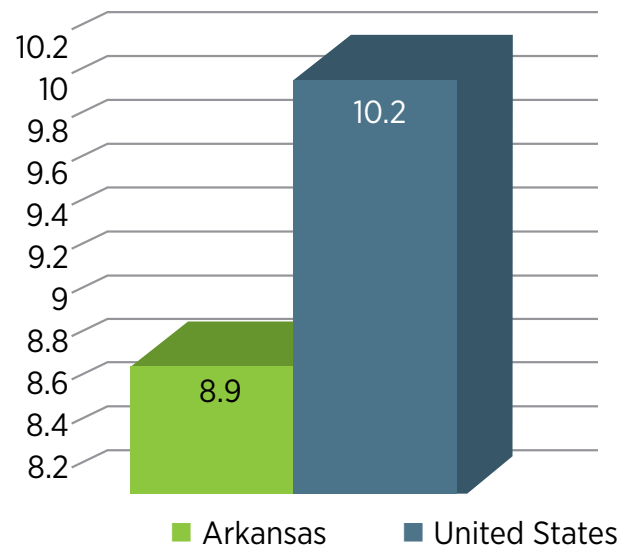
- Among those aged 18 to 25, current alcohol use is lower than for the U.S., while among those aged 25 and older, U.S. and Arkansas rates are similar.
- Current alcohol use has declined over time in Arkansas and now approximates US rates.
- Rates of binge and heavy drinking among Arkansas adults have remained stable over time and are lower than U.S. rates.

## ADULT MARIJUANA

### Why this is important

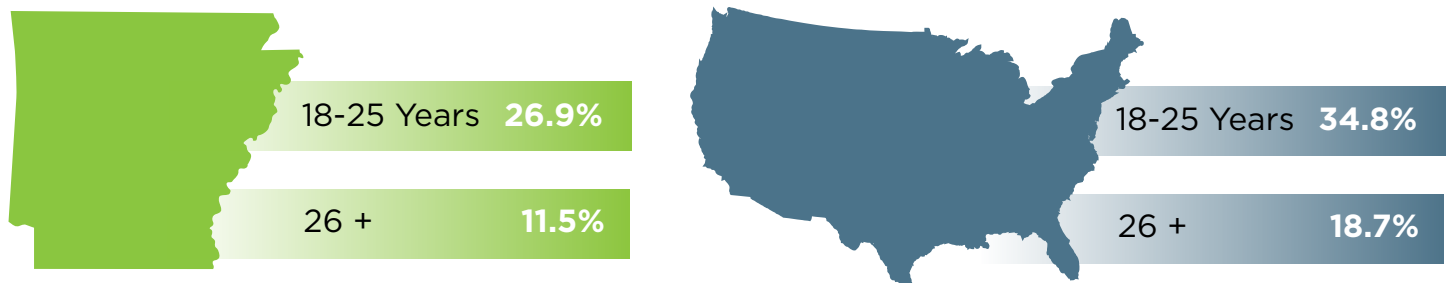
- Marijuana is the most commonly used and abused illicit substance.<sup>27</sup>
- Regular marijuana use is associated with breathing problems, higher risk of lung infections, mental illness, and severe nausea and vomiting.<sup>27</sup>
- Marijuana increases heart rate, which can increase risk of heart attack, particularly among older adults and/or those with heart problems.<sup>27</sup>
- Use of marijuana during pregnancy can harm fetal development during pregnancy and delay and/or impair post-natal child development.<sup>27</sup>

### Adult Current Marijuana Use, 2017-2018



Source: National Survey on Drug Use and Health

### Adult Past Year Marijuana Use, 2017-2018



Source: National Survey on Drug Use and Health



Drug-Related Arrests Attributed To Marijuana/Hashish In Arkansas **44.2%**

Source: Arkansas Crime Information Center

### What to take away

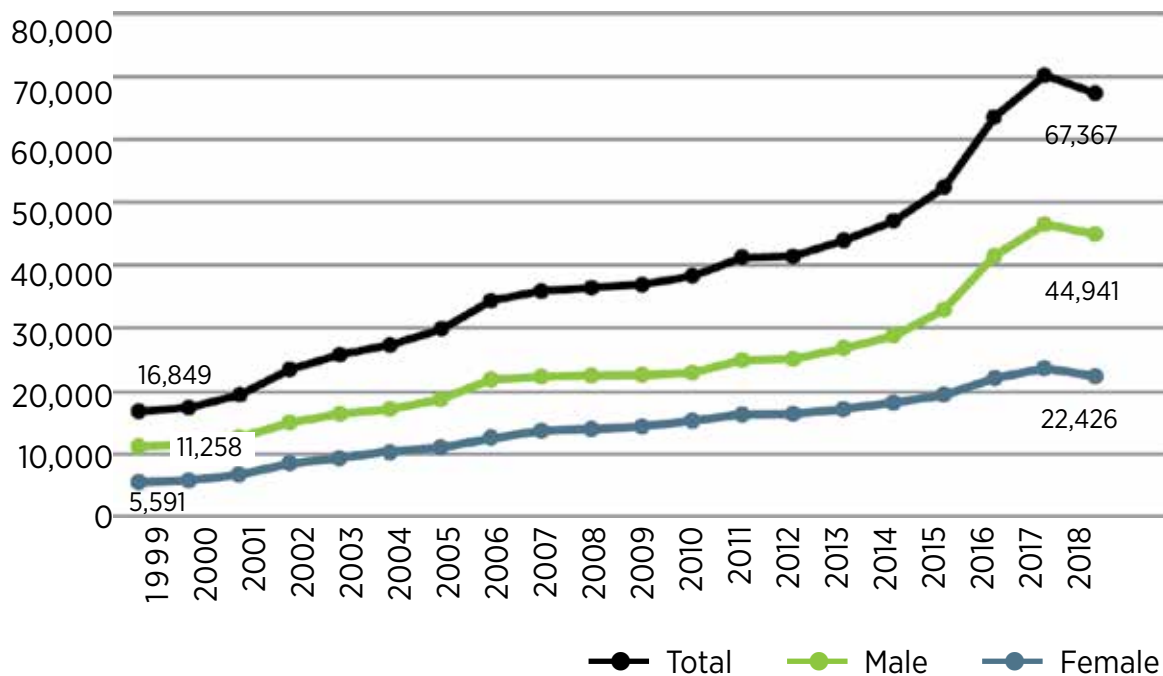
- Compared to the national average, Arkansas has a lower prevalence of current marijuana use, not only overall, but also by age. However, between 2008-2009 and 2017-2018, the prevalence of current marijuana use rose from 6.0 percent to 8.9 percent.
- Among those aged 18 to 25, fully one in four have used marijuana in the last year. Among those aged 26 and older, the prevalence of past year marijuana use is more than half that of those in the younger age group.
- 44.2 percent of drug related arrests in Arkansas were attributable to marijuana and hashish.

## ADULTS AND OPIOIDS

### Why this is important

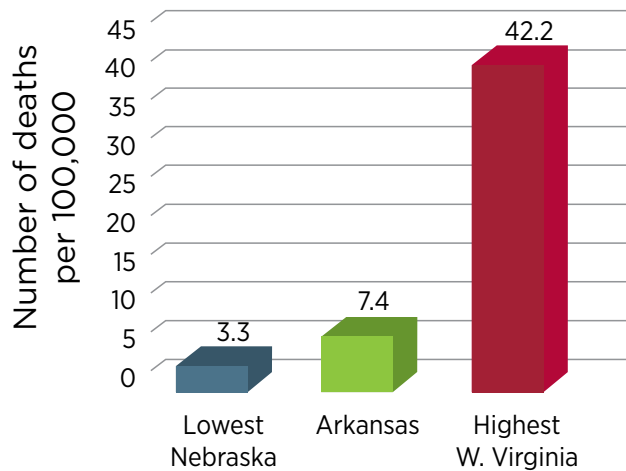
- Of the 67,367 drug overdose deaths reported in the United States in 2018, 69.5% involved opioids.<sup>28</sup>
- Opioid-involved overdose deaths more than doubled, from 21,088 in 2010 to 47,600 in 2017, and remained steady in 2018 with 46,802 deaths.<sup>29</sup>
- Anyone can become addicted to prescription opioids. Among chronic pain patients, about 1 in 4 misuse opioids and about 1 in 10 develop an opioid use disorder.<sup>30</sup>
- People who misuse prescription opioids are more likely to transition to heroin use than those who do not.<sup>17</sup>
- Over a four-fold increase in rates of maternal opioid use disorder at delivery occurred from 1999-2014 in the United States,<sup>31</sup> resulting in a baby being born with neonatal abstinence syndrome about every 19 minutes.<sup>32</sup>

**Drug Overdose Deaths In The United States, 1999-2018**

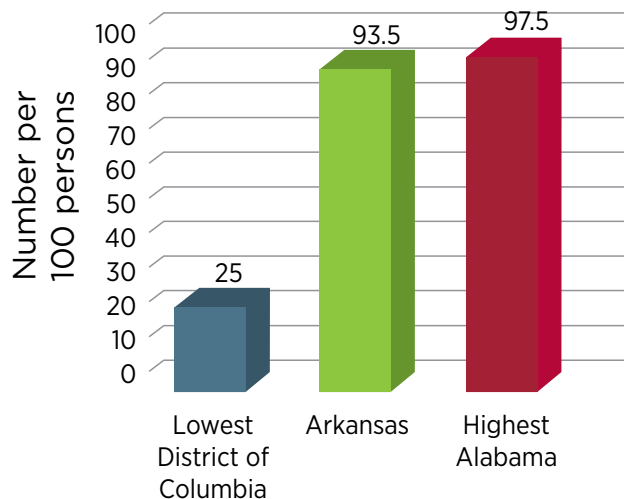


Source: Centers for Disease Control

## Age-Adjusted Opioid Involved Death Rates, 2018



## Opioid Prescriptions, 2018



Source: Centers for Disease Control

## What to take away

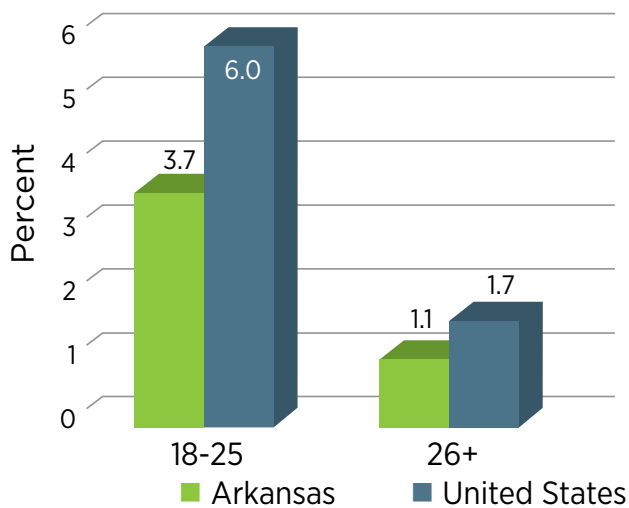
- For the first time since 2008, drug overdose deaths decreased in 2018.
- The 2018 age adjusted death rate per 100,000 for drug overdoses involving opioids was 7.4 in Arkansas. In contrast, Nebraska had the lowest death rate at 3.3 per 100,000 and West Virginia had the highest death rate at 42.4 per 100,000. While Arkansas appears to have a low drug overdose death rate, there is a possibility that opioid-related deaths are under reported.
- Unfortunately, Arkansas had one of the highest opioid prescription rates in 2018 at 93.5 prescriptions per 100 persons. In contrast, Washington DC had the lowest prescription rate at 25 per 100 and Alabama had the highest rate at 97.5 per 100.

## ADULT AND OTHER SUBSTANCES

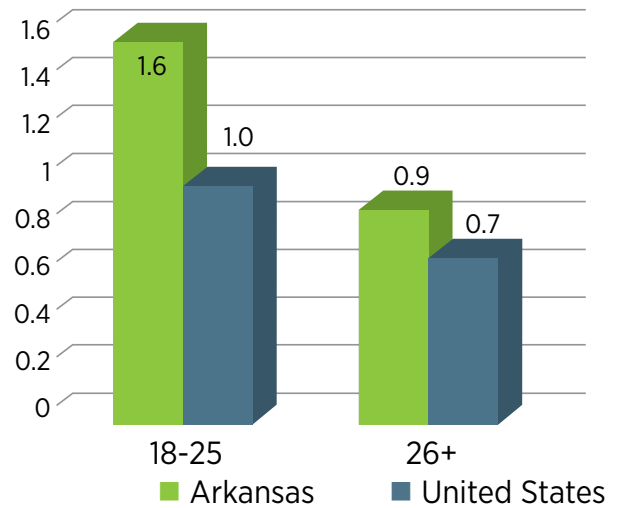
### Why this is important

- Addiction to drugs can lead to a series of negative consequences and threats for individuals, families, communities and society.
- Stimulant use can have major negative short- and long-term effects on a person's health, including overheating, cardiovascular complications, seizures, damage to nerves, and changes in brain structure and function.<sup>33</sup>
- The number of U.S. overdose deaths involving psychostimulants with abuse potential, regardless of opioid involvement, has increased steadily from 547 in 1999 to 12,676 in 2018.<sup>29</sup>
- Stimulants are among the most widely used and abused substances during pregnancy and their use during pregnancy increases risk of adverse perinatal, neonatal, and childhood outcomes, including maternal and/or fetal death.<sup>34</sup>

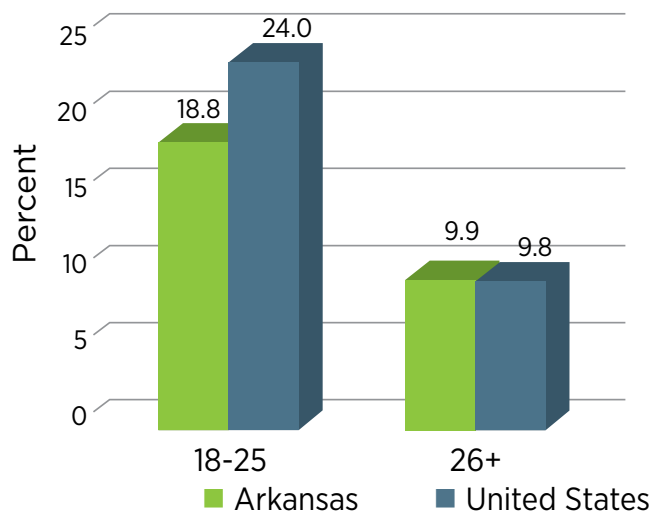
#### Adult Cocaine Use, 2017-2018



#### Adult Methamphetamine Use, 2017-2018



#### Adult Illicit Drug Use In the Past Month



Source: National Survey on Drug Use and Health

## What to take away

- Illicit drug use among adults in Arkansas is slightly lower than it is for U.S. adults in 2018 (11.1 vs 11.8). Nearly 12 percent of adults in Arkansas and the U.S. used an illicit drug in the past month.
- Adults aged 18 to 25 had a higher prevalence of illicit drug use compared to adults aged 26 and older. In fact, rates among young adults are double those of their older counterparts.
- Cocaine use among all adults is less than 2.0 percent in the state. However, cocaine use is higher among younger adults (aged 18-25) at nearly 4 percent, which is three times higher than rates for adults aged 26 and older.
- The prevalence of methamphetamine use in the state is at 1.0 percent for all adults and 1.6% for younger adults. In all cases, a higher proportion of Arkansas adults use methamphetamine relative to the national average.

# CONSEQUENCES

Consequences of substance use can be related to:

- Substance use in general (being arrested for driving under the influence)
- Caused by specific substances (liver damage caused by alcohol consumption)
- Related to the route of administration (damage to the lungs caused by smoking)

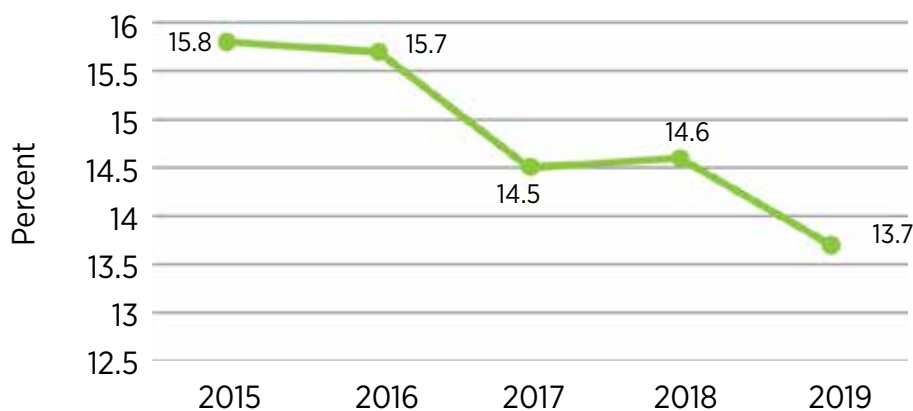
For this report, developmental, physiological, psychological and community-related consequences will be shared.

## DEVELOPMENTAL

### Why this is important

- About five percent of pregnant women use at least one addictive substance, which has been shown to lead to severe health consequences for the infant, including at least doubling the risk of stillbirth.<sup>35</sup>
- Use of certain substances, including opioids, alcohol, benzodiazepines, tranquilizers, and caffeine, can result in the infant undergoing substance withdrawal after birth, called neonatal abstinence syndrome.<sup>35</sup>
- Tobacco use during pregnancy increases risks to the baby's health, including premature birth, low birthweight, increased risks of illness and prolonged hospital stay, birth defects and infant death.<sup>36</sup>
- Alcohol use during pregnancy can lead to the baby experiencing fetal alcohol spectrum disorder (FASD),<sup>37</sup> which can affect the following behaviors:
  - Learning and remembering
  - Understanding and following directions
  - Controlling emotions
  - Communicating and socializing
  - Daily life skills, such as feeding and bathing

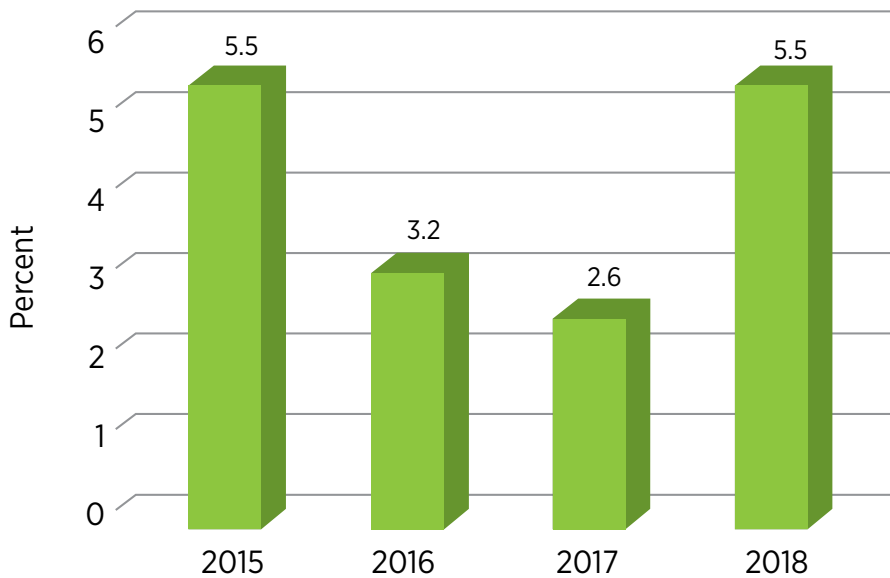
**Arkansas Women Using Tobacco While Pregnant, 2015-2019**



Source: Arkansas Department of Health

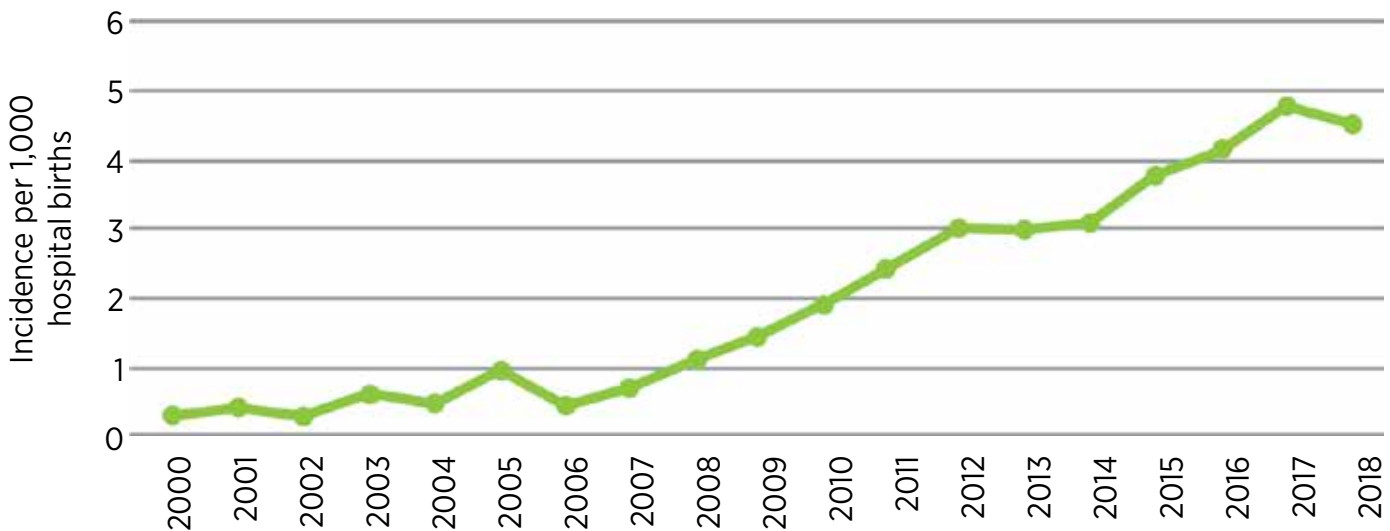


### Arkansas Women Using Alcohol While Pregnant, 2015-2018



Source: Pregnancy Risk Assessment Monitoring System

### Arkansas Neonatal Abstinence Syndrome Rates, 2000-2018



Arkansas Department of Health

### What to take away

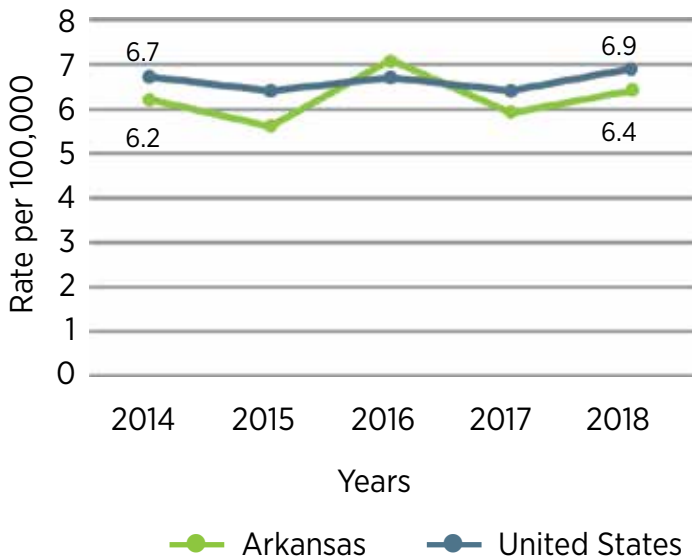
- The use of tobacco while pregnant has gradually declined since 2014.
- The use of alcohol while pregnant fluctuated quite a bit between 2012 and 2018 but is the same in 2018 as in 2015 (5.5%).
- The rate of neonatal abstinence syndrome per 1,000 hospital births was 15 times higher in 2018 compared to 2000 (0.3 vs 4.5).

## PHYSIOLOGICAL

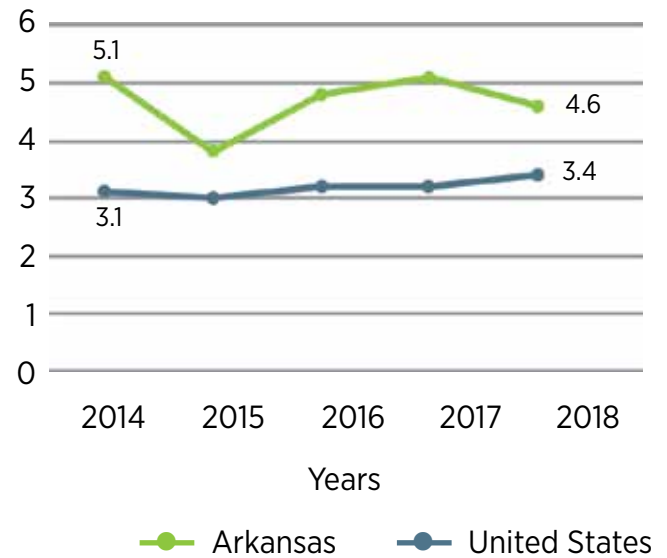
### Why this is important

- Although various factors contribute to heart and lung disease, monitoring the rates of these diseases in the Arkansas population gives some indication of the impact of substance use.
- Smoking and vaping nicotine-containing products contributes to lung disease and cardiovascular disease.<sup>38</sup>
- Alcoholic liver disease, caused by drinking too much alcohol, is the primary cause of liver disease in western nations.<sup>39</sup>
- In 2017, Arkansas had the fourth highest death rate from cardiovascular disease in the United States.<sup>40</sup>
- In 2017, Arkansas had the highest age-adjusted death rate due to COPD or asthma in the US.<sup>41</sup>

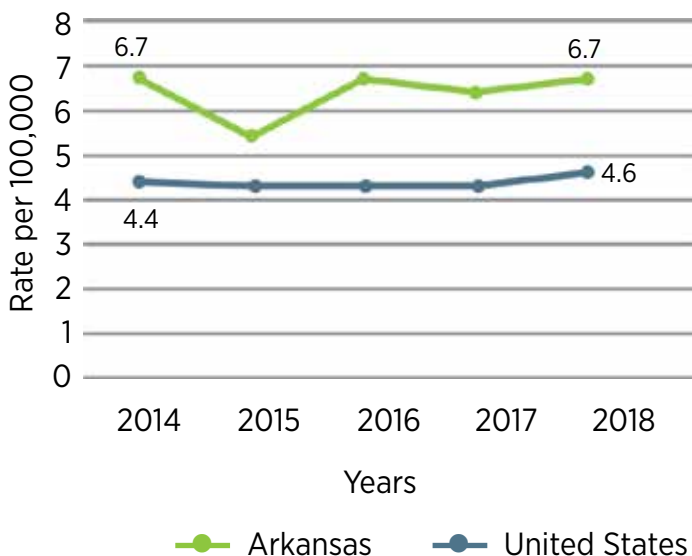
#### Angina or coronary heart disease



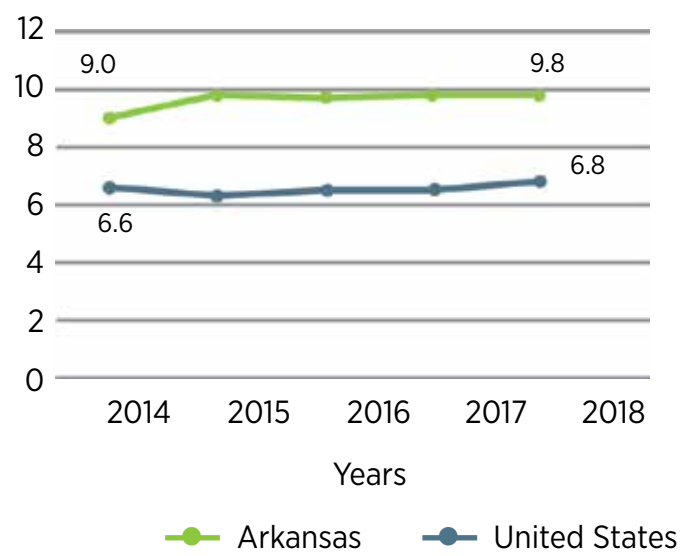
#### Stroke



#### Heart attack

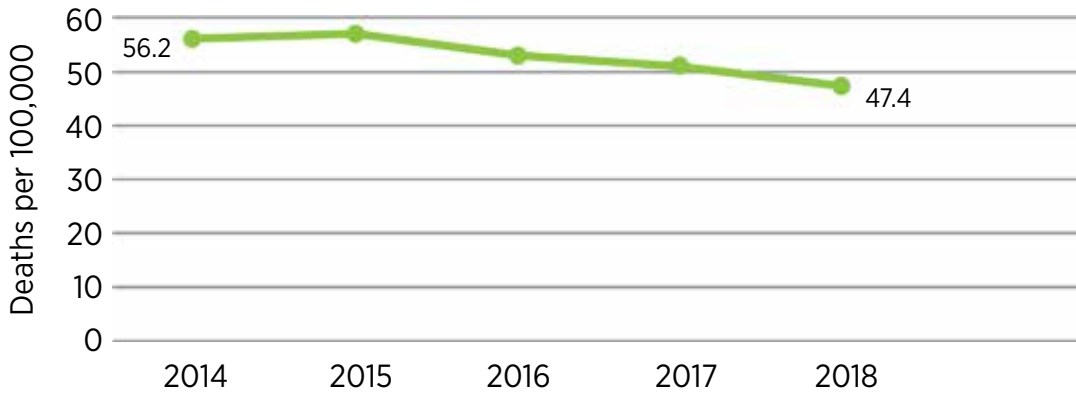


#### COPD

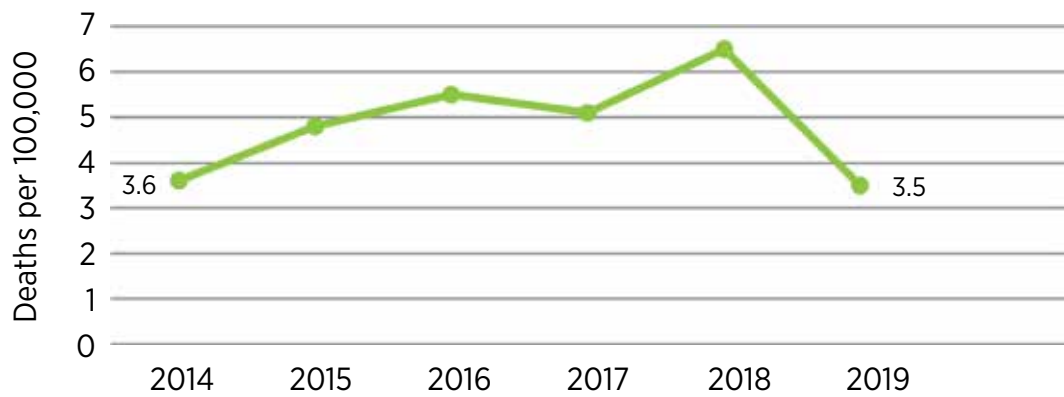


Source: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance Survey.

### Arkansas Age-Adjusted Mortality Due To Lung, Bronchus or Trachea Cancer, 2014-2018



### Arkansas Mortality Due To Alcoholic Liver Disease, 2014-2019



Source: Centers for Disease Control & Prevention

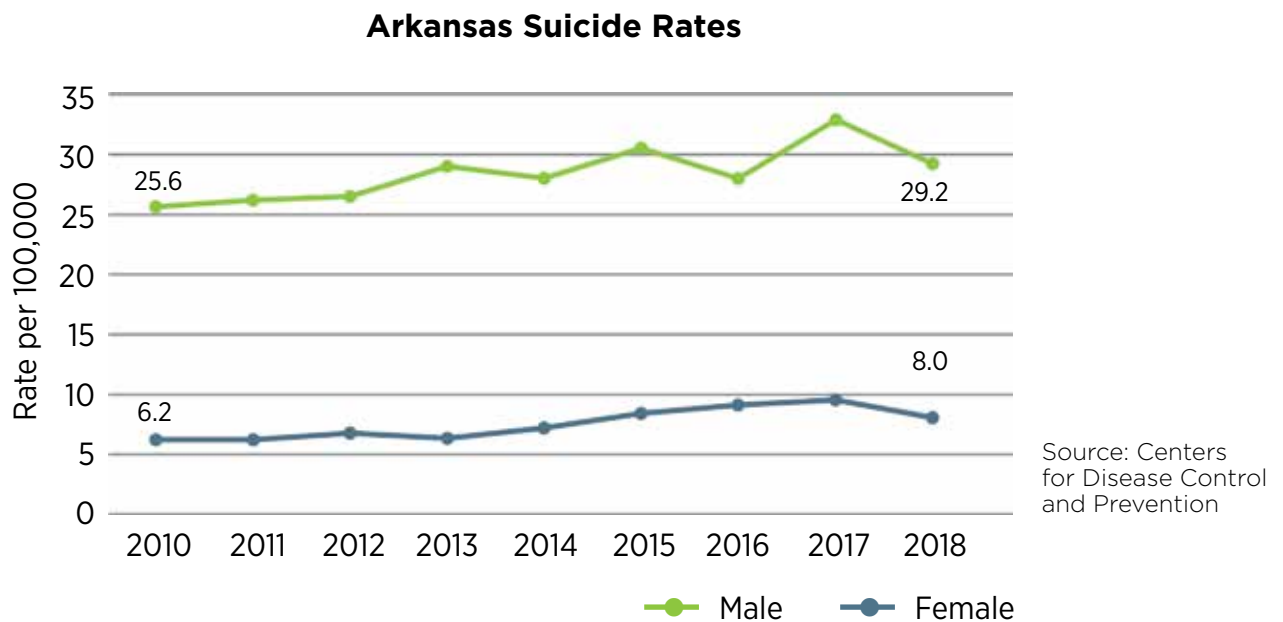
## What to take away

- Prevalence rates of angina or coronary heart disease among Arkansans has fluctuated over time and is slightly higher in 2018 compared to 2014. Compared to the U.S., 2018 rates of angina are lower in Arkansas.
- Arkansans have higher prevalence rates of stroke, heart attack and COPD compared to national averages.
- The prevalence rates of stroke among Arkansas adults decreased from 5.1% in 2014 to 4.6% in 2018 but remains higher than the U.S. average of 3.4%.
- The Arkansas prevalence rates of heart attack remained stable at 6.7 in 2014 and 2018, but is nearly 1.5 times higher than the U.S. prevalence.
- Among Arkansas adults, COPD prevalence rates increased from 2014 onward but has remained stable since 2015 at 9.8 percent. COPD prevalence in the state is nearly 1.5 times higher than the U.S. average.
- The age adjusted mortality rate from lung cancer in Arkansas is decreasing, but remains about 1.4 times higher than U.S. rates.
- The alcoholic liver disease mortality rate increased in Arkansas until 2019 when it fell precipitously and is now half the US rate.

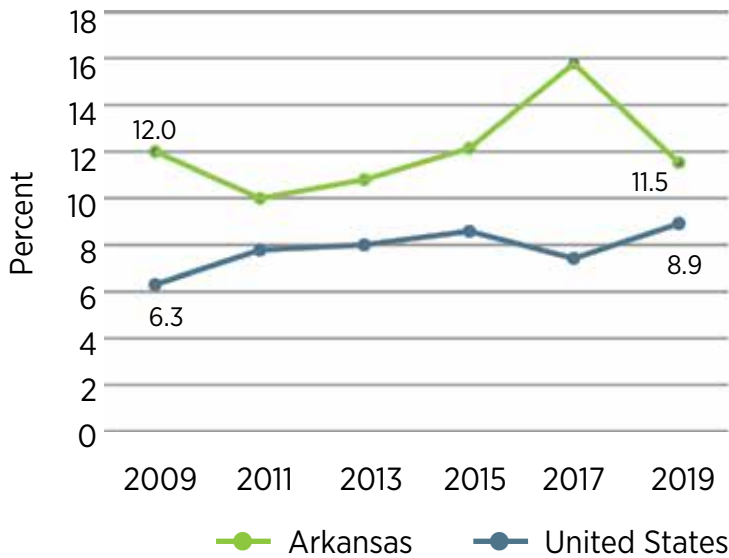
## PSYCHOLOGICAL

### Why this is important

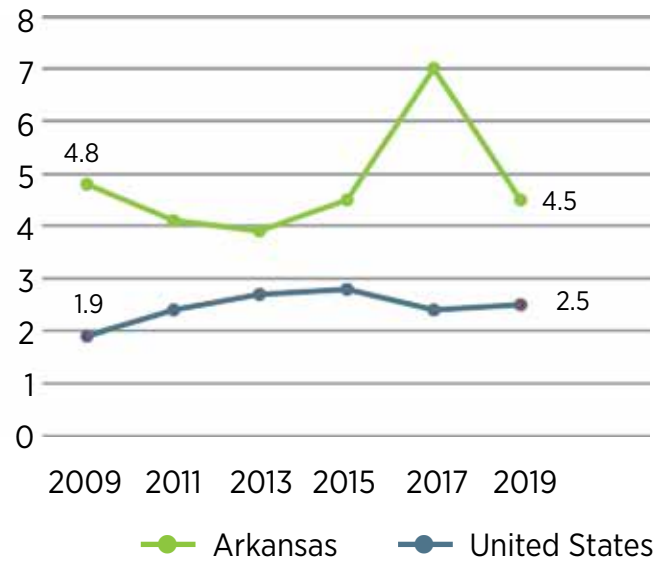
- In 2017, suicide was the tenth leading cause of death in the U.S. and the second leading cause of death among those aged 10-34 years in 2018.<sup>42</sup>
- Although many factors are associated with suicidal behaviors, substance use, particularly alcohol use, has been linked to a substantial number of suicides and suicide attempts.<sup>43</sup>
- Use of alcohol, tobacco and other drugs is associated with lower grades and school attendance among adolescents<sup>44</sup> as well as lower likelihood of continuous enrollment in college.<sup>45</sup>



**Suicide Attempts  
(Counted Every Other Year)**



**\*Injurious Suicide Attempts  
(Counted Every Other Year)**



Source: Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System, 2019

\*An injurious suicide is any attempt resulting in an injury, poisoning, or overdose that had to be treated by a doctor or nurse.

## What to take away

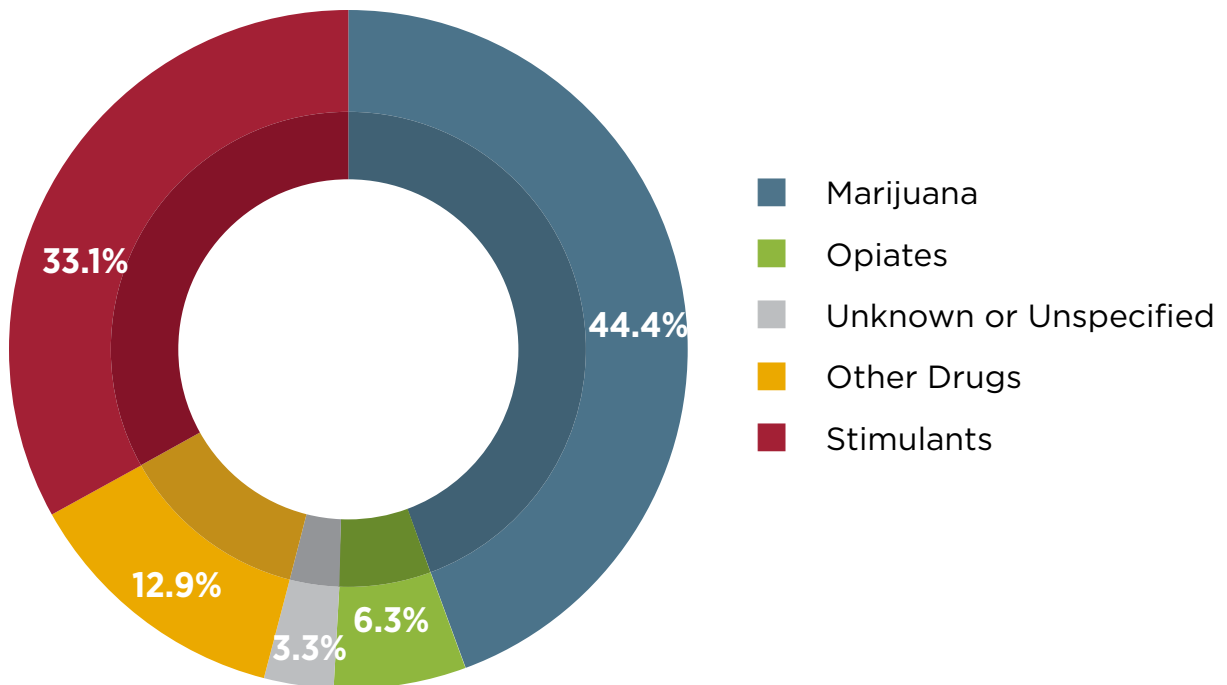
- Suicide rates among the total Arkansas population rose to a high of 20.8 per 100,000 in 2017 but declined to 18.3 per 100,000 in 2018.
- Suicide rates among Arkansas males averaged 4 times higher than those for females.
- Among Arkansas youth the prevalence of attempted suicide has fluctuated substantially. The highest prevalence occurred in 2017 (15.8 percent) and the lowest in 2011 (10.0 percent). The Arkansas rate in 2019 was 1.3 times higher than the U.S. average.
- The prevalence of injurious suicide attempt (i.e., one that required medical intervention), hovered around 4 percent until 2017 when the rate jumped to 7 percent. In 2018, the rate declined to 4.5 percent. Compared to the U.S. prevalence, the rate of injurious suicide attempt in Arkansas was nearly 2 times higher.

## COMMUNITY

### Why this is important

- In the community setting, the rate of arrests for drugs/narcotics, DUI, drunkenness and liquor law violations can be an indication of criminal behavior related to substance use or measure of the level of law enforcement
- There is an association between substance use and violence,<sup>46</sup> which could be reflected in the number of arrests.
- The most common substance among substance-related traffic fatalities is alcohol, followed by marijuana, and other prescription drugs.<sup>47</sup>

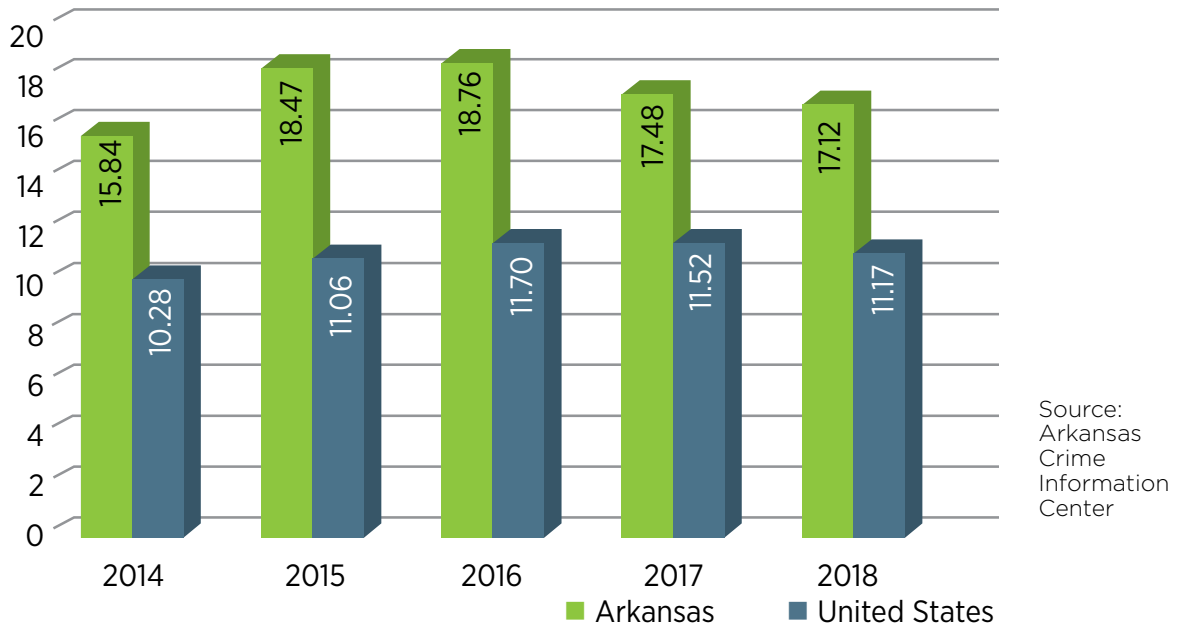
**Drug-Related Arrests In Arkansas, 2018**



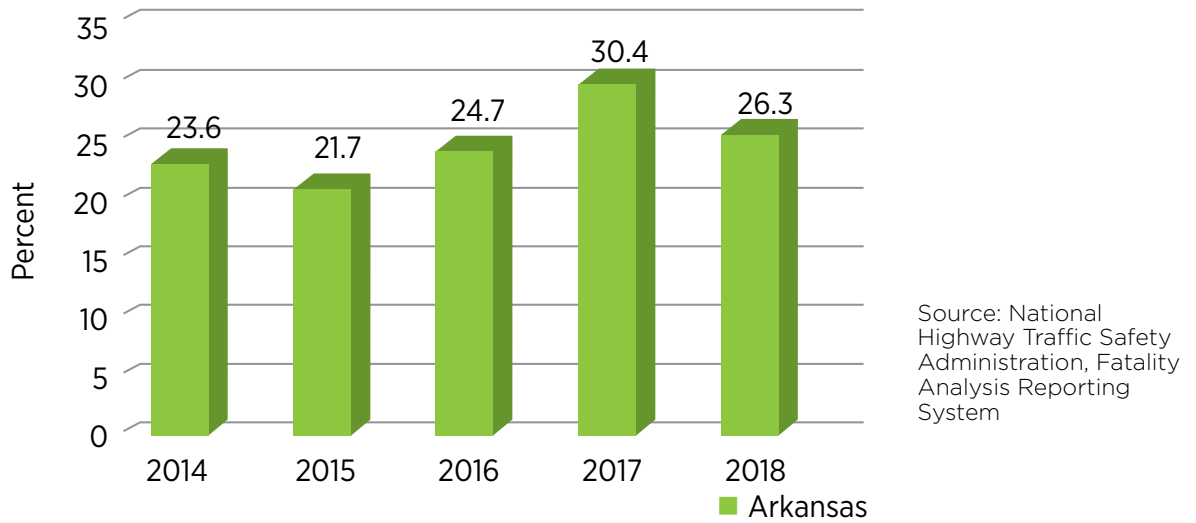
Source: Arkansas Crime Information Center

# COMMUNITY

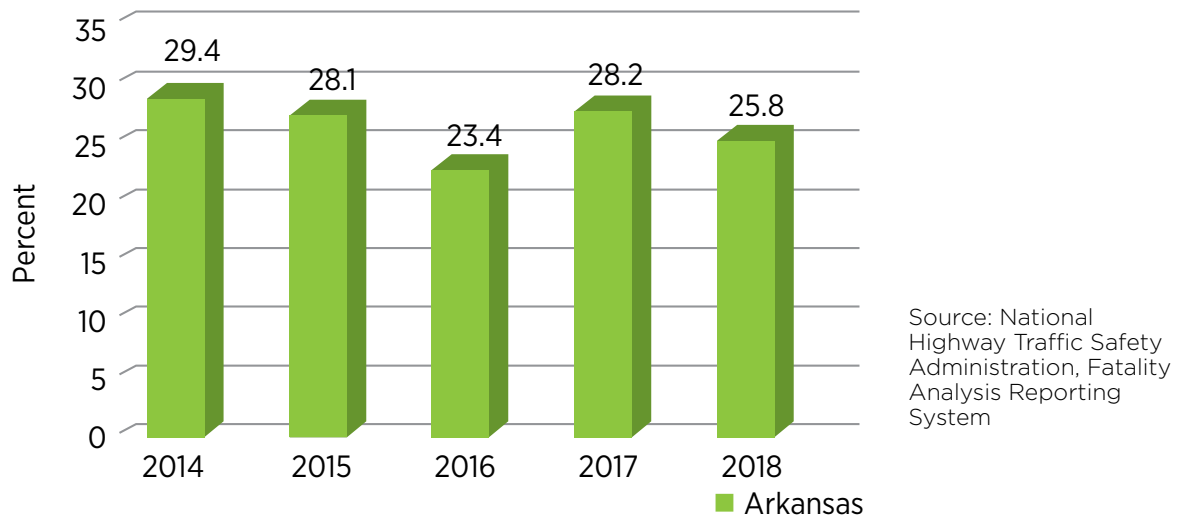
## Motor Vehicle Fatality Rate Per 100,000 Population



## Alcohol-Involved Driving Fatalities Among Youth Aged 15-20



## Alcohol-Involved Driving Fatalities Among Youth Aged 21+

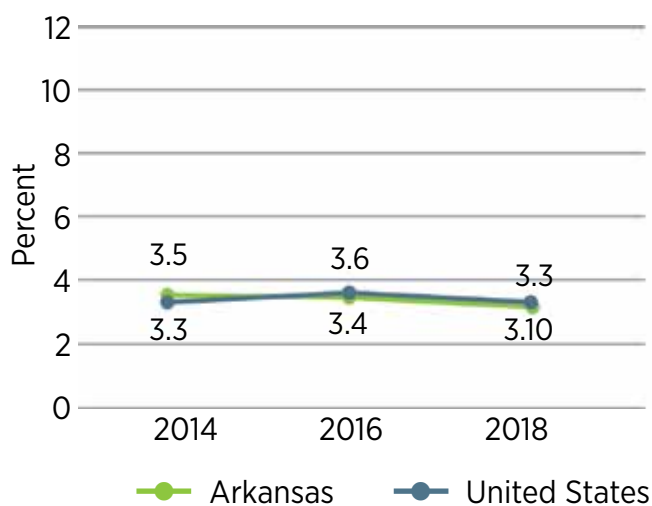


## Drug-And Alcohol-Related Arrests Per 10,000, 2018

Per 10,000 population	Juvenile arrests	Adult arrests
Drugs/narcotics	31.1	81.4
DUI	1.7	27.2
Drunkenness	2.7	27.4
Liquor law violations	5.5	5.1

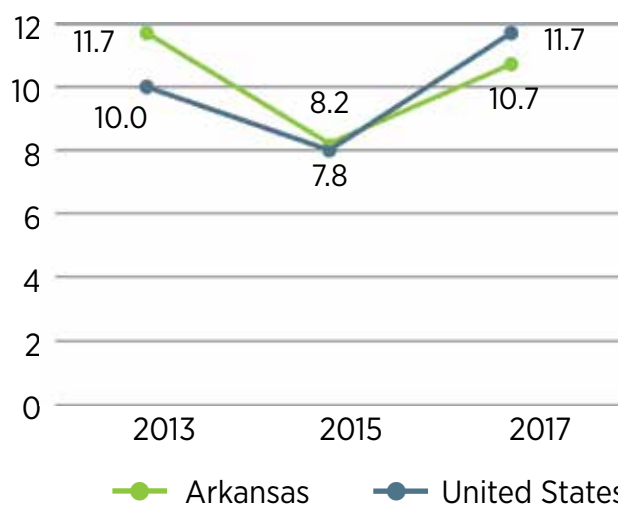
Source: Arkansas Crime Information Center

### Self-Reported Driving After Alcohol Overconsumption Among Adults (Only Asked In Even Years)



Source: BRFSS

### Self-Reported Driving After Alcohol Overconsumption Among Youth (Only Asked In Odd Years)



Source: YRBSS

## What to take away

- Among all drug related arrests in the state, marijuana represented the largest proportion (44.4 percent) followed by stimulants (33.1 percent).
- Among drug and alcohol related arrests for juveniles, drugs and narcotics represented the largest proportion of arrests (31.1 percent). Only 5.5 percent of arrests were for liquor law violations.
- Drugs and narcotics also represented the largest proportion of adult arrests for drugs and alcohol (81.4 percent).
- The motor vehicle fatality rate in Arkansas has consistently been at least 1.5 times higher than the U.S. fatality rate. With some slight deviation, the Arkansas rate has hovered around 11 fatalities per 100,000 population in each year since 2014.
- The percentage of all motor vehicle fatalities in Arkansas attributable to alcohol impairment was higher among adult drivers than among youth until 2016. For all drivers, 1 in 4 vehicle fatalities are attributable to alcohol impairment
- Compared to adults, larger proportions of youth report drinking and driving.



# CONTRIBUTING FACTORS

- Shared protective and risk factors influence the development of substance use or mental disorders.
- As the number of risk factors increase, the likelihood that an individual will develop a substance use disorder increase. Protective factors are those things that help individuals lower the risk of using or abusing substances.
- Both risk and protective factors fall into five domains -- individual, family, peer, school and community

## DIRECTLY RELATED TO THE INDIVIDUAL

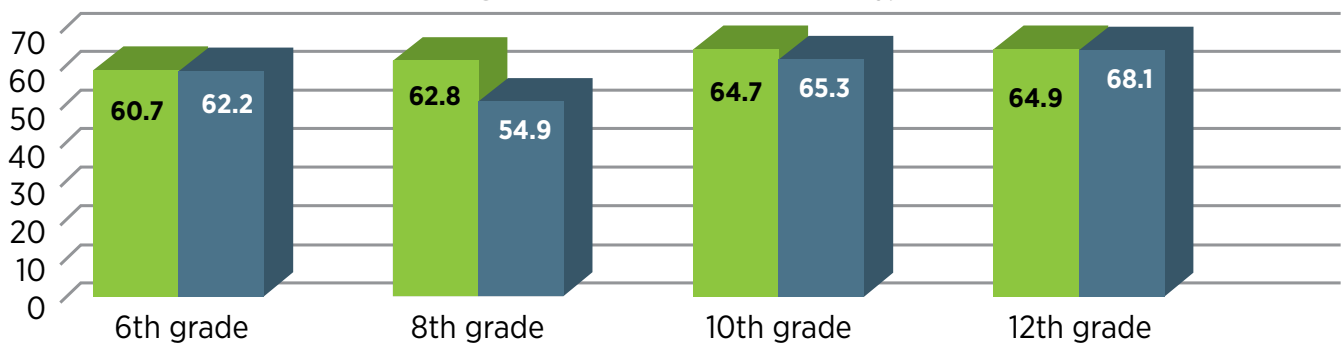
### Perceptions of Risk

#### Why this is important

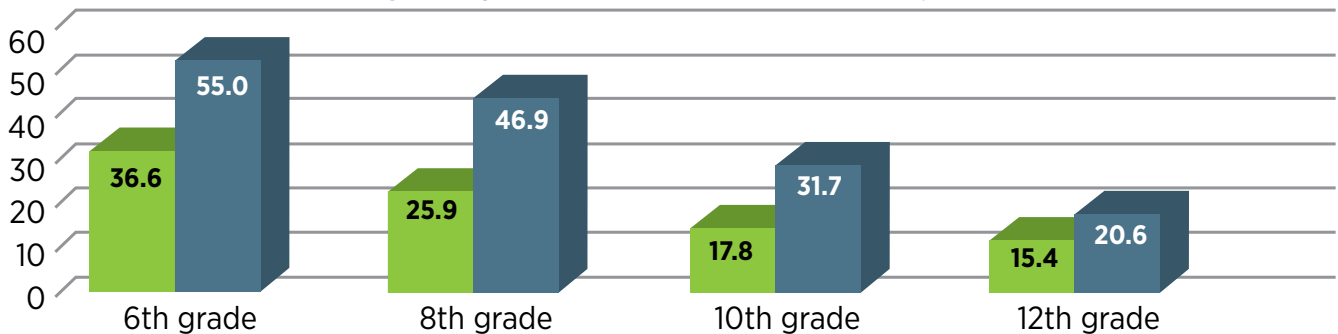
- Perception of risk is a protective factor, and the higher the percentage of Arkansans who perceive risk in using substances, the lower substance use will likely be
- For both youth and adults, as perception of risk increases, the likelihood of substance use decreases
- Monitoring perceptions of risk to using substances can help inform prevention programs on where and what type of education is needed most

#### Percentage Of Youth Who Perceive Great Risk In The Following Activities:

##### Smoking One or More Packs/Day, 2018

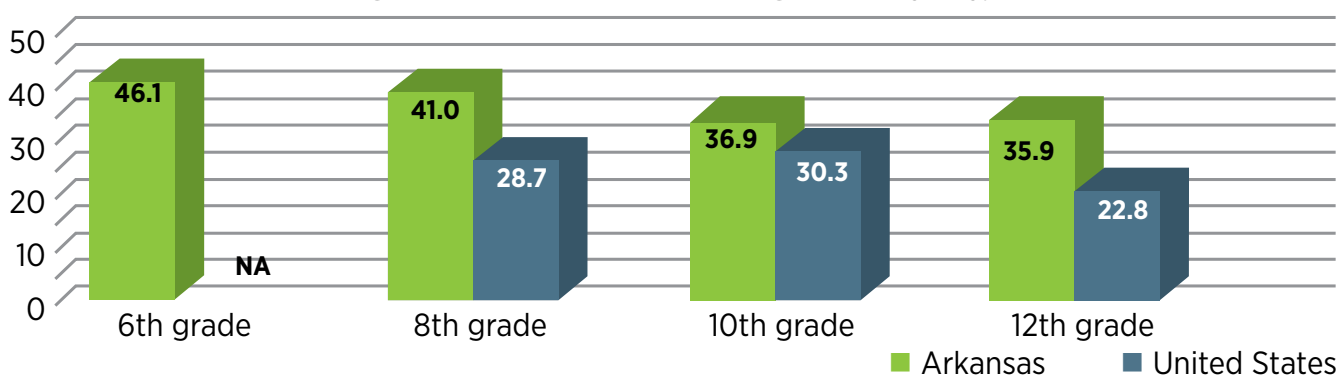


##### Using Marijuana Once or Twice/Week, 2018



Source: APNA NSDUH

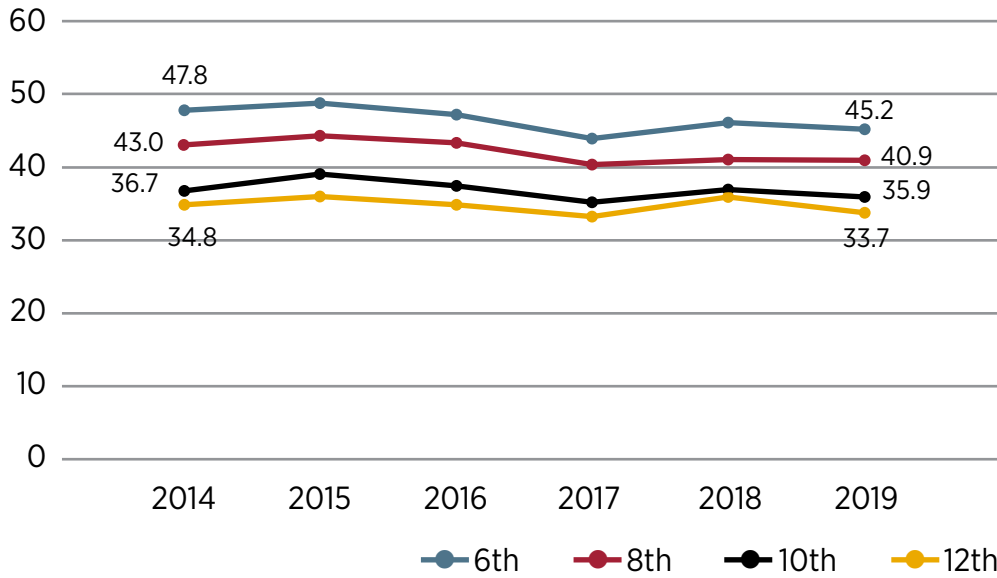
##### Drinking 1 or 2 Alcoholic Beverages Everyday, 2018



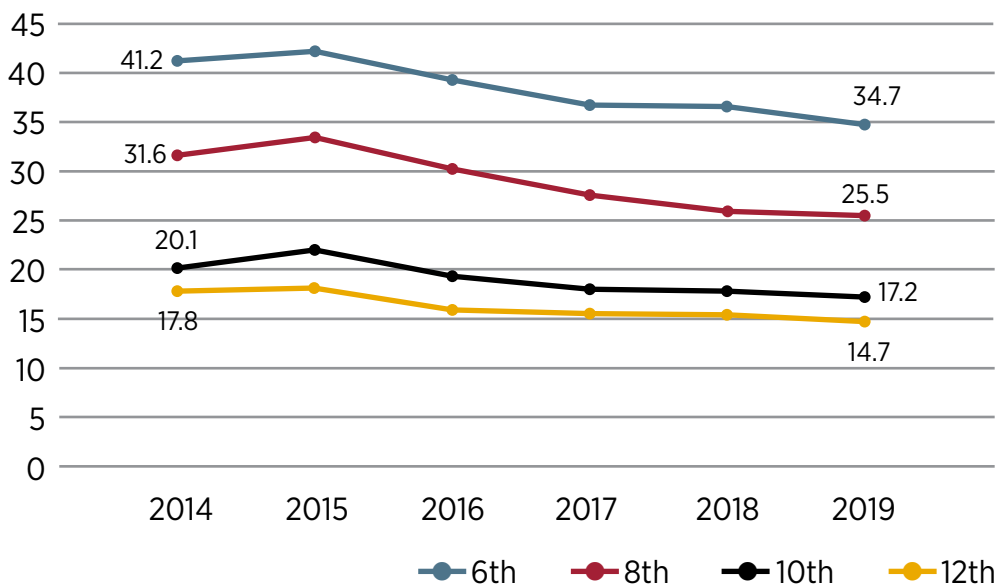
Arkansas United States

Source: APNA Monitoring the Future

**Percentage of Students Who Perceive Drinking One or Two Alcoholic Beverages Every Day As A “Great Risk”, 2014-2019**

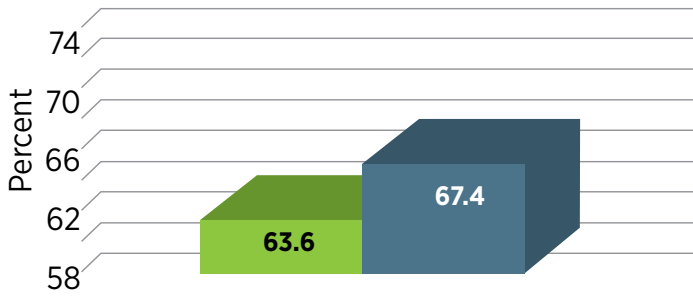


**Percentage of Students Who Perceive Trying Marijuana Once or Twice Puts A Person At “Great Risk”, 2014-2019**

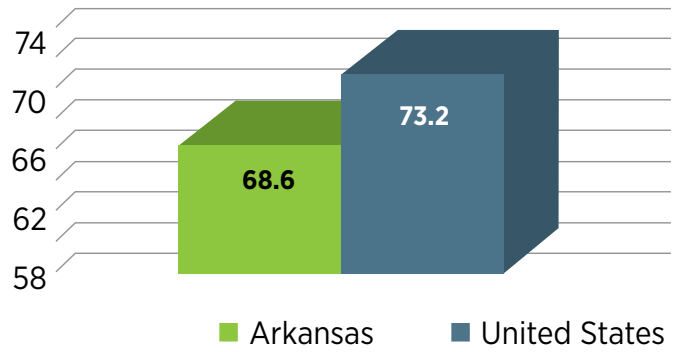


Source: APNA

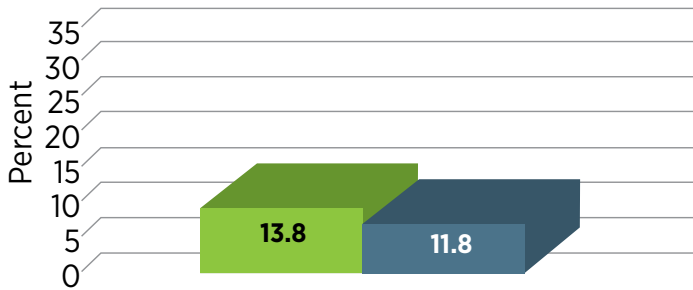
**Perceived Great Risk of Smoking One or More Packs/Day 18-25 Years, 2018**



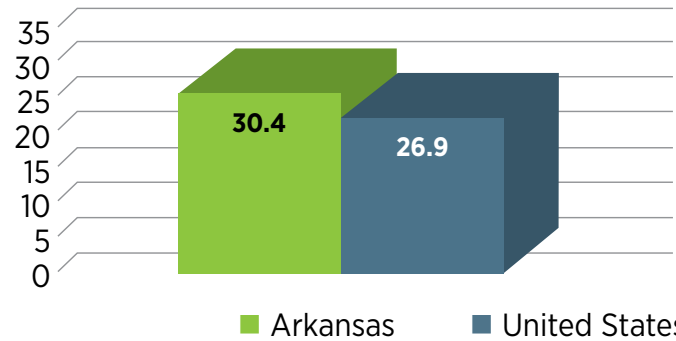
**Perceived Great Risk of Smoking One or More Packs/Day 26+ Years, 2018**



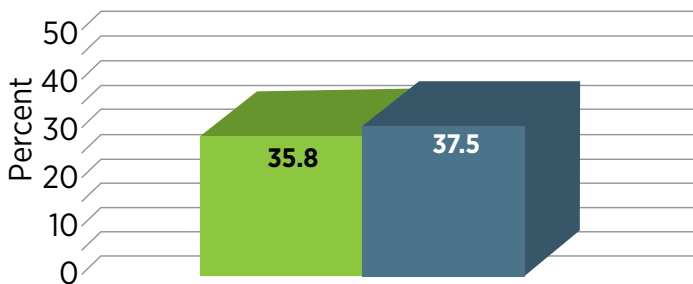
**Perceived Great Risk of Smoking Marijuana Once A Month 18-25 Years, 2018**



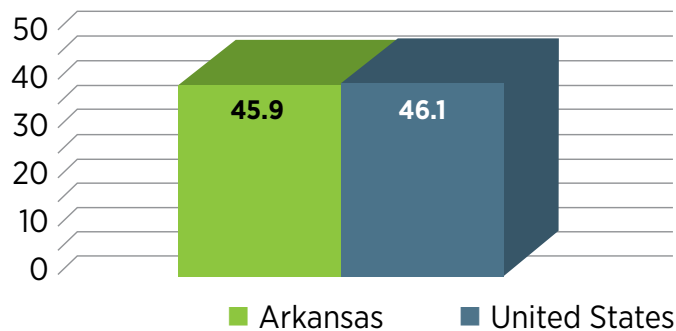
**Perceived Great Risk of Smoking Marijuana Once A Month 26+ Years, 2018**



**Perceived Great Risk of Drinking Five or More Alcoholic Beverages Once or Twice A Week 18-25 Years, 2018**



**Perceived Great Risk of Drinking Five or More Alcoholic Beverages Once or Twice A Week 26+ Years, 2018**



Source: NSDUH

**Students**

- Compared to the United States, Arkansas students are less likely to perceive great risk in smoking 1 or more packs of cigarettes per day in 2019 particularly those in grades 6, 10, and 12. However, Arkansas 8<sup>th</sup> graders were significantly more likely to perceive risk in smoking compared to the U.S. average.

- Compared to U.S. averages, Arkansas youth were much less likely to perceive great risk in using marijuana once or twice per week. The perception of risk for the both the U.S. and Arkansas decreased with increasing grade level. Over time, the proportion of students who perceive great risk in marijuana use has declined. This decline is most pronounced in grades 6 and 8.
- Arkansas youth were much more likely than U.S. youth to perceive great risk in drinking one or two alcoholic beverages every day. Again, the perception of risk declines with increasing grade level. Over time, the proportion of students who perceive great risk in alcohol use has declined. This decline is more pronounced in grades 6 and 8.
- These substance use findings among students suggest that prevention programs should target each grade level particularly for marijuana and alcohol use and should be reinforced across multiple media.

## **Adults**

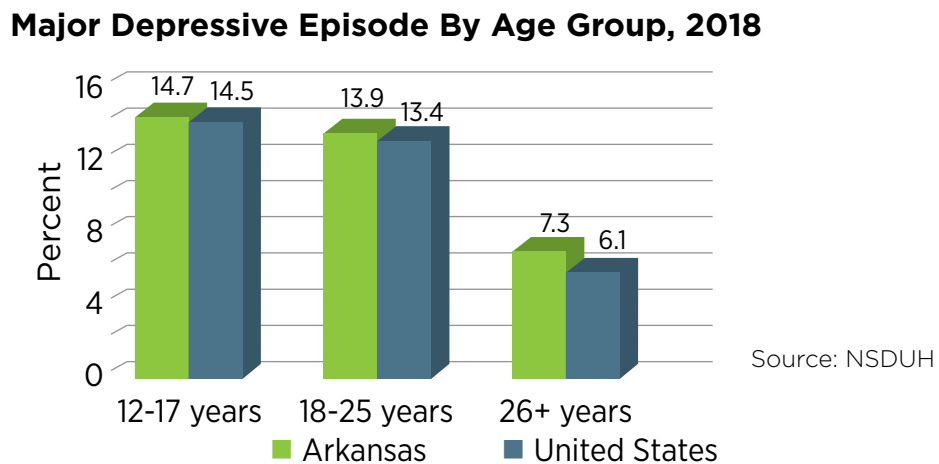
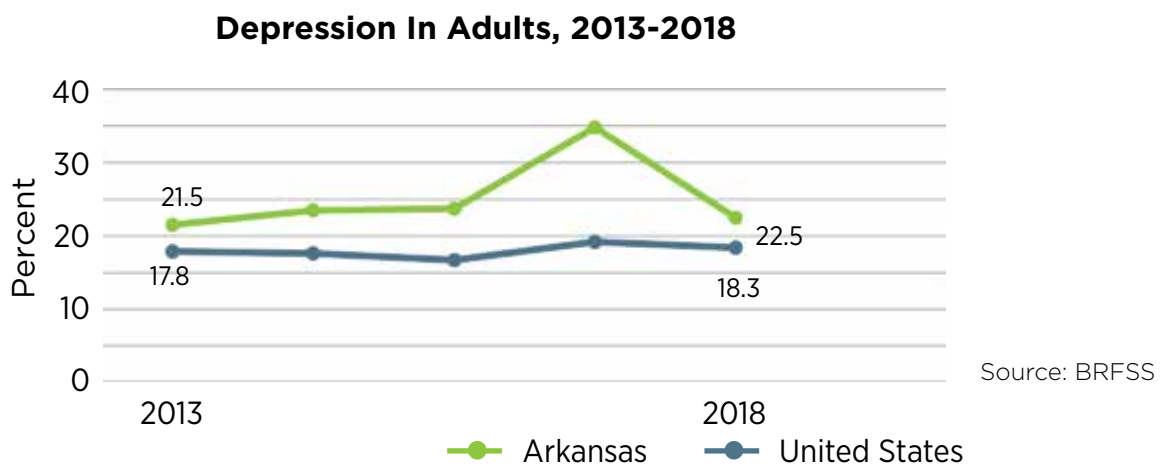
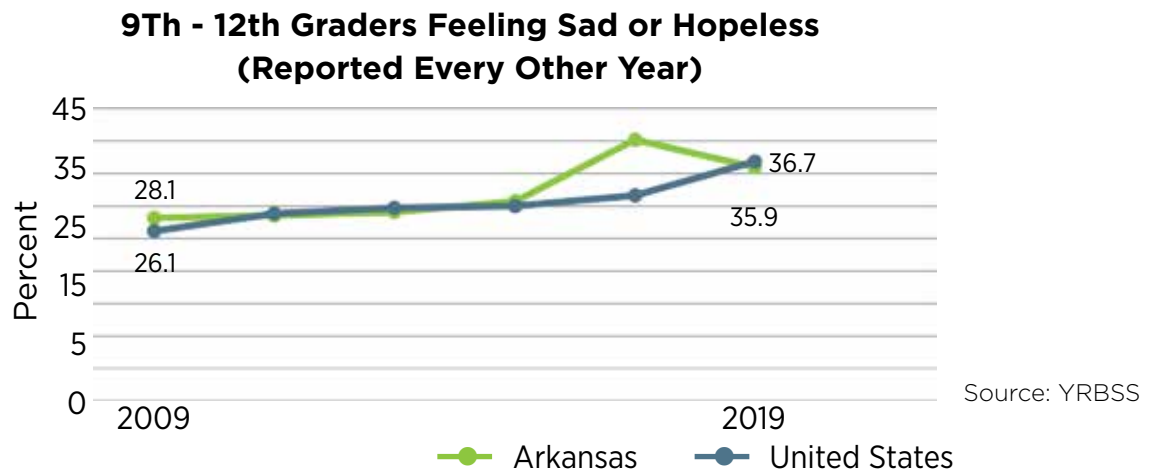
- Among Arkansas adults, the perception of risk in using cigarettes is lower than the U.S. average. The perception of risk is also lower among those aged 18-25 compared to those older than 25.
- The perception of risk in smoking marijuana is higher among Arkansas adults compared to the U.S. but only 1 in 3 Arkansas adults aged 26 and older see marijuana as potentially harmful. Among those 18-25, slightly more than 1 in 10 perceive marijuana use as risky.
- Among Arkansas adults, drinking five or more alcoholic beverages is perceived as risky in proportions relatively equivalent to U.S. averages. It is again the case that younger adults are less likely than older adults to perceive great risk in drinking 5 or more alcoholic beverages in a week.

## DIRECTLY RELATED TO THE INDIVIDUAL

### Psychological

#### Why this is important

- About half of people who experience a mental illness will also experience a substance use disorder at some point in their lives and vice versa.<sup>48</sup>
- Substance use disorders and mental illnesses share many of the same risk factors and having a mental illness may increase the likelihood of developing a substance use disorder and vice versa.<sup>48</sup>

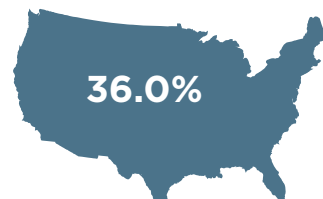
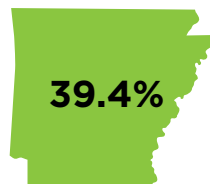
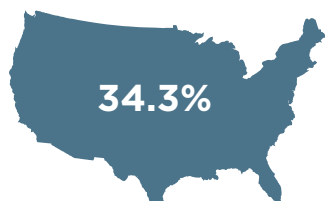
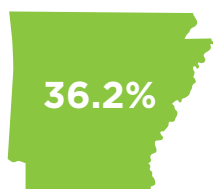


## DIRECTLY RELATED TO THE INDIVIDUAL

### Percentage of Poor Mental Health In Adults

2015

2018



Source: BRFSS

## What to take away

### Students

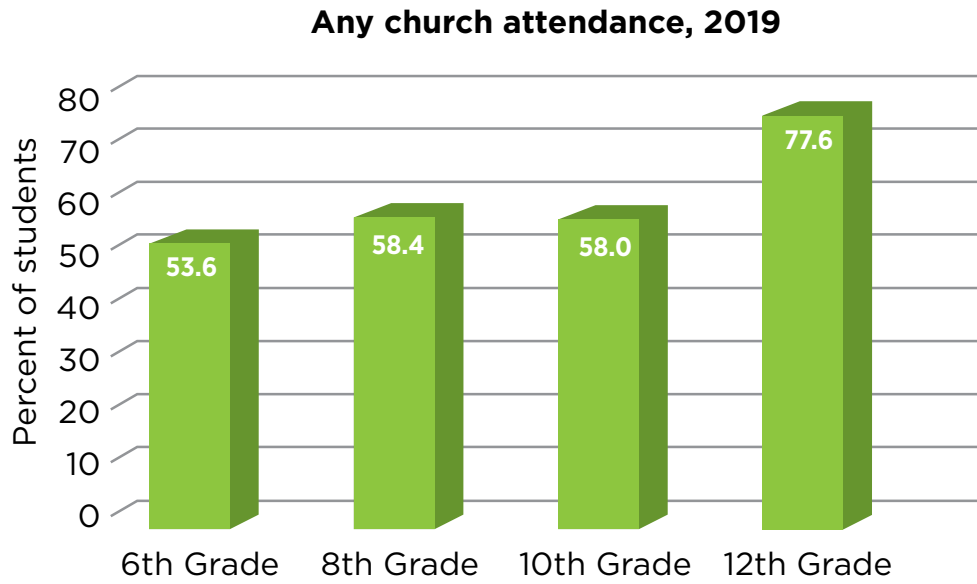
- Among Arkansas and U.S. high school students, the proportion reporting feeling sad or hopeless increased from 2013 to 2019. Slightly more than 1 in 3 high school students experienced depressive symptoms in 2019 while more than 1 in 10 youth aged 12-17 experienced a major depressive episode.

### Adults

- The proportion of Arkansans and U.S. adults aged 18-25 who have experienced a major depressive episode was similar at 13.9% and 13.4% respectively. The risk of a major depressive episode among adults aged 26 and older was half that of younger adults.
- Arkansas adults were slightly more likely than U.S. adults to report poor mental health. The proportion reporting poor mental health has increased since 2015.

## DIRECTLY RELATED TO THE INDIVIDUAL

### Religion



Source: APNA

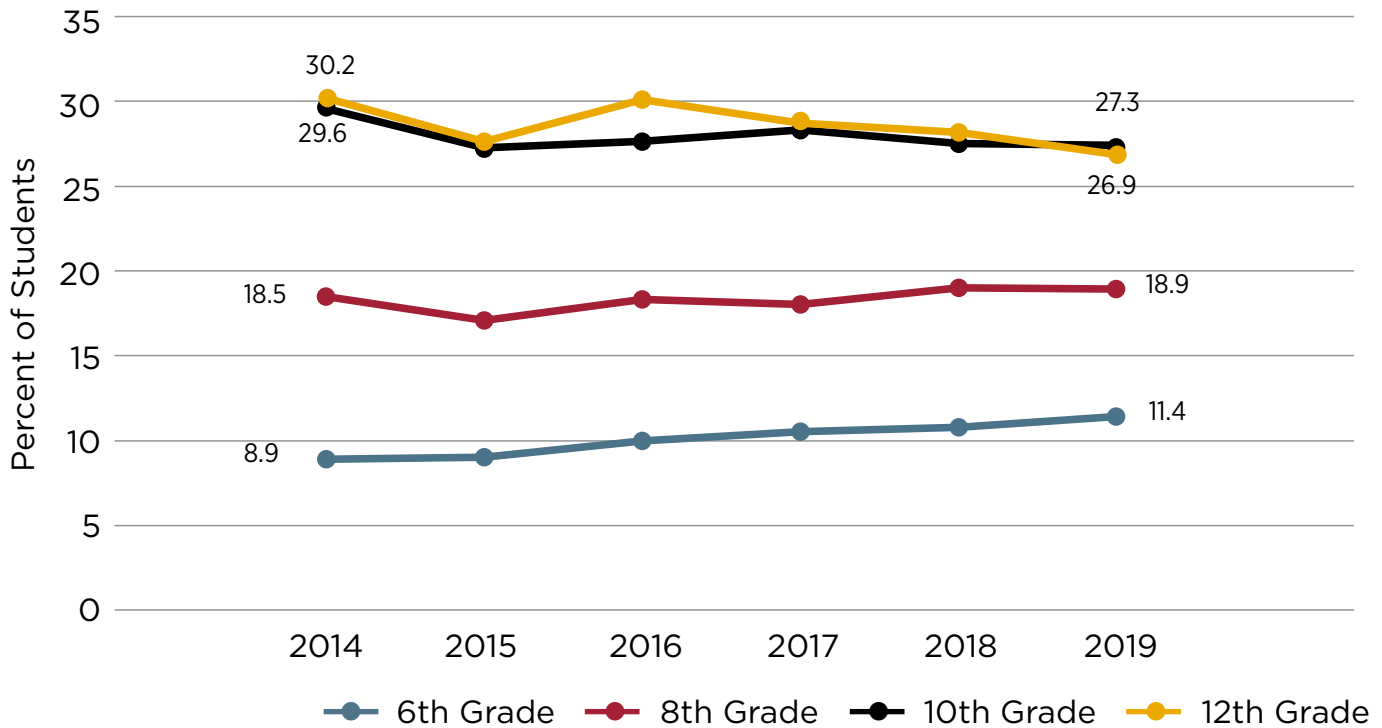


## IN THE FAMILY

### Why this is important

- Adolescents are more likely to misuse substances if they live in homes where parents have substance use problems,<sup>49</sup> have tolerant attitudes toward moderate drinking and drug use<sup>50</sup>, or poorly monitor their children's activities.<sup>49</sup>
- Family rejection of sexual orientation or gender identity<sup>49</sup> or childhood maltreatment<sup>51</sup> increases risk of adolescent substance use.

**Parents With Attitudes Favorable To Drug Use, 2014 - 19**



Source: APNA

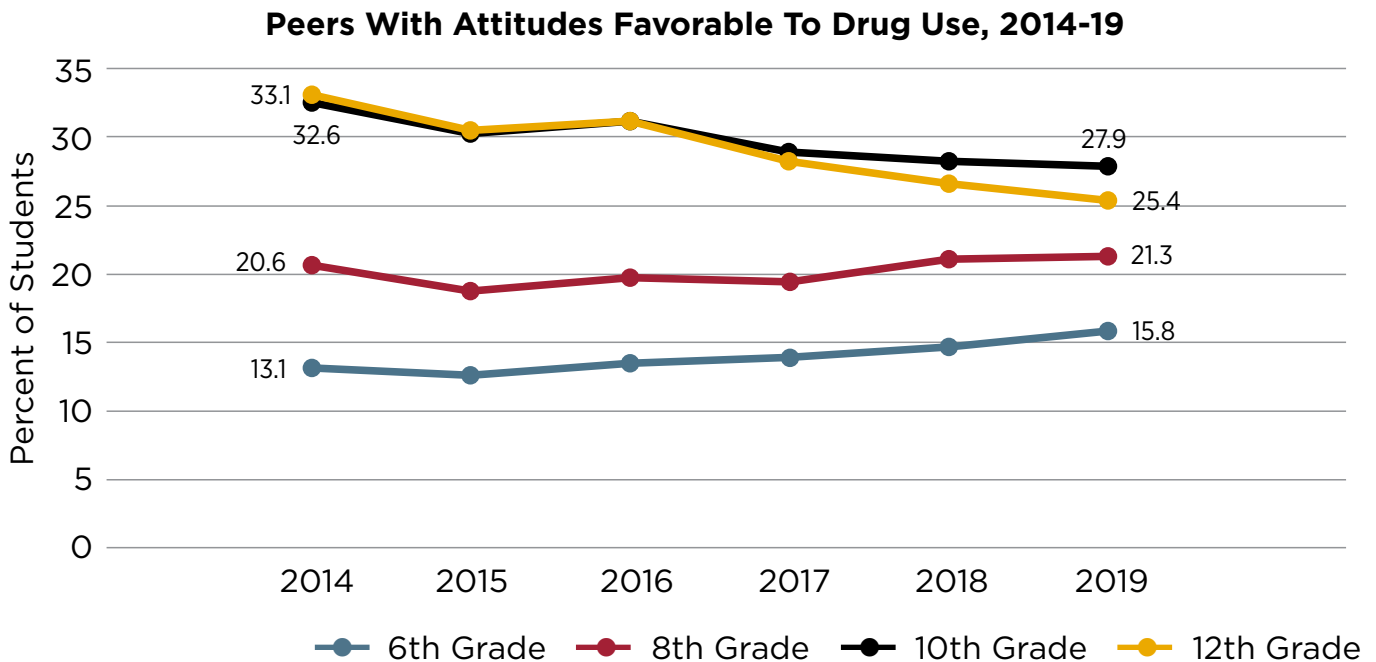
### What to take away

- Since 2014, the proportion of students in 6<sup>th</sup> and 8<sup>th</sup> grades reporting that parents had attitudes favorable to drug use has increased. Students in grades 10 and 12 have shown a decrease in the reporting of favorable drug use attitudes among parents. Still, favorable parental attitudes towards drugs increases with grade. One in four 10<sup>th</sup> and 12<sup>th</sup> graders report their parents have favorable attitudes toward drug use.

## RELATED TO PEERS

### Why this is important

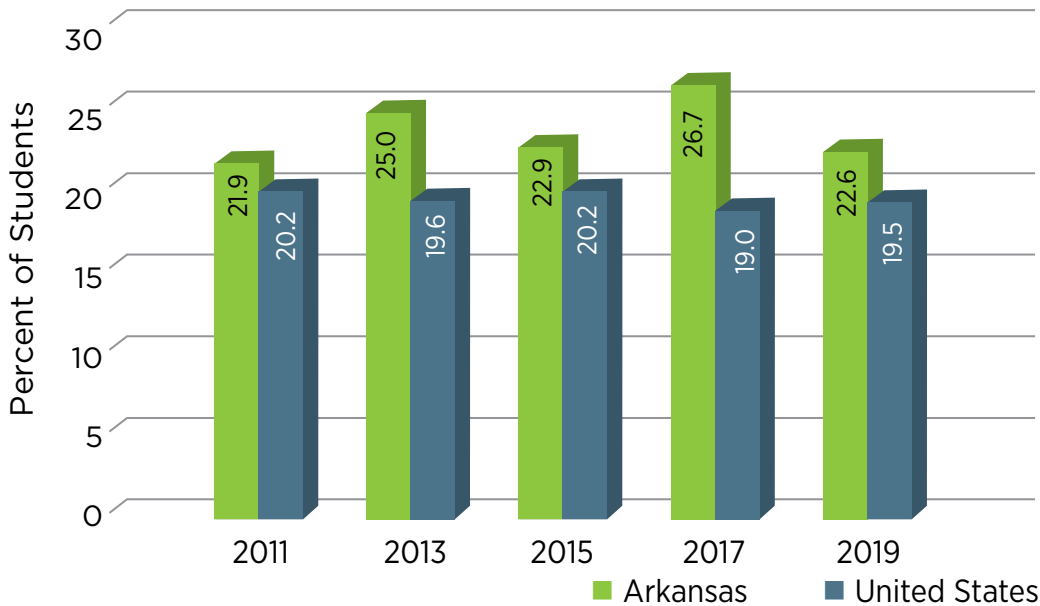
- Peer relationships have been shown to influence adolescent substance use, with increased risks associated with deviant peer relationships, popularity, bullying, and association with gangs.<sup>51</sup>
  - Adolescents are more likely to use substances if they associate with peers who use substances.
  - Adolescents are more likely to use substances if they perceive it would make them more popular.
  - Adolescents who are involved in bullying, whether as the perpetrator and/or victim, have increased risk of mental health disorders and psychosocial problems, including some form of substance use, than those who are not.



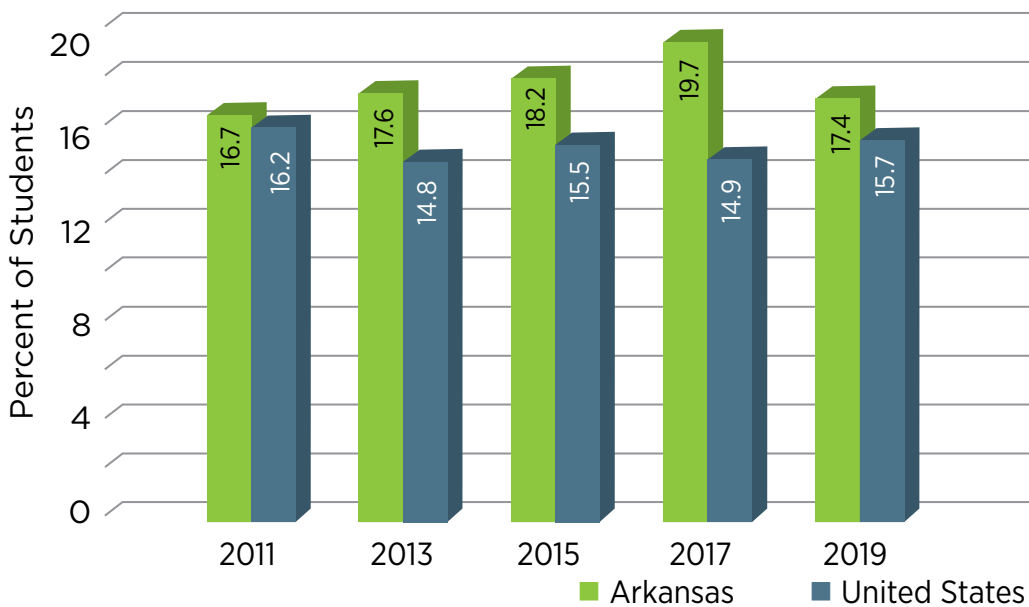
Source: APNA

## RELATED TO PEERS

### Students Bullied On School Property, 2011-2019



### Students Bullied Electronically, 2011-2019



Source: YRBSS

## What to take away

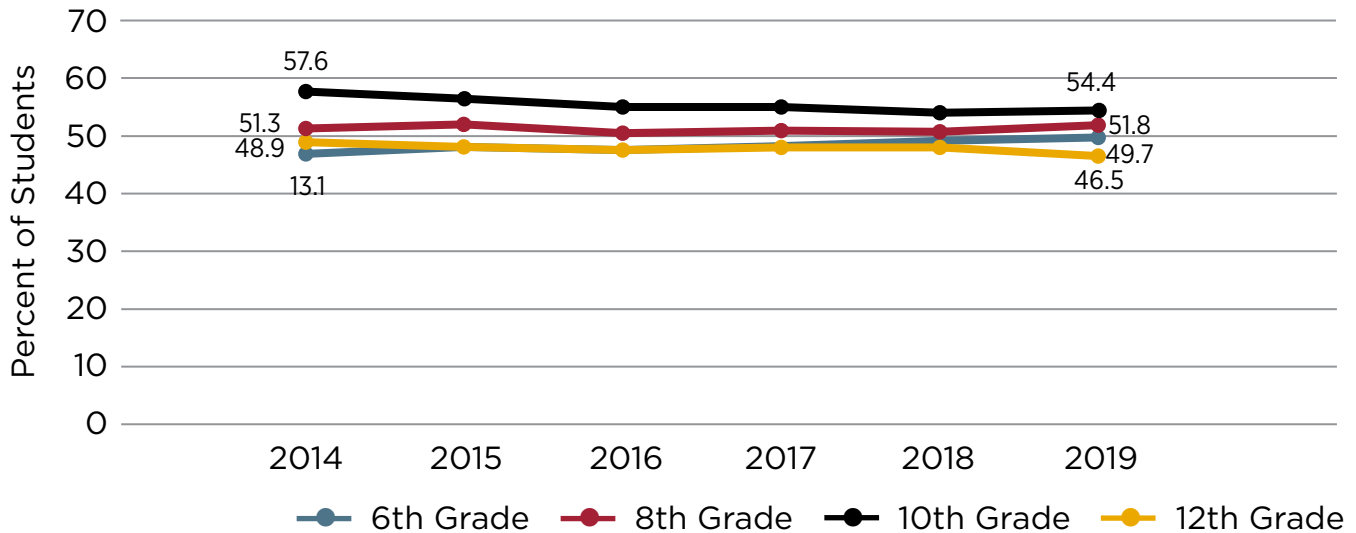
- The rate of students with peers who have attitudes favorable to drug use has increased over time for 6<sup>th</sup> and 8<sup>th</sup> grade students, but has declined over time among 10<sup>th</sup> and 12<sup>th</sup> grade students. As with parental attitudes, fully 1 in 4 high school students indicate peers have favorable attitudes toward drug use.
- Bullying in Arkansas is occurring at higher rates compared to the U.S.
- The percentage of students reporting either being bullied at school or electronically in 2019 is higher than in 2011, however, rates of bullying declined in 2019 compared to 2017.

## IN THE SCHOOL SETTING

### Why this is important

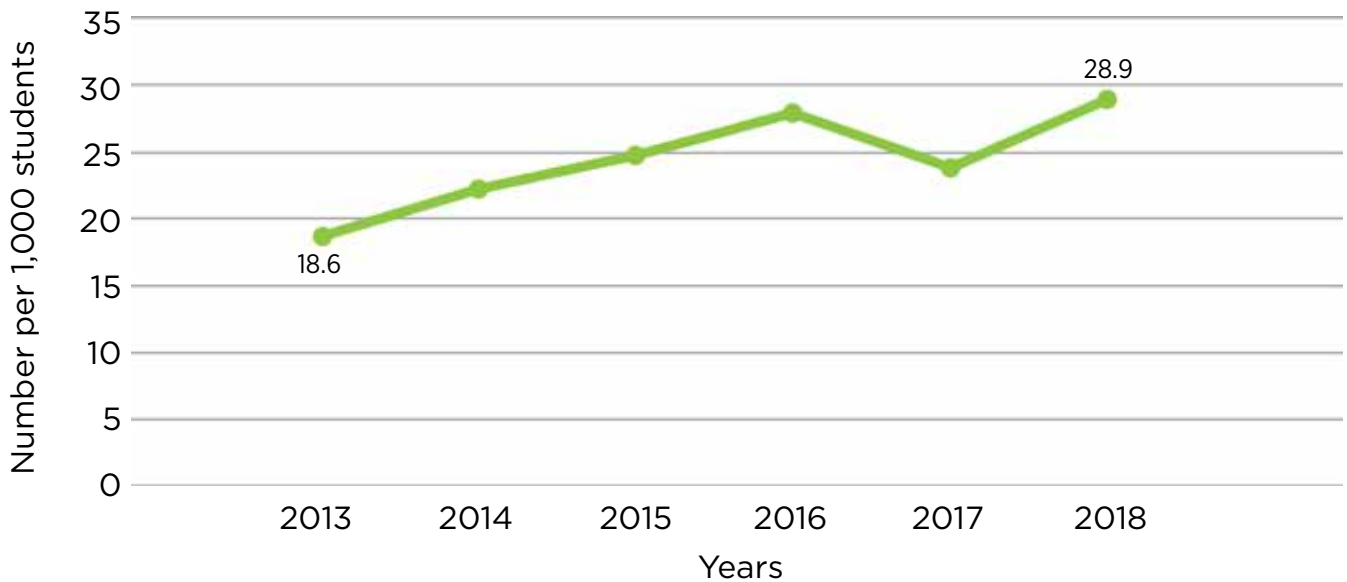
- Lack of school and community connectedness as well as low academic performance are associated with increased risk of substance use.<sup>49</sup>

#### Prevalence of Transitions And Mobility



Source: APNA

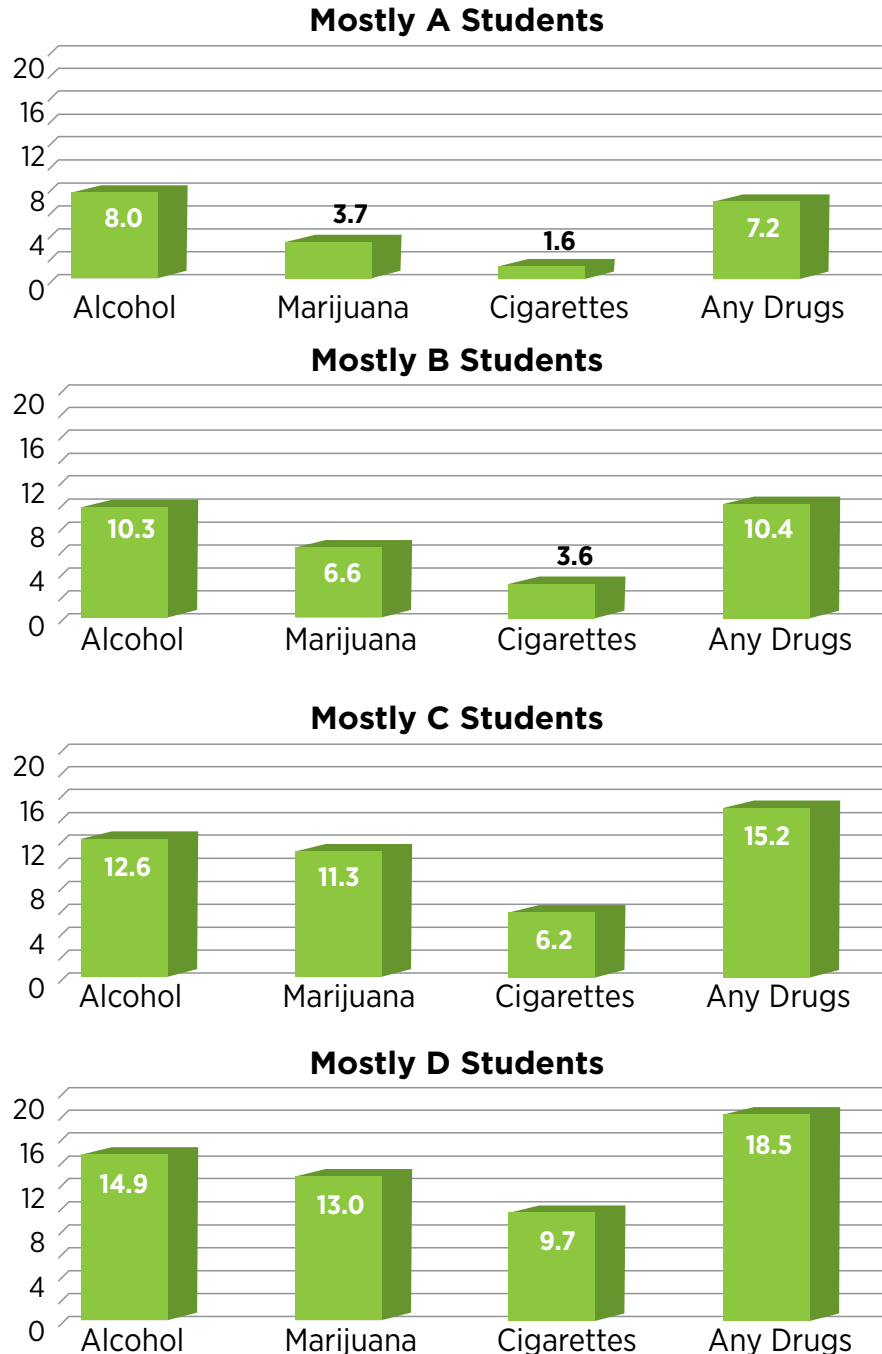
#### Rate of Homeless Children Enrolled In Arkansas Public Schools



Source: Arkansas Department of Education

## IN THE SCHOOL SETTING

### Percent of Each Self-Reported Student Type That Also Reported Using Substances, 2019



Source: APNA

### What to take away

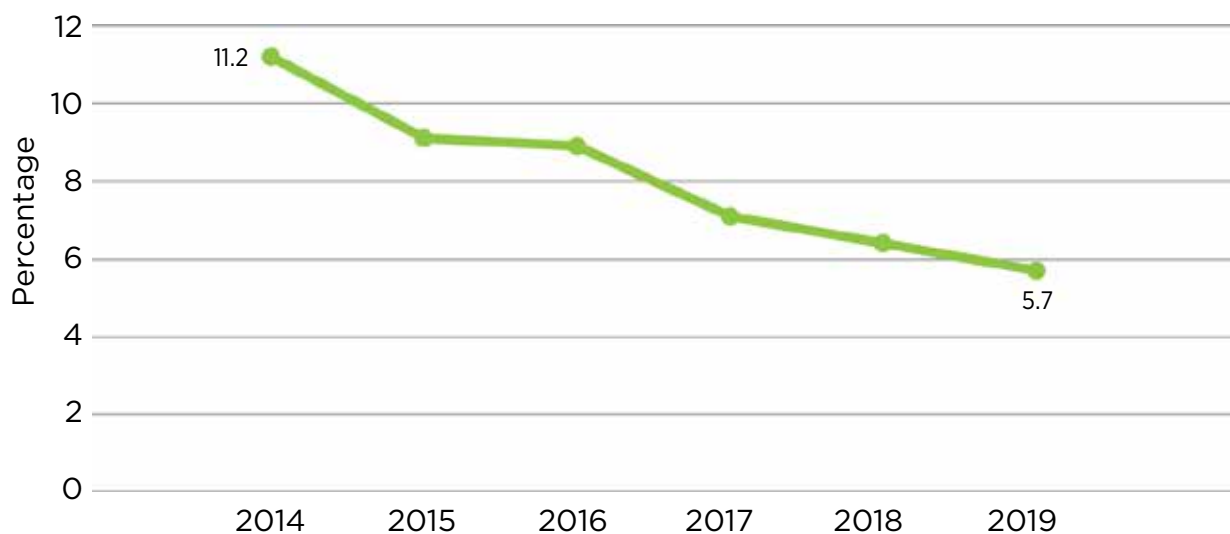
- The use of alcohol, marijuana, and/or cigarettes increases with decreasing academic performance. Nearly 1 in 5 students who report receiving mostly D's also report using some substance.
- Alcohol appears to be the most prevalent substance used across all grades with more than 1 in 10 reporting use.
- The prevalence of transitions and mobility has increased for grades 6 and 8 since 2014 but has declined for high school students.
- The rate of homelessness has steadily increased since 2013.

## IN THE COMMUNITY

### Why this is important

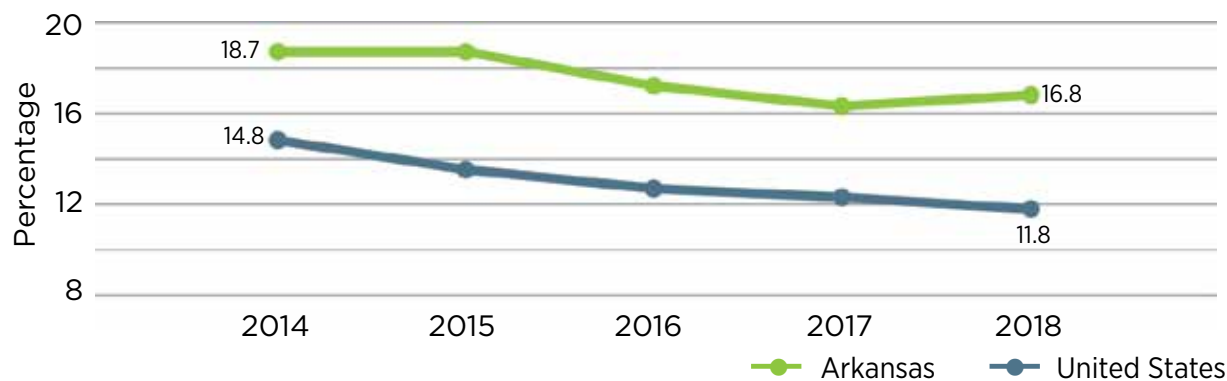
- A CDC best practice for tobacco control programs is limiting minors' access to tobacco products.<sup>52</sup>
- Arkansas, like many other states, regularly enforces and documents retailer violations for selling cigarettes to minors.
- Economic and environmental hardships have been shown to contribute to both substance use and mental health disorders.<sup>53</sup>
- Two indicators for economic hardship are the Unemployment Rate and the Poverty Rate.

#### Tobacco Sales To Minors, 2014-2019



Source: Arkansas Tobacco Control

#### Individuals Living Below Poverty Level



Source: Current Population Survey, Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates

### What to take away

- The rate of retailers who violate tobacco laws and sell tobacco to Arkansas minors has steadily declined since 2013.
- The unemployment rate in Arkansas has declined since 2014 and is similar to the average U.S. unemployment rate.
- The Arkansas poverty rate has also declined since 2014 but is higher than the U.S. poverty rate.

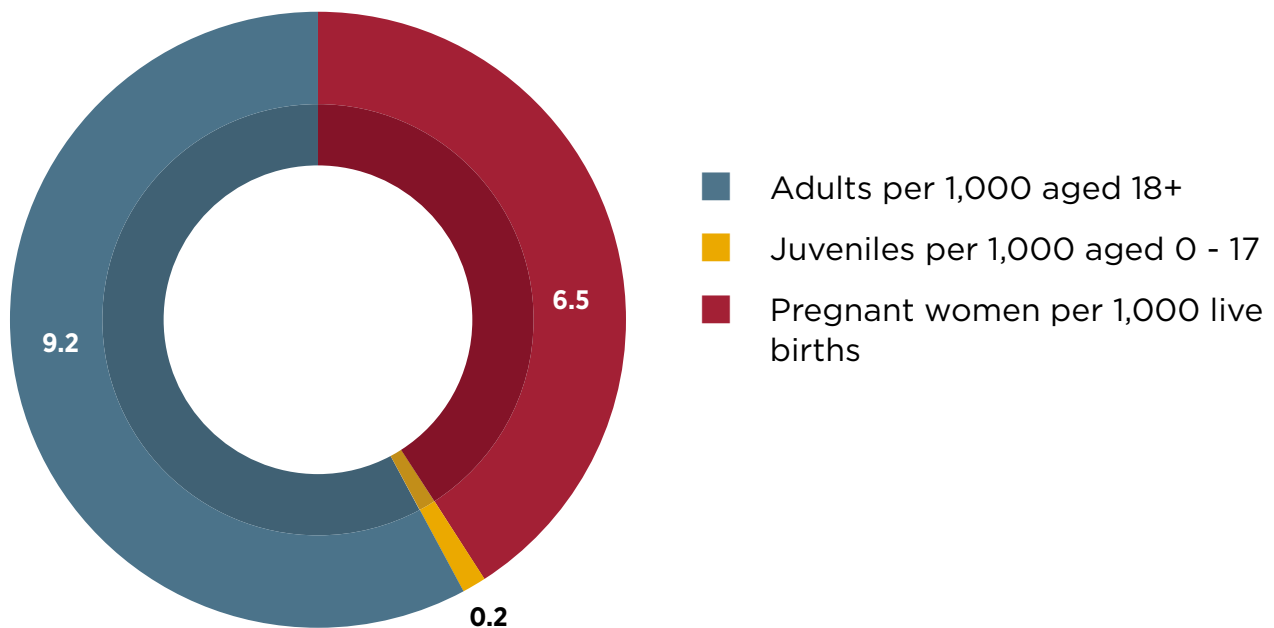
# TREATMENT ADMISSIONS

Substance abuse treatment admissions indicate how many people are seeking help for a substance use problem. It is important that these indicators are not used on their own to indicate drug use prevalence, as there are many variables involved in whether or not a person seeks treatment for a given substance. Treatment admissions are important not only in determining where resources are being utilized as a determinant of costs to the system, but also in determining impact on recovery.

## Why this is important

- Assessing the rates of people being admitted to substance abuse treatment assists in organization and evaluation of programs.
- Hospital discharges are monitored to determine the prevalence of substance misuse in the inpatient setting.
- Without treatment, individuals may not have the tools necessary to recover from substance use disorders.
- Prenatal smoking is a preventable cause of premature birth, low birth weight and birth defects.
- Women who quit smoking during pregnancy are more likely to remain abstinent compared with those who continued to smoke throughout pregnancy

**People In Alcohol or Drug Treatment, 2019**



Source: Arkansas Division of Aging, Adult, & Behavioral Health Services

## TREATMENT ADMISSIONS

### Percentage of Adults Needing But Not Receiving Treatment, 2018

Age	Illicit drug		Alcohol	
	Arkansas	U.S.	Arkansas	U.S.
12+ years	2.57%	2.6%	5.0%	5.1%
12 - 17 years	2.68%	2.7%	1.96%	1.7%
18 - 25 years	6.99%	6.9%	9.06%	9.7%
26+ years	1.84%	1.8%	4.72%	4.8%
18+ years	2.56%	2.5%	5.32%	5.5%

Source: NSDUH

### What to take away

- The rate of juveniles and adults in alcohol or drug treatment decreased between 2014 and 2018.
- Arkansas has a similar percentage of people needing but not receiving treatment for illicit drugs compared with the U.S. The percentage of those needing but not receiving treatment in 2018 was highest for young adults.
- Arkansas has a slightly lower percentage of people needing but not receiving treatment for alcohol compared with the U.S. Among those needing but not receiving treatment, Arkansans aged 12-17 are the only age group with slightly higher rates than the U.S. average.



# CONCLUSIONS

Arkansas substance use prevention programs have made great strides in impacting substance use levels on several indicators including lowering smoking levels among youth and adults, and lowering prescription drug use among teens. However, there are still areas of concern that require attention. Multiple indicators within this report showed that Arkansas adult and youth substance usage was higher than national averages -- adult and youth smoking level, smoking before, during and after pregnancy. Several indicators showed minimal improvement, such as marijuana use rates among youth. These observations should all be considered as programs move forward in prevention planning.

The contributing factors documented within this report are valuable to prevention planning efforts. Although caution should be taken when considering these contributing factors in isolation, taken as a whole, contributing factors provide prevention program planners a more comprehensive understanding of the areas in which to focus efforts for populations at risk. Targeting activities to at-risk youth and adults will further strengthen prevention programs throughout the state.

Monitoring the available treatment options and use of those services also provides valuable information as programs move forward to support individuals who are substance users and unreached by prevention efforts.

# REFERENCES

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### OVERVIEW OF COUNTY REPORT

SEOW provides a comprehensive resource for identifying, tracking and planning substance misuse prevention efforts in the state. To further strengthen these efforts, it is important to understand the diverse population characteristics and needs of each county to streamline preventive efforts at a finer level. For each of the 75 counties in Arkansas, we have identified and reported meaningful demographic information, substance use consumption and consequences, and various risk and protective factors related to substance abuse. Each individual county profile provides county and state percentages, rates or totals on each of the selected indicators associated with substance misuse. County and state percentages, rates or totals represent the prevalence of a given indicator in the county under consideration and the corresponding state value of that indicator.

### INDICATORS DESCRIPTION

#### Demographics

This report includes demographic characteristics highlighting the variations in population size, age, gender, race/ethnicity, education and poverty level for each county.

#### Substance use, health and consequences

This report identifies consumption percentages of tobacco, alcohol and illicit drugs by youth and adults. Consequences of substance use as well as health indicators are also identified.

#### Risk and protective factors

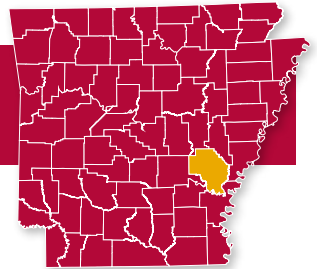
Various risk and protective factors intertwine to influence initiation of substance misuse. Where risk factors increase, protective factors decrease, and the likelihood of substance misuse is higher. Contributing factors for substance misuse under the following domains are identified:

- **Community:** Presence or absence of high community organization, as well as public safety and attitudes toward drug use and crime can influence the prevalence of substance misuse.
- **Family:** Strong family bonding can serve as protection against participating in risky activities. At the same time, conflicts, family history and attitude toward substance use can predict substance misuse.
- **Individual/peers:** Although interaction with anti-social peers, involvement in anti-social activities and attitude toward drug use can increase the likelihood of substance misuse, factors such as religiosity and interaction with pro-social peers can decrease that likelihood.  
• **School:** Higher academic commitment, achievement and opportunities for pro-social activities can decrease the risk of problem behavior, while academic failure and access to drugs or alcohol at school increases the risk of problem behavior.

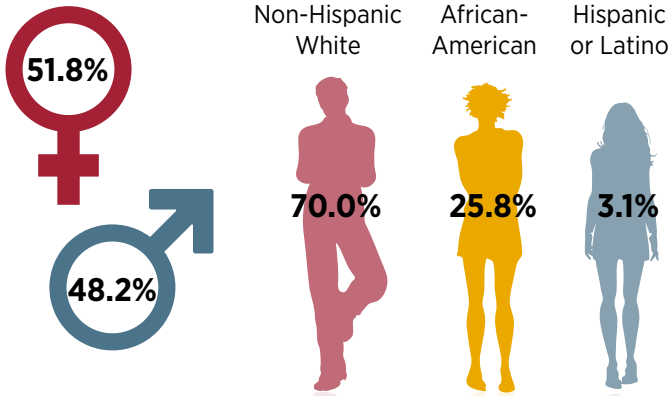
## RISK AND PROTECTIVE FACTORS

<b>Substance use</b>	
Youth alcohol use	Youth cigarette use
Youth chewing tobacco use	Youth marijuana use
Youth heroin use	Youth prescription drug use
Adult smoker (smoked $\geq$ 100 cigarettes and are currently smoking)	Adult excessive drinking
<b>Consequences</b>	
Substance abuse arrests (per 1,000 population)	Alcohol- or other drug-related crashes (per 1,000 population)
Mental health clients served through Arkansas State Hospital and the Community Mental Health Centers	Number of substance abuse treatment service provided
<b>Mental Health</b>	
Suicide (per 100,000 population)	Adolescent depressive symptoms
Availability and access	
Beer permits (per 1,000 population)	Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks)
Laws and norms favorable to drug use	Perceived availability of drugs
<b>Crime</b>	
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 population)	High community disorganization
<b>Economic hardship</b>	
Unemployment rates	Persons below poverty level
<b>Family</b>	
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age)	Poor family management
Family history of anti-social behavior	Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use
Individual/peers	
Early initiation of drug use	Peer favorable attitudes to drug use
Low perceived risk of drug use	Interaction with anti-social peers
Friends using drugs	Religiosity
Youth who perceive smoking as a “moderate” or “great risk”	Youth who perceive drinking on or two alcoholic beverages ever day as a “moderate” or “great risk”
Students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a person at “moderate” or “great risk”	Students who indicate trying prescription drugs one or twice puts a person at “moderate” or “great risk”
<b>Academic achievement/commitment</b>	
High school dropouts	Academic failure
Low commitment to school	
<b>School environment</b>	
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students)	Transitions and mobility
School opportunities for pro-social involvement	School rewards for pro-social involvement

# ARKANSAS COUNTY



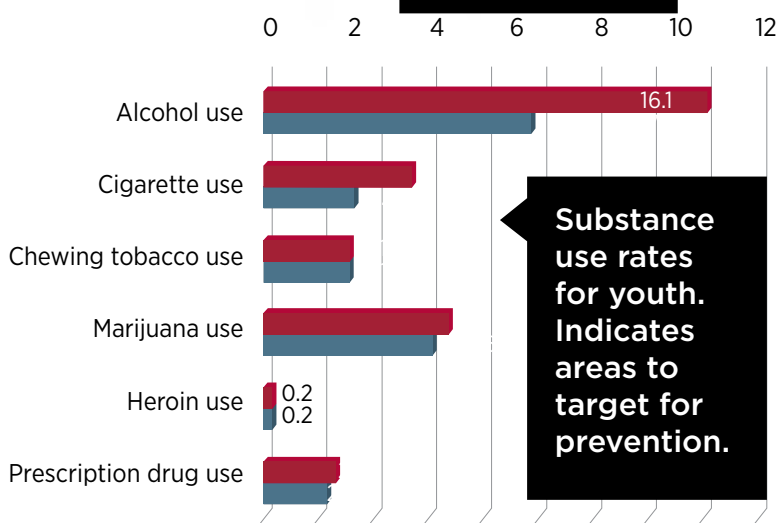
## Demographics



Population over 65	18.4%
Population under 18	23.0%
Total population	18,124
Births	221

Demographics section describes the population in the county.

## Youth Substance Use



Substance use rates for youth. Indicates areas to target for prevention.

## Key Findings

### Weakness

- Highest rate of...
- Highest rate of...

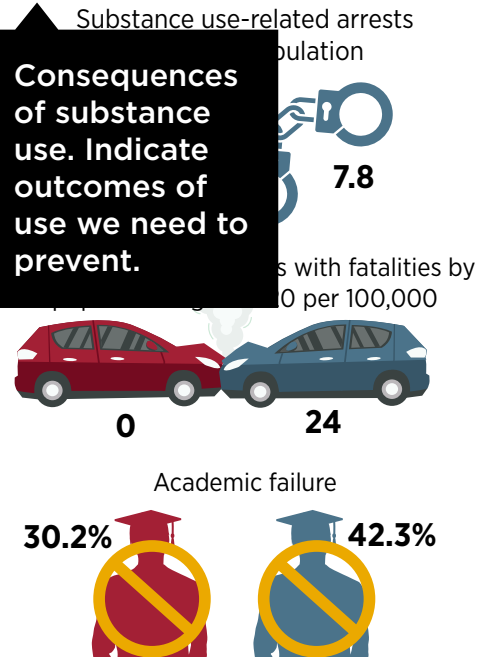
### Strengths

- 6th lowest rate of marijuana use...
- 21st lowest rate of drug-related...

Key findings highlight top strengths and weaknesses of each county.

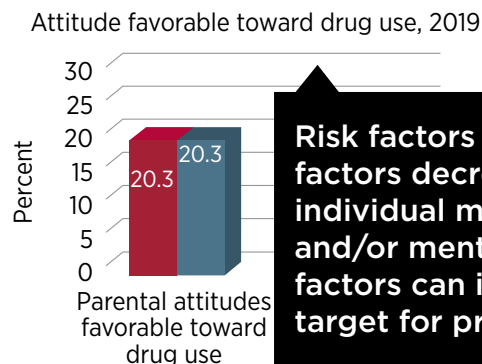
## Consequences

County State

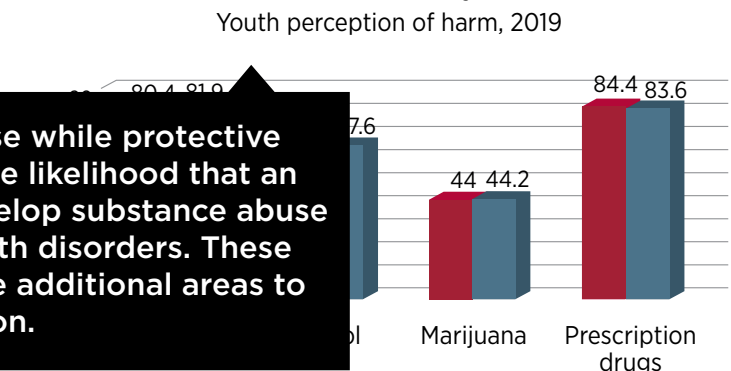


Consequences of substance use. Indicate outcomes of use we need to prevent.

## Risk Factors



## Protective Factors



Risk factors increase while protective factors decrease the likelihood that an individual may develop substance abuse and/or mental health disorders. These factors can indicate additional areas to target for prevention.



Indicator titles organized by topic.

Rate or counts for the three most recent years of county-level data available.

State rates and counts for comparison to county-level data.

Arkansas County Indicator	2017	2018	2019	Trend	Arkansas 2019	VS. State Rate
<b>SUBSTANCE USE</b>						
Youth alcohol use <sup>1</sup>	17.8%	17.6%	16.1%		9.7%	✗
Youth cigarette use <sup>1</sup>	8.9%	7.7%	5.4%		3.3%	✗
Youth chewing tobacco use <sup>1</sup>	5.7%	6.8%	3.1%		3.1%	✓
Youth marijuana use <sup>1</sup>	8.1%	7.3%	6.7%		6.1%	✗
Youth heroin use <sup>1</sup>	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%		0.2%	✓
Youth prescription drug use <sup>1</sup>	3.3%	2.9%	2.6%		2.3%	✗
Adult smokers (smoked =100 cigarettes and are currently smoking) <sup>2</sup>	20.1%				--	--
Adult excessive drinking <sup>2</sup>	13.7%				--	--
<b>CONSEQUENCES</b>						
Substance abuse arrests (per 1,000 population) <sup>3</sup>	6	7.8			--	--
Fatal crashes among youth aged 15-20 (per 100,000 population) <sup>4</sup>					--	--
Mental health clients served through Arkansas State Hospital and the Community Health Centers <sup>5</sup>					76139	✗
Number of substance abuse treatment service provided <sup>5</sup>					14549	✗
<b>MENTAL HEALTH</b>						
Suicide (per 100,000 population) <sup>6</sup>			8.5		872.1	✗
Adolescent depressive symptoms <sup>1</sup>			9%		48.4%	✗
<b>AVAILABILITY AND ACCESS</b>						
Beer, wine, and liquor stores (per 1,000 population) <sup>7</sup>					--	--
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) <sup>8</sup>					--	--
Laws and norms favorable to drug use <sup>1</sup>			9%		34.3%	✗
Perceived availability of drugs <sup>1</sup>	20.6%	23.9%	21.0%		19.9%	✗
<b>CRIME</b>						
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 populations) <sup>3</sup>	6.7	4.9			--	--
High community disorganization <sup>1</sup>	34.3%	35.5%	39.1%		30.4%	✗
<b>ECONOMIC HARDSHIP</b>						
Unemployment rates <sup>9</sup>	3.2%	3.3%	3.0%		3.5%	✓
Persons below poverty level <sup>10</sup>	19.9%	17.9%			--	--
<b>FAMILY</b>						
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) <sup>5</sup>	6.7	7.9	10.8		10.9	✓
Poor family management <sup>1</sup>	25.2%	29%			--	✓
Family history of anti-social behavior <sup>1</sup>	37.6%	34%			--	✗
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use <sup>1</sup>	20.0%	22%			--	✓
<b>INDIVIDUAL CHARACTERISTICS</b>						
Early life stressors <sup>1</sup>	23.9%	24%			--	✗
Peer influence <sup>1</sup>	25.6%	26%			--	✗
Low parental supervision <sup>1</sup>	51.5%	46%			--	✗
Interactions with peers <sup>1</sup>	48.5%	44%			--	✗
Friends using drugs <sup>1</sup>	31.8%	22%			--	✗
Religiosity <sup>*1</sup>	73.4%	67%			--	✓
Youth who perceive smoking as a "moderate" or "great risk" <sup>*1</sup>	80.2%	84%			--	✓
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages every day as a "moderate" or "great risk" <sup>*1</sup>	64.7%	67.4%	67.1%		67.6%	✗
Students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a person at moderate" or "great risk" <sup>*1</sup>	49.7%	49.8%	44.0%		44.2%	✗
Students who indicate trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk" <sup>*1</sup>	83.7%	85.9%	84.4%		83.6%	✓
<b>ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT/COMMITMENT</b>						
High school dropouts <sup>11</sup>	3.1%	3.4%			--	--
Academic failure <sup>1</sup>	34.8%	37.7%	30.2%		42.3%	✓
Low commitment to school <sup>1</sup>	46.8%	49.6%	55.2%		49.6%	✗
<b>SCHOOL ENVIRONMENT</b>						
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population) <sup>11</sup>	16.1%	12.2%			--	--
Transitions and mobility <sup>1</sup>	47.6%	46.0%	44.8%		50.9%	✓
School opportunities for pro-social involvement <sup>1</sup>	61.6%	59.9%	60.4%		61.9%	✗
School rewards for pro-social involvement <sup>*1</sup>	47.8%	45.8%	46.5%		50.9%	✗

Trend line visually summarizes the county-level data for the last three years.

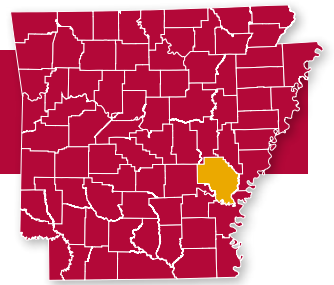
The superscript \* indicates protective factors.

✗ BAD-county performed poorer than state average  
 ✓ GOOD - county performed better than state average.

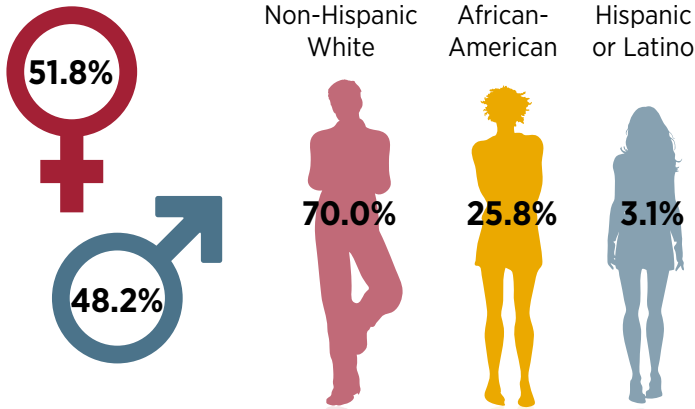
Data sources.

Source: 1. Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment Student Survey; 2. County Health Rankings and Roadmaps, Robert Wood Johnson Foundation; 3. Arkansas Crime Information Center, Crime in Arkansas; 4. U.S. Department of Transportation, Fatal Accidents Reporting System; 5. Arkansas Department of Human Services, Annual Statistical Report; 6. Arkansas Department of Health, Center for Health Statistics; 7. U.S. Census Bureau, County Business Patterns 8. Arkansas Tobacco Control Board, Annual Compliance Reports; 9. U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics; 10. U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE) 11. Arkansas Department of Education, Statewide Information System as reported through the Arkansas Public School Computer Network

# ARKANSAS COUNTY

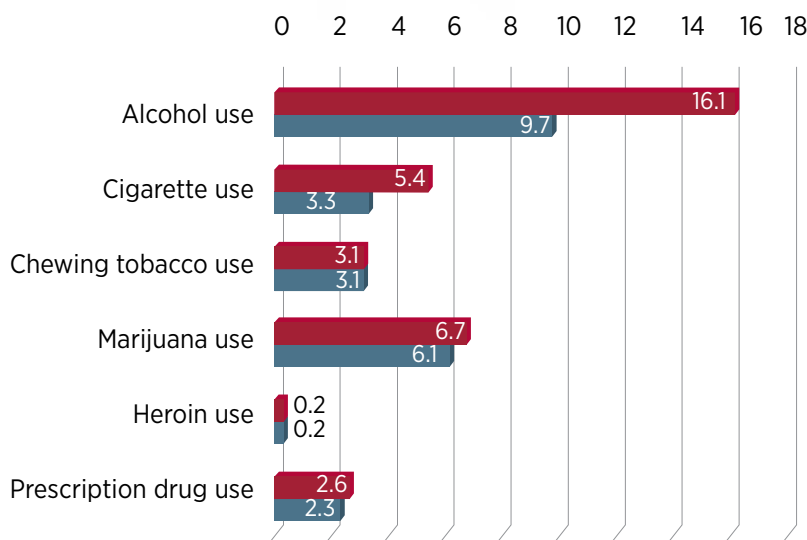


## Demographics



Population over 65	18.4%
Population under 18	23.0%
Total population	18,124
Births	221

## Youth Substance Use



## Key Findings

### Weakness

- 5<sup>th</sup> highest percentage of youth using alcohol
- 7<sup>th</sup> highest percentage of youth with friends using drugs

### Strengths

- 22<sup>nd</sup> lowest percentage of youth perceiving laws and norms favoring drug use
- 25<sup>th</sup> lowest percentage of parents with attitudes favorable to drug use

## Consequences

■ County ■ State

Substance use-related arrests per 1,000 population



Rate of all-cause crashes with fatalities by population ages 15-20 per 100,000

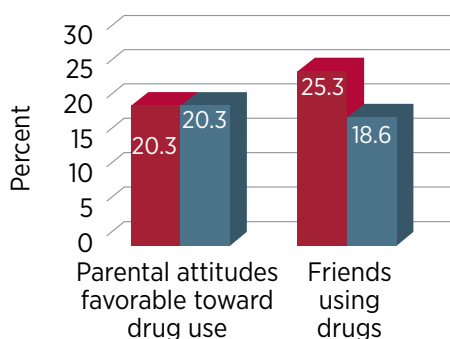


Academic failure



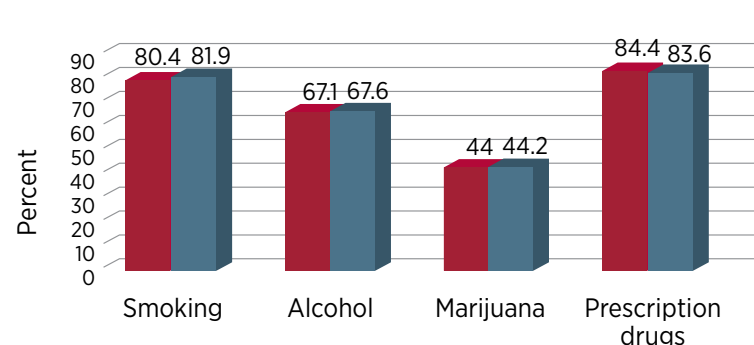
## Risk Factors

Attitude favorable toward drug use, 2019



## Protective Factors

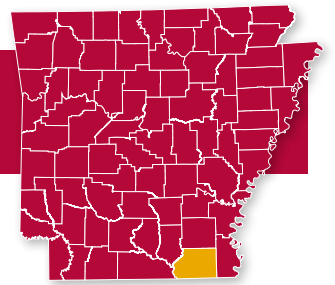
Youth perception of harm, 2019



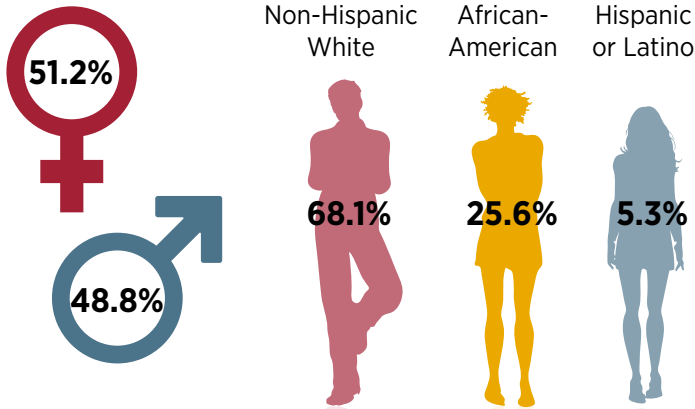
Arkansas County Indicator	2017	2018	2019	Trend	Arkansas 2019	VS. State Rate
<b>SUBSTANCE USE</b>						
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Youth marijuana use <sup>1</sup>	8.1%	7.3%	6.7%		6.1%	✗
Youth heroin use <sup>1</sup>	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%		0.2%	✓
Youth prescription drug use <sup>1</sup>	3.3%	2.9%	2.6%		2.3%	✗
Adult smokers (smoked =100 cigarettes and are currently smoking) <sup>2</sup>	20.1%					--
Adult excessive drinking <sup>2</sup>	13.7%					--
<b>CONSEQUENCES</b>						
Substance abuse arrests (per 1,000 population) <sup>3</sup>	6	7.8				--
Fatal crashes among youth aged 15-20 (per 100,000 population) <sup>4</sup>	0	0				--
Mental health clients served through Arkansas State Hospital and the Community Mental Health Centers <sup>5</sup>	675	673	696		76139	--
Number of substance abuse treatment service provided <sup>5</sup>	145	312	135		14549	--
<b>MENTAL HEALTH</b>						
Suicide (per 100,000 population) <sup>6</sup>	1031.2	1011.8	1063.5		872.1	✗
Adolescent depressive symptoms <sup>1</sup>	44.1%	49.6%	49.7%		48.4%	✗
<b>AVAILABILITY AND ACCESS</b>						
Beer, wine, and liquor stores (per 1,000 population) <sup>7</sup>	0	0				--
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) <sup>8</sup>	5.0%	16.9%				--
Laws and norms favorable to drug use <sup>1</sup>	38.2%	37.7%	35.1%		34.3%	✗
Perceived availability of drugs <sup>1</sup>	20.6%	23.9%	21.0%		19.9%	✗
<b>CRIME</b>						
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 populations) <sup>3</sup>	6.7	4.9				--
High community disorganization <sup>1</sup>	34.3%	35.5%	39.1%		30.4%	✗
<b>ECONOMIC HARDSHIP</b>						
Unemployment rates <sup>9</sup>	3.2%	3.3%	3.0%		3.5%	✓
Persons below poverty level <sup>10</sup>	19.9%	17.9%				--
<b>FAMILY</b>						
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) <sup>5</sup>	6.7	7.9	10.8		10.9	✓
Poor family management <sup>1</sup>	25.2%	29.2%	28.5%		31.2%	✓
Family history of anti-social behavior <sup>1</sup>	37.6%	34.8%	36.2%		29.3%	✗
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use <sup>1</sup>	20.0%	22.1%	20.3%		20.3%	✓
<b>INDIVIDUAL/PEERS</b>						
Early initiation of drug use <sup>1</sup>	23.9%	24.3%	17.7%		16.0%	✗
Peer favorable attitudes to drug use <sup>1</sup>	25.6%	26.3%	23.8%		22.0%	✗
Low perceived risk of drug use <sup>1</sup>	51.5%	46.6%	52.1%		51.9%	✗
Interaction with anti-social peers <sup>1</sup>	48.5%	44.2%	48.5%		37.7%	✗
Friends using drugs <sup>1</sup>	31.8%	22.7%	25.3%		18.6%	✗
Religiosity <sup>1</sup>	73.4%	67.4%	68.4%		60.4%	✓
Youth who perceive smoking as a "moderate" or "great risk" <sup>11</sup>	80.2%	84.6%	80.4%		81.9%	✗
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages every day as a "moderate" or "great risk" <sup>11</sup>	64.7%	67.4%	67.1%		67.6%	✗
Students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a person at moderate" or "great risk" <sup>11</sup>	49.7%	49.8%	44.0%		44.2%	✗
Students who indicate trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk" <sup>11</sup>	83.7%	85.9%	84.4%		83.6%	✓
<b>ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT/COMMITMENT</b>						
High school dropouts <sup>11</sup>	3.1%	3.4%				--
Academic failure <sup>1</sup>	34.8%	37.7%	30.2%		42.3%	✓
Low commitment to school <sup>1</sup>	46.8%	49.6%	55.2%		49.6%	✗
<b>SCHOOL ENVIRONMENT</b>						
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) <sup>11</sup>	16.1%	12.2%				--
Transitions and mobility <sup>1</sup>	47.6%	46.0%	44.8%		50.9%	✓
School opportunities for pro-social involvement <sup>1</sup>	61.6%	59.9%	60.4%		61.9%	✗
School rewards for pro-social involvement <sup>1</sup>	47.8%	45.8%	46.5%		50.9%	✗

Source: 1. Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment Student Survey; 2. County Health Rankings and Roadmaps, Robert Wood Johnson Foundation; 3. Arkansas Crime Information Center, Crime in Arkansas; 4. U.S. Department of Transportation, Fatal Accidents Reporting System; 5. Arkansas Department of Human Services, Annual Statistical Report; 6. Arkansas Department of Health, Center for Health Statistics; 7. U.S. Census Bureau, County Business Patterns 8. Arkansas Tobacco Control Board, Annual Compliance Reports; 9. U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics; 10. U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE) 11. Arkansas Department of Education, Statewide Information System as reported through the Arkansas Public School Computer Network

# ASHLEY COUNTY

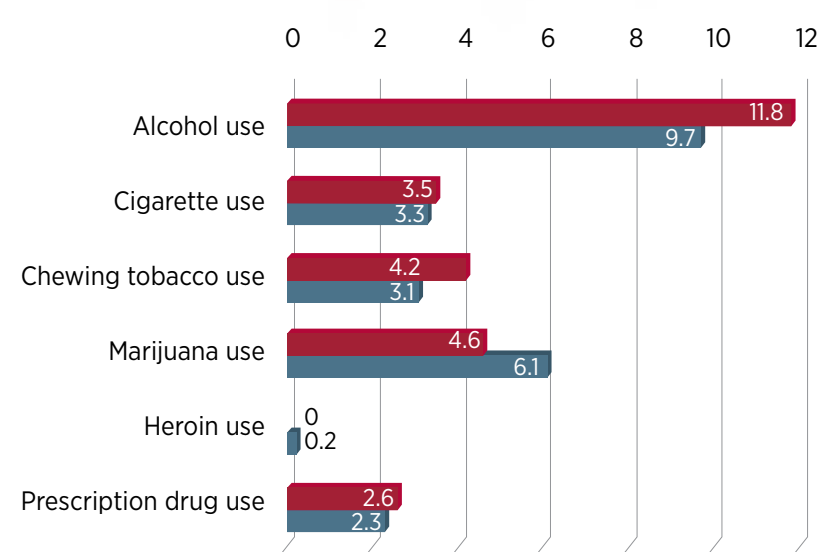


## Demographics

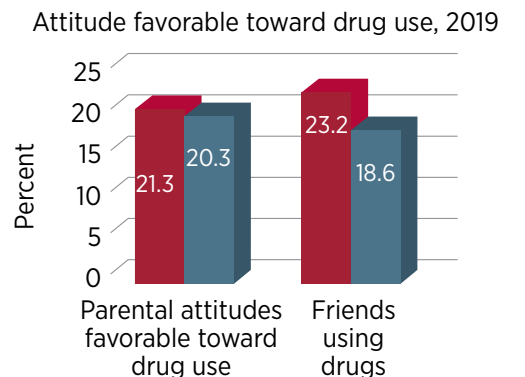


Population over 65	19.4%
Population under 18	23.3%
Total population	20,537
Births	.237

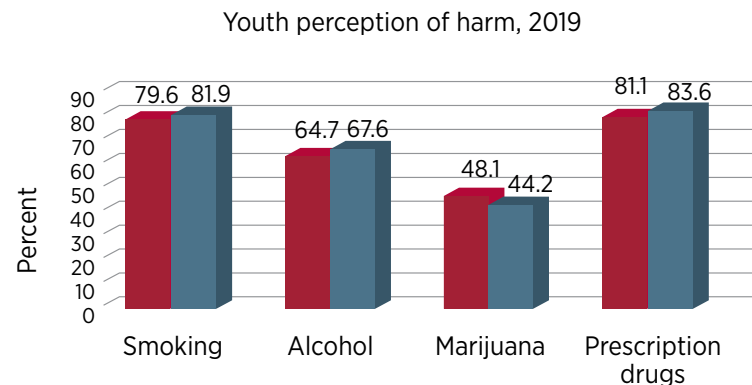
## Youth Substance Use



## Risk Factors



## Protective Factors



## Key Findings

### Weakness

- 4<sup>th</sup> highest rate of fatal crashes among youth per population aged 15-20
- 19<sup>th</sup> highest percentage of youth using alcohol

### Strengths

- 10<sup>th</sup> lowest percentage of youth perceiving easy availability of drugs
- 18<sup>th</sup> lowest percentage of youth using marijuana

## Consequences

■ County ■ State

Substance use-related arrests per 1,000 population



Rate of all-cause crashes with fatalities by population ages 15-20 per 100,000



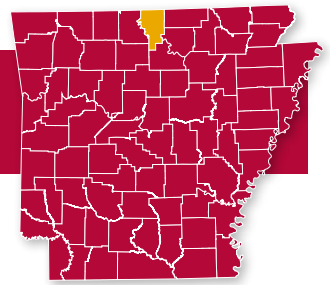
Academic failure



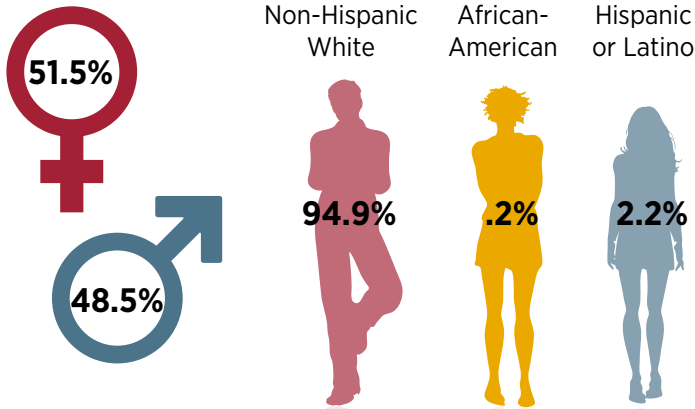
Ashley County Indicator	2017	2018	2019	Trend	Arkansas 2019	VS. State Rate
<b>SUBSTANCE USE</b>						
Youth alcohol use <sup>1</sup>	10.0%	7.8%	11.8%		9.7%	✗
Youth cigarette use <sup>1</sup>	6.0%	4.0%	3.5%		3.3%	✗
Youth chewing tobacco use <sup>1</sup>	4.7%	1.4%	4.2%		3.1%	✗
Youth marijuana use <sup>1</sup>	3.1%	4.0%	4.6%		6.1%	✓
Youth heroin use <sup>1</sup>	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%		0.2%	✓
Youth prescription drug use <sup>1</sup>	2.6%	2.7%	2.6%		2.3%	✗
Adult smokers (smoked =100 cigarettes and are currently smoking) <sup>2</sup>	20.5%					--
Adult excessive drinking <sup>2</sup>	12.7%					--
<b>CONSEQUENCES</b>						
Substance abuse arrests (per 1,000 population) <sup>3</sup>	4.2	3.9				--
Fatal crashes among youth aged 15-20 (per 100,000 population) <sup>4</sup>	68.3	136.6				--
Mental health clients served through Arkansas State Hospital and the Community Mental Health Centers <sup>5</sup>	869	692	828		76139	--
Number of substance abuse treatment service provided <sup>5</sup>	159	165	117		14549	--
<b>MENTAL HEALTH</b>						
Suicide (per 100,000 population) <sup>6</sup>	966	924.1	918.5		872.1	✗
Adolescent depressive symptoms <sup>1</sup>	44.1%	44.0%	47.3%		48.4%	✓
<b>AVAILABILITY AND ACCESS</b>						
Beer, wine, and liquor stores (per 1,000 population) <sup>7</sup>	0	0				--
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) <sup>8</sup>	6.8%	8.7%				--
Laws and norms favorable to drug use <sup>1</sup>	36.6%	36.5%	40.3%		34.3%	✗
Perceived availability of drugs <sup>1</sup>	17.0%	18.6%	16.4%		19.9%	✓
<b>CRIME</b>						
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 populations) <sup>3</sup>	12.6	11.2				--
High community disorganization <sup>1</sup>	34.0%	30.5%	33.3%		30.4%	✗
<b>ECONOMIC HARDSHIP</b>						
Unemployment rates <sup>9</sup>	5.6%	5.2%	5.4%		3.5%	✗
Persons below poverty level <sup>10</sup>	19.8%	19.6%				--
<b>FAMILY</b>						
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) <sup>5</sup>	6.7	10.2	9.2		10.9	✓
Poor family management <sup>1</sup>	31.5%	33.1%	34.1%		31.2%	✗
Family history of anti-social behavior <sup>1</sup>	35.8%	28.2%	31.3%		29.3%	✗
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use <sup>1</sup>	23.2%	16.7%	21.3%		20.3%	✗
<b>INDIVIDUAL/PEERS</b>						
Early initiation of drug use <sup>1</sup>	20.2%	22.5%	19.6%		16.0%	✗
Peer favorable attitudes to drug use <sup>1</sup>	19.1%	18.9%	22.0%		22.0%	✓
Low perceived risk of drug use <sup>1</sup>	51.9%	47.2%	50.7%		51.9%	✓
Interaction with anti-social peers <sup>1</sup>	45.8%	37.3%	40.1%		37.7%	✗
Friends using drugs <sup>1</sup>	18.9%	18.8%	23.2%		18.6%	✗
Religiosity <sup>**1</sup>	69.4%	66.1%	69.5%		60.4%	✓
Youth who perceive smoking as a "moderate" or "great risk" <sup>**1</sup>	77.6%	79.8%	79.9%		81.9%	✗
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages every day as a "moderate" or "great risk" <sup>**1</sup>	62.3%	70.3%	64.7%		67.6%	✗
Students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk" <sup>**1</sup>	48.4%	50.2%	48.1%		44.2%	✓
Students who indicate trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk" <sup>**1</sup>	80.5%	82.4%	81.1%		83.6%	✗
<b>ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT/COMMITMENT</b>						
High school dropouts <sup>11</sup>	1.6%	1.2%				--
Academic failure <sup>1</sup>	42.4%	38.0%	44.1%		42.3%	✗
Low commitment to school <sup>1</sup>	47.1%	43.5%	56.2%		49.6%	✗
<b>SCHOOL ENVIRONMENT</b>						
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) <sup>11</sup>	17.1%	15.4%				--
Transitions and mobility <sup>1</sup>	39.6%	39.9%	37.9%		50.9%	✓
School opportunities for pro-social involvement <sup>**1</sup>	56.9%	61.5%	63.6%		61.9%	✓
School rewards for pro-social involvement <sup>**1</sup>	45.5%	51.7%	51.5%		50.9%	✓

Source: 1. Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment Student Survey; 2. County Health Rankings and Roadmaps, Robert Wood Johnson Foundation; 3. Arkansas Crime Information Center, Crime in Arkansas; 4. U.S. Department of Transportation, Fatal Accidents Reporting System; 5. Arkansas Department of Human Services, Annual Statistical Report; 6. Arkansas Department of Health, Center for Health Statistics; 7. U.S. Census Bureau, County Business Patterns 8. Arkansas Tobacco Control Board, Annual Compliance Reports; 9. U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics; 10. U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE) 11. Arkansas Department of Education, Statewide Information System as reported through the Arkansas Public School Computer Network

# BAXTER COUNTY

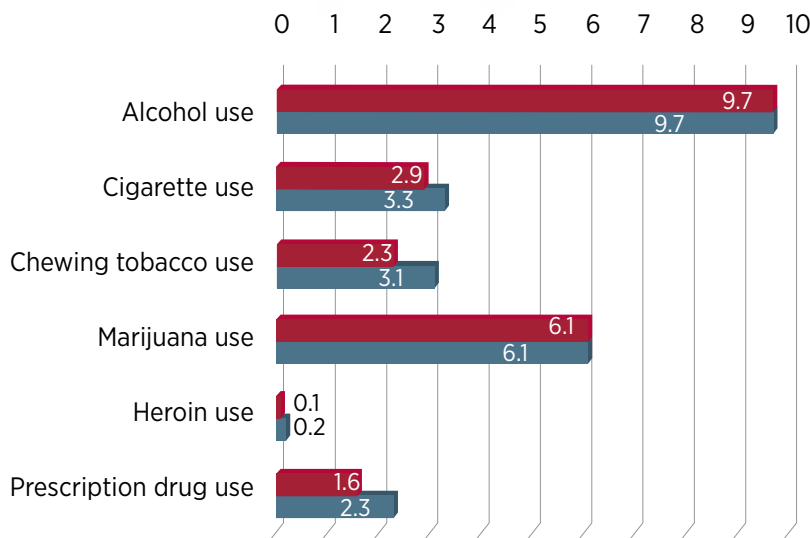


## Demographics



Population over 65	30.7%
Population under 18	.17.5%
Total population	41,219
Births	.355

## Youth Substance Use



## Key Findings

### Weakness

- 8<sup>th</sup> highest percentage of youth perceiving easy availability of drugs
- 23<sup>rd</sup> highest percentage of youth using marijuana

### Strengths

- 4<sup>th</sup> lowest percentage of youth perceiving low risk of drug use
- 10<sup>th</sup> lowest percentage of youth with peer attitudes favorable to drug use

## Consequences

■ County ■ State

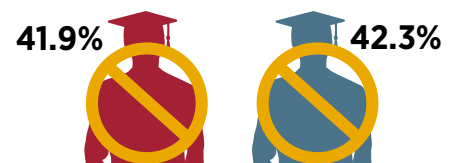
Substance use-related arrests per 1,000 population



Rate of all-cause crashes with fatalities by population ages 15-20 per 100,000

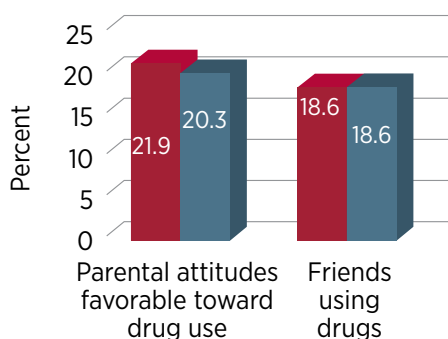


Academic failure



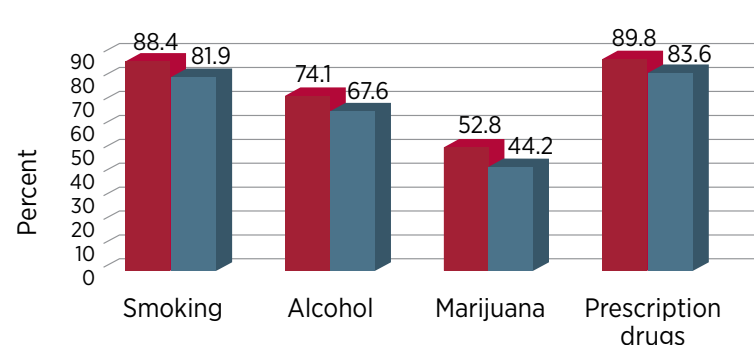
## Risk Factors

Attitude favorable toward drug use, 2019



## Protective Factors

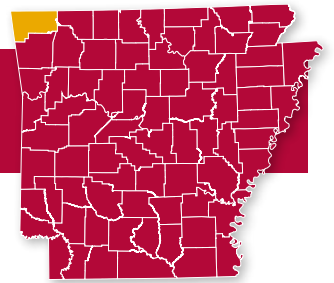
Youth perception of harm, 2019



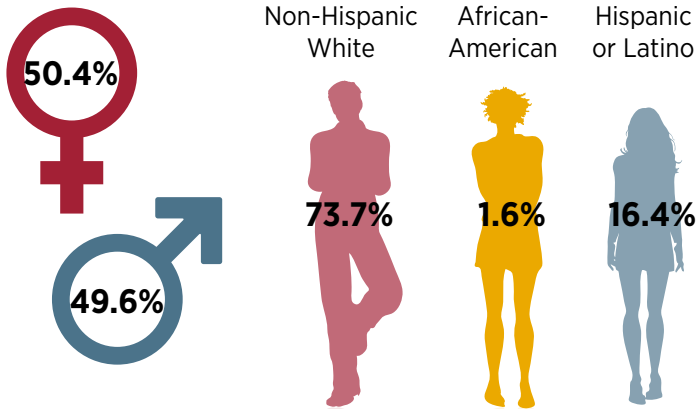
Baxter County Indicator	2017	2018	2019	Trend	Arkansas 2019	VS. State Rate
<b>SUBSTANCE USE</b>						
Youth alcohol use <sup>1</sup>	9.7%	13.4%	9.7%		9.7%	✓
Youth cigarette use <sup>1</sup>	5.3%	5.7%	2.9%		3.3%	✓
Youth chewing tobacco use <sup>1</sup>	3.7%	3.9%	2.3%		3.1%	✓
Youth marijuana use <sup>1</sup>	6.7%	7.0%	6.1%		6.1%	✓
Youth heroin use <sup>1</sup>	0.4%	0.3%	0.1%		0.2%	✓
Youth prescription drug use <sup>1</sup>	2.5%	2.5%	1.6%		2.3%	✓
Adult smokers (smoked =100 cigarettes and are currently smoking) <sup>2</sup>	16.2%					--
Adult excessive drinking <sup>2</sup>	13.0%					--
<b>CONSEQUENCES</b>						
Substance abuse arrests (per 1,000 population) <sup>3</sup>	7.1	9.9				--
Fatal crashes among youth aged 15-20 (per 100,000 population) <sup>4</sup>	43.9	0				--
Mental health clients served through Arkansas State Hospital and the Community Mental Health Centers <sup>5</sup>	631	658	662		76139	--
Number of substance abuse treatment service provided <sup>5</sup>	206	194	176		14549	--
<b>MENTAL HEALTH</b>						
Suicide (per 100,000 population) <sup>6</sup>	788.4	832.6	846.5		872.1	✓
Adolescent depressive symptoms <sup>1</sup>	35.2%	50.7%	44.6%		48.4%	✓
<b>AVAILABILITY AND ACCESS</b>						
Beer, wine, and liquor stores (per 1,000 population) <sup>7</sup>	5.3	6.1				--
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) <sup>8</sup>	3.7%	5.1%				--
Laws and norms favorable to drug use <sup>1</sup>	37.3%	39.2%	36.8%		34.3%	✗
Perceived availability of drugs <sup>1</sup>	27.3%	26.8%	24.9%		19.9%	✗
<b>CRIME</b>						
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 populations) <sup>3</sup>	17.1	16.3				--
High community disorganization <sup>1</sup>	23.2%	28.3%	21.5%		30.4%	✓
<b>ECONOMIC HARDSHIP</b>						
Unemployment rates <sup>9</sup>	4.3%	4.1%	4.0%		3.5%	✗
Persons below poverty level <sup>10</sup>	13.9%	15.1%				--
<b>FAMILY</b>						
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) <sup>5</sup>	12.5	10	11.2		10.9	✗
Poor family management <sup>1</sup>	31.9%	30.4%	28.0%		31.2%	✓
Family history of anti-social behavior <sup>1</sup>	31.6%	34.3%	31.3%		29.3%	✗
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use <sup>1</sup>	22.6%	27.8%	21.9%		20.3%	✗
<b>INDIVIDUAL/PEERS</b>						
Early initiation of drug use <sup>1</sup>	17.3%	21.1%	16.7%		16.0%	✗
Peer favorable attitudes to drug use <sup>1</sup>	22.4%	24.6%	19.5%		22.0%	✓
Low perceived risk of drug use <sup>1</sup>	49.9%	54.6%	44.1%		51.9%	✓
Interaction with anti-social peers <sup>1</sup>	39.3%	41.2%	34.6%		37.7%	✓
Friends using drugs <sup>1</sup>	22.0%	21.5%	18.6%		18.6%	✓
Religiosity <sup>11</sup>	61.0%	57.2%	58.1%		60.4%	✗
Youth who perceive smoking as a "moderate" or "great risk" <sup>11</sup>	85.0%	84.3%	88.4%		81.9%	✓
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages every day as a "moderate" or "great risk" <sup>11</sup>	68.4%	66.5%	74.1%		67.6%	✓
Students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a person at moderate" or "great risk" <sup>11</sup>	45.7%	42.9%	52.8%		44.2%	✓
Students who indicate trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk" <sup>11</sup>	89.4%	87.4%	89.8%		83.6%	✓
<b>ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT/COMMITMENT</b>						
High school dropouts <sup>11</sup>	1.8%	2.3%				--
Academic failure <sup>1</sup>	41.7%	47.6%	41.9%		42.3%	✓
Low commitment to school <sup>1</sup>	43.8%	52.2%	44.8%		49.6%	✓
<b>SCHOOL ENVIRONMENT</b>						
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) <sup>11</sup>	71.4%	35.5%				--
Transitions and mobility <sup>1</sup>	63.5%	61.9%	64.8%		50.9%	✗
School opportunities for pro-social involvement <sup>1</sup>	65.9%	62.1%	68.1%		61.9%	✓
School rewards for pro-social involvement <sup>1</sup>	52.5%	49.6%	49.8%		50.9%	✗

Source: 1. Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment Student Survey; 2. County Health Rankings and Roadmaps, Robert Wood Johnson Foundation; 3. Arkansas Crime Information Center, Crime in Arkansas; 4. U.S. Department of Transportation, Fatal Accidents Reporting System; 5. Arkansas Department of Human Services, Annual Statistical Report; 6. Arkansas Department of Health, Center for Health Statistics; 7. U.S. Census Bureau, County Business Patterns 8. Arkansas Tobacco Control Board, Annual Compliance Reports; 9. U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics; 10. U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE) 11. Arkansas Department of Education, Statewide Information System as reported through the Arkansas Public School Computer Network

# BENTON COUNTY

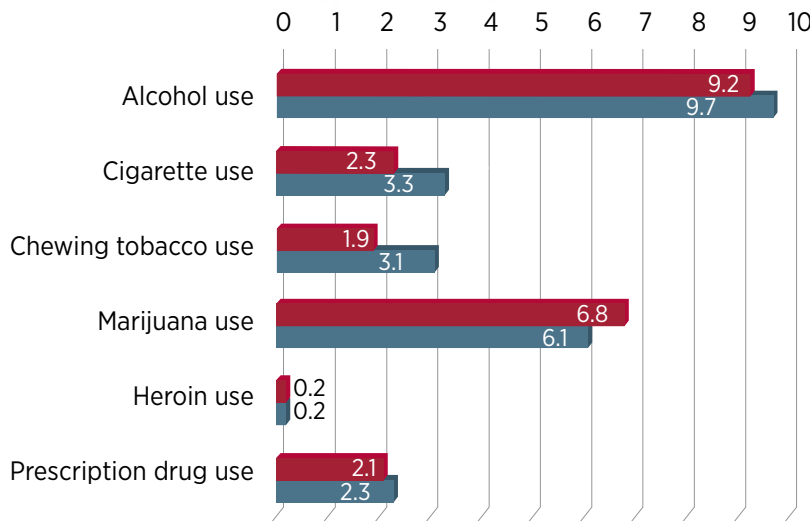


## Demographics



Population over 65	13.1%
Population under 18	26.8%
Total population	258,980
Births	3,771

## Youth Substance Use



## Key Findings

### Weakness

- 16<sup>th</sup> highest percentage of youth using marijuana

### Strengths

- 4<sup>th</sup> highest percentage of youth perceiving moderate or great risk of drinking one or two alcoholic beverages every day
- 9<sup>th</sup> lowest percentage of youth using cigarettes
- 25<sup>th</sup> lowest percentage of youth using prescription drugs

## Consequences

■ County ■ State

Substance use-related arrests per 1,000 population



Rate of all-cause crashes with fatalities by population ages 15-20 per 100,000

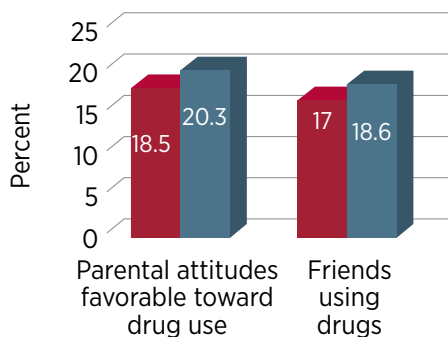


Academic failure



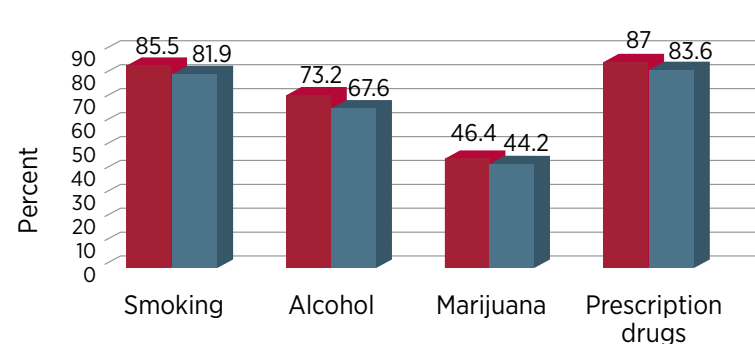
## Risk Factors

Attitude favorable toward drug use, 2019



## Protective Factors

Youth perception of harm, 2019

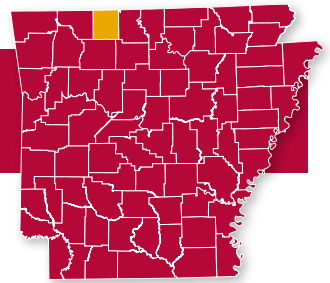




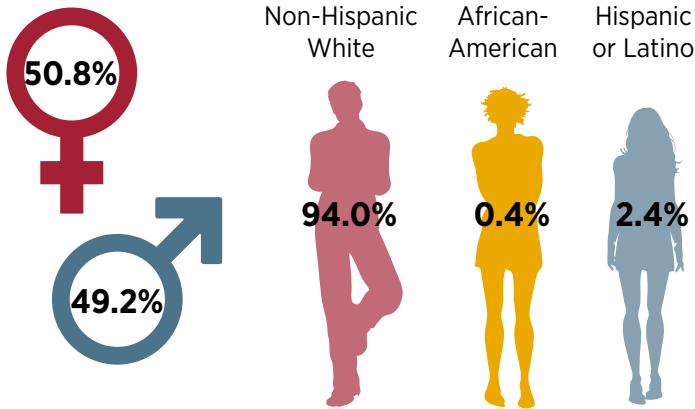
Benton County Indicator	2017	2018	2019	Trend	Arkansas 2019	VS. State Rate
<b>SUBSTANCE USE</b>						
Youth alcohol use <sup>1</sup>	11.7%	10.5%	9.2%		9.7%	✓
Youth cigarette use <sup>1</sup>	4.0%	3.5%	2.3%		3.3%	✓
Youth chewing tobacco use <sup>1</sup>	2.7%	2.5%	1.9%		3.1%	✓
Youth marijuana use <sup>1</sup>	7.1%	6.6%	6.8%		6.1%	✗
Youth heroin use <sup>1</sup>	0.4%	0.3%	0.2%		0.2%	✓
Youth prescription drug use <sup>1</sup>	3.0%	3.0%	2.1%		2.3%	✓
Adult smokers (smoked =100 cigarettes and are currently smoking) <sup>2</sup>	16.5%					--
Adult excessive drinking <sup>2</sup>	17.6%					--
<b>CONSEQUENCES</b>						
Substance abuse arrests (per 1,000 population) <sup>3</sup>	9.1	10.4				--
Fatal crashes among youth aged 15-20 (per 100,000 population) <sup>4</sup>	9.6	14.4				--
Mental health clients served through Arkansas State Hospital and the Community Mental Health Centers <sup>5</sup>	3586	3887	4150		76139	--
Number of substance abuse treatment service provided <sup>5</sup>	817	901	978		14549	--
<b>MENTAL HEALTH</b>						
Suicide (per 100,000 population) <sup>6</sup>	685.8	707.7	681.1		872.1	✓
Adolescent depressive symptoms <sup>1</sup>	45.8%	46.9%	48.7%		48.4%	✗
<b>AVAILABILITY AND ACCESS</b>						
Beer, wine, and liquor stores (per 1,000 population) <sup>7</sup>	1	1.3				--
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) <sup>8</sup>	5.1%	5.7%				--
Laws and norms favorable to drug use <sup>1</sup>	25.5%	28.3%	27.2%		34.3%	✓
Perceived availability of drugs <sup>1</sup>	23.4%	21.5%	19.1%		19.9%	✓
<b>CRIME</b>						
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 populations) <sup>3</sup>	3.2	2.1				--
High community disorganization <sup>1</sup>	25.8%	28.4%	21.5%		30.4%	✓
<b>ECONOMIC HARDSHIP</b>						
Unemployment rates <sup>9</sup>	3.0%	2.9%	2.6%		3.5%	✓
Persons below poverty level <sup>10</sup>	9.1%	8.6%				--
<b>FAMILY</b>						
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) <sup>5</sup>	4.8	4.4	4		10.9	✓
Poor family management <sup>1</sup>	24.9%	27.0%	27.7%		31.2%	✓
Family history of anti-social behavior <sup>1</sup>	25.8%	26.1%	24.4%		29.3%	✓
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use <sup>1</sup>	20.4%	19.2%	18.5%		20.3%	✓
<b>INDIVIDUAL/PEERS</b>						
Early initiation of drug use <sup>1</sup>	14.0%	15.0%	12.8%		16.0%	✓
Peer favorable attitudes to drug use <sup>1</sup>	22.7%	20.7%	19.6%		22.0%	✓
Low perceived risk of drug use <sup>1</sup>	46.5%	45.8%	47.9%		51.9%	✓
Interaction with anti-social peers <sup>1</sup>	32.5%	32.1%	30.2%		37.7%	✓
Friends using drugs <sup>1</sup>	18.5%	17.6%	17.0%		18.6%	✓
Religiosity <sup>**1</sup>	61.4%	57.6%	58.6%		60.4%	✗
Youth who perceive smoking as a "moderate" or "great risk" <sup>**1</sup>	87.2%	85.5%	85.5%		81.9%	✓
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages every day as a "moderate" or "great risk" <sup>**1</sup>	72.9%	72.8%	73.2%		67.6%	✓
Students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk" <sup>**1</sup>	46.4%	47.9%	46.4%		44.2%	✓
Students who indicate trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk" <sup>**1</sup>	87.4%	86.6%	87.0%		83.6%	✓
<b>ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT/COMMITMENT</b>						
High school dropouts <sup>11</sup>	1.6%	2.1%				--
Academic failure <sup>1</sup>	39.8%	41.5%	42.9%		42.3%	✗
Low commitment to school <sup>1</sup>	43.2%	43.3%	48.5%		49.6%	✓
<b>SCHOOL ENVIRONMENT</b>						
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) <sup>11</sup>	37.7%	25.3%				--
Transitions and mobility <sup>1</sup>	55.6%	51.9%	54.1%		50.9%	✗
School opportunities for pro-social involvement <sup>**1</sup>	68.2%	66.6%	65.4%		61.9%	✓
School rewards for pro-social involvement <sup>**1</sup>	53.9%	56.0%	52.1%		50.9%	✓

Source: 1. Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment Student Survey; 2. County Health Rankings and Roadmaps, Robert Wood Johnson Foundation; 3. Arkansas Crime Information Center, Crime in Arkansas; 4. U.S. Department of Transportation, Fatal Accidents Reporting System; 5. Arkansas Department of Human Services, Annual Statistical Report; 6. Arkansas Department of Health, Center for Health Statistics; 7. U.S. Census Bureau, County Business Patterns 8. Arkansas Tobacco Control Board, Annual Compliance Reports; 9. U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics; 10. U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE) 11. Arkansas Department of Education, Statewide Information System as reported through the Arkansas Public School Computer Network

# BOONE COUNTY

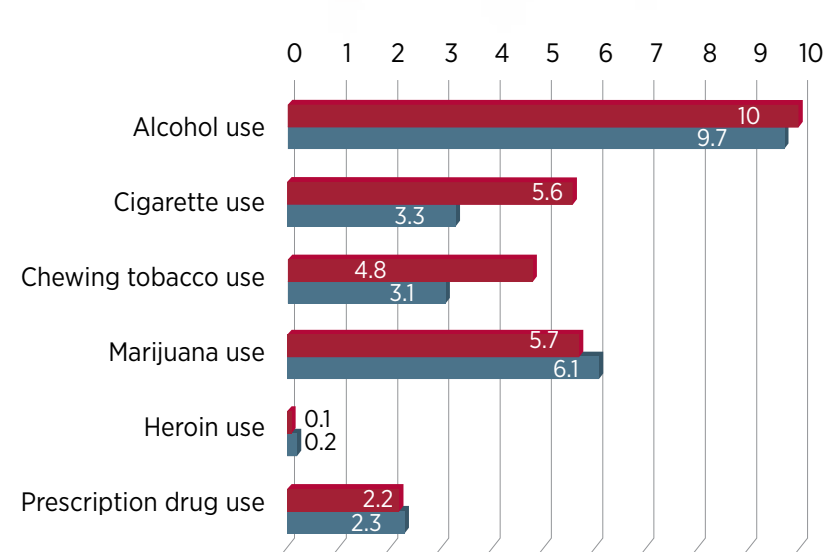


## Demographics



Population over 65	20.1%
Population under 18	22.8%
Total population	37,288
Births	3,771

## Youth Substance Use



## Key Findings

### Weakness

- 10th highest percentage of youth perceiving easy availability of drugs
- 14th highest percentage of youth with peer attitudes favorable to drug use
- 19th highest percentage of youth using cigarettes

### Strengths

- 7th highest percentage of youth perceiving moderate or great risk of trying prescription drugs once or twice

## Consequences

■ County ■ State

Substance use-related arrests per 1,000 population



Rate of all-cause crashes with fatalities by population ages 15-20 per 100,000

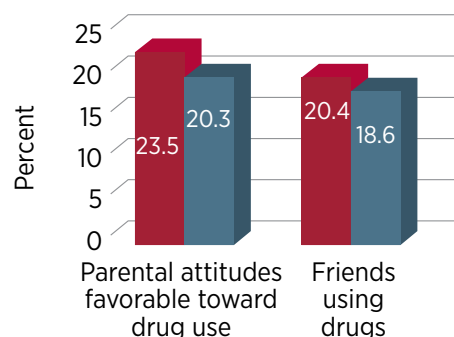


Academic failure



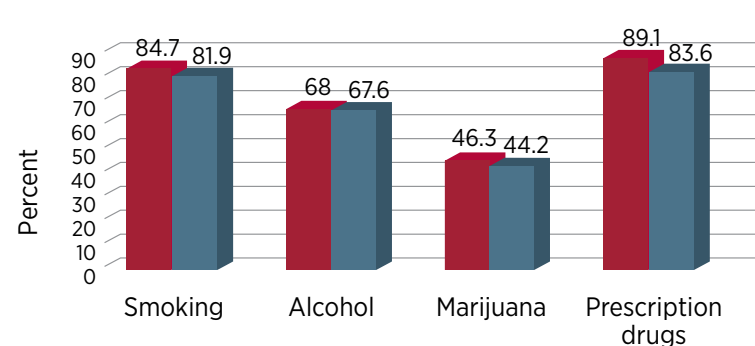
## Risk Factors

Attitude favorable toward drug use, 2019



## Protective Factors

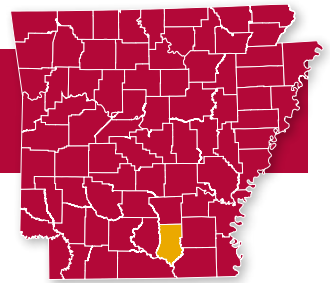
Youth perception of harm, 2019



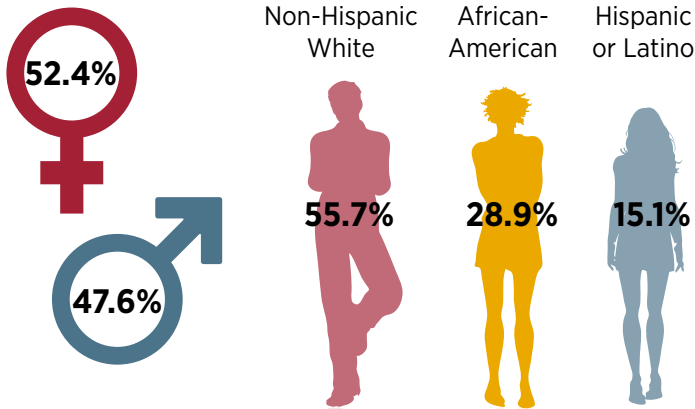
Boone County Indicator	2017	2018	2019	Trend	Arkansas 2019	VS. State Rate
<b>SUBSTANCE USE</b>						
Youth alcohol use <sup>1</sup>	12.1%	8.5%	10.0%		9.7%	✗
Youth cigarette use <sup>1</sup>	6.8%	6.5%	5.6%		3.3%	✗
Youth chewing tobacco use <sup>1</sup>	6.0%	4.2%	4.8%		3.1%	✗
Youth marijuana use <sup>1</sup>	7.6%	4.7%	5.7%		6.1%	✓
Youth heroin use <sup>1</sup>	0.3%	0.4%	0.1%		0.2%	✓
Youth prescription drug use <sup>1</sup>	2.5%	3.0%	2.2%		2.3%	✓
Adult smokers (smoked =100 cigarettes and are currently smoking) <sup>2</sup>	19.9%					--
Adult excessive drinking <sup>2</sup>	14.2%					--
<b>CONSEQUENCES</b>						
Substance abuse arrests (per 1,000 population) <sup>3</sup>	6.6	8				--
Fatal crashes among youth aged 15-20 (per 100,000 population) <sup>4</sup>	0	39.2				--
Mental health clients served through Arkansas State Hospital and the Community Mental Health Centers <sup>5</sup>	331	320	587		76139	--
Number of substance abuse treatment service provided <sup>5</sup>	140	131	139		14549	--
<b>MENTAL HEALTH</b>						
Suicide (per 100,000 population) <sup>6</sup>	831	841.4	863		872.1	✓
Adolescent depressive symptoms <sup>1</sup>	43.4%	44.1%	49.8%		48.4%	✗
<b>AVAILABILITY AND ACCESS</b>						
Beer, wine, and liquor stores (per 1,000 population) <sup>7</sup>	2.4	2.4				--
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) <sup>8</sup>	7.5%	0.8%				--
Laws and norms favorable to drug use <sup>1</sup>	36.4%	35.2%	38.7%		34.3%	✗
Perceived availability of drugs <sup>1</sup>	28.0%	21.8%	24.5%		19.9%	✗
<b>CRIME</b>						
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 populations) <sup>3</sup>	13.9	12.1				--
High community disorganization <sup>1</sup>	30.8%	32.1%	31.8%		30.4%	✗
<b>ECONOMIC HARDSHIP</b>						
Unemployment rates <sup>9</sup>	3.4%	3.5%	3.2%		3.5%	✓
Persons below poverty level <sup>10</sup>	14.9%	14.8%				--
<b>FAMILY</b>						
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) <sup>5</sup>	18.6	14	10.5		10.9	✓
Poor family management <sup>1</sup>	27.6%	26.5%	30.8%		31.2%	✓
Family history of anti-social behavior <sup>1</sup>	34.6%	32.4%	35.1%		29.3%	✗
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use <sup>1</sup>	22.6%	23.2%	23.5%		20.3%	✗
<b>INDIVIDUAL/PEERS</b>						
Early initiation of drug use <sup>1</sup>	18.5%	15.7%	19.4%		16.0%	✗
Peer favorable attitudes to drug use <sup>1</sup>	22.3%	21.2%	25.0%		22.0%	✗
Low perceived risk of drug use <sup>1</sup>	51.1%	46.3%	50.6%		51.9%	✓
Interaction with anti-social peers <sup>1</sup>	33.5%	33.6%	33.8%		37.7%	✓
Friends using drugs <sup>1</sup>	20.9%	18.1%	20.4%		18.6%	✗
Religiosity <sup>11</sup>	69.5%	67.1%	63.4%		60.4%	✓
Youth who perceive smoking as a "moderate" or "great risk" <sup>11</sup>	83.6%	87.3%	84.7%		81.9%	✓
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages every day as a "moderate" or "great risk" <sup>11</sup>	66.0%	72.9%	68.0%		67.6%	✓
Students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a person at moderate" or "great risk" <sup>11</sup>	45.6%	49.2%	46.3%		44.2%	✓
Students who indicate trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk" <sup>11</sup>	88.3%	89.8%	89.1%		83.6%	✓
<b>ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT/COMMITMENT</b>						
High school dropouts <sup>11</sup>	2.1%	1.6%				--
Academic failure <sup>1</sup>	43.4%	42.7%	43.1%		42.3%	✗
Low commitment to school <sup>1</sup>	45.2%	45.1%	48.2%		49.6%	✓
<b>SCHOOL ENVIRONMENT</b>						
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) <sup>11</sup>	30.3%	41.7%				--
Transitions and mobility <sup>1</sup>	48.5%	44.7%	45.7%		50.9%	✓
School opportunities for pro-social involvement <sup>1</sup>	63.8%	63.0%	62.6%		61.9%	✓
School rewards for pro-social involvement <sup>1</sup>	54.9%	54.4%	53.6%		50.9%	✓

Source: 1. Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment Student Survey; 2. County Health Rankings and Roadmaps, Robert Wood Johnson Foundation; 3. Arkansas Crime Information Center, Crime in Arkansas; 4. U.S. Department of Transportation, Fatal Accidents Reporting System; 5. Arkansas Department of Human Services, Annual Statistical Report; 6. Arkansas Department of Health, Center for Health Statistics; 7. U.S. Census Bureau, County Business Patterns 8. Arkansas Tobacco Control Board, Annual Compliance Reports; 9. U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics; 10. U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE) 11. Arkansas Department of Education, Statewide Information System as reported through the Arkansas Public School Computer Network

# BRADLEY COUNTY

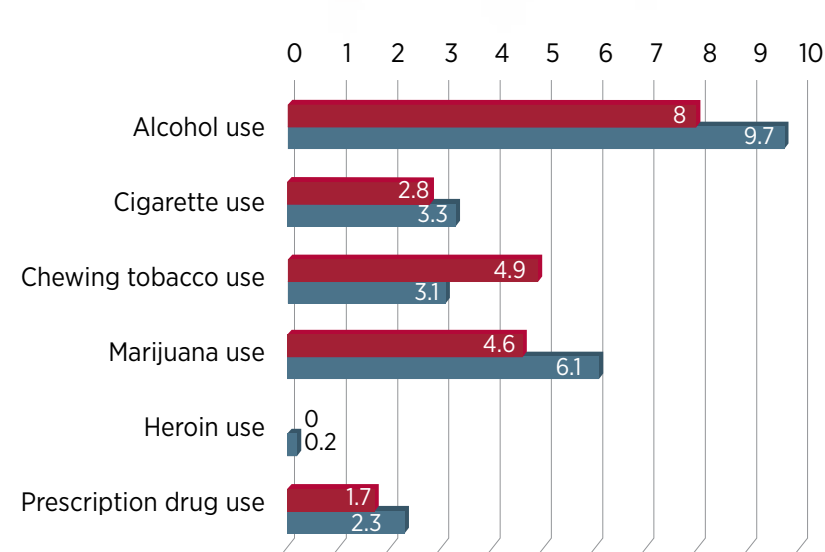


## Demographics



Population over 65	18.4%
Population under 18	23.7%
Total population	10,948
Births	3,771

## Youth Substance Use



## Key Findings

### Weakness

- 6<sup>th</sup> lowest percentage of youth perceiving moderate or great risk of drinking one or two alcoholic beverages every day
- 14<sup>th</sup> highest percentage of youth perceiving low risk of drug use

### Strengths

- 14<sup>th</sup> lowest percentage of youth using alcohol
- 15<sup>th</sup> lowest percentage of youth using prescription drugs

## Consequences

■ County ■ State

Substance use-related arrests per 1,000 population



Rate of all-cause crashes with fatalities by population ages 15-20 per 100,000

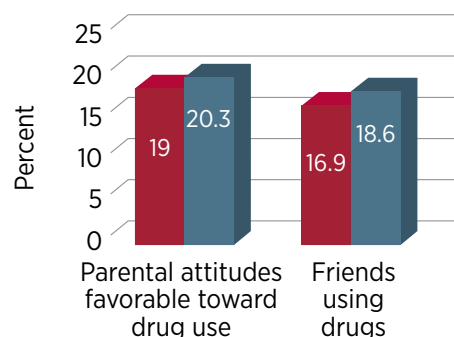


Academic failure



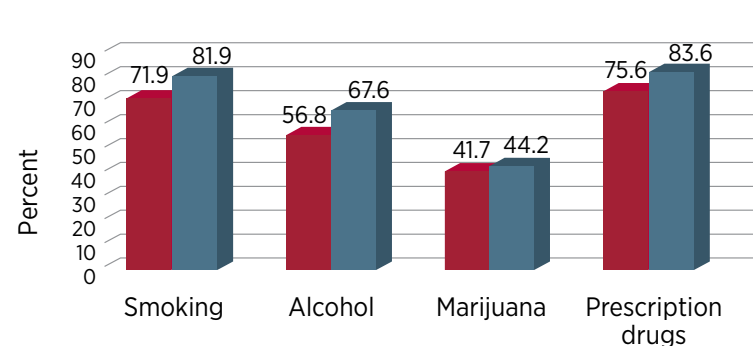
## Risk Factors

Attitude favorable toward drug use, 2019



## Protective Factors

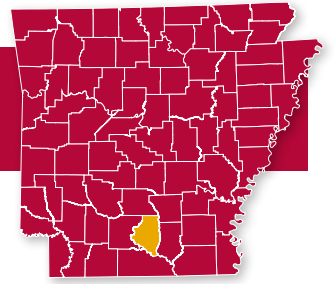
Youth perception of harm, 2019



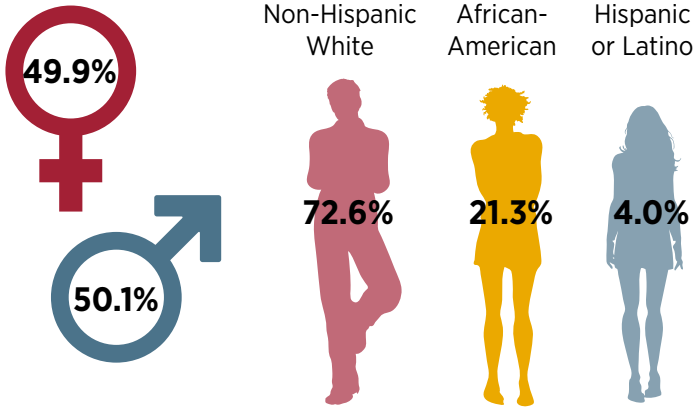
Bradley County Indicator	2017	2018	2019	Trend	Arkansas 2019	VS. State Rate
<b>SUBSTANCE USE</b>						
Youth alcohol use <sup>1</sup>	13.3%	10.4%	8.0%		9.7%	✓
Youth cigarette use <sup>1</sup>	5.9%	4.1%	2.8%		3.3%	✓
Youth chewing tobacco use <sup>1</sup>	4.4%	3.6%	4.9%		3.1%	✗
Youth marijuana use <sup>1</sup>	8.2%	4.5%	4.6%		6.1%	✓
Youth heroin use <sup>1</sup>	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%		0.2%	✓
Youth prescription drug use <sup>1</sup>	1.7%	1.5%	1.7%		2.3%	✓
Adult smokers (smoked =100 cigarettes and are currently smoking) <sup>2</sup>	21.8%					--
Adult excessive drinking <sup>2</sup>	12.6%					--
<b>CONSEQUENCES</b>						
Substance abuse arrests (per 1,000 population) <sup>3</sup>	2.6	2.7				--
Fatal crashes among youth aged 15-20 (per 100,000 population) <sup>4</sup>	0	0				--
Mental health clients served through Arkansas State Hospital and the Community Mental Health Centers <sup>5</sup>	334	282	331		76139	--
Number of substance abuse treatment service provided <sup>5</sup>	85	78	75		14549	--
<b>MENTAL HEALTH</b>						
Suicide (per 100,000 population) <sup>6</sup>	1160	966.1	974.3		872.1	✗
Adolescent depressive symptoms <sup>1</sup>	32.6%	41.0%	38.4%		48.4%	✓
<b>AVAILABILITY AND ACCESS</b>						
Beer, wine, and liquor stores (per 1,000 population) <sup>7</sup>	0	0				--
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) <sup>8</sup>	0.0%	19.6%				--
Laws and norms favorable to drug use <sup>1</sup>	35.0%	34.0%	39.6%		34.3%	✗
Perceived availability of drugs <sup>1</sup>	17.8%	17.7%	16.8%		19.9%	✓
<b>CRIME</b>						
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 populations) <sup>3</sup>	3.7	4.7				--
High community disorganization <sup>1</sup>	33.3%	42.5%	28.1%		30.4%	✓
<b>ECONOMIC HARDSHIP</b>						
Unemployment rates <sup>9</sup>	4.6%	4.3%	4.1%		3.5%	✗
Persons below poverty level <sup>10</sup>	20.9%	21.7%				--
<b>FAMILY</b>						
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) <sup>5</sup>	11.2	7.3	5.4		10.9	✓
Poor family management <sup>1</sup>	24.4%	39.5%	33.3%		31.2%	✗
Family history of anti-social behavior <sup>1</sup>	29.2%	26.4%	25.2%		29.3%	✓
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use <sup>1</sup>	18.0%	23.0%	19.0%		20.3%	✓
<b>INDIVIDUAL/PEERS</b>						
Early initiation of drug use <sup>1</sup>	17.5%	13.1%	11.8%		16.0%	✓
Peer favorable attitudes to drug use <sup>1</sup>	24.3%	15.5%	23.1%		22.0%	✗
Low perceived risk of drug use <sup>1</sup>	53.5%	54.6%	56.5%		51.9%	✗
Interaction with anti-social peers <sup>1</sup>	47.4%	46.1%	36.0%		37.7%	✓
Friends using drugs <sup>1</sup>	21.9%	15.1%	16.9%		18.6%	✓
Religiosity <sup>1</sup>	72.8%	62.4%	58.0%		60.4%	✗
Youth who perceive smoking as a "moderate" or "great risk" <sup>11</sup>	76.6%	78.4%	71.9%		81.9%	✗
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages every day as a "moderate" or "great risk" <sup>11</sup>	62.3%	65.3%	56.8%		67.6%	✗
Students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a person at moderate" or "great risk" <sup>11</sup>	39.6%	46.1%	41.7%		44.2%	✗
Students who indicate trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk" <sup>11</sup>	77.9%	81.1%	75.6%		83.6%	✗
<b>ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT/COMMITMENT</b>						
High school dropouts <sup>11</sup>	2.1%	1.5%				--
Academic failure <sup>1</sup>	39.2%	50.6%	43.4%		42.3%	✗
Low commitment to school <sup>1</sup>	39.9%	45.5%	51.4%		49.6%	✗
<b>SCHOOL ENVIRONMENT</b>						
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) <sup>11</sup>	19.0%	13.2%				--
Transitions and mobility <sup>1</sup>	37.9%	42.4%	36.7%		50.9%	✓
School opportunities for pro-social involvement <sup>1</sup>	64.5%	71.2%	56.6%		61.9%	✗
School rewards for pro-social involvement <sup>1</sup>	56.5%	61.2%	48.5%		50.9%	✗

Source: 1. Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment Student Survey; 2. County Health Rankings and Roadmaps, Robert Wood Johnson Foundation; 3. Arkansas Crime Information Center, Crime in Arkansas; 4. U.S. Department of Transportation, Fatal Accidents Reporting System; 5. Arkansas Department of Human Services, Annual Statistical Report; 6. Arkansas Department of Health, Center for Health Statistics; 7. U.S. Census Bureau, County Business Patterns 8. Arkansas Tobacco Control Board, Annual Compliance Reports; 9. U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics; 10. U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE) 11. Arkansas Department of Education, Statewide Information System as reported through the Arkansas Public School Computer Network

# CALHOUN COUNTY



## Demographics



Population over 65	20.8%
Population under 18	19.9%
Total population	5,202
Births	32

## Key Findings

Unable to determine strengths and weaknesses due to unavailable data on most indicators.

## Consequences

■ County ■ State

Substance use-related arrests per 1,000 population



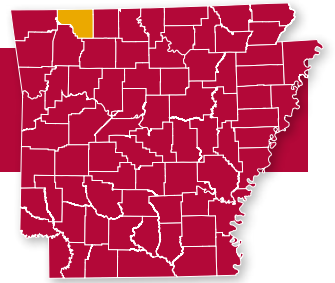
Rate of all-cause crashes with fatalities by population ages 15-20 per 100,000



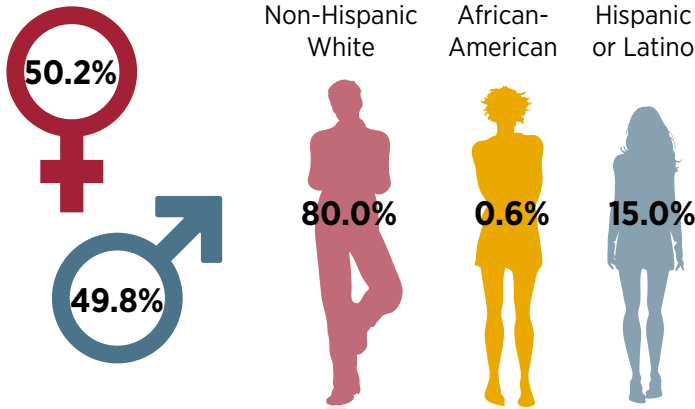
Calhoun County Indicator	2017	2018	2019	Trend	Arkansas 2019	VS. State Rate
<b>SUBSTANCE USE</b>						
Youth alcohol use <sup>1</sup>		14.5%		●	9.7%	---
Youth cigarette use <sup>1</sup>		9.3%		●	3.3%	---
Youth chewing tobacco use <sup>1</sup>		4.5%		●	3.1%	---
Youth marijuana use <sup>1</sup>		3.6%		●	6.1%	---
Youth heroin use <sup>1</sup>		0.0%		●	0.2%	---
Youth prescription drug use <sup>1</sup>		1.9%		●	2.3%	---
Adult smokers (smoked =100 cigarettes and are currently smoking) <sup>2</sup>	20.6%			●		---
Adult excessive drinking <sup>2</sup>	13.3%			●		---
<b>CONSEQUENCES</b>						
Substance abuse arrests (per 1,000 population) <sup>3</sup>	4.4	3.7		●		---
Fatal crashes among youth aged 15-20 (per 100,000 population) <sup>4</sup>	0	0		●		---
Mental health clients served through Arkansas State Hospital and the Community Mental Health Centers <sup>5</sup>	99	83	88	●	76139	---
Number of substance abuse treatment service provided <sup>5</sup>	4	8	10	●	14549	---
<b>MENTAL HEALTH</b>						
Suicide (per 100,000 population) <sup>6</sup>	1124.3	877.4	1146.8	●	872.1	✗
Adolescent depressive symptoms <sup>1</sup>		39.8%		●	48.4%	---
<b>AVAILABILITY AND ACCESS</b>						
Beer, wine, and liquor stores (per 1,000 population) <sup>7</sup>	0	0		●		---
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) <sup>8</sup>	11.1%	10.0%		●		---
Laws and norms favorable to drug use <sup>1</sup>		51.9%		●	34.3%	---
Perceived availability of drugs <sup>1</sup>		15.9%		●	19.9%	---
<b>CRIME</b>						
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 populations) <sup>3</sup>	10.6	10.2		●		---
High community disorganization <sup>1</sup>		33.6%		●	30.4%	---
<b>ECONOMIC HARDSHIP</b>						
Unemployment rates <sup>9</sup>	3.9%	3.8%	4.4%	●	3.5%	✗
Persons below poverty level <sup>10</sup>	15.2%	15.7%		●		---
<b>FAMILY</b>						
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) <sup>5</sup>	18.3	4.8	4.8	●	10.9	✓
Poor family management <sup>1</sup>		37.9%		●	31.2%	---
Family history of anti-social behavior <sup>1</sup>		27.4%		●	29.3%	---
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use <sup>1</sup>		22.9%		●	20.3%	---
<b>INDIVIDUAL/PEERS</b>						
Early initiation of drug use <sup>1</sup>		22.6%		●	16.0%	---
Peer favorable attitudes to drug use <sup>1</sup>		27.0%		●	22.0%	---
Low perceived risk of drug use <sup>1</sup>		57.1%		●	51.9%	---
Interaction with anti-social peers <sup>1</sup>		44.7%		●	37.7%	---
Friends using drugs <sup>1</sup>		24.6%		●	18.6%	---
Religiosity <sup>11</sup>		66.1%		●	60.4%	---
Youth who perceive smoking as a "moderate" or "great risk" <sup>11</sup>		73.0%		●	81.9%	---
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages every day as a "moderate" or "great risk" <sup>11</sup>		52.7%		●	67.6%	---
Students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a person at moderate" or "great risk" <sup>11</sup>		43.2%		●	44.2%	---
Students who indicate trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk" <sup>11</sup>		74.8%		●	83.6%	---
<b>ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT/COMMITMENT</b>						
High school dropouts <sup>11</sup>	1.2%	3.5%		●		---
Academic failure <sup>1</sup>		37.3%		●	42.3%	---
Low commitment to school <sup>1</sup>		54.2%		●	49.6%	---
<b>SCHOOL ENVIRONMENT</b>						
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) <sup>11</sup>	38.6%	29.2%		●		---
Transitions and mobility <sup>1</sup>		36.2%		●	50.9%	---
School opportunities for pro-social involvement <sup>11</sup>		58.0%		●	61.9%	---
School rewards for pro-social involvement <sup>11</sup>		53.8%		●	50.9%	---

Source: 1. Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment Student Survey; 2. County Health Rankings and Roadmaps, Robert Wood Johnson Foundation; 3. Arkansas Crime Information Center, Crime in Arkansas; 4. U.S. Department of Transportation, Fatal Accidents Reporting System; 5. Arkansas Department of Human Services, Annual Statistical Report; 6. Arkansas Department of Health, Center for Health Statistics; 7. U.S. Census Bureau, County Business Patterns 8. Arkansas Tobacco Control Board, Annual Compliance Reports; 9. U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics; 10. U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE) 11. Arkansas Department of Education, Statewide Information System as reported through the Arkansas Public School Computer Network

# CARROLL COUNTY

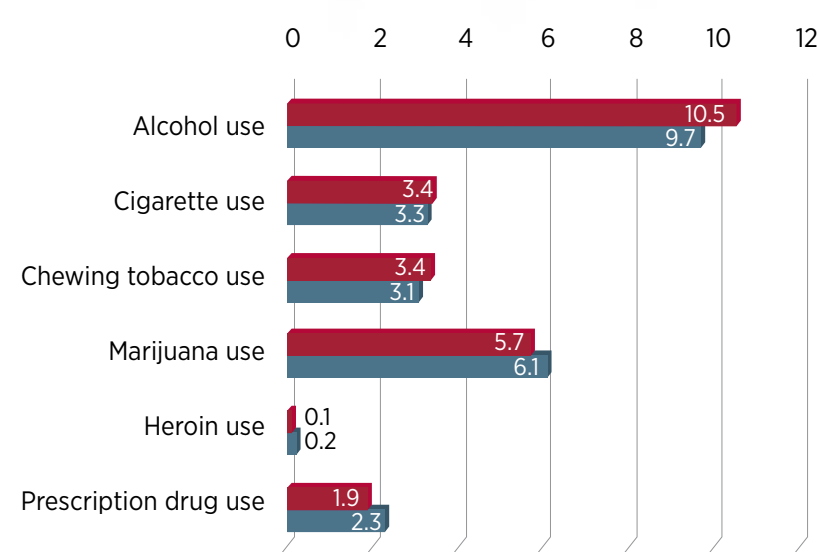


## Demographics



Population over 65	21.9%
Population under 18	22.0%
Total population	27,887
Births	.237

## Youth Substance Use



## Key Findings

### Weakness

- 15<sup>th</sup> highest percentage of youth perceiving easy availability of drugs

### Strengths

- 7<sup>th</sup> lowest percentage of youth interacting with anti-social peers
- 13<sup>th</sup> lowest percentage of youth initiating drug use before age 15
- 19<sup>th</sup> lowest percentage of youth using prescription drugs

## Consequences

■ County ■ State

Substance use-related arrests per 1,000 population



Rate of all-cause crashes with fatalities by population ages 15-20 per 100,000

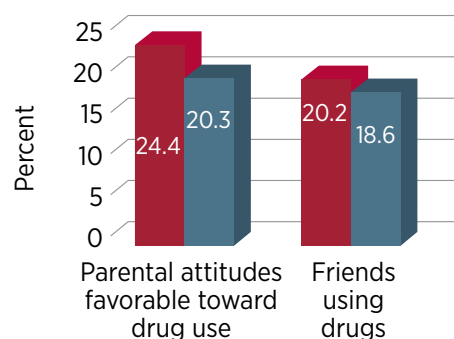


Academic failure



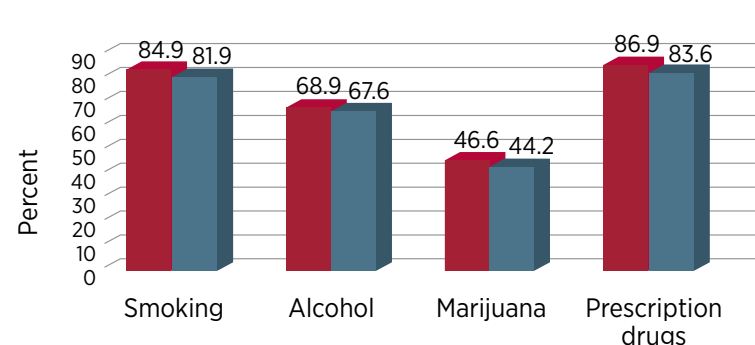
## Risk Factors

Attitude favorable toward drug use, 2019



## Protective Factors

Youth perception of harm, 2019

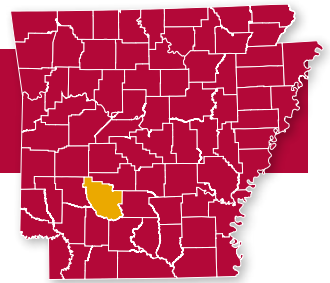




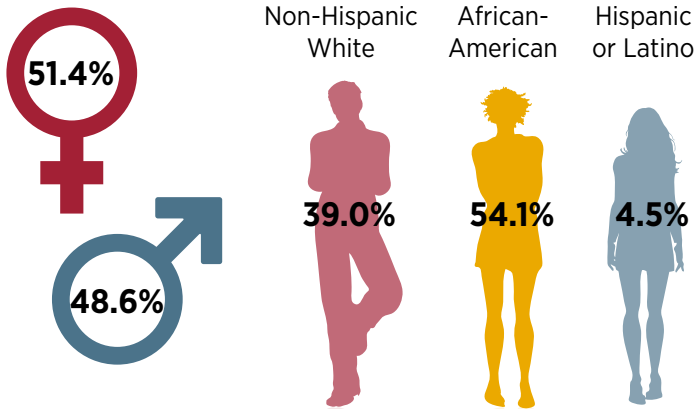
Carroll County Indicator	2017	2018	2019	Trend	Arkansas 2019	VS. State Rate
<b>SUBSTANCE USE</b>						
Youth alcohol use <sup>1</sup>	16.3%	13.4%	10.5%		9.7%	✗
Youth cigarette use <sup>1</sup>	7.6%	5.7%	3.4%		3.3%	✗
Youth chewing tobacco use <sup>1</sup>	7.4%	4.7%	3.4%		3.1%	✗
Youth marijuana use <sup>1</sup>	7.4%	8.7%	5.7%		6.1%	✓
Youth heroin use <sup>1</sup>	0.5%	0.0%	0.1%		0.2%	✓
Youth prescription drug use <sup>1</sup>	4.2%	3.0%	1.9%		2.3%	✓
Adult smokers (smoked =100 cigarettes and are currently smoking) <sup>2</sup>	18.4%					--
Adult excessive drinking <sup>2</sup>	13.4%					--
<b>CONSEQUENCES</b>						
Substance abuse arrests (per 1,000 population) <sup>3</sup>	3.1	4.3				--
Fatal crashes among youth aged 15-20 (per 100,000 population) <sup>4</sup>	51.4	102.7				--
Mental health clients served through Arkansas State Hospital and the Community Mental Health Centers <sup>5</sup>	468	459	462		76139	--
Number of substance abuse treatment service provided <sup>5</sup>	68	98	88		14549	--
<b>MENTAL HEALTH</b>						
Suicide (per 100,000 population) <sup>6</sup>	834.3	834.9	771.6		872.1	✓
Adolescent depressive symptoms <sup>1</sup>	51.5%	50.9%	51.7%		48.4%	✗
<b>AVAILABILITY AND ACCESS</b>						
Beer, wine, and liquor stores (per 1,000 population) <sup>7</sup>	3.1	3.1				--
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) <sup>8</sup>	3.2%	5.2%				--
Laws and norms favorable to drug use <sup>1</sup>	39.2%	40.6%	40.5%		34.3%	✗
Perceived availability of drugs <sup>1</sup>	28.8%	27.2%	23.9%		19.9%	✗
<b>CRIME</b>						
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 populations) <sup>3</sup>	8.4	9.1				--
High community disorganization <sup>1</sup>	36.6%	38.0%	33.0%		30.4%	✗
<b>ECONOMIC HARDSHIP</b>						
Unemployment rates <sup>9</sup>	3.3%	3.2%	3.1%		3.5%	✓
Persons below poverty level <sup>10</sup>	16.4%	16.1%				--
<b>FAMILY</b>						
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) <sup>5</sup>	17.6	12.7	15.5		10.9	✗
Poor family management <sup>1</sup>	34.8%	33.2%	36.5%		31.2%	✗
Family history of anti-social behavior <sup>1</sup>	33.5%	30.2%	32.7%		29.3%	✗
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use <sup>1</sup>	28.0%	24.8%	24.4%		20.3%	✗
<b>INDIVIDUAL/PEERS</b>						
Early initiation of drug use <sup>1</sup>	19.5%	19.8%	14.2%		16.0%	✓
Peer favorable attitudes to drug use <sup>1</sup>	24.5%	26.2%	21.9%		22.0%	✓
Low perceived risk of drug use <sup>1</sup>	55.0%	52.9%	50.3%		51.9%	✓
Interaction with anti-social peers <sup>1</sup>	35.4%	31.8%	28.7%		37.7%	✓
Friends using drugs <sup>1</sup>	24.5%	24.6%	20.2%		18.6%	✗
Religiosity <sup>**1</sup>	59.0%	65.8%	57.8%		60.4%	✗
Youth who perceive smoking as a "moderate" or "great risk" <sup>**1</sup>	82.8%	84.8%	84.9%		81.9%	✓
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages every day as a "moderate" or "great risk" <sup>**1</sup>	63.4%	68.6%	68.9%		67.6%	✓
Students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a person at moderate" or "great risk" <sup>**1</sup>	40.8%	42.1%	46.6%		44.2%	✓
Students who indicate trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk" <sup>**1</sup>	85.3%	86.5%	86.9%		83.6%	✓
<b>ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT/COMMITMENT</b>						
High school dropouts <sup>11</sup>	2.4%	2.8%				--
Academic failure <sup>1</sup>	45.0%	45.3%	48.7%		42.3%	✗
Low commitment to school <sup>1</sup>	45.7%	48.9%	50.9%		49.6%	✗
<b>SCHOOL ENVIRONMENT</b>						
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) <sup>11</sup>	40.6%	32.0%				--
Transitions and mobility <sup>1</sup>	43.2%	48.5%	44.2%		50.9%	✓
School opportunities for pro-social involvement <sup>**1</sup>	57.2%	57.2%	54.6%		61.9%	✗
School rewards for pro-social involvement <sup>**1</sup>	47.6%	49.1%	48.7%		50.9%	✗

Source: 1. Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment Student Survey; 2. County Health Rankings and Roadmaps, Robert Wood Johnson Foundation; 3. Arkansas Crime Information Center, Crime in Arkansas; 4. U.S. Department of Transportation, Fatal Accidents Reporting System; 5. Arkansas Department of Human Services, Annual Statistical Report; 6. Arkansas Department of Health, Center for Health Statistics; 7. U.S. Census Bureau, County Business Patterns 8. Arkansas Tobacco Control Board, Annual Compliance Reports; 9. U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics; 10. U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE) 11. Arkansas Department of Education, Statewide Information System as reported through the Arkansas Public School Computer Network

# CHICOT COUNTY

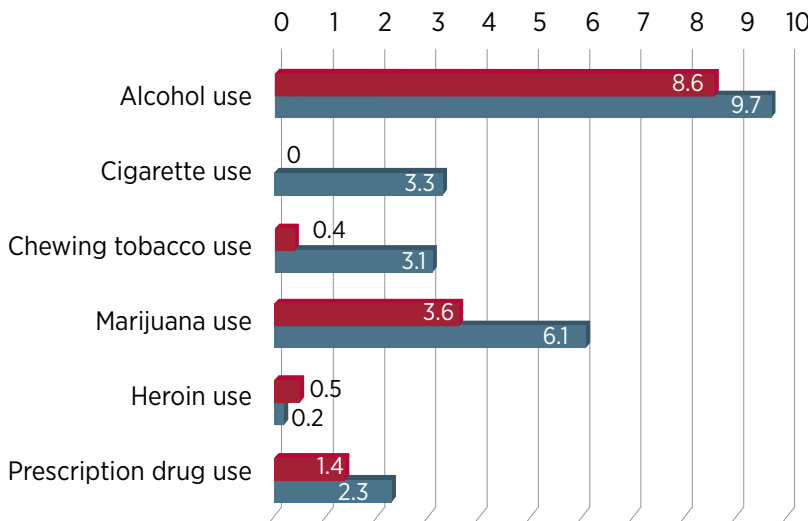


## Demographics



Population over 65	19.5%
Population under 18	22.7%
Total population	10,826
Births	3,771

## Youth Substance Use



## Key Findings

### Weakness

- 6<sup>th</sup> highest percentage of youth using heroin
- 7<sup>th</sup> lowest percentage of youth perceiving moderate or great risk of drinking one or two alcoholic beverages every day

### Strengths

- Lowest percentage of youth using cigarettes or chewing tobacco
- 3<sup>rd</sup> lowest percentage of youth with parental attitudes favorable to drug use

## Consequences

■ County ■ State

Substance use-related arrests per 1,000 population



Rate of all-cause crashes with fatalities by population ages 15-20 per 100,000

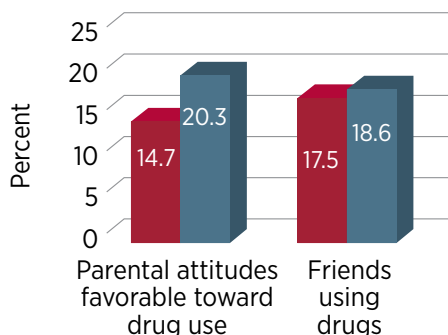


Academic failure



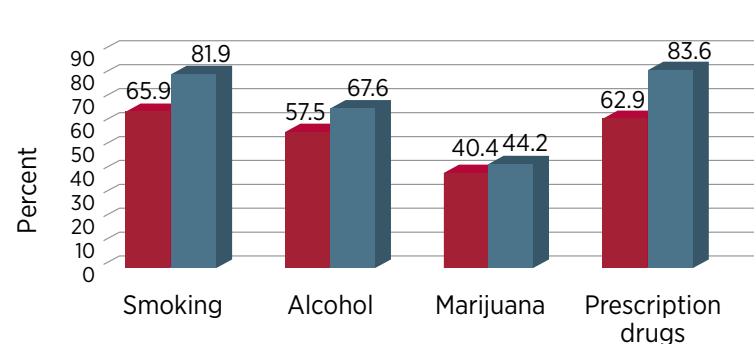
## Risk Factors

Attitude favorable toward drug use, 2019



## Protective Factors

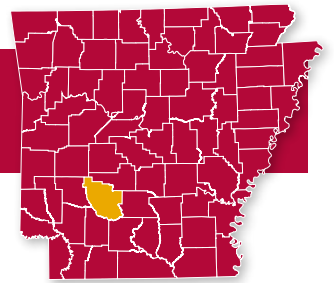
Youth perception of harm, 2019



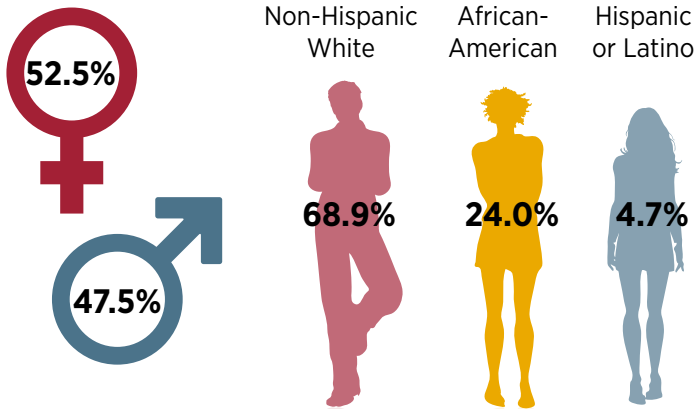
Chicot County Indicator	2017	2018	2019	Trend	Arkansas 2019	VS. State Rate
<b>SUBSTANCE USE</b>						
Youth alcohol use <sup>1</sup>	1.6%	1.9%	8.6%		9.7%	✓
Youth cigarette use <sup>1</sup>	3.0%	3.0%	0.0%		3.3%	✓
Youth chewing tobacco use <sup>1</sup>	1.5%	3.5%	0.4%		3.1%	✓
Youth marijuana use <sup>1</sup>	3.1%	2.5%	3.6%		6.1%	✓
Youth heroin use <sup>1</sup>	0.0%	0.0%	0.5%		0.2%	✗
Youth prescription drug use <sup>1</sup>	3.2%	1.9%	1.4%		2.3%	✓
Adult smokers (smoked =100 cigarettes and are currently smoking) <sup>2</sup>	23.1%					--
Adult excessive drinking <sup>2</sup>	10.9%					--
<b>CONSEQUENCES</b>						
Substance abuse arrests (per 1,000 population) <sup>3</sup>	2.1	1.3				--
Fatal crashes among youth aged 15-20 (per 100,000 population) <sup>4</sup>	0	0				--
Mental health clients served through Arkansas State Hospital and the Community Mental Health Centers <sup>5</sup>	306	285	337		76139	--
Number of substance abuse treatment service provided <sup>5</sup>	150	95	45		14549	--
<b>MENTAL HEALTH</b>						
Suicide (per 100,000 population) <sup>6</sup>	1029.1	958.1	1144.7		872.1	✗
Adolescent depressive symptoms <sup>1</sup>	35.4%	46.8%	46.9%		48.4%	✓
<b>AVAILABILITY AND ACCESS</b>						
Beer, wine, and liquor stores (per 1,000 population) <sup>7</sup>	0	5.5				--
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) <sup>8</sup>	9.1%	4.7%				--
Laws and norms favorable to drug use <sup>1</sup>	40.0%	56.8%	43.4%		34.3%	✗
Perceived availability of drugs <sup>1</sup>	15.5%	18.0%	16.1%		19.9%	✓
<b>CRIME</b>						
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 populations) <sup>3</sup>	5.7	9.2				--
High community disorganization <sup>1</sup>	34.4%	49.3%	54.4%		30.4%	✗
<b>ECONOMIC HARDSHIP</b>						
Unemployment rates <sup>9</sup>	6.5%	6.7%	6.9%		3.5%	✗
Persons below poverty level <sup>10</sup>	30.1%	31.4%				--
<b>FAMILY</b>						
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) <sup>5</sup>	17.1	12.2	15.5		10.9	✗
Poor family management <sup>1</sup>	42.6%	35.8%	40.3%		31.2%	✗
Family history of anti-social behavior <sup>1</sup>	39.7%	23.8%	34.5%		29.3%	✗
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use <sup>1</sup>	12.1%	12.5%	14.7%		20.3%	✓
<b>INDIVIDUAL/PEERS</b>						
Early initiation of drug use <sup>1</sup>	17.4%	16.9%	16.7%		16.0%	✗
Peer favorable attitudes to drug use <sup>1</sup>	21.4%	21.3%	16.6%		22.0%	✓
Low perceived risk of drug use <sup>1</sup>	58.7%	66.3%	56.2%		51.9%	✗
Interaction with anti-social peers <sup>1</sup>	65.7%	64.3%	66.0%		37.7%	✗
Friends using drugs <sup>1</sup>	27.1%	17.2%	17.5%		18.6%	✓
Religiosity <sup>**1</sup>	56.9%	47.2%	52.4%		60.4%	✗
Youth who perceive smoking as a "moderate" or "great risk" <sup>**1</sup>	71.4%	57.6%	65.9%		81.9%	✗
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages every day as a "moderate" or "great risk" <sup>**1</sup>	57.1%	56.5%	57.5%		67.6%	✗
Students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a person at moderate" or "great risk" <sup>**1</sup>	44.4%	37.7%	40.4%		44.2%	✗
Students who indicate trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk" <sup>**1</sup>	69.4%	59.8%	62.9%		83.6%	✗
<b>ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT/COMMITMENT</b>						
High school dropouts <sup>11</sup>	1.3%	1.7%				--
Academic failure <sup>1</sup>	50.7%	42.4%	39.4%		42.3%	✓
Low commitment to school <sup>1</sup>	42.0%	43.9%	41.1%		49.6%	✓
<b>SCHOOL ENVIRONMENT</b>						
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) <sup>11</sup>	25.4%	2.8%				--
Transitions and mobility <sup>1</sup>	46.6%	39.4%	38.5%		50.9%	✓
School opportunities for pro-social involvement <sup>**1</sup>	53.4%	58.8%	63.1%		61.9%	✓
School rewards for pro-social involvement <sup>**1</sup>	51.4%	56.6%	56.0%		50.9%	✓

Source: 1. Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment Student Survey; 2. County Health Rankings and Roadmaps, Robert Wood Johnson Foundation; 3. Arkansas Crime Information Center, Crime in Arkansas; 4. U.S. Department of Transportation, Fatal Accidents Reporting System; 5. Arkansas Department of Human Services, Annual Statistical Report; 6. Arkansas Department of Health, Center for Health Statistics; 7. U.S. Census Bureau, County Business Patterns 8. Arkansas Tobacco Control Board, Annual Compliance Reports; 9. U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics; 10. U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE) 11. Arkansas Department of Education, Statewide Information System as reported through the Arkansas Public School Computer Network

# CLARK COUNTY

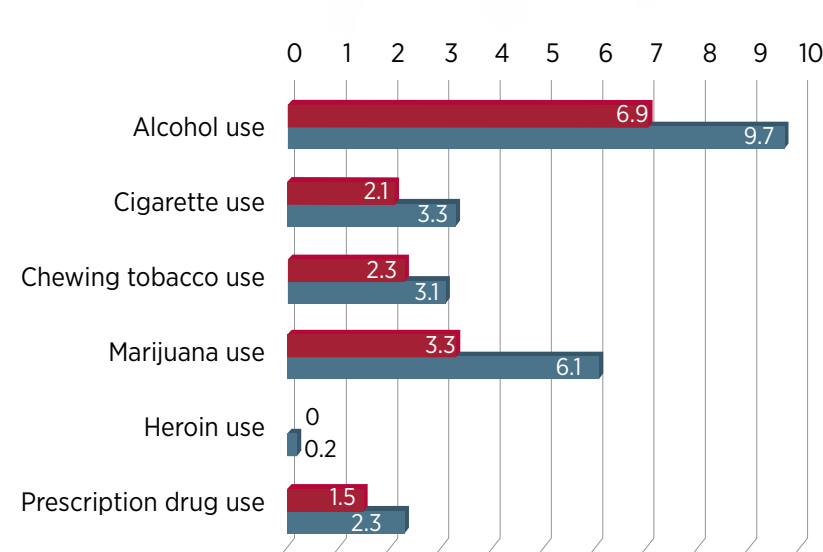


## Demographics



Population over 65	16.1%
Population under 18	19.1%
Total population	22,385
Births	.227

## Youth Substance Use



## Key Findings

### Weakness

N/A

### Strengths

- 5<sup>th</sup> lowest percentage of youth using cigarettes
- 7<sup>th</sup> lowest percentage of youth using marijuana
- 8<sup>th</sup> lowest percentage of youth using alcohol
- 9<sup>th</sup> lowest percentage of youth using prescription drugs

## Consequences

■ County ■ State

Substance use-related arrests per 1,000 population



Rate of all-cause crashes with fatalities by population ages 15-20 per 100,000

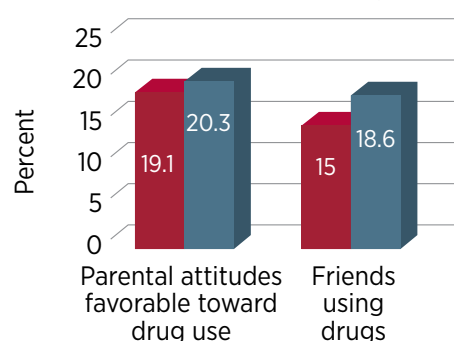


Academic failure



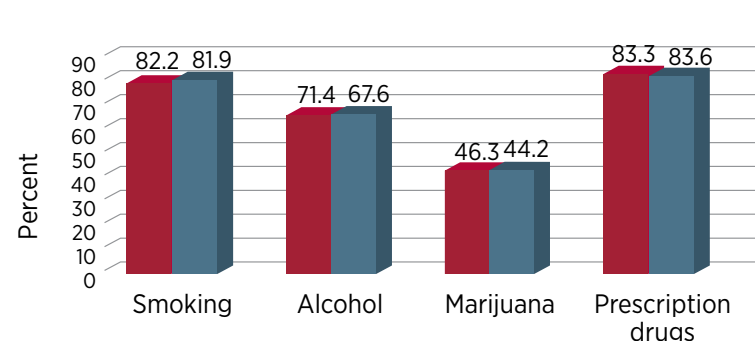
## Risk Factors

Attitude favorable toward drug use, 2019



## Protective Factors

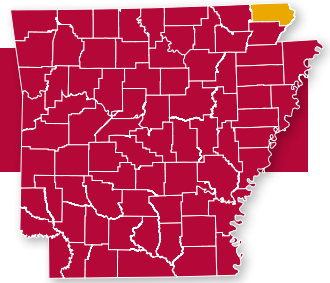
Youth perception of harm, 2019



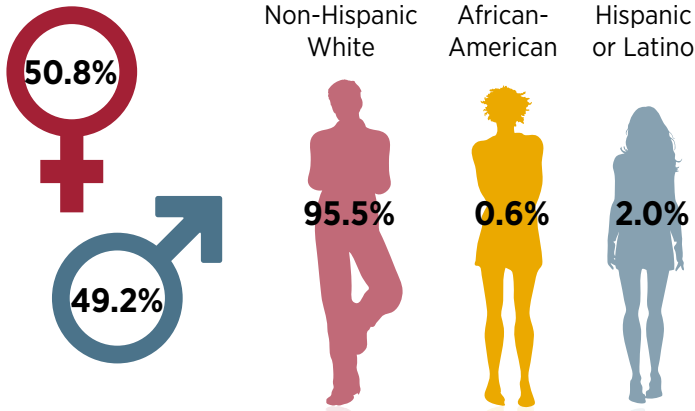
Clark County Indicator	2017	2018	2019	Trend	Arkansas 2019	VS. State Rate
<b>SUBSTANCE USE</b>						
Youth alcohol use <sup>1</sup>	8.6%	5.6%	6.9%		9.7%	✓
Youth cigarette use <sup>1</sup>	3.9%	2.7%	2.1%		3.3%	✓
Youth chewing tobacco use <sup>1</sup>	5.2%	2.0%	2.3%		3.1%	✓
Youth marijuana use <sup>1</sup>	3.5%	2.7%	3.3%		6.1%	✓
Youth heroin use <sup>1</sup>	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%		0.2%	✓
Youth prescription drug use <sup>1</sup>	1.6%	1.6%	1.5%		2.3%	✓
Adult smokers (smoked =100 cigarettes and are currently smoking) <sup>2</sup>	19.3%					--
Adult excessive drinking <sup>2</sup>	14.9%					--
<b>CONSEQUENCES</b>						
Substance abuse arrests (per 1,000 population) <sup>3</sup>	3.9	3.7				--
Fatal crashes among youth aged 15-20 (per 100,000 population) <sup>4</sup>	0	0				--
Mental health clients served through Arkansas State Hospital and the Community Mental Health Centers <sup>5</sup>	560	509	493		76139	--
Number of substance abuse treatment service provided <sup>5</sup>	40	66	54		14549	--
<b>MENTAL HEALTH</b>						
Suicide (per 100,000 population) <sup>6</sup>	850	913.4	898		872.1	✗
Adolescent depressive symptoms <sup>1</sup>	41.3%	44.2%	47.2%		48.4%	✓
<b>AVAILABILITY AND ACCESS</b>						
Beer, wine, and liquor stores (per 1,000 population) <sup>7</sup>	0.9	1.2				--
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) <sup>8</sup>	0.0%	5.0%				--
Laws and norms favorable to drug use <sup>1</sup>	33.7%	28.1%	34.0%		34.3%	✓
Perceived availability of drugs <sup>1</sup>	18.2%	15.5%	17.0%		19.9%	✓
<b>CRIME</b>						
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 populations) <sup>3</sup>	3.9	3.8				--
High community disorganization <sup>1</sup>	28.0%	25.4%	31.4%		30.4%	✗
<b>ECONOMIC HARDSHIP</b>						
Unemployment rates <sup>9</sup>	3.9%	3.6%	3.8%		3.5%	✗
Persons below poverty level <sup>10</sup>	21.4%	19.9%				--
<b>FAMILY</b>						
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) <sup>5</sup>	8.7	10.5	7.7		10.9	✓
Poor family management <sup>1</sup>	29.2%	24.1%	28.4%		31.2%	✓
Family history of anti-social behavior <sup>1</sup>	25.6%	26.9%	30.7%		29.3%	✗
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use <sup>1</sup>	17.4%	13.0%	19.1%		20.3%	✓
<b>INDIVIDUAL/PEERS</b>						
Early initiation of drug use <sup>1</sup>	14.0%	11.4%	14.9%		16.0%	✓
Peer favorable attitudes to drug use <sup>1</sup>	18.8%	15.6%	21.4%		22.0%	✓
Low perceived risk of drug use <sup>1</sup>	45.0%	44.9%	48.8%		51.9%	✓
Interaction with anti-social peers <sup>1</sup>	38.2%	39.3%	41.4%		37.7%	✗
Friends using drugs <sup>1</sup>	16.4%	14.1%	15.0%		18.6%	✓
Religiosity <sup>11</sup>	74.1%	69.0%	66.5%		60.4%	✓
Youth who perceive smoking as a "moderate" or "great risk" <sup>11</sup>	83.7%	83.7%	82.2%		81.9%	✓
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages every day as a "moderate" or "great risk" <sup>11</sup>	68.8%	71.9%	71.4%		67.6%	✓
Students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a person at moderate" or "great risk" <sup>11</sup>	52.2%	47.2%	46.3%		44.2%	✓
Students who indicate trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk" <sup>11</sup>	81.1%	81.5%	83.3%		83.6%	✗
<b>ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT/COMMITMENT</b>						
High school dropouts <sup>11</sup>	4.0%	2.2%				--
Academic failure <sup>1</sup>	37.4%	37.4%	41.9%		42.3%	✓
Low commitment to school <sup>1</sup>	42.3%	44.0%	52.6%		49.6%	✗
<b>SCHOOL ENVIRONMENT</b>						
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) <sup>11</sup>	3.6%	5.6%				--
Transitions and mobility <sup>1</sup>	43.7%	42.5%	49.0%		50.9%	✓
School opportunities for pro-social involvement <sup>1</sup>	59.0%	67.6%	60.9%		61.9%	✗
School rewards for pro-social involvement <sup>1</sup>	50.0%	52.3%	51.1%		50.9%	✓

Source: 1. Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment Student Survey; 2. County Health Rankings and Roadmaps, Robert Wood Johnson Foundation; 3. Arkansas Crime Information Center, Crime in Arkansas; 4. U.S. Department of Transportation, Fatal Accidents Reporting System; 5. Arkansas Department of Human Services, Annual Statistical Report; 6. Arkansas Department of Health, Center for Health Statistics; 7. U.S. Census Bureau, County Business Patterns 8. Arkansas Tobacco Control Board, Annual Compliance Reports; 9. U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics; 10. U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE) 11. Arkansas Department of Education, Statewide Information System as reported through the Arkansas Public School Computer Network

# CLAY COUNTY

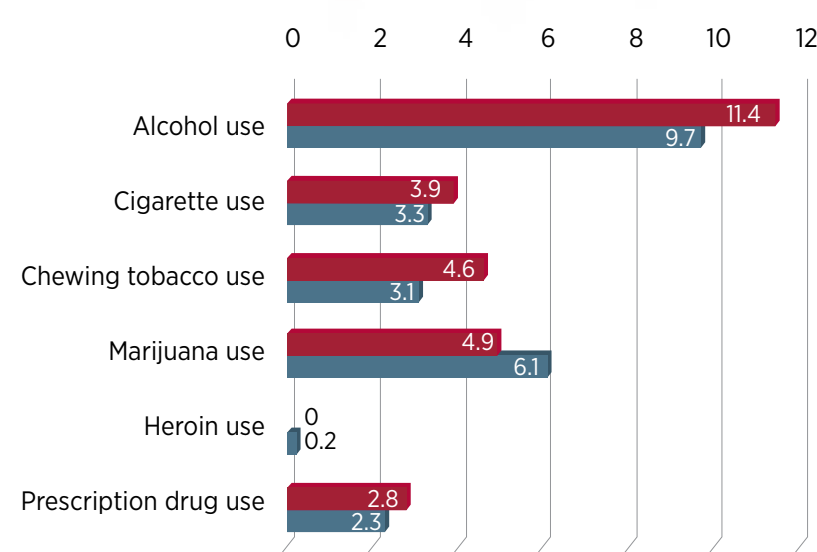


## Demographics



Population over 65	20.8%
Population under 18	22.0%
Total population	15,061
Births	158

## Youth Substance Use



## Key Findings

### Weakness

- Highest rate of fatal crashes among youth per population aged 15-20
- 19<sup>th</sup> highest percentage of youth using prescription drugs
- 21<sup>st</sup> highest percentage of youth perceiving easy availability of drugs

### Strengths

- 3<sup>rd</sup> lowest percentage of youth perceiving low risk of drug use

## Consequences

■ County ■ State

Substance use-related arrests per 1,000 population



Rate of all-cause crashes with fatalities by population ages 15-20 per 100,000

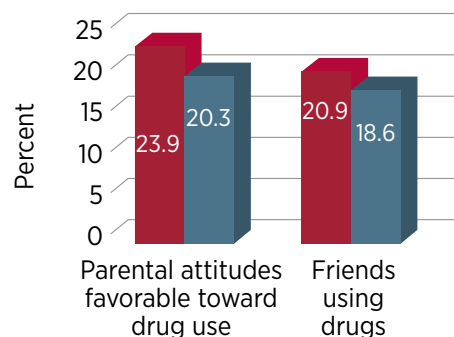


Academic failure



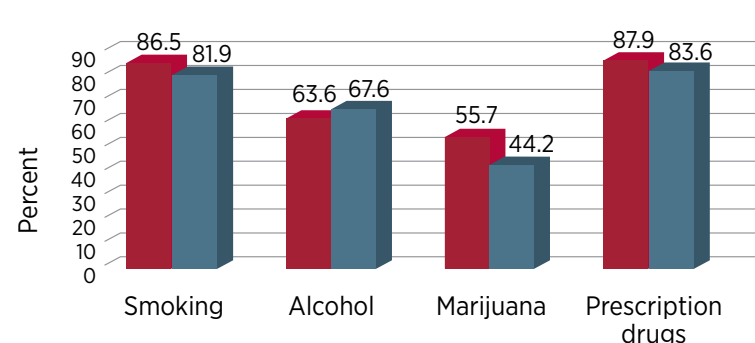
## Risk Factors

Attitude favorable toward drug use, 2019



## Protective Factors

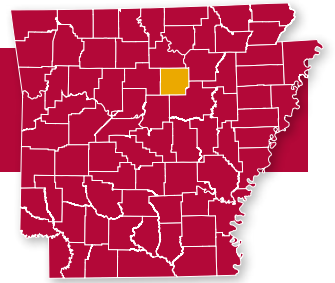
Youth perception of harm, 2019



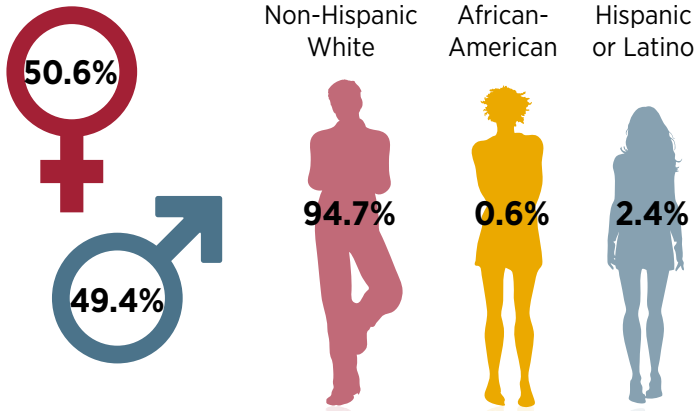
Clay County Indicator	2017	2018	2019	Trend	Arkansas 2019	VS. State Rate
<b>SUBSTANCE USE</b>						
Youth alcohol use <sup>1</sup>	10.5%	13.5%	11.4%		9.7%	✗
Youth cigarette use <sup>1</sup>	5.3%	5.9%	3.9%		3.3%	✗
Youth chewing tobacco use <sup>1</sup>	4.8%	5.1%	4.6%		3.1%	✗
Youth marijuana use <sup>1</sup>	5.2%	8.4%	4.9%		6.1%	✓
Youth heroin use <sup>1</sup>	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%		0.2%	✓
Youth prescription drug use <sup>1</sup>	2.8%	4.0%	2.8%		2.3%	✗
Adult smokers (smoked =100 cigarettes and are currently smoking) <sup>2</sup>	20.3%					--
Adult excessive drinking <sup>2</sup>	14.0%					--
<b>CONSEQUENCES</b>						
Substance abuse arrests (per 1,000 population) <sup>3</sup>	13.7	12.4				--
Fatal crashes among youth aged 15-20 (per 100,000 population) <sup>4</sup>	0	388.5				--
Mental health clients served through Arkansas State Hospital and the Community Mental Health Centers <sup>5</sup>	612	535	510		76139	--
Number of substance abuse treatment service provided <sup>5</sup>	18	45	45		14549	--
<b>MENTAL HEALTH</b>						
Suicide (per 100,000 population) <sup>6</sup>	1193.5	1088.3	1065.4		872.1	✗
Adolescent depressive symptoms <sup>1</sup>	44.8%	47.3%	52.4%		48.4%	✗
<b>AVAILABILITY AND ACCESS</b>						
Beer, wine, and liquor stores (per 1,000 population) <sup>7</sup>	0	0				--
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) <sup>8</sup>	4.2%	5.7%				--
Laws and norms favorable to drug use <sup>1</sup>	32.6%	37.6%	36.9%		34.3%	✗
Perceived availability of drugs <sup>1</sup>	25.5%	25.6%	22.2%		19.9%	✗
<b>CRIME</b>						
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 populations) <sup>3</sup>	5	4				--
High community disorganization <sup>1</sup>	36.2%	42.9%	46.2%		30.4%	✗
<b>ECONOMIC HARDSHIP</b>						
Unemployment rates <sup>9</sup>	4.5%	4.3%	4.9%		3.5%	✗
Persons below poverty level <sup>10</sup>	18.1%	20.7%				--
<b>FAMILY</b>						
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) <sup>5</sup>	18.7	15.1	10.3		10.9	✓
Poor family management <sup>1</sup>	32.5%	35.3%	34.4%		31.2%	✗
Family history of anti-social behavior <sup>1</sup>	33.3%	34.7%	36.2%		29.3%	✗
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use <sup>1</sup>	20.3%	29.1%	23.9%		20.3%	✗
<b>INDIVIDUAL/PEERS</b>						
Early initiation of drug use <sup>1</sup>	20.3%	21.9%	18.7%		16.0%	✗
Peer favorable attitudes to drug use <sup>1</sup>	22.8%	28.6%	20.5%		22.0%	✓
Low perceived risk of drug use <sup>1</sup>	49.9%	55.6%	43.9%		51.9%	✓
Interaction with anti-social peers <sup>1</sup>	30.7%	33.3%	38.1%		37.7%	✗
Friends using drugs <sup>1</sup>	19.3%	20.0%	20.9%		18.6%	✗
Religiosity <sup>11</sup>	62.5%	59.3%	58.7%		60.4%	✗
Youth who perceive smoking as a "moderate" or "great risk" <sup>11</sup>	85.2%	79.8%	86.5%		81.9%	✓
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages every day as a "moderate" or "great risk" <sup>11</sup>	64.4%	60.6%	63.6%		67.6%	✗
Students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a person at moderate" or "great risk" <sup>11</sup>	50.8%	44.6%	55.7%		44.2%	✓
Students who indicate trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk" <sup>11</sup>	84.9%	81.5%	87.9%		83.6%	✓
<b>ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT/COMMITMENT</b>						
High school dropouts <sup>11</sup>	1.0%	0.7%				--
Academic failure <sup>1</sup>	41.9%	40.6%	42.4%		42.3%	✗
Low commitment to school <sup>1</sup>	45.7%	46.5%	46.4%		49.6%	✓
<b>SCHOOL ENVIRONMENT</b>						
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) <sup>11</sup>	9.0%	14.4%				--
Transitions and mobility <sup>1</sup>	38.3%	38.3%	46.7%		50.9%	✓
School opportunities for pro-social involvement <sup>1</sup>	65.9%	65.5%	58.9%		61.9%	✗
School rewards for pro-social involvement <sup>1</sup>	52.2%	54.0%	45.1%		50.9%	✗

Source: 1. Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment Student Survey; 2. County Health Rankings and Roadmaps, Robert Wood Johnson Foundation; 3. Arkansas Crime Information Center, Crime in Arkansas; 4. U.S. Department of Transportation, Fatal Accidents Reporting System; 5. Arkansas Department of Human Services, Annual Statistical Report; 6. Arkansas Department of Health, Center for Health Statistics; 7. U.S. Census Bureau, County Business Patterns 8. Arkansas Tobacco Control Board, Annual Compliance Reports; 9. U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics; 10. U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE) 11. Arkansas Department of Education, Statewide Information System as reported through the Arkansas Public School Computer Network

# CLEBURNE COUNTY

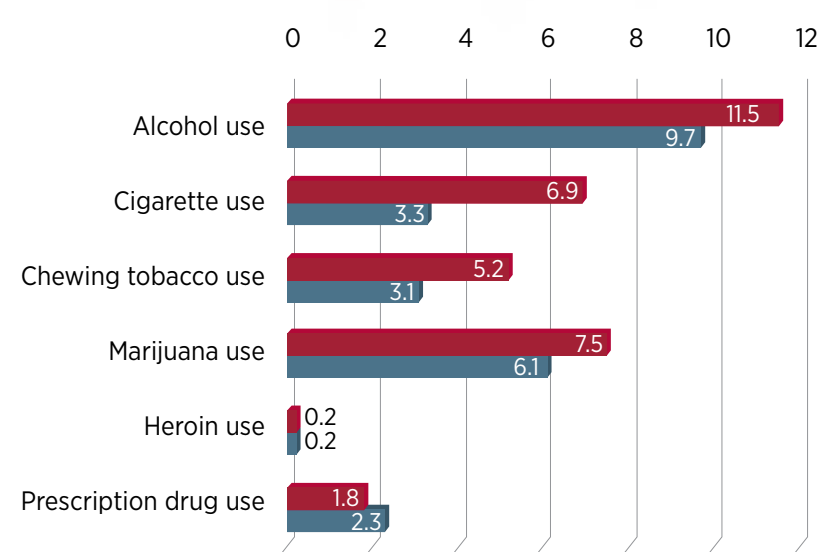


## Demographics



Population over 65	26.5%
Population under 18	19.0%
Total population	25,230
Births	.223

## Youth Substance Use



## Key Findings

### Weakness

- 8<sup>th</sup> highest percentage of youth with parental attitudes favorable to drug use
- 10<sup>th</sup> highest percentage of youth using marijuana
- 12<sup>th</sup> highest percentage of youth using cigarettes

### Strengths

- 18<sup>th</sup> lowest percentage of youth using prescription drugs

## Consequences

■ County ■ State

Substance use-related arrests per 1,000 population



Rate of all-cause crashes with fatalities by population ages 15-20 per 100,000

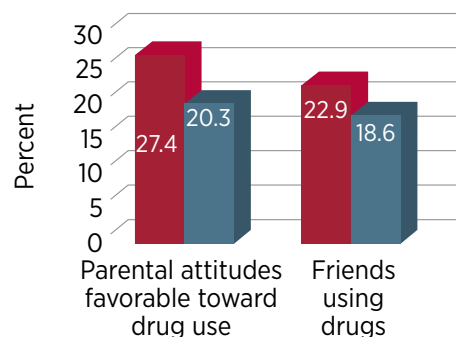


Academic failure



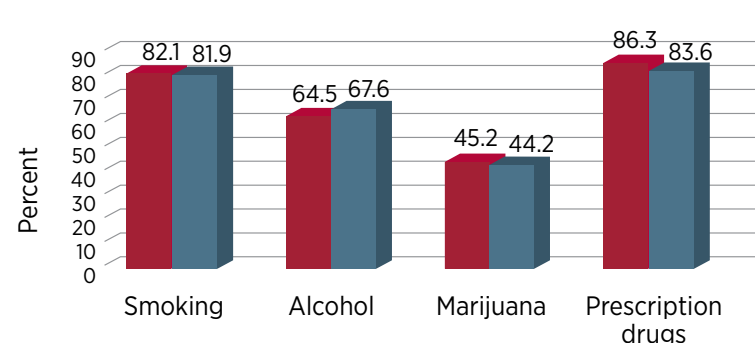
## Risk Factors

Attitude favorable toward drug use, 2019



## Protective Factors

Youth perception of harm, 2019

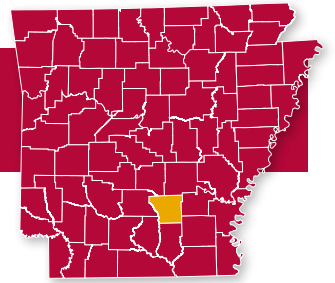




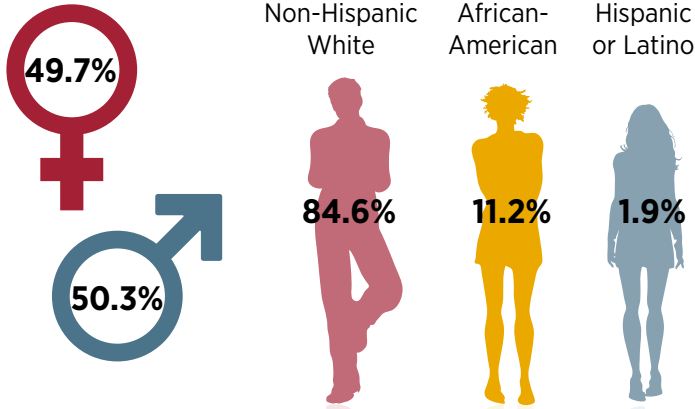
Cleburne County Indicator	2017	2018	2019	Trend	Arkansas 2019	VS. State Rate
<b>SUBSTANCE USE</b>						
Youth alcohol use <sup>1</sup>	15.4%	10.7%	11.5%		9.7%	✗
Youth cigarette use <sup>1</sup>	10.6%	6.6%	6.9%		3.3%	✗
Youth chewing tobacco use <sup>1</sup>	7.2%	4.2%	5.2%		3.1%	✗
Youth marijuana use <sup>1</sup>	9.1%	7.2%	7.5%		6.1%	✗
Youth heroin use <sup>1</sup>	0.4%	0.3%	0.2%		0.2%	✓
Youth prescription drug use <sup>1</sup>	3.7%	3.5%	1.8%		2.3%	✓
Adult smokers (smoked =100 cigarettes and are currently smoking) <sup>2</sup>	17.4%					--
Adult excessive drinking <sup>2</sup>	14.1%					--
<b>CONSEQUENCES</b>						
Substance abuse arrests (per 1,000 population) <sup>3</sup>	5.8	8				--
Fatal crashes among youth aged 15-20 (per 100,000 population) <sup>4</sup>	0	127.3				--
Mental health clients served through Arkansas State Hospital and the Community Mental Health Centers <sup>5</sup>	798	722	663		76139	--
Number of substance abuse treatment service provided <sup>5</sup>	151	180	149		14549	--
<b>MENTAL HEALTH</b>						
Suicide (per 100,000 population) <sup>6</sup>	832.4	880.6	852.5		872.1	✓
Adolescent depressive symptoms <sup>1</sup>	47.1%	44.5%	50.0%		48.4%	✗
<b>AVAILABILITY AND ACCESS</b>						
Beer, wine, and liquor stores (per 1,000 population) <sup>7</sup>	0	0				--
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) <sup>8</sup>	4.8%	4.4%				--
Laws and norms favorable to drug use <sup>1</sup>	36.3%	36.3%	39.3%		34.3%	✗
Perceived availability of drugs <sup>1</sup>	32.7%	28.1%	24.1%		19.9%	✗
<b>CRIME</b>						
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 populations) <sup>3</sup>	16.8	16.8				--
High community disorganization <sup>1</sup>	32.0%	28.3%	27.2%		30.4%	✓
<b>ECONOMIC HARDSHIP</b>						
Unemployment rates <sup>9</sup>	4.9%	4.5%	4.5%		3.5%	✗
Persons below poverty level <sup>10</sup>	15.6%	14.6%				--
<b>FAMILY</b>						
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) <sup>5</sup>	18.5	15.6	17.3		10.9	✗
Poor family management <sup>1</sup>	29.6%	27.7%	30.5%		31.2%	✓
Family history of anti-social behavior <sup>1</sup>	38.0%	39.2%	35.0%		29.3%	✗
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use <sup>1</sup>	29.0%	23.6%	27.4%		20.3%	✗
<b>INDIVIDUAL/PEERS</b>						
Early initiation of drug use <sup>1</sup>	22.5%	22.9%	19.4%		16.0%	✗
Peer favorable attitudes to drug use <sup>1</sup>	29.1%	25.4%	24.4%		22.0%	✗
Low perceived risk of drug use <sup>1</sup>	51.8%	53.1%	50.7%		51.9%	✓
Interaction with anti-social peers <sup>1</sup>	38.7%	41.2%	38.1%		37.7%	✗
Friends using drugs <sup>1</sup>	31.5%	25.0%	22.9%		18.6%	✗
Religiosity <sup>11</sup>	76.1%	69.6%	71.5%		60.4%	✓
Youth who perceive smoking as a "moderate" or "great risk" <sup>11</sup>	84.6%	84.6%	82.1%		81.9%	✓
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages every day as a "moderate" or "great risk" <sup>11</sup>	66.9%	67.3%	64.5%		67.6%	✗
Students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a person at moderate" or "great risk" <sup>11</sup>	45.0%	44.6%	45.2%		44.2%	✓
Students who indicate trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk" <sup>11</sup>	89.5%	88.8%	86.3%		83.6%	✓
<b>ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT/COMMITMENT</b>						
High school dropouts <sup>11</sup>	1.5%	1.6%				--
Academic failure <sup>1</sup>	46.2%	50.1%	46.8%		42.3%	✗
Low commitment to school <sup>1</sup>	50.0%	49.3%	50.7%		49.6%	✗
<b>SCHOOL ENVIRONMENT</b>						
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) <sup>11</sup>	22.5%	19.1%				--
Transitions and mobility <sup>1</sup>	45.8%	52.2%	47.9%		50.9%	✓
School opportunities for pro-social involvement <sup>1</sup>	61.3%	58.3%	62.0%		61.9%	✓
School rewards for pro-social involvement <sup>1</sup>	48.3%	43.0%	51.4%		50.9%	✓

Source: 1. Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment Student Survey; 2. County Health Rankings and Roadmaps, Robert Wood Johnson Foundation; 3. Arkansas Crime Information Center, Crime in Arkansas; 4. U.S. Department of Transportation, Fatal Accidents Reporting System; 5. Arkansas Department of Human Services, Annual Statistical Report; 6. Arkansas Department of Health, Center for Health Statistics; 7. U.S. Census Bureau, County Business Patterns 8. Arkansas Tobacco Control Board, Annual Compliance Reports; 9. U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics; 10. U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE) 11. Arkansas Department of Education, Statewide Information System as reported through the Arkansas Public School Computer Network

# CLEVELAND COUNTY

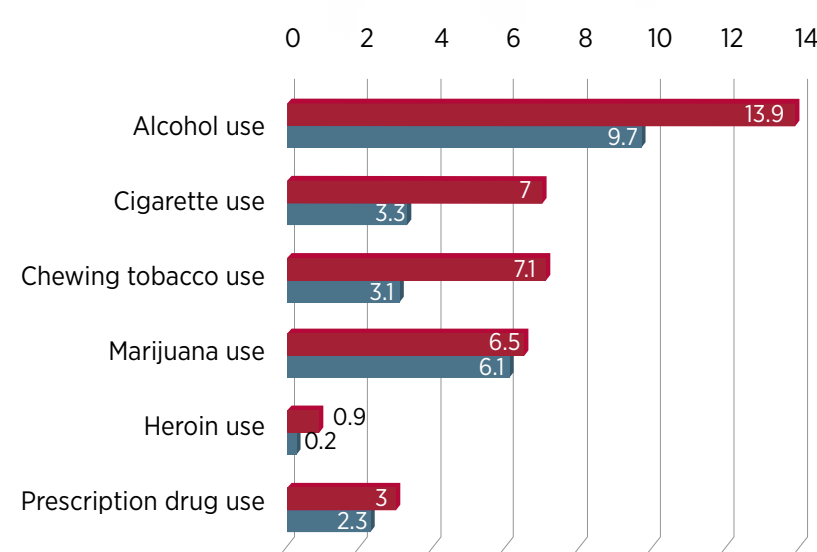


## Demographics



Population over 65	20.1%
Population under 18	22.6%
Total population	8,226
Births	69

## Youth Substance Use



## Key Findings

### Weakness

- 2<sup>nd</sup> highest percentage of youth using heroin
- 2<sup>nd</sup> highest rate of fatal crashes among youth per population aged 15-20
- 4<sup>th</sup> highest percentage of youth with friends using drugs
- 9<sup>th</sup> highest percentage of youth using alcohol
- 10<sup>th</sup> highest percentage of youth using cigarettes

### Strengths

N/A

## Consequences

■ County ■ State

Substance use-related arrests per 1,000 population



Rate of all-cause crashes with fatalities by population ages 15-20 per 100,000

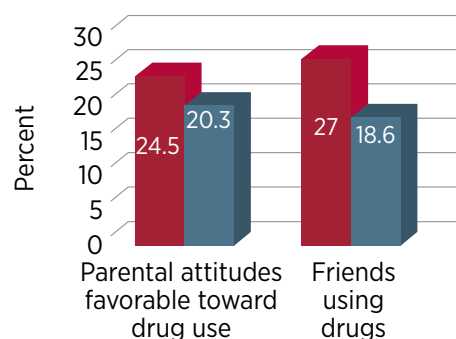


Academic failure



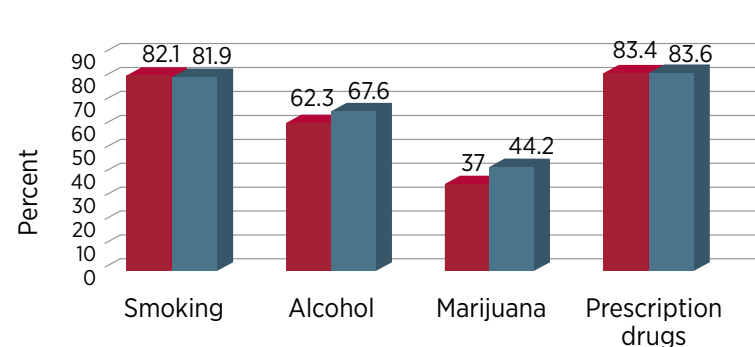
## Risk Factors

Attitude favorable toward drug use, 2019



## Protective Factors

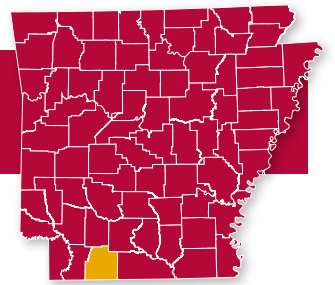
Youth perception of harm, 2019



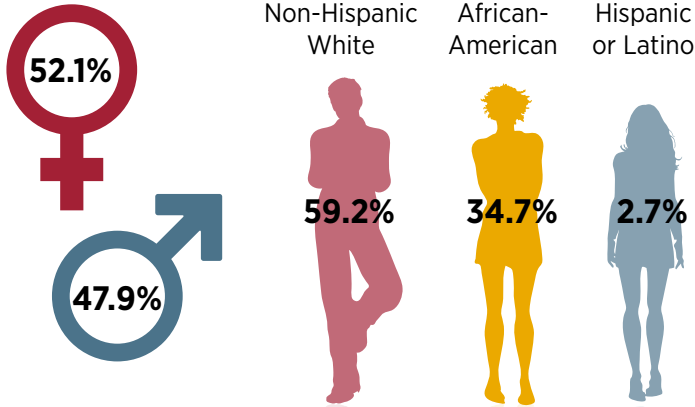
Cleveland County Indicator	2017	2018	2019	Trend	Arkansas 2019	VS. State Rate
<b>SUBSTANCE USE</b>						
Youth alcohol use <sup>1</sup>	13.2%	17.8%	13.9%		9.7%	✗
Youth cigarette use <sup>1</sup>	9.2%	8.4%	7.0%		3.3%	✗
Youth chewing tobacco use <sup>1</sup>	5.5%	3.9%	7.1%		3.1%	✗
Youth marijuana use <sup>1</sup>	5.0%	2.6%	6.5%		6.1%	✗
Youth heroin use <sup>1</sup>	0.0%	0.0%	0.9%		0.2%	✗
Youth prescription drug use <sup>1</sup>	1.9%	3.9%	3.0%		2.3%	✗
Adult smokers (smoked =100 cigarettes and are currently smoking) <sup>2</sup>	19.0%					--
Adult excessive drinking <sup>2</sup>	14.7%					--
<b>CONSEQUENCES</b>						
Substance abuse arrests (per 1,000 population) <sup>3</sup>	0.6	1				--
Fatal crashes among youth aged 15-20 (per 100,000 population) <sup>4</sup>	0	166.1				--
Mental health clients served through Arkansas State Hospital and the Community Mental Health Centers <sup>5</sup>	215	181	170		76139	--
Number of substance abuse treatment service provided <sup>5</sup>	26	32	34		14549	--
<b>MENTAL HEALTH</b>						
Suicide (per 100,000 population) <sup>6</sup>	938.6	875.3	933.1		872.1	✗
Adolescent depressive symptoms <sup>1</sup>	46.4%	51.6%	48.1%		48.4%	✓
<b>AVAILABILITY AND ACCESS</b>						
Beer, wine, and liquor stores (per 1,000 population) <sup>7</sup>	0	0				--
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) <sup>8</sup>	18.5%	11.1%				--
Laws and norms favorable to drug use <sup>1</sup>	38.7%	42.8%	39.0%		34.3%	✗
Perceived availability of drugs <sup>1</sup>	20.4%	23.3%	24.2%		19.9%	✗
<b>CRIME</b>						
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 populations) <sup>3</sup>	12.8	12				--
High community disorganization <sup>1</sup>	35.9%	36.2%	30.2%		30.4%	✓
<b>ECONOMIC HARDSHIP</b>						
Unemployment rates <sup>9</sup>	4.3%	3.8%	3.9%		3.5%	✗
Persons below poverty level <sup>10</sup>	14.3%	15.5%				--
<b>FAMILY</b>						
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) <sup>5</sup>	13.4	10.7	16.1		10.9	✗
Poor family management <sup>1</sup>	22.5%	25.0%	37.3%		31.2%	✗
Family history of anti-social behavior <sup>1</sup>	30.0%	35.1%	33.6%		29.3%	✗
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use <sup>1</sup>	23.9%	27.0%	24.5%		20.3%	✗
<b>INDIVIDUAL/PEERS</b>						
Early initiation of drug use <sup>1</sup>	17.8%	16.2%	17.9%		16.0%	✗
Peer favorable attitudes to drug use <sup>1</sup>	24.6%	25.8%	24.1%		22.0%	✗
Low perceived risk of drug use <sup>1</sup>	51.8%	55.8%	55.1%		51.9%	✗
Interaction with anti-social peers <sup>1</sup>	44.6%	43.9%	42.6%		37.7%	✗
Friends using drugs <sup>1</sup>	19.3%	19.1%	27.0%		18.6%	✗
Religiosity <sup>11</sup>	77.5%	81.4%	69.1%		60.4%	✓
Youth who perceive smoking as a "moderate" or "great risk" <sup>11</sup>	79.4%	83.3%	82.1%		81.9%	✓
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages every day as a "moderate" or "great risk" <sup>11</sup>	58.3%	67.3%	62.3%		67.6%	✗
Students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a person at moderate" or "great risk" <sup>11</sup>	39.9%	43.9%	37.0%		44.2%	✗
Students who indicate trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk" <sup>11</sup>	84.0%	85.9%	83.4%		83.6%	✗
<b>ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT/COMMITMENT</b>						
High school dropouts <sup>11</sup>	1.8%	0.5%				--
Academic failure <sup>1</sup>	42.0%	47.2%	38.3%		42.3%	✓
Low commitment to school <sup>1</sup>	41.1%	55.0%	48.4%		49.6%	✓
<b>SCHOOL ENVIRONMENT</b>						
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) <sup>11</sup>	31.4%	11.3%				--
Transitions and mobility <sup>1</sup>	38.2%	34.5%	33.5%		50.9%	✓
School opportunities for pro-social involvement <sup>1</sup>	58.3%	61.0%	55.9%		61.9%	✗
School rewards for pro-social involvement <sup>1</sup>	51.1%	51.9%	56.0%		50.9%	✓

Source: 1. Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment Student Survey; 2. County Health Rankings and Roadmaps, Robert Wood Johnson Foundation; 3. Arkansas Crime Information Center, Crime in Arkansas; 4. U.S. Department of Transportation, Fatal Accidents Reporting System; 5. Arkansas Department of Human Services, Annual Statistical Report; 6. Arkansas Department of Health, Center for Health Statistics; 7. U.S. Census Bureau, County Business Patterns 8. Arkansas Tobacco Control Board, Annual Compliance Reports; 9. U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics; 10. U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE) 11. Arkansas Department of Education, Statewide Information System as reported through the Arkansas Public School Computer Network

# COLUMBIA COUNTY

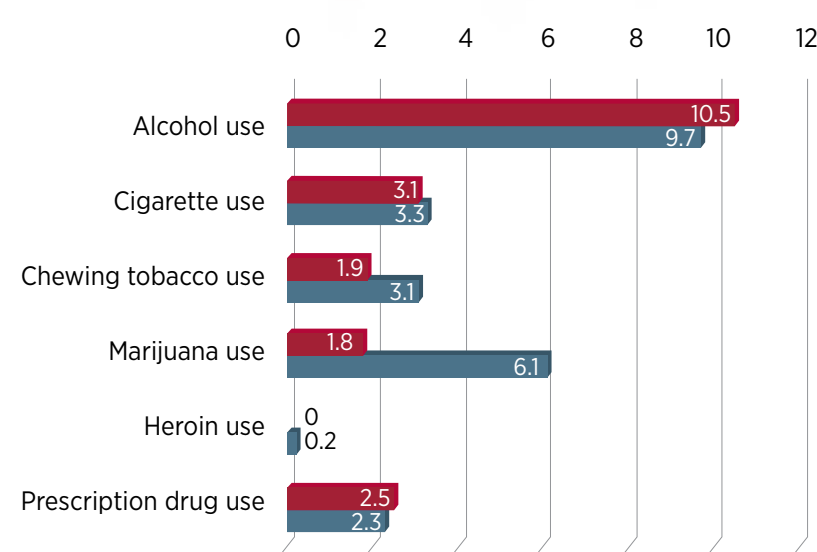


## Demographics



Population over 65	16.9%
Population under 18	21.2%
Total population	23,892
Births	293

## Youth Substance Use



## Key Findings

### Weakness

N/A

### Strengths

- 2<sup>nd</sup> lowest percentage of youth initiating drug use before age 15
- 3<sup>rd</sup> lowest percentage of youth with peer attitudes favorable to drug use
- 3<sup>rd</sup> lowest percentage of youth using marijuana
- 10<sup>th</sup> lowest percentage of youth perceiving moderate or great risk of smoking

## Consequences

■ County ■ State

Substance use-related arrests per 1,000 population



Rate of all-cause crashes with fatalities by population ages 15-20 per 100,000

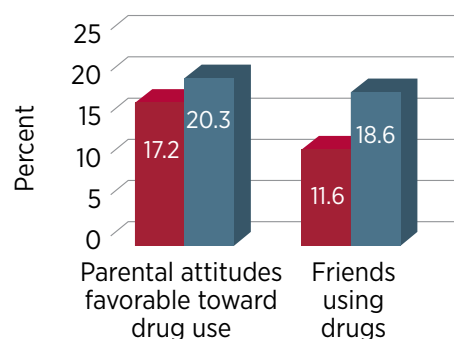


Academic failure



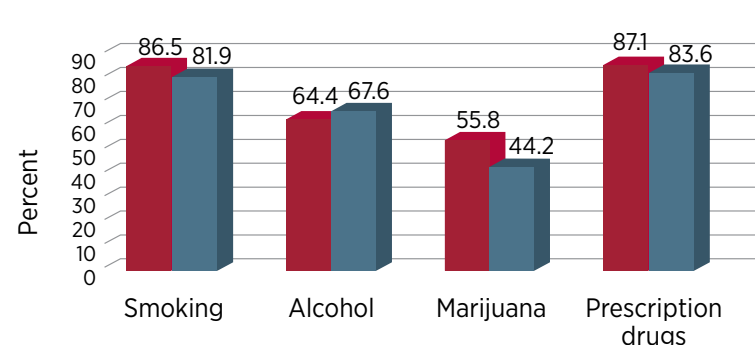
## Risk Factors

Attitude favorable toward drug use, 2019



## Protective Factors

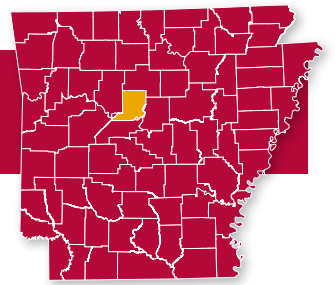
Youth perception of harm, 2019



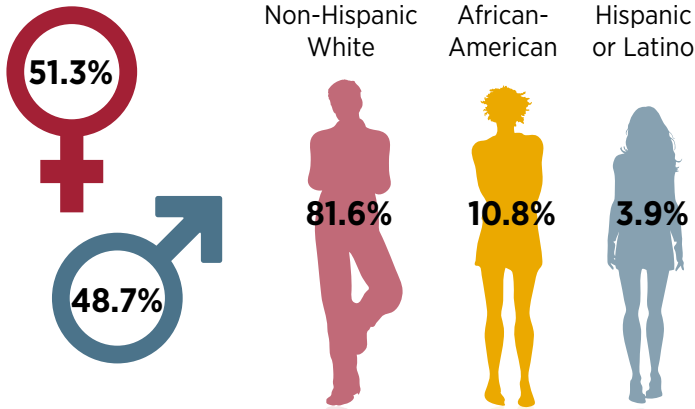
Columbia County Indicator	2017	2018	2019	Trend	Arkansas 2019	VS. State Rate
<b>SUBSTANCE USE</b>						
Youth alcohol use <sup>1</sup>	9.3%		10.5%		9.7%	✗
Youth cigarette use <sup>1</sup>	3.6%		3.1%		3.3%	✓
Youth chewing tobacco use <sup>1</sup>	2.2%		1.9%		3.1%	✓
Youth marijuana use <sup>1</sup>	1.4%		1.8%		6.1%	✓
Youth heroin use <sup>1</sup>	0.0%		0.0%		0.2%	✓
Youth prescription drug use <sup>1</sup>	3.7%		2.5%		2.3%	✗
Adult smokers (smoked =100 cigarettes and are currently smoking) <sup>2</sup>	20.5%					--
Adult excessive drinking <sup>2</sup>	13.8%					--
<b>CONSEQUENCES</b>						
Substance abuse arrests (per 1,000 population) <sup>3</sup>	3.6	5.6				--
Fatal crashes among youth aged 15-20 (per 100,000 population) <sup>4</sup>	32.6	0				--
Mental health clients served through Arkansas State Hospital and the Community Mental Health Centers <sup>5</sup>	671	667	765		76139	--
Number of substance abuse treatment service provided <sup>5</sup>	43	70	62		14549	--
<b>MENTAL HEALTH</b>						
Suicide (per 100,000 population) <sup>6</sup>	947	894.2	965.1		872.1	✗
Adolescent depressive symptoms <sup>1</sup>	37.3%		52.5%		48.4%	✗
<b>AVAILABILITY AND ACCESS</b>						
Beer, wine, and liquor stores (per 1,000 population) <sup>7</sup>	0	0				--
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) <sup>8</sup>	8.3%	3.1%				--
Laws and norms favorable to drug use <sup>1</sup>	31.6%		31.9%		34.3%	✓
Perceived availability of drugs <sup>1</sup>	12.9%		18.1%		19.9%	✓
<b>CRIME</b>						
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 populations) <sup>3</sup>	2.6	3.8				--
High community disorganization <sup>1</sup>	28.4%		28.4%		30.4%	✓
<b>ECONOMIC HARDSHIP</b>						
Unemployment rates <sup>9</sup>	5.0%	4.7%	4.5%		3.5%	✗
Persons below poverty level <sup>10</sup>	25.5%	22.4%				--
<b>FAMILY</b>						
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) <sup>5</sup>	11.6	12.8	9.9		10.9	✓
Poor family management <sup>1</sup>	22.8%		17.4%		31.2%	✓
Family history of anti-social behavior <sup>1</sup>	28.7%		24.1%		29.3%	✓
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use <sup>1</sup>	15.1%		17.2%		20.3%	✓
<b>INDIVIDUAL/PEERS</b>						
Early initiation of drug use <sup>1</sup>	11.2%		11.0%		16.0%	✓
Peer favorable attitudes to drug use <sup>1</sup>	9.9%		14.6%		22.0%	✓
Low perceived risk of drug use <sup>1</sup>	41.5%		42.9%		51.9%	✓
Interaction with anti-social peers <sup>1</sup>	31.5%		26.4%		37.7%	✓
Friends using drugs <sup>1</sup>	7.0%		11.6%		18.6%	✓
Religiosity <sup>11</sup>	83.8%		79.6%		60.4%	✓
Youth who perceive smoking as a "moderate" or "great risk" <sup>11</sup>	84.5%		86.5%		81.9%	✓
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages every day as a "moderate" or "great risk" <sup>11</sup>	66.9%		64.4%		67.6%	✗
Students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a person at moderate" or "great risk" <sup>11</sup>	55.3%		55.8%		44.2%	✓
Students who indicate trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk" <sup>11</sup>	88.0%		87.1%		83.6%	✓
<b>ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT/COMMITMENT</b>						
High school dropouts <sup>11</sup>	1.8%	2.3%				--
Academic failure <sup>1</sup>	50.3%		41.7%		42.3%	✓
Low commitment to school <sup>1</sup>	44.1%		32.1%		49.6%	✓
<b>SCHOOL ENVIRONMENT</b>						
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) <sup>11</sup>	20.0%	6.5%				--
Transitions and mobility <sup>1</sup>	35.8%		32.5%		50.9%	✓
School opportunities for pro-social involvement <sup>1</sup>	62.1%		75.6%		61.9%	✓
School rewards for pro-social involvement <sup>1</sup>	55.9%		67.1%		50.9%	✓

Source: 1. Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment Student Survey; 2. County Health Rankings and Roadmaps, Robert Wood Johnson Foundation; 3. Arkansas Crime Information Center, Crime in Arkansas; 4. U.S. Department of Transportation, Fatal Accidents Reporting System; 5. Arkansas Department of Human Services, Annual Statistical Report; 6. Arkansas Department of Health, Center for Health Statistics; 7. U.S. Census Bureau, County Business Patterns 8. Arkansas Tobacco Control Board, Annual Compliance Reports; 9. U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics; 10. U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE) 11. Arkansas Department of Education, Statewide Information System as reported through the Arkansas Public School Computer Network

# CONWAY COUNTY

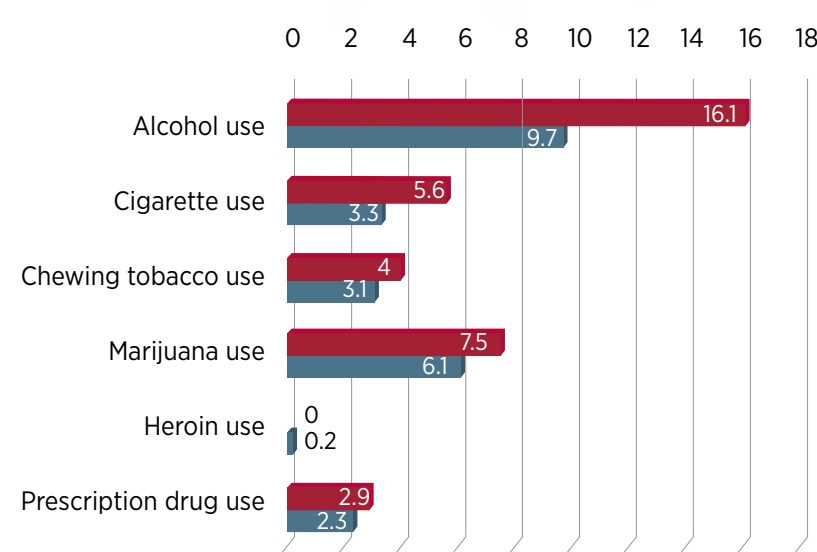


## Demographics



Population over 65	18.8%
Population under 18	22.9%
Total population	20,906
Births	251

## Youth Substance Use



## Key Findings

### Weakness

- 4<sup>th</sup> highest percentage of youth initiating drug use before age 15
- 5<sup>th</sup> highest percentage of youth using alcohol
- 10<sup>th</sup> highest percentage of youth using marijuana
- 11<sup>th</sup> highest percentage of youth with parental attitudes favorable to drug use

### Strengths

N/A

## Consequences

■ County ■ State

Substance use-related arrests per 1,000 population



Rate of all-cause crashes with fatalities by population ages 15-20 per 100,000

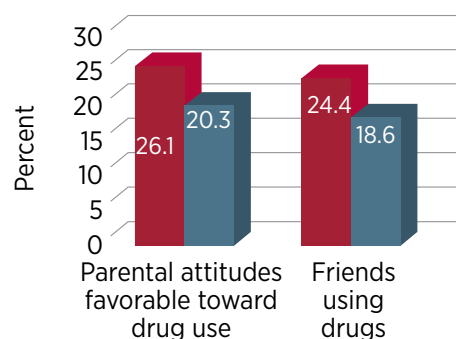


Academic failure



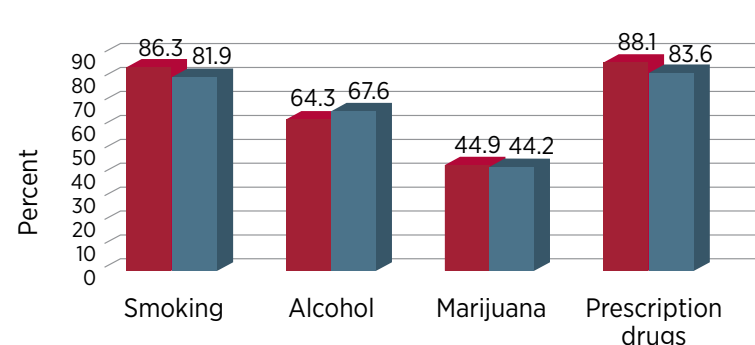
## Risk Factors

Attitude favorable toward drug use, 2019



## Protective Factors

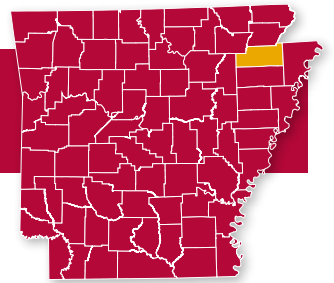
Youth perception of harm, 2019



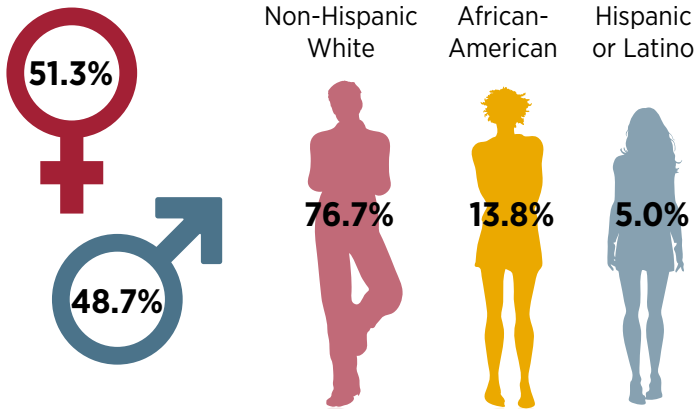
Conway County Indicator	2017	2018	2019	Trend	Arkansas 2019	VS. State Rate
<b>SUBSTANCE USE</b>						
Youth alcohol use <sup>1</sup>	12.8%	13.7%	16.1%		9.7%	✗
Youth cigarette use <sup>1</sup>	7.4%	4.9%	5.6%		3.3%	✗
Youth chewing tobacco use <sup>1</sup>	6.3%	4.9%	4.0%		3.1%	✗
Youth marijuana use <sup>1</sup>	5.3%	6.2%	7.5%		6.1%	✗
Youth heroin use <sup>1</sup>	0.3%	0.2%	0.0%		0.2%	✓
Youth prescription drug use <sup>1</sup>	3.8%	1.9%	2.9%		2.3%	✗
Adult smokers (smoked =100 cigarettes and are currently smoking) <sup>2</sup>	19.0%					--
Adult excessive drinking <sup>2</sup>	14.5%					--
<b>CONSEQUENCES</b>						
Substance abuse arrests (per 1,000 population) <sup>3</sup>	20.2	16.9				--
Fatal crashes among youth aged 15-20 (per 100,000 population) <sup>4</sup>	0	0				--
Mental health clients served through Arkansas State Hospital and the Community Mental Health Centers <sup>5</sup>	775	810	982		76139	--
Number of substance abuse treatment service provided <sup>5</sup>	92	112	102		14549	--
<b>MENTAL HEALTH</b>						
Suicide (per 100,000 population) <sup>6</sup>	1027.3	896.5	957.3		872.1	✗
Adolescent depressive symptoms <sup>1</sup>	42.5%	51.0%	51.9%		48.4%	✗
<b>AVAILABILITY AND ACCESS</b>						
Beer, wine, and liquor stores (per 1,000 population) <sup>7</sup>	6.9	7.6				--
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) <sup>8</sup>	0.0%	4.6%				--
Laws and norms favorable to drug use <sup>1</sup>	35.5%	32.1%	42.2%		34.3%	✗
Perceived availability of drugs <sup>1</sup>	22.6%	21.2%	22.7%		19.9%	✗
<b>CRIME</b>						
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 populations) <sup>3</sup>	14.4	15.6				--
High community disorganization <sup>1</sup>	32.3%	33.9%	34.5%		30.4%	✗
<b>ECONOMIC HARDSHIP</b>						
Unemployment rates <sup>9</sup>	4.8%	4.3%	4.3%		3.5%	✗
Persons below poverty level <sup>10</sup>	17.2%	17.9%				--
<b>FAMILY</b>						
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) <sup>5</sup>	29.5	24.7	19.4		10.9	✗
Poor family management <sup>1</sup>	26.1%	25.3%	29.9%		31.2%	✓
Family history of anti-social behavior <sup>1</sup>	32.0%	30.9%	37.8%		29.3%	✗
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use <sup>1</sup>	24.7%	26.1%	26.1%		20.3%	✗
<b>INDIVIDUAL/PEERS</b>						
Early initiation of drug use <sup>1</sup>	19.2%	17.3%	25.7%		16.0%	✗
Peer favorable attitudes to drug use <sup>1</sup>	23.9%	22.4%	28.8%		22.0%	✗
Low perceived risk of drug use <sup>1</sup>	47.3%	45.4%	52.2%		51.9%	✗
Interaction with anti-social peers <sup>1</sup>	34.0%	32.4%	39.7%		37.7%	✗
Friends using drugs <sup>1</sup>	20.5%	21.1%	24.4%		18.6%	✗
Religiosity <sup>11</sup>	70.7%	71.7%	67.5%		60.4%	✓
Youth who perceive smoking as a "moderate" or "great risk" <sup>11</sup>	87.6%	83.4%	86.3%		81.9%	✓
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages every day as a "moderate" or "great risk" <sup>11</sup>	67.6%	70.2%	64.3%		67.6%	✗
Students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a person at moderate" or "great risk" <sup>11</sup>	49.6%	50.3%	44.9%		44.2%	✓
Students who indicate trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk" <sup>11</sup>	87.0%	88.8%	88.1%		83.6%	✓
<b>ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT/COMMITMENT</b>						
High school dropouts <sup>11</sup>	1.5%	3.5%				--
Academic failure <sup>1</sup>	35.3%	38.8%	40.3%		42.3%	✓
Low commitment to school <sup>1</sup>	41.2%	39.7%	57.9%		49.6%	✗
<b>SCHOOL ENVIRONMENT</b>						
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) <sup>11</sup>	33.0%	15.0%				--
Transitions and mobility <sup>1</sup>	46.8%	47.1%	46.9%		50.9%	✓
School opportunities for pro-social involvement <sup>1</sup>	64.0%	61.4%	53.6%		61.9%	✗
School rewards for pro-social involvement <sup>1</sup>	57.9%	56.3%	44.0%		50.9%	✗

Source: 1. Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment Student Survey; 2. County Health Rankings and Roadmaps, Robert Wood Johnson Foundation; 3. Arkansas Crime Information Center, Crime in Arkansas; 4. U.S. Department of Transportation, Fatal Accidents Reporting System; 5. Arkansas Department of Human Services, Annual Statistical Report; 6. Arkansas Department of Health, Center for Health Statistics; 7. U.S. Census Bureau, County Business Patterns 8. Arkansas Tobacco Control Board, Annual Compliance Reports; 9. U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics; 10. U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE) 11. Arkansas Department of Education, Statewide Information System as reported through the Arkansas Public School Computer Network

# CRAIGHEAD COUNTY

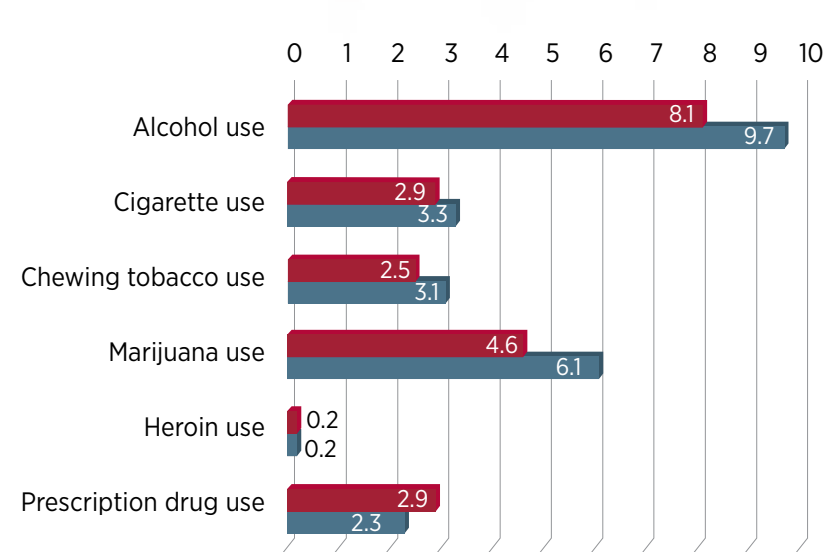


## Demographics



Population over 65	13.3%
Population under 18	24.8%
Total population	105,701
Births	1,547

## Youth Substance Use



## Key Findings

### Weakness

- 16<sup>th</sup> highest percentage of youth using prescription drugs

### Strengths

- 7<sup>th</sup> lowest percentage of youth with friends using drugs
- 7<sup>th</sup> lowest percentage of youth with parental attitudes favorable to drug use
- 18<sup>th</sup> lowest percentage of youth using alcohol or marijuana

## Consequences

■ County ■ State

Substance use-related arrests per 1,000 population



Rate of all-cause crashes with fatalities by population ages 15-20 per 100,000

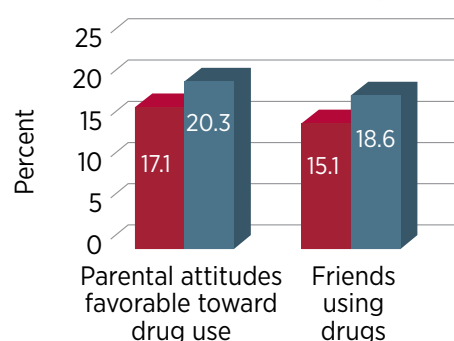


Academic failure



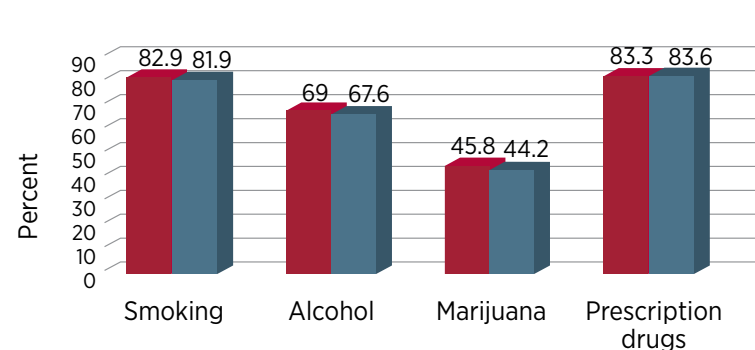
## Risk Factors

Attitude favorable toward drug use, 2019



## Protective Factors

Youth perception of harm, 2019

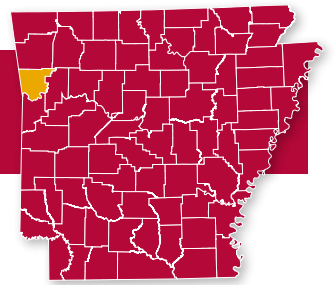




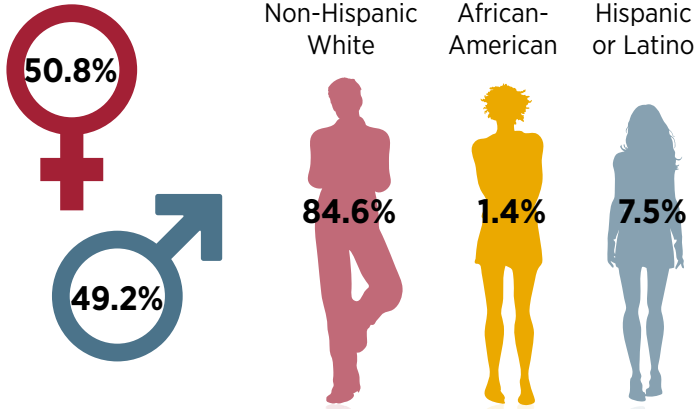
Craighead County Indicator	2017	2018	2019	Trend	Arkansas 2019	VS. State Rate
<b>SUBSTANCE USE</b>						
Youth alcohol use <sup>1</sup>	9.3%	9.0%	8.1%		9.7%	✓
Youth cigarette use <sup>1</sup>	5.3%	3.6%	2.9%		3.3%	✓
Youth chewing tobacco use <sup>1</sup>	4.0%	2.1%	2.5%		3.1%	✓
Youth marijuana use <sup>1</sup>	4.8%	4.4%	4.6%		6.1%	✓
Youth heroin use <sup>1</sup>	0.2%	0.3%	0.2%		0.2%	✓
Youth prescription drug use <sup>1</sup>	3.6%	3.2%	2.9%		2.3%	✗
Adult smokers (smoked =100 cigarettes and are currently smoking) <sup>2</sup>	20.8%					--
Adult excessive drinking <sup>2</sup>	15.0%					--
<b>CONSEQUENCES</b>						
Substance abuse arrests (per 1,000 population) <sup>3</sup>	14	13.6				--
Fatal crashes among youth aged 15-20 (per 100,000 population) <sup>4</sup>	10.5	63				--
Mental health clients served through Arkansas State Hospital and the Community Mental Health Centers <sup>5</sup>	2924	3157	2965		76139	--
Number of substance abuse treatment service provided <sup>5</sup>	333	391	432		14549	--
<b>MENTAL HEALTH</b>						
Suicide (per 100,000 population) <sup>6</sup>	865.8	840.5	847.8		872.1	✓
Adolescent depressive symptoms <sup>1</sup>	43.2%	47.0%	45.9%		48.4%	✓
<b>AVAILABILITY AND ACCESS</b>						
Beer, wine, and liquor stores (per 1,000 population) <sup>7</sup>	0	0				--
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) <sup>8</sup>	7.1%	5.1%				--
Laws and norms favorable to drug use <sup>1</sup>	27.4%	27.2%	29.4%		34.3%	✓
Perceived availability of drugs <sup>1</sup>	21.6%	20.0%	17.7%		19.9%	✓
<b>CRIME</b>						
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 populations) <sup>3</sup>	3.3	3.9				--
High community disorganization <sup>1</sup>	29.8%	28.8%	26.0%		30.4%	✓
<b>ECONOMIC HARDSHIP</b>						
Unemployment rates <sup>9</sup>	3.0%	3.0%	2.8%		3.5%	✓
Persons below poverty level <sup>10</sup>	14.9%	17.9%				--
<b>FAMILY</b>						
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) <sup>5</sup>	11.1	10	8.4		10.9	✓
Poor family management <sup>1</sup>	27.5%	27.0%	29.9%		31.2%	✓
Family history of anti-social behavior <sup>1</sup>	30.0%	28.7%	26.7%		29.3%	✓
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use <sup>1</sup>	18.4%	17.6%	17.1%		20.3%	✓
<b>INDIVIDUAL/PEERS</b>						
Early initiation of drug use <sup>1</sup>	15.6%	15.3%	13.8%		16.0%	✓
Peer favorable attitudes to drug use <sup>1</sup>	20.4%	20.5%	20.0%		22.0%	✓
Low perceived risk of drug use <sup>1</sup>	46.8%	46.6%	50.0%		51.9%	✓
Interaction with anti-social peers <sup>1</sup>	35.2%	36.2%	34.2%		37.7%	✓
Friends using drugs <sup>1</sup>	17.1%	14.1%	15.1%		18.6%	✓
Religiosity <sup>1</sup>	65.8%	63.4%	61.8%		60.4%	✓
Youth who perceive smoking as a "moderate" or "great risk" <sup>11</sup>	84.0%	84.3%	82.9%		81.9%	✓
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages every day as a "moderate" or "great risk" <sup>11</sup>	69.1%	70.2%	69.0%		67.6%	✓
Students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a person at moderate" or "great risk" <sup>11</sup>	48.1%	47.8%	45.8%		44.2%	✓
Students who indicate trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk" <sup>11</sup>	84.0%	85.2%	83.3%		83.6%	✗
<b>ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT/COMMITMENT</b>						
High school dropouts <sup>11</sup>	1.4%	2.5%				--
Academic failure <sup>1</sup>	36.8%	37.2%	38.5%		42.3%	✓
Low commitment to school <sup>1</sup>	40.2%	43.5%	47.5%		49.6%	✓
<b>SCHOOL ENVIRONMENT</b>						
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) <sup>11</sup>	9.6%	4.9%				--
Transitions and mobility <sup>1</sup>	48.6%	51.3%	51.1%		50.9%	✗
School opportunities for pro-social involvement <sup>1</sup>	67.4%	69.6%	65.7%		61.9%	✓
School rewards for pro-social involvement <sup>1</sup>	57.1%	56.3%	52.9%		50.9%	✓

Source: 1. Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment Student Survey; 2. County Health Rankings and Roadmaps, Robert Wood Johnson Foundation; 3. Arkansas Crime Information Center, Crime in Arkansas; 4. U.S. Department of Transportation, Fatal Accidents Reporting System; 5. Arkansas Department of Human Services, Annual Statistical Report; 6. Arkansas Department of Health, Center for Health Statistics; 7. U.S. Census Bureau, County Business Patterns 8. Arkansas Tobacco Control Board, Annual Compliance Reports; 9. U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics; 10. U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE) 11. Arkansas Department of Education, Statewide Information System as reported through the Arkansas Public School Computer Network

# CRAWFORD COUNTY

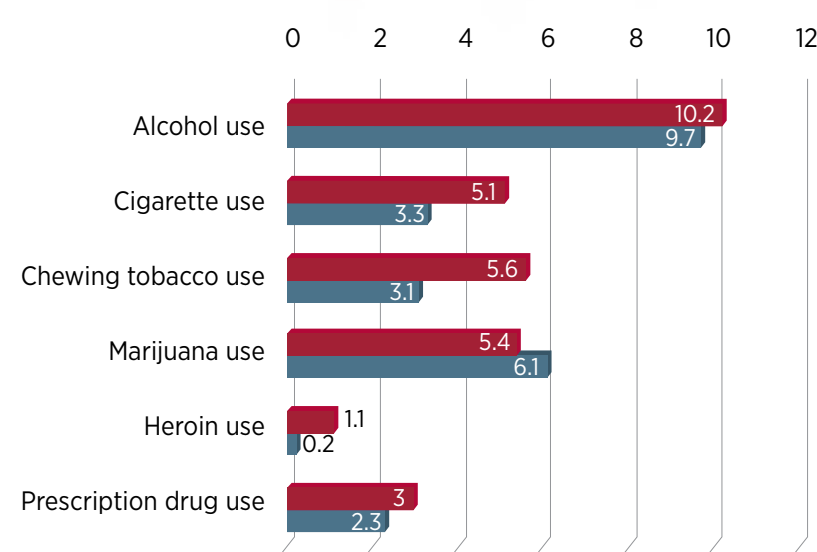


## Demographics



Population over 65	16.1%
Population under 18	24.8%
Total population	62,472
Births	.737

## Youth Substance Use



## Key Findings

### Weakness

- 4th highest percentage of youth with depressive symptoms
- 10<sup>th</sup> highest percentage of youth using prescription drugs
- 14<sup>th</sup> highest percentage of youth using chewing tobacco
- 17<sup>th</sup> lowest percentage of youth perceiving moderate or great risk of smoking

### Strengths

N/A

## Consequences

■ County ■ State

Substance use-related arrests per 1,000 population



Rate of all-cause crashes with fatalities by population ages 15-20 per 100,000

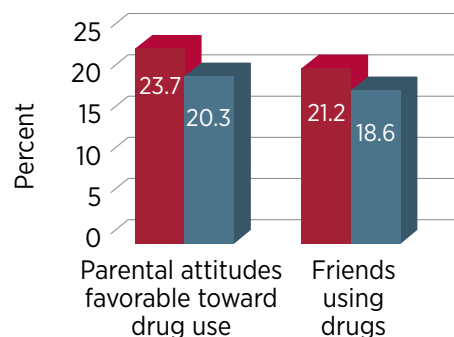


Academic failure



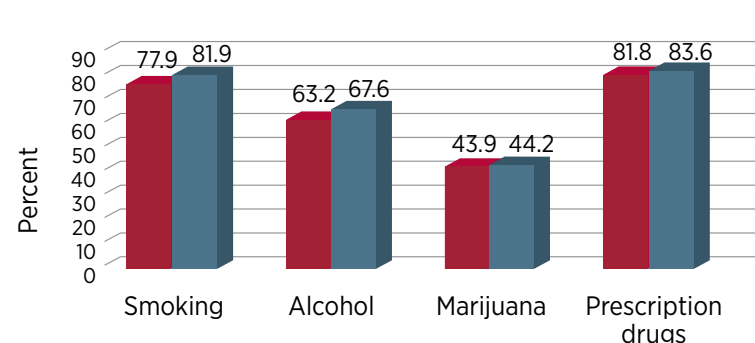
## Risk Factors

Attitude favorable toward drug use, 2019



## Protective Factors

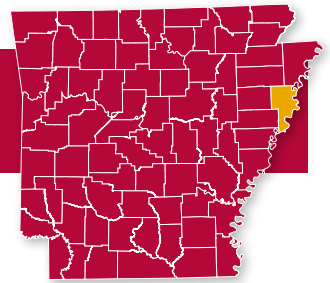
Youth perception of harm, 2019



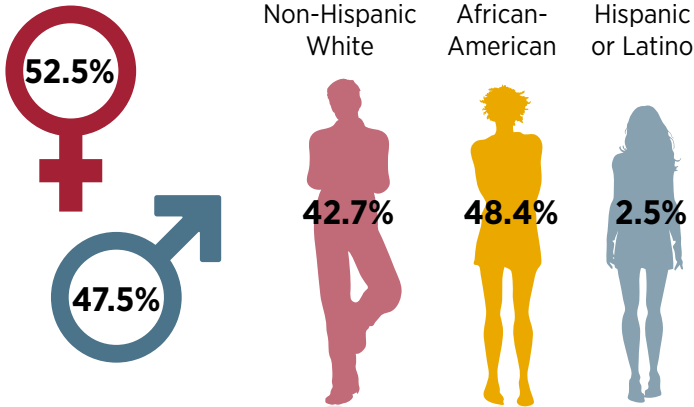
Crawford County Indicator	2017	2018	2019	Trend	Arkansas 2019	VS. State Rate
<b>SUBSTANCE USE</b>						
Youth alcohol use <sup>1</sup>	13.5%	9.2%	10.2%		9.7%	✗
Youth cigarette use <sup>1</sup>	6.6%	5.4%	5.1%		3.3%	✗
Youth chewing tobacco use <sup>1</sup>	6.5%	5.2%	5.6%		3.1%	✗
Youth marijuana use <sup>1</sup>	6.8%	6.0%	5.4%		6.1%	✓
Youth heroin use <sup>1</sup>	0.4%	0.3%	1.1%		0.2%	✗
Youth prescription drug use <sup>1</sup>	3.1%	3.4%	3.0%		2.3%	✗
Adult smokers (smoked =100 cigarettes and are currently smoking) <sup>2</sup>	19.0%					--
Adult excessive drinking <sup>2</sup>	14.5%					--
<b>CONSEQUENCES</b>						
Substance abuse arrests (per 1,000 population) <sup>3</sup>	5.7	5.6				--
Fatal crashes among youth aged 15-20 (per 100,000 population) <sup>4</sup>	41	0				--
Mental health clients served through Arkansas State Hospital and the Community Mental Health Centers <sup>5</sup>	1482	1928	2135		76139	--
Number of substance abuse treatment service provided <sup>5</sup>	340	343	412		14549	--
<b>MENTAL HEALTH</b>						
Suicide (per 100,000 population) <sup>6</sup>	871	813.8	830		872.1	✓
Adolescent depressive symptoms <sup>1</sup>	48.4%	51.1%	54.5%		48.4%	✗
<b>AVAILABILITY AND ACCESS</b>						
Beer, wine, and liquor stores (per 1,000 population) <sup>7</sup>	0	0				--
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) <sup>8</sup>	8.5%	6.3%				--
Laws and norms favorable to drug use <sup>1</sup>	34.4%	35.6%	45.4%		34.3%	✗
Perceived availability of drugs <sup>1</sup>	23.7%	22.1%	21.5%		19.9%	✗
<b>CRIME</b>						
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 populations) <sup>9</sup>	5.3	4.8				--
High community disorganization <sup>1</sup>	27.9%	30.9%	36.4%		30.4%	✗
<b>ECONOMIC HARDSHIP</b>						
Unemployment rates <sup>9</sup>	3.5%	3.5%	3.3%		3.5%	✓
Persons below poverty level <sup>10</sup>	17.5%	16.0%				--
<b>FAMILY</b>						
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) <sup>5</sup>	17.3	14.5	12.3		10.9	✗
Poor family management <sup>1</sup>	23.8%	27.9%	35.4%		31.2%	✗
Family history of anti-social behavior <sup>1</sup>	29.2%	31.9%	33.0%		29.3%	✗
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use <sup>1</sup>	24.1%	22.4%	23.7%		20.3%	✗
<b>INDIVIDUAL/PEERS</b>						
Early initiation of drug use <sup>1</sup>	18.3%	18.6%	16.1%		16.0%	✗
Peer favorable attitudes to drug use <sup>1</sup>	23.3%	23.0%	23.8%		22.0%	✗
Low perceived risk of drug use <sup>1</sup>	55.3%	51.4%	54.5%		51.9%	✗
Interaction with anti-social peers <sup>1</sup>	34.6%	30.6%	33.1%		37.7%	✓
Friends using drugs <sup>1</sup>	19.2%	17.0%	21.2%		18.6%	✗
Religiosity <sup>11</sup>	66.9%	61.5%	58.2%		60.4%	✗
Youth who perceive smoking as a "moderate" or "great risk" <sup>11</sup>	81.3%	82.6%	77.9%		81.9%	✗
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages every day as a "moderate" or "great risk" <sup>11</sup>	60.1%	68.9%	63.2%		67.6%	✗
Students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a person at moderate" or "great risk" <sup>11</sup>	40.6%	44.9%	43.9%		44.2%	✗
Students who indicate trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk" <sup>11</sup>	85.0%	85.9%	81.8%		83.6%	✗
<b>ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT/COMMITMENT</b>						
High school dropouts <sup>11</sup>	1.7%	1.5%				--
Academic failure <sup>1</sup>	39.6%	38.4%	42.6%		42.3%	✗
Low commitment to school <sup>1</sup>	44.0%	43.5%	52.5%		49.6%	✗
<b>SCHOOL ENVIRONMENT</b>						
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) <sup>11</sup>	49.6%	21.2%				--
Transitions and mobility <sup>1</sup>	50.0%	54.6%	48.3%		50.9%	✓
School opportunities for pro-social involvement <sup>1</sup>	67.5%	69.8%	61.7%		61.9%	✗
School rewards for pro-social involvement <sup>1</sup>	50.3%	53.2%	53.4%		50.9%	✓

Source: 1. Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment Student Survey; 2. County Health Rankings and Roadmaps, Robert Wood Johnson Foundation; 3. Arkansas Crime Information Center, Crime in Arkansas; 4. U.S. Department of Transportation, Fatal Accidents Reporting System; 5. Arkansas Department of Human Services, Annual Statistical Report; 6. Arkansas Department of Health, Center for Health Statistics; 7. U.S. Census Bureau, County Business Patterns 8. Arkansas Tobacco Control Board, Annual Compliance Reports; 9. U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics; 10. U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE) 11. Arkansas Department of Education, Statewide Information System as reported through the Arkansas Public School Computer Network

# CRITTENDEN COUNTY



## Demographics



Population over 65	13.3%
Population under 18	27.4%
Total population	49,013
Births	719

## Key Findings

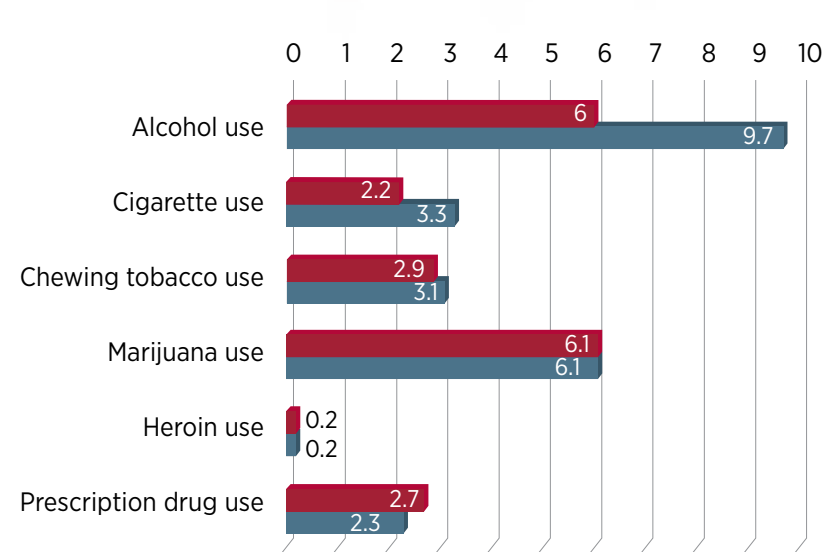
### Weakness

- 21st highest percentage of youth using prescription drugs

### Strengths

- 6<sup>th</sup> lowest percentage of youth using alcohol
- 6<sup>th</sup> lowest percentage of youth with peer attitudes favorable to drug use
- 7<sup>th</sup> lowest percentage of youth using cigarettes

## Youth Substance Use



## Consequences

■ County ■ State

Substance use-related arrests per 1,000 population



Rate of all-cause crashes with fatalities by population ages 15-20 per 100,000

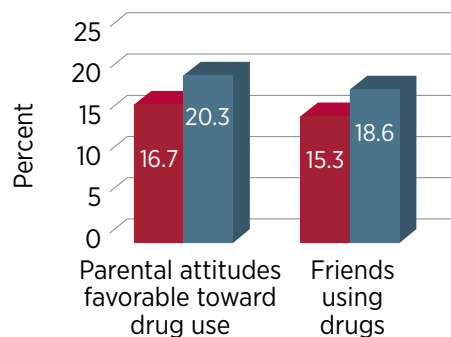


Academic failure



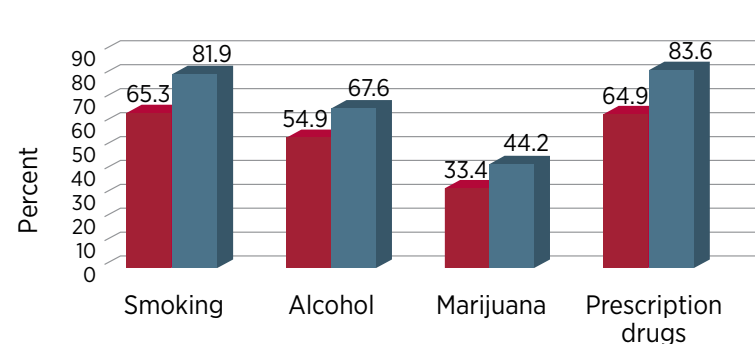
## Risk Factors

Attitude favorable toward drug use, 2019



## Protective Factors

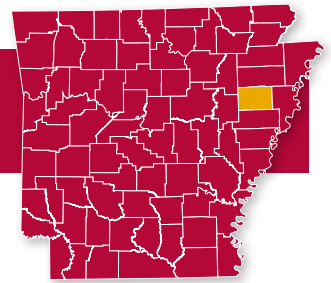
Youth perception of harm, 2019



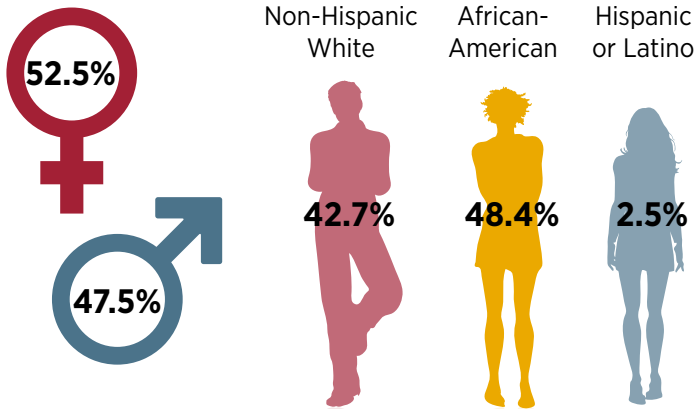
Crittenden County	2017	2018	2019	Trend	Arkansas 2019	VS. State Rate
<b>INDICATOR</b>						
<b>SUBSTANCE USE</b>						
Youth alcohol use <sup>1</sup>			6.0%		• 9.7%	✓
Youth cigarette use <sup>1</sup>			2.2%		• 3.3%	✓
Youth chewing tobacco use <sup>1</sup>			2.9%		• 3.1%	✓
Youth marijuana use <sup>1</sup>			6.1%		• 6.1%	✓
Youth heroin use <sup>1</sup>			0.2%		• 0.2%	✓
Youth prescription drug use <sup>1</sup>			2.7%		• 2.3%	✗
Adult smokers (smoked =100 cigarettes and are currently smoking) <sup>2</sup>	23.3%			•		--
Adult excessive drinking <sup>2</sup>	12.5%			•		--
<b>CONSEQUENCES</b>						
Substance abuse arrests (per 1,000 population) <sup>3</sup>	11.8	12.6				--
Fatal crashes among youth aged 15-20 (per 100,000 population) <sup>4</sup>	24.8	49.6				--
Mental health clients served through Arkansas State Hospital and the Community Mental Health Centers <sup>5</sup>	1567	1716	1615		76139	--
Number of substance abuse treatment service provided <sup>5</sup>	116	90	102		14549	--
<b>MENTAL HEALTH</b>						
Suicide (per 100,000 population) <sup>6</sup>	1073.3	1023	999.6		872.1	✗
Adolescent depressive symptoms <sup>1</sup>			48.1%		• 48.4%	✓
<b>AVAILABILITY AND ACCESS</b>						
Beer, wine, and liquor stores (per 1,000 population) <sup>7</sup>	1.2	1.2				--
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) <sup>8</sup>	7.8%	8.7%				--
Laws and norms favorable to drug use <sup>1</sup>			41.6%		• 34.3%	✗
Perceived availability of drugs <sup>1</sup>			16.3%		• 19.9%	✓
<b>CRIME</b>						
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 populations) <sup>3</sup>	8.5	8.7				--
High community disorganization <sup>1</sup>			42.0%		• 30.4%	✗
<b>ECONOMIC HARDSHIP</b>						
Unemployment rates <sup>9</sup>	4.4%	4.3%	4.2%		3.5%	✗
Persons below poverty level <sup>10</sup>	21.1%	19.2%				--
<b>FAMILY</b>						
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) <sup>5</sup>	13.8	10.9	11.6		10.9	✗
Poor family management <sup>1</sup>			45.1%		• 31.2%	✗
Family history of anti-social behavior <sup>1</sup>			28.8%		• 29.3%	✓
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use <sup>1</sup>			16.7%		• 20.3%	✓
<b>INDIVIDUAL/PEERS</b>						
Early initiation of drug use <sup>1</sup>			14.0%		• 16.0%	✓
Peer favorable attitudes to drug use <sup>1</sup>			18.6%		• 22.0%	✓
Low perceived risk of drug use <sup>1</sup>			65.8%		• 51.9%	✗
Interaction with anti-social peers <sup>1</sup>			52.8%		• 37.7%	✗
Friends using drugs <sup>1</sup>			15.3%		• 18.6%	✓
Religiosity <sup>1</sup>			48.3%		• 60.4%	✗
Youth who perceive smoking as a "moderate" or "great risk" <sup>11</sup>			65.3%		• 81.9%	✗
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages every day as a "moderate" or "great risk" <sup>11</sup>			54.9%		• 67.6%	✗
Students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a person at moderate" or "great risk" <sup>11</sup>			33.4%		• 44.2%	✗
Students who indicate trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk" <sup>11</sup>			64.9%		• 83.6%	✗
<b>ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT/COMMITMENT</b>						
High school dropouts <sup>11</sup>	2.0%	2.4%				--
Academic failure <sup>1</sup>			39.7%		• 42.3%	✓
Low commitment to school <sup>1</sup>			46.9%		• 49.6%	✓
<b>SCHOOL ENVIRONMENT</b>						
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) <sup>11</sup>	7.9%	17.9%				--
Transitions and mobility <sup>1</sup>			51.7%		• 50.9%	✗
School opportunities for pro-social involvement <sup>1</sup>			60.7%		• 61.9%	✗
School rewards for pro-social involvement <sup>1</sup>			55.9%		• 50.9%	✓

Source: 1. Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment Student Survey; 2. County Health Rankings and Roadmaps, Robert Wood Johnson Foundation; 3. Arkansas Crime Information Center, Crime in Arkansas; 4. U.S. Department of Transportation, Fatal Accidents Reporting System; 5. Arkansas Department of Human Services, Annual Statistical Report; 6. Arkansas Department of Health, Center for Health Statistics; 7. U.S. Census Bureau, County Business Patterns 8. Arkansas Tobacco Control Board, Annual Compliance Reports; 9. U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics; 10. U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE) 11. Arkansas Department of Education, Statewide Information System as reported through the Arkansas Public School Computer Network

# CROSS COUNTY

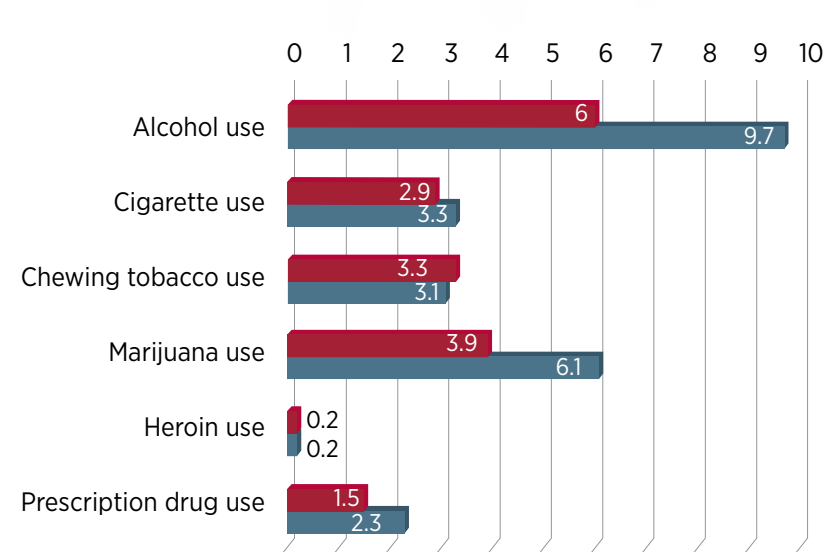


## Demographics



Population over 65	13.3%
Population under 18	27.4%
Total population	49,013
Births	719

## Youth Substance Use



## Key Findings

### Weakness

- 18<sup>th</sup> lowest percentage of youth perceiving moderate or great risk of smoking

### Strengths

- 6<sup>th</sup> lowest percentage of youth using alcohol
- 9<sup>th</sup> lowest percentage of youth using prescription drugs
- 13<sup>th</sup> lowest percentage of youth using marijuana

## Consequences

■ County ■ State

Substance use-related arrests per 1,000 population



Rate of all-cause crashes with fatalities by population ages 15-20 per 100,000

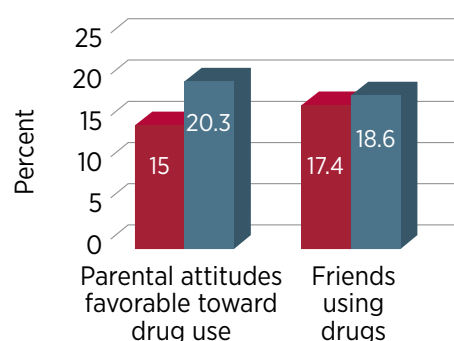


Academic failure



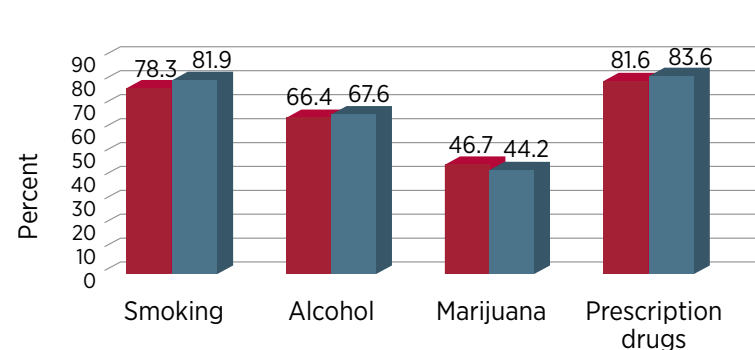
## Risk Factors

Attitude favorable toward drug use, 2019



## Protective Factors

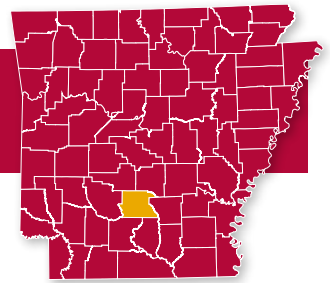
Youth perception of harm, 2019



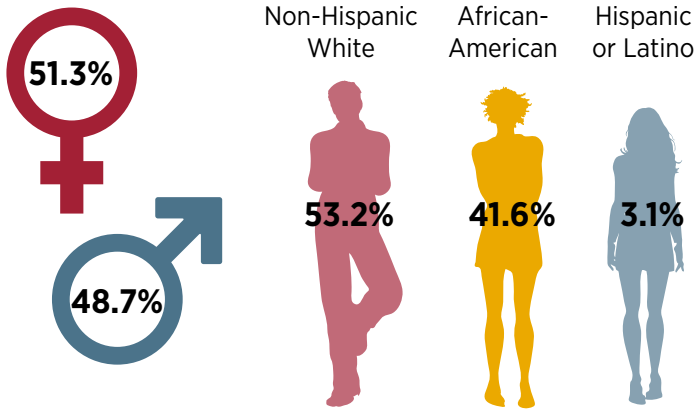
Cross County Indicator	2017	2018	2019	Trend	Arkansas 2019	VS. State Rate
<b>SUBSTANCE USE</b>						
Youth alcohol use <sup>1</sup>	13.5%	8.6%	6.0%		9.7%	✓
Youth cigarette use <sup>1</sup>	5.5%	4.7%	2.9%		3.3%	✓
Youth chewing tobacco use <sup>1</sup>	5.8%	7.0%	3.3%		3.1%	✗
Youth marijuana use <sup>1</sup>	4.4%	6.0%	3.9%		6.1%	✓
Youth heroin use <sup>1</sup>	0.5%	0.2%	0.2%		0.2%	✓
Youth prescription drug use <sup>1</sup>	3.0%	2.7%	1.5%		2.3%	✓
Adult smokers (smoked =100 cigarettes and are currently smoking) <sup>2</sup>	20.5%					--
Adult excessive drinking <sup>2</sup>	13.2%					--
<b>CONSEQUENCES</b>						
Substance abuse arrests (per 1,000 population) <sup>3</sup>	9.6	10.1				--
Fatal crashes among youth aged 15-20 (per 100,000 population) <sup>4</sup>	0	0				--
Mental health clients served through Arkansas State Hospital and the Community Mental Health Centers <sup>5</sup>	627	627	564		76139	--
Number of substance abuse treatment service provided <sup>5</sup>	31	36	31		14549	--
<b>MENTAL HEALTH</b>						
Suicide (per 100,000 population) <sup>6</sup>	1070.6	1151.8	1039.2		872.1	✗
Adolescent depressive symptoms <sup>1</sup>	43.6%	49.0%	47.0%		48.4%	✓
<b>AVAILABILITY AND ACCESS</b>						
Beer, wine, and liquor stores (per 1,000 population) <sup>7</sup>	2.4	2.4				--
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) <sup>8</sup>	1.6%	2.6%				--
Laws and norms favorable to drug use <sup>1</sup>	35.1%	43.1%	37.2%		34.3%	✗
Perceived availability of drugs <sup>1</sup>	22.6%	20.0%	14.5%		19.9%	✓
<b>CRIME</b>						
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 populations) <sup>3</sup>	9.9	9.6				--
High community disorganization <sup>1</sup>	35.7%	30.3%	28.8%		30.4%	✓
<b>ECONOMIC HARDSHIP</b>						
Unemployment rates <sup>9</sup>	4.0%	4.1%	4.2%		3.5%	✗
Persons below poverty level <sup>10</sup>	18.4%	18.0%				--
<b>FAMILY</b>						
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) <sup>5</sup>	17.1	21.6	25.2		10.9	✗
Poor family management <sup>1</sup>	28.8%	33.1%	31.1%		31.2%	✓
Family history of anti-social behavior <sup>1</sup>	33.3%	30.2%	27.0%		29.3%	✓
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use <sup>1</sup>	19.6%	17.1%	15.0%		20.3%	✓
<b>INDIVIDUAL/PEERS</b>						
Early initiation of drug use <sup>1</sup>	18.0%	18.8%	16.4%		16.0%	✗
Peer favorable attitudes to drug use <sup>1</sup>	20.1%	22.2%	20.0%		22.0%	✓
Low perceived risk of drug use <sup>1</sup>	48.4%	49.9%	48.8%		51.9%	✓
Interaction with anti-social peers <sup>1</sup>	35.1%	41.4%	40.8%		37.7%	✗
Friends using drugs <sup>1</sup>	17.0%	23.6%	17.4%		18.6%	✓
Religiosity <sup>11</sup>	68.5%	66.1%	58.9%		60.4%	✗
Youth who perceive smoking as a "moderate" or "great risk" <sup>11</sup>	81.1%	79.4%	78.3%		81.9%	✗
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages every day as a "moderate" or "great risk" <sup>11</sup>	69.1%	65.6%	66.4%		67.6%	✗
Students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a person at moderate" or "great risk" <sup>11</sup>	48.7%	46.6%	46.7%		44.2%	✓
Students who indicate trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk" <sup>11</sup>	83.7%	83.1%	81.6%		83.6%	✗
<b>ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT/COMMITMENT</b>						
High school dropouts <sup>11</sup>	2.3%	2.4%				--
Academic failure <sup>1</sup>	35.9%	37.5%	40.1%		42.3%	✓
Low commitment to school <sup>1</sup>	41.0%	52.6%	51.1%		49.6%	✗
<b>SCHOOL ENVIRONMENT</b>						
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) <sup>11</sup>	16.8%	4.3%				--
Transitions and mobility <sup>1</sup>	51.0%	46.1%	50.0%		50.9%	✓
School opportunities for pro-social involvement <sup>11</sup>	56.6%	54.0%	51.7%		61.9%	✗
School rewards for pro-social involvement <sup>11</sup>	48.3%	47.3%	41.5%		50.9%	✗

Source: 1. Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment Student Survey; 2. County Health Rankings and Roadmaps, Robert Wood Johnson Foundation; 3. Arkansas Crime Information Center, Crime in Arkansas; 4. U.S. Department of Transportation, Fatal Accidents Reporting System; 5. Arkansas Department of Human Services, Annual Statistical Report; 6. Arkansas Department of Health, Center for Health Statistics; 7. U.S. Census Bureau, County Business Patterns 8. Arkansas Tobacco Control Board, Annual Compliance Reports; 9. U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics; 10. U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE) 11. Arkansas Department of Education, Statewide Information System as reported through the Arkansas Public School Computer Network

# DALLAS COUNTY



## Demographics



Population over 65	21.3%
Population under 18	22.8%
Total population	7,432
Births	62

## Key Findings

Unable to determine strengths and weaknesses due to unavailable data on most indicators.

## Consequences

■ County ■ State

Substance use-related arrests per 1,000 population



Rate of all-cause crashes with fatalities by population ages 15-20 per 100,000

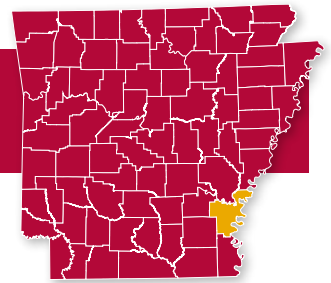




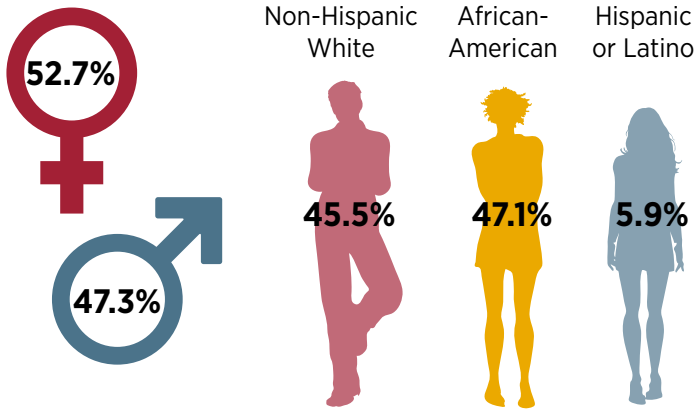
Dallas County Indicator	2017	2018	2019	Trend	Arkansas 2019	VS. State Rate
<b>SUBSTANCE USE</b>						
Youth alcohol use <sup>1</sup>		5.2%		●	9.7%	--
Youth cigarette use <sup>1</sup>		2.9%		●	3.3%	--
Youth chewing tobacco use <sup>1</sup>		2.9%		●	3.1%	--
Youth marijuana use <sup>1</sup>		6.0%		●	6.1%	--
Youth heroin use <sup>1</sup>		0.0%		●	0.2%	--
Youth prescription drug use <sup>1</sup>		1.5%		●	2.3%	--
Adult smokers (smoked =100 cigarettes and are currently smoking) <sup>2</sup>	19.2%		●			--
Adult excessive drinking <sup>2</sup>	12.1%		●			--
<b>CONSEQUENCES</b>						
Substance abuse arrests (per 1,000 population) <sup>3</sup>	2.8	5.7		●		--
Fatal crashes among youth aged 15-20 (per 100,000 population) <sup>4</sup>	0	0		●		--
Mental health clients served through Arkansas State Hospital and the Community Mental Health Centers <sup>5</sup>	111	84	78	●	76139	--
Number of substance abuse treatment service provided <sup>5</sup>	5	6	14	●	14549	--
<b>MENTAL HEALTH</b>						
Suicide (per 100,000 population) <sup>6</sup>	973.8	907.8	901.6	●	872.1	✗
Adolescent depressive symptoms <sup>1</sup>		46.8%		●	48.4%	--
<b>AVAILABILITY AND ACCESS</b>						
Beer, wine, and liquor stores (per 1,000 population) <sup>7</sup>	5.9	5.9		●		--
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) <sup>8</sup>	5.6%	0.0%		●		--
Laws and norms favorable to drug use <sup>1</sup>		39.5%		●	34.3%	--
Perceived availability of drugs <sup>1</sup>		22.5%		●	19.9%	--
<b>CRIME</b>						
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 populations) <sup>3</sup>	4.4	31.8		●		--
High community disorganization <sup>1</sup>		51.9%		●	30.4%	--
<b>ECONOMIC HARDSHIP</b>						
Unemployment rates <sup>9</sup>	4.4%	4.2%	4.7%	●	3.5%	✗
Persons below poverty level <sup>10</sup>	21.0%	21.3%		●		--
<b>FAMILY</b>						
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) <sup>5</sup>	10.6	11.2	12.4	●	10.9	✗
Poor family management <sup>1</sup>		27.9%		●	31.2%	--
Family history of anti-social behavior <sup>1</sup>		49.6%		●	29.3%	--
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use <sup>1</sup>		16.0%		●	20.3%	--
<b>INDIVIDUAL/PEERS</b>						
Early initiation of drug use <sup>1</sup>		17.5%		●	16.0%	--
Peer favorable attitudes to drug use <sup>1</sup>		25.4%		●	22.0%	--
Low perceived risk of drug use <sup>1</sup>		52.5%		●	51.9%	--
Interaction with anti-social peers <sup>1</sup>		57.9%		●	37.7%	--
Friends using drugs <sup>1</sup>		14.5%		●	18.6%	--
Religiosity <sup>**1</sup>		67.6%		●	60.4%	--
Youth who perceive smoking as a "moderate" or "great risk" <sup>**1</sup>		77.9%		●	81.9%	--
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages every day as a "moderate" or "great risk" <sup>**1</sup>		65.4%		●	67.6%	--
Students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a person at moderate" or "great risk" <sup>**1</sup>		48.6%		●	44.2%	--
Students who indicate trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk" <sup>**1</sup>		80.1%		●	83.6%	--
<b>ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT/COMMITMENT</b>						
High school dropouts <sup>11</sup>	1.6%	1.5%		●		--
Academic failure <sup>1</sup>		42.4%		●	42.3%	--
Low commitment to school <sup>1</sup>		40.0%		●	49.6%	--
<b>SCHOOL ENVIRONMENT</b>						
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) <sup>11</sup>	21.8%	4.9%		●		--
Transitions and mobility <sup>1</sup>		42.0%		●	50.9%	--
School opportunities for pro-social involvement <sup>**1</sup>		48.2%		●	61.9%	--
School rewards for pro-social involvement <sup>**1</sup>		44.4%		●	50.9%	--

Source: 1. Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment Student Survey; 2. County Health Rankings and Roadmaps, Robert Wood Johnson Foundation; 3. Arkansas Crime Information Center, Crime in Arkansas; 4. U.S. Department of Transportation, Fatal Accidents Reporting System; 5. Arkansas Department of Human Services, Annual Statistical Report; 6. Arkansas Department of Health, Center for Health Statistics; 7. U.S. Census Bureau, County Business Patterns 8. Arkansas Tobacco Control Board, Annual Compliance Reports; 9. U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics; 10. U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE) 11. Arkansas Department of Education, Statewide Information System as reported through the Arkansas Public School Computer Network

# DESHA COUNTY



## Demographics



Population over 65	18.1%
Population under 18	25.7%
Total population	11,887
Births	147

## Key Findings

Unable to determine strengths and weaknesses due to unavailable data on most indicators.

## Consequences

■ County ■ State

Substance use-related arrests per 1,000 population



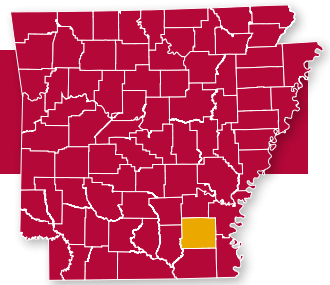
Rate of all-cause crashes with fatalities by population ages 15-20 per 100,000



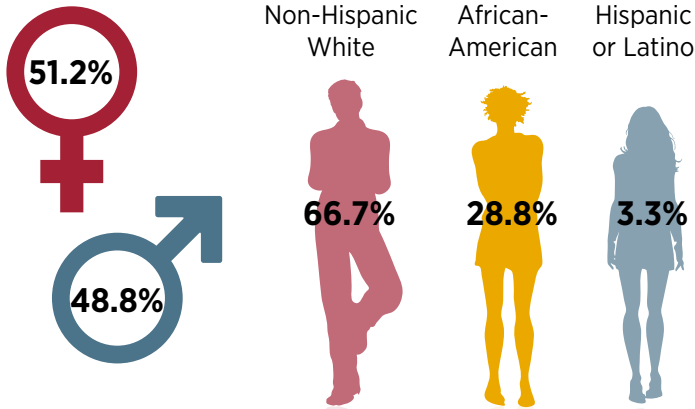
Desha County Indicator	2017	2018	2019	Trend	Arkansas 2019	VS. State Rate
<b>SUBSTANCE USE</b>						
Youth alcohol use <sup>1</sup>	14.4%	2.7%			9.7%	--
Youth cigarette use <sup>1</sup>	7.9%	4.1%			3.3%	--
Youth chewing tobacco use <sup>1</sup>	7.5%	4.2%			3.1%	--
Youth marijuana use <sup>1</sup>	6.0%	1.6%			6.1%	--
Youth heroin use <sup>1</sup>	1.2%	0.0%			0.2%	--
Youth prescription drug use <sup>1</sup>	4.0%	1.6%			2.3%	--
Adult smokers (smoked =100 cigarettes and are currently smoking) <sup>2</sup>	24.3%					--
Adult excessive drinking <sup>2</sup>	11.0%					--
<b>CONSEQUENCES</b>						
Substance abuse arrests (per 1,000 population) <sup>3</sup>	2.4	4.2				--
Fatal crashes among youth aged 15-20 (per 100,000 population) <sup>4</sup>	112.6	0				--
Mental health clients served through Arkansas State Hospital and the Community Mental Health Centers <sup>5</sup>	384	424	500		76139	--
Number of substance abuse treatment service provided <sup>5</sup>	116	80	70		14549	--
<b>MENTAL HEALTH</b>						
Suicide (per 100,000 population) <sup>6</sup>	1053.4	1196.5	914.4		872.1	✗
Adolescent depressive symptoms <sup>1</sup>	42.0%	45.5%			48.4%	--
<b>AVAILABILITY AND ACCESS</b>						
Beer, wine, and liquor stores (per 1,000 population) <sup>7</sup>	3.4	3.4				--
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) <sup>8</sup>	12.3%	4.1%				--
Laws and norms favorable to drug use <sup>1</sup>	42.1%	45.3%			34.3%	--
Perceived availability of drugs <sup>1</sup>	21.8%	12.6%			19.9%	--
<b>CRIME</b>						
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 populations) <sup>3</sup>	15.2	14.9				--
High community disorganization <sup>1</sup>	45.7%	34.1%			30.4%	--
<b>ECONOMIC HARDSHIP</b>						
Unemployment rates <sup>9</sup>	4.8%	4.4%	4.5%		3.5%	✗
Persons below poverty level <sup>10</sup>	29.0%	24.3%				--
<b>FAMILY</b>						
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) <sup>5</sup>	9.5	8.5	3.3		10.9	✓
Poor family management <sup>1</sup>	30.4%	32.1%			31.2%	--
Family history of anti-social behavior <sup>1</sup>	35.9%	29.3%			29.3%	--
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use <sup>1</sup>	20.4%	15.1%			20.3%	--
<b>INDIVIDUAL/PEERS</b>						
Early initiation of drug use <sup>1</sup>	32.0%	22.9%			16.0%	--
Peer favorable attitudes to drug use <sup>1</sup>	27.6%	17.2%			22.0%	--
Low perceived risk of drug use <sup>1</sup>	54.8%	49.5%			51.9%	--
Interaction with anti-social peers <sup>1</sup>	49.2%	34.0%			37.7%	--
Friends using drugs <sup>1</sup>	25.7%	16.3%			18.6%	--
Religiosity <sup>11</sup>	62.4%	48.0%			60.4%	--
Youth who perceive smoking as a "moderate" or "great risk" <sup>11</sup>	74.0%	71.0%			81.9%	--
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages every day as a "moderate" or "great risk" <sup>11</sup>	56.3%	58.2%			67.6%	--
Students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a person at moderate" or "great risk" <sup>11</sup>	46.0%	51.6%			44.2%	--
Students who indicate trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk" <sup>11</sup>	71.0%	72.7%			83.6%	--
<b>ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT/COMMITMENT</b>						
High school dropouts <sup>11</sup>	2.4%	3.9%				--
Academic failure <sup>1</sup>	36.1%	41.7%			42.3%	--
Low commitment to school <sup>1</sup>	44.1%	50.0%			49.6%	--
<b>SCHOOL ENVIRONMENT</b>						
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) <sup>11</sup>	30.1%	9.7%				--
Transitions and mobility <sup>1</sup>	36.7%	32.6%			50.9%	--
School opportunities for pro-social involvement <sup>11</sup>	61.8%	44.1%			61.9%	--
School rewards for pro-social involvement <sup>11</sup>	45.9%	47.2%			50.9%	--

Source: 1. Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment Student Survey; 2. County Health Rankings and Roadmaps, Robert Wood Johnson Foundation; 3. Arkansas Crime Information Center, Crime in Arkansas; 4. U.S. Department of Transportation, Fatal Accidents Reporting System; 5. Arkansas Department of Human Services, Annual Statistical Report; 6. Arkansas Department of Health, Center for Health Statistics; 7. U.S. Census Bureau, County Business Patterns 8. Arkansas Tobacco Control Board, Annual Compliance Reports; 9. U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics; 10. U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE) 11. Arkansas Department of Education, Statewide Information System as reported through the Arkansas Public School Computer Network

# DREW COUNTY

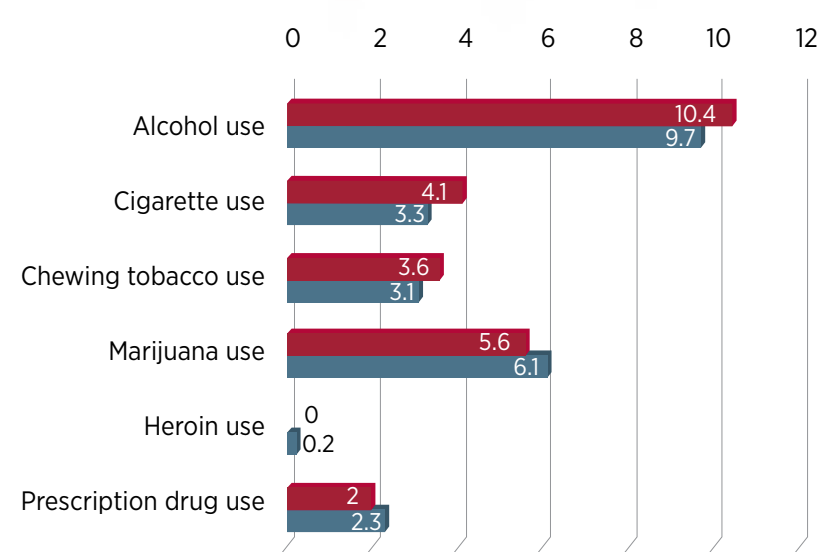


## Demographics



Population over 65	16.7%
Population under 18	21.7%
Total population	18,502
Births	.249

## Youth Substance Use



## Key Findings

### Weakness

- 9<sup>th</sup> highest percentage of youth initiating drug use before age 15
- 10<sup>th</sup> highest percentage of youth with friends using drugs

### Strengths

- 15<sup>th</sup> lowest percentage of parental attitudes favorable to drug use
- 22<sup>nd</sup> lowest percentage of youth using prescription drugs

## Consequences

■ County ■ State

Substance use-related arrests per 1,000 population



Rate of all-cause crashes with fatalities by population ages 15-20 per 100,000

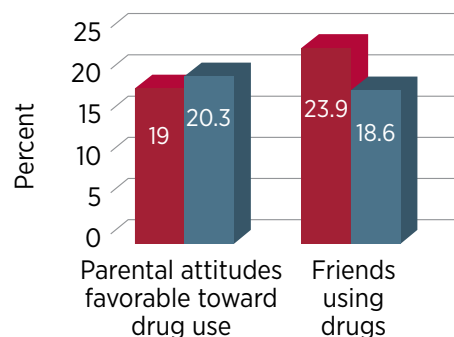


Academic failure



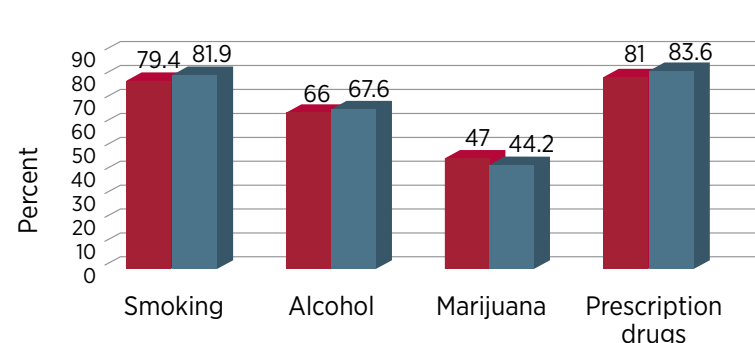
## Risk Factors

Attitude favorable toward drug use, 2019



## Protective Factors

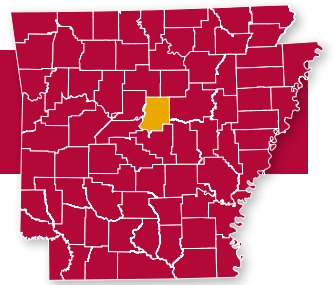
Youth perception of harm, 2019



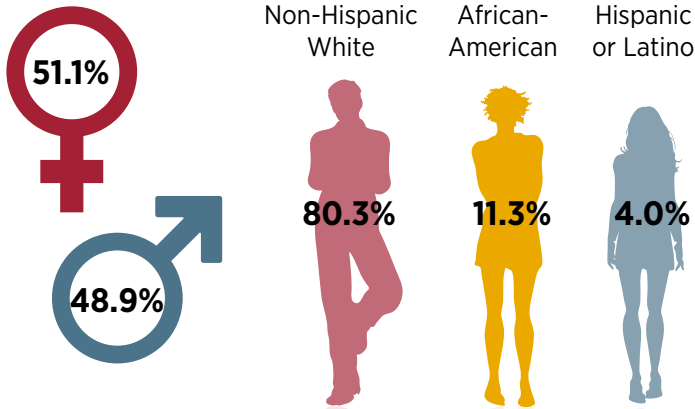
Drew County Indicator	2017	2018	2019	Trend	Arkansas 2019	VS. State Rate
<b>SUBSTANCE USE</b>						
Youth alcohol use <sup>1</sup>	13.1%	10.8%	10.4%		9.7%	✗
Youth cigarette use <sup>1</sup>	8.9%	8.8%	4.1%		3.3%	✗
Youth chewing tobacco use <sup>1</sup>	6.5%	5.4%	3.6%		3.1%	✗
Youth marijuana use <sup>1</sup>	7.9%	7.4%	5.6%		6.1%	✓
Youth heroin use <sup>1</sup>	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%		0.2%	✓
Youth prescription drug use <sup>1</sup>	2.6%	1.8%	2.0%		2.3%	✓
Adult smokers (smoked =100 cigarettes and are currently smoking) <sup>2</sup>	20.8%				--	--
Adult excessive drinking <sup>2</sup>	13.7%				--	--
<b>CONSEQUENCES</b>						
Substance abuse arrests (per 1,000 population) <sup>3</sup>	8.8	8.1			--	--
Fatal crashes among youth aged 15-20 (per 100,000 population) <sup>4</sup>	53.7	0			--	--
Mental health clients served through Arkansas State Hospital and the Community Mental Health Centers <sup>5</sup>	589	520	548		76139	--
Number of substance abuse treatment service provided <sup>5</sup>	142	122	94		14549	--
<b>MENTAL HEALTH</b>						
Suicide (per 100,000 population) <sup>6</sup>	905.1	918.2	850.4		872.1	✓
Adolescent depressive symptoms <sup>1</sup>	44.2%	49.6%	50.5%		48.4%	✗
<b>AVAILABILITY AND ACCESS</b>						
Beer, wine, and liquor stores (per 1,000 population) <sup>7</sup>	0	0			--	--
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) <sup>8</sup>	11.6%	5.2%			--	--
Laws and norms favorable to drug use <sup>1</sup>	36.4%	40.0%	37.8%		34.3%	✗
Perceived availability of drugs <sup>1</sup>	26.4%	30.5%	18.5%		19.9%	✓
<b>CRIME</b>						
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 populations) <sup>3</sup>	7.3	5.8			--	--
High community disorganization <sup>1</sup>	38.9%	37.0%	34.5%		30.4%	✗
<b>ECONOMIC HARDSHIP</b>						
Unemployment rates <sup>9</sup>	5.1%	4.8%	5.2%		3.5%	✗
Persons below poverty level <sup>10</sup>	20.3%	19.5%			--	--
<b>FAMILY</b>						
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) <sup>5</sup>	14.2	13.7	13.9		10.9	✗
Poor family management <sup>1</sup>	24.9%	26.3%	25.7%		31.2%	✓
Family history of anti-social behavior <sup>1</sup>	32.0%	37.7%	32.2%		29.3%	✗
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use <sup>1</sup>	24.5%	30.0%	19.0%		20.3%	✓
<b>INDIVIDUAL/PEERS</b>						
Early initiation of drug use <sup>1</sup>	21.3%	22.5%	21.1%		16.0%	✗
Peer favorable attitudes to drug use <sup>1</sup>	25.9%	29.1%	22.3%		22.0%	✗
Low perceived risk of drug use <sup>1</sup>	52.0%	52.3%	50.8%		51.9%	✓
Interaction with anti-social peers <sup>1</sup>	40.0%	32.5%	37.9%		37.7%	✗
Friends using drugs <sup>1</sup>	25.9%	20.0%	23.9%		18.6%	✗
Religiosity <sup>11</sup>	74.6%	71.7%	70.1%		60.4%	✓
Youth who perceive smoking as a "moderate" or "great risk" <sup>11</sup>	78.6%	84.9%	79.4%		81.9%	✗
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages every day as a "moderate" or "great risk" <sup>11</sup>	64.3%	65.4%	66.0%		67.6%	✗
Students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a person at moderate" or "great risk" <sup>11</sup>	46.7%	40.3%	47.0%		44.2%	✓
Students who indicate trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk" <sup>11</sup>	78.8%	86.0%	81.0%		83.6%	✗
<b>ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT/COMMITMENT</b>						
High school dropouts <sup>11</sup>	1.5%	1.9%			--	--
Academic failure <sup>1</sup>	36.2%	34.1%	36.2%		42.3%	✓
Low commitment to school <sup>1</sup>	48.7%	38.1%	52.3%		49.6%	✗
<b>SCHOOL ENVIRONMENT</b>						
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) <sup>11</sup>	35.3%	18.9%			--	--
Transitions and mobility <sup>1</sup>	42.3%	40.7%	39.0%		50.9%	✓
School opportunities for pro-social involvement <sup>1</sup>	59.5%	68.2%	52.8%		61.9%	✗
School rewards for pro-social involvement <sup>1</sup>	50.4%	57.9%	43.6%		50.9%	✗

Source: 1. Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment Student Survey; 2. County Health Rankings and Roadmaps, Robert Wood Johnson Foundation; 3. Arkansas Crime Information Center, Crime in Arkansas; 4. U.S. Department of Transportation, Fatal Accidents Reporting System; 5. Arkansas Department of Human Services, Annual Statistical Report; 6. Arkansas Department of Health, Center for Health Statistics; 7. U.S. Census Bureau, County Business Patterns 8. Arkansas Tobacco Control Board, Annual Compliance Reports; 9. U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics; 10. U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE) 11. Arkansas Department of Education, Statewide Information System as reported through the Arkansas Public School Computer Network

# FAULKNER COUNTY

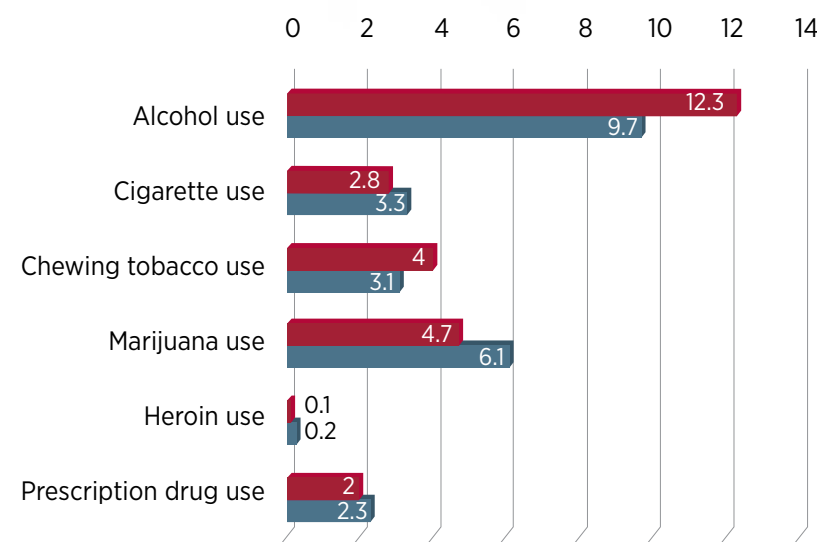


## Demographics



Population over 65	11.8%
Population under 18	23.5%
Total population	122,416
Births	1,465

## Youth Substance Use



## Key Findings

### Weakness

- 17<sup>th</sup> highest percentage of youth using alcohol

### Strengths

- 3<sup>rd</sup> highest percentage of youth perceiving moderate or high risk of trying prescription drugs once or twice
- 17<sup>th</sup> lowest percentage of youth using cigarettes
- 24<sup>th</sup> lowest percentage of youth using marijuana

## Consequences

■ County ■ State

Substance use-related arrests per 1,000 population



Rate of all-cause crashes with fatalities by population ages 15-20 per 100,000

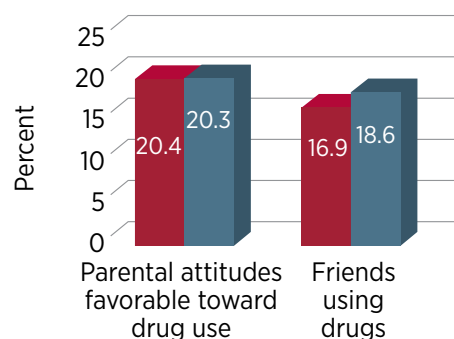


Academic failure



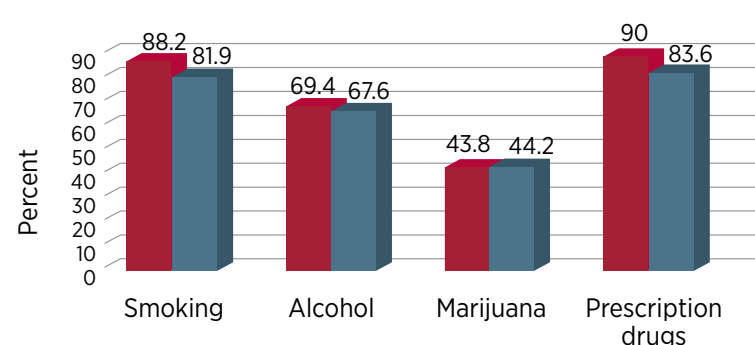
## Risk Factors

Attitude favorable toward drug use, 2019



## Protective Factors

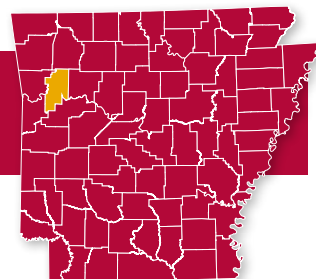
Youth perception of harm, 2019



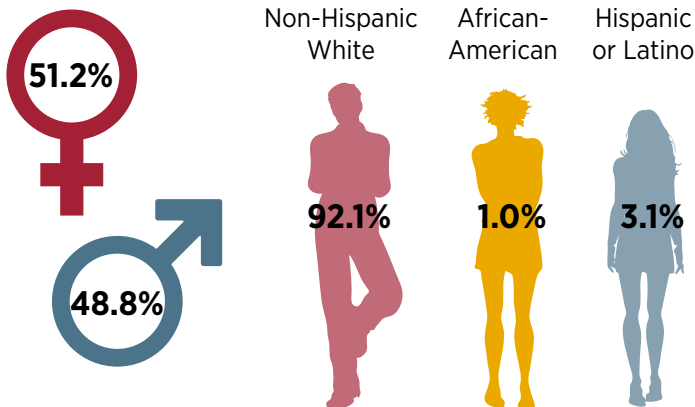
Faulkner County Indicator	2017	2018	2019	Trend	Arkansas 2019	VS. State Rate
<b>SUBSTANCE USE</b>						
Youth alcohol use <sup>1</sup>	10.8%	10.7%	12.3%		9.7%	✗
Youth cigarette use <sup>1</sup>	5.0%	2.8%	2.8%		3.3%	✓
Youth chewing tobacco use <sup>1</sup>	4.6%	3.4%	4.0%		3.1%	✗
Youth marijuana use <sup>1</sup>	4.9%	4.2%	4.7%		6.1%	✓
Youth heroin use <sup>1</sup>	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%		0.2%	✓
Youth prescription drug use <sup>1</sup>	2.4%	1.6%	2.0%		2.3%	✓
Adult smokers (smoked =100 cigarettes and are currently smoking) <sup>2</sup>	20.5%					--
Adult excessive drinking <sup>2</sup>	17.9%					--
<b>CONSEQUENCES</b>						
Substance abuse arrests (per 1,000 population) <sup>3</sup>	8.9	9.3				--
Fatal crashes among youth aged 15-20 (per 100,000 population) <sup>4</sup>	8.2	16.4				--
Mental health clients served through Arkansas State Hospital and the Community Mental Health Centers <sup>5</sup>	3306	3162	3266		76139	--
Number of substance abuse treatment service provided <sup>5</sup>	295	311	256		14549	--
<b>MENTAL HEALTH</b>						
Suicide (per 100,000 population) <sup>6</sup>	855.1	883.7	889.6		872.1	✗
Adolescent depressive symptoms <sup>1</sup>	41.6%	41.6%	44.3%		48.4%	✓
<b>AVAILABILITY AND ACCESS</b>						
Beer, wine, and liquor stores (per 1,000 population) <sup>7</sup>	0	0				--
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) <sup>8</sup>	10.3%	13.9%				--
Laws and norms favorable to drug use <sup>1</sup>	30.7%	34.1%	33.0%		34.3%	✓
Perceived availability of drugs <sup>1</sup>	22.0%	20.7%	20.1%		19.9%	✗
<b>CRIME</b>						
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 populations) <sup>3</sup>	8.6	7.1				--
High community disorganization <sup>1</sup>	23.1%	23.1%	21.5%		30.4%	✓
<b>ECONOMIC HARDSHIP</b>						
Unemployment rates <sup>9</sup>	3.3%	3.2%	3.0%		3.5%	✓
Persons below poverty level <sup>10</sup>	13.4%	15.4%				--
<b>FAMILY</b>						
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) <sup>5</sup>	9.9	8.6	8		10.9	✓
Poor family management <sup>1</sup>	21.6%	25.9%	22.7%		31.2%	✓
Family history of anti-social behavior <sup>1</sup>	25.5%	27.0%	27.3%		29.3%	✓
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use <sup>1</sup>	20.1%	21.8%	20.4%		20.3%	✗
<b>INDIVIDUAL/PEERS</b>						
Early initiation of drug use <sup>1</sup>	15.0%	16.1%	13.4%		16.0%	✓
Peer favorable attitudes to drug use <sup>1</sup>	20.4%	23.2%	21.3%		22.0%	✓
Low perceived risk of drug use <sup>1</sup>	47.7%	48.5%	48.3%		51.9%	✓
Interaction with anti-social peers <sup>1</sup>	28.8%	30.8%	28.8%		37.7%	✓
Friends using drugs <sup>1</sup>	15.6%	17.3%	16.9%		18.6%	✓
Religiosity <sup>11</sup>	76.0%	71.6%	70.5%		60.4%	✓
Youth who perceive smoking as a "moderate" or "great risk" <sup>11</sup>	85.8%	86.8%	88.2%		81.9%	✓
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages every day as a "moderate" or "great risk" <sup>11</sup>	66.2%	69.4%	69.4%		67.6%	✓
Students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a person at moderate" or "great risk" <sup>11</sup>	48.2%	45.3%	43.8%		44.2%	✗
Students who indicate trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk" <sup>11</sup>	87.7%	89.2%	90.0%		83.6%	✓
<b>ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT/COMMITMENT</b>						
High school dropouts <sup>11</sup>	1.9%	2.4%				--
Academic failure <sup>1</sup>	37.4%	35.6%	35.1%		42.3%	✓
Low commitment to school <sup>1</sup>	49.0%	49.1%	50.1%		49.6%	✗
<b>SCHOOL ENVIRONMENT</b>						
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) <sup>11</sup>	20.9%	16.7%				--
Transitions and mobility <sup>1</sup>	56.2%	54.4%	53.5%		50.9%	✗
School opportunities for pro-social involvement <sup>11</sup>	66.0%	66.4%	64.5%		61.9%	✓
School rewards for pro-social involvement <sup>11</sup>	52.9%	49.4%	51.0%		50.9%	✓

Source: 1. Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment Student Survey; 2. County Health Rankings and Roadmaps, Robert Wood Johnson Foundation; 3. Arkansas Crime Information Center, Crime in Arkansas; 4. U.S. Department of Transportation, Fatal Accidents Reporting System; 5. Arkansas Department of Human Services, Annual Statistical Report; 6. Arkansas Department of Health, Center for Health Statistics; 7. U.S. Census Bureau, County Business Patterns 8. Arkansas Tobacco Control Board, Annual Compliance Reports; 9. U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics; 10. U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE) 11. Arkansas Department of Education, Statewide Information System as reported through the Arkansas Public School Computer Network

# FRANKLIN COUNTY

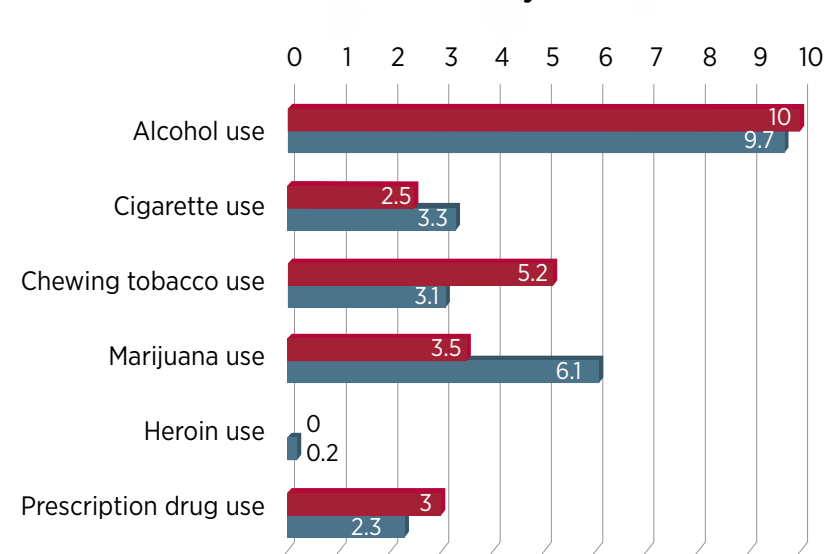


## Demographics



Population over 65	18.9%
Population under 18	23.5%
Total population	17,780
Births	177

## Youth Substance Use



## Key Findings

### Weakness

- 10<sup>th</sup> highest percentage of youth using prescription drugs

### Strengths

- 8<sup>th</sup> lowest percentage of youth using marijuana
- 10<sup>th</sup> lowest percentage of youth using cigarettes
- 11<sup>th</sup> lowest percentage of youth with peer attitudes favorable to drug use

## Consequences

■ County ■ State

Substance use-related arrests per 1,000 population



Rate of all-cause crashes with fatalities by population ages 15-20 per 100,000

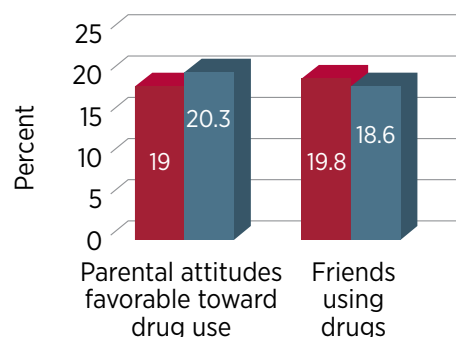


Academic failure



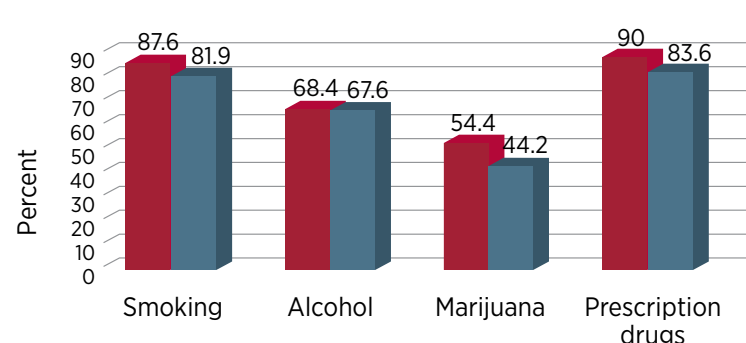
## Risk Factors

Attitude favorable toward drug use, 2019



## Protective Factors

Youth perception of harm, 2019

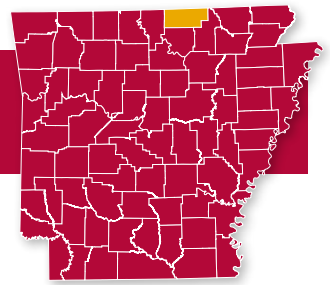




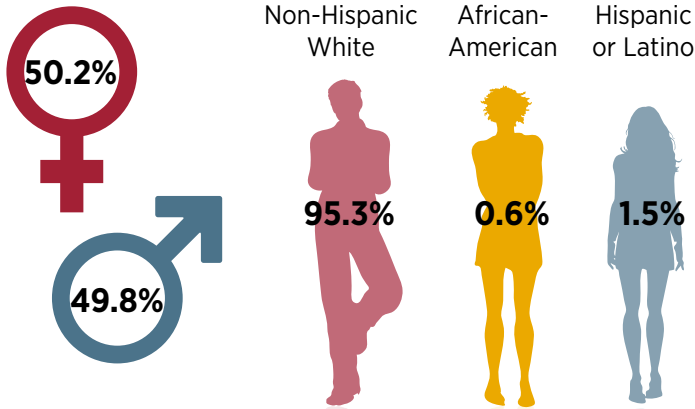
Franklin County Indicator	2017	2018	2019	Trend	Arkansas 2019	VS. State Rate
<b>SUBSTANCE USE</b>						
Youth alcohol use <sup>1</sup>	14.5%	11.0%	10.0%		9.7%	✗
Youth cigarette use <sup>1</sup>	6.0%	4.1%	2.5%		3.3%	✓
Youth chewing tobacco use <sup>1</sup>	5.8%	4.5%	5.2%		3.1%	✗
Youth marijuana use <sup>1</sup>	7.0%	5.6%	3.5%		6.1%	✓
Youth heroin use <sup>1</sup>	0.2%	0.2%	0.0%		0.2%	✓
Youth prescription drug use <sup>1</sup>	3.6%	1.7%	3.0%		2.3%	✗
Adult smokers (smoked =100 cigarettes and are currently smoking) <sup>2</sup>	21.2%					--
Adult excessive drinking <sup>2</sup>	13.8%					--
<b>CONSEQUENCES</b>						
Substance abuse arrests (per 1,000 population) <sup>3</sup>	7.1	6.6				--
Fatal crashes among youth aged 15-20 (per 100,000 population) <sup>4</sup>	71.9	0				--
Mental health clients served through Arkansas State Hospital and the Community Mental Health Centers <sup>5</sup>	627	602	612		76139	--
Number of substance abuse treatment service provided <sup>5</sup>	94	100	119		14549	--
<b>MENTAL HEALTH</b>						
Suicide (per 100,000 population) <sup>6</sup>	833	943.7	969.3		872.1	✗
Adolescent depressive symptoms <sup>1</sup>	47.0%	48.9%	46.4%		48.4%	✓
<b>AVAILABILITY AND ACCESS</b>						
Beer, wine, and liquor stores (per 1,000 population) <sup>7</sup>	5	5				--
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) <sup>8</sup>	6.5%	5.1%				--
Laws and norms favorable to drug use <sup>1</sup>	33.6%	38.0%	34.1%		34.3%	✓
Perceived availability of drugs <sup>1</sup>	24.6%	22.5%	18.6%		19.9%	✓
<b>CRIME</b>						
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 populations) <sup>3</sup>	15.2	22.7				--
High community disorganization <sup>1</sup>	36.4%	32.5%	32.9%		30.4%	✗
<b>ECONOMIC HARDSHIP</b>						
Unemployment rates <sup>9</sup>	3.5%	3.5%	3.4%		3.5%	✓
Persons below poverty level <sup>10</sup>	18.0%	18.3%				--
<b>FAMILY</b>						
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) <sup>5</sup>	23.7	19.2	12.2		10.9	✗
Poor family management <sup>1</sup>	29.3%	28.1%	30.1%		31.2%	✓
Family history of anti-social behavior <sup>1</sup>	32.3%	34.7%	31.2%		29.3%	✗
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use <sup>1</sup>	22.6%	20.7%	19.0%		20.3%	✓
<b>INDIVIDUAL/PEERS</b>						
Early initiation of drug use <sup>1</sup>	22.6%	17.8%	17.9%		16.0%	✗
Peer favorable attitudes to drug use <sup>1</sup>	24.8%	19.1%	19.6%		22.0%	✓
Low perceived risk of drug use <sup>1</sup>	47.5%	44.5%	44.6%		51.9%	✓
Interaction with anti-social peers <sup>1</sup>	37.6%	31.6%	30.2%		37.7%	✓
Friends using drugs <sup>1</sup>	22.5%	19.6%	19.8%		18.6%	✗
Religiosity <sup>11</sup>	69.9%	65.8%	70.8%		60.4%	✓
Youth who perceive smoking as a "moderate" or "great risk" <sup>11</sup>	87.4%	88.0%	87.6%		81.9%	✓
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages every day as a "moderate" or "great risk" <sup>11</sup>	65.4%	70.4%	68.4%		67.6%	✓
Students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a person at moderate" or "great risk" <sup>11</sup>	50.3%	50.6%	54.4%		44.2%	✓
Students who indicate trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk" <sup>11</sup>	89.3%	91.5%	90.0%		83.6%	✓
<b>ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT/COMMITMENT</b>						
High school dropouts <sup>11</sup>	0.6%	0.8%				--
Academic failure <sup>1</sup>	41.4%	47.1%	40.9%		42.3%	✓
Low commitment to school <sup>1</sup>	43.0%	45.5%	46.0%		49.6%	✓
<b>SCHOOL ENVIRONMENT</b>						
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) <sup>11</sup>	13.9%	6.0%				--
Transitions and mobility <sup>1</sup>	45.5%	50.7%	45.0%		50.9%	✓
School opportunities for pro-social involvement <sup>1</sup>	62.9%	59.7%	60.1%		61.9%	✗
School rewards for pro-social involvement <sup>1</sup>	56.2%	52.2%	55.2%		50.9%	✓

Source: 1. Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment Student Survey; 2. County Health Rankings and Roadmaps, Robert Wood Johnson Foundation; 3. Arkansas Crime Information Center, Crime in Arkansas; 4. U.S. Department of Transportation, Fatal Accidents Reporting System; 5. Arkansas Department of Human Services, Annual Statistical Report; 6. Arkansas Department of Health, Center for Health Statistics; 7. U.S. Census Bureau, County Business Patterns 8. Arkansas Tobacco Control Board, Annual Compliance Reports; 9. U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics; 10. U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE) 11. Arkansas Department of Education, Statewide Information System as reported through the Arkansas Public School Computer Network

# FULTON COUNTY

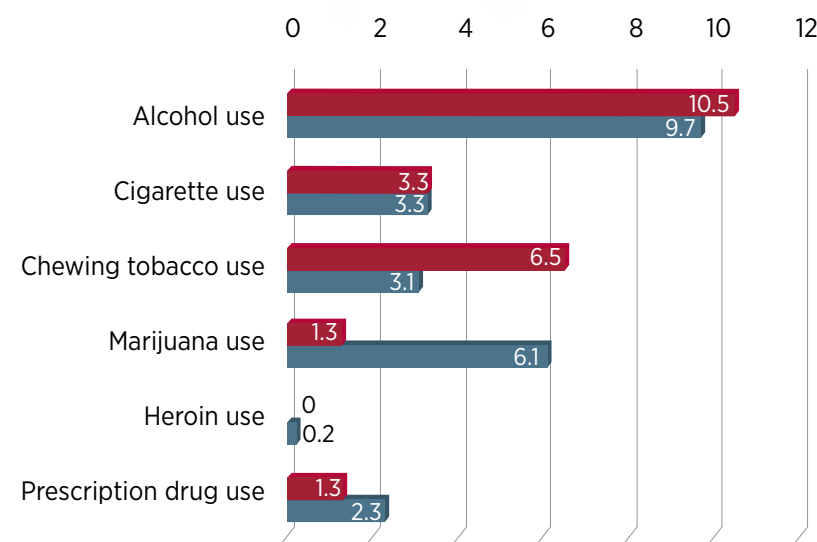


## Demographics



Population over 65	25.3%
Population under 18	20.5%
Total population	12,139
Births	124

## Youth Substance Use



## Key Findings

### Weakness

- 10<sup>th</sup> highest percentage of youth using chewing tobacco
- 13<sup>th</sup> lowest percentage of youth perceiving moderate or great risk of drinking one or two alcoholic beverages every day

### Strengths

- 2<sup>nd</sup> lowest percentage of youth using marijuana
- 7<sup>th</sup> lowest percentage of youth using prescription drugs

## Consequences

■ County ■ State

Substance use-related arrests per 1,000 population



Rate of all-cause crashes with fatalities by population ages 15-20 per 100,000

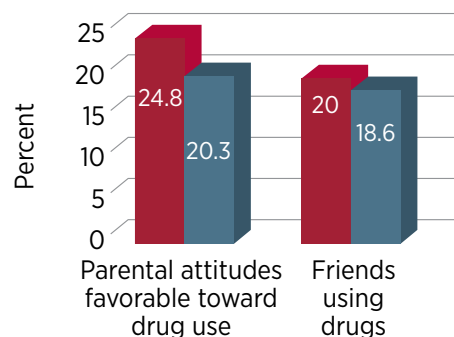


Academic failure



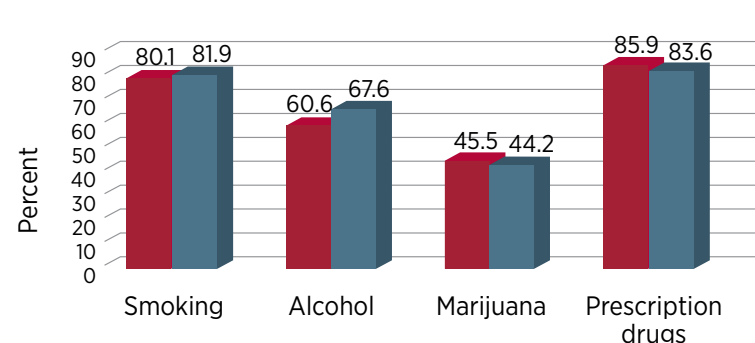
## Risk Factors

Attitude favorable toward drug use, 2019



## Protective Factors

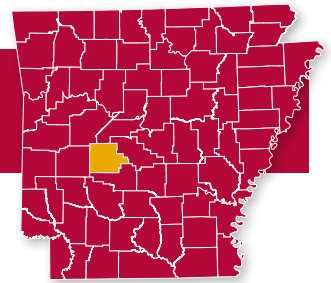
Youth perception of harm, 2019



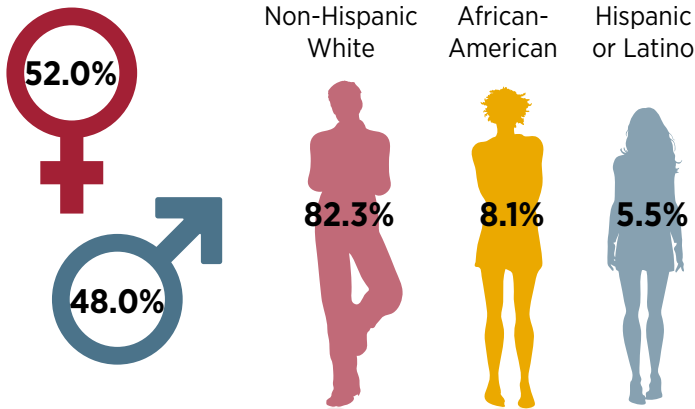
Fulton County	2017	2018	2019	Trend	Arkansas 2019	VS. State Rate
<b>Indicator</b>						
<b>SUBSTANCE USE</b>						
Youth alcohol use <sup>1</sup>	13.0%	9.9%	10.5%		9.7%	✗
Youth cigarette use <sup>1</sup>	6.7%	5.7%	3.3%		3.3%	✓
Youth chewing tobacco use <sup>1</sup>	3.7%	8.2%	6.5%		3.1%	✗
Youth marijuana use <sup>1</sup>	6.9%	2.5%	1.3%		6.1%	✓
Youth heroin use <sup>1</sup>	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%		0.2%	✓
Youth prescription drug use <sup>1</sup>	0.8%	1.7%	1.3%		2.3%	✓
Adult smokers (smoked =100 cigarettes and are currently smoking) <sup>2</sup>	20.0%					--
Adult excessive drinking <sup>2</sup>	12.4%					--
<b>CONSEQUENCES</b>						
Substance abuse arrests (per 1,000 population) <sup>3</sup>	3	1.6				--
Fatal crashes among youth aged 15-20 (per 100,000 population) <sup>4</sup>	0	0				--
Mental health clients served through Arkansas State Hospital and the Community Mental Health Centers <sup>5</sup>	215	212	248		76139	--
Number of substance abuse treatment service provided <sup>5</sup>	43	32	19		14549	--
<b>MENTAL HEALTH</b>						
Suicide (per 100,000 population) <sup>6</sup>	1121.6	788.8	971.3		872.1	✗
Adolescent depressive symptoms <sup>1</sup>	40.2%	44.7%	44.8%		48.4%	✓
<b>AVAILABILITY AND ACCESS</b>						
Beer, wine, and liquor stores (per 1,000 population) <sup>7</sup>	0	0				--
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) <sup>8</sup>	11.9%	4.0%				--
Laws and norms favorable to drug use <sup>1</sup>	39.0%	35.3%	38.8%		34.3%	✗
Perceived availability of drugs <sup>1</sup>	18.5%	27.6%	19.4%		19.9%	✓
<b>CRIME</b>						
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 populations) <sup>3</sup>	8.6	7				--
High community disorganization <sup>1</sup>	43.2%	40.7%	42.7%		30.4%	✗
<b>ECONOMIC HARDSHIP</b>						
Unemployment rates <sup>9</sup>	4.2%	4.0%	4.0%		3.5%	✗
Persons below poverty level <sup>10</sup>	20.6%	20.6%				--
<b>FAMILY</b>						
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) <sup>5</sup>	31	24.9	23.3		10.9	✗
Poor family management <sup>1</sup>	33.1%	32.4%	23.9%		31.2%	✓
Family history of anti-social behavior <sup>1</sup>	29.5%	42.0%	33.3%		29.3%	✗
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use <sup>1</sup>	28.0%	20.0%	24.8%		20.3%	✗
<b>INDIVIDUAL/PEERS</b>						
Early initiation of drug use <sup>1</sup>	17.4%	21.0%	20.1%		16.0%	✗
Peer favorable attitudes to drug use <sup>1</sup>	21.8%	15.2%	21.8%		22.0%	✓
Low perceived risk of drug use <sup>1</sup>	38.8%	44.2%	55.8%		51.9%	✗
Interaction with anti-social peers <sup>1</sup>	26.9%	36.5%	28.2%		37.7%	✓
Friends using drugs <sup>1</sup>	10.8%	17.6%	20.0%		18.6%	✗
Religiosity <sup>11</sup>	55.6%	71.9%	66.5%		60.4%	✓
Youth who perceive smoking as a "moderate" or "great risk" <sup>11</sup>	82.2%	85.1%	80.1%		81.9%	✗
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages every day as a "moderate" or "great risk" <sup>11</sup>	73.1%	65.5%	60.6%		67.6%	✗
Students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a person at moderate" or "great risk" <sup>11</sup>	66.4%	55.1%	45.5%		44.2%	✓
Students who indicate trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk" <sup>11</sup>	90.3%	92.5%	85.9%		83.6%	✓
<b>ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT/COMMITMENT</b>						
High school dropouts <sup>11</sup>	0.1%	0.2%				--
Academic failure <sup>1</sup>	40.6%	41.5%	46.9%		42.3%	✗
Low commitment to school <sup>1</sup>	50.0%	44.5%	47.1%		49.6%	✓
<b>SCHOOL ENVIRONMENT</b>						
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) <sup>11</sup>	4.0%	4.0%				--
Transitions and mobility <sup>1</sup>	43.7%	40.3%	44.6%		50.9%	✓
School opportunities for pro-social involvement <sup>1</sup>	64.4%	62.7%	72.0%		61.9%	✓
School rewards for pro-social involvement <sup>1</sup>	65.9%	65.4%	65.2%		50.9%	✓

Source: 1. Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment Student Survey; 2. County Health Rankings and Roadmaps, Robert Wood Johnson Foundation; 3. Arkansas Crime Information Center, Crime in Arkansas; 4. U.S. Department of Transportation, Fatal Accidents Reporting System; 5. Arkansas Department of Human Services, Annual Statistical Report; 6. Arkansas Department of Health, Center for Health Statistics; 7. U.S. Census Bureau, County Business Patterns 8. Arkansas Tobacco Control Board, Annual Compliance Reports; 9. U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics; 10. U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE) 11. Arkansas Department of Education, Statewide Information System as reported through the Arkansas Public School Computer Network

# GARLAND COUNTY

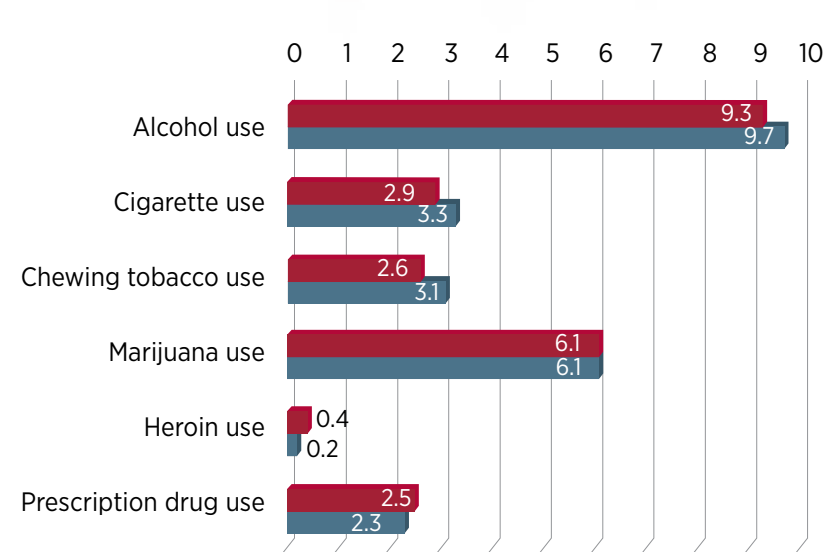


## Demographics



Population over 65	22.8%
Population under 18	20.4%
Total population	98,296
Births	1,058

## Youth Substance Use



## Key Findings

### Weakness

- 9th highest percentage of youth using heroin
- 27th highest percentage of youth using prescription drugs

### Strengths

- 21st lowest percentage of youth using cigarettes
- 26th lowest percentage of youth using alcohol

## Consequences

■ County ■ State

Substance use-related arrests per 1,000 population



Rate of all-cause crashes with fatalities by population ages 15-20 per 100,000

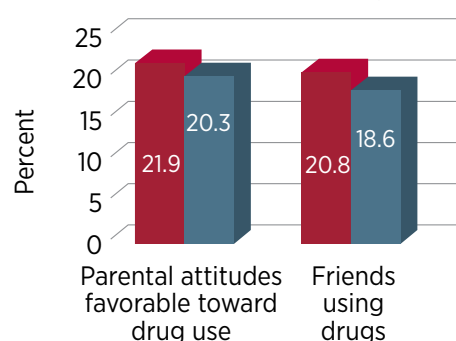


Academic failure



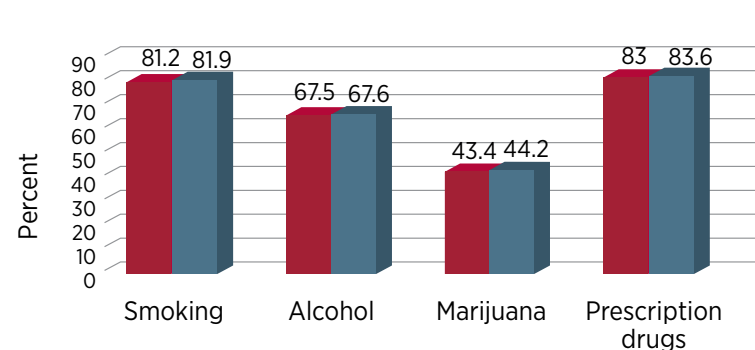
## Risk Factors

Attitude favorable toward drug use, 2019



## Protective Factors

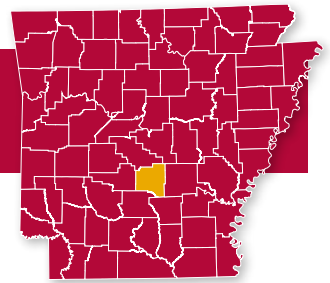
Youth perception of harm, 2019



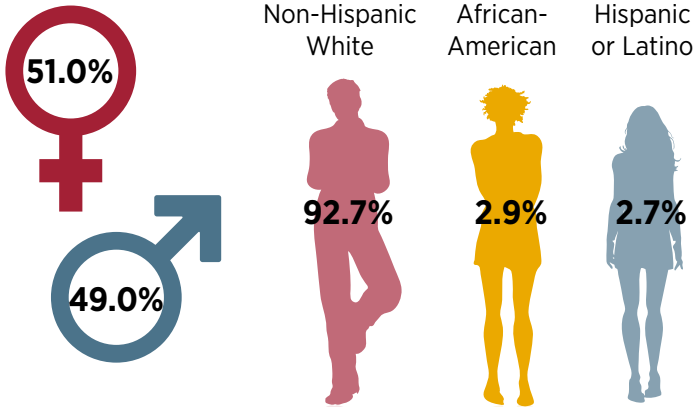
Garland County Indicator	2017	2018	2019	Trend	Arkansas 2019	VS. State Rate
<b>SUBSTANCE USE</b>						
Youth alcohol use <sup>1</sup>	11.4%	9.6%	9.3%		9.7%	✓
Youth cigarette use <sup>1</sup>	5.7%	3.1%	2.9%		3.3%	✓
Youth chewing tobacco use <sup>1</sup>	4.3%	2.9%	2.6%		3.1%	✓
Youth marijuana use <sup>1</sup>	7.9%	8.0%	6.1%		6.1%	✓
Youth heroin use <sup>1</sup>	0.9%	0.3%	0.4%		0.2%	✗
Youth prescription drug use <sup>1</sup>	3.7%	3.4%	2.5%		2.3%	✗
Adult smokers (smoked =100 cigarettes and are currently smoking) <sup>2</sup>	19.4%					--
Adult excessive drinking <sup>2</sup>	13.6%					--
<b>CONSEQUENCES</b>						
Substance abuse arrests (per 1,000 population) <sup>3</sup>	3.4	4.3				--
Fatal crashes among youth aged 15-20 (per 100,000 population) <sup>4</sup>	0	45.7				--
Mental health clients served through Arkansas State Hospital and the Community Mental Health Centers <sup>5</sup>	2883	2697	3070		76139	--
Number of substance abuse treatment service provided <sup>5</sup>	988	585	466		14549	--
<b>MENTAL HEALTH</b>						
Suicide (per 100,000 population) <sup>6</sup>	959.1	896.8	930.1		872.1	✗
Adolescent depressive symptoms <sup>1</sup>	47.3%	51.2%	48.0%		48.4%	✓
<b>AVAILABILITY AND ACCESS</b>						
Beer, wine, and liquor stores (per 1,000 population) <sup>7</sup>	3.4	3.7				--
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) <sup>8</sup>	6.3%	6.3%				--
Laws and norms favorable to drug use <sup>1</sup>	35.7%	36.9%	37.1%		34.3%	✗
Perceived availability of drugs <sup>1</sup>	24.9%	23.5%	19.6%		19.9%	✓
<b>CRIME</b>						
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 populations) <sup>9</sup>	19.4	19.8				--
High community disorganization <sup>1</sup>	35.1%	30.4%	29.6%		30.4%	✓
<b>ECONOMIC HARDSHIP</b>						
Unemployment rates <sup>9</sup>	4.0%	4.0%	3.7%		3.5%	✗
Persons below poverty level <sup>10</sup>	15.9%	20.4%				--
<b>FAMILY</b>						
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) <sup>5</sup>	10.9	10.8	13.4		10.9	✗
Poor family management <sup>1</sup>	30.3%	32.5%	32.6%		31.2%	✗
Family history of anti-social behavior <sup>1</sup>	33.1%	33.9%	28.1%		29.3%	✓
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use <sup>1</sup>	21.4%	23.6%	21.9%		20.3%	✗
<b>INDIVIDUAL/PEERS</b>						
Early initiation of drug use <sup>1</sup>	21.4%	18.4%	17.3%		16.0%	✗
Peer favorable attitudes to drug use <sup>1</sup>	26.1%	25.9%	24.2%		22.0%	✗
Low perceived risk of drug use <sup>1</sup>	57.5%	55.8%	53.4%		51.9%	✗
Interaction with anti-social peers <sup>1</sup>	42.6%	40.0%	36.0%		37.7%	✓
Friends using drugs <sup>1</sup>	24.5%	21.9%	20.8%		18.6%	✗
Religiosity <sup>11</sup>	59.2%	55.9%	56.5%		60.4%	✗
Youth who perceive smoking as a "moderate" or "great risk" <sup>11</sup>	78.9%	83.9%	81.2%		81.9%	✗
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages every day as a "moderate" or "great risk" <sup>11</sup>	61.5%	66.9%	67.5%		67.6%	✗
Students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a person at moderate" or "great risk" <sup>11</sup>	39.7%	41.0%	43.4%		44.2%	✗
Students who indicate trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk" <sup>11</sup>	80.1%	85.0%	83.0%		83.6%	✗
<b>ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT/COMMITMENT</b>						
High school dropouts <sup>11</sup>	2.9%	3.4%				--
Academic failure <sup>1</sup>	43.7%	42.4%	40.7%		42.3%	✓
Low commitment to school <sup>1</sup>	48.5%	48.3%	51.1%		49.6%	✗
<b>SCHOOL ENVIRONMENT</b>						
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) <sup>11</sup>	25.9%	20.9%				--
Transitions and mobility <sup>1</sup>	54.6%	54.8%	53.9%		50.9%	✗
School opportunities for pro-social involvement <sup>1</sup>	64.6%	63.5%	61.6%		61.9%	✗
School rewards for pro-social involvement <sup>1</sup>	49.1%	45.9%	46.7%		50.9%	✗

Source: 1. Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment Student Survey; 2. County Health Rankings and Roadmaps, Robert Wood Johnson Foundation; 3. Arkansas Crime Information Center, Crime in Arkansas; 4. U.S. Department of Transportation, Fatal Accidents Reporting System; 5. Arkansas Department of Human Services, Annual Statistical Report; 6. Arkansas Department of Health, Center for Health Statistics; 7. U.S. Census Bureau, County Business Patterns 8. Arkansas Tobacco Control Board, Annual Compliance Reports; 9. U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics; 10. U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE) 11. Arkansas Department of Education, Statewide Information System as reported through the Arkansas Public School Computer Network

# GRANT COUNTY

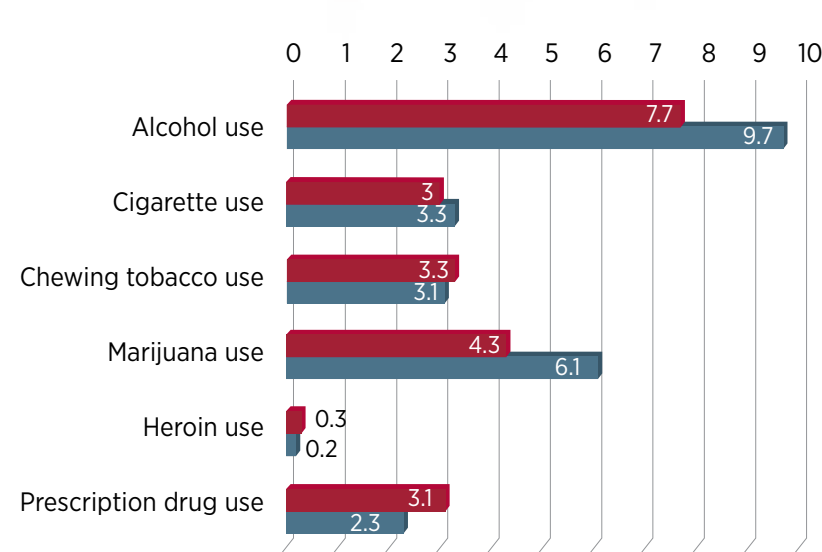


## Demographics



Population over 65	.17.2%
Population under 18	.22.9%
Total population	.18,086
Births	.180

## Youth Substance Use



## Key Findings

### Weakness

- 3<sup>rd</sup> highest rate of fatal crashes among youth per population aged 15-20
- 8<sup>th</sup> highest percentage of youth using prescription drugs

### Strengths

- 6<sup>th</sup> highest percentage of youth perceiving moderate to high risk of smoking
- 12<sup>th</sup> lowest percentage of youth using alcohol
- 16<sup>th</sup> lowest percentage of youth using marijuana

## Consequences

■ County ■ State

Substance use-related arrests per 1,000 population



Rate of all-cause crashes with fatalities by population ages 15-20 per 100,000

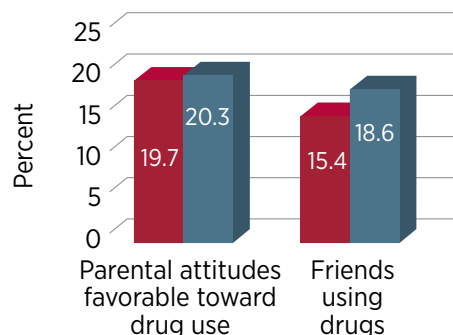


Academic failure



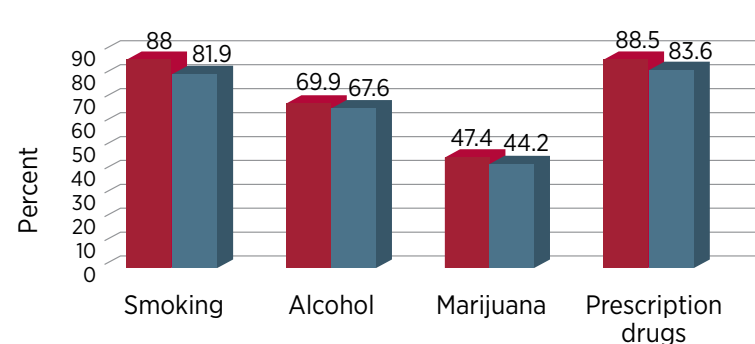
## Risk Factors

Attitude favorable toward drug use, 2019



## Protective Factors

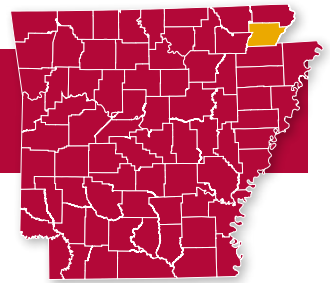
Youth perception of harm, 2019



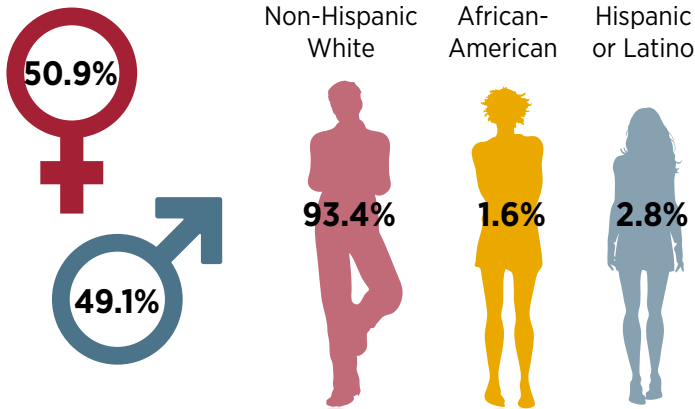
Grant County Indicator	2017	2018	2019	Trend	Arkansas 2019	VS. State Rate
<b>SUBSTANCE USE</b>						
Youth alcohol use <sup>1</sup>	9.8%	8.3%	7.7%		9.7%	✓
Youth cigarette use <sup>1</sup>	8.3%	5.4%	3.0%		3.3%	✓
Youth chewing tobacco use <sup>1</sup>	6.1%	4.7%	3.3%		3.1%	✗
Youth marijuana use <sup>1</sup>	6.0%	3.8%	4.3%		6.1%	✓
Youth heroin use <sup>1</sup>	0.3%	0.1%	0.3%		0.2%	✗
Youth prescription drug use <sup>1</sup>	2.6%	2.7%	3.1%		2.3%	✗
Adult smokers (smoked =100 cigarettes and are currently smoking) <sup>2</sup>	18.2%					--
Adult excessive drinking <sup>2</sup>	15.7%					--
<b>CONSEQUENCES</b>						
Substance abuse arrests (per 1,000 population) <sup>3</sup>	5.1	3.8				--
Fatal crashes among youth aged 15-20 (per 100,000 population) <sup>4</sup>	0	151.1				--
Mental health clients served through Arkansas State Hospital and the Community Mental Health Centers <sup>5</sup>	399	450	434		76139	--
Number of substance abuse treatment service provided <sup>5</sup>	76	79	49		14549	--
<b>MENTAL HEALTH</b>						
Suicide (per 100,000 population) <sup>6</sup>	835.6	792.6	939.2		872.1	✗
Adolescent depressive symptoms <sup>1</sup>	42.6%	40.5%	43.7%		48.4%	✓
<b>AVAILABILITY AND ACCESS</b>						
Beer, wine, and liquor stores (per 1,000 population) <sup>7</sup>	0	0				--
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) <sup>8</sup>	7.5%	29.6%				--
Laws and norms favorable to drug use <sup>1</sup>	34.7%	32.9%	36.8%		34.3%	✗
Perceived availability of drugs <sup>1</sup>	22.5%	17.2%	18.1%		19.9%	✓
<b>CRIME</b>						
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 populations) <sup>3</sup>	12.8	9.5				--
High community disorganization <sup>1</sup>	29.1%	25.0%	28.9%		30.4%	✓
<b>ECONOMIC HARDSHIP</b>						
Unemployment rates <sup>9</sup>	3.2%	3.1%	3.2%		3.5%	✓
Persons below poverty level <sup>10</sup>	12.2%	13.1%				--
<b>FAMILY</b>						
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) <sup>5</sup>	15.4	12.3	8.2		10.9	✓
Poor family management <sup>1</sup>	25.9%	27.2%	30.4%		31.2%	✓
Family history of anti-social behavior <sup>1</sup>	29.2%	26.2%	27.8%		29.3%	✓
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use <sup>1</sup>	22.7%	19.4%	19.7%		20.3%	✓
<b>INDIVIDUAL/PEERS</b>						
Early initiation of drug use <sup>1</sup>	17.5%	16.3%	13.2%		16.0%	✓
Peer favorable attitudes to drug use <sup>1</sup>	23.4%	21.2%	22.5%		22.0%	✗
Low perceived risk of drug use <sup>1</sup>	45.2%	46.6%	49.0%		51.9%	✓
Interaction with anti-social peers <sup>1</sup>	38.4%	38.4%	34.1%		37.7%	✓
Friends using drugs <sup>1</sup>	16.7%	19.5%	15.4%		18.6%	✓
Religiosity <sup>1</sup>	70.7%	69.1%	68.3%		60.4%	✓
Youth who perceive smoking as a "moderate" or "great risk" <sup>11</sup>	85.5%	85.1%	88.0%		81.9%	✓
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages every day as a "moderate" or "great risk" <sup>11</sup>	70.4%	69.9%	69.9%		67.6%	✓
Students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a person at moderate" or "great risk" <sup>11</sup>	48.9%	50.8%	47.4%		44.2%	✓
Students who indicate trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk" <sup>11</sup>	88.6%	88.7%	88.5%		83.6%	✓
<b>ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT/COMMITMENT</b>						
High school dropouts <sup>11</sup>	1.4%	2.2%				--
Academic failure <sup>1</sup>	37.7%	41.9%	39.3%		42.3%	✓
Low commitment to school <sup>1</sup>	43.6%	48.6%	50.5%		49.6%	✗
<b>SCHOOL ENVIRONMENT</b>						
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) <sup>11</sup>	32.5%	9.4%				--
Transitions and mobility <sup>1</sup>	46.2%	51.6%	47.5%		50.9%	✓
School opportunities for pro-social involvement <sup>1</sup>	61.5%	61.5%	59.9%		61.9%	✗
School rewards for pro-social involvement <sup>1</sup>	48.0%	48.9%	48.8%		50.9%	✗

Source: 1. Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment Student Survey; 2. County Health Rankings and Roadmaps, Robert Wood Johnson Foundation; 3. Arkansas Crime Information Center, Crime in Arkansas; 4. U.S. Department of Transportation, Fatal Accidents Reporting System; 5. Arkansas Department of Human Services, Annual Statistical Report; 6. Arkansas Department of Health, Center for Health Statistics; 7. U.S. Census Bureau, County Business Patterns 8. Arkansas Tobacco Control Board, Annual Compliance Reports; 9. U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics; 10. U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE) 11. Arkansas Department of Education, Statewide Information System as reported through the Arkansas Public School Computer Network

# GREENE COUNTY

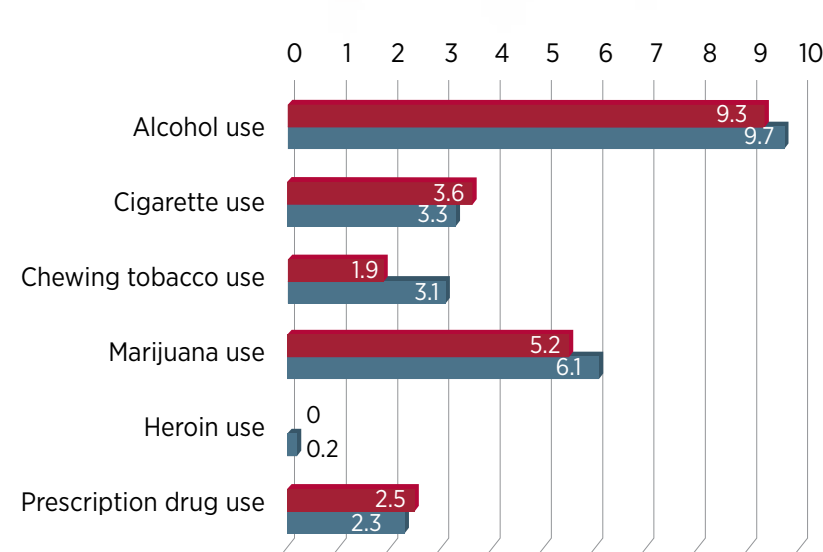


## Demographics



Population over 65	15.6%
Population under 18	24.6%
Total population	44,623
Births	551

## Youth Substance Use



## Key Findings

### Weakness

- 27<sup>th</sup> highest percentage of youth using prescription drugs

### Strengths

- 5<sup>th</sup> lowest percentage of youth using chewing tobacco
- 12<sup>th</sup> highest percentage of youth perceiving moderate to high risk of trying marijuana once or twice
- 15<sup>th</sup> lowest percentage of youth with parental attitudes favorable to drug use

## Consequences

■ County ■ State

Substance use-related arrests per 1,000 population



Rate of all-cause crashes with fatalities by population ages 15-20 per 100,000

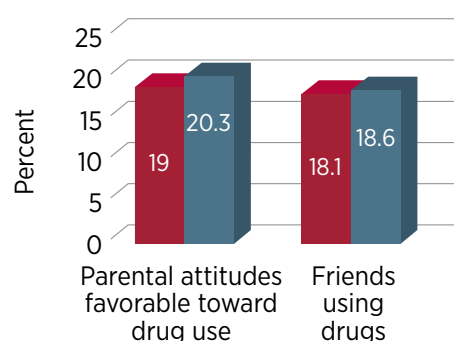


Academic failure



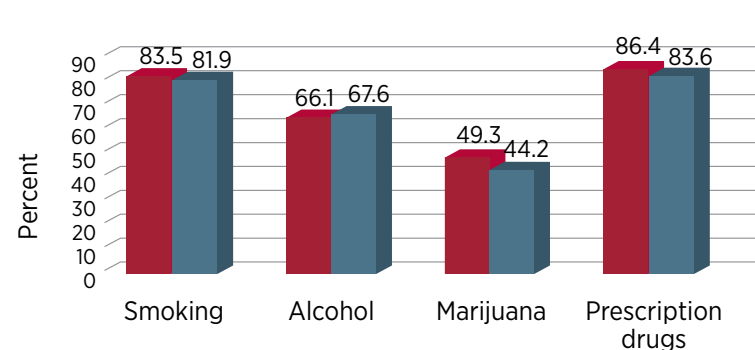
## Risk Factors

Attitude favorable toward drug use, 2019



## Protective Factors

Youth perception of harm, 2019

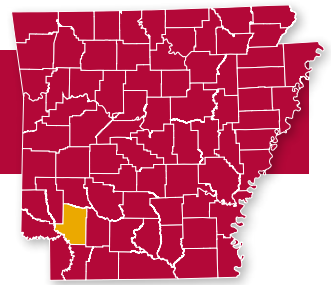




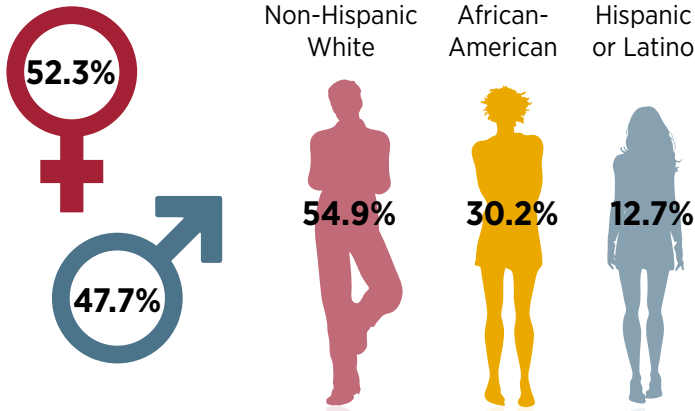
Greene County Indicator	2017	2018	2019	Trend	Arkansas 2019	VS. State Rate
<b>SUBSTANCE USE</b>						
Youth alcohol use <sup>1</sup>	10.6%	6.9%	9.3%		9.7%	✓
Youth cigarette use <sup>1</sup>	7.7%	3.5%	3.6%		3.3%	✗
Youth chewing tobacco use <sup>1</sup>	3.8%	3.2%	1.9%		3.1%	✓
Youth marijuana use <sup>1</sup>	5.2%	3.6%	5.2%		6.1%	✓
Youth heroin use <sup>1</sup>	0.2%	0.2%	0.0%		0.2%	✓
Youth prescription drug use <sup>1</sup>	3.2%	2.3%	2.5%		2.3%	✗
Adult smokers (smoked =100 cigarettes and are currently smoking) <sup>2</sup>	19.6%					--
Adult excessive drinking <sup>2</sup>	15.7%					--
<b>CONSEQUENCES</b>						
Substance abuse arrests (per 1,000 population) <sup>3</sup>	16	14.4				--
Fatal crashes among youth aged 15-20 (per 100,000 population) <sup>4</sup>	59.1	0				--
Mental health clients served through Arkansas State Hospital and the Community Mental Health Centers <sup>5</sup>	1579	1710	1446		76139	--
Number of substance abuse treatment service provided <sup>5</sup>	200	214	239		14549	--
<b>MENTAL HEALTH</b>						
Suicide (per 100,000 population) <sup>6</sup>	1011.2	937.3	950.3		872.1	✗
Adolescent depressive symptoms <sup>1</sup>	45.3%	48.4%	46.3%		48.4%	✓
<b>AVAILABILITY AND ACCESS</b>						
Beer, wine, and liquor stores (per 1,000 population) <sup>7</sup>	1.8	1.8				--
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) <sup>8</sup>	7.4%	2.7%				--
Laws and norms favorable to drug use <sup>1</sup>	26.3%	28.7%	27.2%		34.3%	✓
Perceived availability of drugs <sup>1</sup>	22.3%	17.4%	22.1%		19.9%	✗
<b>CRIME</b>						
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 populations) <sup>3</sup>	5	4.6				--
High community disorganization <sup>1</sup>	31.3%	29.6%	25.1%		30.4%	✓
<b>ECONOMIC HARDSHIP</b>						
Unemployment rates <sup>9</sup>	3.7%	3.4%	3.5%		3.5%	✓
Persons below poverty level <sup>10</sup>	14.8%	16.5%				--
<b>FAMILY</b>						
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) <sup>5</sup>	30.9	25.4	19.4		10.9	✗
Poor family management <sup>1</sup>	27.4%	30.6%	28.5%		31.2%	✓
Family history of anti-social behavior <sup>1</sup>	29.5%	26.5%	28.6%		29.3%	✓
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use <sup>1</sup>	21.5%	17.7%	19.0%		20.3%	✓
<b>INDIVIDUAL/PEERS</b>						
Early initiation of drug use <sup>1</sup>	15.1%	12.5%	15.7%		16.0%	✓
Peer favorable attitudes to drug use <sup>1</sup>	22.5%	18.1%	21.1%		22.0%	✓
Low perceived risk of drug use <sup>1</sup>	49.5%	47.4%	48.1%		51.9%	✓
Interaction with anti-social peers <sup>1</sup>	32.1%	31.6%	32.7%		37.7%	✓
Friends using drugs <sup>1</sup>	17.0%	15.1%	18.1%		18.6%	✓
Religiosity <sup>11</sup>	64.3%	59.5%	58.9%		60.4%	✗
Youth who perceive smoking as a "moderate" or "great risk" <sup>11</sup>	81.9%	83.1%	83.5%		81.9%	✓
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages every day as a "moderate" or "great risk" <sup>11</sup>	67.2%	70.7%	66.1%		67.6%	✗
Students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a person at moderate" or "great risk" <sup>11</sup>	45.8%	49.4%	49.3%		44.2%	✓
Students who indicate trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk" <sup>11</sup>	83.8%	85.6%	86.4%		83.6%	✓
<b>ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT/COMMITMENT</b>						
High school dropouts <sup>11</sup>	1.0%	1.8%				--
Academic failure <sup>1</sup>	39.2%	41.1%	43.7%		42.3%	✗
Low commitment to school <sup>1</sup>	41.0%	44.3%	47.9%		49.6%	✓
<b>SCHOOL ENVIRONMENT</b>						
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) <sup>11</sup>	23.9%	18.1%				--
Transitions and mobility <sup>1</sup>	55.0%	55.1%	54.8%		50.9%	✗
School opportunities for pro-social involvement <sup>1</sup>	65.1%	62.9%	60.5%		61.9%	✗
School rewards for pro-social involvement <sup>1</sup>	50.9%	49.9%	51.5%		50.9%	✓

Source: 1. Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment Student Survey; 2. County Health Rankings and Roadmaps, Robert Wood Johnson Foundation; 3. Arkansas Crime Information Center, Crime in Arkansas; 4. U.S. Department of Transportation, Fatal Accidents Reporting System; 5. Arkansas Department of Human Services, Annual Statistical Report; 6. Arkansas Department of Health, Center for Health Statistics; 7. U.S. Census Bureau, County Business Patterns 8. Arkansas Tobacco Control Board, Annual Compliance Reports; 9. U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics; 10. U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE) 11. Arkansas Department of Education, Statewide Information System as reported through the Arkansas Public School Computer Network

# HEMPSTEAD COUNTY

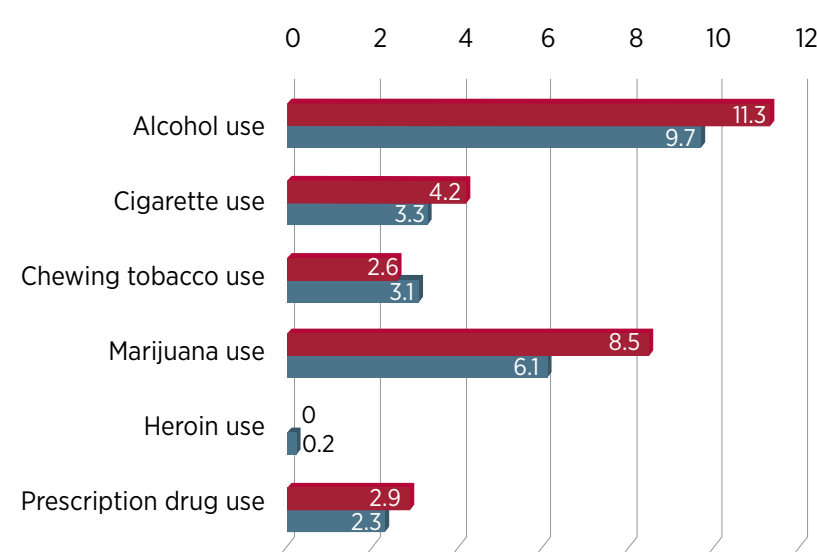


## Demographics



Population over 65	17.6%
Population under 18	26.0%
Total population	22,018
Births	.287

## Youth Substance Use



## Key Findings

### Weakness

- 6<sup>th</sup> highest percentage of youth using marijuana
- 16<sup>th</sup> highest percentage of youth using prescription drugs
- 24<sup>th</sup> highest percentage of youth using alcohol

### Strengths

- 18<sup>th</sup> lowest percentage of youth using chewing tobacco

## Consequences

■ County ■ State

Substance use-related arrests per 1,000 population



Rate of all-cause crashes with fatalities by population ages 15-20 per 100,000

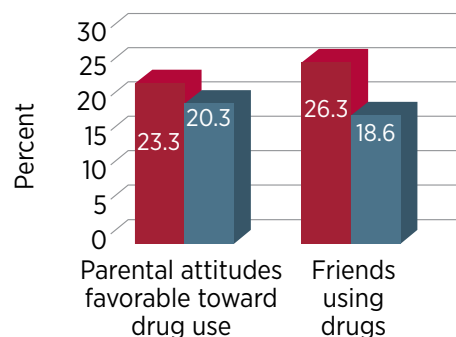


Academic failure



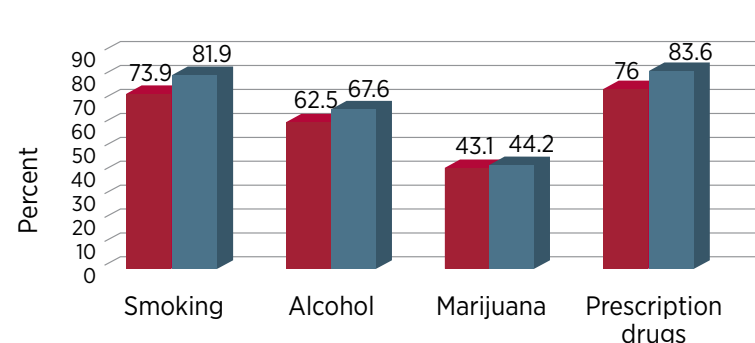
## Risk Factors

Attitude favorable toward drug use, 2019



## Protective Factors

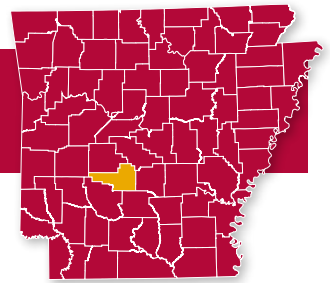
Youth perception of harm, 2019



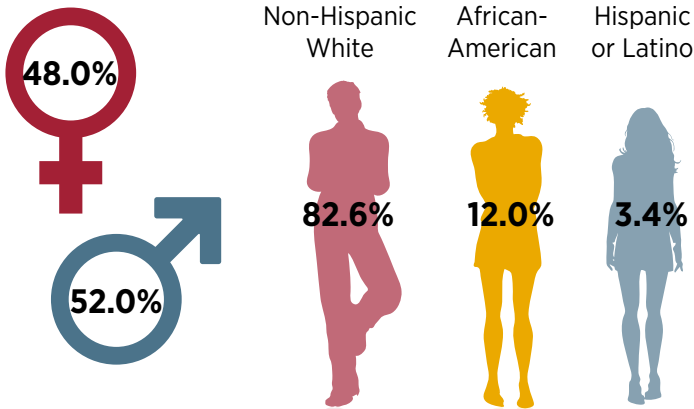
Hempstead County Indicator	2017	2018	2019	Trend	Arkansas 2019	VS. State Rate
<b>SUBSTANCE USE</b>						
Youth alcohol use <sup>1</sup>	11.3%	11.7%	11.3%		9.7%	✗
Youth cigarette use <sup>1</sup>	5.1%	3.6%	4.2%		3.3%	✗
Youth chewing tobacco use <sup>1</sup>	1.2%	2.8%	2.6%		3.1%	✓
Youth marijuana use <sup>1</sup>	9.0%	7.1%	8.5%		6.1%	✗
Youth heroin use <sup>1</sup>	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%		0.2%	✓
Youth prescription drug use <sup>1</sup>	2.9%	4.1%	2.9%		2.3%	✗
Adult smokers (smoked =100 cigarettes and are currently smoking) <sup>2</sup>	22.2%					--
Adult excessive drinking <sup>2</sup>	12.2%					--
<b>CONSEQUENCES</b>						
Substance abuse arrests (per 1,000 population) <sup>3</sup>	8.2	5.5				--
Fatal crashes among youth aged 15-20 (per 100,000 population) <sup>4</sup>	0	0				--
Mental health clients served through Arkansas State Hospital and the Community Mental Health Centers <sup>5</sup>	740	820	743		76139	--
Number of substance abuse treatment service provided <sup>5</sup>	76	83	95		14549	--
<b>MENTAL HEALTH</b>						
Suicide (per 100,000 population) <sup>6</sup>	904	940	814.9		872.1	✓
Adolescent depressive symptoms <sup>1</sup>	53.7%	58.0%	53.0%		48.4%	✗
<b>AVAILABILITY AND ACCESS</b>						
Beer, wine, and liquor stores (per 1,000 population) <sup>7</sup>	0	0				--
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) <sup>8</sup>	3.9%	4.4%				--
Laws and norms favorable to drug use <sup>1</sup>	42.4%	40.8%	45.7%		34.3%	✗
Perceived availability of drugs <sup>1</sup>	29.4%	26.5%	22.1%		19.9%	✗
<b>CRIME</b>						
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 populations) <sup>3</sup>	10.2	7.9				--
High community disorganization <sup>1</sup>	47.7%	54.5%	42.9%		30.4%	✗
<b>ECONOMIC HARDSHIP</b>						
Unemployment rates <sup>9</sup>	3.4%	3.5%	3.8%		3.5%	✗
Persons below poverty level <sup>10</sup>	24.2%	20.6%				--
<b>FAMILY</b>						
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) <sup>5</sup>	7.7	5.1	6.5		10.9	✓
Poor family management <sup>1</sup>	43.7%	39.7%	43.2%		31.2%	✗
Family history of anti-social behavior <sup>1</sup>	42.3%	41.1%	36.6%		29.3%	✗
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use <sup>1</sup>	18.8%	18.9%	23.3%		20.3%	✗
<b>INDIVIDUAL/PEERS</b>						
Early initiation of drug use <sup>1</sup>	21.4%	20.4%	19.4%		16.0%	✗
Peer favorable attitudes to drug use <sup>1</sup>	24.8%	26.5%	27.5%		22.0%	✗
Low perceived risk of drug use <sup>1</sup>	56.6%	56.7%	57.5%		51.9%	✗
Interaction with anti-social peers <sup>1</sup>	62.0%	52.3%	55.0%		37.7%	✗
Friends using drugs <sup>1</sup>	26.4%	22.6%	26.3%		18.6%	✗
Religiosity <sup>11</sup>	61.0%	57.8%	49.1%		60.4%	✗
Youth who perceive smoking as a "moderate" or "great risk" <sup>11</sup>	75.8%	76.0%	73.9%		81.9%	✗
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages every day as a "moderate" or "great risk" <sup>11</sup>	62.8%	67.2%	62.5%		67.6%	✗
Students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a person at moderate" or "great risk" <sup>11</sup>	41.6%	41.2%	43.1%		44.2%	✗
Students who indicate trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk" <sup>11</sup>	76.5%	78.0%	76.0%		83.6%	✗
<b>ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT/COMMITMENT</b>						
High school dropouts <sup>11</sup>	3.7%	5.4%				--
Academic failure <sup>1</sup>	48.3%	49.4%	48.1%		42.3%	✗
Low commitment to school <sup>1</sup>	49.1%	47.7%	61.0%		49.6%	✗
<b>SCHOOL ENVIRONMENT</b>						
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) <sup>11</sup>	16.7%	6.3%				--
Transitions and mobility <sup>1</sup>	43.3%	46.6%	37.3%		50.9%	✓
School opportunities for pro-social involvement <sup>1</sup>	49.9%	54.4%	45.3%		61.9%	✗
School rewards for pro-social involvement <sup>1</sup>	45.4%	52.7%	40.9%		50.9%	✗

Source: 1. Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment Student Survey; 2. County Health Rankings and Roadmaps, Robert Wood Johnson Foundation; 3. Arkansas Crime Information Center, Crime in Arkansas; 4. U.S. Department of Transportation, Fatal Accidents Reporting System; 5. Arkansas Department of Human Services, Annual Statistical Report; 6. Arkansas Department of Health, Center for Health Statistics; 7. U.S. Census Bureau, County Business Patterns 8. Arkansas Tobacco Control Board, Annual Compliance Reports; 9. U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics; 10. U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE) 11. Arkansas Department of Education, Statewide Information System as reported through the Arkansas Public School Computer Network

# HOT SPRING COUNTY



## Demographics



Population over 65	18.3%
Population under 18	20.9%
Total population	33,520
Births	.368

## Key Findings

### Weakness

- 23<sup>rd</sup> lowest percentage of youth perceiving moderate or great risk of trying marijuana once or twice
- 29<sup>th</sup> lowest percentage of youth perceiving moderate or great risk of smoking

### Strengths

- 19<sup>th</sup> lowest percentage of youth using alcohol
- 27<sup>th</sup> lowest percentage of youth using marijuana

## Consequences

■ County ■ State

Substance use-related arrests per 1,000 population



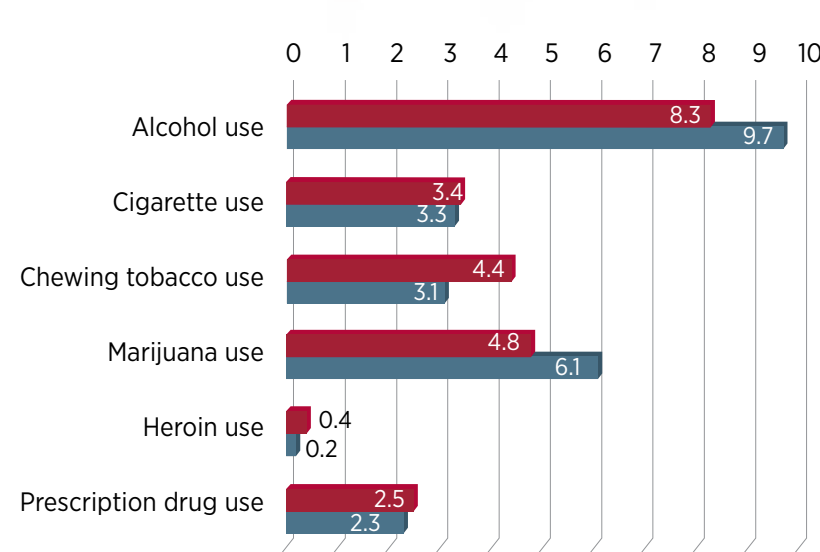
Rate of all-cause crashes with fatalities by population ages 15-20 per 100,000



Academic failure

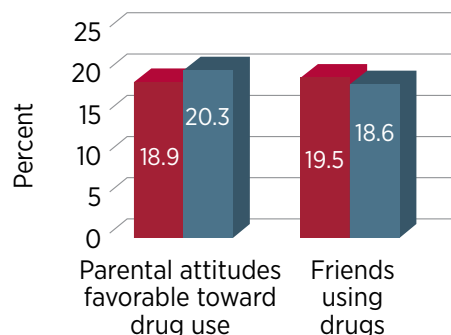


## Youth Substance Use



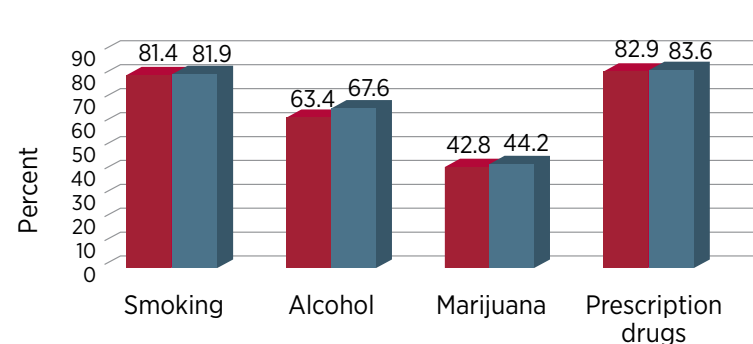
## Risk Factors

Attitude favorable toward drug use, 2019



## Protective Factors

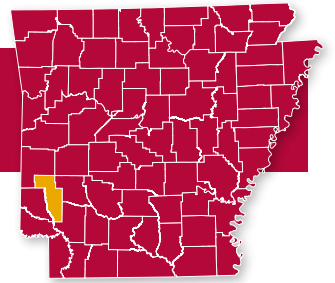
Youth perception of harm, 2019



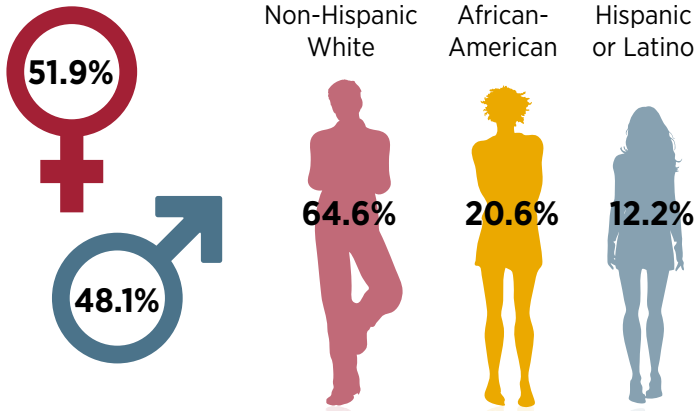
Hot Spring County Indicator	2017	2018	2019	Trend	Arkansas 2019	VS. State Rate
<b>SUBSTANCE USE</b>						
Youth alcohol use <sup>1</sup>	9.4%	10.9%	8.3%		9.7%	✓
Youth cigarette use <sup>1</sup>	5.8%	5.3%	3.4%		3.3%	✗
Youth chewing tobacco use <sup>1</sup>	6.4%	4.7%	4.4%		3.1%	✗
Youth marijuana use <sup>1</sup>	6.7%	6.9%	4.8%		6.1%	✓
Youth heroin use <sup>1</sup>	0.0%	0.1%	0.4%		0.2%	✗
Youth prescription drug use <sup>1</sup>	4.1%	3.3%	2.5%		2.3%	✗
Adult smokers (smoked =100 cigarettes and are currently smoking) <sup>2</sup>	20.3%					--
Adult excessive drinking <sup>2</sup>	15.6%					--
<b>CONSEQUENCES</b>						
Substance abuse arrests (per 1,000 population) <sup>3</sup>	3.5					--
Fatal crashes among youth aged 15-20 (per 100,000 population) <sup>4</sup>	41	41				--
Mental health clients served through Arkansas State Hospital and the Community Mental Health Centers <sup>5</sup>	1097	1054	1190		76139	--
Number of substance abuse treatment service provided <sup>5</sup>	161	145	82		14549	--
<b>MENTAL HEALTH</b>						
Suicide (per 100,000 population) <sup>6</sup>	1027.4	990.4	941.2		872.1	✗
Adolescent depressive symptoms <sup>1</sup>	39.0%	54.3%	51.7%		48.4%	✗
<b>AVAILABILITY AND ACCESS</b>						
Beer, wine, and liquor stores (per 1,000 population) <sup>7</sup>	0	0				--
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) <sup>8</sup>	2.1%	3.8%				--
Laws and norms favorable to drug use <sup>1</sup>	44.7%	40.9%	39.8%		34.3%	✗
Perceived availability of drugs <sup>1</sup>	19.1%	22.0%	21.2%		19.9%	✗
<b>CRIME</b>						
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 populations) <sup>3</sup>	7.2	0				--
High community disorganization <sup>1</sup>	30.9%	38.2%	34.4%		30.4%	✗
<b>ECONOMIC HARDSHIP</b>						
Unemployment rates <sup>9</sup>	3.7%	3.7%	3.6%		3.5%	✗
Persons below poverty level <sup>10</sup>	16.8%	18.7%				--
<b>FAMILY</b>						
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) <sup>5</sup>	18.1	16.3	12.4		10.9	✗
Poor family management <sup>1</sup>	37.4%	30.3%	36.4%		31.2%	✗
Family history of anti-social behavior <sup>1</sup>	27.0%	35.2%	32.0%		29.3%	✗
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use <sup>1</sup>	17.7%	24.8%	18.9%		20.3%	✓
<b>INDIVIDUAL/PEERS</b>						
Early initiation of drug use <sup>1</sup>	16.9%	18.8%	17.5%		16.0%	✗
Peer favorable attitudes to drug use <sup>1</sup>	19.8%	25.2%	22.1%		22.0%	✗
Low perceived risk of drug use <sup>1</sup>	53.1%	52.0%	54.6%		51.9%	✗
Interaction with anti-social peers <sup>1</sup>	37.0%	42.5%	33.4%		37.7%	✓
Friends using drugs <sup>1</sup>	19.4%	24.8%	19.5%		18.6%	✗
Religiosity <sup>1</sup>	66.9%	65.4%	67.6%		60.4%	✓
Youth who perceive smoking as a "moderate" or "great risk" <sup>11</sup>	78.4%	82.6%	81.4%		81.9%	✗
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages every day as a "moderate" or "great risk" <sup>11</sup>	60.4%	65.7%	63.4%		67.6%	✗
Students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a person at moderate" or "great risk" <sup>11</sup>	47.6%	43.0%	42.8%		44.2%	✗
Students who indicate trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk" <sup>11</sup>	81.7%	83.0%	82.9%		83.6%	✗
<b>ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT/COMMITMENT</b>						
High school dropouts <sup>11</sup>	0.7%	2.1%				--
Academic failure <sup>1</sup>	41.8%	41.9%	39.1%		42.3%	✓
Low commitment to school <sup>1</sup>	47.7%	50.2%	51.7%		49.6%	✗
<b>SCHOOL ENVIRONMENT</b>						
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) <sup>11</sup>	36.7%	13.9%				--
Transitions and mobility <sup>1</sup>	42.8%	47.0%	44.2%		50.9%	✓
School opportunities for pro-social involvement <sup>1</sup>	52.9%	57.9%	59.9%		61.9%	✗
School rewards for pro-social involvement <sup>1</sup>	45.8%	47.5%	49.2%		50.9%	✗

Source: 1. Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment Student Survey; 2. County Health Rankings and Roadmaps, Robert Wood Johnson Foundation; 3. Arkansas Crime Information Center, Crime in Arkansas; 4. U.S. Department of Transportation, Fatal Accidents Reporting System; 5. Arkansas Department of Human Services, Annual Statistical Report; 6. Arkansas Department of Health, Center for Health Statistics; 7. U.S. Census Bureau, County Business Patterns 8. Arkansas Tobacco Control Board, Annual Compliance Reports; 9. U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics; 10. U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE) 11. Arkansas Department of Education, Statewide Information System as reported through the Arkansas Public School Computer Network

# HOWARD COUNTY

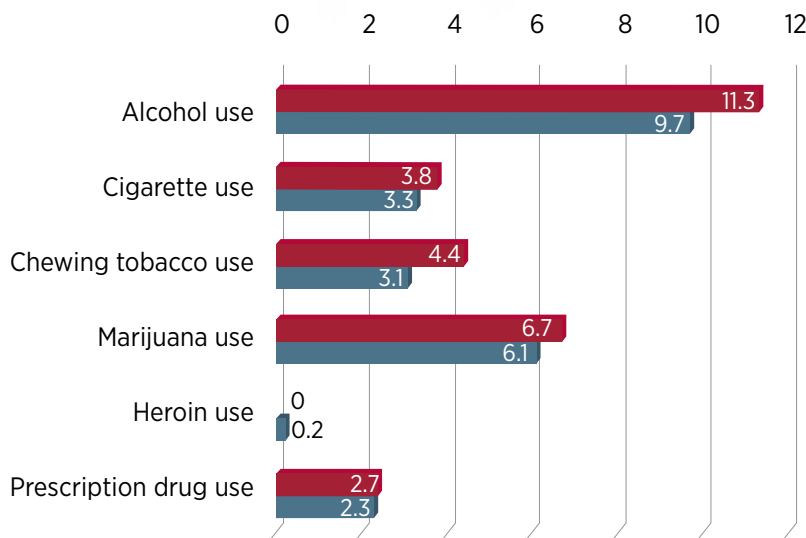


## Demographics



Population over 65	17.5%
Population under 18	25.8%
Total population	13,389
Births	170

## Youth Substance Use



## Key Findings

### Weakness

- 17<sup>th</sup> highest percentage of youth using marijuana
- 17<sup>th</sup> highest percentage of youth initiating drug use earlier than age 15

### Strengths

- 4<sup>th</sup> lowest percentage of youth perceiving low risk of drug use
- 5<sup>th</sup> highest percentage of youth perceiving moderate or great risk of drinking one or two alcoholic beverages every day

## Consequences

■ County ■ State

Substance use-related arrests per 1,000 population



Rate of all-cause crashes with fatalities by population ages 15-20 per 100,000

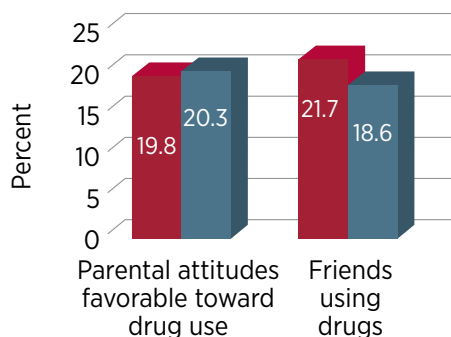


Academic failure



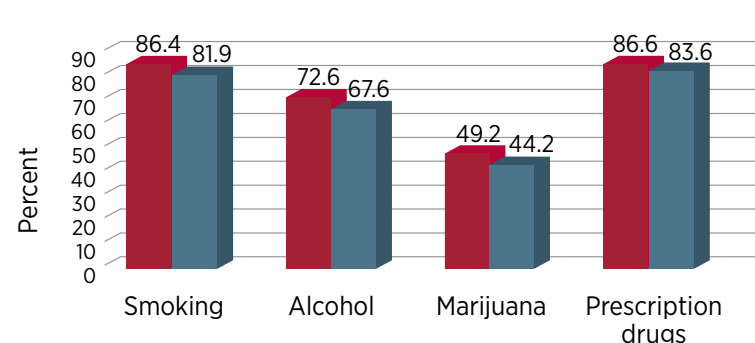
## Risk Factors

Attitude favorable toward drug use, 2019



## Protective Factors

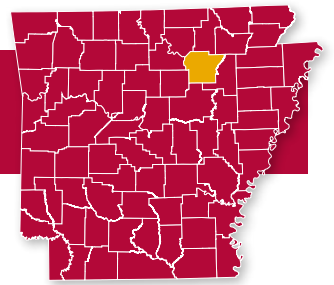
Youth perception of harm, 2019



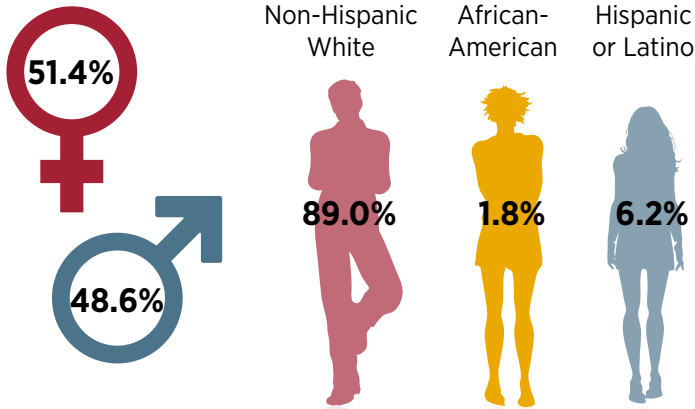
Howard County	2017	2018	2019	Trend	Arkansas 2019	VS. State Rate
<b>Indicador</b>						
<b>SUBSTANCE USE</b>						
Youth alcohol use <sup>1</sup>	12.5%	14.7%	11.3%		9.7%	✗
Youth cigarette use <sup>1</sup>	4.1%	6.5%	3.8%		3.3%	✗
Youth chewing tobacco use <sup>1</sup>	2.7%	6.0%	4.4%		3.1%	✗
Youth marijuana use <sup>1</sup>	6.2%	5.1%	6.7%		6.1%	✗
Youth heroin use <sup>1</sup>	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%		0.2%	✓
Youth prescription drug use <sup>1</sup>	2.6%	3.9%	2.4%		2.3%	✗
Adult smokers (smoked =100 cigarettes and are currently smoking) <sup>2</sup>	21.9%					--
Adult excessive drinking <sup>2</sup>	12.7%					--
<b>CONSEQUENCES</b>						
Substance abuse arrests (per 1,000 population) <sup>3</sup>	10.2	8.7				--
Fatal crashes among youth aged 15-20 (per 100,000 population) <sup>4</sup>	0	100.1				--
Mental health clients served through Arkansas State Hospital and the Community Mental Health Centers <sup>5</sup>	339	388	378		76139	--
Number of substance abuse treatment service provided <sup>5</sup>	33	40	68		14549	--
<b>MENTAL HEALTH</b>						
Suicide (per 100,000 population) <sup>6</sup>	1104.4	948.9	1067.3		872.1	✗
Adolescent depressive symptoms <sup>1</sup>	43.0%	48.6%	55.4%		48.4%	✗
<b>AVAILABILITY AND ACCESS</b>						
Beer, wine, and liquor stores (per 1,000 population) <sup>7</sup>	0	0				--
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) <sup>8</sup>	6.3%	0.0%				--
Laws and norms favorable to drug use <sup>1</sup>	37.2%	33.6%	33.2%		34.3%	✓
Perceived availability of drugs <sup>1</sup>	19.6%	23.4%	22.2%		19.9%	✗
<b>CRIME</b>						
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 populations) <sup>3</sup>	3.7	5.1				--
High community disorganization <sup>1</sup>	33.8%	37.8%	34.4%		30.4%	✗
<b>ECONOMIC HARDSHIP</b>						
Unemployment rates <sup>9</sup>	3.0%	3.4%	3.3%		3.5%	✓
Persons below poverty level <sup>10</sup>	19.1%	17.3%				--
<b>FAMILY</b>						
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) <sup>1</sup>	4.3	5.5	4.3		10.9	✓
Poor family management <sup>1</sup>	34.0%	27.1%	29.9%		31.2%	✓
Family history of anti-social behavior <sup>1</sup>	27.6%	34.7%	30.0%		29.3%	✗
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use <sup>1</sup>	18.3%	24.2%	19.8%		20.3%	✓
<b>INDIVIDUAL/PEERS</b>						
Early initiation of drug use <sup>1</sup>	15.8%	21.2%	19.7%		16.0%	✗
Peer favorable attitudes to drug use <sup>1</sup>	19.1%	27.8%	22.6%		22.0%	✗
Low perceived risk of drug use <sup>1</sup>	49.0%	47.7%	44.1%		51.9%	✓
Interaction with anti-social peers <sup>1</sup>	35.3%	40.2%	37.8%		37.7%	✗
Friends using drugs <sup>1</sup>	15.7%	22.4%	21.7%		18.6%	✗
Religiosity <sup>1</sup>	71.7%	72.4%	69.4%		60.4%	✓
Youth who perceive smoking as a "moderate" or "great risk" <sup>11</sup>	83.0%	78.8%	86.4%		81.9%	✓
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages every day as a "moderate" or "great risk" <sup>11</sup>	67.2%	66.7%	72.6%		67.6%	✓
Students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a person at moderate" or "great risk" <sup>11</sup>	46.5%	47.5%	49.2%		44.2%	✓
Students who indicate trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk" <sup>11</sup>	83.7%	83.4%	86.6%		83.6%	✓
<b>ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT/COMMITMENT</b>						
High school dropouts <sup>11</sup>	1.6%	1.2%				--
Academic failure <sup>1</sup>	42.1%	36.8%	34.7%		42.3%	✓
Low commitment to school <sup>1</sup>	43.2%	46.4%	50.2%		49.6%	✗
<b>SCHOOL ENVIRONMENT</b>						
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) <sup>11</sup>	8.0%	6.1%				--
Transitions and mobility <sup>1</sup>	33.3%	41.1%	41.7%		50.9%	✓
School opportunities for pro-social involvement <sup>1</sup>	60.5%	59.4%	61.5%		61.9%	✗
School rewards for pro-social involvement <sup>1</sup>	56.4%	58.5%	56.2%		50.9%	✓

Source: 1. Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment Student Survey; 2. County Health Rankings and Roadmaps, Robert Wood Johnson Foundation; 3. Arkansas Crime Information Center, Crime in Arkansas; 4. U.S. Department of Transportation, Fatal Accidents Reporting System; 5. Arkansas Department of Human Services, Annual Statistical Report; 6. Arkansas Department of Health, Center for Health Statistics; 7. U.S. Census Bureau, County Business Patterns 8. Arkansas Tobacco Control Board, Annual Compliance Reports; 9. U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics; 10. U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE) 11. Arkansas Department of Education, Statewide Information System as reported through the Arkansas Public School Computer Network

# INDEPENDENCE COUNTY

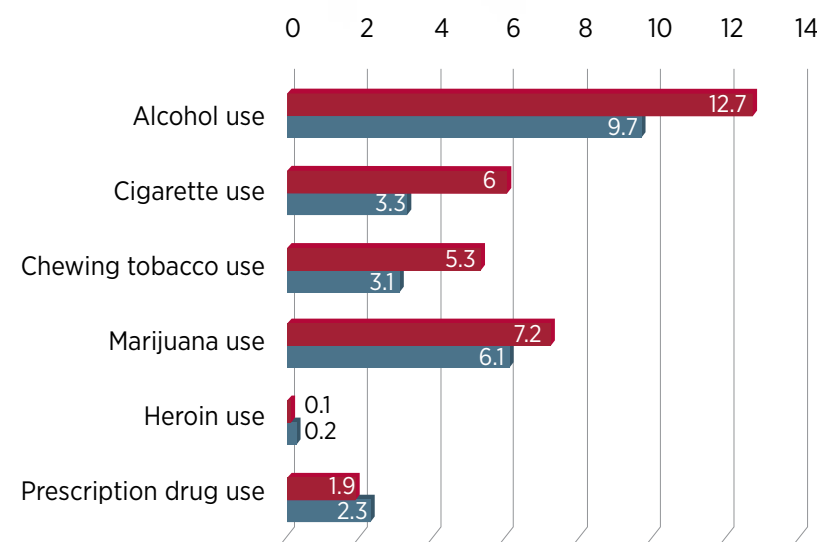


## Demographics



Population over 65	17.2%
Population under 18	23.9%
Total population	37,264
Births	.439

## Youth Substance Use



## Key Findings

### Weakness

- 13<sup>th</sup> highest percentage of youth using marijuana
- 15<sup>th</sup> highest percentage of youth using alcohol
- 17<sup>th</sup> highest percentage of youth using cigarettes or chewing tobacco

### Strengths

- 19<sup>th</sup> lowest percentage of youth using prescription drugs

## Consequences

■ County ■ State

Substance use-related arrests per 1,000 population



Rate of all-cause crashes with fatalities by population ages 15-20 per 100,000

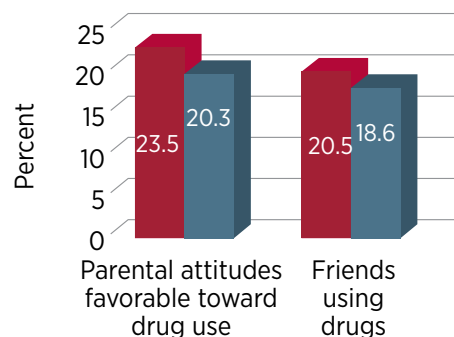


Academic failure



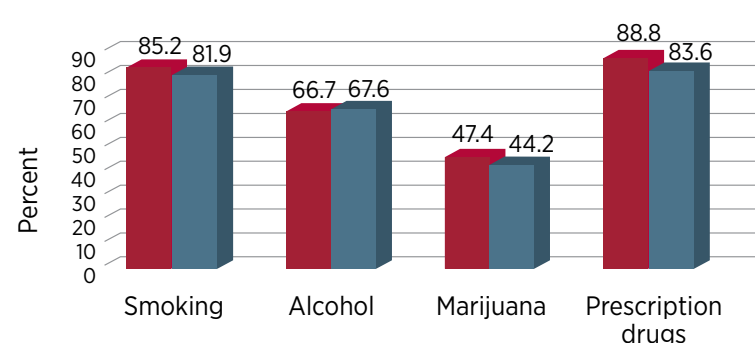
## Risk Factors

Attitude favorable toward drug use, 2019



## Protective Factors

Youth perception of harm, 2019

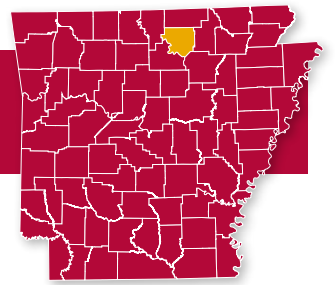




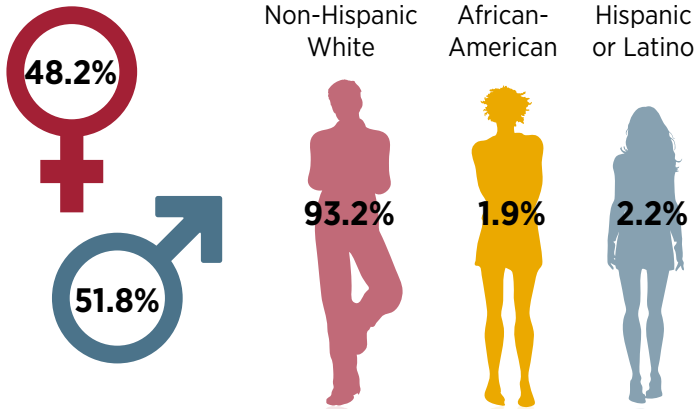
Independence County Indicator	2017	2018	2019	Trend	Arkansas 2019	VS. State Rate
<b>SUBSTANCE USE</b>						
Youth alcohol use <sup>1</sup>	10.3%	10.3%	12.7%		9.7%	✗
Youth cigarette use <sup>1</sup>	7.8%	6.3%	6.0%		3.3%	✗
Youth chewing tobacco use <sup>1</sup>	6.7%	4.3%	5.3%		3.1%	✗
Youth marijuana use <sup>1</sup>	5.0%	4.4%	7.2%		6.1%	✗
Youth heroin use <sup>1</sup>	0.4%	0.3%	0.1%		0.2%	✓
Youth prescription drug use <sup>1</sup>	3.8%	2.7%	1.9%		2.3%	✓
Adult smokers (smoked =100 cigarettes and are currently smoking) <sup>2</sup>	19.9%					--
Adult excessive drinking <sup>2</sup>	14.6%					--
<b>CONSEQUENCES</b>						
Substance abuse arrests (per 1,000 population) <sup>3</sup>	10.3	6.8				--
Fatal crashes among youth aged 15-20 (per 100,000 population) <sup>4</sup>	34	34				--
Mental health clients served through Arkansas State Hospital and the Community Mental Health Centers <sup>5</sup>	559	544	507		76139	--
Number of substance abuse treatment service provided <sup>5</sup>	240	211	151		14549	--
<b>MENTAL HEALTH</b>						
Suicide (per 100,000 population) <sup>6</sup>	856.6	869.7	790.3		872.1	✓
Adolescent depressive symptoms <sup>1</sup>	44.4%	43.3%	46.0%		48.4%	✓
<b>AVAILABILITY AND ACCESS</b>						
Beer, wine, and liquor stores (per 1,000 population) <sup>7</sup>	0	0				--
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) <sup>8</sup>	6.1%	5.6%				--
Laws and norms favorable to drug use <sup>1</sup>	33.0%	37.8%	38.9%		34.3%	✗
Perceived availability of drugs <sup>1</sup>	21.7%	21.5%	22.8%		19.9%	✗
<b>CRIME</b>						
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 populations) <sup>9</sup>	17.5	17				--
High community disorganization <sup>1</sup>	30.9%	28.7%	29.1%		30.4%	✓
<b>ECONOMIC HARDSHIP</b>						
Unemployment rates <sup>9</sup>	4.2%	4.0%	4.0%		3.5%	✗
Persons below poverty level <sup>10</sup>	15.9%	14.5%				--
<b>FAMILY</b>						
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) <sup>5</sup>	14.2	15.2	14.2		10.9	✗
Poor family management <sup>1</sup>	26.8%	30.7%	32.3%		31.2%	✗
Family history of anti-social behavior <sup>1</sup>	31.3%	30.2%	32.5%		29.3%	✗
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use <sup>1</sup>	21.8%	19.8%	23.5%		20.3%	✗
<b>INDIVIDUAL/PEERS</b>						
Early initiation of drug use <sup>1</sup>	18.8%	18.8%	18.1%		16.0%	✗
Peer favorable attitudes to drug use <sup>1</sup>	20.4%	21.9%	24.3%		22.0%	✗
Low perceived risk of drug use <sup>1</sup>	50.0%	45.1%	48.3%		51.9%	✓
Interaction with anti-social peers <sup>1</sup>	33.3%	37.1%	31.4%		37.7%	✓
Friends using drugs <sup>1</sup>	19.9%	20.6%	20.5%		18.6%	✗
Religiosity <sup>11</sup>	69.5%	65.2%	68.1%		60.4%	✓
Youth who perceive smoking as a "moderate" or "great risk" <sup>11</sup>	81.3%	85.0%	85.2%		81.9%	✓
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages every day as a "moderate" or "great risk" <sup>11</sup>	65.9%	68.3%	66.7%		67.6%	✗
Students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a person at moderate" or "great risk" <sup>11</sup>	47.7%	50.7%	47.4%		44.2%	✓
Students who indicate trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk" <sup>11</sup>	84.9%	86.3%	88.8%		83.6%	✓
<b>ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT/COMMITMENT</b>						
High school dropouts <sup>11</sup>	1.4%	1.3%				--
Academic failure <sup>1</sup>	43.9%	43.3%	41.8%		42.3%	✓
Low commitment to school <sup>1</sup>	44.1%	46.2%	48.1%		49.6%	✓
<b>SCHOOL ENVIRONMENT</b>						
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) <sup>11</sup>	29.7%	10.8%				--
Transitions and mobility <sup>1</sup>	50.9%	51.7%	50.2%		50.9%	✓
School opportunities for pro-social involvement <sup>1</sup>	66.5%	63.9%	64.4%		61.9%	✓
School rewards for pro-social involvement <sup>1</sup>	52.7%	53.2%	52.8%		50.9%	✓

Source: 1. Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment Student Survey; 2. County Health Rankings and Roadmaps, Robert Wood Johnson Foundation; 3. Arkansas Crime Information Center, Crime in Arkansas; 4. U.S. Department of Transportation, Fatal Accidents Reporting System; 5. Arkansas Department of Human Services, Annual Statistical Report; 6. Arkansas Department of Health, Center for Health Statistics; 7. U.S. Census Bureau, County Business Patterns 8. Arkansas Tobacco Control Board, Annual Compliance Reports; 9. U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics; 10. U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE) 11. Arkansas Department of Education, Statewide Information System as reported through the Arkansas Public School Computer Network

# IZARD COUNTY

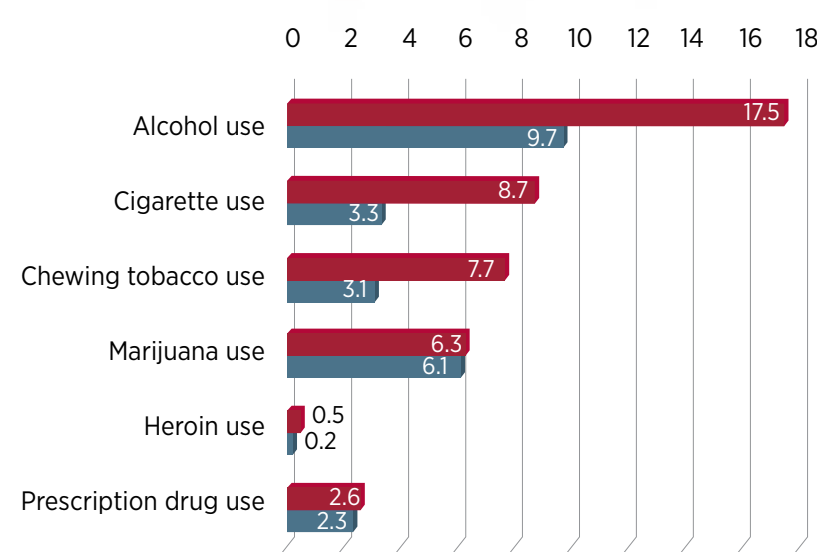


## Demographics



Population over 65	24.9%
Population under 18	18.2%
Total population	13,559
Births	125

## Youth Substance Use



## Key Findings

### Weakness

- 3<sup>rd</sup> highest percentage of youth using cigarettes
- 4<sup>th</sup> highest percentage of youth using alcohol
- 5<sup>th</sup> highest percentage of youth using chewing tobacco

### Strengths

- 17<sup>th</sup> highest percentage of youth perceiving at least moderate risk of trying marijuana once or twice

## Consequences

■ County ■ State

Substance use-related arrests per 1,000 population



Rate of all-cause crashes with fatalities by population ages 15-20 per 100,000

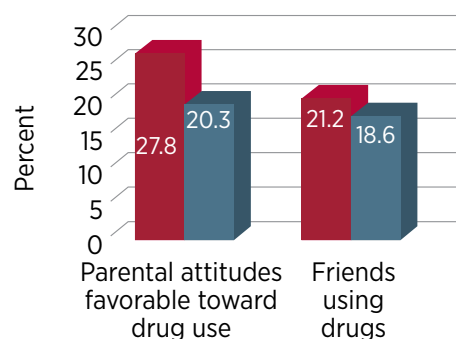


Academic failure



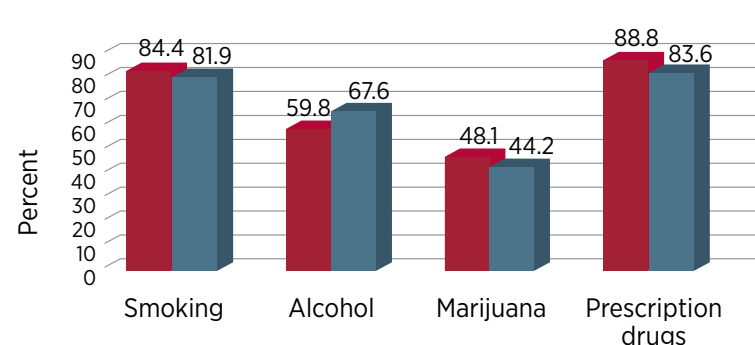
## Risk Factors

Attitude favorable toward drug use, 2019



## Protective Factors

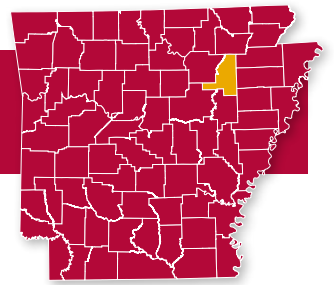
Youth perception of harm, 2019



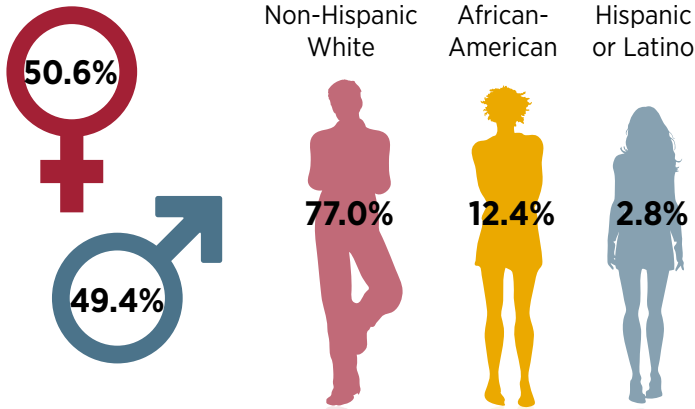
Izard County Indicator	2017	2018	2019	Trend	Arkansas 2019	VS. State Rate
<b>SUBSTANCE USE</b>						
Youth alcohol use <sup>1</sup>	14.3%	11.4%	17.5%		9.7%	✗
Youth cigarette use <sup>1</sup>	15.6%	6.6%	8.7%		3.3%	✗
Youth chewing tobacco use <sup>1</sup>	14.2%	8.0%	7.7%		3.1%	✗
Youth marijuana use <sup>1</sup>	4.5%	3.5%	6.3%		6.1%	✗
Youth heroin use <sup>1</sup>	0.0%	0.9%	0.5%		0.2%	✗
Youth prescription drug use <sup>1</sup>	1.0%	2.9%	2.6%		2.3%	✗
Adult smokers (smoked =100 cigarettes and are currently smoking) <sup>2</sup>	19.7%				--	--
Adult excessive drinking <sup>2</sup>	13.5%					--
<b>CONSEQUENCES</b>						
Substance abuse arrests (per 1,000 population) <sup>3</sup>	6.3	4.3				--
Fatal crashes among youth aged 15-20 (per 100,000 population) <sup>4</sup>	123.8	0				--
Mental health clients served through Arkansas State Hospital and the Community Mental Health Centers <sup>5</sup>	241	259	203		76139	--
Number of substance abuse treatment service provided <sup>5</sup>	64	52	31		14549	--
<b>MENTAL HEALTH</b>						
Suicide (per 100,000 population) <sup>6</sup>	936.8	915.8	861.8		872.1	✓
Adolescent depressive symptoms <sup>1</sup>	39.2%	41.9%	50.6%		48.4%	✗
<b>AVAILABILITY AND ACCESS</b>						
Beer, wine, and liquor stores (per 1,000 population) <sup>7</sup>	0	0				--
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) <sup>8</sup>	7.1%	2.7%				--
Laws and norms favorable to drug use <sup>1</sup>	40.3%	33.6%	37.4%		34.3%	✗
Perceived availability of drugs <sup>1</sup>	26.0%	22.0%	19.6%		19.9%	✓
<b>CRIME</b>						
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 populations) <sup>3</sup>	21.8	24.3				--
High community disorganization <sup>1</sup>	41.7%	31.1%	36.2%		30.4%	✗
<b>ECONOMIC HARDSHIP</b>						
Unemployment rates <sup>9</sup>	5.5%	5.4%	5.5%		3.5%	✗
Persons below poverty level <sup>10</sup>	19.3%	18.7%				--
<b>FAMILY</b>						
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) <sup>5</sup>	28	27.2	21.1		10.9	✗
Poor family management <sup>1</sup>	33.7%	25.8%	32.3%		31.2%	✗
Family history of anti-social behavior <sup>1</sup>	36.1%	29.9%	30.6%		29.3%	✗
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use <sup>1</sup>	33.2%	25.5%	27.8%		20.3%	✗
<b>INDIVIDUAL/PEERS</b>						
Early initiation of drug use <sup>1</sup>	24.5%	20.3%	19.6%		16.0%	✗
Peer favorable attitudes to drug use <sup>1</sup>	22.9%	22.2%	25.3%		22.0%	✗
Low perceived risk of drug use <sup>1</sup>	43.9%	47.4%	50.4%		51.9%	✓
Interaction with anti-social peers <sup>1</sup>	39.9%	33.1%	34.0%		37.7%	✓
Friends using drugs <sup>1</sup>	21.3%	24.3%	21.2%		18.6%	✗
Religiosity <sup>11</sup>	76.0%	66.9%	68.3%		60.4%	✓
Youth who perceive smoking as a "moderate" or "great risk" <sup>11</sup>	86.8%	86.0%	84.4%		81.9%	✓
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages every day as a "moderate" or "great risk" <sup>11</sup>	64.1%	64.3%	59.8%		67.6%	✗
Students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a person at moderate" or "great risk" <sup>11</sup>	55.1%	51.1%	48.1%		44.2%	✓
Students who indicate trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk" <sup>11</sup>	90.9%	91.1%	88.8%		83.6%	✓
<b>ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT/COMMITMENT</b>						
High school dropouts <sup>11</sup>	0.2%	0.2%				--
Academic failure <sup>1</sup>	43.0%	41.9%	38.6%		42.3%	✓
Low commitment to school <sup>1</sup>	41.3%	42.7%	50.1%		49.6%	✗
<b>SCHOOL ENVIRONMENT</b>						
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) <sup>11</sup>	34.4%	3.9%				--
Transitions and mobility <sup>1</sup>	46.8%	45.0%	42.0%		50.9%	✓
School opportunities for pro-social involvement <sup>1</sup>	68.1%	66.0%	66.7%		61.9%	✓
School rewards for pro-social involvement <sup>1</sup>	62.6%	54.0%	55.8%		50.9%	✓

Source: 1. Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment Student Survey; 2. County Health Rankings and Roadmaps, Robert Wood Johnson Foundation; 3. Arkansas Crime Information Center, Crime in Arkansas; 4. U.S. Department of Transportation, Fatal Accidents Reporting System; 5. Arkansas Department of Human Services, Annual Statistical Report; 6. Arkansas Department of Health, Center for Health Statistics; 7. U.S. Census Bureau, County Business Patterns 8. Arkansas Tobacco Control Board, Annual Compliance Reports; 9. U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics; 10. U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE) 11. Arkansas Department of Education, Statewide Information System as reported through the Arkansas Public School Computer Network

# JACKSON COUNTY

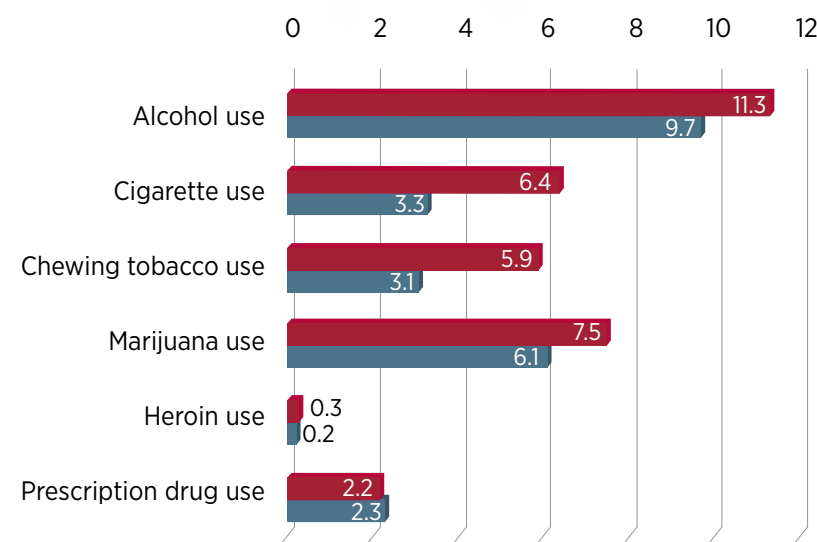


## Demographics



Population over 65	17.3%
Population under 18	20.2%
Total population	17,225
Births	185

## Youth Substance Use



## Key Findings

### Weakness

- 10<sup>th</sup> highest percentage of youth using marijuana
- 14<sup>th</sup> highest percentage of youth using cigarettes
- 24<sup>th</sup> highest percentage of youth using alcohol

### Strengths

- 27<sup>th</sup> lowest percentage of youth using prescription drugs

## Consequences

■ County ■ State

Substance use-related arrests per 1,000 population



Rate of all-cause crashes with fatalities by population ages 15-20 per 100,000

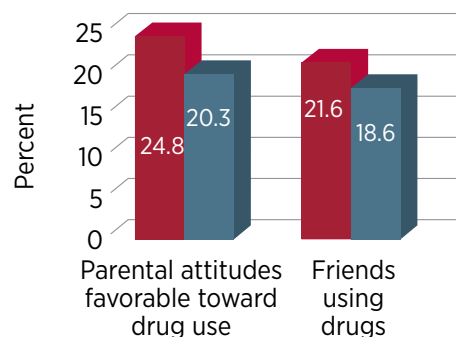


Academic failure



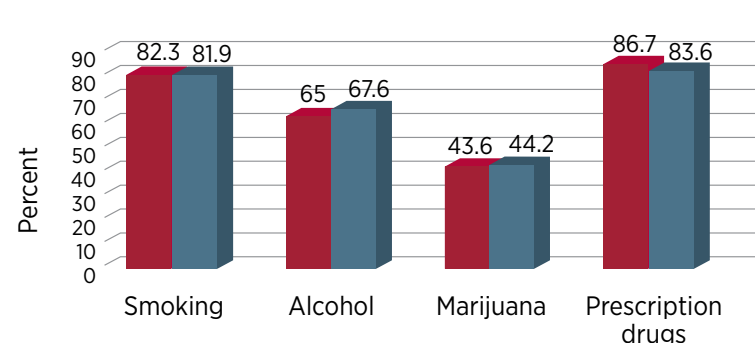
## Risk Factors

Attitude favorable toward drug use, 2019



## Protective Factors

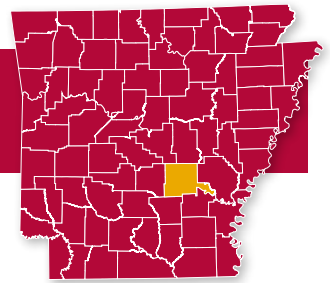
Youth perception of harm, 2019



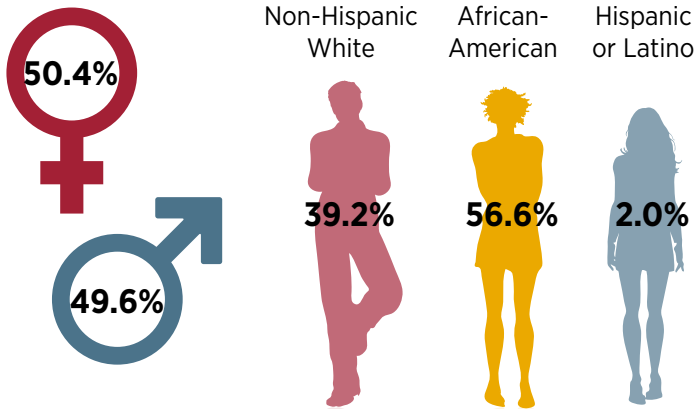
Jackson County	2017	2018	2019	Trend	Arkansas 2019	VS. State Rate
<b>Indicator</b>						
<b>SUBSTANCE USE</b>						
Youth alcohol use <sup>1</sup>	12.1%	7.0%	11.3%		9.7%	✗
Youth cigarette use <sup>1</sup>	6.6%	4.2%	6.4%		3.3%	✗
Youth chewing tobacco use <sup>1</sup>	7.0%	4.0%	5.9%		3.1%	✗
Youth marijuana use <sup>1</sup>	4.8%	4.5%	7.5%		6.1%	✗
Youth heroin use <sup>1</sup>	0.2%	0.0%	0.3%		0.2%	✗
Youth prescription drug use <sup>1</sup>	2.6%	1.2%	2.2%		2.3%	✓
Adult smokers (smoked =100 cigarettes and are currently smoking) <sup>2</sup>	22.1%				--	--
Adult excessive drinking <sup>2</sup>	13.5%				--	--
<b>CONSEQUENCES</b>						
Substance abuse arrests (per 1,000 population) <sup>3</sup>	4.8	8.3			--	--
Fatal crashes among youth aged 15-20 (per 100,000 population) <sup>4</sup>	0	94.6			--	--
Mental health clients served through Arkansas State Hospital and the Community Mental Health Centers <sup>5</sup>	241	288	232		76139	--
Number of substance abuse treatment service provided <sup>5</sup>	123	133	129		14549	--
<b>MENTAL HEALTH</b>						
Suicide (per 100,000 population) <sup>6</sup>	1143.8	1076.3	1003.3		872.1	✗
Adolescent depressive symptoms <sup>1</sup>	41.0%	42.8%	47.0%		48.4%	✓
<b>AVAILABILITY AND ACCESS</b>						
Beer, wine, and liquor stores (per 1,000 population) <sup>7</sup>	4.7	4.7			--	--
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) <sup>8</sup>	4.5%	2.2%			--	--
Laws and norms favorable to drug use <sup>1</sup>	36.6%	35.1%	34.5%		34.3%	✗
Perceived availability of drugs <sup>1</sup>	22.8%	16.8%	20.5%		19.9%	✗
<b>CRIME</b>						
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 populations) <sup>3</sup>	8.8	8.9			--	--
High community disorganization <sup>1</sup>	37.6%	37.2%	39.7%		30.4%	✗
<b>ECONOMIC HARDSHIP</b>						
Unemployment rates <sup>9</sup>	5.9%	6.0%	6.5%		3.5%	✗
Persons below poverty level <sup>10</sup>	22.2%	25.6%			--	--
<b>FAMILY</b>						
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) <sup>5</sup>	24.5	32.2	31.1		10.9	✗
Poor family management <sup>1</sup>	27.7%	32.4%	31.8%		31.2%	✗
Family history of anti-social behavior <sup>1</sup>	38.5%	31.0%	40.4%		29.3%	✗
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use <sup>1</sup>	17.2%	20.1%	24.8%		20.3%	✗
<b>INDIVIDUAL/PEERS</b>						
Early initiation of drug use <sup>1</sup>	16.1%	15.6%	18.4%		16.0%	✗
Peer favorable attitudes to drug use <sup>1</sup>	19.7%	20.2%	24.5%		22.0%	✗
Low perceived risk of drug use <sup>1</sup>	49.8%	50.8%	54.2%		51.9%	✗
Interaction with anti-social peers <sup>1</sup>	41.1%	38.2%	43.3%		37.7%	✗
Friends using drugs <sup>1</sup>	20.8%	16.9%	21.6%		18.6%	✗
Religiosity <sup>1</sup>	57.4%	63.4%	56.7%		60.4%	✗
Youth who perceive smoking as a "moderate" or "great risk" <sup>11</sup>	76.4%	80.0%	82.3%		81.9%	✓
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages every day as a "moderate" or "great risk" <sup>11</sup>	65.7%	70.0%	65.0%		67.6%	✗
Students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a person at moderate" or "great risk" <sup>11</sup>	48.2%	47.0%	43.6%		44.2%	✗
Students who indicate trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk" <sup>11</sup>	80.7%	86.1%	86.7%		83.6%	✓
<b>ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT/COMMITMENT</b>						
High school dropouts <sup>11</sup>	5.2%	3.2%			--	--
Academic failure <sup>1</sup>	42.8%	42.0%	44.2%		42.3%	✗
Low commitment to school <sup>1</sup>	42.1%	47.9%	51.3%		49.6%	✗
<b>SCHOOL ENVIRONMENT</b>						
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) <sup>11</sup>	5.5%	1.8%			--	--
Transitions and mobility <sup>1</sup>	43.8%	41.5%	41.6%		50.9%	✓
School opportunities for pro-social involvement <sup>1</sup>	61.0%	58.0%	61.9%		61.9%	✓
School rewards for pro-social involvement <sup>1</sup>	49.7%	44.7%	50.4%		50.9%	✗

Source: 1. Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment Student Survey; 2. County Health Rankings and Roadmaps, Robert Wood Johnson Foundation; 3. Arkansas Crime Information Center, Crime in Arkansas; 4. U.S. Department of Transportation, Fatal Accidents Reporting System; 5. Arkansas Department of Human Services, Annual Statistical Report; 6. Arkansas Department of Health, Center for Health Statistics; 7. U.S. Census Bureau, County Business Patterns 8. Arkansas Tobacco Control Board, Annual Compliance Reports; 9. U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics; 10. U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE) 11. Arkansas Department of Education, Statewide Information System as reported through the Arkansas Public School Computer Network

# JEFFERSON COUNTY

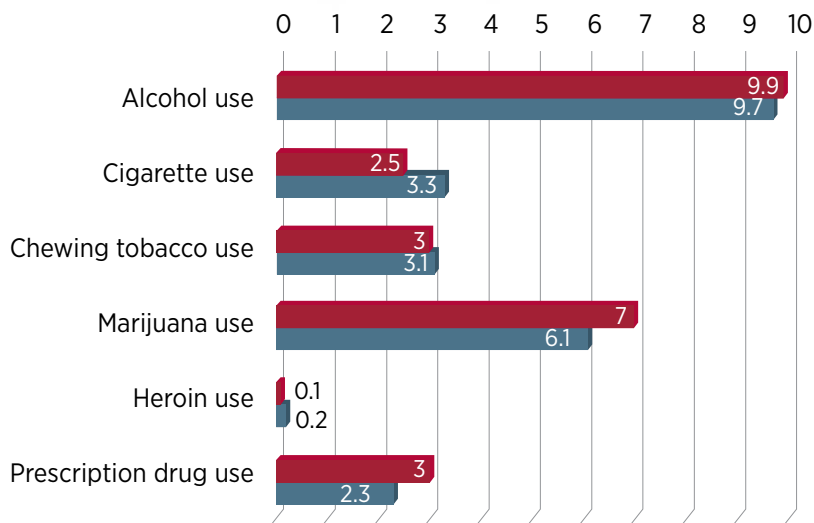


## Demographics



Population over 65	16.3%
Population under 18	22.4%
Total population	70,424
Births	810

## Youth Substance Use



## Key Findings

### Weakness

- 10<sup>th</sup> highest percentage of youth using prescription drugs
- 14<sup>th</sup> highest percentage of youth using marijuana
- 15<sup>th</sup> highest percentage of youth perceiving low risk of drug use

### Strengths

- 10<sup>th</sup> lowest percentage of youth using cigarettes

## Consequences

■ County ■ State

Substance use-related arrests per 1,000 population



Rate of all-cause crashes with fatalities by population ages 15-20 per 100,000

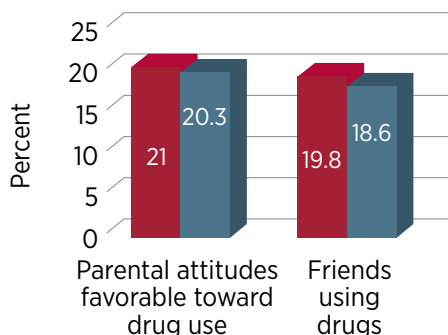


Academic failure



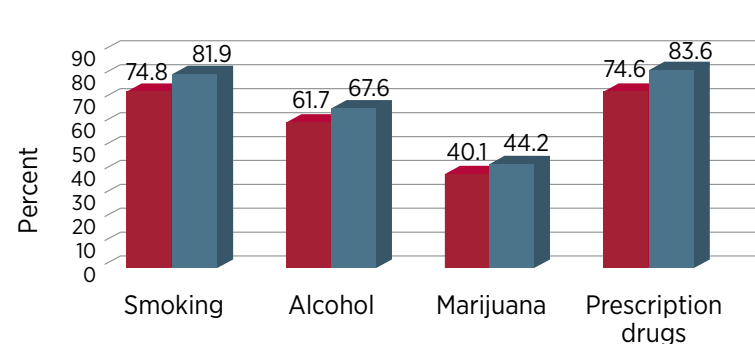
## Risk Factors

Attitude favorable toward drug use, 2019



## Protective Factors

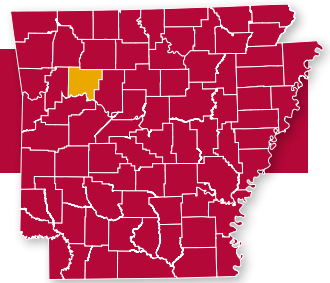
Youth perception of harm, 2019



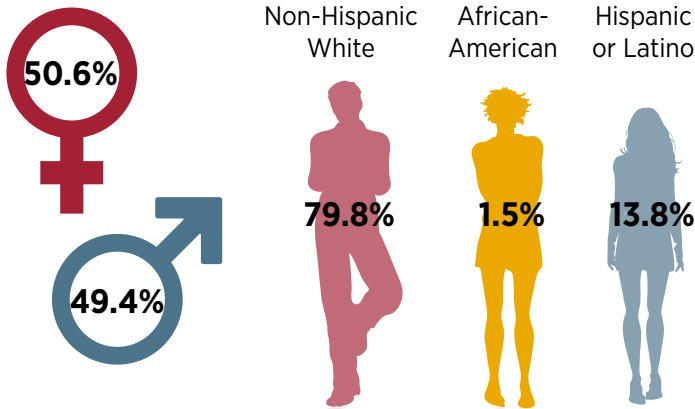
Jefferson County Indicator	2017	2018	2019	Trend	Arkansas 2019	VS. State Rate
<b>SUBSTANCE USE</b>						
Youth alcohol use <sup>1</sup>	9.1%	12.0%	9.9%		9.7%	✗
Youth cigarette use <sup>1</sup>	4.7%	4.2%	2.5%		3.3%	✓
Youth chewing tobacco use <sup>1</sup>	4.8%	2.5%	3.0%		3.1%	✓
Youth marijuana use <sup>1</sup>	7.7%	8.6%	7.0%		6.1%	✗
Youth heroin use <sup>1</sup>	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%		0.2%	✓
Youth prescription drug use <sup>1</sup>	2.5%	3.7%	3.0%		2.3%	✗
Adult smokers (smoked =100 cigarettes and are currently smoking) <sup>2</sup>	21.3%					--
Adult excessive drinking <sup>2</sup>	13.0%					--
<b>CONSEQUENCES</b>						
Substance abuse arrests (per 1,000 population) <sup>3</sup>	3.8	4				--
Fatal crashes among youth aged 15-20 (per 100,000 population) <sup>4</sup>	16.8	16.8				--
Mental health clients served through Arkansas State Hospital and the Community Mental Health Centers <sup>5</sup>	3006	2822	2671		76139	--
Number of substance abuse treatment service provided <sup>5</sup>	559	599	586		14549	--
<b>MENTAL HEALTH</b>						
Suicide (per 100,000 population) <sup>6</sup>	1032.1	970.7	1000.5		872.1	✗
Adolescent depressive symptoms <sup>1</sup>	44.7%	46.8%	49.2%		48.4%	✗
<b>AVAILABILITY AND ACCESS</b>						
Beer, wine, and liquor stores (per 1,000 population) <sup>7</sup>	2.7	2.2				--
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) <sup>8</sup>	11.7%	8.1%				--
Laws and norms favorable to drug use <sup>1</sup>	36.7%	35.3%	39.3%		34.3%	✗
Perceived availability of drugs <sup>1</sup>	18.6%	22.8%	18.8%		19.9%	✓
<b>CRIME</b>						
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 populations) <sup>3</sup>	7.1	6.8				--
High community disorganization <sup>1</sup>	41.4%	38.8%	32.9%		30.4%	✗
<b>ECONOMIC HARDSHIP</b>						
Unemployment rates <sup>9</sup>	5.2%	5.2%	5.5%		3.5%	✗
Persons below poverty level <sup>10</sup>	23.5%	22.2%				--
<b>FAMILY</b>						
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) <sup>5</sup>	14.1	12.4	11.7		10.9	✗
Poor family management <sup>1</sup>	29.5%	32.2%	31.5%		31.2%	✗
Family history of anti-social behavior <sup>1</sup>	32.3%	35.0%	29.8%		29.3%	✗
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use <sup>1</sup>	18.9%	20.0%	21.0%		20.3%	✗
<b>INDIVIDUAL/PEERS</b>						
Early initiation of drug use <sup>1</sup>	18.7%	18.1%	16.9%		16.0%	✗
Peer favorable attitudes to drug use <sup>1</sup>	20.8%	23.0%	21.2%		22.0%	✓
Low perceived risk of drug use <sup>1</sup>	56.2%	56.9%	56.4%		51.9%	✗
Interaction with anti-social peers <sup>1</sup>	52.3%	56.8%	46.8%		37.7%	✗
Friends using drugs <sup>1</sup>	19.7%	21.5%	19.8%		18.6%	✗
Religiosity <sup>11</sup>	65.5%	68.8%	60.6%		60.4%	✓
Youth who perceive smoking as a "moderate" or "great risk" <sup>11</sup>	72.7%	75.7%	74.8%		81.9%	✗
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages every day as a "moderate" or "great risk" <sup>11</sup>	61.4%	63.7%	61.7%		67.6%	✗
Students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a person at moderate" or "great risk" <sup>11</sup>	40.8%	38.7%	40.1%		44.2%	✗
Students who indicate trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk" <sup>11</sup>	71.5%	76.7%	74.6%		83.6%	✗
<b>ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT/COMMITMENT</b>						
High school dropouts <sup>11</sup>	4.4%	7.1%				--
Academic failure <sup>1</sup>	34.9%	35.7%	37.1%		42.3%	✓
Low commitment to school <sup>1</sup>	37.4%	48.5%	50.0%		49.6%	✗
<b>SCHOOL ENVIRONMENT</b>						
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) <sup>11</sup>	14.1%	20.6%				--
Transitions and mobility <sup>1</sup>	52.7%	52.6%	50.0%		50.9%	✓
School opportunities for pro-social involvement <sup>1</sup>	56.7%	47.2%	54.3%		61.9%	✗
School rewards for pro-social involvement <sup>1</sup>	47.1%	38.8%	46.5%		50.9%	✗

Source: 1. Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment Student Survey; 2. County Health Rankings and Roadmaps, Robert Wood Johnson Foundation; 3. Arkansas Crime Information Center, Crime in Arkansas; 4. U.S. Department of Transportation, Fatal Accidents Reporting System; 5. Arkansas Department of Human Services, Annual Statistical Report; 6. Arkansas Department of Health, Center for Health Statistics; 7. U.S. Census Bureau, County Business Patterns 8. Arkansas Tobacco Control Board, Annual Compliance Reports; 9. U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics; 10. U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE) 11. Arkansas Department of Education, Statewide Information System as reported through the Arkansas Public School Computer Network

# JOHNSON COUNTY

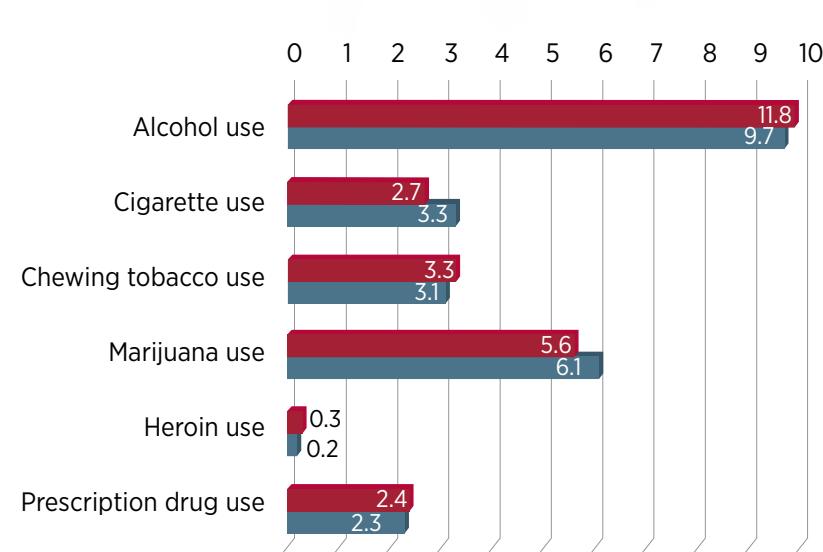


## Demographics



Population over 65	16.0%
Population under 18	24.3%
Total population	26,291
Births	344

## Youth Substance Use



## Key Findings

### Weakness

- 19<sup>th</sup> highest percentage of youth using alcohol
- 23<sup>rd</sup> highest percentage of youth with peer attitudes favorable to drug use

### Strengths

- 15<sup>th</sup> lowest percentage of youth using cigarettes
- 20<sup>th</sup> lowest percentage of youth perceiving low risk of drug use

## Consequences

■ County ■ State

Substance use-related arrests per 1,000 population



Rate of all-cause crashes with fatalities by population ages 15-20 per 100,000

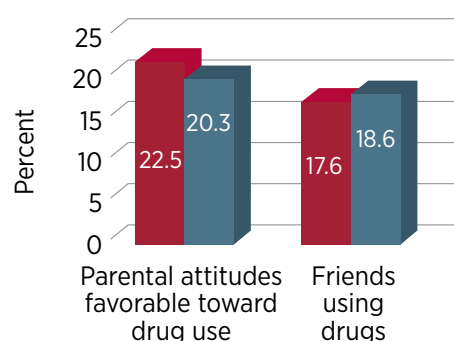


Academic failure



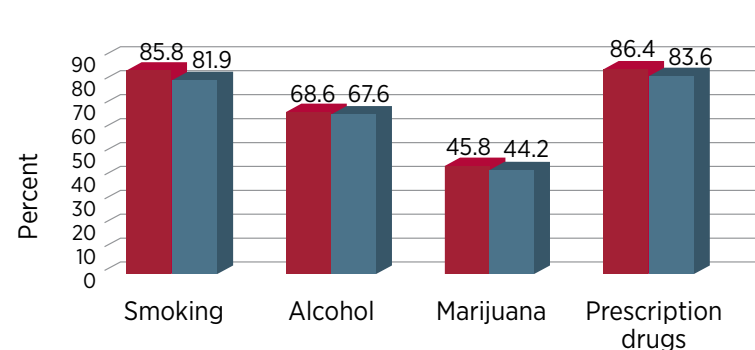
## Risk Factors

Attitude favorable toward drug use, 2019



## Protective Factors

Youth perception of harm, 2019

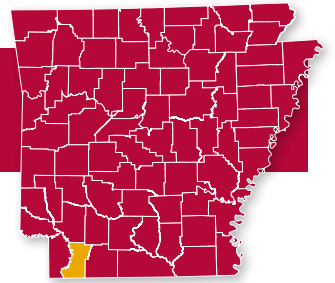




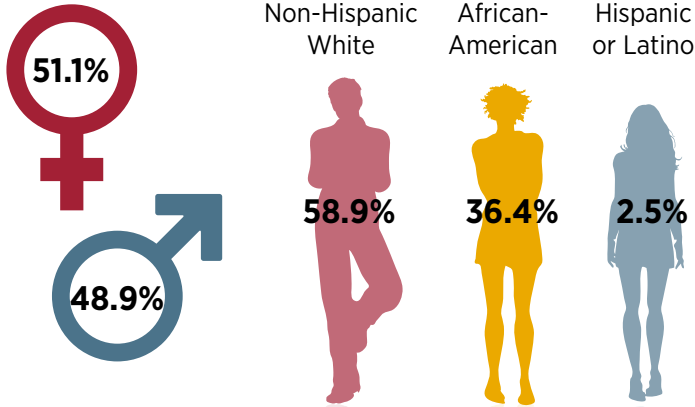
Johnson County	2017	2018	2019	Trend	Arkansas 2019	VS. State Rate
<b>INDICATOR</b>						
<b>SUBSTANCE USE</b>						
Youth alcohol use <sup>1</sup>	8.7%	9.4%	11.8%		9.7%	✗
Youth cigarette use <sup>1</sup>	3.0%	2.4%	2.7%		3.3%	✓
Youth chewing tobacco use <sup>1</sup>	2.2%	3.3%	3.3%		3.1%	✗
Youth marijuana use <sup>1</sup>	6.9%	5.3%	5.6%		6.1%	✓
Youth heroin use <sup>1</sup>	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%		0.2%	✗
Youth prescription drug use <sup>1</sup>	2.7%	1.6%	2.4%		2.3%	✗
Adult smokers (smoked =100 cigarettes and are currently smoking) <sup>2</sup>	20.8%				--	--
Adult excessive drinking <sup>2</sup>	14.3%				--	--
<b>CONSEQUENCES</b>						
Substance abuse arrests (per 1,000 population) <sup>3</sup>	7.8	7.2			--	--
Fatal crashes among youth aged 15-20 (per 100,000 population) <sup>4</sup>	0	0			--	--
Mental health clients served through Arkansas State Hospital and the Community Mental Health Centers <sup>5</sup>	699	755	778		76139	--
Number of substance abuse treatment service provided <sup>5</sup>	113	109	105		14549	--
<b>MENTAL HEALTH</b>						
Suicide (per 100,000 population) <sup>6</sup>	948.6	852.5	890.8		872.1	✗
Adolescent depressive symptoms <sup>1</sup>	47.2%	51.1%	53.5%		48.4%	✗
<b>AVAILABILITY AND ACCESS</b>						
Beer, wine, and liquor stores (per 1,000 population) <sup>7</sup>	0	0			--	--
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) <sup>8</sup>	5.4%	9.9%			--	--
Laws and norms favorable to drug use <sup>1</sup>	32.6%	34.5%	35.5%		34.3%	✗
Perceived availability of drugs <sup>1</sup>	16.9%	18.5%	20.5%		19.9%	✗
<b>CRIME</b>						
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 populations) <sup>3</sup>	9.7	7.6			--	--
High community disorganization <sup>1</sup>	31.3%	32.8%	29.9%		30.4%	✓
<b>ECONOMIC HARDSHIP</b>						
Unemployment rates <sup>9</sup>	4.3%	4.5%	4.6%		3.5%	✗
Persons below poverty level <sup>10</sup>	18.4%	22.2%			--	--
<b>FAMILY</b>						
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) <sup>6</sup>	16.4	13.5	12.1		10.9	✗
Poor family management <sup>1</sup>	32.7%	30.2%	32.2%		31.2%	✗
Family history of anti-social behavior <sup>1</sup>	26.7%	27.7%	27.7%		29.3%	✓
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use <sup>1</sup>	19.7%	26.6%	22.5%		20.3%	✗
<b>INDIVIDUAL/PEERS</b>						
Early initiation of drug use <sup>1</sup>	14.9%	15.5%	16.5%		16.0%	✗
Peer favorable attitudes to drug use <sup>1</sup>	22.5%	23.6%	23.9%		22.0%	✗
Low perceived risk of drug use <sup>1</sup>	51.4%	53.2%	48.8%		51.9%	✓
Interaction with anti-social peers <sup>1</sup>	31.5%	34.6%	33.8%		37.7%	✓
Friends using drugs <sup>1</sup>	15.4%	18.3%	17.6%		18.6%	✓
Religiosity <sup>11</sup>	61.6%	61.7%	59.2%		60.4%	✗
Youth who perceive smoking as a "moderate" or "great risk" <sup>11</sup>	83.0%	84.8%	85.8%		81.9%	✓
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages every day as a "moderate" or "great risk" <sup>11</sup>	64.2%	66.3%	68.6%		67.6%	✓
Students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a person at moderate" or "great risk" <sup>11</sup>	46.2%	43.1%	45.8%		44.2%	✓
Students who indicate trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk" <sup>11</sup>	83.3%	86.3%	86.4%		83.6%	✓
<b>ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT/COMMITMENT</b>						
High school dropouts <sup>11</sup>	1.3%	1.2%			--	--
Academic failure <sup>1</sup>	50.4%	45.4%	43.3%		42.3%	✗
Low commitment to school <sup>1</sup>	37.1%	44.9%	42.5%		49.6%	✓
<b>SCHOOL ENVIRONMENT</b>						
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) <sup>11</sup>	11.1%	19.3%			--	--
Transitions and mobility <sup>1</sup>	50.0%	45.3%	49.8%		50.9%	✓
School opportunities for pro-social involvement <sup>1</sup>	63.8%	61.9%	61.8%		61.9%	✗
School rewards for pro-social involvement <sup>1</sup>	56.3%	53.6%	52.6%		50.9%	✓

Source: 1. Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment Student Survey; 2. County Health Rankings and Roadmaps, Robert Wood Johnson Foundation; 3. Arkansas Crime Information Center, Crime in Arkansas; 4. U.S. Department of Transportation, Fatal Accidents Reporting System; 5. Arkansas Department of Human Services, Annual Statistical Report; 6. Arkansas Department of Health, Center for Health Statistics; 7. U.S. Census Bureau, County Business Patterns 8. Arkansas Tobacco Control Board, Annual Compliance Reports; 9. U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics; 10. U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE) 11. Arkansas Department of Education, Statewide Information System as reported through the Arkansas Public School Computer Network

# LAFAYETTE COUNTY

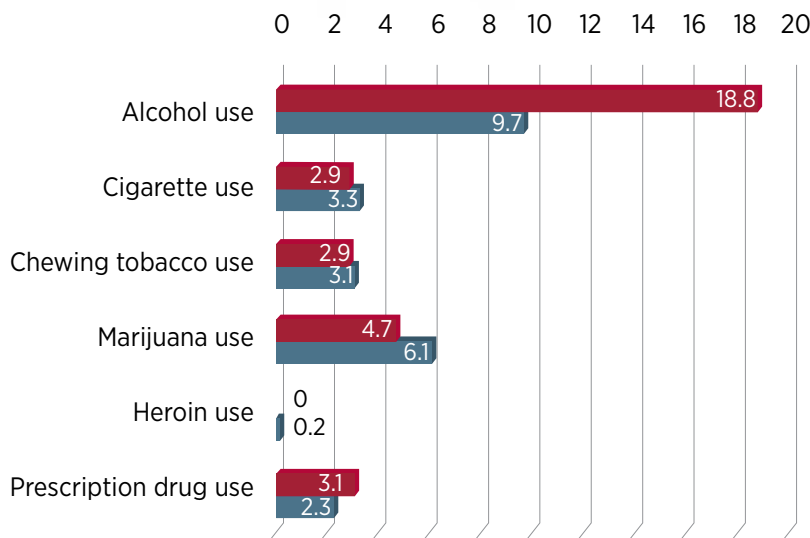


## Demographics



Population over 65	22.8%
Population under 18	19.7%
Total population	6,915
Births	70

## Youth Substance Use



## Key Findings

### Weakness

- 2<sup>nd</sup> highest percentage of youth using alcohol
- 8<sup>th</sup> highest percentage of youth using prescription drugs

### Strengths

- 21<sup>st</sup> lowest percentage of youth using cigarettes
- 24<sup>th</sup> lowest percentage of youth using marijuana

## Consequences

■ County ■ State

Substance use-related arrests per 1,000 population



Rate of all-cause crashes with fatalities by population ages 15-20 per 100,000

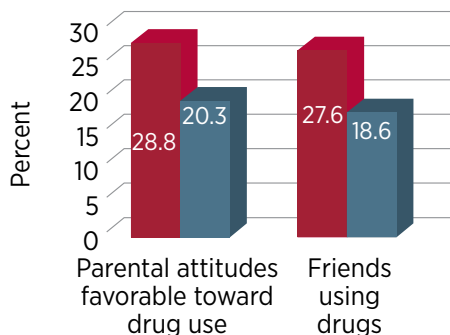


Academic failure



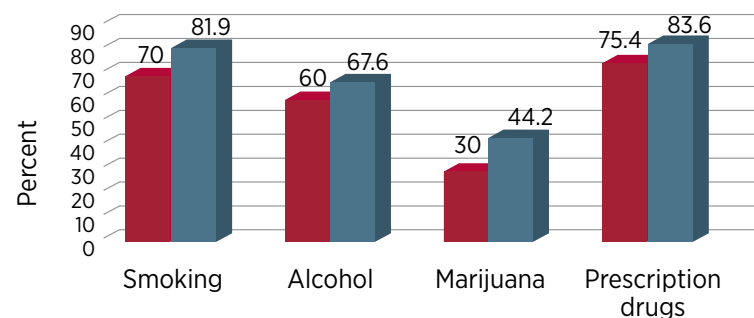
## Risk Factors

Attitude favorable toward drug use, 2019



## Protective Factors

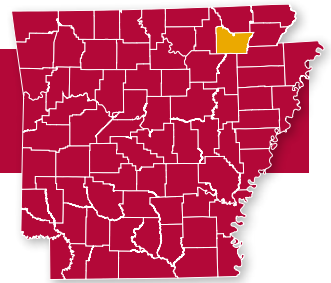
Youth perception of harm, 2019



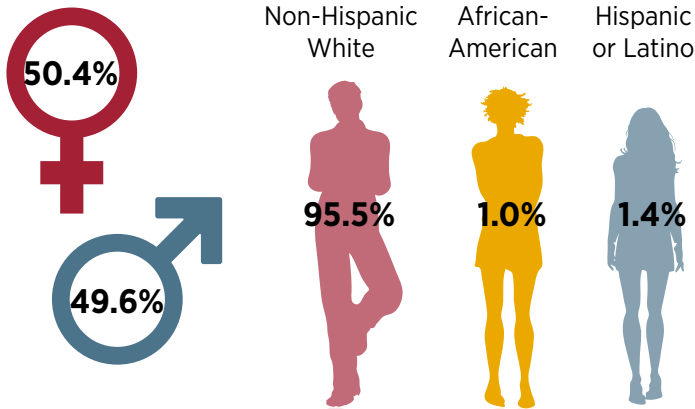
Lafayette County Indicator	2017	2018	2019	Trend	Arkansas 2019	VS. State Rate
<b>SUBSTANCE USE</b>						
Youth alcohol use <sup>1</sup>	8.4%		18.8%		9.7%	✗
Youth cigarette use <sup>1</sup>	2.4%		2.9%		3.3%	✓
Youth chewing tobacco use <sup>1</sup>	6.1%		2.9%		3.1%	✓
Youth marijuana use <sup>1</sup>	9.6%		4.7%		6.1%	✓
Youth heroin use <sup>1</sup>	0.0%		0.0%		0.2%	✓
Youth prescription drug use <sup>1</sup>	2.4%		3.1%		2.3%	✗
Adult smokers (smoked =100 cigarettes and are currently smoking) <sup>2</sup>	20.1%					--
Adult excessive drinking <sup>2</sup>	11.8%					--
<b>CONSEQUENCES</b>						
Substance abuse arrests (per 1,000 population) <sup>3</sup>	3	2.8				--
Fatal crashes among youth aged 15-20 (per 100,000 population) <sup>4</sup>	0	0				--
Mental health clients served through Arkansas State Hospital and the Community Mental Health Centers <sup>5</sup>	199	183	164		76139	--
Number of substance abuse treatment service provided <sup>5</sup>	7	32	15		14549	--
<b>MENTAL HEALTH</b>						
Suicide (per 100,000 population) <sup>6</sup>	858.3	908	965.4		872.1	✗
Adolescent depressive symptoms <sup>1</sup>	39.5%		53.5%		48.4%	✗
<b>AVAILABILITY AND ACCESS</b>						
Beer, wine, and liquor stores (per 1,000 population) <sup>7</sup>	0	0				--
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) <sup>8</sup>	12.5%	13.3%				--
Laws and norms favorable to drug use <sup>1</sup>	40.2%		30.5%		34.3%	✓
Perceived availability of drugs <sup>1</sup>	24.1%		25.0%		19.9%	✗
<b>CRIME</b>						
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 populations) <sup>3</sup>	4.2	4.6				--
High community disorganization <sup>1</sup>	51.8%		60.0%		30.4%	✗
<b>ECONOMIC HARDSHIP</b>						
Unemployment rates <sup>9</sup>	5.0%	5.1%	4.7%		3.5%	✗
Persons below poverty level <sup>10</sup>	24.1%	22.8%				--
<b>FAMILY</b>						
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) <sup>5</sup>	17.6	11	8.1		10.9	✓
Poor family management <sup>1</sup>	24.7%		23.2%		31.2%	✓
Family history of anti-social behavior <sup>1</sup>	35.4%		45.8%		29.3%	✗
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use <sup>1</sup>	26.8%		28.8%		20.3%	✗
<b>INDIVIDUAL/PEERS</b>						
Early initiation of drug use <sup>1</sup>	13.3%		22.7%		16.0%	✗
Peer favorable attitudes to drug use <sup>1</sup>	20.5%		31.1%		22.0%	✗
Low perceived risk of drug use <sup>1</sup>	50.6%		72.9%		51.9%	✗
Interaction with anti-social peers <sup>1</sup>	57.8%		56.6%		37.7%	✗
Friends using drugs <sup>1</sup>	13.3%		27.6%		18.6%	✗
Religiosity <sup>1</sup>	62.7%		56.8%		60.4%	✗
Youth who perceive smoking as a "moderate" or "great risk" <sup>11</sup>	82.9%		70.0%		81.9%	✗
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages every day as a "moderate" or "great risk" <sup>11</sup>	60.2%		60.0%		67.6%	✗
Students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a person at moderate" or "great risk" <sup>11</sup>	42.2%		30.0%		44.2%	✗
Students who indicate trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk" <sup>11</sup>	84.3%		75.4%		83.6%	✗
<b>ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT/COMMITMENT</b>						
High school dropouts <sup>11</sup>	2.2%	2.4%				--
Academic failure <sup>1</sup>	49.4%		42.7%		42.3%	✗
Low commitment to school <sup>1</sup>	26.5%		38.2%		49.6%	✓
<b>SCHOOL ENVIRONMENT</b>						
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) <sup>11</sup>	10.8%	12.1%				--
Transitions and mobility <sup>1</sup>	29.6%		37.9%		50.9%	✓
School opportunities for pro-social involvement <sup>1</sup>	63.9%		66.2%		61.9%	✓
School rewards for pro-social involvement <sup>1</sup>	61.0%		51.3%		50.9%	✓

Source: 1. Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment Student Survey; 2. County Health Rankings and Roadmaps, Robert Wood Johnson Foundation; 3. Arkansas Crime Information Center, Crime in Arkansas; 4. U.S. Department of Transportation, Fatal Accidents Reporting System; 5. Arkansas Department of Human Services, Annual Statistical Report; 6. Arkansas Department of Health, Center for Health Statistics; 7. U.S. Census Bureau, County Business Patterns 8. Arkansas Tobacco Control Board, Annual Compliance Reports; 9. U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics; 10. U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE) 11. Arkansas Department of Education, Statewide Information System as reported through the Arkansas Public School Computer Network

# LAWRENCE COUNTY

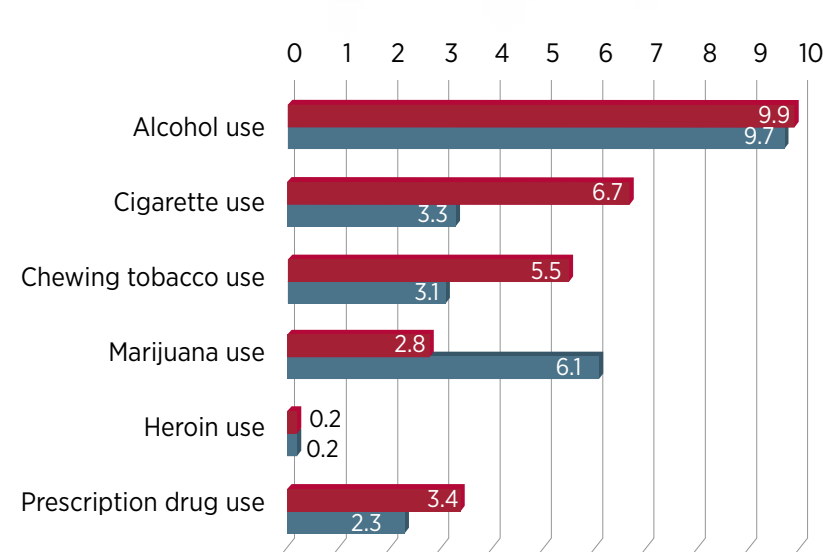


## Demographics



Population over 65	19.2%
Population under 18	22.4%
Total population	16,669
Births	189

## Youth Substance Use



## Key Findings

### Weakness

- 4<sup>th</sup> highest percentage of youth using prescription drugs
- 13<sup>th</sup> highest percentage of youth using cigarettes

### Strengths

- 4<sup>th</sup> lowest percentage of youth using marijuana
- 19<sup>th</sup> lowest percentage of youth perceiving easy availability of drugs

## Consequences

■ County ■ State

Substance use-related arrests per 1,000 population



Rate of all-cause crashes with fatalities by population ages 15-20 per 100,000

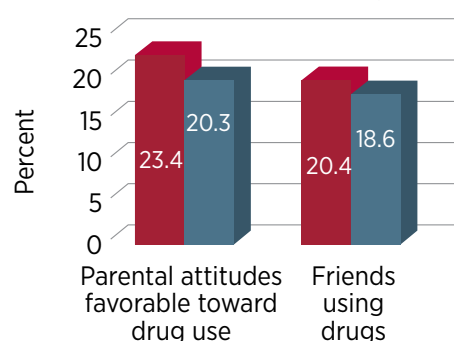


Academic failure



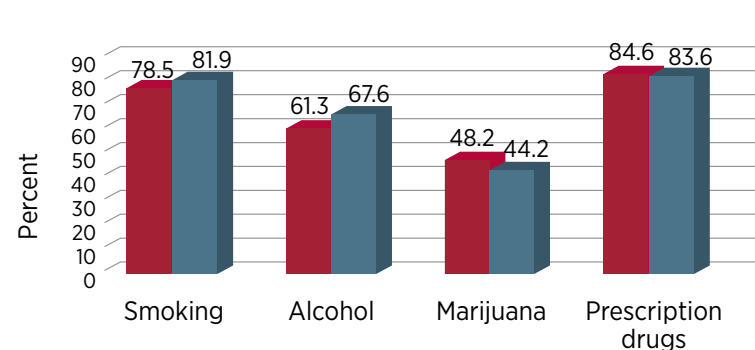
## Risk Factors

Attitude favorable toward drug use, 2019



## Protective Factors

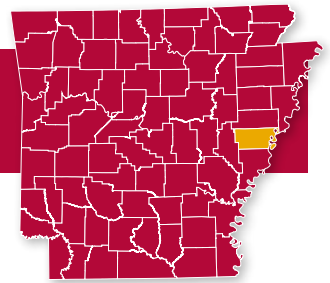
Youth perception of harm, 2019



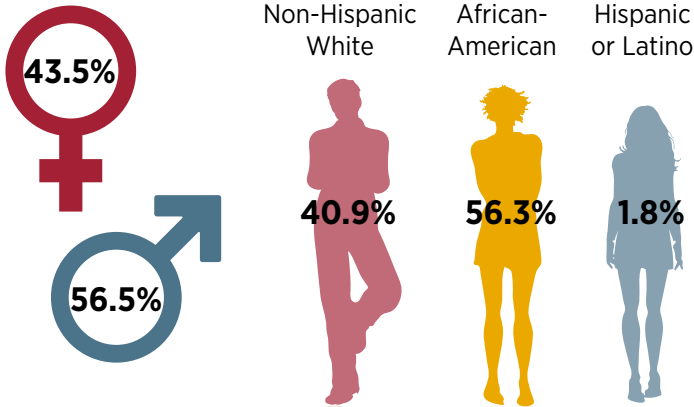
Lawrence County Indicator	2017	2018	2019	Trend	Arkansas 2019	VS. State Rate
<b>SUBSTANCE USE</b>						
Youth alcohol use <sup>1</sup>	8.1%	13.5%	9.9%		9.7%	✗
Youth cigarette use <sup>1</sup>	5.6%	8.3%	6.7%		3.3%	✗
Youth chewing tobacco use <sup>1</sup>	6.3%	5.8%	5.5%		3.1%	✗
Youth marijuana use <sup>1</sup>	3.7%	5.2%	2.8%		6.1%	✓
Youth heroin use <sup>1</sup>	0.4%	0.0%	0.2%		0.2%	✓
Youth prescription drug use <sup>1</sup>	1.9%	1.3%	3.4%		2.3%	✗
Adult smokers (smoked =100 cigarettes and are currently smoking) <sup>2</sup>	19.4%				--	--
Adult excessive drinking <sup>2</sup>	14.6%				--	--
<b>CONSEQUENCES</b>						
Substance abuse arrests (per 1,000 population) <sup>3</sup>	5.8	5.3			--	--
Fatal crashes among youth aged 15-20 (per 100,000 population) <sup>4</sup>	142.9	0			--	--
Mental health clients served through Arkansas State Hospital and the Community Mental Health Centers <sup>5</sup>	751	724	648		76139	--
Number of substance abuse treatment service provided <sup>5</sup>	141	96	90		14549	--
<b>MENTAL HEALTH</b>						
Suicide (per 100,000 population) <sup>6</sup>	1116.1	976.2	1016.5		872.1	✗
Adolescent depressive symptoms <sup>1</sup>	38.8%	48.3%	45.5%		48.4%	✓
<b>AVAILABILITY AND ACCESS</b>						
Beer, wine, and liquor stores (per 1,000 population) <sup>7</sup>	0	0			--	--
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) <sup>8</sup>	0.0%	3.3%			--	--
Laws and norms favorable to drug use <sup>1</sup>	31.5%	31.0%	33.2%		34.3%	✓
Perceived availability of drugs <sup>1</sup>	17.2%	23.4%	18.1%		19.9%	✓
<b>CRIME</b>						
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 populations) <sup>9</sup>	4.4	7.6			--	--
High community disorganization <sup>1</sup>	35.1%	37.9%	36.5%		30.4%	✗
<b>ECONOMIC HARDSHIP</b>						
Unemployment rates <sup>9</sup>	3.8%	3.9%	4.2%		3.5%	✗
Persons below poverty level <sup>10</sup>	16.9%	17.7%			--	--
<b>FAMILY</b>						
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) <sup>5</sup>	21.4	14.7	12.3		10.9	✗
Poor family management <sup>1</sup>	25.7%	27.3%	29.4%		31.2%	✓
Family history of anti-social behavior <sup>1</sup>	29.0%	31.6%	32.4%		29.3%	✗
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use <sup>1</sup>	21.3%	24.7%	23.4%		20.3%	✗
<b>INDIVIDUAL/PEERS</b>						
Early initiation of drug use <sup>1</sup>	15.4%	19.7%	18.6%		16.0%	✗
Peer favorable attitudes to drug use <sup>1</sup>	15.9%	23.8%	21.0%		22.0%	✓
Low perceived risk of drug use <sup>1</sup>	47.9%	52.7%	51.4%		51.9%	✓
Interaction with anti-social peers <sup>1</sup>	27.1%	31.3%	35.5%		37.7%	✓
Friends using drugs <sup>1</sup>	13.6%	21.0%	20.4%		18.6%	✗
Religiosity <sup>11</sup>	71.1%	70.2%	65.0%		60.4%	✓
Youth who perceive smoking as a "moderate" or "great risk" <sup>11</sup>	81.8%	83.9%	78.5%		81.9%	✗
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages every day as a "moderate" or "great risk" <sup>11</sup>	62.4%	58.7%	61.3%		67.6%	✗
Students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a person at moderate" or "great risk" <sup>11</sup>	52.0%	43.7%	48.2%		44.2%	✓
Students who indicate trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk" <sup>11</sup>	83.8%	83.7%	84.6%		83.6%	✓
<b>ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT/COMMITMENT</b>						
High school dropouts <sup>11</sup>	1.0%	1.4%			--	--
Academic failure <sup>1</sup>	43.8%	43.0%	45.4%		42.3%	✗
Low commitment to school <sup>1</sup>	46.8%	47.6%	55.0%		49.6%	✗
<b>SCHOOL ENVIRONMENT</b>						
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) <sup>11</sup>	22.8%	3.4%			--	--
Transitions and mobility <sup>1</sup>	42.2%	44.9%	43.6%		50.9%	✓
School opportunities for pro-social involvement <sup>1</sup>	64.3%	66.7%	60.8%		61.9%	✗
School rewards for pro-social involvement <sup>1</sup>	58.4%	58.6%	55.0%		50.9%	✓

Source: 1. Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment Student Survey; 2. County Health Rankings and Roadmaps, Robert Wood Johnson Foundation; 3. Arkansas Crime Information Center, Crime in Arkansas; 4. U.S. Department of Transportation, Fatal Accidents Reporting System; 5. Arkansas Department of Human Services, Annual Statistical Report; 6. Arkansas Department of Health, Center for Health Statistics; 7. U.S. Census Bureau, County Business Patterns 8. Arkansas Tobacco Control Board, Annual Compliance Reports; 9. U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics; 10. U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE) 11. Arkansas Department of Education, Statewide Information System as reported through the Arkansas Public School Computer Network

# LEE COUNTY



## Demographics



Population over 65	18.4%
Population under 18	18.9%
Total population	9,398
Births	86

## Key Findings

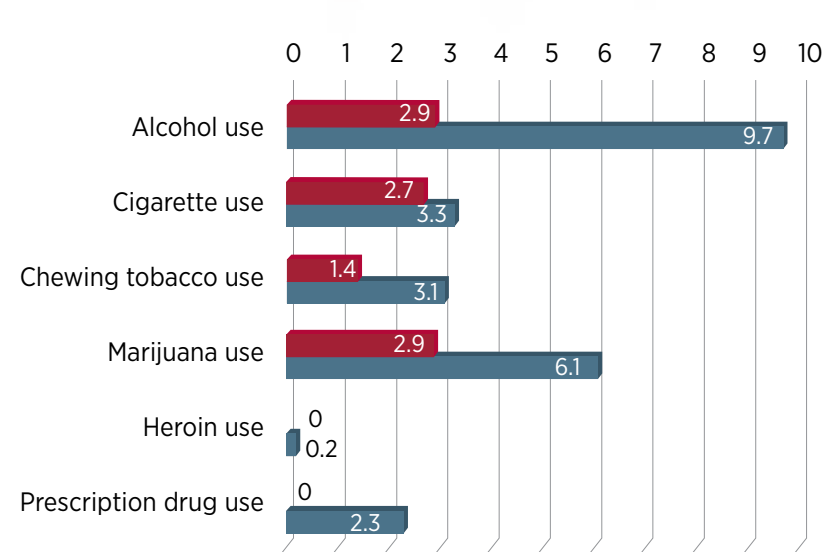
### Weakness

- 2<sup>nd</sup> highest percentage of youth perceiving low risk of drug use

### Strengths

- Lowest percentage of youth using prescription drugs
- 2<sup>nd</sup> lowest percentage of youth using alcohol
- 5<sup>th</sup> lowest percentage of youth using marijuana

## Youth Substance Use



## Consequences

■ County ■ State

Substance use-related arrests per 1,000 population



Rate of all-cause crashes with fatalities by population ages 15-20 per 100,000

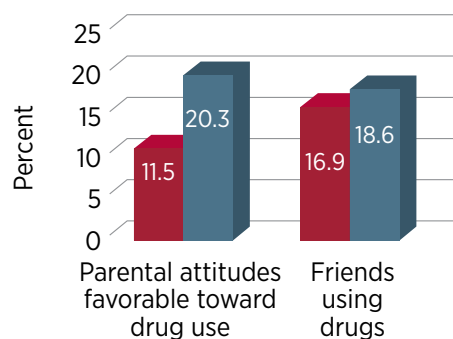


Academic failure



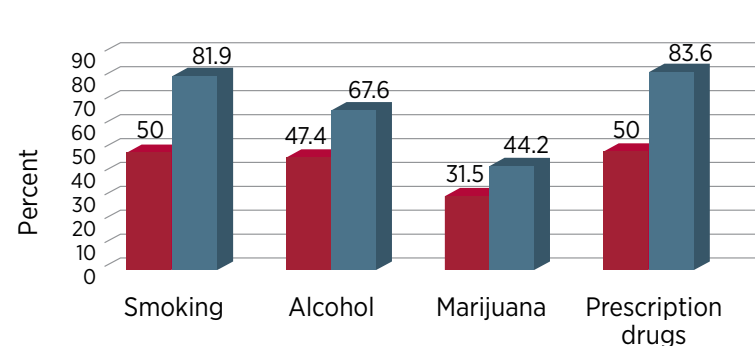
## Risk Factors

Attitude favorable toward drug use, 2019



## Protective Factors

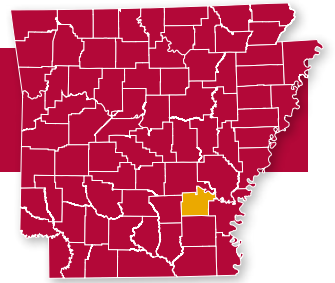
Youth perception of harm, 2019



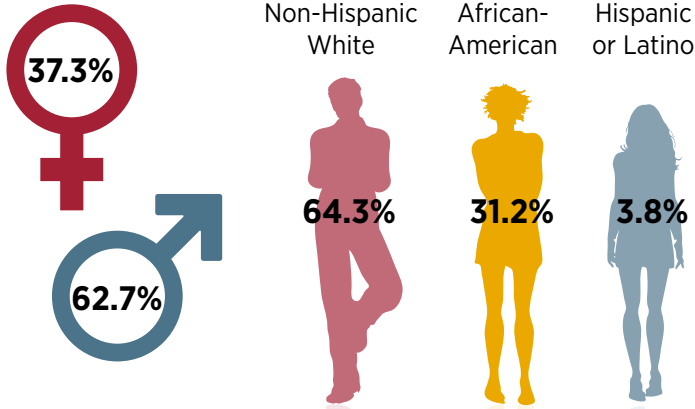
Lee County Indicator	2017	2018	2019	Trend	Arkansas 2019	VS. State Rate
<b>SUBSTANCE USE</b>						
Youth alcohol use <sup>1</sup>	5.3%	6.0%	2.9%		9.7%	✓
Youth cigarette use <sup>1</sup>	5.1%	0.0%	2.7%		3.3%	✓
Youth chewing tobacco use <sup>1</sup>	2.6%	0.0%	1.4%		3.1%	✓
Youth marijuana use <sup>1</sup>	2.6%	5.9%	2.9%		6.1%	✓
Youth heroin use <sup>1</sup>	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%		0.2%	✓
Youth prescription drug use <sup>1</sup>	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%		2.3%	✓
Adult smokers (smoked =100 cigarettes and are currently smoking) <sup>2</sup>	24.8%					--
Adult excessive drinking <sup>2</sup>	12.7%					--
<b>CONSEQUENCES</b>						
Substance abuse arrests (per 1,000 population) <sup>3</sup>	7.2	8				--
Fatal crashes among youth aged 15-20 (per 100,000 population) <sup>4</sup>	0	0				--
Mental health clients served through Arkansas State Hospital and the Community Mental Health Centers <sup>5</sup>	329	323	307		76139	--
Number of substance abuse treatment service provided <sup>5</sup>	6	16	6		14549	--
<b>MENTAL HEALTH</b>						
Suicide (per 100,000 population) <sup>6</sup>	973	909.5	990.9		872.1	✗
Adolescent depressive symptoms <sup>1</sup>	43.6%	37.0%	39.5%		48.4%	✓
<b>AVAILABILITY AND ACCESS</b>						
Beer, wine, and liquor stores (per 1,000 population) <sup>7</sup>	0	0				--
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) <sup>8</sup>	4.5%	2.6%				--
Laws and norms favorable to drug use <sup>1</sup>	58.3%	51.1%	42.9%		34.3%	✗
Perceived availability of drugs <sup>1</sup>	8.3%	10.9%	7.9%		19.9%	✓
<b>CRIME</b>						
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 populations) <sup>3</sup>	7.3	12.3				--
High community disorganization <sup>1</sup>	60.0%	54.3%	32.8%		30.4%	✗
<b>ECONOMIC HARDSHIP</b>						
Unemployment rates <sup>9</sup>	4.8%	4.8%	4.5%		3.5%	✗
Persons below poverty level <sup>10</sup>	37.3%	43.0%				--
<b>FAMILY</b>						
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) <sup>9</sup>		10.7	7.9		10.9	✓
Poor family management <sup>1</sup>	58.8%	41.9%	48.2%		31.2%	✗
Family history of anti-social behavior <sup>1</sup>	25.0%	28.3%	28.3%		29.3%	✓
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use <sup>1</sup>	10.8%	14.9%	11.5%		20.3%	✓
<b>INDIVIDUAL/PEERS</b>						
Early initiation of drug use <sup>1</sup>	16.7%	14.5%	12.5%		16.0%	✓
Peer favorable attitudes to drug use <sup>1</sup>	20.8%	14.8%	12.5%		22.0%	✓
Low perceived risk of drug use <sup>1</sup>	74.4%	63.5%	69.7%		51.9%	✗
Interaction with anti-social peers <sup>1</sup>	51.1%	70.9%	59.7%		37.7%	✗
Friends using drugs <sup>1</sup>	12.8%	7.3%	16.9%		18.6%	✓
Religiosity <sup>11</sup>	27.7%	43.6%	28.8%		60.4%	✗
Youth who perceive smoking as a "moderate" or "great risk" <sup>11</sup>	31.6%	57.7%	50.0%		81.9%	✗
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages every day as a "moderate" or "great risk" <sup>11</sup>	30.8%	48.1%	47.4%		67.6%	✗
Students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a person at moderate" or "great risk" <sup>11</sup>	28.2%	27.5%	31.5%		44.2%	✗
Students who indicate trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk" <sup>11</sup>	33.3%	58.8%	50.0%		83.6%	✗
<b>ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT/COMMITMENT</b>						
High school dropouts <sup>11</sup>	7.6%	7.4%				--
Academic failure <sup>1</sup>	45.5%	43.1%	34.6%		42.3%	✓
Low commitment to school <sup>1</sup>	38.0%	38.9%	37.3%		49.6%	✓
<b>SCHOOL ENVIRONMENT</b>						
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) <sup>11</sup>	14.7%	0.0%				--
Transitions and mobility <sup>1</sup>	34.3%	46.7%	54.2%		50.9%	✗
School opportunities for pro-social involvement <sup>1</sup>	44.2%	50.9%	44.0%		61.9%	✗
School rewards for pro-social involvement <sup>1</sup>	52.0%	58.2%	44.6%		50.9%	✗

Source: 1. Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment Student Survey; 2. County Health Rankings and Roadmaps, Robert Wood Johnson Foundation; 3. Arkansas Crime Information Center, Crime in Arkansas; 4. U.S. Department of Transportation, Fatal Accidents Reporting System; 5. Arkansas Department of Human Services, Annual Statistical Report; 6. Arkansas Department of Health, Center for Health Statistics; 7. U.S. Census Bureau, County Business Patterns 8. Arkansas Tobacco Control Board, Annual Compliance Reports; 9. U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics; 10. U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE) 11. Arkansas Department of Education, Statewide Information System as reported through the Arkansas Public School Computer Network

# LINCOLN COUNTY

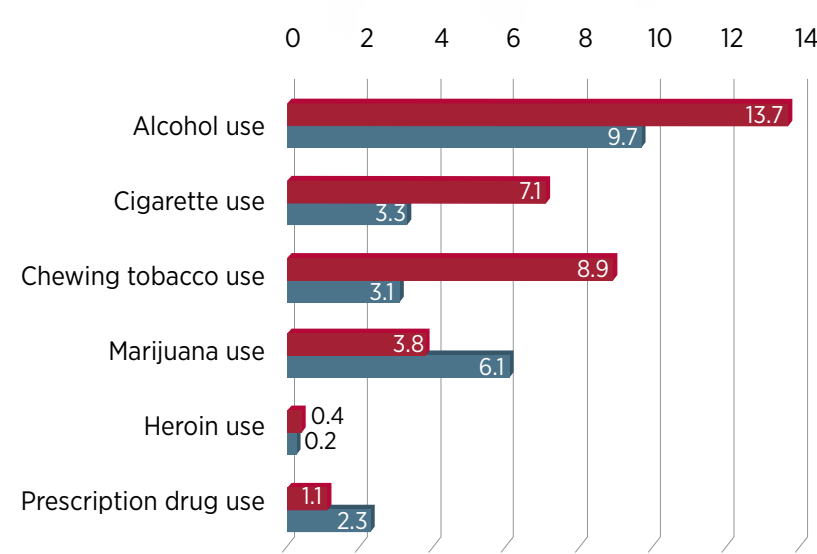


## Demographics

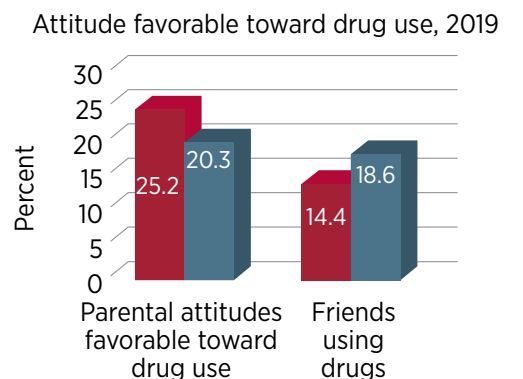


Population over 65	14.6%
Population under 18	17.3%
Total population	13,695
Births	124

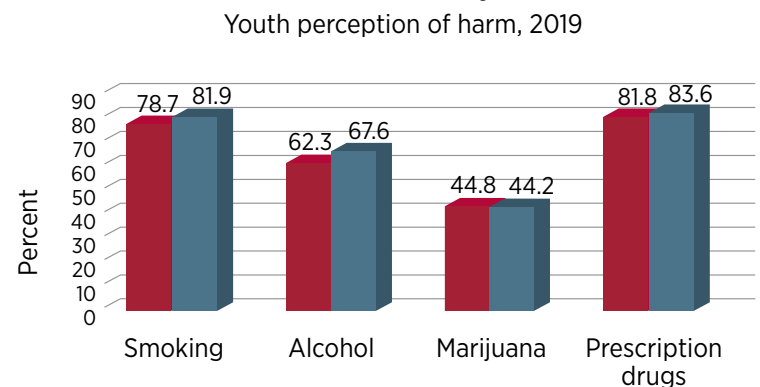
## Youth Substance Use



## Risk Factors



## Protective Factors



## Key Findings

### Weakness

- 8<sup>th</sup> highest percentage of youth using cigarettes
- 11<sup>th</sup> highest percentage of youth using alcohol

### Strengths

- 6<sup>th</sup> lowest percentage of youth using prescription drugs
- 12<sup>th</sup> lowest percentage of youth using marijuana

## Consequences

■ County ■ State

Substance use-related arrests per 1,000 population



Rate of all-cause crashes with fatalities by population ages 15-20 per 100,000



Academic failure

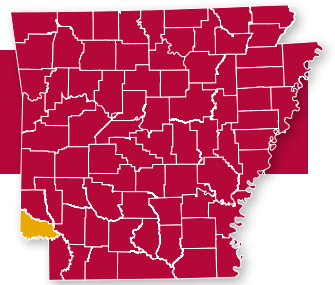




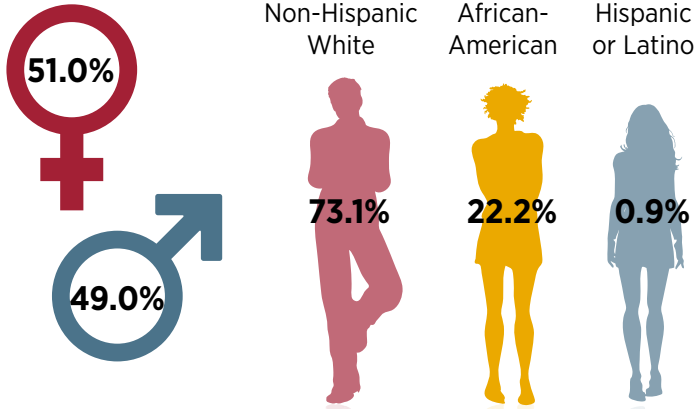
Lincoln County Indicator	2017	2018	2019	Trend	Arkansas 2019	VS. State Rate
<b>SUBSTANCE USE</b>						
Youth alcohol use <sup>1</sup>	13.2%	15.7%	13.7%		9.7%	✗
Youth cigarette use <sup>1</sup>	7.7%	11.5%	7.1%		3.3%	✗
Youth chewing tobacco use <sup>1</sup>	7.6%	8.1%	8.9%		3.1%	✗
Youth marijuana use <sup>1</sup>	4.7%	5.0%	3.8%		6.1%	✓
Youth heroin use <sup>1</sup>	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%		0.2%	✗
Youth prescription drug use <sup>1</sup>	3.4%	1.3%	1.1%		2.3%	✓
Adult smokers (smoked =100 cigarettes and are currently smoking) <sup>2</sup>	22.5%					--
Adult excessive drinking <sup>2</sup>	15.4%					--
<b>CONSEQUENCES</b>						
Substance abuse arrests (per 1,000 population) <sup>3</sup>	1.4	1.9				--
Fatal crashes among youth aged 15-20 (per 100,000 population) <sup>4</sup>	0	0				--
Mental health clients served through Arkansas State Hospital and the Community Mental Health Centers <sup>5</sup>	438	421	433		76139	--
Number of substance abuse treatment service provided <sup>5</sup>	47	43	46		14549	--
<b>MENTAL HEALTH</b>						
Suicide (per 100,000 population) <sup>6</sup>	1070.9	981.6	885.4		872.1	✗
Adolescent depressive symptoms <sup>1</sup>	43.4%	44.7%	52.7%		48.4%	✗
<b>AVAILABILITY AND ACCESS</b>						
Beer, wine, and liquor stores (per 1,000 population) <sup>7</sup>	0	0				--
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) <sup>8</sup>	3.1%	9.1%				--
Laws and norms favorable to drug use <sup>1</sup>	41.6%	37.3%	34.6%		34.3%	✗
Perceived availability of drugs <sup>1</sup>	15.6%	19.5%	14.6%		19.9%	✓
<b>CRIME</b>						
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 populations) <sup>3</sup>	5.2	5.1				--
High community disorganization <sup>1</sup>	27.0%	30.0%	26.0%		30.4%	✓
<b>ECONOMIC HARDSHIP</b>						
Unemployment rates <sup>9</sup>	4.2%	4.2%	4.4%		3.5%	✗
Persons below poverty level <sup>10</sup>	23.4%	27.5%				--
<b>FAMILY</b>						
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) <sup>1</sup>	8.8	9.3	6.3		10.9	✓
Poor family management <sup>1</sup>	38.9%	28.4%	23.6%		31.2%	✓
Family history of anti-social behavior <sup>1</sup>	25.9%	29.2%	28.3%		29.3%	✓
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use <sup>1</sup>	23.7%	25.0%	25.2%		20.3%	✗
<b>INDIVIDUAL/PEERS</b>						
Early initiation of drug use <sup>1</sup>	17.2%	13.8%	16.4%		16.0%	✗
Peer favorable attitudes to drug use <sup>1</sup>	23.6%	25.9%	26.5%		22.0%	✗
Low perceived risk of drug use <sup>1</sup>	61.0%	52.5%	54.5%		51.9%	✗
Interaction with anti-social peers <sup>1</sup>	41.2%	36.0%	38.5%		37.7%	✗
Friends using drugs <sup>1</sup>	14.8%	22.1%	14.4%		18.6%	✓
Religiosity <sup>1</sup>	70.5%	69.0%	70.8%		60.4%	✓
Youth who perceive smoking as a "moderate" or "great risk" <sup>11</sup>	76.3%	79.9%	78.7%		81.9%	✗
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages every day as a "moderate" or "great risk" <sup>11</sup>	54.4%	62.0%	62.3%		67.6%	✗
Students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a person at moderate" or "great risk" <sup>11</sup>	42.4%	43.5%	44.8%		44.2%	✓
Students who indicate trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk" <sup>11</sup>	75.9%	81.6%	81.8%		83.6%	✗
<b>ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT/COMMITMENT</b>						
High school dropouts <sup>11</sup>	2.4%	1.9%				--
Academic failure <sup>1</sup>	43.0%	35.2%	43.0%		42.3%	✗
Low commitment to school <sup>1</sup>	49.2%	56.3%	50.9%		49.6%	✗
<b>SCHOOL ENVIRONMENT</b>						
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) <sup>11</sup>	46.3%	4.1%				--
Transitions and mobility <sup>1</sup>	39.7%	35.2%	39.3%		50.9%	✓
School opportunities for pro-social involvement <sup>1</sup>	55.8%	53.4%	60.1%		61.9%	✗
School rewards for pro-social involvement <sup>1</sup>	52.6%	54.3%	48.6%		50.9%	✗

Source: 1. Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment Student Survey; 2. County Health Rankings and Roadmaps, Robert Wood Johnson Foundation; 3. Arkansas Crime Information Center, Crime in Arkansas; 4. U.S. Department of Transportation, Fatal Accidents Reporting System; 5. Arkansas Department of Human Services, Annual Statistical Report; 6. Arkansas Department of Health, Center for Health Statistics; 7. U.S. Census Bureau, County Business Patterns 8. Arkansas Tobacco Control Board, Annual Compliance Reports; 9. U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics; 10. U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE) 11. Arkansas Department of Education, Statewide Information System as reported through the Arkansas Public School Computer Network

# LITTLE RIVER COUNTY

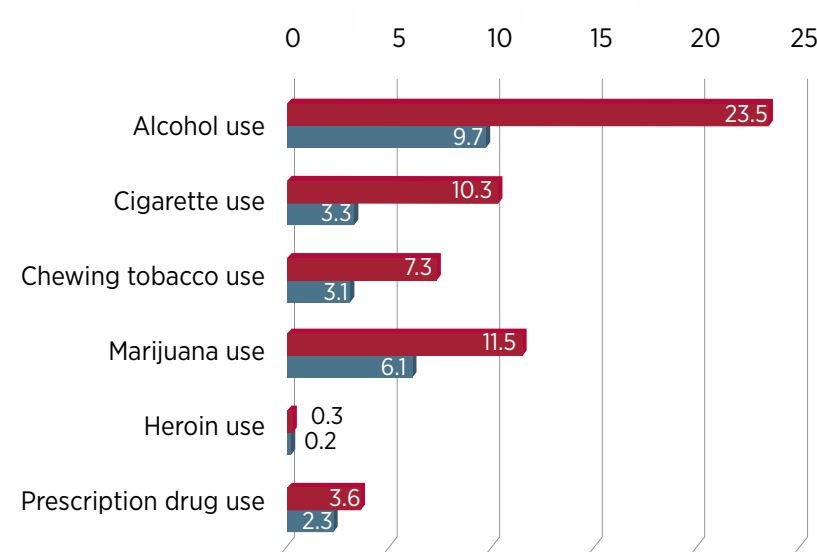


## Demographics



Population over 65	20.4%
Population under 18	22.1%
Total population	12,417
Births	153

## Youth Substance Use



## Key Findings

### Weakness

- Highest percentage of youth using alcohol
- Highest percentage of youth using cigarettes
- Highest percentage of youth using marijuana
- 2<sup>nd</sup> highest percentage of youth using prescription drugs

### Strengths

N/A

## Consequences

■ County ■ State

Substance use-related arrests per 1,000 population



Rate of all-cause crashes with fatalities by population ages 15-20 per 100,000

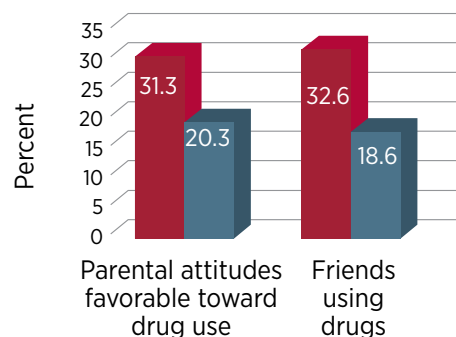


Academic failure



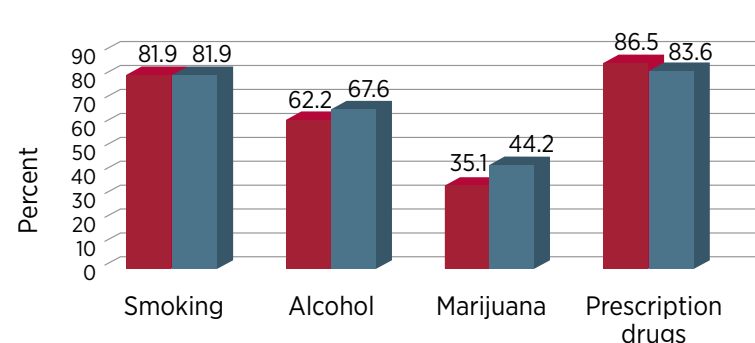
## Risk Factors

Attitude favorable toward drug use, 2019



## Protective Factors

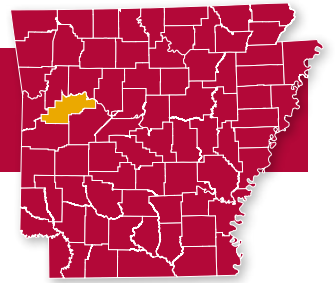
Youth perception of harm, 2019



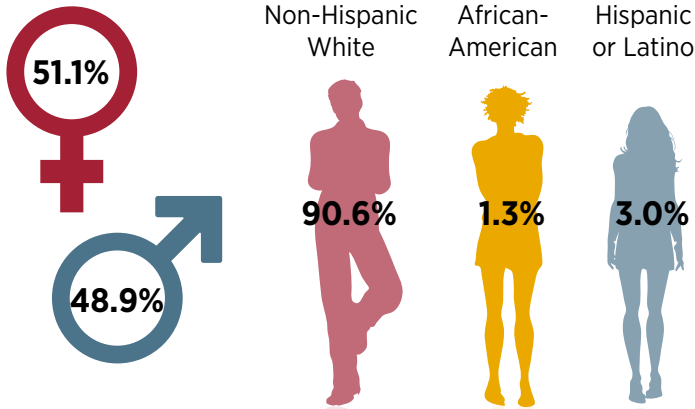
Little River County Indicator	2017	2018	2019	Trend	Arkansas 2019	VS. State Rate
<b>SUBSTANCE USE</b>						
Youth alcohol use <sup>1</sup>	12.0%	13.6%	23.5%		9.7%	✗
Youth cigarette use <sup>1</sup>	8.5%	5.7%	10.3%		3.3%	✗
Youth chewing tobacco use <sup>1</sup>	6.6%	5.4%	7.3%		3.1%	✗
Youth marijuana use <sup>1</sup>	8.4%	5.5%	11.5%		6.1%	✗
Youth heroin use <sup>1</sup>	0.8%	0.0%	0.3%		0.2%	✗
Youth prescription drug use <sup>1</sup>	4.2%	2.4%	3.6%		2.3%	✗
Adult smokers (smoked =100 cigarettes and are currently smoking) <sup>2</sup>	21.1%					--
Adult excessive drinking <sup>2</sup>	13.2%					--
<b>CONSEQUENCES</b>						
Substance abuse arrests (per 1,000 population) <sup>3</sup>	3.5	1.4				--
Fatal crashes among youth aged 15-20 (per 100,000 population) <sup>4</sup>	0	115.8				--
Mental health clients served through Arkansas State Hospital and the Community Mental Health Centers <sup>5</sup>	274	283	232		76139	--
Number of substance abuse treatment service provided <sup>5</sup>	28	43	63		14549	--
<b>MENTAL HEALTH</b>						
Suicide (per 100,000 population) <sup>6</sup>	946	910	1001.5		872.1	✗
Adolescent depressive symptoms <sup>1</sup>	43.2%	45.5%	53.2%		48.4%	✗
<b>AVAILABILITY AND ACCESS</b>						
Beer, wine, and liquor stores (per 1,000 population) <sup>7</sup>	0	3.5				--
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) <sup>8</sup>	5.0%	0.0%				--
Laws and norms favorable to drug use <sup>1</sup>	42.2%	42.1%	42.2%		34.3%	✗
Perceived availability of drugs <sup>1</sup>	27.6%	20.0%	31.7%		19.9%	✗
<b>CRIME</b>						
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 populations) <sup>3</sup>	12	8.9				--
High community disorganization <sup>1</sup>	40.4%	32.7%	35.1%		30.4%	✗
<b>ECONOMIC HARDSHIP</b>						
Unemployment rates <sup>9</sup>	4.8%	5.2%	4.3%		3.5%	✗
Persons below poverty level <sup>10</sup>	17.0%	16.0%				--
<b>FAMILY</b>						
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) <sup>5</sup>	12.4	12.4	14.2		10.9	✗
Poor family management <sup>1</sup>	30.2%	32.2%	31.0%		31.2%	✓
Family history of anti-social behavior <sup>1</sup>	36.5%	34.4%	42.3%		29.3%	✗
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use <sup>1</sup>	24.1%	26.3%	31.3%		20.3%	✗
<b>INDIVIDUAL/PEERS</b>						
Early initiation of drug use <sup>1</sup>	24.8%	21.4%	27.3%		16.0%	✗
Peer favorable attitudes to drug use <sup>1</sup>	27.4%	25.9%	35.8%		22.0%	✗
Low perceived risk of drug use <sup>1</sup>	53.7%	55.9%	60.7%		51.9%	✗
Interaction with anti-social peers <sup>1</sup>	37.7%	32.3%	32.8%		37.7%	✓
Friends using drugs <sup>1</sup>	26.4%	23.4%	32.6%		18.6%	✗
Religiosity <sup>11</sup>	65.7%	65.1%	65.2%		60.4%	✓
Youth who perceive smoking as a "moderate" or "great risk" <sup>11</sup>	77.0%	79.1%	81.9%		81.9%	✓
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages every day as a "moderate" or "great risk" <sup>11</sup>	60.2%	62.3%	62.2%		67.6%	✗
Students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a person at moderate" or "great risk" <sup>11</sup>	47.6%	43.7%	35.1%		44.2%	✗
Students who indicate trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk" <sup>11</sup>	74.8%	76.3%	86.5%		83.6%	✓
<b>ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT/COMMITMENT</b>						
High school dropouts <sup>11</sup>	2.3%	1.7%				--
Academic failure <sup>1</sup>	37.2%	37.3%	37.4%		42.3%	✓
Low commitment to school <sup>1</sup>	50.0%	48.3%	50.1%		49.6%	✗
<b>SCHOOL ENVIRONMENT</b>						
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) <sup>11</sup>	1.2%	1.7%				--
Transitions and mobility <sup>1</sup>	47.6%	49.3%	50.8%		50.9%	✓
School opportunities for pro-social involvement <sup>1</sup>	48.6%	52.0%	60.9%		61.9%	✗
School rewards for pro-social involvement <sup>1</sup>	46.8%	46.7%	46.2%		50.9%	✗

Source: 1. Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment Student Survey; 2. County Health Rankings and Roadmaps, Robert Wood Johnson Foundation; 3. Arkansas Crime Information Center, Crime in Arkansas; 4. U.S. Department of Transportation, Fatal Accidents Reporting System; 5. Arkansas Department of Human Services, Annual Statistical Report; 6. Arkansas Department of Health, Center for Health Statistics; 7. U.S. Census Bureau, County Business Patterns 8. Arkansas Tobacco Control Board, Annual Compliance Reports; 9. U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics; 10. U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE) 11. Arkansas Department of Education, Statewide Information System as reported through the Arkansas Public School Computer Network

# LOGAN COUNTY

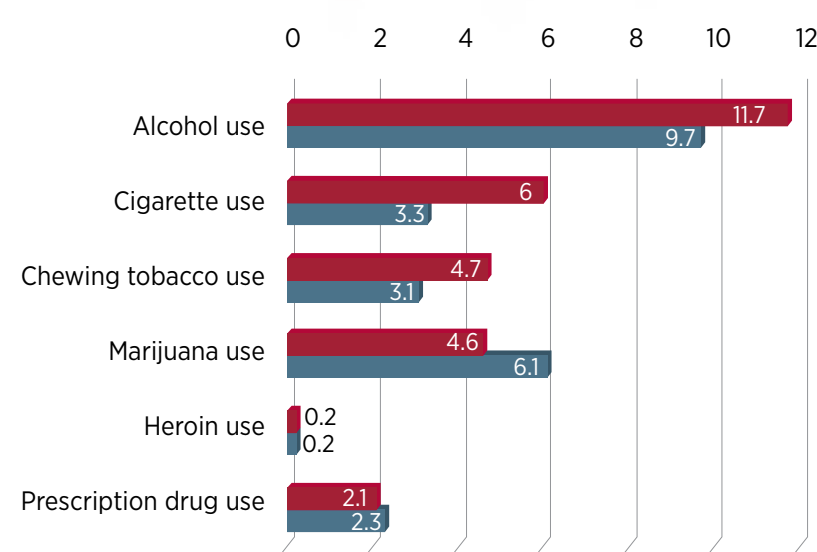


## Demographics



Population over 65	19.2%
Population under 18	22.2%
Total population	21,757
Births	.255

## Youth Substance Use



## Key Findings

### Weakness

- 17<sup>th</sup> highest percentage of youth using cigarettes
- 21<sup>st</sup> highest percentage of youth using alcohol

### Strengths

- 18<sup>th</sup> lowest percentage of youth using marijuana
- 25<sup>th</sup> lowest percentage of youth using prescription drugs

## Consequences

■ County ■ State

Substance use-related arrests per 1,000 population



Rate of all-cause crashes with fatalities by population ages 15-20 per 100,000

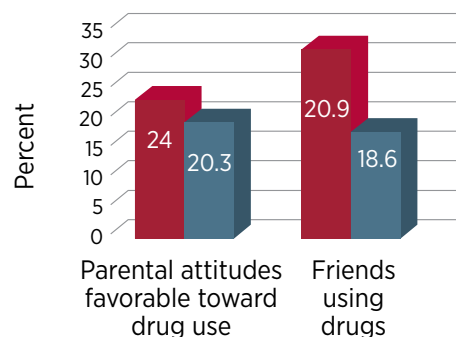


Academic failure



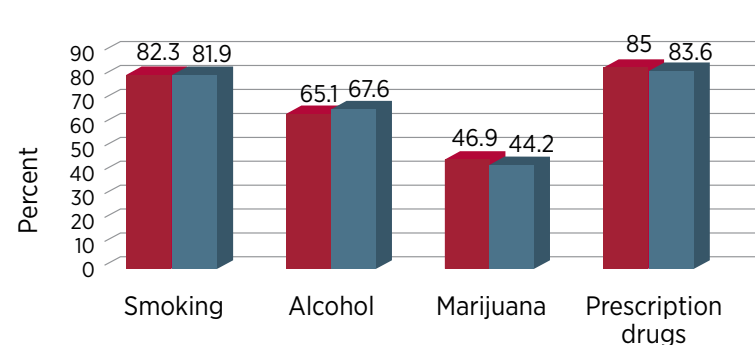
## Risk Factors

Attitude favorable toward drug use, 2019



## Protective Factors

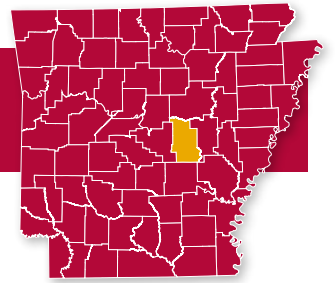
Youth perception of harm, 2019



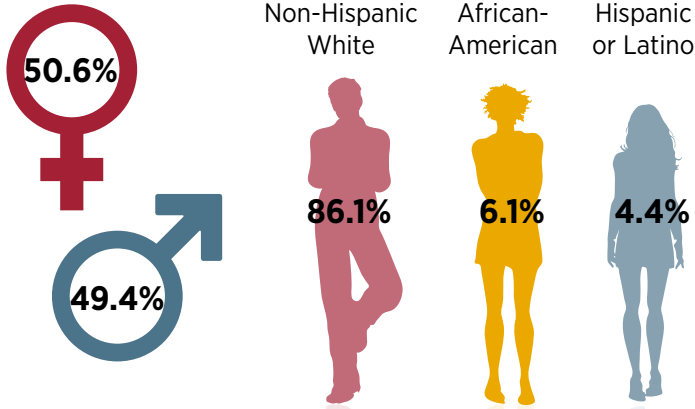
Logan County Indicator	2017	2018	2019	Trend	Arkansas 2019	VS. State Rate
<b>SUBSTANCE USE</b>						
Youth alcohol use <sup>1</sup>	9.4%	10.0%	11.7%		9.7%	✗
Youth cigarette use <sup>1</sup>	7.5%	5.8%	6.0%		3.3%	✗
Youth chewing tobacco use <sup>1</sup>	8.0%	5.7%	4.7%		3.1%	✗
Youth marijuana use <sup>1</sup>	5.1%	4.1%	4.6%		6.1%	✓
Youth heroin use <sup>1</sup>	0.2%	0.0%	0.2%		0.2%	✓
Youth prescription drug use <sup>1</sup>	1.4%	2.1%	2.1%		2.3%	✓
Adult smokers (smoked =100 cigarettes and are currently smoking) <sup>2</sup>	20.4%					--
Adult excessive drinking <sup>2</sup>	14.1%					--
<b>CONSEQUENCES</b>						
Substance abuse arrests (per 1,000 population) <sup>3</sup>	9.8	9.2				--
Fatal crashes among youth aged 15-20 (per 100,000 population) <sup>4</sup>	0	0				--
Mental health clients served through Arkansas State Hospital and the Community Mental Health Centers <sup>5</sup>	797	935	984		76139	--
Number of substance abuse treatment service provided <sup>5</sup>	113	135	151		14549	--
<b>MENTAL HEALTH</b>						
Suicide (per 100,000 population) <sup>6</sup>	992	926.4	1034.6		872.1	✗
Adolescent depressive symptoms <sup>1</sup>	46.2%	46.7%	50.5%		48.4%	✗
<b>AVAILABILITY AND ACCESS</b>						
Beer, wine, and liquor stores (per 1,000 population) <sup>7</sup>	0	0				--
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) <sup>8</sup>	5.9%	3.3%				--
Laws and norms favorable to drug use <sup>1</sup>	34.6%	35.5%	43.2%		34.3%	✗
Perceived availability of drugs <sup>1</sup>	21.4%	21.7%	24.2%		19.9%	✗
<b>CRIME</b>						
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 populations) <sup>3</sup>	9.3	6.8				--
High community disorganization <sup>1</sup>	40.1%	40.6%	34.5%		30.4%	✗
<b>ECONOMIC HARDSHIP</b>						
Unemployment rates <sup>9</sup>	3.8%	4.0%	4.3%		3.5%	✗
Persons below poverty level <sup>10</sup>	20.5%	18.6%				--
<b>FAMILY</b>						
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) <sup>5</sup>	27.6	27.2	25.1		10.9	✗
Poor family management <sup>1</sup>	26.6%	28.8%	30.4%		31.2%	✓
Family history of anti-social behavior <sup>1</sup>	36.7%	33.4%	36.2%		29.3%	✗
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use <sup>1</sup>	23.2%	21.9%	24.0%		20.3%	✗
<b>INDIVIDUAL/PEERS</b>						
Early initiation of drug use <sup>1</sup>	17.9%	18.5%	19.2%		16.0%	✗
Peer favorable attitudes to drug use <sup>1</sup>	20.5%	18.5%	22.1%		22.0%	✗
Low perceived risk of drug use <sup>1</sup>	49.6%	47.0%	53.7%		51.9%	✗
Interaction with anti-social peers <sup>1</sup>	37.7%	32.3%	34.4%		37.7%	✓
Friends using drugs <sup>1</sup>	18.6%	17.0%	20.9%		18.6%	✗
Religiosity <sup>11</sup>	70.3%	65.9%	66.2%		60.4%	✓
Youth who perceive smoking as a "moderate" or "great risk" <sup>11</sup>	82.1%	83.2%	82.3%		81.9%	✓
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages every day as a "moderate" or "great risk" <sup>11</sup>	65.1%	65.8%	65.1%		67.6%	✗
Students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a person at moderate" or "great risk" <sup>11</sup>	49.1%	55.4%	46.9%		44.2%	✓
Students who indicate trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk" <sup>11</sup>	86.3%	86.4%	85.0%		83.6%	✓
<b>ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT/COMMITMENT</b>						
High school dropouts <sup>11</sup>	1.2%	1.1%				--
Academic failure <sup>1</sup>	45.1%	40.6%	45.8%		42.3%	✗
Low commitment to school <sup>1</sup>	43.1%	44.2%	49.2%		49.6%	✓
<b>SCHOOL ENVIRONMENT</b>						
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) <sup>11</sup>	34.7%	12.9%				--
Transitions and mobility <sup>1</sup>	43.5%	43.5%	42.8%		50.9%	✓
School opportunities for pro-social involvement <sup>1</sup>	58.9%	63.2%	65.0%		61.9%	✓
School rewards for pro-social involvement <sup>1</sup>	53.3%	54.8%	51.9%		50.9%	✓

Source: 1. Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment Student Survey; 2. County Health Rankings and Roadmaps, Robert Wood Johnson Foundation; 3. Arkansas Crime Information Center, Crime in Arkansas; 4. U.S. Department of Transportation, Fatal Accidents Reporting System; 5. Arkansas Department of Human Services, Annual Statistical Report; 6. Arkansas Department of Health, Center for Health Statistics; 7. U.S. Census Bureau, County Business Patterns 8. Arkansas Tobacco Control Board, Annual Compliance Reports; 9. U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics; 10. U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE) 11. Arkansas Department of Education, Statewide Information System as reported through the Arkansas Public School Computer Network

# LONOKE COUNTY

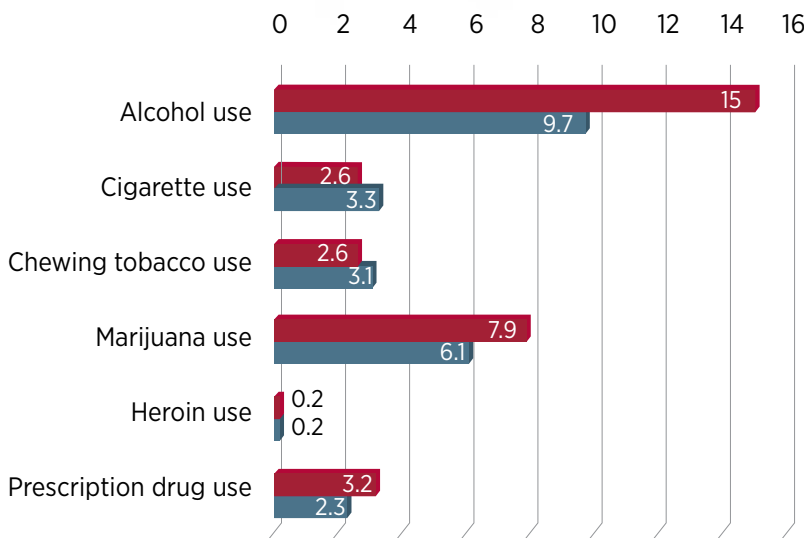


## Demographics



Population over 65	12.8%
Population under 18	26.1%
Total population	72,206
Births	900

## Youth Substance Use



## Key Findings

### Weakness

- 6<sup>th</sup> highest percentage of youth using prescription drugs
- 8<sup>th</sup> highest percentage of youth using alcohol
- 8<sup>th</sup> highest percentage of youth using marijuana

### Strengths

- 12<sup>th</sup> lowest percentage of youth using cigarettes

## Consequences

■ County ■ State

Substance use-related arrests per 1,000 population



Rate of all-cause crashes with fatalities by population ages 15-20 per 100,000

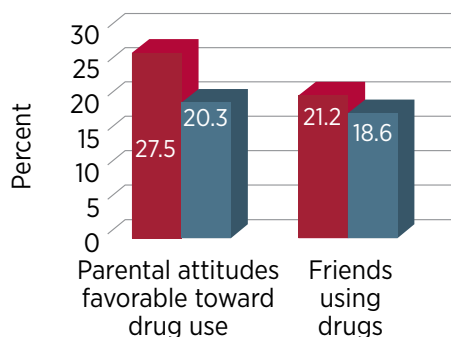


Academic failure



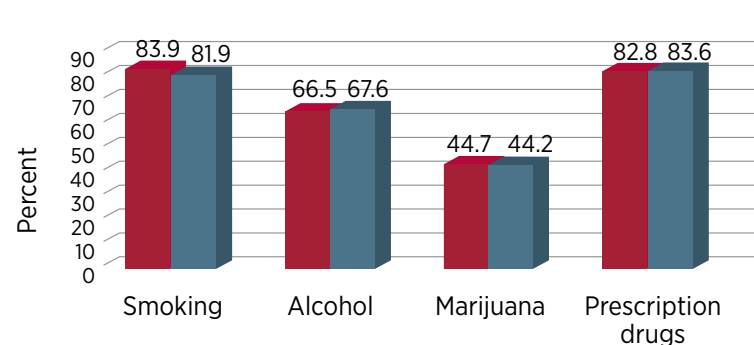
## Risk Factors

Attitude favorable toward drug use, 2019



## Protective Factors

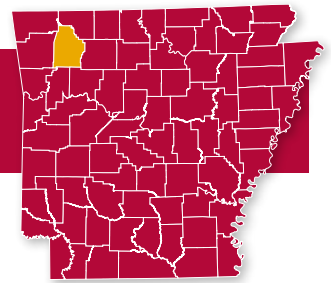
Youth perception of harm, 2019



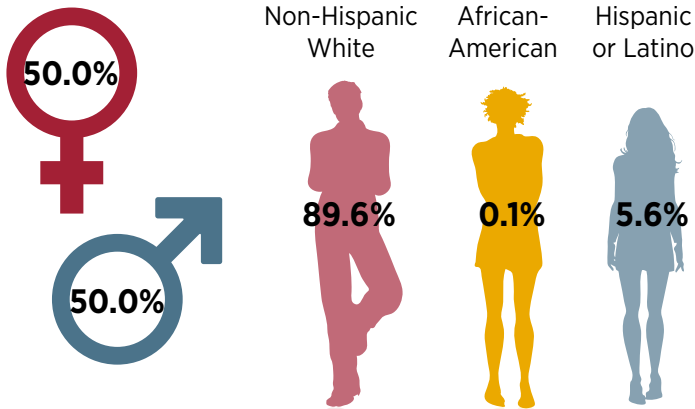
Lonoke County Indicator	2017	2018	2019	Trend	Arkansas 2019	VS. State Rate
<b>SUBSTANCE USE</b>						
Youth alcohol use <sup>1</sup>	14.8%	14.7%	15.0%		9.7%	✗
Youth cigarette use <sup>1</sup>	7.5%	6.0%	2.6%		3.3%	✓
Youth chewing tobacco use <sup>1</sup>	2.7%	4.7%	2.6%		3.1%	✓
Youth marijuana use <sup>1</sup>	8.5%	7.8%	7.9%		6.1%	✗
Youth heroin use <sup>1</sup>	0.0%	0.5%	0.2%		0.2%	✓
Youth prescription drug use <sup>1</sup>	2.9%	3.7%	3.2%		2.3%	✗
Adult smokers (smoked =100 cigarettes and are currently smoking) <sup>2</sup>	18.6%					--
Adult excessive drinking <sup>2</sup>	15.8%					--
<b>CONSEQUENCES</b>						
Substance abuse arrests (per 1,000 population) <sup>3</sup>	5.3	5.6				--
Fatal crashes among youth aged 15-20 (per 100,000 population) <sup>4</sup>	17.5	17.5				--
Mental health clients served through Arkansas State Hospital and the Community Mental Health Centers <sup>5</sup>	838	777	787		76139	--
Number of substance abuse treatment service provided <sup>5</sup>	218	227	280		14549	--
<b>MENTAL HEALTH</b>						
Suicide (per 100,000 population) <sup>6</sup>	980.5	913.5	946.4		872.1	✗
Adolescent depressive symptoms <sup>1</sup>	46.6%	50.4%	51.0%		48.4%	✗
<b>AVAILABILITY AND ACCESS</b>						
Beer, wine, and liquor stores (per 1,000 population) <sup>7</sup>	0	0				--
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) <sup>8</sup>	7.2%	6.6%				--
Laws and norms favorable to drug use <sup>1</sup>	35.7%	36.1%	37.3%		34.3%	✗
Perceived availability of drugs <sup>1</sup>	20.4%	26.1%	17.8%		19.9%	✓
<b>CRIME</b>						
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 populations) <sup>3</sup>	7.1	6.4				--
High community disorganization <sup>1</sup>	43.6%	37.8%	39.6%		30.4%	✗
<b>ECONOMIC HARDSHIP</b>						
Unemployment rates <sup>9</sup>	3.3%	3.1%	3.2%		3.5%	✓
Persons below poverty level <sup>10</sup>	11.1%	11.9%				--
<b>FAMILY</b>						
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) <sup>5</sup>	8.6	8.6	10.8		10.9	✓
Poor family management <sup>1</sup>	28.1%	28.5%	25.3%		31.2%	✓
Family history of anti-social behavior <sup>1</sup>	40.6%	34.0%	35.7%		29.3%	✗
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use <sup>1</sup>	27.9%	24.8%	27.5%		20.3%	✗
<b>INDIVIDUAL/PEERS</b>						
Early initiation of drug use <sup>1</sup>	20.8%	21.7%	18.9%		16.0%	✗
Peer favorable attitudes to drug use <sup>1</sup>	25.8%	25.8%	23.5%		22.0%	✗
Low perceived risk of drug use <sup>1</sup>	49.0%	54.1%	53.8%		51.9%	✗
Interaction with anti-social peers <sup>1</sup>	39.7%	42.8%	41.8%		37.7%	✗
Friends using drugs <sup>1</sup>	21.1%	28.2%	21.2%		18.6%	✗
Religiosity <sup>11</sup>	71.4%	66.2%	63.3%		60.4%	✓
Youth who perceive smoking as a "moderate" or "great risk" <sup>11</sup>	78.9%	79.4%	83.9%		81.9%	✓
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages every day as a "moderate" or "great risk" <sup>11</sup>	66.0%	66.1%	66.5%		67.6%	✗
Students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a person at moderate" or "great risk" <sup>11</sup>	46.6%	42.1%	44.7%		44.2%	✓
Students who indicate trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk" <sup>11</sup>	80.1%	82.8%	82.8%		83.6%	✗
<b>ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT/COMMITMENT</b>						
High school dropouts <sup>11</sup>	2.1%	2.0%				--
Academic failure <sup>1</sup>	47.1%	41.7%	42.4%		42.3%	✗
Low commitment to school <sup>1</sup>	46.3%	51.4%	53.3%		49.6%	✗
<b>SCHOOL ENVIRONMENT</b>						
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) <sup>11</sup>	17.6%	24.9%				--
Transitions and mobility <sup>1</sup>	37.6%	39.4%	38.3%		50.9%	✓
School opportunities for pro-social involvement <sup>1</sup>	56.2%	54.9%	58.4%		61.9%	✗
School rewards for pro-social involvement <sup>1</sup>	44.9%	51.9%	48.8%		50.9%	✗

Source: 1. Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment Student Survey; 2. County Health Rankings and Roadmaps, Robert Wood Johnson Foundation; 3. Arkansas Crime Information Center, Crime in Arkansas; 4. U.S. Department of Transportation, Fatal Accidents Reporting System; 5. Arkansas Department of Human Services, Annual Statistical Report; 6. Arkansas Department of Health, Center for Health Statistics; 7. U.S. Census Bureau, County Business Patterns 8. Arkansas Tobacco Control Board, Annual Compliance Reports; 9. U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics; 10. U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE) 11. Arkansas Department of Education, Statewide Information System as reported through the Arkansas Public School Computer Network

# MADISON COUNTY

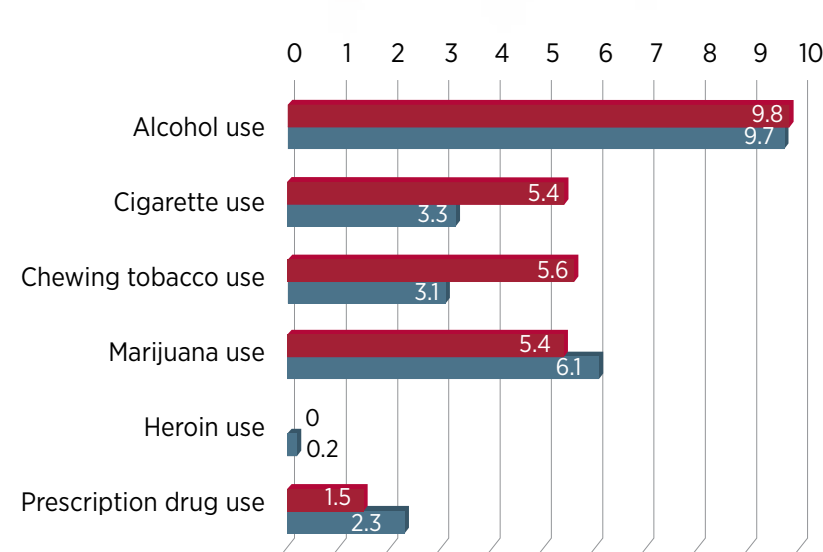


## Demographics



Population over 65	18.4%
Population under 18	23.7%
Total population	16,076
Births	186

## Youth Substance Use



## Key Findings

### Weakness

- 14<sup>th</sup> highest percentage of youth with friends using drugs
- 22<sup>nd</sup> highest percentage of youth using cigarettes

### Strengths

- 9<sup>th</sup> lowest percentage of youth using prescription drugs
- 10<sup>th</sup> highest percentage of youth perceiving moderate or high risk of trying marijuana once or twice

## Consequences

■ County ■ State

Substance use-related arrests per 1,000 population



Rate of all-cause crashes with fatalities by population ages 15-20 per 100,000

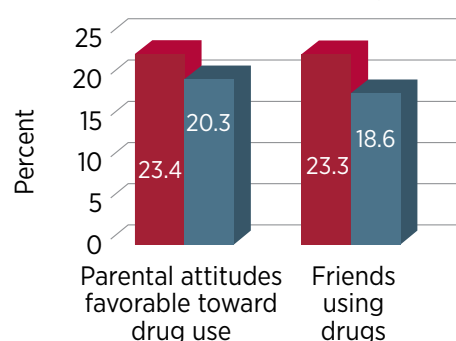


Academic failure



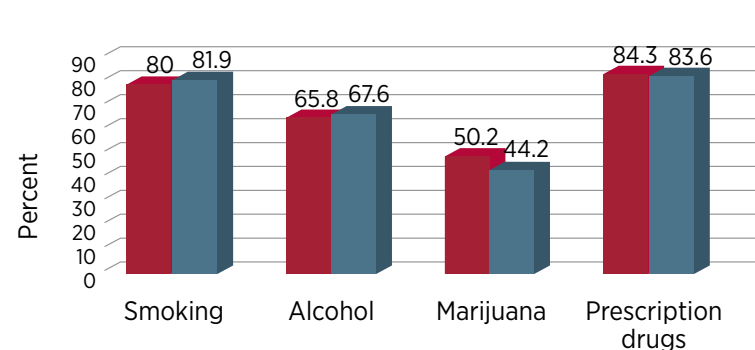
## Risk Factors

Attitude favorable toward drug use, 2019



## Protective Factors

Youth perception of harm, 2019

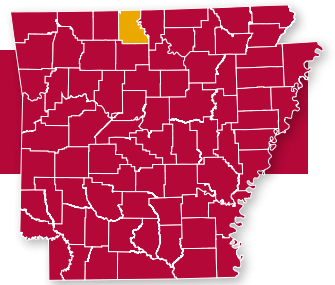




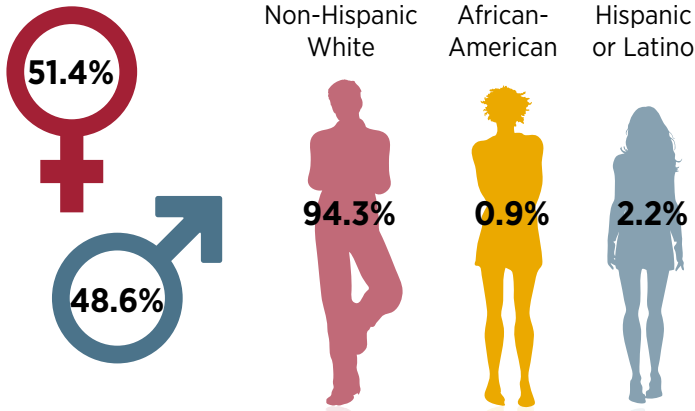
Madison County Indicator	2017	2018	2019	Trend	Arkansas 2019	VS. State Rate
<b>SUBSTANCE USE</b>						
Youth alcohol use <sup>1</sup>	17.4%	6.0%	9.8%		9.7%	✗
Youth cigarette use <sup>1</sup>	8.1%	4.0%	5.4%		3.3%	✗
Youth chewing tobacco use <sup>1</sup>	7.4%	4.3%	5.6%		3.1%	✗
Youth marijuana use <sup>1</sup>	7.9%	5.0%	5.4%		6.1%	✓
Youth heroin use <sup>1</sup>	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%		0.2%	✓
Youth prescription drug use <sup>1</sup>	2.4%	0.7%	1.5%		2.3%	✓
Adult smokers (smoked =100 cigarettes and are currently smoking) <sup>2</sup>	20.8%					--
Adult excessive drinking <sup>2</sup>	14.6%					--
<b>CONSEQUENCES</b>						
Substance abuse arrests (per 1,000 population) <sup>3</sup>	7.1	6.2				--
Fatal crashes among youth aged 15-20 (per 100,000 population) <sup>4</sup>	84.5	0				--
Mental health clients served through Arkansas State Hospital and the Community Mental Health Centers <sup>5</sup>	572	617	637		76139	--
Number of substance abuse treatment service provided <sup>5</sup>	35	36	36		14549	--
<b>MENTAL HEALTH</b>						
Suicide (per 100,000 population) <sup>6</sup>	1016.5	1039.7	793		872.1	✓
Adolescent depressive symptoms <sup>1</sup>	42.5%	43.9%	47.6%		48.4%	✓
<b>AVAILABILITY AND ACCESS</b>						
Beer, wine, and liquor stores (per 1,000 population) <sup>7</sup>	0	0				--
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) <sup>8</sup>	4.0%	3.5%				--
Laws and norms favorable to drug use <sup>1</sup>	48.3%	41.8%	46.1%		34.3%	✗
Perceived availability of drugs <sup>1</sup>	27.1%	17.8%	22.0%		19.9%	✗
<b>CRIME</b>						
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 populations) <sup>3</sup>	10.9	14				--
High community disorganization <sup>1</sup>	28.7%	32.9%	32.2%		30.4%	✗
<b>ECONOMIC HARDSHIP</b>						
Unemployment rates <sup>9</sup>	2.9%	2.9%	2.5%		3.5%	✓
Persons below poverty level <sup>10</sup>	17.0%	18.4%				--
<b>FAMILY</b>						
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) <sup>5</sup>	23.9	21.8	24.4		10.9	✗
Poor family management <sup>1</sup>	33.6%	36.1%	33.9%		31.2%	✗
Family history of anti-social behavior <sup>1</sup>	31.2%	24.1%	26.5%		29.3%	✓
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use <sup>1</sup>	27.7%	20.3%	23.4%		20.3%	✗
<b>INDIVIDUAL/PEERS</b>						
Early initiation of drug use <sup>1</sup>	19.8%	12.9%	17.1%		16.0%	✗
Peer favorable attitudes to drug use <sup>1</sup>	24.3%	17.7%	23.9%		22.0%	✗
Low perceived risk of drug use <sup>1</sup>	52.2%	45.8%	49.6%		51.9%	✓
Interaction with anti-social peers <sup>1</sup>	35.0%	33.4%	39.5%		37.7%	✗
Friends using drugs <sup>1</sup>	18.2%	17.4%	23.3%		18.6%	✗
Religiosity <sup>11</sup>	58.9%	59.4%	53.5%		60.4%	✗
Youth who perceive smoking as a "moderate" or "great risk" <sup>11</sup>	84.8%	81.2%	80.0%		81.9%	✗
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages every day as a "moderate" or "great risk" <sup>11</sup>	58.8%	71.6%	65.8%		67.6%	✗
Students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a person at moderate" or "great risk" <sup>11</sup>	47.7%	52.9%	50.2%		44.2%	✓
Students who indicate trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk" <sup>11</sup>	86.8%	83.7%	84.3%		83.6%	✓
<b>ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT/COMMITMENT</b>						
High school dropouts <sup>11</sup>	4.2%	4.4%				--
Academic failure <sup>1</sup>	46.9%	37.1%	47.1%		42.3%	✗
Low commitment to school <sup>1</sup>	51.1%	41.2%	53.0%		49.6%	✗
<b>SCHOOL ENVIRONMENT</b>						
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) <sup>11</sup>	82.6%	28.8%				--
Transitions and mobility <sup>1</sup>	46.2%	46.2%	48.3%		50.9%	✓
School opportunities for pro-social involvement <sup>1</sup>	53.8%	60.0%	55.7%		61.9%	✗
School rewards for pro-social involvement <sup>1</sup>	44.3%	50.5%	43.4%		50.9%	✗

Source: 1. Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment Student Survey; 2. County Health Rankings and Roadmaps, Robert Wood Johnson Foundation; 3. Arkansas Crime Information Center, Crime in Arkansas; 4. U.S. Department of Transportation, Fatal Accidents Reporting System; 5. Arkansas Department of Human Services, Annual Statistical Report; 6. Arkansas Department of Health, Center for Health Statistics; 7. U.S. Census Bureau, County Business Patterns 8. Arkansas Tobacco Control Board, Annual Compliance Reports; 9. U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics; 10. U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE) 11. Arkansas Department of Education, Statewide Information System as reported through the Arkansas Public School Computer Network

# MARION COUNTY

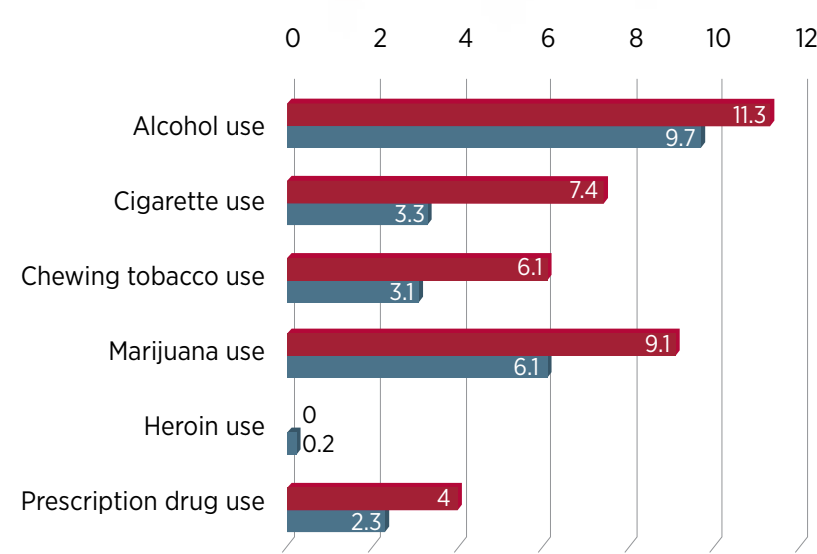


## Demographics



Population over 65	27.4%
Population under 18	18.5%
Total population	16,438
Births	145

## Youth Substance Use



## Key Findings

### Weakness

- Highest percentage of youth using prescription drugs
- 3<sup>rd</sup> highest percentage of youth using marijuana
- 7<sup>th</sup> highest percentage of youth using cigarettes
- 10<sup>th</sup> highest percentage of youth with parental attitudes favorable to drug use

### Strengths

N/A

## Consequences

■ County ■ State

Substance use-related arrests per 1,000 population



Rate of all-cause crashes with fatalities by population ages 15-20 per 100,000

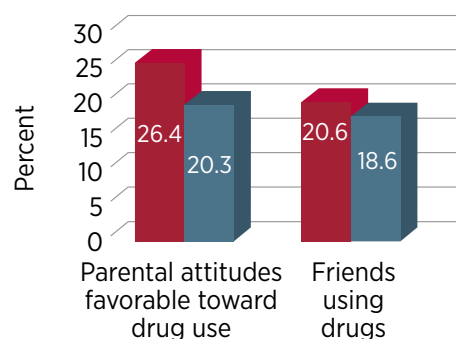


Academic failure



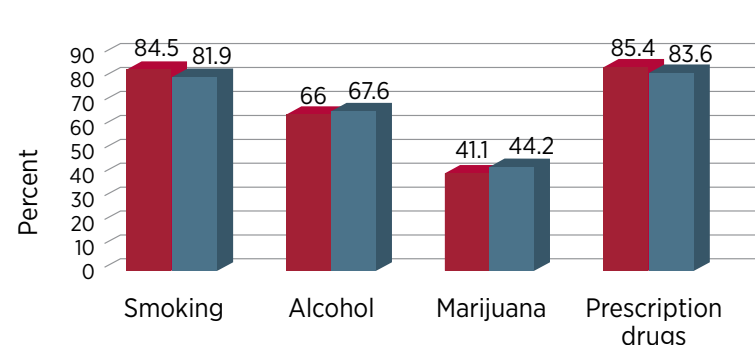
## Risk Factors

Attitude favorable toward drug use, 2019



## Protective Factors

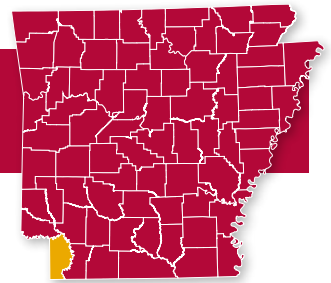
Youth perception of harm, 2019



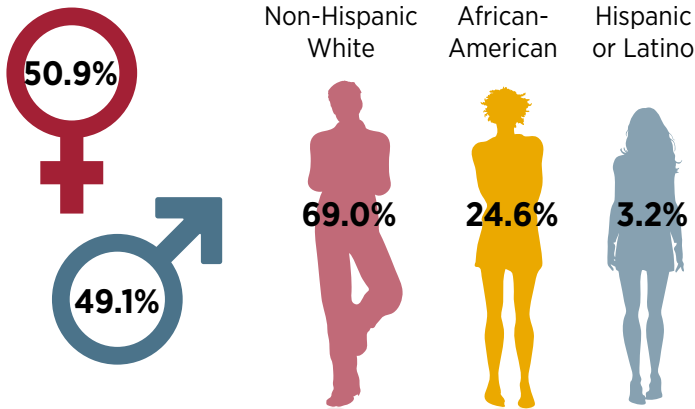
Marion County Indicator	2017	2018	2019	Trend	Arkansas 2019	VS. State Rate
<b>SUBSTANCE USE</b>						
Youth alcohol use <sup>1</sup>	10.9%	10.8%	11.3%		9.7%	✗
Youth cigarette use <sup>1</sup>	8.9%	6.3%	7.4%		3.3%	✗
Youth chewing tobacco use <sup>1</sup>	7.7%	3.5%	6.1%		3.1%	✗
Youth marijuana use <sup>1</sup>	6.5%	7.1%	9.1%		6.1%	✗
Youth heroin use <sup>1</sup>	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%		0.2%	✓
Youth prescription drug use <sup>1</sup>	1.5%	1.6%	4.0%		2.3%	✗
Adult smokers (smoked =100 cigarettes and are currently smoking) <sup>2</sup>	19.9%					--
Adult excessive drinking <sup>2</sup>	13.3%					--
<b>CONSEQUENCES</b>						
Substance abuse arrests (per 1,000 population) <sup>3</sup>	2.7	3.3				--
Fatal crashes among youth aged 15-20 (per 100,000 population) <sup>4</sup>	0	0				--
Mental health clients served through Arkansas State Hospital and the Community Mental Health Centers <sup>5</sup>	423	426	282		76139	--
Number of substance abuse treatment service provided <sup>5</sup>	24	30	25		14549	--
<b>MENTAL HEALTH</b>						
Suicide (per 100,000 population) <sup>6</sup>	991.6	934.4	844.9		872.1	✓
Adolescent depressive symptoms <sup>1</sup>	45.9%	49.6%	56.7%		48.4%	✗
<b>AVAILABILITY AND ACCESS</b>						
Beer, wine, and liquor stores (per 1,000 population) <sup>7</sup>	3.4	3.4				--
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) <sup>8</sup>	1.7%	2.1%				--
Laws and norms favorable to drug use <sup>1</sup>	34.2%	37.5%	40.9%		34.3%	✗
Perceived availability of drugs <sup>1</sup>	23.3%	28.9%	25.6%		19.9%	✗
<b>CRIME</b>						
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 populations) <sup>3</sup>	22.7	23.1				--
High community disorganization <sup>1</sup>	33.6%	36.6%	37.1%		30.4%	✗
<b>ECONOMIC HARDSHIP</b>						
Unemployment rates <sup>9</sup>	3.9%	4.1%	4.0%		3.5%	✗
Persons below poverty level <sup>10</sup>	18.3%	18.7%				--
<b>FAMILY</b>						
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) <sup>1</sup>	10.8	10.5	9.2		10.9	✓
Poor family management <sup>1</sup>	28.8%	36.0%	37.3%		31.2%	✗
Family history of anti-social behavior <sup>1</sup>	32.5%	33.9%	32.5%		29.3%	✗
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use <sup>1</sup>	23.2%	29.2%	26.4%		20.3%	✗
<b>INDIVIDUAL/PEERS</b>						
Early initiation of drug use <sup>1</sup>	17.6%	22.4%	17.0%		16.0%	✗
Peer favorable attitudes to drug use <sup>1</sup>	20.2%	26.1%	21.9%		22.0%	✓
Low perceived risk of drug use <sup>1</sup>	56.8%	58.2%	55.8%		51.9%	✗
Interaction with anti-social peers <sup>1</sup>	28.4%	38.4%	30.3%		37.7%	✓
Friends using drugs <sup>1</sup>	15.8%	25.4%	20.6%		18.6%	✗
Religiosity <sup>1</sup>	60.7%	58.4%	49.2%		60.4%	✗
Youth who perceive smoking as a "moderate" or "great risk" <sup>11</sup>	83.2%	88.7%	84.5%		81.9%	✓
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages every day as a "moderate" or "great risk" <sup>11</sup>	57.1%	64.2%	66.0%		67.6%	✗
Students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a person at moderate" or "great risk" <sup>11</sup>	40.9%	39.2%	41.1%		44.2%	✗
Students who indicate trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk" <sup>11</sup>	84.7%	88.6%	85.4%		83.6%	✓
<b>ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT/COMMITMENT</b>						
High school dropouts <sup>11</sup>	1.0%	1.0%				--
Academic failure <sup>1</sup>	44.1%	47.7%	47.9%		42.3%	✗
Low commitment to school <sup>1</sup>	44.0%	49.5%	50.0%		49.6%	✗
<b>SCHOOL ENVIRONMENT</b>						
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) <sup>11</sup>	33.9%	14.7%				--
Transitions and mobility <sup>1</sup>	47.9%	49.6%	48.0%		50.9%	✓
School opportunities for pro-social involvement <sup>1</sup>	61.5%	65.8%	63.0%		61.9%	✓
School rewards for pro-social involvement <sup>1</sup>	58.5%	56.1%	51.5%		50.9%	✓

Source: 1. Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment Student Survey; 2. County Health Rankings and Roadmaps, Robert Wood Johnson Foundation; 3. Arkansas Crime Information Center, Crime in Arkansas; 4. U.S. Department of Transportation, Fatal Accidents Reporting System; 5. Arkansas Department of Human Services, Annual Statistical Report; 6. Arkansas Department of Health, Center for Health Statistics; 7. U.S. Census Bureau, County Business Patterns 8. Arkansas Tobacco Control Board, Annual Compliance Reports; 9. U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics; 10. U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE) 11. Arkansas Department of Education, Statewide Information System as reported through the Arkansas Public School Computer Network

# MILLER COUNTY

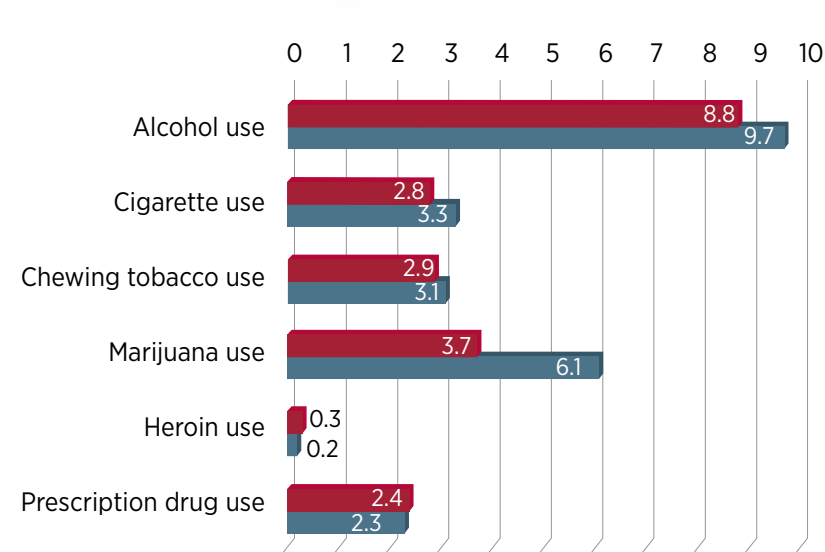


## Demographics



Population over 65	16.0%
Population under 18	23.8%
Total population	43,759
Births	.554

## Youth Substance Use



## Key Findings

### Weakness

- 11<sup>th</sup> highest percentage of youth perceiving low risk of drug use

### Strengths

- 11<sup>th</sup> lowest percentage of youth using marijuana
- 17<sup>th</sup> lowest percentage of youth using cigarettes
- 22<sup>nd</sup> lowest percentage of youth using alcohol

## Consequences

■ County ■ State

Substance use-related arrests per 1,000 population



Rate of all-cause crashes with fatalities by population ages 15-20 per 100,000

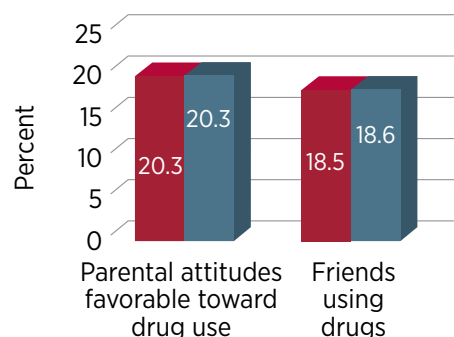


Academic failure



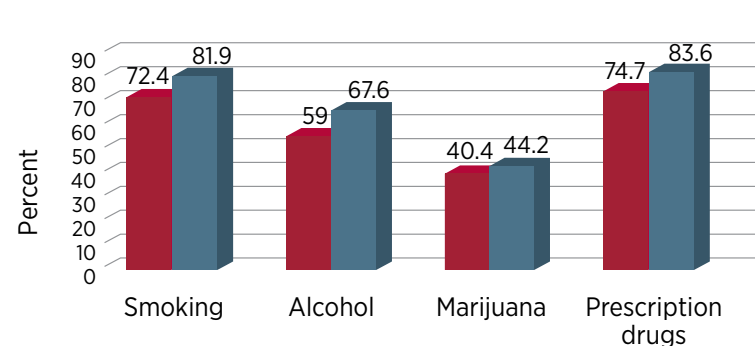
## Risk Factors

Attitude favorable toward drug use, 2019



## Protective Factors

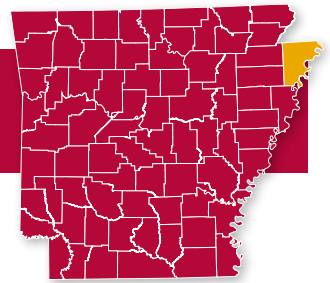
Youth perception of harm, 2019



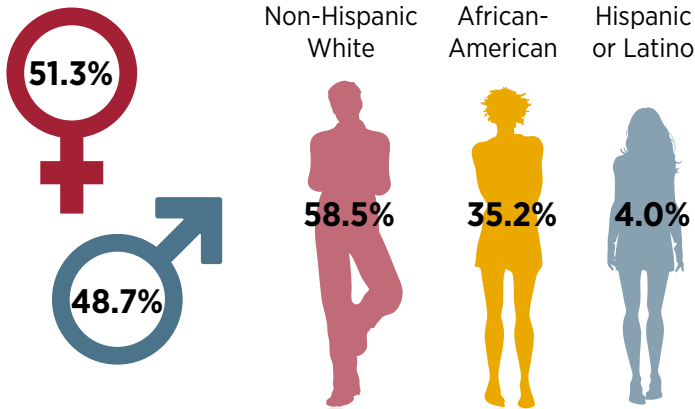
Miller County	2017	2018	2019	Trend	Arkansas 2019	VS. State Rate
<b>Indicator</b>						
<b>SUBSTANCE USE</b>						
Youth alcohol use <sup>1</sup>	11.6%	9.3%	8.8%		9.7%	✓
Youth cigarette use <sup>1</sup>	4.9%	4.0%	2.8%		3.3%	✓
Youth chewing tobacco use <sup>1</sup>	4.9%	4.3%	2.9%		3.1%	✓
Youth marijuana use <sup>1</sup>	6.7%	6.9%	3.7%		6.1%	✓
Youth heroin use <sup>1</sup>	0.4%	0.1%	0.3%		0.2%	✗
Youth prescription drug use <sup>1</sup>	3.6%	3.3%	2.4%		2.3%	✗
Adult smokers (smoked =100 cigarettes and are currently smoking) <sup>2</sup>	21.5%					--
Adult excessive drinking <sup>2</sup>	13.6%					--
<b>CONSEQUENCES</b>						
Substance abuse arrests (per 1,000 population) <sup>3</sup>	12.4	9.7				--
Fatal crashes among youth aged 15-20 (per 100,000 population) <sup>4</sup>	64	0				--
Mental health clients served through Arkansas State Hospital and the Community Mental Health Centers <sup>5</sup>	1136	1155	1027		76139	--
Number of substance abuse treatment service provided <sup>5</sup>	163	279	237		14549	--
<b>MENTAL HEALTH</b>						
Suicide (per 100,000 population) <sup>6</sup>	971.7	1001.1	908.1		872.1	✗
Adolescent depressive symptoms <sup>1</sup>	45.5%	46.9%	45.4%		48.4%	✓
<b>AVAILABILITY AND ACCESS</b>						
Beer, wine, and liquor stores (per 1,000 population) <sup>7</sup>	5.8	5.4				--
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) <sup>8</sup>	4.5%	3.0%				--
Laws and norms favorable to drug use <sup>1</sup>	38.3%	39.1%	37.5%		34.3%	✗
Perceived availability of drugs <sup>1</sup>	25.2%	19.4%	20.0%		19.9%	✗
<b>CRIME</b>						
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 populations) <sup>3</sup>	7.8	0.8				--
High community disorganization <sup>1</sup>	42.2%	35.8%	31.1%		30.4%	✗
<b>ECONOMIC HARDSHIP</b>						
Unemployment rates <sup>9</sup>	4.3%	4.8%	4.1%		3.5%	✗
Persons below poverty level <sup>10</sup>	18.8%	21.9%				--
<b>FAMILY</b>						
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) <sup>5</sup>	18.1	14.3	13.4		10.9	✗
Poor family management <sup>1</sup>	32.3%	35.0%	37.4%		31.2%	✗
Family history of anti-social behavior <sup>1</sup>	34.0%	29.1%	30.7%		29.3%	✗
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use <sup>1</sup>	23.4%	20.7%	20.3%		20.3%	✓
<b>INDIVIDUAL/PEERS</b>						
Early initiation of drug use <sup>1</sup>	20.4%	18.4%	16.5%		16.0%	✗
Peer favorable attitudes to drug use <sup>1</sup>	25.1%	21.3%	19.1%		22.0%	✓
Low perceived risk of drug use <sup>1</sup>	54.4%	55.6%	59.1%		51.9%	✗
Interaction with anti-social peers <sup>1</sup>	35.4%	34.4%	36.7%		37.7%	✓
Friends using drugs <sup>1</sup>	21.5%	19.4%	18.5%		18.6%	✓
Religiosity <sup>11</sup>	63.0%	61.0%	59.7%		60.4%	✗
Youth who perceive smoking as a "moderate" or "great risk" <sup>11</sup>	78.6%	75.8%	72.4%		81.9%	✗
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages every day as a "moderate" or "great risk" <sup>11</sup>	64.5%	64.5%	59.0%		67.6%	✗
Students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a person at moderate" or "great risk" <sup>11</sup>	44.1%	41.2%	40.4%		44.2%	✗
Students who indicate trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk" <sup>11</sup>	79.0%	79.0%	74.7%		83.6%	✗
<b>ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT/COMMITMENT</b>						
High school dropouts <sup>11</sup>	3.5%	4.5%				--
Academic failure <sup>1</sup>	38.2%	42.5%	43.3%		42.3%	✗
Low commitment to school <sup>1</sup>	49.7%	49.5%	52.2%		49.6%	✗
<b>SCHOOL ENVIRONMENT</b>						
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) <sup>11</sup>	31.6%	22.1%				--
Transitions and mobility <sup>1</sup>	49.0%	46.0%	53.5%		50.9%	✗
School opportunities for pro-social involvement <sup>1</sup>	48.7%	53.0%	54.9%		61.9%	✗
School rewards for pro-social involvement <sup>1</sup>	38.3%	46.4%	44.8%		50.9%	✗

Source: 1. Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment Student Survey; 2. County Health Rankings and Roadmaps, Robert Wood Johnson Foundation; 3. Arkansas Crime Information Center, Crime in Arkansas; 4. U.S. Department of Transportation, Fatal Accidents Reporting System; 5. Arkansas Department of Human Services, Annual Statistical Report; 6. Arkansas Department of Health, Center for Health Statistics; 7. U.S. Census Bureau, County Business Patterns 8. Arkansas Tobacco Control Board, Annual Compliance Reports; 9. U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics; 10. U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE) 11. Arkansas Department of Education, Statewide Information System as reported through the Arkansas Public School Computer Network

# MISSISSIPPI COUNTY

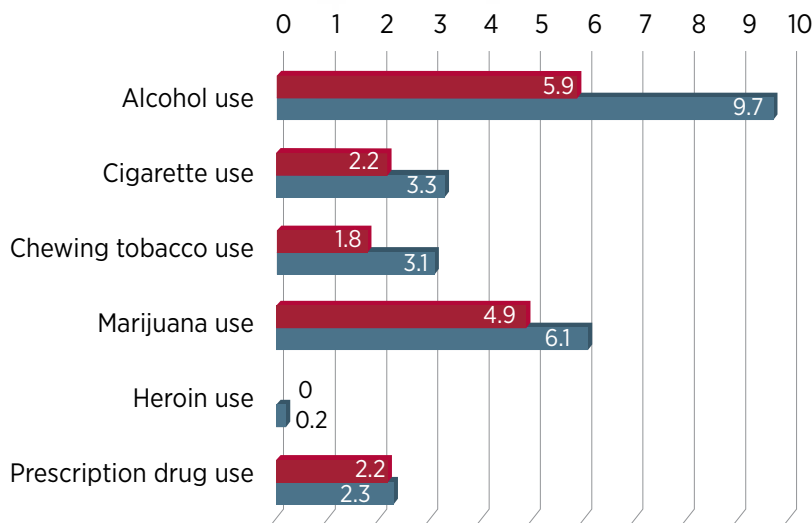


## Demographics



Population over 65	.14.1%
Population under 18	26.6%
Total population	42,831
Births	.588

## Youth Substance Use



## Key Findings

### Weakness

- 8<sup>th</sup> highest percentage of youth perceiving low risk of drug use

### Strengths

- 5<sup>th</sup> lowest percentage of youth using alcohol
- 6<sup>th</sup> lowest percentage of youth with parental attitudes favorable to drug use
- 7<sup>th</sup> lowest percentage of youth using cigarettes

## Consequences

■ County ■ State

Substance use-related arrests per 1,000 population



Rate of all-cause crashes with fatalities by population ages 15-20 per 100,000

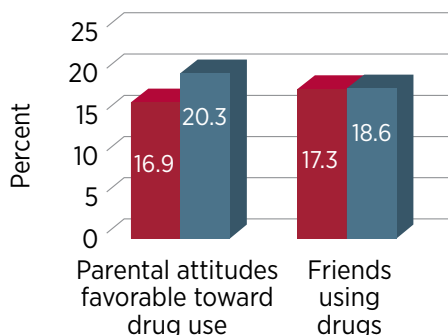


Academic failure



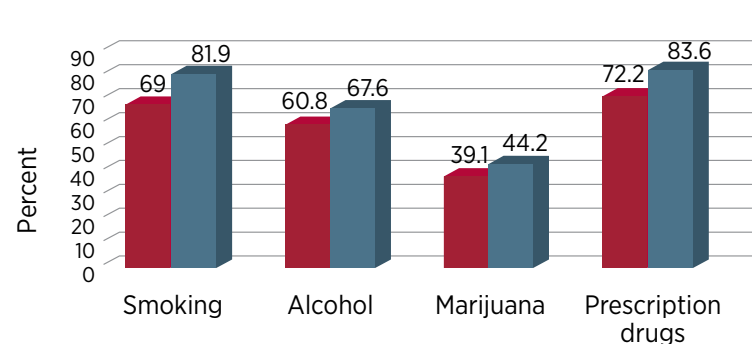
## Risk Factors

Attitude favorable toward drug use, 2019



## Protective Factors

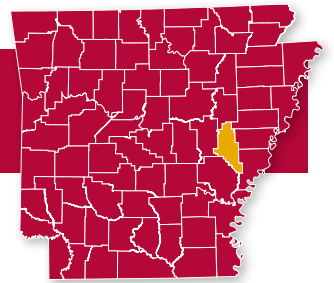
Youth perception of harm, 2019



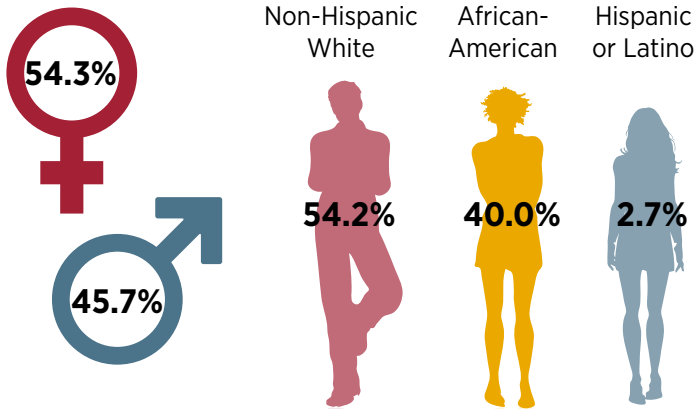
Mississippi County	2017	2018	2019	Trend	Arkansas 2019	VS. State Rate
<b>INDICATOR</b>						
<b>SUBSTANCE USE</b>						
Youth alcohol use <sup>1</sup>	5.6%	6.8%	5.9%		9.7%	✓
Youth cigarette use <sup>1</sup>	3.6%	2.5%	2.2%		3.3%	✓
Youth chewing tobacco use <sup>1</sup>	3.0%	2.4%	1.8%		3.1%	✓
Youth marijuana use <sup>1</sup>	3.3%	4.6%	4.9%		6.1%	✓
Youth heroin use <sup>1</sup>	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%		0.2%	✓
Youth prescription drug use <sup>1</sup>	1.9%	2.1%	2.2%		2.3%	✓
Adult smokers (smoked =100 cigarettes and are currently smoking) <sup>2</sup>	23.6%					--
Adult excessive drinking <sup>2</sup>	12.8%					--
<b>CONSEQUENCES</b>						
Substance abuse arrests (per 1,000 population) <sup>3</sup>	7.2	8				--
Fatal crashes among youth aged 15-20 (per 100,000 population) <sup>4</sup>	0	0				--
Mental health clients served through Arkansas State Hospital and the Community Mental Health Centers <sup>5</sup>	1629	1593	1519		76139	--
Number of substance abuse treatment service provided <sup>5</sup>	80	121	108		14549	--
<b>MENTAL HEALTH</b>						
Suicide (per 100,000 population) <sup>6</sup>	1217.2	1105.3	1173.9		872.1	✗
Adolescent depressive symptoms <sup>1</sup>	41.4%	44.8%	51.2%		48.4%	✗
<b>AVAILABILITY AND ACCESS</b>						
Beer, wine, and liquor stores (per 1,000 population) <sup>7</sup>	1.1	0.9				--
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) <sup>8</sup>	10.2%	4.8%				--
Laws and norms favorable to drug use <sup>1</sup>	33.3%	36.8%	41.5%		34.3%	✗
Perceived availability of drugs <sup>1</sup>	15.9%	18.1%	18.8%		19.9%	✓
<b>CRIME</b>						
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 populations) <sup>3</sup>	6.3	6.5				--
High community disorganization <sup>1</sup>	38.4%	39.0%	44.5%		30.4%	✗
<b>ECONOMIC HARDSHIP</b>						
Unemployment rates <sup>9</sup>	5.9%	5.6%	5.1%		3.5%	✗
Persons below poverty level <sup>10</sup>	24.3%	25.7%				--
<b>FAMILY</b>						
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) <sup>5</sup>	12.3	12.6	13.7		10.9	✗
Poor family management <sup>1</sup>	29.7%	35.6%	36.9%		31.2%	✗
Family history of anti-social behavior <sup>1</sup>	27.6%	28.9%	35.9%		29.3%	✗
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use <sup>1</sup>	16.5%	16.5%	16.9%		20.3%	✓
<b>INDIVIDUAL/PEERS</b>						
Early initiation of drug use <sup>1</sup>	13.6%	13.1%	16.4%		16.0%	✗
Peer favorable attitudes to drug use <sup>1</sup>	14.1%	16.1%	19.1%		22.0%	✓
Low perceived risk of drug use <sup>1</sup>	53.2%	58.1%	60.2%		51.9%	✗
Interaction with anti-social peers <sup>1</sup>	41.0%	45.9%	53.6%		37.7%	✗
Friends using drugs <sup>1</sup>	12.8%	15.1%	17.3%		18.6%	✓
Religiosity <sup>11</sup>	56.6%	51.7%	51.9%		60.4%	✗
Youth who perceive smoking as a "moderate" or "great risk" <sup>11</sup>	74.9%	71.9%	69.0%		81.9%	✗
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages every day as a "moderate" or "great risk" <sup>11</sup>	61.1%	60.2%	60.8%		67.6%	✗
Students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a person at moderate" or "great risk" <sup>11</sup>	44.9%	40.3%	39.1%		44.2%	✗
Students who indicate trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk" <sup>11</sup>	74.2%	73.3%	72.2%		83.6%	✗
<b>ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT/COMMITMENT</b>						
High school dropouts <sup>11</sup>	2.4%	3.1%				--
Academic failure <sup>1</sup>	40.8%	41.8%	44.7%		42.3%	✗
Low commitment to school <sup>1</sup>	40.7%	45.9%	56.2%		49.6%	✗
<b>SCHOOL ENVIRONMENT</b>						
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) <sup>11</sup>	16.0%	13.6%				--
Transitions and mobility <sup>1</sup>	48.9%	49.4%	49.0%		50.9%	✓
School opportunities for pro-social involvement <sup>1</sup>	62.9%	60.8%	53.9%		61.9%	✗
School rewards for pro-social involvement <sup>1</sup>	55.2%	56.7%	50.4%		50.9%	✗

Source: 1. Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment Student Survey; 2. County Health Rankings and Roadmaps, Robert Wood Johnson Foundation; 3. Arkansas Crime Information Center, Crime in Arkansas; 4. U.S. Department of Transportation, Fatal Accidents Reporting System; 5. Arkansas Department of Human Services, Annual Statistical Report; 6. Arkansas Department of Health, Center for Health Statistics; 7. U.S. Census Bureau, County Business Patterns 8. Arkansas Tobacco Control Board, Annual Compliance Reports; 9. U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics; 10. U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE) 11. Arkansas Department of Education, Statewide Information System as reported through the Arkansas Public School Computer Network

# MONROE COUNTY

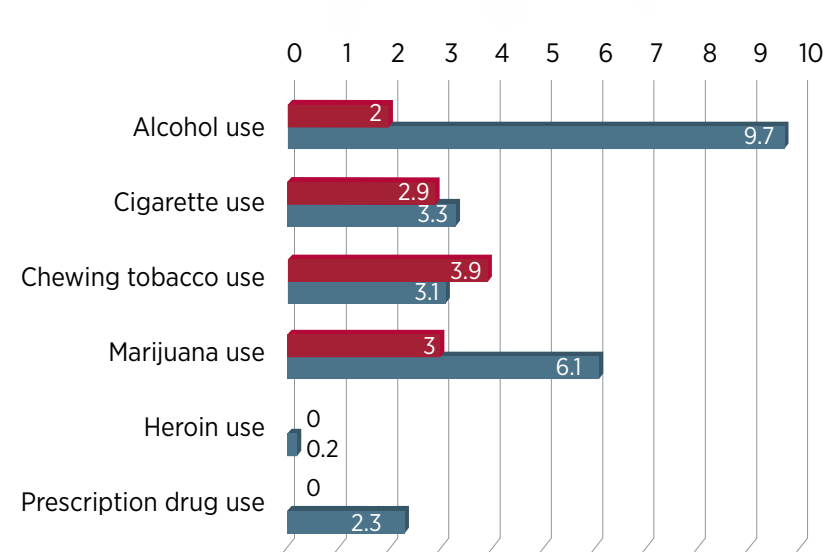


## Demographics



Population over 65	22.4%
Population under 18	20.4%
Total population	7,249
Births	112

## Youth Substance Use



## Key Findings

**Weakness**  
N/A

### Strengths

- Lowest percentage of youth using alcohol
- Lowest percentage of youth using prescription drugs
- 6<sup>th</sup> lowest percentage of youth using marijuana
- 21<sup>st</sup> lowest percentage of youth using cigarettes

## Consequences

■ County ■ State

Substance use-related arrests per 1,000 population



Rate of all-cause crashes with fatalities by population ages 15-20 per 100,000

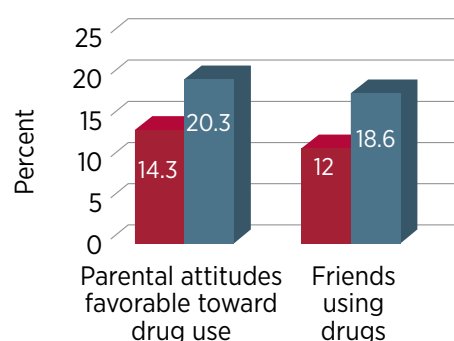


Academic failure



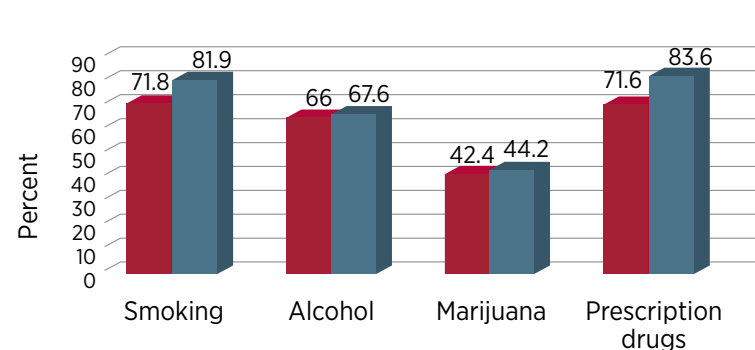
## Risk Factors

Attitude favorable toward drug use, 2019



## Protective Factors

Youth perception of harm, 2019

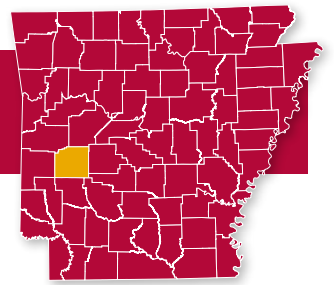




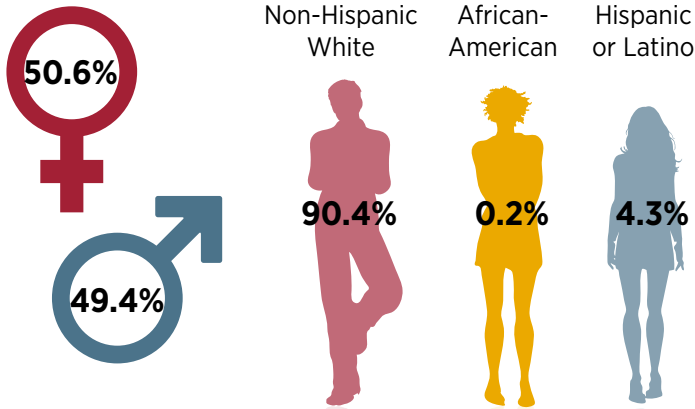
Monroe County Indicator	2017	2018	2019	Trend	Arkansas 2019	VS. State Rate
<b>SUBSTANCE USE</b>						
Youth alcohol use <sup>1</sup>	4.4%	7.7%	2.0%		9.7%	✓
Youth cigarette use <sup>1</sup>	5.6%	3.8%	2.9%		3.3%	✓
Youth chewing tobacco use <sup>1</sup>	2.3%	1.6%	3.9%		3.1%	✗
Youth marijuana use <sup>1</sup>	7.7%	5.0%	3.0%		6.1%	✓
Youth heroin use <sup>1</sup>	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%		0.2%	✓
Youth prescription drug use <sup>1</sup>	3.3%	3.4%	0.0%		2.3%	✓
Adult smokers (smoked =100 cigarettes and are currently smoking) <sup>2</sup>	22.2%					--
Adult excessive drinking <sup>2</sup>	11.1%					--
<b>CONSEQUENCES</b>						
Substance abuse arrests (per 1,000 population) <sup>3</sup>	4.6	6.8				--
Fatal crashes among youth aged 15-20 (per 100,000 population) <sup>4</sup>	0	0				--
Mental health clients served through Arkansas State Hospital and the Community Mental Health Centers <sup>5</sup>	465	415	378		76139	--
Number of substance abuse treatment service provided <sup>5</sup>	29	27	20		14549	--
<b>MENTAL HEALTH</b>						
Suicide (per 100,000 population) <sup>6</sup>	1235.5	1204	1018.6		872.1	✗
Adolescent depressive symptoms <sup>1</sup>	41.3%	53.8%	38.5%		48.4%	✓
<b>AVAILABILITY AND ACCESS</b>						
Beer, wine, and liquor stores (per 1,000 population) <sup>7</sup>	0	0				--
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) <sup>8</sup>	11.8%	4.8%				--
Laws and norms favorable to drug use <sup>1</sup>	45.3%	44.4%	46.2%		34.3%	✗
Perceived availability of drugs <sup>1</sup>	9.6%	15.1%	12.9%		19.9%	✓
<b>CRIME</b>						
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 populations) <sup>3</sup>	6.9	29.9				--
High community disorganization <sup>1</sup>	37.2%	46.7%	52.6%		30.4%	✗
<b>ECONOMIC HARDSHIP</b>						
Unemployment rates <sup>9</sup>	4.3%	4.2%	4.3%		3.5%	✗
Persons below poverty level <sup>10</sup>	27.3%	26.0%				--
<b>FAMILY</b>						
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) <sup>5</sup>	16.9	13.6	19		10.9	✗
Poor family management <sup>1</sup>	34.9%	36.0%	32.6%		31.2%	✗
Family history of anti-social behavior <sup>1</sup>	30.1%	33.0%	31.9%		29.3%	✗
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use <sup>1</sup>	15.5%	17.3%	14.3%		20.3%	✓
<b>INDIVIDUAL/PEERS</b>						
Early initiation of drug use <sup>1</sup>	20.2%	17.7%	15.7%		16.0%	✓
Peer favorable attitudes to drug use <sup>1</sup>	14.0%	19.3%	18.6%		22.0%	✓
Low perceived risk of drug use <sup>1</sup>	60.2%	55.0%	56.4%		51.9%	✗
Interaction with anti-social peers <sup>1</sup>	48.5%	46.4%	44.6%		37.7%	✗
Friends using drugs <sup>1</sup>	10.3%	15.6%	12.0%		18.6%	✓
Religiosity <sup>1</sup>	63.6%	58.1%	44.4%		60.4%	✗
Youth who perceive smoking as a "moderate" or "great risk" <sup>11</sup>	65.6%	72.4%	71.8%		81.9%	✗
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages every day as a "moderate" or "great risk" <sup>11</sup>	55.9%	64.0%	66.0%		67.6%	✗
Students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a person at moderate" or "great risk" <sup>11</sup>	40.9%	41.3%	42.4%		44.2%	✗
Students who indicate trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk" <sup>11</sup>	69.9%	76.1%	71.6%		83.6%	✗
<b>ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT/COMMITMENT</b>						
High school dropouts <sup>11</sup>	2.6%	2.4%				--
Academic failure <sup>1</sup>	35.6%	37.9%	43.3%		42.3%	✗
Low commitment to school <sup>1</sup>	35.6%	49.7%	38.1%		49.6%	✓
<b>SCHOOL ENVIRONMENT</b>						
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) <sup>11</sup>	2.4%	8.2%				--
Transitions and mobility <sup>1</sup>	47.0%	39.1%	41.5%		50.9%	✓
School opportunities for pro-social involvement <sup>1</sup>	59.4%	47.8%	55.2%		61.9%	✗
School rewards for pro-social involvement <sup>1</sup>	58.0%	49.5%	67.3%		50.9%	✓

Source: 1. Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment Student Survey; 2. County Health Rankings and Roadmaps, Robert Wood Johnson Foundation; 3. Arkansas Crime Information Center, Crime in Arkansas; 4. U.S. Department of Transportation, Fatal Accidents Reporting System; 5. Arkansas Department of Human Services, Annual Statistical Report; 6. Arkansas Department of Health, Center for Health Statistics; 7. U.S. Census Bureau, County Business Patterns 8. Arkansas Tobacco Control Board, Annual Compliance Reports; 9. U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics; 10. U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE) 11. Arkansas Department of Education, Statewide Information System as reported through the Arkansas Public School Computer Network

# MONTGOMERY COUNTY

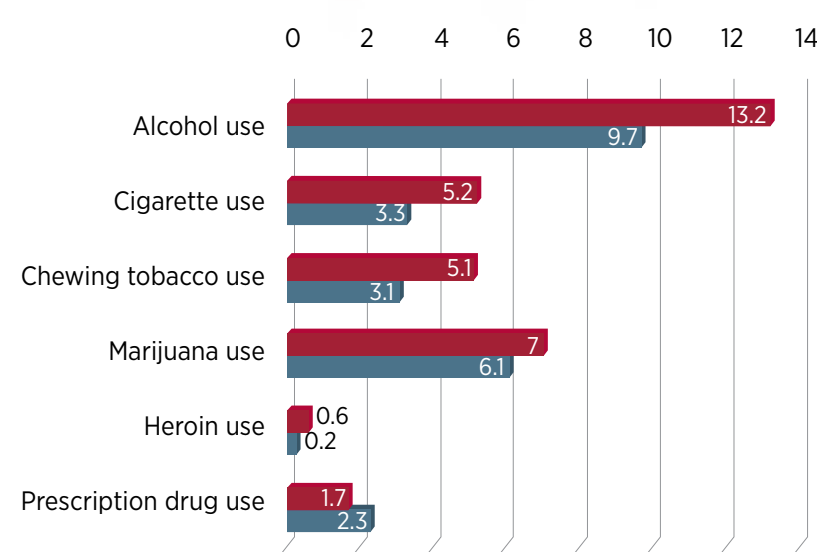


## Demographics



Population over 65	26.6%
Population under 18	18.9%
Total population	8,993
Births	124

## Youth Substance Use



## Key Findings

### Weakness

- 5<sup>th</sup> highest percentage of youth with friends using drugs
- 13<sup>th</sup> highest percentage of youth using alcohol
- 14<sup>th</sup> highest percentage of youth using marijuana

### Strengths

- 15<sup>th</sup> lowest percentage of youth using prescription drugs

## Consequences

■ County ■ State

Substance use-related arrests per 1,000 population



Rate of all-cause crashes with fatalities by population ages 15-20 per 100,000

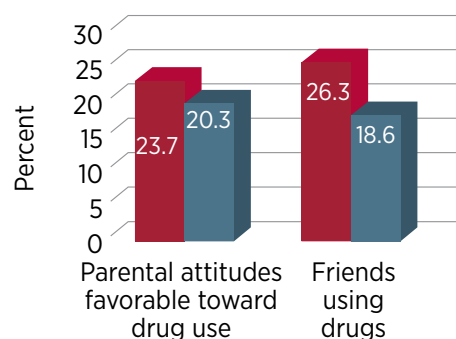


Academic failure



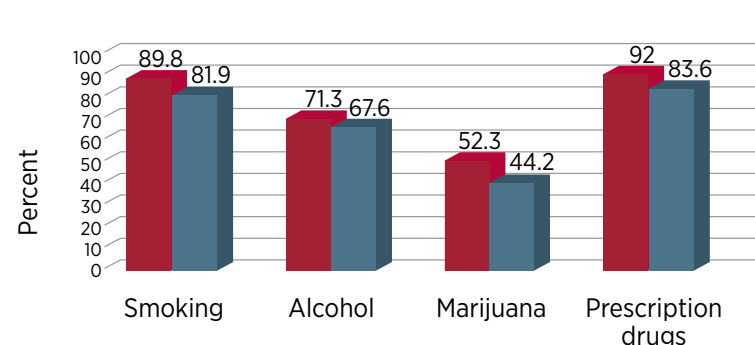
## Risk Factors

Attitude favorable toward drug use, 2019



## Protective Factors

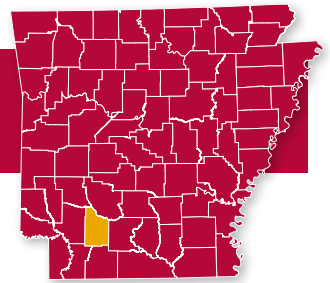
Youth perception of harm, 2019



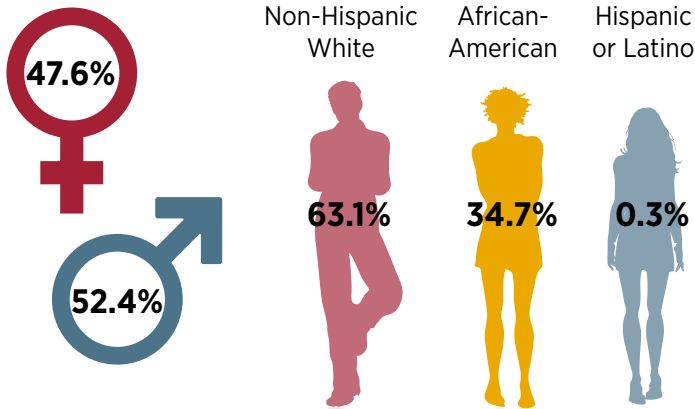
Montgomery County Indicator	2017	2018	2019	Trend	Arkansas 2019	VS. State Rate
<b>SUBSTANCE USE</b>						
Youth alcohol use <sup>1</sup>	8.5%	9.1%	13.2%		9.7%	✗
Youth cigarette use <sup>1</sup>	6.6%	2.9%	5.2%		3.3%	✗
Youth chewing tobacco use <sup>1</sup>	7.0%	5.3%	5.1%		3.1%	✗
Youth marijuana use <sup>1</sup>	2.8%	4.3%	7.0%		6.1%	✗
Youth heroin use <sup>1</sup>	0.0%	0.0%	0.6%		0.2%	✗
Youth prescription drug use <sup>1</sup>	1.9%	1.0%	1.7%		2.3%	✓
Adult smokers (smoked =100 cigarettes and are currently smoking) <sup>2</sup>	18.5%					--
Adult excessive drinking <sup>2</sup>	12.6%					--
<b>CONSEQUENCES</b>						
Substance abuse arrests (per 1,000 population) <sup>3</sup>	0	0				--
Fatal crashes among youth aged 15-20 (per 100,000 population) <sup>4</sup>	168	0				--
Mental health clients served through Arkansas State Hospital and the Community Mental Health Centers <sup>5</sup>	172	164	152		76139	--
Number of substance abuse treatment service provided <sup>5</sup>	35	33	39		14549	--
<b>MENTAL HEALTH</b>						
Suicide (per 100,000 population) <sup>6</sup>	809.1	749.4	909.4		872.1	✗
Adolescent depressive symptoms <sup>1</sup>	35.2%	45.5%	54.2%		48.4%	✗
<b>AVAILABILITY AND ACCESS</b>						
Beer, wine, and liquor stores (per 1,000 population) <sup>7</sup>	0	0				--
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) <sup>8</sup>	0.0%	0.0%				--
Laws and norms favorable to drug use <sup>1</sup>	39.8%	44.5%	41.0%		34.3%	✗
Perceived availability of drugs <sup>1</sup>	24.0%	19.3%	23.3%		19.9%	✗
<b>CRIME</b>						
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 populations) <sup>3</sup>	10.6	11.2				--
High community disorganization <sup>1</sup>	33.6%	32.4%	40.1%		30.4%	✗
<b>ECONOMIC HARDSHIP</b>						
Unemployment rates <sup>9</sup>	4.8%	4.7%	4.6%		3.5%	✗
Persons below poverty level <sup>10</sup>	21.1%	18.8%				--
<b>FAMILY</b>						
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) <sup>1</sup>	2.9	3.5	3.5		10.9	✓
Poor family management <sup>1</sup>	31.3%	27.9%	31.2%		31.2%	✓
Family history of anti-social behavior <sup>1</sup>	28.7%	28.4%	31.2%		29.3%	✗
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use <sup>1</sup>	18.0%	23.4%	23.7%		20.3%	✗
<b>INDIVIDUAL/PEERS</b>						
Early initiation of drug use <sup>1</sup>	14.6%	15.1%	19.3%		16.0%	✗
Peer favorable attitudes to drug use <sup>1</sup>	18.8%	21.5%	22.3%		22.0%	✗
Low perceived risk of drug use <sup>1</sup>	51.2%	43.5%	46.0%		51.9%	✓
Interaction with anti-social peers <sup>1</sup>	25.8%	28.2%	36.4%		37.7%	✓
Friends using drugs <sup>1</sup>	13.4%	15.5%	26.3%		18.6%	✗
Religiosity <sup>1</sup>	73.8%	72.9%	66.5%		60.4%	✓
Youth who perceive smoking as a "moderate" or "great risk" <sup>11</sup>	87.4%	83.6%	89.8%		81.9%	✓
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages every day as a "moderate" or "great risk" <sup>11</sup>	65.3%	70.8%	71.3%		67.6%	✓
Students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a person at moderate" or "great risk" <sup>11</sup>	46.5%	57.3%	52.3%		44.2%	✓
Students who indicate trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk" <sup>11</sup>	87.4%	89.6%	92.0%		83.6%	✓
<b>ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT/COMMITMENT</b>						
High school dropouts <sup>11</sup>	1.9%	1.2%				--
Academic failure <sup>1</sup>	40.1%	41.6%	48.6%		42.3%	✗
Low commitment to school <sup>1</sup>	42.0%	46.7%	51.1%		49.6%	✗
<b>SCHOOL ENVIRONMENT</b>						
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) <sup>11</sup>	18.9%	39.8%				--
Transitions and mobility <sup>1</sup>	46.9%	44.2%	49.7%		50.9%	✓
School opportunities for pro-social involvement <sup>1</sup>	58.8%	61.4%	61.5%		61.9%	✗
School rewards for pro-social involvement <sup>1</sup>	57.7%	61.7%	62.4%		50.9%	✓

Source: 1. Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment Student Survey; 2. County Health Rankings and Roadmaps, Robert Wood Johnson Foundation; 3. Arkansas Crime Information Center, Crime in Arkansas; 4. U.S. Department of Transportation, Fatal Accidents Reporting System; 5. Arkansas Department of Human Services, Annual Statistical Report; 6. Arkansas Department of Health, Center for Health Statistics; 7. U.S. Census Bureau, County Business Patterns 8. Arkansas Tobacco Control Board, Annual Compliance Reports; 9. U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics; 10. U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE) 11. Arkansas Department of Education, Statewide Information System as reported through the Arkansas Public School Computer Network

# NEVADA COUNTY

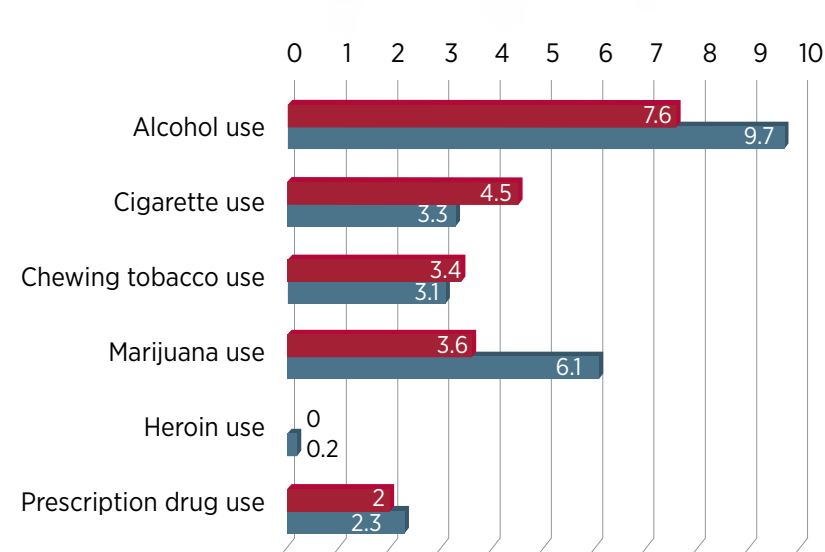


## Demographics



Population over 65	19.9%
Population under 18	22.7%
Total population	8,440
Births	82

## Youth Substance Use



## Key Findings

### Weakness

- 7<sup>th</sup> highest percentage of youth perceiving low risk of drug use

### Strengths

- 9<sup>th</sup> lowest percentage of youth using marijuana
- 11<sup>th</sup> lowest percentage of youth using alcohol
- 20<sup>th</sup> lowest percentage of youth with parental attitudes favorable toward drug use

## Consequences

■ County ■ State

Substance use-related arrests per 1,000 population



Rate of all-cause crashes with fatalities by population ages 15-20 per 100,000

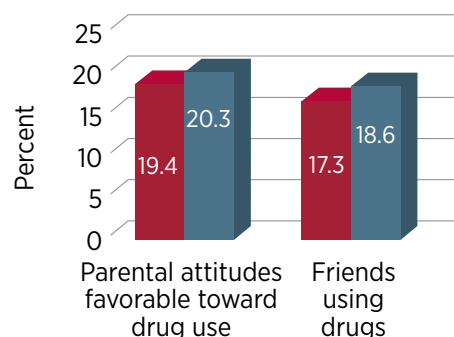


Academic failure



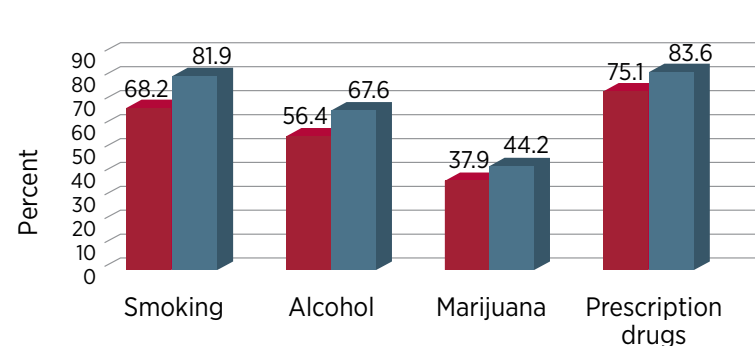
## Risk Factors

Attitude favorable toward drug use, 2019



## Protective Factors

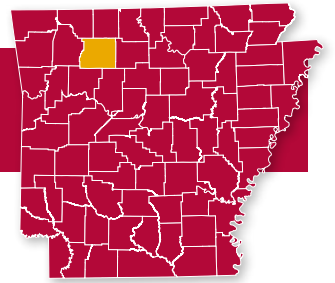
Youth perception of harm, 2019



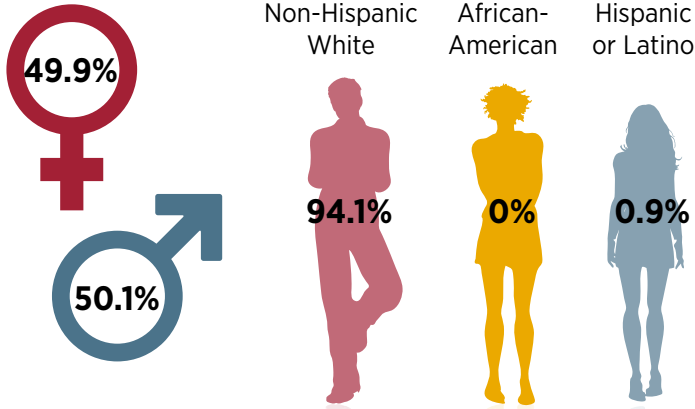
Nevada County	2017	2018	2019	Trend	Arkansas 2019	VS. State Rate
<b>INDICATOR</b>						
<b>SUBSTANCE USE</b>						
Youth alcohol use <sup>1</sup>	16.8%	6.8%	7.6%		9.7%	✓
Youth cigarette use <sup>1</sup>	19.8%	3.7%	4.5%		3.3%	✗
Youth chewing tobacco use <sup>1</sup>	10.5%	4.0%	3.4%		3.1%	✗
Youth marijuana use <sup>1</sup>	14.7%	5.6%	3.6%		6.1%	✓
Youth heroin use <sup>1</sup>	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%		0.2%	✓
Youth prescription drug use <sup>1</sup>	4.2%	0.9%	2.0%		2.3%	✓
Adult smokers (smoked =100 cigarettes and are currently smoking) <sup>2</sup>	21.3%					--
Adult excessive drinking <sup>2</sup>	12.4%					--
<b>CONSEQUENCES</b>						
Substance abuse arrests (per 1,000 population) <sup>3</sup>	1.7	1.4				--
Fatal crashes among youth aged 15-20 (per 100,000 population) <sup>4</sup>	0	0				--
Mental health clients served through Arkansas State Hospital and the Community Mental Health Centers <sup>5</sup>	285	301	275		76139	--
Number of substance abuse treatment service provided <sup>5</sup>	16	16	16		14549	--
<b>MENTAL HEALTH</b>						
Suicide (per 100,000 population) <sup>6</sup>	928.1	879.4	957.9		872.1	✗
Adolescent depressive symptoms <sup>1</sup>	38.9%	45.8%	42.4%		48.4%	✓
<b>AVAILABILITY AND ACCESS</b>						
Beer, wine, and liquor stores (per 1,000 population) <sup>7</sup>	0	0				--
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) <sup>8</sup>	9.1%	4.4%				--
Laws and norms favorable to drug use <sup>1</sup>	48.9%	39.2%	42.1%		34.3%	✗
Perceived availability of drugs <sup>1</sup>	27.2%	17.1%	17.9%		19.9%	✓
<b>CRIME</b>						
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 populations) <sup>3</sup>	12	5				--
High community disorganization <sup>1</sup>	30.4%	32.8%	31.3%		30.4%	✗
<b>ECONOMIC HARDSHIP</b>						
Unemployment rates <sup>9</sup>	3.5%	3.4%	4.0%		3.5%	✗
Persons below poverty level <sup>10</sup>	19.5%	21.3%				--
<b>FAMILY</b>						
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) <sup>5</sup>	0	4.7	6.8		10.9	✓
Poor family management <sup>1</sup>	35.3%	32.2%	34.7%		31.2%	✗
Family history of anti-social behavior <sup>1</sup>	38.0%	29.5%	22.0%		29.3%	✓
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use <sup>1</sup>	25.5%	16.3%	19.4%		20.3%	✓
<b>INDIVIDUAL/PEERS</b>						
Early initiation of drug use <sup>1</sup>	28.1%	17.4%	15.7%		16.0%	✓
Peer favorable attitudes to drug use <sup>1</sup>	33.0%	15.8%	21.4%		22.0%	✓
Low perceived risk of drug use <sup>1</sup>	61.7%	54.0%	60.6%		51.9%	✗
Interaction with anti-social peers <sup>1</sup>	53.7%	38.7%	40.3%		37.7%	✗
Friends using drugs <sup>1</sup>	28.4%	20.0%	17.3%		18.6%	✓
Religiosity <sup>11</sup>	70.5%	66.4%	60.1%		60.4%	✗
Youth who perceive smoking as a "moderate" or "great risk" <sup>11</sup>	78.9%	73.8%	68.2%		81.9%	✗
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages every day as a "moderate" or "great risk" <sup>11</sup>	66.0%	65.5%	56.4%		67.6%	✗
Students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a person at moderate" or "great risk" <sup>11</sup>	36.6%	43.3%	37.9%		44.2%	✗
Students who indicate trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk" <sup>11</sup>	78.5%	80.5%	75.1%		83.6%	✗
<b>ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT/COMMITMENT</b>						
High school dropouts <sup>11</sup>	1.1%	1.7%				--
Academic failure <sup>1</sup>	37.1%	36.0%	34.0%		42.3%	✓
Low commitment to school <sup>1</sup>	27.8%	42.4%	53.6%		49.6%	✗
<b>SCHOOL ENVIRONMENT</b>						
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) <sup>11</sup>	23.2%	12.0%				--
Transitions and mobility <sup>1</sup>	38.0%	40.3%	42.6%		50.9%	✓
School opportunities for pro-social involvement <sup>11</sup>	54.6%	56.4%	51.5%		61.9%	✗
School rewards for pro-social involvement <sup>11</sup>	64.9%	56.5%	52.2%		50.9%	✓

Source: 1. Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment Student Survey; 2. County Health Rankings and Roadmaps, Robert Wood Johnson Foundation; 3. Arkansas Crime Information Center, Crime in Arkansas; 4. U.S. Department of Transportation, Fatal Accidents Reporting System; 5. Arkansas Department of Human Services, Annual Statistical Report; 6. Arkansas Department of Health, Center for Health Statistics; 7. U.S. Census Bureau, County Business Patterns 8. Arkansas Tobacco Control Board, Annual Compliance Reports; 9. U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics; 10. U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE) 11. Arkansas Department of Education, Statewide Information System as reported through the Arkansas Public School Computer Network

# NEWTON COUNTY

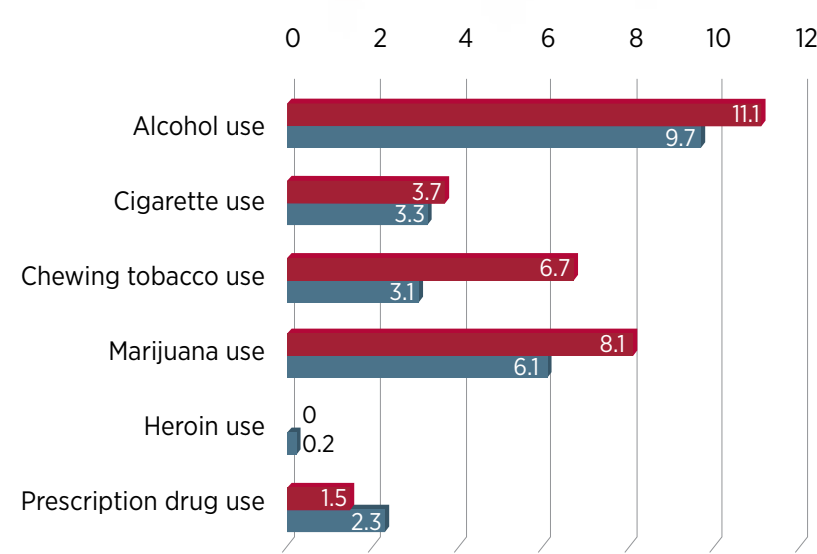


## Demographics



Population over 65	24.6%
Population under 18	19.8%
Total population	7,848
Births	67

## Youth Substance Use



## Key Findings

### Weakness

- 6<sup>th</sup> highest percentage of youth with peer attitudes favorable to drug use
- 7<sup>th</sup> highest percentage of youth using marijuana

### Strengths

- 8<sup>th</sup> lowest percentage of youth perceiving low risk of drug use
- 9<sup>th</sup> lowest percentage of youth using prescription drugs

## Consequences

■ County ■ State

Substance use-related arrests per 1,000 population



Rate of all-cause crashes with fatalities by population ages 15-20 per 100,000

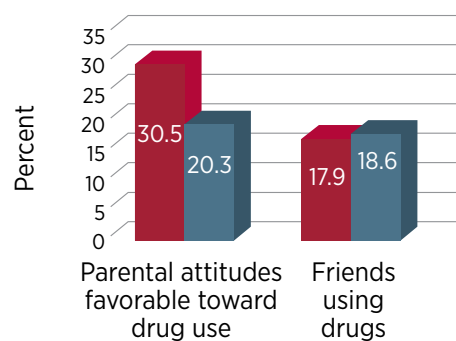


Academic failure



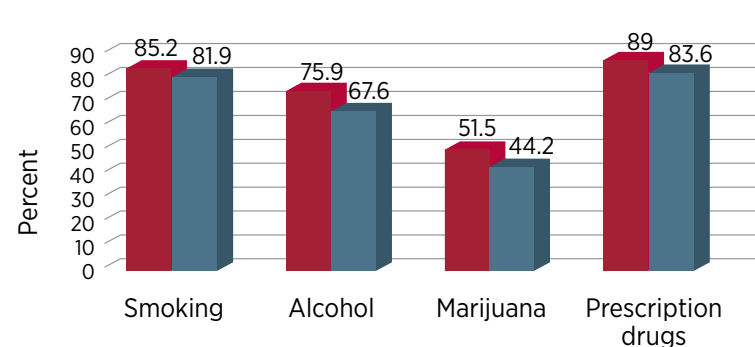
## Risk Factors

Attitude favorable toward drug use, 2019



## Protective Factors

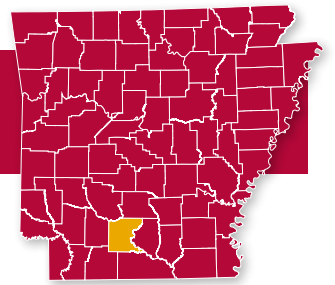
Youth perception of harm, 2019



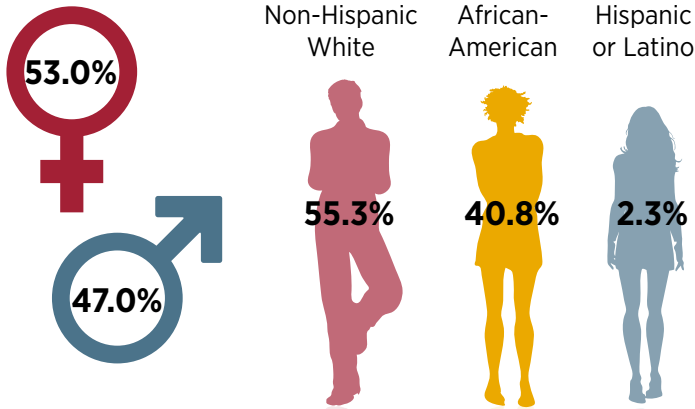
Newton County	2017	2018	2019	Trend	Arkansas 2019	VS. State Rate
<b>Substance Use</b>						
Youth alcohol use <sup>1</sup>	9.7%	13.1%	11.1%		9.7%	✗
Youth cigarette use <sup>1</sup>	3.6%	7.9%	3.7%		3.3%	✗
Youth chewing tobacco use <sup>1</sup>	3.7%	9.3%	6.7%		3.1%	✗
Youth marijuana use <sup>1</sup>	4.6%	7.1%	8.1%		6.1%	✗
Youth heroin use <sup>1</sup>	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%		0.2%	✓
Youth prescription drug use <sup>1</sup>	2.1%	2.4%	1.5%		2.3%	✓
Adult smokers (smoked =100 cigarettes and are currently smoking) <sup>2</sup>	19.0%					--
Adult excessive drinking <sup>2</sup>	13.2%					--
<b>Consequences</b>						
Substance abuse arrests (per 1,000 population) <sup>3</sup>	2.8	6				--
Fatal crashes among youth aged 15-20 (per 100,000 population) <sup>4</sup>	0	0				--
Mental health clients served through Arkansas State Hospital and the Community Mental Health Centers <sup>5</sup>	74	107	90		76139	--
Number of substance abuse treatment service provided <sup>5</sup>	13	12	10		14549	--
<b>Mental Health</b>						
Suicide (per 100,000 population) <sup>6</sup>	870.9	809	775.2		872.1	✓
Adolescent depressive symptoms <sup>1</sup>	35.1%	40.8%	48.9%		48.4%	✗
<b>Availability and Access</b>						
Beer, wine, and liquor stores (per 1,000 population) <sup>7</sup>	0	0				--
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) <sup>8</sup>	7.1%	7.7%				--
Laws and norms favorable to drug use <sup>1</sup>	50.8%	56.3%	52.7%		34.3%	✗
Perceived availability of drugs <sup>1</sup>	17.7%	21.2%	24.2%		19.9%	✗
<b>Crime</b>						
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 populations) <sup>3</sup>	7.3	7.5				--
High community disorganization <sup>1</sup>	33.2%	38.6%	33.3%		30.4%	✗
<b>Economic Hardship</b>						
Unemployment rates <sup>9</sup>	3.6%	3.3%	3.5%		3.5%	✓
Persons below poverty level <sup>10</sup>	19.8%	17.4%				--
<b>Family</b>						
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) <sup>4</sup>	11.6	10.3	3.9		10.9	✓
Poor family management <sup>1</sup>	28.6%	34.2%	25.8%		31.2%	✓
Family history of anti-social behavior <sup>1</sup>	28.5%	30.7%	33.3%		29.3%	✗
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use <sup>1</sup>	22.8%	27.5%	30.5%		20.3%	✗
<b>Individual/Peers</b>						
Early initiation of drug use <sup>1</sup>	18.0%	21.9%	20.3%		16.0%	✗
Peer favorable attitudes to drug use <sup>1</sup>	23.0%	22.9%	28.1%		22.0%	✗
Low perceived risk of drug use <sup>1</sup>	53.6%	53.4%	45.5%		51.9%	✓
Interaction with anti-social peers <sup>1</sup>	31.4%	41.9%	30.1%		37.7%	✓
Friends using drugs <sup>1</sup>	11.9%	21.7%	17.9%		18.6%	✓
Religiosity <sup>1</sup>	67.7%	65.2%	66.2%		60.4%	✓
Youth who perceive smoking as a "moderate" or "great risk" <sup>11</sup>	78.2%	80.2%	85.2%		81.9%	✓
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages every day as a "moderate" or "great risk" <sup>11</sup>	56.1%	61.0%	75.9%		67.6%	✓
Students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a person at moderate" or "great risk" <sup>11</sup>	49.7%	44.9%	51.5%		44.2%	✓
Students who indicate trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk" <sup>11</sup>	82.1%	82.5%	89.0%		83.6%	✓
<b>Academic Achievement/Commitment</b>						
High school dropouts <sup>11</sup>	0.3%	0.5%				--
Academic failure <sup>1</sup>	46.9%	46.6%	42.7%		42.3%	✗
Low commitment to school <sup>1</sup>	46.9%	53.2%	47.4%		49.6%	✓
<b>School Environment</b>						
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) <sup>11</sup>	15.1%	13.9%				--
Transitions and mobility <sup>1</sup>	30.9%	34.6%	25.0%		50.9%	✓
School opportunities for pro-social involvement <sup>1</sup>	60.1%	65.6%	68.3%		61.9%	✓
School rewards for pro-social involvement <sup>1</sup>	57.0%	61.2%	68.3%		50.9%	✓

Source: 1. Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment Student Survey; 2. County Health Rankings and Roadmaps, Robert Wood Johnson Foundation; 3. Arkansas Crime Information Center, Crime in Arkansas; 4. U.S. Department of Transportation, Fatal Accidents Reporting System; 5. Arkansas Department of Human Services, Annual Statistical Report; 6. Arkansas Department of Health, Center for Health Statistics; 7. U.S. Census Bureau, County Business Patterns 8. Arkansas Tobacco Control Board, Annual Compliance Reports; 9. U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics; 10. U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE) 11. Arkansas Department of Education, Statewide Information System as reported through the Arkansas Public School Computer Network

# OUACHITA COUNTY

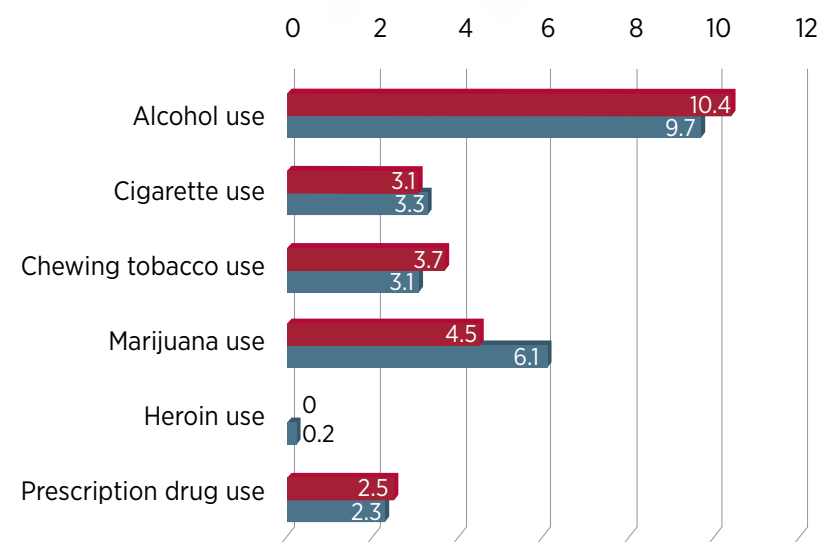


## Demographics



Population over 65	19.1%
Population under 18	22.6%
Total population	24,106
Births	.267

## Youth Substance Use



## Key Findings

### Weakness

- 14<sup>th</sup> highest percentage of youth with friends using drugs
- 27<sup>th</sup> highest percentage of youth using prescription drugs

### Strengths

- 10<sup>th</sup> lowest percentage of youth with parental attitudes favorable to drug use
- 17<sup>th</sup> lowest percentage of youth using marijuana

## Consequences

■ County ■ State

Substance use-related arrests per 1,000 population



Rate of all-cause crashes with fatalities by population ages 15-20 per 100,000

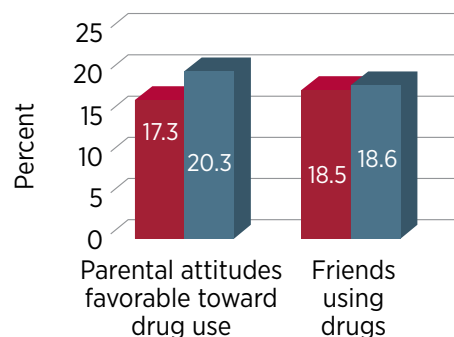


Academic failure



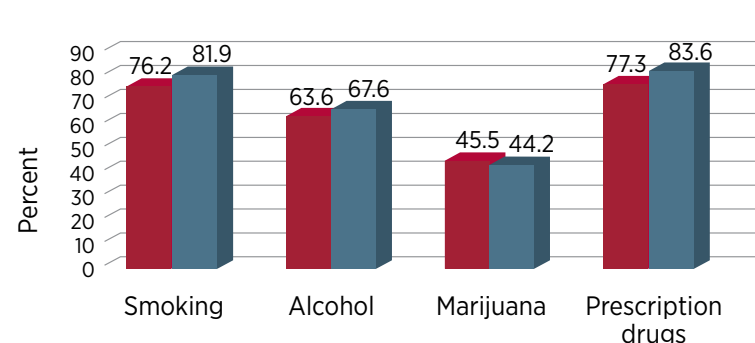
## Risk Factors

Attitude favorable toward drug use, 2019



## Protective Factors

Youth perception of harm, 2019

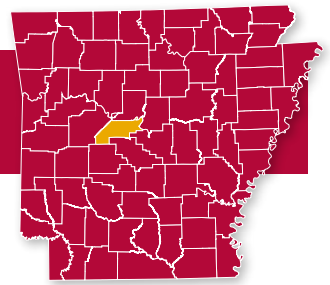




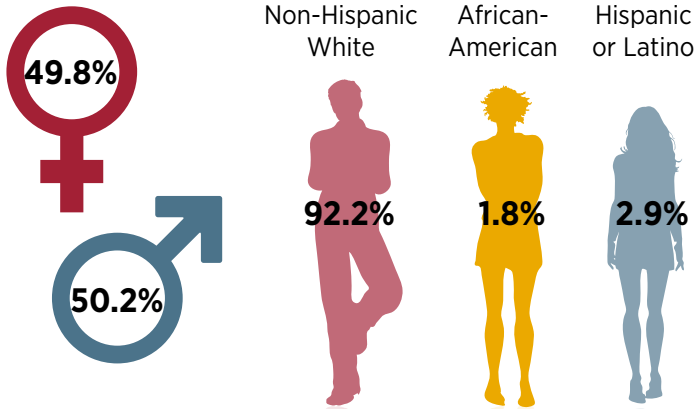
Ouachita County Indicator	2017	2018	2019	Trend	Arkansas 2019	VS. State Rate
<b>SUBSTANCE USE</b>						
Youth alcohol use <sup>1</sup>	11.6%	10.7%	10.4%		9.7%	✗
Youth cigarette use <sup>1</sup>	4.7%	4.9%	3.1%		3.3%	✓
Youth chewing tobacco use <sup>1</sup>	5.1%	3.8%	3.7%		3.1%	✗
Youth marijuana use <sup>1</sup>	6.2%	7.3%	4.5%		6.1%	✓
Youth heroin use <sup>1</sup>	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%		0.2%	✓
Youth prescription drug use <sup>1</sup>	3.3%	2.7%	2.5%		2.3%	✗
Adult smokers (smoked =100 cigarettes and are currently smoking) <sup>2</sup>	22.8%					--
Adult excessive drinking <sup>2</sup>	12.2%					--
<b>CONSEQUENCES</b>						
Substance abuse arrests (per 1,000 population) <sup>3</sup>	0.7	1.3				--
Fatal crashes among youth aged 15-20 (per 100,000 population) <sup>4</sup>	62.4	0				--
Mental health clients served through Arkansas State Hospital and the Community Mental Health Centers <sup>5</sup>	624	631	694		76139	--
Number of substance abuse treatment service provided <sup>5</sup>	42	48	63		14549	--
<b>MENTAL HEALTH</b>						
Suicide (per 100,000 population) <sup>6</sup>	1018.9	968.2	1036.6		872.1	✗
Adolescent depressive symptoms <sup>1</sup>	43.0%	44.1%	45.4%		48.4%	✓
<b>AVAILABILITY AND ACCESS</b>						
Beer, wine, and liquor stores (per 1,000 population) <sup>7</sup>	4.4	2.5				--
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) <sup>8</sup>	2.8%					--
Laws and norms favorable to drug use <sup>1</sup>	35.7%	42.0%	34.9%		34.3%	✗
Perceived availability of drugs <sup>1</sup>	15.6%	18.3%	17.3%		19.9%	✓
<b>CRIME</b>						
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 populations) <sup>3</sup>	26.1	26.3				--
High community disorganization <sup>1</sup>	34.2%	33.3%	33.7%		30.4%	✗
<b>ECONOMIC HARDSHIP</b>						
Unemployment rates <sup>9</sup>	4.6%	4.5%	5.2%		3.5%	✗
Persons below poverty level <sup>10</sup>	19.9%	23.3%				--
<b>FAMILY</b>						
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) <sup>5</sup>	9.5	11.6	12.7		10.9	✗
Poor family management <sup>1</sup>	29.6%	31.1%	32.1%		31.2%	✗
Family history of anti-social behavior <sup>1</sup>	33.4%	31.2%	32.5%		29.3%	✗
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use <sup>1</sup>	20.6%	17.8%	17.3%		20.3%	✓
<b>INDIVIDUAL/PEERS</b>						
Early initiation of drug use <sup>1</sup>	16.1%	18.3%	17.7%		16.0%	✗
Peer favorable attitudes to drug use <sup>1</sup>	20.5%	20.6%	21.1%		22.0%	✓
Low perceived risk of drug use <sup>1</sup>	53.3%	53.5%	54.7%		51.9%	✗
Interaction with anti-social peers <sup>1</sup>	43.9%	45.8%	48.1%		37.7%	✗
Friends using drugs <sup>1</sup>	18.8%	20.2%	18.5%		18.6%	✓
Religiosity <sup>11</sup>	69.6%	71.8%	66.6%		60.4%	✓
Youth who perceive smoking as a "moderate" or "great risk" <sup>11</sup>	75.3%	78.5%	76.2%		81.9%	✗
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages every day as a "moderate" or "great risk" <sup>11</sup>	58.8%	66.0%	63.6%		67.6%	✗
Students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a person at moderate" or "great risk" <sup>11</sup>	42.7%	43.5%	45.5%		44.2%	✓
Students who indicate trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk" <sup>11</sup>	74.0%	78.6%	77.3%		83.6%	✗
<b>ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT/COMMITMENT</b>						
High school dropouts <sup>11</sup>	2.0%	3.0%				--
Academic failure <sup>1</sup>	38.6%	38.6%	38.8%		42.3%	✓
Low commitment to school <sup>1</sup>	43.0%	42.3%	42.6%		49.6%	✓
<b>SCHOOL ENVIRONMENT</b>						
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) <sup>11</sup>	8.2%	22.2%				--
Transitions and mobility <sup>1</sup>	46.5%	47.7%	49.2%		50.9%	✓
School opportunities for pro-social involvement <sup>1</sup>	61.9%	58.7%	62.8%		61.9%	✓
School rewards for pro-social involvement <sup>1</sup>	51.5%	47.7%	45.1%		50.9%	✗

Source: 1. Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment Student Survey; 2. County Health Rankings and Roadmaps, Robert Wood Johnson Foundation; 3. Arkansas Crime Information Center, Crime in Arkansas; 4. U.S. Department of Transportation, Fatal Accidents Reporting System; 5. Arkansas Department of Human Services, Annual Statistical Report; 6. Arkansas Department of Health, Center for Health Statistics; 7. U.S. Census Bureau, County Business Patterns 8. Arkansas Tobacco Control Board, Annual Compliance Reports; 9. U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics; 10. U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE) 11. Arkansas Department of Education, Statewide Information System as reported through the Arkansas Public School Computer Network

# PERRY COUNTY

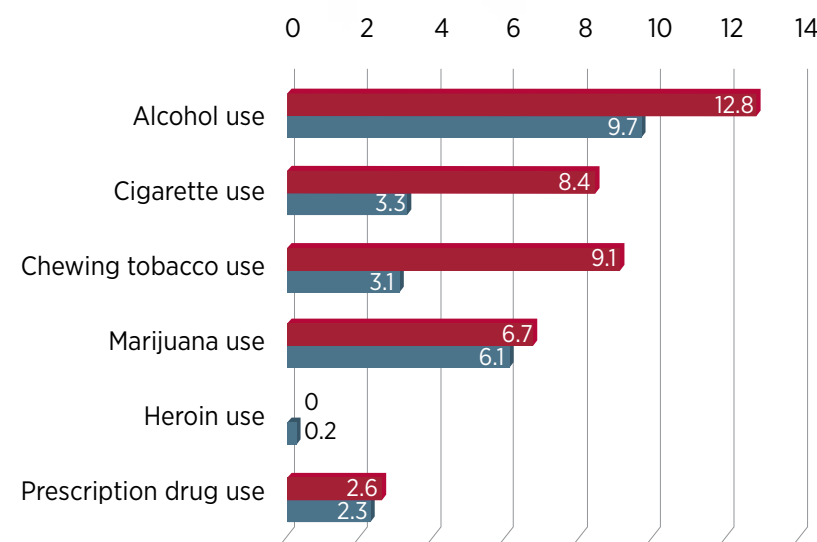


## Demographics



Population over 65	19.0%
Population under 18	22.8%
Total population	10,322
Births	96

## Youth Substance Use



## Key Findings

### Weakness

- 3<sup>rd</sup> highest percentage of youth with peer attitudes favorable to drug use
- 5<sup>th</sup> highest percentage of youth using cigarettes
- 14<sup>th</sup> highest percentage of youth using alcohol
- 17<sup>th</sup> highest percentage of youth using marijuana

### Strengths

N/A

## Consequences

■ County ■ State

Substance use-related arrests per 1,000 population



Rate of all-cause crashes with fatalities by population ages 15-20 per 100,000

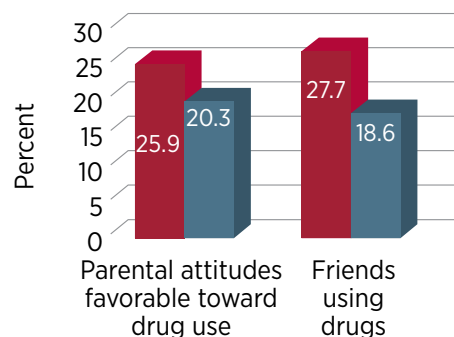


Academic failure



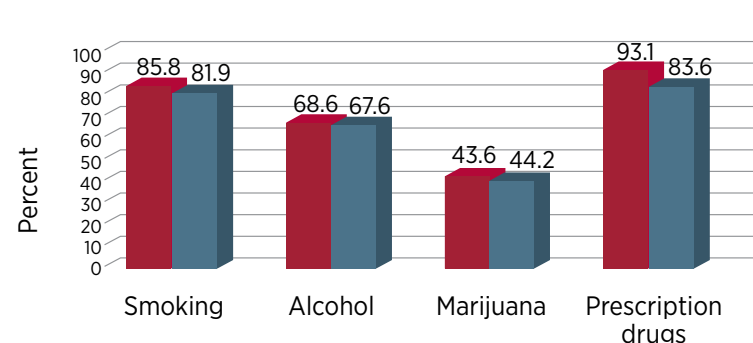
## Risk Factors

Attitude favorable toward drug use, 2019



## Protective Factors

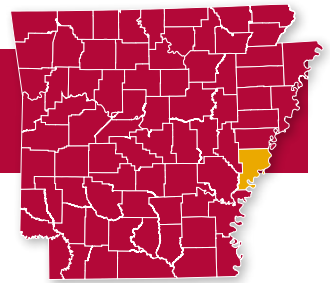
Youth perception of harm, 2019



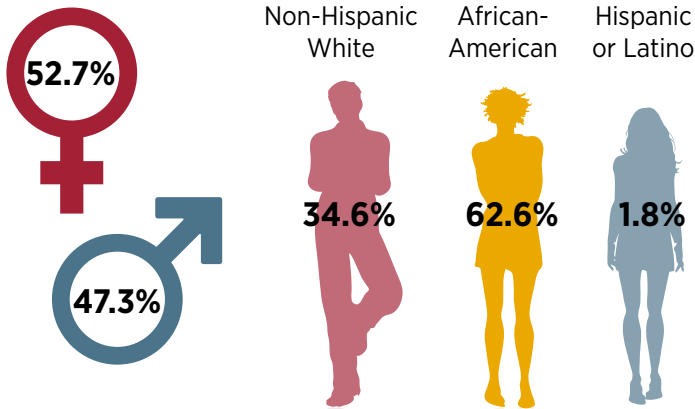
Perry County	2017	2018	2019	Trend	Arkansas 2019	VS. State Rate
<b>Indicator</b>						
<b>SUBSTANCE USE</b>						
Youth alcohol use <sup>1</sup>	13.7%	10.2%	12.8%		9.7%	✗
Youth cigarette use <sup>1</sup>	7.7%	2.7%	8.4%		3.3%	✗
Youth chewing tobacco use <sup>1</sup>	8.2%	4.8%	9.1%		3.1%	✗
Youth marijuana use <sup>1</sup>	5.4%	5.4%	6.7%		6.1%	✗
Youth heroin use <sup>1</sup>	0.0%	0.5%	0.0%		0.2%	✓
Youth prescription drug use <sup>1</sup>	4.5%	2.7%	2.6%		2.3%	✗
Adult smokers (smoked =100 cigarettes and are currently smoking) <sup>2</sup>	18.9%					--
Adult excessive drinking <sup>2</sup>	14.6%					--
<b>CONSEQUENCES</b>						
Substance abuse arrests (per 1,000 population) <sup>3</sup>	0.9	1.8				--
Fatal crashes among youth aged 15-20 (per 100,000 population) <sup>4</sup>	0	0				--
Mental health clients served through Arkansas State Hospital and the Community Mental Health Centers <sup>5</sup>	267	271	344		76139	--
Number of substance abuse treatment service provided <sup>5</sup>	31	19	15		14549	--
<b>MENTAL HEALTH</b>						
Suicide (per 100,000 population) <sup>6</sup>	873.5	776.1	952.8		872.1	✗
Adolescent depressive symptoms <sup>1</sup>	39.1%	47.3%	48.8%		48.4%	✗
<b>AVAILABILITY AND ACCESS</b>						
Beer, wine, and liquor stores (per 1,000 population) <sup>7</sup>	0	0				--
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) <sup>8</sup>	8.6%	10.0%				--
Laws and norms favorable to drug use <sup>1</sup>	43.3%	42.8%	44.0%		34.3%	✗
Perceived availability of drugs <sup>1</sup>	25.6%	21.3%	22.9%		19.9%	✗
<b>CRIME</b>						
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 populations) <sup>3</sup>	18.6	14.8				--
High community disorganization <sup>1</sup>	37.8%	40.6%	35.6%		30.4%	✗
<b>ECONOMIC HARDSHIP</b>						
Unemployment rates <sup>9</sup>	4.1%	4.1%	4.1%		3.5%	✗
Persons below poverty level <sup>10</sup>	15.1%	14.7%				--
<b>FAMILY</b>						
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) <sup>5</sup>	6.4	4.7	5.9		10.9	✓
Poor family management <sup>1</sup>	30.6%	33.3%	35.0%		31.2%	✗
Family history of anti-social behavior <sup>1</sup>	31.7%	36.4%	40.8%		29.3%	✗
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use <sup>1</sup>	25.3%	25.3%	25.9%		20.3%	✗
<b>INDIVIDUAL/PEERS</b>						
Early initiation of drug use <sup>1</sup>	14.0%	18.9%	26.2%		16.0%	✗
Peer favorable attitudes to drug use <sup>1</sup>	24.2%	21.5%	30.3%		22.0%	✗
Low perceived risk of drug use <sup>1</sup>	51.6%	52.1%	59.8%		51.9%	✗
Interaction with anti-social peers <sup>1</sup>	31.5%	27.4%	28.2%		37.7%	✓
Friends using drugs <sup>1</sup>	20.7%	20.4%	27.7%		18.6%	✗
Religiosity <sup>11</sup>	78.8%	71.1%	73.8%		60.4%	✓
Youth who perceive smoking as a "moderate" or "great risk" <sup>11</sup>	85.2%	91.0%	85.8%		81.9%	✓
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages every day as a "moderate" or "great risk" <sup>11</sup>	49.8%	66.3%	68.6%		67.6%	✓
Students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a person at moderate" or "great risk" <sup>11</sup>	45.2%	44.9%	43.6%		44.2%	✗
Students who indicate trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk" <sup>11</sup>	86.1%	91.0%	93.1%		83.6%	✓
<b>ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT/COMMITMENT</b>						
High school dropouts <sup>11</sup>	1.9%	2.2%				--
Academic failure <sup>1</sup>	38.8%	37.5%	35.6%		42.3%	✓
Low commitment to school <sup>1</sup>	49.5%	49.2%	45.8%		49.6%	✓
<b>SCHOOL ENVIRONMENT</b>						
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) <sup>11</sup>	29.5%	8.6%				--
Transitions and mobility <sup>1</sup>	36.1%	38.2%	37.4%		50.9%	✓
School opportunities for pro-social involvement <sup>1</sup>	57.0%	51.1%	58.1%		61.9%	✗
School rewards for pro-social involvement <sup>1</sup>	50.9%	52.1%	56.6%		50.9%	✓

Source: 1. Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment Student Survey; 2. County Health Rankings and Roadmaps, Robert Wood Johnson Foundation; 3. Arkansas Crime Information Center, Crime in Arkansas; 4. U.S. Department of Transportation, Fatal Accidents Reporting System; 5. Arkansas Department of Human Services, Annual Statistical Report; 6. Arkansas Department of Health, Center for Health Statistics; 7. U.S. Census Bureau, County Business Patterns 8. Arkansas Tobacco Control Board, Annual Compliance Reports; 9. U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics; 10. U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE) 11. Arkansas Department of Education, Statewide Information System as reported through the Arkansas Public School Computer Network

# PHILLIPS COUNTY

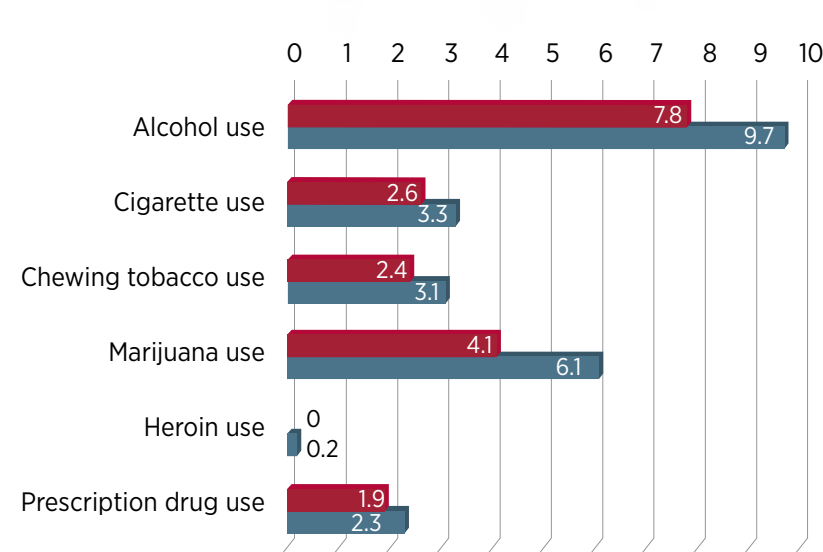


## Demographics



Population over 65	17.6%
Population under 18	26.0%
Total population	19,034
Births	.255

## Youth Substance Use



## Key Findings

**Weakness**  
N/A

### Strengths

- 12<sup>th</sup> lowest percentage of youth using cigarettes
- 13<sup>th</sup> highest percentage of youth using alcohol
- 15<sup>th</sup> lowest percentage of youth using marijuana
- 19<sup>th</sup> lowest percentage of youth using prescription drugs

## Consequences

■ County ■ State

Substance use-related arrests per 1,000 population



Rate of all-cause crashes with fatalities by population ages 15-20 per 100,000

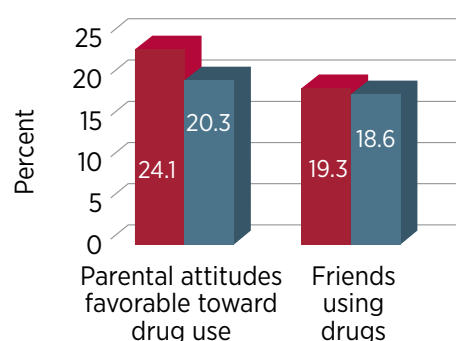


Academic failure



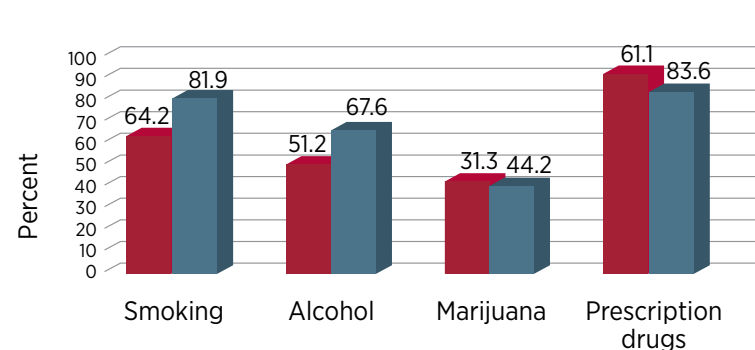
## Risk Factors

Attitude favorable toward drug use, 2019



## Protective Factors

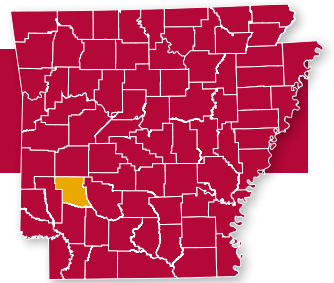
Youth perception of harm, 2019



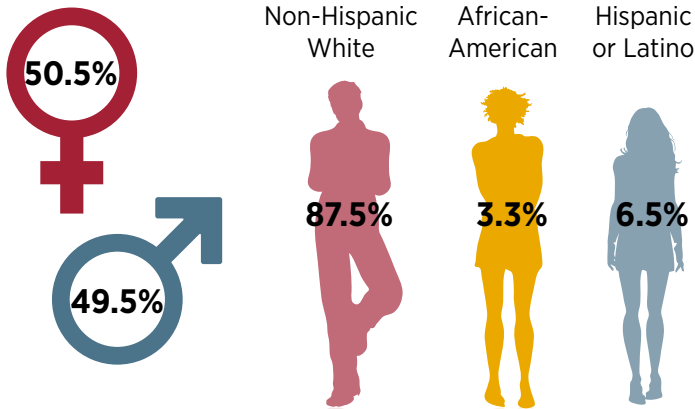
Phillips County Indicator	2017	2018	2019	Trend	Arkansas 2019	VS. State Rate
<b>SUBSTANCE USE</b>						
Youth alcohol use <sup>1</sup>	7.6%	7.2%	7.8%		9.7%	✓
Youth cigarette use <sup>1</sup>	3.1%	4.2%	2.6%		3.3%	✓
Youth chewing tobacco use <sup>1</sup>	5.6%	4.0%	2.4%		3.1%	✓
Youth marijuana use <sup>1</sup>	5.9%	6.5%	4.1%		6.1%	✓
Youth heroin use <sup>1</sup>	0.3%	0.5%	0.0%		0.2%	✓
Youth prescription drug use <sup>1</sup>	3.4%	2.9%	1.9%		2.3%	✓
Adult smokers (smoked =100 cigarettes and are currently smoking) <sup>2</sup>	24.4%					--
Adult excessive drinking <sup>2</sup>	10.1%					--
<b>CONSEQUENCES</b>						
Substance abuse arrests (per 1,000 population) <sup>3</sup>	3.8	3				--
Fatal crashes among youth aged 15-20 (per 100,000 population) <sup>4</sup>	0	0				--
Mental health clients served through Arkansas State Hospital and the Community Mental Health Centers <sup>5</sup>	826	843	755		76139	--
Number of substance abuse treatment service provided <sup>5</sup>	22	28	22		14549	--
<b>MENTAL HEALTH</b>						
Suicide (per 100,000 population) <sup>6</sup>	1069.3	1159.7	1063.2		872.1	✗
Adolescent depressive symptoms <sup>1</sup>	39.2%	45.1%	45.8%		48.4%	✓
<b>AVAILABILITY AND ACCESS</b>						
Beer, wine, and liquor stores (per 1,000 population) <sup>7</sup>	0	2				--
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) <sup>8</sup>	8.1%	2.6%				--
Laws and norms favorable to drug use <sup>1</sup>	46.1%	45.9%	44.8%		34.3%	✗
Perceived availability of drugs <sup>1</sup>	21.0%	17.1%	16.4%		19.9%	✓
<b>CRIME</b>						
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 populations) <sup>3</sup>	10.8	34.8				--
High community disorganization <sup>1</sup>	47.1%	45.9%	59.9%		30.4%	✗
<b>ECONOMIC HARDSHIP</b>						
Unemployment rates <sup>9</sup>	5.8%	6.0%	6.0%		3.5%	✗
Persons below poverty level <sup>10</sup>	39.8%	35.4%				--
<b>FAMILY</b>						
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) <sup>5</sup>	13.1	13.5	10.9		10.9	✗
Poor family management <sup>1</sup>	39.7%	34.6%	32.9%		31.2%	✗
Family history of anti-social behavior <sup>1</sup>	35.8%	32.3%	36.2%		29.3%	✗
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use <sup>1</sup>	18.9%	15.3%	24.1%		20.3%	✗
<b>INDIVIDUAL/PEERS</b>						
Early initiation of drug use <sup>1</sup>	18.0%	16.4%	20.3%		16.0%	✗
Peer favorable attitudes to drug use <sup>1</sup>	17.0%	21.6%	21.8%		22.0%	✓
Low perceived risk of drug use <sup>1</sup>	59.1%	65.0%	67.4%		51.9%	✗
Interaction with anti-social peers <sup>1</sup>	57.3%	53.3%	56.0%		37.7%	✗
Friends using drugs <sup>1</sup>	15.7%	19.8%	19.3%		18.6%	✗
Religiosity <sup>11</sup>	53.5%	51.7%	46.8%		60.4%	✗
Youth who perceive smoking as a "moderate" or "great risk" <sup>11</sup>	65.9%	60.9%	64.2%		81.9%	✗
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages every day as a "moderate" or "great risk" <sup>11</sup>	58.8%	50.8%	51.2%		67.6%	✗
Students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a person at moderate" or "great risk" <sup>11</sup>	42.7%	35.2%	31.3%		44.2%	✗
Students who indicate trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk" <sup>11</sup>	68.2%	60.6%	61.1%		83.6%	✗
<b>ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT/COMMITMENT</b>						
High school dropouts <sup>11</sup>	2.9%	5.4%				--
Academic failure <sup>1</sup>	43.9%	48.5%	41.3%		42.3%	✓
Low commitment to school <sup>1</sup>	37.1%	49.9%	48.3%		49.6%	✓
<b>SCHOOL ENVIRONMENT</b>						
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) <sup>11</sup>	2.8%	8.7%				--
Transitions and mobility <sup>1</sup>	51.7%	41.8%	45.7%		50.9%	✓
School opportunities for pro-social involvement <sup>1</sup>	59.5%	57.4%	57.4%		61.9%	✗
School rewards for pro-social involvement <sup>1</sup>	63.7%	53.1%	58.3%		50.9%	✓

Source: 1. Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment Student Survey; 2. County Health Rankings and Roadmaps, Robert Wood Johnson Foundation; 3. Arkansas Crime Information Center, Crime in Arkansas; 4. U.S. Department of Transportation, Fatal Accidents Reporting System; 5. Arkansas Department of Human Services, Annual Statistical Report; 6. Arkansas Department of Health, Center for Health Statistics; 7. U.S. Census Bureau, County Business Patterns 8. Arkansas Tobacco Control Board, Annual Compliance Reports; 9. U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics; 10. U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE) 11. Arkansas Department of Education, Statewide Information System as reported through the Arkansas Public School Computer Network

# PIKE COUNTY

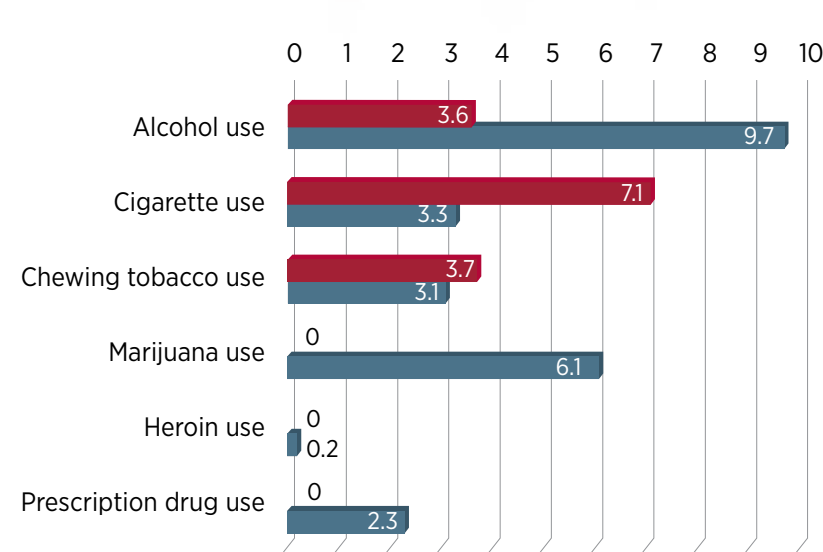


## Demographics



Population over 65	20.1%
Population under 18	21.7%
Total population	10,808
Births	108

## Youth Substance Use



## Key Findings

### Weakness

- 3<sup>rd</sup> highest percentage of youth initiating drug use before age 15
- 8<sup>th</sup> highest percentage of youth using cigarettes

### Strengths

- Lowest percentage of youth using marijuana
- 3<sup>rd</sup> lowest percentage of youth using alcohol

## Consequences

■ County ■ State

Substance use-related arrests per 1,000 population



Rate of all-cause crashes with fatalities by population ages 15-20 per 100,000

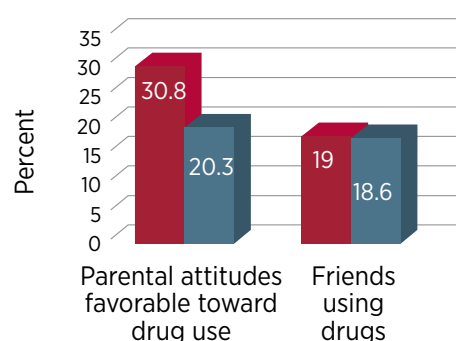


Academic failure



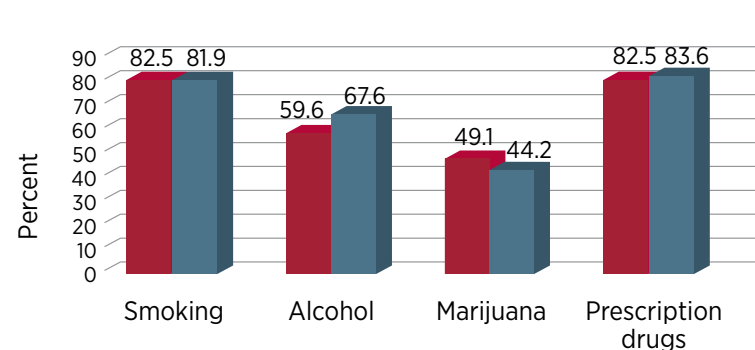
## Risk Factors

Attitude favorable toward drug use, 2019



## Protective Factors

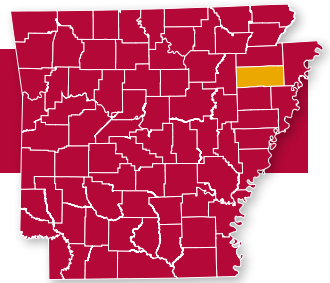
Youth perception of harm, 2019



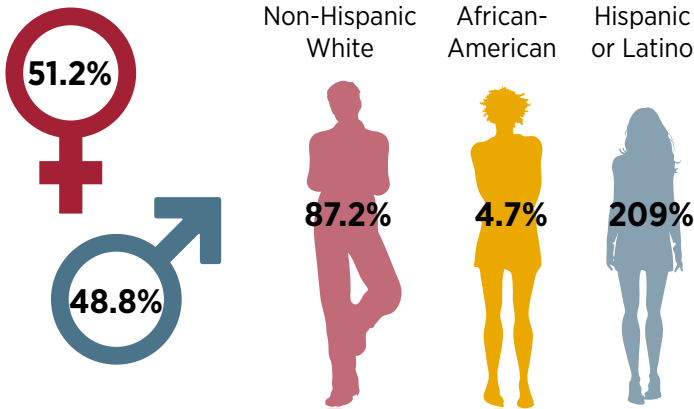
Pike County Indicator	2017	2018	2019	Trend	Arkansas 2019	VS. State Rate
<b>SUBSTANCE USE</b>						
Youth alcohol use <sup>1</sup>	11.0%	6.1%	3.6%		9.7%	✓
Youth cigarette use <sup>1</sup>	7.2%	4.7%	7.1%		3.3%	✗
Youth chewing tobacco use <sup>1</sup>	6.0%	2.9%	3.7%		3.1%	✗
Youth marijuana use <sup>1</sup>	6.2%	2.0%	0.0%		6.1%	✓
Youth heroin use <sup>1</sup>	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%		0.2%	✓
Youth prescription drug use <sup>1</sup>	0.7%	2.0%	0.0%		2.3%	✓
Adult smokers (smoked =100 cigarettes and are currently smoking) <sup>2</sup>	20.1%					--
Adult excessive drinking <sup>2</sup>	14.3%					--
<b>CONSEQUENCES</b>						
Substance abuse arrests (per 1,000 population) <sup>3</sup>	7.1	7.8				--
Fatal crashes among youth aged 15-20 (per 100,000 population) <sup>4</sup>	0	0				--
Mental health clients served through Arkansas State Hospital and the Community Mental Health Centers <sup>5</sup>	160	130	128		76139	--
Number of substance abuse treatment service provided <sup>5</sup>	27	36	48		14549	--
<b>MENTAL HEALTH</b>						
Suicide (per 100,000 population) <sup>6</sup>	903.5	1032.5	929.3		872.1	✗
Adolescent depressive symptoms <sup>1</sup>	46.7%	36.9%	43.9%		48.4%	✓
<b>AVAILABILITY AND ACCESS</b>						
Beer, wine, and liquor stores (per 1,000 population) <sup>7</sup>	0	0				--
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) <sup>8</sup>	0.0%	2.4%				--
Laws and norms favorable to drug use <sup>1</sup>	45.0%	30.9%	46.3%		34.3%	✗
Perceived availability of drugs <sup>1</sup>	19.3%	11.7%	13.2%		19.9%	✓
<b>CRIME</b>						
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 populations) <sup>3</sup>	5.1	5.6				--
High community disorganization <sup>1</sup>	26.1%	31.9%	34.0%		30.4%	✗
<b>ECONOMIC HARDSHIP</b>						
Unemployment rates <sup>9</sup>	4.0%	4.0%	3.9%		3.5%	✗
Persons below poverty level <sup>10</sup>	18.5%	17.8%				--
<b>FAMILY</b>						
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) <sup>5</sup>	9.4	9.4	12.3		10.9	✗
Poor family management <sup>1</sup>	31.6%	32.2%	45.1%		31.2%	✗
Family history of anti-social behavior <sup>1</sup>	29.4%	20.5%	27.5%		29.3%	✓
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use <sup>1</sup>	17.6%	24.1%	30.8%		20.3%	✗
<b>INDIVIDUAL/PEERS</b>						
Early initiation of drug use <sup>1</sup>	18.9%	10.5%	25.9%		16.0%	✗
Peer favorable attitudes to drug use <sup>1</sup>	19.8%	14.8%	20.7%		22.0%	✓
Low perceived risk of drug use <sup>1</sup>	53.8%	46.8%	47.4%		51.9%	✓
Interaction with anti-social peers <sup>1</sup>	36.7%	28.1%	22.4%		37.7%	✓
Friends using drugs <sup>1</sup>	20.3%	11.4%	19.0%		18.6%	✗
Religiosity <sup>11</sup>	78.3%	79.8%	63.8%		60.4%	✓
Youth who perceive smoking as a "moderate" or "great risk" <sup>11</sup>	82.7%	78.4%	82.5%		81.9%	✓
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages every day as a "moderate" or "great risk" <sup>11</sup>	61.5%	64.9%	59.6%		67.6%	✗
Students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a person at moderate" or "great risk" <sup>11</sup>	43.5%	52.3%	49.1%		44.2%	✓
Students who indicate trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk" <sup>11</sup>	80.6%	76.4%	82.5%		83.6%	✗
<b>ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT/COMMITMENT</b>						
High school dropouts <sup>11</sup>	1.7%	0.7%				--
Academic failure <sup>1</sup>	41.0%	37.8%	51.7%		42.3%	✗
Low commitment to school <sup>1</sup>	56.8%	53.3%	67.2%		49.6%	✗
<b>SCHOOL ENVIRONMENT</b>						
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) <sup>11</sup>	35.6%	14.7%				--
Transitions and mobility <sup>1</sup>	39.0%	29.9%	40.4%		50.9%	✓
School opportunities for pro-social involvement <sup>1</sup>	58.2%	75.2%	51.7%		61.9%	✗
School rewards for pro-social involvement <sup>1</sup>	50.0%	63.3%	72.4%		50.9%	✓

Source: 1. Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment Student Survey; 2. County Health Rankings and Roadmaps, Robert Wood Johnson Foundation; 3. Arkansas Crime Information Center, Crime in Arkansas; 4. U.S. Department of Transportation, Fatal Accidents Reporting System; 5. Arkansas Department of Human Services, Annual Statistical Report; 6. Arkansas Department of Health, Center for Health Statistics; 7. U.S. Census Bureau, County Business Patterns 8. Arkansas Tobacco Control Board, Annual Compliance Reports; 9. U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics; 10. U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE) 11. Arkansas Department of Education, Statewide Information System as reported through the Arkansas Public School Computer Network

# POINSETT COUNTY

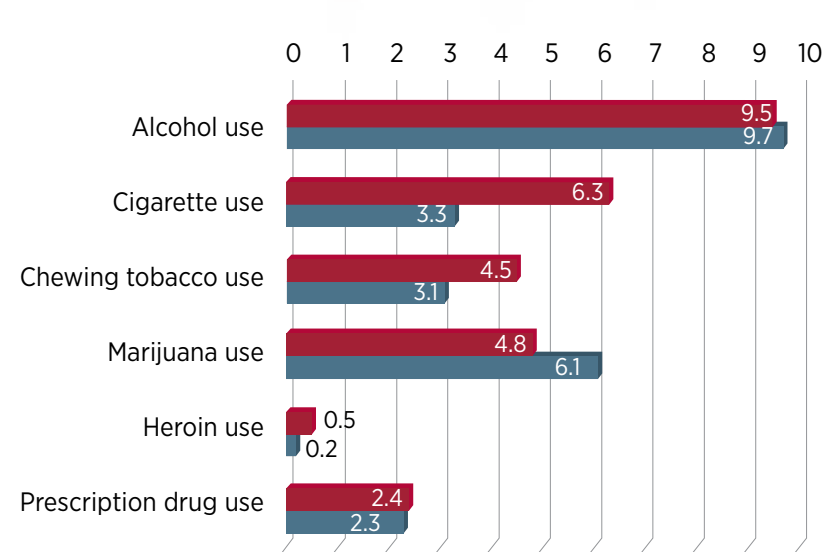


## Demographics



Population over 65	17.5%
Population under 18	23.8%
Total population	24,054
Births	294

## Youth Substance Use



## Key Findings

### Weakness

- 9<sup>th</sup> highest percentage of youth perceiving low risk of drug use
- 15<sup>th</sup> highest percentage of youth using cigarettes
- 15<sup>th</sup> highest percentage of youth with peer attitudes favorable to drug use
- 20<sup>th</sup> highest percentage of youth initiating drug use before age 15

### Strengths

N/A

## Consequences

■ County ■ State

Substance use-related arrests per 1,000 population



Rate of all-cause crashes with fatalities by population ages 15-20 per 100,000

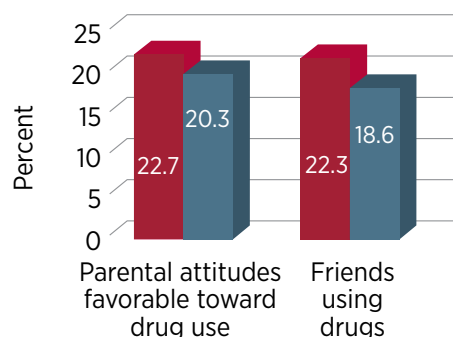


Academic failure



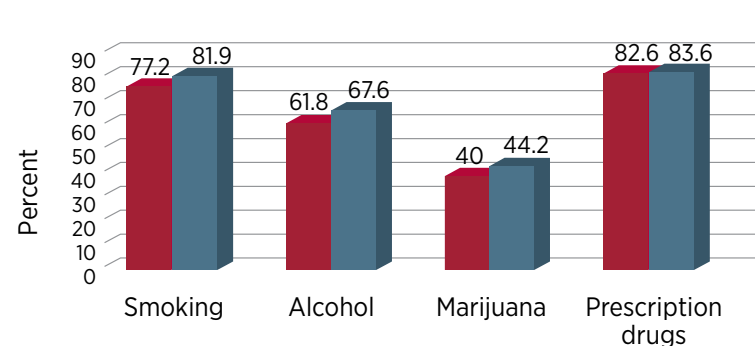
## Risk Factors

Attitude favorable toward drug use, 2019



## Protective Factors

Youth perception of harm, 2019

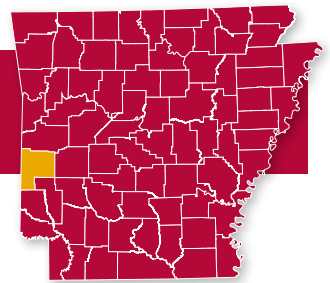




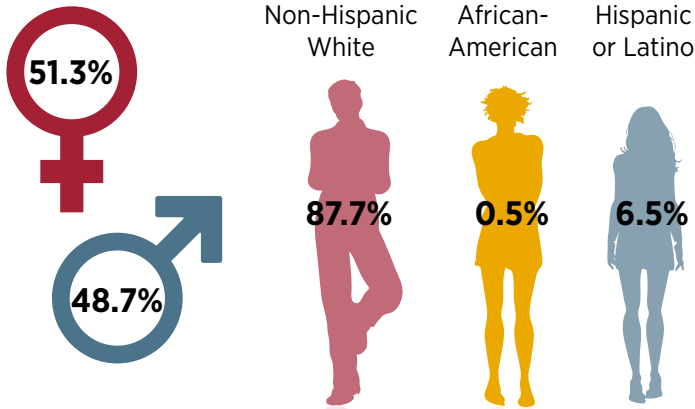
Poinsett County Indicator	2017	2018	2019	Trend	Arkansas 2019	VS. State Rate
<b>SUBSTANCE USE</b>						
Youth alcohol use <sup>1</sup>	13.8%	10.2%	9.5%		9.7%	✓
Youth cigarette use <sup>1</sup>	10.0%	7.8%	6.3%		3.3%	✗
Youth chewing tobacco use <sup>1</sup>	5.7%	5.1%	4.5%		3.1%	✗
Youth marijuana use <sup>1</sup>	7.2%	6.9%	4.8%		6.1%	✓
Youth heroin use <sup>1</sup>	0.3%	0.3%	0.5%		0.2%	✗
Youth prescription drug use <sup>1</sup>	4.5%	3.8%	2.4%		2.3%	✗
Adult smokers (smoked =100 cigarettes and are currently smoking) <sup>2</sup>	21.8%					--
Adult excessive drinking <sup>2</sup>	14.3%					--
<b>CONSEQUENCES</b>						
Substance abuse arrests (per 1,000 population) <sup>3</sup>	13.4	15.1				--
Fatal crashes among youth aged 15-20 (per 100,000 population) <sup>4</sup>	0	56.8				--
Mental health clients served through Arkansas State Hospital and the Community Mental Health Centers <sup>5</sup>	433	463	460		76139	--
Number of substance abuse treatment service provided <sup>5</sup>	104	92	83		14549	--
<b>MENTAL HEALTH</b>						
Suicide (per 100,000 population) <sup>6</sup>	1153.1	1175.2	1182.8		872.1	✗
Adolescent depressive symptoms <sup>1</sup>	43.8%	47.1%	48.8%		48.4%	✗
<b>AVAILABILITY AND ACCESS</b>						
Beer, wine, and liquor stores (per 1,000 population) <sup>7</sup>	3.4	3.4				--
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) <sup>8</sup>	1.4%	1.3%				--
Laws and norms favorable to drug use <sup>1</sup>	33.7%	40.0%	40.0%		34.3%	✗
Perceived availability of drugs <sup>1</sup>	28.1%	22.5%	20.6%		19.9%	✗
<b>CRIME</b>						
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 populations) <sup>9</sup>	23.2	32.1				--
High community disorganization <sup>1</sup>	43.9%	43.0%	40.0%		30.4%	✗
<b>ECONOMIC HARDSHIP</b>						
Unemployment rates <sup>9</sup>	4.1%	3.8%	3.4%		3.5%	✓
Persons below poverty level <sup>10</sup>	21.0%	23.7%				--
<b>FAMILY</b>						
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) <sup>5</sup>	35.9	35.4	34.7		10.9	✗
Poor family management <sup>1</sup>	29.7%	33.3%	33.6%		31.2%	✗
Family history of anti-social behavior <sup>1</sup>	41.8%	37.9%	38.9%		29.3%	✗
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use <sup>1</sup>	24.7%	22.3%	22.7%		20.3%	✗
<b>INDIVIDUAL/PEERS</b>						
Early initiation of drug use <sup>1</sup>	24.5%	21.9%	19.5%		16.0%	✗
Peer favorable attitudes to drug use <sup>1</sup>	24.3%	23.3%	24.7%		22.0%	✗
Low perceived risk of drug use <sup>1</sup>	52.8%	53.9%	59.9%		51.9%	✗
Interaction with anti-social peers <sup>1</sup>	39.7%	43.0%	39.1%		37.7%	✗
Friends using drugs <sup>1</sup>	23.1%	27.1%	22.3%		18.6%	✗
Religiosity <sup>11</sup>	64.7%	58.5%	57.9%		60.4%	✗
Youth who perceive smoking as a "moderate" or "great risk" <sup>11</sup>	80.5%	79.1%	77.2%		81.9%	✗
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages every day as a "moderate" or "great risk" <sup>11</sup>	65.3%	59.8%	61.8%		67.6%	✗
Students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a person at moderate" or "great risk" <sup>11</sup>	44.1%	44.4%	40.0%		44.2%	✗
Students who indicate trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk" <sup>11</sup>	83.8%	83.2%	82.6%		83.6%	✗
<b>ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT/COMMITMENT</b>						
High school dropouts <sup>11</sup>	2.8%	4.1%				--
Academic failure <sup>1</sup>	41.6%	44.3%	47.4%		42.3%	✗
Low commitment to school <sup>1</sup>	46.1%	54.2%	55.7%		49.6%	✗
<b>SCHOOL ENVIRONMENT</b>						
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) <sup>11</sup>	43.6%	14.8%				--
Transitions and mobility <sup>1</sup>	44.9%	43.2%	43.2%		50.9%	✓
School opportunities for pro-social involvement <sup>1</sup>	64.6%	50.2%	53.2%		61.9%	✗
School rewards for pro-social involvement <sup>1</sup>	54.3%	44.5%	45.6%		50.9%	✗

Source: 1. Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment Student Survey; 2. County Health Rankings and Roadmaps, Robert Wood Johnson Foundation; 3. Arkansas Crime Information Center, Crime in Arkansas; 4. U.S. Department of Transportation, Fatal Accidents Reporting System; 5. Arkansas Department of Human Services, Annual Statistical Report; 6. Arkansas Department of Health, Center for Health Statistics; 7. U.S. Census Bureau, County Business Patterns 8. Arkansas Tobacco Control Board, Annual Compliance Reports; 9. U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics; 10. U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE) 11. Arkansas Department of Education, Statewide Information System as reported through the Arkansas Public School Computer Network

# POLK COUNTY

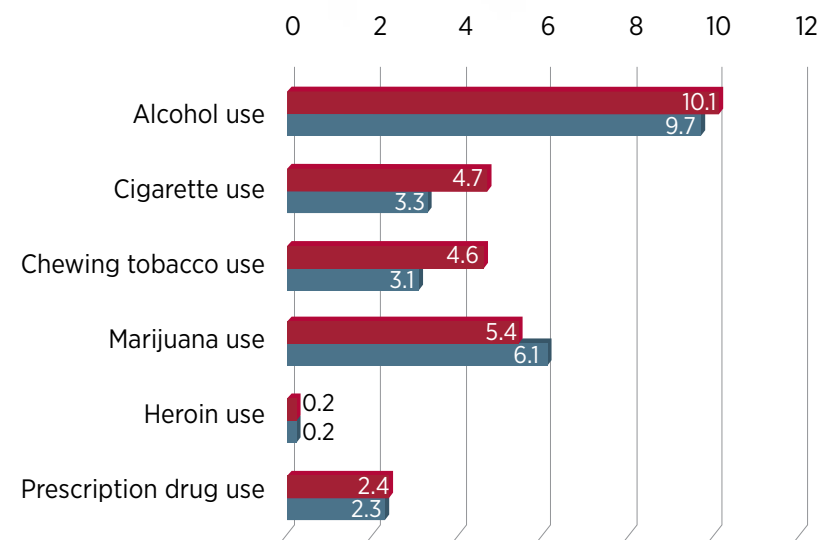


## Demographics

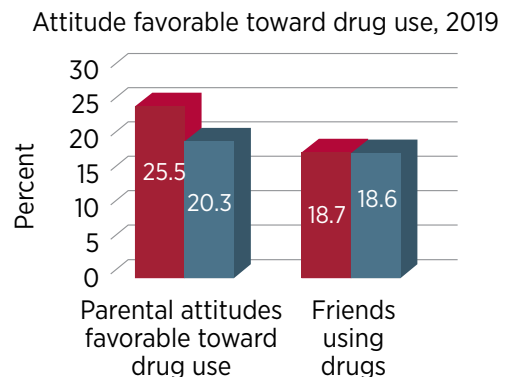


Population over 65	22.2%
Population under 18	23.3%
Total population	20,163
Births	194

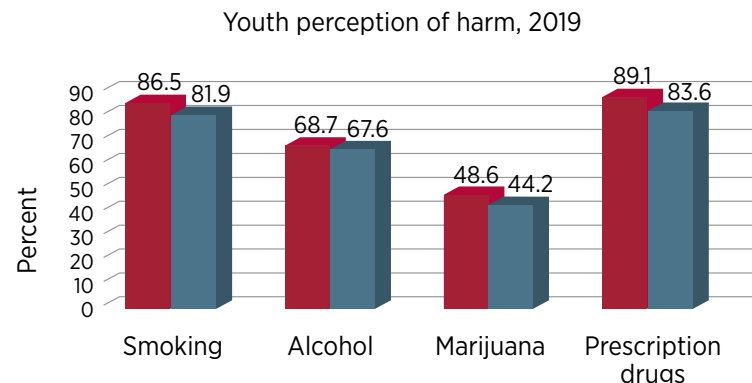
## Youth Substance Use



## Risk Factors



## Protective Factors



## Key Findings

### Weakness

- 15<sup>th</sup> highest percentage of youth with parental attitudes favorable to drugs
- 20<sup>th</sup> highest percentage of youth initiating drug use before age 15

### Strengths

- 16<sup>th</sup> lowest percentage of youth interacting with antisocial peers
- 17<sup>th</sup> lowest percentage of youth perceiving low risk of drug use

## Consequences

■ County ■ State

Substance use-related arrests per 1,000 population



Rate of all-cause crashes with fatalities by population ages 15-20 per 100,000



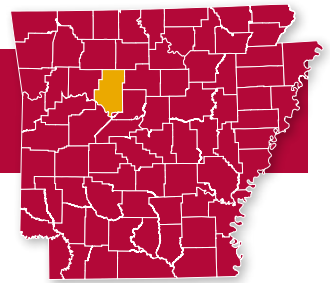
Academic failure



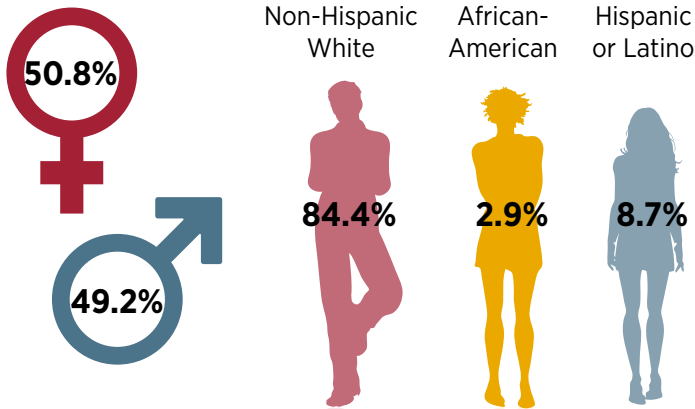
Polk County Indicator	2017	2018	2019	Trend	Arkansas 2019	VS. State Rate
<b>SUBSTANCE USE</b>						
Youth alcohol use <sup>1</sup>	13.5%	11.6%	10.1%		9.7%	✗
Youth cigarette use <sup>1</sup>	7.0%	4.8%	4.7%		3.3%	✗
Youth chewing tobacco use <sup>1</sup>	7.4%	5.1%	4.6%		3.1%	✗
Youth marijuana use <sup>1</sup>	6.7%	6.1%	5.4%		6.1%	✓
Youth heroin use <sup>1</sup>	0.3%	0.1%	0.2%		0.2%	✓
Youth prescription drug use <sup>1</sup>	3.3%	2.3%	2.4%		2.3%	✗
Adult smokers (smoked =100 cigarettes and are currently smoking) <sup>2</sup>	20.5%					--
Adult excessive drinking <sup>2</sup>	12.9%					--
<b>CONSEQUENCES</b>						
Substance abuse arrests (per 1,000 population) <sup>3</sup>	5	1.4				--
Fatal crashes among youth aged 15-20 (per 100,000 population) <sup>4</sup>	0	0				--
Mental health clients served through Arkansas State Hospital and the Community Mental Health Centers <sup>5</sup>	480	423	407		76139	--
Number of substance abuse treatment service provided <sup>5</sup>	90	115	105		14549	--
<b>MENTAL HEALTH</b>						
Suicide (per 100,000 population) <sup>6</sup>	895.7	908.8	977.5		872.1	✗
Adolescent depressive symptoms <sup>1</sup>	48.1%	47.6%	47.3%		48.4%	✓
<b>AVAILABILITY AND ACCESS</b>						
Beer, wine, and liquor stores (per 1,000 population) <sup>7</sup>	0	0				--
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) <sup>8</sup>	7.8%	2.3%				--
Laws and norms favorable to drug use <sup>1</sup>	35.7%	37.1%	38.7%		34.3%	✗
Perceived availability of drugs <sup>1</sup>	29.3%	19.5%	21.7%		19.9%	✗
<b>CRIME</b>						
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 populations) <sup>3</sup>	6.2	5.5				--
High community disorganization <sup>1</sup>	32.3%	27.5%	29.7%		30.4%	✓
<b>ECONOMIC HARDSHIP</b>						
Unemployment rates <sup>9</sup>	4.5%	4.1%	4.2%		3.5%	✗
Persons below poverty level <sup>10</sup>	23.3%	20.0%				--
<b>FAMILY</b>						
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) <sup>5</sup>	10	10.4	13.8		10.9	✗
Poor family management <sup>1</sup>	29.4%	26.5%	30.5%		31.2%	✓
Family history of anti-social behavior <sup>1</sup>	35.6%	26.6%	31.2%		29.3%	✗
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use <sup>1</sup>	27.7%	23.7%	25.5%		20.3%	✗
<b>INDIVIDUAL/PEERS</b>						
Early initiation of drug use <sup>1</sup>	24.5%	18.1%	19.5%		16.0%	✗
Peer favorable attitudes to drug use <sup>1</sup>	27.0%	19.7%	22.8%		22.0%	✗
Low perceived risk of drug use <sup>1</sup>	51.8%	47.8%	48.2%		51.9%	✓
Interaction with anti-social peers <sup>1</sup>	33.9%	28.4%	32.2%		37.7%	✓
Friends using drugs <sup>1</sup>	22.9%	17.7%	18.7%		18.6%	✗
Religiosity <sup>11</sup>	70.2%	67.7%	64.8%		60.4%	✓
Youth who perceive smoking as a "moderate" or "great risk" <sup>11</sup>	83.7%	87.6%	86.5%		81.9%	✓
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages every day as a "moderate" or "great risk" <sup>11</sup>	62.9%	69.2%	68.7%		67.6%	✓
Students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a person at moderate" or "great risk" <sup>11</sup>	46.2%	50.3%	48.6%		44.2%	✓
Students who indicate trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk" <sup>11</sup>	86.6%	89.1%	89.1%		83.6%	✓
<b>ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT/COMMITMENT</b>						
High school dropouts <sup>11</sup>	0.7%	1.1%				--
Academic failure <sup>1</sup>	42.8%	45.3%	46.6%		42.3%	✗
Low commitment to school <sup>1</sup>	47.9%	46.1%	52.1%		49.6%	✗
<b>SCHOOL ENVIRONMENT</b>						
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) <sup>11</sup>	35.2%	9.7%				--
Transitions and mobility <sup>1</sup>	44.5%	45.0%	49.1%		50.9%	✓
School opportunities for pro-social involvement <sup>1</sup>	62.4%	66.6%	60.4%		61.9%	✗
School rewards for pro-social involvement <sup>1</sup>	54.3%	58.9%	55.8%		50.9%	✓

Source: 1. Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment Student Survey; 2. County Health Rankings and Roadmaps, Robert Wood Johnson Foundation; 3. Arkansas Crime Information Center, Crime in Arkansas; 4. U.S. Department of Transportation, Fatal Accidents Reporting System; 5. Arkansas Department of Human Services, Annual Statistical Report; 6. Arkansas Department of Health, Center for Health Statistics; 7. U.S. Census Bureau, County Business Patterns 8. Arkansas Tobacco Control Board, Annual Compliance Reports; 9. U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics; 10. U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE) 11. Arkansas Department of Education, Statewide Information System as reported through the Arkansas Public School Computer Network

# POPE COUNTY

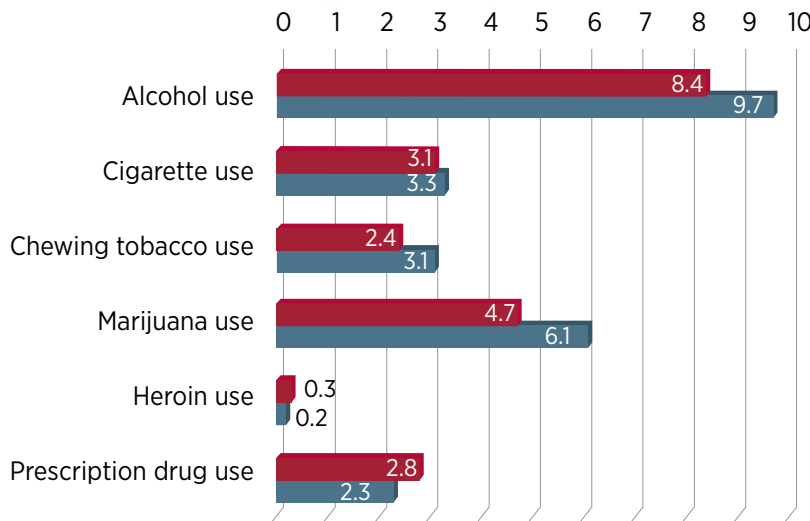


## Demographics



Population over 65	15.1%
Population under 18	22.9%
Total population	63,644
Births	771

## Youth Substance Use



## Key Findings

### Weakness

- 19<sup>th</sup> highest percentage of youth using prescription drugs

### Strengths

- Lowest percentage of youth perceiving low risk of drug use
- 11<sup>th</sup> lowest percentage of youth with parental attitudes favorable to drug use
- 20<sup>th</sup> lowest percentage of youth using alcohol

## Consequences

■ County ■ State

Substance use-related arrests per 1,000 population



Rate of all-cause crashes with fatalities by population ages 15-20 per 100,000

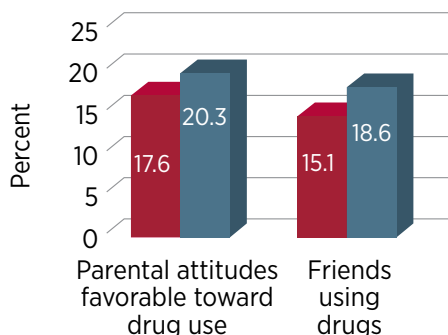


Academic failure



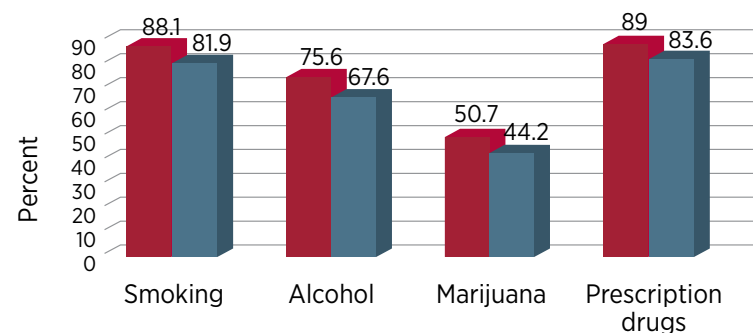
## Risk Factors

Attitude favorable toward drug use, 2019



## Protective Factors

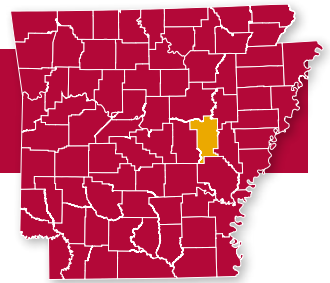
Youth perception of harm, 2019



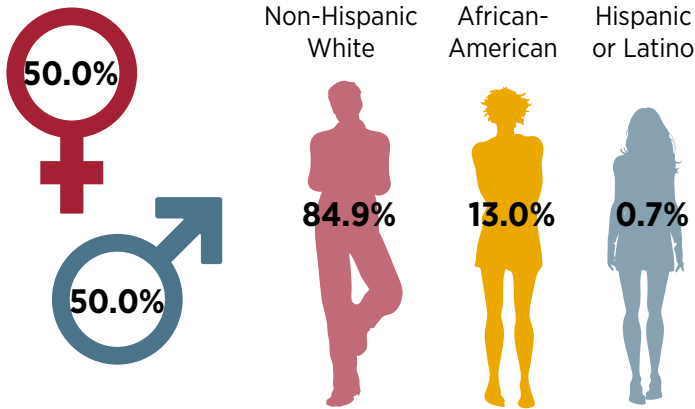
Pope County Indicator	2017	2018	2019	Trend	Arkansas 2019	VS. State Rate
<b>SUBSTANCE USE</b>						
Youth alcohol use <sup>1</sup>	9.0%	8.8%	8.4%		9.7%	✓
Youth cigarette use <sup>1</sup>	4.8%	2.7%	3.1%		3.3%	✓
Youth chewing tobacco use <sup>1</sup>	3.4%	2.5%	2.4%		3.1%	✓
Youth marijuana use <sup>1</sup>	5.3%	4.0%	4.7%		6.1%	✓
Youth heroin use <sup>1</sup>	0.4%	0.2%	0.3%		0.2%	✗
Youth prescription drug use <sup>1</sup>	3.2%	1.7%	2.8%		2.3%	✗
Adult smokers (smoked =100 cigarettes and are currently smoking) <sup>2</sup>	19.4%					--
Adult excessive drinking <sup>2</sup>	16.0%					--
<b>CONSEQUENCES</b>						
Substance abuse arrests (per 1,000 population) <sup>3</sup>	6.4	8.3				--
Fatal crashes among youth aged 15-20 (per 100,000 population) <sup>4</sup>	15.7	15.7				--
Mental health clients served through Arkansas State Hospital and the Community Mental Health Centers <sup>5</sup>	2063	2185	2204		76139	--
Number of substance abuse treatment service provided <sup>5</sup>	252	302	222		14549	--
<b>MENTAL HEALTH</b>						
Suicide (per 100,000 population) <sup>6</sup>	861.7	859.9	805.1		872.1	✓
Adolescent depressive symptoms <sup>1</sup>	43.7%	45.1%	47.1%		48.4%	✓
<b>AVAILABILITY AND ACCESS</b>						
Beer, wine, and liquor stores (per 1,000 population) <sup>7</sup>	0	0				--
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) <sup>8</sup>	8.3%	3.1%				--
Laws and norms favorable to drug use <sup>1</sup>	27.3%	29.6%	28.2%		34.3%	✓
Perceived availability of drugs <sup>1</sup>	20.2%	18.7%	18.9%		19.9%	✓
<b>CRIME</b>						
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 populations) <sup>3</sup>	7.2	5.3				--
High community disorganization <sup>1</sup>	27.3%	25.4%	25.8%		30.4%	✓
<b>ECONOMIC HARDSHIP</b>						
Unemployment rates <sup>9</sup>	4.4%	4.4%	4.3%		3.5%	✗
Persons below poverty level <sup>10</sup>	16.7%	16.0%				--
<b>FAMILY</b>						
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) <sup>5</sup>	8.2	7.6	5.8		10.9	✓
Poor family management <sup>1</sup>	22.7%	24.9%	26.4%		31.2%	✓
Family history of anti-social behavior <sup>1</sup>	26.6%	25.4%	27.7%		29.3%	✓
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use <sup>1</sup>	18.4%	17.1%	17.6%		20.3%	✓
<b>INDIVIDUAL/PEERS</b>						
Early initiation of drug use <sup>1</sup>	15.5%	14.2%	13.9%		16.0%	✓
Peer favorable attitudes to drug use <sup>1</sup>	19.5%	17.8%	19.8%		22.0%	✓
Low perceived risk of drug use <sup>1</sup>	42.2%	41.8%	41.6%		51.9%	✓
Interaction with anti-social peers <sup>1</sup>	32.5%	35.8%	32.5%		37.7%	✓
Friends using drugs <sup>1</sup>	15.4%	14.6%	15.1%		18.6%	✓
Religiosity <sup>11</sup>	71.1%	65.7%	66.6%		60.4%	✓
Youth who perceive smoking as a "moderate" or "great risk" <sup>11</sup>	87.4%	88.1%	88.1%		81.9%	✓
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages every day as a "moderate" or "great risk" <sup>11</sup>	72.8%	76.1%	75.6%		67.6%	✓
Students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a person at moderate" or "great risk" <sup>11</sup>	52.8%	52.9%	50.7%		44.2%	✓
Students who indicate trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk" <sup>11</sup>	87.6%	89.6%	89.0%		83.6%	✓
<b>ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT/COMMITMENT</b>						
High school dropouts <sup>11</sup>	1.8%	1.9%				--
Academic failure <sup>1</sup>	37.7%	38.1%	39.0%		42.3%	✓
Low commitment to school <sup>1</sup>	41.6%	41.6%	45.2%		49.6%	✓
<b>SCHOOL ENVIRONMENT</b>						
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) <sup>11</sup>	23.5%	13.0%				--
Transitions and mobility <sup>1</sup>	55.1%	55.7%	56.6%		50.9%	✗
School opportunities for pro-social involvement <sup>1</sup>	66.4%	67.2%	66.2%		61.9%	✓
School rewards for pro-social involvement <sup>1</sup>	53.6%	54.1%	52.9%		50.9%	✓

Source: 1. Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment Student Survey; 2. County Health Rankings and Roadmaps, Robert Wood Johnson Foundation; 3. Arkansas Crime Information Center, Crime in Arkansas; 4. U.S. Department of Transportation, Fatal Accidents Reporting System; 5. Arkansas Department of Human Services, Annual Statistical Report; 6. Arkansas Department of Health, Center for Health Statistics; 7. U.S. Census Bureau, County Business Patterns 8. Arkansas Tobacco Control Board, Annual Compliance Reports; 9. U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics; 10. U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE) 11. Arkansas Department of Education, Statewide Information System as reported through the Arkansas Public School Computer Network

# PRAIRIE COUNTY



## Demographics



Population over 65	22.9%
Population under 18	20.4%
Total population	8,244
Births	88

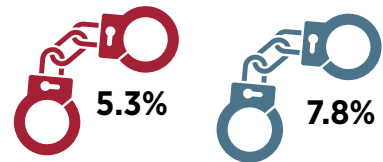
## Key Findings

Unable to determine strengths and weaknesses due to unavailable data on most indicators.

## Consequences

■ County ■ State

Substance use-related arrests per 1,000 population



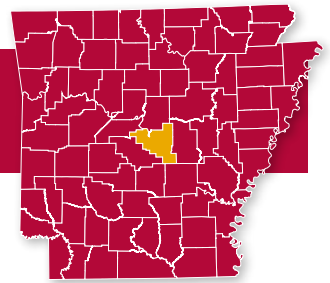
Rate of all-cause crashes with fatalities by population ages 15-20 per 100,000



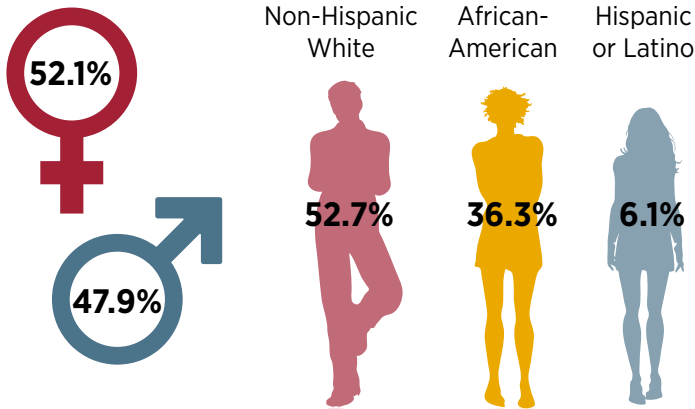
Prairie County Indicator	2017	2018	2019	Trend	Arkansas 2019	VS. State Rate
<b>SUBSTANCE USE</b>						
Youth alcohol use <sup>1</sup>	11.0%	21.3%			9.7%	--
Youth cigarette use <sup>1</sup>	7.1%	10.9%			3.3%	--
Youth chewing tobacco use <sup>1</sup>	5.7%	3.1%			3.1%	--
Youth marijuana use <sup>1</sup>	3.6%	8.7%			6.1%	--
Youth heroin use <sup>1</sup>	0.0%	0.8%			0.2%	--
Youth prescription drug use <sup>1</sup>	0.0%	3.1%			2.3%	--
Adult smokers (smoked =100 cigarettes and are currently smoking) <sup>2</sup>	18.5%					--
Adult excessive drinking <sup>2</sup>	13.5%					--
<b>CONSEQUENCES</b>						
Substance abuse arrests (per 1,000 population) <sup>3</sup>	3.2	5.3				--
Fatal crashes among youth aged 15-20 (per 100,000 population) <sup>4</sup>	193.2	0				--
Mental health clients served through Arkansas State Hospital and the Community Mental Health Centers <sup>5</sup>	122	108	97		76139	--
Number of substance abuse treatment service provided <sup>5</sup>	12	25	32		14549	--
<b>MENTAL HEALTH</b>						
Suicide (per 100,000 population) <sup>6</sup>	760.1	953.1	781.5		872.1	✓
Adolescent depressive symptoms <sup>1</sup>	44.6%	44.4%			48.4%	--
<b>AVAILABILITY AND ACCESS</b>						
Beer, wine, and liquor stores (per 1,000 population) <sup>7</sup>	9.7	9.7				--
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) <sup>8</sup>	6.4%	12.9%				--
Laws and norms favorable to drug use <sup>1</sup>	35.6%	47.0%			34.3%	--
Perceived availability of drugs <sup>1</sup>	16.9%	23.3%			19.9%	--
<b>CRIME</b>						
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 populations) <sup>3</sup>	8.6	7.4				--
High community disorganization <sup>1</sup>	44.7%	39.0%			30.4%	--
<b>ECONOMIC HARDSHIP</b>						
Unemployment rates <sup>9</sup>	4.1%	3.8%	4.4%		3.5%	✗
Persons below poverty level <sup>10</sup>	16.1%	15.8%				--
<b>FAMILY</b>						
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) <sup>1</sup>	4.8	4.8	6.5		10.9	✓
Poor family management <sup>1</sup>	28.1%	28.1%			31.2%	--
Family history of anti-social behavior <sup>1</sup>	31.1%	42.5%			29.3%	--
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use <sup>1</sup>	18.8%	23.3%			20.3%	--
<b>INDIVIDUAL/PEERS</b>						
Early initiation of drug use <sup>1</sup>	13.7%	20.7%			16.0%	--
Peer favorable attitudes to drug use <sup>1</sup>	16.5%	25.2%			22.0%	--
Low perceived risk of drug use <sup>1</sup>	52.9%	51.9%			51.9%	--
Interaction with anti-social peers <sup>1</sup>	54.3%	54.9%			37.7%	--
Friends using drugs <sup>1</sup>	18.2%	28.8%			18.6%	--
Religiosity <sup>1</sup>	68.8%	75.9%			60.4%	--
Youth who perceive smoking as a "moderate" or "great risk" <sup>11</sup>	67.9%	74.4%			81.9%	--
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages every day as a "moderate" or "great risk" <sup>11</sup>	59.7%	60.9%			67.6%	--
Students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a person at moderate" or "great risk" <sup>11</sup>	48.2%	46.9%			44.2%	--
Students who indicate trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk" <sup>11</sup>	75.0%	82.2%			83.6%	--
<b>ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT/COMMITMENT</b>						
High school dropouts <sup>11</sup>	3.6%	0.8%				--
Academic failure <sup>1</sup>	45.0%	45.0%			42.3%	--
Low commitment to school <sup>1</sup>	43.8%	46.3%			49.6%	--
<b>SCHOOL ENVIRONMENT</b>						
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) <sup>11</sup>	28.9%	42.3%				--
Transitions and mobility <sup>1</sup>	43.8%	39.2%			50.9%	--
School opportunities for pro-social involvement <sup>1</sup>	63.1%	67.2%			61.9%	--
School rewards for pro-social involvement <sup>1</sup>	54.3%	54.0%			50.9%	--

Source: 1. Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment Student Survey; 2. County Health Rankings and Roadmaps, Robert Wood Johnson Foundation; 3. Arkansas Crime Information Center, Crime in Arkansas; 4. U.S. Department of Transportation, Fatal Accidents Reporting System; 5. Arkansas Department of Human Services, Annual Statistical Report; 6. Arkansas Department of Health, Center for Health Statistics; 7. U.S. Census Bureau, County Business Patterns 8. Arkansas Tobacco Control Board, Annual Compliance Reports; 9. U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics; 10. U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE) 11. Arkansas Department of Education, Statewide Information System as reported through the Arkansas Public School Computer Network

# PULASKI COUNTY

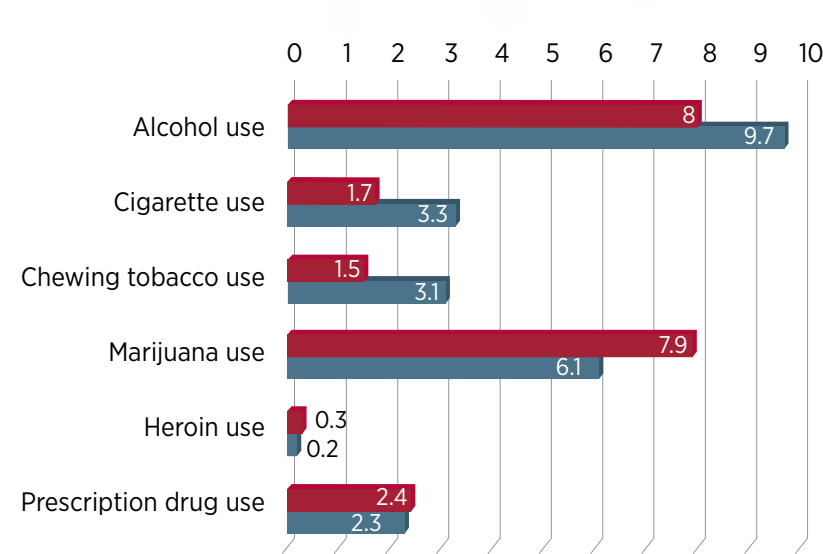


## Demographics



Population over 65	14.5%
Population under 18	23.5%
Total population	393,463
Births	5,112

## Youth Substance Use



## Key Findings

### Weakness

- 8<sup>th</sup> highest percentage of youth using marijuana
- 12<sup>th</sup> highest percentage of youth perceiving low risk of drug use

### Strengths

- 3<sup>rd</sup> lowest percentage of youth using cigarettes or chewing tobacco
- 14<sup>th</sup> lowest percentage of youth using alcohol

## Consequences

■ County ■ State

Substance use-related arrests per 1,000 population



Rate of all-cause crashes with fatalities by population ages 15-20 per 100,000

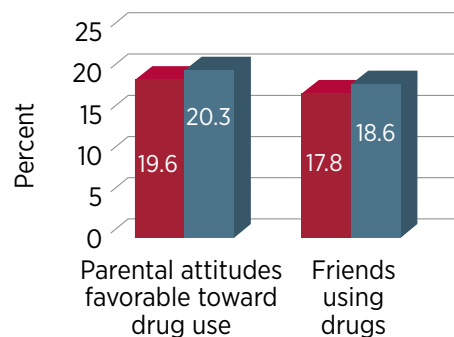


Academic failure



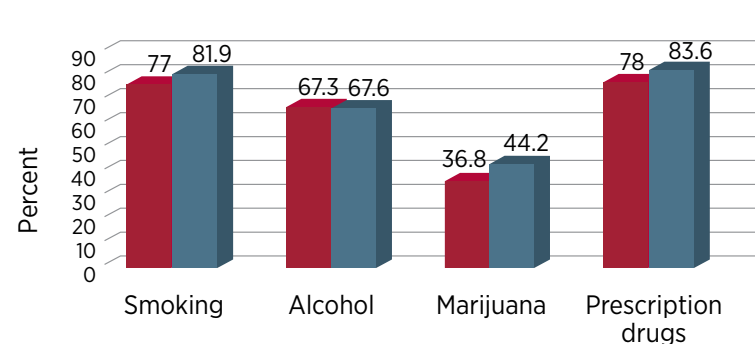
## Risk Factors

Attitude favorable toward drug use, 2019



## Protective Factors

Youth perception of harm, 2019

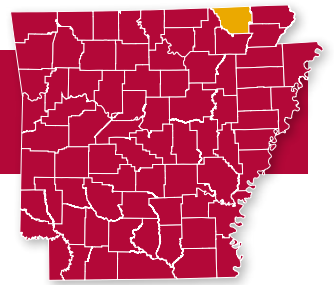




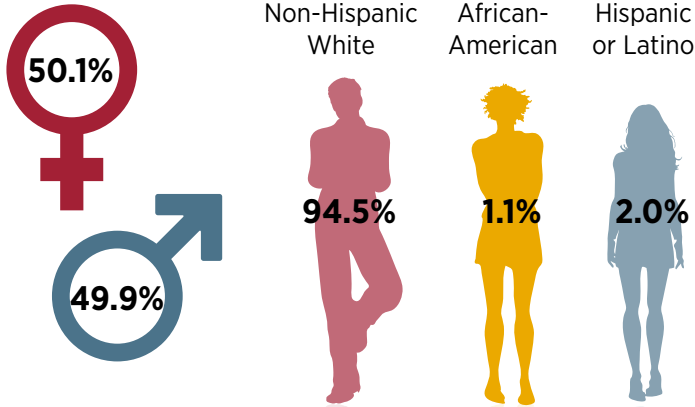
Pulaski County	2017	2018	2019	Trend	Arkansas 2019	VS. State Rate
<b>Substance Use</b>						
Youth alcohol use <sup>1</sup>	8.3%	7.5%	8.0%		9.7%	✓
Youth cigarette use <sup>1</sup>	2.5%	1.8%	1.7%		3.3%	✓
Youth chewing tobacco use <sup>1</sup>	1.9%	1.4%	1.5%		3.1%	✓
Youth marijuana use <sup>1</sup>	8.1%	7.2%	7.9%		6.1%	✗
Youth heroin use <sup>1</sup>	0.2%	0.1%	0.3%		0.2%	✗
Youth prescription drug use <sup>1</sup>	3.1%	2.3%	2.4%		2.3%	✗
Adult smokers (smoked =100 cigarettes and are currently smoking) <sup>2</sup>	18.2%				--	--
Adult excessive drinking <sup>2</sup>	15.3%				--	--
<b>Consequences</b>						
Substance abuse arrests (per 1,000 population) <sup>3</sup>	9.2	8.9			--	--
Fatal crashes among youth aged 15-20 (per 100,000 population) <sup>4</sup>	14.4	21.6			--	--
Mental health clients served through Arkansas State Hospital and the Community Mental Health Centers <sup>5</sup>	6401	6125	5901		76139	--
Number of substance abuse treatment service provided <sup>5</sup>	2482	2474	2788		14549	--
<b>Mental Health</b>						
Suicide (per 100,000 population) <sup>6</sup>	860.1	860.6	840.3		872.1	✓
Adolescent depressive symptoms <sup>1</sup>	43.7%	46.7%	47.6%		48.4%	✓
<b>Availability and Access</b>						
Beer, wine, and liquor stores (per 1,000 population) <sup>7</sup>	3.1	3			--	--
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) <sup>8</sup>	9.3%	10.6%			--	--
Laws and norms favorable to drug use <sup>1</sup>	34.3%	34.1%	34.9%		34.3%	✗
Perceived availability of drugs <sup>1</sup>	20.9%	18.6%	17.6%		19.9%	✓
<b>Crime</b>						
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 populations) <sup>3</sup>	5.6	5.2			--	--
High community disorganization <sup>1</sup>	36.6%	32.9%	34.0%		30.4%	✗
<b>Economic Hardship</b>						
Unemployment rates <sup>9</sup>	3.4%	3.4%	3.4%		3.5%	✓
Persons below poverty level <sup>10</sup>	15.0%	16.7%			--	--
<b>Family</b>						
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) <sup>5</sup>	9.5	7.8	6.9		10.9	✓
Poor family management <sup>1</sup>	32.7%	30.5%	33.5%		31.2%	✗
Family history of anti-social behavior <sup>1</sup>	30.6%	30.0%	29.5%		29.3%	✗
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use <sup>1</sup>	18.8%	18.9%	19.6%		20.3%	✓
<b>Individual/Peers</b>						
Early initiation of drug use <sup>1</sup>	17.1%	15.0%	14.5%		16.0%	✓
Peer favorable attitudes to drug use <sup>1</sup>	23.1%	21.4%	21.9%		22.0%	✓
Low perceived risk of drug use <sup>1</sup>	58.8%	55.6%	57.6%		51.9%	✗
Interaction with anti-social peers <sup>1</sup>	51.7%	52.1%	50.2%		37.7%	✗
Friends using drugs <sup>1</sup>	19.2%	17.6%	17.8%		18.6%	✓
Religiosity <sup>11</sup>	58.7%	54.9%	53.3%		60.4%	✗
Youth who perceive smoking as a "moderate" or "great risk" <sup>11</sup>	76.6%	77.9%	77.0%		81.9%	✗
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages every day as a "moderate" or "great risk" <sup>11</sup>	64.6%	68.7%	67.3%		67.6%	✗
Students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a person at moderate" or "great risk" <sup>11</sup>	36.6%	39.4%	36.8%		44.2%	✗
Students who indicate trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk" <sup>11</sup>	75.8%	79.2%	78.0%		83.6%	✗
<b>Academic Achievement/Commitment</b>						
High school dropouts <sup>11</sup>	5.0%	7.2%			--	--
Academic failure <sup>1</sup>	42.5%	42.8%	43.3%		42.3%	✗
Low commitment to school <sup>1</sup>	46.7%	47.9%	51.7%		49.6%	✗
<b>School Environment</b>						
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) <sup>11</sup>	17.4%	22.9%			--	--
Transitions and mobility <sup>1</sup>	54.4%	56.7%	56.9%		50.9%	✗
School opportunities for pro-social involvement <sup>1</sup>	58.5%	57.4%	58.3%		61.9%	✗
School rewards for pro-social involvement <sup>1</sup>	44.2%	45.4%	46.8%		50.9%	✗

Source: 1. Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment Student Survey; 2. County Health Rankings and Roadmaps, Robert Wood Johnson Foundation; 3. Arkansas Crime Information Center, Crime in Arkansas; 4. U.S. Department of Transportation, Fatal Accidents Reporting System; 5. Arkansas Department of Human Services, Annual Statistical Report; 6. Arkansas Department of Health, Center for Health Statistics; 7. U.S. Census Bureau, County Business Patterns 8. Arkansas Tobacco Control Board, Annual Compliance Reports; 9. U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics; 10. U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE) 11. Arkansas Department of Education, Statewide Information System as reported through the Arkansas Public School Computer Network

# RANDOLPH COUNTY

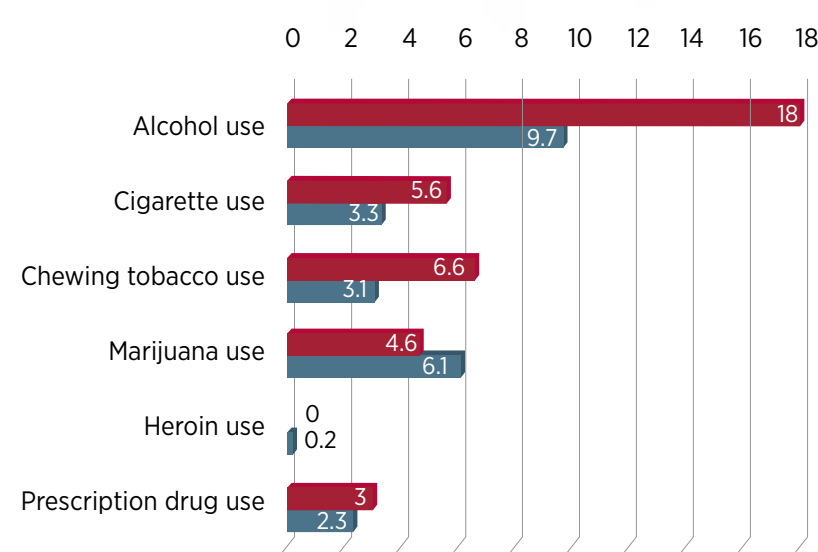


## Demographics



Population over 65	19.8%
Population under 18	22.9%
Total population	17,603
Births	.266

## Youth Substance Use



## Key Findings

### Weakness

- 3<sup>rd</sup> highest percentage of youth using alcohol
- 10<sup>th</sup> highest percentage of youth using prescription drugs
- 19<sup>th</sup> highest percentage of youth using cigarettes

### Strengths

- 18<sup>th</sup> lowest percentage of youth using marijuana

## Consequences

■ County ■ State

Substance use-related arrests per 1,000 population



Rate of all-cause crashes with fatalities by population ages 15-20 per 100,000

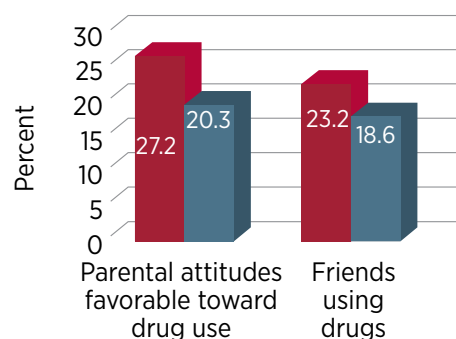


Academic failure



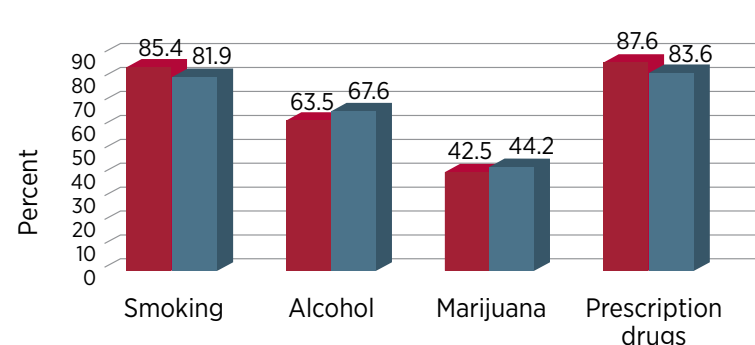
## Risk Factors

Attitude favorable toward drug use, 2019



## Protective Factors

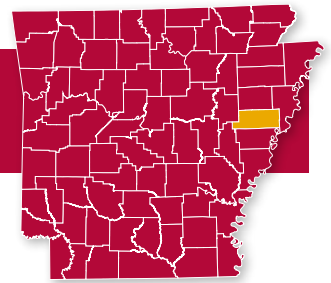
Youth perception of harm, 2019



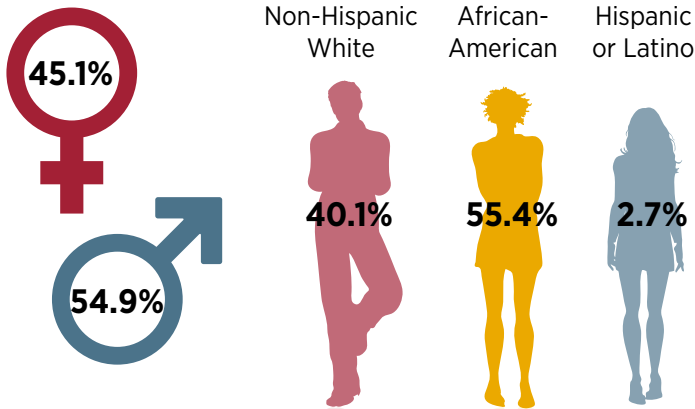
Randolph County Indicator	2017	2018	2019	Trend	Arkansas 2019	VS. State Rate
<b>SUBSTANCE USE</b>						
Youth alcohol use <sup>1</sup>	13.1%	12.8%	18.0%		9.7%	✗
Youth cigarette use <sup>1</sup>	8.9%	6.9%	5.6%		3.3%	✗
Youth chewing tobacco use <sup>1</sup>	7.4%	7.5%	6.6%		3.1%	✗
Youth marijuana use <sup>1</sup>	3.5%	6.1%	4.6%		6.1%	✓
Youth heroin use <sup>1</sup>	0.6%	0.2%	0.0%		0.2%	✓
Youth prescription drug use <sup>1</sup>	2.4%	2.0%	3.0%		2.3%	✗
Adult smokers (smoked =100 cigarettes and are currently smoking) <sup>2</sup>	20.5%					--
Adult excessive drinking <sup>2</sup>	13.9%					--
<b>CONSEQUENCES</b>						
Substance abuse arrests (per 1,000 population) <sup>3</sup>	7	5.6				--
Fatal crashes among youth aged 15-20 (per 100,000 population) <sup>4</sup>	80.6	80.6				--
Mental health clients served through Arkansas State Hospital and the Community Mental Health Centers <sup>5</sup>	807	819	818		76139	--
Number of substance abuse treatment service provided <sup>5</sup>	72	59	93		14549	--
<b>MENTAL HEALTH</b>						
Suicide (per 100,000 population) <sup>6</sup>	1111	970.3	945.1		872.1	✗
Adolescent depressive symptoms <sup>1</sup>	42.3%	49.4%	54.7%		48.4%	✗
<b>AVAILABILITY AND ACCESS</b>						
Beer, wine, and liquor stores (per 1,000 population) <sup>7</sup>	0	0				--
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) <sup>8</sup>	3.0%	2.4%				--
Laws and norms favorable to drug use <sup>1</sup>	35.1%	41.0%	38.7%		34.3%	✗
Perceived availability of drugs <sup>1</sup>	16.9%	21.5%	21.6%		19.9%	✗
<b>CRIME</b>						
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 populations) <sup>3</sup>	11.7	28.1				--
High community disorganization <sup>1</sup>	29.2%	33.3%	32.0%		30.4%	✗
<b>ECONOMIC HARDSHIP</b>						
Unemployment rates <sup>9</sup>	4.1%	3.9%	3.9%		3.5%	✗
Persons below poverty level <sup>10</sup>	19.4%	17.4%				--
<b>FAMILY</b>						
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) <sup>5</sup>	16.4	21.1	16.4		10.9	✗
Poor family management <sup>1</sup>	27.9%	27.8%	26.8%		31.2%	✓
Family history of anti-social behavior <sup>1</sup>	30.1%	29.2%	33.8%		29.3%	✗
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use <sup>1</sup>	24.5%	26.5%	27.2%		20.3%	✗
<b>INDIVIDUAL/PEERS</b>						
Early initiation of drug use <sup>1</sup>	18.3%	17.9%	22.3%		16.0%	✗
Peer favorable attitudes to drug use <sup>1</sup>	20.2%	22.8%	28.4%		22.0%	✗
Low perceived risk of drug use <sup>1</sup>	48.6%	52.9%	52.7%		51.9%	✗
Interaction with anti-social peers <sup>1</sup>	31.3%	30.9%	38.5%		37.7%	✗
Friends using drugs <sup>1</sup>	16.6%	18.5%	23.2%		18.6%	✗
Religiosity <sup>11</sup>	64.2%	61.6%	63.4%		60.4%	✓
Youth who perceive smoking as a "moderate" or "great risk" <sup>11</sup>	83.2%	85.6%	85.4%		81.9%	✓
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages every day as a "moderate" or "great risk" <sup>11</sup>	62.7%	62.2%	63.5%		67.6%	✗
Students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a person at moderate" or "great risk" <sup>11</sup>	50.0%	44.9%	42.5%		44.2%	✗
Students who indicate trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk" <sup>11</sup>	86.6%	85.5%	87.6%		83.6%	✓
<b>ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT/COMMITMENT</b>						
High school dropouts <sup>11</sup>	0.9%	1.1%				--
Academic failure <sup>1</sup>	41.7%	44.2%	46.8%		42.3%	✗
Low commitment to school <sup>1</sup>	43.2%	49.8%	51.5%		49.6%	✗
<b>SCHOOL ENVIRONMENT</b>						
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) <sup>11</sup>	5.6%	2.8%				--
Transitions and mobility <sup>1</sup>	46.9%	50.2%	49.9%		50.9%	✓
School opportunities for pro-social involvement <sup>1</sup>	63.8%	64.4%	61.8%		61.9%	✗
School rewards for pro-social involvement <sup>1</sup>	56.1%	52.5%	47.9%		50.9%	✗

Source: 1. Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment Student Survey; 2. County Health Rankings and Roadmaps, Robert Wood Johnson Foundation; 3. Arkansas Crime Information Center, Crime in Arkansas; 4. U.S. Department of Transportation, Fatal Accidents Reporting System; 5. Arkansas Department of Human Services, Annual Statistical Report; 6. Arkansas Department of Health, Center for Health Statistics; 7. U.S. Census Bureau, County Business Patterns 8. Arkansas Tobacco Control Board, Annual Compliance Reports; 9. U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics; 10. U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE) 11. Arkansas Department of Education, Statewide Information System as reported through the Arkansas Public School Computer Network

# SAINT FRANCIS COUNTY

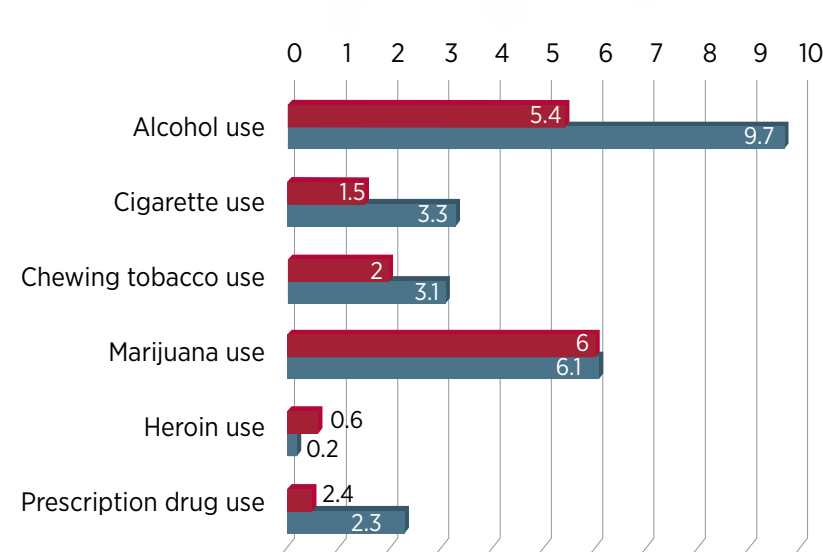


## Demographics



Population over 65	15.2%
Population under 18	22.0%
Total population	26,294
Births	303

## Youth Substance Use



## Key Findings

**Weakness**  
N/A

### Strengths

- Lowest percentage of youth initiating drug use before age 15
- 2<sup>nd</sup> lowest percentage of youth using cigarettes
- 2<sup>nd</sup> lowest percentage of youth with friends using drugs
- 4<sup>th</sup> lowest percentage of youth using prescription drugs
- 4<sup>th</sup> lowest percentage of youth using alcohol

## Consequences

■ County ■ State

Substance use-related arrests per 1,000 population



Rate of all-cause crashes with fatalities by population ages 15-20 per 100,000

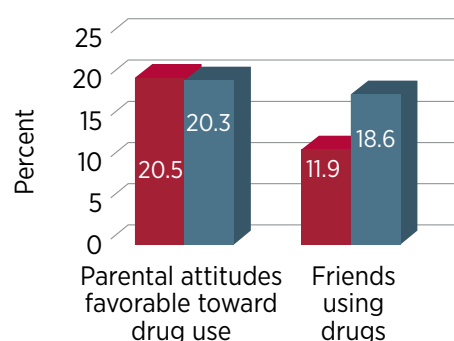


Academic failure



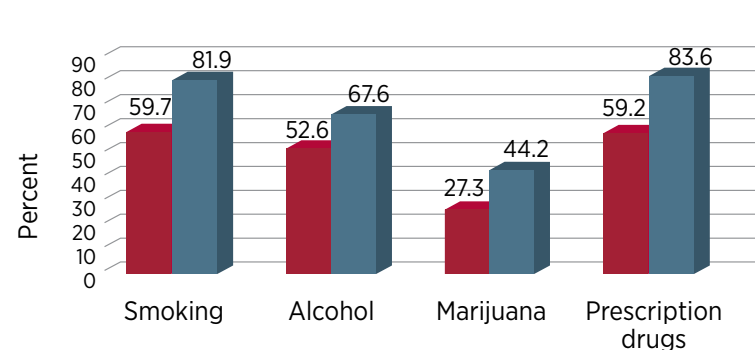
## Risk Factors

Attitude favorable toward drug use, 2019



## Protective Factors

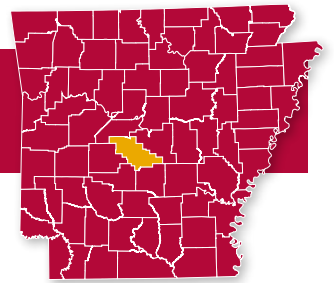
Youth perception of harm, 2019



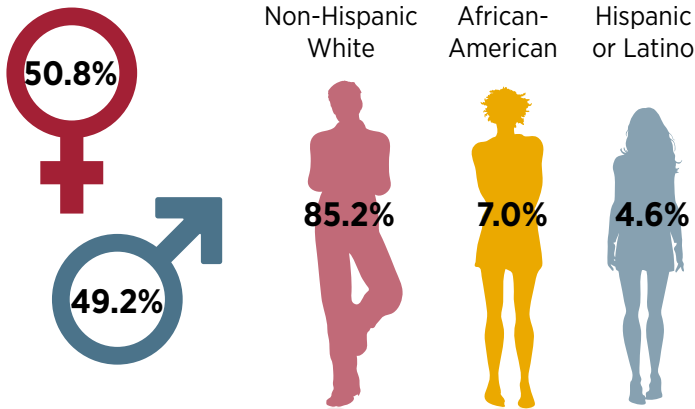
Saint Francis County					Arkansas	VS. State
Indicator	2017	2018	2019	Trend	2019	Rate
<b>SUBSTANCE USE</b>						
Youth alcohol use <sup>1</sup>	6.4%	8.1%	5.4%		9.7%	✓
Youth cigarette use <sup>1</sup>	2.6%	1.8%	1.5%		3.3%	✓
Youth chewing tobacco use <sup>1</sup>	2.9%	4.9%	2.0%		3.1%	✓
Youth marijuana use <sup>1</sup>	7.0%	11.4%	6.0%		6.1%	✓
Youth heroin use <sup>1</sup>	0.0%	0.9%	0.6%		0.2%	✗
Youth prescription drug use <sup>1</sup>	0.9%	4.5%	0.5%		2.3%	✓
Adult smokers (smoked =100 cigarettes and are currently smoking) <sup>2</sup>	24.1%					--
Adult excessive drinking <sup>2</sup>	12.6%					--
<b>CONSEQUENCES</b>						
Substance abuse arrests (per 1,000 population) <sup>3</sup>	1.1	5.7				--
Fatal crashes among youth aged 15-20 (per 100,000 population) <sup>4</sup>	0	0				--
Mental health clients served through Arkansas State Hospital and the Community Mental Health Centers <sup>5</sup>	2859	3077	2624		76139	--
Number of substance abuse treatment service provided <sup>5</sup>	309	351	329		14549	--
<b>MENTAL HEALTH</b>						
Suicide (per 100,000 population) <sup>6</sup>	856.1	931.1	862.8		872.1	✓
Adolescent depressive symptoms <sup>1</sup>	40.4%	49.4%	52.2%		48.4%	✗
<b>AVAILABILITY AND ACCESS</b>						
Beer, wine, and liquor stores (per 1,000 population) <sup>7</sup>	2.8	2.8				--
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) <sup>8</sup>	4.5%	5.6%				--
Laws and norms favorable to drug use <sup>1</sup>	51.3%	49.5%	43.2%		34.3%	✗
Perceived availability of drugs <sup>1</sup>	12.3%	19.2%	7.3%		19.9%	✓
<b>CRIME</b>						
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 populations) <sup>3</sup>	11.3	11.4				--
High community disorganization <sup>1</sup>	35.2%	48.9%	37.3%		30.4%	✗
<b>ECONOMIC HARDSHIP</b>						
Unemployment rates <sup>9</sup>	5.0%	5.0%	5.2%		3.5%	✗
Persons below poverty level <sup>10</sup>	33.7%	35.6%				--
<b>FAMILY</b>						
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) <sup>5</sup>	12.8	14	12.1		10.9	✗
Poor family management <sup>1</sup>	49.6%	36.6%	31.3%		31.2%	✗
Family history of anti-social behavior <sup>1</sup>	24.4%	33.2%	30.2%		29.3%	✗
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use <sup>1</sup>	15.4%	21.6%	20.5%		20.3%	✗
<b>INDIVIDUAL/PEERS</b>						
Early initiation of drug use <sup>1</sup>	14.7%	11.0%	9.4%		16.0%	✓
Peer favorable attitudes to drug use <sup>1</sup>	17.4%	21.3%	14.2%		22.0%	✓
Low perceived risk of drug use <sup>1</sup>	69.1%	63.2%	64.6%		51.9%	✗
Interaction with anti-social peers <sup>1</sup>	52.7%	58.5%	57.3%		37.7%	✗
Friends using drugs <sup>1</sup>	15.1%	13.6%	11.9%		18.6%	✓
Religiosity <sup>11</sup>	53.7%	55.4%	46.4%		60.4%	✗
Youth who perceive smoking as a "moderate" or "great risk" <sup>11</sup>	49.7%	63.7%	59.7%		81.9%	✗
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages every day as a "moderate" or "great risk" <sup>11</sup>	44.8%	57.3%	52.6%		67.6%	✗
Students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a person at moderate" or "great risk" <sup>11</sup>	29.4%	30.5%	27.3%		44.2%	✗
Students who indicate trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk" <sup>11</sup>	50.4%	63.1%	59.2%		83.6%	✗
<b>ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT/COMMITMENT</b>						
High school dropouts <sup>11</sup>	3.9%	5.1%				--
Academic failure <sup>1</sup>	34.0%	34.7%	38.2%		42.3%	✓
Low commitment to school <sup>1</sup>	36.0%	35.6%	37.2%		49.6%	✓
<b>SCHOOL ENVIRONMENT</b>						
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) <sup>11</sup>	6.5%	8.8%				--
Transitions and mobility <sup>1</sup>	46.4%	50.0%	49.7%		50.9%	✓
School opportunities for pro-social involvement <sup>1</sup>	53.3%	60.6%	67.2%		61.9%	✓
School rewards for pro-social involvement <sup>1</sup>	49.9%	55.0%	62.6%		50.9%	✓

Source: 1. Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment Student Survey; 2. County Health Rankings and Roadmaps, Robert Wood Johnson Foundation; 3. Arkansas Crime Information Center, Crime in Arkansas; 4. U.S. Department of Transportation, Fatal Accidents Reporting System; 5. Arkansas Department of Human Services, Annual Statistical Report; 6. Arkansas Department of Health, Center for Health Statistics; 7. U.S. Census Bureau, County Business Patterns 8. Arkansas Tobacco Control Board, Annual Compliance Reports; 9. U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics; 10. U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE) 11. Arkansas Department of Education, Statewide Information System as reported through the Arkansas Public School Computer Network

# SALINE COUNTY

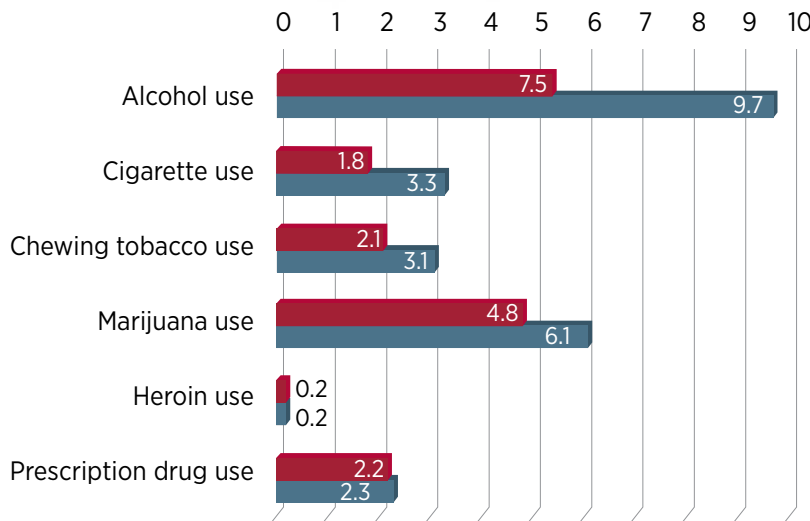


## Demographics



Population over 65	.17.2%
Population under 18	.23.6%
Total population	118,009
Births	.1,335

## Youth Substance Use



## Key Findings

**Weakness**  
N/A

### Strengths

- 4<sup>th</sup> lowest percentage of youth using cigarettes
- 5<sup>th</sup> lowest percentage of youth with friends using drugs
- 6<sup>th</sup> lowest percentage of youth initiating drug use before age 15
- 10<sup>th</sup> lowest percentage of youth using alcohol

## Consequences

■ County ■ State

Substance use-related arrests per 1,000 population



Rate of all-cause crashes with fatalities by population ages 15-20 per 100,000

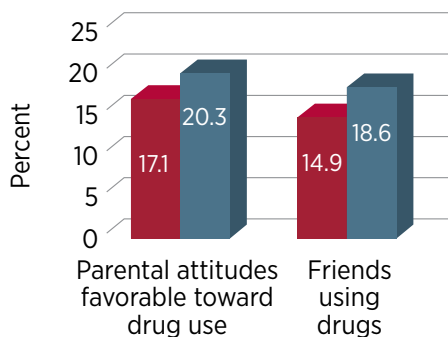


Academic failure



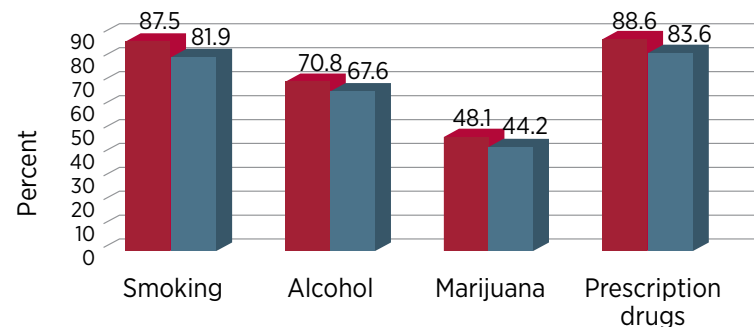
## Risk Factors

Attitude favorable toward drug use, 2019



## Protective Factors

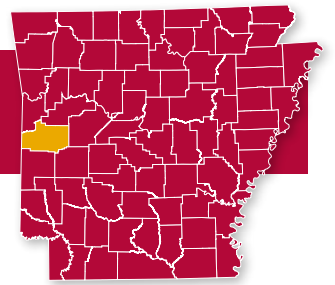
Youth perception of harm, 2019



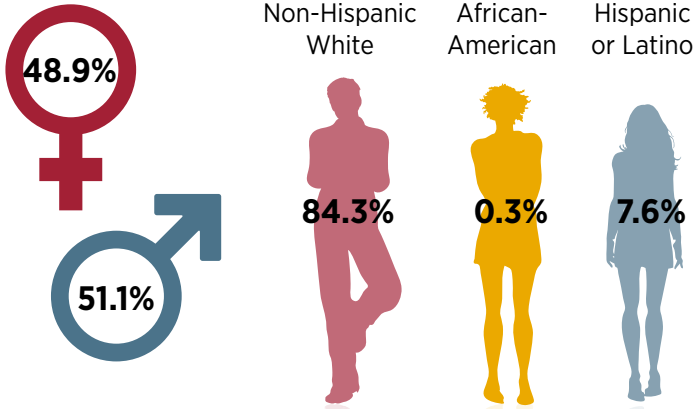
Saline County Indicator	2017	2018	2019	Trend	Arkansas 2019	VS. State Rate
<b>SUBSTANCE USE</b>						
Youth alcohol use <sup>1</sup>	5.8%	9.4%	7.5%		9.7%	✓
Youth cigarette use <sup>1</sup>	2.8%	2.9%	1.8%		3.3%	✓
Youth chewing tobacco use <sup>1</sup>	2.4%	2.7%	2.1%		3.1%	✓
Youth marijuana use <sup>1</sup>	2.6%	5.9%	4.8%		6.1%	✓
Youth heroin use <sup>1</sup>	0.1%	0.2%	0.2%		0.2%	✓
Youth prescription drug use <sup>1</sup>	1.9%	2.7%	2.2%		2.3%	✓
Adult smokers (smoked =100 cigarettes and are currently smoking) <sup>2</sup>	16.5%					--
Adult excessive drinking <sup>2</sup>	17.4%					--
<b>CONSEQUENCES</b>						
Substance abuse arrests (per 1,000 population) <sup>3</sup>	5.1	7.3				--
Fatal crashes among youth aged 15-20 (per 100,000 population) <sup>4</sup>	0	11.7				--
Mental health clients served through Arkansas State Hospital and the Community Mental Health Centers <sup>5</sup>	388	395	380		76139	--
Number of substance abuse treatment service provided <sup>5</sup>	55	54	79		14549	--
<b>MENTAL HEALTH</b>						
Suicide (per 100,000 population) <sup>6</sup>	834.7	804.9	805.7		872.1	✓
Adolescent depressive symptoms <sup>1</sup>	37.9%	43.4%	47.5%		48.4%	✓
<b>AVAILABILITY AND ACCESS</b>						
Beer, wine, and liquor stores (per 1,000 population) <sup>7</sup>	1.2	1.1				--
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) <sup>8</sup>	8.6%	7.3%				--
Laws and norms favorable to drug use <sup>1</sup>	28.5%	29.5%	28.8%		34.3%	✓
Perceived availability of drugs <sup>1</sup>	15.6%	20.4%	18.2%		19.9%	✓
<b>CRIME</b>						
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 populations) <sup>3</sup>	8.5	8.8				--
High community disorganization <sup>1</sup>	18.7%	21.2%	21.9%		30.4%	✓
<b>ECONOMIC HARDSHIP</b>						
Unemployment rates <sup>9</sup>	3.0%	3.0%	2.8%		3.5%	✓
Persons below poverty level <sup>10</sup>	7.9%	9.7%				--
<b>FAMILY</b>						
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) <sup>5</sup>	4.4	4.3	3.9		10.9	✓
Poor family management <sup>1</sup>	27.8%	27.4%	28.8%		31.2%	✓
Family history of anti-social behavior <sup>1</sup>	24.0%	28.2%	26.8%		29.3%	✓
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use <sup>1</sup>	14.9%	18.3%	17.1%		20.3%	✓
<b>INDIVIDUAL/PEERS</b>						
Early initiation of drug use <sup>1</sup>	11.7%	14.4%	12.9%		16.0%	✓
Peer favorable attitudes to drug use <sup>1</sup>	15.9%	20.4%	20.3%		22.0%	✓
Low perceived risk of drug use <sup>1</sup>	46.1%	48.9%	47.0%		51.9%	✓
Interaction with anti-social peers <sup>1</sup>	33.2%	32.0%	35.4%		37.7%	✓
Friends using drugs <sup>1</sup>	15.1%	17.3%	14.9%		18.6%	✓
Religiosity <sup>11</sup>	65.9%	65.5%	63.4%		60.4%	✓
Youth who perceive smoking as a "moderate" or "great risk" <sup>11</sup>	85.1%	85.1%	87.5%		81.9%	✓
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages every day as a "moderate" or "great risk" <sup>11</sup>	67.5%	70.2%	70.8%		67.6%	✓
Students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a person at moderate" or "great risk" <sup>11</sup>	52.4%	46.1%	48.1%		44.2%	✓
Students who indicate trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk" <sup>11</sup>	86.0%	87.7%	88.6%		83.6%	✓
<b>ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT/COMMITMENT</b>						
High school dropouts <sup>11</sup>	1.5%	2.2%				--
Academic failure <sup>1</sup>	38.0%	37.3%	39.2%		42.3%	✓
Low commitment to school <sup>1</sup>	41.9%	45.4%	49.3%		49.6%	✓
<b>SCHOOL ENVIRONMENT</b>						
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) <sup>11</sup>	32.7%	11.8%				--
Transitions and mobility <sup>1</sup>	58.9%	54.5%	57.9%		50.9%	✗
School opportunities for pro-social involvement <sup>1</sup>	59.3%	66.4%	63.8%		61.9%	✓
School rewards for pro-social involvement <sup>1</sup>	47.2%	48.6%	46.2%		50.9%	✗

Source: 1. Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment Student Survey; 2. County Health Rankings and Roadmaps, Robert Wood Johnson Foundation; 3. Arkansas Crime Information Center, Crime in Arkansas; 4. U.S. Department of Transportation, Fatal Accidents Reporting System; 5. Arkansas Department of Human Services, Annual Statistical Report; 6. Arkansas Department of Health, Center for Health Statistics; 7. U.S. Census Bureau, County Business Patterns 8. Arkansas Tobacco Control Board, Annual Compliance Reports; 9. U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics; 10. U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE) 11. Arkansas Department of Education, Statewide Information System as reported through the Arkansas Public School Computer Network

# SCOTT COUNTY



## Demographics



Population over 65	19.9%
Population under 18	25.9%
Total population	10,442
Births	121

## Key Findings

### Weakness

- 4<sup>th</sup> highest percentage of youth using cigarettes
- 5<sup>th</sup> highest percentage of youth using marijuana
- 5<sup>th</sup> highest rate of fatal crashes among youth per population aged 15-20
- 7<sup>th</sup> highest percentage of youth initiating drug use before age 15

### Strengths

- 6<sup>th</sup> lowest percentage of youth perceiving low risk of drug use

## Consequences

■ County ■ State

Substance use-related arrests per 1,000 population



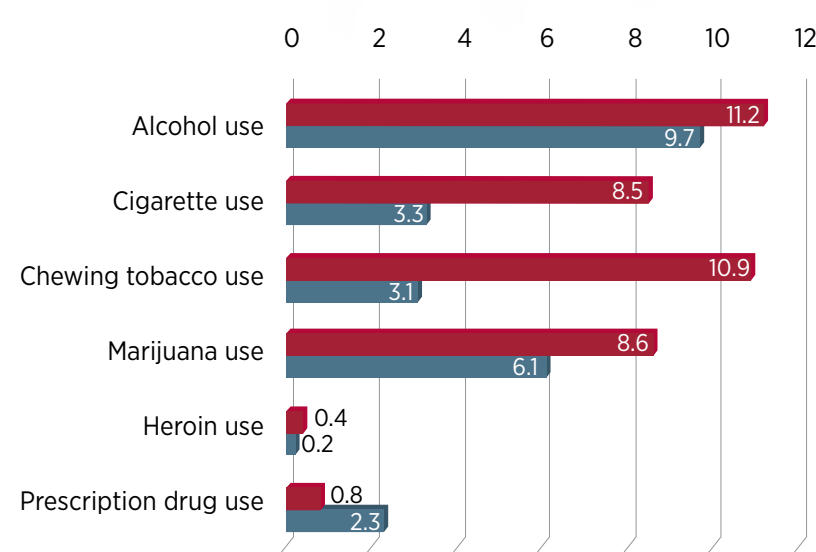
Rate of all-cause crashes with fatalities by population ages 15-20 per 100,000



Academic failure

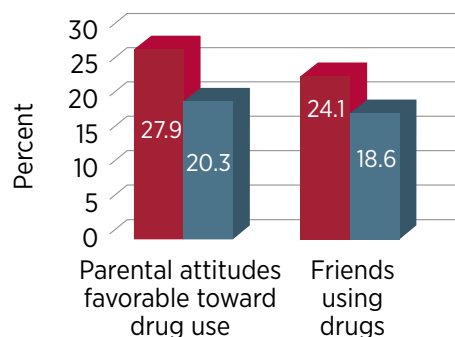


## Youth Substance Use



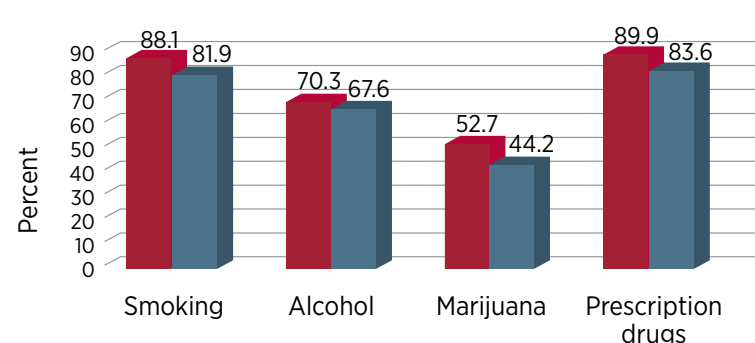
## Risk Factors

Attitude favorable toward drug use, 2019



## Protective Factors

Youth perception of harm, 2019

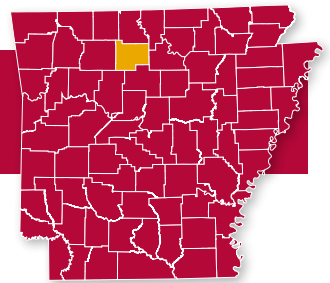




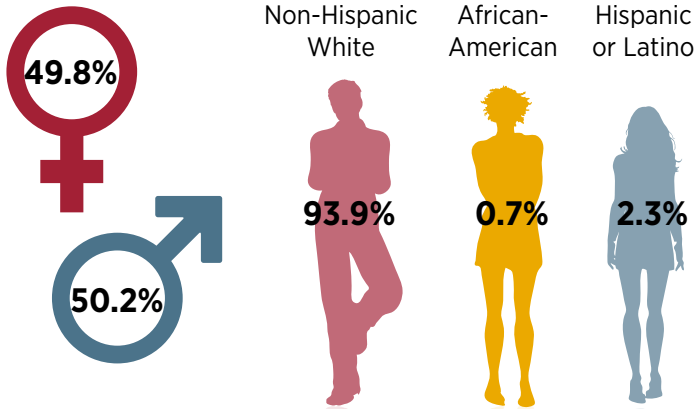
Scott County Indicator	2017	2018	2019	Trend	Arkansas 2019	VS. State Rate
<b>SUBSTANCE USE</b>						
Youth alcohol use <sup>1</sup>	11.7%	10.9%	11.2%		9.7%	✗
Youth cigarette use <sup>1</sup>	7.8%	7.5%	8.5%		3.3%	✗
Youth chewing tobacco use <sup>1</sup>	8.5%	9.9%	10.9%		3.1%	✗
Youth marijuana use <sup>1</sup>	5.5%	6.6%	8.6%		6.1%	✗
Youth heroin use <sup>1</sup>	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%		0.2%	✗
Youth prescription drug use <sup>1</sup>	2.6%	2.1%	0.8%		2.3%	✓
Adult smokers (smoked =100 cigarettes and are currently smoking) <sup>2</sup>	20.0%				--	--
Adult excessive drinking <sup>2</sup>	13.9%				--	--
<b>CONSEQUENCES</b>						
Substance abuse arrests (per 1,000 population) <sup>3</sup>	7.7	10.7			--	--
Fatal crashes among youth aged 15-20 (per 100,000 population) <sup>4</sup>	0	132.7			--	--
Mental health clients served through Arkansas State Hospital and the Community Mental Health Centers <sup>5</sup>	189	322	325		76139	--
Number of substance abuse treatment service provided <sup>5</sup>	19	21	20		14549	--
<b>MENTAL HEALTH</b>						
Suicide (per 100,000 population) <sup>6</sup>	905.8	923.3	942.8		872.1	✗
Adolescent depressive symptoms <sup>1</sup>	38.1%	46.9%	45.2%		48.4%	✓
<b>AVAILABILITY AND ACCESS</b>						
Beer, wine, and liquor stores (per 1,000 population) <sup>7</sup>	0	0			--	--
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) <sup>8</sup>	2.7%	3.7%			--	--
Laws and norms favorable to drug use <sup>1</sup>	41.8%	40.2%	41.1%		34.3%	✗
Perceived availability of drugs <sup>1</sup>	23.6%	25.7%	24.9%		19.9%	✗
<b>CRIME</b>						
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 populations) <sup>3</sup>	10.8	8.7			--	--
High community disorganization <sup>1</sup>	39.2%	40.6%	37.8%		30.4%	✗
<b>ECONOMIC HARDSHIP</b>						
Unemployment rates <sup>9</sup>	3.5%	3.6%	3.4%		3.5%	✓
Persons below poverty level <sup>10</sup>	20.6%	20.2%			--	--
<b>FAMILY</b>						
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) <sup>5</sup>	25.1	24	21.4		10.9	✗
Poor family management <sup>1</sup>	33.8%	29.3%	33.6%		31.2%	✗
Family history of anti-social behavior <sup>1</sup>	37.3%	35.9%	34.5%		29.3%	✗
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use <sup>1</sup>	26.2%	23.8%	27.9%		20.3%	✗
<b>INDIVIDUAL/PEERS</b>						
Early initiation of drug use <sup>1</sup>	23.8%	18.9%	21.8%		16.0%	✗
Peer favorable attitudes to drug use <sup>1</sup>	23.8%	22.2%	22.9%		22.0%	✗
Low perceived risk of drug use <sup>1</sup>	57.4%	49.0%	44.6%		51.9%	✓
Interaction with anti-social peers <sup>1</sup>	37.6%	32.8%	32.0%		37.7%	✓
Friends using drugs <sup>1</sup>	18.6%	18.4%	24.1%		18.6%	✗
Religiosity <sup>11</sup>	63.7%	64.9%	52.9%		60.4%	✗
Youth who perceive smoking as a "moderate" or "great risk" <sup>11</sup>	81.7%	85.7%	88.1%		81.9%	✓
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages every day as a "moderate" or "great risk" <sup>11</sup>	60.3%	64.3%	70.3%		67.6%	✓
Students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a person at moderate" or "great risk" <sup>11</sup>	38.9%	48.8%	52.7%		44.2%	✓
Students who indicate trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk" <sup>11</sup>	83.8%	89.6%	89.9%		83.6%	✓
<b>ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT/COMMITMENT</b>						
High school dropouts <sup>11</sup>	1.7%	1.2%			--	--
Academic failure <sup>1</sup>	33.1%	35.2%	36.3%		42.3%	✓
Low commitment to school <sup>1</sup>	41.9%	44.8%	48.2%		49.6%	✓
<b>SCHOOL ENVIRONMENT</b>						
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) <sup>11</sup>	72.1%	43.0%			--	--
Transitions and mobility <sup>1</sup>	42.7%	36.6%	38.7%		50.9%	✓
School opportunities for pro-social involvement <sup>1</sup>	59.2%	67.9%	65.7%		61.9%	✓
School rewards for pro-social involvement <sup>1</sup>	52.2%	49.1%	54.2%		50.9%	✓

Source: 1. Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment Student Survey; 2. County Health Rankings and Roadmaps, Robert Wood Johnson Foundation; 3. Arkansas Crime Information Center, Crime in Arkansas; 4. U.S. Department of Transportation, Fatal Accidents Reporting System; 5. Arkansas Department of Human Services, Annual Statistical Report; 6. Arkansas Department of Health, Center for Health Statistics; 7. U.S. Census Bureau, County Business Patterns 8. Arkansas Tobacco Control Board, Annual Compliance Reports; 9. U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics; 10. U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE) 11. Arkansas Department of Education, Statewide Information System as reported through the Arkansas Public School Computer Network

# SEARCY COUNTY

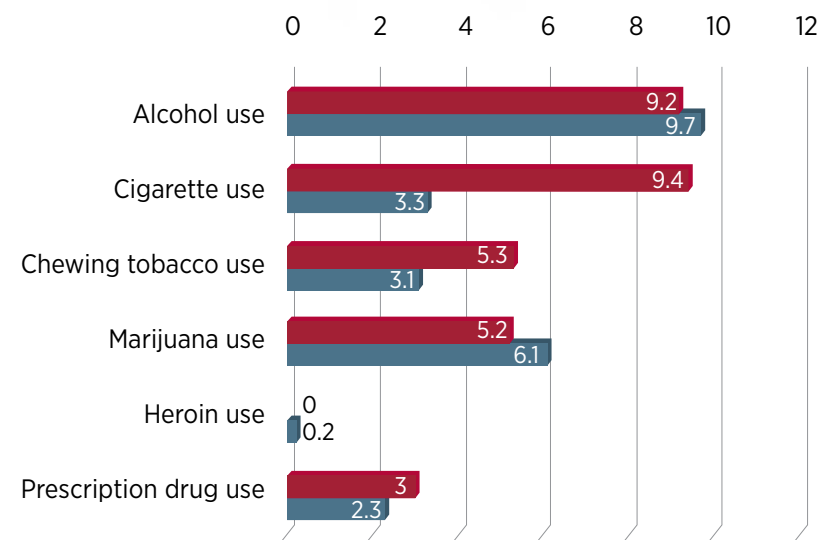


## Demographics



Population over 65	24.8%
Population under 18	20.1%
Total population	7,923
Births	70

## Youth Substance Use



## Key Findings

### Weakness

- 2<sup>nd</sup> highest percentage of youth using cigarettes
- 10<sup>th</sup> highest percentage of youth using prescription drugs
- 13<sup>th</sup> highest percentage of youth with peer attitudes favorable to drug use
- 14<sup>th</sup> highest percentage of youth initiating drug use before age 15

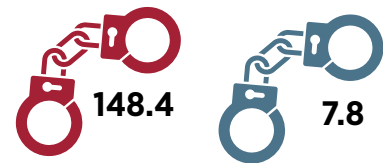
### Strengths

N/A

## Consequences

■ County ■ State

Substance use-related arrests per 1,000 population



Rate of all-cause crashes with fatalities by population ages 15-20 per 100,000

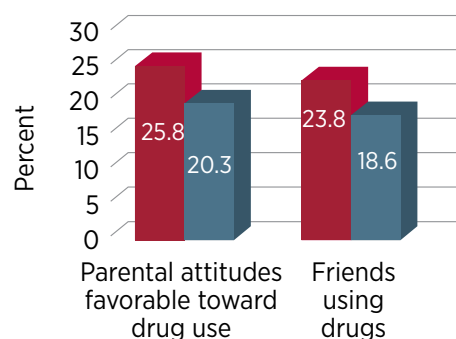


Academic failure



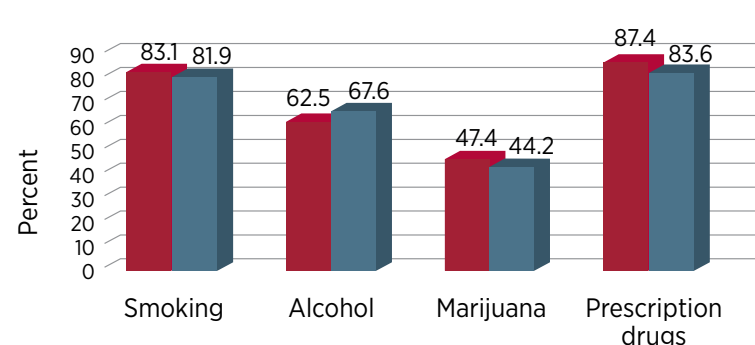
## Risk Factors

Attitude favorable toward drug use, 2019



## Protective Factors

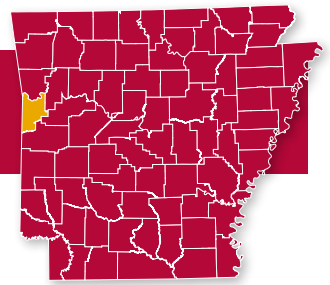
Youth perception of harm, 2019



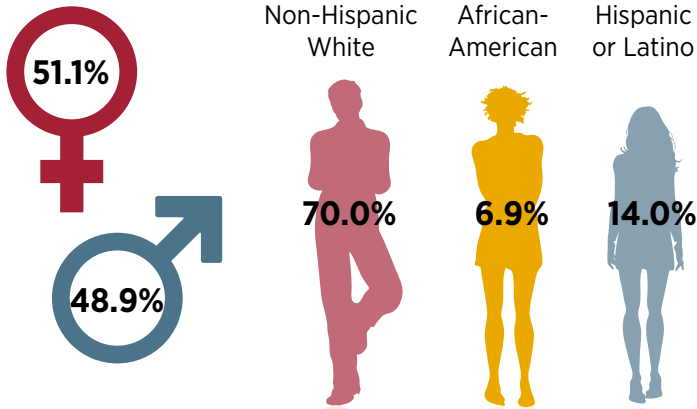
Searcy County	2017	2018	2019	Trend	Arkansas 2019	VS. State Rate
<b>INDICATOR</b>						
<b>SUBSTANCE USE</b>						
Youth alcohol use <sup>1</sup>	9.5%	15.5%	9.2%		9.7%	✓
Youth cigarette use <sup>1</sup>	4.8%	13.5%	9.4%		3.3%	✗
Youth chewing tobacco use <sup>1</sup>	3.9%	9.1%	5.3%		3.1%	✗
Youth marijuana use <sup>1</sup>	2.3%	8.0%	5.2%		6.1%	✓
Youth heroin use <sup>1</sup>	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%		0.2%	✓
Youth prescription drug use <sup>1</sup>	1.4%	1.1%	3.0%		2.3%	✗
Adult smokers (smoked =100 cigarettes and are currently smoking) <sup>2</sup>	19.9%					--
Adult excessive drinking <sup>2</sup>	13.3%					--
<b>CONSEQUENCES</b>						
Substance abuse arrests (per 1,000 population) <sup>3</sup>	2.3	1.8				--
Fatal crashes among youth aged 15-20 (per 100,000 population) <sup>4</sup>	0	0				--
Mental health clients served through Arkansas State Hospital and the Community Mental Health Centers <sup>5</sup>	3273	4024	4853		76139	--
Number of substance abuse treatment service provided <sup>5</sup>	600	759	1067		14549	--
<b>MENTAL HEALTH</b>						
Suicide (per 100,000 population) <sup>6</sup>	836.8	883.9	938.4		872.1	✗
Adolescent depressive symptoms <sup>1</sup>	45.7%	43.6%	41.8%		48.4%	✓
<b>AVAILABILITY AND ACCESS</b>						
Beer, wine, and liquor stores (per 1,000 population) <sup>7</sup>	0	0				--
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) <sup>8</sup>	3.7%	5.1%				--
Laws and norms favorable to drug use <sup>1</sup>	47.2%	48.2%	48.2%		34.3%	✗
Perceived availability of drugs <sup>1</sup>	28.2%	28.2%	26.3%		19.9%	✗
<b>CRIME</b>						
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 populations) <sup>3</sup>	7.3	6.7				--
High community disorganization <sup>1</sup>	38.9%	38.1%	39.6%		30.4%	✗
<b>ECONOMIC HARDSHIP</b>						
Unemployment rates <sup>9</sup>	4.6%	4.3%	4.6%		3.5%	✗
Persons below poverty level <sup>10</sup>	21.6%	24.3%				--
<b>FAMILY</b>						
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) <sup>5</sup>	10.7	8.8	11.3		10.9	✗
Poor family management <sup>1</sup>	27.7%	35.0%	31.4%		31.2%	✗
Family history of anti-social behavior <sup>1</sup>	31.3%	39.4%	40.8%		29.3%	✗
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use <sup>1</sup>	18.4%	26.3%	25.8%		20.3%	✗
<b>INDIVIDUAL/PEERS</b>						
Early initiation of drug use <sup>1</sup>	9.1%	25.1%	20.2%		16.0%	✗
Peer favorable attitudes to drug use <sup>1</sup>	22.0%	33.7%	25.2%		22.0%	✗
Low perceived risk of drug use <sup>1</sup>	54.5%	53.6%	50.0%		51.9%	✓
Interaction with anti-social peers <sup>1</sup>	31.7%	42.2%	31.2%		37.7%	✓
Friends using drugs <sup>1</sup>	13.2%	34.0%	23.8%		18.6%	✗
Religiosity <sup>11</sup>	64.0%	68.1%	62.5%		60.4%	✓
Youth who perceive smoking as a "moderate" or "great risk" <sup>11</sup>	80.4%	83.2%	83.1%		81.9%	✓
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages every day as a "moderate" or "great risk" <sup>11</sup>	56.6%	60.0%	62.5%		67.6%	✗
Students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a person at moderate" or "great risk" <sup>11</sup>	48.1%	41.9%	47.4%		44.2%	✓
Students who indicate trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk" <sup>11</sup>	88.1%	88.3%	87.4%		83.6%	✓
<b>ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT/COMMITMENT</b>						
High school dropouts <sup>11</sup>	0.4%	0.9%				--
Academic failure <sup>1</sup>	51.9%	46.6%	45.3%		42.3%	✗
Low commitment to school <sup>1</sup>	57.3%	64.9%	52.3%		49.6%	✗
<b>SCHOOL ENVIRONMENT</b>						
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) <sup>11</sup>	25.7%	18.3%				--
Transitions and mobility <sup>1</sup>	39.7%	46.0%	42.5%		50.9%	✓
School opportunities for pro-social involvement <sup>11</sup>	42.7%	50.5%	58.3%		61.9%	✗
School rewards for pro-social involvement <sup>11</sup>	41.6%	54.4%	58.1%		50.9%	✓

Source: 1. Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment Student Survey; 2. County Health Rankings and Roadmaps, Robert Wood Johnson Foundation; 3. Arkansas Crime Information Center, Crime in Arkansas; 4. U.S. Department of Transportation, Fatal Accidents Reporting System; 5. Arkansas Department of Human Services, Annual Statistical Report; 6. Arkansas Department of Health, Center for Health Statistics; 7. U.S. Census Bureau, County Business Patterns 8. Arkansas Tobacco Control Board, Annual Compliance Reports; 9. U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics; 10. U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE) 11. Arkansas Department of Education, Statewide Information System as reported through the Arkansas Public School Computer Network

# SEBASTIAN COUNTY

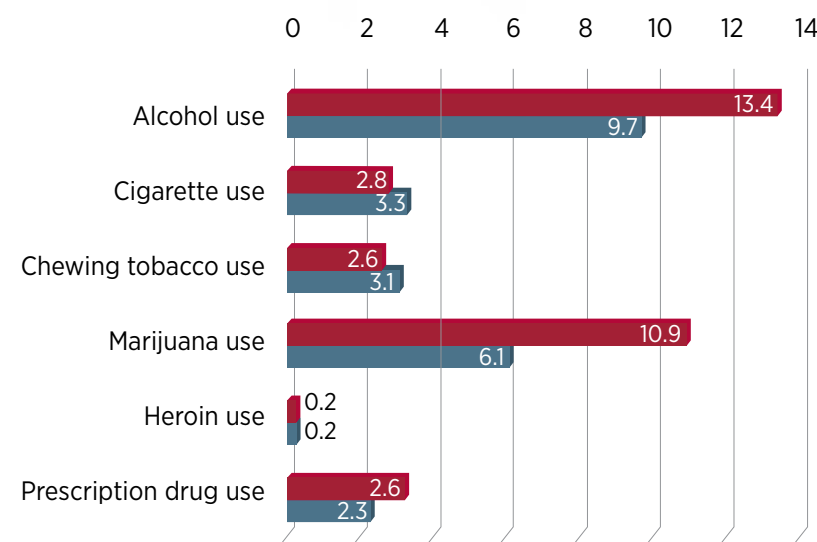


## Demographics



Population over 65	15.2%
Population under 18	24.2%
Total population	127,461
Births	1,630

## Youth Substance Use



## Key Findings

### Weakness

- 2<sup>nd</sup> highest percentage of youth using marijuana
- 6<sup>th</sup> highest percentage of youth using prescription drugs
- 9<sup>th</sup> highest percentage of youth with peer attitude favorable to drug use
- 12<sup>th</sup> highest percentage of youth using alcohol

### Strengths

N/A

## Consequences

■ County ■ State

Substance use-related arrests per 1,000 population



Rate of all-cause crashes with fatalities by population ages 15-20 per 100,000

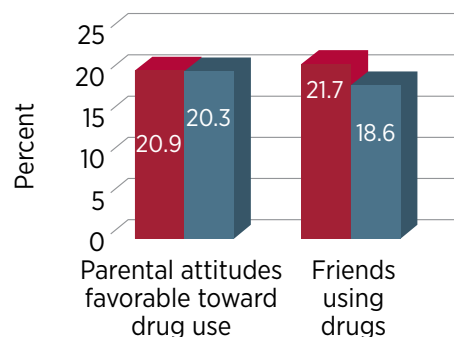


Academic failure



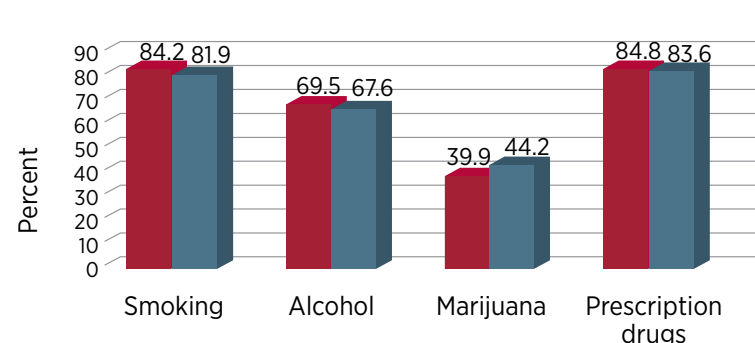
## Risk Factors

Attitude favorable toward drug use, 2019



## Protective Factors

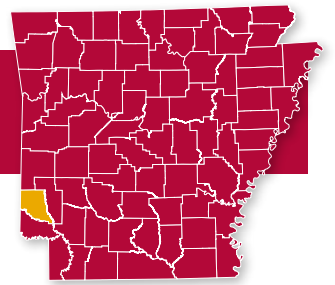
Youth perception of harm, 2019



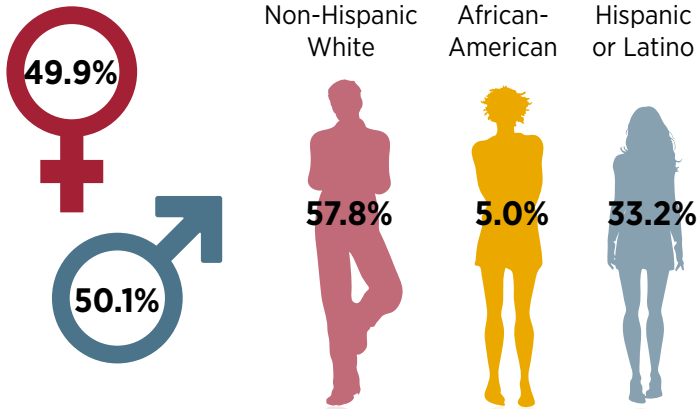
Sebastian County Indicator	2017	2018	2019	Trend	Arkansas 2019	VS. State Rate
<b>SUBSTANCE USE</b>						
Youth alcohol use <sup>1</sup>	14.4%	10.6%	13.4%		9.7%	✗
Youth cigarette use <sup>1</sup>	4.9%	3.3%	2.8%		3.3%	✓
Youth chewing tobacco use <sup>1</sup>	2.6%	2.7%	2.6%		3.1%	✓
Youth marijuana use <sup>1</sup>	9.9%	8.2%	10.9%		6.1%	✗
Youth heroin use <sup>1</sup>	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%		0.2%	✓
Youth prescription drug use <sup>1</sup>	3.9%	2.6%	3.2%		2.3%	✗
Adult smokers (smoked =100 cigarettes and are currently smoking) <sup>2</sup>	21.6%					--
Adult excessive drinking <sup>2</sup>	14.7%					--
<b>CONSEQUENCES</b>						
Substance abuse arrests (per 1,000 population) <sup>3</sup>	10.6	9.2				--
Fatal crashes among youth aged 15-20 (per 100,000 population) <sup>4</sup>	20.2	10.1				--
Mental health clients served through Arkansas State Hospital and the Community Mental Health Centers <sup>5</sup>	395	398	374		76139	--
Number of substance abuse treatment service provided <sup>5</sup>	52	63	72		14549	--
<b>MENTAL HEALTH</b>						
Suicide (per 100,000 population) <sup>6</sup>	913.3	876.2	855.4		872.1	✓
Adolescent depressive symptoms <sup>1</sup>	50.2%	51.4%	52.8%		48.4%	✗
<b>AVAILABILITY AND ACCESS</b>						
Beer, wine, and liquor stores (per 1,000 population) <sup>7</sup>	1.8	1.5				--
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) <sup>8</sup>	4.0%	7.7%				--
Laws and norms favorable to drug use <sup>1</sup>	26.8%	26.6%	27.3%		34.3%	✓
Perceived availability of drugs <sup>1</sup>	25.3%	24.6%	25.6%		19.9%	✗
<b>CRIME</b>						
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 populations) <sup>3</sup>	2.2	2.1				--
High community disorganization <sup>1</sup>	35.9%	36.5%	39.6%		30.4%	✗
<b>ECONOMIC HARDSHIP</b>						
Unemployment rates <sup>9</sup>	3.6%	3.5%	3.3%		3.5%	✓
Persons below poverty level <sup>10</sup>	18.6%	15.6%				--
<b>FAMILY</b>						
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) <sup>5</sup>	35.4	33	27		10.9	✗
Poor family management <sup>1</sup>	28.6%	29.9%	31.0%		31.2%	✓
Family history of anti-social behavior <sup>1</sup>	29.9%	31.6%	31.8%		29.3%	✗
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use <sup>1</sup>	21.1%	19.4%	20.9%		20.3%	✗
<b>INDIVIDUAL/PEERS</b>						
Early initiation of drug use <sup>1</sup>	19.6%	17.2%	18.2%		16.0%	✗
Peer favorable attitudes to drug use <sup>1</sup>	26.7%	24.3%	27.3%		22.0%	✗
Low perceived risk of drug use <sup>1</sup>	53.3%	50.1%	55.1%		51.9%	✗
Interaction with anti-social peers <sup>1</sup>	37.6%	37.1%	42.4%		37.7%	✗
Friends using drugs <sup>1</sup>	20.9%	19.5%	21.7%		18.6%	✗
Religiosity <sup>11</sup>	60.5%	58.0%	57.4%		60.4%	✗
Youth who perceive smoking as a "moderate" or "great risk" <sup>11</sup>	82.5%	84.2%	84.2%		81.9%	✓
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages every day as a "moderate" or "great risk" <sup>11</sup>	70.3%	70.9%	69.5%		67.6%	✓
Students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a person at moderate" or "great risk" <sup>11</sup>	40.0%	43.4%	39.9%		44.2%	✗
Students who indicate trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk" <sup>11</sup>	83.8%	85.7%	84.8%		83.6%	✓
<b>ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT/COMMITMENT</b>						
High school dropouts <sup>11</sup>	1.8%	1.6%				--
Academic failure <sup>1</sup>	40.0%	41.4%	42.6%		42.3%	✗
Low commitment to school <sup>1</sup>	39.0%	42.6%	46.2%		49.6%	✓
<b>SCHOOL ENVIRONMENT</b>						
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) <sup>11</sup>	36.3%	32.9%				--
Transitions and mobility <sup>1</sup>	50.8%	50.7%	53.5%		50.9%	✗
School opportunities for pro-social involvement <sup>1</sup>	64.6%	65.6%	65.8%		61.9%	✓
School rewards for pro-social involvement <sup>1</sup>	56.4%	52.1%	54.0%		50.9%	✓

Source: 1. Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment Student Survey; 2. County Health Rankings and Roadmaps, Robert Wood Johnson Foundation; 3. Arkansas Crime Information Center, Crime in Arkansas; 4. U.S. Department of Transportation, Fatal Accidents Reporting System; 5. Arkansas Department of Human Services, Annual Statistical Report; 6. Arkansas Department of Health, Center for Health Statistics; 7. U.S. Census Bureau, County Business Patterns 8. Arkansas Tobacco Control Board, Annual Compliance Reports; 9. U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics; 10. U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE) 11. Arkansas Department of Education, Statewide Information System as reported through the Arkansas Public School Computer Network

# SEVIER COUNTY

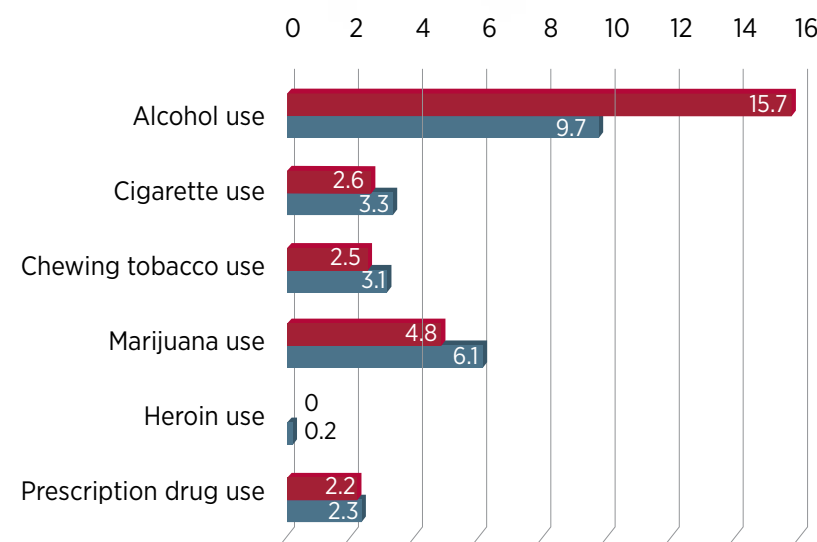


## Demographics



Population over 65	14.1%
Population under 18	28.7%
Total population	17,193
Births	.232

## Youth Substance Use



## Key Findings

### Weakness

- 7<sup>th</sup> highest percentage of youth using alcohol
- 11<sup>th</sup> highest percentage of youth initiating drug use before age 15
- 12<sup>th</sup> highest percentage of youth with friends using drugs

### Strengths

- 12<sup>th</sup> lowest percentage of youth using cigarettes

## Consequences

■ County ■ State

Substance use-related arrests per 1,000 population



Rate of all-cause crashes with fatalities by population ages 15-20 per 100,000

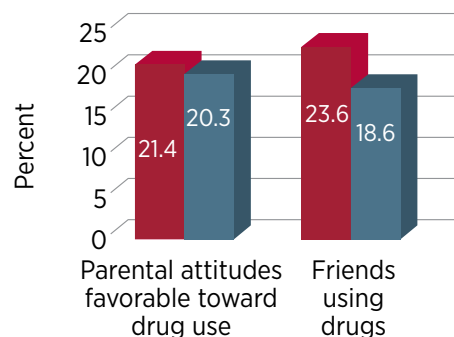


Academic failure



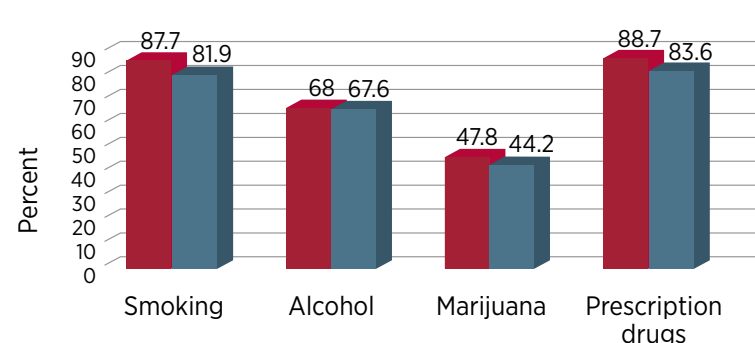
## Risk Factors

Attitude favorable toward drug use, 2019



## Protective Factors

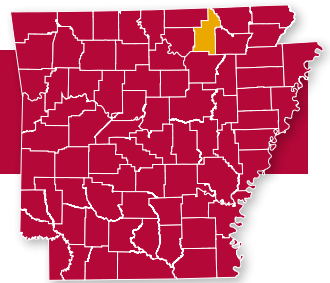
Youth perception of harm, 2019



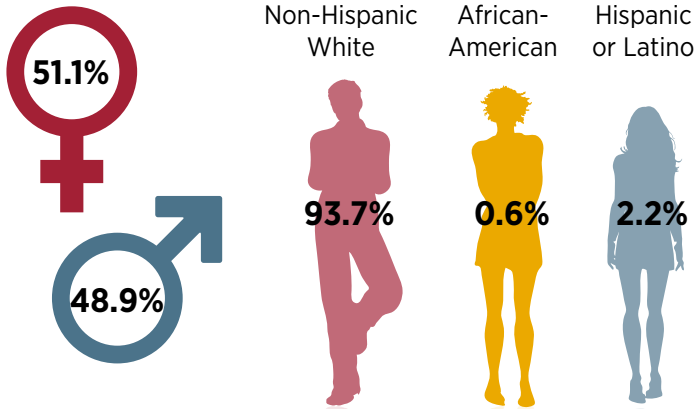
Sevier County Indicator	2017	2018	2019	Trend	Arkansas 2019	VS. State Rate
<b>SUBSTANCE USE</b>						
Youth alcohol use <sup>1</sup>	11.7%	14.8%	15.7%		9.7%	✗
Youth cigarette use <sup>1</sup>	5.7%	9.1%	2.6%		3.3%	✓
Youth chewing tobacco use <sup>1</sup>	6.9%	5.8%	2.5%		3.1%	✓
Youth marijuana use <sup>1</sup>	4.6%	3.0%	4.8%		6.1%	✓
Youth heroin use <sup>1</sup>	0.7%	0.0%	0.0%		0.2%	✓
Youth prescription drug use <sup>1</sup>	5.2%	1.0%	2.2%		2.3%	✓
Adult smokers (smoked =100 cigarettes and are currently smoking) <sup>2</sup>	19.6%					--
Adult excessive drinking <sup>2</sup>	13.4%					--
<b>CONSEQUENCES</b>						
Substance abuse arrests (per 1,000 population) <sup>3</sup>	5.4	4.5				--
Fatal crashes among youth aged 15-20 (per 100,000 population) <sup>4</sup>	0	0				--
Mental health clients served through Arkansas State Hospital and the Community Mental Health Centers <sup>5</sup>	219	270	419		76139	--
Number of substance abuse treatment service provided <sup>5</sup>	84	48	45		14549	--
<b>MENTAL HEALTH</b>						
Suicide (per 100,000 population) <sup>6</sup>	905.2	791.6	832.7		872.1	✓
Adolescent depressive symptoms <sup>1</sup>	44.5%	53.4%	52.1%		48.4%	✗
<b>AVAILABILITY AND ACCESS</b>						
Beer, wine, and liquor stores (per 1,000 population) <sup>7</sup>	0	0				--
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) <sup>8</sup>	4.7%	0.0%				--
Laws and norms favorable to drug use <sup>1</sup>	43.0%	42.7%	32.7%		34.3%	✓
Perceived availability of drugs <sup>1</sup>	15.2%	25.4%	22.8%		19.9%	✗
<b>CRIME</b>						
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 populations) <sup>3</sup>	5.4	7.1				--
High community disorganization <sup>1</sup>	31.1%	35.5%	27.8%		30.4%	✓
<b>ECONOMIC HARDSHIP</b>						
Unemployment rates <sup>9</sup>	4.5%	4.5%	4.8%		3.5%	✗
Persons below poverty level <sup>10</sup>	19.5%	20.1%				--
<b>FAMILY</b>						
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) <sup>6</sup>	6.5	10.9	10.7		10.9	✓
Poor family management <sup>1</sup>	36.3%	30.4%	34.1%		31.2%	✗
Family history of anti-social behavior <sup>1</sup>	25.0%	33.5%	30.6%		29.3%	✗
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use <sup>1</sup>	28.2%	34.0%	21.4%		20.3%	✗
<b>INDIVIDUAL/PEERS</b>						
Early initiation of drug use <sup>1</sup>	17.4%	22.6%	20.6%		16.0%	✗
Peer favorable attitudes to drug use <sup>1</sup>	20.2%	25.4%	24.7%		22.0%	✗
Low perceived risk of drug use <sup>1</sup>	54.3%	52.4%	49.6%		51.9%	✓
Interaction with anti-social peers <sup>1</sup>	29.1%	37.4%	35.4%		37.7%	✓
Friends using drugs <sup>1</sup>	19.2%	29.3%	23.6%		18.6%	✗
Religiosity <sup>11</sup>	67.6%	67.0%	62.8%		60.4%	✓
Youth who perceive smoking as a "moderate" or "great risk" <sup>11</sup>	78.0%	77.9%	87.7%		81.9%	✓
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages every day as a "moderate" or "great risk" <sup>11</sup>	59.8%	55.3%	68.0%		67.6%	✓
Students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a person at moderate" or "great risk" <sup>11</sup>	50.6%	50.7%	47.8%		44.2%	✓
Students who indicate trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk" <sup>11</sup>	78.0%	82.6%	88.7%		83.6%	✓
<b>ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT/COMMITMENT</b>						
High school dropouts <sup>11</sup>	1.5%	2.6%				--
Academic failure <sup>1</sup>	38.1%	49.3%	48.9%		42.3%	✗
Low commitment to school <sup>1</sup>	49.1%	55.4%	47.7%		49.6%	✓
<b>SCHOOL ENVIRONMENT</b>						
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) <sup>11</sup>	10.5%	12.5%				--
Transitions and mobility <sup>1</sup>	39.9%	35.5%	42.8%		50.9%	✓
School opportunities for pro-social involvement <sup>1</sup>	65.9%	51.0%	62.8%		61.9%	✓
School rewards for pro-social involvement <sup>1</sup>	53.4%	49.5%	54.6%		50.9%	✓

Source: 1. Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment Student Survey; 2. County Health Rankings and Roadmaps, Robert Wood Johnson Foundation; 3. Arkansas Crime Information Center, Crime in Arkansas; 4. U.S. Department of Transportation, Fatal Accidents Reporting System; 5. Arkansas Department of Human Services, Annual Statistical Report; 6. Arkansas Department of Health, Center for Health Statistics; 7. U.S. Census Bureau, County Business Patterns 8. Arkansas Tobacco Control Board, Annual Compliance Reports; 9. U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics; 10. U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE) 11. Arkansas Department of Education, Statewide Information System as reported through the Arkansas Public School Computer Network

# SHARP COUNTY

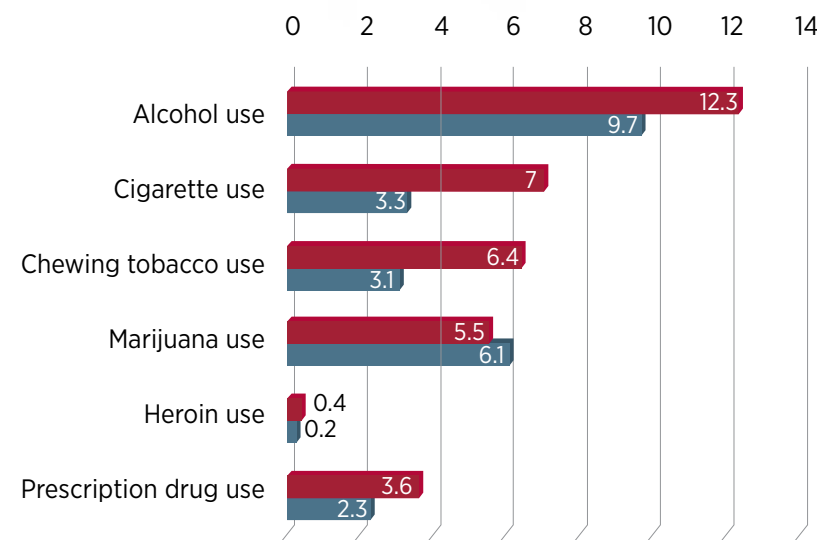


## Demographics



Population over 65	25.7%
Population under 18	21.3%
Total population	17,043
Births	173

## Youth Substance Use



## Key Findings

### Weakness

- 2<sup>nd</sup> highest percentage of youth using prescription drugs
- 10<sup>th</sup> highest percentage of youth using cigarettes
- 11<sup>th</sup> highest percentage of youth with peer attitudes favorable to drug use
- 17<sup>th</sup> highest percentage of youth using alcohol

### Strengths

N/A

## Consequences

■ County ■ State

Substance use-related arrests per 1,000 population



Rate of all-cause crashes with fatalities by population ages 15-20 per 100,000

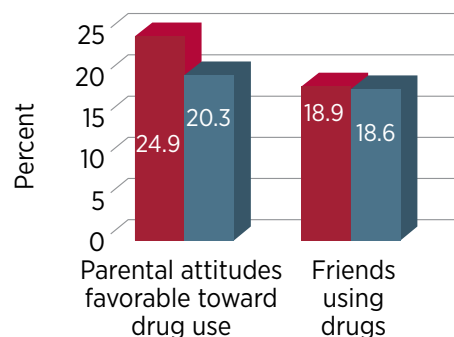


Academic failure



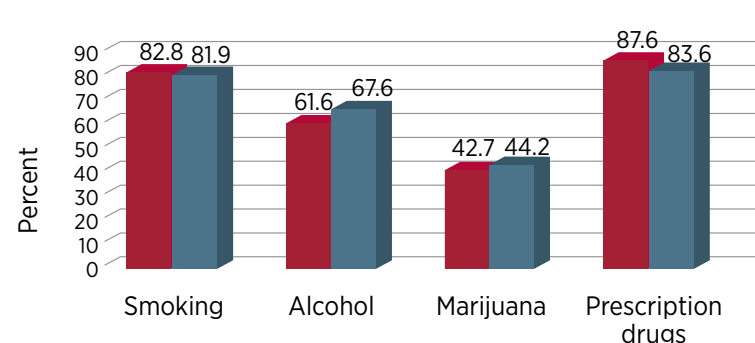
## Risk Factors

Attitude favorable toward drug use, 2019



## Protective Factors

Youth perception of harm, 2019

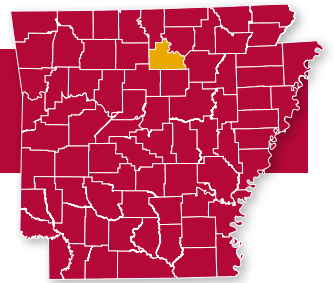




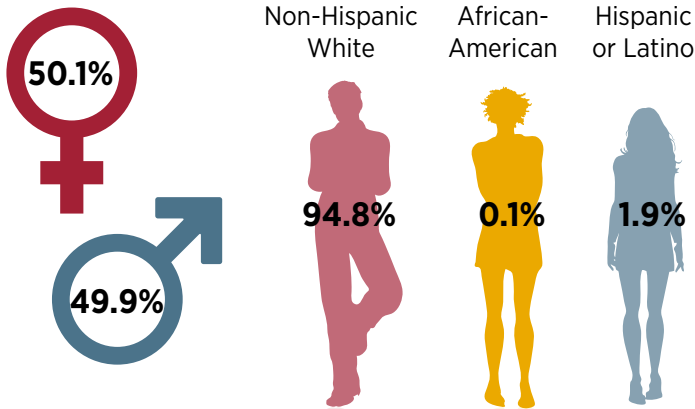
Sharp County	2017	2018	2019	Trend	Arkansas 2019	VS. State Rate
<b>Indicador</b>						
<b>SUBSTANCE USE</b>						
Youth alcohol use <sup>1</sup>	15.3%	9.6%	12.3%		9.7%	✗
Youth cigarette use <sup>1</sup>	10.8%	8.1%	7.0%		3.3%	✗
Youth chewing tobacco use <sup>1</sup>	8.2%	7.4%	6.4%		3.1%	✗
Youth marijuana use <sup>1</sup>	6.8%	4.7%	5.5%		6.1%	✓
Youth heroin use <sup>1</sup>	0.7%	0.2%	0.4%		0.2%	✗
Youth prescription drug use <sup>1</sup>	4.5%	3.2%	3.6%		2.3%	✗
Adult smokers (smoked =100 cigarettes and are currently smoking) <sup>2</sup>	21.1%					--
Adult excessive drinking <sup>2</sup>	12.3%					--
<b>CONSEQUENCES</b>						
Substance abuse arrests (per 1,000 population) <sup>3</sup>	5.9	2.2				--
Fatal crashes among youth aged 15-20 (per 100,000 population) <sup>4</sup>	87.7	0				--
Mental health clients served through Arkansas State Hospital and the Community Mental Health Centers <sup>5</sup>	693	676	655		76139	--
Number of substance abuse treatment service provided <sup>5</sup>	36	68	48		14549	--
<b>MENTAL HEALTH</b>						
Suicide (per 100,000 population) <sup>6</sup>	1063.4	932	959		872.1	✗
Adolescent depressive symptoms <sup>1</sup>	46.4%	43.9%	50.3%		48.4%	✗
<b>AVAILABILITY AND ACCESS</b>						
Beer, wine, and liquor stores (per 1,000 population) <sup>7</sup>	0	0				--
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) <sup>8</sup>	6.6%	0.0%				--
Laws and norms favorable to drug use <sup>1</sup>	41.9%	39.2%	37.1%		34.3%	✗
Perceived availability of drugs <sup>1</sup>	28.2%	24.8%	25.4%		19.9%	✗
<b>CRIME</b>						
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 populations) <sup>3</sup>	9.7	9.7				--
High community disorganization <sup>1</sup>	36.2%	30.6%	32.5%		30.4%	✗
<b>ECONOMIC HARDSHIP</b>						
Unemployment rates <sup>9</sup>	5.0%	4.7%	5.0%		3.5%	✗
Persons below poverty level <sup>10</sup>	23.9%	20.7%				--
<b>FAMILY</b>						
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) <sup>5</sup>	28.7	26.5	19.9		10.9	✗
Poor family management <sup>1</sup>	32.8%	30.7%	28.5%		31.2%	✓
Family history of anti-social behavior <sup>1</sup>	39.6%	36.9%	38.6%		29.3%	✗
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use <sup>1</sup>	26.4%	24.3%	24.9%		20.3%	✗
<b>INDIVIDUAL/PEERS</b>						
Early initiation of drug use <sup>1</sup>	24.0%	24.2%	19.5%		16.0%	✗
Peer favorable attitudes to drug use <sup>1</sup>	27.8%	28.0%	25.3%		22.0%	✗
Low perceived risk of drug use <sup>1</sup>	57.5%	52.2%	53.4%		51.9%	✗
Interaction with anti-social peers <sup>1</sup>	43.6%	43.8%	36.4%		37.7%	✓
Friends using drugs <sup>1</sup>	23.7%	25.9%	18.9%		18.6%	✗
Religiosity <sup>11</sup>	60.3%	60.5%	63.3%		60.4%	✓
Youth who perceive smoking as a "moderate" or "great risk" <sup>11</sup>	80.7%	80.7%	82.8%		81.9%	✓
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages every day as a "moderate" or "great risk" <sup>11</sup>	58.9%	63.5%	61.6%		67.6%	✗
Students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a person at moderate" or "great risk" <sup>11</sup>	43.9%	46.4%	42.7%		44.2%	✗
Students who indicate trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk" <sup>11</sup>	84.6%	86.5%	87.6%		83.6%	✓
<b>ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT/COMMITMENT</b>						
High school dropouts <sup>11</sup>	1.2%	1.4%				--
Academic failure <sup>1</sup>	52.4%	50.0%	49.3%		42.3%	✗
Low commitment to school <sup>1</sup>	53.3%	55.4%	52.8%		49.6%	✗
<b>SCHOOL ENVIRONMENT</b>						
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) <sup>11</sup>	30.8%	7.5%				--
Transitions and mobility <sup>1</sup>	50.7%	47.8%	45.5%		50.9%	✓
School opportunities for pro-social involvement <sup>11</sup>	57.3%	59.4%	57.2%		61.9%	✗
School rewards for pro-social involvement <sup>11</sup>	46.7%	43.4%	45.3%		50.9%	✗

Source: 1. Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment Student Survey; 2. County Health Rankings and Roadmaps, Robert Wood Johnson Foundation; 3. Arkansas Crime Information Center, Crime in Arkansas; 4. U.S. Department of Transportation, Fatal Accidents Reporting System; 5. Arkansas Department of Human Services, Annual Statistical Report; 6. Arkansas Department of Health, Center for Health Statistics; 7. U.S. Census Bureau, County Business Patterns 8. Arkansas Tobacco Control Board, Annual Compliance Reports; 9. U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics; 10. U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE) 11. Arkansas Department of Education, Statewide Information System as reported through the Arkansas Public School Computer Network

# STONE COUNTY

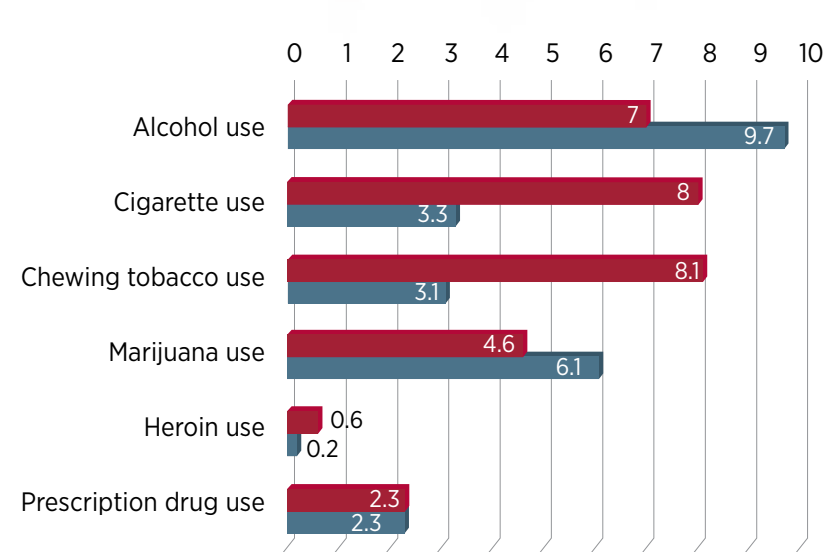


## Demographics



Population over 65	26.4%
Population under 18	19.9%
Total population	12,446
Births	135

## Youth Substance Use



## Key Findings

### Weakness

- 4<sup>th</sup> highest percentage of youth using chewing tobacco
- 6<sup>th</sup> highest percentage of youth using cigarettes
- 9<sup>th</sup> highest percentage of youth initiating drug use before age 15

### Strengths

- 9<sup>th</sup> lowest percentage of youth using alcohol
- 10<sup>th</sup> lowest percentage of youth using marijuana

## Consequences

■ County ■ State

Substance use-related arrests per 1,000 population



Rate of all-cause crashes with fatalities by population ages 15-20 per 100,000

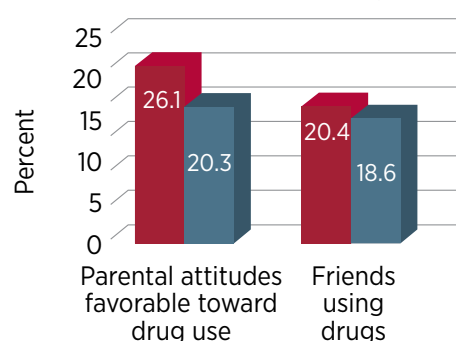


Academic failure



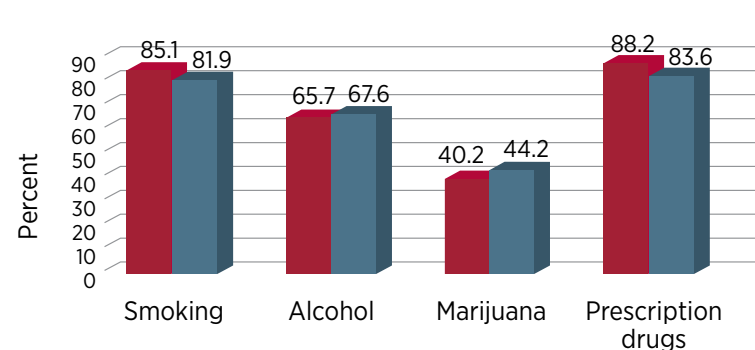
## Risk Factors

Attitude favorable toward drug use, 2019



## Protective Factors

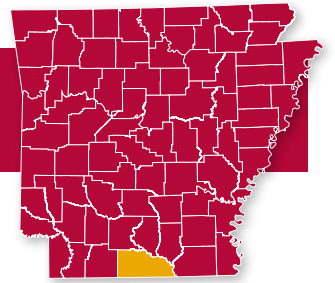
Youth perception of harm, 2019



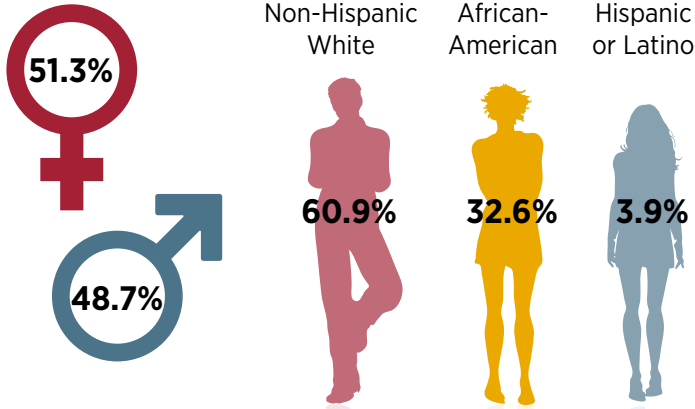
Stone County	2017	2018	2019	Trend	Arkansas 2019	VS. State Rate
<b>Indicator</b>						
<b>SUBSTANCE USE</b>						
Youth alcohol use <sup>1</sup>	13.7%	13.7%	7.0%		9.7%	✓
Youth cigarette use <sup>1</sup>	10.3%	9.2%	8.0%		3.3%	✗
Youth chewing tobacco use <sup>1</sup>	9.7%	4.9%	8.1%		3.1%	✗
Youth marijuana use <sup>1</sup>	7.2%	8.0%	4.6%		6.1%	✓
Youth heroin use <sup>1</sup>	0.0%	0.3%	0.6%		0.2%	✗
Youth prescription drug use <sup>1</sup>	2.6%	3.4%	2.3%		2.3%	✓
Adult smokers (smoked =100 cigarettes and are currently smoking) <sup>2</sup>	20.5%					--
Adult excessive drinking <sup>2</sup>	12.6%					--
<b>CONSEQUENCES</b>						
Substance abuse arrests (per 1,000 population) <sup>3</sup>	3.7	3.1				--
Fatal crashes among youth aged 15-20 (per 100,000 population) <sup>4</sup>	0	0				--
Mental health clients served through Arkansas State Hospital and the Community Mental Health Centers <sup>5</sup>	514	455	503		76139	--
Number of substance abuse treatment service provided <sup>5</sup>	41	45	36		14549	--
<b>MENTAL HEALTH</b>						
Suicide (per 100,000 population) <sup>6</sup>	875.4	782.8	749		872.1	✓
Adolescent depressive symptoms <sup>1</sup>	45.9%	52.1%	49.0%		48.4%	✗
<b>AVAILABILITY AND ACCESS</b>						
Beer, wine, and liquor stores (per 1,000 population) <sup>7</sup>	0	0				--
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) <sup>8</sup>	3.7%	3.6%				--
Laws and norms favorable to drug use <sup>1</sup>	38.9%	42.6%	44.5%		34.3%	✗
Perceived availability of drugs <sup>1</sup>	24.9%	25.8%	19.3%		19.9%	✓
<b>CRIME</b>						
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 populations) <sup>3</sup>	8.2	10.4				--
High community disorganization <sup>1</sup>	30.9%	30.4%	28.9%		30.4%	✓
<b>ECONOMIC HARDSHIP</b>						
Unemployment rates <sup>9</sup>	4.8%	4.5%	4.7%		3.5%	✗
Persons below poverty level <sup>10</sup>	21.2%	20.3%				--
<b>FAMILY</b>						
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) <sup>5</sup>	19.8	18.2	13.3		10.9	✗
Poor family management <sup>1</sup>	38.7%	32.0%	30.9%		31.2%	✓
Family history of anti-social behavior <sup>1</sup>	35.3%	32.0%	32.9%		29.3%	✗
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use <sup>1</sup>	29.6%	26.1%	26.1%		20.3%	✗
<b>INDIVIDUAL/PEERS</b>						
Early initiation of drug use <sup>1</sup>	22.1%	22.9%	21.1%		16.0%	✗
Peer favorable attitudes to drug use <sup>1</sup>	25.6%	30.6%	28.0%		22.0%	✗
Low perceived risk of drug use <sup>1</sup>	53.6%	49.3%	53.0%		51.9%	✗
Interaction with anti-social peers <sup>1</sup>	31.0%	30.4%	27.5%		37.7%	✓
Friends using drugs <sup>1</sup>	23.2%	22.6%	20.4%		18.6%	✗
Religiosity <sup>11</sup>	70.2%	69.3%	65.1%		60.4%	✓
Youth who perceive smoking as a "moderate" or "great risk" <sup>11</sup>	80.4%	85.8%	85.1%		81.9%	✓
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages every day as a "moderate" or "great risk" <sup>11</sup>	61.5%	65.8%	65.7%		67.6%	✗
Students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a person at moderate" or "great risk" <sup>11</sup>	45.5%	48.4%	40.2%		44.2%	✗
Students who indicate trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk" <sup>11</sup>	86.2%	88.5%	88.2%		83.6%	✓
<b>ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT/COMMITMENT</b>						
High school dropouts <sup>11</sup>	0.3%	0.2%				--
Academic failure <sup>1</sup>	46.3%	43.5%	43.5%		42.3%	✗
Low commitment to school <sup>1</sup>	53.0%	47.7%	53.7%		49.6%	✗
<b>SCHOOL ENVIRONMENT</b>						
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) <sup>11</sup>	78.7%	8.3%				--
Transitions and mobility <sup>1</sup>	40.2%	44.8%	40.1%		50.9%	✓
School opportunities for pro-social involvement <sup>1</sup>	59.4%	57.2%	55.2%		61.9%	✗
School rewards for pro-social involvement <sup>1</sup>	53.4%	53.1%	52.0%		50.9%	✓

Source: 1. Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment Student Survey; 2. County Health Rankings and Roadmaps, Robert Wood Johnson Foundation; 3. Arkansas Crime Information Center, Crime in Arkansas; 4. U.S. Department of Transportation, Fatal Accidents Reporting System; 5. Arkansas Department of Human Services, Annual Statistical Report; 6. Arkansas Department of Health, Center for Health Statistics; 7. U.S. Census Bureau, County Business Patterns 8. Arkansas Tobacco Control Board, Annual Compliance Reports; 9. U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics; 10. U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE) 11. Arkansas Department of Education, Statewide Information System as reported through the Arkansas Public School Computer Network

# UNION COUNTY

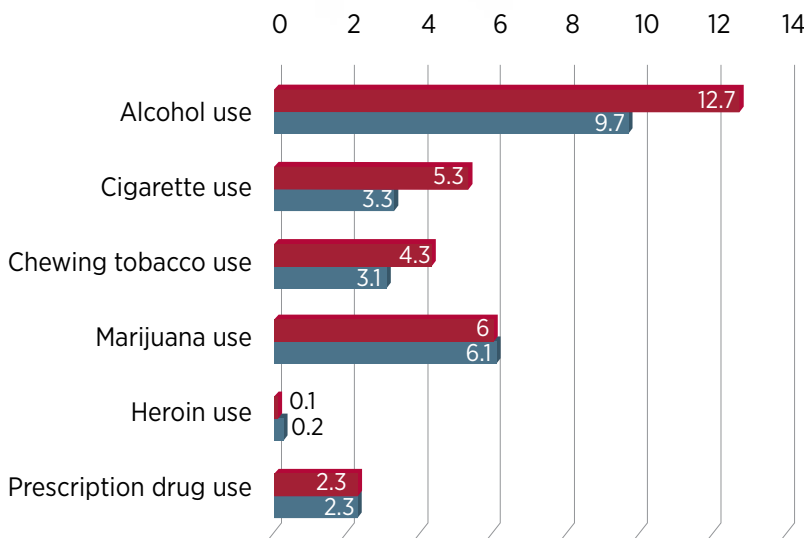


## Demographics



Population over 65	16.9%
Population under 18	24.1%
Total population	39,732
Births	.452

## Youth Substance Use



## Key Findings

### Weakness

- 8<sup>th</sup> highest percentage of youth initiating drug use before age 15
- 13<sup>th</sup> highest percentage of youth with friends using drugs
- 15<sup>th</sup> highest percentage of youth using alcohol
- 20<sup>th</sup> highest percentage of youth perceiving low risk of drug use

### Strengths

N/A

## Consequences

■ County ■ State

Substance use-related arrests per 1,000 population



Rate of all-cause crashes with fatalities by population ages 15-20 per 100,000

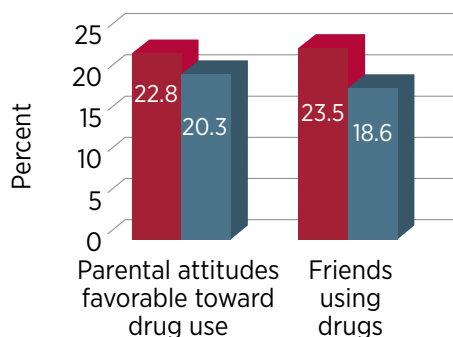


Academic failure



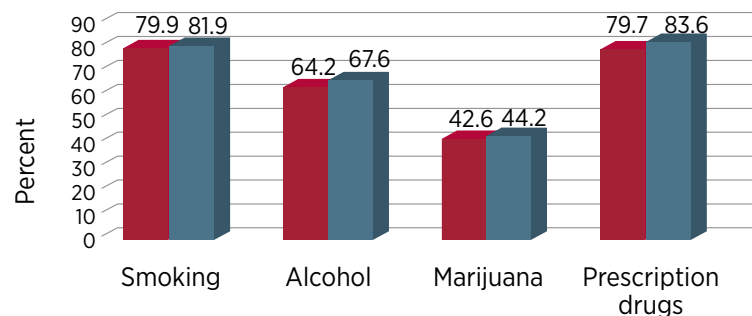
## Risk Factors

Attitude favorable toward drug use, 2019



## Protective Factors

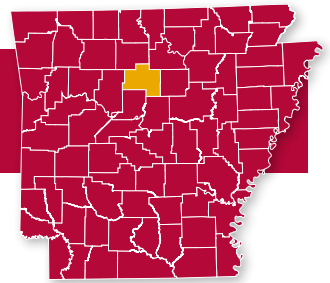
Youth perception of harm, 2019



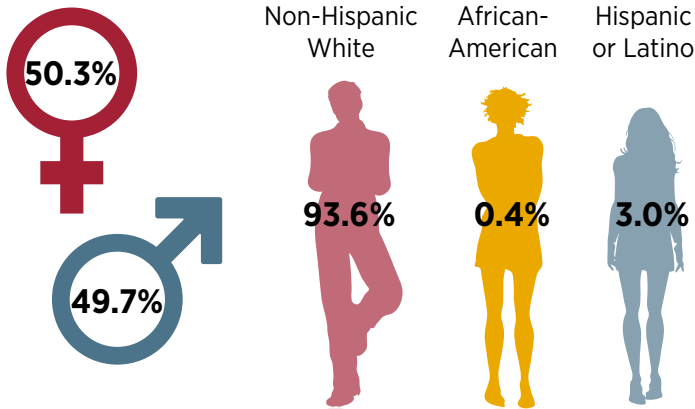
Union County Indicator	2017	2018	2019	Trend	Arkansas 2019	VS. State Rate
<b>SUBSTANCE USE</b>						
Youth alcohol use <sup>1</sup>	14.6%	11.9%	12.7%		9.7%	✗
Youth cigarette use <sup>1</sup>	6.9%	5.9%	5.3%		3.3%	✗
Youth chewing tobacco use <sup>1</sup>	5.4%	4.2%	4.3%		3.1%	✗
Youth marijuana use <sup>1</sup>	9.4%	6.8%	6.0%		6.1%	✓
Youth heroin use <sup>1</sup>	0.5%	0.4%	0.1%		0.2%	✓
Youth prescription drug use <sup>1</sup>	4.3%	1.9%	2.3%		2.3%	✓
Adult smokers (smoked =100 cigarettes and are currently smoking) <sup>2</sup>	19.9%					--
Adult excessive drinking <sup>2</sup>	12.9%					--
<b>CONSEQUENCES</b>						
Substance abuse arrests (per 1,000 population) <sup>3</sup>	3.3	5				--
Fatal crashes among youth aged 15-20 (per 100,000 population) <sup>4</sup>	35.4	35.4				--
Mental health clients served through Arkansas State Hospital and the Community Mental Health Centers <sup>5</sup>	1705	1635	1565		76139	--
Number of substance abuse treatment service provided <sup>5</sup>	85	131	160		14549	--
<b>MENTAL HEALTH</b>						
Suicide (per 100,000 population) <sup>6</sup>	1092.9	1126.9	1006.5		872.1	✗
Adolescent depressive symptoms <sup>1</sup>	47.8%	52.4%	50.2%		48.4%	✗
<b>AVAILABILITY AND ACCESS</b>						
Beer, wine, and liquor stores (per 1,000 population) <sup>7</sup>	2.1	1.8				--
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) <sup>8</sup>	10.3%	7.5%				--
Laws and norms favorable to drug use <sup>1</sup>	43.0%	41.8%	43.8%		34.3%	✗
Perceived availability of drugs <sup>1</sup>	25.6%	21.7%	21.6%		19.9%	✗
<b>CRIME</b>						
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 populations) <sup>9</sup>	9.2	8.3				--
High community disorganization <sup>1</sup>	33.5%	30.6%	34.7%		30.4%	✗
<b>ECONOMIC HARDSHIP</b>						
Unemployment rates <sup>9</sup>	5.3%	5.4%	5.2%		3.5%	✗
Persons below poverty level <sup>10</sup>	17.5%	18.2%				--
<b>FAMILY</b>						
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) <sup>5</sup>	13.8	12.7	8.7		10.9	✓
Poor family management <sup>1</sup>	29.3%	32.6%	35.2%		31.2%	✗
Family history of anti-social behavior <sup>1</sup>	35.9%	36.0%	34.8%		29.3%	✗
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use <sup>1</sup>	22.6%	19.3%	22.8%		20.3%	✗
<b>INDIVIDUAL/PEERS</b>						
Early initiation of drug use <sup>1</sup>	21.6%	21.4%	21.7%		16.0%	✗
Peer favorable attitudes to drug use <sup>1</sup>	25.6%	24.7%	24.7%		22.0%	✗
Low perceived risk of drug use <sup>1</sup>	56.1%	56.0%	55.5%		51.9%	✗
Interaction with anti-social peers <sup>1</sup>	44.6%	46.3%	44.2%		37.7%	✗
Friends using drugs <sup>1</sup>	23.7%	23.5%	23.5%		18.6%	✗
Religiosity <sup>11</sup>	71.9%	69.6%	69.0%		60.4%	✓
Youth who perceive smoking as a "moderate" or "great risk" <sup>11</sup>	80.5%	79.0%	79.9%		81.9%	✗
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages every day as a "moderate" or "great risk" <sup>11</sup>	61.2%	64.6%	64.2%		67.6%	✗
Students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a person at moderate" or "great risk" <sup>11</sup>	42.9%	44.3%	42.6%		44.2%	✗
Students who indicate trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk" <sup>11</sup>	79.5%	81.0%	79.7%		83.6%	✗
<b>ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT/COMMITMENT</b>						
High school dropouts <sup>11</sup>	1.8%	2.1%				--
Academic failure <sup>1</sup>	46.9%	44.9%	47.4%		42.3%	✗
Low commitment to school <sup>1</sup>	44.8%	48.1%	52.1%		49.6%	✗
<b>SCHOOL ENVIRONMENT</b>						
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) <sup>11</sup>	32.6%	11.2%				--
Transitions and mobility <sup>1</sup>	46.8%	44.0%	41.0%		50.9%	✓
School opportunities for pro-social involvement <sup>1</sup>	57.8%	60.2%	57.6%		61.9%	✗
School rewards for pro-social involvement <sup>1</sup>	49.1%	53.1%	49.4%		50.9%	✗

Source: 1. Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment Student Survey; 2. County Health Rankings and Roadmaps, Robert Wood Johnson Foundation; 3. Arkansas Crime Information Center, Crime in Arkansas; 4. U.S. Department of Transportation, Fatal Accidents Reporting System; 5. Arkansas Department of Human Services, Annual Statistical Report; 6. Arkansas Department of Health, Center for Health Statistics; 7. U.S. Census Bureau, County Business Patterns 8. Arkansas Tobacco Control Board, Annual Compliance Reports; 9. U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics; 10. U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE) 11. Arkansas Department of Education, Statewide Information System as reported through the Arkansas Public School Computer Network

# VAN BUREN COUNTY

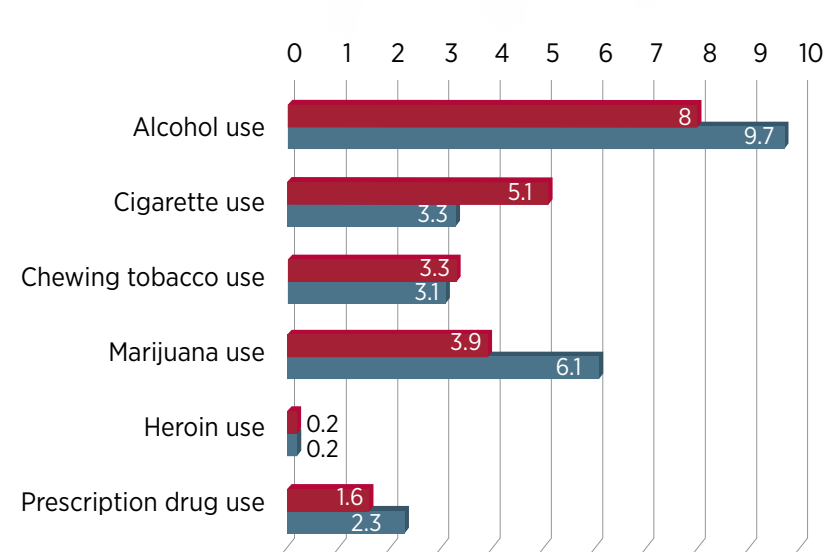


## Demographics



Population over 65	25.3%
Population under 18	20.1%
Total population	16,684
Births	143

## Youth Substance Use



## Key Findings

**Weakness**  
N/A

### Strengths

- 3<sup>rd</sup> lowest percentage of youth interacting with antisocial peers
- 13<sup>th</sup> lowest percentage of youth using marijuana
- 13<sup>th</sup> lowest percentage of youth using prescription drugs
- 14<sup>th</sup> lowest percentage of youth using alcohol

## Consequences

■ County ■ State

Substance use-related arrests per 1,000 population



Rate of all-cause crashes with fatalities by population ages 15-20 per 100,000

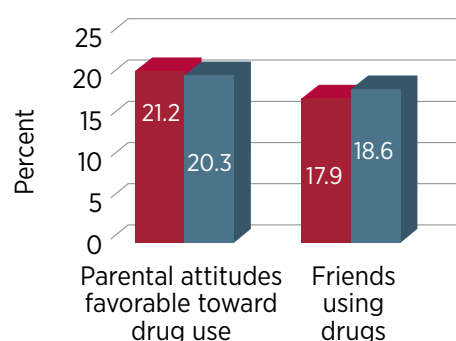


Academic failure



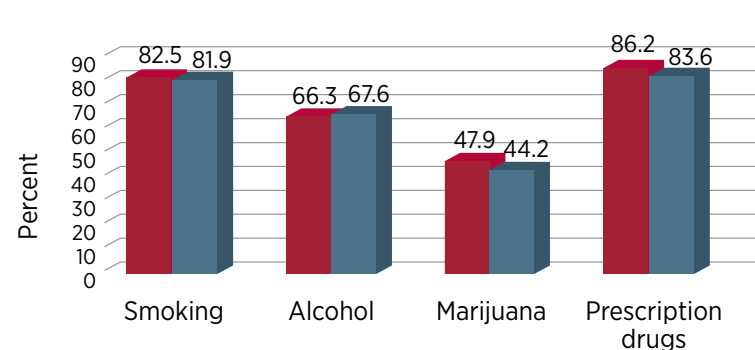
## Risk Factors

Attitude favorable toward drug use, 2019



## Protective Factors

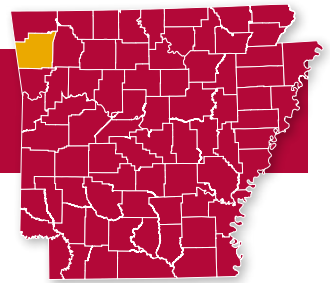
Youth perception of harm, 2019



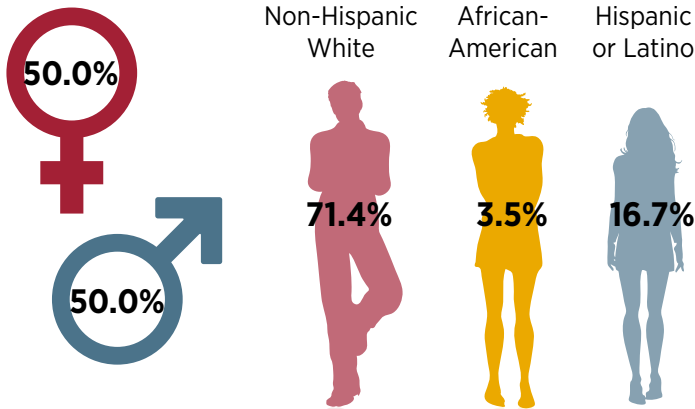
Van Buren County	2017	2018	2019	Trend	Arkansas 2019	VS. State Rate
<b>INDICATOR</b>						
<b>SUBSTANCE USE</b>						
Youth alcohol use <sup>1</sup>	6.9%	9.4%	8.0%		9.7%	✓
Youth cigarette use <sup>1</sup>	5.0%	5.8%	5.1%		3.3%	✗
Youth chewing tobacco use <sup>1</sup>	5.4%	5.9%	3.3%		3.1%	✗
Youth marijuana use <sup>1</sup>	3.2%	3.8%	3.9%		6.1%	✓
Youth heroin use <sup>1</sup>	0.2%	0.0%	0.2%		0.2%	✓
Youth prescription drug use <sup>1</sup>	2.4%	2.7%	1.6%		2.3%	✓
Adult smokers (smoked =100 cigarettes and are currently smoking) <sup>2</sup>	19.0%					--
Adult excessive drinking <sup>2</sup>	13.1%					--
<b>CONSEQUENCES</b>						
Substance abuse arrests (per 1,000 population) <sup>3</sup>	2.4	1.3				--
Fatal crashes among youth aged 15-20 (per 100,000 population) <sup>4</sup>	0	0				--
Mental health clients served through Arkansas State Hospital and the Community Mental Health Centers <sup>5</sup>	472	383	401		76139	--
Number of substance abuse treatment service provided <sup>5</sup>	35	54	45		14549	--
<b>MENTAL HEALTH</b>						
Suicide (per 100,000 population) <sup>6</sup>	939.3	796	884.4		872.1	✗
Adolescent depressive symptoms <sup>1</sup>	42.6%	45.4%	45.4%		48.4%	✓
<b>AVAILABILITY AND ACCESS</b>						
Beer, wine, and liquor stores (per 1,000 population) <sup>7</sup>	0	0				--
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) <sup>8</sup>	6.1%	0.0%				--
Laws and norms favorable to drug use <sup>1</sup>	41.9%	41.7%	38.3%		34.3%	✗
Perceived availability of drugs <sup>1</sup>	22.0%	21.4%	19.8%		19.9%	✓
<b>CRIME</b>						
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 populations) <sup>3</sup>	12.3	10.4				--
High community disorganization <sup>1</sup>	31.8%	34.9%	37.3%		30.4%	✗
<b>ECONOMIC HARDSHIP</b>						
Unemployment rates <sup>9</sup>	5.5%	5.2%	5.0%		3.5%	✗
Persons below poverty level <sup>10</sup>	19.8%	16.4%				--
<b>FAMILY</b>						
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) <sup>5</sup>	13.7	13.1	9.6		10.9	✓
Poor family management <sup>1</sup>	30.1%	31.3%	28.2%		31.2%	✓
Family history of anti-social behavior <sup>1</sup>	31.1%	33.6%	29.1%		29.3%	✓
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use <sup>1</sup>	22.7%	20.4%	21.2%		20.3%	✗
<b>INDIVIDUAL/PEERS</b>						
Early initiation of drug use <sup>1</sup>	14.6%	17.4%	16.1%		16.0%	✗
Peer favorable attitudes to drug use <sup>1</sup>	20.3%	19.5%	19.7%		22.0%	✓
Low perceived risk of drug use <sup>1</sup>	48.4%	46.2%	47.8%		51.9%	✓
Interaction with anti-social peers <sup>1</sup>	32.3%	30.4%	26.6%		37.7%	✓
Friends using drugs <sup>1</sup>	17.8%	17.4%	17.9%		18.6%	✓
Religiosity <sup>11</sup>	74.5%	68.1%	72.1%		60.4%	✓
Youth who perceive smoking as a "moderate" or "great risk" <sup>11</sup>	82.1%	82.9%	82.5%		81.9%	✓
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages every day as a "moderate" or "great risk" <sup>11</sup>	62.6%	65.5%	66.3%		67.6%	✗
Students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a person at moderate" or "great risk" <sup>11</sup>	53.2%	52.0%	47.9%		44.2%	✓
Students who indicate trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk" <sup>11</sup>	85.7%	86.5%	86.2%		83.6%	✓
<b>ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT/COMMITMENT</b>						
High school dropouts <sup>11</sup>	1.3%	1.5%				--
Academic failure <sup>1</sup>	39.5%	40.2%	40.3%		42.3%	✓
Low commitment to school <sup>1</sup>	50.6%	46.9%	48.5%		49.6%	✓
<b>SCHOOL ENVIRONMENT</b>						
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) <sup>11</sup>	38.0%	17.9%				--
Transitions and mobility <sup>1</sup>	43.3%	40.2%	43.1%		50.9%	✓
School opportunities for pro-social involvement <sup>1</sup>	64.2%	59.1%	64.1%		61.9%	✓
School rewards for pro-social involvement <sup>1</sup>	56.2%	51.9%	54.0%		50.9%	✓

Source: 1. Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment Student Survey; 2. County Health Rankings and Roadmaps, Robert Wood Johnson Foundation; 3. Arkansas Crime Information Center, Crime in Arkansas; 4. U.S. Department of Transportation, Fatal Accidents Reporting System; 5. Arkansas Department of Human Services, Annual Statistical Report; 6. Arkansas Department of Health, Center for Health Statistics; 7. U.S. Census Bureau, County Business Patterns 8. Arkansas Tobacco Control Board, Annual Compliance Reports; 9. U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics; 10. U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE) 11. Arkansas Department of Education, Statewide Information System as reported through the Arkansas Public School Computer Network

# WASHINGTON COUNTY

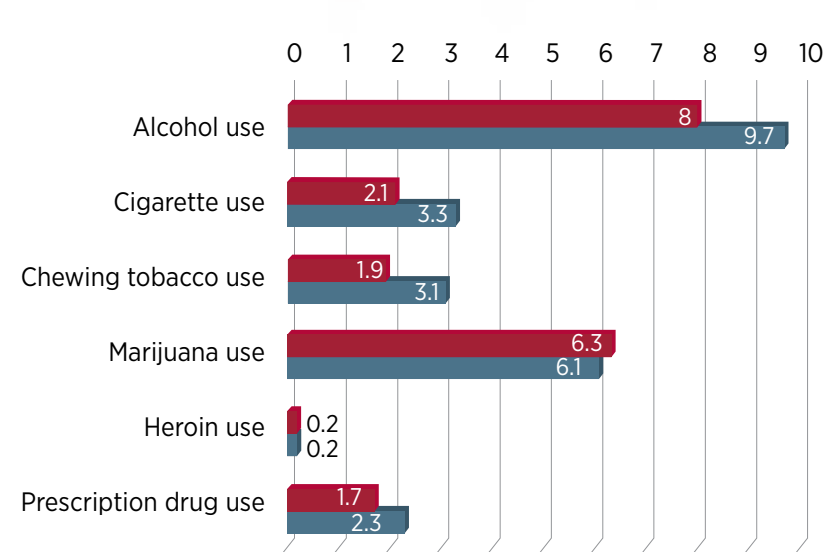


## Demographics



Population over 65	11.1%
Population under 18	24.8%
Total population	228,529
Births	3,166

## Youth Substance Use



## Key Findings

**Weakness**  
N/A

### Strengths

- 5<sup>th</sup> lowest percentage of youth using cigarettes or chewing tobacco
- 7<sup>th</sup> lowest percentage of youth initiating drug use before age 15
- 14<sup>th</sup> lowest percentage of youth using alcohol
- 15<sup>th</sup> lowest percentage of youth using prescription drugs

## Consequences

■ County ■ State

Substance use-related arrests per 1,000 population



Rate of all-cause crashes with fatalities by population ages 15-20 per 100,000

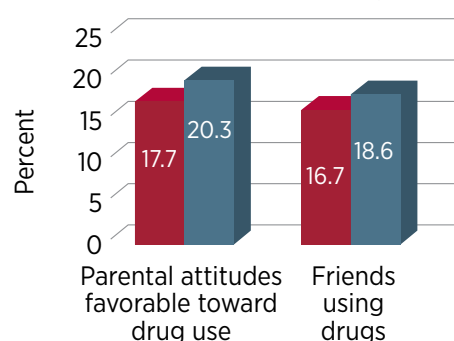


Academic failure



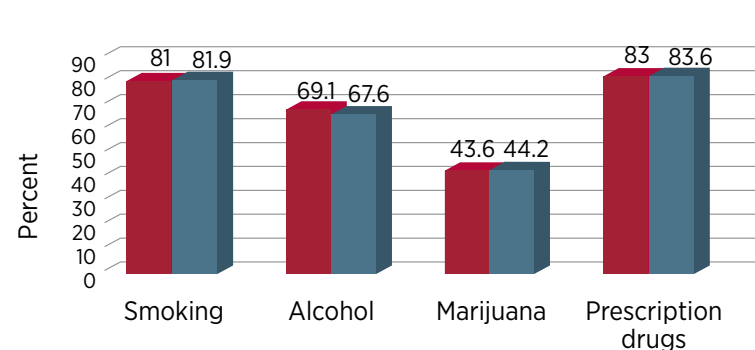
## Risk Factors

Attitude favorable toward drug use, 2019



## Protective Factors

Youth perception of harm, 2019

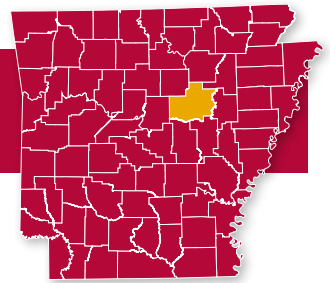




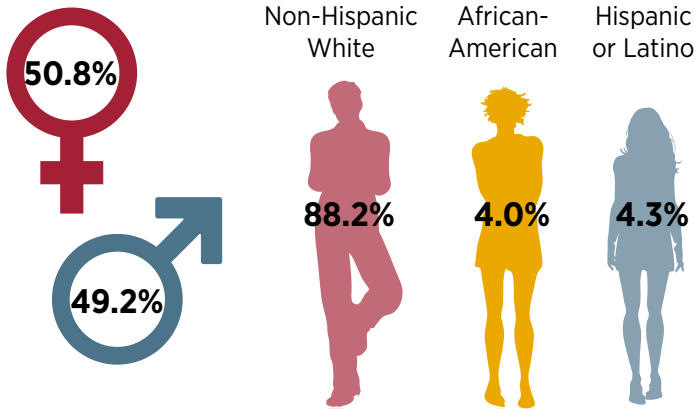
Washington County Indicator	2017	2018	2019	Trend	Arkansas 2019	VS. State Rate
<b>SUBSTANCE USE</b>						
Youth alcohol use <sup>1</sup>	9.5%	8.1%	8.0%		9.7%	✓
Youth cigarette use <sup>1</sup>	3.3%	2.5%	2.1%		3.3%	✓
Youth chewing tobacco use <sup>1</sup>	2.5%	2.1%	1.9%		3.1%	✓
Youth marijuana use <sup>1</sup>	7.3%	5.7%	6.3%		6.1%	✗
Youth heroin use <sup>1</sup>	0.1%	0.2%	0.2%		0.2%	✓
Youth prescription drug use <sup>1</sup>	2.4%	1.8%	1.7%		2.3%	✓
Adult smokers (smoked =100 cigarettes and are currently smoking) <sup>2</sup>	19.0%					--
Adult excessive drinking <sup>2</sup>	17.0%					--
<b>CONSEQUENCES</b>						
Substance abuse arrests (per 1,000 population) <sup>3</sup>	6.2	10.3				--
Fatal crashes among youth aged 15-20 (per 100,000 population) <sup>4</sup>	16.7	20.9				--
Mental health clients served through Arkansas State Hospital and the Community Mental Health Centers <sup>5</sup>	4725	4890	5654		76139	--
Number of substance abuse treatment service provided <sup>5</sup>	745	983	1351		14549	--
<b>MENTAL HEALTH</b>						
Suicide (per 100,000 population) <sup>6</sup>	799.8	759.2	806.2		872.1	✓
Adolescent depressive symptoms <sup>1</sup>	43.5%	47.0%	48.3%		48.4%	✓
<b>AVAILABILITY AND ACCESS</b>						
Beer, wine, and liquor stores (per 1,000 population) <sup>7</sup>	0.9	0.8				--
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) <sup>8</sup>	7.1%	7.1%				--
Laws and norms favorable to drug use <sup>1</sup>	28.3%	29.8%	30.9%		34.3%	✓
Perceived availability of drugs <sup>1</sup>	20.3%	19.5%	18.3%		19.9%	✓
<b>CRIME</b>						
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 populations) <sup>3</sup>	3.4	2.2				--
High community disorganization <sup>1</sup>	27.2%	27.4%	24.9%		30.4%	✓
<b>ECONOMIC HARDSHIP</b>						
Unemployment rates <sup>9</sup>	2.6%	2.6%	2.4%		3.5%	✓
Persons below poverty level <sup>10</sup>	13.8%	15.2%				--
<b>FAMILY</b>						
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) <sup>1</sup>	8.3	10	9.4		10.9	✓
Poor family management <sup>1</sup>	29.8%	31.7%	31.6%		31.2%	✗
Family history of anti-social behavior <sup>1</sup>	23.3%	24.0%	21.9%		29.3%	✓
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use <sup>1</sup>	18.0%	17.8%	17.7%		20.3%	✓
<b>INDIVIDUAL/PEERS</b>						
Early initiation of drug use <sup>1</sup>	12.8%	13.1%	13.0%		16.0%	✓
Peer favorable attitudes to drug use <sup>1</sup>	19.4%	20.0%	20.5%		22.0%	✓
Low perceived risk of drug use <sup>1</sup>	52.2%	50.6%	52.4%		51.9%	✗
Interaction with anti-social peers <sup>1</sup>	33.2%	34.6%	33.4%		37.7%	✓
Friends using drugs <sup>1</sup>	15.5%	17.3%	16.7%		18.6%	✓
Religiosity <sup>11</sup>	58.8%	55.3%	55.2%		60.4%	✗
Youth who perceive smoking as a "moderate" or "great risk" <sup>11</sup>	81.2%	81.3%	81.0%		81.9%	✗
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages every day as a "moderate" or "great risk" <sup>11</sup>	66.7%	70.0%	69.1%		67.6%	✓
Students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a person at moderate" or "great risk" <sup>11</sup>	44.3%	45.1%	43.6%		44.2%	✗
Students who indicate trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk" <sup>11</sup>	82.2%	83.3%	83.0%		83.6%	✗
<b>ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT/COMMITMENT</b>						
High school dropouts <sup>11</sup>	2.4%	3.1%				--
Academic failure <sup>1</sup>	43.1%	44.6%	45.7%		42.3%	✗
Low commitment to school <sup>1</sup>	41.8%	44.9%	49.0%		49.6%	✓
<b>SCHOOL ENVIRONMENT</b>						
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) <sup>11</sup>	27.9%	19.1%				--
Transitions and mobility <sup>1</sup>	58.6%	56.7%	57.9%		50.9%	✗
School opportunities for pro-social involvement <sup>1</sup>	66.8%	68.8%	66.7%		61.9%	✓
School rewards for pro-social involvement <sup>1</sup>	54.9%	56.0%	54.2%		50.9%	✓

Source: 1. Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment Student Survey; 2. County Health Rankings and Roadmaps, Robert Wood Johnson Foundation; 3. Arkansas Crime Information Center, Crime in Arkansas; 4. U.S. Department of Transportation, Fatal Accidents Reporting System; 5. Arkansas Department of Human Services, Annual Statistical Report; 6. Arkansas Department of Health, Center for Health Statistics; 7. U.S. Census Bureau, County Business Patterns 8. Arkansas Tobacco Control Board, Annual Compliance Reports; 9. U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics; 10. U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE) 11. Arkansas Department of Education, Statewide Information System as reported through the Arkansas Public School Computer Network

# WHITE COUNTY

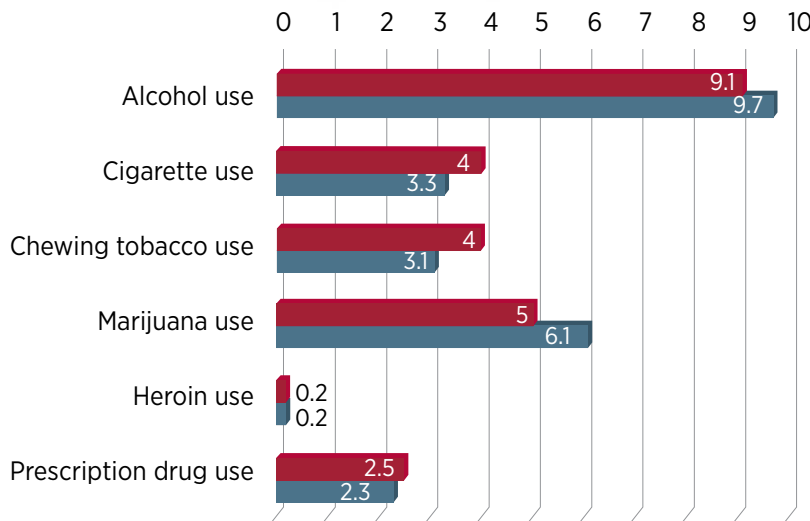


## Demographics



Population over 65	15.8%
Population under 18	23.6%
Total population	78,804
Births	896

## Youth Substance Use



## Key Findings

**Weakness**  
N/A

### Strengths

- 11<sup>th</sup> lowest percentage of youth perceiving low risk of drug use
- 15<sup>th</sup> lowest percentage of youth perceiving laws and norms favorable to drug use
- 21<sup>st</sup> lowest percentage of youth with peer attitudes favorable to drug use
- 23<sup>rd</sup> lowest percentage of youth using alcohol

## Consequences

■ County ■ State

Substance use-related arrests per 1,000 population



Rate of all-cause crashes with fatalities by population ages 15-20 per 100,000

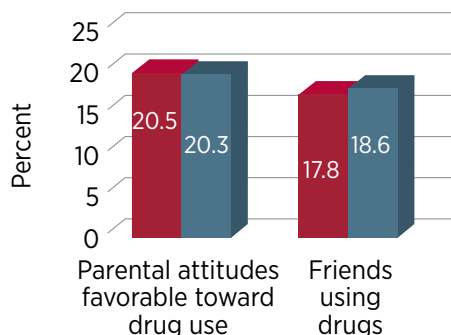


Academic failure



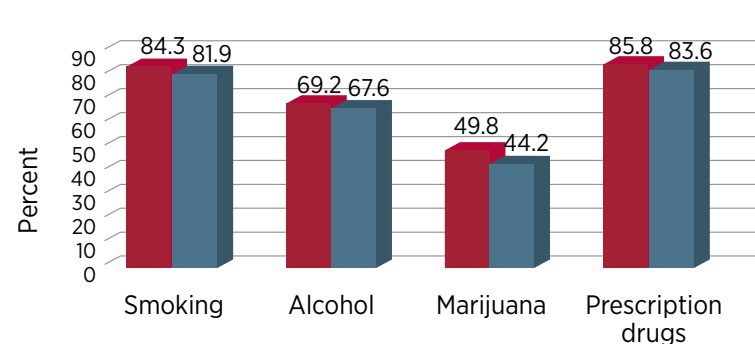
## Risk Factors

Attitude favorable toward drug use, 2019



## Protective Factors

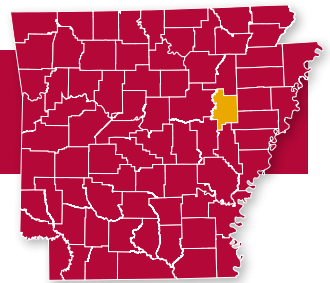
Youth perception of harm, 2019



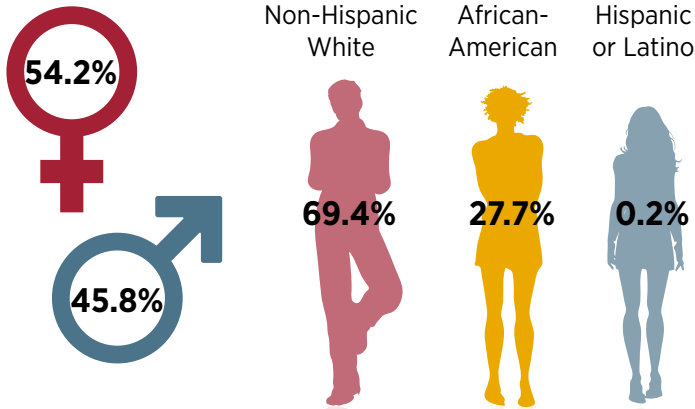
White County	2017	2018	2019	Trend	Arkansas 2019	VS. State Rate
<b>Indicator</b>						
<b>SUBSTANCE USE</b>						
Youth alcohol use <sup>1</sup>	11.8%	10.7%	9.1%		9.7%	✓
Youth cigarette use <sup>1</sup>	6.8%	4.9%	4.0%		3.3%	✗
Youth chewing tobacco use <sup>1</sup>	4.9%	3.9%	4.0%		3.1%	✗
Youth marijuana use <sup>1</sup>	6.4%	5.9%	5.0%		6.1%	✓
Youth heroin use <sup>1</sup>	0.3%	0.3%	0.2%		0.2%	✓
Youth prescription drug use <sup>1</sup>	3.4%	2.5%	2.5%		2.3%	✗
Adult smokers (smoked =100 cigarettes and are currently smoking) <sup>2</sup>	19.3%					--
Adult excessive drinking <sup>2</sup>	15.0%					--
<b>CONSEQUENCES</b>						
Substance abuse arrests (per 1,000 population) <sup>3</sup>	4	5.3				--
Fatal crashes among youth aged 15-20 (per 100,000 population) <sup>4</sup>	40.4	26.9				--
Mental health clients served through Arkansas State Hospital and the Community Mental Health Centers <sup>5</sup>	1208	1156	745		76139	--
Number of substance abuse treatment service provided <sup>5</sup>	592	534	520		14549	--
<b>MENTAL HEALTH</b>						
Suicide (per 100,000 population) <sup>6</sup>	945	954.5	884		872.1	✗
Adolescent depressive symptoms <sup>1</sup>	44.0%	46.2%	47.8%		48.4%	✓
<b>AVAILABILITY AND ACCESS</b>						
Beer, wine, and liquor stores (per 1,000 population) <sup>7</sup>	0	0				--
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) <sup>8</sup>	8.8%	3.2%				--
Laws and norms favorable to drug use <sup>1</sup>	32.8%	30.7%	34.0%		34.3%	✓
Perceived availability of drugs <sup>1</sup>	22.3%	21.6%	20.6%		19.9%	✗
<b>CRIME</b>						
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 populations) <sup>3</sup>	11.7	10.9				--
High community disorganization <sup>1</sup>	31.4%	29.5%	31.8%		30.4%	✗
<b>ECONOMIC HARDSHIP</b>						
Unemployment rates <sup>9</sup>	4.5%	4.3%	4.5%		3.5%	✗
Persons below poverty level <sup>10</sup>	15.2%	16.6%				--
<b>FAMILY</b>						
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) <sup>5</sup>	11.7	10.9	10.3		10.9	✓
Poor family management <sup>1</sup>	27.8%	28.1%	30.5%		31.2%	✓
Family history of anti-social behavior <sup>1</sup>	32.1%	31.8%	30.7%		29.3%	✗
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use <sup>1</sup>	20.8%	19.8%	20.5%		20.3%	✗
<b>INDIVIDUAL/PEERS</b>						
Early initiation of drug use <sup>1</sup>	16.6%	15.1%	17.2%		16.0%	✗
Peer favorable attitudes to drug use <sup>1</sup>	20.1%	22.0%	20.9%		22.0%	✓
Low perceived risk of drug use <sup>1</sup>	50.0%	48.5%	47.0%		51.9%	✓
Interaction with anti-social peers <sup>1</sup>	33.7%	31.3%	36.6%		37.7%	✓
Friends using drugs <sup>1</sup>	15.6%	16.8%	17.8%		18.6%	✓
Religiosity <sup>11</sup>	73.3%	70.9%	67.6%		60.4%	✓
Youth who perceive smoking as a "moderate" or "great risk" <sup>11</sup>	84.1%	84.3%	84.3%		81.9%	✓
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages every day as a "moderate" or "great risk" <sup>11</sup>	66.4%	68.9%	69.2%		67.6%	✓
Students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a person at moderate" or "great risk" <sup>11</sup>	47.5%	48.0%	49.8%		44.2%	✓
Students who indicate trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk" <sup>11</sup>	85.0%	86.4%	85.8%		83.6%	✓
<b>ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT/COMMITMENT</b>						
High school dropouts <sup>11</sup>	1.7%	2.3%				--
Academic failure <sup>1</sup>	42.8%	41.7%	41.8%		42.3%	✓
Low commitment to school <sup>1</sup>	39.5%	46.3%	49.7%		49.6%	✗
<b>SCHOOL ENVIRONMENT</b>						
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) <sup>11</sup>	24.9%	15.5%				--
Transitions and mobility <sup>1</sup>	44.8%	44.7%	44.3%		50.9%	✓
School opportunities for pro-social involvement <sup>1</sup>	64.4%	62.4%	61.8%		61.9%	✗
School rewards for pro-social involvement <sup>1</sup>	52.7%	50.7%	51.7%		50.9%	✓

Source: 1. Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment Student Survey; 2. County Health Rankings and Roadmaps, Robert Wood Johnson Foundation; 3. Arkansas Crime Information Center, Crime in Arkansas; 4. U.S. Department of Transportation, Fatal Accidents Reporting System; 5. Arkansas Department of Human Services, Annual Statistical Report; 6. Arkansas Department of Health, Center for Health Statistics; 7. U.S. Census Bureau, County Business Patterns 8. Arkansas Tobacco Control Board, Annual Compliance Reports; 9. U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics; 10. U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE) 11. Arkansas Department of Education, Statewide Information System as reported through the Arkansas Public School Computer Network

# WOODRUFF COUNTY

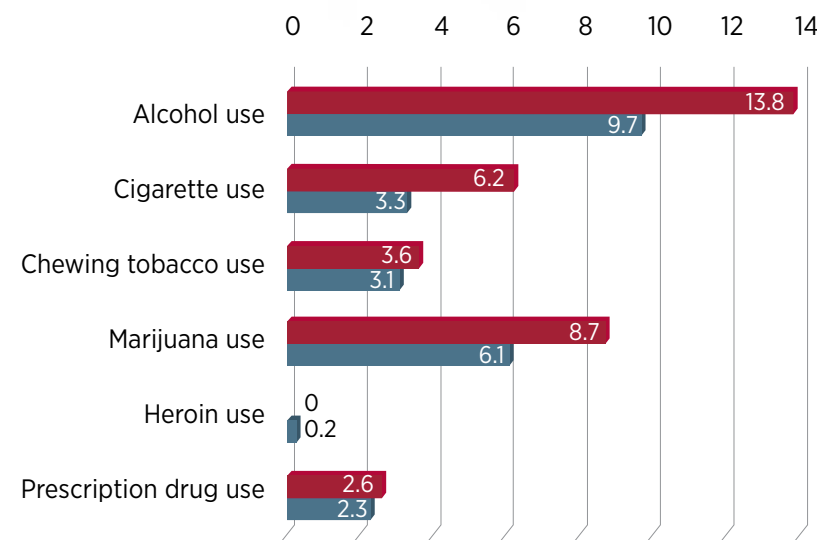


## Demographics



Population over 65	22.3%
Population under 18	21.7%
Total population	6,660
Births	99

## Youth Substance Use



## Key Findings

### Weakness

- 4<sup>th</sup> highest percentage of youth using marijuana
- 10<sup>th</sup> highest percentage of youth using alcohol
- 16<sup>th</sup> highest percentage of youth using cigarettes

### Strengths

- 12<sup>th</sup> lowest percentage of youth with friends using drugs

## Consequences

■ County ■ State

Substance use-related arrests per 1,000 population



Rate of all-cause crashes with fatalities by population ages 15-20 per 100,000

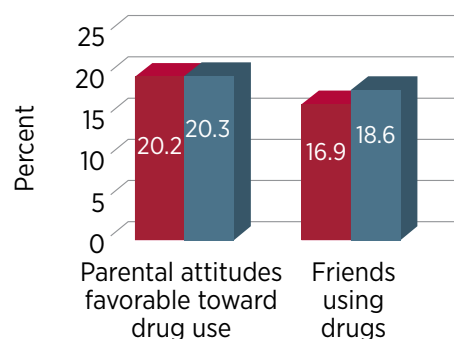


Academic failure



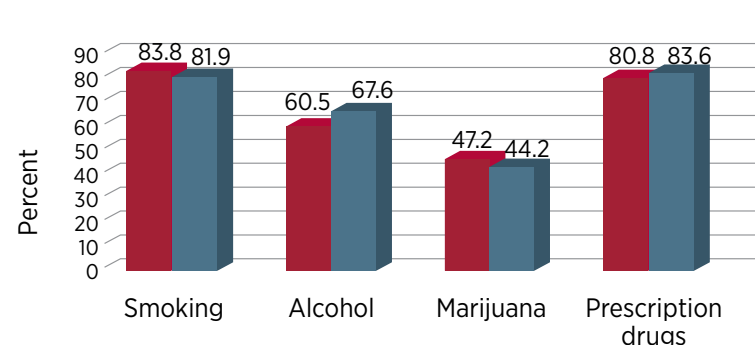
## Risk Factors

Attitude favorable toward drug use, 2019



## Protective Factors

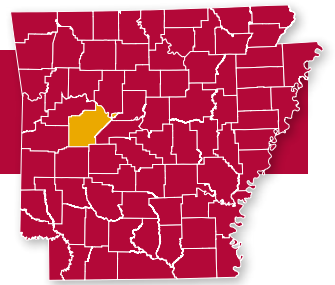
Youth perception of harm, 2019



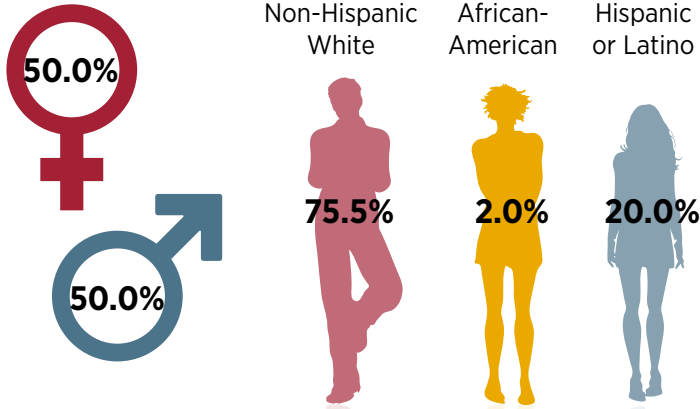
Woodruff County Indicator	2017	2018	2019	Trend	Arkansas 2019	VS. State Rate
<b>SUBSTANCE USE</b>						
Youth alcohol use <sup>1</sup>	16.3%	13.0%	13.8%		9.7%	✗
Youth cigarette use <sup>1</sup>	11.0%	5.7%	6.2%		3.3%	✗
Youth chewing tobacco use <sup>1</sup>	10.9%	5.2%	3.6%		3.1%	✗
Youth marijuana use <sup>1</sup>	9.1%	7.4%	8.7%		6.1%	✗
Youth heroin use <sup>1</sup>	0.6%	0.4%	0.0%		0.2%	✓
Youth prescription drug use <sup>1</sup>	5.4%	3.5%	2.6%		2.3%	✗
Adult smokers (smoked =100 cigarettes and are currently smoking) <sup>2</sup>	21.4%					--
Adult excessive drinking <sup>2</sup>	12.4%					--
<b>CONSEQUENCES</b>						
Substance abuse arrests (per 1,000 population) <sup>3</sup>	0.3	0.8				--
Fatal crashes among youth aged 15-20 (per 100,000 population) <sup>4</sup>	0	0				--
Mental health clients served through Arkansas State Hospital and the Community Mental Health Centers <sup>5</sup>	236	240	162		76139	--
Number of substance abuse treatment service provided <sup>5</sup>	19	21	19		14549	--
<b>MENTAL HEALTH</b>						
Suicide (per 100,000 population) <sup>6</sup>	948.6	1038.7	1132.9		872.1	✗
Adolescent depressive symptoms <sup>1</sup>	48.3%	49.2%	50.8%		48.4%	✗
<b>AVAILABILITY AND ACCESS</b>						
Beer, wine, and liquor stores (per 1,000 population) <sup>7</sup>	0	0				--
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) <sup>8</sup>	2.7%	10.5%				--
Laws and norms favorable to drug use <sup>1</sup>	39.2%	38.7%	32.6%		34.3%	✓
Perceived availability of drugs <sup>1</sup>	20.9%	28.8%	16.0%		19.9%	✓
<b>CRIME</b>						
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 populations) <sup>3</sup>	5.6	9.2				--
High community disorganization <sup>1</sup>	46.8%	40.5%	32.6%		30.4%	✗
<b>ECONOMIC HARDSHIP</b>						
Unemployment rates <sup>9</sup>	4.8%	4.7%	5.3%		3.5%	✗
Persons below poverty level <sup>10</sup>	26.8%	23.7%				--
<b>FAMILY</b>						
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) <sup>5</sup>	16.6	29.8	34.7		10.9	✗
Poor family management <sup>1</sup>	20.8%	29.2%	26.8%		31.2%	✓
Family history of anti-social behavior <sup>1</sup>	38.0%	41.4%	36.5%		29.3%	✗
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use <sup>1</sup>	24.7%	24.7%	20.2%		20.3%	✓
<b>INDIVIDUAL/PEERS</b>						
Early initiation of drug use <sup>1</sup>	20.7%	24.2%	19.3%		16.0%	✗
Peer favorable attitudes to drug use <sup>1</sup>	28.8%	29.6%	23.2%		22.0%	✗
Low perceived risk of drug use <sup>1</sup>	51.2%	57.9%	51.5%		51.9%	✓
Interaction with anti-social peers <sup>1</sup>	48.6%	32.6%	45.5%		37.7%	✗
Friends using drugs <sup>1</sup>	24.9%	20.9%	16.9%		18.6%	✓
Religiosity <sup>11</sup>	68.7%	74.3%	67.2%		60.4%	✓
Youth who perceive smoking as a "moderate" or "great risk" <sup>11</sup>	79.4%	83.7%	83.8%		81.9%	✓
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages every day as a "moderate" or "great risk" <sup>11</sup>	59.8%	65.1%	60.5%		67.6%	✗
Students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a person at moderate" or "great risk" <sup>11</sup>	42.4%	36.2%	47.2%		44.2%	✓
Students who indicate trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk" <sup>11</sup>	78.4%	85.3%	80.8%		83.6%	✗
<b>ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT/COMMITMENT</b>						
High school dropouts <sup>11</sup>	1.3%	2.0%				--
Academic failure <sup>1</sup>	40.2%	42.5%	45.0%		42.3%	✗
Low commitment to school <sup>1</sup>	49.2%	54.7%	52.7%		49.6%	✗
<b>SCHOOL ENVIRONMENT</b>						
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) <sup>11</sup>	4.4%	6.5%				--
Transitions and mobility <sup>1</sup>	40.4%	38.4%	38.4%		50.9%	✓
School opportunities for pro-social involvement <sup>1</sup>	52.1%	54.7%	62.0%		61.9%	✓
School rewards for pro-social involvement <sup>1</sup>	51.8%	46.3%	61.2%		50.9%	✓

Source: 1. Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment Student Survey; 2. County Health Rankings and Roadmaps, Robert Wood Johnson Foundation; 3. Arkansas Crime Information Center, Crime in Arkansas; 4. U.S. Department of Transportation, Fatal Accidents Reporting System; 5. Arkansas Department of Human Services, Annual Statistical Report; 6. Arkansas Department of Health, Center for Health Statistics; 7. U.S. Census Bureau, County Business Patterns 8. Arkansas Tobacco Control Board, Annual Compliance Reports; 9. U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics; 10. U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE) 11. Arkansas Department of Education, Statewide Information System as reported through the Arkansas Public School Computer Network

# YELL COUNTY

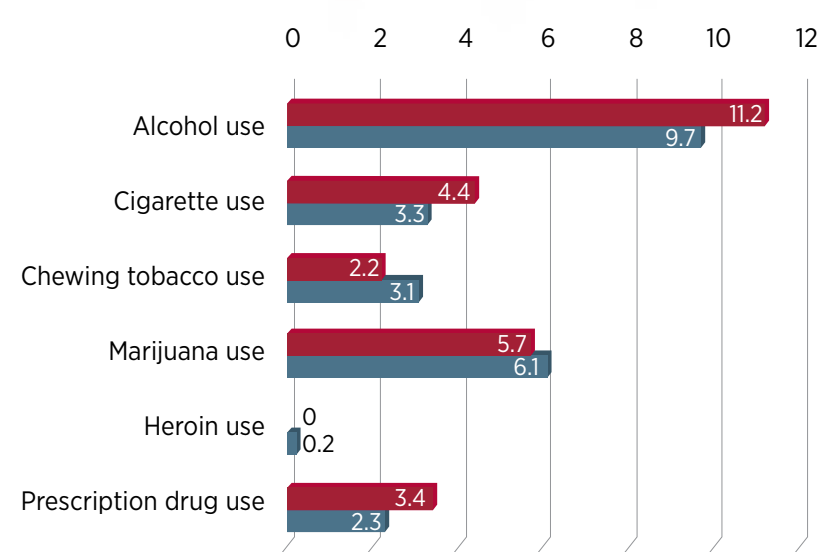


## Demographics



Population over 65	17.0%
Population under 18	24.9%
Total population	21,573
Births	251

## Youth Substance Use



## Key Findings

### Weakness

- 4<sup>th</sup> highest percentage of youth using prescription drugs
- 16<sup>th</sup> highest percentage of youth initiating drug use before age 15

### Strengths

- 5<sup>th</sup> lowest percentage of youth with peer attitudes favorable to drug use
- 10<sup>th</sup> lowest percentage of youth perceiving low risk of drug use

## Consequences

■ County ■ State

Substance use-related arrests per 1,000 population



Rate of all-cause crashes with fatalities by population ages 15-20 per 100,000

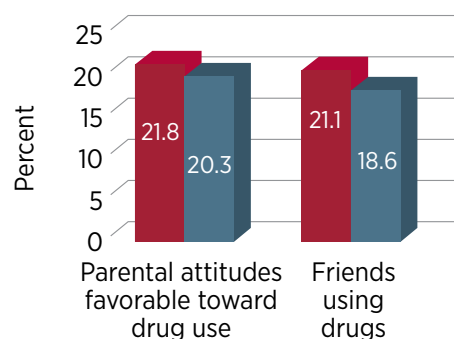


Academic failure



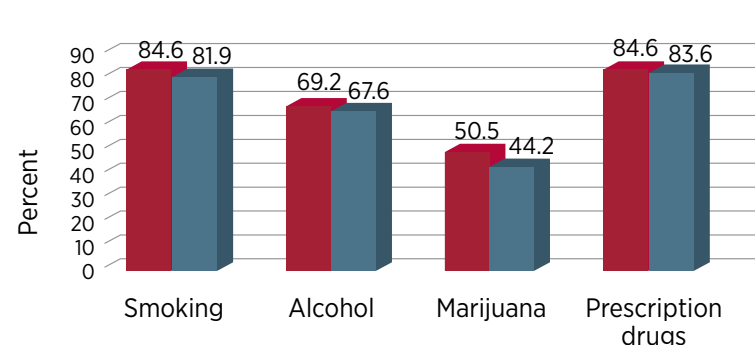
## Risk Factors

Attitude favorable toward drug use, 2019



## Protective Factors

Youth perception of harm, 2019



Yell County Indicator	2017	2018	2019	Trend	Arkansas 2019	VS. State Rate
<b>SUBSTANCE USE</b>						
Youth alcohol use <sup>1</sup>	12.7%	6.8%	11.2%		9.7%	✗
Youth cigarette use <sup>1</sup>	3.1%	1.4%	4.4%		3.3%	✗
Youth chewing tobacco use <sup>1</sup>	3.4%	2.1%	2.2%		3.1%	✓
Youth marijuana use <sup>1</sup>	5.2%	1.4%	5.7%		6.1%	✓
Youth heroin use <sup>1</sup>	1.0%	0.0%	0.0%		0.2%	✓
Youth prescription drug use <sup>1</sup>	2.4%	0.7%	3.4%		2.3%	✗
Adult smokers (smoked =100 cigarettes and are currently smoking) <sup>2</sup>	20.8%					--
Adult excessive drinking <sup>2</sup>	13.9%					--
<b>CONSEQUENCES</b>						
Substance abuse arrests (per 1,000 population) <sup>3</sup>	5.2	6.3				--
Fatal crashes among youth aged 15-20 (per 100,000 population) <sup>4</sup>	0	0				--
Mental health clients served through Arkansas State Hospital and the Community Mental Health Centers <sup>5</sup>	515	539	544		76139	--
Number of substance abuse treatment service provided <sup>5</sup>	121	53	50		14549	--
<b>MENTAL HEALTH</b>						
Suicide (per 100,000 population) <sup>6</sup>	1034.8	964.7	894.5		872.1	✗
Adolescent depressive symptoms <sup>1</sup>	41.4%	45.1%	45.1%		48.4%	✓
<b>AVAILABILITY AND ACCESS</b>						
Beer, wine, and liquor stores (per 1,000 population) <sup>7</sup>	0	0				--
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) <sup>8</sup>	1.9%	8.5%				--
Laws and norms favorable to drug use <sup>1</sup>	39.6%	28.8%	43.2%		34.3%	✗
Perceived availability of drugs <sup>1</sup>	19.7%	20.5%	26.1%		19.9%	✗
<b>CRIME</b>						
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 populations) <sup>3</sup>	11.7	10.3				--
High community disorganization <sup>1</sup>	30.6%	30.6%	44.3%		30.4%	✗
<b>ECONOMIC HARDSHIP</b>						
Unemployment rates <sup>9</sup>	4.0%	4.1%	4.0%		3.5%	✗
Persons below poverty level <sup>10</sup>	18.8%	16.3%				--
<b>FAMILY</b>						
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) <sup>5</sup>	16	14	16		10.9	✗
Poor family management <sup>1</sup>	31.7%	29.4%	48.8%		31.2%	✗
Family history of anti-social behavior <sup>1</sup>	22.7%	25.3%	40.7%		29.3%	✗
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use <sup>1</sup>	19.5%	20.4%	21.8%		20.3%	✗
<b>INDIVIDUAL/PEERS</b>						
Early initiation of drug use <sup>1</sup>	16.9%	17.0%	20.0%		16.0%	✗
Peer favorable attitudes to drug use <sup>1</sup>	20.4%	16.3%	16.9%		22.0%	✓
Low perceived risk of drug use <sup>1</sup>	51.0%	50.3%	46.2%		51.9%	✓
Interaction with anti-social peers <sup>1</sup>	35.5%	36.1%	47.2%		37.7%	✗
Friends using drugs <sup>1</sup>	16.3%	13.6%	21.1%		18.6%	✗
Religiosity <sup>11</sup>	66.8%	70.1%	57.1%		60.4%	✗
Youth who perceive smoking as a "moderate" or "great risk" <sup>11</sup>	81.1%	77.4%	84.6%		81.9%	✓
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages every day as a "moderate" or "great risk" <sup>11</sup>	64.3%	65.5%	69.2%		67.6%	✓
Students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a person at moderate" or "great risk" <sup>11</sup>	43.7%	52.1%	50.5%		44.2%	✓
Students who indicate trying prescription drugs once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk" <sup>11</sup>	81.5%	81.4%	84.6%		83.6%	✓
<b>ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT/COMMITMENT</b>						
High school dropouts <sup>11</sup>	1.6%	1.6%				--
Academic failure <sup>1</sup>	42.4%	43.0%	51.6%		42.3%	✗
Low commitment to school <sup>1</sup>	37.0%	44.6%	54.4%		49.6%	✗
<b>SCHOOL ENVIRONMENT</b>						
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) <sup>11</sup>	17.7%	26.4%				--
Transitions and mobility <sup>1</sup>	34.1%	39.0%	37.2%		50.9%	✓
School opportunities for pro-social involvement <sup>1</sup>	66.3%	73.2%	65.9%		61.9%	✓
School rewards for pro-social involvement <sup>1</sup>	52.1%	62.8%	62.2%		50.9%	✓

Source: 1. Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment Student Survey; 2. County Health Rankings and Roadmaps, Robert Wood Johnson Foundation; 3. Arkansas Crime Information Center, Crime in Arkansas; 4. U.S. Department of Transportation, Fatal Accidents Reporting System; 5. Arkansas Department of Human Services, Annual Statistical Report; 6. Arkansas Department of Health, Center for Health Statistics; 7. U.S. Census Bureau, County Business Patterns 8. Arkansas Tobacco Control Board, Annual Compliance Reports; 9. U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics; 10. U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE) 11. Arkansas Department of Education, Statewide Information System as reported through the Arkansas Public School Computer Network

# APPENDIX - TECHNICAL NOTES

## Transforming raw numbers to rates

Each measure included in this report is based on the number (or frequency) of events taking place during a given time and in a specific place (i.e., the total number of arrests for substance use in Arkansas during 2019). The frequency might be a good measure to use if you only wanted to know what was happening in County A. What if you wanted to know whether County A was doing better than County B? Suppose that the number of substance use arrests in County A is 250 and the number in County B is 100. From these counts, we might assume that County A has a larger substance use problem. A fair comparison, however, means accounting for the total population in each county. What if we knew that County A had 10,000 residents while County B had 2,000? Would that change our assumption that County A had a bigger substance use problem? We first convert the frequencies into rates by relating the number of arrests to the size of the population in the counties.

County A:  $250/10,000 = 0.025$

County B:  $100/2,000 = 0.050$

This result shows that County B has a higher rate than County A. However, this rate is the number of arrests per individual and is hard to understand. If we instead multiply each result by 1,000, we have the number of arrests per 1,000 residents. Neither county has exactly 1,000 people living there but we now have a description more people understand just by changing the decimals to this standard population size.

County A:  $250/10,000 = 0.025 * 1,000 = 25$

County B:  $100/2,000 = 0.050 * 1,000 = 50$

Thus, the rate of substance abuse arrests is less in County A (25 per 1,000 persons) compared with County B (50 per 1,000 persons). The substance use arrest rate in County B is twice as high as the rate in County A.



# ARKANSAS REGIONAL MAP

Arkansas is divided into 13 regions as listed below:

**Region 1**

Benton  
Carroll  
Madison  
Washington

**Region 2**

Baxter  
Boone  
Marion  
Newton  
Searcy

**Region 3**

Cleburne  
Fulton  
Independence  
Izard  
Jackson  
Sharp

Stone  
Van Buren  
White  
Woodruff

**Region 4**

Clay  
Craighead  
Greene  
Lawrence  
Mississippi  
Poinsett  
Randolph

**Region 5**

Crawford  
Franklin  
Logan  
Polk  
Scott

Sebastian

**Region 6**

Conway  
Faulkner  
Johnson  
Perry  
Pope

**Region 7**

Crittenden  
Cross  
Lee  
Monroe  
Phillips  
St. Francis

**Region 8**

Clark  
Garland

Hot Spring  
Montgomery  
Pike

**Region 9**

Lonoke  
Prairie  
Pulaski  
Saline

**Region 10**

Hempstead, How-  
ard  
Lafayette  
Little River  
Miller  
Sevier

**Region 11**

Calhoun

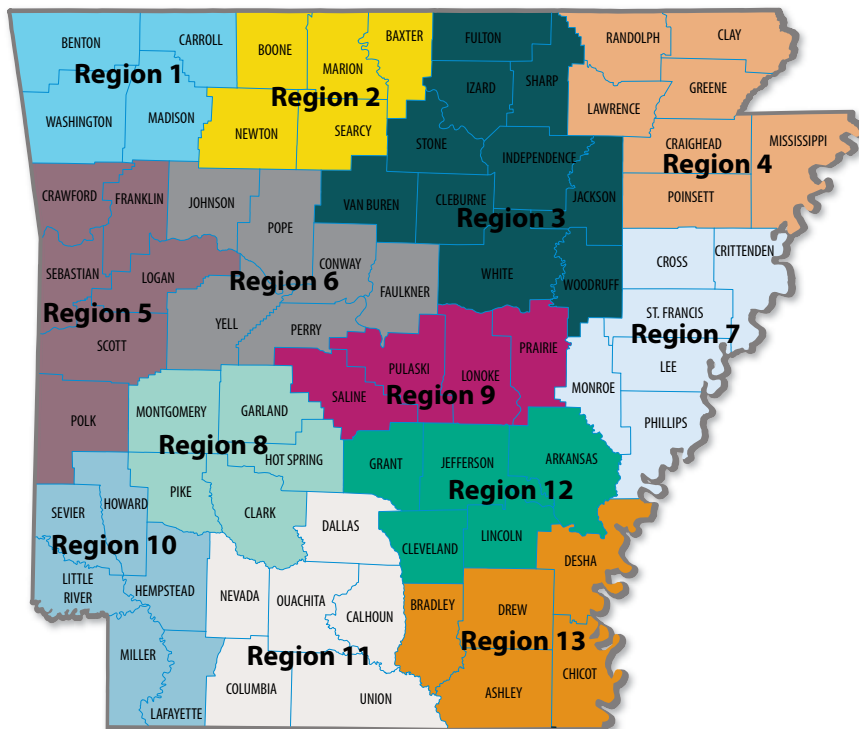
Columbia  
Dallas  
Nevada  
Ouachita  
Union

**Region 12**

Arkansas  
Cleveland  
Grant  
Jefferson  
Lincoln

**Region 13**

Ashley  
Bradley  
Chicot  
Desha  
Drew



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