



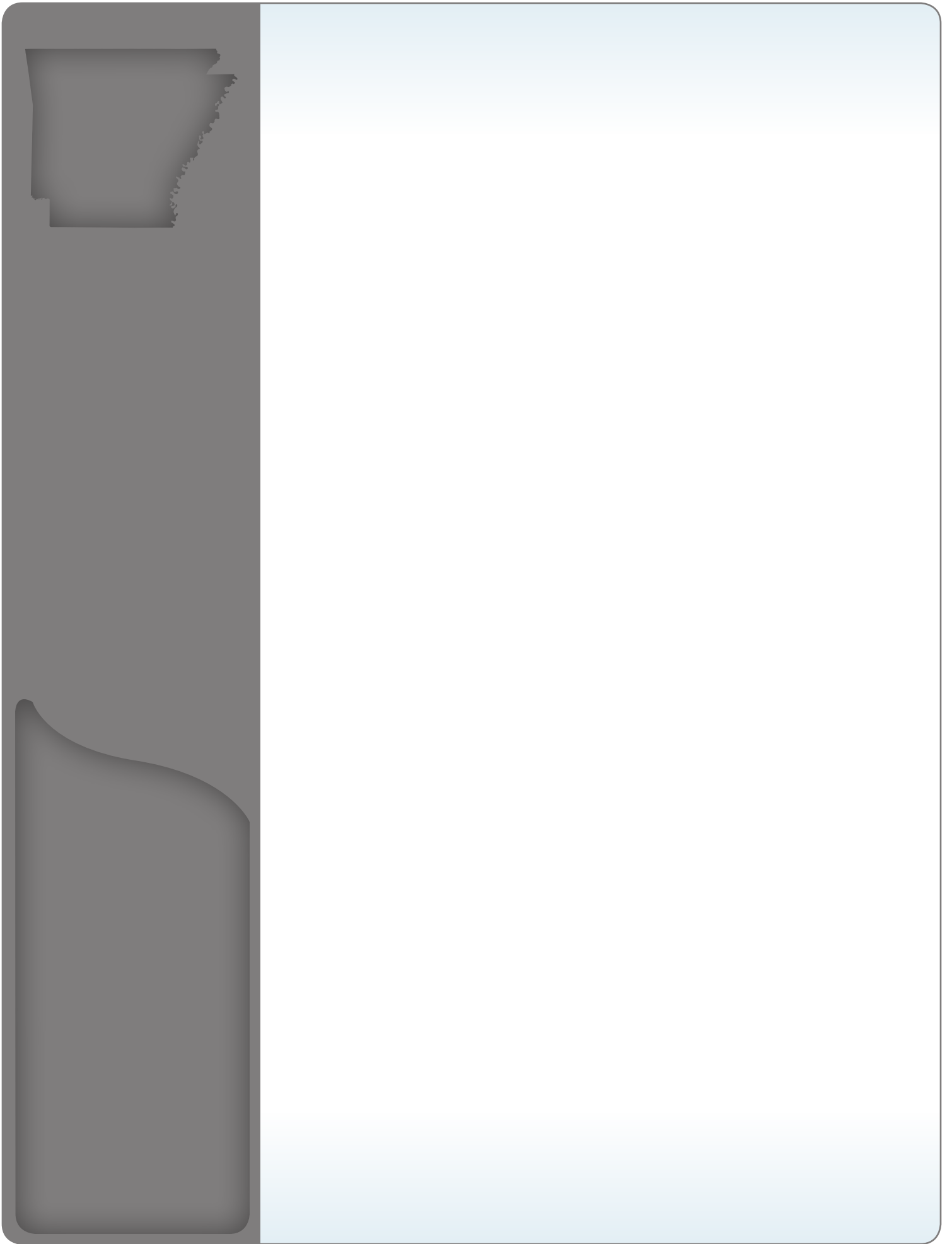
ARKANSAS STATE EPIDEMIOLOGICAL OUTCOMES WORKGROUP

2015 Arkansas Epidemiological State Profile of Substance Use



Division of Behavioral Health Services
Prevention Services

DATA COLLECTION AND ANALYSIS BY ARKANSAS FOUNDATION FOR MEDICAL CARE (AFMC)



2015 Arkansas Epidemiological State Profile of Substance Use



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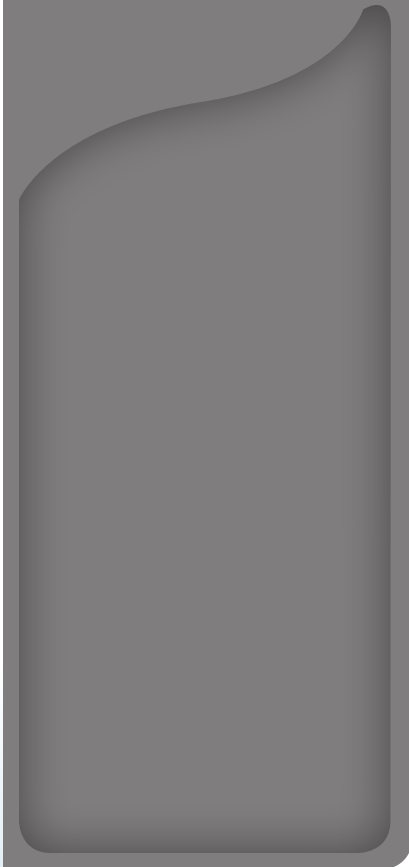


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Arkansas State Epidemiological Outcomes Workgroup charter

The Arkansas State Epidemiological Outcomes Workgroup (SEOW) was developed in 2005 and initially funded through the Strategic Prevention Framework State Incentive Grant (SPF SIG) from the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration's Center for Substance Abuse Prevention (SAMHSA/CSAP). It continues to be funded through the Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment Block Grant. SEOW is housed in the Arkansas Department of Human Services' Division of Behavioral Health Services (DBHS). The current charter represents an extension of SEOW's important service to the 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 provide policy-relevant analysis to state and community leaders by comprehensively assessing the health and societal factors that contribute to substance abuse. To accomplish this mission, SEOW will:

- ▶ Provide a mechanism for the exchange, access, analysis and utilization of data across organizations related to substance use and consequences
- ▶ Integrate information about the nature and distribution of substance abuse into ongoing assessment, planning and monitoring
- ▶ Facilitate interagency and community collaboration to inform and enhance prevention practices

GOALS

The two primary goals of SEOW are

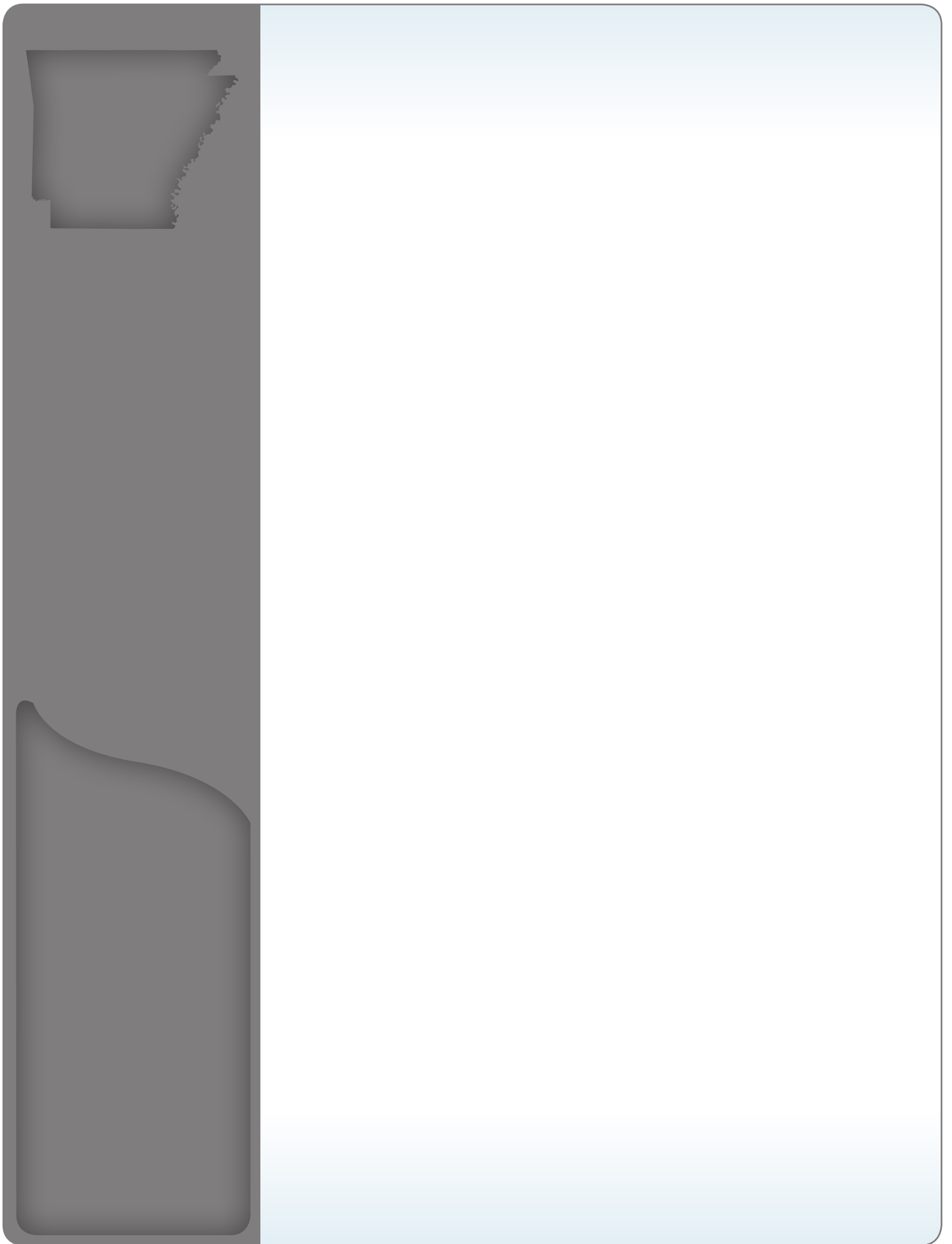
- ▶ To bring systematic, analytical thinking to the causes and consequences of the use of alcohol, tobacco and other drugs in order to effectively and efficiently utilize prevention resources
- ▶ To promote data-driven decision-making methods to effectively utilize prevention resources throughout the state.

LINKAGE WITH PREVENTION SYSTEM

SEOW will support DBHS in its decision-making process regarding the delivery of prevention services. SEOW will facilitate interagency communication and collaboration of data. Epidemiological profiles and other work products will be used to provide detailed assessment of priority areas and prevention effectiveness efforts.

WORKGROUP MEMBERS

Three classes of members are identified within the charter: managing members, advisory members and analytic members. Managing members form the core of SEOW and hold the primary decision-making authority for SEOW activities. Managing members are drawn from leadership positions at the Arkansas Foundation for Medical Care (AFMC) and DBHS. Advisory members are invited members from the community who represent constituencies affected directly or indirectly by substance abuse and/or behavioral health. Advisory members will provide information to managing members about community-critical areas of focus, giving SEOW a broader perspective. Finally, analytic members of SEOW provide data analysis and contextual research to inform the decisions of the managing and advisory members. Only managing and advisory members are eligible to serve in the chair position.



Executive summary

The SEOW serves as a forum for policymakers, researchers and community representatives to have a data-driven exchange of ideas. One of SEOW's goals is to "bring systematic, analytical thinking to the causes and consequences of the use of alcohol, tobacco, and other drugs in order to effectively and efficiently utilize prevention resources." In support of this goal, SEOW collaborated with AFMC to update the State Epidemiological Profile.

The primary purpose of the State Epidemiological Profile is to devise a tool for data-driven, informed decision-making pertaining to substance abuse prevention. This report provides information on the consumption and consequences of substance abuse. It also highlights the risk factors, protective factors, and mental health or behavioral health problems as they relate to substance abuse issue. This report is intended to analyze systematically disparate sources of data from across the nation and state, and synthesize a comprehensive informational tool. This report serves as a resource in supporting the efforts of key social players to conduct community need assessments relating to substance abuse and its consequences, and strategizing evidence-based programs and policies for substance abuse prevention.

Individual factors, such as education and income, and societal factors, such as community support and crime, play an influential role in substance abuse initiation and prevention. Therefore, it is important to have an understanding of the concerned population. For this reason, the State Epidemiological Profile also includes a brief overview of Arkansas's population. A change in variables over time, such as youth smoking rates, provides useful information about any impact of the efforts/actions on that variable. Trend data, where available, was also studied to assess the changes in substance abuse and its relating factors over time.

Questions pertaining to this report should be directed to the Division of Behavioral Health Services Prevention Service Section, at 501-686-9030.

PREPARED FOR:

Arkansas Department of Human Services
Division of Behavioral Health Services

PREPARED BY:

Arkansas Foundation for Medical Care (AFMC)
Medicaid Managed Care Services (MMCS)

This material was prepared by the Arkansas Foundation for Medical Care Inc. (AFMC) under contract with the Arkansas Department of Human Services, Division of Behavioral Health Services. The contents presented do not necessarily reflect Arkansas DHS policy. The Arkansas Department of Human Services is in compliance with Titles VI and VII of the Civil Rights Act. All data verified and accurate as of publication date.

KEY FINDINGS

SUBSTANCE USE

- ▶ The percentage of youth reporting current use and lifetime use of cigarettes has been decreasing at each grade level. However, a larger proportion of Arkansas youth report current tobacco use (both cigarettes and smokeless) than nationally.
- ▶ The percentage of youth exposed to secondhand smoke has steadily decreased since 2000. In 2010, 44.2 percent of middle school students and 58.3 percent of high school students indicated exposure, compared with 64.2 percent and 77.2 percent respectively.
- ▶ By 12th grade, 58.8 percent of students had more than a few sips of alcohol, and 29.0 percent drank alcohol in 2013. More than 20 percent indicated binge drinking in the past two weeks.
- ▶ While inhalant use has decreased for all grades since 2009, the percentage of Arkansas students using inhalants is still higher than the national rate.
- ▶ There has been a decrease in the percentage of students who have either tried at least once or are currently using prescription drugs not prescribed to them since 2008.
- ▶ Both heroin and methamphetamine use rates are greater for Arkansas 12th-graders than those nationally.
- ▶ In 2012, significantly more Arkansans (19.5%) indicated smoking daily than the national rate (13.4%).
- ▶ The prevalence of smoking before, during and after pregnancy was higher for 2000-2010 in Arkansas than nationally.
- ▶ Arkansas had a much lower rate (39.8%) of adults currently drinking when compared with national rates (54.4%).
- ▶ Illicit drug use in Arkansas was much greater for those individuals ages 18-25 (17.6%) than for those ages 26 and older (5.6%) in 2011-2012.
- ▶ In 2012, Arkansas had a higher rate (12.9%) for nonmedical use of prescription pain relievers among people ages 18-25 than the national rate (10.0%). Arkansas also had higher rates for those ages 26 and older (4.3 percent, compared with the 3.5-percent national rate), although these are considerably lower.

CONSEQUENCES OF SUBSTANCE USE

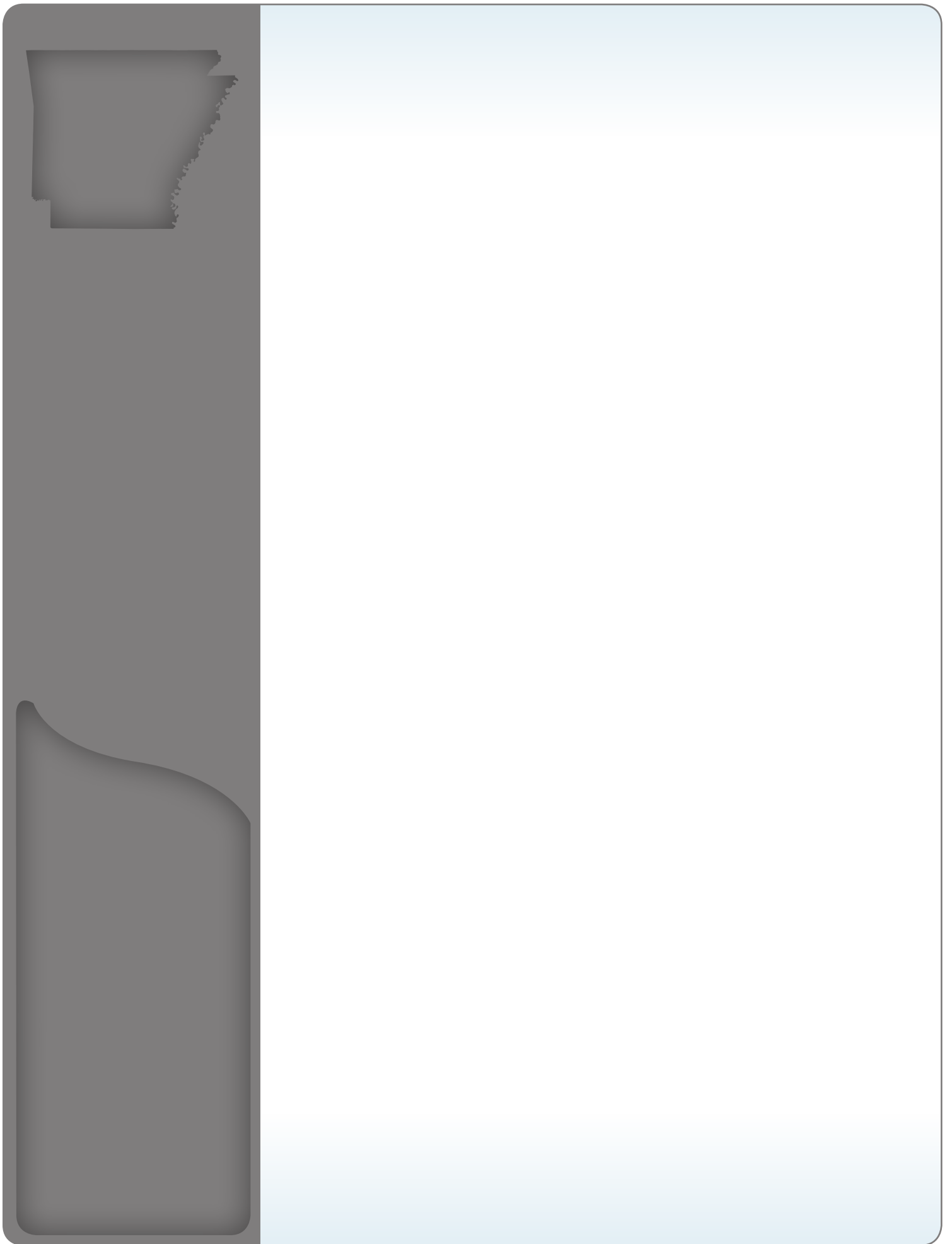
- ▶ In 2013, 48 percent of drug related arrests were attributed to marijuana or hashish.
- ▶ Since 2000, births in women who drank alcohol during pregnancy decreased from 9.3 to 4.1 per 1,000 births in 2012.
- ▶ Since 2000, the rate of births to women who used tobacco during pregnancy decreased from 181.4 per 1,000 births to 133.5 per 1,000 births in 2012.
- ▶ The percentage of Arkansans who reported cardiovascular and lung disease in 2011 and 2012 was greater than the national rate.
- ▶ Of students indicating current smoking, alcohol or drug use, the largest percentage was earning failing grades (mostly D's and F's) in their schoolwork.
- ▶ From 2000 to 2012, rates of suicide deaths for Arkansas males were 4-5 times higher than females.
- ▶ The rate per 1,000 for alcohol or other drug-related crashes increased from 1.2 in 2008 to 1.3 in 2012, while the rate per 1,000 for alcohol or other drug-related injuries decreased from 0.9 in 2008 to 0.8 in 2012.

FACTORS CONTRIBUTING TO SUBSTANCE USE AND MENTAL HEALTH DISORDERS

- ▶ The perception of risks related to drinking alcohol every day and smoking marijuana regularly decreases in high school as compared with middle school. Those who perceived smoking marijuana as a risk dropped from 62.2 percent in 2011 to only 45.8 percent in 2013.
- ▶ In 2011-2012, only 34.8 percent of adults in Arkansas ages 18-25 perceived binge drinking as a great risk. This is slightly higher than the national rate (34.5%).
- ▶ The perceived great risk of smoking marijuana once a month has continuously dropped from 2008 to 2012 for all age groups both in Arkansas and nationally.
- ▶ In 2013, 23.1 percent of Arkansans had ever been told by a doctor or other health professional that they have a form of depression, compared with 18.7 percent in the U.S.
- ▶ Twenty-five percent of Arkansas youth reported being bullied on school property in 2013. More than 17 percent indicated that they have been bullied electronically.
- ▶ From 1999-2011 there was a 34-percent decrease in Arkansas youth reporting alcohol use and a 33-percent decrease in Arkansas youth reporting marijuana use on school property in 2011.
- ▶ From 2007-2012, there has been a 52-percent increase in the rate of homeless children enrolled in public schools.
- ▶ The rate of students who indicated that they purchased cigarettes from a store decreased from 29.5 percent in 2000 to 11.9 percent in 2010.
- ▶ Almost 20 percent of Arkansans lived below the poverty line in 2013, compared with 15.8 percent nationally.

TREATMENT ADMISSIONS FOR SUBSTANCE ABUSE

- ▶ Compared to 2011 data, in 2013 there was a decrease in alcohol and marijuana treatment admissions, while there was an increase in methamphetamine treatment admissions.
- ▶ From 2007-2013, there has been a 83-percent increase in discharges where there was a tobacco diagnosis.
- ▶ In 2013, more than 11,000 Arkansans were admitted to an alcohol or drug treatment state-supported facility.
- ▶ Arkansas young adults age 18-25 years old represent the highest estimated percentages for needing but not receiving treatment for illicit drug and alcohol use.
- ▶ The largest percentage of those registering for the Arkansas Tobacco Quitline heard about the program through mass media, such as television commercials.
- ▶ The percentage of Arkansas Tobacco Quitline respondents who indicated that a health professional had advised them to quit tobacco products increased from 80.2 percent in 2009 to 85.1 percent in 2013.
- ▶ Arkansas had significantly lower proportions of pregnant smokers who quit smoking during pregnancy when compared with all states in 8 of the 11 years studied from 2000 to 2010.



Data-driven prevention planning

It is becoming increasingly apparent that the most effective way of decreasing the cost of substance use and mental health disorders on society is to focus on prevention measures. While providing treatment opportunities is important, prevention measures are able to produce a much larger impact on the cost of these disorders to a community. These costs can include the cost to the health care system, since many of these individuals are unable to work; the financial burden on the justice system due to the resources that are required to deal with the levels of crime that are associated with drug use; and the loss of productivity. It is possible to reduce these costs on a much larger scale through prevention efforts in communities and across the state, rather than solely treating individuals. Also, it is easier in the long run to prevent these disorders from developing than it is to treat these disorders after the fact. In an effort to turn the focus from improving individual outcomes through treatment to decreasing the likelihood of individuals in communities developing these types of disorders, SAMSHA/CSAP began funding states to support the formation and support of SEOWs, which are tasked with developing state epidemiological profiles regarding substance use. These profiles represent an accumulation of various data sources, which then aid in the development of data-driven prevention strategies that are specific to the needs of each state.

HOW TO USE THIS REPORT

Previous Arkansas state profiles focused on the consumption and consequences of substance use, which is the first step towards developing effective prevention strategies, because that information is used to identify the types of substance use disorders and their consequences specific to Arkansas. For instance, Arkansas has one of the highest rates of non-medical prescription pain reliever abuse, which indicates that Arkansas should put more resources into educating the public about the dangers related to this type of abuse, as well as increasing the reach of efforts that are already in place. Further, knowing the rates and prevalence of consumption and consequences also allows policymakers and community leaders to prioritize prevention efforts.

Beginning in the 2013 Arkansas State Epidemiological Profile, additional focus was also 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. However, decreasing the prevalence of shared risk factors, such as adverse childhood experiences or extreme economic deprivation, 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

Currently, state-collected data as it relates to substance use is now aggregated by AFMC. Since the establishment of SEOW in 2005, the workgroup has continuously sought and collected data in order to provide a data-driven core. The AFMC analytics team supporting SEOW developed criteria for inclusion of data into this report. Indicator criteria include:

- ▶ **Meaningful** – Analytic members selected indicators which 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 determinants of health which are known to influence substance use or mental health were also included.
- ▶ **Available and timely** – Both state-level and county-level indicators are necessary for an effective evaluation of substance use of the Arkansas population. The feasibility of obtaining data from trusted sources and conducting appropriate analysis 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** – Analytic members reviewed the indicators as a whole 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 analysis. 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 can 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 community and provider access to critical data about substance abuse that was previously too diffuse to adequately serve data needs. Data is not only analyzed for this report but also provides a base for informational tools, articles and maps. All related materials and data can be accessed at www.preventionworksar.com. **Exhibit 1** represents data readily available on the website for use by community members.

EXHIBIT 1

DATA/INDICATOR	DATA SOURCE/SPONSOR
Adult arrests for drug/narcotics	Arkansas Crime Information Center (ACIC)
Adult arrests for DUI	Arkansas Crime Information Center (ACIC)
Adult arrests for liquor law violations	Arkansas Crime Information Center (ACIC)
Adult arrests for public drunkenness	Arkansas Crime Information Center (ACIC)
Adult excessive drinking (BRFSS)	Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)
Adult smokers (BRFSS)	Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)
Adults in alcohol/drug treatment	Alcohol Drug Management System (ADMIS)
Alcohol- or drug-related traffic crashes	Arkansas State Police (ASP)
Alcohol- or drug-related traffic injuries	Arkansas State Police (ASP)
Alcohol- or drug-related traffic fatalities	Arkansas State Police (ASP)
Alcohol- or drug-related fatal and/or injury crash rates	Arkansas State Police (ASP)
Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment (APNA) student survey	International Survey Associates/Department of Human Services (DHS)
Beer permits	Alcoholic Beverage Control (ABC)
Births to women using alcohol during pregnancy	Arkansas Department of Health (ADH)
Births to women using tobacco during pregnancy	Arkansas Department of Health (ADH)
Cigarette packs per capita	Reynolds American
Core survey	University of Arkansas Community College of Batesville (UACCB)
Crash injuries and deaths: underage drinking drivers	Arkansas State Police (ASP)
Deaths from alcoholic liver disease	Arkansas Department of Health (ADH)
Demographic data	U.S. Census Bureau; State and County QuickFacts
Elementary/middle school alcohol infractions	Arkansas Department of Education (ADE)
Elementary/middle school drug infractions	Arkansas Department of Education (ADE)
Elementary/middle school tobacco infractions	Arkansas Department of Education (ADE)
El Paso Intelligence Center (EPIC) seizure data	U.S. Department of Justice, U.S. Drug Enforcement Agency
Garrett's law summary	Arkansas State Police (ASP)
High school alcohol infractions	Arkansas Department of Education (ADE)
High school drug infractions	Arkansas Department of Education (ADE)
High school tobacco infractions	Arkansas Department of Education (ADE)
Hospital discharges with mention of substance	Arkansas Department of Health (ADH)
Inadequate social support (BRFSS)	Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)
Juvenile arrests for drug/narcotics	Arkansas Crime Information Center (ACIC)
Juvenile arrests for drunkenness	Arkansas Crime Information Center (ACIC)
Juvenile arrests for DUI	Arkansas Crime Information Center (ACIC)
Juvenile arrests for liquor law violations	Arkansas Crime Information Center (ACIC)
Juveniles in alcohol/drug abuse treatment	Arkansas Department of Health (ADH)
Lung cancer deaths	Arkansas Department of Health (ADH)
Monitoring the Future (MTF) survey (2012)	The National Institute on Drug Abuse
Mortality data	CDC Wonder/Centers for Disease Control (CDC)

DATA/INDICATOR	DATA SOURCE/SPONSOR
National Forensic Laboratory Information System (NFLIS) seizure data	U.S. Department of Justice, U.S. Drug Enforcement Agency
National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH)	Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services (SAMHSA)
Per capita consumption, persons ages 14 and older	National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism (NIAAA)
Poor mental health days (BRFSS)	Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)
Possession arrests by county by drug type	Arkansas Crime Information Center (ACIC)
Pregnancy Risk Assessment Monitoring System (PRAMS)	Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)
Pregnant women in alcohol or drug treatment	Arkansas Department of Health (ADH)
Primary drug of abuse for Arkansas drug treatment by clients	Alcohol Drug Management System (ADMIS), Division of Behavioral Health Services (DBHS)
Selling/manufacturing arrests by county by drug type	Arkansas Crime Information Center (ACIC)
Tobacco distributors	Arkansas Tobacco Control Board (ATCB)
Tobacco sales to minors	Arkansas Tobacco Control Board (ATCB)
Total arrests for drug/narcotics	Arkansas Crime Information Center (ACIC)
Total arrests for drunkenness	Arkansas Crime Information Center (ACIC)
Total arrests for DUI	Arkansas Crime Information Center (ACIC)
Total arrests for liquor law violations	Arkansas Crime Information Center (ACIC)
Traffic crash statistics	Arkansas State Police (ASP)
Traffic crashes involving underage drinking drivers	Arkansas Crime Information Center (ACIC)
Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS)	Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA)
Unemployment data	Discover Arkansas/Arkansas Department of
Wet/dry counties	Arkansas Department of Finance and Administration
Youth Risk Behavioral Surveillance System (YRBSS) survey	Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)

Data limitations and gaps

Various data sources, both at the national and state level, were employed to summarize this report on substance use and consequences. 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 lack of data on minority populations, such as Asian and Hispanic, which make up less than 10 percent of Arkansas’ population; lack of information on other populations, such as LGBTQ, military families and veterans; a small sample size that may not be representative of actual population and might restrict detailed analyses; different methods of sampling and instrument use; and time period of data collection. Also, there is limited data at county or community levels. Some of the data used in this report are based on self-reported measures, including number of cigarettes smoked in a week. Self-reported data may not be a true reflection of actual substance use.

Exhibit 2 below provides a list of identified data gaps.

EXHIBIT 2

DATA DEFICIENCIES IDENTIFIED	WHY DATA IS NEEDED
Adult level data There is a deficiency in data after formal education age (i.e. high school and/or college), particularly in areas of alcohol, tobacco and drug use/abuse that do not result in treatment.	To determine prevalence of substance abuse in the adult population.
Elderly population	To determine the prevalence of prescription medications abused in the elderly population. The elderly population is already at increased risk of prescription medication use. Substance abuse in this population group can be a cause of further concern.
Minority populations, such as Asian, African-American, American Indian and Hispanic	To understand cultural, racial and ethnic differences pertaining to substance abuse.
Suicide data that is linked to substance abuse	To determine if there is a causal relationship between substance use/abuse and suicide.
LGBTQ Youths	To determine the incidence level of substance abuse in LGBTQ youths.
Military families and returning veterans	To determine prevalence and effects of substance abuse on military families
Over-the-counter (OTC) drug use	To determine the prevalence of OTC substance abuse.
Home school enrollment	To determine the prevalence of substance use among children enrolled in home schooling. Children studying in home school will differ from public- or private-school children on many aspects, such as peer interaction.
Special need or underserved population There is deficiency of substance abuse data on incarcerated, underinsured or uninsured population.	To measure the prevalence of substance use and the specific needs of special need or underserved populations. This category of population may present as a high risk of substance use and its consequences.

DATA DEFICIENCIES IDENTIFIED	WHY DATA IS NEEDED
Co-occurring mental health disorders and substance abuse rates or service utilization	To determine the co-occurrence of substance abuse and mental health issues at the state population level. Data from the Center for Mental Health Services (CMHS) uniform reporting system provides data only on patients seeking treatment. Mental health disorders are associated with social stigma and thus may not represent a complete picture if only treatments received are considered.
County level data	To determine prevalence of a specific indicator related to substance use at the county level. It will be informative to study county level data to streamline strategies to affect substance use at a finer level.

Strategies to address data deficiencies include:

- Identify subject matter experts who can assess epidemiological risk in the substance abuse topics that have little available data
- Seek out subject matter experts who may have access to data that is not publically available
- Gather information about the cost of collecting data that is currently unavailable
- Research different avenues that may provide data that has previously been unavailable

DISSEMINATION PLAN

The Arkansas State Epidemiological Profile can be used to evaluate the consumption and consequences of substance use for program planning, policy changes and support in applying to fund substance abuse services within communities throughout Arkansas. Prior to the establishment of 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.preventionworksar.org.

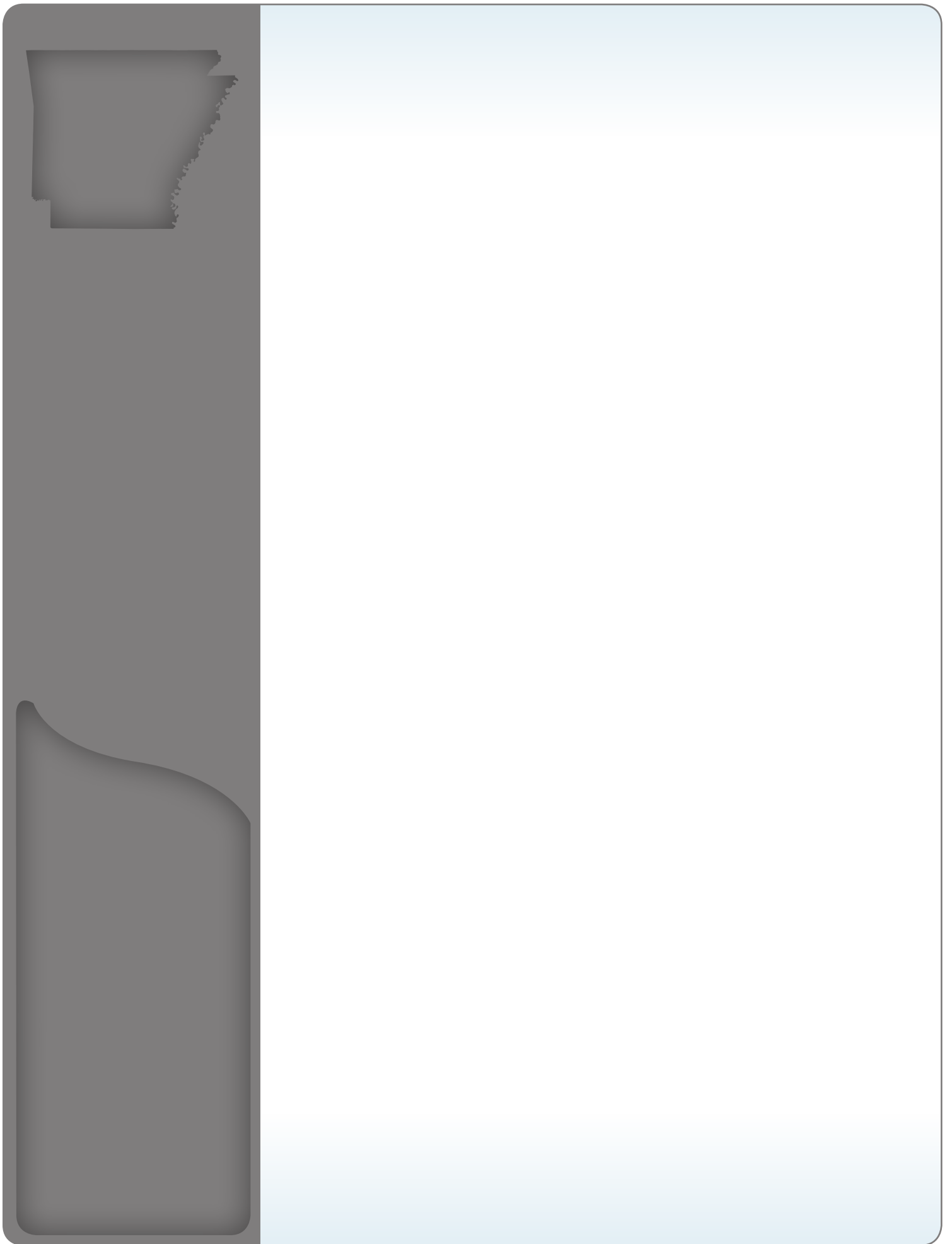
The Arkansas state profile was written with these primary end users in mind: substance abuse program planners, public health workers, researchers, policymakers, community coalition members, health care workers, nonprofit organizations, grant writers and public officials and legislators. Multiple avenues have been identified for dissemination of the state profile, county profiles and accompanying resources on the Arkansas Prevention Works website. Individuals, organizations and networks involved in the distribution of materials include representatives from DHS, the Arkansas Department of Health (ADH), coalition contacts, provider representatives at AFMC, Medicaid quality improvement project leadership and staff, AFMC analytic members' oral presentations, regional prevention providers (RPP), and other community stakeholders. Communication of the report and supporting materials include the website (www.preventionworksar.org), in-person distribution at coalition meetings and to health providers, health fairs, quality improvement project participants, provider representative visits, and professional conferences. In addition, articles introducing SEOW, the website, and accompanying resources and promotional materials, such as bags, 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 AFMC information systems department tracks website traffic to determine what documents are being accessed. Current discussion is focused on plans for a future survey of users to obtain input and feedback of their experience with materials.



Arkansas overview

POPULATION

Arkansas is predominantly a rural state, with 38 of the 75 counties having a population of fewer than 20,000 people in 2012.¹ Arkansas had a total population of 3.0 million in 2013.² Similar to other parts of the country, a greater proportion of the aging population resides in rural areas.³ Approximately 24 percent of the state's population is children under the age of 18.² Of importance in this report are adolescent children (ages 10-17) who account for 11 percent of the population for 2011.¹ Roughly half of the Arkansas population is female (50.9%), which is consistent with the national proportion of women (50.8%).² The state population is largely non-Hispanic white (73.7%), with the largest minority group being African-American (15.6%).² However, much like the rest of the United States, the fastest growing minority group is the Hispanic or Latino population.⁴

EDUCATION

Arkansas' public school system enrollment is approaching 500,000 students, with more than 250,000 of these in middle or high school in the 2013-2014 school year.⁵ According to the American Community Survey's (ACS) five-year estimates for 2009-2013, approximately 84 percent of Arkansas adults over 25 years of age have attained at least a high school diploma, and 20 percent are college graduates.⁶ While this still shows that 16 percent of Arkansans ages 25 and older have not obtained a high school degree, this is an improvement over the 19 percent without diplomas exhibited by the ACS' 2005-2009 five-year estimates.⁷ Approximately 2 percent of Arkansas students drop out or withdraw from schools in grades 7-12 due to incarceration, failing grades, suspension or expulsion, lack of interest, conflict with school, economic hardship, pregnancy or marriage, peer conflict, enrolling in GED, alcohol or drugs, health problems, and other reasons.⁵

ECONOMY

The median three-year average (2011-2013) household income for Arkansas was the third lowest in the nation at \$40,760.⁸ Median household income from 2007-2011 varied by county of residence. Chicot County had the lowest median household income at \$23,954, while Saline County had the highest median household income for the state at \$52,982.⁹ Poverty rates are also a concern in Arkansas. The percentage of the population below the poverty level was 19.7 percent for Arkansas in 2013, compared with 15.8 percent for the US.¹⁰ The percentage of the population below the poverty level also varied by county. Grant County has the lowest percentage of population below the poverty level at 8.7 percent, while Chicot County has the highest percentage (32.5%) of population below the poverty level from 2007-2011.¹¹

Over the last five years, the unemployment rate in Arkansas has increased from 5.3 percent in 2007 to 7.5 percent in 2013.¹² The county level unemployment rate in Arkansas ranges from 5.6 percent in Washington County to 11.8 percent for Ashley County for 2013. One of the deteriorating effects of unemployment can be seen in the increasing number of uninsured population. Arkansas had approximately 16.6 percent of its population uninsured at some time during 2013, which was greater than the national rate of 14.8 percent. In contrast, due to ARKids First, the percentage of uninsured children in Arkansas was 5.7 percent, comparatively less than the national estimate of 7.3 percent.¹³

HEALTH

In overall health, Arkansas ranks 49th among U.S. states according to America's Health Rankings for 2014, conducted by the United Health Foundation.¹⁴ Several key determinants of health and health outcomes were used to create the rankings. Determinants of health used in the rankings included behavioral factors, community and environmental factors, health policies, and clinical care determinants. Health outcomes used in the rankings included disease states, poor physical and mental health days, and death rates. Arkansans also rate their health lower compared with other Americans. Fewer Arkansans rate their health "excellent" (AR: 14.8%, US: 18.6%) or "very good" (AR: 27.8%, US: 33.5%).¹⁵ This coincides with more Arkansans rating their health as "fair" (AR: 15.9%, US: 12.5%) or "poor" (AR: 8.2%, US: 4.4%).

Chronic disease conditions may contribute to poor physical health found in portions of the Arkansas population. Compared with the general U.S. population, Arkansas has a higher prevalence of common chronic conditions, including hypertension (AR: 38.7%, US: 31.4%), high cholesterol (AR: 42.4%, US: 38.4%), arthritis (AR: 30.0%, US: 25.1%) and depression (AR: 23.1%, US: 18.7%), which are among the highest in prevalence in Arkansas of all chronic diseases.¹⁵ Health status indicators, such as physical activity, obesity and nutrition, also contribute to the physical health of the Arkansas population. Arkansas adults and youth spent less time participating in physical activities, ate fewer fruits and vegetables, and were more likely to be obese compared with other adults in the United States.¹⁵ Lack of physical activity and poor nutrition directly affect levels of obesity and contribute to or exacerbate chronic health conditions. In contrast, high levels of physical activity and adequate intake of fruits and vegetables may be protective against certain types of cancer and heart disease. Adult obesity is a significant issue for Arkansas since obesity is a risk factor for multiple chronic conditions. Poor mental health is also a concern for Arkansans as shown in this report.

Poor physical and mental health can be linked to specific causes of mortality in Arkansas. In 2010, the top five causes of deaths in Arkansas, and 11 of the top 15, were related to chronic disease, poor mental health and substance abuse.¹⁶ All of the top five causes of death in Arkansas can be caused or exacerbated by alcohol, tobacco or other substance abuse (diseases of the heart, malignant neoplasms, chronic lower respiratory diseases, cerebrovascular diseases and accidents).

Substance use

YOUTH: ALCOHOL

Data analysis of alcohol use among youth relied heavily on the results from the 2014 Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment (APNA) that uses data gathered by DBHS and DHS¹⁷ and the 2014 Monitoring the Future (MTF) survey supported by the National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA) for data related to eighth-, 10th- and 12th-grade students.¹⁸ Of note, MTF does not survey sixth-grade students, limiting comparisons to APNA data. Also, the APNA data is not longitudinal in nature; different schools may be represented in different years of the survey.

Underage drinking is defined as alcohol use by persons under the legal age of 21 years. It is a widespread, persistent public health problem that causes serious personal, social and economic consequences in the United States. Alcohol is the most commonly abused substance by people ages 12-20.¹⁹ Alcohol use among youth is linked to a host of serious problems, including homicides, suicides, injuries, drownings, burns, violence and crime, alcohol poisonings and high-risk sex. While young people tend to drink less frequently than adults, they tend to binge drink when they do drink. Youth that intake the following number of drinks engage in binge drinking:

For Boys

- ▶ Ages 9-13 (about three drinks)
- ▶ Ages 14-15 (about four drinks)
- ▶ Ages 16-17 (about five drinks)

For Girls

- ▶ Ages 9-17 (about 3 drinks)

From 2006-2010, more than 4,300 youth died in the United States due to excessive alcohol use.²⁰ Adolescents who use alcohol may also participate in risky behavior patterns, such as drinking and driving, increased or unsafe sexual activity or aggressive behaviors leading to criminal activities.

Although underage drinking is illegal, youth still obtain alcohol. In Arkansas, current underage drinkers in grades 9-12 usually obtain alcohol by someone giving it to them. Sources include individuals who are age 21 or older, getting it from home with a parent's permission, and getting it at home without a parent's permission.

While many adolescents may outgrow some risky behavior, others may develop alcohol dependence well into adulthood. Alcohol use in adolescence has been shown to produce long-lasting neurological impairments, liver damage and interference with hormonal balance during puberty.²¹

ALCOHOL USE INDICATORS

Initial and lifetime alcohol use

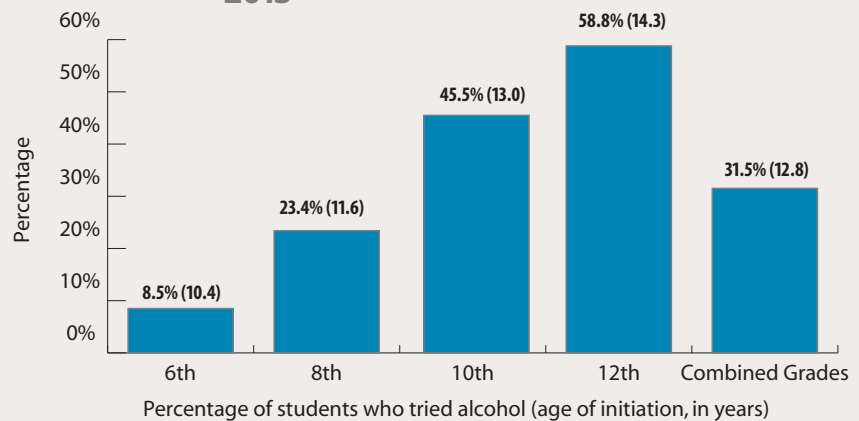
Indicator description: This indicator shows the percentage of students who had more than a few sips of alcohol and the age range in which students who drank alcohol first did so.

Why the indicator is important: According to the NIAAA, research has shown that drinking before the age of 15 causes a four-fold increase in the likelihood for a person to be alcohol dependent,¹⁹ and also that the earlier in life a person starts drinking, the more likely he/she will be a heavy user and/or alcohol-dependent later in life.²² Initial and lifetime use patterns are useful in preventing early initiation of alcohol use among youth.

Data source(s): Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment (APNA) student survey – Arkansas state report 2013; Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System (YRBSS) 2013

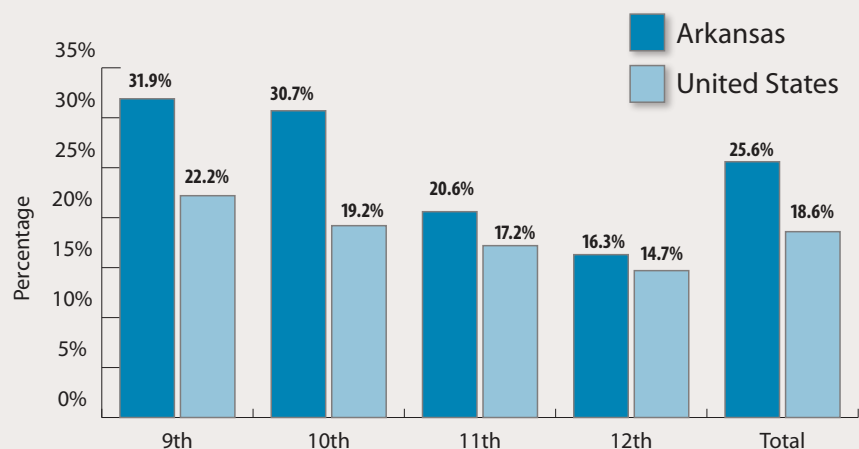
Summary: As shown in [Exhibit 3](#), the average age of initial alcohol use of Arkansas students was 12.8 in 2013. The percentage of students who started alcohol use increased dramatically from 8.5 percent at sixth grade to 58.8 percent at 12th grade. In 2013, 25.6 percent of Arkansas students in grades 9-12 started drinking alcohol before the age of 13 ([Exhibit 4](#)). This is higher than the national average of 18.6 percent. Arkansas students in ninth grade, the youngest group, are most likely to initiate alcohol use before the age of 13 (31.9 %).

EXHIBIT 3. Percent of students who had more than a few sips of alcohol and age of initiation: 2013



Source: APNA 2013

EXHIBIT 4. Percent of students who had alcohol before the age of 13 years: 2013



Source: YRBSS 2013

ALCOHOL USE INDICATORS

Current alcohol use among youth

Indicator description: Current use is typically defined as any use in the past 30 days. This indicator is assessed by the percentage of students who reported having one or more alcoholic drinks during the past month. In addition to general alcohol use, students are asked specifically about “alcopops,” which are certain flavored alcoholic beverages, including malt beverages, beverages containing wine or distilled alcohol, and beverages with added ingredients, such as fruit juices or other flavorings.

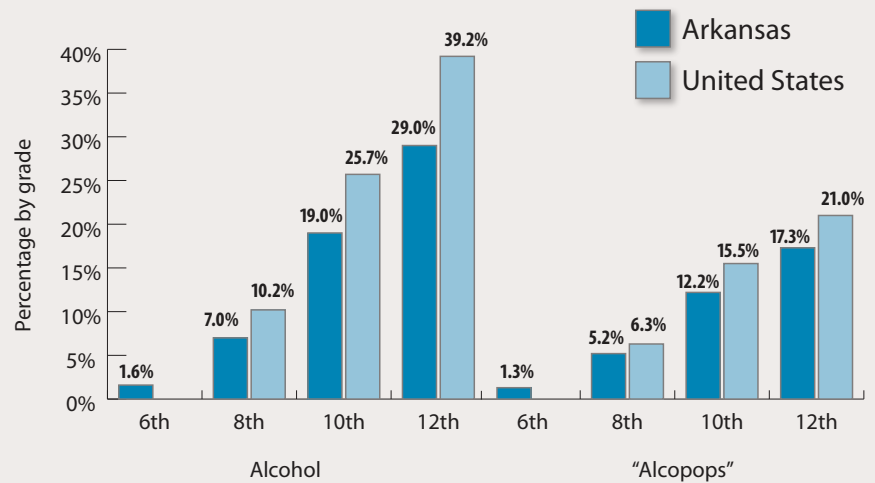
Why the indicator is important:

Alcohol is the most widely used substance among Arkansas students. Alcohol use can impair youth’s judgment and lead to risky behaviors, including driving under the influence of alcohol, high-risk sex, aggressive behaviors and violent crimes. Brain development is not complete until early adulthood, so alcohol can alter brain structure and function, potentially causing cognitive or learning problems, and making the brain more prone to alcohol dependence.

Data source(s): Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment (APNA) student survey – Arkansas state report 2013; Monitoring the Future (MTF) survey 2013

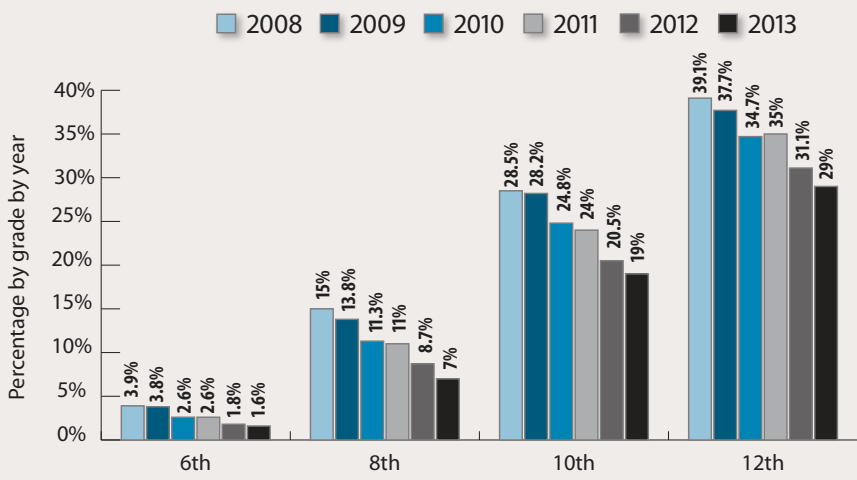
Summary: The percentage of Arkansas students indicated current use was 19.0 percent among 10th-grade students and 29.0 percent of 12th-grade students. Compared with the MTF respondents, there is a lower rate of current use among Arkansas

EXHIBIT 5. Percentage of Arkansas students who used alcohol or alcopops during the past 30 days by grade: 2013



Source: APNA 2013, MTF 2013

EXHIBIT 6. Percentage of Arkansas students who used alcohol during the past 30 days by grade: 2008 to 2013



Source: APNA 2013

students. The use of alcopops in Arkansas by students is similar to, but slightly lower than nationwide use ([Exhibit 5](#)). According to APNA, the percent of high school students responding that they have used alcohol in the past 30 days has decreased steadily over the last six years ([Exhibit 6](#)). Students typically got their alcohol from either someone age 21 or older (8.1%), someone under 21 (3.3%) or from home with a parent's permission (3.1%). Students who did drink either drank at someone else's home (11.7%) or drank at home (7.2%).

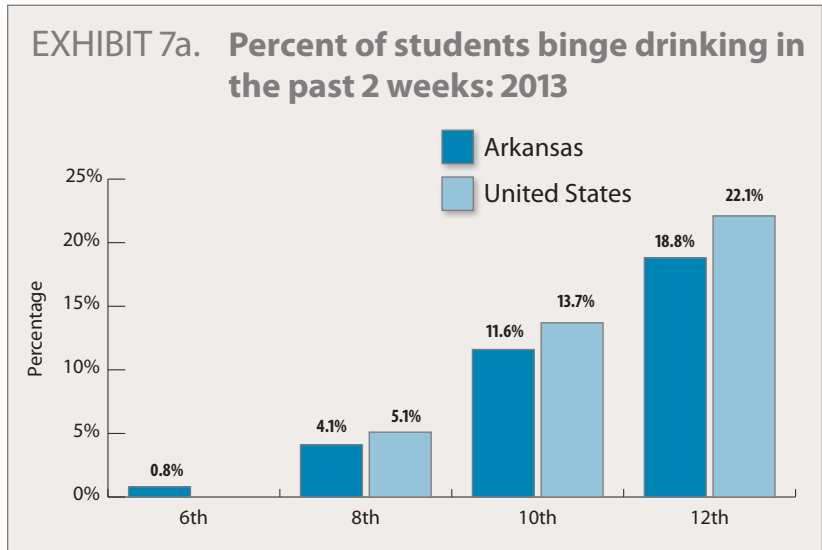
ALCOHOL USE INDICATORS

Binge drinking

Indicator description: Binge drinking is defined as a two-hour (or less) drinking episode that results in blood alcohol concentration levels reaching at least 0.08g/dL. This indicator reflects the percentage of students who reported consuming five or more alcoholic drinks in a row within the past month.

Why the indicator is important: Binge drinking is considered to be a type of high-risk drinking, meaning it increases the risk for many health- and social-related consequences, including alcohol poisoning and alcohol-related motor vehicle crashes. While young people tend to drink less frequently than adults, they tend to binge drink when they do drink. The level of binge drinking among youth is an important indicator to monitor for substance use prevention programs.

Data source(s): Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment (APNA) student survey – Arkansas state report 2013; Monitoring the Future (MTF) survey 2013



Source: APNA 2013, MTF 2013

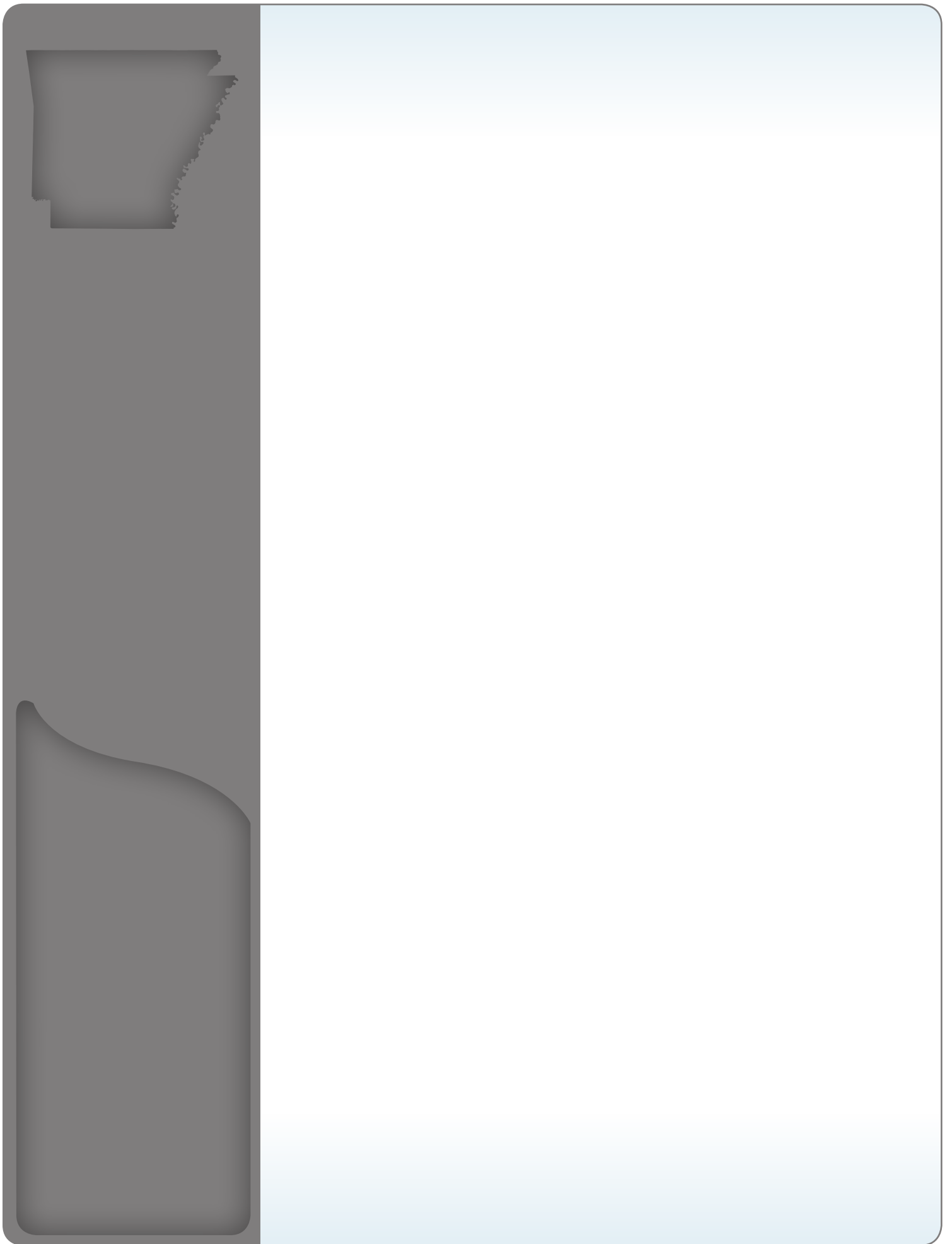
EXHIBIT 7b

PERCENTAGE OF ARKANSAS STUDENTS BINGE DRINKING IN THE PAST TWO WEEKS: 2010-2013

GRADE	2010	2011	2012	2013
6	1.2%	1.1%	0.8%	0.8%
8	6.1%	5.8%	5%	4.1%
10	15%	15%	13.2%	11.6%
12	23%	23.3%	20.4%	18.8%
Combined	9.9%	10%	8.9%	7.8%

Source: APNA 2013

Summary: The percent of Arkansas students binge drinking is slightly lower than the national estimate among students at grades 8, 10 and 12 in 2013 (**Exhibit 7a**). In 2013, 7.8 percent of Arkansas students in grades 6, 8, 10 and 12 reported that they did binge drink in the previous two weeks. Twelfth grade students had the highest rate of binge drinking (18.8%) in 2013. The average percentage of students who did binge drink in the past two weeks fell from 8.9 percent in 2012 to 7.8 percent in 2013 (**Exhibit 7b**). As noted earlier, the data collected from APNA is not longitudinal, so different schools may be represented in different years.¹⁹



Substance use

YOUTH: TOBACCO

According to the National Center on Addiction and Substance Abuse (CASA) at Columbia University, drug use and abuse is “America’s number one health problem.” Substance dependent adults typically started on the path to addiction and dependency by trying a cigarette or some other nicotine-containing products as children or adolescents. The CASA adolescent substance abuse report also indicates that 25 percent of adolescents who use any addictive substance will become substance dependent, as opposed to the 4 percent of people who use any substance after the age of 21.²³ Children who try tobacco or nicotine-containing products once increase their risk for trying alcohol and marijuana. Children who try marijuana are at a greater risk for trying other substances as well.

Similar to the youth alcohol section, data analysis included APNA and MTF results. Youth tobacco surveys (YTS) distributed and collected by ADH were also utilized for this section.²⁴ The main tobacco products APNA and YTS assess are cigarettes and certain forms of smokeless tobacco. Surveys for APNA and YTS do not yet monitor other forms of nicotine-containing products, such as snus, dissolvable tobacco products or electronic nicotine delivery systems, even though MTF has already began incorporating these into its surveys (with the exception of e-cigarettes). The results of the 2011 and 2012 National Youth Tobacco Survey (NYTS) conducted by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) indicated the prevalence of ever using e-cigarettes is increasing among students in grades 6-12; 3.3 percent to 6.8 percent ($p < 0.05$).²⁵ Monitoring use of new nicotine products should be a priority for future assessments.

TOBACCO USE INDICATORS

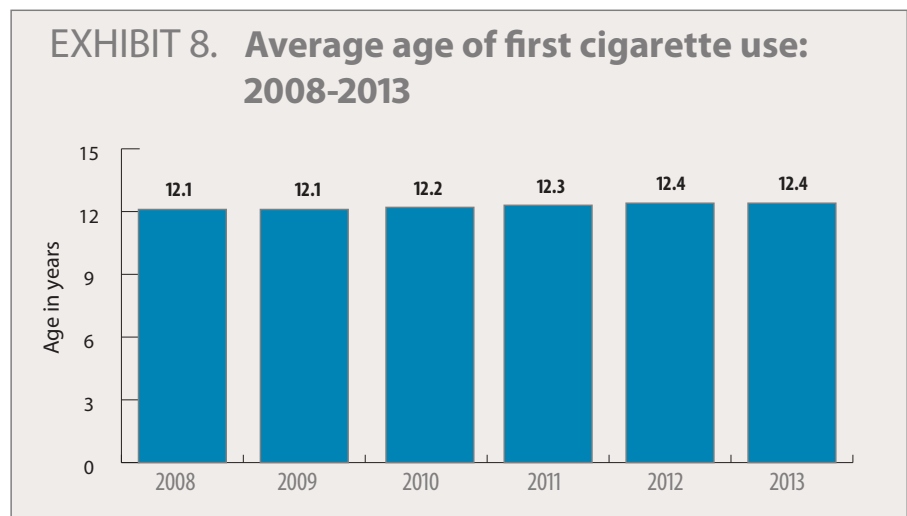
Average age of first cigarette use

Indicator description: This measure shows the average age of first cigarette use among students who indicated that they had used.

Why the indicator is important: Age of initiation is an important consideration for prevention programming. Ideally, education and prevention measures should be implemented before the average age of initiation. Children and adolescents who begin smoking are at higher risk for using tobacco and alcohol later in life. In addition, the younger a child is when experimenting with smoking the more likely they will become substance dependent as an adult.

Data source(s): Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment (APNA) student survey – Arkansas state report 2013

Summary: Little change in this measure has occurred since 2008 the average age of first cigarette use was 12.1 years in 2008 versus 12.4 years in 2013 (**Exhibit 8**). However, youth began use of cigarettes before alcohol (12.8 years) and marijuana (13.7 years).



Source: APNA 2013

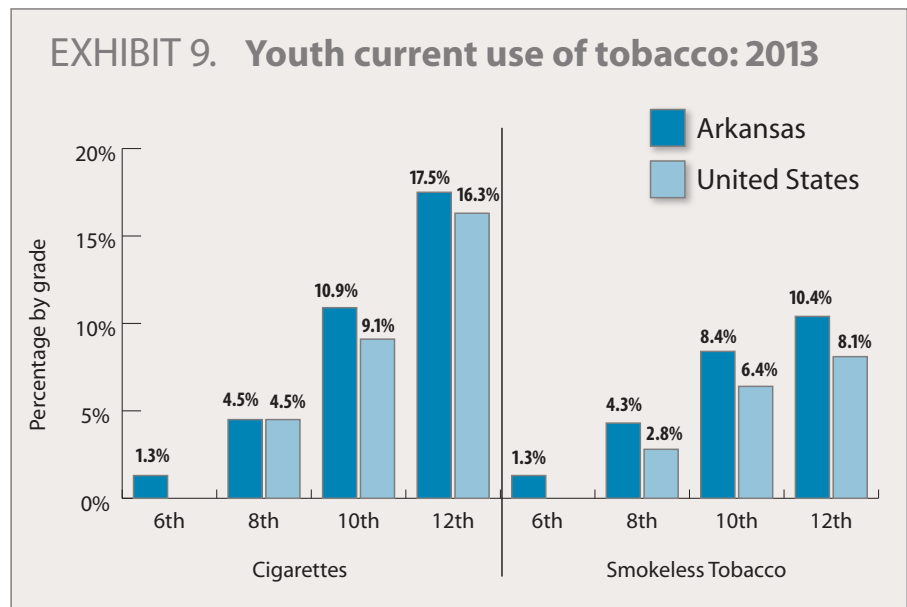
TOBACCO USE INDICATORS

Current tobacco use among youth

Indicator description: This measure shows the percentage of sixth-, eighth-, 10th- and 12th-grade students who reported having smoked cigarettes or used chewing tobacco at least once within the past month.

Why the indicator is important: Assessing the percentage of youth using tobacco within the last 30 days gives a snapshot of youth actively using tobacco products. Children and adolescents who begin smoking are at higher risk for using alcohol and tobacco later in life. In addition, the younger a child is when experimenting with smoking, the more likely they will become substance dependent as an adult. Cigarette use is also highly associated with the use of other substances. Tobacco use puts individuals at greater risk of developing cancer, cardiovascular disease and chronic respiratory diseases.

Data source(s): Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment (APNA) student survey – Arkansas state report 2013; Monitoring the Future (MTF) survey 2013



Source: APNA 2013, MTF 2013

EXHIBIT 10. Youth current smoking by grade and gender, 2013

2013		GRADE 6	GRADE 8	GRADE 10	GRADE 12
Cigarettes	Male	1.4%	4.1%	12.0%	20.7%
	Female	1.2%	4.8%	9.9%	14.7%
Smokeless tobacco	Male	1.9%	6.7%	14.8%	19.6%
	Female	0.8%	1.9%	2.7%	2.6%

Source: APNA 2013

Summary: A larger proportion of Arkansas youth reported current cigarette use when compared with the national average for 10th and 12th grades (**Exhibit 9**). The same trend was observed for eighth, 10th and 12th grades for current smokeless tobacco use. Additionally, more males than females reported use of cigarettes within the last 30 days in 10th grade (males: 12.0%, females: 9.9%) and 12th grade (males: 20.7%, females 14.7%) (**Exhibit 10**). The difference between males and females who reported use of smokeless tobacco within the last 30 days was even greater at all grade levels combined (9.6% in males versus 1.9% in females). Since 2008, the percentage of youth reporting use of cigarettes has been decreasing at each grade level, while the percentage of youth smokeless tobacco use has remained relatively stable (**Exhibit 11**).

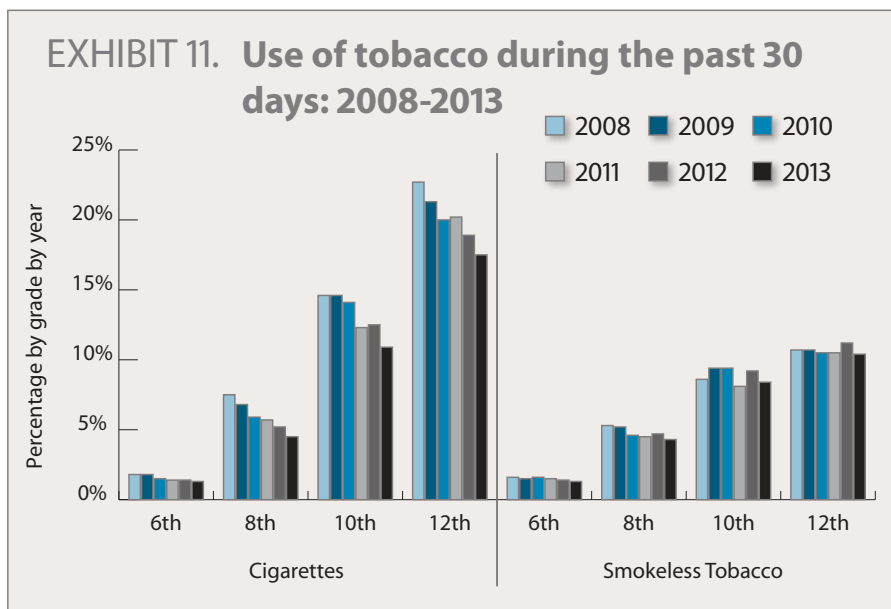


EXHIBIT 11B (DATA FOR ABOVE GRAPH)

CIGARETTES						
Grade	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
6th	1.8%	1.8%	1.5%	1.4%	1.4%	1.3%
8th	7.5%	6.8%	5.9%	5.7%	5.2%	4.5%
10th	14.6%	14.6%	14.1%	12.3%	12.5%	10.9%
12th	22.7%	21.3%	20.0%	20.2%	18.9%	17.5%
SMOKELESS TOBACCO						
Grade	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
6th	1.6%	1.5%	1.6%	1.5%	1.4%	1.3%
8th	5.3%	5.2%	4.6%	4.5%	4.7%	4.3%
10th	8.6%	9.4%	9.4%	8.1%	9.2%	8.4%
12th	10.7%	10.7%	10.5%	10.5%	11.2%	10.4%

Source: APNA 2013

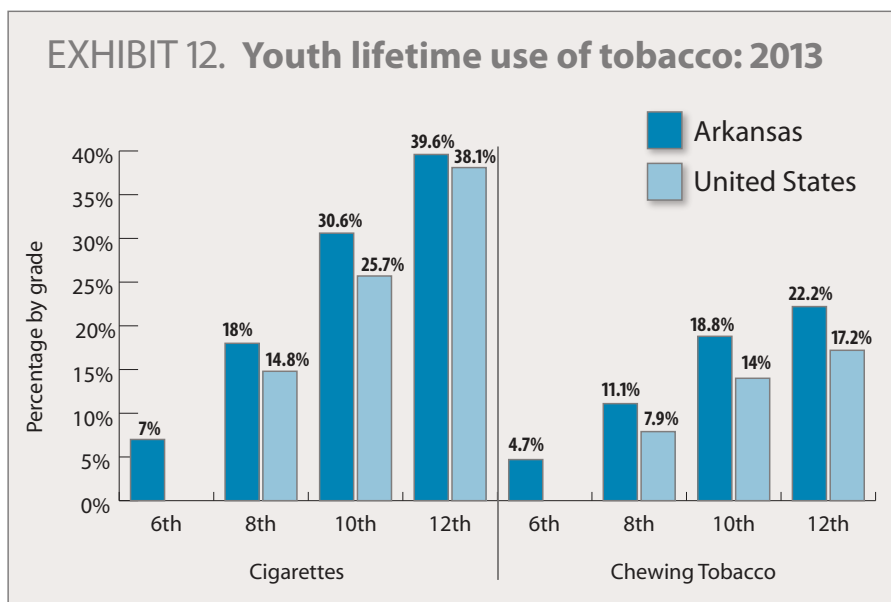
TOBACCO USE INDICATORS

Lifetime tobacco use among youth

Indicator description: This measure shows the percentage of sixth-, eighth-, 10th- and 12th-grade students who reported having smoked cigarettes or used chewing tobacco during their lifetime.

Why the indicator is important: The lifetime use of tobacco products among youth includes both current tobacco users as well as any adolescent who tried tobacco products in the past. Children who try tobacco or nicotine-containing products increase their risk for trying alcohol and marijuana. Children and adolescents who begin smoking are at higher risk for using alcohol and tobacco later in life. In addition, the younger a child is when they begin experimenting with smoking the more likely they will become substance dependent as an adult. Tobacco use puts individuals at greater risk of developing cancer, cardiovascular disease and chronic respiratory diseases.

Data source(s): Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment (APNA) student survey – Arkansas state report 2013; Monitoring the Future (MTF) survey 2013



Source: APNA 2013, MTF 2013

EXHIBIT 13. Youth lifetime smoking by gender and grade, 2013

2013		GRADE 6	GRADE 8	GRADE 10	GRADE 12
Cigarettes	Male	7.9%	17.9%	31.9%	44.0%
	Female	6.2%	18.1%	29.4%	35.8%
Smokeless tobacco	Male	7.1%	16.3%	29.9%	37.3%
	Female	2.4%	6.1%	9.0%	9.1%

Source: APNA 2013

Summary: Lifetime tobacco use followed similar trends compared with current tobacco use. As expected, a larger proportion of youth reported trying tobacco compared with those who currently use tobacco products. A larger proportion of Arkansas youth reported lifetime tobacco use when compared with the national average for youth in eighth, 10th and 12th grades (**Exhibit 12**). More males than females reported lifetime use of cigarettes or smokeless tobacco except for eighth grade females, who reported more lifetime use of cigarettes than males. (**Exhibit 13**). Since 2008, the percentage of youth reporting use of cigarettes has been decreasing at each grade level, while the percentage of youth smokeless tobacco use has remained relatively stable (**Exhibit 14**).

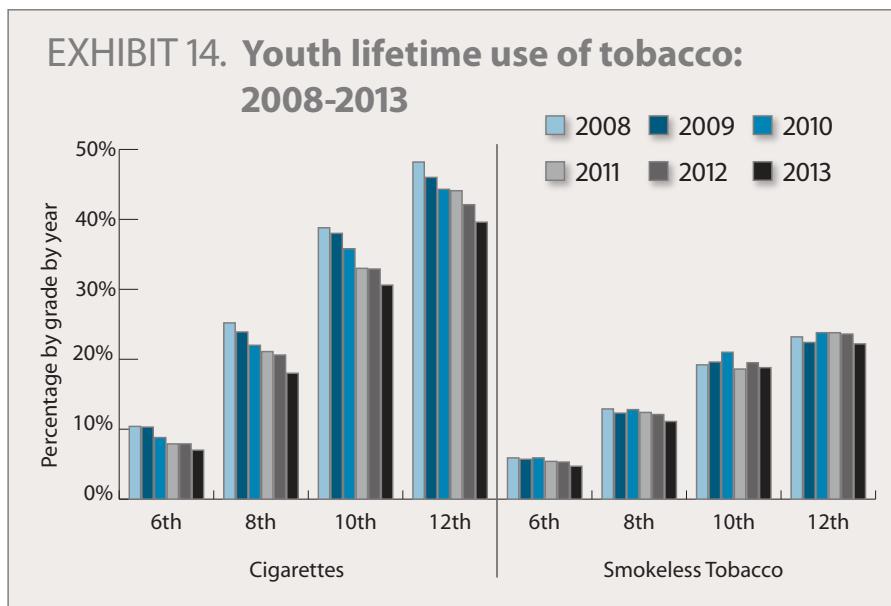


EXHIBIT 14B (DATA FOR ABOVE GRAPH)

CIGARETTES						
Grade	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
6th	10.4%	10.3%	8.8%	7.9%	7.9%	7.0%
8th	25.2%	23.9%	22.0%	21.1%	20.6%	18.0%
10th	38.8%	38.0%	35.8%	33.0%	32.9%	30.6%
12th	48.2%	46.0%	44.3%	44.1%	42.1%	39.6%
SMOKELESS TOBACCO						
Grade	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
6th	5.9%	5.7%	5.9%	5.4%	5.3%	4.7%
8th	12.9%	12.3%	12.8%	12.4%	12.1%	11.1%
10th	19.2%	19.6%	21.0%	18.6%	19.5%	18.8%
12th	23.2%	22.4%	23.8%	23.8%	23.6%	22.2%

Source: APNA 2013

TOBACCO USE INDICATORS

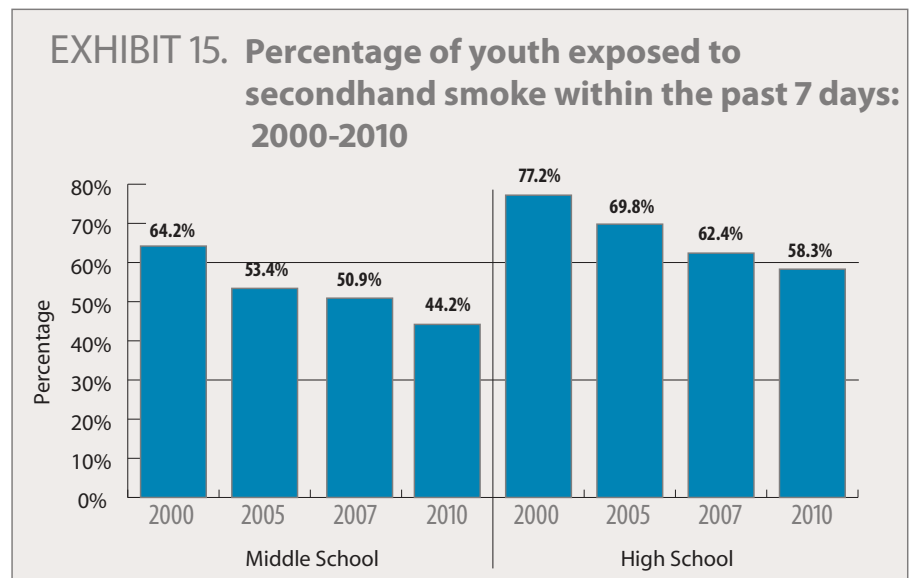
Exposure to secondhand smoke

Indicator description: This measure shows the percentage of students who reported they were in the same room as someone smoking cigarettes on one or more occasions the past 7 days.

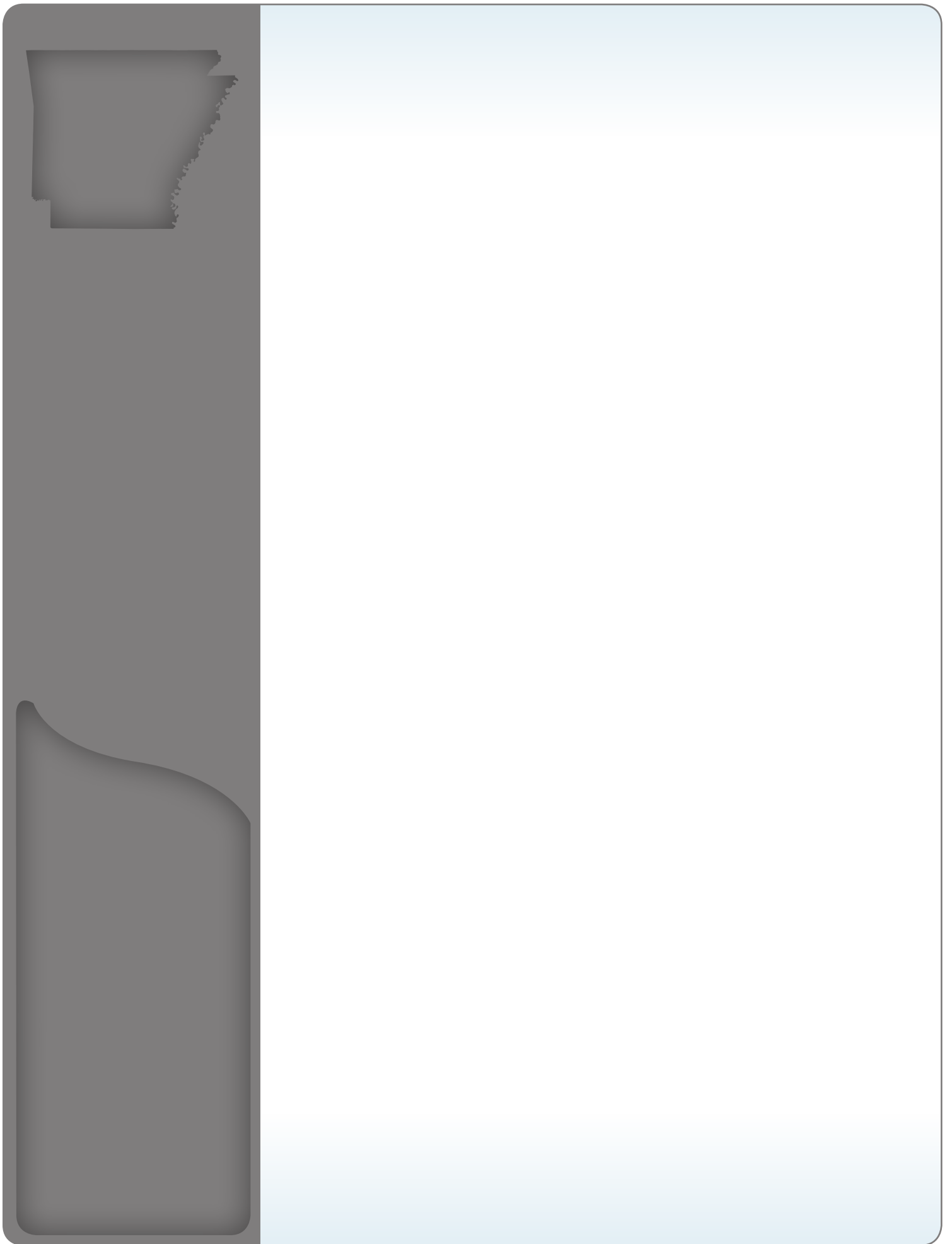
Why the indicator is important: Secondhand smoke includes both sidestream smoke (smoke from the lighted end of a cigarette, pipe or cigar) and mainstream smoke (the smoke exhaled by a smoker). Secondhand smoking increases risk of coronary artery disease in adults, and respiratory symptoms (coughing wheezing and breathlessness), sudden infant death syndrome (SIDS), lower respiratory illness and low birth weight in children.

Data source(s): Youth Tobacco Survey (YTS) – Arkansas statewide report 2010

Summary: The results of the 2010 Arkansas YTS indicate a decrease in the percentage of youth exposed to secondhand smoke within the past seven days since 2000 ([Exhibit 15](#)). The reduction in the percentage of current smokers among youth and adults, as well as additional regulations and legislation limiting smoking in public areas within this timeframe may have contributed to the reduction in secondhand smoke exposure among youth.



Source: Arkansas YTS 2010



Substance use

YOUTH: OTHER DRUGS

The term “substance abuse” is complex, especially when considering the medical definition and diagnostic criteria, but it can be simply recognized when a person begins consuming a substance or drug in medically unapproved amounts, frequencies or routes of administration (e.g. crushing and snorting a prescription pain pill). Substance abuse usually leads to substance dependence. A person can be considered substance-dependent when he/she compulsively engages in drug-seeking behavior and uses the drug or substance in order to feel “normal.” Once a person is dependent on a substance, he/she is no longer using the substance for pleasure or enjoyment.

Unfortunately, many people don’t realize that taking prescription drugs frequently to get high increases tolerance, requiring more pills to get high. Eventually, getting high is extremely difficult, but if the pills aren’t taken, a person will go through withdrawal, which can cause seizures and possibly death. Ultimately a person in this situation ends up seeking the drug of choice just to feel “normal” and not physically ill. Eventually, it can become easier to get the street drug than to get the prescription drug.

As seen with the first indicator in this section, inhalants are highly abused among sixth- and eighth-grade students, which is followed by a change from inhalants to prescription drugs between the eighth and 10th grades. For this reason, this section is divided into four parts: “gateway drugs,” prescription drugs, “street drugs” and synthetic drugs.

ILLICIT DRUG USE INDICATORS

Current use of illicit drugs

Indicator description: Current use of illicit drugs. Arkansas students in grades 6, 8, 10 and 12 during the 2013-2014 school year were asked how many times, if any, they used the specified substances during the past 30 days.

Why the indicator is important:

Looking at 30-day use can help determine the substances that are most frequently abused for each of the grades surveyed. By determining which substance is a problem for each grade, prevention programs related to that substance can be implemented.

Data source(s): Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment (APNA) student survey – Arkansas state report 2013

Summary: While alcohol is the primary substance used regularly for all grades surveyed, there is clearly a difference in the primary and secondary drugs of choice after alcohol between grades (Exhibit 16). Students in the sixth grade reported using inhalants more frequently after alcohol, making inhalants the second-most frequently abused substance among sixth-graders (for all other grades surveyed, tobacco was the second-most frequently abused substance; this data is not shown below). Students in the eighth, 10th and 12th grades are more likely to use marijuana after alcohol and cigarettes. Another observation is that inhalant use peaks in eighth grade. Between the eighth and 10th grades, prescription drug use becomes more frequent and common.

EXHIBIT 16. Past 30-day use of illicit drugs in all grades of students surveyed in Arkansas: 2013

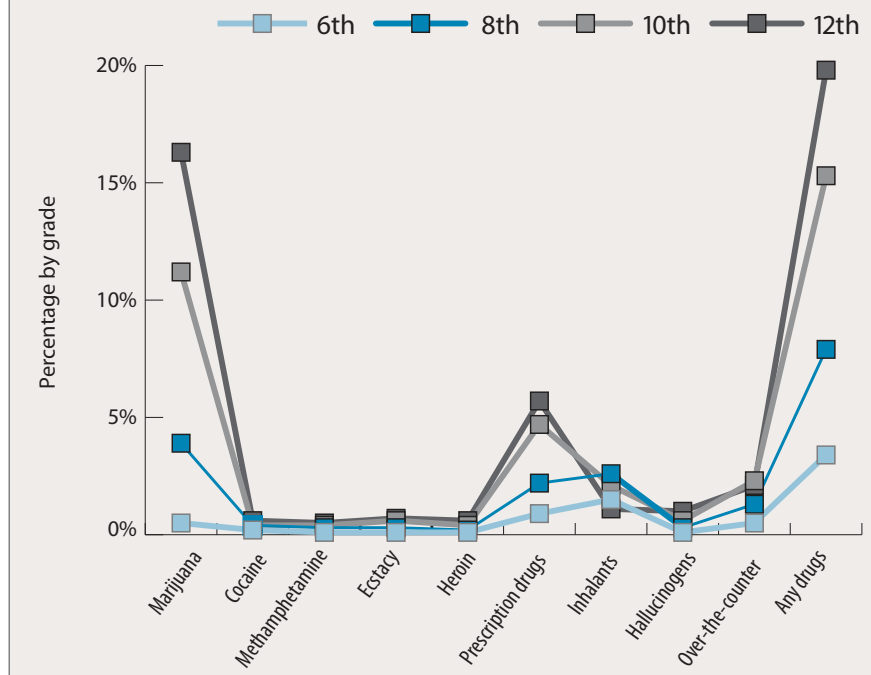


EXHIBIT 16B (DATA FOR ABOVE GRAPH)

	6th	8th	10th	12th
Marijuana	0.5%	3.9%	11.2%	16.3%
Cocaine	0.2%	0.4%	0.4%	0.6%
Methamphetamine	0.1%	0.3%	0.4%	0.5%
Ecstasy	0.1%	0.3%	0.6%	0.7%
Heroin	0.1%	0.2%	0.4%	0.6%
Prescription drugs	0.9%	2.2%	4.7%	5.7%
Inhalants	1.5%	2.6%	2.1%	1.1%
Hallucinogens	0.1%	0.3%	0.6%	1.0%
Over-the-counter	0.5%	1.3%	2.3%	2.1%
Any drugs	3.4%	7.9%	15.3%	19.8%

Source: APNA 2013

GATEWAY DRUG USE INDICATORS

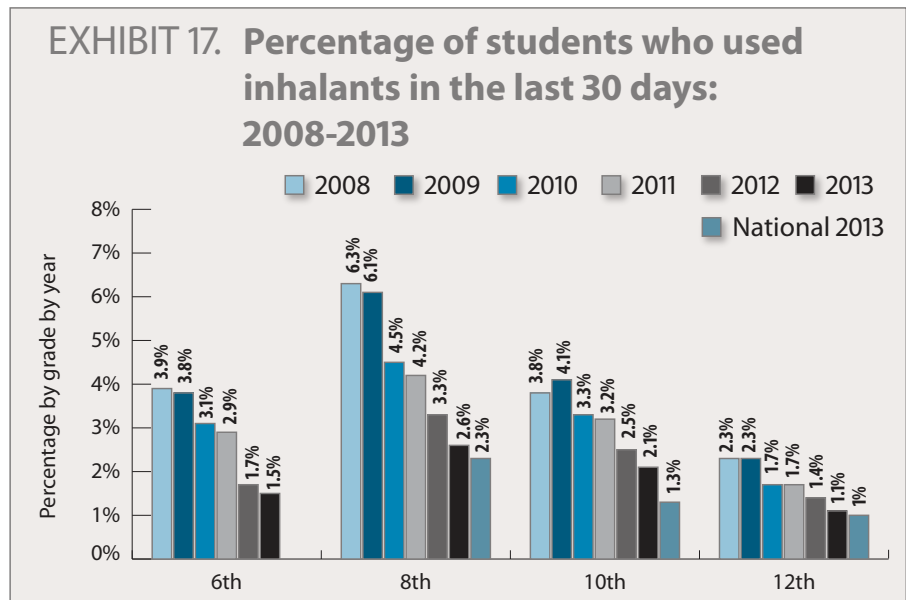
Current use of inhalants

Indicator description: Arkansas students in grades 6, 8, 10 and 12 were asked how many times, if any, they had “sniffed glue, breathed the contents of an aerosol spray can, or inhaled other gases or sprays” in the past 30 days. This indicator is examined across multiple years to determine any observable changes in use.

Why the indicator is important: Inhalants define a large group of compounds that have a variety of pharmacological effects. According to NIDA’s Research Report Series on Inhalant Abuse,²⁶ inhalants are typically organic compounds, such as volatile solvents (glue, gasoline, degreasers, paint thinner), aerosols (spray paint, deodorizer sprays, cooking spray) and gases (ether, halothane, nitrous oxide). All of these substances can be purchased at the grocery store. Looking at 30-day use of inhalants can give an indication about whether or not that drug is being used frequently, and trending this data may show changes in use reported between years. Decreasing usage over several years may give an indication of prevention program success.

Data source(s): Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment (APNA) student survey – Arkansas state report 2013; Monitoring the Future (MTF) survey 2013

Summary: Fortunately, the use of inhalants among Arkansan students in the sixth, eighth, 10th and 12th grades has gradually been declining over the last several years ([Exhibit 17](#)). This data may indicate that prevention efforts may have been working. Unfortunately, eighth-, 10th- and 12th-grade use is still higher in Arkansas when compared with the national averages.



Source: APNA 2013, MTF 2013

GATEWAY DRUG USE INDICATORS

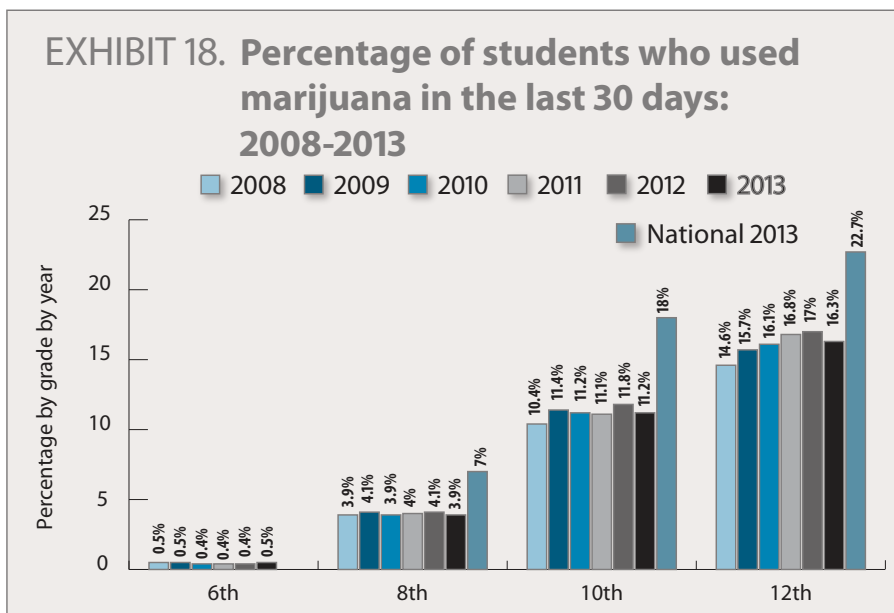
Current use of marijuana

Indicator Description: Arkansas students in grades 6, 8, 10 and 12 were asked how many times, if any, they had used marijuana in the past 30 days. This indicator is examined across multiple years to determine any observable changes in use.

Why the indicator is important: After alcohol and nicotine, marijuana is the third most used drug in older Arkansas students. Marijuana use during adolescence has been shown to result in cognitive deficits related to brain development. One recent study demonstrated that people who began smoking marijuana in adolescence and continued into adulthood lost, on average, six IQ points between IQ tests given at 13 years of age and those given at 38 years of age.²⁷ Several imaging studies have shown that marijuana use in adolescence also alters brain structure, which persists even during marijuana abstinence.²⁸⁻³⁰

Data source(s): Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment (APNA) student survey – Arkansas state report 2013; Monitoring the Future (MTF) survey 2013

Summary: Marijuana use is lower among students in Arkansas compared with national results (**Exhibit 18**). The current data trend demonstrates a slight fluctuation in use over time for sixth-, eighth- and 10th-graders. Use among 12th-graders increased in past years; however, there was a decrease in use observed for 2013. This may indicate an area where prevention measures are working. Further data is needed to confirm a decline in use.



Source: APNA 2013, MTF 2013

PRESCRIPTION DRUG USE INDICATORS

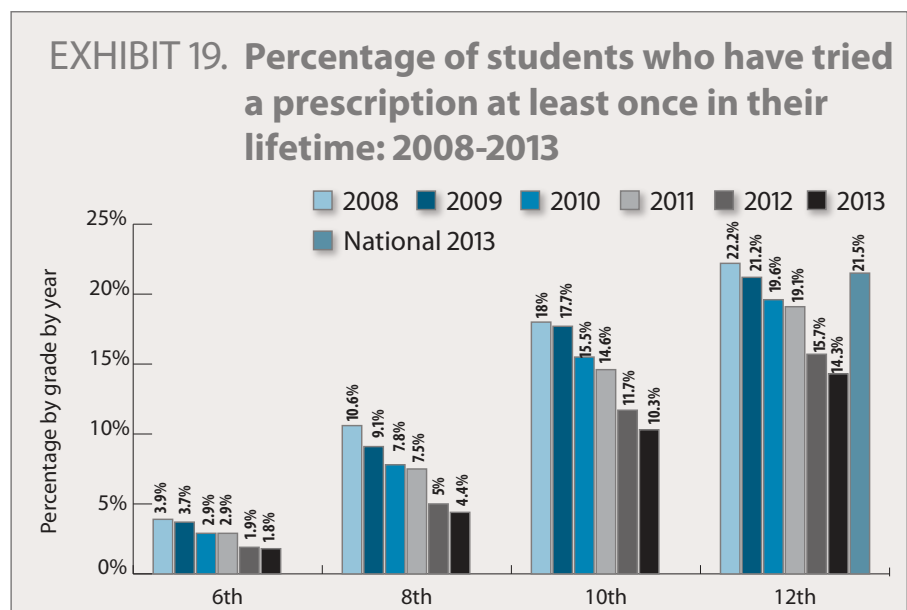
Lifetime use of prescription drugs

Indicator description: Students were asked how many times, if any, they have used prescription drugs in their lifetime. Prescription drugs were defined as “Valium, Xanax, Ritalin, Adderall, Oxycontin, Darvocet, sleeping pills, etc.” This indicator is examined across multiple years to determine any observable changes in use.

Why the indicator is important: According to the 2010-2011 NSDUH State Estimates of Substance Use and Mental Disorders, Arkansas has the third-highest rate of yearly nonmedical use of pain relievers among those ages 12-17 years.³¹ One of the many reasons that young people typically abuse prescription drugs is because they are easily accessible in most homes. From 2010 to 2013, Arkansas collected 64,651 pounds of medications through the National Prescription Drug Take Back Initiative.³² It is important to begin looking for indications that this effort has had any impact on prescription drug use in students.

Data source(s): Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment (APNA) student survey – Arkansas state report 2013; Monitoring the Future (MTF) survey 2013

Summary: Over the last four years, there appears to be a substantial decrease in the number of students who have tried a prescription drug during their lifetime ([Exhibit 19](#)). The rates reported for the 2013-2014 school year continue the current trend in data: a decrease in the percentage of students trying prescription drugs compared with the previous year. This data may indicate that prevention programs are having an intended effect.



Source: APNA 2013, MTF 2013

PRESCRIPTION DRUG USE INDICATORS

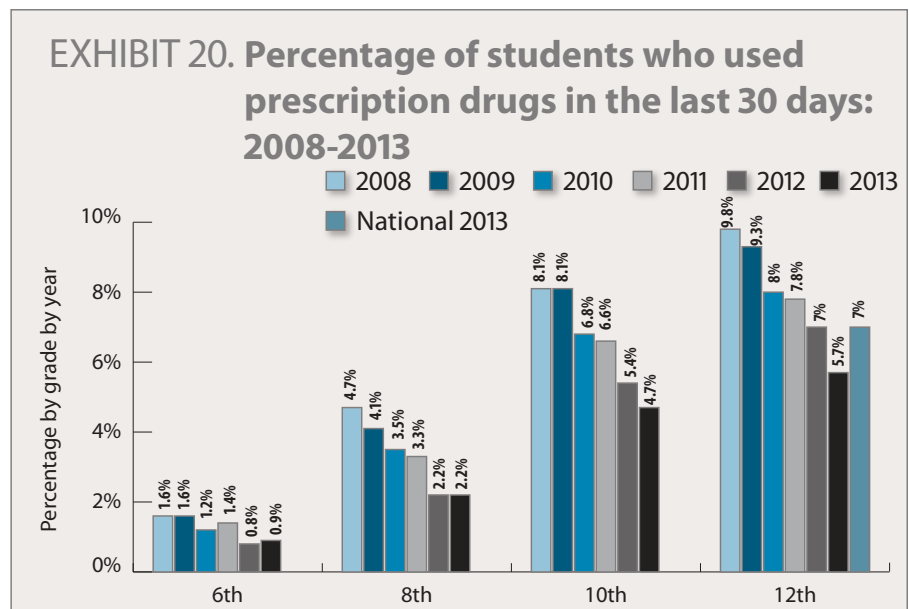
Current use of prescription drugs

Indicator description: Students were asked how many times, if any, they had used prescription drugs in the past 30 days. Prescription drugs were defined as “Valium, Xanax, Ritalin, Adderall, Oxycontin, Darvocet, sleeping pills, etc.” This indicator is examined across multiple years to determine any observable changes in use.

Why the indicator is important: Use of prescription drugs has become a growing concern. One of the many reasons young people typically abuse prescription drugs is because they are easily accessible in most homes. Measurement of 30-day use of a drug can give an indication about whether that drug is being used frequently. Looking at 30-day use over the last several years may show changes in use reported between years. Decreasing usage over several years may indicate whether any implemented programs have produced a desired outcome.

Data source(s): Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment (APNA) student survey – Arkansas state report 2013; Monitoring the Future (MTF) survey 2013

Summary: As seen in lifetime use, over the last four years there appear to be substantial decreases in the percentage of students who have been using prescription drugs in the past 30 days (**Exhibit 20**). The rates reported for 10th- and 12th-graders in the 2013-2014 school year continue the current trend in data: a decrease in the percentage of students trying prescription drugs compared with the previous year. This data may indicate that prevention programs are having the intended effect.



Source: APNA 2013, MTF 2013

“STREET DRUG” USE INDICATORS

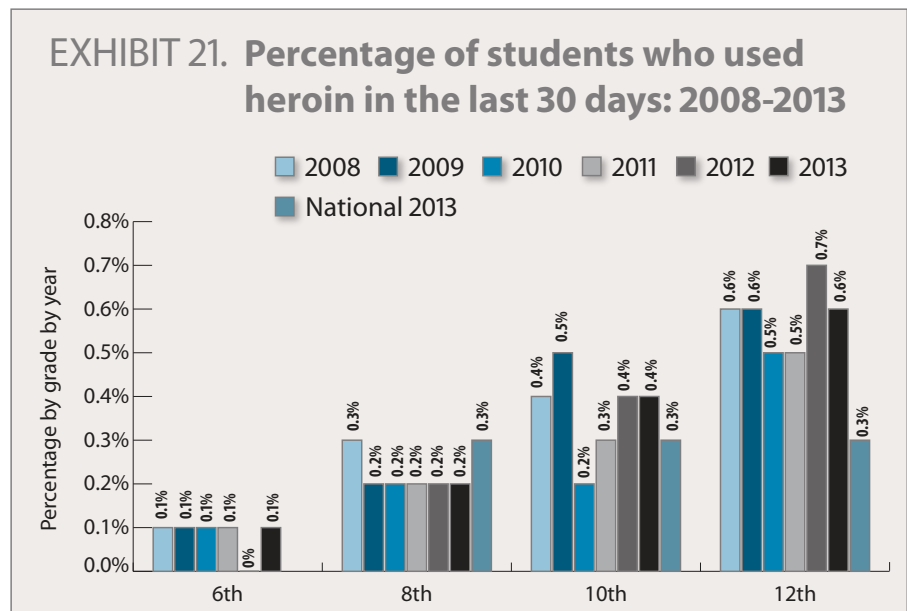
Current use of heroin

Indicator description: Students were asked how many times, if any, they have used heroin in the past 30 days.

Why the indicator is important: Nearly every prescription drug that is abused has a related, non-pharmaceutical grade street drug that can, and in many cases will, be substituted. For the prescription pain pills such as hydrocodone, oxycodone, morphine, methadone and other opiates, the street drug is heroin. In fact, when the price of prescription drugs sold on the street increases, people who are addicted will typically switch to the cheaper alternative. Examining the rate of current heroin use could give an indication of the number of students who may be addicted to opiates (pain pills or heroin).

Data source(s): Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment (APNA) student survey – Arkansas state report 2013; Monitoring the Future (MTF) survey 2013

Summary: Disturbingly, the rate of use of heroin has gone up ([Exhibit 21](#)). While these rates appear to be small, it is important to note that the rate of 12th-grade use in Arkansas is double the national rate. It would be beneficial to look at this data by county to determine whether there are certain locations that have higher rates of current use and target prevention efforts in that area. One possible explanation for these changes in rates, which cannot be determined based on the current data, is whether the decreasing trend in prescription drug use may be related to the increasing trend in heroin use.



Source: APNA 2013, MTF 2013

“STREET DRUG” USE INDICATORS

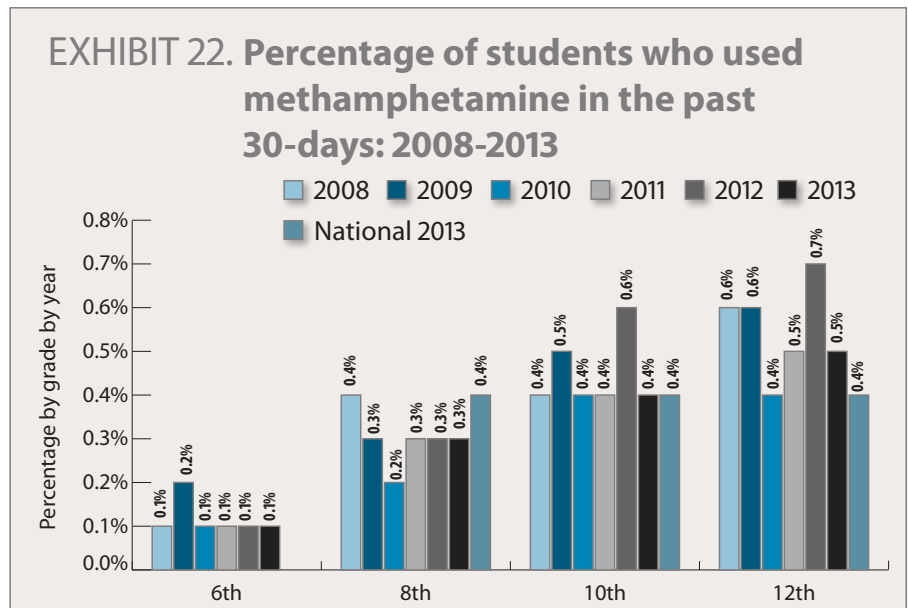
Current use of methamphetamine

Indicator description: Students were asked how many times, if any, they had used methamphetamine in the past 30 days.

Why the indicator is important: Nearly every prescription drug that is abused has a related, non-pharmaceutical grade street drug that can, and in many cases will, be substituted. For the prescriptions that treat attention deficit/hyperactivity disorder, the street drug is methamphetamine. Immediate effects of methamphetamine on the cardiovascular system include increased blood pressure and rapid or irregular heartbeat.³³ It is possible to have a heart attack after using only once if the dose is high enough.³⁴

Data source(s): Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment (APNA) student survey – Arkansas state report 2013; Monitoring the Future (MTF) survey 2013

Summary: Among 12th-grade students, Arkansas has a higher rate of current use than the national average (**Exhibit 22**). Any prevention methods currently in place may need to be reassessed. Methamphetamine use is related to prescription drug use in that users may substitute one for the other. It is important to watch trends in both substances at the same time because, as access and use decline for one, the other may increase as users seek alternatives.



Source: APNA 2013, MTF 2013

SYNTHETIC DRUG USE INDICATORS

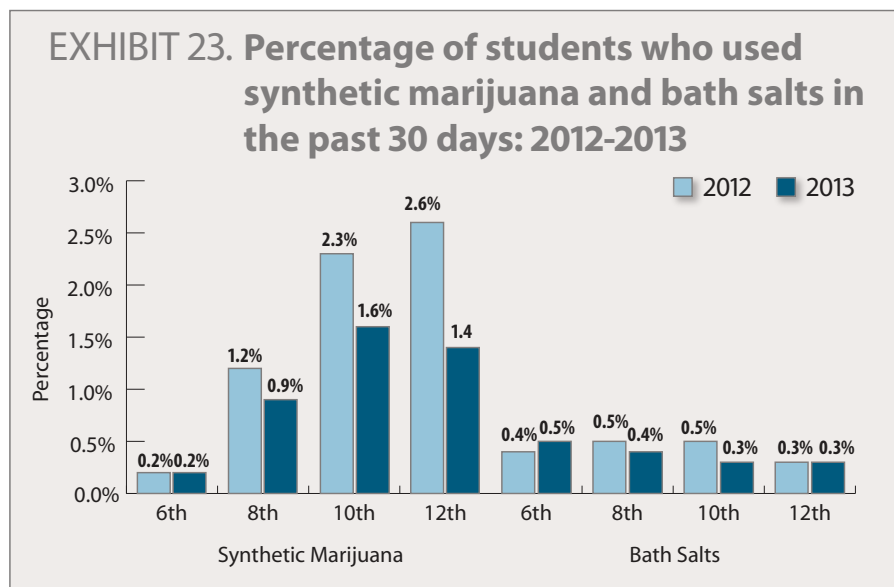
Current use of synthetic marijuana and bath salt

Indicator description: Students were asked how many times, if any, they had used synthetic marijuana in the past 30 days and how many times, if any, they used other chemical products in the past 30 days. Synthetic marijuana was described as “K2, spice.” Chemical products were described as “bath salts, plant food, etc.”

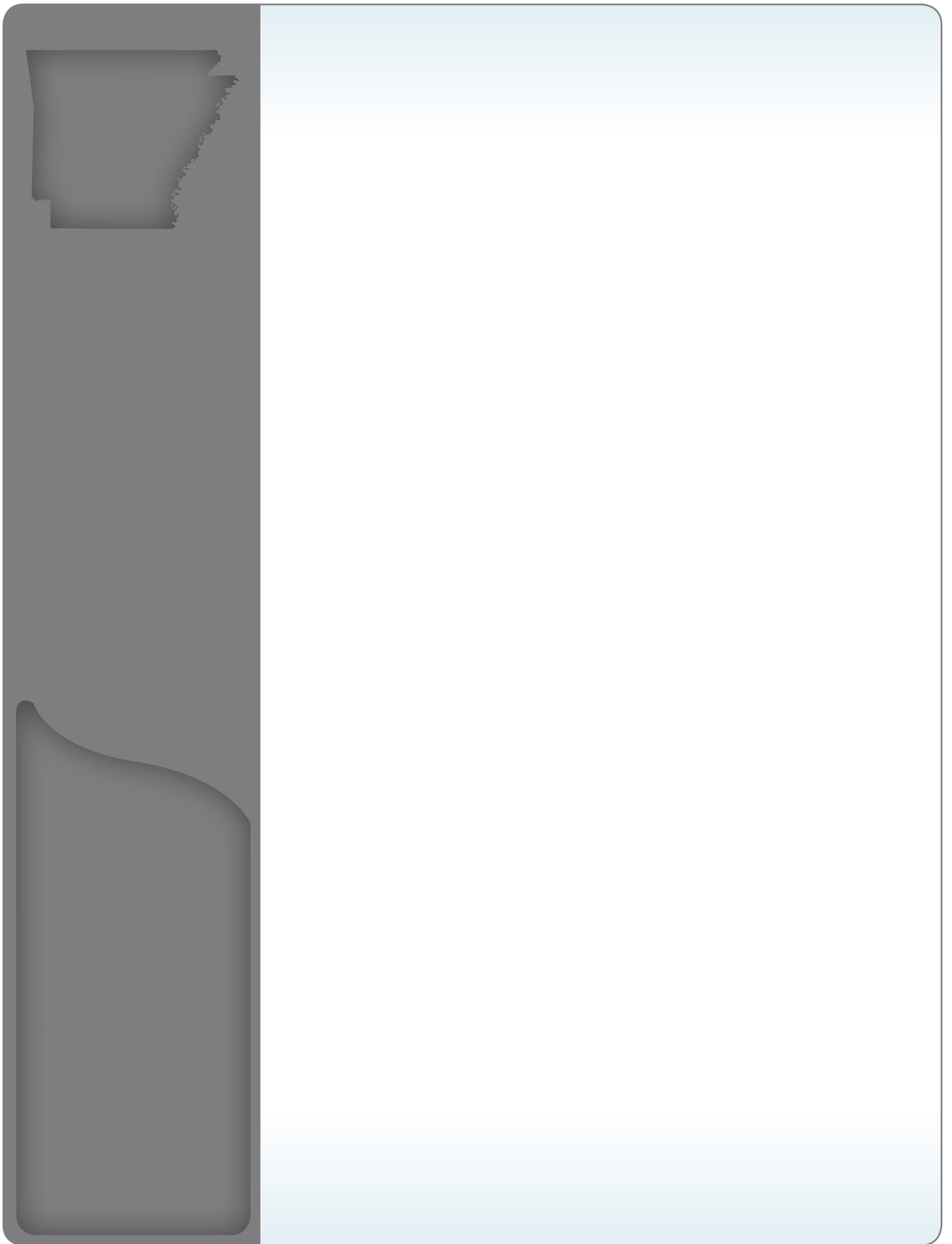
Why the indicator is important: Synthetic drugs are the most dangerous drugs available for several reasons. Unlike most street drugs, which may contain only a few different compounds related to “cutting” with inactive compounds, synthetic drugs could contain many different drugs mixed together. Most of these drugs are derivatives of the same compound, and all of the derivatives have neurological effects. The Arkansas DEA has had some success in banning K2 and spice; however, prohibiting bath salts is much trickier, because they are mixed with so many different compounds. Once a compound is identified and banned, manufacturers in other countries will make a derivative that is related to the active ingredients and start shipping those. The person using synthetic drugs may not know what they have actually ingested. Additionally, if a person needs to go to the emergency department after using synthetic drugs, physicians may not know how to treat that person.

Data source(s): Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment (APNA) student survey – Arkansas state report 2013

Summary: The percentage of eighth-, 10th- and 12th-grade students who indicated current use of synthetic marijuana decreased in 2013 when compared to 2012 rates (Exhibit 23). Similar trends were observed for eighth- and 10th-grade students who indicated current use of bath salts. The percentage of sixth-grade students who indicated current use of synthetic marijuana was consistent between 2012 and 2013, while there was a slight increase in the percentage of sixth-grade students who indicated current use of bath salts in the same time period. Overall, rates of synthetic marijuana use increased by grade. The trend observed for bath salts was similar to the use rates of inhalants. Continued data collection for these two indicators is warranted to determine if these trends are consistent over time.



Source: APNA 2013



Substance use

ADULT: ALCOHOL

Alcohol is the most commonly used addictive substance in the United States. According to the NIAAA, more than half of adults have a family history of alcoholism or problem drinking. More than 7 million children live with a parent who is alcohol-dependent or has abused alcohol in the past. Alcohol use among young adults age 18-25 is a focus for prevention programs on college campuses. The CORE Alcohol and Drug Survey is distributed to nine of the two- and four-year colleges and universities in Arkansas.³⁵ Among 2014 survey respondents, 72 percent of the students consumed alcohol in the past year and 52.8 percent of the students consumed alcohol in the past 30 days.

Alcoholism is the third leading lifestyle-related cause of death in the nation.³⁶ In Arkansas, from 2006-2010, alcohol was attributable to 920 deaths.²⁰ Alcohol-related traffic fatalities made up 34 percent of all Arkansas traffic fatalities in 2011.³⁷ Excessive alcohol use through binge drinking is a national concern and can lead to alcohol poisoning. A 2015 study showed in the U.S. the age-adjusted rate is 8.8 alcohol poisoning deaths per 1 million population.³⁸ Nationally, men age 45-54 years old had the highest death rates due to alcohol poisoning. Among racial groups, the largest number of deaths were among non-Hispanic whites, even though the highest rate occurred among American Indians/Alaska Natives. States were ranked and divided into quartiles based on their alcohol poisoning death rate. The Arkansas alcohol poisoning death rate, 7.8 deaths per 1 million population, was located in the second quartile of ranked rates and below the national average. Drinking alcohol affects every organ in the body and can damage a developing fetus. Heavy alcohol use can increase risk of certain cancers, stroke and liver disease.

ALCOHOL USE INDICATORS

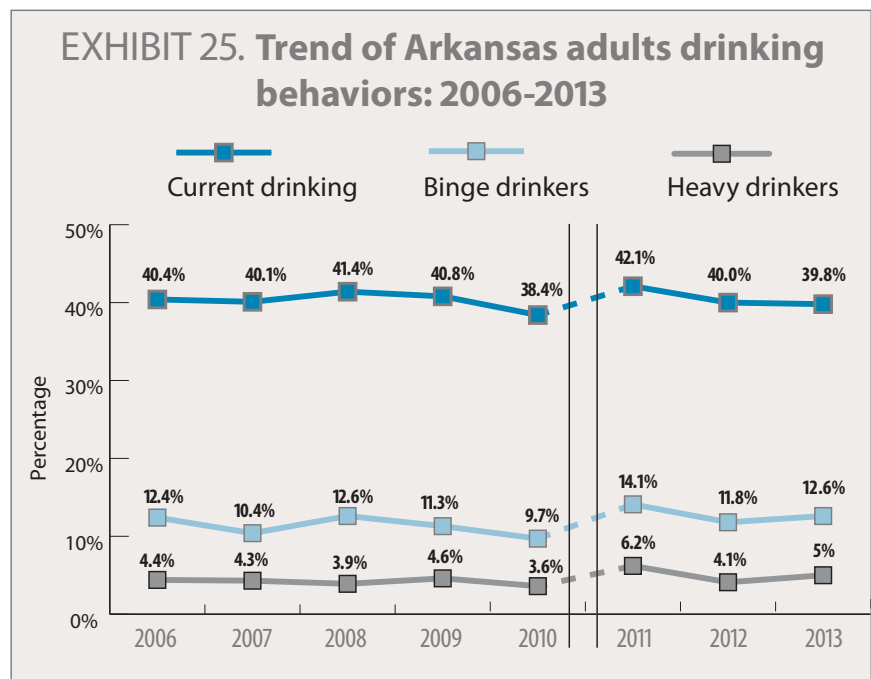
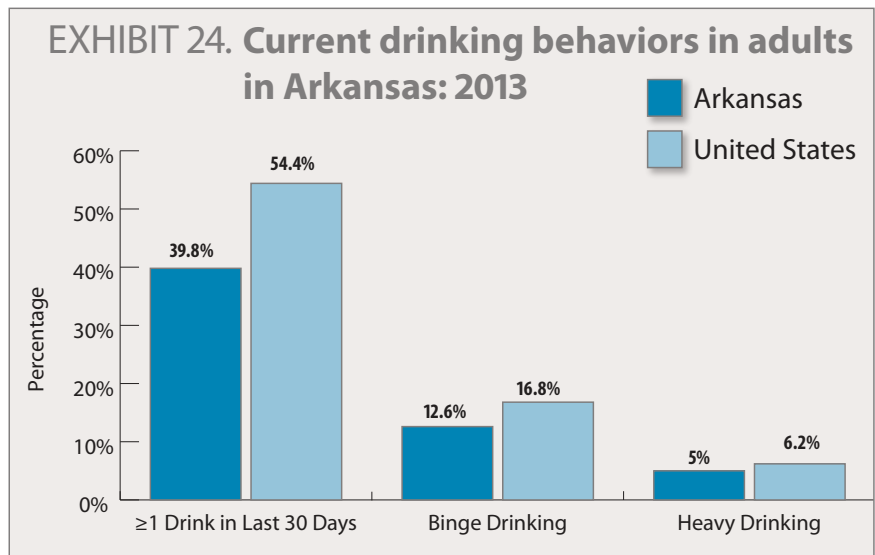
Current alcohol use

Indicator description: This indicator assesses the percentage of adults who reported having consumed one or more alcoholic drinks within the past month.

Why this indicator is important: The NIAAA defines moderate drinking for men as four or fewer drinks in a single day, and no more than 14 drinks per week. For women, it is defined as three or fewer drinks in a single day, and no more than seven drinks per week.³⁹ Heavy drinking involves consumption of “more than the single-day or weekly amounts” for moderate drinking. Binge drinking typically happens when men consume five or more drinks, and when women consume four or more drinks in about two hours.⁴⁰ Moderate drinking can impair judgment, leading to aggressive behaviors, high-risk sex and car crashes. 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.³⁹ Understanding drinking patterns in Arkansas is important to controlling excessive drinking behaviors.

Data source(s): Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) 2006-2013

Summary: In 2013, 39.8 percent of Arkansas adults reported having more than one drink during the past 30 days. Among them, 12.6 percent reported binge drinking, and 5.0 percent reported heavy drinking. Compared with the national estimates, Arkansas had a much lower rate of adults currently drinking alcohol (**Exhibit 24**). From 2006-2013, the percentage of adults currently drinking alcohol did not fluctuate much. Although the percentage of Arkansas adults who participated in heavy drinking and binge drinking in the past 30 days was lower than the national level, there was no drastic decrease in the rates since 2006 (**Exhibit 25**). Caution is suggested when comparing 2011 and 2012 rates with rates from other years, as there was a change in the methodology for calculating the measure in 2011.



ALCOHOL USE INDICATORS

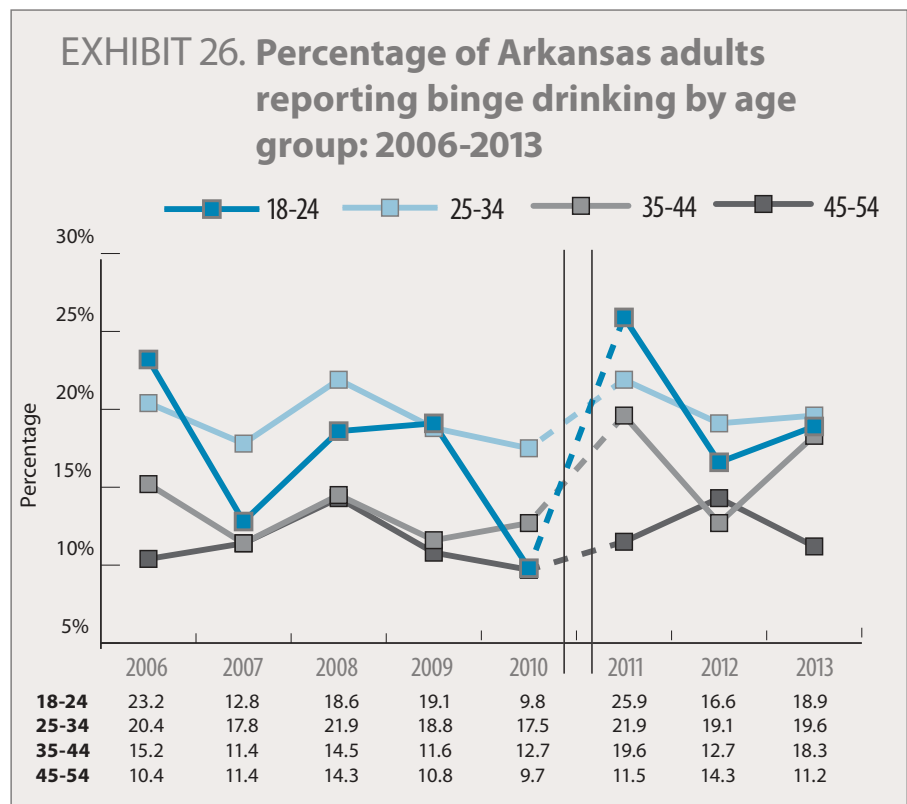
Current binge drinking

Indicator description: The NIAAA defines binge drinking as a pattern of drinking that brings a person’s blood alcohol concentration to 0.08 grams/dL or above. This typically happens when men consume five or more drinks, and when women consume four or more drinks in about two hours.⁴⁰ In 2006, BRFSS adopted the new sex-specific definition and set a lower threshold for binge drinking for women, which is drinking four or more drinks in a row on at least one day within the past month.

Why this indicator is important: Binge drinking is considered a type of high-risk drinking behavior. According to the CDC, binge drinking is associated with many health problems, including injuries (e.g., car crashes, falls, burns, drowning, firearm injuries, sexual assault, and domestic violence), alcohol poisoning, high blood pressure, stroke and other cardiovascular diseases, neurological damage, poor control of diabetes, sexually transmitted diseases, and fetal alcohol spectrum disorders.

Data source(s): Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) 2006-2013

Summary: According to BRFSS, young adults reported the highest rates of binge drinking, but the gap began closing from recent years from 2006-2013 (**Exhibit 26**). Rates of binge drinking have been somewhat variable for all age groups. However, caution is suggested when comparing 2011 through 2013 rates with rates from other years, as there was a change in the methodology for calculating the measure in 2011.



Source: BRFSS 2006-2013

ALCOHOL USE INDICATORS

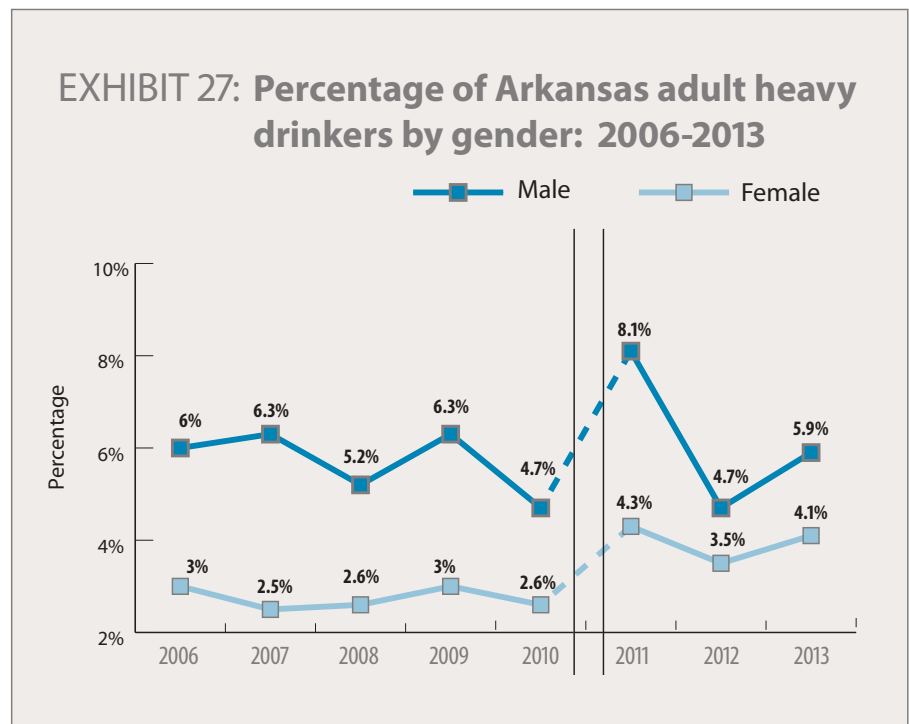
Current heavy drinking

Indicator description: According to the NIAAA, heavy drinking is typically defined in men as consuming more than two drinks per day or more than 14 drinks per week. For women, heavy drinking is typically defined as consuming an average of more than one drink per day or more than seven drinks per week.

Why this indicator is important: Heavy drinking is defined as another type of high-risk drinking. It increases the risk for many negative health and social consequences, such as alcohol abuse and dependence, certain types of cancers, liver and heart diseases, and alcohol-related car crashes and arrests. Monitoring and reducing the prevalence of heavy drinking can decrease these adverse outcomes.

Data source(s): Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) 2006-2013

Summary: In 2013, 5.0 percent of Arkansas adults were heavy drinkers. A total of 5.9 percent of men reported having more than two drinks per day, and 4.1 percent of women reported having more than one drink per day (**Exhibit 27**). Men have higher prevalence in heavy drinking than women. Fluctuations in rates have been observed since 2011, and this data warrants further surveillance to determine trends. Caution is suggested when comparing 2011-2013 rates with rates from other years, as there was a change in the methodology for calculating the measure in 2011.



Source: BRFSS 2006-2013

Substance use

ADULT: TOBACCO

Tobacco use is the leading cause of preventable morbidity and mortality in the United States. Annually, about one in five deaths is related to smoking. Smoking shortens the lifespan of smokers and causes cancer, heart disease, emphysema, bronchitis and chronic obstructive pulmonary disease. Smokeless tobacco can cause cancer of the mouth, throat and stomach; tooth and bone loss; ulcers; and many of the same illnesses that smoking causes. Both the age of initiation and the length of time smoking or using tobacco products impacts the ability to quit. The sooner a person quits smoking or using tobacco products, the sooner their body can start healing from the insult of smoking. However, nicotine dependence is one of the hardest habits to break. It is easier and more cost effective to encourage a person to not start smoking than it is to quit smoking.

TOBACCO USE INDICATORS

Current tobacco use among adults

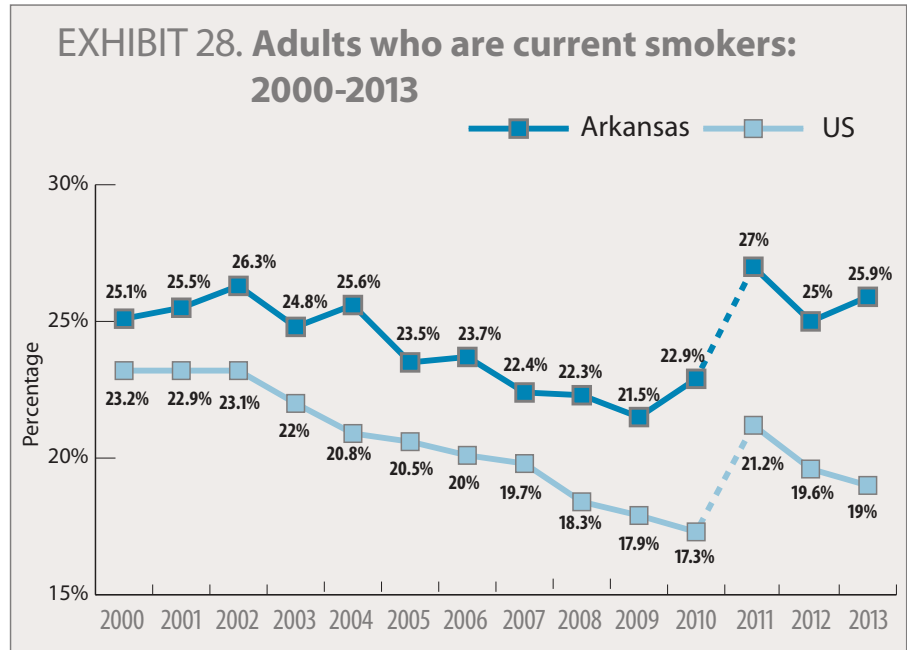
Indicator description: This measure shows the adults who are current smokers within Arkansas and the U.S. The four levels of smoking use for Arkansas adults are also included for current tobacco use among adults.

Why the indicator is important:

Measuring cigarette use among adults identifies the prevalence or the extent of tobacco use among adults. By measuring current use, tobacco control programs can monitor the effectiveness of prevention measures 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.

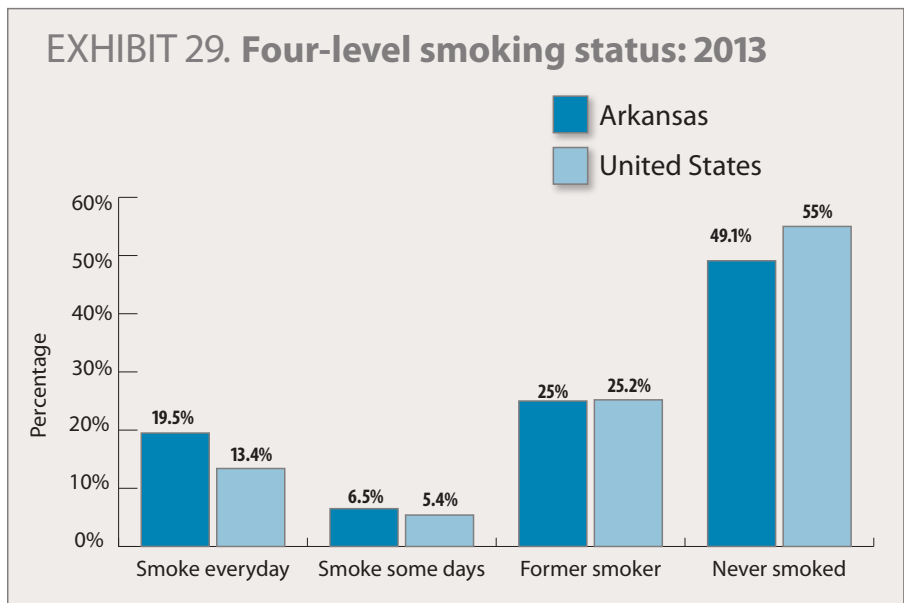
Data source(s): Behavioral Risk Factors Surveillance System (BRFSS) 2000-2013

Summary: A reduction in the percentage of Arkansas adults reporting cigarette use was observed from 2000-2010: 25.1 percent in 2000, compared with 22.9 percent in 2010. In 2011, the methodology for calculating the measure changed, so the 2011 and 2012 rates are not comparable to previous years. Further measurement is warranted to accurately assess trends since 2011. However, a larger proportion of Arkansas adults reported current tobacco use compared with the national average from 2000 to 2013 (**Exhibit 28**). When adult smoking data is categorized by four-level smoking status, the same trend is observed: the percentage of Arkansans who smoke daily (19.5%) is greater than the rest of the nation (13.4%) (**Exhibit 29**).



Source: BRFSS 2013

**In 2011, the change in survey methodology included a survey of landline and cell phones, as well as a new weighting technique to adjust for demographic factors. Therefore, it is not appropriate to compare previous year estimates.*



Source: BRFSS 2013

TOBACCO USE INDICATORS

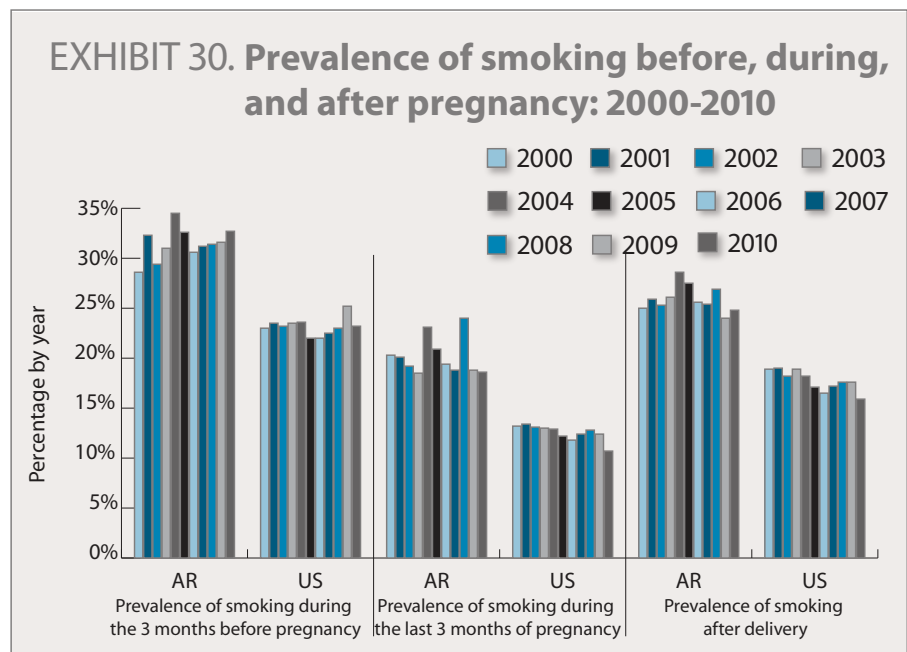
Tobacco use during pregnancy

Indicator description: This measure shows the prevalence of smoking during the three months before pregnancy, during the last three months of pregnancy and after delivery from 2000-2010.

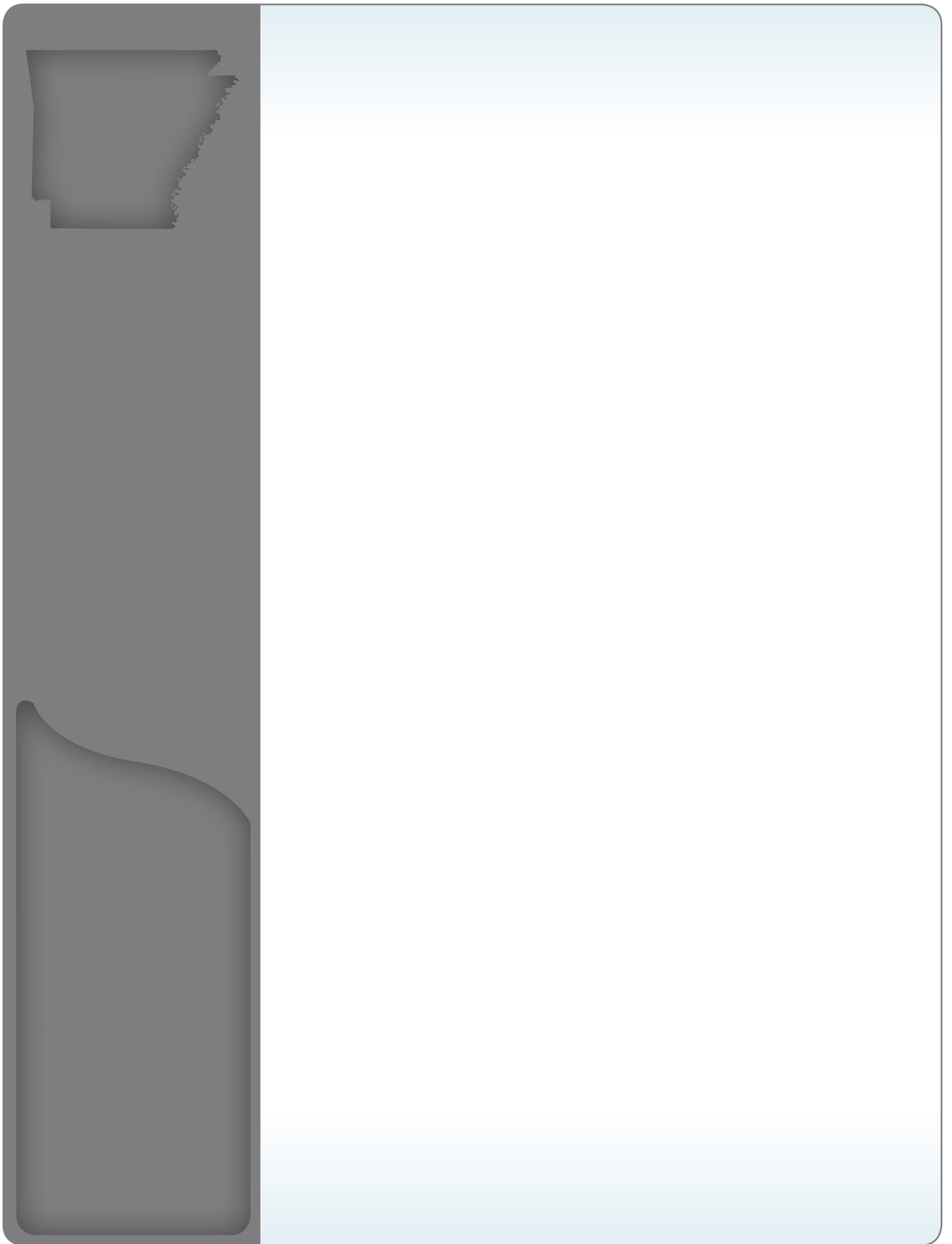
Why the indicator is important: Mothers who smoke during pregnancy put their babies at risk for premature birth, birth defects and infant death. Those who smoke during pregnancy increase the chance of a miscarriage or problems with the placenta. Lower birth weights are also associated with smoking during pregnancy, which places the baby at risk for illness or an extended hospital stay after delivery. Babies born to women who smoke during or after pregnancy are also at increased risk for sudden infant death syndrome (SIDS).

Data source(s): CDC MMWR Report of Pregnancy Risk Assessment Monitoring System (PRAMS) 2000-2010⁴¹

Summary: Based on the most recent analysis of PRAMS data, the prevalence of smoking before, during and after pregnancy is higher in Arkansas compared with the U.S. (Exhibit 30). The prevalence of smoking during the three months before pregnancy has trended upward from 2000-2010 in Arkansas, while the trend in the U.S. has remained relatively stable. The prevalence for smoking during the last three months of pregnancy for Arkansas women has fluctuated somewhat, but the overall trend is a reduction of smoking during pregnancy, which was similar to the findings in the US. The prevalence of smoking after delivery has remained relatively stable in Arkansas, while a reduction was observed in the U.S. Based on these results, tobacco control programs in Arkansas should continue focusing education and outreach to pregnant women.



Source: PRAMS 2000-2010



Substance use

ADULT: OTHER DRUGS

From 2011-2012, the average percentage of Arkansas adults who reported using illicit drugs in the past month was 17.6 percent for the 18-25 age group and 5.6 percent for those ages 26 and older.³¹ Illicit drug use is greater among young adults as compared with the older group. Addiction to drugs can lead to a series of negative consequences and threats for individuals, families, communities and society. Quest Diagnostics, a provider of workplace urine drug screens, published a press release indicating that, in 2010, Arkansas had the second-highest rate (out of 42 states with sufficient data to compare) for methamphetamine-positive drug screens in the workforce. The rate was 280 percent greater than the national average.⁴² Unfortunately, there has been very little data collected for methamphetamine and other stimulant use for adults in Arkansas.

OTHER DRUG USE INDICATORS

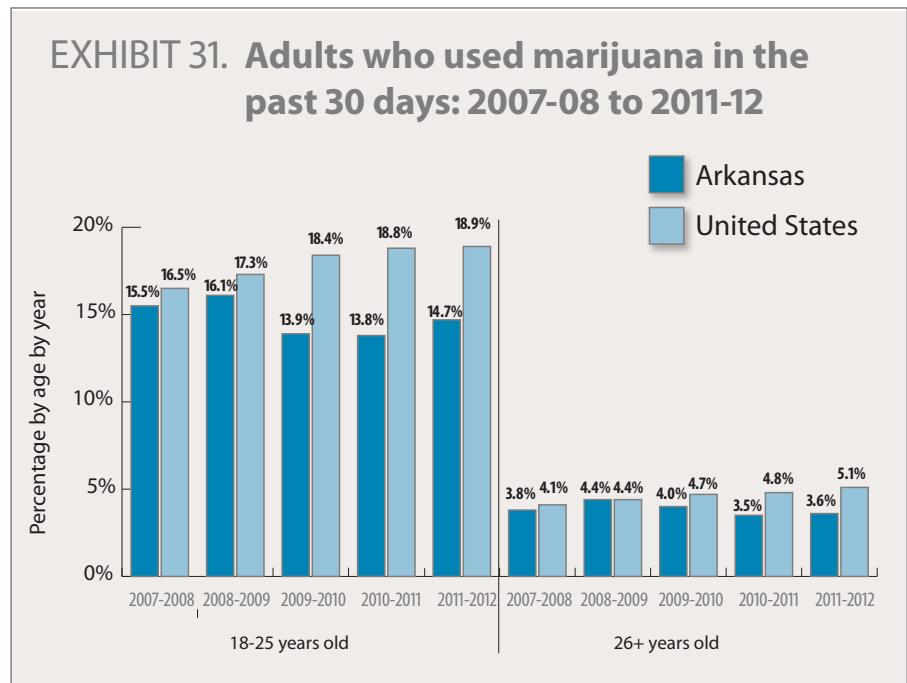
Current marijuana use

Indicator description: This indicator shows the percentage of Arkansas adults who reported using marijuana during the past 30 days.

Why this indicator is important: Marijuana is the most commonly used and abused illicit substance in Arkansas and across the United States. Marijuana-related arrests account for almost 50 percent of drug-related arrests annually.⁴³ Addiction to marijuana is associated with increased respiratory problems, more frequent acute chest illness, a heightened risk of lung infections and mental illness.⁴⁴

Data source(s): National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH) 2007-08 to 2011-12^{31, 45-48}

Summary: Over the past five years, the percentage of adults ages 26 and older who used marijuana in the past 30 days did not change significantly (**Exhibit 31**). The current marijuana use among young adults ages 18-25 has slightly decreased. However, there was a slight increase in the current marijuana use among both groups nationally. The estimated percentage of Arkansas young adults ages 18-25 using marijuana is significantly lower than that of the nation for 2009-2010, 2010-2011 and 2011-2012.



Source: NSDUH 2007-08 to 2011-12

OTHER DRUG USE INDICATORS

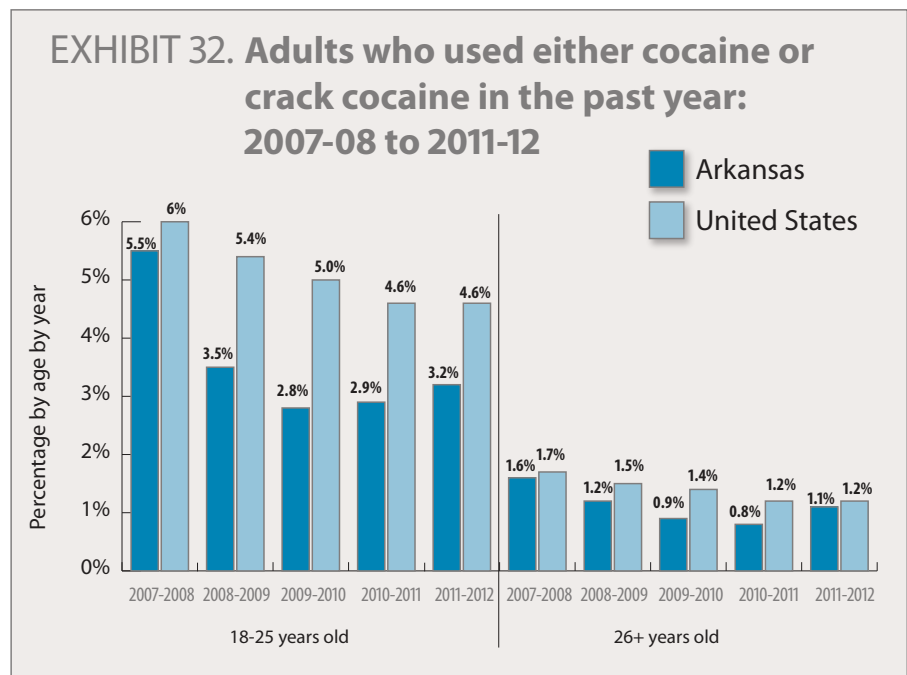
Current cocaine or crack cocaine use

Indicator description: This indicator shows the percentage of Arkansas adults who reported using cocaine or crack cocaine for the past year.

Why this indicator is important: Stimulants are defined as any type of drug that has the ability to promote wakefulness, alertness, increased movement and increased concentration, among other things. Stimulants include caffeine and nicotine, but also amphetamines, methamphetamines, cocaine, crack cocaine and ecstasy. Cocaine affects the body in a variety of ways: it increases body temperature, heart rate and blood pressure. It can also cause headaches and gastrointestinal complications, such as abdominal pain and nausea. Most seriously, people who use cocaine can suffer heart attacks or strokes, which may cause sudden death.⁴⁹ It also increases the risk of cognitive impairment, high-risk sex and crimes.

Data source(s): National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH) 2007-08 to 2011-12^{31, 45-48}

Summary: In 2011-2012, the estimated average of cocaine and crack cocaine use in the past year was 3.2 percent for adults ages 18-25 and 1.1 percent for adults ages 26 and older. Cocaine and crack cocaine use among Arkansas adults has been decreasing from 2007-08 to 2010-11. However, the 2011-2012 estimated average of cocaine and crack use represents a slight increase for both age groups in Arkansas. Nationally, cocaine use has decreased for the past few years, but at a faster pace than Arkansas estimates. Cocaine and crack cocaine use is greater for young adults ages 18-25 as compared with adults ages 26 and older, both in Arkansas and nationally. (**Exhibit 32**)



Source: NSDUH 2007-2008 to 2011-2012

OTHER DRUG USE INDICATORS

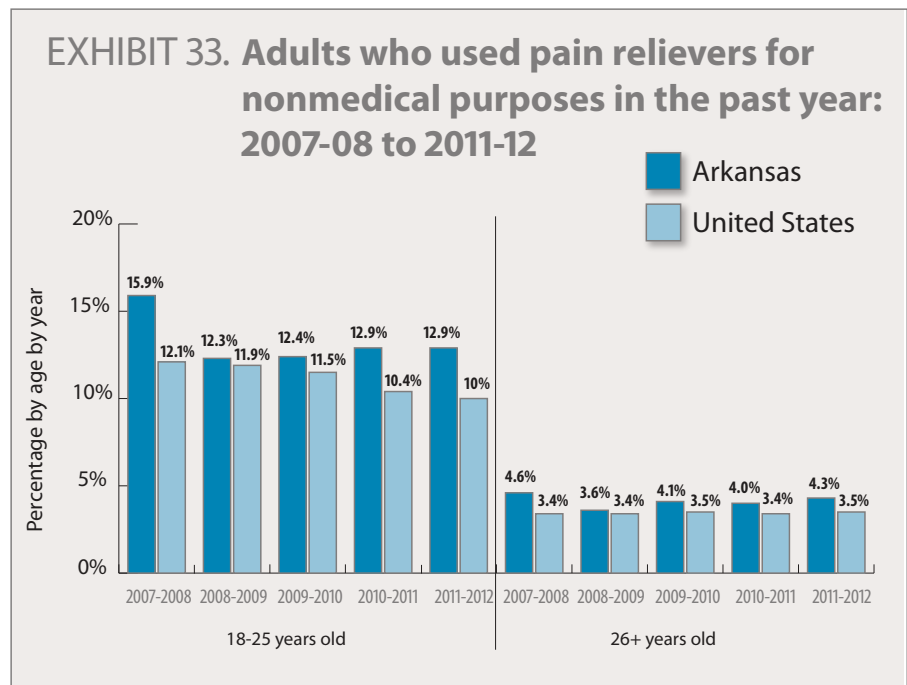
Prescription pain relievers used for nonmedical purposes

Indicator description: This indicator shows the percentage of Arkansas adults who reported using prescription pain relievers for nonmedical purpose in the past year.

Why this indicator is important: Prescription and over-the-counter drugs are, after marijuana and alcohol, the most commonly abused substances by Americans ages 14 and older.⁵⁰ Prescription pain relievers are sometimes abused because of their psychoactive properties. Prescription drugs can be addictive and put abusers at risk for other adverse health effects. More people die from overdoses of prescription opioids than from all other drugs combined, including heroin and cocaine.⁵⁰

Data source(s): National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH) 2007-08 to 2011-12^{31, 45-48}

Summary: As shown in [Exhibit 33](#), the nonmedical use of prescription pain relievers (opiates) has decreased since 2007-2008 among 18-25 year olds, while staying almost the same in adults ages 26 and older. Compared with national estimates, Arkansas has a higher percentage of adults using pain relievers for nonmedical use. This may indicate that, while other states have made headway in curbing abuse of prescription pain relievers, Arkansas has not.



Source: NSDUH 2007-08 to 2011-12

Introduction to consequences

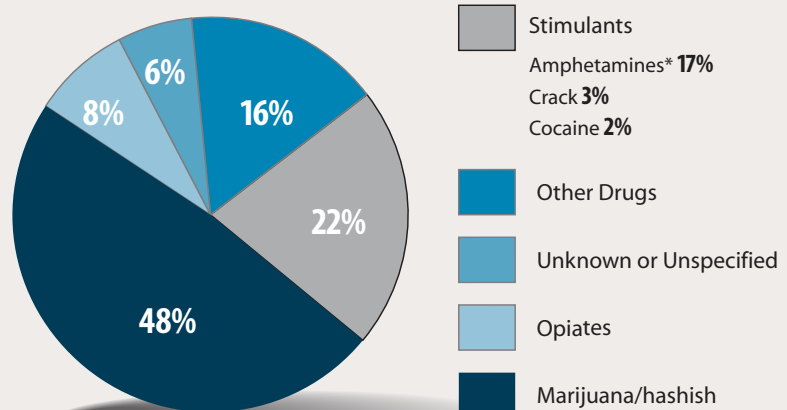
The choices and behaviors of people, such as diet, physical activity, alcohol, tobacco and other drug use in turn affects both physical and mental health outcomes. In overall health, Arkansas ranked 49th among all U.S. states according to America's Health Rankings for 2014.¹⁴ Several key determinants of health, including behavioral factors, community and environmental factors, health policies, and clinical care determinants, as well as health outcomes, such as disease states, poor physical and mental health days, and death rates were utilized to create state rankings of overall health. Challenges facing Arkansas include high prevalence of smoking and children living in poverty, both of which were outlined earlier in this report.

Consequences of substance use can be related to substance use in general, caused by specific substances (e.g. liver damage caused by alcohol consumption), and/or related to the route of administration (e.g. damage to the lungs caused by smoking). For example, in 2013, Arkansas had 14,641 drug-related arrests. This includes possession, sales and manufacturing arrests. Of these arrests, 48 percent were marijuana- or hashish-related arrests, and 21 percent were stimulant-related arrests. Other drugs, opiates and unknown or unspecified drugs accounted for the rest of the drug-related arrests (**Exhibit 34**).⁴³

Consequences of substance use can be developmental, physiological and/or psychological in nature.

**Amphetamines also include methamphetamine. Opiates include heroin, morphine, opium and other narcotics. Other drugs include more than three types of drugs, other stimulants, hallucinogens and depressants, such as barbiturates.*

EXHIBIT 34. Drug related arrests in Arkansas by type of drug: 2013



Source: ACIC 2013

DEVELOPMENTAL INDICATORS

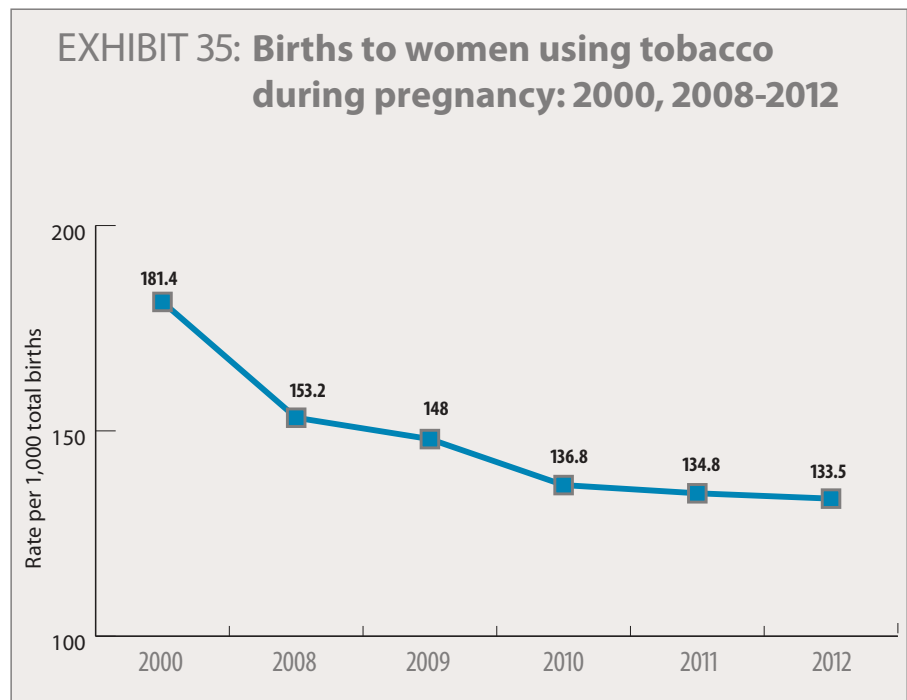
Births to women using tobacco during pregnancy

Indicator description: This measure shows the rate per 1,000 births to women using tobacco during pregnancy.

Why the indicator is important: Mothers who smoke during pregnancy put their babies at risk for premature birth, birth defects and infant death. Those who smoke during pregnancy increase the chance of a miscarriage or problems with the placenta. Lower birth weights are also associated with smoking during pregnancy, which places the baby at risk for illness or an extended hospital stay after delivery. Babies born to women who smoke during or after pregnancy are also at increased risk for sudden infant death syndrome (SIDS).

Data source(s): Arkansas Department of Health (ADH), Center for Health Statistics (CHS) 2000-2012

Summary: In Arkansas, there has been a reduction in the rate of births to women using tobacco during pregnancy from 2000-2012 ([Exhibit 35](#)). This coincides with the reduction in smoking among adults observed during the same time period.



Source: ADH 2000-2012

DEVELOPMENTAL INDICATORS

Births to women using alcohol during pregnancy

Indicator description: Births to women using alcohol during pregnancy. This indicator assesses the number of births to women who used alcohol during pregnancy and rate per 1,000 total births in Arkansas.

Why this indicator is important: Fetal alcohol spectrum disorders (FASD) are a group of conditions that can occur in a child whose mother drank alcohol during pregnancy. Effects include physical and behavioral problems, such as trouble with:

- ▶ Learning and remembering
- ▶ Understanding and following directions
- ▶ Controlling emotions
- ▶ Communicating and socializing
- ▶ Daily life skills, such as feeding and bathing

FASD includes alcohol-related neurodevelopmental disorder, alcohol-related birth defects, and fetal alcohol syndrome. Fetal alcohol syndrome is the most serious type of FASD. People with fetal alcohol syndrome have facial abnormalities, including wide-set and narrow eyes, growth problems and nervous system abnormalities.⁵¹ FASDs are estimated to affect at least 1 percent of all births in the United States.⁵² FASDs are preventable if a woman does not drink alcohol during pregnancy.

When a pregnant woman drinks alcohol, alcohol in her blood passes through the placenta to the baby through the umbilical cord, exposing her unborn baby to alcohol. This alcohol exposure harms the infant and can lead to FASDs later in life.

Data source(s): Arkansas Department of Health (ADH), Center for Health Statistics 2000-2012

Summary: In 2012, 156 babies were born to women who drank alcohol during their pregnancy in Arkansas for a rate of 4.1 per 1,000 total births. From 2000-2012, the birth rate to women who drank alcohol during their pregnancy declined from 9.3 percent to 4.1 percent. Births to women who used alcohol during pregnancy have decreased since 2000 ([Exhibit 36](#)).

EXHIBIT 36						
YEAR	2000	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Number of births to women using alcohol during pregnancy	353	201	192	175	178	156
Rate per 1,000 births	9.3	4.9	4.8	4.6	4.6	4.1

Data Source: ADH: 2000-2012

PHYSIOLOGICAL INDICATORS

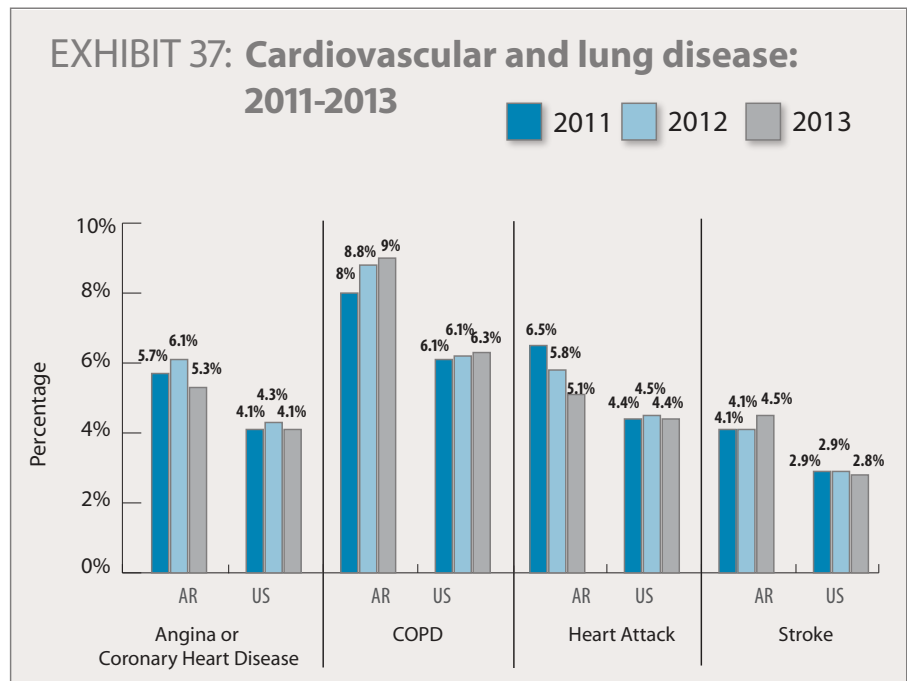
Cardiovascular and lung disease

Indicator description: This indicator measures the percentage of adults who report ever being told they have angina or coronary heart disease, COPD, heart attack, or strokes from 2011-2013.

Why the indicator is important: Several determinants of health influence the occurrence of cardiovascular and lung disease, including diet, a sedentary lifestyle, age, genetics and other environmental factors. Tobacco, alcohol and other drugs fall within the environmental factors category. Smoking, tobacco or marijuana can contribute to lung disease and cardiovascular disease. Smoking tobacco also leads to chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD), which can be further classified as chronic bronchitis and/or emphysema. Other drugs, such as methamphetamine, amphetamines and crack cocaine, impact the cardiovascular system, increasing the risk of coronary heart disease and stroke. 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 substance use, particularly since smoking levels in Arkansas are higher than the national average.

Data source(s): Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) 2011-2013

Summary: The percentage of Arkansas adults who reported cardiovascular and lung disease from 2011-2013 was greater than the percentage of U.S. adults who reported the same conditions (Exhibit 37). The percentages of U.S. adults who reported cardiovascular and lung diseases remained relatively stable from 2011 to 2012. Slight increases from 2011 to 2013 in the percentages of Arkansas adults reporting COPD were observed. The percentage of Arkansas adults reporting that they were told they had a heart attack decreased from 2011 to 2013; 6.5 percent in 2011, compared with 5.1 percent in 2013. The percentage of Arkansas adults reporting they were ever told they had a stroke remained relatively unchanged between 2011 and 2013, although there was a slight increase in 2013. The increased level of these diseases in the Arkansas population compared with the U.S. remains a concern, and continued measurement of this outcome over time is recommended.



Source: BRFSS 2011-2013

PHYSIOLOGICAL INDICATORS

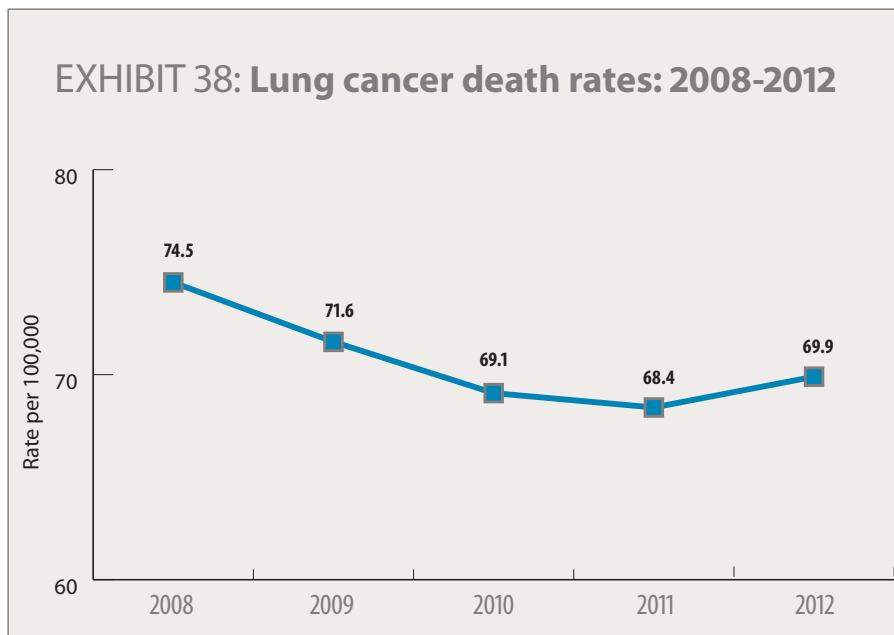
Lung cancer death rates

Indicator description: This indicator measures the rate of lung cancer deaths in Arkansas per 100,000 people from 2008 to 2012.

Why the indicator is important: In the U.S., smoking tobacco is the greatest risk factor for the development of lung cancer. According to the National Cancer Institute, once a person has stopped smoking, that person's risk of lung cancer ten years later is up to half of those who continue smoking.⁵³ Quitting smoking at any time reduces the risk of developing lung cancer and other health issues associated with smoking. Individuals exposed to secondhand smoke at home or work are also at increased risk of developing lung cancer. Since roughly 80 percent of lung cancer deaths are attributed to smoking, this particular indicator is an important outcome to follow, along with smoking rates within the population.

Data source(s): Arkansas Department of Health (ADH), Arkansas Center for Health Statistics Query System, ICD-10 Cause of Death Tabular Report 2008-2012

Summary: Since 2008, the rate of lung cancer deaths in Arkansas has decreased slightly: 74.5 deaths per 100,000 in 2008, compared with 69.9 in 2012 (**Exhibit 38**). A downward trend in smoking rates for adults and youth was also observed for the same time period (**Exhibit 6 and Exhibit 24**). Continued monitoring of this consequence of substance use is warranted given that the full effects of the reduction of smoking rates among the Arkansas population may take more time to detect.



Source: ADH 2008-2012

PHYSIOLOGICAL INDICATORS

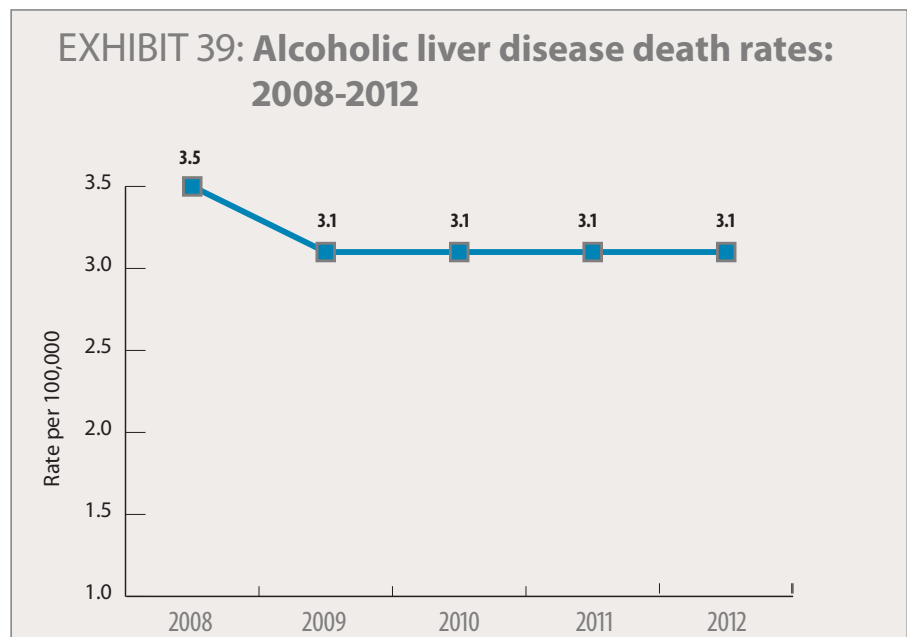
Alcoholic liver disease death rates

Indicator description: This indicator measures the rate of alcoholic liver disease deaths in Arkansas per 100,000 people from 2008 to 2012.

Why the indicator is important: Individuals who participate in heavy drinking over a number of years may develop alcoholic liver disease. Symptoms of alcoholic liver disease vary and may include digestive issues, skin problems, and brain and nervous system symptoms. These may be acute or chronic in nature. Scarring or cirrhosis of the liver may occur at later stages of the disease and cannot be reversed. Death from alcoholic liver disease is an outcome related to both heavy and binge drinking, discussed under the consumption sections of this report.

Data source(s): Arkansas Department of Health (ADH), Arkansas Center for Health Statistics Query System, ICD-10 Cause of Death Tabular Report 2008-2012

Summary: The rate of alcoholic liver disease death rates in the Arkansas population are low and have remained relatively stable from 2008-2012 ([Exhibit 39](#)).



Source: ADH 2008-2012

PSYCHOLOGICAL INDICATORS

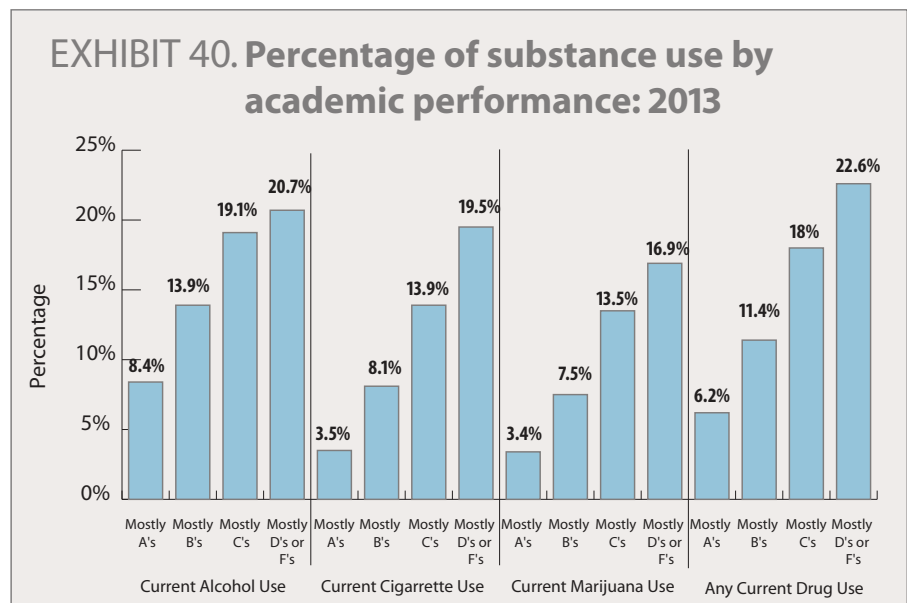
Academic performance and substance abuse rates

Indicator description: This measure shows the percentage of youth by academic performance in 2013 who indicated having smoked cigarettes, drank alcohol, smoked marijuana or taken any other drug at least once within the past month.

Why the indicator is important: The CDC released a report on 2009 YRBSS data highlighting the relationship between tobacco use and academic achievement.⁵⁴ A negative association between tobacco use and academic achievement exists – students who report higher grades are less likely to use tobacco products. This association is similar for other substances as well. Whether substance use leads to lower academic achievement or vice versa is unknown. However, it is a challenge for prevention program educational outreach to impact adolescents who are not already engaged in academic activities.

Data source(s): Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment (APNA) student survey – Arkansas state report 2013

Summary: APNA data from 2013 supports the negative association between substance use and academic achievement. Students who reported poor grades were more likely to have used alcohol, cigarettes, marijuana or any other drug in the past 30 days (**Exhibit 40**). This trend in APNA data has been stable since 2008.



Source: APNA 2013

PSYCHOLOGICAL INDICATORS

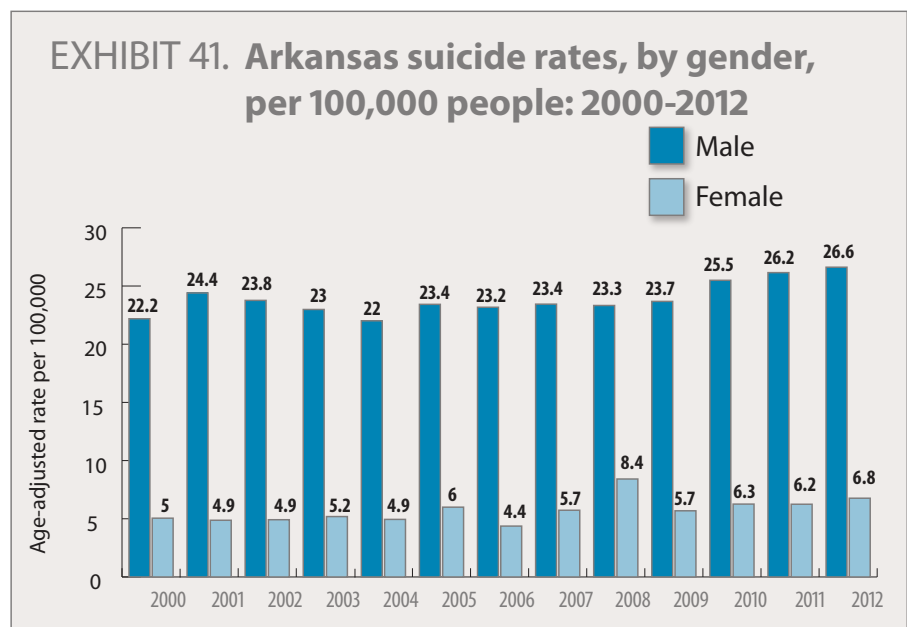
Suicide rates

Indicator description: This indicator measures the rate of suicides in Arkansas per 100,000 people from 2000-2012.

Why the indicator is important: The high rate of comorbidity between drug use and other mental illnesses is well documented. Both mental health disorders and alcohol/drug abuse are related to suicide. The strongest risk factor for suicide is depression. In 2009, SAMHSA produced a white paper examining the relationship between substance abuse and suicide.⁵⁵ Within that report, the authors suggest that a growing body of evidence indicates that alcohol and drug abuse may be the second highest risk factor for suicide. The authors also called for a public health approach for suicide prevention. Clearly, the suicide death rate is an outcome which should be monitored when studying substance abuse in the Arkansas population.

Data source(s): Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), National Center for Injury Prevention and Control, WISQARS Injury Mortality Reports 2000-2012.

Summary: The age-adjusted rate of deaths attributed to suicide has remained relatively stable from 2000-2009; however, 2010-2012 rates were higher for both men and women compared with previous years. Rates of suicide deaths for Arkansas males are consistently 4-5 times higher than in females ([Exhibit 41](#)). Substance use and suicide prevention programs should keep the gender differences in suicide rates in mind as they move forward with a coordinated public health approach to addressing both issues.



Source: CDC 2000-2012

PSYCHOLOGICAL INDICATORS

Youth suicide rates

Indicator description: This indicator measures the percentage of youth attempting suicides or injured by suicide attempts in Arkansas from 1999-2013.

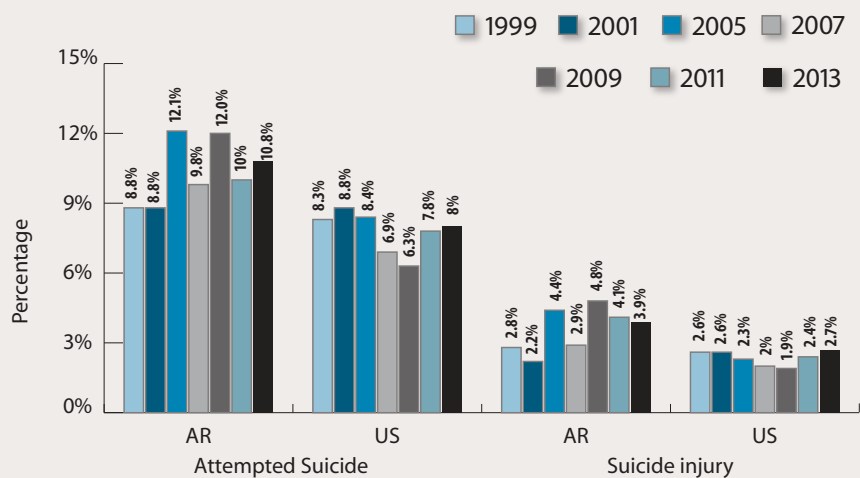
Why the indicator is important: According to the CDC, suicide is the tenth-leading cause of death in the US population.⁵⁶ Risk factors include family history, previous attempts, mental disorders, and alcohol and substance abuse among other factors.

Adolescents are particularly at risk for suicidal thought, as they navigate the various physiological and emotional changes they face during teenage years. Suicide attempts include any non-fatal self-directed harm with the intention to die. Injuries from suicide attempts are measured separately, as all attempts may not lead to injury that requires medical attention. As stated previously, SAMHSA has called for an integrated public health approach to suicide prevention in the U.S. Therefore, it is imperative that youth suicide rates are monitored along with substance use rates.

Data source(s): Youth Risk Behavioral Surveillance Survey (YRBSS) 1999-2013

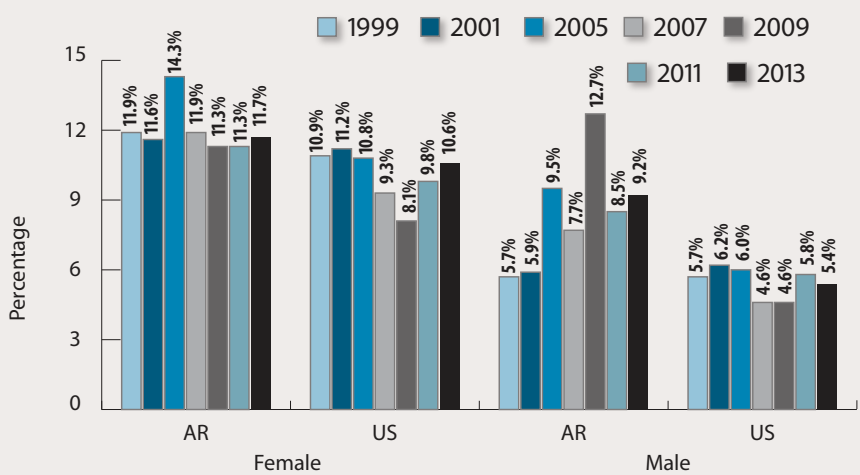
Summary: The percentage of youth who reported attempting suicide within the past year increased from 1999 (8.8%) to 2013 (10.8%) (Exhibit 42). During the same time period, there was a reduction in the percentage of youth who reported attempting suicide in the U.S.: 8.3 percent in 1999, compared with 8 percent in 2013. The percentage of Arkansas

EXHIBIT 42. Percentage of youth attempted suicide and suicide injury: 1999-2013



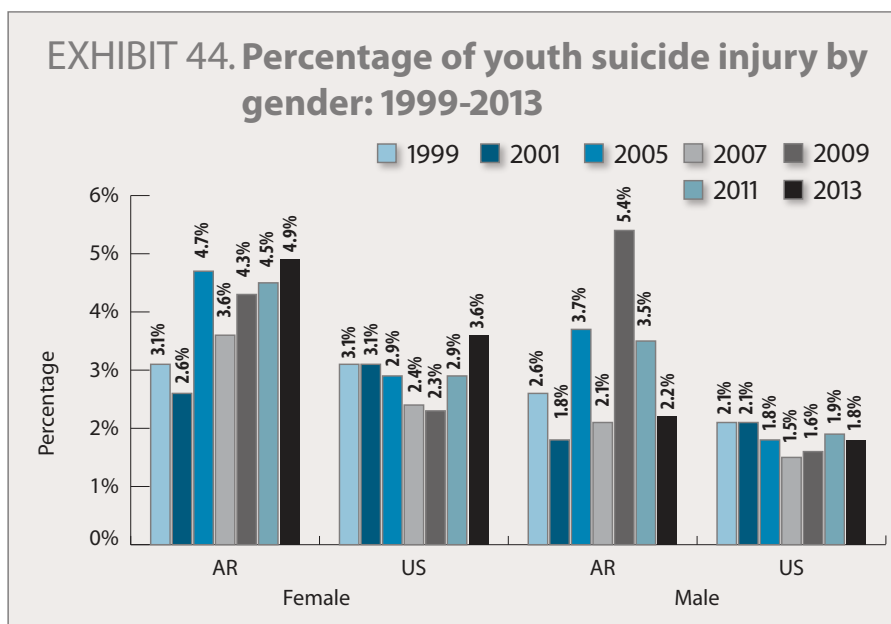
Source: YRBSS 1999-2013

EXHIBIT 43. Percentage of youth attempted suicide by gender: 1999-2013



Source: YRBSS 1999-2013

youth reporting injury from suicide attempts that resulted in injury, poisoning or overdose that had to be treated by a doctor or nurse within the past few years also increased: 2.8 percent in 1999, compared with 3.9 percent in 2013. The percentage of U.S. youth reporting suicide injury was relatively unchanged from 1999 to 2013. Attempted suicides (**Exhibit 43**) and suicide injury (**Exhibit 44**) were also analyzed by gender. The percentage of youth reporting attempted suicides was somewhat variable for both Arkansas and U.S. females. The percentage of Arkansas males reporting attempted suicides increased, while the percentage of U.S. males reporting attempted suicide remained relatively stable during the same time period. The percentage of U.S. and Arkansas females reporting suicide attempts resulting in injury increased from 1999 to 2013, while the percentage of U.S. males remained unchanged. The percentage of Arkansas males reporting suicide attempts resulting in injury was variable between 1999 to 2013.



Source: YRBSS 1999-2013

COMMUNITY INDICATORS

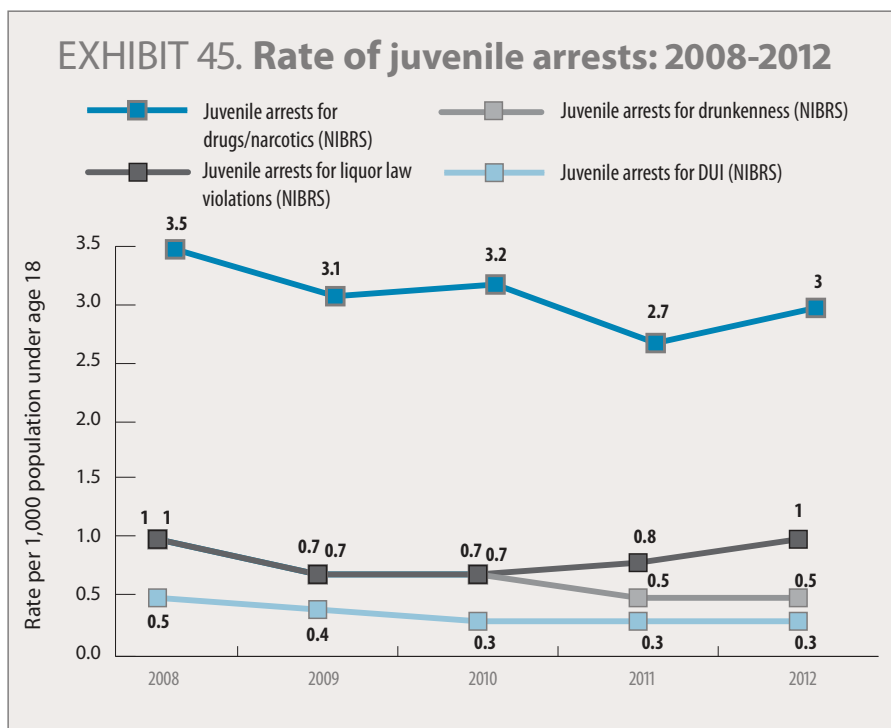
Juvenile arrests related to substance use

Indicator description: This indicator measures the rate of juvenile arrests for drugs/narcotics, DUI, drunkenness and liquor law violations per 1,000 juveniles from 2008 to 2012.

Why the indicator is important: In the community setting, the rate of juvenile arrests for drugs/narcotics, DUI, drunkenness and liquor law violations is a direct indication of criminal behavior related to substance use. However, this indicator also measures the level of enforcement of substance use laws and regulations. Most individuals arrested during adolescence tend to “outgrow” criminal behavior patterns. However, rates of teen arrests are still of concern for the community, because juveniles with patterns of substance use and criminal arrests can continue these behaviors into adulthood. It is highly likely that some number of teens will persist in criminal behavior well into adulthood.

Data source(s): National Incident Based Reporting System (NIBRS) through Arkansas Crime Information Center (ACIC), Crime in Arkansas 2008-2012

Summary: The overall rates of juvenile arrests for drugs/narcotics, DUI, drunkenness and liquor law violations are low from 2008-2012. A small decrease in the rate of juvenile arrests for drugs/narcotics was observed: 3.5 per 1,000 juveniles in 2008, compared with 3.0 in 2012 ([Exhibit 45](#)). Juvenile arrests for DUI, drunkenness and liquor law violations remained relatively unchanged or fell slightly over the same time period.



Source: ACIC, 2008-2012

COMMUNITY INDICATORS

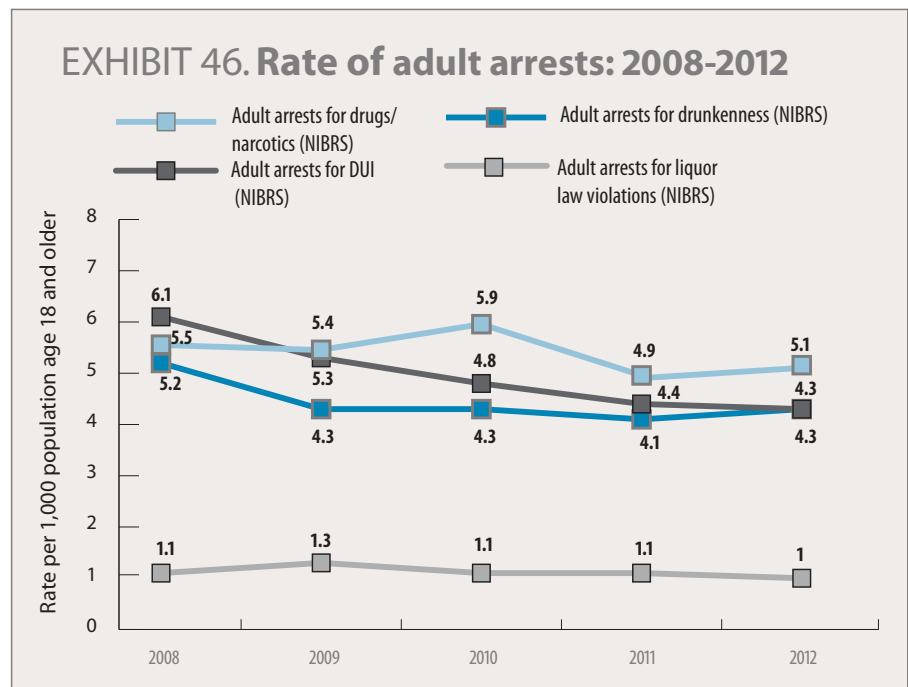
Adult arrests related to substance use

Indicator description: This indicator measures the arrest rate per 1,000 adults for drugs/narcotics, DUI, drunkenness and liquor law violations from 2008 to 2012.

Why the indicator is important: The rate of adult arrests for drugs/narcotics, DUI, drunkenness and liquor law violations is an indicator of criminal behavior related to substance use. Similar to the juvenile indicator, the adult arrest indicator also measures the level of enforcement of substance use laws and regulations. A 2012 SAMHSA report highlighted the association between mental illness and substance use, and any adult arrest.⁵⁷ Adult arrests related to substance use, and potentially any adult arrest, is an important outcome to monitor for substance use and mental health in the Arkansas population.

Data source(s): National Incident Based Reporting System (NIBRS) through Arkansas Crime Information Center (ACIC), Crime in Arkansas 2008-2012

Summary: While higher than youth arrests, overall the rates of adult arrests for drugs/narcotics, DUI, drunkenness and liquor law violations are low from 2008-2012 (**Exhibit 46**). Like youth arrests, there was a decrease in the rate of adult arrests for all four outcomes.



Source: ACIC 2008-2012

COMMUNITY INDICATORS

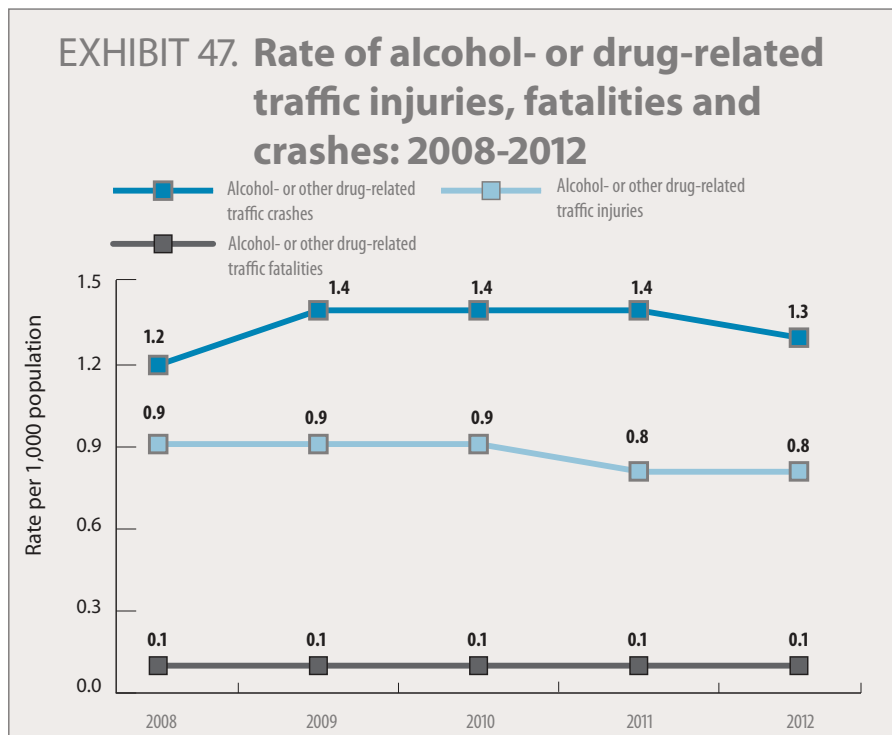
Alcohol- or other drug-related traffic crashes, injuries and fatalities

Indicator description: This indicator measures the rate of alcohol- and other drug-related traffic crashes, injuries and fatalities from 2008-2012 per 1,000.

Why the indicator is important: Motor vehicle accidents are a significant public health issue in the U.S. Each time an individual gets behind the wheel of a vehicle after drinking alcohol or using drugs, they put themselves and other community members at risk for crashes, injuries and fatalities. Injuries resulting from motor vehicle crashes may be limited to acute problems, such as broken bones, or lead to chronic issues, such as traumatic brain injury or disability. According to a recent study of the prevalence of alcohol and drug use among crashes leading to fatality, alcohol is the most common among substance-related traffic fatalities, followed by marijuana, stimulants, narcotics and depressants.⁵⁸ Tracking alcohol- or other drug-related crashes, injuries and fatalities gives prevention specialists an indication of substance use associated with motor vehicle operation – a significant risk for the individual operating the vehicle as well as the rest of the community who may come in contact with that individual.

Data source(s): Arkansas State Police, Highway Safety Office 2008-2012

Summary: The rate of alcohol- or other drug-related crashes increased from 1.2 per 1,000 people in 2008 to 1.3 in 2012. At the same time, the rate of alcohol- or other drug-related injuries decreased from 0.9 per 1,000 in 2008 to 0.8 in 2012. The rate of alcohol- or other drug-related traffic fatalities was unchanged from 2008-2012 ([Exhibit 47](#)).



Source: Arkansas State Police 2008-2012

COMMUNITY INDICATORS

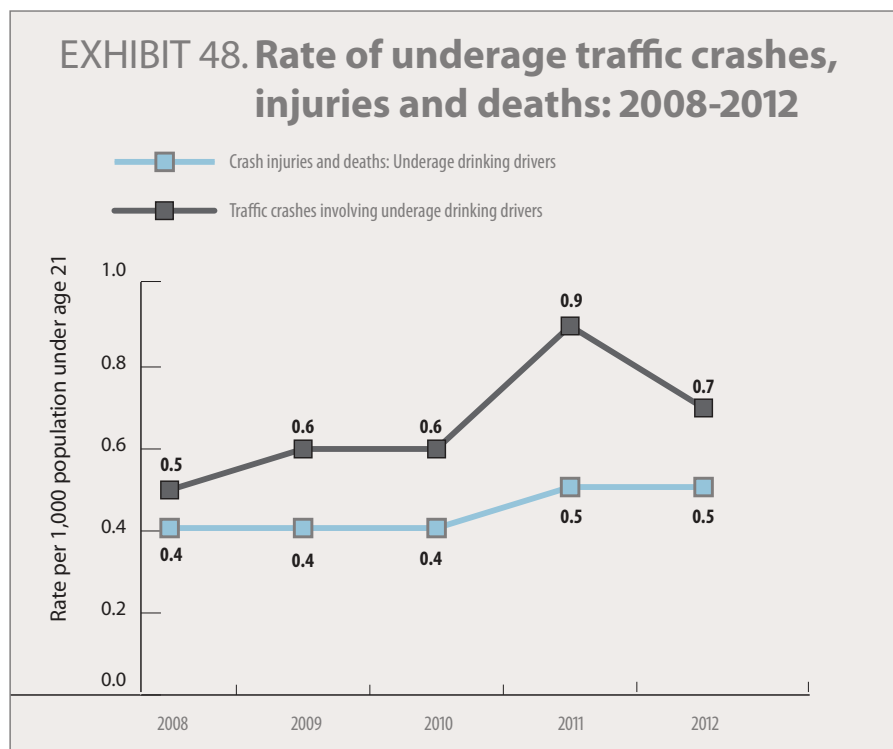
Underage drinking traffic crashes, injuries and fatalities

Indicator description: This indicator measures the rate of traffic crashes, injuries and fatalities related to drinking per 1,000 people ages 21 and younger from 2008-2012.

Why the indicator is important: Underage traffic crashes, injuries and death also signify a risk for the community setting. Drinking and driving puts teens at risk for both short-term (acute injury) and long-term consequences (disability). Across the U.S., the percentage of youth who drink and drive has decreased significantly in the past decade.⁵⁹ However, in 2011, there were still nearly one million youth in high school who indicated they drank and drove a motor vehicle. According to the CDC, drinking any alcohol places teens at increased risk for traffic fatalities. Continued monitoring of underage traffic crashes, injuries and death is warranted for Arkansas youth.

Data source(s): Arkansas State Police, Highway Safety Office 2008-2012

Summary: The rate of traffic crashes involving underage drinking increased from 0.5 per 1,000 people in 2008 to 0.7 in 2012. At the same time, the rate of crash injuries and deaths increased slightly from 0.4 per 1,000 in 2008 to 0.5 in 2012 ([Exhibit 48](#))



Source: Arkansas State Police 2008-2012

Factors contributing to substance and mental health disorders

INTRODUCTION

Shared protective and risk factors influence the development of substance use or mental disorders. Risk factors increase, while protective factors decrease, the likelihood that an individual may develop these disorders. Both risk and protective factors will be discussed in the contributing factors section of this report. Caution should be taken when interpreting the prevalence of risk and protective factors in isolation. Low prevalence of a risk factor, which may indicate protection at the community level, could occur at the same time as low prevalence of a protective factor, which may place a community at higher risk. As noted previously, events occurring in childhood and adolescence may influence the rest of a person's life. Analyses of indicators that affect children and adolescents have been given priority throughout this section of the report.

Protective and risk factors have been divided into five domains: individual, family, peer, school and community (Exhibit 49). Indicators that fall within each of the domains have been analyzed and discussed in the same format as other indicators throughout this report, including the indicator title, why the indicator is important to consider for substance use, data source and a brief summary of findings for each indicator.

EXHIBIT 49	
DOMAINS	PROTECTIVE OR RISK FACTORS
Individual	Perceived harm
	Rewards for antisocial behavior
	Religiosity
	Adverse childhood event
	Life satisfaction
	Mental health disorders (anxiety, depression, suicidal thoughts, etc.)
Family	Parent attitudes favor drug use
	Family history of antisocial behavior
	Children in single-family homes
Peers	Interactions with prosocial peers
	Interactions with antisocial peers and gangs
	Bullying
School	Drunk or high at school
	Sale on school property
	School transitions
	Homeless children
Community	Availability and access
	Perceived discrimination
	Poverty levels
	Unemployment rates

CONTRIBUTING FACTORS DIRECTLY RELATED TO THE INDIVIDUAL

Youth-perceived harmfulness of substance use

Indicator description: This measure shows the percentage of Arkansas students in grades 6, 8, 10 and 12 who perceive that smoking one or more packs of cigarettes per day, drinking 1-2 alcoholic beverages nearly every day and smoking marijuana once a month places people at “great risk.” This indicator is examined across multiple years to determine any observable changes in use.

Why the indicator is important:

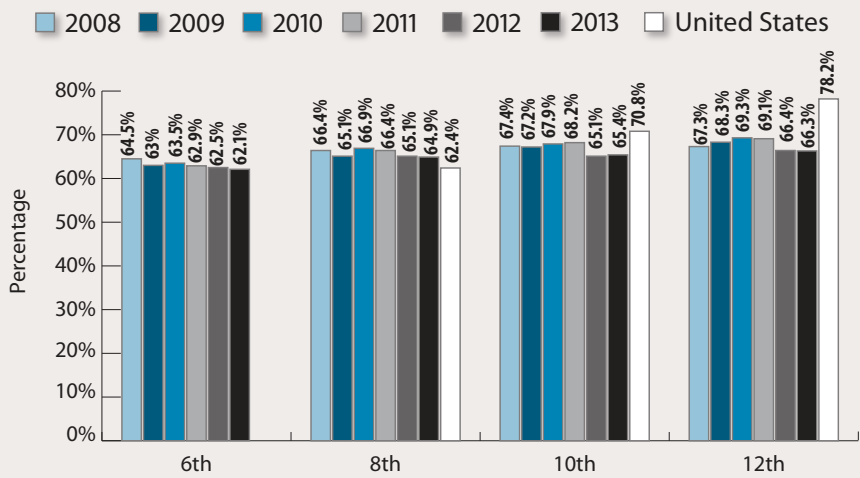
An adolescent’s perception of harmfulness of a substance will affect whether or not they will engage in its use. As perception of risk increases, the likelihood of substance use goes down. Several national and state surveys assess students’ perception of the risk of smoking one or more packs of cigarettes a day, drinking 1-2 alcoholic beverages nearly every day and smoking marijuana once a month to help inform prevention programs on the percentage of youth who view substance use as harmful.

Data source(s):

Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment (APNA) student survey – Arkansas state report 2013; Monitoring the Future (MTF) survey 2013

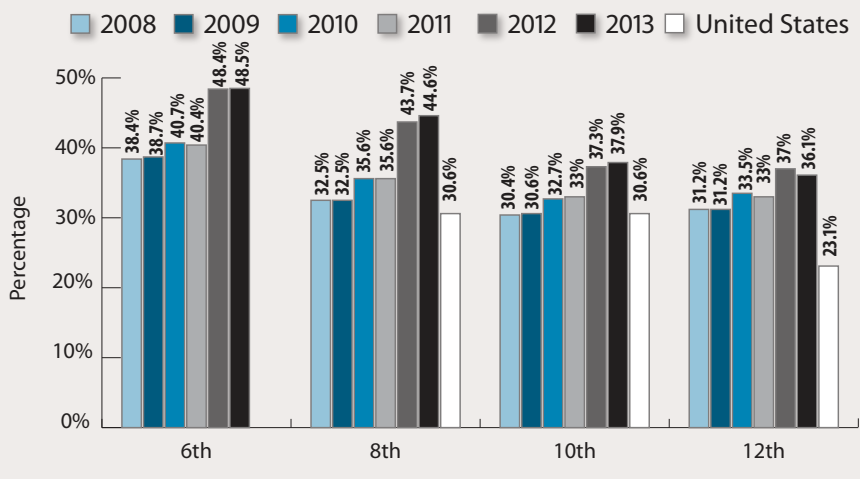
Summary: Fewer 10th- and 12th-grade students in Arkansas perceived smoking as a “great risk” compared with a national sample of youth (**Exhibit 50**). According to the 2013 APNA survey, the perception that smoking one or more packs of cigarettes a day as a “great risk” for all grades is 64.5 percent. Ideally, 100 percent of the students would perceive smoking

EXHIBIT 50. Percentage of youth who perceive smoking as a "great risk": 2008-2013



Source: APNA 2013, MTF 2013

EXHIBIT 51. Percentage of youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages every day as a "great risk": 2008-2013

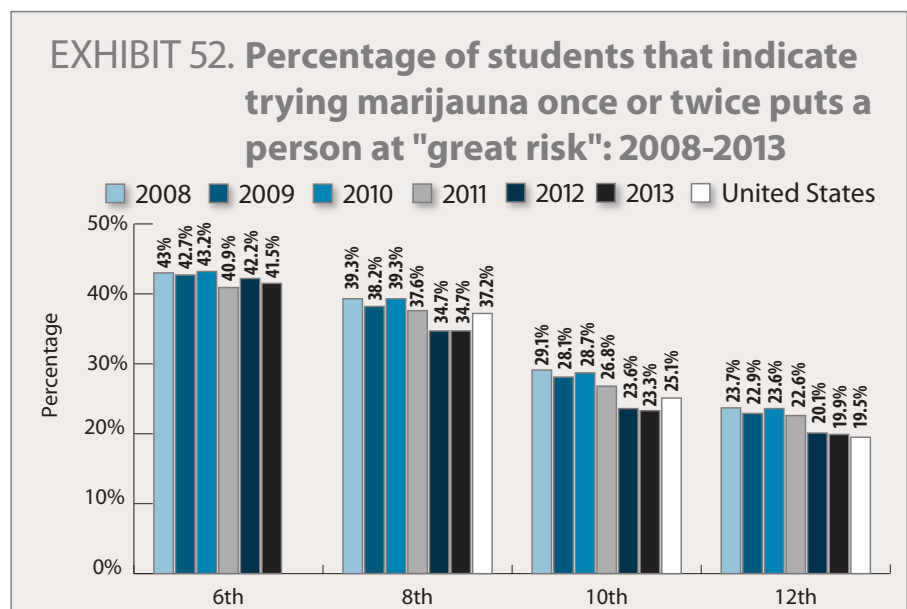


Source: APNA 2013, MTF 2013

one or more packs of cigarettes a day as a “great risk.” The percentage of Arkansas youth who perceived smoking as a “great risk” has remained relatively stable, which indicates there has been no significant increase in the perception of risk associated with smoking since 2008.

Compared with the national sample of youth, more Arkansas students perceived drinking every day as a “great risk.” As shown in [Exhibit 51](#), as the students grow older, the perception of harm decreases. The 10th- and 12th-grade students have a relatively low perception of risk on everyday drinking.

In Arkansas, the perception of the risk of trying marijuana once or twice has decreased dramatically between the last three measurement periods ([Exhibit 52](#)). Currently, only 30.9 percent of all students, compared with 34.8 percent of students in 2008, view trying marijuana once or twice as a “great risk.” The perception of great risk is lower in Arkansas eighth- and 10th-grade students compared with students across the nation. This indicates a possible prevention route.



Source: APNA 2013, MTF 2013

CONTRIBUTING FACTORS DIRECTLY RELATED TO THE INDIVIDUAL

Adult-perceived harmfulness of substance use

Indicator description: This measure shows the percentage of Arkansas adults who perceive that smoking one or more packs of cigarettes per day, having five or more drinks of an alcoholic beverage once or twice a week, and smoking marijuana once a month places people at “great risk.” This indicator is examined across multiple years to determine any observable changes in use.

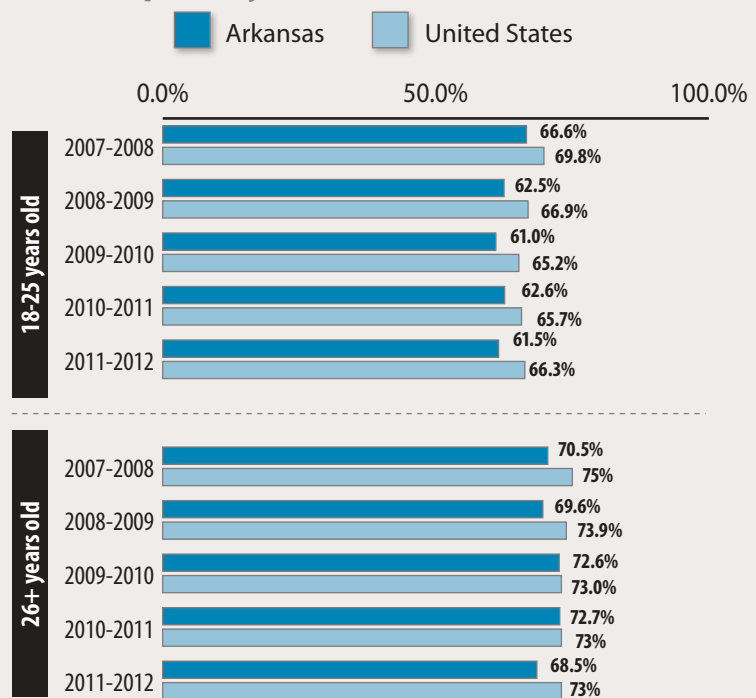
Why the indicator is important: Similar to youth, an adult’s perception of harmfulness of a substance will affect whether or not he/she will engage in use. As perception of risk increases, the probability of substance use goes down. The NSDUH assesses adults’ perceived risk of smoking one or more packs of cigarettes a day, having five or more drinks of an alcoholic beverage once or twice a week, and smoking marijuana once a month to help inform prevention programs on the percentage of adults who view substance use as harmful. The knowledge and attitude towards substance use among adults may influence their personal use as well as their children’s perception of the risk on substance use.

Data source(s): National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH) 2007-2008 to 2011-2012^{31, 45-48}

Summary: The percentage of adults ages 18-25 who perceived a great risk in smoking one or more packs of cigarettes per day in 2011-2012 was 61.5 percent, which was lower than the national average of 66.3 percent (**Exhibit 53**). This trend was consistent from 2007-2008 through 2011-2012. Recent data shows that a greater percentage of Arkansas adults ages 26 and older perceived smoking one or more packs of cigarettes a great risk compared with adults ages 18-25: 68.5 percent of adults ages 26 and older versus 61.5 percent of adults ages 18-25. For adults ages 26 and older, the percentage of adults who perceived a great risk of smoking one or more packs of cigarettes per day was lower than the national average in 2011-2012: 68.5 percent in Arkansas, compared with 73.0 percent in the U.S.

In 2011-2012, 43.9 percent of Arkansas adults ages 26 and older perceived the great risk of binge drinking (**Exhibit 54**). However, only 34.8 percent of adults ages 18-25 perceived the risk of binge drinking. Compared with national estimates, Arkansas adults have a similar percentage

EXHIBIT 53. Adults who perceive great risk in smoking one or more packs of cigarettes per day: 2007-08 to 2011-12



Source: NSDUH 2007-08 to 2011-12

of adults who perceived the great risk of binge drinking in 2011-2012.

The perception that smoking marijuana once a month is a great risk has been going down since 2007-08 ([Exhibit 55](#)). The estimated percentage of adults who perceive the great risk of marijuana use has decreased from 25.1 percent in 2007-2008 to 18.7 percent in 2011-2012 among Arkansas adults ages 18-25. The perception of risk among adults ages 26 and older was much higher than adults ages 18-25, but also dropped from 43.6 percent in 2007-2008 to 40.0 percent in 2011-2012. However, compared with national estimates, Arkansas has a higher percentage of people who perceived the risk of smoking marijuana. There is a national trend of decreasing perceptions on harms of marijuana use. This may indicate more education and outreaches are needed in helping people perceive the risk of using marijuana.

EXHIBIT 54. Percentage of adults who perceived great risk in binge drinking: 2007-08 to 2011-12

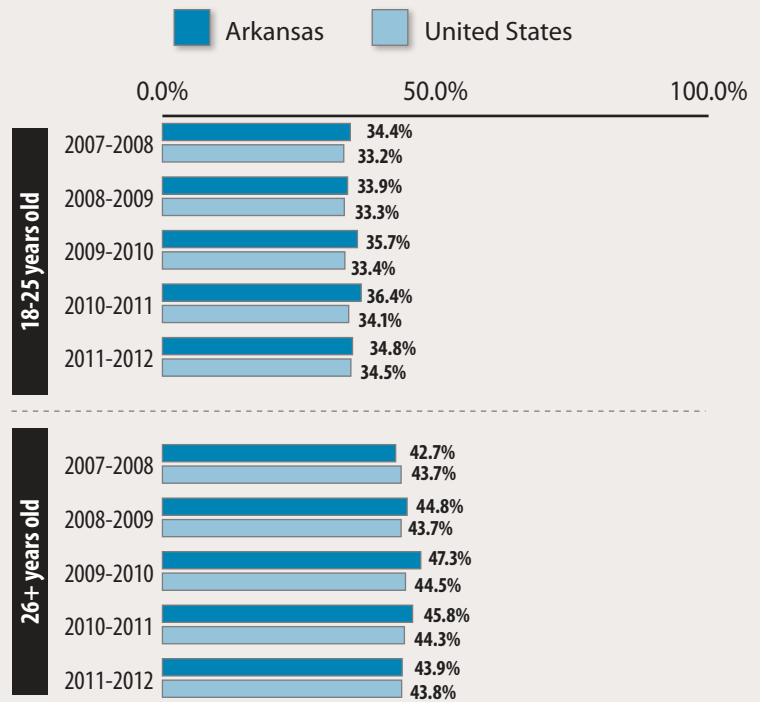


EXHIBIT 55. Adults who perceive great risk in smoking marijuana once a month: 2007-08 to 2011-12

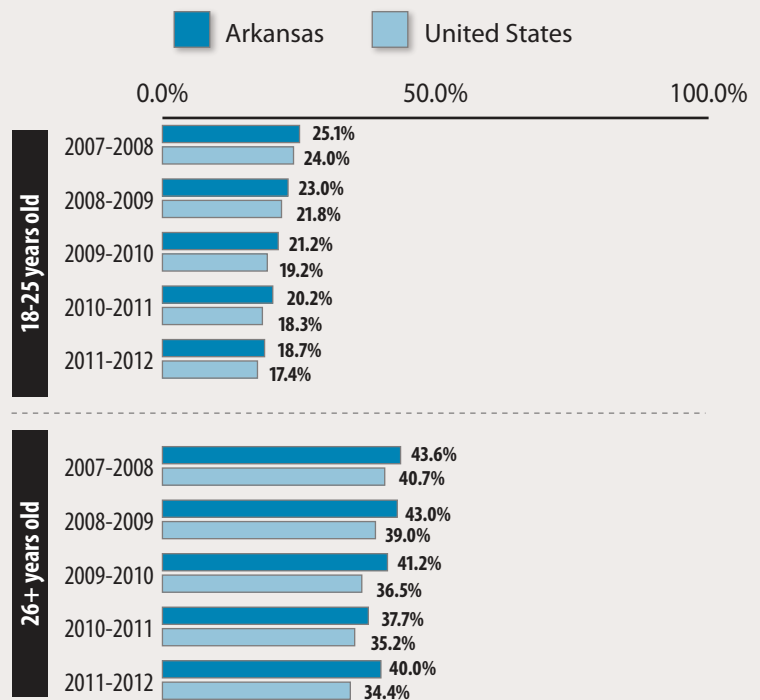


EXHIBIT 54 and 55 Source: NSDUH 2007-08 to 2011-12

CONTRIBUTING FACTORS DIRECTLY RELATED TO THE INDIVIDUAL

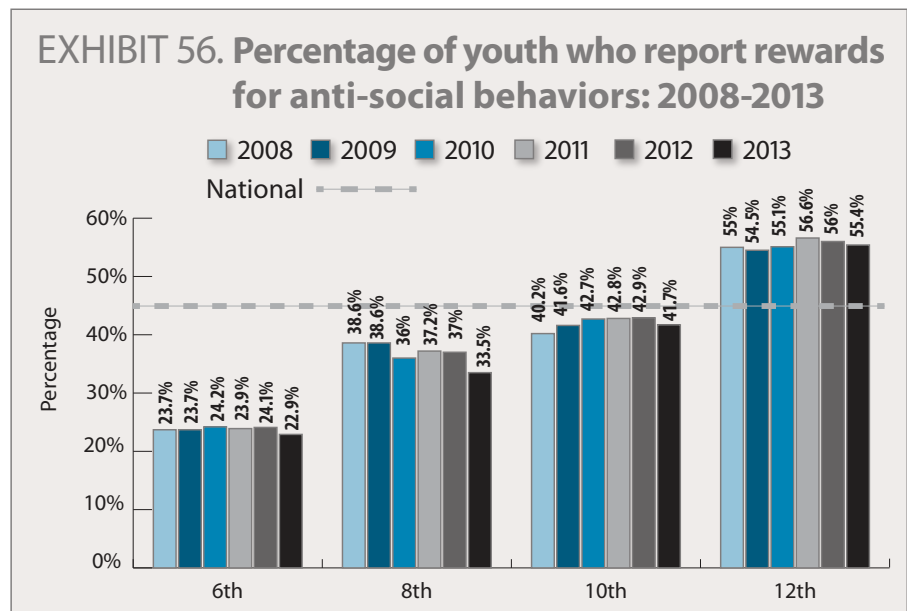
Rewards for anti-social behavior

Indicator description: This indicator measures the percentage of students who reported prevalence of rewards for anti-social behavior. Anti-social behavior is measured through questions asking students if, in the past year, they have carried a handgun, taken a handgun to school, sold illegal drugs, stolen a vehicle, attacked someone with intent to seriously harm, or been drunk or high at school. Students are also asked the age they were first suspended, arrested, carried a handgun, attacked someone with intent to seriously harm or were involved with a gang.

Why the indicator is important: Anti-social behavior is defined as any behavior that disrupts societal norms. It includes aggression towards others, destruction of property, theft, lying and excessive rule violation. Mental disorders associated with anti-social behavior, such as conduct disorder or oppositional defiant disorders, are also diagnosed in children. Studies have shown that anti-social behaviors during childhood can predict alcohol and drug use during adolescence and adulthood.^{60,61} Children who present with anti-social behavior are also at risk for adult anti-social syndrome, which is also common among substance abusers. A perceived reward for anti-social behavior among youth further encourages anti-social behavior.

Data source(s): Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment (APNA) student survey – Arkansas state report 2013

Summary: The percentage of youth who report rewards for anti-social behaviors was lower than the national norm (45%) for students in sixth, eighth and 10th grades (Exhibit 56), which indicates that these students have a lower inclination for involvement in anti-social activity. Rates for sixth- and eighth-grade students were relatively unchanged from 2008-2013. The percentage of youth in the 12th grade who reported rewards for anti-social behavior was stable throughout 2008-2013; however, Arkansas 12th-graders reported levels above the national norm for all years. Thus, it puts 12th-graders in a higher risk group of being inclined to involve in anti-social activity than their national counterparts.



Source: APNA 2013

CONTRIBUTING FACTORS DIRECTLY RELATED TO THE INDIVIDUAL

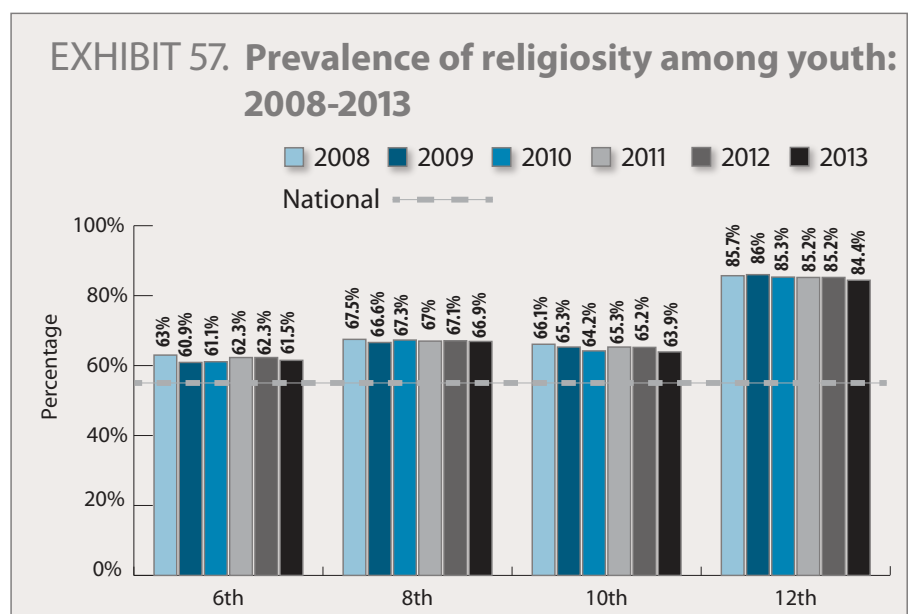
Religiosity

Indicator description: This indicator measures the prevalence of religiosity among youth.

Why the indicator is important: Religiosity can be defined in multiple ways, from believing in a higher power or spirituality to regularly attending religious gatherings and active engagement in religious activities. A recent review of the literature indicated that religiosity was a protective factor against alcohol or drug use for both adolescents and adults.⁶²

Data source(s): Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment (APNA) student survey – Arkansas state report 2013

Summary: The prevalence of religiosity of Arkansas youth is higher than the national norm (56%), supporting religiosity as a protective factor for Arkansas youth (**Exhibit 57**). Prevalence of religiosity in Arkansas youth was stable from 2008-2013 in all grades. However, 12th-grade students had a higher prevalence of religiosity compared with students in sixth, eighth and 10th grades.



Source: APNA 2013

CONTRIBUTING FACTORS DIRECTLY RELATED TO THE INDIVIDUAL

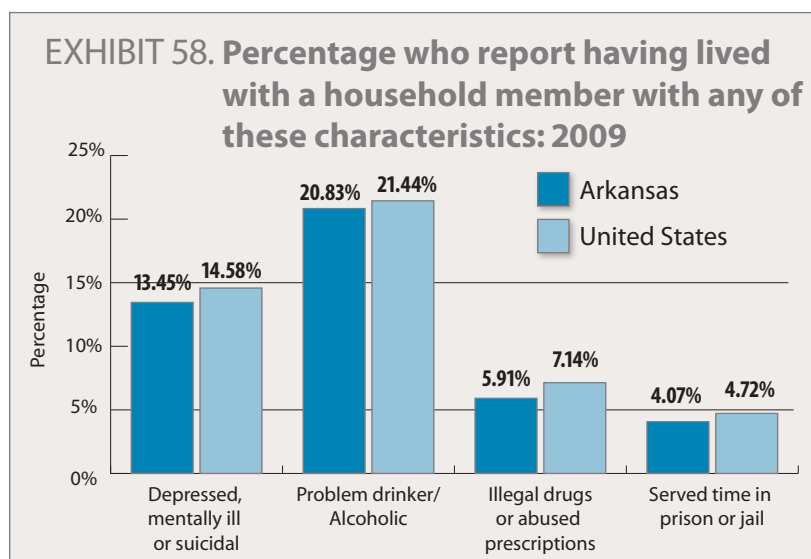
Adverse childhood events

Indicator description: This indicator measures the percentage of adults who reported that, during childhood, they lived with a household member who was depressed, mentally ill or suicidal; had problems with drinking/alcoholism; used illegal drugs or abused prescription medications; or served time in prison or jail.

Why the indicator is important: Adverse childhood experiences result from traumatic events in a child's life. These experiences can include verbal, physical or sexual abuse; neglect; incarceration of a parent or family member; a family history of substance use or mental health disorders; witnessing violence; and parental divorce during childhood.^{63,64} The 2009 BRFSS survey collected data regarding adverse childhood experiences in Arkansas and four other states. Identification of the extent of adverse childhood experiences can direct prevention interventions towards addressing these interventions early in childhood.

Data source(s): Behavioral Risk Factors Surveillance System (BRFSS) 2009

Summary: The percentages of Arkansas adults who experience some adverse childhood experiences was consistently lower than the other states, which included the additional adverse childhood experiences questions. A lower percentage of adults who experienced adverse childhood experiences may indicate a protective factor for Arkansas ([Exhibit 58](#)).



Source: BRFSS 2009

CONTRIBUTING FACTORS DIRECTLY RELATED TO THE INDIVIDUAL

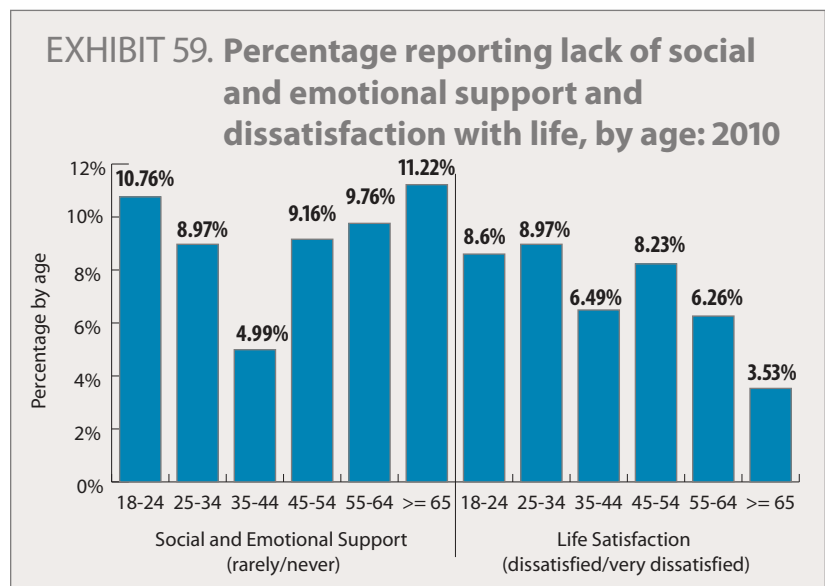
Life satisfaction

Indicator description: This indicator measures the percentage of adults who reported social and emotional support and satisfaction with life, by age, in 2010.

Why the indicator is important: Life satisfaction, or the way a person views their current and future state of well-being, was included on the 2010 BRFSS survey. This quality-of-life measure is related to the level of social and emotional support from outside resources, which is why both are reported under this indicator. Social and emotional support are considered additional protective factors that sustain individuals when they face adversities. Studies indicate that low life satisfaction or low social and emotional support is associated with increased substance use.⁶⁵

Data source(s): Behavioral Risk Factors Surveillance System (BRFSS) 2010

Summary: Life satisfaction was assessed using this question: "In general, how satisfied are you with your life?" Only 5.71 percent of all Arkansas respondents reported being dissatisfied or very dissatisfied with their lives ([Exhibit 59](#)). Another factor related to life satisfaction is social and emotional support was also assessed by the BRFSS using this question: "How often do you get the social and emotional support you need?" Only 9.74 percent of Arkansas respondents reported rarely or never getting the emotional support they need, which may be related to why life dissatisfaction is so low. The prevalence of both of these factors is slightly higher than the national average on both indicators (5.33 percent for life satisfaction and 8.66 percent for social and emotional support). When stratifying by gender, 6.11 percent of all Arkansas males reported being dissatisfied or very dissatisfied with their life in general, compared with only 5.47 percent of all females. Also, 12.83 percent of males in Arkansas reported rarely or never getting the emotional support they need, compared with 7.86 percent of females (data not shown).



Source: BRFSS 2010

CONTRIBUTING FACTORS DIRECTLY RELATED TO THE INDIVIDUAL

Feelings of sadness or hopelessness in youth

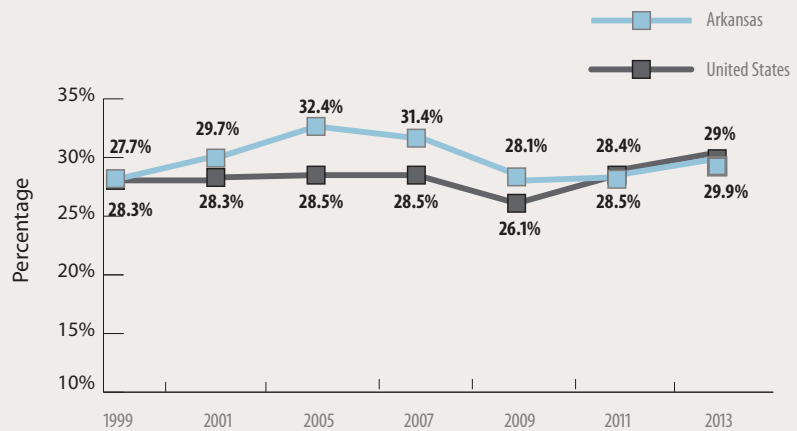
Indicator description: This indicator measures the percentage of youth who reported feeling sad or hopeless from 1999-2013.

Why the indicator is important: Adolescence, or the teenage years, is characterized by both physical and cognitive development. During this transition from childhood to adulthood, individuals undergo several changes in attitudes and activities, including changes in a sense of identity, reliance on peer groups and increases in risk-taking. Adolescents in particular are at high risk for developing symptoms of depression and substance use. Youth who experience depression or feelings of sadness or hopelessness are at greater risk for substance use than their peers. Therefore, it is important to monitor the percentage of youth who feel sad or hopeless when studying substance use in Arkansas youth.

Data source(s): Youth Risk Behavioral Surveillance Survey (YRBSS) 2013

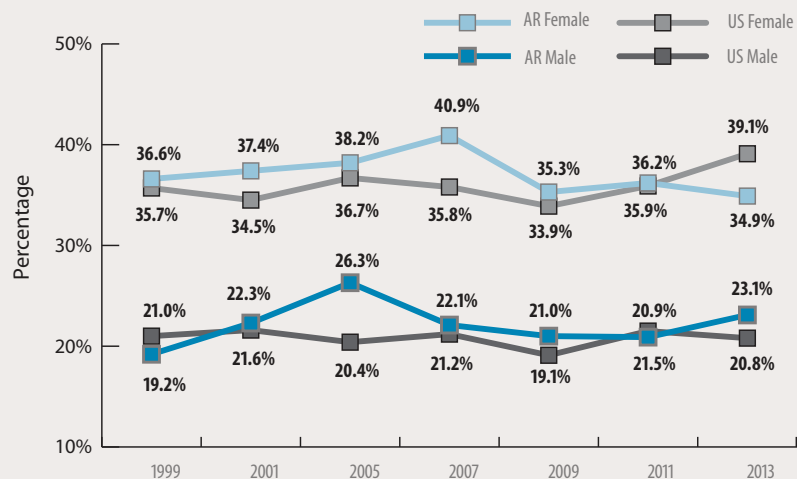
Summary: From 1999-2013, the percentage of Arkansas youth feeling sad or hopeless remained relatively stable: 27.7 percent in 1999, compared with 29.0 percent in 2013 (Exhibit 60). This trend was similar to the percentage of youth feeling sad or hopeless for the same time period in U.S. youth. When the same data was analyzed by gender, the percentage of Arkansas females who reported feeling sad or hopeless was higher than Arkansas males in 2013: 34.9 percent of females, compared with 23.1 percent of males (Exhibit 61). Again, the trend from 1999-2013 was similar to the national trend.

EXHIBIT 60. Percentage of youth feeling sad or hopeless: 1999-2013



Source: YRBSS 2013

EXHIBIT 61. Percentage of youth feeling sad or hopeless by gender: 1999-2013



Source: YRBSS 2013

CONTRIBUTING FACTORS DIRECTLY RELATED TO THE INDIVIDUAL

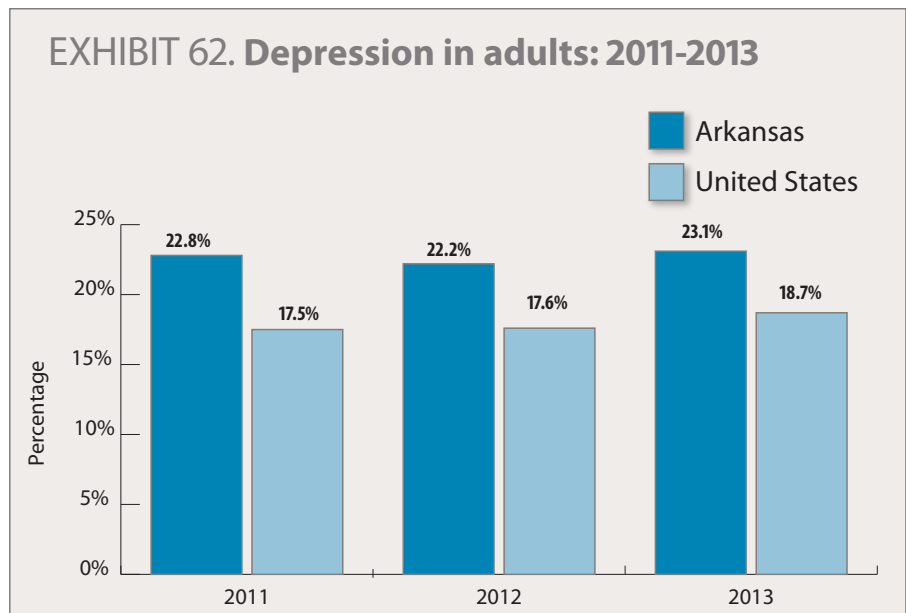
Depression and poor mental health in adults

Indicator description: This indicator measures the percentage of adults who reported ever being told that they have a form of depression and adults who reported poor mental health from 2011-2013.

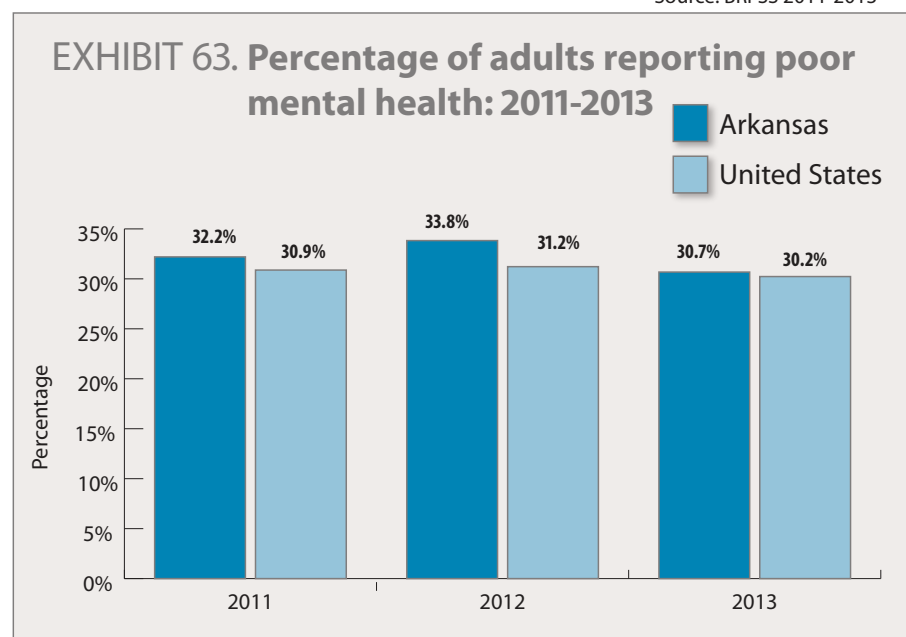
Why the indicator is important: The association between depression and other mental health disorders and substance use has been well documented in the literature and highlighted in a recent report from the NIDA.⁶⁶ Similar to youth, adults who experience depression or poor mental health are at greater risk for substance use than their peers. Therefore, it is important to monitor levels of depression and poor mental health when studying substance use in Arkansas. Addressing both substance use and mental disorders through an integrated prevention approach is also cost-effective, since co-occurrence of these is so common.

Data source(s): Behavioral Risk Factors Surveillance System (BRFSS) 2011-2013

Summary: Approximately 23 percent of Arkansas adults had ever been told that they have a form of depression in 2013 ([Exhibit 62](#)). This proportion of Arkansas adults was slightly greater than the national average: 18.7 percent in 2013. The percentage of Arkansas adults reporting poor mental health decreased slightly from 2011 (32.2%) to 2013 (30.7%) ([Exhibit 63](#)). Again, the proportion of Arkansas adults reporting poor mental health from 2011-2013 was slightly greater than the U.S. average.



Source: BRFSS 2011-2013



Source: BRFSS 2011-2013

CONTRIBUTING FACTORS DIRECTLY RELATED TO THE INDIVIDUAL

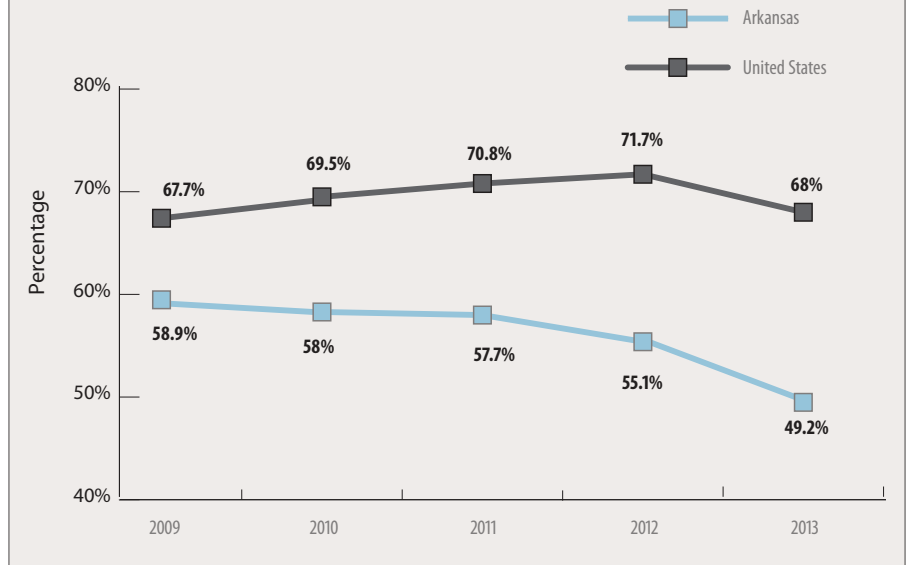
Adult mental health and substance use

Indicator description: This indicator measures the percentage of adults served through the State Mental Health Authority (SMHA) who meet the federal definition of serious mental illness (SMI) and the percentage of adults served through the SMHA who met the federal definitions of SMI who also have a substance abuse diagnosis.

Why the indicator is important: According to the NIDA, the high rate of comorbidity between drug use disorders and other mental illness has been extensively documented in recent literature.⁶⁶ Whether a mental disorder causes a substance use disorder or vice versa is not possible to determine. However, the co-occurrence is so common that an integrated prevention plan that addresses the common risk and protective factors is recommended. The SMHA for Arkansas is DBHS. Adult mental health and substance use data from DBHS is reported to the National Outcomes Measures (NOMS) reporting system from SAMHSA on a yearly basis, allowing the tracking of this indicator over time.

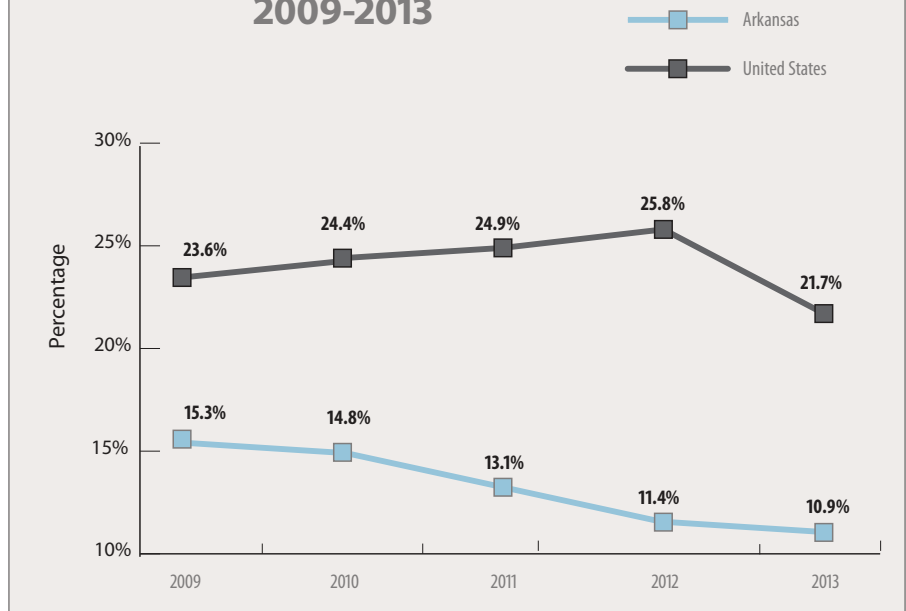
Data source(s): SAMHSA Centers for Mental Health Services (CMHS) Uniform Reporting System Output Tables (URS) 2009-2013

EXHIBIT 64. Percent of adults who meet federal definition for SMI: 2009-2013



Source: SAMHSA 2009-2013

EXHIBIT 65. Percent of adults with SMI and substance abuse disorder: 2009-2013



Source: SAMHSA 2009-2013

Summary: The percentage of Arkansas adults who meet the federal definition for SMI who are served through the SMHA has been decreasing since 2009: 58.9 percent in 2009, compared with 49.2 percent in 2013 ([Exhibit 64](#)). During the same time period, the percentage of U.S. adults who meet the federal definition for SMI treated through SMHA has increased: 67.7 percent in 2009, compared with 68.0 percent in 2013. The percentage of adults who meet the federal definition for SMI and substance use disorder also decreased from 2009 to 2013: 15.3 percent in 2009, compared with 10.9 percent in 2013 ([Exhibit 65](#)). Again, during the same time period, the percentage of U.S. adults who meet the federal definition for SMI and substance abuse disorder treated through SMHA increased initially and then fell below 2009 percentages by 2013: 23.6 percent in 2009, compared with 21.7 percent in 2013. Whether this data indicates a reduction in adults with SMI or SMI and substance abuse disorders, or fewer adults with these conditions are seeking treatment, is unknown.

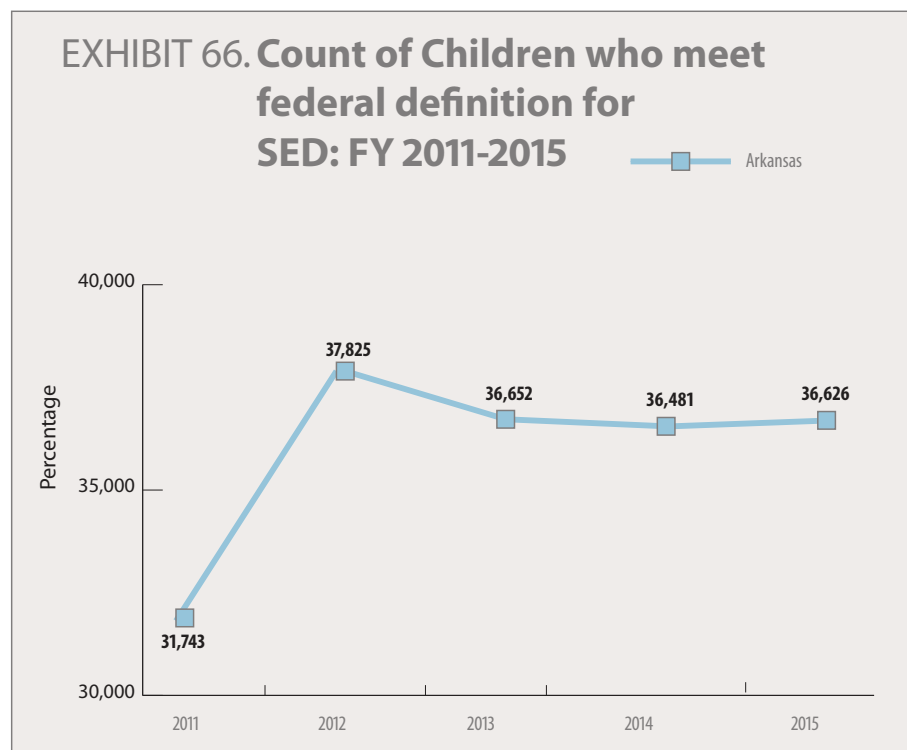
CONTRIBUTING FACTORS DIRECTLY RELATED TO THE INDIVIDUAL

Youth mental health and substance abuse

Indicator description: This indicator measures the count of children served through the State Mental Health Agency (SMHA) who meet the federal definition of serious emotional disturbances (SED) and the percentage of children served through the SMHA who met the federal definitions of SED who also have a substance abuse diagnosis.

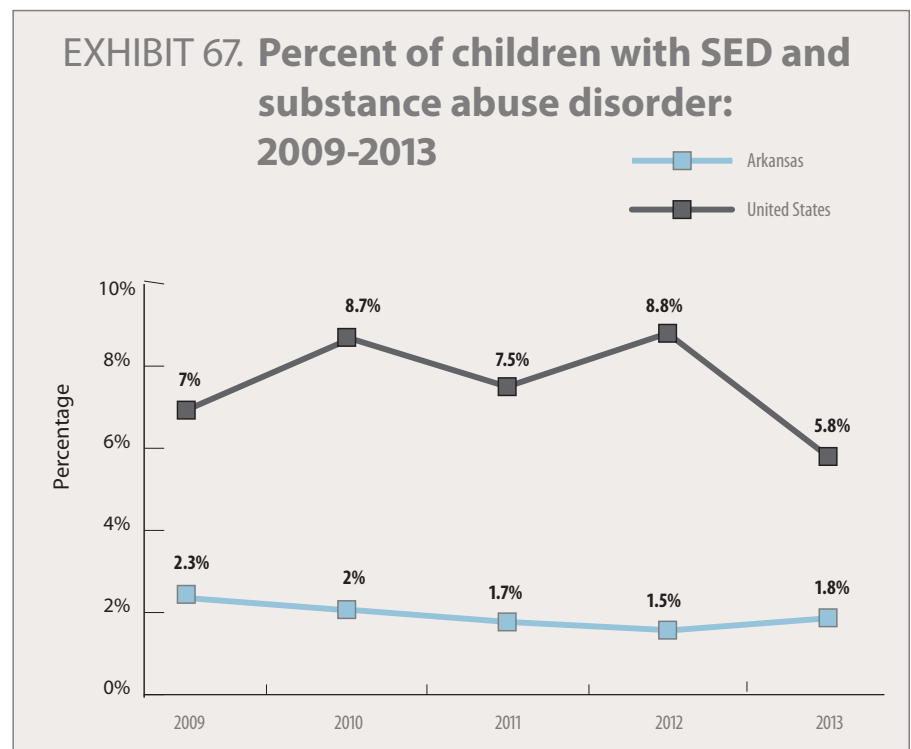
Why the indicator is important: According to NIDA, the high rate of comorbidity between drug use disorders and other mental illness has been extensively documented in recent literature.⁶⁶ Whether a mental disorder causes a substance use disorder or vice versa is not possible to determine. However, the co-occurrence is so common that an integrated prevention plan that addresses the common risk and protective factors is recommended. The SMHA for Arkansas is DBHS. Mental health and substance use in children data is reported to the NOMS reporting system from SAMHSA on a yearly basis allowing the tracking of this indicator over time.

Data source(s): Arkansas Medicaid, 2015; SAMHSA Centers for Mental Health Services (CMHS) Uniform Reporting System Output Tables (URS) 2009-2013



Source: Arkansas Medicaid, 2015

Summary: In 2011, the count of children in Arkansas who meet the federal definition for SED was 31,743. (Exhibit 66). By fiscal year 2015, the number of children who met the federal definition of SED rose to 36,626. The percentage of Arkansas children with SED and substance abuse disorder treated by Community Mental Health Centers was well below the national average for 2013: 1.8 percent in Arkansas and 5.8 percent in the U.S. Children treated with SED and substance use decreased for both U.S. and Arkansas between 2009 and 2013 (Exhibit 67). Whether this data indicates a reduction in children with SED or SED and substance abuse disorders, or fewer children with these conditions are seeking treatment, is unknown.



Source: SAMHSA 2009-2013

CONTRIBUTING FACTORS IN THE FAMILY

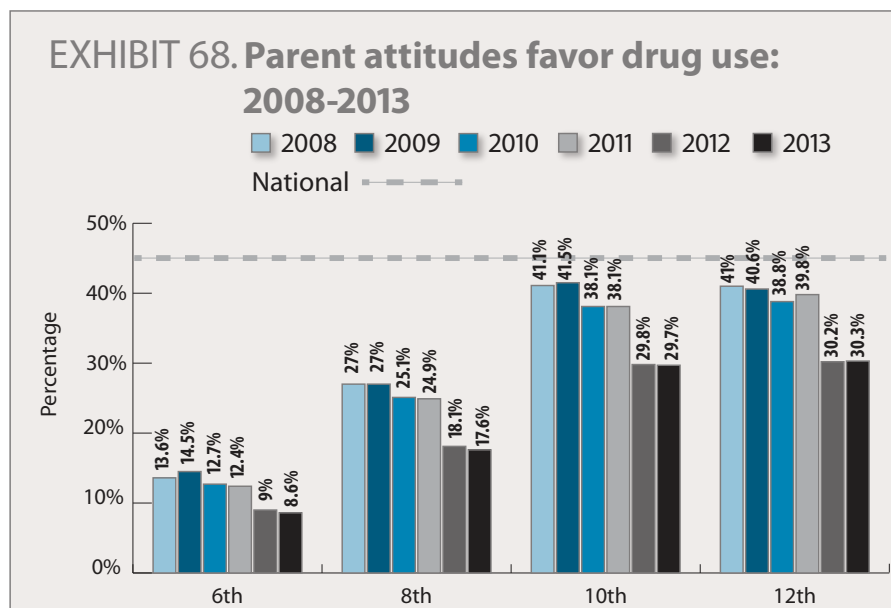
Parent attitudes favor drug use

Indicator description: This indicator measures the prevalence of parent attitudes favoring drug use.

Why the indicator is important: Although peer groups influence teens greatly during adolescence, youth are still influenced by the actions of their parents. Parent attitudes that favor drug use can increase substance use risk among children and teenagers. Children who live in homes where parents approve or turn a blind eye to moderate drinking and drug use, or involve children in the parent's drug or alcohol behavior, such as lighting a parent's cigarette, are more likely to abuse drugs.⁶⁷ Monitoring the percentage of students who live with parents whose attitudes favor drug use allows prevention programs to determine the affect this factor may have on Arkansas youth.

Data source(s): Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment (APNA) student survey – Arkansas state report 2013

Summary: The percentage of Arkansas youth at risk for parent attitudes favoring drug use is below the national norm (45%) at all grade levels (**Exhibit 68**), which indicates a positive norm in family orientation towards resisting drug use among youth in Arkansas. The percentage of Arkansas students in the sixth and eighth grade with parent attitudes which favor drug use is much lower than students in 10th and 12th grades. From 2008-2013, the percentage of students at risk based on parental attitudes favoring drug use has reduced for each grade level, indicating a positive change in parental attitudes towards drug use.



Source: APNA 2013

CONTRIBUTING FACTORS IN THE FAMILY

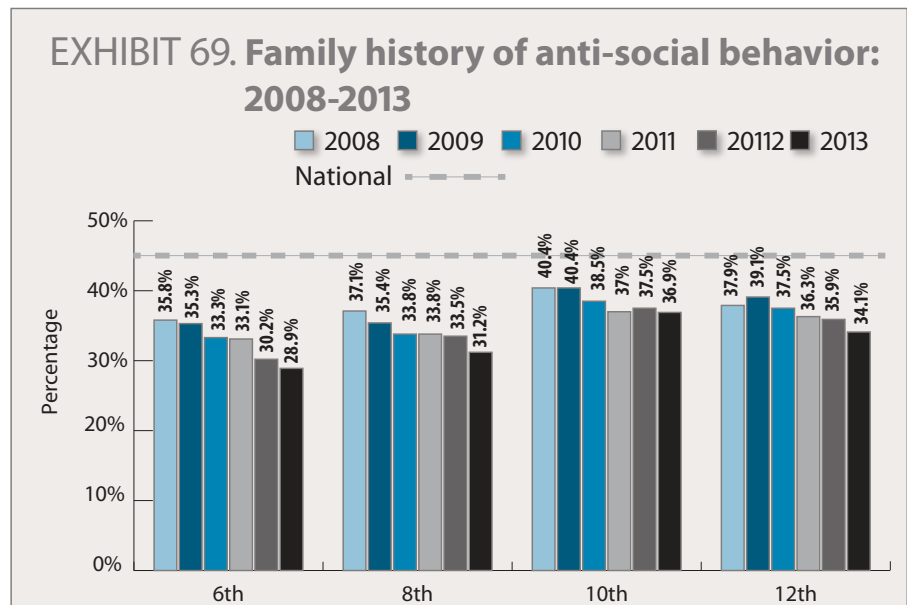
Family history of anti-social behavior

Indicator description: This indicator measures the prevalence of family history of anti-social behavior.

Why the indicator is important: As mentioned previously, parental actions influence the activity of children. Family history of alcohol or drug use places a child at risk for substance use or substance abuse disorders. This may be affected by both genetic and environmental factors. A direct measure of family history of alcohol or drug use would be ideal; however, a family history of anti-social behavior is the manner in which APNA reports this indicator. Anti-social behaviors include substance abuse, delinquency, teen pregnancy, dropping out of school and violence. A family history of anti-social behavior can increase substance use risk among children and teenagers. Monitoring the percentage of students who indicate a family history of anti-social behavior allows prevention programs to determine the effects this indicator has on Arkansas youth.

Data source(s): Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment (APNA) student survey – Arkansas state report 2013

Summary: The percentage of Arkansas youth at risk based on family history of anti-social behavior is below the national norm (45%) at all grade levels (**Exhibit 69**). This indicates that youth in Arkansas are less likely to be inspired by the anti-social behavior of their family members compared with youth nationally. Little difference was observed among the different grade levels overall. However, from 2008-2013, there is a downward trend in the percentage of students with a family history of anti-social behavior among all grades that is more pronounced in students in sixth and eighth grades. These results may indicate a positive change in family history of anti-social behavior for Arkansas youth.



Source: APNA 2013

CONTRIBUTING FACTORS IN THE FAMILY

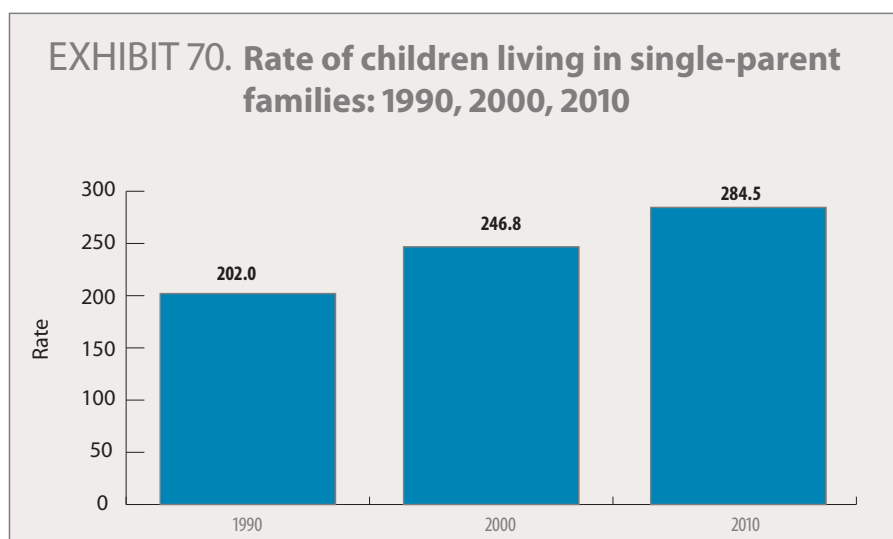
Children living in single-parent families

Indicator description: This indicator measures the rate of children living in single-parent families.

Why the indicator is important: Family structure has also been shown to influence adolescent substance use. Single-parent family homes are more common in the U.S., as fewer adults choose marriage while divorce rates remain relatively stable.⁶⁸ Arkansas has a high rate of divorce for both men and women.⁶⁹ The majority of studies support single-parent households as a risk factor for substance use, although a few studies indicate that household composition may not predict adolescent behavior.⁷⁰ Single-parent homes following an unstable marriage may actually provide fewer mental health issues for children, becoming a protective factor. Regardless, measuring the rate of children living in a single-parent family is an important contributing factor to monitor for substance use in youth.

Data source(s): U.S. Bureau of the Census 1990, 2000 and 2010

Summary: The rate of children living in single-parent families in Arkansas is measured every 10 years by the U.S. Bureau of the Census. **Exhibit 70** indicates that the rate of children living in single-parent families in Arkansas is increasing over time and potentially placing children at increased risk for substance use. Prevention programs should consider this factor when designing education and outreach materials for the state.



Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census 1990, 2000 and 2010

CONTRIBUTING FACTORS RELATED TO PEERS

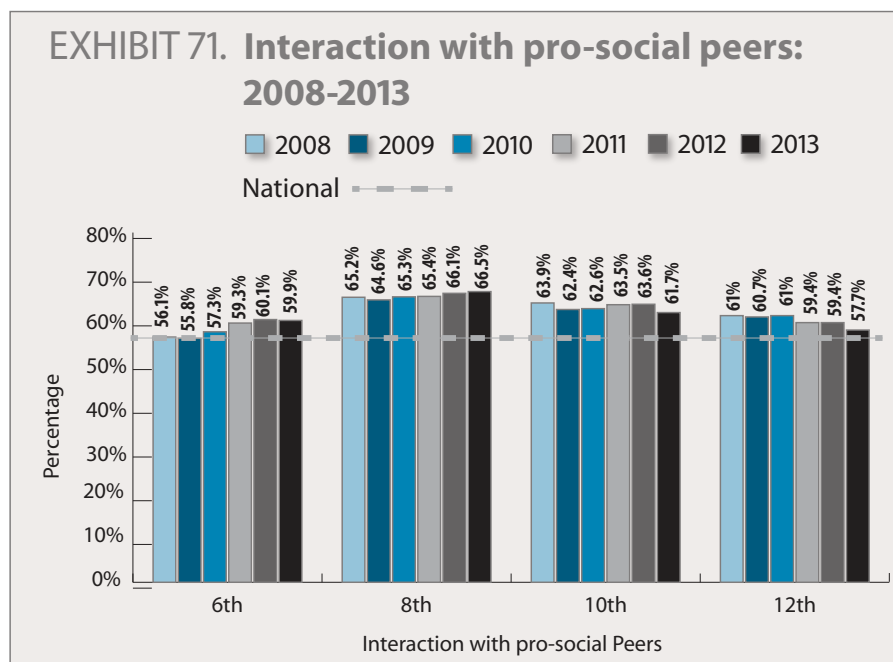
Interaction with pro-social peers

Indicator description: This indicator measures the percentage of students who reported a prevalence of interaction with pro-social peers.

Why the indicator is important: Interaction with pro-social peers is a protective factor for substance use among youth. Pro-social activities generally include behaviors that benefit others and can involve multiple factors. In the school environment, these can include student involvement in clubs, organizations and activities at school. Perceived rewards from parents, peers or the school for pro-social involvement may also contribute to teen involvement in activities. Adolescent involvement with pro-social peers is a positive influence on Arkansas youth that warrants continued monitoring.

Data source(s): Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment (APNA) student survey – Arkansas state report 2013

Summary: The percentage of Arkansas youth in all grade levels who report interaction with pro-social peers is above the national standard (56%) from 2008-2013 (Exhibit 71). This indicates a higher motivation in Arkansas students to participate in pro-social activities and refrain from drug use than students nationally. For grades eight, 10 and 12, there is a relatively stable trend over time. The percentage of students in sixth-grade reporting interaction with pro-social peers has increased slightly from: 56.1 percent in 2008 to 59.9 percent in 2013. Interaction with pro-social peers appears to be at a level which should be protective for Arkansas youth.



Source: APNA 2013

CONTRIBUTING FACTORS RELATED TO PEERS

Interaction with anti-social peers and gang involvement

Indicator description: This indicator measures the percentage of students who reported prevalence of interaction with anti-social peers or gang involvement.

Why the indicator is important: Interaction with anti-social peers and gang involvement are contributing factors which place a youth at risk for substance use. In Arkansas, particularly in more urban areas, students typically start in small elementary schools, then move into larger middle schools, and finally are consolidated into one or two large high schools. This consolidation increases the general population of students, which also increases the number of anti-social students. The larger the student population, the more opportunities students have to meet and potentially associate with anti-social peers. Gang involvement in Arkansas remains an issue in urban areas of the state. Adolescent involvement with anti-social peers and gangs are negative influences Arkansas youth experience and warrant continued monitoring.

Data source(s): Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment (APNA) student survey – Arkansas state report 2013

Summary: Arkansas sixth-graders are the only students who fall below the national standard (45%) for interaction with anti-social peers (Exhibit 72). Interaction with anti-social peers is above the national norm for grades 8, 10 and 12. This indicates that Arkansas youth are at a greater risk of interaction with anti-social peers and thus more likely to be influenced by them for anti-social behavior. However, over time, the trend has been a decrease in the percentage of students reporting interaction with anti-social peers for grades eight, 10 and 12. The percentage of youth reporting gang involvement is well below the national norm of 45 percent for all grades, which supports a positive attitude of students to refrain from anti-social activity. A reduction in the percentage of students reporting gang involvement was observed for sixth- and eighth-graders. Some fluctuation in the percentage of students involved in gangs occurred in 10th- and 12th-graders; however, reductions were only minor compared with sixth- and eighth-graders. Overall, favorable trends in interaction with anti-social peers and gang involvement are promising.

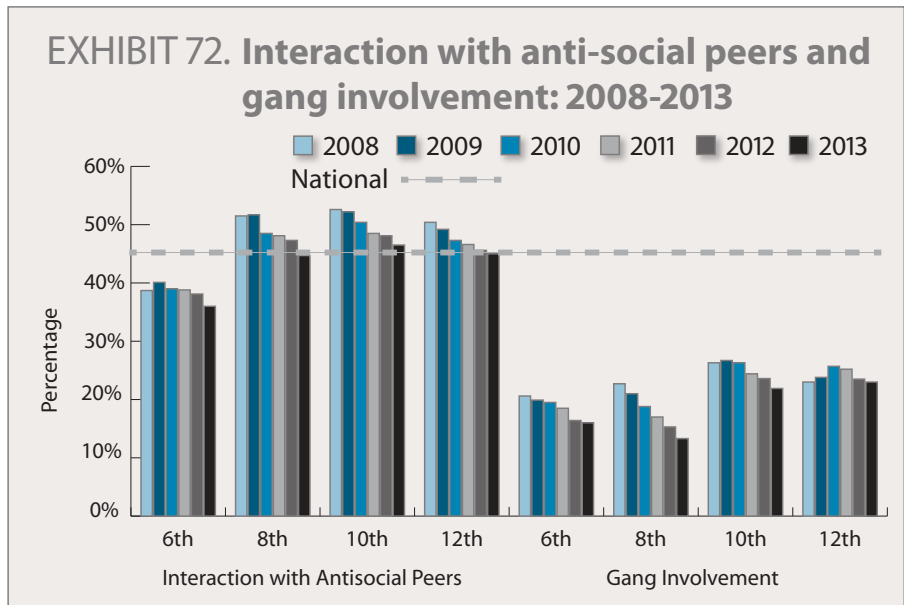


EXHIBIT 72B (DATA FOR ABOVE GRAPH)

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Interaction with Antisocial Peers						
6th	38.7%	40.1%	39.0%	38.8%	38.1%	36.0%
8th	51.5%	51.7%	48.5%	48.1%	47.3%	44.7%
10th	52.6%	52.2%	50.4%	48.5%	48.1%	46.5%
12th	50.4%	49.2%	47.3%	46.6%	45.6%	45.0%
Gang Involvement						
6th	20.6%	19.9%	19.5%	18.5%	16.4%	16.0%
8th	22.7%	21.0%	18.8%	17.0%	15.3%	13.3%
10th	26.3%	26.7%	26.3%	24.4%	23.6%	21.9%
12th	23.0%	23.8%	25.7%	25.2%	23.5%	23.0%

Source: APNA 2013

CONTRIBUTING FACTORS RELATED TO PEERS

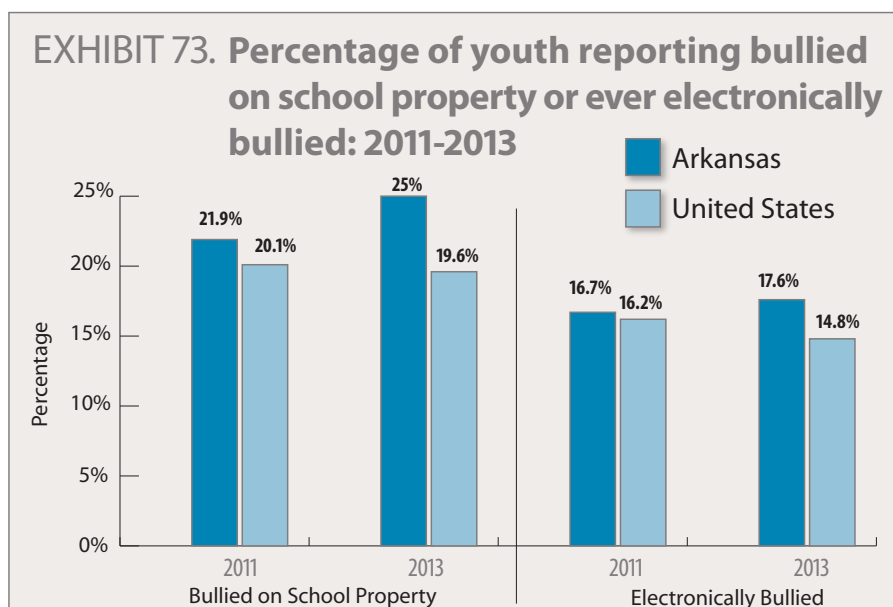
Bullying

Indicator description: This indicator measures the percentage of students who reported prevalence of interaction with anti-social peers or gang involvement.

Why the indicator is important: Bullying is defined as behavior that is intended to harm another person physically or emotionally. Bullying has gained national attention in recent years as news agencies have highlighted examples of teens who were driven to extreme measures, like suicide, to escape the individuals bullying them. The CDC recognizes bullying as a major public health problem and recently included questions to measure bullying rates among youth in the YRBSS survey instrument. Victims of bullying are at an increased risk for mental health issues, suicide and substance use. Students who are involved in bullying classmates are also more likely to also use substances like tobacco, alcohol and marijuana compared with peers who do not engage in bullying other students. Continued assessment of bullying in youth is imperative to determining whether this factor contributes to increased risk of substance use in Arkansas youth.

Data source(s): Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance Survey (YRBSS) 2013

Summary: The percentage of youth who reported being bullied on school property was 25.0 percent, and youth ever being electronically bullied was 17.6 percent for Arkansas in 2013. This was a slightly larger proportion compared with U.S. youth: 19.6 percent of U.S. youth reported being bullied on school property and 14.8 percent of U.S. youth reported ever being electronically bullied ([Exhibit 73](#)). The percentage of youth reporting being bullied on school property or ever electronically was higher in Arkansas youth in 2013 compared with the previous survey year (2011). Continued monitoring over time will further delineate whether this indicator influences substance use among Arkansas youth.



Source: YRBSS 2013

CONTRIBUTING FACTORS IN THE SCHOOL SETTING

Substance use in the school setting

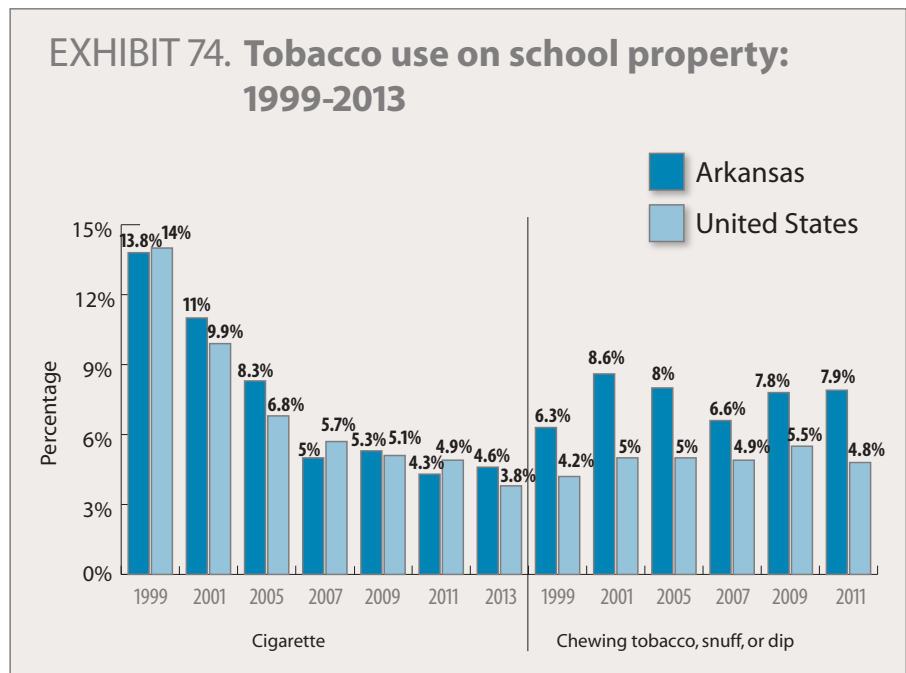
Indicator description: This indicator measures the percentage of students who reported use of tobacco products, alcohol or marijuana on school property at least one day during the 30 days prior to completing the YRBSS survey.

Why the indicator is important: Youth spend a large portion of their time in a school setting. Assessing the percentage of youth using substances on school property within the last 30 days gives a snapshot of youth actively using substances at school. Not only do the youth using substances put themselves at risk for substance use disorders or other health risks, but they also increase the risk of their peers accessing substances. Increased access to tobacco, alcohol and other drugs in the community or school setting increases the likelihood that youth will try, use or abuse those substances. Both perceived and actual availability of controlled substances are associated with this increased use among teens. Prevention programs within the schools attempt to educate youth and intervene to reduce substance use on school property. In addition, schools adopt policies that create “drug-free school zones” and enforce rules that prohibit substance use on school property. Therefore, tracking substance use on school property allows prevention specialists to monitor the effectiveness of education programs and enforcement of these substance use policies.

Data source(s): Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance Survey (YRBSS) 1999 and 2013

Summary: The percentage of youth reporting cigarette use on school property has been declining since 1999: 13.8 percent in 1999, compared with 4.6 percent in 2013 (Exhibit 74). The percentages and trend are similar to those observed in the percentage of U.S. youth reporting cigarette use on school property for the same time period: 14.0 percent in 1999, compared with 3.8 percent in 2013. In 2011, 7.9 percent of Arkansas youth reported smokeless tobacco use on school property, compared with

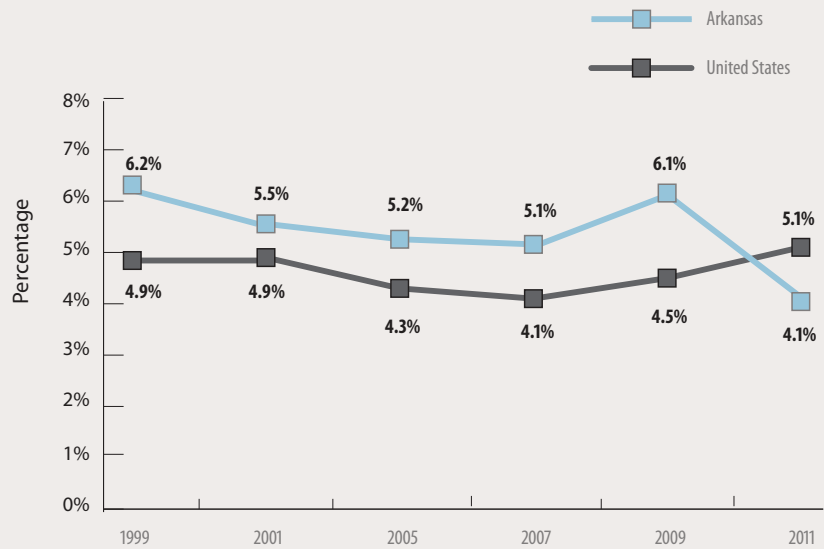
4.8 percent of U.S. youth (Exhibit 74). While the trend in smokeless tobacco use has been somewhat stable for U.S. youth from 1999-2011, there has been some fluctuation in the percentage of Arkansas youth using smokeless tobacco on school property, ranging from 6.3 percent to 8.6 percent. In 1999, 6.3 percent of Arkansas youth reported using smokeless tobacco on school property, which increased to 7.9 percent by 2011. The percentage of Arkansas youth reporting use of alcohol on school property was consistently higher than U.S. youth from 1999-2009 (Exhibit 75). However, in 2011, the percentage



Source: YRBSS 2011 and 2013

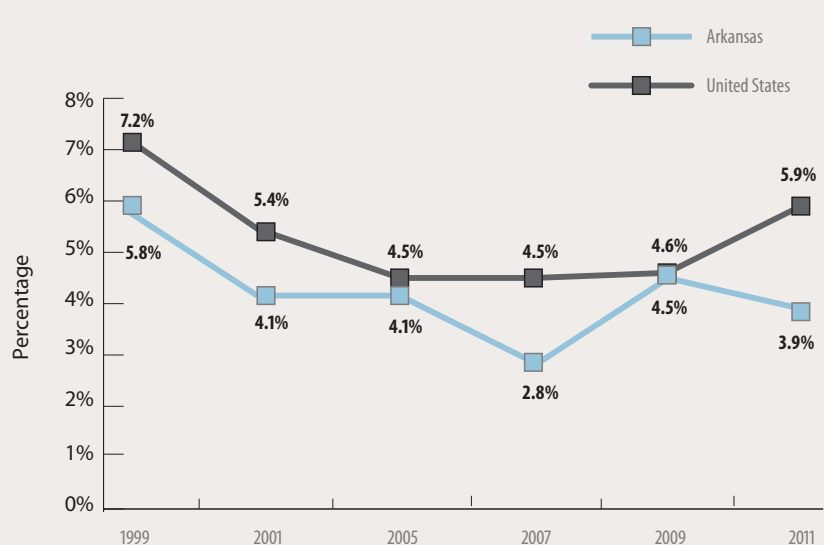
of Arkansas youth reporting use of alcohol on school property fell below the percentage of U.S. youth: 4.1 percent of Arkansas youth, compared with 5.1 percent of U.S. youth. A 34-percent reduction in the percentage of Arkansas youth reporting alcohol use on school property was observed from 1999-2011. The percentage of Arkansas youth reporting use of marijuana on school property was consistently lower than U.S. youth from 1999-2011 ([Exhibit 76](#)). A reduction in the percentage of Arkansas and U.S. youth reporting marijuana use on school property was observed over the time period. In 1999, 5.8 percent of Arkansas youth reported using marijuana on school property, which decreased to 3.9 percent by 2011, representing a 33-percent reduction.

EXHIBIT 75. Alcohol use on school property: 1999-2011



Source: YRBSS 2011

EXHIBIT 76. Marijuana use on school property: 1999-2011



Source: YRBSS 2011

CONTRIBUTING FACTORS IN THE SCHOOL SETTING

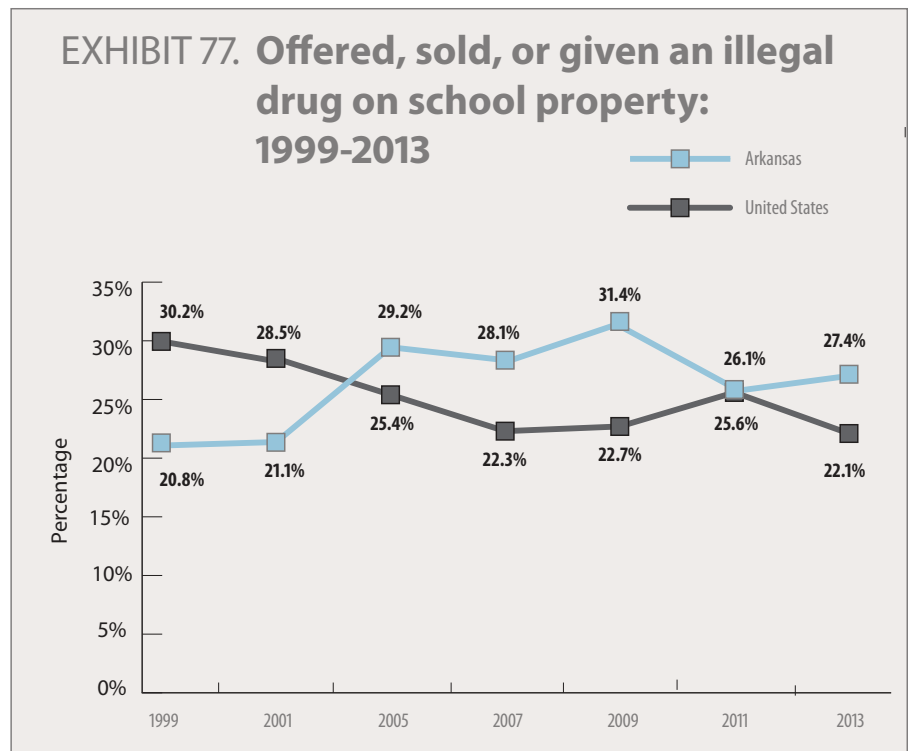
Access to substances at school

Indicator description: This indicator measures the percentage of students who reported being offered, sold or given an illegal drug during the 12 months prior to completing the YRBSS survey.

Why the indicator is important: Assessing the percentage of students who reported being offered, sold or given an illegal drug during the last 12 months gives schools and substance use prevention specialists an indication of access to substances on school property. Youth spend a large portion of their time in a school setting. Increased access to tobacco, alcohol and other drugs in the community or school setting increases the likelihood that youth will try, use or abuse those substances. Both perceived and actual availability of controlled substances are associated with this increased use among teens. Prevention programs within the schools attempt to educate youth and intervene to reduce substance use on school property. In addition, schools adopt policies that create “drug-free school zones” and enforce rules that prohibit substance use or sale on school property. Therefore, tracking access on school property allows prevention specialists to monitor the effectiveness of education programs and enforcement of these substance use policies.

Data source(s): Youth Risk Behavioral Surveillance System (YRBSS) 2013

Summary: In 1999, the percentage of Arkansas youth reporting being offered, sold or given an illegal drug on school property was 20.8 percent, compared with 30.2 percent of U.S. youth (Exhibit 77). From 1999-2013, the percentage of U.S. youth being offered, sold or given an illegal drug on school property fell to 22.1 percent, while the percentage of Arkansas youth increased to 27.4 percent. Even though substance use has been falling on school property, it appears that access has increased.



Source: YRBSS 2013

CONTRIBUTING FACTORS IN THE SCHOOL SETTING

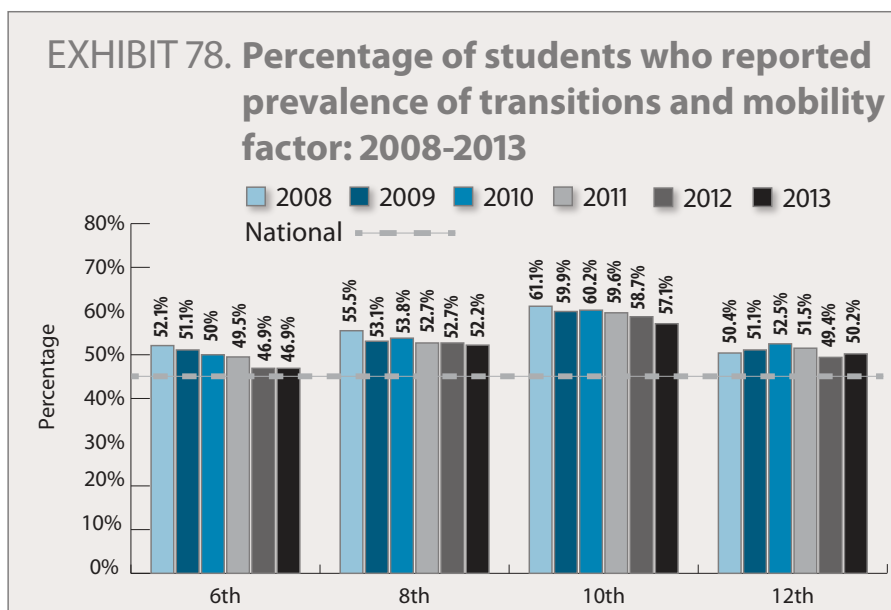
Transitions and mobility

Indicator description: This indicator measures the percentage of students who reported prevalence of transitions and mobility factor.

Why the indicator is important: Transitions and mobility involves movement from school to school through graduation to another grade level at a new school, such as transition between elementary to junior high and junior high to high school. Arkansas students living in urban areas typically start in small elementary schools, then move into larger middle schools and finally are consolidated into one or two large high schools. A family changing residence, resulting in a lateral transition to a new school during the middle of the school year, is also considered transition and mobility and can subsequently affect students. The more transitions that students experience, the more at risk those students are for negative outcomes, such as substance use.

Data source(s): Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment (APNA) student survey – Arkansas state report 2013

Summary: All grade levels for each year from 2008-2013 are well above the national standard of 45 percent (**Exhibit 78**), which indicates a lower stability in schooling for youth in Arkansas. The trend for 10th-graders was stable over time, while the percentage of students in sixth and eighth grades who reported prevalence of transitions and mobility factors trended downward over time. Some fluctuation was observed for 12th-graders over time; however, by 2013, the rate was relatively unchanged when compared with 2008. This indicator places Arkansas students at greater risk of substance use.



Source: APNA 2013

CONTRIBUTING FACTORS IN THE SCHOOL SETTING

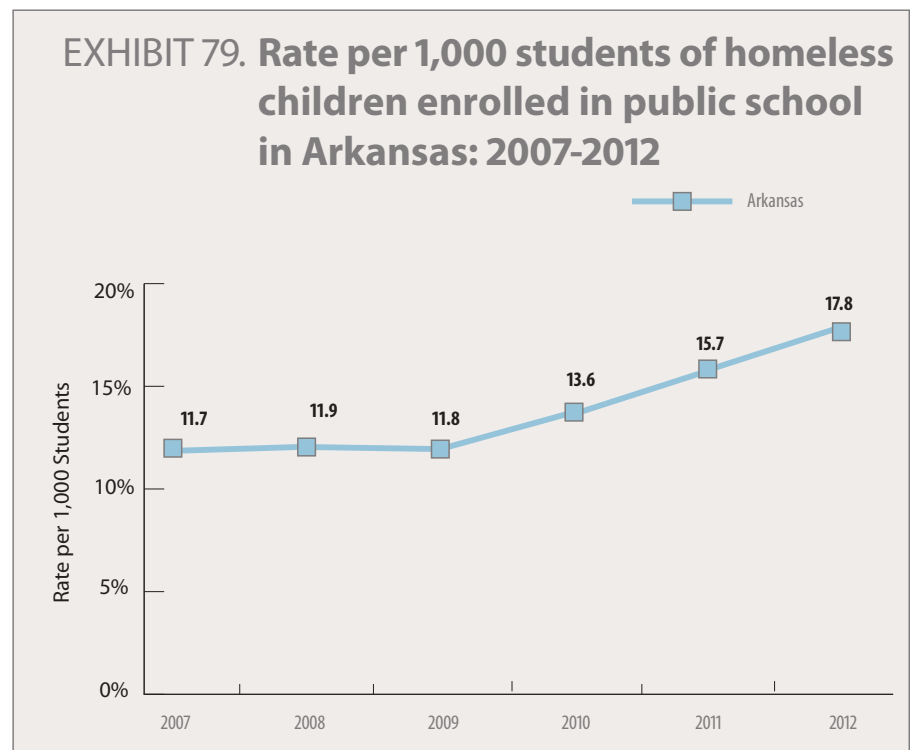
Homeless children enrolled in Arkansas public schools

Indicator description: This indicator measures the rate per 1,000 students of homeless children enrolled in Arkansas public schools from 2007-2012.

Why the indicator is important: Family stability has been shown to influence adolescent substance use. The National Alliance to End Homelessness estimates that nearly 40 percent of the homeless population in the U.S. is people in families.⁷¹ Homelessness disrupts family life in many ways, including physical and emotional health, as well interrupting education and development of children. Homeless children are particularly vulnerable and at risk from the effects of poverty and continual mobility and transition.

Data source(s): Arkansas Department of Education (ADE), Statewide Information System as reported through the Arkansas Public School Computer Network 2012

Summary: The rate of homeless children enrolled in public schools has increased from 11.7 per 1,000 students in 2007 to 17.8 per 1,000 students in 2012 ([Exhibit 79](#)). This is a 52-percent increase in the rate of homeless children enrolled in public schools, signifying an increase in at-risk students.



Source: ADE 2012

CONTRIBUTING FACTORS IN THE COMMUNITY

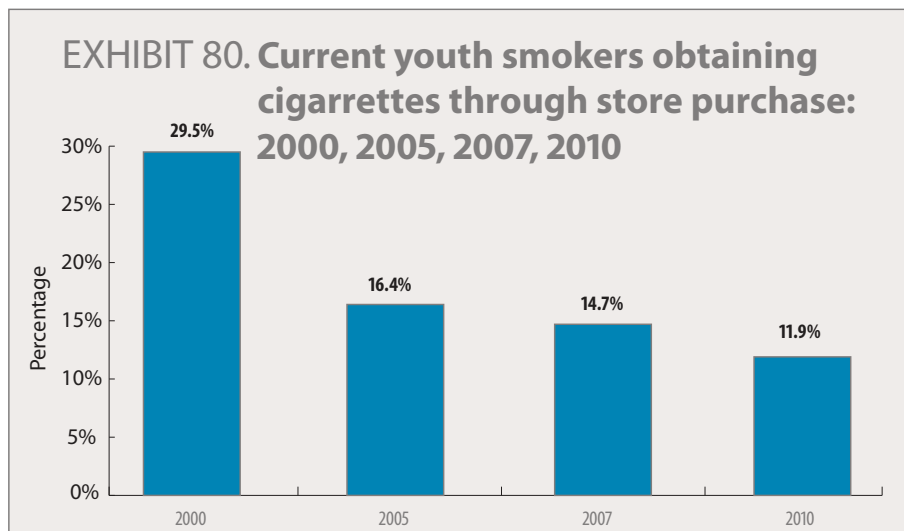
Cigarette access in stores by students under the age of 18

Indicator description: This measure shows the percentage of current smokers among high school students under the age of 18 who reported that the usual method of obtaining cigarettes in the past 30 days was buying them in a store.

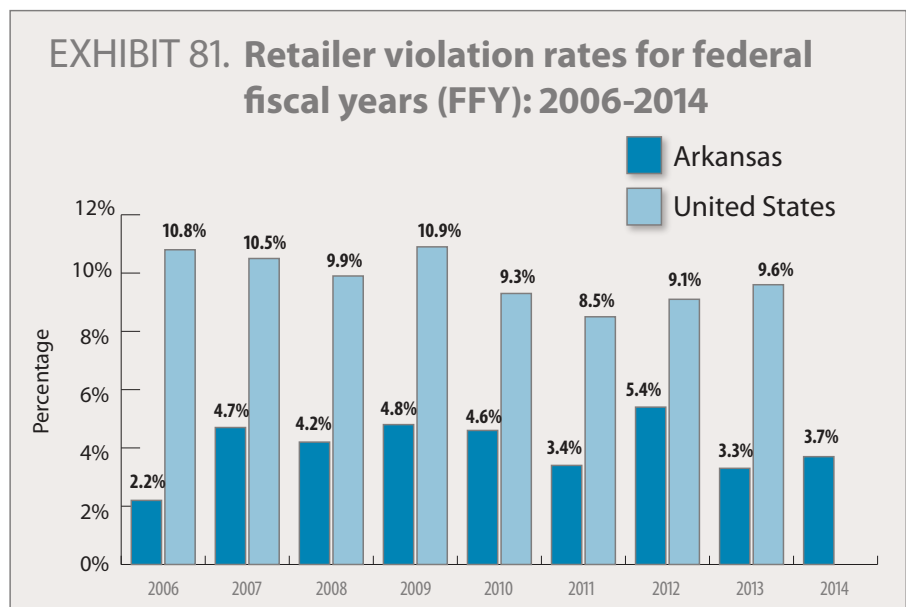
Why the indicator is important: Tobacco prevention programs rely on both educational outreach to youth and restriction of access to tobacco products. The CDC recognizes the enforcement of limiting minors' access to tobacco products as a best practice for tobacco control programs.⁷² Arkansas, like many other states, regularly enforces and documents retailer violations for selling cigarettes to minors.⁷³ However, this does not fully limit adolescents' abilities to obtain cigarettes.

Data source(s): Youth Tobacco Survey (YTS) Arkansas statewide report 2010, Arkansas Synar reports, 2006-2014

Summary: Youth who indicated they were current smokers (smoking a cigarette within the past 30 days) were asked about the usual method by which they obtained cigarettes. The majority of high school students indicated that the cigarettes they smoked were bought by someone else. However, in 2010, 11.9 percent indicated that they bought cigarettes in a store (**Exhibit 80**). The percentage of current youth smokers obtaining cigarettes through store purchase has been falling since 2000 (**Exhibit 80**). During the same time, levels of retailer violations for selling cigarettes to minors have been relatively stable in Arkansas and lower than national rates (**Exhibit 81**).



Source: Arkansas YTS 2010



Source: Arkansas Synar reports 2006-2014

CONTRIBUTING FACTORS IN THE COMMUNITY

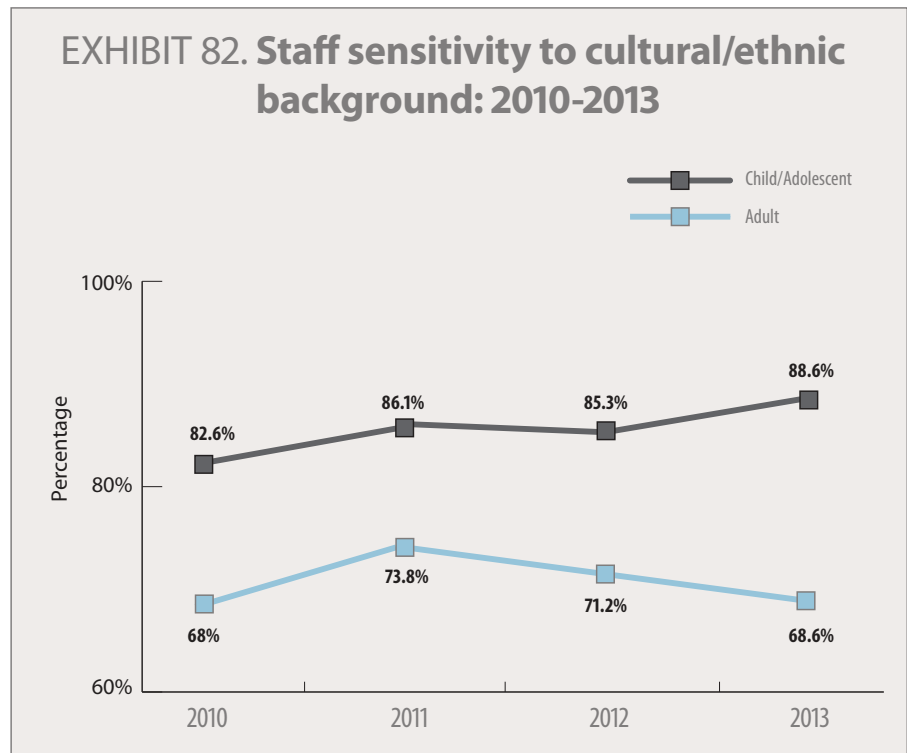
Sensitivity to culture/ethnic background

Indicator description: This indicator measures the percentage of adults or parents of children/adolescents treated at Arkansas Community Mental Health Centers (CMHCs) who agreed or strongly agreed that staff were sensitive to their culture/ethnic background.

Why the indicator is important: This indicator is one of the few available measures which indicate any perceived discrimination based on race or culture. Perceived discrimination and lack of cultural identity are risk factors for substance abuse and mental health disorders. Recent research studies support the association between perceived racial or cultural discrimination and increased substance use among African-American or Hispanic minority populations in the US.^{74,75} Prejudices may develop from fears of or misunderstanding about a certain culture or race and can be addressed through education and awareness campaigns. While lack of cultural identity can be a risk factor, culture can also be a protective factor.⁷⁶

Data source(s): Arkansas Community Mental Health Center (CMHC) client satisfaction surveys 2010-2013⁷⁷⁻⁸⁰

Summary: A slight increase in the perceived sensitivity of CMHC staff was observed from 2010-2013 for both adult patients and parent of child or adolescent patients (**Exhibit 82**). The percentage of adults who felt staff members were sensitive to their cultural/ethnic background increased from 68.0 percent in 2010 to 68.6 percent in 2013. The percentage of parents of children or adolescent patients who felt staff members were sensitive to their cultural/ethnic background increased from 82.6 percent in 2010 to 88.6 percent in 2013.



Source: Arkansas CMHC satisfaction surveys 2010-2013

CONTRIBUTING FACTORS IN THE COMMUNITY

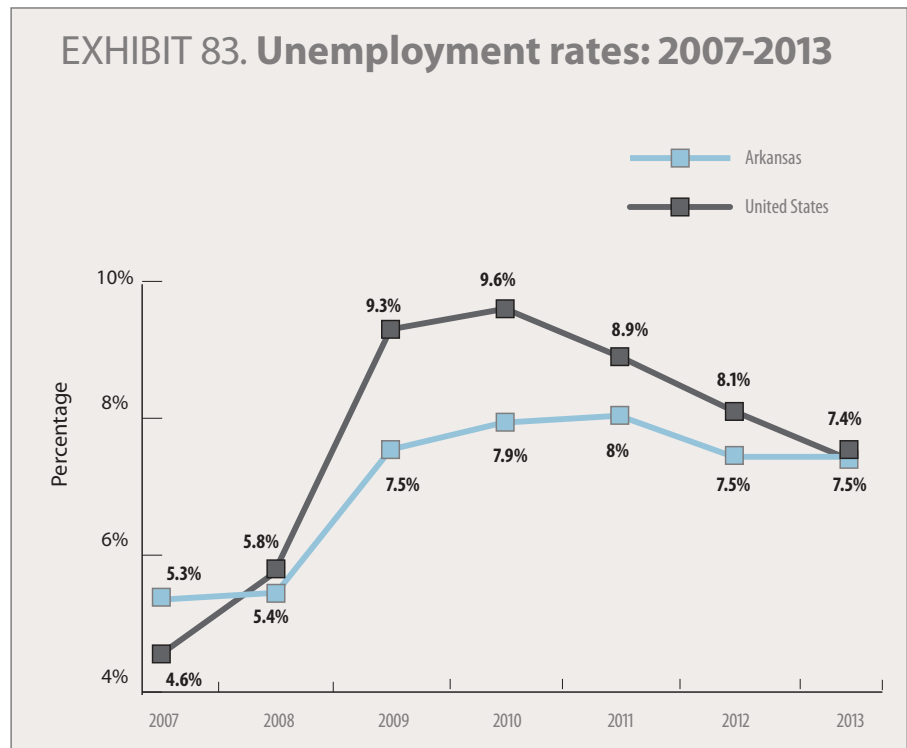
Unemployment rates

Indicator description: This indicator measures the annual average of unemployment rates for the U.S. and Arkansas from 2007-2013.

Why the indicator is important: Extreme economic deprivation has been shown to contribute to both substance use and mental health disorders. The unemployment rate indicator is one of two measures chosen to track extreme economic deprivation. In 2013, Arkansas counties had unemployment rates ranging from 5.6 percent to 11.8 percent.¹² Individuals experiencing long-term unemployment lose valuable skills and reduce their chances of employment in the future. Unemployment affects the whole family, contributing to parental and child stress, depression, and increased risk for substance abuse. Tracking unemployment rates gives community planners and prevention specialists an indication of the proportion of individuals at increased risk for extreme economic deprivation.

Data source(s): U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, annual average statewide data tables 2007-2013

Summary: In 2007, the unemployment rate for Arkansas was above the national unemployment rate: 5.3 percent in Arkansas, compared with 4.6 percent in the U.S. (Exhibit 83). By 2008, the Arkansas unemployment rate fell below the U.S. unemployment rate and remained below the national rate through 2013. The unemployment rate rose for both Arkansas and the U.S., reflecting the lasting effects of the recession from December 2007-June 2009.



Source: US Department of Labor 2007-2013

CONTRIBUTING FACTORS IN THE COMMUNITY

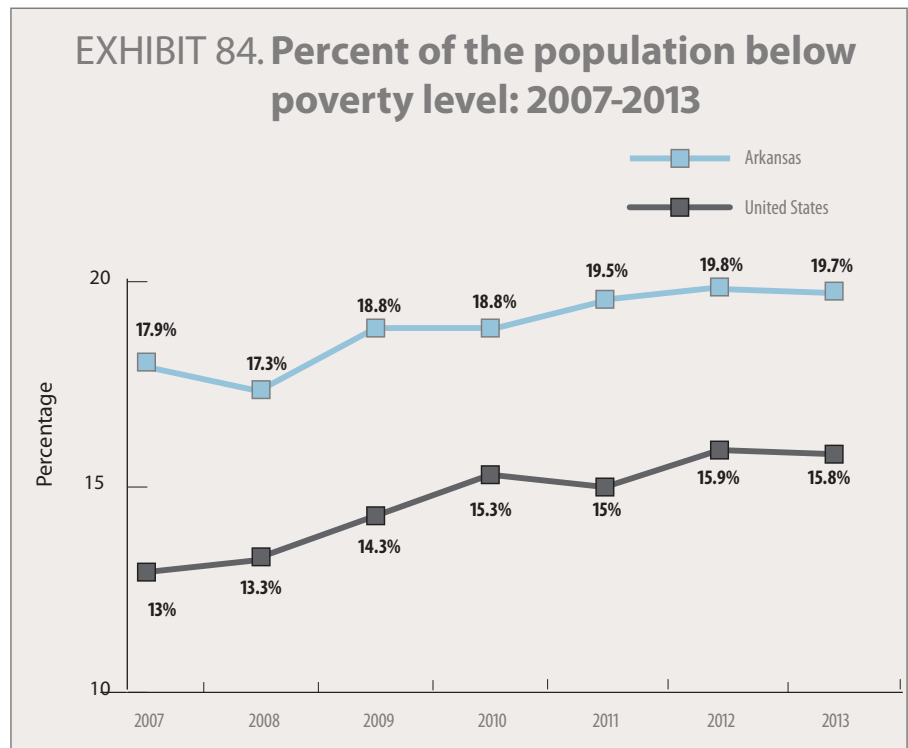
Poverty levels

Indicator description: This indicator measures the percentage of the population living below the poverty level in the U.S. and Arkansas from 2007-2013.

Why the indicator is important: Extreme economic deprivation has been shown to contribute to both substance use and mental health disorders. The poverty level indicator is one of two measures chosen to track extreme economic deprivation. Arkansas ranked seventh in the country for poverty level in the U.S. for 2012.⁸¹ Individuals who live below the poverty level are at risk for a multitude of poor mental health outcomes, like depression and anxiety, as well as other general health outcomes, which are also contributing factors for substance use. Poverty can also lead to increase transition and mobility for students in the school system. Tracking poverty levels gives community planners and prevention specialists an indication of the proportion of individuals at increased risk for extreme economic deprivation.

Data source(s): U.S. Bureau of the Census, American Community Survey 1-year Estimates 2007-2013

Summary: The percentage of the Arkansas population living below the poverty level is consistently higher than the national average (**Exhibit 84**). Both Arkansas and the U.S. experienced an increase in the percentage of the population living below the poverty level from 2007-2013. In 2007 17.9 percent of Arkansans lived below the poverty level, compared with 19.7 percent by 2013. This indicator of extreme economic deprivation continues to be a concern and a factor to monitor as substance use prevention programs move forward.



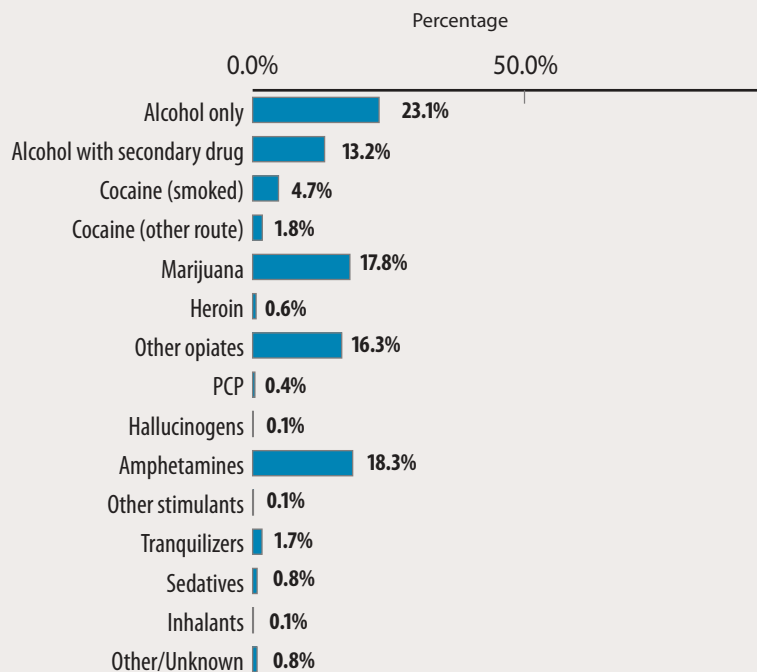
Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census 2007-2013

Treatment admissions

Substance abuse treatment admissions indicate how many people are seeking help for an abuse 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.

According to the Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS), in 2012, 36.3 percent of admissions to treatment for abuse were attributed to alcohol or to alcohol and a secondary drug. Over a sixth (17.8%) were admitted for treatment of marijuana abuse ([Exhibit 85](#)).⁸²

EXHIBIT 85. Substance abuse treatment admissions by primary substance of abuse: 2012



Source: TEDS 2012

TREATMENT ADMISSION INDICATORS

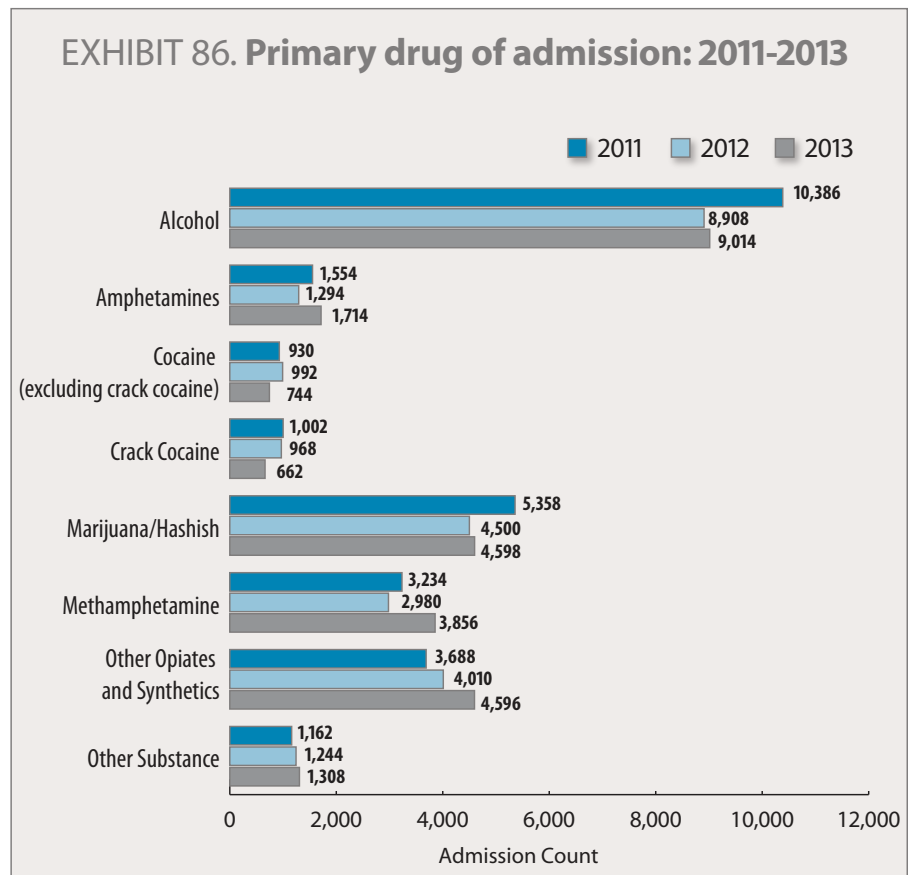
Primary drug of abuse for drug treatment

Indicator description: This measure trends the count of primary drug admission to Arkansas state-supported facilities of alcohol, amphetamines, cocaine, crack cocaine, marijuana, other opiates and synthetics, methamphetamines, and other drugs.

Why the indicator is important: Assessing the counts of drug treatment admissions over time gives a snapshot of how many people are seeking treatment. Indicators of substance abuse treatment assists in organization and evaluation of programs.

Data source(s): Alcohol Drug Management Information System (ADMIS), Division of Behavioral Health Services (DBHS) 2011-2013⁸³

Summary: Alcohol is by far the most common primary drug of admission as seen in [Exhibit 86](#). However, there was an overall decrease in admissions from 27,314 in 2011 to 26,492 in 2013. While there was a decrease in both alcohol and marijuana treatment admissions, there was an increase in methamphetamine and other opiates/synthetics treatment admissions.



Source: ADMIS 2011-2013

TREATMENT ADMISSION INDICATORS

Hospital discharges with mentions of substance abuse

Indicator description: This measures the percentage of inpatient admissions with a substance abuse presence as determined by substance abuse diagnosis codes.

Why the indicator is important: Both inpatient and outpatient services are available for treatment of substance abuse disorders. Hospital discharges are monitored to determine the prevalence of substance abuse in the inpatient setting. Although not all individuals who need treatment actually seek treatment, this measure does give an indication of the prevalence of comorbidity as related to alcohol, tobacco or other drugs.

Data source(s): Arkansas Department of Health (ADH) hospital discharge data, 2007-2013⁸⁴

Summary: There was a significant increase in admissions where a diagnosis of alcohol was also present in 2013 as compared with 2007. Most alarmingly, the presence of tobacco continues to drastically rise each year (**Exhibit 87**). The percentage of discharges with the appearance of a tobacco diagnosis code went from 11.8 percent in 2007 to 21.6 percent in 2013. This represents a more than 83-percent increase.

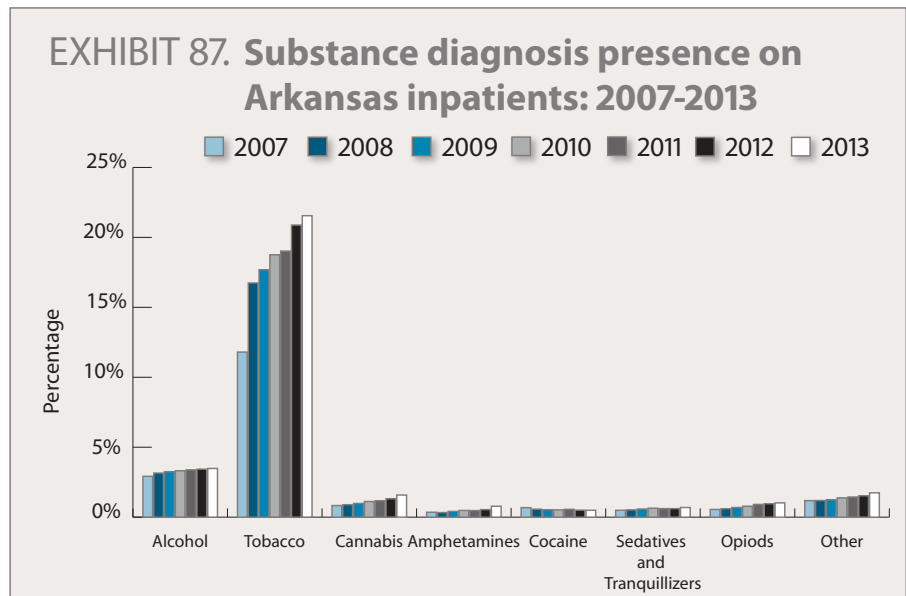


EXHIBIT 87B (DATA FOR ABOVE GRAPH)

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Alcohol	2.92%	3.15%	3.25%	3.32%	3.38%	3.43%	3.48%
Tobacco	11.80%	16.74%	17.69%	18.76%	19.02%	20.88%	21.55%
Cannabis	0.83%	0.89%	0.98%	1.12%	1.17%	1.31%	1.58%
Amphetamines	0.35%	0.33%	0.41%	0.48%	0.47%	0.54%	0.78%
Cocaine	0.68%	0.57%	0.53%	0.52%	0.56%	0.50%	0.49%
Sedatives and Tranquillizers	0.49%	0.52%	0.58%	0.64%	0.61%	0.61%	0.69%
Opioids	0.55%	0.60%	0.69%	0.78%	0.91%	0.96%	1.02%
Other	1.18%	1.19%	1.24%	1.38%	1.44%	1.53%	1.74%

Source: ADH 2007-2013

TREATMENT ADMISSION INDICATORS

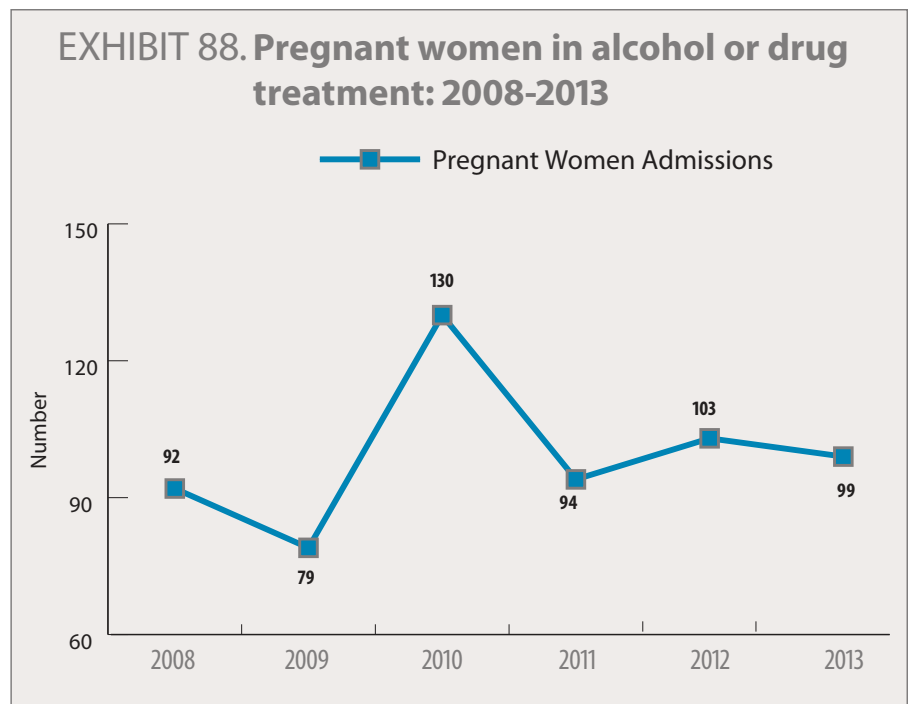
Pregnant women in alcohol or drug treatment

Indicator description: The number of pregnant women admitted to state-supported facilities for alcohol or drug treatment.

Why the indicator is important: Pregnant women not only put themselves at risk by using substances, but they also place the child they are carrying at risk. Women who drink alcohol during pregnancy increase the risk that their child may develop FASDs. Children born to women who use drugs place their children at risk for a multitude of issues, including birth defects, behavior problems and other cognitive deficiencies. Assessing the counts of drug treatment admissions over time gives a snapshot of how many pregnant women are seeking treatment. Indicators of substance abuse treatment assist in organization and evaluation of programs.

Data source(s): Alcohol Drug Management Information System (ADMIS), Division of Behavioral Health Services (DBHS) 2008-2013⁸⁵

Summary: The rate of treatment admissions per 1,000 total live births dropped from 3.4 in 2010 to 2.7 in 2013. As seen in [Exhibit 88](#), there was an increase in drug treatment admissions of pregnant women in 2010, but this has leveled off in the past three years.



Source: ADMIS 2008-2013

TREATMENT ADMISSION INDICATORS

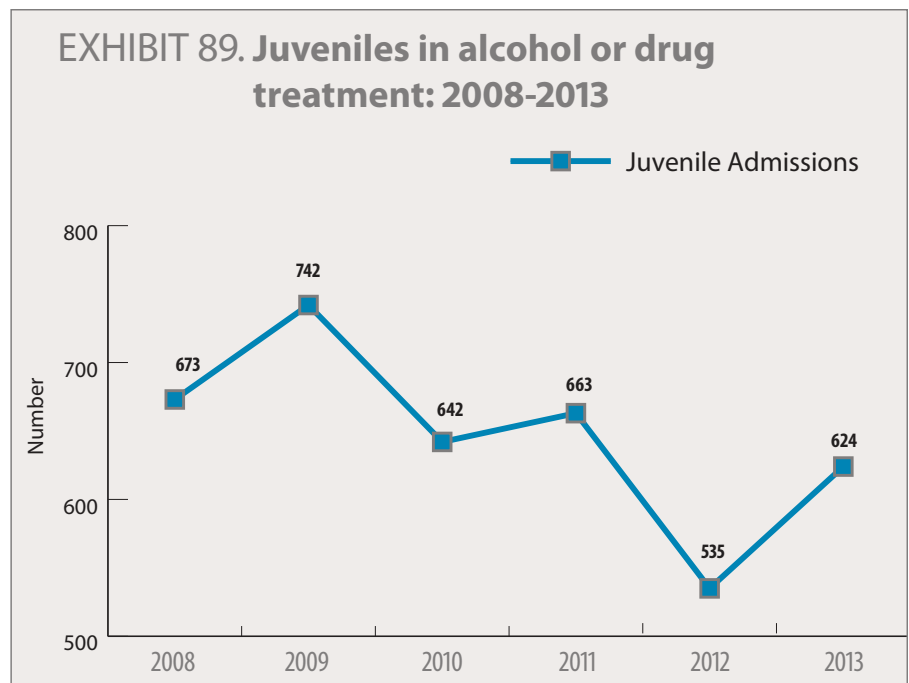
Juveniles in alcohol or drug treatment

Indicator description: This indicator measures the number of juvenile (under 18) alcohol or drug treatment admissions in state-supported facilities ([Exhibit 89](#)).

Why the indicator is important: Assessing the counts of drug treatment admissions over time gives a snapshot of how many youths are seeking treatment. Indicators of substance abuse treatment assist in organization and evaluation of programs.

Data source(s): Alcohol Drug Management Information System (ADMIS), Division of Behavioral Health Services (DBHS) 2008-2013⁸⁵

Summary: There were more than 100 fewer juveniles admitted to state-supported facilities in 2013 than in 2009 ([Exhibit 89](#)). The rate per 1,000 children ages 0-17 dropped from 1.0 in 2009 to 0.9 in 2013.



Source: ADMIS 2008-2013

TREATMENT ADMISSION INDICATORS

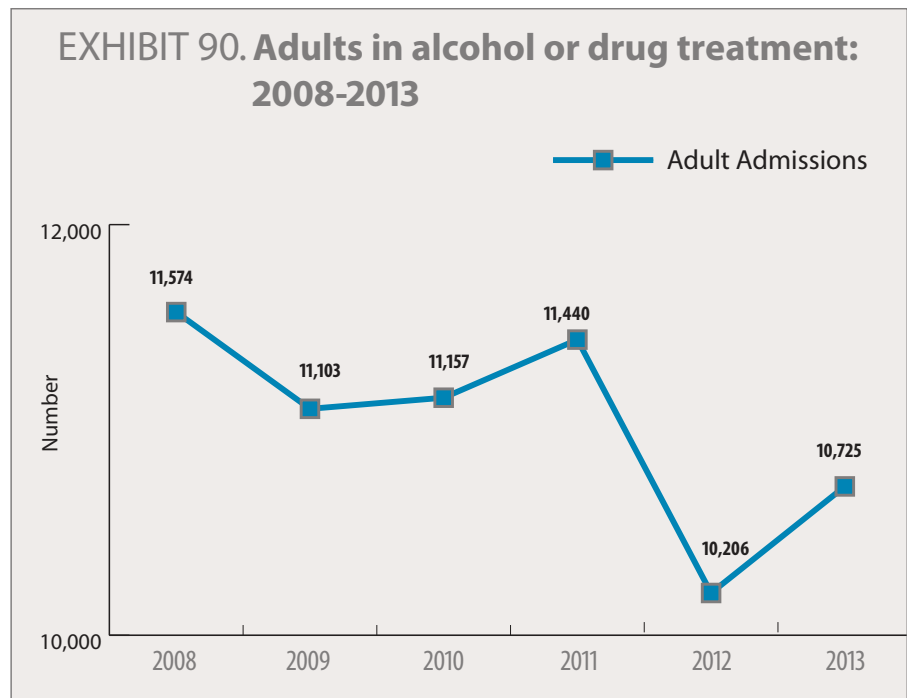
Adults in alcohol or drug treatment

Indicator description: The number of alcohol or drug treatment admissions of people ages 18 and older in state-supported facilities.

Why the indicator is important: Assessing the counts of drug treatment admissions over time gives a snapshot of how many adults are seeking treatment. Indicators of substance abuse treatment assists in organization and evaluation of programs.

Data source(s): Alcohol Drug Management Information System (ADMIS), Division of Behavioral Health Services (DBHS) 2008-2013⁸⁵

Summary: The majority of alcohol or drug treatment admissions to state-supported facilities are adults ([Exhibit 90](#)). In 2013, there were 849 fewer adult admissions compared to 2008. This represents a drop from 6.8 per 1,000 adults in 2008 to 4.8 in adult admissions to a state-supported alcohol or drug treatment facility in 2013.



Source: ADMIS 2008-2013

TREATMENT ADMISSION INDICATORS

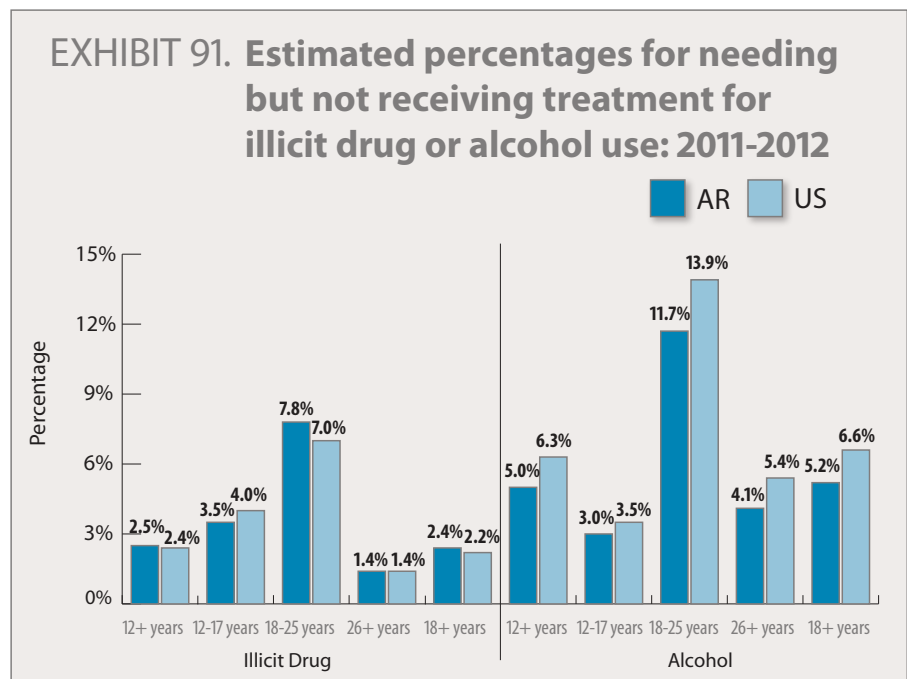
Arkansans needing but not receiving treatment

Indicator description: Estimated number of Arkansans needing but not receiving treatment for illicit drug or alcohol use by age groups 12 and older, 12-17, 18-25, 26 and older, and 18 and older.

Why the indicator is important: Without treatment, individuals may not have the tools necessary to recover from abuse. There are many reasons why a person who needs help may not receive treatment, from cost to refusing to stop using drugs or alcohol.

Data source(s): SAMHSA Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH) 2011-2012³¹

Summary: Young adults ages 18-25 make up the highest percentage of individuals who need but do not receive treatment for illicit drug or alcohol use. Compared to the U.S., a slightly lower percentage of Arkansans needed but did not receive alcohol treatment. A larger proportion of Arkansans ages 18-25 were estimated to need treatment for illicit drugs but did not receive it compared with the U.S. A consistent trend was not observed for other age groups for illicit drugs; some age groups were slightly below, above or the same as national percentages. Based on these findings, adults ages 18-25 should be targeted for alcohol prevention and treatment programs. ([Exhibit 91](#)).



Source: NSDUH 2011-2012

TREATMENT ADMISSION INDICATORS

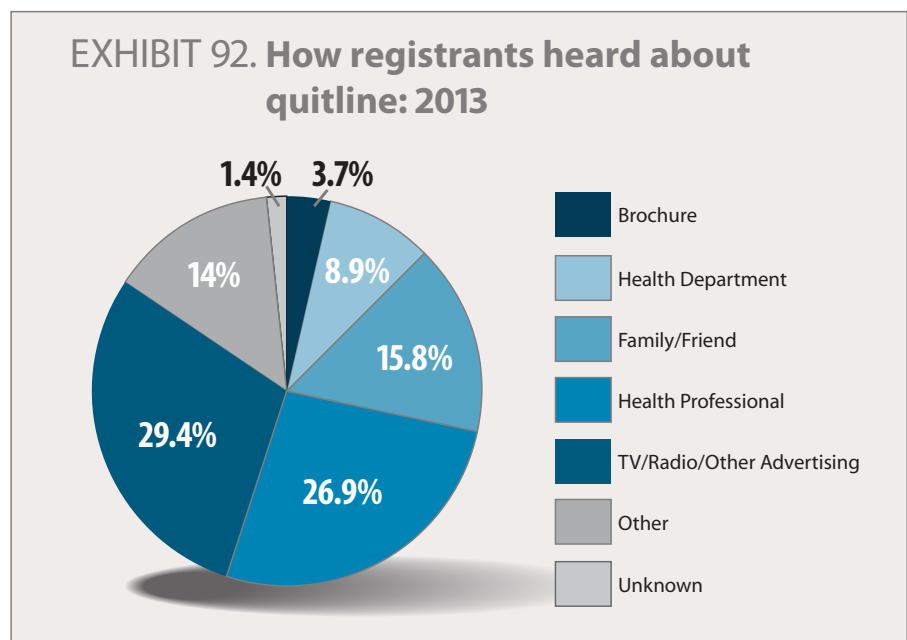
Arkansas Tobacco Quitline registration

Indicator description: Registrants were asked how they heard about Arkansas Tobacco Quitline. Responses included television commercials, health care provider, family and friends, health department sources, brochures, and newsletters.

Why the indicator is important: The Arkansas Tobacco Quitline was established as a public health service to aid smokers in Arkansas in their efforts to quit smoking. The Quitline provides services for both health care providers and the population at large. This indicator provides information on which methods are successful in promoting smoking cessation resources within the community. Not only is this valuable when applied to smoking cessation media, but it also provides valuable insight for other substance abuse treatments.

Data source(s): Arkansas Department of Health, Archived Quitline Data, 2013⁸⁶

Summary: As seen in [Exhibit 92](#), the majority of people registering for the Arkansas Tobacco Quitline heard about the program from mass media, followed by a health professional. The smallest percentage learned about the program from a brochure.



Source: ADH 2013

TREATMENT ADMISSION INDICATORS

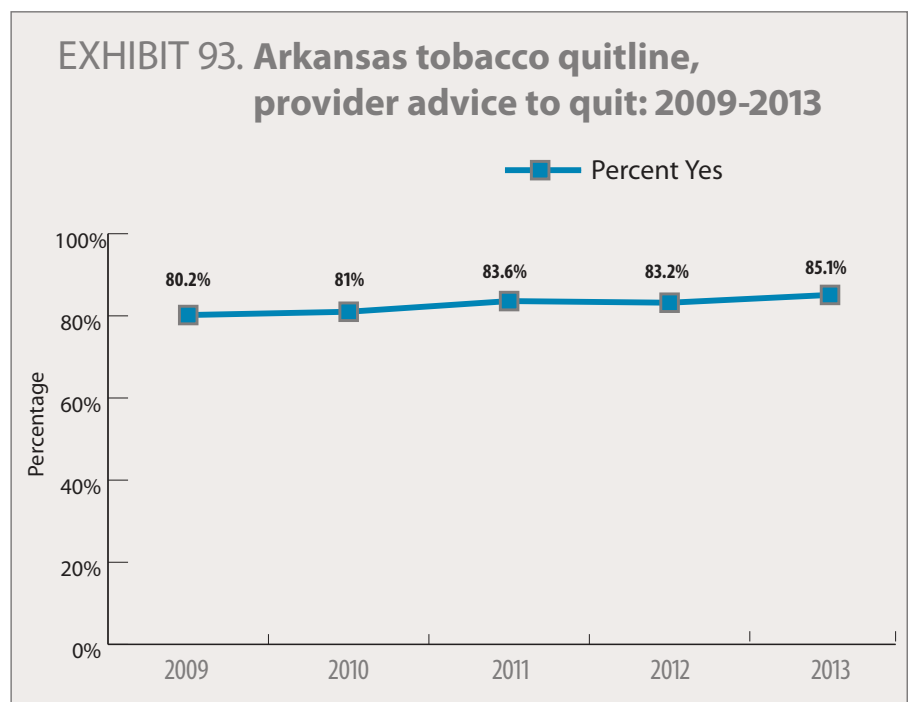
Provider advice to quit using tobacco

Indicator description: This measure shows the percentage of Quitline registrants who answered “yes” to the following question: “In the past 12 months, has a doctor, nurse or other health professional advised you to quit tobacco?”

Why this indicator is important: Nicotine is an extremely addictive substance, making cessation attempts difficult. Provider input and encouragement to quit is a best practice and an effective method to initiate individual attempts to quit tobacco products. In addition, health care professionals can also prescribe pharmaceutical options or suggest over-the-counter options and guide patients to support groups that can support behavior changes.

Data source(s): Arkansas Department of Health (ADH), Archived Quitline Data, 2013⁸⁶

Summary: As seen in [Exhibit 93](#), there was an increase in the percentage of Arkansas Tobacco Quitline respondents who indicated that a health professional had advised them to quit. In 2009, the percentage of respondents who indicated they were advised to quit was 80.2 percent. By 2013 the percentage increased to 85.1 percent. The increase in respondents advised to quit by health professionals may indicate increased adoption of this best practice by Arkansas clinics.



Source: ADH 2013

TREATMENT ADMISSION INDICATORS

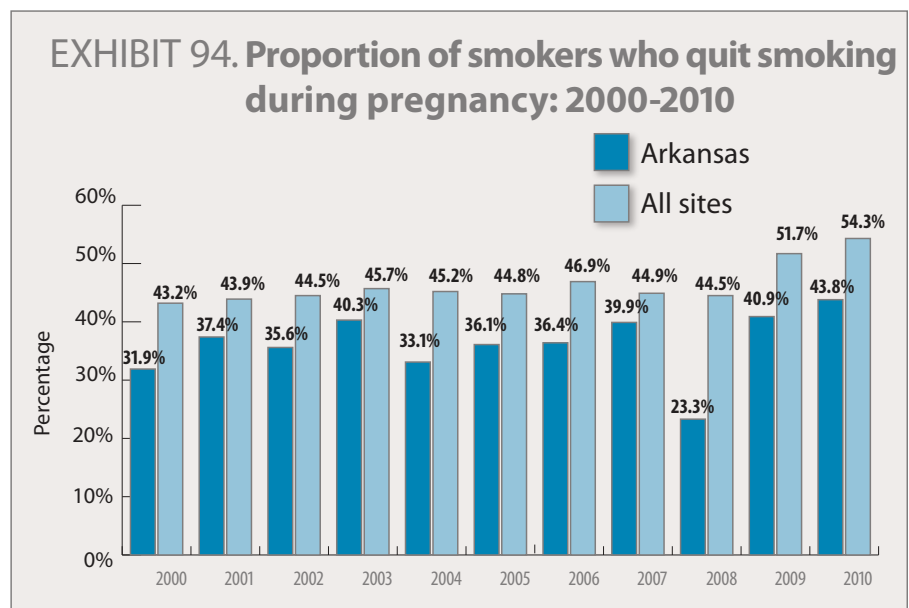
Pregnant women who quit smoking during pregnancy

Indicator description: This is a measure of the percentage of women who smoked during the three months before pregnancy that quit by the last trimester.

Why the indicator is important: Mothers who smoke during pregnancy put their children at risk for multiple health issues. Prenatal smoking is a preventable cause of premature birth, low birth weight and birth defects. Babies born to women who smoke during or after pregnancy are also at increased risk for SIDS. Women who quit smoking during pregnancy are more likely to remain abstinent, compared with those who continued to smoke throughout pregnancy.

Data source(s): Centers for Disease Control (CDC) MMWR Report of Pregnancy Risk Assessment Monitoring System (PRAMS) 2000-2010⁴¹

Summary: Arkansas had lower proportions of smokers who quit smoking during pregnancy than all sites surveyed, and significantly lower proportions in 8 out of the 11 years studied (**Exhibit 94**). In 2010, more than half (54.3%) of smokers at all sites quit, compared with only 43.8% of smokers in Arkansas. While the percentage of smokers who quit during pregnancy increased significantly for all sites during 2000-2010, the percentage of Arkansas smokers who quit during pregnancy did not change over time.



Source: PRAMS 2000-2010

Introduction to policies

Limiting substance use requires the establishment and enforcement of public policy. Educating individuals and communities regarding current and new policy changes further supports policy goals. Many times policy reflects best practices to limit consumption or misuse. For example, as taxation of tobacco products increases, the usage rates decrease.⁸⁷ Increasing alcohol excise taxes, implementing commercial host liability laws and controlling alcohol outlet density are best practices shown to reduce excessive alcohol consumption.⁸⁸ Regardless of the manner, many policies and laws are in place to help protect Arkansans from substance abuse and the consequences, such as drunk driving accidents.

ALCOHOL POLICIES

The state of Arkansas is composed of 75 counties – some of which are “wet”, or allow alcohol sales, and some of which are “dry”, where alcohol sales are prohibited. There are a few exceptions to the wet and dry county designations. Within dry counties there can be a town or city which allows alcohol sales and vice versa within wet counties. For example, within dry counties there can be private clubs which are allowed to serve alcohol to members. Alcohol sales to the public require permits and are allowed through retail stores and restaurants.⁸⁹ Additional permits for events and other venues are allowed as well. On Sundays, retail sales are prohibited, while some restaurants are allowed to serve alcohol.

Providing alcohol to minors is illegal unless a family member over 21 provides it. There are also minimum age limits for on premise servers or bartenders; servers must be 19 and bartenders 21 to handle beer, wine or spirits. The minimum age limits for off-premise sellers are 18 for wine or beer and 21 for spirits. Further penalties and restrictions are in place for using false identification to obtain alcohol, such as keg registration, to limit minor possession, and prohibition against hosting an underage drinking party.

The blood alcohol content (BAC) limit for adult drivers is 0.08.⁸⁹ If a driver is tested and has a BAC above 0.08, they will be convicted for driving under the influence (DUI). The laws are stricter for underage drivers; the BAC limit for drivers under 21 is 0.02. Underage drivers with BAC above 0.02 will be convicted of DUI. Additional restrictions on driving privileges are in place for underage drivers in “Use/Lose” laws, in which underage purchase or possession may impart penalties such as driver’s license suspension or revocation.

TOBACCO POLICIES

Tobacco control measures for Arkansas include all three best practices highlighted in the CDC 2014 Best Practices for Comprehensive Tobacco Control Programs.⁸⁷ These control measures include establishment of smoke-free policies and social norms through laws and regulations, promoting cessation and assisting users to quit by the ADH Tobacco Quitline, and prevention of tobacco use initiation through various state agency and grassroots efforts throughout the state.

Arkansas law prohibits smoking in many public areas including government buildings, private workplaces, health care facilities and most restaurants.⁹⁰ There are several notable exceptions that depend on the type of work facility, size of establishment, location, and access to children or youth less than 21 years of age. For example, licensed restaurants or bars that exclude persons under 21 from entering the establishment may allow smoking. More restrictive local laws are allowed as long as they don’t conflict with state law. Cities and communities throughout Arkansas have implemented further restrictions on tobacco use through regulations and city ordinances.

Smoking is banned in all public or charter schools, including state-supported colleges and universities.⁹⁰ Many private colleges and universities adopted smoke-free campus policies as well. In 2013, legislators further adjusted Arkansas code to ban the sale, delivery, possession, or use of alternative nicotine products and electronic cigarettes by minors. The act also prohibited the use of alternative nicotine products and electronic cigarettes on public school property by anyone, regardless of age. Arkansas law bans all smoking at licensed child care centers to protect children from the effects of second-hand smoke. Further protection from second-hand smoking was established through prohibiting smoking in vehicles with passengers under the age of 14 years old.

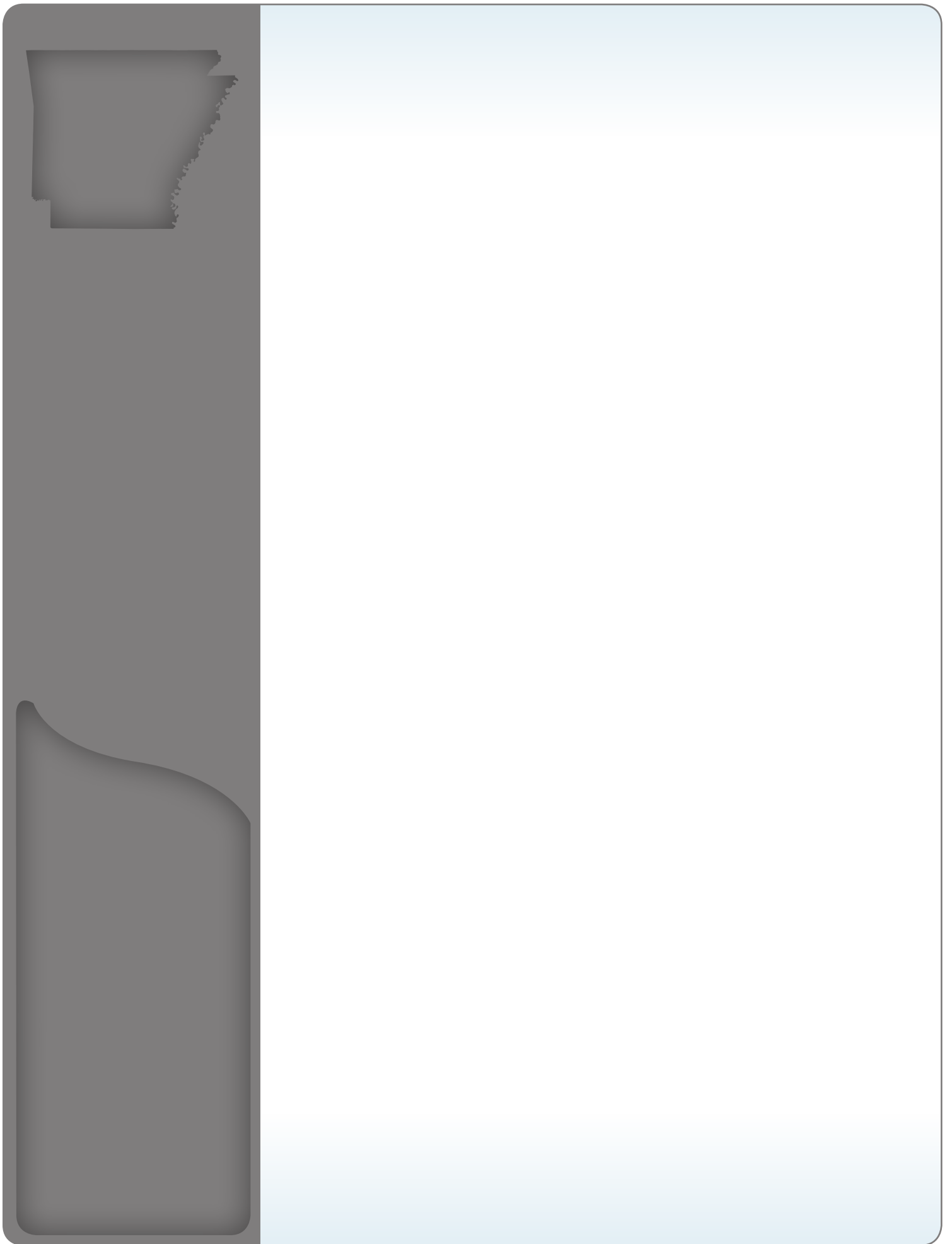
Similar to retail sales of alcohol, permits are required for tobacco public retail sales. Tobacco sales are prohibited to minors

under 18 years of age with various fines and penalties based on number of offenses for the retail store owner. The clerk who sold the tobacco product(s) is also subject to fines and court costs. Arkansas is required by federal law to conduct unannounced inspections of tobacco retailers to regulate compliance with laws prohibiting sales to minors.⁹¹

DRUG POLICIES

The Arkansas Department of Health utilizes the federal definitions of controlled substances which classifies substances into five categories ranging from Schedule I to Schedule V.⁹² Schedule I controlled substances have no accepted medical use in the U.S. and are considered unsafe with a high risk for abuse. Risk of potential abuse and psychological or physical dependence decrease from Schedules II through Schedule V, such that Schedule V substances have a low potential for abuse. Arkansas also utilizes an additional category, Schedule VI, which includes drugs that do not fit into Schedules I-V. An example of a Schedule VI drug is marijuana.

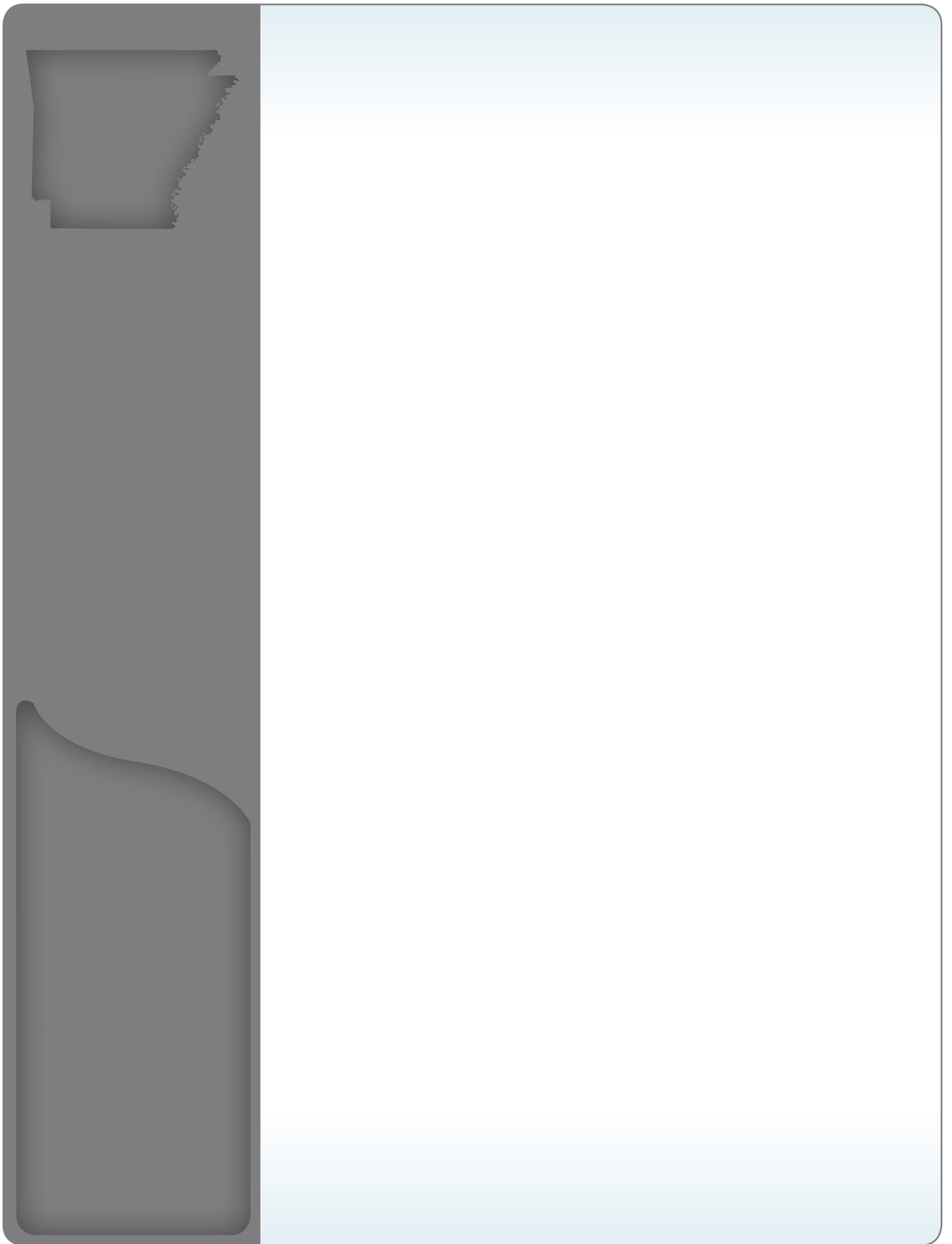
State drug laws and penalties prohibit manufacturing, sale, or possession of illegal substances.⁹³ The degree of penalty, whether it is a misdemeanor or felony, and the amount of fines depend on the type and quantity of substance, location and number of offenses, and whether the offense was related to manufacturing, sale, or possession. In addition, manufacturing or possession of drug paraphernalia is prohibited and regulated by Arkansas law.



Conclusions

Arkansas substance use prevention programs have made great strides in impacting substance use levels among several indicators, including lowering smoking levels among youth and adults, and inhalant use among teens. However, there are still areas of concern which require attention. Multiple indicators within this report showed that Arkansas adult and youth substance usage was higher than national averages, including adult and youth smoking levels, as well as those before, during and after pregnancy. In addition, several indicators showed minimal improvement, such as the stable smokeless tobacco use rates among youth. Differences in use among males compared with females and various age groups were also noted within indicators of consumption, as well as indicators measuring consequences of use. These should all be considered as programs move forward in prevention planning.

The contributing factors documented within this report are also valuable to prevention planning efforts. Although caution should be taken when considering these contributing factors in isolation, when taken as a whole, contributing factors provide prevention program planners a more cohesive understanding of the areas in which they can strive to impact the 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 measures.





ARKANSAS STATE EPIDEMIOLOGICAL OUTCOMES WORKGROUP

2015 Arkansas Epidemiological State Profile of Substance Use

APPENDICES

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Hyperlinks are current as of February 2015. All data used in this report is available through <http://www.preventionworksar.com/>

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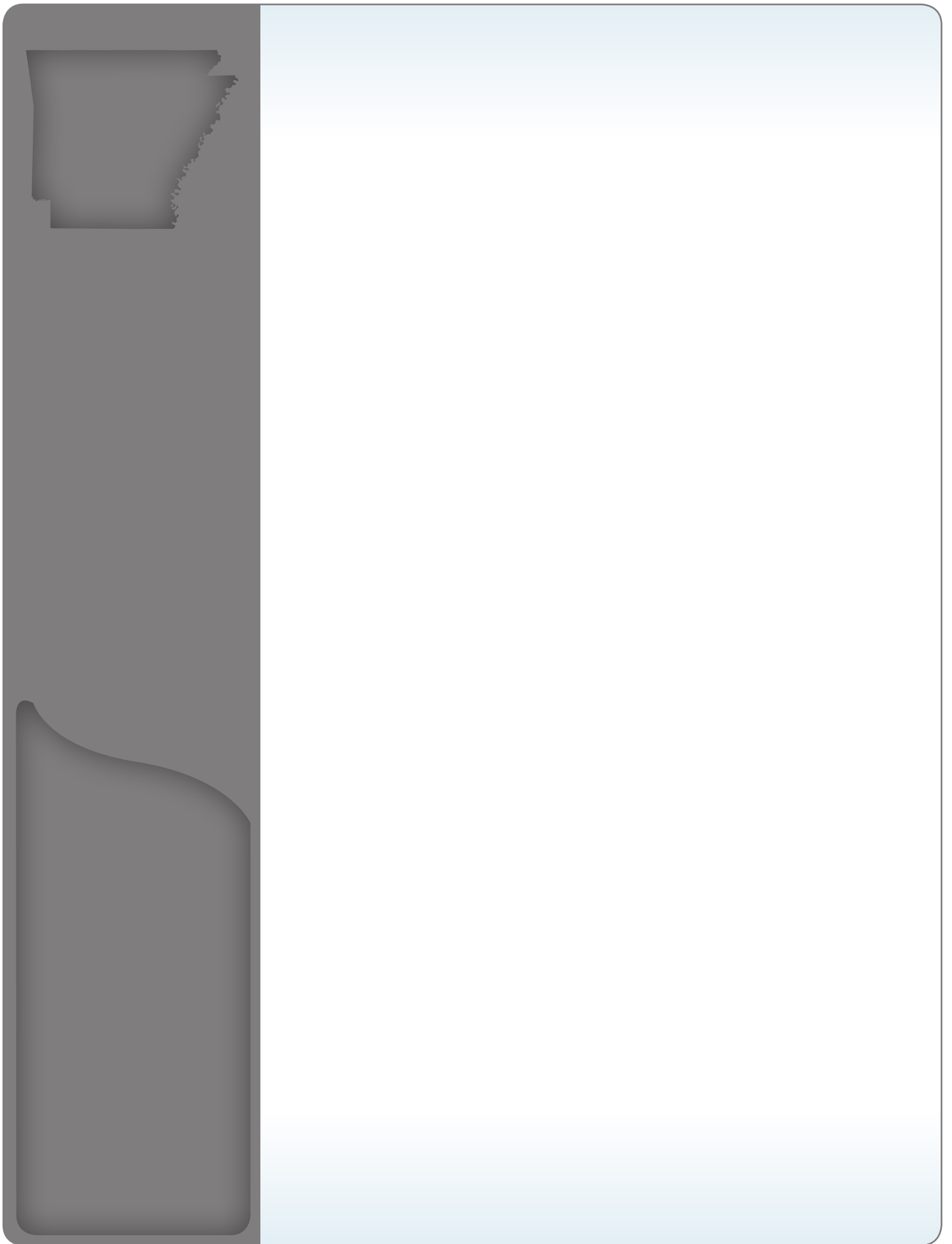
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ARKANSAS STATE EPIDEMIOLOGICAL OUTCOMES WORKGROUP

2015 Arkansas Epidemiological State Profile of Substance Use

COUNTY REPORT



Overview of county report

The State Epidemiological Profile provides a comprehensive resource for identifying, tracking and planning substance abuse prevention measures 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 measures at a finer level. For each of the 75 counties in Arkansas, we have identified and reported meaningful demographic information, substance abuse consumption and consequences, and various risk and protective factors related to substance abuse. We also have provided rankings and relative performance evaluations based on standardized scores of different counties and regions compared with the state. However, caution is required in interpreting these indicators in isolation (For details on ranking, standardized score calculation and interpretation refer to the appendix).

INDICATORS DESCRIPTION

Demographics

We have included demographic characteristics highlighting the variations in population size, age, gender, race/ethnicity, education, income and poverty level for each county.

Substance abuse, health and consequences

We have identified consumption rates of tobacco, alcohol and illicit drugs by youth and adults. Consequences of substance abuse as well as health indicators are also identified.

Contributing factors

Various risk and protective factors intertwine to influence initiation of substance abuse. Where risk factors increase, protective factors decrease the likelihood of indulgence with substance abuse. We have identified such contributing factors for substance abuse under the following domains:

- ▶ **Community:** Presence or absence of high community organization, public safety and attitudes toward drug use and crime can influence the prevalence of substance abuse
- ▶ **Family:** Strong family bonding can serve as protection against participating in risky activities. At the same time, conflicts, family history and attitude toward substance abuse in families can predict substance abuse.
- ▶ **Individual/peers:** While interaction with anti-social peers, involvement in anti-social activities and attitude toward drug use can increase the likelihood of substance abuse, 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.

CONTRIBUTING FACTORS

COMMUNITY

Availability and access

Beer permits (per 1,000 population)

Perceived availability of drugs

Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks)

Laws and norms favorable to drug use

Economic hardship

Unemployment rates

Median household income

Persons below poverty level

Crime

Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 population)

Percent of true child abuse reports

Violent crime (per 1,000 population)

High community disorganization

FAMILY

Divorce (per 1,000 population)

Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age)

Family conflict

Children living with single parent-headed families (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age)

Poor family management

Family history of anti-social behavior

Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use

Parental attitudes favorable to anti-social behavior

INDIVIDUAL/PEERS

Adolescent pregnancy (per 1,000 females ages 10-17)

Early initiation of drug use

Peer favorable attitudes to anti-social behavior

Peer favorable attitudes to drug use

Peer perceived risk of drug use

Interaction with anti-social peers

Friends' use of drugs

Gang involvement

Religiosity

Interaction with pro-social peers

Youth who perceive smoking as a "great risk"

Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages every day as a "great risk"

Students that indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a person at "great risk"

Inadequate social support

SCHOOL/EDUCATION

Academic achievement/commitment

High school graduate or higher

High school dropouts

Academic failure

Homeless children enrolled in public school (per 1,000 population of children enrolled in public school)

Home-schooled children (per 1,000 population of children enrolled in public school)

Low commitment to school

School environment

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

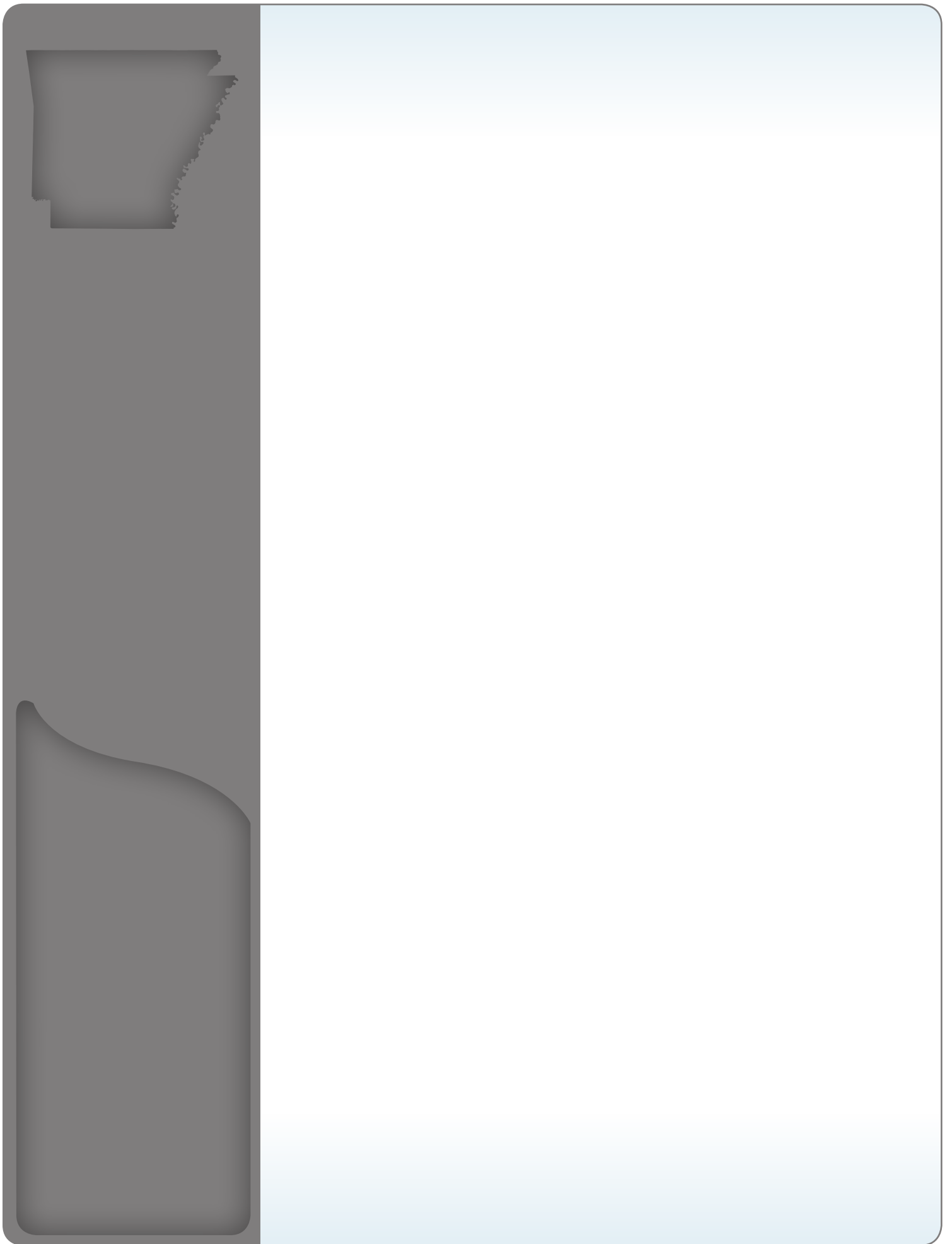
Note:

1. Substance use is considered intake or usage of tobacco, alcohol and other illicit drugs, or misuse of prescription drugs

We have reported on the prevalence of each of these factors individually for each county. However, caution should be taken when interpreting these factors in isolation.

We have divided county report into two sections:

- ▶ **Section 1:** Indicators associated with substance abuse – Provides county rankings on selected indicator measures
- ▶ **Section 2:** Individual county profiles – Provides details on all indicators at county level



Section 1: Indicators associated with substance abuse

INTRODUCTION

Indicators selection

A broad range of resources was systematically reviewed to identify indicators associated with substance abuse. The resources were checked for data reliability, validity, significance and county level information. After a careful review, 69 indicators were selected for inclusion in individual county profiles (refer to section 2 for complete list). From this initial list, 30 key indicators of substance abuse were further short-listed and used for ranking counties. The aim of this data compilation is to provide access to critical data on substance abuse as a means of supporting data-driven prevention efforts of the community.

Rates, standardized score and county ranking

The graphs and tables in this section provide rates, standardized scores and county rankings on the selected indicators. For some indicators, the county rates are reported as a percentage, while for others, they are reported as per 1,000 of a population. County rates are converted to standardized scores using the state rate as the reference point (refer to the appendix for detail). A county with a higher rate will have a higher standardized score and vice versa. A positive standardized score means that the county has a higher rate for an indicator compared with the state, and a negative standardized score means that the county has a rate below the state rate for that indicator.

These standardized scores are used to rank counties from worst to best. Whether or not a standardized score for a particular indicator is “good” or “bad” depends on whether it is a protective or risk factor. For risk factors, a higher standardized score reflects poor performance of the county on that indicator, and a lower standardized score means that the county is doing better than the state. For protective factors, this ranking criterion is reversed, i.e., a higher score depicts better performance, and a lower score depicts poorer performance on a given measure (for more detail, refer to the appendix). Caution is suggested in viewing these scores and rankings in isolation. These standardized scores and county rankings are meant to serve as a guide to identify areas of concern. Overall county profiles, any unreported factors or any community specific factors that could not be captured due to data limitation should as well be considered when planning prevention efforts.

How to interpret tables and graphs

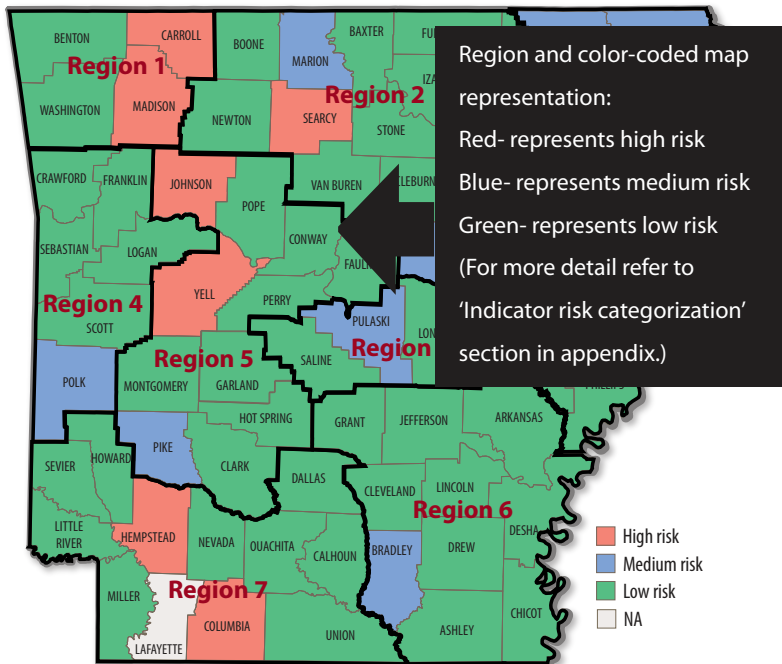
INDICATOR NAME

Failure to perform well academically increases the risk of problem behaviors, such as substance abuse and delinquency. The map below shows the variation in the risk levels of the counties on the rate of academic failure. The graph at the bottom represents regional ranking from worst to best on the same indicator. The table provides the county ranking, standardized score, and risk level for the indicator.

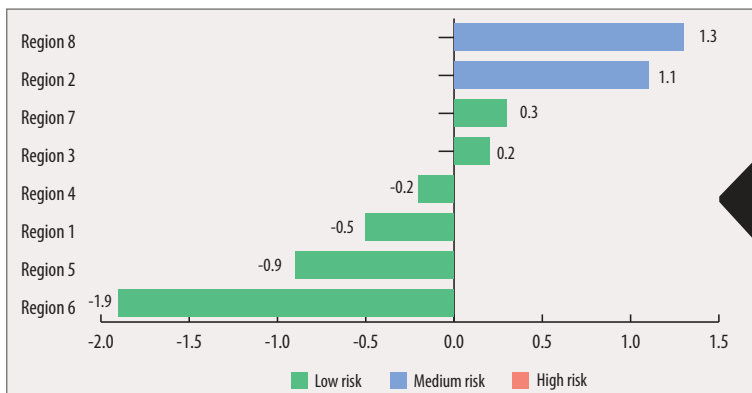
Source: APNA (2013)

Indicator description and data source

Academic failure
State rate = 40.1%



Regional variation



COUNTY	RISK LEVEL	RANK	STD. SCORE	COUNTY RATE	REGION
Arkansas State	NA	NA	NA	40.1%	NA
Arkansas	Low	73	-1.5	33.3%	Region 6
Ashley	Low	35	0.3	41.2%	Region 6
Baxter	Low	48	-0.1	39.7%	Region 2
Benton	Low	41	0.1	40.6%	Region 1
Boone	Low	55	-0.4	38.3%	Region 2
Bradley	Medium	15	1.1	44.9%	Region 6
Calhoun	Low	65	-0.8	36.4%	Region 7
Carroll	Low	38	0.2	41.1%	Region 1
Chicot	Low	51	-0.2	39.0%	Region 6
Clark	Low	70	-1.1	35.3%	Region 5
Clay	Medium	19	1.0	44.3%	Region 3
Cleburne	Low	37	0.2	41.2%	Region 2
Cleveland	Low	38	0.2	41.1%	Region 6
Columbia	High	6	1.8	48.0%	Region 7
Conway	Low	27	0.5	42.1%	Region 5
Craighead	Low	63	0.1	37.1%	Region 3
Crawford	Low	61	0.1	37.2%	Region 4
Crittenden	NA	NA	NA	NA	Region 3
Cross	Low	68	0.1	35.8%	Region 3
Dallas	High	1	1.9	50.0%	Region 7
Desha	Low	52	-0.2	38.0%	Region 8
Drew	Low	39	0.2	41.2%	Region 2
Faulkner	Low	46	0.0	40.1%	Region 2
Franklin	Low	42	0.0	40.1%	Region 2
Fulton	Low	43	0.0	40.1%	Region 2
Garland	Low	44	0.0	40.1%	Region 2
Grant	Low	45	0.0	40.1%	Region 2
Greene	Low	47	0.0	40.1%	Region 2
Hempstead	Low	48	0.0	40.1%	Region 2
Hot Spring	Low	49	0.0	40.1%	Region 2
Howard	Low	50	0.0	40.1%	Region 2
Independence	Low	51	0.0	40.1%	Region 2
Izard	Medium	21	0.7	43.5%	Region 2
Jackson	Medium	14	1.1	45.0%	Region 2
Jefferson	Low	66	-0.1	36.3%	Region 6
Johnson	Medium	13	1.0	45.2%	Region 5
Lafayette	Low	35	0.3	41.2%	Region 7
Lawrence	Low	9	1.3	46.0%	Region 3
Lee	High	4	1.8	48.1%	Region 3
Lincoln	Low	50	-0.2	39.1%	Region 6
Little River	Low	74	-3.6	24.3%	Region 7
Logan	Medium	23	0.7	43.1%	Region 4
Lonoke	Low	54	-0.4	38.4%	Region 8
Madison	High	7	1.6	47.4%	Region 1
Marion	High	3	1.9	48.6%	Region 2
Miller	Low	67	-0.9	36.0%	Region 7
Mississippi	Low	34	0.3	41.3%	Region 3
Monroe	Low	62	-0.7	37.1%	Region 3
Montgomery	Medium	17	1.0	44.5%	Region 5
Nevada	Low	57	-0.4	38.1%	Region 7
Newton	Medium	12	1.2	45.3%	Region 2
Ouachita	Low	45	0.0	40.1%	Region 7
Perry	Medium	25	0.6	42.6%	Region 5
Phillips	Low	29	0.4	41.8%	Region 3
Pike	Medium	8	1.4	46.4%	Region 5
Poinsett	Medium	22	0.7	43.2%	Region 3
Polk	Low	47	0.0	39.8%	Region 4
Pope	Low	56	-0.4	38.2%	Region 5
Prairie	Low	52	-0.2	38.0%	Region 8
Pulaski	Medium	26	0.8	43.6%	Region 8
Randolph	Medium	18	0.9	44.0%	Region 3
Saint Francis	Low	72	-0.5	38.1%	Region 3
Saline	Low	60	0.0	40.1%	Region 8
Scott	Low	49	0.0	40.1%	Region 4
Searcy	Medium	11	1.2	45.3%	Region 2
Sharp	Medium	10	1.1	44.9%	Region 2
Stone	Low	30	0.2	40.2%	Region 2
Union	Low	31	0.3	41.4%	Region 7
Van Buren	Medium	20	0.9	44.0%	Region 2
Washington	Low	58	-0.5	38.1%	Region 1
White	Low	40	0.2	40.8%	Region 2
Woodruff	Medium	16	1.1	44.9%	Region 2
Yell	High	5	1.8	48.1%	Region 5

A table for each indicator organized alphabetically by county provides color coded risk levels, county ranking, individualized standardized scores and county rates. The state rate and the region a county belongs to are also included.

A graph of the standardized score for each region is also provided.

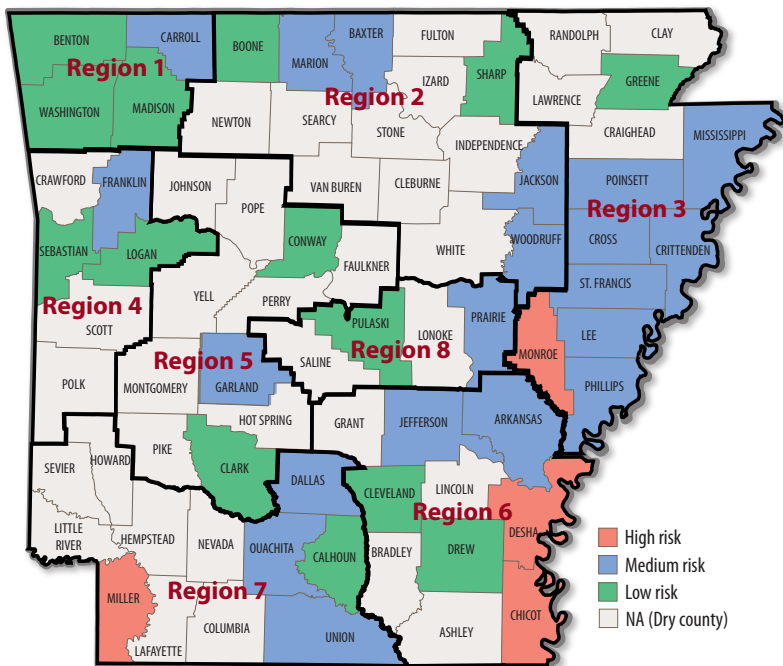
Community: Availability and access

BEER PERMITS

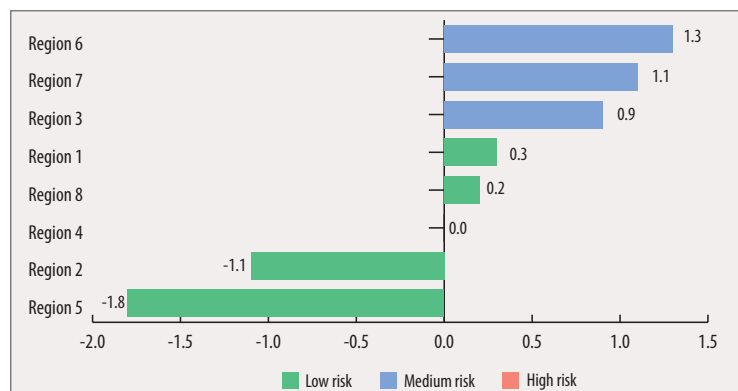
Higher rates of beer permits may influence the availability and access to alcohol not just to adults but to adolescents as well. The map below shows the variation in the risk levels of the counties on the number of beer permits per 1,000 population indicator. The graph at the bottom represents regional ranking from worst to best on the same indicator. The table provides the county ranking, standardized scores, rates and risk level for the indicator.

Source: ABC (2013)

Beer permits (per 1,000 population)
State rate = 0.9



Regional variation



COUNTY	RISK LEVEL	RANK	STD. SCORE	COUNTY RATE	REGION
Arkansas State	NA	NA	NA	0.9	NA
Arkansas	Medium	6	1.3	2.1	Region 6
Ashley	NA	NA	NA	NA	Region 6
Baxter	Medium	8	1.2	2.1	Region 2
Benton	Low	36	-0.2	0.7	Region 1
Boone	Low	31	0.2	1.1	Region 2
Bradley	NA	NA	NA	NA	Region 6
Calhoun	Low	35	-0.1	0.8	Region 7
Carroll	Medium	15	0.9	1.8	Region 1
Chicot	High	3	1.5	2.4	Region 6
Clark	Low	27	0.5	1.4	Region 5
Clay	NA	NA	NA	NA	Region 3
Cleburne	NA	NA	NA	NA	Region 2
Cleveland	Low	37	-0.5	0.3	Region 6
Columbia	NA	NA	NA	NA	Region 7
Conway	Low	26	0.5	1.4	Region 5
Craighead	NA	NA	NA	NA	Region 3
Crawford	NA	NA	NA	NA	Region 4
Crittenden	Medium	17	0.8	1.7	Region 3
Cross	Medium	20	0.8	1.7	Region 3
Dallas	Medium	22	0.6	1.5	Region 7
Desha	High	2	2.0	2.9	Region 6
Drew	Low	38	-0.7	0.2	Region 6
Faulkner	NA	NA	NA	NA	Region 5
Franklin	Medium	14	0.9	1.8	Region 4
Fulton	NA	NA	NA	NA	Region 2
Garland	Medium	19	0.8	1.7	Region 5
Grant	NA	NA	NA	NA	Region 6
Greene	Low	32	0.2	1.1	Region 3
Hempstead	NA	NA	NA	NA	Region 7
Hot Spring	NA	NA	NA	NA	Region 5
Howard	NA	NA	NA	NA	Region 7
Independence	NA	NA	NA	NA	Region 2
Izard	NA	NA	NA	NA	Region 2
Jackson	Medium	5	1.3	2.2	Region 2
Jefferson	Medium	16	0.9	1.7	Region 6
Johnson	NA	NA	NA	NA	Region 5
Lafayette	NA	NA	NA	NA	Region 7
Lawrence	NA	NA	NA	NA	Region 3
Lee	Medium	23	0.6	1.5	Region 3
Lincoln	NA	NA	NA	NA	Region 6
Little River	NA	NA	NA	NA	Region 7
Logan	Low	30	0.3	1.1	Region 4
Lonoke	NA	NA	NA	NA	Region 8
Madison	Low	34	0.1	1.0	Region 1
Marion	Medium	21	0.7	1.6	Region 2
Miller	High	4	1.5	2.4	Region 7
Mississippi	Medium	10	1.1	2.0	Region 3
Monroe	High	1	2.9	3.8	Region 3
Montgomery	NA	NA	NA	NA	Region 5
Nevada	NA	NA	NA	NA	Region 7
Newton	NA	NA	NA	NA	Region 2
Ouachita	Medium	11	1.1	2.0	Region 7
Perry	NA	NA	NA	NA	Region 5
Phillips	Medium	7	1.2	2.1	Region 3
Pike	NA	NA	NA	NA	Region 5
Poinsett	Medium	24	0.6	1.4	Region 3
Polk	NA	NA	NA	NA	Region 4
Pope	NA	NA	NA	NA	Region 5
Prairie	Medium	12	1.0	1.9	Region 8
Pulaski	Low	29	0.5	1.3	Region 8
Randolph	NA	NA	NA	NA	Region 3
Saint Francis	Medium	18	0.8	1.7	Region 3
Saline	NA	NA	NA	NA	Region 8
Scott	NA	NA	NA	NA	Region 4
Searcy	NA	NA	NA	NA	Region 2
Sebastian	Low	25	0.5	1.4	Region 4
Sevier	NA	NA	NA	NA	Region 7
Sharp	Low	28	0.5	1.3	Region 2
Stone	NA	NA	NA	NA	Region 2
Union	Medium	9	1.1	2.0	Region 7
Van Buren	NA	NA	NA	NA	Region 2
Washington	Low	33	0.2	1.1	Region 1
White	NA	NA	NA	NA	Region 2
Woodruff	Medium	13	1.0	1.8	Region 2
Yell	NA	NA	NA	NA	Region 5

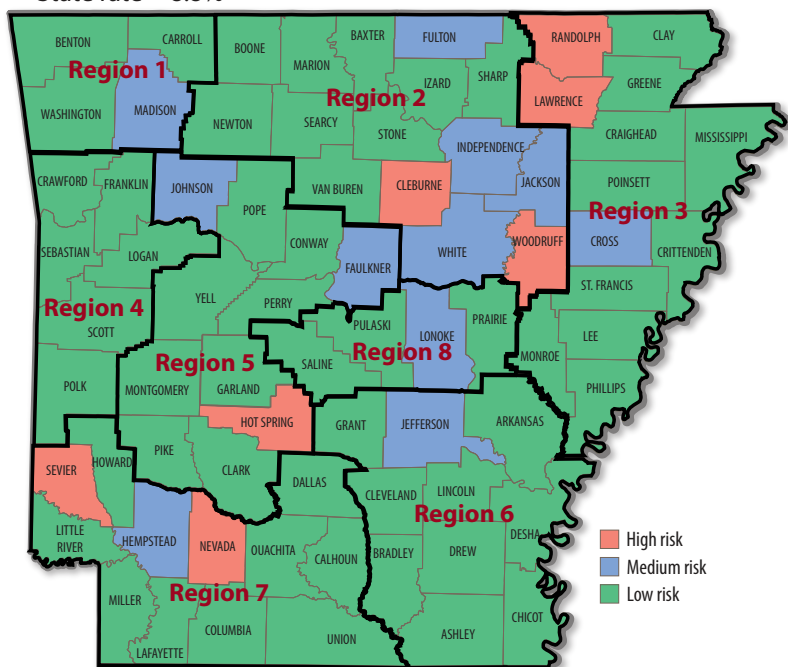
Community: Availability and access

TOBACCO SALES TO MINORS (PERCENT OF FAILED TOBACCO CHECKS)

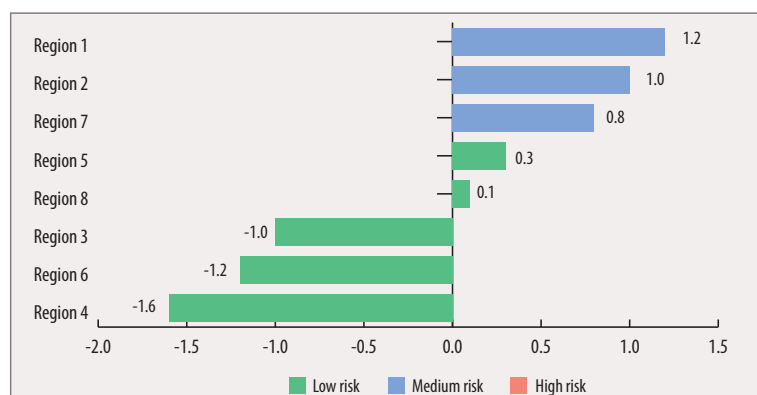
The map below shows the variation in the risk levels of the counties on the percentage of failed tobacco compliance checks. Tobacco sales to minors may be associated with higher rates of smoking in children and adolescents in a community. The graph at the bottom represents regional ranking from worst to best on the same indicator. The table provides the county ranking, standardized scores, rates and risk level for the indicator.

Source: ATCB (2013)

Tobacco sales to minors
State rate = 8.8%



Regional variation



COUNTY	RISK LEVEL	RANK	STD. SCORE	COUNTY RATE	REGION
Arkansas State	NA	NA	NA	8.8%	NA
Arkansas	Low	66	-1.0	3.0%	Region 6
Ashley	Low	53	-0.7	4.8%	Region 6
Baxter	Low	51	-0.6	5.3%	Region 2
Benton	Low	26	0.1	9.5%	Region 1
Boone	Low	65	-1.0	3.2%	Region 2
Bradley	Low	40	-0.3	7.1%	Region 6
Calhoun	Low	26	0.1	9.5%	Region 7
Carroll	Low	52	-0.7	5.1%	Region 1
Chicot	Low	69	-1.2	2.0%	Region 6
Clark	Low	63	-1.0	3.3%	Region 5
Clay	Low	70	-1.6	0.0%	Region 3
Cleburne	High	6	1.8	18.9%	Region 2
Cleveland	Low	59	-0.8	4.0%	Region 6
Columbia	Low	34	0.0	8.6%	Region 7
Conway	Low	61	-0.9	3.7%	Region 5
Craighead	Low	29	0.1	9.2%	Region 3
Crawford	Low	20	0.4	11.1%	Region 4
Crittenden	Low	55	-0.8	4.5%	Region 3
Cross	Medium	18	0.5	11.8%	Region 3
Dallas	Low	54	-0.7	4.7%	Region 7
Desha	Low	60	-0.9	3.9%	Region 6
Drew	Low	44	0.9	6.7%	Region 6
Faulkner	Medium	15	0.8	13.6%	Region 5
Franklin	Low	30	0.0	9.1%	Region 4
Fulton	Medium	9	1.2	15.4%	Region 2
Garland	Low	35	-0.1	8.3%	Region 5
Grant	Low	37	-0.2	7.4%	Region 6
Greene	Low	36	-0.2	7.7%	Region 3
Hempstead	Medium	10	1.1	15.2%	Region 7
Hot Spring	High	7	1.7	18.2%	Region 5
Howard	Low	28	0.1	9.4%	Region 7
Independence	Medium	14	0.9	13.7%	Region 2
Izard	Low	44	-0.4	6.7%	Region 2
Jackson	Medium	16	0.7	12.9%	Region 2
Jefferson	Medium	13	1.0	14.4%	Region 6
Johnson	Medium	11	1.0	14.8%	Region 5
Lafayette	Low	40	-0.3	7.1%	Region 7
Lawrence	High	2	2.5	22.7%	Region 3
Lee	Low	62	-0.9	3.6%	Region 3
Lincoln	Low	40	-0.3	7.1%	Region 6
Little River	Low	50	-0.6	5.6%	Region 7
Logan	Low	70	-1.6	0.0%	Region 4
Lonoke	Medium	12	1.0	14.6%	Region 8
Madison	Medium	8	1.3	16.0%	Region 1
Marion	Low	67	-1.0	2.9%	Region 2
Miller	Low	30	0.0	9.1%	Region 7
Mississippi	Low	24	0.2	10.0%	Region 3
Monroe	Low	48	-0.5	5.7%	Region 3
Montgomery	Low	70	-1.6	0.0%	Region 5
Nevada	High	4	2.1	20.7%	Region 7
Newton	Low	70	-1.6	0.0%	Region 2
Ouachita	Low	48	-0.5	5.7%	Region 7
Perry	Low	30	0.0	9.1%	Region 5
Phillips	Low	63	-1.0	3.3%	Region 3
Pike	Low	68	-1.2	2.3%	Region 5
Pointsett	Low	57	-0.8	4.3%	Region 3
Polk	Low	56	-0.8	4.4%	Region 4
Pope	Low	22	0.3	10.7%	Region 5
Prairie	Low	70	-1.6	0.0%	Region 8
Pulaski	Low	33	0.0	8.6%	Region 8
Randolph	High	3	2.2	21.4%	Region 3
Saint Francis	Low	19	0.5	11.6%	Region 3
Saline	Low	39	-0.3	7.3%	Region 8
Scott	Low	46	-0.5	6.3%	Region 4
Searcy	Low	46	-0.5	6.3%	Region 2
Sebastian	Low	38	-0.3	7.3%	Region 4
Sevier	High	4	2.1	20.7%	Region 7
Sharp	Low	20	0.4	11.1%	Region 2
Stone	Low	24	0.2	10.0%	Region 2
Union	Low	43	-0.3	7.0%	Region 7
Van Buren	Low	58	-0.8	4.2%	Region 2
Washington	Low	23	0.3	10.3%	Region 1
White	Medium	17	0.7	12.8%	Region 2
Woodruff	High	1	2.5	23.1%	Region 2
Yell	Low	70	-1.6	0.0%	Region 5

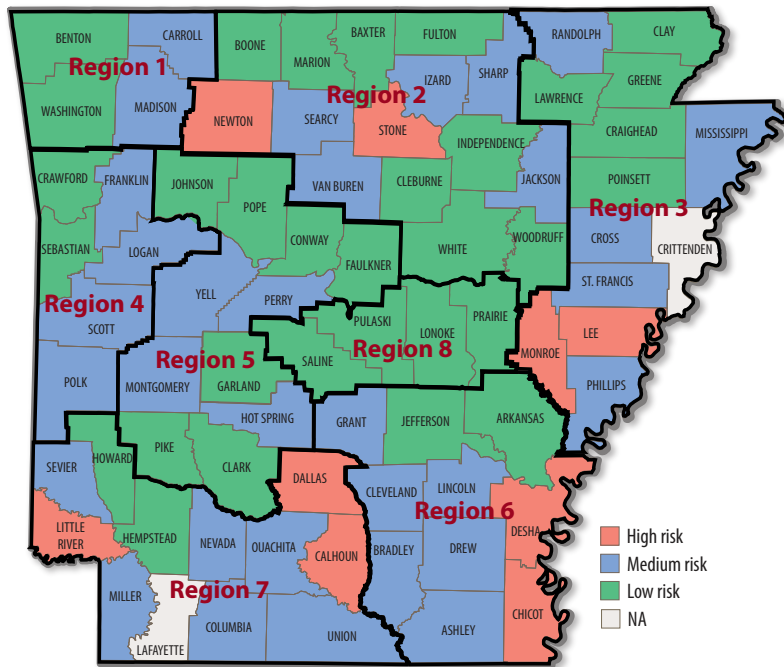
Community: Availability and access

LAWS AND NORMS FAVORABLE TOWARD DRUG USE

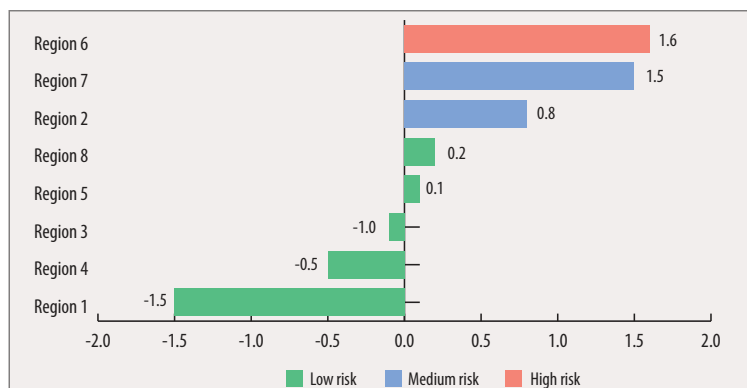
Community norms can be defined as a set of behaviors that members in a community expect from one another based on the community's values, traditions and policies. They play a key part in social control and social order by exerting pressure on the individual to conform. The map below shows the variation in the risk levels of the counties on the rate of laws and norms favorable towards drug use. The graph at the bottom represents regional ranking from worst to best on the same indicator. The table provides the county ranking, standardized scores, rates and risk level for the indicator.

Source: APNA (2013)

Laws and norms favorable to drug use
State rate = 31.6%



Regional variation



COUNTY	RISK LEVEL	RANK	STD. SCORE	COUNTY RATE	REGION
Arkansas State	NA	NA	NA	31.6%	NA
Arkansas	Low	43	0.5	34.9%	Region 6
Ashley	Medium	16	1.2	40.3%	Region 6
Baxter	Low	57	0.0	31.5%	Region 2
Benton	Low	72	-1.1	23.8%	Region 1
Boone	Low	54	0.2	33.0%	Region 2
Bradley	Medium	21	1.0	38.6%	Region 6
Calhoun	High	8	1.6	43.6%	Region 7
Carroll	Medium	39	0.6	35.7%	Region 1
Chicot	High	1	2.5	49.5%	Region 6
Clark	Low	50	0.3	34.1%	Region 5
Clay	Low	59	-0.1	31.0%	Region 3
Cleburne	Low	64	-0.4	29.0%	Region 2
Cleveland	Medium	33	0.7	36.4%	Region 6
Columbia	Medium	14	1.3	41.0%	Region 7
Conway	Low	47	0.4	34.2%	Region 5
Craighead	Low	71	-1.0	24.3%	Region 3
Crawford	Low	60	-0.2	30.5%	Region 4
Crittenden	NA	NA	NA	NA	Region 3
Cross	Medium	24	0.9	38.1%	Region 3
Dallas	High	9	1.6	43.2%	Region 7
Desha	High	3	2.3	48.5%	Region 6
Drew	Medium	23	0.9	38.3%	Region 6
Faulkner	Low	67	-0.5	27.8%	Region 5
Franklin	Medium	41	0.5	35.3%	Region 4
Fulton	Low	44	0.4	34.7%	Region 2
Garland	Low	51	0.3	34.1%	Region 5
Grant	Medium	38	0.6	35.8%	Region 6
Greene	Low	62	-0.2	29.8%	Region 3
Hempstead	Low	48	0.4	34.2%	Region 7
Hot Spring	Medium	34	0.7	36.4%	Region 5
Howard	Low	63	-0.3	29.5%	Region 7
Independence	Low	52	0.3	33.9%	Region 2
Izard	Medium	31	0.7	36.5%	Region 2
Jackson	Medium	15	1.3	41.0%	Region 2
Jefferson	Low	46	0.4	34.4%	Region 6
Johnson	Low	49	0.4	34.2%	Region 5
Lafayette	NA	NA	NA	NA	Region 7
Lawrence	Low	53	0.2	33.4%	Region 3
Lee	High	2	2.4	49.0%	Region 3
Lincoln	Medium	18	1.1	39.7%	Region 6
Little River	High	7	1.8	44.4%	Region 7
Logan	Medium	17	1.1	39.7%	Region 4
Lonoke	Low	65	-0.5	28.2%	Region 8
Madison	Medium	12	1.3	41.3%	Region 1
Marion	Low	45	0.4	34.6%	Region 2
Miller	Medium	26	0.9	37.9%	Region 7
Mississippi	Medium	30	0.7	36.6%	Region 3
Monroe	High	6	1.9	45.4%	Region 3
Montgomery	Medium	32	0.7	36.5%	Region 5
Nevada	Medium	20	1.0	39.2%	Region 7
Newton	High	5	1.9	45.5%	Region 2
Ouachita	Medium	35	0.6	36.3%	Region 7
Perry	Medium	19	1.0	39.2%	Region 5
Phillips	Medium	13	1.3	41.0%	Region 3
Pike	Low	56	0.0	31.6%	Region 5
Poinsett	Low	58	0.0	31.4%	Region 3
Polk	Medium	29	0.7	36.6%	Region 4
Pope	Low	61	-0.2	29.9%	Region 5
Prairie	Low	66	-0.5	27.8%	Region 8
Pulaski	Low	42	0.5	35.1%	Region 8
Randolph	Medium	40	0.5	35.4%	Region 3
Saint Francis	Medium	27	0.8	37.1%	Region 3
Saline	Low	73	-1.3	22.2%	Region 8
Scott	Medium	28	0.7	37.0%	Region 4
Searcy	Medium	10	1.5	42.3%	Region 2
Sebastian	Low	70	-0.9	25.1%	Region 4
Sevier	Medium	22	0.9	38.3%	Region 7
Sharp	Medium	37	0.6	35.8%	Region 2
Stone	High	4	1.9	45.6%	Region 2
Union	Medium	36	0.6	36.3%	Region 7
Van Buren	Medium	11	1.4	41.9%	Region 2
Washington	Low	69	-0.8	25.8%	Region 1
White	Low	55	0.1	32.4%	Region 2
Woodruff	Low	68	-0.7	26.4%	Region 2
Yell	Medium	25	0.9	38.0%	Region 5

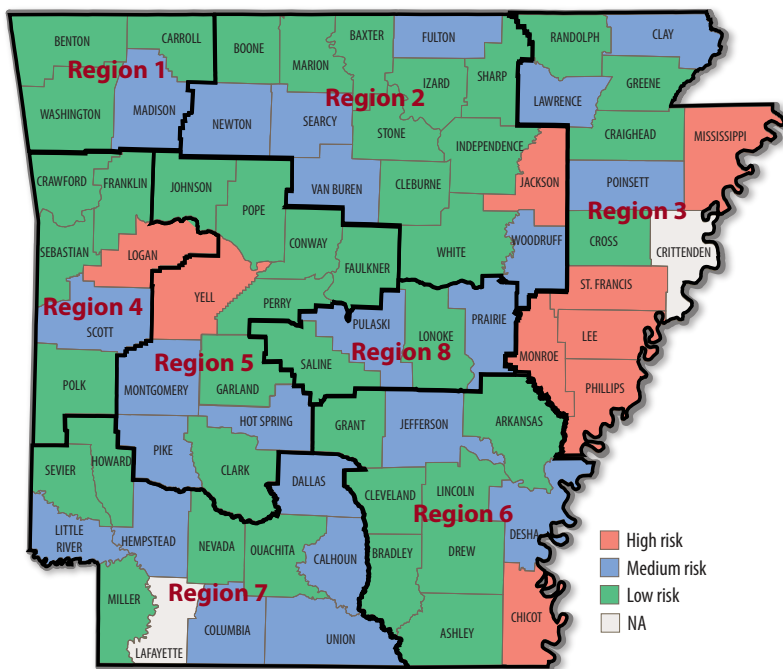
Community: Crime

HIGH COMMUNITY DISORGANIZATION

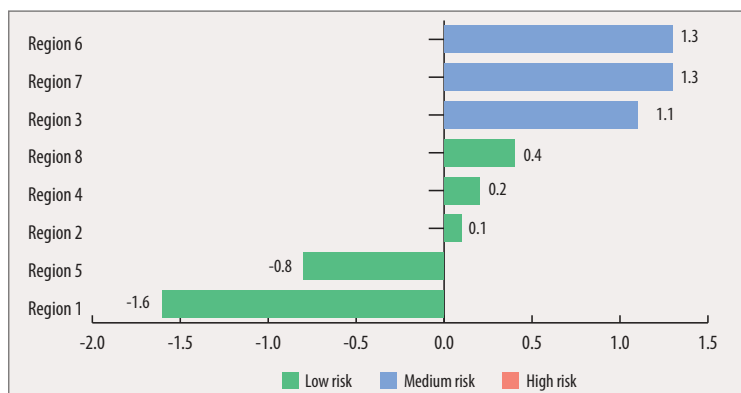
Research has shown that communities with dense population, higher adult crime rate and lack of public safety also have higher rates of juvenile involvement in anti-social activities. The map below shows the variation in the risk levels of the counties on the rate of community disorganization. The graph at the bottom represents regional ranking from worst to best on the same indicator. The table provides the county ranking, standardized scores, rates and risk level for the indicator.

Source: APNA (2013)

High community disorganization
State rate = 36.6%



Regional variation



COUNTY	RISK LEVEL	RANK	STD. SCORE	COUNTY RATE	REGION
Arkansas State	NA	NA	NA	36.6%	NA
Arkansas	Low	39	0.3	38.8%	Region 6
Ashley	Low	34	0.4	40.2%	Region 6
Baxter	Low	73	-1.0	28.1%	Region 2
Benton	Low	69	-0.8	29.2%	Region 1
Boone	Low	64	-0.5	32.2%	Region 2
Bradley	Low	38	0.3	39.1%	Region 6
Calhoun	Medium	18	1.0	45.2%	Region 7
Carroll	Low	40	0.3	38.8%	Region 1
Chicot	High	2	3.2	64.5%	Region 6
Clark	Low	49	0.0	36.2%	Region 5
Clay	Medium	26	0.6	42.0%	Region 3
Cleburne	Low	67	-0.7	30.6%	Region 2
Cleveland	Low	65	-0.6	31.5%	Region 6
Columbia	Medium	26	0.6	42.0%	Region 7
Conway	Low	55	-0.2	35.1%	Region 5
Craighead	Low	62	-0.5	32.3%	Region 3
Crawford	Low	59	-0.3	33.8%	Region 4
Crittenden	NA	NA	NA	NA	Region 3
Cross	Low	45	0.1	37.4%	Region 3
Dallas	Medium	11	1.5	49.4%	Region 7
Desha	Medium	10	1.5	49.5%	Region 6
Drew	Low	57	0.9	34.9%	Region 6
Faulkner	Low	72	-1.0	28.2%	Region 5
Franklin	Low	54	-0.2	35.3%	Region 4
Fulton	Medium	22	0.7	43.1%	Region 2
Garland	Low	42	0.2	38.1%	Region 5
Grant	Low	66	-0.6	31.2%	Region 6
Greene	Low	63	-0.5	32.3%	Region 3
Hempstead	Medium	13	1.2	47.2%	Region 7
Hot Spring	Medium	23	0.7	43.0%	Region 5
Howard	Low	44	0.1	37.5%	Region 7
Independence	Low	52	-0.1	35.9%	Region 2
Izard	Low	36	0.3	39.5%	Region 2
Jackson	High	9	1.5	50.1%	Region 2
Jefferson	Medium	14	1.1	46.5%	Region 6
Johnson	Low	58	-0.3	33.8%	Region 5
Lafayette	NA	NA	NA	NA	Region 7
Lawrence	Medium	29	0.6	41.6%	Region 3
Lee	High	1	3.2	64.9%	Region 3
Lincoln	Low	41	0.2	38.2%	Region 6
Little River	Medium	28	0.6	41.6%	Region 7
Logan	High	6	1.7	51.5%	Region 4
Lonoke	Low	70	-0.9	29.2%	Region 8
Madison	Medium	24	0.7	42.7%	Region 1
Marion	Low	56	-0.2	34.9%	Region 2
Miller	Low	33	0.5	40.7%	Region 7
Mississippi	High	8	1.7	51.1%	Region 3
Monroe	High	3	2.3	57.0%	Region 3
Montgomery	Medium	15	1.1	46.5%	Region 5
Nevada	Low	47	0.1	37.2%	Region 7
Newton	Medium	31	0.5	41.2%	Region 2
Ouachita	Low	35	0.4	40.1%	Region 7
Perry	Low	51	-0.1	35.9%	Region 5
Phillips	High	4	2.2	55.7%	Region 3
Pike	Medium	17	1.0	45.3%	Region 5
Poinsett	Medium	12	1.4	48.6%	Region 3
Polk	Low	60	-0.3	33.6%	Region 4
Pope	Low	68	-0.7	30.3%	Region 5
Prairie	Medium	16	1.0	45.7%	Region 8
Pulaski	Medium	25	0.6	42.2%	Region 8
Randolph	Low	53	-0.1	35.5%	Region 3
Saint Francis	High	7	1.7	51.1%	Region 3
Saline	Low	71	-0.9	28.5%	Region 8
Scott	Medium	20	0.9	44.6%	Region 4
Searcy	Medium	19	0.9	44.9%	Region 2
Sebastian	Low	43	0.1	37.8%	Region 4
Sevier	Low	50	-0.1	36.0%	Region 7
Sharp	Low	46	0.1	37.3%	Region 2
Stone	Low	48	0.0	36.9%	Region 2
Union	Medium	32	0.5	41.2%	Region 7
Van Buren	Medium	30	0.5	41.4%	Region 2
Washington	Low	61	-0.5	32.4%	Region 1
White	Low	37	0.3	39.2%	Region 2
Woodruff	Medium	21	0.8	44.0%	Region 2
Yell	High	5	1.8	52.8%	Region 5

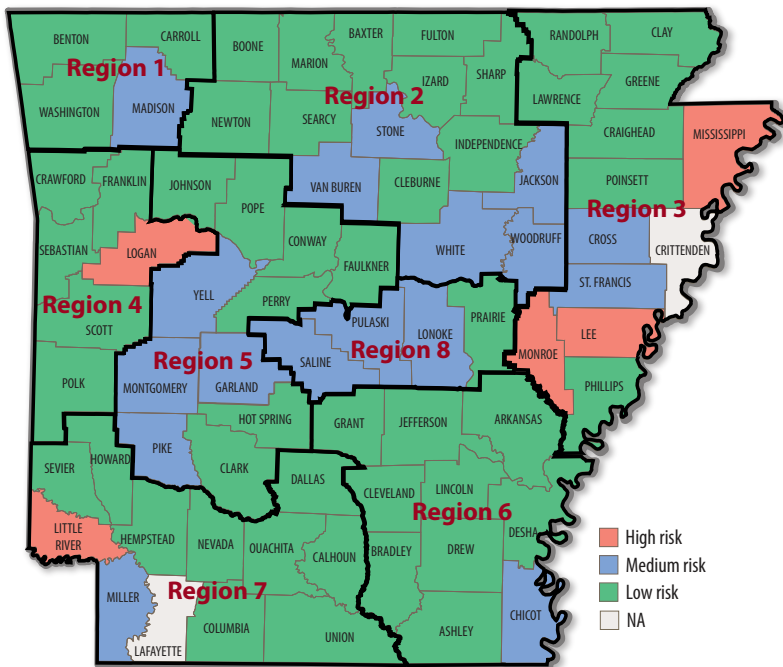
Family

FAMILY CONFLICT

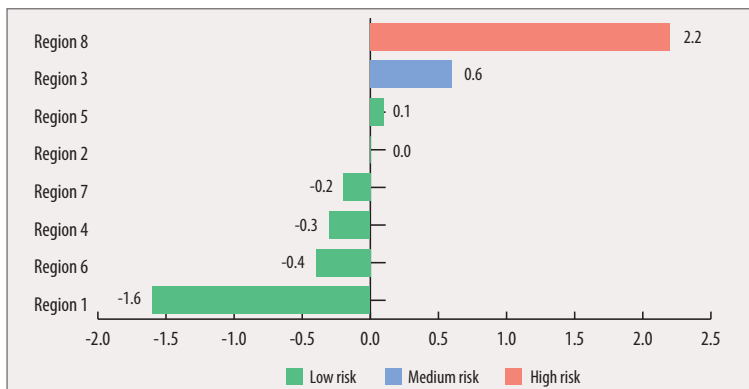
Research has shown that children who live in families with high levels of familial conflict, regardless of whether the child is directly involved in the conflict, are at risk for both delinquency and drug use, especially during late adolescence and emerging adulthood. The map below shows the variation in the risk levels of the counties on the rate of family conflict indicator. The graph at the bottom represents regional ranking from worst to best on the same indicator. The table provides the county ranking, standardized scores, rates and risk level for the indicator.

Source: APNA (2013)

Family conflict
State rate = 36.2%



Regional variation



COUNTY	RISK LEVEL	RANK	STD. SCORE	COUNTY RATE	REGION
Arkansas State	NA	NA	NA	36.2%	NA
Arkansas	Low	46	-0.5	34.6%	Region 6
Ashley	Low	29	0.2	36.8%	Region 6
Baxter	Low	54	-0.6	34.2%	Region 2
Benton	Low	47	-0.5	34.5%	Region 1
Boone	Low	53	-0.6	34.2%	Region 2
Bradley	Low	68	-1.6	30.6%	Region 6
Calhoun	Low	66	-1.3	31.5%	Region 7
Carroll	Low	52	-0.6	34.3%	Region 1
Chicot	Medium	18	0.6	38.4%	Region 6
Clark	Low	67	-1.3	31.5%	Region 5
Clay	Low	41	-0.1	35.7%	Region 3
Cleburne	Low	49	-0.5	34.5%	Region 2
Cleveland	Low	73	-2.5	27.5%	Region 6
Columbia	Low	72	-2.3	28.0%	Region 7
Conway	Low	26	0.2	37.1%	Region 5
Craighead	Low	38	0.0	36.0%	Region 3
Crawford	Low	62	-1.0	32.8%	Region 4
Crittenden	NA	NA	NA	NA	Region 3
Cross	Medium	21	0.5	38.1%	Region 3
Dallas	Low	59	-0.8	33.3%	Region 7
Desha	Low	30	0.1	36.6%	Region 6
Drew	Low	57	0.9	33.7%	Region 6
Faulkner	Low	40	-0.1	35.8%	Region 5
Franklin	Low	28	0.2	37.0%	Region 4
Fulton	Low	44	-0.3	35.2%	Region 2
Garland	Medium	20	0.6	38.2%	Region 5
Grant	Low	34	0.0	36.3%	Region 6
Greene	Low	35	0.0	36.2%	Region 3
Hempstead	Low	36	0.0	36.1%	Region 7
Hot Spring	Low	27	0.2	37.1%	Region 5
Howard	Low	60	-0.9	32.9%	Region 7
Independence	Low	48	-0.5	34.5%	Region 2
Izard	Low	71	-1.9	29.4%	Region 2
Jackson	Medium	19	0.6	38.3%	Region 2
Jefferson	Low	23	0.4	37.8%	Region 6
Johnson	Low	25	0.3	37.2%	Region 5
Lafayette	NA	NA	NA	NA	Region 7
Lawrence	Low	65	-1.3	31.5%	Region 3
Lee	High	4	1.9	42.9%	Region 3
Lincoln	Low	45	-0.3	35.1%	Region 6
Little River	High	3	2.0	43.1%	Region 7
Logan	High	2	2.2	43.9%	Region 4
Lonoke	Medium	16	0.6	38.5%	Region 8
Madison	Medium	12	0.8	39.2%	Region 1
Marion	Low	37	0.0	36.1%	Region 2
Miller	Medium	10	1.0	39.6%	Region 7
Mississippi	High	5	1.7	42.3%	Region 3
Monroe	High	1	2.3	44.3%	Region 3
Montgomery	Medium	9	1.0	39.6%	Region 5
Nevada	Low	50	-0.5	34.5%	Region 7
Newton	Low	61	-0.9	32.9%	Region 2
Ouachita	Low	33	0.1	36.4%	Region 7
Perry	Low	70	-1.9	29.4%	Region 5
Phillips	Low	58	-0.8	33.4%	Region 3
Pike	Medium	8	1.0	39.7%	Region 5
Poinsett	Low	39	-0.1	35.8%	Region 3
Polk	Low	51	-0.6	34.3%	Region 4
Pope	Low	42	-0.2	35.5%	Region 5
Prairie	Low	64	-1.2	32.0%	Region 8
Pulaski	Medium	15	0.7	38.7%	Region 8
Randolph	Low	63	-1.0	32.5%	Region 3
Saint Francis	Medium	6	1.1	40.0%	Region 3
Saline	Medium	13	0.8	39.1%	Region 8
Scott	Low	24	0.3	37.2%	Region 4
Searcy	Low	69	-1.8	29.7%	Region 2
Sebastian	Low	31	0.1	36.6%	Region 4
Sevier	Low	55	-0.6	34.2%	Region 7
Sharp	Low	32	0.1	36.6%	Region 2
Stone	Medium	17	0.6	38.4%	Region 2
Union	Low	43	-0.2	35.5%	Region 7
Van Buren	Medium	22	0.5	38.0%	Region 2
Washington	Low	56	-0.6	34.2%	Region 1
White	Medium	7	1.0	39.9%	Region 2
Woodruff	Medium	14	0.8	39.0%	Region 2
Yell	Medium	11	0.9	39.3%	Region 5

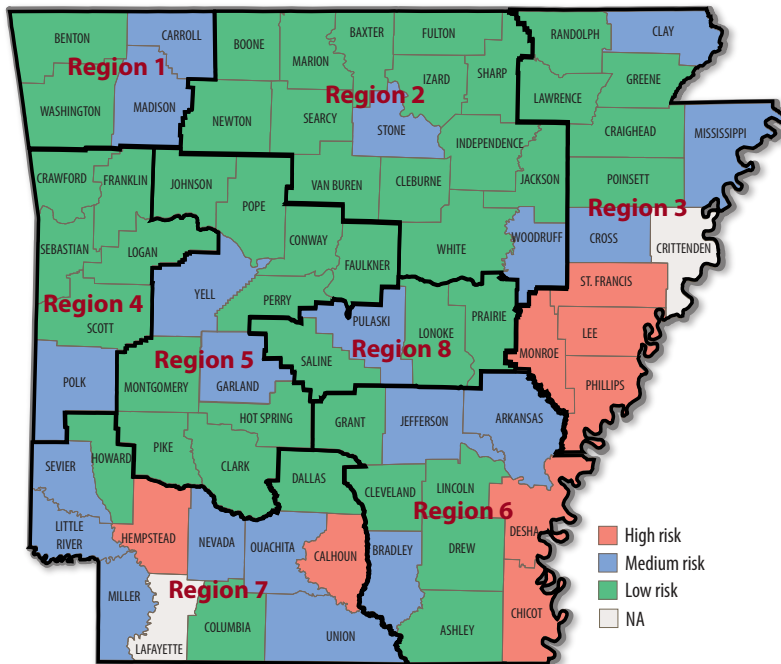
Family

POOR FAMILY MANAGEMENT

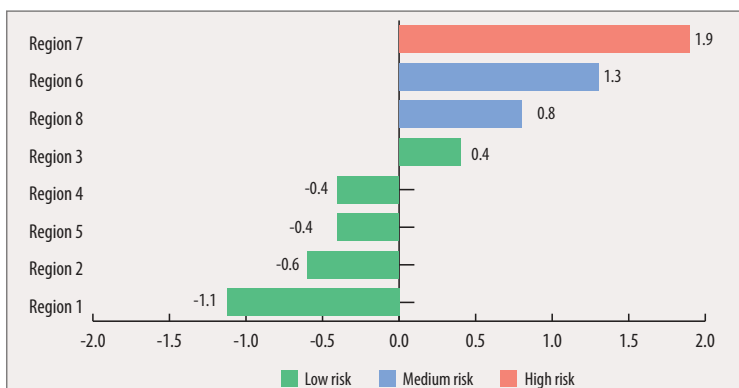
Poor family management increases the risk for many problem behaviors. A lack of clear expectations for behavior, failure of parents to monitor their children, and excessively severe or inconsistent punishment are all risk factors for substance abuse in young adults. The map below shows the variation in the risk levels of the counties on the rate of the poor family management indicator. The graph at the bottom represents regional ranking from worst to best on the same indicator. The table provides the county ranking, standardized scores, rates and risk level for the indicator.

Source: APNA (2013)

Poor family management
State rate = 32.7%



Regional variation



COUNTY	RISK LEVEL	RANK	STD. SCORE	COUNTY RATE	REGION
Arkansas State	NA	NA	NA	32.7%	NA
Arkansas	Medium	28	0.5	35.3%	Region 6
Ashley	Low	32	0.3	34.4%	Region 6
Baxter	Low	49	-0.2	31.8%	Region 2
Benton	Low	67	-0.7	29.2%	Region 1
Boone	Low	60	-0.5	30.1%	Region 2
Bradley	Medium	10	1.4	39.3%	Region 6
Calhoun	High	4	1.9	42.0%	Region 7
Carroll	Medium	19	0.9	37.0%	Region 1
Chicot	High	7	1.7	41.0%	Region 6
Clark	Low	61	-0.6	30.0%	Region 5
Clay	Medium	23	0.8	36.5%	Region 3
Cleburne	Low	57	-0.4	31.0%	Region 2
Cleveland	Low	73	-2.5	20.6%	Region 6
Columbia	Low	47	-0.1	32.3%	Region 7
Conway	Low	66	-0.7	29.3%	Region 5
Craighead	Low	71	-0.9	28.3%	Region 3
Crawford	Low	58	-0.5	30.4%	Region 4
Crittenden	NA	NA	NA	NA	Region 3
Cross	Medium	24	0.8	36.3%	Region 3
Dallas	Low	34	0.3	34.1%	Region 7
Desha	High	5	1.8	41.3%	Region 6
Drew	Low	33	0.9	34.2%	Region 6
Faulkner	Low	62	-0.6	29.8%	Region 5
Franklin	Low	53	-0.3	31.3%	Region 4
Fulton	Low	51	-0.2	31.6%	Region 2
Garland	Medium	25	0.7	36.2%	Region 5
Grant	Low	50	-0.2	31.6%	Region 6
Greene	Low	46	0.0	32.7%	Region 3
Hempstead	High	6	1.7	41.1%	Region 7
Hot Spring	Low	38	0.2	33.8%	Region 5
Howard	Low	44	0.1	33.4%	Region 7
Independence	Low	68	-0.7	29.1%	Region 2
Izard	Low	43	0.2	33.5%	Region 2
Jackson	Low	29	0.5	35.1%	Region 2
Jefferson	Medium	11	1.2	38.5%	Region 6
Johnson	Low	35	0.3	34.1%	Region 5
Lafayette	NA	NA	NA	NA	Region 7
Lawrence	Low	54	-0.3	31.3%	Region 3
Lee	High	3	2.6	45.2%	Region 3
Lincoln	Low	30	0.4	34.6%	Region 6
Little River	Medium	13	1.1	38.0%	Region 7
Logan	Low	39	0.2	33.8%	Region 4
Lonoke	Low	70	-0.9	28.6%	Region 8
Madison	Medium	18	1.0	37.5%	Region 1
Marion	Low	55	-0.4	31.0%	Region 2
Miller	Medium	22	0.8	36.7%	Region 7
Mississippi	Medium	16	1.0	37.7%	Region 3
Monroe	High	1	2.9	46.7%	Region 3
Montgomery	Low	36	0.3	34.0%	Region 5
Nevada	Medium	12	1.2	38.3%	Region 7
Newton	Low	42	0.2	33.6%	Region 2
Ouachita	Medium	27	0.6	35.8%	Region 7
Perry	Low	41	0.2	33.7%	Region 5
Phillips	High	2	2.8	46.5%	Region 3
Pike	Low	48	-0.2	31.9%	Region 5
Poinsett	Low	37	0.3	34.0%	Region 3
Polk	Medium	20	0.8	36.8%	Region 4
Pope	Low	69	-0.8	28.8%	Region 5
Prairie	Low	72	-1.1	27.5%	Region 8
Pulaski	Medium	14	1.1	37.8%	Region 8
Randolph	Low	59	-0.5	30.2%	Region 3
Saint Francis	High	8	1.7	40.8%	Region 3
Saline	Low	65	-0.7	29.3%	Region 8
Scott	Low	40	0.2	33.7%	Region 4
Searcy	Low	45	0.1	33.0%	Region 2
Sebastian	Low	56	-0.4	31.0%	Region 4
Sevier	Medium	21	0.8	36.8%	Region 7
Sharp	Low	31	0.4	34.5%	Region 2
Stone	Medium	17	1.0	37.6%	Region 2
Union	Medium	15	1.0	37.7%	Region 7
Van Buren	Low	52	-0.3	31.4%	Region 2
Washington	Low	64	-0.6	29.6%	Region 1
White	Low	63	-0.6	29.7%	Region 2
Woodruff	Medium	26	0.7	35.9%	Region 2
Yell	Medium	9	1.4	39.4%	Region 5

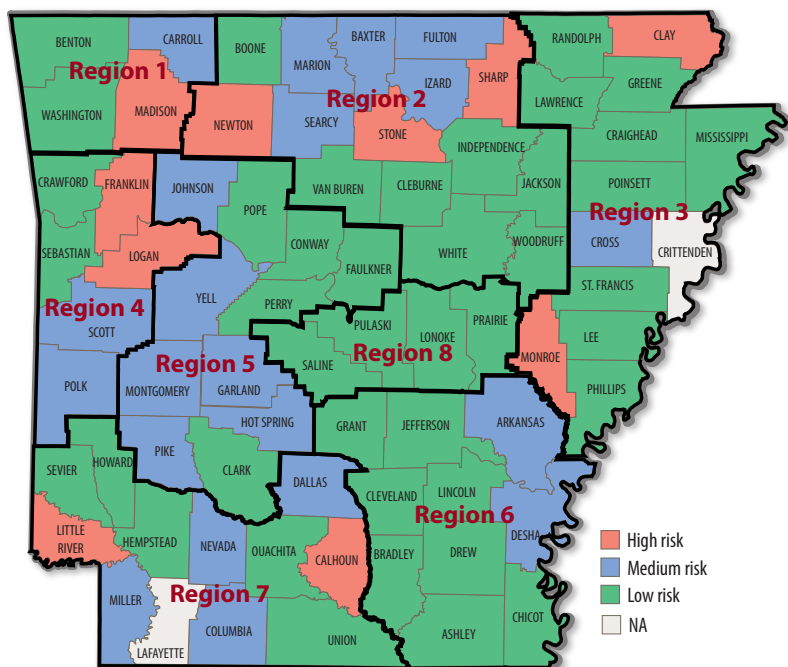
Family

PARENTAL ATTITUDES FAVORABLE TOWARDS DRUG USE

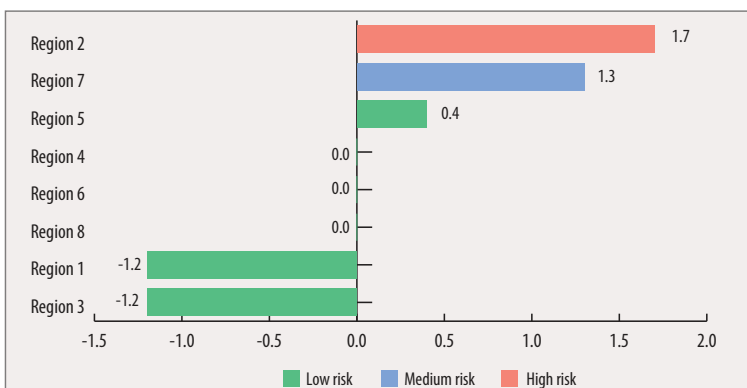
Families, especially parents, influence children in their choices about smoking, drinking and using drugs. If a child sees it as an acceptable behavior in his/her family, he/she is more likely to pick up those habits. The map below shows the variation in the risk levels of the counties on the rate of parents attitude favorable towards drug use. The graph at the bottom represents regional ranking from worst to best on the same indicator. The table provides the county ranking, standardized scores, rates and risk level for the indicator.

Source: APNA (2013)

Parental attitudes favorable towards drug use
State rate = 20.7%



Regional variation



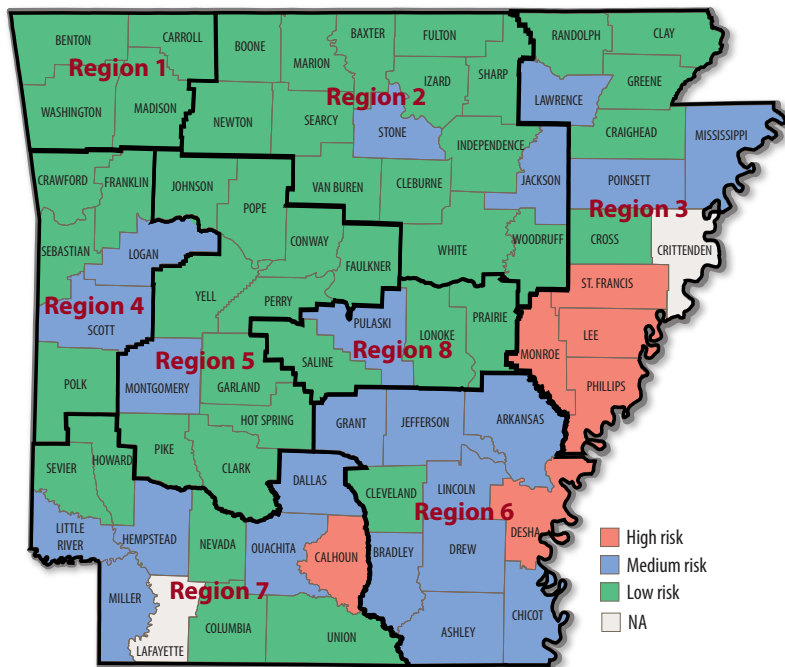
COUNTY	RISK LEVEL	RANK	STD. SCORE	COUNTY RATE	REGION
Arkansas State	NA	NA	NA	20.7%	NA
Arkansas	Medium	28	0.6	22.9%	Region 6
Ashley	Low	57	-0.3	19.4%	Region 6
Baxter	Medium	16	1.1	25.1%	Region 2
Benton	Low	66	-0.5	18.8%	Region 1
Boone	Low	42	0.2	21.6%	Region 2
Bradley	Low	32	0.5	22.5%	Region 6
Calhoun	High	8	1.7	27.5%	Region 7
Carroll	Medium	19	0.8	23.9%	Region 1
Chicot	Low	56	-0.3	19.5%	Region 6
Clark	Low	53	-0.3	19.7%	Region 5
Clay	High	7	1.8	27.8%	Region 3
Cleburne	Low	43	0.2	21.5%	Region 2
Cleveland	Low	70	-0.9	17.3%	Region 6
Columbia	Medium	31	0.5	22.7%	Region 7
Conway	Low	38	0.3	21.9%	Region 5
Craighead	Low	71	-1.1	16.3%	Region 3
Crawford	Low	67	-0.6	18.4%	Region 4
Crittenden	NA	NA	NA	NA	Region 3
Cross	Medium	24	0.6	23.2%	Region 3
Dallas	Medium	29	0.6	22.9%	Region 7
Desha	Medium	13	1.2	25.5%	Region 6
Drew	Low	52	0.9	19.7%	Region 6
Faulkner	Low	61	-0.4	19.2%	Region 5
Franklin	High	3	2.2	29.4%	Region 4
Fulton	Medium	26	0.6	23.0%	Region 2
Garland	Medium	20	0.8	23.8%	Region 5
Grant	Low	34	0.4	22.4%	Region 6
Greene	Low	51	-0.2	20.0%	Region 3
Hempstead	Low	46	0.1	21.2%	Region 7
Hot Spring	Medium	25	0.6	23.1%	Region 5
Howard	Low	36	0.4	22.2%	Region 7
Independence	Low	40	0.3	21.8%	Region 2
Izard	Medium	21	0.8	23.8%	Region 2
Jackson	Low	41	0.3	21.7%	Region 2
Jefferson	Low	64	-0.4	19.0%	Region 6
Johnson	Medium	15	1.2	25.4%	Region 5
Lafayette	NA	NA	NA	NA	Region 7
Lawrence	Low	39	0.3	21.9%	Region 3
Lee	Low	58	-0.3	19.4%	Region 3
Lincoln	Low	35	0.4	22.4%	Region 6
Little River	High	4	2.1	28.8%	Region 7
Logan	High	5	2.1	28.7%	Region 4
Lonoke	Low	47	0.1	21.2%	Region 8
Madison	High	6	1.9	28.1%	Region 1
Marion	Medium	14	1.2	25.5%	Region 2
Miller	Medium	18	0.8	24.0%	Region 7
Mississippi	Low	59	-0.4	19.2%	Region 3
Monroe	High	1	3.2	33.3%	Region 3
Montgomery	Medium	17	0.9	24.2%	Region 5
Nevada	Medium	12	1.3	26.0%	Region 7
Newton	High	9	1.7	27.4%	Region 2
Ouachita	Low	48	0.1	21.0%	Region 7
Perry	Low	63	-0.4	19.0%	Region 5
Phillips	Low	60	-0.4	19.2%	Region 3
Pike	Medium	30	0.5	22.8%	Region 5
Poinsett	Low	62	-0.4	19.0%	Region 3
Polk	Medium	11	1.4	26.1%	Region 4
Pope	Low	55	-0.3	19.5%	Region 5
Prairie	Low	65	-0.5	18.8%	Region 8
Pulaski	Low	45	0.2	21.4%	Region 8
Randolph	Low	54	-0.3	19.6%	Region 3
Saint Francis	Low	73	-1.5	14.8%	Region 3
Saline	Low	72	-1.4	15.4%	Region 8
Scott	Medium	27	0.6	23.0%	Region 4
Searcy	Medium	22	0.8	23.6%	Region 2
Sebastian	Low	68	-0.6	18.2%	Region 4
Sevier	Low	33	0.5	22.5%	Region 7
Sharp	High	10	1.6	26.8%	Region 2
Stone	High	2	2.5	30.4%	Region 2
Union	Low	50	-0.2	20.1%	Region 7
Van Buren	Low	37	0.3	22.0%	Region 2
Washington	Low	69	-0.7	18.1%	Region 1
White	Low	44	0.2	21.5%	Region 2
Woodruff	Low	49	0.0	20.8%	Region 2
Yell	Medium	23	0.6	23.2%	Region 5

Individual/Peers

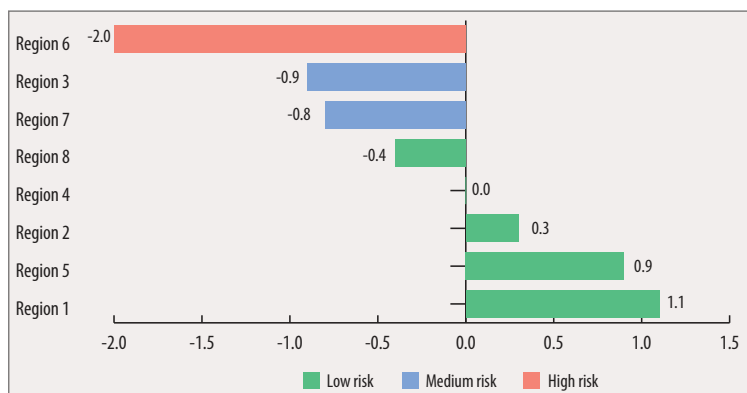
YOUTH WHO PERCEIVE SMOKING AS A GREAT RISK

An adolescent's perception of risks associated with smoking is an important determinant of whether he/she will smoke. Youths who perceive great risk of harm from smoking are less likely to smoke than youths who perceive a low risk of harm. The map below shows the variation in the risk levels of the counties on the rate of youths perceiving smoking as a great risk. The graph at the bottom represents regional ranking from worst to best on the same indicator. The table provides the county ranking, standardized scores, rates and risk level for the indicator. *Source: APNA (2013)*

Youth who perceive smoking as a great risk
State rate = 64.5%



Regional variation



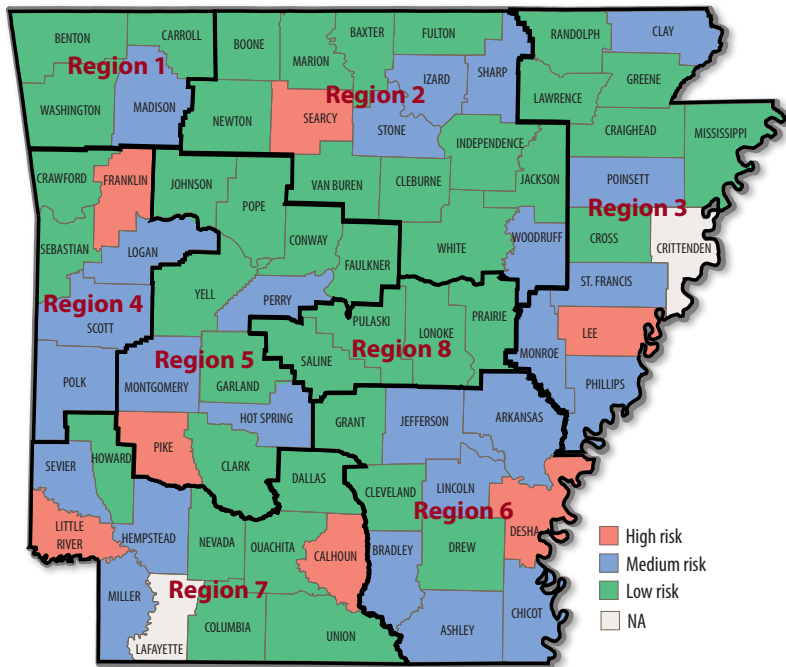
COUNTY	RISK LEVEL	RANK	STD. SCORE	COUNTY RATE	REGION
Arkansas State	NA	NA	NA	64.5%	NA
Arkansas	Medium	13	-1.1	57.8%	Region 6
Ashley	Medium	20	-0.8	60.0%	Region 6
Baxter	Low	67	0.6	68.0%	Region 2
Benton	Low	69	0.7	68.6%	Region 1
Boone	Low	59	0.3	66.3%	Region 2
Bradley	Medium	14	-1.0	58.4%	Region 6
Calhoun	High	4	-2.2	50.9%	Region 7
Carroll	Low	49	0.1	64.9%	Region 1
Chicot	Medium	11	-1.2	57.0%	Region 6
Clark	Low	64	0.4	66.9%	Region 5
Clay	Low	41	-0.1	63.7%	Region 3
Cleburne	Low	71	0.8	69.2%	Region 2
Cleveland	Low	50	0.1	65.0%	Region 6
Columbia	Low	45	0.0	64.3%	Region 7
Conway	Low	65	0.5	67.3%	Region 5
Craighead	Low	63	0.4	66.9%	Region 3
Crawford	Low	54	0.2	65.8%	Region 4
Crittenden	NA	NA	NA	NA	Region 3
Cross	Low	32	-0.4	62.1%	Region 3
Dallas	Medium	7	-1.3	56.8%	Region 7
Desha	High	3	-3.2	45.0%	Region 6
Drew	Medium	18	0.9	59.9%	Region 6
Faulkner	Low	73	0.9	70.0%	Region 5
Franklin	Low	42	-0.1	63.8%	Region 4
Fulton	Low	56	0.3	66.0%	Region 2
Garland	Low	40	-0.1	63.6%	Region 5
Grant	Medium	28	-0.5	61.4%	Region 6
Greene	Low	39	-0.2	63.6%	Region 3
Hempstead	Medium	25	-0.6	60.9%	Region 7
Hot Spring	Low	47	0.0	64.7%	Region 5
Howard	Low	57	0.3	66.1%	Region 7
Independence	Low	53	0.2	65.6%	Region 2
Izard	Low	35	-0.3	62.5%	Region 2
Jackson	Medium	12	-1.1	57.7%	Region 2
Jefferson	Medium	9	-1.3	56.9%	Region 6
Johnson	Low	68	0.6	68.0%	Region 5
Lafayette	NA	NA	NA	NA	Region 7
Lawrence	Medium	22	-0.7	60.1%	Region 3
Lee	High	1	-3.6	42.6%	Region 3
Lincoln	Medium	17	-0.9	59.1%	Region 6
Little River	Medium	24	-0.7	60.2%	Region 7
Logan	Medium	23	-0.7	60.2%	Region 4
Lonoke	Low	70	0.7	68.7%	Region 8
Madison	Low	43	-0.1	63.9%	Region 1
Marion	Low	48	0.0	64.7%	Region 2
Miller	Medium	21	-0.7	60.0%	Region 7
Mississippi	Medium	16	-0.9	59.0%	Region 3
Monroe	High	2	-3.3	44.6%	Region 3
Montgomery	Medium	10	-1.2	57.0%	Region 5
Nevada	Low	31	-0.4	62.0%	Region 7
Newton	Low	61	0.4	66.7%	Region 2
Ouachita	Medium	8	-1.3	56.8%	Region 7
Perry	Low	52	0.2	65.5%	Region 5
Phillips	High	6	-1.7	54.0%	Region 3
Pike	Low	38	-0.2	63.4%	Region 5
Poinsett	Medium	15	-0.9	58.9%	Region 3
Polk	Low	30	-0.4	61.8%	Region 4
Pope	Low	72	0.8	69.5%	Region 5
Prairie	Low	29	-0.5	61.7%	Region 8
Pulaski	Medium	27	-0.6	61.1%	Region 8
Randolph	Low	34	-0.4	62.3%	Region 3
Saint Francis	High	5	-2.2	51.3%	Region 3
Saline	Low	62	0.4	66.8%	Region 8
Scott	Medium	26	-0.6	61.1%	Region 4
Searcy	Low	37	-0.3	62.8%	Region 2
Sebastian	Low	51	0.1	65.2%	Region 4
Sevier	Low	60	0.3	66.5%	Region 7
Sharp	Low	36	-0.3	62.5%	Region 2
Stone	Medium	19	-0.8	59.9%	Region 2
Union	Low	46	0.0	64.3%	Region 7
Van Buren	Low	44	-0.1	64.1%	Region 2
Washington	Low	66	0.5	67.5%	Region 1
White	Low	58	0.3	66.2%	Region 2
Woodruff	Low	55	0.2	66.0%	Region 2
Yell	Low	33	-0.4	62.2%	Region 5

Individual/Peers

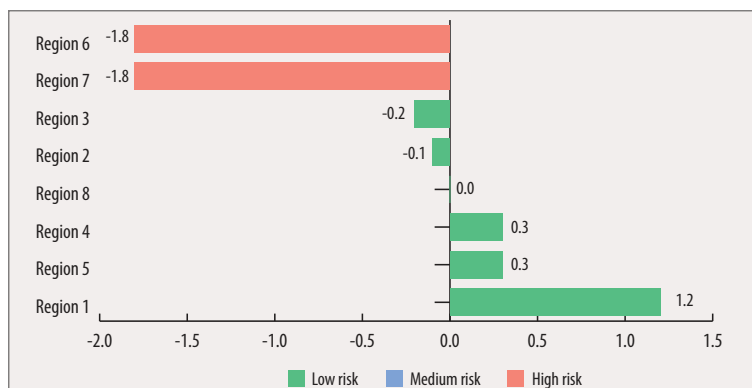
YOUTH WHO PERCEIVE DRINKING ALCOHOL AS A GREAT RISK

An adolescent's perception of risks associated with drinking is an important determinant of whether he/she will abuse alcohol. Youths who perceive great risk of harm from drinking one or two alcoholic beverages would be less likely to abuse alcohol than youths who perceive a low risk of harm. The map below shows the variation in the risk levels of the counties on the rate of youths perceiving drinking alcohol as a great risk. The graph at the bottom represents regional ranking from worst to best on the same indicator. The table provides the county ranking, standardized scores, rates and risk level for the indicator. *Source: APNA (2013)*

Youth who perceive drinking alcohol as a great risk
State rate = 42.4%



Regional variation



COUNTY	RISK LEVEL	RANK	STD. SCORE	COUNTY RATE	REGION
Arkansas State	NA	NA	NA	42.4%	NA
Arkansas	Medium	28	-0.8	39.1%	Region 6
Ashley	Medium	21	-1.0	38.4%	Region 6
Baxter	Low	53	0.1	42.7%	Region 2
Benton	Low	67	0.7	45.3%	Region 1
Boone	Low	59	0.3	43.5%	Region 2
Bradley	Medium	29	-0.8	39.3%	Region 6
Calhoun	High	3	-2.4	32.7%	Region 7
Carroll	Low	45	-0.2	41.5%	Region 1
Chicot	Medium	31	-0.7	39.7%	Region 6
Clark	Low	47	-0.2	41.7%	Region 5
Clay	Medium	9	-1.4	36.6%	Region 3
Cleburne	Low	62	0.4	44.1%	Region 2
Cleveland	Low	44	-0.2	41.4%	Region 6
Columbia	Low	58	0.3	43.5%	Region 7
Conway	Low	55	0.1	42.9%	Region 5
Craighead	Low	73	1.1	46.7%	Region 3
Crawford	Low	68	0.8	45.6%	Region 4
Crittenden	NA	NA	NA	NA	Region 3
Cross	Low	54	0.1	42.8%	Region 3
Dallas	Low	36	-0.4	40.6%	Region 7
Desha	High	1	-3.4	28.5%	Region 6
Drew	Low	52	0.9	42.2%	Region 6
Faulkner	Low	66	0.6	44.8%	Region 5
Franklin	High	5	-1.8	35.0%	Region 4
Fulton	Low	72	1.0	46.4%	Region 2
Garland	Low	46	-0.2	41.5%	Region 5
Grant	Low	49	-0.1	42.0%	Region 6
Greene	Low	43	-0.3	41.3%	Region 3
Hempstead	Medium	8	-1.4	36.5%	Region 7
Hot Spring	Medium	17	-1.1	37.8%	Region 5
Howard	Low	70	0.9	46.0%	Region 7
Independence	Low	41	-0.3	41.3%	Region 2
Izard	Medium	13	-1.3	37.2%	Region 2
Jackson	Low	48	-0.2	41.7%	Region 2
Jefferson	Medium	23	-0.9	38.6%	Region 6
Johnson	Low	34	-0.5	40.5%	Region 5
Lafayette	NA	NA	NA	NA	Region 7
Lawrence	Low	33	-0.5	40.3%	Region 3
Lee	High	4	-1.9	34.7%	Region 3
Lincoln	Medium	20	-1.0	38.3%	Region 6
Little River	High	2	-2.6	31.6%	Region 7
Logan	Medium	32	-0.6	39.8%	Region 4
Lonoke	Low	65	0.6	44.7%	Region 8
Madison	Medium	12	-1.3	37.0%	Region 1
Marion	Low	50	-0.1	42.0%	Region 2
Miller	Medium	14	-1.2	37.3%	Region 7
Mississippi	Low	37	-0.4	40.7%	Region 3
Monroe	Medium	10	-1.4	36.7%	Region 3
Montgomery	Medium	27	-0.8	39.0%	Region 5
Nevada	Low	35	-0.4	40.5%	Region 7
Newton	Low	38	-0.4	40.8%	Region 2
Ouachita	Low	51	-0.1	42.1%	Region 7
Perry	Medium	26	-0.8	39.0%	Region 5
Phillips	Medium	11	-1.4	36.8%	Region 3
Pike	High	6	-1.6	35.8%	Region 5
Poinsett	Medium	25	-0.8	38.9%	Region 3
Polk	Medium	22	-1.0	38.4%	Region 4
Pope	Low	71	0.9	46.2%	Region 5
Prairie	Low	61	0.3	43.8%	Region 8
Pulaski	Low	40	-0.3	41.2%	Region 8
Randolph	Low	42	-0.3	41.3%	Region 3
Saint Francis	Medium	15	-1.2	37.4%	Region 3
Saline	Low	69	0.9	46.0%	Region 8
Scott	Medium	19	-1.0	38.3%	Region 4
Searcy	High	7	-1.5	36.2%	Region 2
Sebastian	Low	64	0.6	44.6%	Region 4
Sevier	Medium	18	-1.1	37.8%	Region 7
Sharp	Medium	30	-0.7	39.6%	Region 2
Stone	Medium	24	-0.9	38.8%	Region 2
Union	Low	39	-0.3	40.9%	Region 7
Van Buren	Low	57	0.3	43.4%	Region 2
Washington	Low	63	0.4	44.1%	Region 1
White	Low	60	0.3	43.7%	Region 2
Woodruff	Medium	16	-1.1	37.7%	Region 2
Yell	Low	56	0.2	43.4%	Region 5

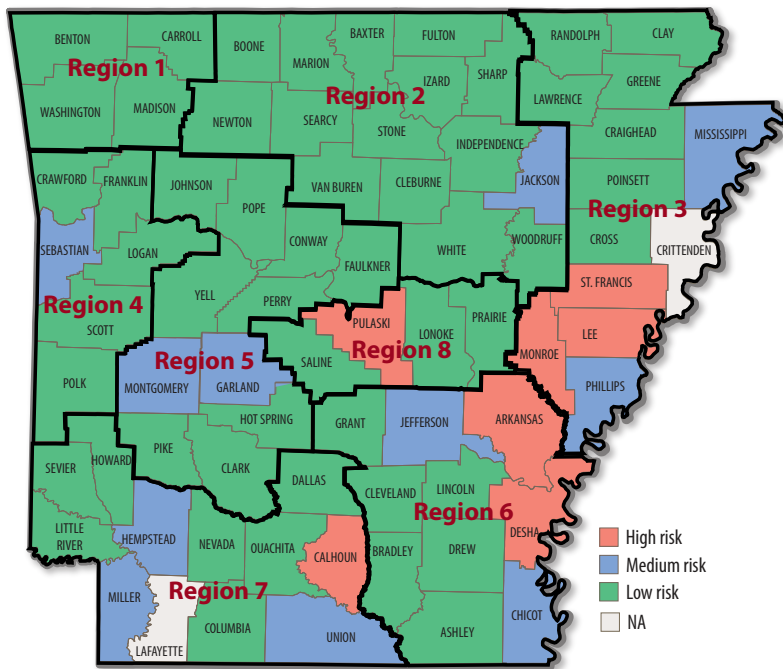
Individual/Peers

YOUTH WHO PERCEIVE MARIJUANA USE AS A GREAT RISK

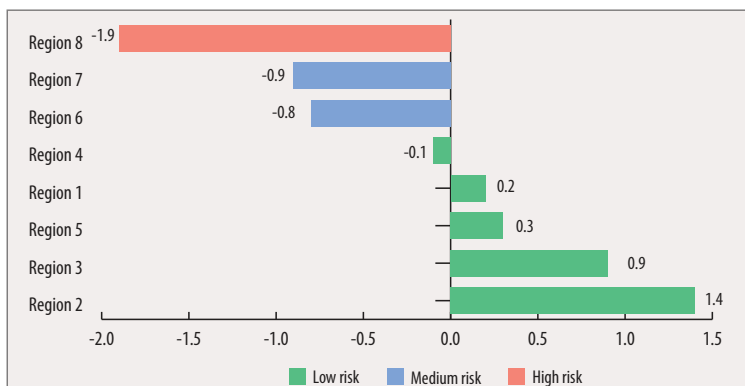
An adolescent's perception of the risks associated with the use of drugs is an important determinant of whether he or she will engage in substance use. Youths who perceive high risk of harm are less likely to use drugs than youths who perceive low risk of harm. The map below shows the variation in the risk levels of the counties on the rate of youths perceiving marijuana use as a great risk. The graph at the bottom represents regional ranking from worst to best on the same indicator. The table provides the county ranking, standardized scores, rates and risk level for the indicator.

Source: APNA (2013)

Youth who perceive marijuana use as a great risk
State rate = 30.9%



Regional variation



COUNTY	RISK LEVEL	RANK	STD. SCORE	COUNTY RATE	REGION
Arkansas State	NA	NA	NA	30.9%	NA
Arkansas	High	7	-1.5	23.7%	Region 6
Ashley	Low	42	0.4	33.0%	Region 6
Baxter	Low	28	-0.1	30.5%	Region 2
Benton	Low	45	0.5	33.4%	Region 1
Boone	Low	51	0.7	34.0%	Region 2
Bradley	Low	29	0.0	30.7%	Region 6
Calhoun	High	5	-1.5	23.6%	Region 7
Carroll	Low	19	-0.5	28.6%	Region 1
Chicot	Medium	10	-1.2	25.4%	Region 6
Clark	Low	38	0.4	32.6%	Region 5
Clay	Low	31	0.0	31.1%	Region 3
Cleburne	Low	71	1.8	39.2%	Region 2
Cleveland	Low	30	0.0	31.0%	Region 6
Columbia	Low	72	1.8	39.2%	Region 7
Conway	Low	43	0.5	33.1%	Region 5
Craighead	Low	64	1.2	36.6%	Region 3
Crawford	Low	39	0.4	32.7%	Region 4
Crittenden	NA	NA	NA	NA	Region 3
Cross	Low	44	0.5	33.3%	Region 3
Dallas	Low	37	0.3	32.4%	Region 7
Desha	High	6	-1.5	23.6%	Region 6
Drew	Low	25	-0.3	29.6%	Region 6
Faulkner	Low	32	0.1	31.2%	Region 5
Franklin	Low	57	0.8	34.7%	Region 4
Fulton	Low	73	2.2	41.4%	Region 2
Garland	Medium	16	-0.7	27.6%	Region 5
Grant	Low	53	0.7	34.0%	Region 6
Greene	Low	62	1.1	36.2%	Region 3
Hempstead	Medium	9	-1.2	25.3%	Region 7
Hot Spring	Low	23	-0.3	29.2%	Region 5
Howard	Low	70	1.7	39.2%	Region 7
Independence	Low	49	0.6	33.9%	Region 2
Izard	Low	67	1.6	38.6%	Region 2
Jackson	Medium	13	-0.9	26.5%	Region 2
Jefferson	Medium	11	-1.1	25.5%	Region 6
Johnson	Low	36	0.2	32.1%	Region 5
Lafayette	NA	NA	NA	NA	Region 7
Lawrence	Low	58	0.9	35.0%	Region 3
Lee	High	1	-2.0	21.2%	Region 3
Lincoln	Low	47	0.6	33.8%	Region 6
Little River	Low	22	-0.4	28.9%	Region 7
Logan	Low	41	0.4	32.9%	Region 4
Lonoke	Low	50	0.7	34.0%	Region 8
Madison	Low	35	0.2	31.9%	Region 1
Marion	Low	60	1.0	35.8%	Region 2
Miller	Medium	12	-1.1	25.5%	Region 7
Mississippi	Medium	17	-0.5	28.3%	Region 3
Monroe	High	2	-1.8	22.3%	Region 3
Montgomery	Medium	15	-0.7	27.4%	Region 5
Nevada	Low	33	0.1	31.6%	Region 7
Newton	Low	54	0.7	34.2%	Region 2
Ouachita	Low	20	-0.5	28.6%	Region 7
Perry	Low	69	1.7	39.0%	Region 5
Phillips	Medium	8	-1.5	23.9%	Region 3
Pike	Low	52	0.7	34.0%	Region 5
Poinsett	Low	40	0.4	32.9%	Region 3
Polk	Low	26	-0.1	30.3%	Region 4
Pope	Low	56	0.8	34.5%	Region 5
Prairie	Low	55	0.7	34.2%	Region 8
Pulaski	High	3	-1.7	22.8%	Region 8
Randolph	Low	61	1.1	36.0%	Region 3
Saint Francis	High	4	-1.6	23.4%	Region 3
Saline	Low	66	1.5	38.0%	Region 8
Scott	Low	65	1.3	37.0%	Region 4
Searcy	Low	27	-0.1	30.4%	Region 2
Sebastian	Medium	18	-0.5	28.5%	Region 4
Sevier	Low	21	-0.4	28.9%	Region 7
Sharp	Low	59	0.9	35.1%	Region 2
Stone	Low	34	0.2	31.8%	Region 2
Union	Medium	14	-0.8	26.9%	Region 7
Van Buren	Low	63	1.2	36.4%	Region 2
Washington	Low	24	-0.3	29.4%	Region 1
White	Low	46	0.5	33.5%	Region 2
Woodruff	Low	48	0.6	33.8%	Region 2
Yell	Low	68	1.7	38.8%	Region 5

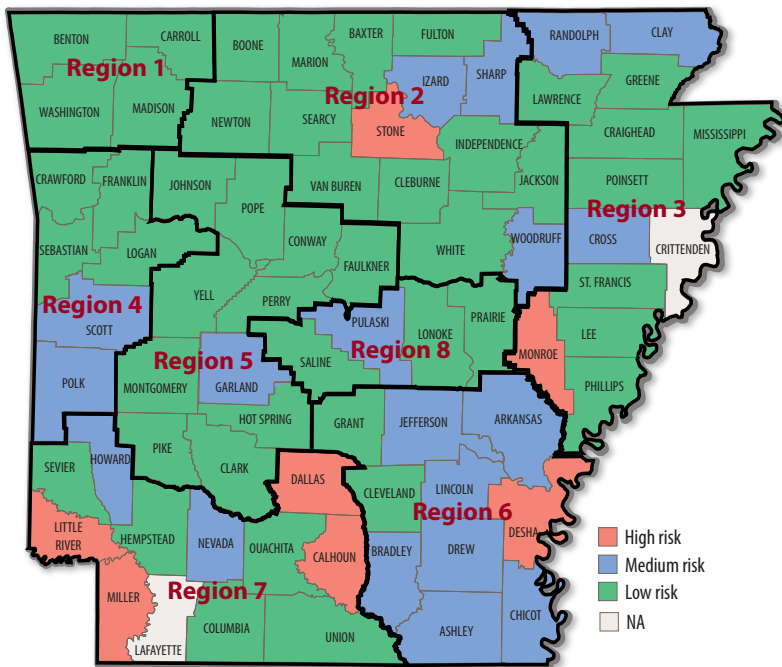
Individual/Peers

FRIENDS' USE OF DRUGS

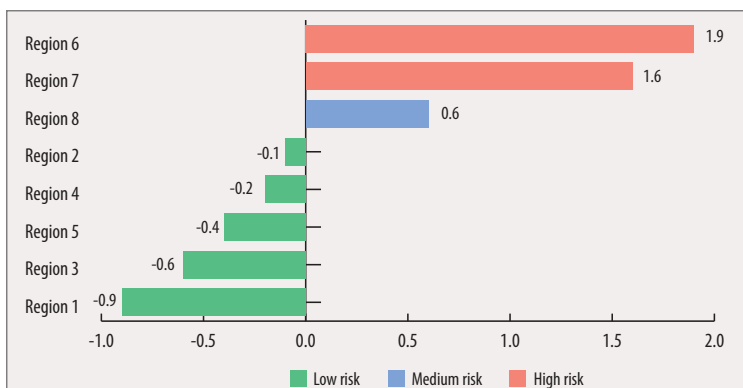
Peer drug use has consistently been found to be among the strongest predictors of substance use among youth. Even when young people do not experience other risk factors, spending time with friends who use drugs (especially without any apparent negative consequences) greatly increases the likelihood of drug involvement. The map below shows the variation in the risk levels of the counties on the rate of youths spending time with friends who use drugs. The graph at the bottom represents regional ranking from worst to best on the same indicator. The table provides the county ranking, standardized scores, rates and risk level for the indicator.

Source: APNA (2013)

Friends' use of drugs
State rate = 22.8%



Regional variation



COUNTY	RISK LEVEL	RANK	STD. SCORE	COUNTY RATE	REGION
Arkansas State	NA	NA	NA	22.8%	NA
Arkansas	Medium	9	1.3	29.6%	Region 6
Ashley	Medium	8	1.4	30.2%	Region 6
Baxter	Low	46	-0.1	22.4%	Region 2
Benton	Low	63	-0.6	19.7%	Region 1
Boone	Low	65	-0.6	19.6%	Region 2
Bradley	Medium	11	1.0	27.6%	Region 6
Calhoun	High	1	3.8	42.5%	Region 7
Carroll	Low	54	-0.2	21.6%	Region 1
Chicot	Medium	14	0.9	27.4%	Region 6
Clark	Low	71	-1.1	17.2%	Region 5
Clay	Medium	24	0.6	25.6%	Region 3
Cleburne	Low	58	-0.4	20.8%	Region 2
Cleveland	Low	64	-0.6	19.7%	Region 6
Columbia	Low	36	0.2	23.9%	Region 7
Conway	Low	31	0.3	24.3%	Region 5
Craighead	Low	69	-0.8	18.4%	Region 3
Crawford	Low	67	-0.7	19.3%	Region 4
Crittenden	NA	NA	NA	NA	Region 3
Cross	Medium	10	1.3	29.6%	Region 3
Dallas	High	7	1.7	31.5%	Region 7
Desha	High	3	2.7	36.4%	Region 6
Drew	Medium	13	0.9	27.5%	Region 6
Faulkner	Low	53	-0.2	21.7%	Region 5
Franklin	Low	45	0.0	22.6%	Region 4
Fulton	Low	73	-1.7	14.1%	Region 2
Garland	Medium	19	0.7	26.2%	Region 5
Grant	Low	28	0.5	25.2%	Region 3
Greene	Low	72	-1.2	16.6%	Region 3
Hempstead	Low	34	0.2	24.0%	Region 7
Hot Spring	Low	38	0.2	23.8%	Region 5
Howard	Medium	21	0.6	26.1%	Region 7
Independence	Low	66	-0.7	19.4%	Region 2
Izard	Medium	16	0.8	26.9%	Region 2
Jackson	Low	47	-0.1	22.4%	Region 2
Jefferson	Medium	17	0.7	26.4%	Region 6
Johnson	Low	70	-0.9	18.2%	Region 5
Lafayette	NA	NA	NA	NA	Region 7
Lawrence	Low	57	-0.3	21.1%	Region 3
Lee	Low	50	-0.1	22.0%	Region 3
Lincoln	Medium	22	0.6	25.9%	Region 6
Little River	High	6	1.8	31.9%	Region 7
Logan	Low	43	0.1	23.1%	Region 4
Lonoke	Low	59	-0.4	20.6%	Region 8
Madison	Low	33	0.3	24.1%	Region 1
Marion	Low	30	0.3	24.5%	Region 2
Miller	High	4	1.9	32.5%	Region 7
Mississippi	Low	32	0.3	24.1%	Region 3
Monroe	High	2	3.4	40.0%	Region 3
Montgomery	Low	52	-0.2	21.7%	Region 5
Nevada	Medium	18	0.7	26.3%	Region 7
Newton	Low	35	0.2	24.0%	Region 2
Ouachita	Low	55	-0.3	21.5%	Region 7
Perry	Low	61	-0.6	19.8%	Region 5
Phillips	Low	39	0.2	23.6%	Region 3
Pike	Low	51	-0.2	21.7%	Region 5
Poinsett	Low	48	-0.1	22.4%	Region 3
Polk	Medium	15	0.8	27.1%	Region 4
Pope	Low	68	-0.8	18.5%	Region 5
Prairie	Low	37	0.2	23.8%	Region 8
Pulaski	Medium	23	0.6	25.8%	Region 8
Randolph	Medium	25	0.6	25.6%	Region 3
Saint Francis	Low	44	0.0	22.8%	Region 3
Saline	Low	62	-0.6	19.8%	Region 8
Scott	Medium	26	0.5	25.4%	Region 4
Searcy	Low	60	-0.5	20.4%	Region 2
Sebastian	Low	49	-0.1	22.3%	Region 4
Sevier	Low	29	0.4	24.7%	Region 7
Sharp	Medium	20	0.7	26.2%	Region 2
Stone	High	5	1.8	32.0%	Region 2
Union	Low	27	0.5	25.2%	Region 7
Van Buren	Low	40	0.1	23.5%	Region 2
Washington	Low	56	-0.3	21.2%	Region 1
White	Low	41	0.1	23.4%	Region 2
Woodruff	Medium	12	0.9	27.6%	Region 2
Yell	Low	42	0.1	23.3%	Region 5

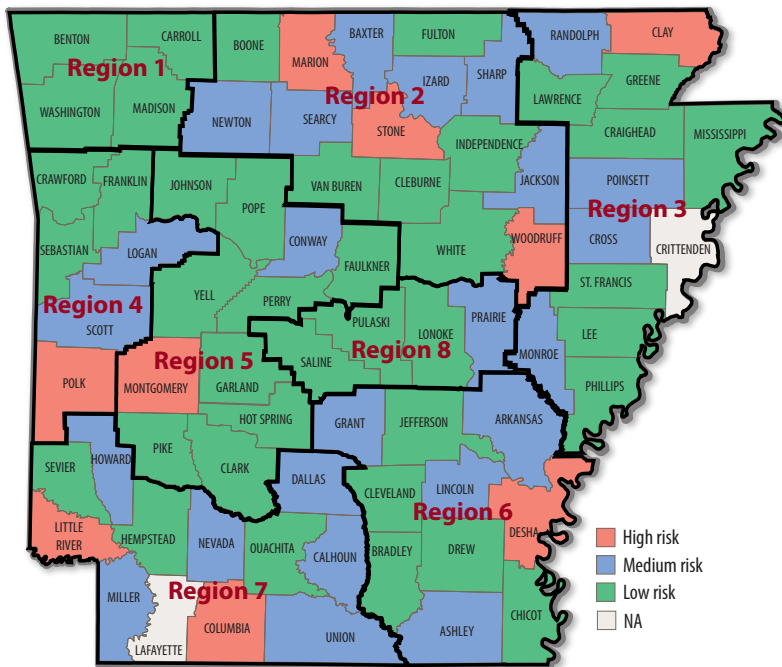
Problem outcomes: Substance use

YOUTH CIGARETTE USE

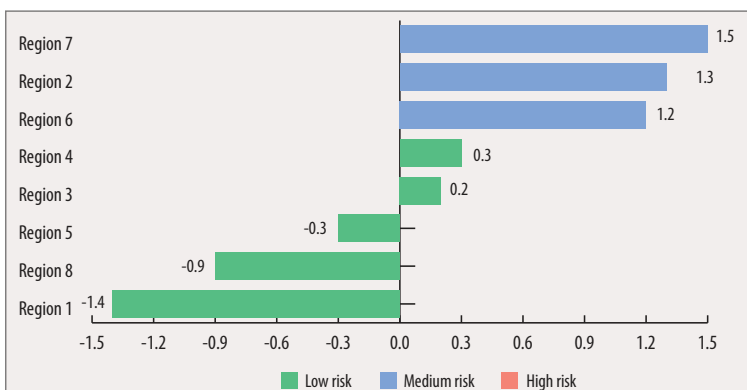
Youth cigarette use highlights the prevalence of smoking cigarette among youth. People who use cigarette during their youth are more likely to continue using it in adulthood putting them at a greater risk of lung cancer. The map below shows the variation in the risk levels of the counties on the rate of youth cigarette use. The graph at the bottom represents regional ranking from worst to best on the same indicator. The table provides the county ranking, standardized scores, rates and risk level for the indicator.

Source: APNA (2013)

Youth cigarette use
State rate = 7.6%



Regional variation



COUNTY	RISK LEVEL	RANK	STD. SCORE	COUNTY RATE	REGION
Arkansas State	NA	NA	NA	7.6%	NA
Arkansas	Medium	23	0.9	10.6%	Region 6
Ashley	Medium	31	0.5	9.4%	Region 6
Baxter	Medium	32	0.5	9.3%	Region 2
Benton	Low	71	-0.7	5.3%	Region 1
Boone	Low	38	0.4	9.0%	Region 2
Bradley	Low	43	0.3	8.4%	Region 6
Calhoun	Medium	13	1.4	12.1%	Region 7
Carroll	Low	51	0.0	7.6%	Region 1
Chicot	Low	67	-0.5	6.0%	Region 6
Clark	Low	60	-0.3	6.7%	Region 5
Clay	High	8	1.6	12.7%	Region 3
Cleburne	Low	35	0.5	9.1%	Region 2
Cleveland	Low	49	0.0	7.7%	Region 6
Columbia	High	7	2.0	14.0%	Region 7
Conway	Medium	30	0.7	9.8%	Region 5
Craighead	Low	59	-0.2	6.8%	Region 3
Crawford	Low	56	-0.1	7.3%	Region 4
Crittenden	NA	NA	NA	NA	Region 3
Cross	Medium	27	0.7	10.0%	Region 3
Dallas	Medium	14	1.3	11.9%	Region 7
Desha	High	1	2.6	16.1%	Region 6
Drew	Low	41	0.3	8.5%	Region 6
Faulkner	Low	53	-0.1	7.4%	Region 5
Franklin	Low	39	0.4	8.8%	Region 4
Fulton	Low	68	-0.5	6.0%	Region 2
Garland	Low	57	-0.1	7.2%	Region 5
Grant	Medium	24	0.9	10.4%	Region 6
Greene	Low	47	0.0	7.8%	Region 3
Hempstead	Low	46	0.1	7.8%	Region 7
Hot Spring	Low	58	-0.2	7.0%	Region 5
Howard	Medium	21	1.0	10.7%	Region 7
Independence	Low	37	0.4	9.0%	Region 2
Izard	Medium	20	1.0	10.8%	Region 2
Jackson	Medium	16	1.2	11.4%	Region 2
Jefferson	Low	45	0.1	7.8%	Region 6
Johnson	Low	61	-0.3	6.6%	Region 5
Lafayette	NA	NA	NA	NA	Region 7
Lawrence	Low	36	0.4	9.0%	Region 3
Lee	Low	73	-1.8	1.7%	Region 3
Lincoln	Medium	12	1.5	12.3%	Region 6
Little River	High	4	2.2	14.6%	Region 7
Logan	Medium	25	0.8	10.3%	Region 4
Lonoke	Low	48	0.0	7.7%	Region 8
Madison	Low	42	0.3	8.4%	Region 1
Marion	High	9	1.5	12.5%	Region 2
Miller	Medium	22	1.0	10.7%	Region 7
Mississippi	Low	55	-0.1	7.3%	Region 3
Monroe	Medium	15	1.2	11.6%	Region 3
Montgomery	High	2	2.3	15.0%	Region 5
Nevada	Medium	29	0.7	9.8%	Region 7
Newton	Medium	17	1.1	11.3%	Region 2
Ouachita	Low	50	0.0	7.6%	Region 7
Perry	Low	62	-0.3	6.6%	Region 5
Phillips	Low	65	-0.4	6.3%	Region 3
Pike	Low	34	0.5	9.2%	Region 5
Poinsett	Medium	26	0.8	10.3%	Region 3
Polk	High	6	2.0	14.1%	Region 4
Pope	Low	66	-0.5	6.0%	Region 5
Prairie	Medium	11	1.5	12.4%	Region 8
Pulaski	Low	69	-0.6	5.8%	Region 8
Randolph	Medium	10	1.5	12.4%	Region 3
Saint Francis	Low	72	-1.0	4.3%	Region 3
Saline	Low	64	-0.4	6.3%	Region 8
Scott	Medium	19	1.0	10.9%	Region 4
Searcy	Medium	28	0.7	9.9%	Region 2
Sebastian	Low	63	-0.3	6.6%	Region 4
Sevier	Low	52	0.0	7.6%	Region 7
Sharp	Medium	18	1.1	11.0%	Region 2
Stone	High	3	2.2	14.9%	Region 2
Union	Medium	33	0.5	9.3%	Region 7
Van Buren	Low	44	0.2	8.1%	Region 2
Washington	Low	70	-0.6	5.5%	Region 1
White	Low	40	0.3	8.5%	Region 2
Woodruff	High	5	2.1	14.4%	Region 2
Yell	Low	54	-0.1	7.4%	Region 5

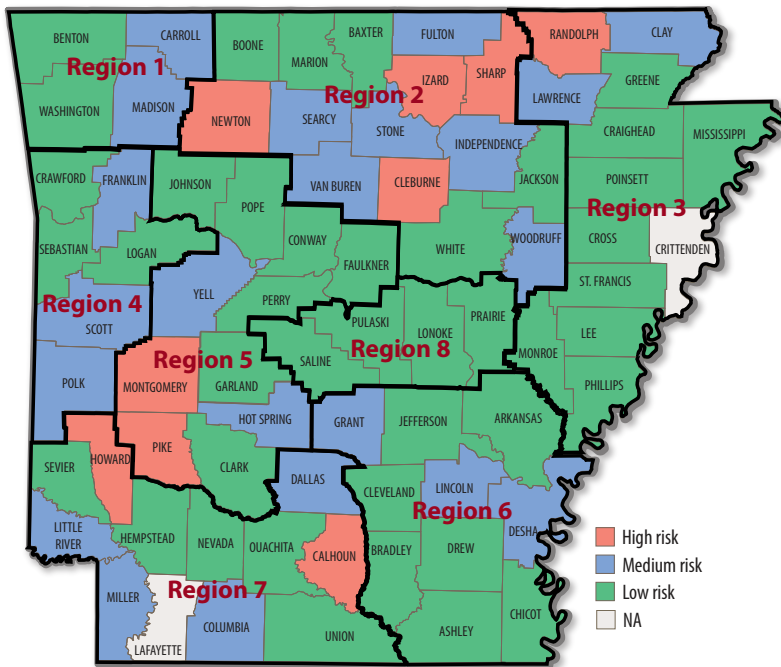
Problem outcomes: Substance use

YOUTH CHEWING TOBACCO USE

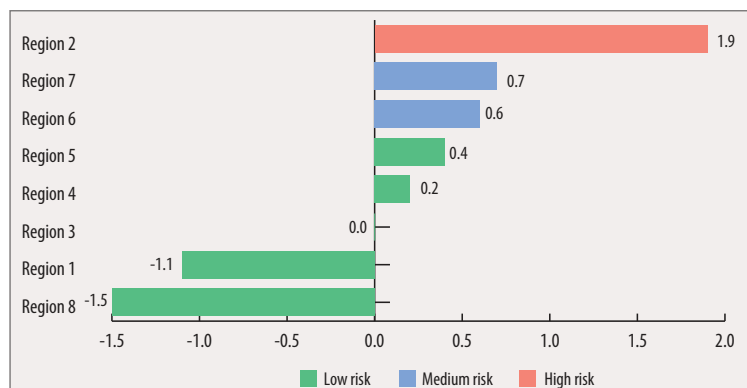
Youth chewing tobacco use highlights the prevalence of chewing tobacco use among youth. Chewing tobacco may be easier to conceal and use than smoking cigarettes, increasing the risks of oral and other cancers, gum disease, nicotine addiction, and trying other tobacco products in later stage of life. The map below shows the variation in the risk levels of the counties on the rate of youth chewing tobacco use. The graph at the bottom represents regional ranking from worst to best on the same indicator. The table provides the county ranking, standardized scores, rates and risk level for the indicator.

Source: APNA (2013)

Youth chewing tobacco use
State rate = 5.6%



Regional variation



COUNTY	RISK LEVEL	RANK	STD. SCORE	COUNTY RATE	REGION
Arkansas State	NA	NA	NA	5.6%	NA
Arkansas	Low	50	-0.1	5.5%	Region 6
Ashley	Low	32	0.5	7.1%	Region 6
Baxter	Low	41	0.2	6.2%	Region 2
Benton	Low	66	-0.6	3.8%	Region 1
Boone	Low	40	0.2	6.3%	Region 2
Bradley	Low	34	0.4	7.0%	Region 6
Calhoun	High	2	2.6	14.2%	Region 7
Carroll	Medium	25	0.9	8.5%	Region 1
Chicot	Low	64	-0.6	3.8%	Region 6
Clark	Low	58	-0.3	4.8%	Region 5
Clay	Medium	24	0.9	8.6%	Region 3
Cleburne	High	5	1.7	11.2%	Region 2
Cleveland	Low	56	-0.2	5.1%	Region 6
Columbia	Medium	23	0.9	8.6%	Region 7
Conway	Low	44	0.1	6.0%	Region 5
Craighead	Low	60	-0.3	4.8%	Region 3
Crawford	Low	57	-0.2	4.9%	Region 4
Crittenden	NA	NA	NA	NA	Region 3
Cross	Low	36	0.4	6.9%	Region 3
Dallas	Medium	31	0.5	7.3%	Region 7
Desha	Medium	16	1.3	9.8%	Region 6
Drew	Low	45	0.1	5.9%	Region 6
Faulkner	Low	49	0.0	5.5%	Region 5
Franklin	Medium	12	1.4	10.1%	Region 4
Fulton	Medium	17	1.3	9.7%	Region 2
Garland	Low	37	0.2	6.5%	Region 5
Grant	Medium	20	1.1	9.2%	Region 6
Greene	Low	42	0.2	6.2%	Region 3
Hempstead	Low	67	-0.7	3.5%	Region 7
Hot Spring	Medium	30	0.6	7.6%	Region 5
Howard	High	9	1.5	10.6%	Region 7
Independence	Medium	19	1.1	9.3%	Region 2
Izard	High	7	1.6	10.8%	Region 2
Jackson	Low	38	0.2	6.4%	Region 2
Jefferson	Low	61	-0.4	4.3%	Region 6
Johnson	Low	54	-0.1	5.2%	Region 5
Lafayette	NA	NA	NA	NA	Region 7
Lawrence	Medium	26	0.8	8.4%	Region 3
Lee	Low	73	-1.2	1.7%	Region 3
Lincoln	Medium	21	1.1	9.1%	Region 6
Little River	Medium	15	1.3	9.9%	Region 7
Logan	Low	35	0.4	6.9%	Region 4
Lonoke	Low	39	0.2	6.3%	Region 8
Madison	Medium	14	1.3	9.9%	Region 1
Marion	Low	52	-0.1	5.4%	Region 2
Miller	Medium	29	0.6	7.6%	Region 7
Mississippi	Low	55	-0.2	5.1%	Region 3
Monroe	Low	68	-0.7	3.3%	Region 3
Montgomery	High	1	3.5	17.0%	Region 5
Nevada	Low	46	0.0	5.8%	Region 7
Newton	High	6	1.6	10.8%	Region 2
Ouachita	Low	43	0.1	6.1%	Region 7
Perry	Low	62	-0.4	4.2%	Region 5
Phillips	Low	69	-0.7	3.2%	Region 3
Pike	High	3	1.9	11.7%	Region 5
Poinsett	Low	47	0.0	5.7%	Region 3
Polk	Medium	11	1.5	10.4%	Region 4
Pope	Low	48	0.0	5.6%	Region 5
Prairie	Low	72	-0.9	2.6%	Region 8
Pulaski	Low	70	-0.9	2.7%	Region 8
Randolph	High	4	1.7	11.2%	Region 3
Saint Francis	Low	71	-0.9	2.6%	Region 3
Saline	Low	53	-0.1	5.3%	Region 8
Scott	Medium	18	1.2	9.4%	Region 4
Searcy	Medium	22	0.9	8.6%	Region 2
Sebastian	Low	63	-0.4	4.2%	Region 4
Sevier	Low	51	-0.1	5.4%	Region 7
Sharp	High	8	1.6	10.7%	Region 2
Stone	Medium	13	1.4	10.1%	Region 2
Union	Low	59	-0.3	4.8%	Region 7
Van Buren	Medium	27	0.8	8.4%	Region 2
Washington	Low	65	-0.6	3.8%	Region 1
White	Low	33	0.5	7.1%	Region 2
Woodruff	Medium	10	1.5	10.5%	Region 2
Yell	Medium	28	0.7	8.0%	Region 5

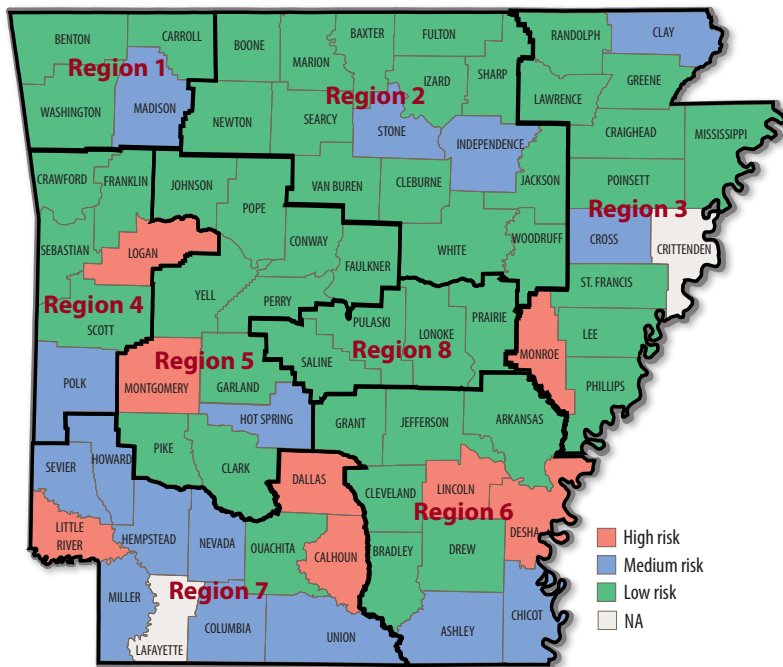
Problem outcomes: Substance use

YOUTH ALCOHOL USE

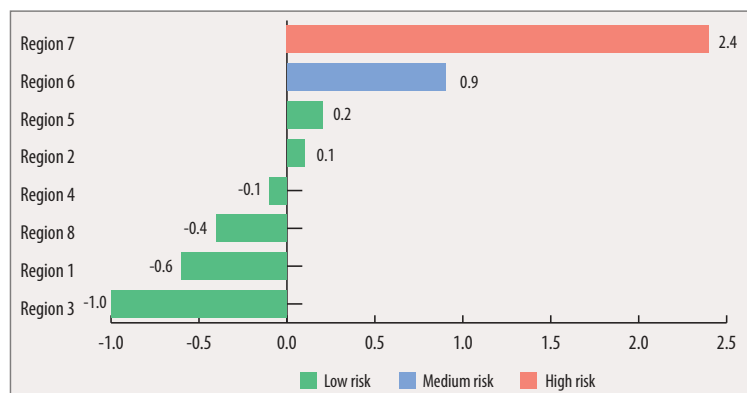
Young people who drink are often involved in problem behavior such as driving under the influence of alcohol and risky sexual behavior and victimization. The map below shows the variation in the risk levels of the counties on the rate of youth alcohol use. The graph at the bottom represents regional ranking from worst to best on the same indicator. The table provides the county ranking, standardized scores, rates and risk level for the indicator.

Source: APNA (2013)

Youth alcohol use
State rate = 12.6%



Regional variation



COUNTY	RISK LEVEL	RANK	STD. SCORE	COUNTY RATE	REGION
Arkansas State	NA	NA	NA	12.6%	NA
Arkansas	Low	25	0.5	14.3%	Region 6
Ashley	Medium	13	1.2	17.0%	Region 6
Baxter	Low	35	0.2	13.5%	Region 2
Benton	Low	53	-0.2	11.8%	Region 1
Boone	Low	60	-0.5	10.9%	Region 2
Bradley	Low	41	0.1	12.8%	Region 6
Calhoun	High	1	3.1	23.8%	Region 7
Carroll	Low	32	0.3	13.9%	Region 1
Chicot	Medium	20	0.6	14.7%	Region 6
Clark	Low	31	0.3	13.9%	Region 5
Clay	Medium	15	1.0	16.4%	Region 3
Cleburne	Low	54	-0.3	11.6%	Region 2
Cleveland	Low	56	-0.3	11.4%	Region 6
Columbia	Medium	17	0.9	15.9%	Region 7
Conway	Low	40	0.1	12.9%	Region 5
Craighead	Low	66	-0.8	9.6%	Region 3
Crawford	Low	67	-0.9	9.2%	Region 4
Crittenden	NA	NA	NA	NA	Region 3
Cross	Medium	21	0.6	14.7%	Region 3
Dallas	High	4	2.4	21.5%	Region 7
Desha	High	7	2.0	19.8%	Region 6
Drew	Low	61	-0.5	10.8%	Region 6
Faulkner	Low	36	0.2	13.4%	Region 5
Franklin	Low	38	0.1	13.1%	Region 4
Fulton	Low	70	-1.0	8.9%	Region 2
Garland	Low	30	0.3	13.9%	Region 5
Grant	Low	26	0.4	14.1%	Region 6
Greene	Low	65	-0.8	9.7%	Region 3
Hempstead	Medium	11	1.2	17.1%	Region 7
Hot Spring	Medium	22	0.5	14.5%	Region 5
Howard	Medium	14	1.2	17.0%	Region 7
Independence	Medium	19	0.6	14.9%	Region 2
Izard	Low	34	0.3	13.7%	Region 2
Jackson	Low	33	0.3	13.8%	Region 2
Jefferson	Low	50	-0.1	12.2%	Region 6
Johnson	Low	62	-0.6	10.6%	Region 5
Lafayette	NA	NA	NA	NA	Region 7
Lawrence	Low	48	-0.1	12.2%	Region 3
Lee	Low	73	-1.2	8.3%	Region 3
Lincoln	High	6	2.0	19.9%	Region 6
Little River	High	3	2.5	21.8%	Region 7
Logan	High	8	1.8	19.3%	Region 4
Lonoke	Low	46	-0.1	12.3%	Region 8
Madison	Medium	9	1.4	17.8%	Region 1
Marion	Low	28	0.4	14.0%	Region 2
Miller	Medium	12	1.2	17.0%	Region 7
Mississippi	Low	49	-0.1	12.2%	Region 3
Monroe	High	2	3.0	23.4%	Region 3
Montgomery	High	5	2.1	20.2%	Region 5
Nevada	Medium	23	0.5	14.5%	Region 7
Newton	Low	47	-0.1	12.2%	Region 2
Ouachita	Low	55	-0.3	11.5%	Region 7
Perry	Low	68	-0.9	9.2%	Region 5
Phillips	Low	51	-0.1	12.1%	Region 3
Pike	Low	57	-0.4	11.2%	Region 5
Poinsett	Low	64	-0.6	10.3%	Region 3
Polk	Medium	10	1.2	17.1%	Region 4
Pope	Low	52	-0.2	12.1%	Region 5
Prairie	Low	39	0.1	13.0%	Region 8
Pulaski	Low	44	-0.1	12.4%	Region 8
Randolph	Low	29	0.4	14.0%	Region 3
Saint Francis	Low	71	-1.0	8.9%	Region 3
Saline	Low	72	-1.1	8.8%	Region 8
Scott	Low	37	0.2	13.3%	Region 4
Searcy	Low	63	-0.6	10.4%	Region 2
Sebastian	Low	45	-0.1	12.3%	Region 4
Sevier	Medium	16	1.0	16.2%	Region 7
Sharp	Low	27	0.4	14.0%	Region 2
Stone	Medium	24	0.5	14.5%	Region 2
Union	Medium	18	0.7	15.1%	Region 7
Van Buren	Low	43	0.0	12.5%	Region 2
Washington	Low	58	-0.4	11.1%	Region 1
White	Low	42	0.0	12.8%	Region 2
Woodruff	Low	69	-1.0	9.2%	Region 2
Yell	Low	59	-0.4	11.0%	Region 5

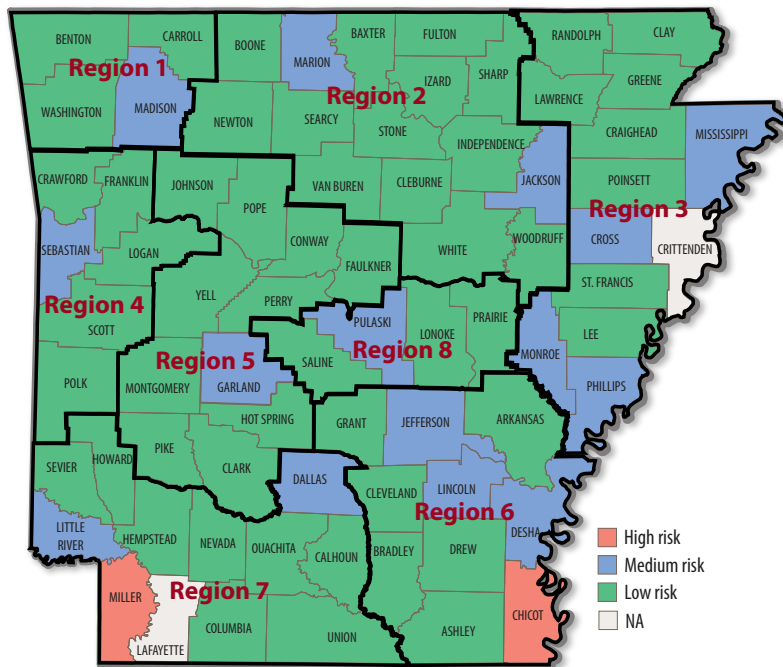
Problem outcomes: Substance use

YOUTH ILLICIT DRUG USE

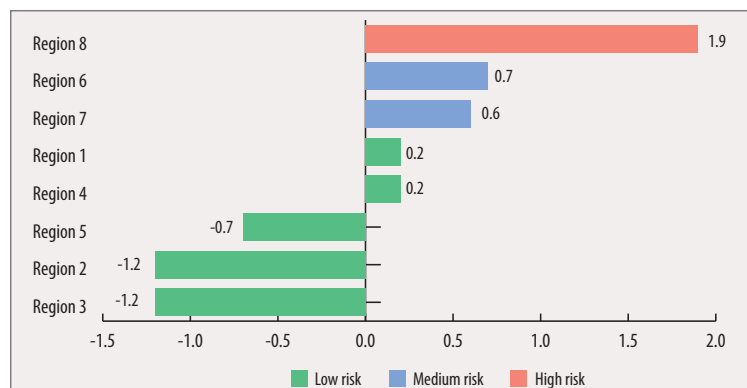
Young people involved in illicit drug use put themselves at the risk of harmful effects of the drugs leading to emergency room visits and/or hospitalization for drug-related treatment. They also tend to have a risky behavior. The map below shows the variation in the risk levels of the counties on the rate of youth illicit drug use. The graph at the bottom represents regional ranking from worst to best on the same indicator. The table provides the county ranking, standardized scores, rates and risk level for the indicator.

Source: APNA (2013)

Youth illicit drug use
State rate = 10.8%



Regional variation



COUNTY	RISK LEVEL	RANK	STD. SCORE	COUNTY RATE	REGION
Arkansas State	NA	NA	NA	10.8%	NA
Arkansas	Low	21	0.2	11.2%	Region 6
Ashley	Low	52	-0.8	8.5%	Region 6
Baxter	Low	41	-0.4	9.6%	Region 2
Benton	Low	29	0.0	10.7%	Region 1
Boone	Low	54	-0.9	8.2%	Region 2
Bradley	Low	28	0.0	10.7%	Region 6
Calhoun	Low	50	-0.7	8.8%	Region 7
Carroll	Low	25	0.1	11.0%	Region 1
Chicot	High	1	2.4	17.3%	Region 6
Clark	Low	71	-2.0	5.1%	Region 5
Clay	Low	27	0.0	10.8%	Region 3
Cleburne	Low	46	-0.5	9.3%	Region 2
Cleveland	Low	72	-2.3	4.4%	Region 6
Columbia	Low	42	-0.4	9.6%	Region 7
Conway	Low	43	-0.4	9.5%	Region 5
Craighead	Low	55	-0.9	8.1%	Region 3
Crawford	Low	39	-0.4	9.8%	Region 4
Crittenden	NA	NA	NA	NA	Region 3
Cross	Medium	9	0.7	12.6%	Region 3
Dallas	Medium	6	1.1	14.0%	Region 7
Desha	Medium	8	0.9	13.3%	Region 6
Drew	Low	24	0.1	11.0%	Region 6
Faulkner	Low	20	0.4	11.8%	Region 5
Franklin	Low	64	-1.4	6.8%	Region 4
Fulton	Low	69	-1.7	5.9%	Region 2
Garland	Medium	10	0.7	12.6%	Region 5
Grant	Low	40	-0.4	9.7%	Region 6
Greene	Low	59	-1.1	7.7%	Region 3
Hempstead	Low	31	-0.1	10.5%	Region 7
Hot Spring	Low	43	-0.4	9.5%	Region 5
Howard	Low	60	-1.1	7.6%	Region 7
Independence	Low	51	-0.8	8.7%	Region 2
Izard	Low	48	-0.6	9.1%	Region 2
Jackson	Medium	13	0.6	12.3%	Region 2
Jefferson	Medium	7	1.0	13.5%	Region 6
Johnson	Low	57	-1.1	7.8%	Region 5
Lafayette	NA	NA	NA	NA	Region 7
Lawrence	Low	61	-1.2	7.4%	Region 3
Lee	Low	53	-0.9	8.3%	Region 3
Lincoln	Medium	12	0.6	12.5%	Region 6
Little River	Medium	17	0.5	12.2%	Region 7
Logan	Low	47	-0.6	9.1%	Region 4
Lonoke	Low	33	-0.2	10.3%	Region 8
Madison	Medium	3	1.4	14.7%	Region 1
Marion	Medium	14	0.5	12.2%	Region 2
Miller	High	2	1.8	15.7%	Region 7
Mississippi	Medium	15	0.5	12.2%	Region 3
Monroe	Medium	5	1.3	14.4%	Region 3
Montgomery	Low	66	-1.5	6.7%	Region 5
Nevada	Low	32	-0.1	10.5%	Region 7
Newton	Low	70	-1.7	5.9%	Region 2
Ouachita	Low	23	0.1	11.1%	Region 7
Perry	Low	73	-2.7	3.4%	Region 5
Phillips	Medium	16	0.5	12.2%	Region 3
Pike	Low	63	-1.4	6.9%	Region 5
Poinsett	Low	45	-0.5	9.5%	Region 3
Polk	Low	26	0.1	10.9%	Region 4
Pope	Low	49	-0.7	8.9%	Region 5
Prairie	Low	58	-1.1	7.8%	Region 8
Pulaski	Medium	4	1.4	14.7%	Region 8
Randolph	Low	34	-0.2	10.3%	Region 3
Saint Francis	Low	56	-1.0	7.9%	Region 3
Saline	Low	67	-1.5	6.6%	Region 8
Scott	Low	19	0.5	12.0%	Region 4
Searcy	Low	65	-1.4	6.7%	Region 2
Sebastian	Medium	11	0.6	12.5%	Region 4
Sevier	Low	37	-0.2	10.1%	Region 7
Sharp	Low	30	0.0	10.6%	Region 2
Stone	Low	38	-0.3	9.9%	Region 2
Union	Low	18	0.5	12.0%	Region 7
Van Buren	Low	35	-0.2	10.3%	Region 2
Washington	Low	22	0.1	11.1%	Region 1
White	Low	36	-0.2	10.1%	Region 2
Woodruff	Low	62	-1.3	7.2%	Region 2
Yell	Low	68	-1.6	6.3%	Region 5

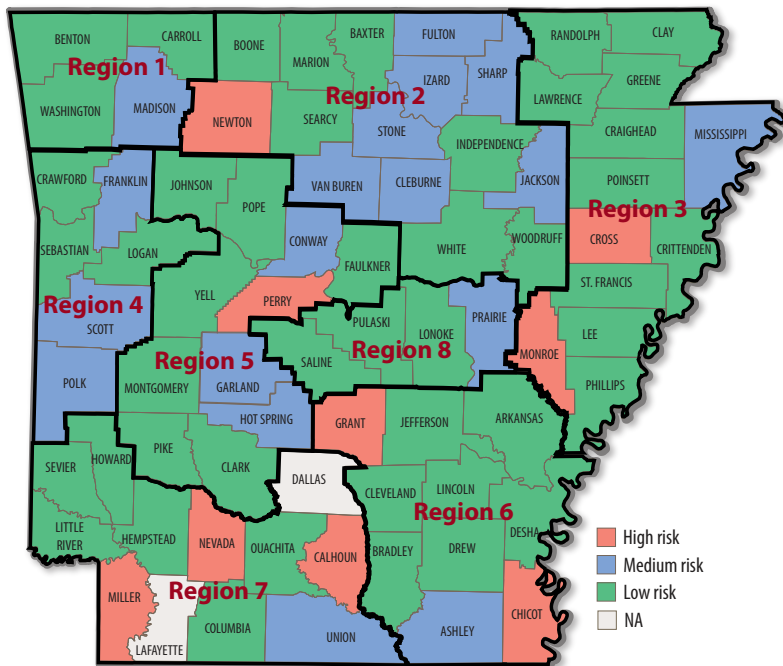
Problem outcomes: Substance use

ADULT SMOKERS

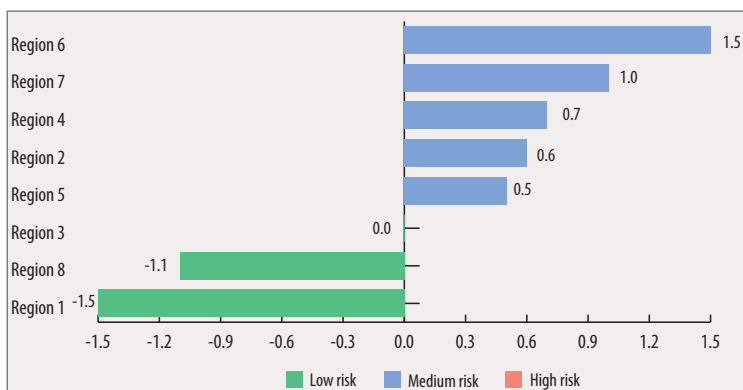
Cigarette smoking is associated with numerous adverse health outcomes, such as cancers, cardiovascular disease and respiratory disorder. These adverse health outcomes impact not just those who are smoking, but also those exposed to secondhand smoke. The map below shows the variation in the risk levels of the counties on the rate of adult smokers (smoked >100 cigarettes and are currently smoking). The graph at the bottom represents regional ranking from worst to best on the same indicator. The table provides the county ranking, standardized scores, rates and risk level for the indicator.

Source: County Health Rankings (2014)

Adult smokers (smoked >100 cigarettes and are currently smoking)
State rate = 22.4%



Regional variation



COUNTY	RISK LEVEL	RANK	STD. SCORE	COUNTY RATE	REGION
Arkansas State	NA	NA	NA	22.4%	NA
Arkansas	Low	47	-0.1	22.0%	Region 6
Ashley	Medium	14	1.2	29.9%	Region 6
Baxter	Low	34	0.2	23.9%	Region 2
Benton	Low	68	-0.9	16.8%	Region 1
Boone	Low	71	-1.2	14.6%	Region 2
Bradley	Low	72	-1.3	14.1%	Region 6
Calhoun	High	5	2.0	35.0%	Region 7
Carroll	Low	34	0.2	23.9%	Region 1
Chicot	High	4	2.2	36.2%	Region 6
Clark	Low	73	-1.7	11.9%	Region 5
Clay	Low	51	-0.2	21.0%	Region 3
Cleburne	Medium	17	0.9	28.4%	Region 2
Cleveland	Low	49	-0.1	21.7%	Region 6
Columbia	Low	70	-1.0	15.9%	Region 7
Conway	Medium	20	0.8	27.7%	Region 5
Craighead	Low	63	-0.6	18.3%	Region 3
Crawford	Low	44	0.0	22.2%	Region 4
Crittenden	Low	37	0.2	23.6%	Region 3
Cross	High	7	1.8	33.8%	Region 3
Dallas	NA	NA	NA	NA	Region 7
Desha	Low	34	0.2	23.9%	Region 6
Drew	Low	64	-0.7	18.1%	Region 6
Faulkner	Low	65	-0.7	18.0%	Region 5
Franklin	Medium	20	0.8	27.7%	Region 4
Fulton	Medium	16	1.1	29.2%	Region 2
Garland	Medium	20	0.8	27.7%	Region 5
Grant	High	2	2.6	39.0%	Region 6
Greene	Low	66	-0.7	17.7%	Region 3
Hempstead	Low	61	-0.6	18.7%	Region 7
Hot Spring	Medium	19	0.9	27.8%	Region 5
Howard	Low	53	-0.3	20.3%	Region 7
Independence	Low	39	0.1	23.2%	Region 2
Izard	Medium	27	0.5	25.7%	Region 2
Jackson	Medium	23	0.7	27.0%	Region 2
Jefferson	Low	29	0.4	24.9%	Region 6
Johnson	Low	31	0.3	24.4%	Region 5
Lafayette	NA	NA	NA	NA	Region 7
Lawrence	Low	69	-1.0	16.3%	Region 3
Lee	Low	62	-0.6	18.4%	Region 3
Lincoln	Low	30	0.3	24.6%	Region 6
Little River	Low	44	0.0	22.2%	Region 7
Logan	Low	28	0.4	25.1%	Region 4
Lonoke	Low	52	-0.3	20.6%	Region 8
Madison	Medium	13	1.3	30.4%	Region 1
Marion	Low	32	0.3	24.2%	Region 2
Miller	High	8	1.6	32.8%	Region 7
Mississippi	Medium	15	1.1	29.5%	Region 3
Monroe	High	3	2.3	36.8%	Region 3
Montgomery	Low	55	-0.4	20.1%	Region 5
Nevada	High	6	2.0	34.9%	Region 7
Newton	High	1	2.7	39.2%	Region 2
Ouachita	Low	38	0.1	23.3%	Region 7
Perry	High	9	1.6	32.4%	Region 5
Phillips	Low	32	0.3	24.2%	Region 3
Pike	Low	53	-0.3	20.3%	Region 5
Poinsett	Low	58	-0.5	19.4%	Region 3
Polk	Medium	17	0.9	28.4%	Region 4
Pope	Low	42	0.1	22.8%	Region 5
Prairie	Medium	24	0.7	26.8%	Region 8
Pulaski	Low	59	-0.5	19.2%	Region 8
Randolph	Low	59	-0.5	19.2%	Region 3
Saint Francis	Low	48	-0.1	21.8%	Region 3
Saline	Low	41	0.1	23.0%	Region 8
Scott	Medium	10	1.5	31.7%	Region 4
Searcy	Low	55	-0.4	20.1%	Region 2
Sebastian	Low	50	-0.2	21.4%	Region 4
Sevier	Low	43	0.0	22.4%	Region 7
Sharp	Medium	12	1.4	31.1%	Region 2
Stone	Medium	25	0.6	26.5%	Region 2
Union	Medium	26	0.6	26.3%	Region 7
Van Buren	Medium	11	1.4	31.2%	Region 2
Washington	Low	57	-0.4	20.0%	Region 1
White	Low	67	-0.8	17.5%	Region 2
Woodruff	Low	46	0.0	22.1%	Region 2
Yell	Low	40	0.1	23.1%	Region 5

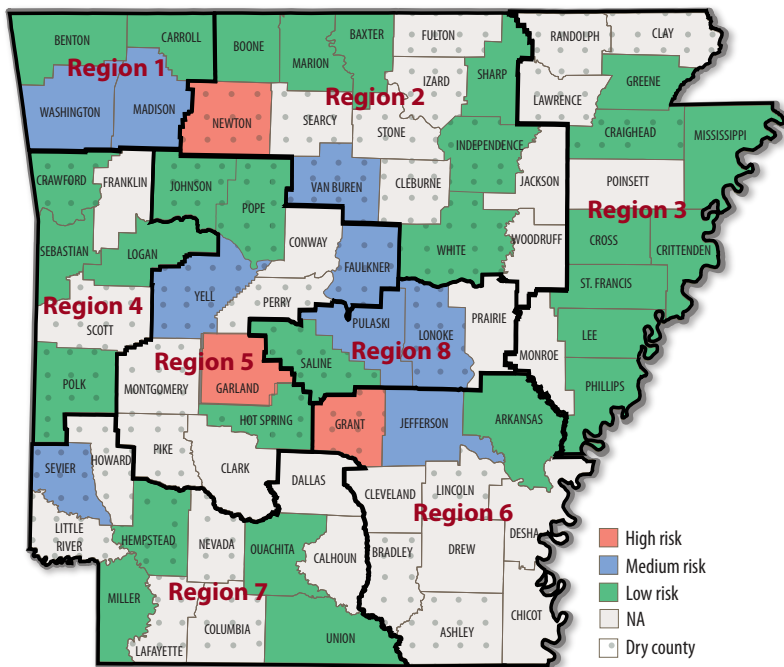
Problem outcomes: Substance use

ADULT EXCESSIVE DRINKING

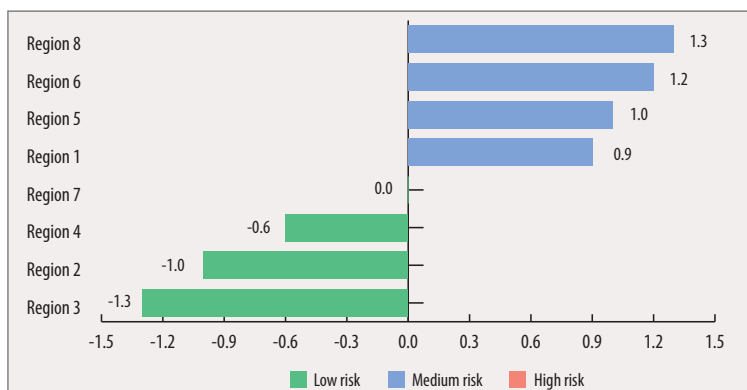
Excessive consumption of alcohol increases the risk of adverse health outcomes such as liver and kidney damage, hypertension, cardiac disorder, unintended pregnancy, violence, etc. The map below shows the variation in the risk levels of the counties on the rate of adult excessive drinking. The graph at the bottom represents regional ranking from worst to best on the same indicator. The table provides the county ranking, standardized scores, rates and risk level for the indicator.

Source: County Health Rankings (2014)

Adult excessive drinking
State rate = 12.6%



Regional variation



COUNTY	RISK LEVEL	RANK	STD. SCORE	COUNTY RATE	REGION
Arkansas State	NA	NA	NA	12.6%	NA
Arkansas	Low	24	-0.3	11.5%	Region 6
Ashley	NA	NA	NA	NA	Region 6
Baxter	Low	15	0.3	13.7%	Region 2
Benton	Low	13	0.4	14.0%	Region 1
Boone	Low	40	-2.0	6.4%	Region 2
Bradley	NA	NA	NA	NA	Region 6
Calhoun	NA	NA	NA	NA	Region 7
Carroll	Low	30	-0.7	10.5%	Region 1
Chicot	NA	NA	NA	NA	Region 6
Clark	NA	NA	NA	NA	Region 5
Clay	NA	NA	NA	NA	Region 3
Cleburne	NA	NA	NA	NA	Region 2
Cleveland	NA	NA	NA	NA	Region 6
Columbia	NA	NA	NA	NA	Region 7
Conway	NA	NA	NA	NA	Region 5
Craighead	Low	35	-1.0	9.5%	Region 3
Crawford	Low	16	0.3	13.6%	Region 4
Crittenden	Low	23	-0.3	11.8%	Region 3
Cross	Low	18	0.0	12.6%	Region 3
Dallas	NA	NA	NA	NA	Region 7
Desha	NA	NA	NA	NA	Region 6
Drew	NA	NA	NA	NA	Region 6
Faulkner	Medium	10	0.7	14.8%	Region 5
Franklin	NA	NA	NA	NA	Region 4
Fulton	NA	NA	NA	NA	Region 2
Garland	High	3	1.5	17.4%	Region 5
Grant	High	1	2.1	19.2%	Region 6
Greene	Low	28	-0.6	10.8%	Region 3
Hempstead	Low	35	-1.0	9.5%	Region 7
Hot Spring	Low	33	-0.9	9.7%	Region 5
Howard	NA	NA	NA	NA	Region 7
Independence	Low	32	-0.8	9.9%	Region 2
Izard	NA	NA	NA	NA	Region 2
Jackson	NA	NA	NA	NA	Region 2
Jefferson	Medium	10	0.7	14.8%	Region 6
Johnson	Low	25	-0.4	11.2%	Region 5
Lafayette	NA	NA	NA	NA	Region 7
Lawrence	NA	NA	NA	NA	Region 3
Lee	Low	37	-1.0	9.3%	Region 3
Lincoln	NA	NA	NA	NA	Region 6
Little River	NA	NA	NA	NA	Region 7
Logan	Low	26	-0.5	11.1%	Region 4
Lonoke	Medium	12	0.7	14.7%	Region 8
Madison	Medium	4	1.5	17.3%	Region 1
Marion	Low	21	-0.2	12.1%	Region 2
Miller	Low	17	0.1	12.9%	Region 7
Mississippi	Low	41	-2.3	5.4%	Region 3
Monroe	NA	NA	NA	NA	Region 3
Montgomery	NA	NA	NA	NA	Region 5
Nevada	NA	NA	NA	NA	Region 7
Newton	High	2	2.0	19.1%	Region 2
Ouachita	Low	19	0.0	12.5%	Region 7
Perry	NA	NA	NA	NA	Region 5
Phillips	Low	13	0.4	14.0%	Region 3
Pike	NA	NA	NA	NA	Region 5
Poinsett	NA	NA	NA	NA	Region 3
Polk	Low	28	-0.6	10.8%	Region 4
Pope	Low	20	-0.1	12.2%	Region 5
Prairie	NA	NA	NA	NA	Region 8
Pulaski	Medium	5	1.0	15.9%	Region 8
Randolph	NA	NA	NA	NA	Region 3
Saint Francis	Low	38	-1.4	8.2%	Region 3
Saline	Low	30	-0.7	10.5%	Region 8
Scott	NA	NA	NA	NA	Region 4
Searcy	NA	NA	NA	NA	Region 2
Sebastian	Low	27	-0.5	10.9%	Region 4
Sevier	Medium	6	0.9	15.6%	Region 7
Sharp	Low	39	-1.7	7.1%	Region 2
Stone	NA	NA	NA	NA	Region 2
Union	Low	22	-0.2	11.9%	Region 7
Van Buren	Medium	8	0.9	15.5%	Region 2
Washington	Medium	9	0.8	15.0%	Region 1
White	Low	34	-0.9	9.6%	Region 2
Woodruff	NA	NA	NA	NA	Region 2
Yell	Medium	6	0.9	15.6%	Region 5

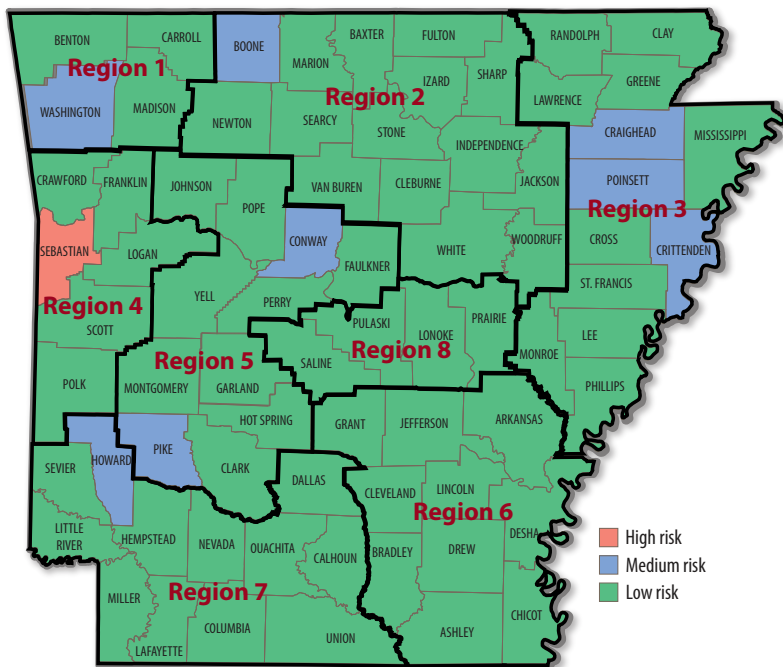
Problem outcomes: Consequences

SUBSTANCE ABUSE ARRESTS

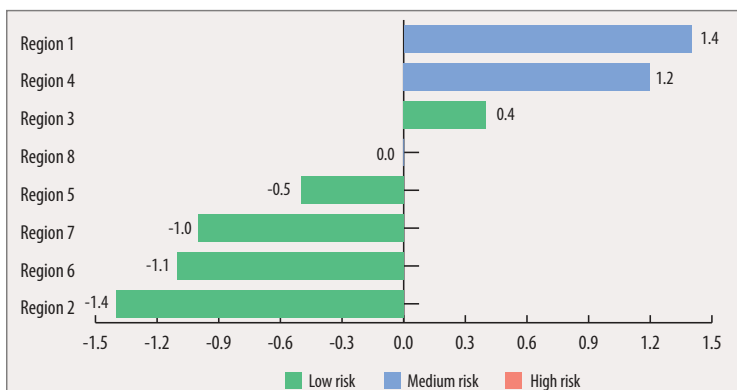
Substance abuse arrests highlight the number of adults arrested for drug law violations, public drunkenness, driving under the influence or violating liquor law. Strict law enforcement against substance abuse is an important step to curtail such risky behavior. The map below shows the variation in the risk levels of the counties on the rate of substance abuse arrests per 1,000 population. The graph at the bottom represents regional ranking from worst to best on the same indicator. The table provides the county ranking, standardized scores, rates and risk level for the indicator.

Source: ACIC (2013)

Substance abuse arrests (per 1,000 population)
State rate =10.6



Regional variation



COUNTY	RISK LEVEL	RANK	STD. SCORE	COUNTY RATE	REGION
Arkansas State	NA	NA	NA	10.6	NA
Arkansas	Low	21	-0.1	10.0	Region 6
Ashley	Low	36	-0.6	7.2	Region 6
Baxter	Low	59	-1.3	3.0	Region 2
Benton	Low	13	0.4	12.9	Region 1
Boone	Medium	9	0.6	14.3	Region 2
Bradley	Low	63	-1.5	1.7	Region 6
Calhoun	Low	38	-0.6	7.1	Region 7
Carroll	Low	27	-0.3	8.9	Region 1
Chicot	Low	56	-1.2	3.3	Region 6
Clark	Low	44	-0.7	6.2	Region 5
Clay	Low	19	-0.1	10.2	Region 3
Cleburne	Low	17	0.0	10.7	Region 2
Cleveland	Low	71	-1.7	0.1	Region 6
Columbia	Low	53	-1.1	3.9	Region 7
Conway	Medium	8	0.9	16.2	Region 5
Craighead	Medium	4	1.2	17.9	Region 3
Crawford	Low	20	-0.1	10.1	Region 4
Crittenden	Medium	5	1.1	17.4	Region 3
Cross	Low	43	-0.7	6.2	Region 3
Dallas	Low	52	-1.0	4.3	Region 7
Desha	Low	39	-0.6	7.0	Region 6
Drew	Low	29	-0.3	8.6	Region 6
Faulkner	Low	25	-0.2	9.3	Region 5
Franklin	Low	14	0.3	12.7	Region 4
Fulton	Low	47	-0.8	5.8	Region 2
Garland	Low	10	0.5	13.7	Region 5
Grant	Low	50	-0.9	5.0	Region 6
Greene	Low	35	-0.5	7.3	Region 3
Hempstead	Low	45	-0.7	6.1	Region 7
Hot Spring	Low	70	-1.7	0.2	Region 5
Howard	Medium	7	1.0	16.6	Region 7
Independence	Low	49	-0.9	5.3	Region 2
Izard	Low	60	-1.3	2.9	Region 2
Jackson	Low	23	-0.1	9.8	Region 2
Jefferson	Low	24	-0.2	9.5	Region 6
Johnson	Low	34	-0.5	7.8	Region 5
Lafayette	Low	65	-1.5	1.4	Region 7
Lawrence	Low	51	-1.0	4.5	Region 3
Lee	Low	72	-1.7	0.1	Region 3
Lincoln	Low	58	-1.2	3.1	Region 6
Little River	Low	64	-1.5	1.6	Region 7
Logan	Low	57	-1.2	3.1	Region 4
Lonoke	Low	42	-0.7	6.3	Region 8
Madison	Low	30	-0.4	8.3	Region 1
Marion	Low	26	-0.2	9.2	Region 2
Miller	Low	11	0.5	13.5	Region 7
Mississippi	Low	37	-0.6	7.2	Region 3
Monroe	Low	67	-1.5	1.3	Region 3
Montgomery	Low	73	-1.7	0.0	Region 5
Nevada	Low	73	-1.7	0.0	Region 7
Newton	Low	61	-1.3	2.6	Region 2
Ouachita	Low	54	-1.1	3.7	Region 7
Perry	Low	69	-1.6	0.6	Region 5
Phillips	Low	16	0.2	12.0	Region 3
Pike	Medium	2	1.5	19.6	Region 5
Poinsett	Medium	6	1.0	16.8	Region 3
Polk	Low	32	-0.4	7.9	Region 4
Pope	Low	41	-0.7	6.4	Region 5
Prairie	Low	66	-1.5	1.3	Region 8
Pulaski	Low	12	0.4	13.0	Region 8
Randolph	Low	33	-0.5	7.9	Region 3
Saint Francis	Low	31	-0.4	8.1	Region 3
Saline	Low	46	-0.8	6.0	Region 8
Scott	Low	18	0.0	10.6	Region 4
Searcy	Low	62	-1.5	1.7	Region 2
Sebastian	High	1	1.6	20.5	Region 4
Sevier	Low	22	-0.1	9.9	Region 7
Sharp	Low	48	-0.9	5.3	Region 2
Stone	Low	15	0.3	12.6	Region 2
Union	Low	40	-0.7	6.4	Region 7
Van Buren	Low	68	-1.6	0.8	Region 2
Washington	Medium	3	1.3	18.8	Region 1
White	Low	55	-1.2	3.4	Region 2
Woodruff	Low	73	-1.7	0.0	Region 2
Yell	Low	28	-0.3	8.9	Region 5

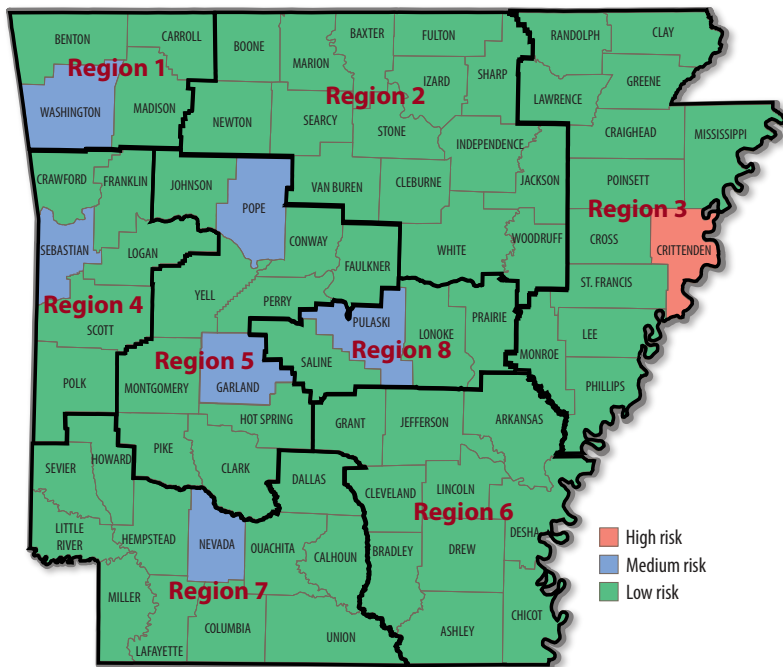
Problem outcomes: Consequences

ALCOHOL- OR OTHER DRUG-RELATED CRASHES

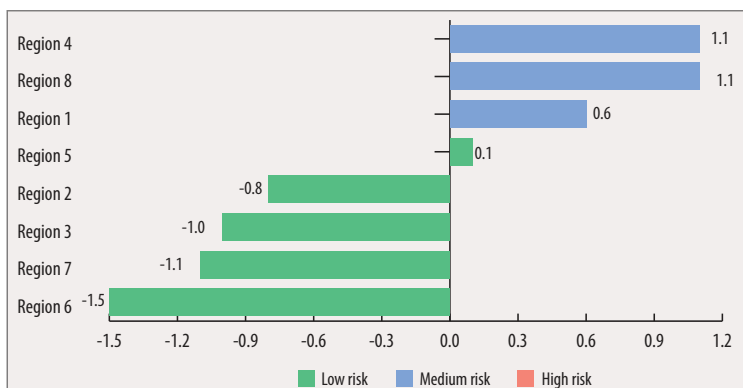
Driving under the influence of alcohol or other drug is often related to traffic accidents that can cause death, affecting even people not using them. The map below shows the variation in the risk levels of the counties on the rate of alcohol or drug related crashes per 1,000 population. The graph at the bottom represents regional ranking from worst to best on the same indicator. The table provides the county ranking, standardized scores, rates and risk level for the indicator.

Source: ASP (2012)

Alcohol- or other drug-related crashes (per 1,000 population)
State rate = 1.3



Regional variation



COUNTY	RISK LEVEL	RANK	STD. SCORE	COUNTY RATE	REGION
Arkansas State	NA	NA	NA	1.3	NA
Arkansas	Low	68	-1.7	0.5	Region 6
Ashley	Low	46	-0.8	0.9	Region 2
Baxter	Low	9	0.4	1.6	Region 2
Benton	Low	33	-0.5	1.1	Region 1
Boone	Low	43	-0.7	1.0	Region 2
Bradley	Low	63	-1.4	0.6	Region 6
Calhoun	Low	56	-1.1	0.8	Region 7
Carroll	Low	11	0.3	1.5	Region 1
Chicot	Low	25	-0.2	1.2	Region 6
Clark	Low	54	-1.1	0.8	Region 5
Clay	Low	60	-1.2	0.7	Region 3
Cleburne	Low	29	-0.3	1.2	Region 2
Cleveland	Low	61	-1.2	0.7	Region 6
Columbia	Low	40	-0.7	1.0	Region 7
Conway	Low	26	-0.2	1.2	Region 5
Craighead	Low	16	0.0	1.3	Region 3
Crawford	Low	21	-0.1	1.3	Region 4
Crittenden	High	1	1.7	2.2	Region 3
Cross	Low	73	-2.0	0.3	Region 3
Dallas	Low	57	-1.1	0.8	Region 7
Desha	Low	36	-0.6	1.0	Region 6
Drew	Low	44	-0.7	1.0	Region 6
Faulkner	Low	18	0.0	1.3	Region 5
Franklin	Low	19	0.0	1.3	Region 4
Fulton	Low	30	-0.4	1.1	Region 2
Garland	Medium	4	1.1	1.9	Region 5
Grant	Low	70	-1.7	0.4	Region 6
Greene	Low	53	-1.1	0.8	Region 3
Hempstead	Low	24	-0.2	1.3	Region 7
Hot Spring	Low	47	-0.8	0.9	Region 5
Howard	Low	64	-1.4	0.6	Region 7
Independence	Low	15	0.0	1.4	Region 2
Izard	Low	42	-0.7	1.0	Region 2
Jackson	Low	8	0.5	1.6	Region 2
Jefferson	Low	20	-0.1	1.3	Region 6
Johnson	Low	32	-0.5	1.1	Region 5
Lafayette	Low	62	-1.3	0.7	Region 7
Lawrence	Low	72	-1.9	0.4	Region 3
Lee	Low	48	-0.9	0.9	Region 3
Lincoln	Low	65	-1.5	0.6	Region 6
Little River	Low	50	-0.9	0.9	Region 7
Logan	Low	55	-1.1	0.8	Region 4
Lonoke	Low	17	0.0	1.3	Region 8
Madison	Low	12	0.3	1.5	Region 1
Marion	Low	74	-2.1	0.2	Region 2
Miller	Low	22	-0.1	1.3	Region 7
Mississippi	Low	37	-0.6	1.0	Region 3
Monroe	Low	23	-0.1	1.3	Region 3
Montgomery	Low	66	-1.5	0.5	Region 5
Nevada	Medium	7	0.7	1.7	Region 7
Newton	Low	38	-0.7	1.0	Region 2
Ouachita	Low	27	-0.2	1.2	Region 7
Perry	Low	41	-0.7	1.0	Region 5
Phillips	Low	75	-2.1	0.2	Region 3
Pike	Low	71	-1.9	0.4	Region 5
Poinsett	Low	10	0.4	1.5	Region 3
Polk	Low	14	0.1	1.4	Region 4
Pope	Medium	6	0.7	1.7	Region 5
Prairie	Low	51	-1.0	0.8	Region 8
Pulaski	Medium	5	1.0	1.8	Region 8
Randolph	Low	59	-1.2	0.7	Region 3
Saint Francis	Low	67	-1.6	0.5	Region 3
Saline	Low	35	-0.5	1.1	Region 8
Scott	Low	58	-1.2	0.7	Region 4
Searcy	Low	13	0.1	1.4	Region 2
Sebastian	Medium	2	1.4	2.1	Region 4
Sevier	Low	69	-1.7	0.5	Region 7
Sharp	Low	52	-1.0	0.8	Region 2
Stone	Low	49	-0.9	0.9	Region 2
Union	Low	28	-0.3	1.2	Region 7
Van Buren	Low	34	-0.5	1.1	Region 2
Washington	Medium	3	1.1	1.9	Region 1
White	Low	31	-0.5	1.1	Region 2
Woodruff	Low	39	-0.7	1.0	Region 2
Yell	Low	45	-0.7	1.0	Region 5

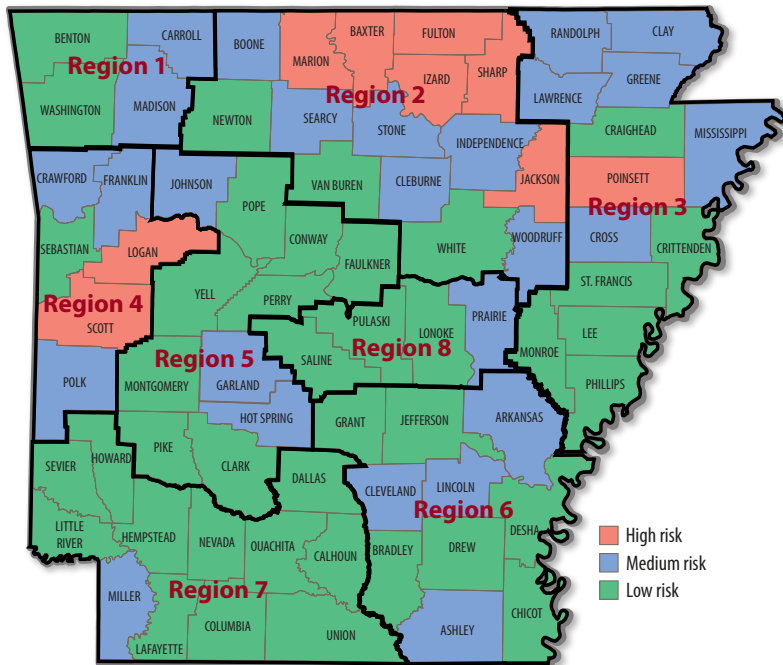
Problem outcomes: Consequences

BIRTHS TO WOMEN USING TOBACCO DURING PREGNANCY

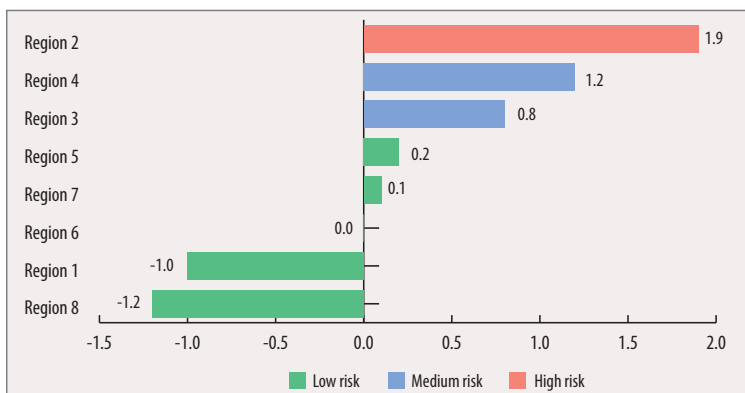
Smoking during pregnancy can cause direct harm to the developing fetus. Some of the associated risks include increased hearth rate, premature birth or low birth weight, miscarriage or stillbirth, and birth defects. The map below shows the variation in the risk levels of the counties on the rate of births to women using tobacco during pregnancy per 1,000 total births. The graph at the bottom represents regional ranking from worst to best on the same indicator. The table provides the county ranking, standardized scores, rates and risk level for the indicator.

Source: ADH (2013)

Births to women using tobacco during pregnancy (per 1,000 total births) State rate = 129.6



Regional variation



COUNTY	RISK LEVEL	RANK	STD. SCORE	COUNTY RATE	REGION
Arkansas State	NA	NA	NA	129.6	NA
Arkansas	Medium	33	0.5	172.7	Region 6
Ashley	Medium	27	0.7	184.7	Region 6
Baxter	High	5	2.0	286.5	Region 2
Benton	Low	69	-0.6	79.9	Region 1
Boone	Medium	18	1.0	212.9	Region 2
Bradley	Low	72	-0.7	71.4	Region 6
Calhoun	Low	74	-1.6	0.0	Region 7
Carroll	Medium	32	0.6	176.3	Region 1
Chicot	Low	57	0.0	128.6	Region 6
Clark	Low	71	-0.7	74.2	Region 5
Clay	Medium	34	0.5	170.7	Region 3
Cleburne	Medium	13	1.3	236.7	Region 2
Cleveland	Medium	15	1.2	228.9	Region 6
Columbia	Low	64	-0.4	96.7	Region 7
Conway	Low	44	0.3	151.8	Region 5
Craighead	Low	51	0.1	140.4	Region 3
Crawford	Medium	23	0.8	194.8	Region 4
Crittenden	Low	65	-0.5	86.4	Region 3
Cross	Medium	16	1.2	228.7	Region 3
Dallas	Low	46	0.2	146.3	Region 7
Desha	Low	58	-0.1	121.2	Region 6
Drew	Low	47	0.2	144.6	Region 6
Faulkner	Low	68	-0.6	80.7	Region 5
Franklin	Medium	14	1.3	233.0	Region 4
Fulton	High	7	1.9	281.8	Region 2
Garland	Medium	21	0.9	201.1	Region 5
Grant	Low	62	-0.4	99.5	Region 6
Greene	Medium	20	1.0	209.6	Region 3
Hempstead	Low	59	-0.1	117.9	Region 7
Hot Spring	Medium	24	0.7	189.4	Region 5
Howard	Low	61	-0.2	116.4	Region 7
Independence	Medium	26	0.7	186.0	Region 2
Izard	High	9	1.8	274.3	Region 2
Jackson	High	6	1.9	285.0	Region 2
Jefferson	Low	63	-0.4	97.7	Region 6
Johnson	Medium	22	0.8	195.8	Region 5
Lafayette	Low	39	0.4	163.9	Region 7
Lawrence	Medium	10	1.4	245.1	Region 3
Lee	Low	60	-0.2	116.5	Region 3
Lincoln	Medium	30	0.6	181.1	Region 6
Little River	Low	36	0.5	169.5	Region 7
Logan	High	2	2.2	303.0	Region 4
Lonoke	Low	52	0.1	138.4	Region 8
Madison	Medium	28	0.7	184.0	Region 1
Marion	High	8	1.9	279.7	Region 2
Miller	Medium	31	0.6	176.5	Region 7
Mississippi	Medium	35	0.5	170.0	Region 3
Monroe	Low	37	0.5	168.4	Region 3
Montgomery	Low	47	0.2	144.6	Region 5
Nevada	Low	41	0.3	157.4	Region 7
Newton	Low	74	-1.6	0.0	Region 2
Ouachita	Low	67	-0.6	84.5	Region 7
Perry	Low	56	0.0	130.8	Region 5
Phillips	Low	50	0.2	142.4	Region 3
Pike	Low	42	0.3	156.3	Region 5
Poinsett	High	3	2.1	296.4	Region 3
Polk	Medium	17	1.1	214.9	Region 4
Pope	Low	54	0.1	136.8	Region 5
Prairie	Medium	29	0.7	183.9	Region 8
Pulaski	Low	73	-0.9	60.1	Region 8
Randolph	Medium	12	1.4	242.6	Region 3
Saint Francis	Low	55	0.1	135.7	Region 3
Saline	Low	66	-0.6	84.7	Region 8
Scott	High	1	2.9	360.8	Region 4
Searcy	Medium	19	1.0	212.8	Region 2
Sebastian	Low	49	0.2	144.4	Region 4
Sevier	Low	43	0.3	153.2	Region 7
Sharp	High	4	2.1	295.6	Region 2
Stone	Medium	11	1.4	243.7	Region 2
Union	Low	53	0.1	137.9	Region 7
Van Buren	Low	40	0.4	162.7	Region 2
Washington	Low	70	-0.6	78.3	Region 1
White	Low	38	0.5	167.3	Region 2
Woodruff	Medium	25	0.7	189.2	Region 2
Yell	Low	45	0.2	147.9	Region 5

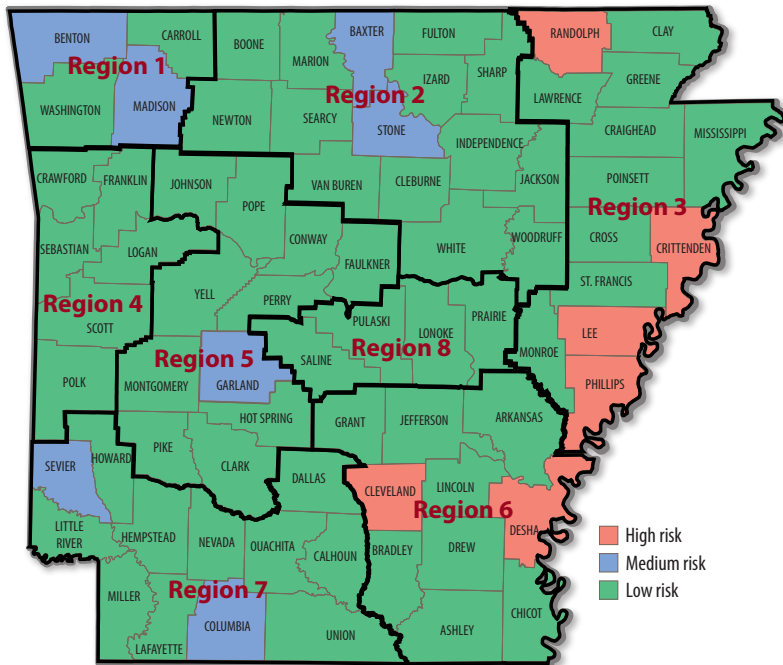
Problem outcomes: Consequences

BIRTHS TO WOMEN USING ALCOHOL DURING PREGNANCY

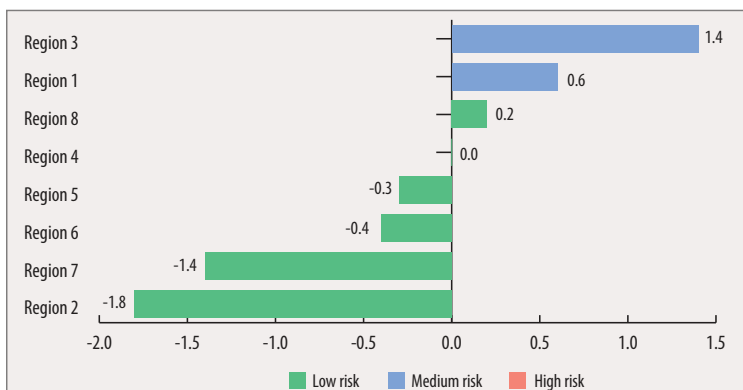
Although potential effects of small amounts of alcohol on a developing baby are not well understood, heavy use of alcohol during pregnancy has been linked to fetal alcohol syndrome (FAS). FAS can result in symptoms of irreversible damage to the developing brain. The map below shows the variation in the risk levels of the counties on the rate of births to women drinking alcohol during pregnancy per 1,000 total births. The graph at the bottom represents regional ranking from worst to best on the same indicator. The table provides the county ranking, standardized scores, rates and risk level for the indicator.

Source: ADH (2013)

Births to women using alcohol during pregnancy (per 1,000 total births) State rate = 4.4



Regional variation



COUNTY	RISK LEVEL	RANK	STD. SCORE	COUNTY RATE	REGION
Arkansas State	NA	NA	NA	4.4	NA
Arkansas	Low	40	-1.0	0.0	Region 6
Ashley	Low	26	-0.1	4.0	Region 6
Baxter	Medium	9	0.9	8.8	Region 2
Benton	Medium	12	0.7	7.5	Region 1
Boone	Low	40	-1.0	0.0	Region 2
Bradley	Low	40	-1.0	0.0	Region 6
Calhoun	Low	40	-1.0	0.0	Region 7
Carroll	Low	40	-1.0	0.0	Region 1
Chicot	Low	40	-1.0	0.0	Region 6
Clark	Low	40	-1.0	0.0	Region 5
Clay	Low	40	-1.0	0.0	Region 3
Cleburne	Low	40	-1.0	0.0	Region 2
Cleveland	High	5	1.7	12.0	Region 6
Columbia	Medium	13	0.7	7.4	Region 7
Conway	Low	40	-1.0	0.0	Region 5
Craighead	Low	29	-0.2	3.6	Region 3
Crawford	Low	20	0.2	5.2	Region 4
Crittenden	High	3	2.0	13.5	Region 3
Cross	Low	23	0.0	4.5	Region 3
Dallas	Low	40	-1.0	0.0	Region 7
Desha	High	2	3.0	18.2	Region 6
Drew	Low	40	-1.0	0.0	Region 6
Faulkner	Low	27	-0.1	3.9	Region 5
Franklin	Low	16	0.3	5.7	Region 4
Fulton	Low	40	-1.0	0.0	Region 2
Garland	Medium	8	1.1	9.4	Region 5
Grant	Low	40	-1.0	0.0	Region 6
Greene	Low	18	0.2	5.5	Region 3
Hempstead	Low	28	-0.1	3.8	Region 7
Hot Spring	Low	17	0.2	5.6	Region 5
Howard	Low	40	-1.0	0.0	Region 7
Independence	Low	25	0.0	4.4	Region 2
Izard	Low	40	-1.0	0.0	Region 2
Jackson	Low	40	-1.0	0.0	Region 2
Jefferson	Low	19	0.2	5.3	Region 6
Johnson	Low	33	-0.3	3.0	Region 5
Lafayette	Low	40	-1.0	0.0	Region 7
Lawrence	Low	40	-1.0	0.0	Region 3
Lee	High	1	3.3	19.4	Region 3
Lincoln	Low	40	-1.0	0.0	Region 6
Little River	Low	40	-1.0	0.0	Region 7
Logan	Low	40	-1.0	0.0	Region 4
Lonoke	Low	38	-0.7	1.0	Region 8
Madison	Medium	7	1.1	9.4	Region 1
Marion	Low	40	-1.0	0.0	Region 2
Miller	Low	37	-0.6	1.9	Region 7
Mississippi	Low	21	0.1	5.0	Region 3
Monroe	Low	40	-1.0	0.0	Region 3
Montgomery	Low	40	-1.0	0.0	Region 5
Nevada	Low	40	-1.0	0.0	Region 7
Newton	Low	40	-1.0	0.0	Region 2
Ouachita	Low	31	-0.2	3.5	Region 7
Perry	Low	40	-1.0	0.0	Region 5
Phillips	High	4	1.9	13.2	Region 3
Pike	Low	40	-1.0	0.0	Region 5
Poinsett	Low	30	-0.2	3.6	Region 3
Polk	Low	24	0.0	4.4	Region 4
Pope	Low	36	-0.4	2.7	Region 5
Prairie	Low	40	-1.0	0.0	Region 8
Pulaski	Low	15	0.3	5.8	Region 8
Randolph	High	6	1.6	11.8	Region 3
Saint Francis	Low	35	-0.4	2.8	Region 3
Saline	Low	34	-0.3	2.9	Region 8
Scott	Low	40	-1.0	0.0	Region 4
Searcy	Low	40	-1.0	0.0	Region 2
Sebastian	Low	21	0.1	5.0	Region 4
Sevier	Medium	11	0.8	8.1	Region 7
Sharp	Low	14	0.4	6.3	Region 2
Stone	Medium	10	0.9	8.4	Region 2
Union	Low	40	-1.0	0.0	Region 7
Van Buren	Low	40	-1.0	0.0	Region 2
Washington	Low	32	-0.3	3.1	Region 1
White	Low	39	-0.7	1.0	Region 2
Woodruff	Low	40	-1.0	0.0	Region 2
Yell	Low	40	-1.0	0.0	Region 5

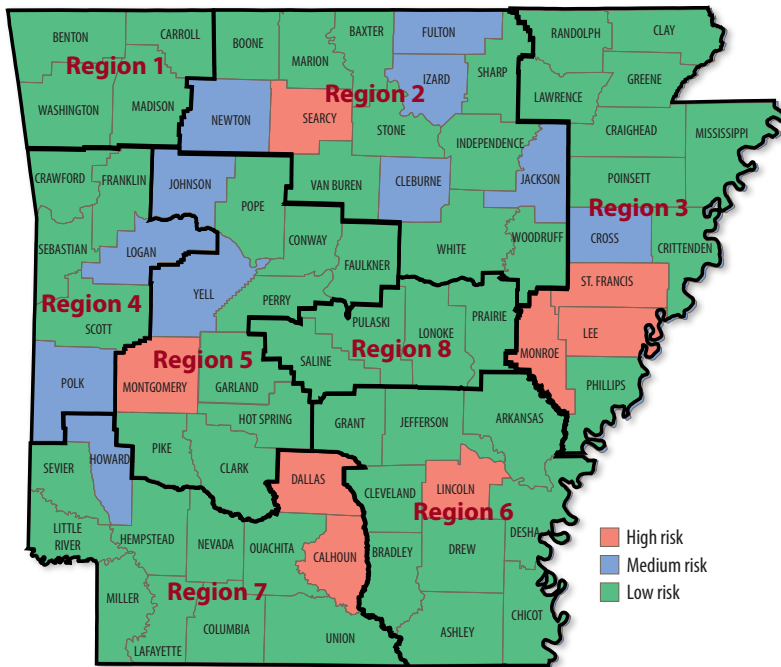
Problem outcomes: Consequences

LUNG CANCER RATES

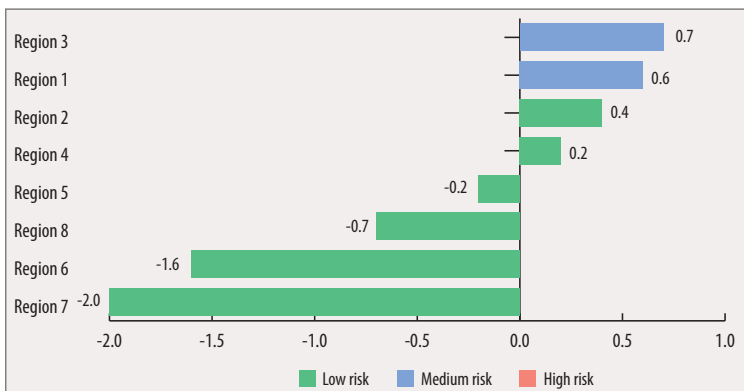
Smoking cigarettes is the leading cause of lung cancer in both males and females. Lung cancer rates provide an estimate of the adverse events associated with cigarette use. The map below shows the variation in the risk levels of the counties on the rate of lung cancer per 10,000 population. The graph at the bottom represents regional ranking from worst to best on the same indicator. The table provides the county ranking, standardized scores, rates and risk level for the indicator.

Source: American Lung Association (2014)

Lung cancer rate (per 10,000 population)
State rate = 7.2



Regional variation



COUNTY	RISK LEVEL	RANK	STD. SCORE	COUNTY RATE	REGION
Arkansas State	NA	NA	NA	7.2	NA
Arkansas	Low	72	-1.3	6.9	Region 6
Ashley	Low	67	-0.9	7.0	Region 6
Baxter	Low	52	-0.5	7.1	Region 2
Benton	Low	29	0.1	7.2	Region 1
Boone	Low	25	0.3	7.2	Region 2
Bradley	Low	60	-0.7	7.0	Region 6
Calhoun	High	5	1.8	7.5	Region 7
Carroll	Low	22	0.4	7.2	Region 1
Chicot	Low	62	-0.8	7.0	Region 6
Clark	Low	66	-0.9	7.0	Region 5
Clay	Low	61	-0.7	7.0	Region 3
Cleburne	Medium	12	0.9	7.4	Region 2
Cleveland	Low	69	-1.0	7.0	Region 6
Columbia	Low	70	-1.0	6.9	Region 7
Conway	Low	54	-0.5	7.0	Region 5
Craighead	Low	43	-0.2	7.1	Region 3
Crawford	Low	47	-0.3	7.1	Region 4
Crittenden	Low	63	-0.8	7.0	Region 3
Cross	Medium	13	0.9	7.4	Region 3
Dallas	High	6	1.7	7.5	Region 7
Desha	Low	33	0.1	7.2	Region 6
Drew	Low	71	-1.1	6.9	Region 6
Faulkner	Low	35	0.0	7.2	Region 5
Franklin	Low	28	0.2	7.2	Region 4
Fulton	Medium	16	0.7	7.3	Region 2
Garland	Low	42	-0.2	7.1	Region 5
Grant	Low	26	0.3	7.2	Region 6
Greene	Low	32	0.1	7.2	Region 3
Hempstead	Low	38	0.0	7.2	Region 7
Hot Spring	Low	31	0.1	7.2	Region 5
Howard	Medium	18	0.6	7.3	Region 7
Independence	Low	59	-0.7	7.0	Region 2
Izard	Medium	9	1.2	7.4	Region 2
Jackson	Medium	11	1.1	7.4	Region 2
Jefferson	Low	50	-0.3	7.1	Region 6
Johnson	Medium	14	0.8	7.3	Region 5
Lafayette	Low	75	-2.1	6.7	Region 7
Lawrence	Low	53	-0.5	7.1	Region 3
Lee	High	1	3.2	7.8	Region 3
Lincoln	High	2	3.0	7.8	Region 6
Little River	Low	68	-0.9	7.0	Region 7
Logan	Medium	19	0.6	7.3	Region 4
Lonoke	Low	36	0.0	7.2	Region 8
Madison	Low	58	-0.6	7.0	Region 1
Marion	Low	23	0.4	7.2	Region 2
Miller	Low	46	-0.3	7.1	Region 7
Mississippi	Low	23	0.4	7.2	Region 3
Monroe	High	3	2.4	7.7	Region 3
Montgomery	High	7	1.6	7.5	Region 5
Nevada	Low	74	-2.1	6.7	Region 7
Newton	Medium	10	1.2	7.4	Region 2
Ouachita	Low	51	-0.3	7.1	Region 7
Perry	Low	73	-1.8	6.8	Region 5
Phillips	Low	27	0.3	7.2	Region 3
Pike	Low	44	-0.2	7.1	Region 5
Poinsett	Low	64	-0.8	7.0	Region 3
Polk	Medium	15	0.8	7.3	Region 4
Pope	Low	34	0.0	7.2	Region 5
Prairie	Low	49	-0.3	7.1	Region 8
Pulaski	Low	41	-0.2	7.1	Region 8
Randolph	Low	21	0.4	7.3	Region 3
Saint Francis	High	4	1.8	7.5	Region 3
Saline	Low	37	0.0	7.2	Region 8
Scott	Low	20	0.5	7.3	Region 4
Searcy	High	8	1.6	7.5	Region 2
Sebastian	Low	39	-0.1	7.1	Region 4
Sevier	Low	65	-0.8	7.0	Region 7
Sharp	Low	57	-0.6	7.0	Region 2
Stone	Low	45	-0.3	7.1	Region 2
Union	Low	48	-0.3	7.1	Region 7
Van Buren	Low	55	-0.5	7.0	Region 2
Washington	Low	30	0.1	7.2	Region 1
White	Low	40	-0.1	7.1	Region 2
Woodruff	Low	56	-0.6	7.0	Region 2
Yell	Medium	17	0.6	7.3	Region 5

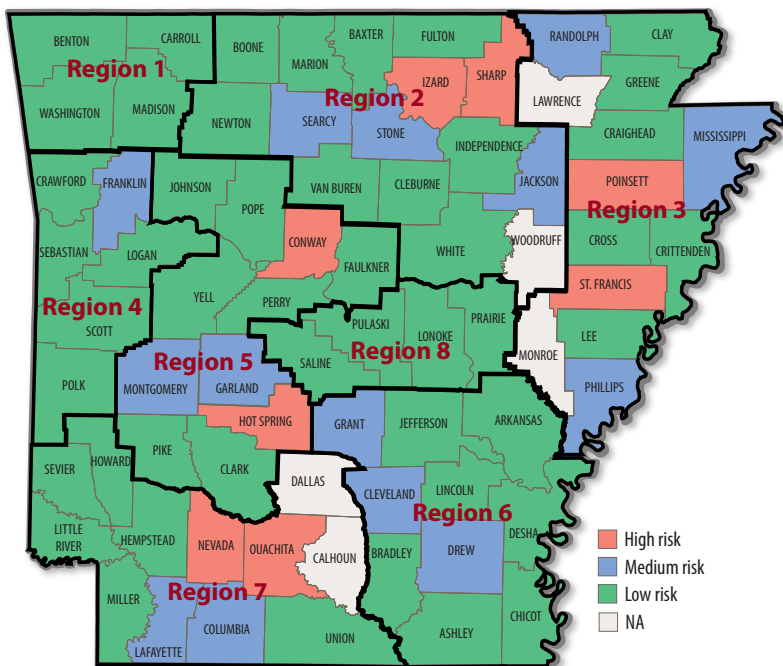
Problem outcomes: Mental health

MENTALLY UNHEALTHY DAYS

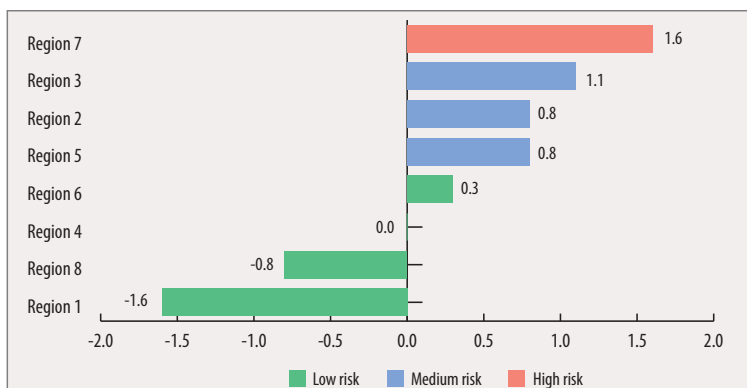
Both mental health and physical health are important for overall well-being. Mentally unhealthy days represent a vital aspect of health-related quality of life. The map below shows the variation in the risk levels of the counties on the average number of mentally unhealthy days in past 30 days. The graph at the bottom represents regional ranking from worst to best on the same indicator. The table provides the county ranking, standardized scores, rates and risk level for the indicator.

Source: County Health Rankings (2014)

Mentally unhealthy days (in the past 30 days)
State rate = 3.9



Regional variation



COUNTY	RISK LEVEL	RANK	STD. SCORE	COUNTY RATE	REGION
Arkansas State	NA	NA	NA	3.9	NA
Arkansas	Low	39	0.1	4.0	Region 6
Ashley	Low	65	-0.7	3.0	Region 6
Baxter	Low	34	0.2	4.1	Region 2
Benton	Low	65	-0.7	3.0	Region 1
Boone	Low	39	0.1	4.0	Region 2
Bradley	Low	47	-0.2	3.7	Region 6
Calhoun	NA	NA	NA	NA	Region 7
Carroll	Low	34	0.2	4.1	Region 1
Chicot	Low	44	0.0	3.9	Region 6
Clark	Low	69	-1.0	2.6	Region 5
Clay	Low	54	-0.4	3.4	Region 3
Cleburne	Low	23	0.5	4.5	Region 2
Cleveland	Medium	17	0.8	4.9	Region 6
Columbia	Medium	21	0.6	4.6	Region 7
Conway	High	4	1.8	6.2	Region 5
Craighead	Low	52	-0.3	3.5	Region 3
Crawford	Low	25	0.4	4.4	Region 4
Crittenden	Low	27	0.2	4.2	Region 3
Cross	Low	23	0.5	4.5	Region 3
Dallas	NA	NA	NA	NA	Region 7
Desha	Low	27	0.2	4.2	Region 6
Drew	Medium	19	0.6	4.7	Region 6
Faulkner	Low	52	-0.3	3.5	Region 5
Franklin	Medium	13	0.9	5.0	Region 4
Fulton	Low	56	-0.5	3.3	Region 2
Garland	Medium	10	1.1	5.3	Region 5
Grant	Medium	13	0.9	5.0	Region 6
Greene	Low	56	-0.5	3.3	Region 3
Hempstead	Low	44	0.0	3.9	Region 7
Hot Spring	High	8	1.5	5.8	Region 5
Howard	Low	61	-0.6	3.1	Region 7
Independence	Low	25	0.4	4.4	Region 2
Izard	High	6	1.7	6.0	Region 2
Jackson	Medium	19	0.6	4.7	Region 2
Jefferson	Low	34	0.2	4.1	Region 6
Johnson	Low	54	-0.4	3.4	Region 5
Lafayette	Medium	11	1.0	5.2	Region 7
Lawrence	NA	NA	NA	NA	Region 3
Lee	Low	39	0.1	4.0	Region 3
Lincoln	Low	65	-0.7	3.0	Region 6
Little River	Low	39	0.1	4.0	Region 7
Logan	Low	68	-0.8	2.9	Region 4
Lonoke	Low	44	0.0	3.9	Region 8
Madison	Low	70	-1.4	2.1	Region 1
Marion	Low	27	0.2	4.2	Region 2
Miller	Low	27	0.2	4.2	Region 7
Mississippi	Medium	18	0.7	4.8	Region 3
Monroe	NA	NA	NA	NA	Region 3
Montgomery	Medium	21	0.6	4.6	Region 5
Nevada	High	1	5.0	10.1	Region 7
Newton	Low	47	-0.2	3.7	Region 2
Ouachita	High	5	1.8	6.1	Region 7
Perry	Low	34	0.2	4.1	Region 5
Phillips	Medium	13	0.9	5.0	Region 3
Pike	Low	61	-0.6	3.1	Region 5
Poinsett	High	2	2.2	6.6	Region 3
Polk	Low	39	0.1	4.0	Region 4
Pope	Low	59	-0.6	3.2	Region 5
Prairie	Low	61	-0.6	3.1	Region 8
Pulaski	Low	56	-0.5	3.3	Region 8
Randolph	Medium	11	1.0	5.2	Region 3
Saint Francis	High	7	1.6	5.9	Region 3
Saline	Low	27	0.2	4.2	Region 8
Scott	Low	27	0.2	4.2	Region 4
Searcy	Medium	13	0.9	5.0	Region 2
Sebastian	Low	50	-0.2	3.6	Region 4
Sevier	Low	47	-0.2	3.7	Region 7
Sharp	High	2	2.2	6.6	Region 2
Stone	Medium	9	1.4	5.6	Region 2
Union	Low	27	0.2	4.2	Region 7
Van Buren	Low	34	0.2	4.1	Region 2
Washington	Low	59	-0.6	3.2	Region 1
White	Low	61	-0.6	3.1	Region 2
Woodruff	NA	NA	NA	NA	Region 2
Yell	Low	50	-0.2	3.6	Region 5

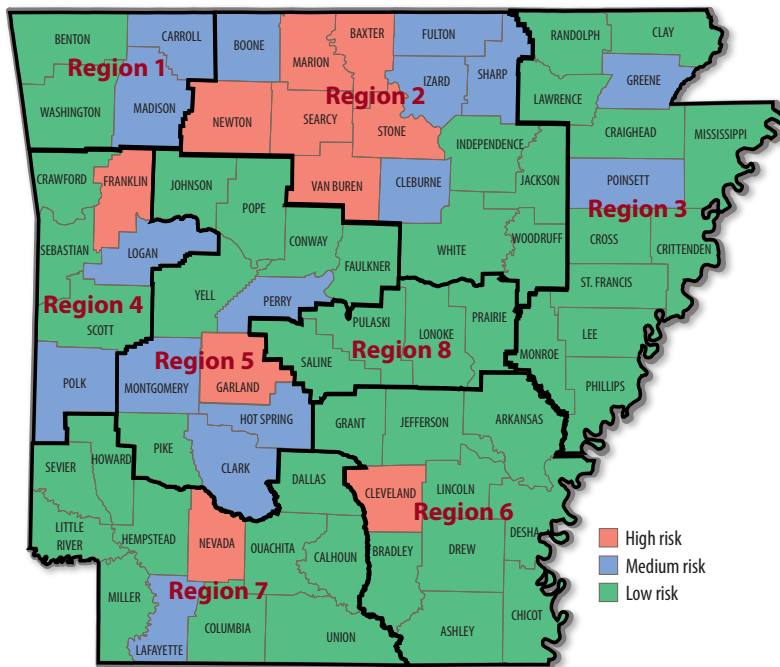
Problem outcomes: Mental health

SUICIDE

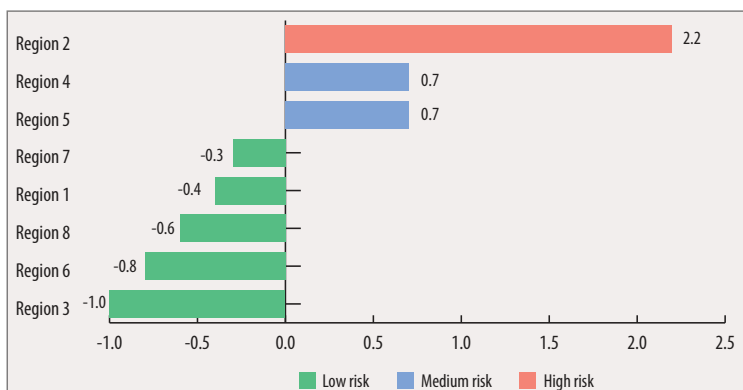
Prevalence of mental illness and/or substance abuse can influence the well-being of a person and encourage them to commit suicide. The map below shows the variation in the risk levels of the counties on the rate of suicide per 100,000 population. The graph at the bottom represents regional ranking from worst to best on the same indicator. The table provides the county ranking, standardized scores, rates and risk level for the indicator.

Source: ADH (2013)

Suicide (per 100,000 population, 2009 - 2013)
State rate = 14.8



Regional variation



COUNTY	RISK LEVEL	RANK	STD. SCORE	COUNTY RATE	REGION
Arkansas State	NA	NA	NA	14.8	NA
Arkansas	Low	37	0.0	15.0	Region 6
Ashley	Low	31	0.2	15.9	Region 6
Baxter	High	2	2.6	28.7	Region 2
Benton	Low	52	-0.3	13.1	Region 1
Boone	Medium	21	0.7	18.8	Region 2
Bradley	Low	62	-0.6	11.5	Region 6
Calhoun	Low	41	-0.2	14.0	Region 7
Carroll	Medium	14	1.2	21.2	Region 1
Chicot	Low	62	-0.6	11.5	Region 6
Clark	Medium	26	0.5	17.6	Region 5
Clay	Low	32	0.2	15.9	Region 3
Cleburne	Medium	25	0.6	18.1	Region 2
Cleveland	High	1	2.7	29.6	Region 6
Columbia	Low	28	0.3	16.5	Region 7
Conway	Low	29	0.3	16.2	Region 5
Craighead	Low	67	-0.7	10.8	Region 3
Crawford	Low	30	0.2	16.0	Region 4
Crittenden	Low	69	-0.8	10.3	Region 3
Cross	Low	33	0.2	15.8	Region 3
Dallas	Low	75	-1.3	7.9	Region 7
Desha	Low	74	-1.3	7.9	Region 6
Drew	Low	71	-1.0	9.5	Region 6
Faulkner	Low	61	-0.6	11.8	Region 5
Franklin	High	7	1.9	24.9	Region 4
Fulton	Medium	23	0.6	18.3	Region 2
Garland	High	10	1.5	23.1	Region 5
Grant	Low	50	-0.3	13.2	Region 6
Greene	Medium	15	1.2	21.2	Region 3
Hempstead	Low	72	-1.0	9.2	Region 7
Hot Spring	Medium	20	0.8	18.9	Region 5
Howard	Low	48	-0.3	13.5	Region 7
Independence	Low	40	0.0	14.9	Region 2
Izard	Medium	19	0.9	19.7	Region 2
Jackson	Low	42	-0.2	13.9	Region 2
Jefferson	Low	47	-0.2	13.6	Region 6
Johnson	Low	58	-0.4	12.5	Region 5
Lafayette	Medium	22	0.7	18.7	Region 7
Lawrence	Low	64	-0.6	11.5	Region 3
Lee	Low	27	0.4	17.3	Region 3
Lincoln	Low	70	-0.9	9.8	Region 6
Little River	Low	53	-0.4	12.9	Region 7
Logan	Medium	18	1.0	20.3	Region 4
Lonoke	Low	35	0.1	15.3	Region 8
Madison	Medium	17	1.0	20.3	Region 1
Marion	High	8	1.9	24.9	Region 2
Miller	Low	59	-0.4	12.5	Region 7
Mississippi	Low	65	-0.7	11.2	Region 3
Monroe	Low	51	-0.3	13.1	Region 3
Montgomery	Medium	12	1.4	22.6	Region 5
Nevada	High	5	2.1	26.0	Region 7
Newton	High	6	2.0	25.8	Region 2
Ouachita	Low	45	-0.2	13.7	Region 7
Perry	Medium	13	1.4	22.3	Region 5
Phillips	Low	68	-0.8	10.3	Region 3
Pike	Low	36	0.0	15.0	Region 5
Poinsett	Medium	24	0.6	18.1	Region 3
Polk	Medium	11	1.5	22.7	Region 4
Pope	Low	59	-0.4	12.5	Region 5
Prairie	Low	66	-0.7	10.9	Region 8
Pulaski	Low	44	-0.2	13.8	Region 8
Randolph	Low	42	-0.2	13.9	Region 3
Saint Francis	Low	73	-1.2	8.4	Region 3
Saline	Low	55	-0.4	12.7	Region 8
Scott	Low	55	-0.4	12.7	Region 4
Searcy	High	8	1.9	24.9	Region 2
Sebastian	Low	48	-0.3	13.5	Region 4
Sevier	Low	34	0.2	15.7	Region 7
Sharp	Medium	16	1.1	20.8	Region 2
Stone	High	3	2.1	26.4	Region 2
Union	Low	37	0.0	15.0	Region 7
Van Buren	High	4	2.1	26.2	Region 2
Washington	Low	46	-0.2	13.6	Region 1
White	Low	39	0.0	14.9	Region 2
Woodruff	Low	54	-0.4	12.7	Region 2
Yell	Low	57	-0.4	12.6	Region 5

* n<5, use caution while interpreting

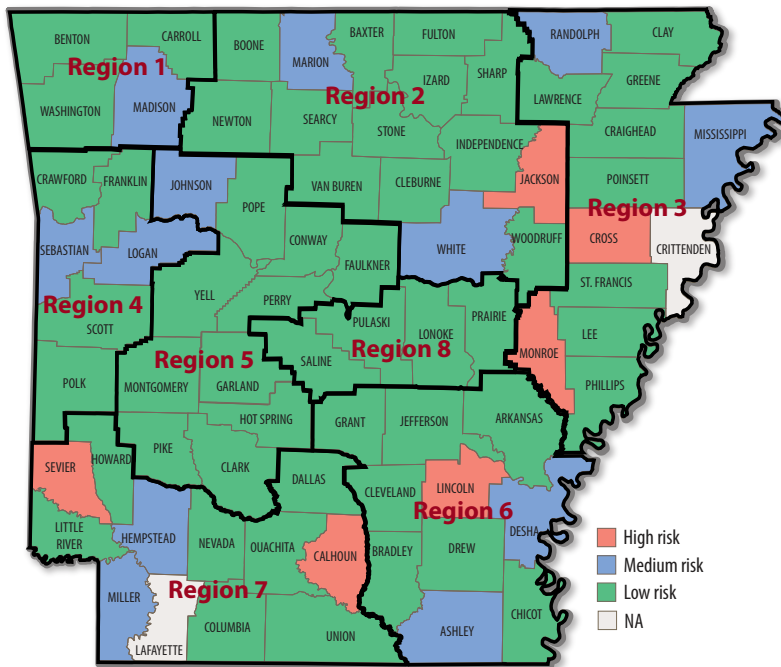
Problem outcomes: Mental health

ADOLESCENT DEPRESSIVE SYMPTOMS

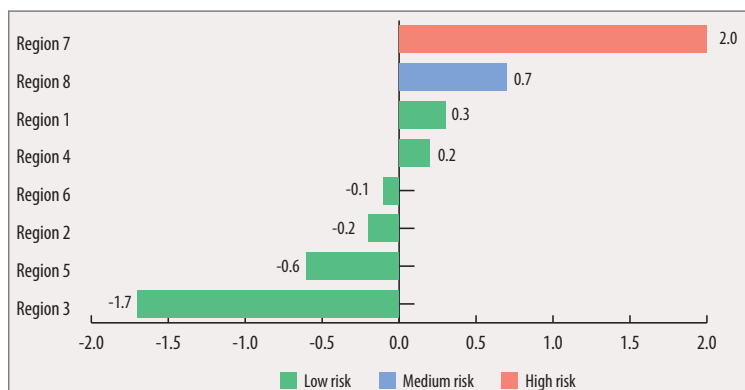
Feelings of sadness for extended periods of time, hopelessness and negative attitudes towards life are often associated with substance use. The map below shows the variation in the risk levels of the counties on the rate of adolescent depressive symptoms. The graph at the bottom represents regional ranking from worst to best on the same indicator. The table provides the county ranking, standardized scores, rates and risk level for the indicator.

Source: APNA (2013)

Adolescent depressive symptoms
State rate = 40.3%



Regional variation



COUNTY	RISK LEVEL	RANK	STD. SCORE	COUNTY RATE	REGION
Arkansas State	NA	NA	NA	40.3%	NA
Arkansas	Low	32	0.2	41.0%	Region 6
Ashley	Medium	18	0.6	42.6%	Region 6
Baxter	Low	55	-0.8	37.6%	Region 2
Benton	Low	34	0.1	40.6%	Region 1
Boone	Low	67	-1.2	36.2%	Region 2
Bradley	Low	49	-0.5	38.6%	Region 6
Calhoun	High	3	2.0	47.3%	Region 7
Carroll	Low	31	0.2	41.0%	Region 1
Chicot	Low	63	-1.1	36.5%	Region 6
Clark	Low	57	-0.9	37.3%	Region 5
Clay	Low	28	0.3	41.3%	Region 3
Cleburne	Low	48	-0.5	38.7%	Region 2
Cleveland	Low	51	-0.5	38.5%	Region 6
Columbia	Low	26	0.4	41.7%	Region 7
Conway	Low	29	0.3	41.3%	Region 5
Craighead	Low	61	-1.0	36.9%	Region 3
Crawford	Low	71	-1.4	35.6%	Region 4
Crittenden	NA	NA	NA	NA	Region 3
Cross	High	6	1.6	45.9%	Region 3
Dallas	Low	62	-1.0	36.7%	Region 7
Desha	Medium	12	0.8	43.3%	Region 6
Drew	Low	65	-1.1	36.4%	Region 6
Faulkner	Low	44	-0.4	39.0%	Region 5
Franklin	Low	69	-1.2	36.0%	Region 4
Fulton	Low	40	-0.2	39.6%	Region 2
Garland	Low	21	0.5	42.0%	Region 5
Grant	Low	27	0.3	41.4%	Region 6
Greene	Low	23	0.5	42.0%	Region 3
Hempstead	Medium	9	1.1	44.2%	Region 7
Hot Spring	Low	47	-0.4	38.8%	Region 5
Howard	Low	54	-0.8	37.7%	Region 7
Independence	Low	45	-0.4	39.0%	Region 2
Izard	Low	42	-0.3	39.1%	Region 2
Jackson	High	5	1.7	46.4%	Region 2
Jefferson	Low	43	-0.4	39.1%	Region 6
Johnson	Medium	8	1.2	44.4%	Region 5
Lafayette	NA	NA	NA	NA	Region 7
Lawrence	Low	73	-1.7	34.2%	Region 3
Lee	Low	56	-0.8	37.6%	Region 3
Lincoln	High	2	2.3	48.2%	Region 6
Little River	Low	19	0.5	42.1%	Region 7
Logan	Medium	7	1.2	44.5%	Region 4
Lonoke	Low	46	-0.4	38.8%	Region 8
Madison	Medium	10	1.0	43.9%	Region 1
Marion	Medium	14	0.8	43.2%	Region 2
Miller	Medium	15	0.8	43.0%	Region 7
Mississippi	Medium	17	0.7	42.7%	Region 3
Monroe	High	1	3.9	54.1%	Region 3
Montgomery	Low	30	0.2	41.1%	Region 5
Nevada	Low	58	-0.9	37.3%	Region 7
Newton	Low	70	-1.3	35.8%	Region 2
Ouachita	Low	58	-0.9	37.3%	Region 7
Perry	Low	53	-0.7	37.9%	Region 5
Phillips	Low	72	-1.4	35.4%	Region 3
Pike	Low	51	-0.5	38.5%	Region 5
Poinsett	Low	50	-0.5	38.6%	Region 3
Polk	Low	25	0.4	41.8%	Region 4
Pope	Low	41	-0.3	39.4%	Region 5
Prairie	Low	39	-0.1	39.9%	Region 8
Pulaski	Low	24	0.4	41.8%	Region 8
Randolph	Medium	16	0.7	42.9%	Region 3
Saint Francis	Low	36	0.0	40.5%	Region 3
Saline	Low	68	-1.2	36.1%	Region 8
Scott	Low	64	-1.1	36.5%	Region 4
Searcy	Low	66	-1.1	36.4%	Region 2
Sebastian	Medium	13	0.8	43.2%	Region 4
Sevier	High	4	1.7	46.4%	Region 7
Sharp	Low	22	0.5	42.0%	Region 2
Stone	Low	38	-0.1	40.1%	Region 2
Union	Low	35	0.0	40.5%	Region 7
Van Buren	Low	60	-0.9	37.1%	Region 2
Washington	Low	37	-0.1	40.1%	Region 1
White	Medium	11	0.9	43.5%	Region 2
Woodruff	Low	33	0.2	40.9%	Region 2
Yell	Low	19	0.5	42.1%	Region 5

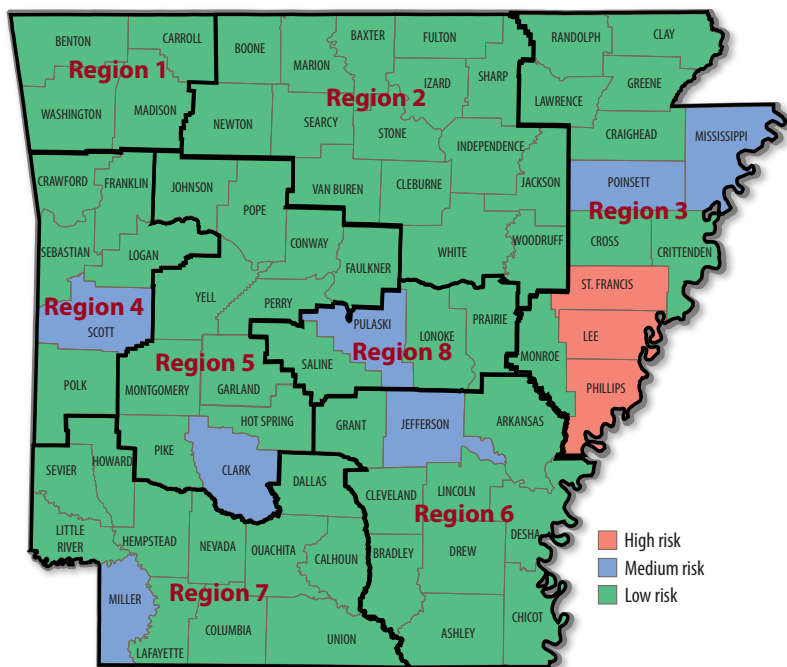
School/education: Academic achievement

HIGH SCHOOL DROPOUTS

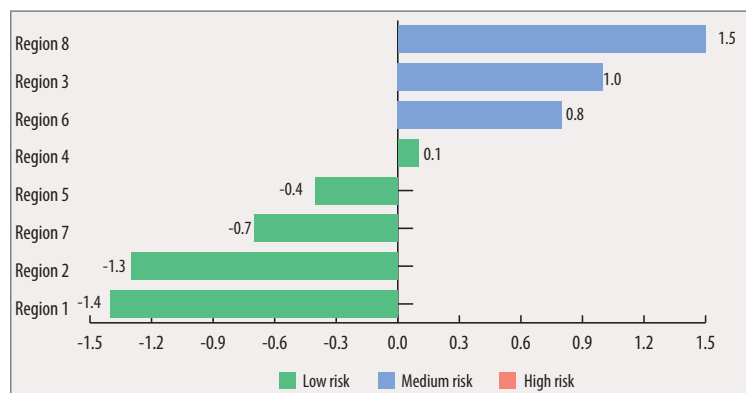
Education plays an important role in influencing healthy behavior in the person and in those around them. The parent's educational level can influence the health of their children by impacting the health care provided to their children and encouraging them to attain quality education. The map below shows the variation in the risk levels of the counties on the rate of high school dropouts. The graph at the bottom represents regional ranking from worst to best on the same indicator. The table provides the county ranking, standardized scores, rates and risk level for the indicator.

Source: ADE (2013)

High school dropouts
State rate = 2.0%



Regional variation



COUNTY	RISK LEVEL	RANK	STD. SCORE	COUNTY RATE	REGION
Arkansas State	NA	NA	NA	2.0%	NA
Arkansas	Low	28	-0.1	1.9%	Region 6
Ashley	Low	49	-0.5	1.4%	Region 6
Baxter	Low	44	-0.5	1.5%	Region 2
Benton	Low	63	-0.9	1.0%	Region 1
Boone	Low	33	-0.1	1.9%	Region 2
Bradley	Low	34	-0.2	1.9%	Region 6
Calhoun	Low	69	-1.4	0.4%	Region 7
Carroll	Low	11	0.5	2.6%	Region 1
Chicot	Low	72	-1.5	0.3%	Region 6
Clark	Medium	6	1.2	3.4%	Region 5
Clay	Low	60	-0.8	1.1%	Region 3
Cleburne	Low	56	-0.7	1.3%	Region 2
Cleveland	Low	48	-0.5	1.4%	Region 6
Columbia	Low	50	-0.6	1.4%	Region 7
Conway	Low	65	-1.0	0.9%	Region 5
Craighead	Low	38	-0.3	1.7%	Region 3
Crawford	Low	35	-0.2	1.8%	Region 4
Crittenden	Low	16	0.3	2.4%	Region 3
Cross	Low	19	0.1	2.1%	Region 3
Dallas	Low	64	-1.0	0.9%	Region 7
Desha	Low	36	-0.2	1.8%	Region 6
Drew	Low	13	0.4	2.5%	Region 6
Faulkner	Low	21	0.0	2.1%	Region 5
Franklin	Low	15	0.4	2.5%	Region 4
Fulton	Low	75	-1.7	0.0%	Region 2
Garland	Low	14	0.4	2.5%	Region 5
Grant	Low	23	0.0	2.0%	Region 6
Greene	Low	53	-0.6	1.3%	Region 3
Hempstead	Low	27	-0.1	1.9%	Region 7
Hot Spring	Low	67	-1.1	0.8%	Region 5
Howard	Low	61	-0.8	1.1%	Region 7
Independence	Low	42	-0.3	1.7%	Region 2
Izard	Low	70	-1.4	0.4%	Region 2
Jackson	Low	26	-0.1	1.9%	Region 2
Jefferson	Medium	4	1.3	3.6%	Region 6
Johnson	Low	41	-0.3	1.7%	Region 5
Lafayette	Low	59	-0.8	1.2%	Region 7
Lawrence	Low	52	-0.6	1.3%	Region 3
Lee	High	1	4.4	7.2%	Region 3
Lincoln	Low	24	-0.1	2.0%	Region 6
Little River	Low	47	-0.5	1.4%	Region 7
Logan	Low	25	-0.1	1.9%	Region 4
Lonoke	Low	31	-0.1	1.9%	Region 8
Madison	Low	12	0.4	2.5%	Region 1
Marion	Low	68	-1.1	0.7%	Region 2
Miller	Medium	7	1.2	3.4%	Region 7
Mississippi	Medium	8	1.0	3.2%	Region 3
Monroe	Low	22	0.0	2.0%	Region 3
Montgomery	Low	30	-0.1	1.9%	Region 5
Nevada	Low	57	-0.7	1.2%	Region 7
Newton	Low	37	-0.2	1.8%	Region 2
Ouachita	Low	29	-0.1	1.9%	Region 7
Perry	Low	32	-0.1	1.9%	Region 5
Phillips	High	2	3.3	5.8%	Region 3
Pike	Low	54	-0.7	1.3%	Region 5
Poinsett	Medium	9	0.7	2.8%	Region 3
Polk	Low	39	-0.3	1.7%	Region 4
Pope	Low	45	-0.5	1.5%	Region 5
Prairie	Low	17	0.2	2.3%	Region 8
Pulaski	Medium	5	1.3	3.5%	Region 8
Randolph	Low	46	-0.5	1.5%	Region 3
Saint Francis	High	3	2.4	4.8%	Region 3
Saline	Low	62	-0.9	1.0%	Region 8
Scott	Medium	10	0.6	2.8%	Region 4
Searcy	Low	73	-1.5	0.3%	Region 2
Sebastian	Low	18	0.2	2.2%	Region 4
Sharp	Low	66	-1.0	0.8%	Region 7
Sharp	Low	71	-1.4	0.4%	Region 2
Stone	Low	74	-1.5	0.3%	Region 2
Union	Low	55	-0.7	1.3%	Region 7
Van Buren	Low	58	-0.8	1.2%	Region 2
Washington	Low	43	-0.3	1.6%	Region 1
White	Low	20	0.0	2.1%	Region 2
Woodruff	Low	40	-0.3	1.7%	Region 2
Yell	Low	51	-0.6	1.4%	Region 5

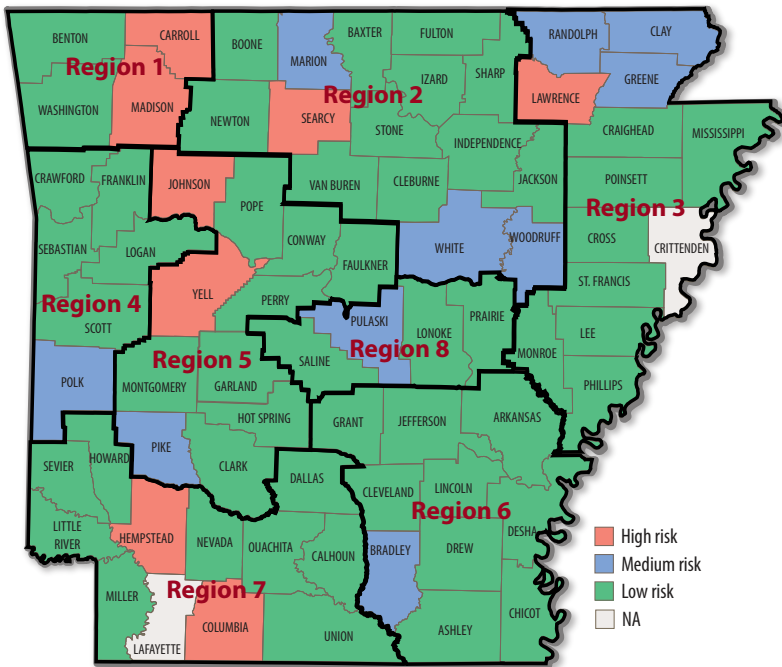
School/education: Academic achievement

ACADEMIC FAILURE

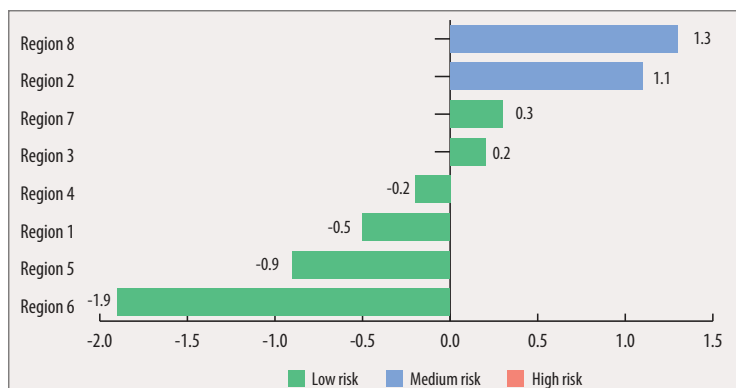
Failure to perform well academically increases the risk of problem behaviors, such as substance abuse and delinquency. The map below shows the variation in the risk levels of the counties on the rate of academic failure. The graph at the bottom represents regional ranking from worst to best on the same indicator. The table provides the county ranking, standardized scores, rates and risk level for the indicator.

Source: APNA (2013)

Academic failure
State rate = 39.9%



Regional variation



COUNTY	RISK LEVEL	RANK	STD. SCORE	COUNTY RATE	REGION
Arkansas State	NA	NA	NA	39.9%	NA
Arkansas	Low	73	-2.3	31.1%	Region 6
Ashley	Low	48	-0.3	38.9%	Region 6
Baxter	Low	29	0.3	40.9%	Region 2
Benton	Low	57	-0.6	37.7%	Region 1
Boone	Low	37	0.0	40.0%	Region 2
Bradley	Medium	16	0.8	42.7%	Region 6
Calhoun	Low	28	0.3	41.1%	Region 7
Carroll	High	6	1.8	46.5%	Region 1
Chicot	Low	55	-0.5	38.1%	Region 6
Clark	Low	49	-0.3	38.8%	Region 5
Clay	Medium	9	1.5	45.3%	Region 3
Cleburne	Low	26	0.4	41.3%	Region 2
Cleveland	Low	72	-2.2	31.8%	Region 6
Columbia	High	1	3.0	51.2%	Region 7
Conway	Low	68	-1.3	35.0%	Region 5
Craighead	Low	53	-0.4	38.3%	Region 3
Crawford	Low	64	-0.8	36.8%	Region 4
Crittenden	NA	NA	NA	NA	Region 3
Cross	Low	34	0.1	40.3%	Region 3
Dallas	Low	70	-1.4	34.5%	Region 7
Desha	Low	27	0.3	41.1%	Region 6
Drew	Low	65	-0.9	36.6%	Region 6
Faulkner	Low	58	-0.6	37.5%	Region 5
Franklin	Low	41	-0.1	39.6%	Region 4
Fulton	Low	25	0.4	41.5%	Region 2
Garland	Low	42	-0.1	39.5%	Region 5
Grant	Low	36	0.1	40.2%	Region 6
Greene	Medium	15	0.8	42.7%	Region 3
Hempstead	High	2	2.3	48.6%	Region 7
Hot Spring	Low	69	-1.4	34.7%	Region 5
Howard	Low	52	-0.4	38.3%	Region 7
Independence	Low	54	-0.4	38.2%	Region 2
Izard	Low	32	0.1	40.4%	Region 2
Jackson	Low	19	0.5	41.7%	Region 2
Jefferson	Low	66	-1.0	36.0%	Region 6
Johnson	High	8	1.6	46.1%	Region 5
Lafayette	NA	NA	NA	NA	Region 7
Lawrence	High	4	1.8	46.6%	Region 3
Lee	Low	60	-0.7	37.2%	Region 3
Lincoln	Low	71	-1.4	34.5%	Region 6
Little River	Low	67	-1.1	35.6%	Region 7
Logan	Low	23	0.4	41.5%	Region 4
Lonoke	Low	47	-0.3	38.9%	Region 8
Madison	High	7	1.7	46.1%	Region 1
Marion	Medium	10	1.4	45.1%	Region 2
Miller	Low	37	0.0	40.0%	Region 7
Mississippi	Low	44	-0.2	39.3%	Region 3
Monroe	Low	50	-0.4	38.5%	Region 3
Montgomery	Low	31	0.2	40.7%	Region 5
Nevada	Low	45	-0.3	38.9%	Region 7
Newton	Low	21	0.5	41.6%	Region 2
Ouachita	Low	56	-0.5	38.0%	Region 7
Perry	Low	30	0.3	40.8%	Region 5
Phillips	Low	61	-0.8	37.0%	Region 3
Pike	Medium	13	1.0	43.5%	Region 5
Poinsett	Low	39	0.0	39.9%	Region 3
Polk	Medium	17	0.7	42.6%	Region 4
Pope	Low	62	-0.8	37.0%	Region 5
Prairie	Low	33	0.1	40.4%	Region 8
Pulaski	Medium	14	0.8	42.9%	Region 8
Randolph	Medium	11	1.2	44.3%	Region 3
Saint Francis	Low	63	-0.8	37.0%	Region 3
Saline	Low	50	-0.4	38.5%	Region 8
Scott	Low	59	-0.7	37.4%	Region 4
Searcy	High	3	2.0	47.5%	Region 2
Sebastian	Low	35	0.1	40.2%	Region 4
Sevier	Low	20	0.5	41.7%	Region 7
Sharp	Low	24	0.4	41.5%	Region 2
Stone	Low	22	0.5	41.6%	Region 2
Union	Low	46	-0.3	38.9%	Region 7
Van Buren	Low	40	0.0	39.8%	Region 2
Washington	Low	43	-0.1	39.5%	Region 1
White	Medium	18	0.7	42.4%	Region 2
Woodruff	Medium	12	1.0	43.8%	Region 2
Yell	High	5	1.8	46.6%	Region 5

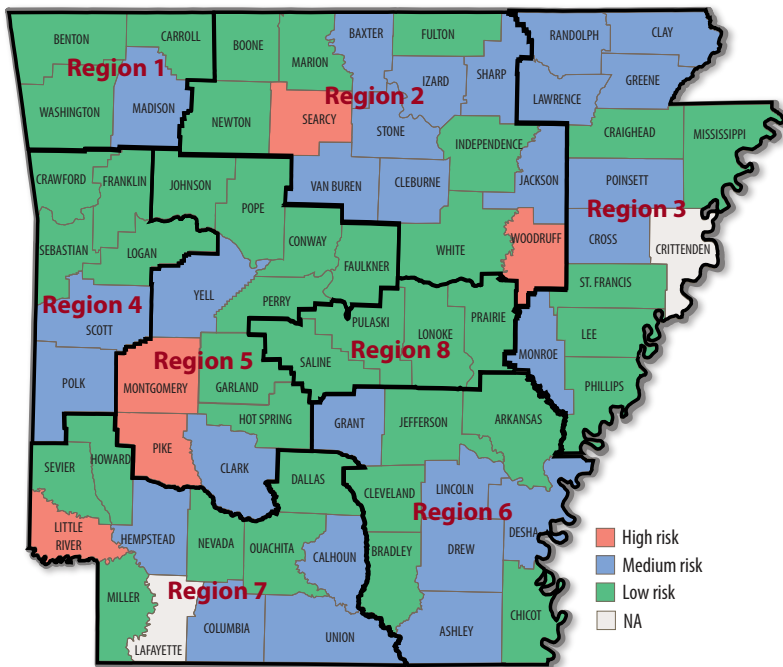
School/education: Academic achievement

LOW COMMITMENT TO SCHOOL

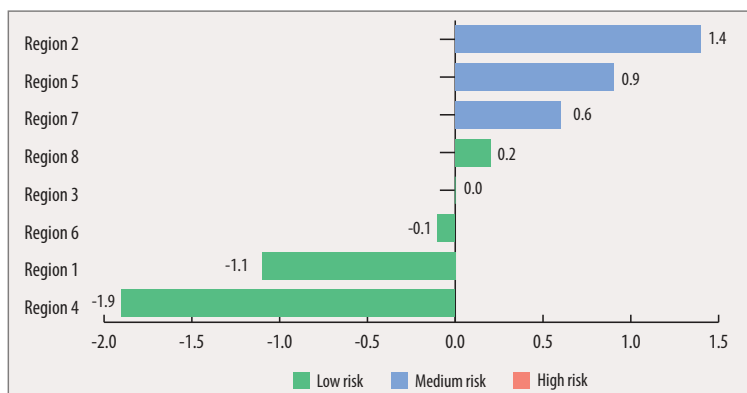
Students who dislike their school, don't enjoy doing homework or think their coursework is irrelevant are less committed to their school. The risk of substance abuse is higher in students who have low commitment to school than in those who are expected to attend college. The map below shows the variation in the risk levels of the counties on the rate of low commitment to school. The graph at the bottom represents regional ranking from worst to best on the same indicator. The table provides the county ranking, standardized scores, rates and risk level for the indicator.

Source: APNA (2013)

Low commitment to school
State rate = 39.8%



Regional variation



COUNTY	RISK LEVEL	RANK	STD. SCORE	COUNTY RATE	REGION
Arkansas State	NA	NA	NA	39.8%	NA
Arkansas	Low	47	0.1	40.1%	Region 6
Ashley	Medium	12	1.2	46.3%	Region 6
Baxter	Medium	22	0.7	43.8%	Region 2
Benton	Low	51	-0.2	38.5%	Region 1
Boone	Low	34	0.5	42.3%	Region 2
Bradley	Low	68	-1.5	31.7%	Region 6
Calhoun	Medium	6	1.5	47.8%	Region 7
Carroll	Low	53	-0.3	38.4%	Region 1
Chicot	Low	73	-2.0	29.1%	Region 6
Clark	Medium	33	0.5	42.6%	Region 5
Clay	Medium	13	1.2	46.3%	Region 3
Cleburne	Medium	21	0.8	44.0%	Region 2
Cleveland	Low	35	0.4	42.2%	Region 6
Columbia	Medium	25	0.7	43.4%	Region 7
Conway	Low	59	-0.5	37.0%	Region 5
Craighead	Low	56	-0.4	37.9%	Region 3
Crawford	Low	54	-0.3	38.3%	Region 4
Crittenden	NA	NA	NA	NA	Region 3
Cross	Medium	7	1.4	47.5%	Region 3
Dallas	Low	48	0.0	39.9%	Region 7
Desha	Medium	26	0.6	43.3%	Region 6
Drew	Medium	9	1.3	46.7%	Region 6
Faulkner	Low	39	0.3	41.7%	Region 5
Franklin	Low	46	0.1	40.3%	Region 4
Fulton	Low	52	-0.2	38.5%	Region 2
Garland	Low	41	0.3	41.6%	Region 5
Grant	Medium	8	1.3	46.9%	Region 6
Greene	Medium	30	0.6	43.2%	Region 3
Hempstead	Medium	27	0.6	43.3%	Region 7
Hot Spring	Low	44	0.1	40.5%	Region 5
Howard	Low	49	-0.1	39.4%	Region 7
Independence	Low	58	-0.5	37.3%	Region 2
Izard	Medium	31	0.6	43.1%	Region 2
Jackson	Medium	24	0.7	43.5%	Region 2
Jefferson	Low	69	-1.5	31.6%	Region 6
Johnson	Low	61	-0.6	36.4%	Region 5
Lafayette	NA	NA	NA	NA	Region 7
Lawrence	Medium	23	0.7	43.6%	Region 3
Lee	Low	64	-0.9	35.2%	Region 3
Lincoln	Medium	20	0.8	44.3%	Region 6
Little River	High	5	1.6	48.4%	Region 7
Logan	Low	57	-0.4	37.8%	Region 4
Lonoke	Low	38	0.4	41.7%	Region 8
Madison	Medium	18	0.9	44.9%	Region 1
Marion	Low	42	0.3	41.2%	Region 2
Miller	Low	36	0.4	42.2%	Region 7
Mississippi	Low	55	-0.3	38.1%	Region 3
Monroe	Medium	15	1.1	45.7%	Region 3
Montgomery	High	1	3.0	56.0%	Region 5
Nevada	Low	62	-0.7	36.0%	Region 7
Newton	Low	45	0.1	40.5%	Region 2
Ouachita	Low	63	-0.8	35.3%	Region 7
Perry	Low	50	-0.1	39.3%	Region 5
Phillips	Low	71	-1.7	30.6%	Region 3
Pike	High	2	2.1	51.4%	Region 5
Poinsett	Medium	32	0.6	43.0%	Region 3
Polk	Medium	16	1.0	45.5%	Region 4
Pope	Low	40	0.3	41.6%	Region 5
Prairie	Low	65	-0.9	34.9%	Region 8
Pulaski	Low	43	0.1	40.6%	Region 8
Randolph	Medium	11	1.2	46.4%	Region 3
Saint Francis	Low	72	-1.8	29.8%	Region 3
Saline	Low	66	-1.2	33.3%	Region 8
Scott	Medium	14	1.1	45.8%	Region 4
Searcy	High	3	1.8	49.4%	Region 2
Sebastian	Low	67	-1.4	32.0%	Region 4
Sevier	Low	70	-1.5	31.5%	Region 7
Sharp	Medium	28	0.6	43.3%	Region 2
Stone	Medium	10	1.2	46.5%	Region 2
Union	Medium	19	0.9	44.5%	Region 7
Van Buren	Medium	17	1.0	45.2%	Region 2
Washington	Low	60	-0.6	36.5%	Region 1
White	Low	37	0.4	42.0%	Region 2
Woodruff	High	4	1.6	48.4%	Region 2
Yell	Medium	29	0.6	43.3%	Region 5

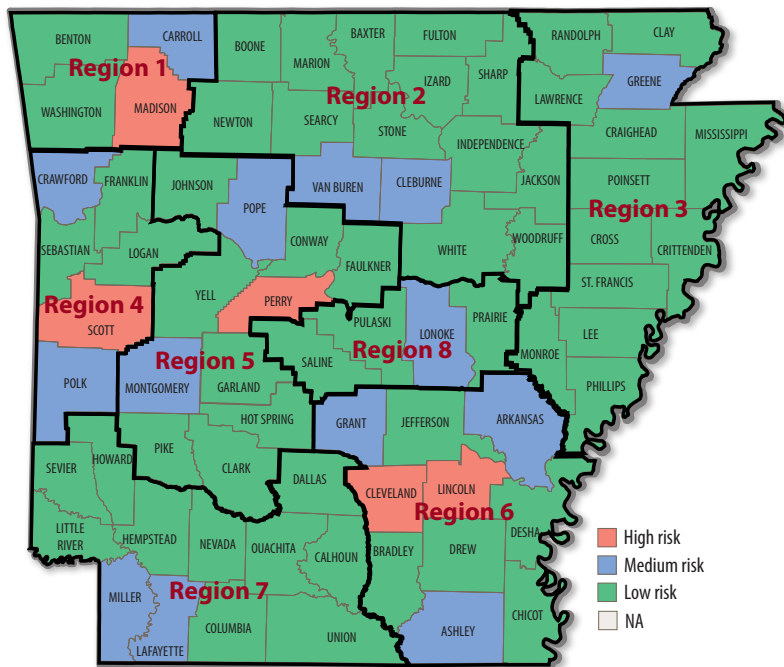
School/education: School environment

HIGH SCHOOL SUBSTANCE INFRACTIONS

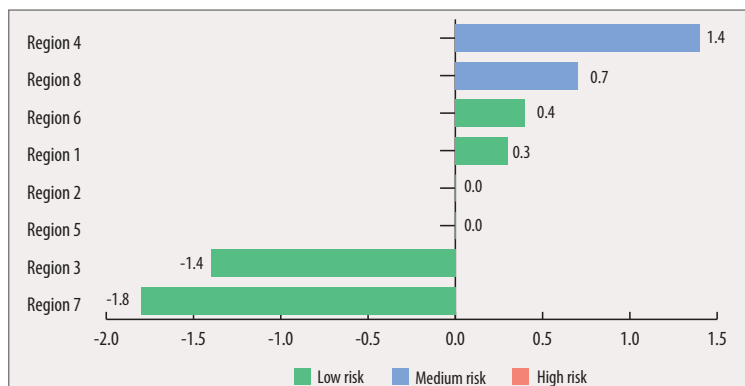
High school substance infraction not only represents students involved in violating school substance abuse policy but also highlights the ease of access to drugs, alcohol or tobacco at school. The map below shows the variation in the risk levels of the counties on the rate of high school substance infractions per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students. The graph at the bottom represents regional ranking from worst to best on the same indicator. The table provides the county ranking, standardized scores, rates and risk level for the indicator.

Source: ADE (2013)

High school substance infractions (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students)
State rate = 24.4



Regional variation



COUNTY	RISK LEVEL	RANK	STD. SCORE	COUNTY RATE	REGION
Arkansas State	NA	NA	NA	24.4	NA
Arkansas	Medium	16	0.7	37.6	Region 6
Ashley	Medium	15	0.8	38.7	Region 6
Baxter	Low	30	0.1	26.4	Region 2
Benton	Low	31	0.1	25.9	Region 1
Boone	Low	22	0.4	31.1	Region 2
Bradley	Low	48	-0.5	16.0	Region 6
Calhoun	Low	56	-0.7	12.0	Region 7
Carroll	Medium	18	0.5	34.2	Region 1
Chicot	Low	72	-1.1	4.3	Region 6
Clark	Low	63	-0.8	9.4	Region 5
Clay	Low	26	0.2	27.9	Region 3
Cleburne	Medium	6	1.3	48.3	Region 2
Cleveland	High	4	1.9	59.7	Region 6
Columbia	Low	55	-0.7	12.3	Region 7
Conway	Low	28	0.2	27.2	Region 5
Craighead	Low	53	-0.6	13.1	Region 3
Crawford	Medium	12	0.9	41.1	Region 4
Crittenden	Low	71	-1.0	5.6	Region 3
Cross	Low	43	-0.3	19.6	Region 3
Dallas	Low	62	-0.7	10.6	Region 7
Desha	Low	68	-0.9	6.9	Region 6
Drew	Low	45	-0.4	17.4	Region 6
Faulkner	Low	40	-0.2	21.3	Region 5
Franklin	Low	69	-1.0	6.0	Region 4
Fulton	Low	70	-1.0	5.7	Region 2
Garland	Low	39	-0.2	21.3	Region 5
Grant	Medium	11	1.0	42.1	Region 6
Greene	Medium	19	0.5	34.0	Region 3
Hempstead	Low	65	-0.9	8.6	Region 7
Hot Spring	Low	38	-0.2	21.6	Region 5
Howard	Low	75	-1.3	0.0	Region 7
Independence	Low	47	-0.4	16.4	Region 2
Izard	Low	44	-0.3	19.5	Region 2
Jackson	Low	73	-1.1	3.2	Region 2
Jefferson	Low	46	-0.4	16.6	Region 6
Johnson	Low	66	-0.9	8.4	Region 5
Lafayette	Medium	8	1.1	44.1	Region 7
Lawrence	Low	23	0.3	30.7	Region 3
Lee	Low	61	-0.7	10.8	Region 3
Lincoln	High	3	2.1	62.6	Region 6
Little River	Low	54	-0.6	12.6	Region 7
Logan	Low	58	-0.7	11.6	Region 4
Lonoke	Medium	14	0.8	39.1	Region 8
Madison	High	2	3.6	91.0	Region 1
Marion	Low	50	-0.5	14.9	Region 2
Miller	Medium	17	0.5	34.3	Region 7
Mississippi	Low	52	-0.6	14.1	Region 3
Monroe	Low	37	-0.1	21.7	Region 3
Montgomery	Medium	7	1.2	45.7	Region 5
Nevada	Low	57	-0.7	11.9	Region 7
Newton	Low	49	-0.5	15.2	Region 2
Ouachita	Low	60	-0.7	11.5	Region 7
Perry	High	5	1.7	56.0	Region 5
Phillips	Low	59	-0.7	11.6	Region 3
Pike	Low	25	0.2	28.4	Region 5
Poinsett	Low	36	-0.1	23.3	Region 3
Polk	Medium	10	1.0	42.9	Region 4
Pope	Medium	13	0.9	40.6	Region 5
Prairie	Low	21	0.4	31.9	Region 8
Pulaski	Low	35	0.0	23.8	Region 8
Randolph	Low	74	-1.2	2.8	Region 3
Saint Francis	Low	27	0.2	27.2	Region 3
Saline	Low	20	0.4	32.2	Region 8
Scott	High	1	4.4	105.4	Region 4
Searcy	Low	33	0.0	25.2	Region 2
Sebastian	Low	29	0.1	26.4	Region 4
Sevier	Low	42	-0.2	20.5	Region 7
Sharp	Low	32	0.1	25.7	Region 2
Stone	Low	24	0.3	29.0	Region 2
Union	Low	67	-0.9	8.2	Region 7
Van Buren	Medium	9	1.1	43.9	Region 2
Washington	Low	41	-0.2	20.6	Region 1
White	Low	34	0.0	24.4	Region 2
Woodruff	Low	64	-0.8	8.7	Region 2
Yell	Low	51	-0.5	14.6	Region 5

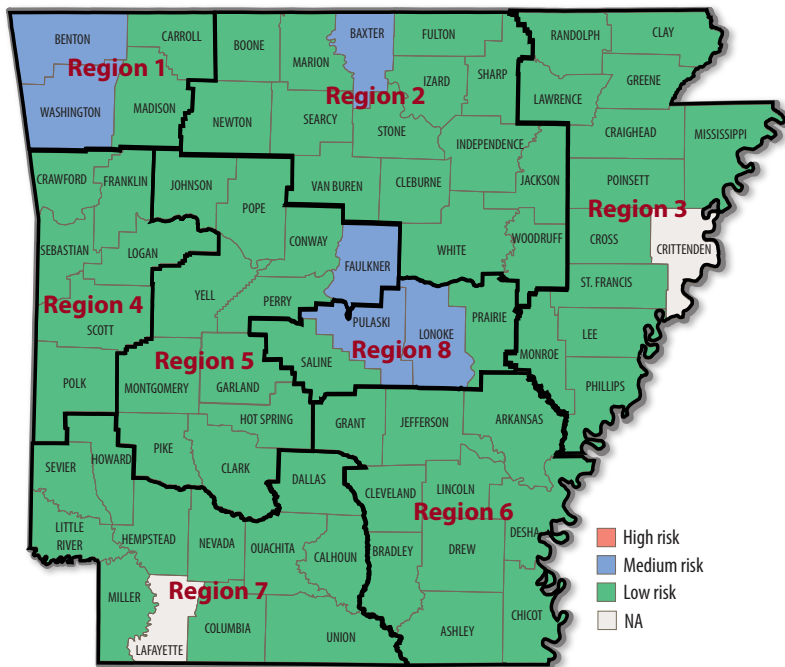
School/education: School environment

TRANSITIONS AND MOBILITY

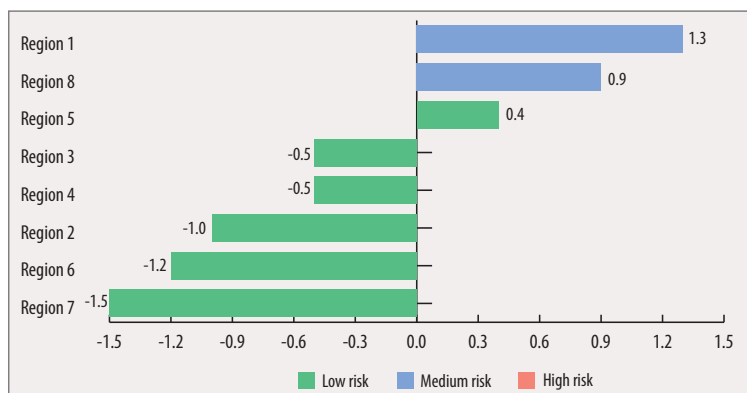
Transitioning from one school to another due to change in residence or grade level may lead to adverse effects, such as dropping out of school, and problematic behaviors, including substance abuse. The map below shows the variation in the risk levels of the counties on the rate of transitions and mobility in school. The graph at the bottom represents regional ranking from worst to best on the same indicator. The table provides the county ranking, standardized scores, rates and risk level for the indicator.

Source: APNA (2013)

Transitions and mobility
State rate = 51.7%



Regional variation



COUNTY	RISK LEVEL	RANK	STD. SCORE	COUNTY RATE	REGION
Arkansas State	NA	NA	NA	51.7%	NA
Arkansas	Low	41	-0.8	43.9%	Region 6
Ashley	Low	47	-1.0	42.2%	Region 6
Baxter	Medium	3	0.9	60.1%	Region 2
Benton	Medium	6	0.6	57.6%	Region 1
Boone	Low	25	-0.4	47.4%	Region 2
Bradley	Low	63	-1.4	38.3%	Region 6
Calhoun	Low	59	-1.3	39.3%	Region 7
Carroll	Low	31	-0.5	46.4%	Region 1
Chicot	Low	24	-0.4	47.6%	Region 6
Clark	Low	20	-0.3	48.7%	Region 5
Clay	Low	55	-1.1	40.4%	Region 3
Cleburne	Low	40	-0.8	44.1%	Region 2
Cleveland	Low	73	-3.1	21.0%	Region 6
Columbia	Low	64	-1.4	38.1%	Region 7
Conway	Low	38	-0.7	44.8%	Region 5
Craighead	Low	15	0.0	51.8%	Region 3
Crawford	Low	12	0.2	53.3%	Region 4
Crittenden	NA	NA	NA	NA	Region 3
Cross	Low	16	0.0	51.8%	Region 3
Dallas	Low	66	-1.4	37.8%	Region 7
Desha	Low	62	-1.3	38.7%	Region 6
Drew	Low	58	-1.2	39.8%	Region 6
Faulkner	Medium	1	1.2	63.7%	Region 5
Franklin	Low	29	-0.5	46.6%	Region 4
Fulton	Low	56	-1.2	40.2%	Region 2
Garland	Low	10	0.3	54.3%	Region 5
Grant	Low	21	-0.3	48.7%	Region 6
Greene	Low	9	0.3	54.4%	Region 3
Hempstead	Low	39	-0.8	44.1%	Region 7
Hot Spring	Low	43	-0.8	43.4%	Region 5
Howard	Low	45	-0.9	43.1%	Region 7
Independence	Low	18	-0.2	49.7%	Region 2
Izard	Low	51	-1.1	41.2%	Region 2
Jackson	Low	44	-0.9	43.1%	Region 2
Jefferson	Low	13	0.1	52.8%	Region 6
Johnson	Low	27	-0.5	46.9%	Region 5
Lafayette	NA	NA	NA	NA	Region 7
Lawrence	Low	68	-1.5	37.0%	Region 3
Lee	Low	37	-0.7	44.8%	Region 3
Lincoln	Low	67	-1.5	37.3%	Region 6
Little River	Low	32	-0.5	46.4%	Region 7
Logan	Low	50	-1.1	41.3%	Region 4
Lonoke	Medium	5	0.6	57.8%	Region 8
Madison	Low	33	-0.6	45.7%	Region 1
Marion	Low	28	-0.5	46.7%	Region 2
Miller	Low	8	0.3	54.7%	Region 7
Mississippi	Low	19	-0.3	49.0%	Region 3
Monroe	Low	14	0.1	52.2%	Region 3
Montgomery	Low	61	-1.3	39.2%	Region 5
Nevada	Low	49	-1.0	41.5%	Region 7
Newton	Low	72	-2.1	31.2%	Region 2
Ouachita	Low	35	-0.7	45.1%	Region 7
Perry	Low	69	-1.7	34.9%	Region 5
Phillips	Low	22	-0.3	48.4%	Region 3
Pike	Low	36	-0.7	44.9%	Region 5
Poinsett	Low	53	-1.1	41.1%	Region 3
Polk	Low	26	-0.5	46.9%	Region 4
Pope	Low	11	0.2	54.1%	Region 5
Prairie	Low	70	-1.8	34.2%	Region 8
Pulaski	Medium	4	0.7	58.1%	Region 8
Randolph	Low	46	-1.0	42.3%	Region 3
Saint Francis	Low	7	0.3	54.8%	Region 3
Saline	Low	34	-0.6	45.4%	Region 8
Scott	Low	65	-1.4	38.1%	Region 4
Searcy	Low	52	-1.1	41.2%	Region 2
Sebastian	Low	17	-0.1	50.3%	Region 4
Sevier	Low	54	-1.1	40.7%	Region 7
Sharp	Low	23	-0.4	48.1%	Region 2
Stone	Low	42	-0.8	43.6%	Region 2
Union	Low	48	-1.0	41.8%	Region 7
Van Buren	Low	60	-1.3	39.2%	Region 2
Washington	Medium	2	1.0	61.8%	Region 1
White	Low	30	-0.5	46.6%	Region 2
Woodruff	Low	71	-1.9	32.6%	Region 2
Yell	Low	57	-1.2	39.9%	Region 5

Section 2: Individual county profiles

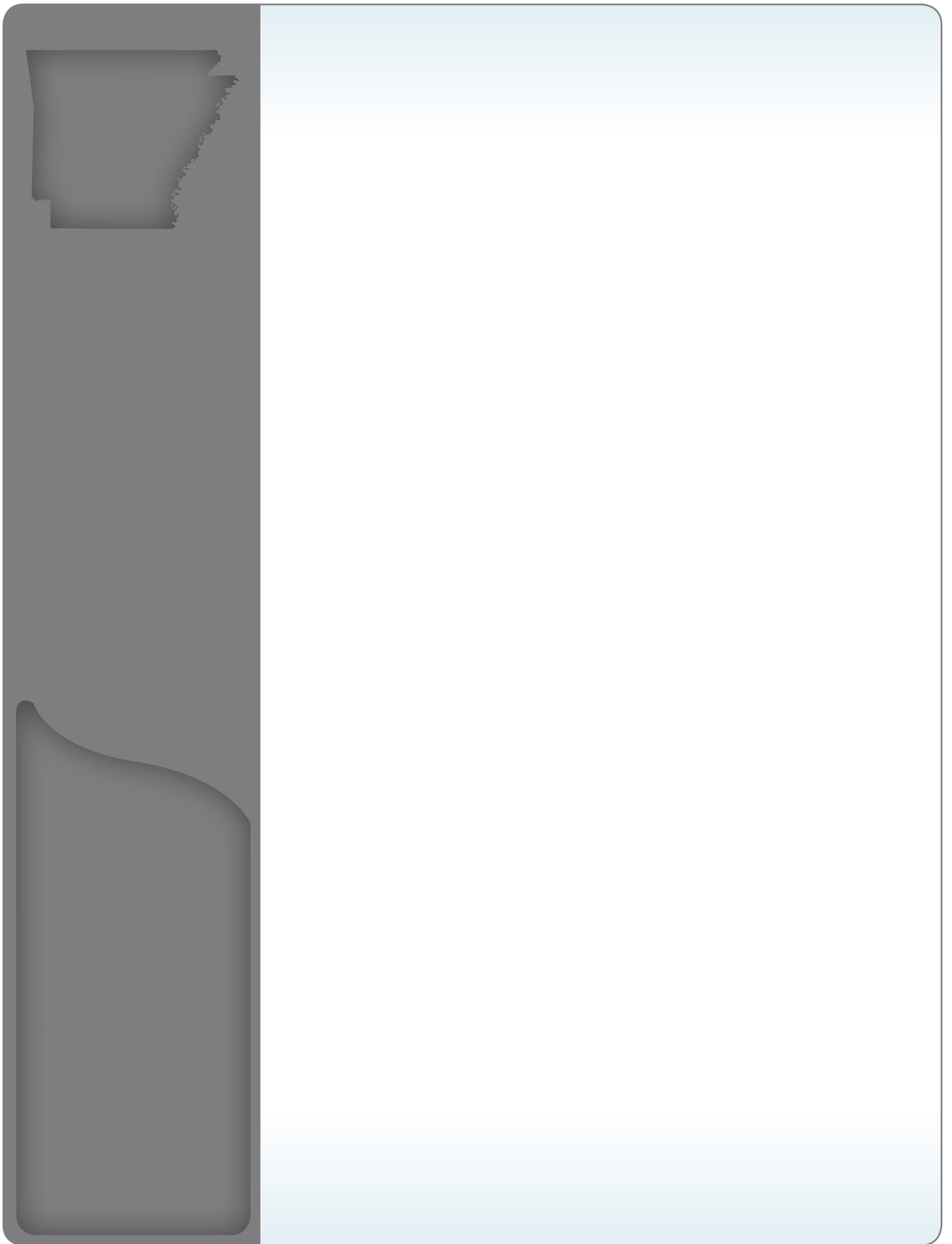
INTRODUCTION

Each individual county profile provides county and state rates or numbers on each of the selected indicators associated with substance abuse. Standardized scores and indicator risk categorization of each indicator are also provided.

County and state rates or numbers represent the prevalence of a given indicator in the county under consideration and the corresponding state value of that indicator.

Standardized score reflects equally on how well a county is performing compared with the state and other counties. For example, a standardized score of 1.5 means that county's rate is 1.5 standard deviations above the state rate (a common reference point in this case). A score of -0.5 would mean the county's rate is 0.5 standard deviations below the state rate. Standardized score of 0.0 (zero) means that the county's rate is equal to the state rate for that indicator. Also, meaningful comparison across different indicators can be made. For example, family conflict and perceived availability of drugs have standardized scores of 1.5 and 2.5, respectively. Based on the standardized scores, we can conclude that the county under consideration has a higher risk for perceived availability of drug than for family conflict. Indicators that are considered as protective factors should be interpreted accordingly, i.e., the higher the standardized score, the less of a risk they present. For example, a standardized score of 2.1 on the protective factor indicator "religiosity" represents a smaller risk than a standardized score of 1.1 on the risk factor indicator "family conflict."

For each county, indicators are grouped into one of the three risk categories: high, medium and low. We believe the standardized score provides substance use prevention planners a reliable method of identifying the top factors to consider in any county of interest. However, caution should be observed when interpreting these standardized scores and risk categorizations in isolation. These measures are only designed to highlight whether or not an indicator is a cause of concern for a county compared with the state norm for that indicator. Overall county profiles, county rates and other factors not reported should also be considered in planning out prevention efforts (for details on standardized scores calculation and indicator risk categorization, refer to the appendix).



How to interpret county profiles



Key findings:

Weaknesses

- 2nd highest rate of youth illicit drug use
- 3rd highest rate of adults reporting poor or fair health
- 4th highest rate of youth alcohol use
- 6th highest rate of students reporting family conflict
- 6th highest rate of students reporting friends' use of drugs
- 7th highest rate of youth reporting early initiation of drug use
- 9th highest rate of students' perceived availability of drugs
- 10th highest rate of total crime index offenses

Strengths

- 2nd lowest rate of students reporting a learning disability
- 5th highest rate of students' religiosity
- 8th lowest lung cancer rate
- 8th lowest rate of alcohol- or drug-related crashes

Key findings of a county related to weaknesses and strengths

INDICATORS	COUNTY	STATE	STANDARDIZED SCORE	INDICATOR RISK CATEGORIZATION
DEMOGRAPHICS MEASURES				
Total population ¹	18,892	2,949,131		
Population 18 ¹	23.1%	24.1%		
Population 65 ¹	16.7%	15.0%		
Gender	51.4%	50.9%		
Race	72.9%	80.0%		
Race	25.1%	15.6%		
Race (no origin) ¹	3.1%	6.8%		
Total		994		
Net migration		16.6%		
PROBLEMS				
Substance Use				
Youth cigarette use ⁴		16.6%	1.3	High
Youth chewing tobacco use ⁴		1.1%	-0.4	Low
Youth alcohol use ⁴		10.0%	1.9	High
Youth illicit drug use ⁴	16.5%	11.5%	2.1	High
Adult smokers ⁵	22.2%	22.6%	-0.1	Low
Adult excessive drinking ⁵	13.3%	12.5%	0.2	Low
Consequences				
Substance abuse arrests (per 1,000 population) ⁶	9.3	11.7	-0.4	Low
Alcohol- or other drug-related crashes (per 1,000 population) ⁷	0.5	1.3	-1.7	Low
Number of mental health clients served ⁸	623	72,351		
Number of substance abuse treatment service provided ⁸	81	13,406		
Births to women smoking during pregnancy ²	221.4	133.5	1.1	Medium

Different indicators organized under different domains

County rates / numbers and states rates / numbers for individual indicators

Standardized scores for different indicators of a county

Based on standardized scores the indicators are categorized as High, Medium or Low risk

Arkansas County



Key findings:

Weaknesses

- 6th highest rate of beer permits
- 7th highest rate of adults reporting poor or fair health
- 7th lowest rate of students who perceive marijuana use as a great risk
- 9th highest rate of students reporting friends' use of drugs

Strengths

- Lowest rate of births to women using alcohol during pregnancy
- Lowest rate of students reporting academic failure
- 4th lowest lung cancer rate
- 5th lowest rate of tobacco sales to minors
- 8th lowest rate for alcohol- or other drug-related crashes
- 8th lowest rate of students reporting favorable peer attitude toward anti-social behavior
- 9th lowest unemployment rate

INDICATORS	COUNTY	STATE	STANDARDIZED SCORE	INDICATOR RISK CATEGORIZATION
DEMOGRAPHICS MEASURES				
Total population ¹	18,777	2,960,000		
Population under 18 ¹	23.1%	24.0%		
Population over 65 ¹	17.0%	15.4%		
Gender (% female) ¹	51.6%	50.9%		
Race (% white) ¹	72.5%	79.9%		
Race (% black) ¹	24.8%	15.6%		
Race (% Hispanic or Latino origin) ¹	2.8%	6.9%		
Total births ²	249	37,117		
Net migration ³	-10.1%	0.3%		
PROBLEM OUTCOMES				
Substance use				
Youth cigarette use ⁴	10.6%	7.6%	0.9	Medium
Youth chewing tobacco use ⁴	5.5%	5.6%	-0.1	Low
Youth alcohol use ⁴	14.3%	12.6%	0.5	Low
Youth illicit drug use ⁴	11.2%	10.8%	0.2	Low
Adult smokers (smoked >100 cigarettes and are currently smoking) ⁵	22.0%	22.4%	-0.1	Low
Adult excessive drinking ⁵	11.5%	12.6%	-0.3	Low
Consequences				
Substance abuse arrests (per 1,000 population) ⁶	10.0	10.6	-0.1	Low
Alcohol- or other drug-related crashes (per 1,000 population) ⁷	0.5	1.3	-1.7	Low
Number of mental health clients served through Arkansas State Hospital and the Community Mental Health Centers ⁸	603	69,963		
Number of substance abuse treatment service provided ⁸	98	13,666		

INDICATORS	COUNTY	STATE	STANDARDIZED SCORE	INDICATOR RISK CATEGORIZATION
Births to women using tobacco during pregnancy (per 1,000 total births) ²	172.7	129.6	0.5	Medium
Births to women using alcohol during pregnancy (per 1,000 total births) ²	0.0	4.4	-1.0	Low
Lung cancer rates (per 10,000 population) ⁹	6.9	7.2	-1.3	Low
Health				
Poor or fair health ⁵	28.7%	19.4%	1.7	High
Mental Health				
Mentally unhealthy days (in past 30 days) ⁵	4.0	3.9	0.1	Low
Suicide (per 100k population, 2009-2013) ²	15.0	14.8	0.0	Low
Adolescent depressive symptoms ⁴	41.0%	40.3%	0.2	Low
CONTRIBUTING FACTORS				
Community				
Availability and access				
Beer permits (per 1,000 population) ¹⁰	2.1	0.9	1.3	Medium
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) ¹¹	3.0%	8.8%	-1.0	Low
Laws and norms favorable to drug use ⁴	34.9%	31.6%	0.5	Low
Perceived availability of drugs ⁴	28.5%	25.3%	0.8	Medium
Crime				
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 population) ⁶	54.8	42.8	0.6	Medium
Percent of true child abuse reports ⁸	19.2%	20.4%	-0.2	Low
Violent crime (per 1,000 population) ⁶	4.3	4.5	-0.1	Low
High community disorganization ⁴	38.8%	36.6%	0.3	Low
Economic Hardship				
Median household income ^{*1}	\$39,883	\$40,531	-0.1	Low
Unemployment rates ¹²	6.7%	7.5%	-0.5	Low
Persons below poverty level ¹	17.0%	18.7%	-0.3	Low
Family				
Divorce (per 1,000 population) ²	5.6	5.0	0.6	Medium
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) ⁸	11.1	10.8	0.0	Low
Children living with single parent-headed families (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) ¹³	334.0	284.5	0.8	Medium
Poor family management ⁴	35.3%	32.7%	0.5	Medium
Family conflict ⁴	34.6%	36.2%	-0.5	Low
Family history of anti-social behavior ⁴	33.1%	32.6%	0.1	Low
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use ⁴	22.9%	20.7%	0.6	Medium
Parental attitudes favorable to anti-social behavior ⁴	34.7%	36.9%	-0.6	Low
Individual/Peers				
Adolescent pregnancy (per 1,000 females ages 10-17) ²	10.5	8.1	0.6	Medium
Early initiation of drug use ⁴	25.9%	20.8%	0.9	Medium
Peer favorable attitudes to anti-social behavior ⁴	28.2%	32.9%	-1.1	Low
Peer favorable attitudes to drug use ⁴	25.4%	23.8%	0.4	Low
Peer perceived risk of drug use ⁴	53.1%	44.8%	1.4	Medium
Interaction with anti-social peers ⁴	46.4%	42.8%	0.4	Low

INDICATORS	COUNTY	STATE	STANDARDIZED SCORE	INDICATOR RISK CATEGORIZATION
Friends' use of drugs ⁴	29.6%	22.8%	1.3	Medium
Gang involvement ⁴	18.4%	18.0%	0.1	Low
Religiosity ^{*4}	71.6%	68.0%	0.6	Low
Interaction with pro-social peers ^{*4}	61.0%	61.9%	-0.2	Low
Youth who perceive smoking as a "great risk" ^{**4}	57.8%	64.5%	-1.1	Medium
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages every day as a "great risk" ^{**4}	39.1%	42.4%	-0.8	Medium
Students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a person at "great risk" ^{**4}	23.7%	30.9%	-1.5	High
Inadequate social support ⁵	24.6%	21.2%	0.7	Medium
School/education				
Academic achievement/commitment				
High school graduate or higher ¹	82.4%	83.3%		
High school dropouts ¹⁴	1.9%	2.0%	-0.1	Low
Academic failure ⁴	31.1%	39.9%	-2.3	Low
Homeless children enrolled in public school (per 1,000 population of children enrolled in public school) ¹⁴	21.8	18.6	0.2	Low
Home-schooled children (per 1,000 population of children enrolled in public school) ¹⁴	27.0	36.4		
Low commitment to school ⁴	40.1%	39.8%	0.1	Low
School environment				
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) ¹⁴	37.6	24.4	0.7	Medium
Transitions and mobility ⁴	43.9%	51.7%	-0.8	Low
School opportunities for pro-social involvement ^{*4}	56.9%	62.5%	-1.0	Medium
School rewards for pro-social involvement ^{*4}	50.7%	56.0%	-0.9	Medium

*- Represents protective factors, so the risk categorization is reversed

Note: For details on standardized score calculation, county ranking and risk categorization, please refer to the appendix.

SOURCES

1. U.S. Census Bureau, State & County QuickFacts, (2013)
2. Arkansas Department of Health, Center for Health Statistics (2013)
3. U.S. Census Bureau, Population Estimates Program, Population Division (2013)
4. International Survey Associates, Inc., Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment Student Survey, (2013)
5. County Health Rankings and Roadmaps, Robert Wood Johnson Foundation, (2014)
6. Arkansas Crime Information Center, Crime in Arkansas (2013)
7. Arkansas State Police, Highway Safety office (2012)
8. Arkansas Department of Human Services, Annual Statistical Report (2013)
9. American Lung Association, Estimated Prevalence and Incidence of Lung Disease report (2014)
10. Arkansas Department of Finance and Administration, Alcoholic Beverage Control (2013)
11. Arkansas Tobacco Control Board, Annual Compliance Reports (2013)
12. U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics, (2013)
13. U.S. Bureau of the Census, Decennial Census of Population and Housing (2010).
14. Arkansas Department of Education, Statewide Information System as reported through the Arkansas Public School Computer Network (2013)

Ashley County



Key findings:

Weaknesses

- Highest unemployment rate
- 8th highest rate of students reporting friends' use of drugs
- 9th highest rate of students reporting favorable peer attitude toward drug use
- 10th highest divorce rate

Strengths

- 9th lowest rate of students reporting parental attitude favorable toward anti-social behavior
- 9th lowest lung cancer rate

INDICATORS	COUNTY	STATE	STANDARDIZED SCORE	INDICATOR RISK CATEGORIZATION
DEMOGRAPHICS MEASURES				
Total population ¹	21,283	2,960,000		
Population under 18 ¹	23.6%	24.0%		
Population over 65 ¹	17.7%	15.4%		
Gender (% female) ¹	51.6%	50.9%		
Race (% white) ¹	71.9%	79.9%		
Race (% black) ¹	25.8%	15.6%		
Race (% Hispanic or Latino origin) ¹	5.2%	6.9%		
Total births ²	249	37,117		
Net migration ³	-11.9%	0.3%		
PROBLEM OUTCOMES				
Substance use				
Youth cigarette use ⁴	9.4%	7.6%	0.5	Medium
Youth chewing tobacco use ⁴	7.1%	5.6%	0.5	Low
Youth alcohol use ⁴	17.0%	12.6%	1.2	Medium
Youth illicit drug use ⁴	8.5%	10.8%	-0.8	Low
Adult smokers (smoked >100 cigarettes and are currently smoking) ⁵	29.9%	22.4%	1.2	Medium
Adult excessive drinking ⁵	NA	12.6%	NA	NA
Consequences				
Substance abuse arrests (per 1,000 population) ⁶	7.2	10.6	-0.6	Low
Alcohol- or other drug-related crashes (per 1,000 population) ⁷	0.9	1.3	-0.8	Low
Number of mental health clients served through Arkansas State Hospital and the Community Mental Health Centers ⁸	838	69,963		
Number of substance abuse treatment service provided ⁸	135	13,666		

INDICATORS	COUNTY	STATE	STANDARDIZED SCORE	INDICATOR RISK CATEGORIZATION
Births to women using tobacco during pregnancy (per 1,000 total births) ²	184.7	129.6	0.7	Medium
Births to women using alcohol during pregnancy (per 1,000 total births) ²	4.0	4.4	-0.1	Low
Lung cancer rates (per 10,000 population) ⁹	7.0	7.2	-0.9	Low
Health				
Poor or fair health ⁵	25.2%	19.4%	1.0	Medium
Mental Health				
Mentally unhealthy days (in past 30 days) ⁵	3.0	3.9	-0.7	Low
Suicide (per 100k population, 2009-2013) ²	15.9	14.8	0.2	Low
Adolescent depressive symptoms ⁴	42.6%	40.3%	0.6	Medium
CONTRIBUTING FACTORS				
Community				
Availability and access				
Beer permits (per 1,000 population) ¹⁰	NA	0.9	NA	NA
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) ¹¹	4.8%	8.8%	-0.7	Low
Laws and norms favorable to drug use ⁴	40.3%	31.6%	1.2	Medium
Perceived availability of drugs ⁴	24.6%	25.3%	-0.2	Low
Crime				
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 population) ⁶	36.4	42.8	-0.3	Low
Percent of true child abuse reports ⁸	19.7%	20.4%	-0.1	Low
Violent crime (per 1,000 population) ⁶	3.2	4.5	-0.5	Low
High community disorganization ⁴	40.2%	36.6%	0.4	Low
Economic Hardship				
Median household income ^{*1}	\$38,069	\$40,531	-0.3	Low
Unemployment rates ¹²	11.8%	7.5%	2.3	High
Persons below poverty level ¹	17.2%	18.7%	-0.3	Low
Family				
Divorce (per 1,000 population) ²	6.3	5.0	1.4	Medium
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) ⁸	8.0	10.8	-0.5	Low
Children living with single parent-headed families (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) ¹³	285.2	284.5	0.0	Low
Poor family management ⁴	34.4%	32.7%	0.3	Low
Family conflict ⁴	36.8%	36.2%	0.2	Low
Family history of anti-social behavior ⁴	36.9%	32.6%	0.7	Medium
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use ⁴	19.4%	20.7%	-0.3	Low
Parental attitudes favorable to anti-social behavior ⁴	33.7%	36.9%	-0.8	Low
Individual/Peers				
Adolescent pregnancy (per 1,000 females ages 10-17) ²	11.7	8.1	0.8	Medium
Early initiation of drug use ⁴	27.1%	20.8%	1.2	Medium
Peer favorable attitudes to anti-social behavior ⁴	35.1%	32.9%	0.5	Medium
Peer favorable attitudes to drug use ⁴	29.5%	23.8%	1.3	Medium
Peer perceived risk of drug use ⁴	48.1%	44.8%	0.5	Medium
Interaction with anti-social peers ⁴	46.7%	42.8%	0.4	Low
Friends' use of drugs ⁴	30.2%	22.8%	1.4	Medium

INDICATORS	COUNTY	STATE	STANDARDIZED SCORE	INDICATOR RISK CATEGORIZATION
Gang involvement ⁴	17.8%	18.0%	0.0	Low
Religiosity ^{*4}	72.9%	68.0%	0.8	Low
Interaction with pro-social peers ^{*4}	60.7%	61.9%	-0.2	Low
Youth who perceive smoking as a "great risk" ^{*4}	60.0%	64.5%	-0.8	Medium
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages every day as a "great risk" ^{*4}	38.4%	42.4%	-1.0	Medium
Students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a person at "great risk" ^{*4}	33.0%	30.9%	0.4	Low
Inadequate social support ⁵	25.0%	21.2%	0.8	Medium
School/education				
Academic achievement/commitment				
High school graduate or higher ¹	82.8%	83.3%		
High school dropouts ¹⁴	1.4%	2.0%	-0.5	Low
Academic failure ⁴	38.9%	39.9%	-0.3	Low
Homeless children enrolled in public school (per 1,000 population of children enrolled in public school) ¹⁴	5.6	18.6	-0.6	Low
Home-schooled children (per 1,000 population of children enrolled in public school) ¹⁴	20.5	36.4		
Low commitment to school ⁴	46.3%	39.8%	1.2	Medium
School environment				
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) ¹⁴	38.7	24.4	0.8	Medium
Transitions and mobility ⁴	42.2%	51.7%	-1.0	Low
School opportunities for pro-social involvement ^{*4}	57.4%	62.5%	-0.9	Medium
School rewards for pro-social involvement ^{*4}	50.5%	56.0%	-0.9	Medium

*- Represents protective factors, so the risk categorization is reversed

Note: For details on standardized score calculation, county ranking and risk categorization, please refer to the appendix.

SOURCES

1. U.S. Census Bureau, State & County QuickFacts, (2013)
2. Arkansas Department of Health, Center for Health Statistics (2013)
3. U.S. Census Bureau, Population Estimates Program, Population Division (2013)
4. International Survey Associates, Inc., Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment Student Survey, (2013)
5. County Health Rankings and Roadmaps, Robert Wood Johnson Foundation, (2014)
6. Arkansas Crime Information Center, Crime in Arkansas (2013)
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10. Arkansas Department of Finance and Administration, Alcoholic Beverage Control (2013)
11. Arkansas Tobacco Control Board, Annual Compliance Reports (2013)
12. U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics, (2013)
13. U.S. Bureau of the Census, Decennial Census of Population and Housing (2010).
14. Arkansas Department of Education, Statewide Information System as reported through the Arkansas Public School Computer Network (2013)

Baxter County



Key findings:

Weaknesses

- 2nd highest suicide rate
- 3rd highest rate of students reporting transitions and mobility
- 5th highest rate of births to women using tobacco during pregnancy
- 6th highest rate of students reporting parental attitude favorable toward anti-social behavior
- 8th highest rate of beer permits
- 9th highest rate for alcohol- or other drug-related crashes
- 9th highest rate of births to women using alcohol during pregnancy

Strengths

- Lowest rate of students reporting high community disorganization
- 5th lowest rate of violent crime
- 7th highest rate of students who perceive smoking as a great risk
- 7th highest rate of students reporting school opportunities for pro-social involvement

INDICATORS	COUNTY	STATE	STANDARDIZED SCORE	INDICATOR RISK CATEGORIZATION
DEMOGRAPHICS MEASURES				
Total population ¹	40,957	2,960,000		
Population under 18 ¹	18.0%	24.0%		
Population over 65 ¹	29.6%	15.4%		
Gender (% female) ¹	51.9%	50.9%		
Race (% white) ¹	97.0%	79.9%		
Race (% black) ¹	0.3%	15.6%		
Race (% Hispanic or Latino origin) ¹	2.0%	6.9%		
Total births ²	342	37,117		
Net migration ³	4.5%	0.3%		
PROBLEM OUTCOMES				
Substance use				
Youth cigarette use ⁴	9.3%	7.6%	0.5	Medium
Youth chewing tobacco use ⁴	6.2%	5.6%	0.2	Low
Youth alcohol use ⁴	13.5%	12.6%	0.2	Low
Youth illicit drug use ⁴	9.6%	10.8%	-0.4	Low
Adult smokers (smoked >100 cigarettes and are currently smoking) ⁵	23.9%	22.4%	0.2	Low
Adult excessive drinking ⁵	13.7%	12.6%	0.3	Low
Consequences				
Substance abuse arrests (per 1,000 population) ⁶	3.0	10.6	-1.3	Low
Alcohol- or other drug-related crashes (per 1,000 population) ⁷	1.6	1.3	0.4	Low
Number of mental health clients served through Arkansas State Hospital and the Community Mental Health Centers ⁸	500	69,963		
Number of substance abuse treatment service provided ⁸	184	13,666		

INDICATORS	COUNTY	STATE	STANDARDIZED SCORE	INDICATOR RISK CATEGORIZATION
Births to women using tobacco during pregnancy (per 1,000 total births) ²	286.5	129.6	2.0	High
Births to women using alcohol during pregnancy (per 1,000 total births) ²	8.8	4.4	0.9	Medium
Lung cancer rates (per 10,000 population) ⁹	7.1	7.2	-0.5	Low
Health				
Poor or fair health ⁵	17.5%	19.4%	-0.3	Low
Mental Health				
Mentally unhealthy days (in past 30 days) ⁵	4.1	3.9	0.2	Low
Suicide (per 100k population, 2009-2013) ²	28.7	14.8	2.6	High
Adolescent depressive symptoms ⁴	37.6%	40.3%	-0.8	Low
CONTRIBUTING FACTORS				
Community				
Availability and access				
Beer permits (per 1,000 population) ¹⁰	2.1	0.9	1.2	Medium
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) ¹¹	5.3%	8.8%	-0.6	Low
Laws and norms favorable to drug use ⁴	31.5%	31.6%	0.0	Low
Perceived availability of drugs ⁴	29.4%	25.3%	1.0	Medium
Crime				
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 population) ⁶	35.0	42.8	-0.4	Low
Percent of true child abuse reports ⁸	26.5%	20.4%	1.0	Medium
Violent crime (per 1,000 population) ⁶	0.7	4.5	-1.4	Low
High community disorganization ⁴	28.1%	36.6%	-1.0	Low
Economic Hardship				
Median household income ^{*1}	\$35,209	\$40,531	-0.7	Medium
Unemployment rates ¹²	8.1%	7.5%	0.3	Low
Persons below poverty level ¹	17.2%	18.7%	-0.3	Low
Family				
Divorce (per 1,000 population) ²	5.4	5.0	0.4	Low
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) ⁸	6.8	10.8	-0.7	Low
Children living with single parent-headed families (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) ¹³	273.6	284.5	-0.2	Low
Poor family management ⁴	31.8%	32.7%	-0.2	Low
Family conflict ⁴	34.2%	36.2%	-0.6	Low
Family history of anti-social behavior ⁴	36.4%	32.6%	0.6	Medium
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use ⁴	25.1%	20.7%	1.1	Medium
Parental attitudes favorable to anti-social behavior ⁴	42.1%	36.9%	1.4	Medium
Individual/Peers				
Adolescent pregnancy (per 1,000 females ages 10-17) ²	7.3	8.1	-0.2	Low
Early initiation of drug use ⁴	23.1%	20.8%	0.4	Low
Peer favorable attitudes to anti-social behavior ⁴	36.9%	32.9%	1.0	Medium
Peer favorable attitudes to drug use ⁴	26.4%	23.8%	0.6	Medium
Peer perceived risk of drug use ⁴	42.6%	44.8%	-0.4	Low
Interaction with anti-social peers ⁴	41.2%	42.8%	-0.2	Low

INDICATORS	COUNTY	STATE	STANDARDIZED SCORE	INDICATOR RISK CATEGORIZATION
Friends' use of drugs ⁴	22.4%	22.8%	-0.1	Low
Gang involvement ⁴	14.7%	18.0%	-0.5	Low
Religiosity ^{*4}	65.1%	68.0%	-0.5	Low
Interaction with pro-social peers ^{*4}	60.9%	61.9%	-0.2	Low
Youth who perceive smoking as a "great risk" ^{**4}	68.0%	64.5%	0.6	Low
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages every day as a "great risk" ^{**4}	42.7%	42.4%	0.1	Low
Students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a person at "great risk" ^{**4}	30.5%	30.9%	-0.1	Low
Inadequate social support ⁵	22.9%	21.2%	0.3	Low
School/education				
Academic achievement/commitment				
High school graduate or higher ¹	86.8%	83.3%		
High school dropouts ¹⁴	1.5%	2.0%	-0.5	Low
Academic failure ⁴	40.9%	39.9%	0.3	Low
Homeless children enrolled in public school (per 1,000 population of children enrolled in public school) ¹⁴	61.6	18.6	2.0	High
Home-schooled children (per 1,000 population of children enrolled in public school) ¹⁴	62.0	36.4		
Low commitment to school ⁴	43.8%	39.8%	0.7	Medium
School environment				
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) ¹⁴	26.4	24.4	0.1	Low
Transitions and mobility ⁴	60.1%	51.7%	0.9	Medium
School opportunities for pro-social involvement ^{*4}	68.4%	62.5%	1.0	Low
School rewards for pro-social involvement ^{*4}	52.4%	56.0%	-0.6	Medium

*- Represents protective factors, so the risk categorization is reversed

Note: For details on standardized score calculation, county ranking and risk categorization, please refer to the appendix.

SOURCES

1. U.S. Census Bureau, State & County QuickFacts, (2013)
2. Arkansas Department of Health, Center for Health Statistics (2013)
3. U.S. Census Bureau, Population Estimates Program, Population Division (2013)
4. International Survey Associates, Inc., Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment Student Survey, (2013)
5. County Health Rankings and Roadmaps, Robert Wood Johnson Foundation, (2014)
6. Arkansas Crime Information Center, Crime in Arkansas (2013)
7. Arkansas State Police, Highway Safety office (2012)
8. Arkansas Department of Human Services, Annual Statistical Report (2013)
9. American Lung Association, Estimated Prevalence and Incidence of Lung Disease report (2014)
10. Arkansas Department of Finance and Administration, Alcoholic Beverage Control (2013)
11. Arkansas Tobacco Control Board, Annual Compliance Reports (2013)
12. U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics, (2013)
13. U.S. Bureau of the Census, Decennial Census of Population and Housing (2010).
14. Arkansas Department of Education, Statewide Information System as reported through the Arkansas Public School Computer Network (2013)

Benton County



Key findings:

Weaknesses

- 6th highest rate of students reporting transitions and mobility

Strengths

- Lowest rate of students reporting family history of anti-social behavior
- 2nd lowest rate of adults reporting poor or fair health
- 2nd lowest rate of students reporting laws and norms favorable toward drug use
- 2nd highest median household income
- 3rd lowest rate of youth cigarette use
- 3rd lowest rate of beer permits
- 3rd lowest unemployment rate
- 4th lowest rate of persons below poverty level
- 4th lowest rate of children living with single parent-headed families
- 4th lowest rate of youth reporting early initiation of drug use

- 5th lowest rate of students reporting high community disorganization
- 5th lowest rate of children living in foster care
- 5th highest rate of students who perceive smoking as a great risk
- 6th lowest rate of adult smoking
- 6th lowest rate of births to women using tobacco during pregnancy
- 7th lowest rate of students reporting poor family management
- 7th lowest rate of adolescent pregnancy
- 7th highest rate of students who perceive drinking alcohol as a great risk
- 7th lowest rate of adults reporting inadequate social support
- 8th lowest rate of youth chewing tobacco use
- 8th lowest rate of students reporting parental attitude favorable toward drug use

INDICATORS	COUNTY	STATE	STANDARDIZED SCORE	INDICATOR RISK CATEGORIZATION
DEMOGRAPHICS MEASURES				
Total population ¹	237,297	2,960,000		
Population under 18 ¹	27.2%	24.0%		
Population over 65 ¹	12.8%	15.4%		
Gender (% female) ¹	50.5%	50.9%		
Race (% white) ¹	90.2%	79.9%		
Race (% black) ¹	1.9%	15.6%		
Race (% Hispanic or Latino origin) ¹	16.0%	6.9%		
Total births ²	3,191	37,117		
Net migration ³	11.5%	0.3%		
PROBLEM OUTCOMES				
Substance use				
Youth cigarette use ⁴	5.3%	7.6%	-0.7	Low
Youth chewing tobacco use ⁴	3.8%	5.6%	-0.6	Low
Youth alcohol use ⁴	11.8%	12.6%	-0.2	Low
Youth illicit drug use ⁴	10.7%	10.8%	0.0	Low
Adult smokers (smoked >100 cigarettes and are currently smoking) ⁵	16.8%	22.4%	-0.9	Low
Adult excessive drinking ⁵	14.0%	12.6%	0.4	Low
Consequences				
Substance abuse arrests (per 1,000 population) ⁶	12.9	10.6	0.4	Low
Alcohol- or other drug-related crashes (per 1,000 population) ⁷	1.1	1.3	-0.5	Low

INDICATORS	COUNTY	STATE	STANDARDIZED SCORE	INDICATOR RISK CATEGORIZATION
Number of mental health clients served through Arkansas State Hospital and the Community Mental Health Centers ⁸	3,227	69,963		
Number of substance abuse treatment service provided ⁸	708	13,666		
Births to women using tobacco during pregnancy (per 1,000 total births) ²	79.9	129.6	-0.6	Low
Births to women using alcohol during pregnancy (per 1,000 total births) ²	7.5	4.4	0.7	Medium
Lung cancer rates (per 10,000 population) ⁹	7.2	7.2	0.1	Low
Health				
Poor or fair health ⁵	12.5%	19.4%	-1.2	Low
Mental Health				
Mentally unhealthy days (in past 30 days) ⁵	3.0	3.9	-0.7	Low
Suicide (per 100k population, 2009-2013) ²	13.1	14.8	-0.3	Low
Adolescent depressive symptoms ⁴	40.6%	40.3%	0.1	Low
CONTRIBUTING FACTORS				
Community				
Availability and access				
Beer permits (per 1,000 population) ¹⁰	0.7	0.9	-0.2	Low
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) ¹¹	9.5%	8.8%	0.1	Low
Laws and norms favorable to drug use ⁴	23.8%	31.6%	-1.1	Low
Perceived availability of drugs ⁴	22.6%	25.3%	-0.6	Low
Crime				
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 population) ⁶	20.5	42.8	-1.2	Low
Percent of true child abuse reports ⁸	15.8%	20.4%	-0.8	Low
Violent crime (per 1,000 population) ⁶	2.0	4.5	-0.9	Low
High community disorganization ⁴	29.2%	36.6%	-0.8	Low
Economic Hardship				
Median household income ^{*1}	\$53,515	\$40,531	1.7	Low
Unemployment rates ¹²	5.7%	7.5%	-1.0	Low
Persons below poverty level ¹	12.1%	18.7%	-1.2	Low
Family				
Divorce (per 1,000 population) ²	4.6	5.0	-0.4	Low
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) ⁸	4.9	10.8	-1.0	Low
Children living with single parent-headed families (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) ¹³	208.0	284.5	-1.2	Low
Poor family management ⁴	29.2%	32.7%	-0.7	Low
Family conflict ⁴	34.5%	36.2%	-0.5	Low
Family history of anti-social behavior ⁴	25.6%	32.6%	-1.2	Low
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use ⁴	18.8%	20.7%	-0.5	Low
Parental attitudes favorable to anti-social behavior ⁴	37.1%	36.9%	0.1	Low
Individual/Peers				
Adolescent pregnancy (per 1,000 females ages 10-17) ²	4.2	8.1	-0.9	Low
Early initiation of drug use ⁴	16.4%	20.8%	-0.8	Low

INDICATORS	COUNTY	STATE	STANDARDIZED SCORE	INDICATOR RISK CATEGORIZATION
Peer favorable attitudes to anti-social behavior ⁴	31.1%	32.9%	-0.4	Low
Peer favorable attitudes to drug use ⁴	22.0%	23.8%	-0.4	Low
Peer perceived risk of drug use ⁴	41.6%	44.8%	-0.5	Low
Interaction with anti-social peers ⁴	35.0%	42.8%	-0.9	Low
Friends' use of drugs ⁴	19.7%	22.8%	-0.6	Low
Gang involvement ⁴	13.9%	18.0%	-0.7	Low
Religiosity ^{*4}	65.7%	68.0%	-0.4	Low
Interaction with pro-social peers ^{*4}	62.8%	61.9%	0.2	Low
Youth who perceive smoking as a "great risk" ^{**4}	68.6%	64.5%	0.7	Low
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages every day as a "great risk" ^{**4}	45.3%	42.4%	0.7	Low
Students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a person at "great risk" ^{**4}	33.4%	30.9%	0.5	Low
Inadequate social support ⁵	16.4%	21.2%	-1.0	Low
School/education				
Academic achievement/commitment				
High school graduate or higher ¹	85.7%	83.3%		
High school dropouts ¹⁴	1.0%	2.0%	-0.9	Low
Academic failure ⁴	37.7%	39.9%	-0.6	Low
Homeless children enrolled in public school (per 1,000 population of children enrolled in public school) ¹⁴	15.9	18.6	-0.1	Low
Home-schooled children (per 1,000 population of children enrolled in public school) ¹⁴	50.7	36.4		
Low commitment to school ⁴	38.5%	39.8%	-0.2	Low
School environment				
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) ¹⁴	25.9	24.4	0.1	Low
Transitions and mobility ⁴	57.6%	51.7%	0.6	Medium
School opportunities for pro-social involvement ^{*4}	66.6%	62.5%	0.7	Low
School rewards for pro-social involvement ^{*4}	58.9%	56.0%	0.5	Low

*- Represents protective factors, so the risk categorization is reversed

Note: For details on standardized score calculation, county ranking and risk categorization, please refer to the appendix.

SOURCES

1. U.S. Census Bureau, State & County QuickFacts, (2013)
2. Arkansas Department of Health, Center for Health Statistics (2013)
3. U.S. Census Bureau, Population Estimates Program, Population Division (2013)
4. International Survey Associates, Inc., Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment Student Survey, (2013)
5. County Health Rankings and Roadmaps, Robert Wood Johnson Foundation, (2014)
6. Arkansas Crime Information Center, Crime in Arkansas (2013)
7. Arkansas State Police, Highway Safety office (2012)
8. Arkansas Department of Human Services, Annual Statistical Report (2013)
9. American Lung Association, Estimated Prevalence and Incidence of Lung Disease report (2014)
10. Arkansas Department of Finance and Administration, Alcoholic Beverage Control (2013)
11. Arkansas Tobacco Control Board, Annual Compliance Reports (2013)
12. U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics, (2013)
13. U.S. Bureau of the Census, Decennial Census of Population and Housing (2010).
14. Arkansas Department of Education, Statewide Information System as reported through the Arkansas Public School Computer Network (2013)

Boone County



Key findings:

Weaknesses

- 7th highest divorce rate
- 9th highest rate of substance abuse arrests

Strengths

- Lowest rate of births to women using alcohol during pregnancy
- 2nd lowest rate of adults reporting excessive drinking habits
- 2nd lowest rate of students reporting lower peer perceived risk of drug use
- 3rd lowest rate of adult smoking

- 4th lowest rate of adults reporting inadequate social support
- 5th lowest rate of students reporting gang involvement
- 6th lowest rate of adults reporting poor or fair health
- 6th lowest rate of tobacco sales to minors
- 7th lowest rate of adolescents reporting depressive symptoms
- 8th lowest rate of beer permits
- 9th lowest rate of students reporting friends' use of drugs
- 10th lowest rate of students reporting high community disorganization
- 10th lowest rate of persons below poverty level

INDICATORS	COUNTY	STATE	STANDARDIZED SCORE	INDICATOR RISK CATEGORIZATION
DEMOGRAPHICS MEASURES				
Total population ¹	37,396	2,960,000		
Population under 18 ¹	22.6%	24.0%		
Population over 65 ¹	19.3%	15.4%		
Gender (% female) ¹	50.7%	50.9%		
Race (% white) ¹	96.5%	79.9%		
Race (% black) ¹	0.4%	15.6%		
Race (% Hispanic or Latino origin) ¹	2.3%	6.9%		
Total births ²	479	37,117		
Net migration ³	0.4%	0.3%		
PROBLEM OUTCOMES				
Substance use				
Youth cigarette use ⁴	9.0%	7.6%	0.4	Low
Youth chewing tobacco use ⁴	6.3%	5.6%	0.2	Low
Youth alcohol use ⁴	10.9%	12.6%	-0.5	Low
Youth illicit drug use ⁴	8.2%	10.8%	-0.9	Low
Adult smokers (smoked >100 cigarettes and are currently smoking) ⁵	14.6%	22.4%	-1.2	Low
Adult excessive drinking ⁵	6.4%	12.6%	-2.0	Low
Consequences				
Substance abuse arrests (per 1,000 population) ⁶	14.3	10.6	0.6	Medium
Alcohol- or other drug-related crashes (per 1,000 population) ⁷	1.0	1.3	-0.7	Low
Number of mental health clients served through Arkansas State Hospital and the Community Mental Health Centers ⁸	557	69,963		
Number of substance abuse treatment service provided ⁸	144	13,666		

INDICATORS	COUNTY	STATE	STANDARDIZED SCORE	INDICATOR RISK CATEGORIZATION
Births to women using tobacco during pregnancy (per 1,000 total births) ²	212.9	129.6	1.0	Medium
Births to women using alcohol during pregnancy (per 1,000 total births) ²	0.0	4.4	-1.0	Low
Lung cancer rates (per 10,000 population) ⁹	7.2	7.2	0.3	Low
Health				
Poor or fair health ⁵	16.8%	19.4%	-0.5	Low
Mental Health				
Mentally unhealthy days (in past 30 days) ⁵	4.0	3.9	0.1	Low
Suicide (per 100k population, 2009-2013) ²	18.8	14.8	0.7	Medium
Adolescent depressive symptoms ⁴	36.2%	40.3%	-1.2	Low
CONTRIBUTING FACTORS				
Community				
Availability and access				
Beer permits (per 1,000 population) ¹⁰	1.1	0.9	0.2	Low
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) ¹¹	3.2%	8.8%	-1.0	Low
Laws and norms favorable to drug use ⁴	33.0%	31.6%	0.2	Low
Perceived availability of drugs ⁴	25.1%	25.3%	0.0	Low
Crime				
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 population) ⁶	36.6	42.8	-0.3	Low
Percent of true child abuse reports ⁸	23.8%	20.4%	0.6	Medium
Violent crime (per 1,000 population) ⁶	3.5	4.5	-0.4	Low
High community disorganization ⁴	32.2%	36.6%	-0.5	Low
Economic Hardship				
Median household income ^{*1}	\$38,364	\$40,531	-0.3	Low
Unemployment rates ¹²	7.4%	7.5%	-0.1	Low
Persons below poverty level ¹	15.8%	18.7%	-0.5	Low
Family				
Divorce (per 1,000 population) ²	6.4	5.0	1.4	Medium
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) ⁸	12.9	10.8	0.3	Low
Children living with single parent-headed families (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) ¹³	231.3	284.5	-0.8	Low
Poor family management ⁴	30.1%	32.7%	-0.5	Low
Family conflict ⁴	34.2%	36.2%	-0.6	Low
Family history of anti-social behavior ⁴	30.6%	32.6%	-0.3	Low
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use ⁴	21.6%	20.7%	0.2	Low
Parental attitudes favorable to anti-social behavior ⁴	39.6%	36.9%	0.7	Medium
Individual/Peers				
Adolescent pregnancy (per 1,000 females ages 10-17) ²	7.7	8.1	-0.1	Low
Early initiation of drug use ⁴	20.5%	20.8%	-0.1	Low
Peer favorable attitudes to anti-social behavior ⁴	33.7%	32.9%	0.2	Low
Peer favorable attitudes to drug use ⁴	21.0%	23.8%	-0.6	Low
Peer perceived risk of drug use ⁴	37.1%	44.8%	-1.3	Low
Interaction with anti-social peers ⁴	34.8%	42.8%	-0.9	Low

INDICATORS	COUNTY	STATE	STANDARDIZED SCORE	INDICATOR RISK CATEGORIZATION
Friends' use of drugs ⁴	19.6%	22.8%	-0.6	Low
Gang involvement ⁴	12.4%	18.0%	-0.9	Low
Religiosity ^{*4}	72.3%	68.0%	0.7	Low
Interaction with pro-social peers ^{*4}	66.1%	61.9%	0.9	Low
Youth who perceive smoking as a "great risk" ^{*4}	66.3%	64.5%	0.3	Low
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages every day as a "great risk" ^{*4}	43.5%	42.4%	0.3	Low
Students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a person at "great risk" ^{*4}	34.0%	30.9%	0.7	Low
Inadequate social support ⁵	15.5%	21.2%	-1.2	Low
School/education				
Academic achievement/commitment				
High school graduate or higher ¹	85.4%	83.3%		
High school dropouts ¹⁴	1.9%	2.0%	-0.1	Low
Academic failure ⁴	40.0%	39.9%	0.0	Low
Homeless children enrolled in public school (per 1,000 population of children enrolled in public school) ¹⁴	34.1	18.6	0.7	Medium
Home-schooled children (per 1,000 population of children enrolled in public school) ¹⁴	59.0	36.4		
Low commitment to school ⁴	42.3%	39.8%	0.5	Low
School environment				
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) ¹⁴	31.1	24.4	0.4	Low
Transitions and mobility ⁴	47.4%	51.7%	-0.4	Low
School opportunities for pro-social involvement ^{*4}	64.8%	62.5%	0.4	Low
School rewards for pro-social involvement ^{*4}	58.8%	56.0%	0.4	Low

*- Represents protective factors, so the risk categorization is reversed

Note: For details on standardized score calculation, county ranking and risk categorization, please refer to the appendix.

SOURCES

1. U.S. Census Bureau, State & County QuickFacts, (2013)
2. Arkansas Department of Health, Center for Health Statistics (2013)
3. U.S. Census Bureau, Population Estimates Program, Population Division (2013)
4. International Survey Associates, Inc., Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment Student Survey, (2013)
5. County Health Rankings and Roadmaps, Robert Wood Johnson Foundation, (2014)
6. Arkansas Crime Information Center, Crime in Arkansas (2013)
7. Arkansas State Police, Highway Safety office (2012)
8. Arkansas Department of Human Services, Annual Statistical Report (2013)
9. American Lung Association, Estimated Prevalence and Incidence of Lung Disease report (2014)
10. Arkansas Department of Finance and Administration, Alcoholic Beverage Control (2013)
11. Arkansas Tobacco Control Board, Annual Compliance Reports (2013)
12. U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics, (2013)
13. U.S. Bureau of the Census, Decennial Census of Population and Housing (2010).
14. Arkansas Department of Education, Statewide Information System as reported through the Arkansas Public School Computer Network (2013)

Bradley County



Key findings:

Weaknesses

- 10th highest rate of students reporting poor family management

Strengths

- Lowest rate of births to women using alcohol during pregnancy
- 2nd lowest rate of adult smoking

- 3rd lowest rate of births to women using tobacco during pregnancy
- 6th lowest rate of students reporting family conflict
- 6th lowest rate of students reporting low commitment to school

INDICATORS	COUNTY	STATE	STANDARDIZED SCORE	INDICATOR RISK CATEGORIZATION
DEMOGRAPHICS MEASURES				
Total population ¹	11,249	2,960,000		
Population under 18 ¹	23.4%	24.0%		
Population over 65 ¹	18.1%	15.4%		
Gender (% female) ¹	51.2%	50.9%		
Race (% white) ¹	68.4%	79.9%		
Race (% black) ¹	27.4%	15.6%		
Race (% Hispanic or Latino origin) ¹	14.4%	6.9%		
Total births ²	140	37,117		
Net migration ³	-8.4%	0.3%		
PROBLEM OUTCOMES				
Substance use				
Youth cigarette use ⁴	8.4%	7.6%	0.3	Low
Youth chewing tobacco use ⁴	7.0%	5.6%	0.4	Low
Youth alcohol use ⁴	12.8%	12.6%	0.1	Low
Youth illicit drug use ⁴	10.7%	10.8%	0.0	Low
Adult smokers (smoked >100 cigarettes and are currently smoking) ⁵	14.1%	22.4%	-1.3	Low
Adult excessive drinking ⁵	NA	12.6%	NA	NA
Consequences				
Substance abuse arrests (per 1,000 population) ⁶	1.7	10.6	-1.5	Low
Alcohol- or other drug-related crashes (per 1,000 population) ⁷	0.6	1.3	-1.4	Low
Number of mental health clients served through Arkansas State Hospital and the Community Mental Health Centers ⁸	312	69,963		
Number of substance abuse treatment service provided ⁸	53	13,666		

INDICATORS	COUNTY	STATE	STANDARDIZED SCORE	INDICATOR RISK CATEGORIZATION
Births to women using tobacco during pregnancy (per 1,000 total births) ²	71.4	129.6	-0.7	Low
Births to women using alcohol during pregnancy (per 1,000 total births) ²	0.0	4.4	-1.0	Low
Lung cancer rates (per 10,000 population) ⁹	7.0	7.2	-0.7	Low
Health				
Poor or fair health ⁵	18.6%	19.4%	-0.1	Low
Mental Health				
Mentally unhealthy days (in past 30 days) ⁵	3.7	3.9	-0.2	Low
Suicide (per 100k population, 2009-2013) ²	11.5	14.8	-0.6	Low
Adolescent depressive symptoms ⁴	38.6%	40.3%	-0.5	Low
CONTRIBUTING FACTORS				
Community				
Availability and access				
Beer permits (per 1,000 population) ¹⁰	NA	0.9	NA	NA
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) ¹¹	7.1%	8.8%	-0.3	Low
Laws and norms favorable to drug use ⁴	38.6%	31.6%	1.0	Medium
Perceived availability of drugs ⁴	27.2%	25.3%	0.5	Low
Crime				
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 population) ⁶	17.1	42.8	-1.3	Low
Percent of true child abuse reports ⁸	16.3%	20.4%	-0.7	Low
Violent crime (per 1,000 population) ⁶	2.8	4.5	-0.7	Low
High community disorganization ⁴	39.1%	36.6%	0.3	Low
Economic Hardship				
Median household income ^{*1}	\$32,321	\$40,531	-1.1	Medium
Unemployment rates ¹²	9.1%	7.5%	0.9	Medium
Persons below poverty level ¹	25.8%	18.7%	1.3	Medium
Family				
Divorce (per 1,000 population) ²	5.5	5.0	0.5	Medium
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) ⁸	8.7	10.8	-0.4	Low
Children living with single parent-headed families (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) ¹³	285.0	284.5	0.0	Low
Poor family management ⁴	39.3%	32.7%	1.4	Medium
Family conflict ⁴	30.6%	36.2%	-1.6	Low
Family history of anti-social behavior ⁴	29.9%	32.6%	-0.4	Low
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use ⁴	22.5%	20.7%	0.5	Low
Parental attitudes favorable to anti-social behavior ⁴	39.4%	36.9%	0.7	Medium
Individual/Peers				
Adolescent pregnancy (per 1,000 females ages 10-17) ²	7.0	8.1	-0.3	Low
Early initiation of drug use ⁴	21.6%	20.8%	0.1	Low
Peer favorable attitudes to anti-social behavior ⁴	28.9%	32.9%	-1.0	Low
Peer favorable attitudes to drug use ⁴	23.1%	23.8%	-0.2	Low
Peer perceived risk of drug use ⁴	48.6%	44.8%	0.6	Medium
Interaction with anti-social peers ⁴	50.8%	42.8%	0.9	Medium
Friends' use of drugs ⁴	27.6%	22.8%	1.0	Medium

INDICATORS	COUNTY	STATE	STANDARDIZED SCORE	INDICATOR RISK CATEGORIZATION
Gang involvement ⁴	19.2%	18.0%	0.2	Low
Religiosity ^{*4}	70.7%	68.0%	0.4	Low
Interaction with pro-social peers ^{*4}	61.9%	61.9%	0.0	Low
Youth who perceive smoking as a "great risk" ^{*4}	58.4%	64.5%	-1.0	Medium
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages every day as a "great risk" ^{*4}	39.3%	42.4%	-0.8	Medium
Students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a person at "great risk" ^{*4}	30.7%	30.9%	0.0	Low
Inadequate social support ⁵	23.1%	21.2%	0.4	Low
School/education				
Academic achievement/commitment				
High school graduate or higher ¹	74.5%	83.3%		
High school dropouts ¹⁴	1.9%	2.0%	-0.2	Low
Academic failure ⁴	42.7%	39.9%	0.8	Medium
Homeless children enrolled in public school (per 1,000 population of children enrolled in public school) ¹⁴	6.8	18.6	-0.6	Low
Home-schooled children (per 1,000 population of children enrolled in public school) ¹⁴	17.2	36.4		
Low commitment to school ⁴	31.7%	39.8%	-1.5	Low
School environment				
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) ¹⁴	16.0	24.4	-0.5	Low
Transitions and mobility ⁴	38.3%	51.7%	-1.4	Low
School opportunities for pro-social involvement ^{*4}	56.5%	62.5%	-1.0	Medium
School rewards for pro-social involvement ^{*4}	52.6%	56.0%	-0.6	Medium

*- Represents protective factors, so the risk categorization is reversed

Note: For details on standardized score calculation, county ranking and risk categorization, please refer to the appendix.

SOURCES

1. U.S. Census Bureau, State & County QuickFacts, (2013)
2. Arkansas Department of Health, Center for Health Statistics (2013)
3. U.S. Census Bureau, Population Estimates Program, Population Division (2013)
4. International Survey Associates, Inc., Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment Student Survey, (2013)
5. County Health Rankings and Roadmaps, Robert Wood Johnson Foundation, (2014)
6. Arkansas Crime Information Center, Crime in Arkansas (2013)
7. Arkansas State Police, Highway Safety office (2012)
8. Arkansas Department of Human Services, Annual Statistical Report (2013)
9. American Lung Association, Estimated Prevalence and Incidence of Lung Disease report (2014)
10. Arkansas Department of Finance and Administration, Alcoholic Beverage Control (2013)
11. Arkansas Tobacco Control Board, Annual Compliance Reports (2013)
12. U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics, (2013)
13. U.S. Bureau of the Census, Decennial Census of Population and Housing (2010).
14. Arkansas Department of Education, Statewide Information System as reported through the Arkansas Public School Computer Network (2013)

Calhoun County



Key findings:

Weaknesses

- Highest rate of youth alcohol use
- Highest rate of youth reporting early initiation of drug use
- Highest rate of students reporting friends' use of drugs
- 2nd highest rate of youth chewing tobacco use
- 2nd highest rate of students' perceived availability of drugs
- 2nd highest rate of students reporting family history of anti-social behavior
- 2nd highest rate of students reporting favorable peer attitude toward anti-social behavior
- 2nd highest rate of students reporting favorable peer attitude toward drug use
- 3rd highest rate of adolescents reporting depressive symptoms
- 3rd lowest rate of students who perceive drinking alcohol as a great risk
- 4th highest rate of students reporting poor family management
- 4th highest rate of adolescent pregnancy
- 4th lowest rate of students who perceive smoking as a great risk
- 5th highest rate of adult smoking
- 5th highest lung cancer rate
- 5th lowest rate of students who perceive marijuana use as a great risk

- 6th highest rate of students reporting lower peer perceived risk of drug use
- 6th highest rate of students reporting low commitment to school
- 8th highest rate of students reporting laws and norms favorable toward drug use
- 8th highest rate of students reporting parental attitude favorable toward drug use
- 8th highest rate of students reporting parental attitude favorable toward anti-social behavior

Strengths

- Lowest rate of births to women using tobacco during pregnancy
- Lowest rate of births to women using alcohol during pregnancy
- Lowest divorce rate
- Lowest rate of children living in foster care
- 3rd lowest rate of persons below poverty level
- 4th lowest rate of beer permits
- 7th lowest rate of high school dropouts
- 8th lowest rate of students reporting family conflict
- 9th lowest rate of total crime index offenses

INDICATORS	COUNTY	STATE	STANDARDIZED SCORE	INDICATOR RISK CATEGORIZATION
DEMOGRAPHICS MEASURES				
Total population ¹	5,241	2,960,000		
Population under 18 ¹	17.7%	24.0%		
Population over 65 ¹	19.4%	15.4%		
Gender (% female) ¹	48.9%	50.9%		
Race (% white) ¹	76.2%	79.9%		
Race (% black) ¹	21.5%	15.6%		
Race (% Hispanic or Latino origin) ¹	3.7%	6.9%		
Total births ²	49	37,117		
Net migration ³	-11.4%	0.3%		
PROBLEM OUTCOMES				
Substance use				
Youth cigarette use ⁴	12.1%	7.6%	1.4	Medium
Youth chewing tobacco use ⁴	14.2%	5.6%	2.6	High
Youth alcohol use ⁴	23.8%	12.6%	3.1	High
Youth illicit drug use ⁴	8.8%	10.8%	-0.7	Low

INDICATORS	COUNTY	STATE	STANDARDIZED SCORE	INDICATOR RISK CATEGORIZATION
Adult smokers (smoked >100 cigarettes and are currently smoking) ⁵	35.0%	22.4%	2.0	High
Adult excessive drinking ⁵	NA	12.6%	NA	NA
Consequences				
Substance abuse arrests (per 1,000 population) ⁶	7.1	10.6	-0.6	Low
Alcohol- or other drug-related crashes (per 1,000 population) ⁷	0.8	1.3	-1.1	Low
Number of mental health clients served through Arkansas State Hospital and the Community Mental Health Centers ⁸	102	69,963		
Number of substance abuse treatment service provided ⁸	20	13,666		
Births to women using tobacco during pregnancy (per 1,000 total births) ²	0.0	129.6	-1.6	Low
Births to women using alcohol during pregnancy (per 1,000 total births) ²	0.0	4.4	-1.0	Low
Lung cancer rates (per 10,000 population) ⁹	7.5	7.2	1.8	High
Health				
Poor or fair health ⁵	21.7%	19.4%	0.4	Low
Mental Health				
Mentally unhealthy days (in past 30 days) ⁵	NA	3.9	NA	NA
Suicide (per 100k population, 2009-2013) ²	14.0	14.8	-0.2	Low
Adolescent depressive symptoms ⁴	47.3%	40.3%	2.0	High
CONTRIBUTING FACTORS				
Community				
Availability and access				
Beer permits (per 1,000 population) ¹⁰	0.8	0.9	-0.1	Low
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) ¹¹	9.5%	8.8%	0.1	Low
Laws and norms favorable to drug use ⁴	43.6%	31.6%	1.6	High
Perceived availability of drugs ⁴	36.0%	25.3%	2.6	High
Crime				
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 population) ⁶	13.0	42.8	-1.6	Low
Percent of true child abuse reports ⁸	23.3%	20.4%	0.5	Low
Violent crime (per 1,000 population) ⁶	1.7	4.5	-1.0	Low
High community disorganization ⁴	45.2%	36.6%	1.0	Medium
Economic Hardship				
Median household income ^{*1}	\$31,425	\$40,531	-1.2	Medium
Unemployment rates ¹²	9.1%	7.5%	0.9	Medium
Persons below poverty level ¹	10.5%	18.7%	-1.5	Low
Family				
Divorce (per 1,000 population) ²	2.7	5.0	-2.4	Low
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) ⁸	2.2	10.8	-1.5	Low
Children living with single parent-headed families (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) ¹³	241.4	284.5	-0.7	Low
Poor family management ⁴	42.0%	32.7%	1.9	High
Family conflict ⁴	31.5%	36.2%	-1.3	Low

INDICATORS	COUNTY	STATE	STANDARDIZED SCORE	INDICATOR RISK CATEGORIZATION
Family history of anti-social behavior ^{±4}	48.9%	32.6%	2.7	High
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use ^{±4}	27.5%	20.7%	1.7	High
Parental attitudes favorable to anti-social behavior ^{±4}	41.3%	36.9%	1.2	Medium
Individual/Peers				
Adolescent pregnancy (per 1,000 females ages 10-17) ²	18.8	8.1	2.5	High
Early initiation of drug use ^{±4}	44.7%	20.8%	4.4	High
Peer favorable attitudes to anti-social behavior ^{±4}	42.5%	32.9%	2.3	High
Peer favorable attitudes to drug use ^{±4}	36.3%	23.8%	2.9	High
Peer perceived risk of drug use ^{±4}	55.7%	44.8%	1.8	High
Interaction with anti-social peers ^{±4}	53.6%	42.8%	1.2	Medium
Friends' use of drugs ^{±4}	42.5%	22.8%	3.8	High
Gang involvement ^{±4}	22.7%	18.0%	0.8	Medium
Religiosity ^{±*4}	74.6%	68.0%	1.0	Low
Interaction with pro-social peers ^{±*4}	61.5%	61.9%	-0.1	Low
Youth who perceive smoking as a "great risk" ^{‡*4}	50.9%	64.5%	-2.2	High
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages every day as a "great risk" ^{‡*4}	32.7%	42.4%	-2.4	High
Students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a person at "great risk" ^{‡*4}	23.6%	30.9%	-1.5	High
Inadequate social support ⁵	NA	21.2%	NA	NA
School/education				
Academic achievement/commitment				
High school graduate or higher ¹	78.9%	83.3%		
High school dropouts ¹⁴	0.4%	2.0%	-1.4	Low
Academic failure ^{±4}	41.1%	39.9%	0.3	Low
Homeless children enrolled in public school (per 1,000 population of children enrolled in public school) ¹⁴	32.8	18.6	0.7	Medium
Home-schooled children (per 1,000 population of children enrolled in public school) ¹⁴	27.2	36.4		
Low commitment to school ^{±4}	47.8%	39.8%	1.5	Medium
School environment				
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) ¹⁴	12.0	24.4	-0.7	Low
Transitions and mobility ^{±4}	39.3%	51.7%	-1.3	Low
School opportunities for pro-social involvement ^{±*4}	56.0%	62.5%	-1.1	Medium
School rewards for pro-social involvement ^{±*4}	59.5%	56.0%	0.6	Low

*- Represents protective factors, so the risk categorization is reversed

‡ -use caution while interpreting as some grades may be under represented

Note: For details on standardized score calculation, county ranking and risk categorization, please refer to the appendix.

SOURCES

1. U.S. Census Bureau, State & County QuickFacts, (2013)
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4. International Survey Associates, Inc., Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment Student Survey, (2013)
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10. Arkansas Department of Finance and Administration, Alcoholic Beverage Control (2013)
11. Arkansas Tobacco Control Board, Annual Compliance Reports (2013)
12. U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics, (2013)
13. U.S. Bureau of the Census, Decennial Census of Population and Housing (2010).
14. Arkansas Department of Education, Statewide Information System as reported through the Arkansas Public School Computer Network (2013)

Carroll County



Key findings:

Weaknesses

- 4th highest rate of students reporting parental attitude favorable toward anti-social behavior
- 6th highest rate of students reporting academic failure

Strengths

- Lowest rate of births to women using alcohol during pregnancy
- 2nd lowest unemployment rate
- 2nd lowest rate of students reporting interaction with anti-social peers
- 4th lowest rate of students reporting gang involvement
- 10th lowest rate of adults reporting excessive drinking habits

INDICATORS	COUNTY	STATE	STANDARDIZED SCORE	INDICATOR RISK CATEGORIZATION
DEMOGRAPHICS MEASURES				
Total population ¹	27,808	2,960,000		
Population under 18 ¹	22.5%	24.0%		
Population over 65 ¹	20.3%	15.4%		
Gender (% female) ¹	50.8%	50.9%		
Race (% white) ¹	94.8%	79.9%		
Race (% black) ¹	0.7%	15.6%		
Race (% Hispanic or Latino origin) ¹	14.5%	6.9%		
Total births ²	295	37,117		
Net migration ³	6.1%	0.3%		
PROBLEM OUTCOMES				
Substance use				
Youth cigarette use ⁴	7.6%	7.6%	0.0	Low
Youth chewing tobacco use ⁴	8.5%	5.6%	0.9	Medium
Youth alcohol use ⁴	13.9%	12.6%	0.3	Low
Youth illicit drug use ⁴	11.0%	10.8%	0.1	Low
Adult smokers (smoked >100 cigarettes and are currently smoking) ⁵	23.9%	22.4%	0.2	Low
Adult excessive drinking ⁵	10.5%	12.6%	-0.7	Low
Consequences				
Substance abuse arrests (per 1,000 population) ⁶	8.9	10.6	-0.3	Low
Alcohol or other drug related crashes (per 1,000 population) ⁷	1.5	1.3	0.3	Low
Number of mental health clients served through Arkansas State Hospital and the Community Mental Health Centers ⁸	527	69,963		
Number of substance abuse treatment service provided ⁸	55	13,666		

INDICATORS	COUNTY	STATE	STANDARDIZED SCORE	INDICATOR RISK CATEGORIZATION
Births to women using tobacco during pregnancy (per 1,000 total births) ²	176.3	129.6	0.6	Medium
Births to women using alcohol during pregnancy (per 1,000 total births) ²	0.0	4.4	-1.0	Low
Lung cancer rates (per 10,000 population) ⁹	7.2	7.2	0.4	Low
Health				
Poor or fair health ⁵	17.8%	19.4%	-0.3	Low
Mental Health				
Mentally unhealthy days (in past 30 days) ⁵	4.1	3.9	0.2	Low
Suicide (per 100k population, 2009-2013) ²	21.2	14.8	1.2	Medium
Adolescent depressive symptoms ⁴	41.0%	40.3%	0.2	Low
CONTRIBUTING FACTORS				
Community				
Availability and access				
Beer permits (per 1,000 population) ¹⁰	1.8	0.9	0.9	Medium
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) ¹¹	5.1%	8.8%	-0.7	Low
Laws and norms favorable to drug use ⁴	35.7%	31.6%	0.6	Medium
Perceived availability of drugs ⁴	29.3%	25.3%	1.0	Medium
Crime				
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 population) ⁶	29.0	42.8	-0.7	Low
Percent of true child abuse reports ⁸	18.3%	20.4%	-0.4	Low
Violent crime (per 1,000 population) ⁶	1.8	4.5	-1.0	Low
High community disorganization ⁴	38.8%	36.6%	0.3	Low
Economic Hardship				
Median household income ^{*1}	\$35,558	\$40,531	-0.7	Medium
Unemployment rates ¹²	5.7%	7.5%	-1.0	Low
Persons below poverty level ¹	17.7%	18.7%	-0.2	Low
Family				
Divorce (per 1,000 population) ²	4.4	5.0	-0.6	Low
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) ⁸	7.0	10.8	-0.6	Low
Children living with single parent-headed families (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) ¹³	250.7	284.5	-0.5	Low
Poor family management ⁴	37.0%	32.7%	0.9	Medium
Family conflict ⁴	34.3%	36.2%	-0.6	Low
Family history of anti-social behavior ⁴	31.6%	32.6%	-0.2	Low
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use ⁴	23.9%	20.7%	0.8	Medium
Parental attitudes favorable to anti-social behavior ⁴	44.4%	36.9%	2.0	High
Individual/Peers				
Adolescent pregnancy (per 1,000 females ages 10-17) ²	11.0	8.1	0.7	Medium
Early initiation of drug use ⁴	21.8%	20.8%	0.2	Low
Peer favorable attitudes to anti-social behavior ⁴	36.8%	32.9%	0.9	Medium
Peer favorable attitudes to drug use ⁴	25.1%	23.8%	0.3	Low
Peer perceived risk of drug use ⁴	44.9%	44.8%	0.0	Low

INDICATORS	COUNTY	STATE	STANDARDIZED SCORE	INDICATOR RISK CATEGORIZATION
Interaction with anti-social peers ⁴	31.2%	42.8%	-1.3	Low
Friends' use of drugs ⁴	21.6%	22.8%	-0.2	Low
Gang involvement ⁴	12.4%	18.0%	-0.9	Low
Religiosity ^{*4}	67.0%	68.0%	-0.2	Low
Interaction with pro-social peers ^{*4}	60.7%	61.9%	-0.2	Low
Youth who perceive smoking as a "great risk" ^{**4}	64.9%	64.5%	0.1	Low
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages every day as a "great risk" ^{**4}	41.5%	42.4%	-0.2	Low
Students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a person at "great risk" ^{**4}	28.6%	30.9%	-0.5	Low
Inadequate social support ⁵	20.4%	21.2%	-0.2	Low
School/education				
Academic achievement/commitment				
High school graduate or higher ¹	81.2%	83.3%		
High school dropouts ¹⁴	2.6%	2.0%	0.5	Low
Academic failure ⁴	46.5%	39.9%	1.8	High
Homeless children enrolled in public school (per 1,000 population of children enrolled in public school) ¹⁴	26.1	18.6	0.4	Low
Home-schooled children (per 1,000 population of children enrolled in public school) ¹⁴	61.6	36.4		
Low commitment to school ⁴	38.4%	39.8%	-0.3	Low
School environment				
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) ¹⁴	34.2	24.4	0.5	Medium
Transitions and mobility ⁴	46.4%	51.7%	-0.5	Low
School opportunities for pro-social involvement ^{*4}	61.2%	62.5%	-0.2	Low
School rewards for pro-social involvement ^{+*4}	53.7%	56.0%	-0.4	Low

*- Represents protective factors, so the risk categorization is reversed

Note: For details on standardized score calculation, county ranking and risk categorization, please refer to the appendix.

SOURCES

1. U.S. Census Bureau, State & County QuickFacts, (2013)
2. Arkansas Department of Health, Center for Health Statistics (2013)
3. U.S. Census Bureau, Population Estimates Program, Population Division (2013)
4. International Survey Associates, Inc., Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment Student Survey, (2013)
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10. Arkansas Department of Finance and Administration, Alcoholic Beverage Control (2013)
11. Arkansas Tobacco Control Board, Annual Compliance Reports (2013)
12. U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics, (2013)
13. U.S. Bureau of the Census, Decennial Census of Population and Housing (2010).
14. Arkansas Department of Education, Statewide Information System as reported through the Arkansas Public School Computer Network (2013)

Chicot County



Key findings:

Weaknesses

- Highest rate of youth illicit drug use
- Highest rate of students reporting laws and norms favorable toward drug use
- Lowest median household income
- Highest rate of persons below poverty level
- Highest rate of students reporting family history of anti-social behavior
- Highest rate of students reporting interaction with anti-social peers
- Highest rate of students reporting gang involvement
- 2nd highest rate of students reporting high community disorganization
- 3rd highest rate of beer permits
- 3rd highest rate of adults reporting inadequate social support
- 4th highest rate of adult smoking
- 7th highest unemployment rate
- 7th highest rate of students reporting poor family management

- 7th highest rate of students reporting lower peer perceived risk of drug use
- 8th highest rate of children living with single parent-headed families
- 10th highest rate of youth reporting early initiation of drug use
- 10th lowest rate of students who perceive marijuana use as a great risk

Strengths

- Lowest rate of births to women using alcohol during pregnancy
- Lowest rate of students reporting low commitment to school
- 2nd lowest rate of tobacco sales to minors
- 2nd lowest rate of true child abuse reported
- 4th lowest rate of high school dropouts
- 4th lowest rate of high school substance infractions
- 5th highest rate of students reporting school rewards for pro-social involvement
- 7th lowest rate of youth cigarette use
- 10th lowest rate of youth chewing tobacco use

INDICATORS	COUNTY	STATE	STANDARDIZED SCORE	INDICATOR RISK CATEGORIZATION
DEMOGRAPHICS MEASURES				
Total population ¹	11,335	2,960,000		
Population under 18 ¹	23.3%	24.0%		
Population over 65 ¹	18.8%	15.4%		
Gender (% female) ¹	50.8%	50.9%		
Race (% white) ¹	43.5%	79.9%		
Race (% black) ¹	54.7%	15.6%		
Race (% Hispanic or Latino origin) ¹	5.3%	6.9%		
Total births ²	140	37,117		
Net migration ³	-8.7%	0.3%		
PROBLEM OUTCOMES				
Substance use				
Youth cigarette use ⁴	6.0%	7.6%	-0.5	Low
Youth chewing tobacco use ⁴	3.8%	5.6%	-0.6	Low
Youth alcohol use ⁴	14.7%	12.6%	0.6	Medium
Youth illicit drug use ⁴	17.3%	10.8%	2.4	High
Adult smokers (smoked >100 cigarettes and are currently smoking) ⁵	36.2%	22.4%	2.2	High
Adult excessive drinking ⁵	NA	12.6%	NA	NA

INDICATORS	COUNTY	STATE	STANDARDIZED SCORE	INDICATOR RISK CATEGORIZATION
Consequences				
Substance abuse arrests (per 1,000 population) ⁶	3.3	10.6	-1.2	Low
Alcohol- or other drug-related crashes (per 1,000 population) ⁷	1.2	1.3	-0.2	Low
Number of mental health clients served through Arkansas State Hospital and the Community Mental Health Centers ⁸	356	69,963		
Number of substance abuse treatment service provided ⁸	41	13,666		
Births to women using tobacco during pregnancy (per 1,000 total births) ²	128.6	129.6	0.0	Low
Births to women using alcohol during pregnancy (per 1,000 total births) ²	0.0	4.4	-1.0	Low
Lung cancer rates (per 10,000 population) ⁹	7.0	7.2	-0.8	Low
Health				
Poor or fair health ⁵	24.9%	19.4%	1.0	Medium
Mental Health				
Mentally unhealthy days (in past 30 days) ⁵	3.9	3.9	0.0	Low
Suicide (per 100k population, 2009-2013) ²	11.5	14.8	-0.6	Low
Adolescent depressive symptoms ⁴	36.5%	40.3%	-1.1	Low
CONTRIBUTING FACTORS				
Community				
Availability and access				
Beer permits (per 1,000 population) ¹⁰	2.4	0.9	1.5	High
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) ¹¹	2.0%	8.8%	-1.2	Low
Laws and norms favorable to drug use ⁴	49.5%	31.6%	2.5	High
Perceived availability of drugs ⁴	29.3%	25.3%	1.0	Medium
Crime				
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 population) ⁶	39.8	42.8	-0.2	Low
Percent of true child abuse reports ⁸	11.3%	20.4%	-1.5	Low
Violent crime (per 1,000 population) ⁶	4.1	4.5	-0.1	Low
High community disorganization ⁴	64.5%	36.6%	3.2	High
Economic Hardship				
Median household income ^{*1}	\$25,188	\$40,531	-2.0	High
Unemployment rates ¹²	10.9%	7.5%	1.8	High
Persons below poverty level ¹	32.3%	18.7%	2.5	High
Family				
Divorce (per 1,000 population) ²	4.5	5.0	-0.5	Low
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) ⁸	10.2	10.8	-0.1	Low
Children living with single parent-headed families (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) ¹³	375.2	284.5	1.4	Medium
Poor family management ⁴	41.0%	32.7%	1.7	High
Family conflict ⁴	38.4%	36.2%	0.6	Medium
Family history of anti-social behavior ⁴	54.3%	32.6%	3.6	High
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use ⁴	19.5%	20.7%	-0.3	Low
Parental attitudes favorable to anti-social behavior ⁴	35.3%	36.9%	-0.4	Low

INDICATORS	COUNTY	STATE	STANDARDIZED SCORE	INDICATOR RISK CATEGORIZATION
Individual/Peers				
Adolescent pregnancy (per 1,000 females ages 10-17) ²	7.4	8.1	-0.2	Low
Early initiation of drug use ⁴	27.7%	20.8%	1.3	Medium
Peer favorable attitudes to anti-social behavior ⁴	33.6%	32.9%	0.2	Low
Peer favorable attitudes to drug use ⁴	26.9%	23.8%	0.7	Medium
Peer perceived risk of drug use ⁴	55.4%	44.8%	1.7	High
Interaction with anti-social peers ⁴	69.7%	42.8%	3.0	High
Friends' use of drugs ⁴	27.4%	22.8%	0.9	Medium
Gang involvement ⁴	35.5%	18.0%	2.9	High
Religiosity ^{*4}	66.2%	68.0%	-0.3	Low
Interaction with pro-social peers ^{*4}	57.9%	61.9%	-0.8	Medium
Youth who perceive smoking as a "great risk" ^{**4}	57.0%	64.5%	-1.2	Medium
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages every day as a "great risk" ^{**4}	39.7%	42.4%	-0.7	Medium
Students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a person at "great risk" ^{**4}	25.4%	30.9%	-1.2	Medium
Inadequate social support ⁵	29.9%	21.2%	1.8	High
School/education				
Academic achievement/commitment				
High school graduate or higher ¹	72.5%	83.3%		
High school dropouts ¹⁴	0.3%	2.0%	-1.5	Low
Academic failure ⁴	38.1%	39.9%	-0.5	Low
Homeless children enrolled in public school (per 1,000 population of children enrolled in public school) ¹⁴	1.3	18.6	-0.8	Low
Home-schooled children (per 1,000 population of children enrolled in public school) ¹⁴	17.7	36.4		
Low commitment to school ⁴	29.1%	39.8%	-2.0	Low
School environment				
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) ¹⁴	4.3	24.4	-1.1	Low
Transitions and mobility ^{‡4}	47.6%	51.7%	-0.4	Low
School opportunities for pro-social involvement ^{*4}	60.5%	62.5%	-0.3	Low
School rewards for pro-social involvement ^{*4}	67.8%	56.0%	1.9	Low

*- Represents protective factors, so the risk categorization is reversed

‡ -use caution while interpreting as some grades may be under represented

Note: For details on standardized score calculation, county ranking and risk categorization, please refer to the appendix.

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1. U.S. Census Bureau, State & County QuickFacts, (2013)
2. Arkansas Department of Health, Center for Health Statistics (2013)
3. U.S. Census Bureau, Population Estimates Program, Population Division (2013)
4. International Survey Associates, Inc., Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment Student Survey, (2013)
5. County Health Rankings and Roadmaps, Robert Wood Johnson Foundation, (2014)
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10. Arkansas Department of Finance and Administration, Alcoholic Beverage Control (2013)
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12. U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics, (2013)
13. U.S. Bureau of the Census, Decennial Census of Population and Housing (2010).
14. Arkansas Department of Education, Statewide Information System as reported through the Arkansas Public School Computer Network (2013)

Clark County



Key findings:

Weaknesses

- 6th highest rate of high school dropouts

Strengths

- Lowest rate of adult smoking
- Lowest rate of births to women using alcohol during pregnancy
- Lowest rate of students reporting favorable peer attitude toward drug use
- 2nd highest rate of students reporting interaction with pro-social peers
- 3rd lowest rate of youth illicit drug use
- 3rd lowest rate of students' perceived availability of drugs
- 3rd lowest rate of youth reporting early initiation of drug use

- 3rd lowest rate of students reporting friends' use of drugs
- 4th lowest rate of births to women using tobacco during pregnancy
- 4th lowest rate of students reporting favorable peer attitude toward anti-social behavior
- 4th lowest rate of students reporting lower peer perceived risk of drug use
- 5th lowest rate of students reporting family history of anti-social behavior
- 7th lowest rate of tobacco sales to minors
- 7th lowest rate of students reporting family conflict
- 10th highest rate of students who perceive smoking as a great risk
- 10th lowest lung cancer rate

INDICATORS	COUNTY	STATE	STANDARDIZED SCORE	INDICATOR RISK CATEGORIZATION
DEMOGRAPHICS MEASURES				
Total population ¹	22,743	2,960,000		
Population under 18 ¹	19.5%	24.0%		
Population over 65 ¹	15.6%	15.4%		
Gender (% female) ¹	52.3%	50.9%		
Race (% white) ¹	73.4%	79.9%		
Race (% black) ¹	23.9%	15.6%		
Race (% Hispanic or Latino origin) ¹	4.4%	6.9%		
Total births ²	229	37,117		
Net migration ³	-3.8%	0.3%		
PROBLEM OUTCOMES				
Substance use				
Youth cigarette use ⁴	6.7%	7.6%	-0.3	Low
Youth chewing tobacco use ⁴	4.8%	5.6%	-0.3	Low
Youth alcohol use ⁴	13.9%	12.6%	0.3	Low
Youth illicit drug use ⁴	5.1%	10.8%	-2.0	Low
Adult smokers (smoked >100 cigarettes and are currently smoking) ⁵	11.9%	22.4%	-1.7	Low
Adult excessive drinking ⁵	NA	12.6%	NA	NA
Consequences				
Substance abuse arrests (per 1,000 population) ⁶	6.2	10.6	-0.7	Low
Alcohol- or other drug-related crashes (per 1,000 population) ⁷	0.8	1.3	-1.1	Low

INDICATORS	COUNTY	STATE	STANDARDIZED SCORE	INDICATOR RISK CATEGORIZATION
Number of mental health clients served through Arkansas State Hospital and the Community Mental Health Centers ⁸	326	69,963		
Number of substance abuse treatment service provided ⁸	54	13,666		
Births to women using tobacco during pregnancy (per 1,000 total births) ²	74.2	129.6	-0.7	Low
Births to women using alcohol during pregnancy (per 1,000 total births) ²	0.0	4.4	-1.0	Low
Lung cancer rates (per 10,000 population) ⁹	7.0	7.2	-0.9	Low
Health				
Poor or fair health ⁵	21.9%	19.4%	0.4	Low
Mental Health				
Mentally unhealthy days (in past 30 days) ⁵	2.6	3.9	-1.0	Low
Suicide (per 100k population, 2009-2013) ²	17.6	14.8	0.5	Medium
Adolescent depressive symptoms ⁴	37.3%	40.3%	-0.9	Low
CONTRIBUTING FACTORS				
Community				
Availability and access				
Beer permits (per 1,000 population) ¹⁰	2.6	3.9	-1.0	Low
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) ¹¹	17.6	14.8	0.5	Medium
Laws and norms favorable to drug use ⁴	37.3%	40.3%	-0.9	Low
Perceived availability of drugs ⁴	19.9%	25.3%	-1.3	Low
Crime				
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 population) ⁶	33.2	42.8	-0.5	Low
Percent of true child abuse reports ⁸	17.3%	20.4%	-0.5	Low
Violent crime (per 1,000 population) ⁶	3.2	4.5	-0.5	Low
High community disorganization ⁴	36.2%	36.6%	0.0	Low
Economic Hardship				
Median household income ^{*1}	\$32,393	\$40,531	-1.1	Medium
Unemployment rates ¹²	9.0%	7.5%	0.8	Medium
Persons below poverty level ¹	23.7%	18.7%	0.9	Medium
Family				
Divorce (per 1,000 population) ²	4.1	5.0	-0.9	Low
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) ⁸	7.9	10.8	-0.5	Low
Children living with single parent-headed families (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) ¹³	298.4	284.5	0.2	Low
Poor family management ⁴	30.0%	32.7%	-0.6	Low
Family conflict ⁴	31.5%	36.2%	-1.3	Low
Family history of anti-social behavior ⁴	28.1%	32.6%	-0.8	Low
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use ⁴	19.7%	20.7%	-0.3	Low
Parental attitudes favorable to anti-social behavior ⁴	34.6%	36.9%	-0.6	Low
Individual/Peers				
Adolescent pregnancy (per 1,000 females ages 10-17) ²	5.8	8.1	-0.5	Low

INDICATORS	COUNTY	STATE	STANDARDIZED SCORE	INDICATOR RISK CATEGORIZATION
Early initiation of drug use ⁴	15.8%	20.8%	-0.9	Low
Peer favorable attitudes to anti-social behavior ⁴	27.5%	32.9%	-1.3	Low
Peer favorable attitudes to drug use ⁴	16.8%	23.8%	-1.6	Low
Peer perceived risk of drug use ⁴	37.7%	44.8%	-1.2	Low
Interaction with anti-social peers ⁴	43.9%	42.8%	0.1	Low
Friends' use of drugs ⁴	17.2%	22.8%	-1.1	Low
Gang involvement ⁴	16.1%	18.0%	-0.3	Low
Religiosity ^{*4}	74.7%	68.0%	1.0	Low
Interaction with pro-social peers ^{*4}	71.3%	61.9%	1.9	Low
Youth who perceive smoking as a "great risk" ^{**4}	66.9%	64.5%	0.4	Low
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages every day as a "great risk" ^{**4}	41.7%	42.4%	-0.2	Low
Students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a person at "great risk" ^{**4}	32.6%	30.9%	0.4	Low
Inadequate social support ⁵	20.1%	21.2%	-0.2	Low
School/education				
Academic achievement/commitment				
High school graduate or higher ¹	85.2%	83.3%		
High school dropouts ¹⁴	3.4%	2.0%	1.2	Medium
Academic failure ⁴	38.8%	39.9%	-0.3	Low
Homeless children enrolled in public school (per 1,000 population of children enrolled in public school) ¹⁴	7.4	18.6	-0.5	Low
Home-schooled children (per 1,000 population of children enrolled in public school) ¹⁴	37.3	36.4		
Low commitment to school ⁴	42.6%	39.8%	0.5	Medium
School environment				
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) ¹⁴	9.4	24.4	-0.8	Low
Transitions and mobility ⁴	48.7%	51.7%	-0.3	Low
School opportunities for pro-social involvement ^{*4}	60.3%	62.5%	-0.4	Low
School rewards for pro-social involvement ^{+*4}	56.7%	56.0%	0.1	Low

*- Represents protective factors, so the risk categorization is reversed

Note: For details on standardized score calculation, county ranking and risk categorization, please refer to the appendix.

SOURCES

1. U.S. Census Bureau, State & County QuickFacts, (2013)
2. Arkansas Department of Health, Center for Health Statistics (2013)
3. U.S. Census Bureau, Population Estimates Program, Population Division (2013)
4. International Survey Associates, Inc., Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment Student Survey, (2013)
5. County Health Rankings and Roadmaps, Robert Wood Johnson Foundation, (2014)
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12. U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics, (2013)
13. U.S. Bureau of the Census, Decennial Census of Population and Housing (2010).
14. Arkansas Department of Education, Statewide Information System as reported through the Arkansas Public School Computer Network (2013)

Clay County



Key findings:

Weaknesses

- 2nd highest unemployment rate
- 7th highest rate of students reporting parental attitude favorable toward drug use
- 8th highest rate of youth cigarette use
- 9th highest rate of adults reporting poor or fair health
- 9th lowest rate of students who perceive drinking alcohol as a great risk
- 9th highest rate of students reporting academic failure

Strengths

- Lowest rate of births to women using alcohol during pregnancy
- Lowest rate of tobacco sales to minors

INDICATORS	COUNTY	STATE	STANDARDIZED SCORE	INDICATOR RISK CATEGORIZATION
DEMOGRAPHICS MEASURES				
Total population ¹	15,402	2,960,000		
Population under 18 ¹	21.2%	24.0%		
Population over 65 ¹	21.0%	15.4%		
Gender (% female) ¹	50.9%	50.9%		
Race (% white) ¹	97.6%	79.9%		
Race (% black) ¹	0.6%	15.6%		
Race (% Hispanic or Latino origin) ¹	1.7%	6.9%		
Total births ²	82	37,117		
Net migration ³	-7.5%	0.3%		
PROBLEM OUTCOMES				
Substance use				
Youth cigarette use ⁴	12.7%	7.6%	1.6	High
Youth chewing tobacco use ⁴	8.6%	5.6%	0.9	Medium
Youth alcohol use ⁴	16.4%	12.6%	1.0	Medium
Youth illicit drug use ⁴	10.8%	10.8%	0.0	Low
Adult smokers (smoked >100 cigarettes and are currently smoking) ⁵	21.0%	22.4%	-0.2	Low
Adult excessive drinking ⁵	NA	12.6%	NA	NA
Consequences				
Substance abuse arrests (per 1,000 population) ⁶	10.2	10.6	-0.1	Low
Alcohol- or other drug-related crashes (per 1,000 population) ⁷	0.7	1.3	-1.2	Low
Number of mental health clients served through Arkansas State Hospital and the Community Mental Health Centers ⁸	575	69,963		
Number of substance abuse treatment service provided ⁸	32	13,666		

INDICATORS	COUNTY	STATE	STANDARDIZED SCORE	INDICATOR RISK CATEGORIZATION
Births to women using tobacco during pregnancy (per 1,000 total births) ²	170.7	129.6	0.5	Medium
Births to women using alcohol during pregnancy (per 1,000 total births) ²	0.0	4.4	-1.0	Low
Lung cancer rates (per 10,000 population) ⁹	7.0	7.2	-0.7	Low
Health				
Poor or fair health ⁵	28.4%	19.4%	1.6	High
Mental Health				
Mentally unhealthy days (in past 30 days) ⁵	3.4	3.9	-0.4	Low
Suicide (per 100k population, 2009-2013) ²	15.9	14.8	0.2	Low
Adolescent depressive symptoms ⁴	41.3%	40.3%	0.3	Low
CONTRIBUTING FACTORS				
Community				
Availability and access				
Beer permits (per 1,000 population) ¹⁰	NA	0.9	NA	NA
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) ¹¹	0.0%	8.8%	-1.6	Low
Laws and norms favorable to drug use ⁴	31.0%	31.6%	-0.1	Low
Perceived availability of drugs ⁴	28.8%	25.3%	0.9	Medium
Crime				
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 population) ⁶	25.1	42.8	-0.9	Low
Percent of true child abuse reports ⁸	23.6%	20.4%	0.5	Medium
Violent crime (per 1,000 population) ⁶	2.6	4.5	-0.7	Low
High community disorganization ⁴	42.0%	36.6%	0.6	Medium
Economic Hardship				
Median household income ^{*1}	\$32,695	\$40,531	-1.0	Medium
Unemployment rates ¹²	11.4%	7.5%	2.1	High
Persons below poverty level ¹	18.7%	18.7%	0.0	Low
Family				
Divorce (per 1,000 population) ²	5.5	5.0	0.4	Low
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) ⁸	16.8	10.8	1.0	Medium
Children living with single parent-headed families (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) ¹³	244.0	284.5	-0.6	Low
Poor family management ⁴	36.5%	32.7%	0.8	Medium
Family conflict ⁴	35.7%	36.2%	-0.1	Low
Family history of anti-social behavior ⁴	38.1%	32.6%	0.9	Medium
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use ⁴	27.8%	20.7%	1.8	High
Parental attitudes favorable to anti-social behavior ⁴	40.9%	36.9%	1.0	Medium
Individual/Peers				
Adolescent pregnancy (per 1,000 females ages 10-17) ²	10.3	8.1	0.5	Medium
Early initiation of drug use ⁴	26.7%	20.8%	1.1	Medium
Peer favorable attitudes to anti-social behavior ⁴	35.2%	32.9%	0.5	Medium
Peer favorable attitudes to drug use ⁴	26.1%	23.8%	0.5	Medium
Peer perceived risk of drug use ⁴	47.4%	44.8%	0.4	Low

INDICATORS	COUNTY	STATE	STANDARDIZED SCORE	INDICATOR RISK CATEGORIZATION
Interaction with anti-social peers ⁴	42.2%	42.8%	-0.1	Low
Friends' use of drugs ⁴	25.6%	22.8%	0.6	Medium
Gang involvement ⁴	16.6%	18.0%	-0.2	Low
Religiosity ^{*4}	68.3%	68.0%	0.0	Low
Interaction with pro-social peers ^{*4}	61.5%	61.9%	-0.1	Low
Youth who perceive smoking as a "great risk" ^{*4}	63.7%	64.5%	-0.1	Low
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages every day as a "great risk" ^{*4}	36.6%	42.4%	-1.4	Medium
Students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a person at "great risk" ^{*4}	31.1%	30.9%	0.0	Low
Inadequate social support ⁵	22.5%	21.2%	0.3	Low
School/education				
Academic achievement/commitment				
High school graduate or higher ¹	76.6%	83.3%		
High school dropouts ¹⁴	1.1%	2.0%	-0.8	Low
Academic failure ⁴	45.3%	39.9%	1.5	Medium
Homeless children enrolled in public school (per 1,000 population of children enrolled in public school) ¹⁴	4.7	18.6	-0.7	Low
Home-schooled children (per 1,000 population of children enrolled in public school) ¹⁴	31.2	36.4		
Low commitment to school ⁴	46.3%	39.8%	1.2	Medium
School environment				
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) ¹⁴	27.9	24.4	0.2	Low
Transitions and mobility ⁴	40.4%	51.7%	-1.1	Low
School opportunities for pro-social involvement ^{*4}	63.8%	62.5%	0.2	Low
School rewards for pro-social involvement ^{*4}	57.0%	56.0%	0.1	Low

*- Represents protective factors, so the risk categorization is reversed

Note: For details on standardized score calculation, county ranking and risk categorization, please refer to the appendix.

SOURCES

1. U.S. Census Bureau, State & County QuickFacts, (2013)
2. Arkansas Department of Health, Center for Health Statistics (2013)
3. U.S. Census Bureau, Population Estimates Program, Population Division (2013)
4. International Survey Associates, Inc., Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment Student Survey, (2013)
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10. Arkansas Department of Finance and Administration, Alcoholic Beverage Control (2013)
11. Arkansas Tobacco Control Board, Annual Compliance Reports (2013)
12. U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics, (2013)
13. U.S. Bureau of the Census, Decennial Census of Population and Housing (2010).
14. Arkansas Department of Education, Statewide Information System as reported through the Arkansas Public School Computer Network (2013)

Cleburne County



Key findings:

Weaknesses

- 5th highest rate of youth chewing tobacco use
- 5th highest rate of tobacco sales to minors
- 6th highest rate of high school substance infractions
- 8th highest rate of children living in foster care

Strengths

- Lowest rate of births to women using alcohol during pregnancy
- 3rd highest rate of students who perceive smoking as a great risk
- 3rd highest rate of students who perceive marijuana use as a great risk

- 5th lowest rate of adolescent pregnancy
- 5th highest rate of students' religiosity
- 7th lowest rate of students reporting high community disorganization
- 7th lowest rate of students reporting gang involvement
- 8th highest rate of students reporting school opportunities for pro-social involvement
- 9th lowest rate of students reporting lower peer perceived risk of drug use
- 10th lowest rate of students reporting laws and norms favorable toward drug use

INDICATORS	COUNTY	STATE	STANDARDIZED SCORE	INDICATOR RISK CATEGORIZATION
DEMOGRAPHICS MEASURES				
Total population ¹	25,686	2,960,000		
Population under 18 ¹	19.7%	24.0%		
Population over 65 ¹	24.9%	15.4%		
Gender (% female) ¹	50.7%	50.9%		
Race (% white) ¹	97.1%	79.9%		
Race (% black) ¹	0.5%	15.6%		
Race (% Hispanic or Latino origin) ¹	2.3%	6.9%		
Total births ²	245	37,117		
Net migration ³	-0.9%	0.3%		
PROBLEM OUTCOMES				
Substance use				
Youth cigarette use ⁴	9.1%	7.6%	0.5	Low
Youth chewing tobacco use ⁴	11.2%	5.6%	1.7	High
Youth alcohol use ⁴	11.6%	12.6%	-0.3	Low
Youth illicit drug use ⁴	9.3%	10.8%	-0.5	Low
Adult smokers (smoked >100 cigarettes and are currently smoking) ⁵	28.4%	22.4%	0.9	Medium
Adult excessive drinking ⁵	NA	12.6%	NA	NA
Consequences				
Substance abuse arrests (per 1,000 population) ⁶	10.7	10.6	0.0	Low
Alcohol- or other drug-related crashes (per 1,000 population) ⁷	1.2	1.3	-0.3	Low
Number of mental health clients served through Arkansas State Hospital and the Community Mental Health Centers ⁸	726	69,963		

INDICATORS	COUNTY	STATE	STANDARDIZED SCORE	INDICATOR RISK CATEGORIZATION
Number of substance abuse treatment service provided ⁸	204	13,666		
Births to women using tobacco during pregnancy (per 1,000 total births) ²	236.7	129.6	1.3	Medium
Births to women using alcohol during pregnancy (per 1,000 total births) ²	0.0	4.4	-1.0	Low
Lung cancer rates (per 10,000 population) ⁹	7.4	7.2	0.9	Medium
Health				
Poor or fair health ⁵	24.1%	19.4%	0.8	Medium
Mental Health				
Mentally unhealthy days (in past 30 days) ⁵	4.5	3.9	0.5	Low
Suicide (per 100k population, 2009-2013) ²	18.1	14.8	0.6	Medium
Adolescent depressive symptoms ⁴	38.7%	40.3%	-0.5	Low
CONTRIBUTING FACTORS				
Community				
Availability and access				
Beer permits (per 1,000 population) ¹⁰	NA	0.9	NA	NA
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) ¹¹	18.9%	8.8%	1.8	High
Laws and norms favorable to drug use ⁴	29.0%	31.6%	-0.4	Low
Perceived availability of drugs ⁴	26.3%	25.3%	0.3	Low
Crime				
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 population) ⁶	45.8	42.8	0.2	Low
Percent of true child abuse reports ⁸	25.5%	20.4%	0.8	Medium
Violent crime (per 1,000 population) ⁶	2.7	4.5	-0.7	Low
High community disorganization ⁴	30.6%	36.6%	-0.7	Low
Economic Hardship				
Median household income ^{*1}	\$39,410	\$40,531	-0.1	Low
Unemployment rates ¹²	7.7%	7.5%	0.1	Low
Persons below poverty level ¹	16.6%	18.7%	-0.4	Low
Family				
Divorce (per 1,000 population) ²	5.4	5.0	0.4	Low
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) ⁸	19.8	10.8	1.5	High
Children living with single parent-headed families (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) ¹³	231.3	284.5	-0.8	Low
Poor family management ⁴	31.0%	32.7%	-0.4	Low
Family conflict ⁴	34.5%	36.2%	-0.5	Low
Family history of anti-social behavior ⁴	34.5%	32.6%	0.3	Low
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use ⁴	21.5%	20.7%	0.2	Low
Parental attitudes favorable to anti-social behavior ⁴	35.0%	36.9%	-0.5	Low
Individual/Peers				
Adolescent pregnancy (per 1,000 females ages 10-17) ²	3.3	8.1	-1.1	Low
Early initiation of drug use ⁴	21.4%	20.8%	0.1	Low
Peer favorable attitudes to anti-social behavior ⁴	29.3%	32.9%	-0.9	Low
Peer favorable attitudes to drug use ⁴	21.4%	23.8%	-0.6	Low

INDICATORS	COUNTY	STATE	STANDARDIZED SCORE	INDICATOR RISK CATEGORIZATION
Peer perceived risk of drug use ⁴	39.2%	44.8%	-0.9	Low
Interaction with anti-social peers ⁴	36.5%	42.8%	-0.7	Low
Friends' use of drugs ⁴	20.8%	22.8%	-0.4	Low
Gang involvement ⁴	12.7%	18.0%	-0.9	Low
Religiosity ^{*4}	78.0%	68.0%	1.6	Low
Interaction with pro-social peers ^{*4}	63.9%	61.9%	0.4	Low
Youth who perceive smoking as a "great risk" ^{**4}	69.2%	64.5%	0.8	Low
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages every day as a "great risk" ^{**4}	44.1%	42.4%	0.4	Low
Students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a person at "great risk" ^{**4}	39.2%	30.9%	1.8	Low
Inadequate social support ⁵	19.5%	21.2%	-0.3	Low
School/education				
Academic achievement/commitment				
High school graduate or higher ¹	83.5%	83.3%		
High school dropouts ¹⁴	1.3%	2.0%	-0.7	Low
Academic failure ⁴	41.3%	39.9%	0.4	Low
Homeless children enrolled in public school (per 1,000 population of children enrolled in public school) ¹⁴	11.1	18.6	-0.4	Low
Home-schooled children (per 1,000 population of children enrolled in public school) ¹⁴	62.3	36.4		
Low commitment to school ⁴	44.0%	39.8%	0.8	Medium
School environment				
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) ¹⁴	48.3	24.4	1.3	Medium
Transitions and mobility ⁴	44.1%	51.7%	-0.8	Low
School opportunities for pro-social involvement ^{*4}	68.2%	62.5%	1.0	Low
School rewards for pro-social involvement ^{*4}	59.3%	56.0%	0.5	Low

*- Represents protective factors, so the risk categorization is reversed

Note: For details on standardized score calculation, county ranking and risk categorization, please refer to the appendix.

SOURCES

1. U.S. Census Bureau, State & County QuickFacts, (2013)
2. Arkansas Department of Health, Center for Health Statistics (2013)
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4. International Survey Associates, Inc., Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment Student Survey, (2013)
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11. Arkansas Tobacco Control Board, Annual Compliance Reports (2013)
12. U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics, (2013)
13. U.S. Bureau of the Census, Decennial Census of Population and Housing (2010).
14. Arkansas Department of Education, Statewide Information System as reported through the Arkansas Public School Computer Network (2013)

Cleveland County



Key findings:

Weaknesses

- Highest suicide rate
- 4th highest rate of high school substance infractions
- 5th highest rate of births to women using alcohol during pregnancy
- 9th highest rate of students' perceived availability of drugs

Strengths

- Lowest rate of students reporting poor family management
- Lowest rate of students reporting family conflict
- Highest rate of students' religiosity
- Lowest rate of students reporting transitions and mobility
- 2nd lowest rate of youth illicit drug use
- 2nd lowest rate of beer permits
- 2nd lowest rate of students reporting academic failure
- 3rd lowest rate of substance abuse arrests
- 3rd lowest rate of violent crime

- 3rd lowest rate of students reporting family history of anti-social behavior
- 3rd lowest rate of students reporting interaction with anti-social peers
- 4th lowest rate of students reporting parental attitude favorable toward drug use
- 4th highest rate of students reporting interaction with pro-social peers
- 4th highest rate of students reporting school rewards for pro-social involvement
- 5th lowest rate of students reporting favorable peer attitude toward drug use
- 6th lowest rate of adolescent pregnancy
- 7th lowest lung cancer rate
- 8th lowest rate of children living in foster care
- 9th lowest rate of students reporting high community disorganization
- 10th lowest rate of students reporting friends' use of drugs

INDICATORS	COUNTY	STATE	STANDARDIZED SCORE	INDICATOR RISK CATEGORIZATION
DEMOGRAPHICS MEASURES				
Total population ¹	8,593	2,960,000		
Population under 18 ¹	23.7%	24.0%		
Population over 65 ¹	18.4%	15.4%		
Gender (% female) ¹	51.2%	50.9%		
Race (% white) ¹	86.5%	79.9%		
Race (% black) ¹	11.9%	15.6%		
Race (% Hispanic or Latino origin) ¹	1.9%	6.9%		
Total births ²	83	37,117		
Net migration ³	-8.6%	0.3%		
PROBLEM OUTCOMES				
Substance use				
Youth cigarette use ⁴	7.7%	7.6%	0.0	Low
Youth chewing tobacco use ⁴	5.1%	5.6%	-0.2	Low
Youth alcohol use ⁴	11.4%	12.6%	-0.3	Low
Youth illicit drug use ⁴	4.4%	10.8%	-2.3	Low
Adult smokers (smoked >100 cigarettes and are currently smoking) ⁵	21.7%	22.4%	-0.1	Low
Adult excessive drinking ⁵	NA	12.6%	NA	NA
Consequences				
Substance abuse arrests (per 1,000 population) ⁶	0.1	10.6	-1.7	Low

INDICATORS	COUNTY	STATE	STANDARDIZED SCORE	INDICATOR RISK CATEGORIZATION
Alcohol- or other drug-related crashes (per 1,000 population) ⁷	0.7	1.3	-1.2	Low
Number of mental health clients served through Arkansas State Hospital and the Community Mental Health Centers ⁸	206	69,963		
Number of substance abuse treatment service provided ⁸	21	13,666		
Births to women using tobacco during pregnancy (per 1,000 total births) ²	228.9	129.6	1.2	Medium
Births to women using alcohol during pregnancy (per 1,000 total births) ²	12.0	4.4	1.7	High
Lung cancer rates (per 10,000 population) ⁹	7.0	7.2	-1.0	Low
Health				
Poor or fair health ⁵	21.5%	19.4%	0.4	Low
Mental Health				
Mentally unhealthy days (in past 30 days) ⁵	4.9	3.9	0.8	Medium
Suicide (per 100k population, 2009-2013) ²	29.6	14.8	2.7	High
Adolescent depressive symptoms ⁴	38.5%	40.3%	-0.5	Low
CONTRIBUTING FACTORS				
Community				
Availability and access				
Beer permits (per 1,000 population) ¹⁰	0.3	0.9	-0.5	Low
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) ¹¹	4.0%	8.8%	-0.8	Low
Laws and norms favorable to drug use ⁴	36.4%	31.6%	0.7	Medium
Perceived availability of drugs ⁴	30.2%	25.3%	1.2	Medium
Crime				
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 population) ⁶	24.7	42.8	-0.9	Low
Percent of true child abuse reports ⁸	21.1%	20.4%	0.1	Low
Violent crime (per 1,000 population) ⁶	0.3	4.5	-1.6	Low
High community disorganization ⁴	31.5%	36.6%	-0.6	Low
Economic Hardship				
Median household income ^{*1}	\$38,060	\$40,531	-0.3	Low
Unemployment rates ¹²	7.9%	7.5%	0.2	Low
Persons below poverty level ¹	18.3%	18.7%	-0.1	Low
Family				
Divorce (per 1,000 population) ²	5.1	5.0	0.1	Low
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) ⁸	5.4	10.8	-0.9	Low
Children living with single parent-headed families (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) ¹³	239.9	284.5	-0.7	Low
Poor family management ⁴	20.6%	32.7%	-2.5	Low
Family conflict ⁴	27.5%	36.2%	-2.5	Low
Family history of anti-social behavior ⁴	27.3%	32.6%	-0.9	Low
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use ⁴	17.3%	20.7%	-0.9	Low
Parental attitudes favorable to anti-social behavior ⁴	40.8%	36.9%	1.0	Medium
Individual/Peers				
Adolescent pregnancy (per 1,000 females ages 10-17) ²	4.1	8.1	-0.9	Low

INDICATORS	COUNTY	STATE	STANDARDIZED SCORE	INDICATOR RISK CATEGORIZATION
Early initiation of drug use ⁴	20.5%	20.8%	-0.1	Low
Peer favorable attitudes to anti-social behavior ⁴	29.1%	32.9%	-0.9	Low
Peer favorable attitudes to drug use ⁴	19.8%	23.8%	-0.9	Low
Peer perceived risk of drug use ⁴	39.3%	44.8%	-0.9	Low
Interaction with anti-social peers ⁴	31.6%	42.8%	-1.3	Low
Friends' use of drugs ⁴	19.7%	22.8%	-0.6	Low
Gang involvement ⁴	14.5%	18.0%	-0.6	Low
Religiosity ⁴	86.3%	68.0%	2.9	Low
Interaction with pro-social peers ⁴	68.7%	61.9%	1.4	Low
Youth who perceive smoking as a "great risk" ^{‡*4}	65.0%	64.5%	0.1	Low
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages every day as a "great risk" ^{‡*4}	41.4%	42.4%	-0.2	Low
Students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a person at "great risk" ^{‡*4}	31.0%	30.9%	0.0	Low
Inadequate social support ⁵	NA	21.2%	NA	NA
School/education				
Academic achievement/commitment				
High school graduate or higher ¹	85.1%	83.3%		
High school dropouts ¹⁴	1.4%	2.0%	-0.5	Low
Academic failure ⁴	31.8%	39.9%	-2.2	Low
Homeless children enrolled in public school (per 1,000 population of children enrolled in public school) ¹⁴	4.3	18.6	-0.7	Low
Home-schooled children (per 1,000 population of children enrolled in public school) ¹⁴	45.7	36.4		
Low commitment to school ⁴	42.2%	39.8%	0.4	Low
School environment				
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) ¹⁴	59.7	24.4	1.9	High
Transitions and mobility ⁴	21.0%	51.7%	-3.1	Low
School opportunities for pro-social involvement ^{‡*4}	65.2%	62.5%	0.4	Low
School rewards for pro-social involvement ^{‡*4}	68.1%	56.0%	1.9	Low

*- Represents protective factors, so the risk categorization is reversed

‡ -use caution while interpreting as some grades may be under represented

Note: For details on standardized score calculation, county ranking and risk categorization, please refer to the appendix.

SOURCES

1. U.S. Census Bureau, State & County QuickFacts, (2013)
2. Arkansas Department of Health, Center for Health Statistics (2013)
3. U.S. Census Bureau, Population Estimates Program, Population Division (2013)
4. International Survey Associates, Inc., Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment Student Survey, (2013)
5. County Health Rankings and Roadmaps, Robert Wood Johnson Foundation, (2014)
6. Arkansas Crime Information Center, Crime in Arkansas (2013)
7. Arkansas State Police, Highway Safety office (2012)
8. Arkansas Department of Human Services, Annual Statistical Report (2013)
9. American Lung Association, Estimated Prevalence and Incidence of Lung Disease report (2014)
10. Arkansas Department of Finance and Administration, Alcoholic Beverage Control (2013)
11. Arkansas Tobacco Control Board, Annual Compliance Reports (2013)
12. U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics, (2013)
13. U.S. Bureau of the Census, Decennial Census of Population and Housing (2010).
14. Arkansas Department of Education, Statewide Information System as reported through the Arkansas Public School Computer Network (2013)

Columbia County



Key findings:

Weaknesses

- Highest rate of students reporting academic failure
- 4th highest rate of adults reporting inadequate social support
- 7th highest rate of youth cigarette use
- 7th highest rate of students reporting family history of anti-social behavior

Strengths

- Lowest rate of students reporting gang involvement
- 2nd lowest rate of students reporting family conflict
- 2nd highest rate of students who perceive marijuana use as a great risk

- 4th lowest rate of adult smoking
- 6th highest rate of students reporting school rewards for pro-social involvement
- 6th lowest lung cancer rate
- 7th lowest rate of students' perceived availability of drugs
- 8th lowest rate of students reporting lower peer perceived risk of drug use
- 10th lowest rate of students reporting transitions and mobility

INDICATORS	COUNTY	STATE	STANDARDIZED SCORE	INDICATOR RISK CATEGORIZATION
DEMOGRAPHICS MEASURES				
Total population ¹	24,164	2,960,000		
Population under 18 ¹	21.8%	24.0%		
Population over 65 ¹	16.4%	15.4%		
Gender (% female) ¹	52.2%	50.9%		
Race (% white) ¹	61.2%	79.9%		
Race (% black) ¹	36.3%	15.6%		
Race (% Hispanic or Latino origin) ¹	2.6%	6.9%		
Total births ²	269	37,117		
Net migration ³	-7.7%	0.3%		
PROBLEM OUTCOMES				
Substance use				
Youth cigarette use ⁴	14.0%	7.6%	2.0	High
Youth chewing tobacco use ⁴	8.6%	5.6%	0.9	Medium
Youth alcohol use ⁴	15.9%	12.6%	0.9	Medium
Youth illicit drug use ⁴	9.6%	10.8%	-0.4	Low
Adult smokers (smoked >100 cigarettes and are currently smoking) ⁵	15.9%	22.4%	-1.0	Low
Adult excessive drinking ⁵	NA	12.6%	NA	NA
Consequences				
Substance abuse arrests (per 1,000 population) ⁶	3.9	10.6	-1.1	Low
Alcohol- or other drug-related crashes (per 1,000 population) ⁷	1.0	1.3	-0.7	Low
Number of mental health clients served through Arkansas State Hospital and the Community Mental Health Centers ⁸	683	69,963		
Number of substance abuse treatment service provided ⁸	70	13,666		

INDICATORS	COUNTY	STATE	STANDARDIZED SCORE	INDICATOR RISK CATEGORIZATION
Births to women using tobacco during pregnancy (per 1,000 total births) ²	96.7	129.6	-0.4	Low
Births to women using alcohol during pregnancy (per 1,000 total births) ²	7.4	4.4	0.7	Medium
Lung cancer rates (per 10,000 population) ⁹	6.9	7.2	-1.0	Low
Health				
Poor or fair health ⁵	24.0%	19.4%	0.8	Medium
Mental Health				
Mentally unhealthy days (in past 30 days) ⁵	4.6	3.9	0.6	Medium
Suicide (per 100k population, 2009-2013) ²	16.5	14.8	0.3	Low
Adolescent depressive symptoms ⁴	41.7%	40.3%	0.4	Low
CONTRIBUTING FACTORS				
Community				
Availability and access				
Beer permits (per 1,000 population) ¹⁰	NA	0.9	NA	NA
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) ¹¹	8.6%	8.8%	0.0	Low
Laws and norms favorable to drug use ⁴	41.0%	31.6%	1.3	Medium
Perceived availability of drugs ⁴	21.1%	25.3%	-1.0	Low
Crime				
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 population) ⁶	29.7	42.8	-0.7	Low
Percent of true child abuse reports ⁸	26.8%	20.4%	1.1	Medium
Violent crime (per 1,000 population) ⁶	3.7	4.5	-0.3	Low
High community disorganization ⁴	42.0%	36.6%	0.6	Medium
Economic Hardship				
Median household income ^{*1}	\$34,895	\$40,531	-0.7	Medium
Unemployment rates ¹²	9.1%	7.5%	0.9	Medium
Persons below poverty level ¹	24.7%	18.7%	1.1	Medium
Family				
Divorce (per 1,000 population) ²	4.5	5.0	-0.5	Low
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) ⁸	6.3	10.8	-0.8	Low
Children living with single parent-headed families (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) ¹³	338.2	284.5	0.8	Medium
Poor family management ⁴	32.3%	32.7%	-0.1	Low
Family conflict ⁴	28.0%	36.2%	-2.3	Low
Family history of anti-social behavior ⁴	42.2%	32.6%	1.6	High
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use ⁴	22.7%	20.7%	0.5	Medium
Parental attitudes favorable to anti-social behavior ⁴	40.6%	36.9%	1.0	Medium
Individual/Peers				
Adolescent pregnancy (per 1,000 females ages 10-17) ²	7.6	8.1	-0.1	Low
Early initiation of drug use ⁴	26.9%	20.8%	1.1	Medium
Peer favorable attitudes to anti-social behavior ⁴	34.9%	32.9%	0.5	Low
Peer favorable attitudes to drug use ⁴	22.8%	23.8%	-0.2	Low
Peer perceived risk of drug use ⁴	39.0%	44.8%	-1.0	Low
Interaction with anti-social peers ⁴	45.8%	42.8%	0.3	Low
Friends' use of drugs ⁴	23.9%	22.8%	0.2	Low

INDICATORS	COUNTY	STATE	STANDARDIZED SCORE	INDICATOR RISK CATEGORIZATION
Gang involvement ⁴	8.5%	18.0%	-1.6	Low
Religiosity ^{*4}	74.4%	68.0%	1.0	Low
Interaction with pro-social peers ^{*4}	62.6%	61.9%	0.1	Low
Youth who perceive smoking as a "great risk" ^{*4}	64.3%	64.5%	0.0	Low
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages every day as a "great risk" ^{*4}	43.5%	42.4%	0.3	Low
Students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a person at "great risk" ^{*4}	39.2%	30.9%	1.8	Low
Inadequate social support ⁵	29.0%	21.2%	1.6	High
School/education				
Academic achievement/commitment				
High school graduate or higher ¹	84.5%	83.3%		
High school dropouts ¹⁴	1.4%	2.0%	-0.6	Low
Academic failure ⁴	51.2%	39.9%	3.0	High
Homeless children enrolled in public school (per 1,000 population of children enrolled in public school) ¹⁴	3.7	18.6	-0.7	Low
Home-schooled children (per 1,000 population of children enrolled in public school) ¹⁴	24.5	36.4		
Low commitment to school ⁴	43.4%	39.8%	0.7	Medium
School environment				
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) ¹⁴	12.3	24.4	-0.7	Low
Transitions and mobility ⁴	38.1%	51.7%	-1.4	Low
School opportunities for pro-social involvement ^{*4}	60.1%	62.5%	-0.4	Low
School rewards for pro-social involvement ^{*4}	66.8%	56.0%	1.7	Low

*- Represents protective factors, so the risk categorization is reversed

Note: For details on standardized score calculation, county ranking and risk categorization, please refer to the appendix.

SOURCES

1. U.S. Census Bureau, State & County QuickFacts, (2013)
2. Arkansas Department of Health, Center for Health Statistics (2013)
3. U.S. Census Bureau, Population Estimates Program, Population Division (2013)
4. International Survey Associates, Inc., Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment Student Survey, (2013)
5. County Health Rankings and Roadmaps, Robert Wood Johnson Foundation, (2014)
6. Arkansas Crime Information Center, Crime in Arkansas (2013)
7. Arkansas State Police, Highway Safety office (2012)
8. Arkansas Department of Human Services, Annual Statistical Report (2013)
9. American Lung Association, Estimated Prevalence and Incidence of Lung Disease report (2014)
10. Arkansas Department of Finance and Administration, Alcoholic Beverage Control (2013)
11. Arkansas Tobacco Control Board, Annual Compliance Reports (2013)
12. U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics, (2013)
13. U.S. Bureau of the Census, Decennial Census of Population and Housing (2010).
14. Arkansas Department of Education, Statewide Information System as reported through the Arkansas Public School Computer Network (2013)

Conway County



Key findings:

Weaknesses

- 5th highest rate of true child abuse reported
- 6th highest rate of children living in foster care
- 8th highest rate of substance abuse arrests
- 8th highest rate of students' religiosity
- 9th lowest rate of tobacco sales to minors
- 9th highest rate of students who perceive smoking as a great risk

Strengths

- Lowest rate of births to women using alcohol during pregnancy
- 6th lowest rate of students reporting academic failure
- 8th lowest rate of students reporting poor family management

INDICATORS	COUNTY	STATE	STANDARDIZED SCORE	INDICATOR RISK CATEGORIZATION
DEMOGRAPHICS MEASURES				
Total population ¹	21,245	2,960,000		
Population under 18 ¹	23.3%	24.0%		
Population over 65 ¹	18.0%	15.4%		
Gender (% female) ¹	51.0%	50.9%		
Race (% white) ¹	85.1%	79.9%		
Race (% black) ¹	11.4%	15.6%		
Race (% Hispanic or Latino origin) ¹	3.9%	6.9%		
Total births ²	257	37,117		
Net migration ³	-2.4%	0.3%		
PROBLEM OUTCOMES				
Substance use				
Youth cigarette use ⁴	9.8%	7.6%	0.7	Medium
Youth chewing tobacco use ⁴	6.0%	5.6%	0.1	Low
Youth alcohol use ⁴	12.9%	12.6%	0.1	Low
Youth illicit drug use ⁴	9.5%	10.8%	-0.4	Low
Adult smokers (smoked >100 cigarettes and are currently smoking) ⁵	27.7%	22.4%	0.8	Medium
Adult excessive drinking ⁵	NA	12.6%	NA	NA
Consequences				
Substance abuse arrests (per 1,000 population) ⁶	16.2	10.6	0.9	Medium
Alcohol- or other drug-related crashes (per 1,000 population) ⁷	1.2	1.3	-0.2	Low
Number of mental health clients served through Arkansas State Hospital and the Community Mental Health Centers ⁸	789	69,963		
Number of substance abuse treatment service provided ⁸	85	13,666		

INDICATORS	COUNTY	STATE	STANDARDIZED SCORE	INDICATOR RISK CATEGORIZATION
Births to women using tobacco during pregnancy (per 1,000 total births) ²	151.8	129.6	0.3	Low
Births to women using alcohol during pregnancy (per 1,000 total births) ²	0.0	4.4	-1.0	Low
Lung cancer rates (per 10,000 population) ⁹	7.0	7.2	-0.5	Low
Health				
Poor or fair health ⁵	22.7%	19.4%	0.6	Medium
Mental Health				
Mentally unhealthy days (in past 30 days) ⁵	6.2	3.9	1.8	High
Suicide (per 100k population, 2009-2013) ²	16.2	14.8	0.3	Low
Adolescent depressive symptoms ⁴	41.3%	40.3%	0.3	Low
CONTRIBUTING FACTORS				
Community				
Availability and access				
Beer permits (per 1,000 population) ¹⁰	1.4	0.9	0.5	Low
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) ¹¹	3.7%	8.8%	-0.9	Low
Laws and norms favorable to drug use ⁴	34.2%	31.6%	0.4	Low
Perceived availability of drugs ⁴	24.8%	25.3%	-0.1	Low
Crime				
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 population) ⁶	41.4	42.8	-0.1	Low
Percent of true child abuse reports ⁸	31.8%	20.4%	1.9	High
Violent crime (per 1,000 population) ⁶	2.1	4.5	-0.9	Low
High community disorganization ⁴	35.1%	36.6%	-0.2	Low
Economic Hardship				
Median household income ^{*1}	\$32,625	\$40,531	-1.0	Medium
Unemployment rates ¹²	8.1%	7.5%	0.3	Low
Persons below poverty level ¹	23.4%	18.7%	0.9	Medium
Family				
Divorce (per 1,000 population) ²	5.5	5.0	0.5	Low
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) ⁸	21.8	10.8	1.9	High
Children living with single parent-headed families (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) ¹³	246.8	284.5	-0.6	Low
Poor family management ⁴	29.3%	32.7%	-0.7	Low
Family conflict ⁴	37.1%	36.2%	0.2	Low
Family history of anti-social behavior ⁴	34.0%	32.6%	0.2	Low
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use ⁴	21.9%	20.7%	0.3	Low
Parental attitudes favorable to anti-social behavior ⁴	37.6%	36.9%	0.2	Low
Individual/Peers				
Adolescent pregnancy (per 1,000 females ages 10-17) ²	10.7	8.1	0.6	Medium
Early initiation of drug use ⁴	23.5%	20.8%	0.5	Low
Peer favorable attitudes to anti-social behavior ⁴	35.6%	32.9%	0.6	Medium
Peer favorable attitudes to drug use ⁴	24.7%	23.8%	0.2	Low
Peer perceived risk of drug use ⁴	44.3%	44.8%	-0.1	Low
Interaction with anti-social peers ⁴	37.4%	42.8%	-0.6	Low

INDICATORS	COUNTY	STATE	STANDARDIZED SCORE	INDICATOR RISK CATEGORIZATION
Friends' use of drugs ⁴	24.3%	22.8%	0.3	Low
Gang involvement ⁴	15.6%	18.0%	-0.4	Low
Religiosity ^{*4}	76.2%	68.0%	1.3	Low
Interaction with pro-social peers ^{*4}	65.6%	61.9%	0.8	Low
Youth who perceive smoking as a "great risk" ^{*4}	67.3%	64.5%	0.5	Low
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages every day as a "great risk" ^{*4}	42.9%	42.4%	0.1	Low
Students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a person at "great risk" ^{*4}	33.1%	30.9%	0.5	Low
Inadequate social support ⁵	22.6%	21.2%	0.3	Low
School/education				
Academic achievement/commitment				
High school graduate or higher ¹	83.0%	83.3%		
High school dropouts ¹⁴	0.9%	2.0%	-1.0	Low
Academic failure ⁴	35.0%	39.9%	-1.3	Low
Homeless children enrolled in public school (per 1,000 population of children enrolled in public school) ¹⁴	69.8	18.6	2.4	High
Home-schooled children (per 1,000 population of children enrolled in public school) ¹⁴	27.9	36.4		
Low commitment to school ⁴	37.0%	39.8%	-0.5	Low
School environment				
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) ¹⁴	27.2	24.4	0.2	Low
Transitions and mobility ⁴	44.8%	51.7%	-0.7	Low
School opportunities for pro-social involvement ^{*4}	64.9%	62.5%	0.4	Low
School rewards for pro-social involvement ^{*4}	59.8%	56.0%	0.6	Low

*- Represents protective factors, so the risk categorization is reversed

Note: For details on standardized score calculation, county ranking and risk categorization, please refer to the appendix.

SOURCES

1. U.S. Census Bureau, State & County QuickFacts, (2013)
2. Arkansas Department of Health, Center for Health Statistics (2013)
3. U.S. Census Bureau, Population Estimates Program, Population Division (2013)
4. International Survey Associates, Inc., Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment Student Survey, (2013)
5. County Health Rankings and Roadmaps, Robert Wood Johnson Foundation, (2014)
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9. American Lung Association, Estimated Prevalence and Incidence of Lung Disease report (2014)
10. Arkansas Department of Finance and Administration, Alcoholic Beverage Control (2013)
11. Arkansas Tobacco Control Board, Annual Compliance Reports (2013)
12. U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics, (2013)
13. U.S. Bureau of the Census, Decennial Census of Population and Housing (2010).
14. Arkansas Department of Education, Statewide Information System as reported through the Arkansas Public School Computer Network (2013)

Craighead County



Key findings:

Weaknesses

- 4th highest rate of substance abuse arrests

Strengths

- Highest rate of students who perceive drinking alcohol as a great risk
- 3rd lowest rate of students reporting laws and norms favorable toward drug use
- 3rd lowest rate of students reporting poor family management
- 3rd lowest rate of students reporting parental attitude favorable toward drug use
- 3rd lowest rate of students reporting lower peer perceived risk of drug use
- 5th lowest rate of youth reporting early initiation of drug use
- 5th lowest rate of students reporting friends' use of drugs
- 6th lowest rate of adults reporting excessive drinking habits
- 6th lowest rate of students' perceived availability of drugs
- 8th lowest rate of youth alcohol use
- 8th lowest rate of students reporting favorable peer attitude toward drug use
- 9th lowest suicide rate
- 9th highest rate of students reporting interaction with pro-social peers
- 10th highest median household income
- 10th highest rate of students who perceive marijuana use as a great risk

INDICATORS	COUNTY	STATE	STANDARDIZED SCORE	INDICATOR RISK CATEGORIZATION
DEMOGRAPHICS MEASURES				
Total population ¹	101,488	2,960,000		
Population under 18 ¹	24.9%	24.0%		
Population over 65 ¹	12.8%	15.4%		
Gender (% female) ¹	51.2%	50.9%		
Race (% white) ¹	82.7%	79.9%		
Race (% black) ¹	14.0%	15.6%		
Race (% Hispanic or Latino origin) ¹	4.6%	6.9%		
Total births ²	1,396	37,117		
Net migration ³	9.7%	0.3%		
PROBLEM OUTCOMES				
Substance use				
Youth cigarette use ⁴	6.8%	7.6%	-0.2	Low
Youth chewing tobacco use ⁴	4.8%	5.6%	-0.3	Low
Youth alcohol use ⁴	9.6%	12.6%	-0.8	Low
Youth illicit drug use ⁴	8.1%	10.8%	-0.9	Low
Adult smokers (smoked >100 cigarettes and are currently smoking) ⁵	18.3%	22.4%	-0.6	Low
Adult excessive drinking ⁵	9.5%	12.6%	-1.0	Low
Consequences				
Substance abuse arrests (per 1,000 population) ⁶	17.9	10.6	1.2	Medium
Alcohol- or other drug-related crashes (per 1,000 population) ⁷	1.3	1.3	0.0	Low
Number of mental health clients served through Arkansas State Hospital and the Community Mental Health Centers ⁸	2,415	69,963		

INDICATORS	COUNTY	STATE	STANDARDIZED SCORE	INDICATOR RISK CATEGORIZATION
Number of substance abuse treatment service provided ⁸	368	13,666		
Births to women using tobacco during pregnancy (per 1,000 total births) ²	140.4	129.6	0.1	Low
Births to women using alcohol during pregnancy (per 1,000 total births) ²	3.6	4.4	-0.2	Low
Lung cancer rates (per 10,000 population) ⁹	7.1	7.2	-0.2	Low
Health				
Poor or fair health ⁵	17.6%	19.4%	-0.3	Low
Mental Health				
Mentally unhealthy days (in past 30 days) ⁵	3.5	3.9	-0.3	Low
Suicide (per 100k population, 2009-2013) ²	10.8	14.8	-0.7	Low
Adolescent depressive symptoms ⁴	36.9%	40.3%	-1.0	Low
CONTRIBUTING FACTORS				
Community				
Availability and access				
Beer permits (per 1,000 population) ¹⁰	NA	0.9	NA	NA
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) ¹¹	9.2%	8.8%	0.1	Low
Laws and norms favorable to drug use ⁴	24.3%	31.6%	-1.0	Low
Perceived availability of drugs ⁴	20.6%	25.3%	-1.1	Low
Crime				
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 population) ⁶	48.7	42.8	0.3	Low
Percent of true child abuse reports ⁸	17.6%	20.4%	-0.5	Low
Violent crime (per 1,000 population) ⁶	3.5	4.5	-0.4	Low
High community disorganization ⁴	32.3%	36.6%	-0.5	Low
Economic Hardship				
Median household income ^{*1}	\$41,054	\$40,531	0.1	Low
Unemployment rates ¹²	6.9%	7.5%	-0.4	Low
Persons below poverty level ¹	20.4%	18.7%	0.3	Low
Family				
Divorce (per 1,000 population) ²	5.3	5.0	0.3	Low
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) ⁸	10.2	10.8	-0.1	Low
Children living with single parent-headed families (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) ¹³	302.0	284.5	0.3	Low
Poor family management ⁴	28.3%	32.7%	-0.9	Low
Family conflict ⁴	36.0%	36.2%	0.0	Low
Family history of anti-social behavior ⁴	29.8%	32.6%	-0.5	Low
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use ⁴	16.3%	20.7%	-1.1	Low
Parental attitudes favorable to anti-social behavior ⁴	35.2%	36.9%	-0.4	Low
Individual/Peers				
Adolescent pregnancy (per 1,000 females ages 10-17) ²	7.4	8.1	-0.2	Low
Early initiation of drug use ⁴	16.5%	20.8%	-0.8	Low
Peer favorable attitudes to anti-social behavior ⁴	29.9%	32.9%	-0.7	Low
Peer favorable attitudes to drug use ⁴	20.2%	23.8%	-0.8	Low

INDICATORS	COUNTY	STATE	STANDARDIZED SCORE	INDICATOR RISK CATEGORIZATION
Peer perceived risk of drug use ⁴	37.5%	44.8%	-1.2	Low
Interaction with anti-social peers ⁴	39.4%	42.8%	-0.4	Low
Friends' use of drugs ⁴	18.4%	22.8%	-0.8	Low
Gang involvement ⁴	15.8%	18.0%	-0.4	Low
Religiosity ^{*4}	71.5%	68.0%	0.5	Low
Interaction with pro-social peers ^{*4}	66.4%	61.9%	0.9	Low
Youth who perceive smoking as a "great risk" ^{**4}	66.9%	64.5%	0.4	Low
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages every day as a "great risk" ^{**4}	46.7%	42.4%	1.1	Low
Students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a person at "great risk" ^{**4}	36.6%	30.9%	1.2	Low
Inadequate social support ⁵	19.3%	21.2%	-0.4	Low
School/education				
Academic achievement/commitment				
High school graduate or higher ¹	84.7%	83.3%		
High school dropouts ¹⁴	1.7%	2.0%	-0.3	Low
Academic failure ⁴	38.3%	39.9%	-0.4	Low
Homeless children enrolled in public school (per 1,000 population of children enrolled in public school) ¹⁴	16.2	18.6	-0.1	Low
Home-schooled children (per 1,000 population of children enrolled in public school) ¹⁴	34.3	36.4		
Low commitment to school ⁴	37.9%	39.8%	-0.4	Low
School environment				
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) ¹⁴	13.1	24.4	-0.6	Low
Transitions and mobility ⁴	51.8%	51.7%	0.0	Low
School opportunities for pro-social involvement ^{+*4}	65.9%	62.5%	0.6	Low
School rewards for pro-social involvement ^{+*4}	60.8%	56.0%	0.8	Low

*- Represents protective factors, so the risk categorization is reversed

Note: For details on standardized score calculation, county ranking and risk categorization, please refer to the appendix.

SOURCES

1. U.S. Census Bureau, State & County QuickFacts, (2013)
2. Arkansas Department of Health, Center for Health Statistics (2013)
3. U.S. Census Bureau, Population Estimates Program, Population Division (2013)
4. International Survey Associates, Inc., Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment Student Survey, (2013)
5. County Health Rankings and Roadmaps, Robert Wood Johnson Foundation, (2014)
6. Arkansas Crime Information Center, Crime in Arkansas (2013)
7. Arkansas State Police, Highway Safety office (2012)
8. Arkansas Department of Human Services, Annual Statistical Report (2013)
9. American Lung Association, Estimated Prevalence and Incidence of Lung Disease report (2014)
10. Arkansas Department of Finance and Administration, Alcoholic Beverage Control (2013)
11. Arkansas Tobacco Control Board, Annual Compliance Reports (2013)
12. U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics, (2013)
13. U.S. Bureau of the Census, Decennial Census of Population and Housing (2010).
14. Arkansas Department of Education, Statewide Information System as reported through the Arkansas Public School Computer Network (2013)

Crawford County



Key findings:

Weaknesses

- ▶ 12th highest rate of high school substance infractions
- ▶ 12th highest rate of students reporting transitions and mobility
- ▶ 13th highest rate of adults reporting excessive drinking habits
- ▶ 19th highest rate of tobacco sales to minors
- ▶ 20th highest rate of substance abuse arrests
- ▶ 20th highest rate of births to women using alcohol during pregnancy
- ▶ 20th highest divorce rate

Strengths

- ▶ 3rd lowest rate of adolescents reporting depressive symptoms
- ▶ 6th highest rate of students who perceive drinking alcohol as a great risk

- ▶ 7th lowest rate of youth alcohol use
- ▶ 7th lowest rate of students reporting family history of anti-social behavior
- ▶ 7th lowest rate of students reporting parental attitude favorable toward drug use
- ▶ 7th lowest rate of students reporting friends' use of drugs
- ▶ 9th highest rate of students reporting school opportunities for pro-social involvement
- ▶ 10th lowest rate of youth reporting early initiation of drug use
- ▶ 10th lowest rate of students reporting gang involvement
- ▶ 10th lowest rate of adults reporting inadequate social support
- ▶ 10th lowest rate of students reporting academic failure

INDICATORS	COUNTY	STATE	STANDARDIZED SCORE	INDICATOR RISK CATEGORIZATION
DEMOGRAPHICS MEASURES				
Total population ¹	61,640	2,960,000		
Population under 18 ¹	25.3%	24.0%		
Population over 65 ¹	14.8%	15.4%		
Gender (% female) ¹	50.8%	50.9%		
Race (% white) ¹	91.6%	79.9%		
Race (% black) ¹	1.5%	15.6%		
Race (% Hispanic or Latino origin) ¹	6.7%	6.9%		
Total births ²	775	37,117		
Net migration ³	-7.6%	0.3%		
PROBLEM OUTCOMES				
Substance use				
Youth cigarette use ⁴	7.3%	7.6%	-0.1	Low
Youth chewing tobacco use ⁴	4.9%	5.6%	-0.2	Low
Youth alcohol use ⁴	9.2%	12.6%	-0.9	Low
Youth illicit drug use ⁴	9.8%	10.8%	-0.4	Low
Adult smokers (smoked >100 cigarettes and are currently smoking) ⁵	22.2%	22.4%	0.0	Low
Adult excessive drinking ⁵	13.6%	12.6%	0.3	Low
Consequences				
Substance abuse arrests (per 1,000 population) ⁶	10.1	10.6	-0.1	Low
Alcohol- or other drug-related crashes (per 1,000 population) ⁷	1.3	1.3	-0.1	Low

INDICATORS	COUNTY	STATE	STANDARDIZED SCORE	INDICATOR RISK CATEGORIZATION
Number of mental health clients served through Arkansas State Hospital and the Community Mental Health Centers ⁸	1,343	69,963		
Number of substance abuse treatment service provided ⁸	237	13,666		
Births to women using tobacco during pregnancy (per 1,000 total births) ²	194.8	129.6	0.8	Medium
Births to women using alcohol during pregnancy (per 1,000 total births) ²	5.2	4.4	0.2	Low
Lung cancer rates (per 10,000 population) ⁹	7.1	7.2	-0.3	Low
Health				
Poor or fair health ⁵	20.0%	19.4%	0.1	Low
Mental Health				
Mentally unhealthy days (in past 30 days) ⁵	4.4	3.9	0.4	Low
Suicide (per 100k population, 2009-2013) ²	16.0	14.8	0.2	Low
Adolescent depressive symptoms ⁴	35.6%	40.3%	-1.4	Low
CONTRIBUTING FACTORS				
Community				
Availability and access				
Beer permits (per 1,000 population) ¹⁰	NA	0.9	NA	NA
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) ¹¹	11.1%	8.8%	0.4	Low
Laws and norms favorable to drug use ⁴	30.5%	31.6%	-0.2	Low
Perceived availability of drugs ⁴	23.0%	25.3%	-0.6	Low
Crime				
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 population) ⁶	31.8	42.8	-0.6	Low
Percent of true child abuse reports ⁸	17.3%	20.4%	-0.5	Low
Violent crime (per 1,000 population) ⁶	3.7	4.5	-0.3	Low
High community disorganization ⁴	33.8%	36.6%	-0.3	Low
Economic Hardship				
Median household income ^{*1}	\$39,981	\$40,531	-0.1	Low
Unemployment rates ¹²	7.8%	7.5%	0.2	Low
Persons below poverty level ¹	19.3%	18.7%	0.1	Low
Family				
Divorce (per 1,000 population) ²	5.8	5.0	0.8	Medium
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) ⁸	10.5	10.8	-0.1	Low
Children living with single parent-headed families (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) ¹³	239.3	284.5	-0.7	Low
Poor family management ⁴	30.4%	32.7%	-0.5	Low
Family conflict ⁴	32.8%	36.2%	-1.0	Low
Family history of anti-social behavior ⁴	28.6%	32.6%	-0.7	Low
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use ⁴	18.4%	20.7%	-0.6	Low
Parental attitudes favorable to anti-social behavior ⁴	34.6%	36.9%	-0.6	Low
Individual/Peers				
Adolescent pregnancy (per 1,000 females ages 10-17) ²	8.6	8.1	0.1	Low
Early initiation of drug use ⁴	18.1%	20.8%	-0.5	Low

INDICATORS	COUNTY	STATE	STANDARDIZED SCORE	INDICATOR RISK CATEGORIZATION
Peer favorable attitudes to anti-social behavior ⁴	32.1%	32.9%	-0.2	Low
Peer favorable attitudes to drug use ⁴	21.2%	23.8%	-0.6	Low
Peer perceived risk of drug use ⁴	41.0%	44.8%	-0.6	Low
Interaction with anti-social peers ⁴	36.6%	42.8%	-0.7	Low
Friends' use of drugs ⁴	19.3%	22.8%	-0.7	Low
Gang involvement ⁴	12.9%	18.0%	-0.8	Low
Religiosity ^{*4}	66.1%	68.0%	-0.3	Low
Interaction with pro-social peers ^{*4}	64.7%	61.9%	0.6	Low
Youth who perceive smoking as a "great risk" ^{**4}	65.8%	64.5%	0.2	Low
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages every day as a "great risk" ^{**4}	45.6%	42.4%	0.8	Low
Students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a person at "great risk" ^{**4}	32.7%	30.9%	0.4	Low
Inadequate social support ⁵	17.5%	21.2%	-0.8	Low
School/education				
Academic achievement/commitment				
High school graduate or higher ¹	81.2%	83.3%		
High school dropouts ¹⁴	1.8%	2.0%	-0.2	Low
Academic failure ⁴	36.8%	39.9%	-0.8	Low
Homeless children enrolled in public school (per 1,000 population of children enrolled in public school) ¹⁴	32.4	18.6	0.7	Medium
Home-schooled children (per 1,000 population of children enrolled in public school) ¹⁴	38.5	36.4		
Low commitment to school ⁴	38.3%	39.8%	-0.3	Low
School environment				
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) ¹⁴	41.1	24.4	0.9	Medium
Transitions and mobility ⁴	53.3%	51.7%	0.2	Low
School opportunities for pro-social involvement ^{*4}	68.0%	62.5%	0.9	Low
School rewards for pro-social involvement ^{*4}	63.2%	56.0%	1.2	Low

*- Represents protective factors, so the risk categorization is reversed

Note: For details on standardized score calculation, county ranking and risk categorization, please refer to the appendix.

SOURCES

1. U.S. Census Bureau, State & County QuickFacts, (2013)
2. Arkansas Department of Health, Center for Health Statistics (2013)
3. U.S. Census Bureau, Population Estimates Program, Population Division (2013)
4. International Survey Associates, Inc., Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment Student Survey, (2013)
5. County Health Rankings and Roadmaps, Robert Wood Johnson Foundation, (2014)
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9. American Lung Association, Estimated Prevalence and Incidence of Lung Disease report (2014)
10. Arkansas Department of Finance and Administration, Alcoholic Beverage Control (2013)
11. Arkansas Tobacco Control Board, Annual Compliance Reports (2013)
12. U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics, (2013)
13. U.S. Bureau of the Census, Decennial Census of Population and Housing (2010).
14. Arkansas Department of Education, Statewide Information System as reported through the Arkansas Public School Computer Network (2013)

Crittenden County



Key findings:

Weaknesses

- Highest rate for alcohol- or other drug-related crashes
- Highest rate of total crime index offenses
- Highest rate of violent crime
- 3rd highest rate of births to women using alcohol during pregnancy
- 3rd highest rate of children living with single parent-headed families
- 5th highest rate of substance abuse arrests
- 9th highest unemployment rate
- 9th highest rate of adults reporting inadequate social support

Strengths

- 5th lowest rate of high school substance infractions
- 7th lowest suicide rate
- 10th lowest rate of births to women using tobacco during pregnancy

INDICATORS	COUNTY	STATE	STANDARDIZED SCORE	INDICATOR RISK CATEGORIZATION
DEMOGRAPHICS MEASURES				
Total population ¹	49,746	2,960,000		
Population under 18 ¹	28.1%	24.0%		
Population over 65 ¹	11.8%	15.4%		
Gender (% female) ¹	52.7%	50.9%		
Race (% white) ¹	46.3%	79.9%		
Race (% black) ¹	51.5%	15.6%		
Race (% Hispanic or Latino origin) ¹	2.2%	6.9%		
Total births ²	741	37,117		
Net migration ³	-12.1%	0.3%		
PROBLEM OUTCOMES				
Substance use				
Youth cigarette use ⁴	NA	NA	NA	NA
Youth chewing tobacco use ⁴	NA	NA	NA	NA
Youth alcohol use ⁴	NA	NA	NA	NA
Youth illicit drug use ⁴	NA	NA	NA	NA
Adult smokers (smoked >100 cigarettes and are currently smoking) ⁵	23.6%	22.4%	0.2	Low
Adult excessive drinking ⁵	11.8%	12.6%	-0.3	Low
Consequences				
Substance abuse arrests (per 1,000 population) ⁶	17.4	10.6	1.1	Medium
Alcohol- or other drug-related crashes (per 1,000 population) ⁷	2.2	1.3	1.7	High
Number of mental health clients served through Arkansas State Hospital and the Community Mental Health Centers ⁸	1,356	69,963		
Number of substance abuse treatment service provided ⁸	139	13,666		

INDICATORS	COUNTY	STATE	STANDARDIZED SCORE	INDICATOR RISK CATEGORIZATION
Births to women using tobacco during pregnancy (per 1,000 total births) ²	86.4	129.6	-0.5	Low
Births to women using alcohol during pregnancy (per 1,000 total births) ²	13.5	4.4	2.0	High
Lung cancer rates (per 10,000 population) ⁹	7.0	7.2	-0.8	Low
Health				
Poor or fair health ⁵	20.8%	19.4%	0.3	Low
Mental Health				
Mentally unhealthy days (in past 30 days) ⁵	4.2	3.9	0.2	Low
Suicide (per 100k population, 2009-2013) ²	10.3	14.8	-0.8	Low
Adolescent depressive symptoms ⁴	NA	NA	NA	NA
CONTRIBUTING FACTORS				
Community				
Availability and access				
Beer permits (per 1,000 population) ¹⁰	1.7	0.9	0.8	Medium
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) ¹¹	4.5%	8.8%	-0.8	Low
Laws and norms favorable to drug use ⁴	NA	NA	NA	NA
Perceived availability of drugs ⁴	NA	NA	NA	NA
Crime				
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 population) ⁶	77.7	42.8	1.8	High
Percent of true child abuse reports ⁸	16.4%	20.4%	-0.7	Low
Violent crime (per 1,000 population) ⁶	12.8	4.5	3.1	High
High community disorganization ⁴	NA	NA	NA	NA
Economic Hardship				
Median household income ^{*1}	\$36,521	\$40,531	-0.5	Medium
Unemployment rates ¹²	10.8%	7.5%	1.8	High
Persons below poverty level ¹	24.8%	18.7%	1.1	Medium
Family				
Divorce (per 1,000 population) ²	4.7	5.0	-0.3	Low
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) ⁸	7.7	10.8	-0.5	Low
Children living with single parent-headed families (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) ¹³	426.8	284.5	2.2	High
Poor family management ⁴	NA	NA	NA	NA
Family conflict ⁴	NA	NA	NA	NA
Family history of anti-social behavior ⁴	NA	NA	NA	NA
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use ⁴	NA	NA	NA	NA
Parental attitudes favorable to anti-social behavior ⁴	NA	NA	NA	NA
Individual/Peers				
Adolescent pregnancy (per 1,000 females ages 10-17) ²	11.4	8.1	0.8	Medium
Early initiation of drug use ⁴	NA	NA	NA	NA
Peer favorable attitudes to anti-social behavior ⁴	NA	NA	NA	NA
Peer favorable attitudes to drug use ⁴	NA	NA	NA	NA
Peer perceived risk of drug use ⁴	NA	NA	NA	NA
Interaction with anti-social peers ⁴	NA	NA	NA	NA

INDICATORS	COUNTY	STATE	STANDARDIZED SCORE	INDICATOR RISK CATEGORIZATION
Friends' use of drugs ⁴	NA	NA	NA	NA
Gang involvement ⁴	NA	NA	NA	NA
Religiosity ^{*4}	NA	NA	NA	NA
Interaction with pro-social peers ^{*4}	NA	NA	NA	NA
Youth who perceive smoking as a "great risk" ^{**4}	NA	NA	NA	NA
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages every day as a "great risk" ^{**4}	NA	NA	NA	NA
Students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a person at "great risk" ^{**4}	NA	NA	NA	NA
Inadequate social support ⁵	27.2%	21.2%	1.2	Medium
School/education				
Academic achievement/commitment				
High school graduate or higher ¹	78.7%	83.3%		
High school dropouts ¹⁴	2.4%	2.0%	0.3	Low
Academic failure ⁴	NA	NA	NA	NA
Homeless children enrolled in public school (per 1,000 population of children enrolled in public school) ¹⁴	5.7	18.6	-0.6	Low
Home-schooled children (per 1,000 population of children enrolled in public school) ¹⁴	13.2	36.4		
Low commitment to school ⁴	NA	NA	NA	NA
School environment				
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) ¹⁴	5.6	24.4	-1.0	Low
Transitions and mobility ⁴	NA	NA	NA	NA
School opportunities for pro-social involvement ^{*4}	NA	NA	NA	NA
School rewards for pro-social involvement ^{†*4}	NA	NA	NA	NA

*- Represents protective factors, so the risk categorization is reversed

Note: For details on standardized score calculation, county ranking and risk categorization, please refer to the appendix.

SOURCES

1. U.S. Census Bureau, State & County QuickFacts, (2013)
2. Arkansas Department of Health, Center for Health Statistics (2013)
3. U.S. Census Bureau, Population Estimates Program, Population Division (2013)
4. International Survey Associates, Inc., Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment Student Survey, (2013)
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12. U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics, (2013)
13. U.S. Bureau of the Census, Decennial Census of Population and Housing (2010).
14. Arkansas Department of Education, Statewide Information System as reported through the Arkansas Public School Computer Network (2013)

Cross County



Key findings:

Weaknesses

- 6th highest rate of adolescents reporting depressive symptoms
- 6th lowest rate of students reporting interaction with pro-social peers
- 6th lowest rate of students reporting school rewards for pro-social involvement
- 7th highest rate of adult smoking
- 7th highest rate of students reporting low commitment to school

- 8th highest rate of youth reporting early initiation of drug use
- 9th highest rate of youth illicit drug use
- 10th highest rate of students reporting favorable peer attitude toward drug use
- 10th highest rate of students reporting friends' use of drugs

Strengths

- 3rd lowest rate for alcohol- or other drug-related crashes

INDICATORS	COUNTY	STATE	STANDARDIZED SCORE	INDICATOR RISK CATEGORIZATION
DEMOGRAPHICS MEASURES				
Total population ¹	17,548	2,960,000		
Population under 18 ¹	24.5%	24.0%		
Population over 65 ¹	16.9%	15.4%		
Gender (% female) ¹	51.6%	50.9%		
Race (% white) ¹	75.1%	79.9%		
Race (% black) ¹	22.8%	15.6%		
Race (% Hispanic or Latino origin) ¹	1.8%	6.9%		
Total births ²	223	37,117		
Net migration ³	-9.6%	0.3%		
PROBLEM OUTCOMES				
Substance use				
Youth cigarette use ⁴	10.0%	7.6%	0.7	Medium
Youth chewing tobacco use ⁴	6.9%	5.6%	0.4	Low
Youth alcohol use ⁴	14.7%	12.6%	0.6	Medium
Youth illicit drug use ⁴	12.6%	10.8%	0.7	Medium
Adult smokers (smoked >100 cigarettes and are currently smoking) ⁵	33.8%	22.4%	1.8	High
Adult excessive drinking ⁵	12.6%	12.6%	0.0	Low
Consequences				
Substance abuse arrests (per 1,000 population) ⁶	6.2	10.6	-0.7	Low
Alcohol- or other drug-related crashes (per 1,000 population) ⁷	0.3	1.3	-2.0	Low
Number of mental health clients served through Arkansas State Hospital and the Community Mental Health Centers ⁸	518	69,963		
Number of substance abuse treatment service provided ⁸	67	13,666		

INDICATORS	COUNTY	STATE	STANDARDIZED SCORE	INDICATOR RISK CATEGORIZATION
Births to women using tobacco during pregnancy (per 1,000 total births) ²	228.7	129.6	1.2	Medium
Births to women using alcohol during pregnancy (per 1,000 total births) ²	4.5	4.4	0.0	Low
Lung cancer rates (per 10,000 population) ⁹	7.4	7.2	0.9	Medium
Health				
Poor or fair health ⁵	21.0%	19.4%	0.3	Low
Mental Health				
Mentally unhealthy days (in past 30 days) ⁵	4.5	3.9	0.5	Low
Suicide (per 100k population, 2009-2013) ²	15.8	14.8	0.2	Low
Adolescent depressive symptoms ⁴	45.9%	40.3%	1.6	High
CONTRIBUTING FACTORS				
Community				
Availability and access				
Beer permits (per 1,000 population) ¹⁰	1.7	0.9	0.8	Medium
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) ¹¹	11.8%	8.8%	0.5	Medium
Laws and norms favorable to drug use ⁴	38.1%	31.6%	0.9	Medium
Perceived availability of drugs ⁴	26.4%	25.3%	0.3	Low
Crime				
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 population) ⁶	45.4	42.8	0.1	Low
Percent of true child abuse reports ⁸	20.9%	20.4%	0.1	Low
Violent crime (per 1,000 population) ⁶	4.4	4.5	0.0	Low
High community disorganization ⁴	37.4%	36.6%	0.1	Low
Economic Hardship				
Median household income ^{*1}	\$39,665	\$40,531	-0.1	Low
Unemployment rates ¹²	8.3%	7.5%	0.4	Low
Persons below poverty level ¹	16.2%	18.7%	-0.5	Low
Family				
Divorce (per 1,000 population) ²	5.2	5.0	0.2	Low
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) ⁸	19.3	10.8	1.4	Medium
Children living with single parent-headed families (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) ¹³	269.7	284.5	-0.2	Low
Poor family management ⁴	36.3%	32.7%	0.8	Medium
Family conflict ⁴	38.1%	36.2%	0.5	Medium
Family history of anti-social behavior ⁴	37.3%	32.6%	0.8	Medium
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use ⁴	23.2%	20.7%	0.6	Medium
Parental attitudes favorable to anti-social behavior ⁴	36.4%	36.9%	-0.1	Low
Individual/Peers				
Adolescent pregnancy (per 1,000 females ages 10-17) ²	5.2	8.1	-0.7	Low
Early initiation of drug use ⁴	28.5%	20.8%	1.4	Medium
Peer favorable attitudes to anti-social behavior ⁴	35.6%	32.9%	0.6	Medium
Peer favorable attitudes to drug use ⁴	29.1%	23.8%	1.2	Medium
Peer perceived risk of drug use ⁴	48.0%	44.8%	0.5	Medium
Interaction with anti-social peers ⁴	40.1%	42.8%	-0.3	Low

INDICATORS	COUNTY	STATE	STANDARDIZED SCORE	INDICATOR RISK CATEGORIZATION
Friends' use of drugs ⁴	29.6%	22.8%	1.3	Medium
Gang involvement ⁴	17.4%	18.0%	-0.1	Low
Religiosity ^{*4}	71.1%	68.0%	0.5	Low
Interaction with pro-social peers ^{*4}	53.5%	61.9%	-1.7	High
Youth who perceive smoking as a "great risk" ^{**4}	62.1%	64.5%	-0.4	Low
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages every day as a "great risk" ^{**4}	42.8%	42.4%	0.1	Low
Students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a person at "great risk" ^{**4}	33.3%	30.9%	0.5	Low
Inadequate social support ⁵	22.7%	21.2%	0.3	Low
School/education				
Academic achievement/commitment				
High school graduate or higher ¹	80.0%	83.3%		
High school dropouts ¹⁴	2.1%	2.0%	0.1	Low
Academic failure ⁴	40.3%	39.9%	0.1	Low
Homeless children enrolled in public school (per 1,000 population of children enrolled in public school) ¹⁴	35.1	18.6	0.8	Medium
Home-schooled children (per 1,000 population of children enrolled in public school) ¹⁴	21.5	36.4		
Low commitment to school ⁴	47.5%	39.8%	1.4	Medium
School environment				
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) ¹⁴	19.6	24.4	-0.3	Low
Transitions and mobility ⁴	51.8%	51.7%	0.0	Low
School opportunities for pro-social involvement ^{*4}	55.8%	62.5%	-1.1	Medium
School rewards for pro-social involvement ^{*4}	47.1%	56.0%	-1.4	Medium

*- Represents protective factors, so the risk categorization is reversed

Note: For details on standardized score calculation, county ranking and risk categorization, please refer to the appendix.

SOURCES

1. U.S. Census Bureau, State & County QuickFacts, (2013)
2. Arkansas Department of Health, Center for Health Statistics (2013)
3. U.S. Census Bureau, Population Estimates Program, Population Division (2013)
4. International Survey Associates, Inc., Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment Student Survey, (2013)
5. County Health Rankings and Roadmaps, Robert Wood Johnson Foundation, (2014)
6. Arkansas Crime Information Center, Crime in Arkansas (2013)
7. Arkansas State Police, Highway Safety office (2012)
8. Arkansas Department of Human Services, Annual Statistical Report (2013)
9. American Lung Association, Estimated Prevalence and Incidence of Lung Disease report (2014)
10. Arkansas Department of Finance and Administration, Alcoholic Beverage Control (2013)
11. Arkansas Tobacco Control Board, Annual Compliance Reports (2013)
12. U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics, (2013)
13. U.S. Bureau of the Census, Decennial Census of Population and Housing (2010).
14. Arkansas Department of Education, Statewide Information System as reported through the Arkansas Public School Computer Network (2013)

Dallas County



Key findings:

Weaknesses

- 3rd lowest rate of students reporting school opportunities for pro-social involvement
- 4th highest rate of youth alcohol use
- 5th highest rate of students reporting favorable peer attitude toward drug use
- 5th lowest rate of students reporting school rewards for pro-social involvement
- 6th highest rate of youth illicit drug use
- 6th highest lung cancer rate
- 7th highest rate of students reporting friends' use of drugs
- 7th lowest rate of students who perceive smoking as a great risk

- 9th highest rate of students reporting laws and norms favorable toward drug use
- 9th highest rate of students reporting favorable peer attitude toward anti-social behavior

Strengths

- Lowest rate of births to women using alcohol during pregnancy
- Lowest suicide rate
- Lowest rate of adolescent pregnancy
- 3rd highest rate of students' religiosity
- 4th lowest rate of students reporting academic failure
- 8th lowest rate of students reporting transitions and mobility

INDICATORS	COUNTY	STATE	STANDARDIZED SCORE	INDICATOR RISK CATEGORIZATION
DEMOGRAPHICS MEASURES				
Total population ¹	7,933	2,960,000		
Population under 18 ¹	22.9%	24.0%		
Population over 65 ¹	19.7%	15.4%		
Gender (% female) ¹	51.5%	50.9%		
Race (% white) ¹	55.9%	79.9%		
Race (% black) ¹	42.2%	15.6%		
Race (% Hispanic or Latino origin) ¹	2.7%	6.9%		
Total births ²	82	37,117		
Net migration ³	-4.5%	0.3%		
PROBLEM OUTCOMES				
Substance use				
Youth cigarette use ⁴	11.9%	7.6%	1.3	Medium
Youth chewing tobacco use ⁴	7.3%	5.6%	0.5	Medium
Youth alcohol use ⁴	21.5%	12.6%	2.4	High
Youth illicit drug use ⁴	14.0%	10.8%	1.1	Medium
Adult smokers (smoked >100 cigarettes and are currently smoking) ⁵	NA	22.4%	NA	NA
Adult excessive drinking ⁵	NA	12.6%	NA	NA
Consequences				
Substance abuse arrests (per 1,000 population) ⁶	4.3	10.6	-1.0	Low
Alcohol- or other drug-related crashes (per 1,000 population) ⁷	0.8	1.3	-1.1	Low

INDICATORS	COUNTY	STATE	STANDARDIZED SCORE	INDICATOR RISK CATEGORIZATION
Number of mental health clients served through Arkansas State Hospital and the Community Mental Health Centers ⁸	123	69,963		
Number of substance abuse treatment service provided ⁸	12	13,666		
Births to women using tobacco during pregnancy (per 1,000 total births) ²	146.3	129.6	0.2	Low
Births to women using alcohol during pregnancy (per 1,000 total births) ²	0.0	4.4	-1.0	Low
Lung cancer rates (per 10,000 population) ⁹	7.5	7.2	1.7	High
Health				
Poor or fair health ⁵	23.3%	19.4%	0.7	Medium
Mental Health				
Mentally unhealthy days (in past 30 days) ⁵	NA	3.9	NA	NA
Suicide (per 100k population, 2009-2013) ²	7.9	14.8	-1.3	Low
Adolescent depressive symptoms ⁴	36.7%	40.3%	-1.0	Low
CONTRIBUTING FACTORS				
Community				
Availability and access				
Beer permits (per 1,000 population) ¹⁰	1.5	0.9	0.6	Medium
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) ¹¹	4.7%	8.8%	-0.7	Low
Laws and norms favorable to drug use ⁴	43.2%	31.6%	1.6	High
Perceived availability of drugs ⁴	24.7%	25.3%	-0.1	Low
Crime				
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 population) ⁶	35.8	42.8	-0.4	Low
Percent of true child abuse reports ⁸	23.5%	20.4%	0.5	Medium
Violent crime (per 1,000 population) ⁶	2.4	4.5	-0.8	Low
High community disorganization ⁴	49.4%	36.6%	1.5	Medium
Economic Hardship				
Median household income ^{*1}	\$30,309	\$40,531	-1.4	Medium
Unemployment rates ¹²	10.2%	7.5%	1.5	Medium
Persons below poverty level ¹	18.0%	18.7%	-0.1	Low
Family				
Divorce (per 1,000 population) ²	4.9	5.0	-0.1	Low
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) ⁸	7.7	10.8	-0.5	Low
Children living with single parent-headed families (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) ¹³	305.8	284.5	0.3	Low
Poor family management ⁴	34.1%	32.7%	0.3	Low
Family conflict ⁴	33.3%	36.2%	-0.8	Low
Family history of anti-social behavior ⁴	38.9%	32.6%	1.0	Medium
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use ⁴	22.9%	20.7%	0.6	Medium
Parental attitudes favorable to anti-social behavior ⁴	39.0%	36.9%	0.6	Medium
Individual/Peers				
Adolescent pregnancy (per 1,000 females ages 10-17) ²	0.0	8.1	-1.9	Low
Early initiation of drug use ⁴	25.4%	20.8%	0.9	Medium

INDICATORS	COUNTY	STATE	STANDARDIZED SCORE	INDICATOR RISK CATEGORIZATION
Peer favorable attitudes to anti-social behavior ⁴	37.6%	32.9%	1.1	Medium
Peer favorable attitudes to drug use ⁴	32.2%	23.8%	1.9	High
Peer perceived risk of drug use ⁴	49.7%	44.8%	0.8	Medium
Interaction with anti-social peers ⁴	46.9%	42.8%	0.5	Low
Friends' use of drugs ⁴	31.5%	22.8%	1.7	High
Gang involvement ⁴	22.7%	18.0%	0.8	Medium
Religiosity ^{*4}	80.7%	68.0%	2.0	Low
Interaction with pro-social peers ^{*4}	61.6%	61.9%	-0.1	Low
Youth who perceive smoking as a "great risk" ^{**4}	56.8%	64.5%	-1.3	Medium
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages every day as a "great risk" ^{**4}	40.6%	42.4%	-0.4	Low
Students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a person at "great risk" ^{**4}	32.4%	30.9%	0.3	Low
Inadequate social support ⁵	NA	21.2%	NA	NA
School/education				
Academic achievement/commitment				
High school graduate or higher ¹	80.8%	83.3%		
High school dropouts ¹⁴	0.9%	2.0%	-1.0	Low
Academic failure ⁴	34.5%	39.9%	-1.4	Low
Homeless children enrolled in public school (per 1,000 population of children enrolled in public school) ¹⁴	0.0	18.6	-0.9	Low
Home-schooled children (per 1,000 population of children enrolled in public school) ¹⁴	20.1	36.4		
Low commitment to school ⁴	39.9%	39.8%	0.0	Low
School environment				
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) ¹⁴	10.6	24.4	-0.7	Low
Transitions and mobility ⁴	37.8%	51.7%	-1.4	Low
School opportunities for pro-social involvement ^{*4}	50.3%	62.5%	-2.1	High
School rewards for pro-social involvement ^{*4}	46.2%	56.0%	-1.6	High

*- Represents protective factors, so the risk categorization is reversed

Note: For details on standardized score calculation, county ranking and risk categorization, please refer to the appendix.

SOURCES

1. U.S. Census Bureau, State & County QuickFacts, (2013)
2. Arkansas Department of Health, Center for Health Statistics (2013)
3. U.S. Census Bureau, Population Estimates Program, Population Division (2013)
4. International Survey Associates, Inc., Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment Student Survey, (2013)
5. County Health Rankings and Roadmaps, Robert Wood Johnson Foundation, (2014)
6. Arkansas Crime Information Center, Crime in Arkansas (2013)
7. Arkansas State Police, Highway Safety office (2012)
8. Arkansas Department of Human Services, Annual Statistical Report (2013)
9. American Lung Association, Estimated Prevalence and Incidence of Lung Disease report (2014)
10. Arkansas Department of Finance and Administration, Alcoholic Beverage Control (2013)
11. Arkansas Tobacco Control Board, Annual Compliance Reports (2013)
12. U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics, (2013)
13. U.S. Bureau of the Census, Decennial Census of Population and Housing (2010).
14. Arkansas Department of Education, Statewide Information System as reported through the Arkansas Public School Computer Network (2013)

Desha County



Key findings:

Weaknesses

- Highest rate of youth cigarette use
- Lowest rate of students who perceive drinking alcohol as a great risk
- 2nd highest rate of births to women using alcohol during pregnancy
- 2nd highest rate of beer permits
- 2nd lowest rate of students reporting interaction with pro-social peers
- 3rd highest rate of students reporting laws and norms favorable toward drug use
- 3rd highest rate of students reporting favorable peer attitude toward drug use
- 3rd highest rate of students reporting lower peer perceived risk of drug use
- 3rd highest rate of students reporting friends' use of drugs
- 3rd lowest rate of students who perceive smoking as a great risk
- 4th highest rate of persons below poverty level
- 4th highest rate of children living with single parent-headed families
- 4th highest rate of students reporting favorable peer attitude towards anti-social behavior
- 5th highest rate of students' perceived availability of drugs
- 5th highest rate of students reporting poor family management
- 5th highest rate of youth reporting early initiation of drug use
- 6th highest rate of students reporting family history of anti-social behavior
- 6th highest rate of students reporting gang involvement
- 6th lowest rate of students who perceive marijuana use as a great risk
- 7th highest rate of youth alcohol use
- 8th highest rate of youth illicit drug use
- 8th lowest median household income
- 9th highest rate of violent crime
- 9th highest rate of students reporting interaction with anti-social peers
- 10th highest rate of students reporting high community disorganization
- 10th lowest rate of students reporting school rewards for pro-social involvement

Strengths

- 2nd lowest suicide rate
- 4th lowest rate of true child abuse reported
- 7th lowest divorce rate
- 8th lowest rate of high school substance infractions
- 10th lowest rate of tobacco sales to minors
- 10th lowest rate of children living in foster care

INDICATORS	COUNTY	STATE	STANDARDIZED SCORE	INDICATOR RISK CATEGORIZATION
DEMOGRAPHICS MEASURES				
Total population ¹	12,505	2,960,000		
Population under 18 ¹	25.9%	24.0%		
Population over 65 ¹	16.5%	15.4%		
Gender (% female) ¹	53.2%	50.9%		
Race (% white) ¹	50.1%	79.9%		
Race (% black) ¹	48.1%	15.6%		
Race (% Hispanic or Latino origin) ¹	4.6%	6.9%		
Total births ²	165	37,117		
Net migration ³	-5.1%	0.3%		

INDICATORS	COUNTY	STATE	STANDARDIZED SCORE	INDICATOR RISK CATEGORIZATION
PROBLEM OUTCOMES				
Substance use				
Youth cigarette use ⁴	16.1%	7.6%	2.6	High
Youth chewing tobacco use ⁴	9.8%	5.6%	1.3	Medium
Youth alcohol use ⁴	19.8%	12.6%	2.0	High
Youth illicit drug use ⁴	13.3%	10.8%	0.9	Medium
Adult smokers (smoked >100 cigarettes and are currently smoking) ⁵	23.9%	22.4%	0.2	Low
Adult excessive drinking ⁵	NA	12.6%	NA	NA
Consequences				
Substance abuse arrests (per 1,000 population) ⁶	7.0	10.6	-0.6	Low
Alcohol- or other drug-related crashes (per 1,000 population) ⁷	1.0	1.3	-0.6	Low
Number of mental health clients served through Arkansas State Hospital and the Community Mental Health Centers ⁸	449	69,963		
Number of substance abuse treatment service provided ⁸	46	13,666		
Births to women using tobacco during pregnancy (per 1,000 total births) ²	121.2	129.6	-0.1	Low
Births to women using alcohol during pregnancy (per 1,000 total births) ²	18.2	4.4	3.0	High
Lung cancer rates (per 10,000 population) ⁹	7.2	7.2	0.1	Low
Health				
Poor or fair health ⁵	20.9%	19.4%	0.3	Low
Mental Health				
Mentally unhealthy days (in past 30 days) ⁵	4.2	3.9	0.2	Low
Suicide (per 100k population, 2009-2013) ²	7.9	14.8	-1.3	Low
Adolescent depressive symptoms ⁴	43.3%	40.3%	0.8	Medium
CONTRIBUTING FACTORS				
Community				
Availability and access				
Beer permits (per 1,000 population) ¹⁰	2.9	0.9	2.0	High
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) ¹¹	3.9%	8.8%	-0.9	Low
Laws and norms favorable to drug use ⁴	48.5%	31.6%	2.3	High
Perceived availability of drugs ⁴	32.7%	25.3%	1.8	High
Crime				
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 population) ⁶	26.8	42.8	-0.8	Low
Percent of true child abuse reports ⁸	12.5%	20.4%	-1.3	Low
Violent crime (per 1,000 population) ⁶	5.8	4.5	0.5	Low
High community disorganization ⁴	49.5%	36.6%	1.5	Medium
Economic Hardship				
Median household income ^{*1}	\$29,504	\$40,531	-1.5	Medium
Unemployment rates ¹²	10.5%	7.5%	1.7	High
Persons below poverty level ¹	28.4%	18.7%	1.8	High

INDICATORS	COUNTY	STATE	STANDARDIZED SCORE	INDICATOR RISK CATEGORIZATION
Family				
Divorce (per 1,000 population) ²	3.6	5.0	-1.4	Low
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) ⁸	6.2	10.8	-0.8	Low
Children living with single parent-headed families (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) ¹³	414.0	284.5	2.0	High
Poor family management ⁴	41.3%	32.7%	1.8	High
Family conflict ⁴	36.6%	36.2%	0.1	Low
Family history of anti-social behavior ⁴	42.6%	32.6%	1.7	High
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use ⁴	25.5%	20.7%	1.2	Medium
Parental attitudes favorable to anti-social behavior ⁴	38.5%	36.9%	0.4	Low
Individual/Peers				
Adolescent pregnancy (per 1,000 females ages 10-17) ²	8.3	8.1	0.0	Low
Early initiation of drug use ⁴	30.1%	20.8%	1.7	High
Peer favorable attitudes to anti-social behavior ⁴	41.3%	32.9%	2.0	High
Peer favorable attitudes to drug use ⁴	35.1%	23.8%	2.6	High
Peer perceived risk of drug use ⁴	58.2%	44.8%	2.2	High
Interaction with anti-social peers ⁴	55.8%	42.8%	1.5	Medium
Friends' use of drugs ⁴	36.4%	22.8%	2.7	High
Gang involvement ⁴	28.3%	18.0%	1.7	High
Religiosity ^{*4}	63.9%	68.0%	-0.6	Medium
Interaction with pro-social peers ^{*4}	46.3%	61.9%	-3.1	High
Youth who perceive smoking as a "great risk" ^{**4}	45.0%	64.5%	-3.2	High
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages every day as a "great risk" ^{**4}	28.5%	42.4%	-3.4	High
Students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a person at "great risk" ^{**4}	23.6%	30.9%	-1.5	High
Inadequate social support ⁵	NA	21.2%	NA	NA
School/education				
Academic achievement/commitment				
High school graduate or higher ¹	75.7%	83.3%		
High school dropouts ¹⁴	1.8%	2.0%	-0.2	Low
Academic failure ⁴	41.1%	39.9%	0.3	Low
Homeless children enrolled in public school (per 1,000 population of children enrolled in public school) ¹⁴	13.5	18.6	-0.2	Low
Home-schooled children (per 1,000 population of children enrolled in public school) ¹⁴	9.6	36.4		
Low commitment to school ⁴	43.3%	39.8%	0.6	Medium
School environment				
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) ¹⁴	6.9	24.4	-0.9	Low
Transitions and mobility ⁴	38.7%	51.7%	-1.3	Low
School opportunities for pro-social involvement ^{*4}	56.5%	62.5%	-1.0	Medium
School rewards for pro-social involvement ^{t*4}	50.0%	56.0%	-1.0	Medium

*- Represents protective factors, so the risk categorization is reversed

Note: For details on standardized score calculation, county ranking and risk categorization, please refer to the appendix.

SOURCES

1. U.S. Census Bureau, State & County QuickFacts, (2013)
2. Arkansas Department of Health, Center for Health Statistics (2013)
3. U.S. Census Bureau, Population Estimates Program, Population Division (2013)
4. International Survey Associates, Inc., Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment Student Survey, (2013)
5. County Health Rankings and Roadmaps, Robert Wood Johnson Foundation, (2014)
6. Arkansas Crime Information Center, Crime in Arkansas (2013)
7. Arkansas State Police, Highway Safety office (2012)
8. Arkansas Department of Human Services, Annual Statistical Report (2013)
9. American Lung Association, Estimated Prevalence and Incidence of Lung Disease report (2014)
10. Arkansas Department of Finance and Administration, Alcoholic Beverage Control (2013)
11. Arkansas Tobacco Control Board, Annual Compliance Reports (2013)
12. U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics, (2013)
13. U.S. Bureau of the Census, Decennial Census of Population and Housing (2010).
14. Arkansas Department of Education, Statewide Information System as reported through the Arkansas Public School Computer Network (2013)

Drew County



Key findings:

Weaknesses

- 2nd highest rate of adults reporting inadequate social support
- 8th lowest rate of students reporting school opportunities for pro-social involvement
- 9th highest rate of students reporting low commitment to school
- 10th highest unemployment rate

Strengths

- Lowest rate of births to women using alcohol during pregnancy
- Lowest rate of beer permits
- 5th lowest suicide rate
- 5th lowest lung cancer rate
- 9th lowest rate of adolescents reporting depressive symptoms
- 9th lowest rate of students reporting academic failure
- 10th lowest rate of adult smoking
- 10th lowest divorce rate

INDICATORS	COUNTY	STATE	STANDARDIZED SCORE	INDICATOR RISK CATEGORIZATION
DEMOGRAPHICS MEASURES				
Total population ¹	18,785	2,960,000		
Population under 18 ¹	22.9%	24.0%		
Population over 65 ¹	15.7%	15.4%		
Gender (% female) ¹	51.3%	50.9%		
Race (% white) ¹	69.6%	79.9%		
Race (% black) ¹	28.1%	15.6%		
Race (% Hispanic or Latino origin) ¹	2.8%	6.9%		
Total births ²	249	37,117		
Net migration ³	-0.9%	0.3%		
PROBLEM OUTCOMES				
Substance use				
Youth cigarette use ⁴	8.5%	7.6%	0.3	Low
Youth chewing tobacco use ⁴	5.9%	5.6%	0.1	Low
Youth alcohol use ⁴	10.8%	12.6%	-0.5	Low
Youth illicit drug use ⁴	11.0%	10.8%	0.1	Low
Adult smokers (smoked >100 cigarettes and are currently smoking) ⁵	18.1%	22.4%	-0.7	Low
Adult excessive drinking ⁵	NA	12.6%	NA	NA
Consequences				
Substance abuse arrests (per 1,000 population) ⁶	8.6	10.6	-0.3	Low
Alcohol- or other drug-related crashes (per 1,000 population) ⁷	1.0	1.3	-0.7	Low
Number of mental health clients served through Arkansas State Hospital and the Community Mental Health Centers ⁸	594	69,963		
Number of substance abuse treatment service provided ⁸	80	13,666		

INDICATORS	COUNTY	STATE	STANDARDIZED SCORE	INDICATOR RISK CATEGORIZATION
Births to women using tobacco during pregnancy (per 1,000 total births) ²	144.6	129.6	0.2	Low
Births to women using alcohol during pregnancy (per 1,000 total births) ²	0.0	4.4	-1.0	Low
Lung cancer rates (per 10,000 population) ⁹	6.9	7.2	-1.1	Low
Health				
Poor or fair health ⁵	19.3%	19.4%	0.0	Low
Mental Health				
Mentally unhealthy days (in past 30 days) ⁵	4.7	3.9	0.6	Medium
Suicide (per 100k population, 2009-2013) ²	9.5	14.8	-1.0	Low
Adolescent depressive symptoms ⁴	36.4%	40.3%	-1.1	Low
CONTRIBUTING FACTORS				
Community				
Availability and access				
Beer permits (per 1,000 population) ¹⁰	0.2	0.9	-0.7	Low
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) ¹¹	6.7%	8.8%	-0.4	Low
Laws and norms favorable to drug use ⁴	38.3%	31.6%	0.9	Medium
Perceived availability of drugs ⁴	25.6%	25.3%	0.1	Low
Crime				
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 population) ⁶	44.9	42.8	0.1	Low
Percent of true child abuse reports ⁸	22.9%	20.4%	0.4	Low
Violent crime (per 1,000 population) ⁶	4.4	4.5	-0.1	Low
High community disorganization ⁴	34.9%	36.6%	-0.2	Low
Economic Hardship				
Median household income ^{*1}	\$32,087	\$40,531	-1.1	Medium
Unemployment rates ¹²	10.6%	7.5%	1.7	High
Persons below poverty level ¹	24.2%	18.7%	1.0	Medium
Family				
Divorce (per 1,000 population) ²	4.0	5.0	-1.0	Low
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) ⁸	13.0	10.8	0.4	Low
Children living with single parent-headed families (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) ¹³	315.5	284.5	0.5	Low
Poor family management ⁴	34.2%	32.7%	0.3	Low
Family conflict ⁴	33.7%	36.2%	-0.7	Low
Family history of anti-social behavior ⁴	32.7%	32.6%	0.0	Low
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use ⁴	19.7%	20.7%	-0.3	Low
Parental attitudes favorable to anti-social behavior ⁴	35.0%	36.9%	-0.5	Low
Individual/Peers				
Adolescent pregnancy (per 1,000 females ages 10-17) ²	9.2	8.1	0.3	Low
Early initiation of drug use ⁴	25.2%	20.8%	0.8	Medium
Peer favorable attitudes to anti-social behavior ⁴	32.4%	32.9%	-0.1	Low
Peer favorable attitudes to drug use ⁴	26.8%	23.8%	0.7	Medium
Peer perceived risk of drug use ⁴	48.9%	44.8%	0.7	Medium
Interaction with anti-social peers ⁴	41.9%	42.8%	-0.1	Low

INDICATORS	COUNTY	STATE	STANDARDIZED SCORE	INDICATOR RISK CATEGORIZATION
Friends' use of drugs ⁴	27.5%	22.8%	0.9	Medium
Gang involvement ⁴	19.5%	18.0%	0.3	Low
Religiosity ^{*4}	73.0%	68.0%	0.8	Low
Interaction with pro-social peers ^{*4}	57.8%	61.9%	-0.8	Medium
Youth who perceive smoking as a "great risk" ^{*4}	59.9%	64.5%	-0.8	Medium
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages every day as a "great risk" ^{*4}	42.2%	42.4%	0.0	Low
Students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a person at "great risk" ^{*4}	29.6%	30.9%	-0.3	Low
Inadequate social support ⁵	30.6%	21.2%	1.9	High
School/education				
Academic achievement/commitment				
High school graduate or higher ¹	82.7%	83.3%		
High school dropouts ¹⁴	2.5%	2.0%	0.4	Low
Academic failure ⁴	36.6%	39.9%	-0.9	Low
Homeless children enrolled in public school (per 1,000 population of children enrolled in public school) ¹⁴	0.0	18.6	-0.9	Low
Home-schooled children (per 1,000 population of children enrolled in public school) ¹⁴	28.7	36.4		
Low commitment to school ⁴	46.7%	39.8%	1.3	Medium
School environment				
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) ¹⁴	17.4	24.4	-0.4	Low
Transitions and mobility ⁴	39.8%	51.7%	-1.2	Low
School opportunities for pro-social involvement ^{*4}	53.5%	62.5%	-1.5	High
School rewards for pro-social involvement ^{*4}	53.8%	56.0%	-0.4	Low

*- Represents protective factors, so the risk categorization is reversed

Note: For details on standardized score calculation, county ranking and risk categorization, please refer to the appendix.

SOURCES

1. U.S. Census Bureau, State & County QuickFacts, (2013)
2. Arkansas Department of Health, Center for Health Statistics (2013)
3. U.S. Census Bureau, Population Estimates Program, Population Division (2013)
4. International Survey Associates, Inc., Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment Student Survey, (2013)
5. County Health Rankings and Roadmaps, Robert Wood Johnson Foundation, (2014)
6. Arkansas Crime Information Center, Crime in Arkansas (2013)
7. Arkansas State Police, Highway Safety office (2012)
8. Arkansas Department of Human Services, Annual Statistical Report (2013)
9. American Lung Association, Estimated Prevalence and Incidence of Lung Disease report (2014)
10. Arkansas Department of Finance and Administration, Alcoholic Beverage Control (2013)
11. Arkansas Tobacco Control Board, Annual Compliance Reports (2013)
12. U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics, (2013)
13. U.S. Bureau of the Census, Decennial Census of Population and Housing (2010).
14. Arkansas Department of Education, Statewide Information System as reported through the Arkansas Public School Computer Network (2013)

Faulkner County



Key findings:

Weaknesses

- Highest rate of students reporting transitions and mobility
- 9th highest rate of adults reporting excessive drinking habits

Strengths

- Highest rate of students who perceive smoking as a great risk
- 2nd lowest rate of students reporting high community disorganization
- 5th highest median household income
- 7th lowest rate of births to women using tobacco during pregnancy
- 7th lowest rate of students reporting laws and norms favorable toward drug use
- 8th lowest rate of persons below poverty level

- 8th lowest rate of students reporting family history of anti-social behavior
- 8th highest rate of students who perceive drinking alcohol as a great risk
- 8th lowest rate of adults reporting inadequate social support
- 9th lowest rate of adult smoking
- 9th lowest rate of adults reporting poor or fair health
- 9th lowest rate of children living in foster care
- 10th highest rate of students reporting interaction with pro-social peers

INDICATORS	COUNTY	STATE	STANDARDIZED SCORE	INDICATOR RISK CATEGORIZATION
DEMOGRAPHICS MEASURES				
Total population ¹	119,580	2,960,000		
Population under 18 ¹	24.2%	24.0%		
Population over 65 ¹	10.9%	15.4%		
Gender (% female) ¹	51.0%	50.9%		
Race (% white) ¹	85.0%	79.9%		
Race (% black) ¹	11.2%	15.6%		
Race (% Hispanic or Latino origin) ¹	4.0%	6.9%		
Total births ²	1,537	37,117		
Net migration ³	0.5%	0.3%		
PROBLEM OUTCOMES				
Substance use				
Youth cigarette use ⁴	7.4%	7.6%	-0.1	Low
Youth chewing tobacco use ⁴	5.5%	5.6%	0.0	Low
Youth alcohol use ⁴	13.4%	12.6%	0.2	Low
Youth illicit drug use ⁴	11.8%	10.8%	0.4	Low
Adult smokers (smoked >100 cigarettes and are currently smoking) ⁵	18.0%	22.4%	-0.7	Low
Adult excessive drinking ⁵	14.8%	12.6%	0.7	Medium
Consequences				
Substance abuse arrests (per 1,000 population) ⁶	9.3	10.6	-0.2	Low
Alcohol- or other drug-related crashes (per 1,000 population) ⁷	1.3	1.3	0.0	Low

INDICATORS	COUNTY	STATE	STANDARDIZED SCORE	INDICATOR RISK CATEGORIZATION
Number of mental health clients served through Arkansas State Hospital and the Community Mental Health Centers ⁸	3,333	69,963		
Number of substance abuse treatment service provided ⁸	281	13,666		
Births to women using tobacco during pregnancy (per 1,000 total births) ²	80.7	129.6	-0.6	Low
Births to women using alcohol during pregnancy (per 1,000 total births) ²	3.9	4.4	-0.1	Low
Lung cancer rates (per 10,000 population) ⁹	7.2	7.2	0.0	Low
Health				
Poor or fair health ⁵	17.3%	19.4%	-0.4	Low
Mental Health				
Mentally unhealthy days (in past 30 days) ⁵	3.5	3.9	-0.3	Low
Suicide (per 100k population, 2009-2013) ²	11.8	14.8	-0.6	Low
Adolescent depressive symptoms ⁴	39.0%	40.3%	-0.4	Low
CONTRIBUTING FACTORS				
Community				
Availability and access				
Beer permits (per 1,000 population) ¹⁰	NA	0.9	NA	NA
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) ¹¹	13.6%	8.8%	0.8	Medium
Laws and norms favorable to drug use ⁴	27.8%	31.6%	-0.5	Low
Perceived availability of drugs ⁴	25.0%	25.3%	-0.1	Low
Crime				
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 population) ⁶	42.1	42.8	0.0	Low
Percent of true child abuse reports ⁸	25.2%	20.4%	0.8	Medium
Violent crime (per 1,000 population) ⁶	2.9	4.5	-0.6	Low
High community disorganization ⁴	28.2%	36.6%	-1.0	Low
Economic Hardship				
Median household income ^{*1}	\$49,008	\$40,531	1.1	Low
Unemployment rates ¹²	7.0%	7.5%	-0.3	Low
Persons below poverty level ¹	14.6%	18.7%	-0.7	Low
Family				
Divorce (per 1,000 population) ²	4.9	5.0	-0.1	Low
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) ⁸	6.2	10.8	-0.8	Low
Children living with single parent-headed families (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) ¹³	239.2	284.5	-0.7	Low
Poor family management ⁴	29.8%	32.7%	-0.6	Low
Family conflict ⁴	35.8%	36.2%	-0.1	Low
Family history of anti-social behavior ⁴	29.4%	32.6%	-0.5	Low
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use ⁴	19.2%	20.7%	-0.4	Low
Parental attitudes favorable to anti-social behavior ⁴	36.4%	36.9%	-0.1	Low
Individual/Peers				
Adolescent pregnancy (per 1,000 females ages 10-17) ²	6.4	8.1	-0.4	Low
Early initiation of drug use ⁴	18.6%	20.8%	-0.4	Low

INDICATORS	COUNTY	STATE	STANDARDIZED SCORE	INDICATOR RISK CATEGORIZATION
Peer favorable attitudes to anti-social behavior ⁴	32.7%	32.9%	-0.1	Low
Peer favorable attitudes to drug use ⁴	24.4%	23.8%	0.1	Low
Peer perceived risk of drug use ⁴	42.0%	44.8%	-0.5	Low
Interaction with anti-social peers ⁴	36.3%	42.8%	-0.7	Low
Friends' use of drugs ⁴	21.7%	22.8%	-0.2	Low
Gang involvement ⁴	14.3%	18.0%	-0.6	Low
Religiosity ^{*4}	73.6%	68.0%	0.9	Low
Interaction with pro-social peers ^{*4}	66.2%	61.9%	0.9	Low
Youth who perceive smoking as a "great risk" ^{**4}	70.0%	64.5%	0.9	Low
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages every day as a "great risk" ^{**4}	44.8%	42.4%	0.6	Low
Students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a person at "great risk" ^{**4}	31.2%	30.9%	0.1	Low
Inadequate social support ⁵	16.6%	21.2%	-0.9	Low
School/education				
Academic achievement/commitment				
High school graduate or higher ¹	88.8%	83.3%		
High school dropouts ¹⁴	2.1%	2.0%	0.0	Low
Academic failure ⁴	37.5%	39.9%	-0.6	Low
Homeless children enrolled in public school (per 1,000 population of children enrolled in public school) ¹⁴	13.2	18.6	-0.3	Low
Home-schooled children (per 1,000 population of children enrolled in public school) ¹⁴	50.6	36.4		
Low commitment to school ⁴	41.7%	39.8%	0.3	Low
School environment				
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) ¹⁴	21.3	24.4	-0.2	Low
Transitions and mobility ⁴	63.7%	51.7%	1.2	Medium
School opportunities for pro-social involvement ^{*4}	64.8%	62.5%	0.4	Low
School rewards for pro-social involvement ^{*4}	55.0%	56.0%	-0.2	Low

*- Represents protective factors, so the risk categorization is reversed

Note: For details on standardized score calculation, county ranking and risk categorization, please refer to the appendix.

SOURCES

1. U.S. Census Bureau, State & County QuickFacts, (2013)
2. Arkansas Department of Health, Center for Health Statistics (2013)
3. U.S. Census Bureau, Population Estimates Program, Population Division (2013)
4. International Survey Associates, Inc., Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment Student Survey, (2013)
5. County Health Rankings and Roadmaps, Robert Wood Johnson Foundation, (2014)
6. Arkansas Crime Information Center, Crime in Arkansas (2013)
7. Arkansas State Police, Highway Safety office (2012)
8. Arkansas Department of Human Services, Annual Statistical Report (2013)
9. American Lung Association, Estimated Prevalence and Incidence of Lung Disease report (2014)
10. Arkansas Department of Finance and Administration, Alcoholic Beverage Control (2013)
11. Arkansas Tobacco Control Board, Annual Compliance Reports (2013)
12. U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics, (2013)
13. U.S. Bureau of the Census, Decennial Census of Population and Housing (2010).
14. Arkansas Department of Education, Statewide Information System as reported through the Arkansas Public School Computer Network (2013)

Franklin County



Key findings:

Weaknesses

- 3rd highest rate of students reporting parental attitude favorable toward drug use
- 4th highest rate of true child abuse reported
- 5th lowest rate of students who perceive drinking alcohol as a great risk
- 7th highest suicide rate
- 10th highest rate of adults reporting inadequate social support

Strengths

- 5th lowest rate of adolescents reporting depressive symptoms
- 7th lowest rate of high school substance infractions
- 8th lowest rate of students reporting interaction with anti-social peers
- 9th lowest rate of students reporting gang involvement
- 10th lowest rate of youth illicit drug use
- 10th lowest rate of students reporting favorable peer attitude toward drug use

INDICATORS	COUNTY	STATE	STANDARDIZED SCORE	INDICATOR RISK CATEGORIZATION
DEMOGRAPHICS MEASURES				
Total population ¹	18,034	2,960,000		
Population under 18 ¹	23.9%	24.0%		
Population over 65 ¹	17.7%	15.4%		
Gender (% female) ¹	50.7%	50.9%		
Race (% white) ¹	95.2%	79.9%		
Race (% black) ¹	0.9%	15.6%		
Race (% Hispanic or Latino origin) ¹	2.8%	6.9%		
Total births ²	176	37,117		
Net migration ³	0.3%	0.3%		
PROBLEM OUTCOMES				
Substance use				
Youth cigarette use ⁴	8.8%	7.6%	0.4	Low
Youth chewing tobacco use ⁴	10.1%	5.6%	1.4	Medium
Youth alcohol use ⁴	13.1%	12.6%	0.1	Low
Youth illicit drug use ⁴	6.8%	10.8%	-1.4	Low
Adult smokers (smoked >100 cigarettes and are currently smoking) ⁵	27.7%	22.4%	0.8	Medium
Adult excessive drinking ⁵	NA	12.6%	NA	NA
Consequences				
Substance abuse arrests (per 1,000 population) ⁶	12.7	10.6	0.3	Low
Alcohol- or other drug-related crashes (per 1,000 population) ⁷	1.3	1.3	0.0	Low
Number of mental health clients served through Arkansas State Hospital and the Community Mental Health Centers ⁸	337	69,963		
Number of substance abuse treatment service provided ⁸	53	13,666		

INDICATORS	COUNTY	STATE	STANDARDIZED SCORE	INDICATOR RISK CATEGORIZATION
Births to women using tobacco during pregnancy (per 1,000 total births) ²	233.0	129.6	1.3	Medium
Births to women using alcohol during pregnancy (per 1,000 total births) ²	5.7	4.4	0.3	Low
Lung cancer rates (per 10,000 population) ⁹	7.2	7.2	0.2	Low
Health				
Poor or fair health ⁵	25.7%	19.4%	1.1	Medium
Mental Health				
Mentally unhealthy days (in past 30 days) ⁵	5.0	3.9	0.9	Medium
Suicide (per 100k population, 2009-2013) ²	24.9	14.8	1.9	High
Adolescent depressive symptoms ⁴	36.0%	40.3%	-1.2	Low
CONTRIBUTING FACTORS				
Community				
Availability and access				
Beer permits (per 1,000 population) ¹⁰	1.8	0.9	0.9	Medium
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) ¹¹	9.1%	8.8%	0.0	Low
Laws and norms favorable to drug use ⁴	35.3%	31.6%	0.5	Medium
Perceived availability of drugs ⁴	24.6%	25.3%	-0.2	Low
Crime				
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 population) ⁶	30.0	42.8	-0.7	Low
Percent of true child abuse reports ⁸	32.1%	20.4%	1.9	High
Violent crime (per 1,000 population) ⁶	3.3	4.5	-0.5	Low
High community disorganization ⁴	35.3%	36.6%	-0.2	Low
Economic Hardship				
Median household income ^{*1}	\$35,918	\$40,531	-0.6	Medium
Unemployment rates ¹²	7.0%	7.5%	-0.3	Low
Persons below poverty level ¹	18.7%	18.7%	0.0	Low
Family				
Divorce (per 1,000 population) ²	5.5	5.0	0.5	Medium
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) ⁸	16.9	10.8	1.0	Medium
Children living with single parent-headed families (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) ¹³	230.4	284.5	-0.8	Low
Poor family management ⁴	31.3%	32.7%	-0.3	Low
Family conflict ⁴	37.0%	36.2%	0.2	Low
Family history of anti-social behavior ⁴	31.1%	32.6%	-0.2	Low
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use ⁴	29.4%	20.7%	2.2	High
Parental attitudes favorable to anti-social behavior ⁴	38.4%	36.9%	0.4	Low
Individual/Peers				
Adolescent pregnancy (per 1,000 females ages 10-17) ²	6.0	8.1	-0.5	Low
Early initiation of drug use ⁴	23.1%	20.8%	0.4	Low
Peer favorable attitudes to anti-social behavior ⁴	30.1%	32.9%	-0.7	Low
Peer favorable attitudes to drug use ⁴	20.9%	23.8%	-0.7	Low
Peer perceived risk of drug use ⁴	42.7%	44.8%	-0.4	Low
Interaction with anti-social peers ⁴	34.3%	42.8%	-1.0	Low

INDICATORS	COUNTY	STATE	STANDARDIZED SCORE	INDICATOR RISK CATEGORIZATION
Friends' use of drugs ⁴	22.6%	22.8%	0.0	Low
Gang involvement ⁴	12.8%	18.0%	-0.9	Low
Religiosity ^{*4}	73.2%	68.0%	0.8	Low
Interaction with pro-social peers ^{*4}	63.5%	61.9%	0.3	Low
Youth who perceive smoking as a "great risk" ^{*4}	63.8%	64.5%	-0.1	Low
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages every day as a "great risk" ^{*4}	35.0%	42.4%	-1.8	High
Students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a person at "great risk" ^{*4}	34.7%	30.9%	0.8	Low
Inadequate social support ⁵	25.1%	21.2%	0.8	Medium
School/education				
Academic achievement/commitment				
High school graduate or higher ¹	83.2%	83.3%		
High school dropouts ¹⁴	2.5%	2.0%	0.4	Low
Academic failure ⁴	39.6%	39.9%	-0.1	Low
Homeless children enrolled in public school (per 1,000 population of children enrolled in public school) ¹⁴	36.5	18.6	0.8	Medium
Home-schooled children (per 1,000 population of children enrolled in public school) ¹⁴	44.3	36.4		
Low commitment to school ⁴	40.3%	39.8%	0.1	Low
School environment				
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) ¹⁴	6.0	24.4	-1.0	Low
Transitions and mobility ⁴	46.6%	51.7%	-0.5	Low
School opportunities for pro-social involvement ^{*4}	59.7%	62.5%	-0.5	Low
School rewards for pro-social involvement ^{*4}	55.7%	56.0%	0.0	Low

*- Represents protective factors, so the risk categorization is reversed

Note: For details on standardized score calculation, county ranking and risk categorization, please refer to the appendix.

SOURCES

1. U.S. Census Bureau, State & County QuickFacts, (2013)
2. Arkansas Department of Health, Center for Health Statistics (2013)
3. U.S. Census Bureau, Population Estimates Program, Population Division (2013)
4. International Survey Associates, Inc., Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment Student Survey, (2013)
5. County Health Rankings and Roadmaps, Robert Wood Johnson Foundation, (2014)
6. Arkansas Crime Information Center, Crime in Arkansas (2013)
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8. Arkansas Department of Human Services, Annual Statistical Report (2013)
9. American Lung Association, Estimated Prevalence and Incidence of Lung Disease report (2014)
10. Arkansas Department of Finance and Administration, Alcoholic Beverage Control (2013)
11. Arkansas Tobacco Control Board, Annual Compliance Reports (2013)
12. U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics, (2013)
13. U.S. Bureau of the Census, Decennial Census of Population and Housing (2010).
14. Arkansas Department of Education, Statewide Information System as reported through the Arkansas Public School Computer Network (2013)

Fulton County



Key findings:

Weaknesses

- 4th highest rate of children living in foster care
- 7th highest rate of births to women using tobacco during pregnancy
- 8th highest rate of tobacco sales to minors

Strengths

- Lowest rate of births to women using alcohol during pregnancy
- Lowest rate of students' perceived availability of drugs
- Lowest rate of students reporting friends' use of drugs
- Highest rate of students who perceive marijuana use as a great risk
- Lowest rate of high school dropouts
- 2nd highest rate of students who perceive drinking alcohol as a great risk

- 4th lowest rate of youth alcohol use
- 4th lowest rate of students reporting favorable peer attitude toward drug use
- 4th highest rate of students reporting school opportunities for pro-social involvement
- 5th lowest rate of youth illicit drug use
- 5th lowest rate of students reporting lower peer perceived risk of drug use
- 6th lowest rate of youth cigarette use
- 6th lowest rate of high school substance infractions
- 7th highest rate of students reporting school rewards for pro-social involvement
- 8th lowest rate of total crime index offenses
- 9th lowest rate of youth reporting early initiation of drug use

INDICATORS	COUNTY	STATE	STANDARDIZED SCORE	INDICATOR RISK CATEGORIZATION
DEMOGRAPHICS MEASURES				
Total population ¹	12,304	2,960,000		
Population under 18 ¹	20.5%	24.0%		
Population over 65 ¹	24.6%	15.4%		
Gender (% female) ¹	50.7%	50.9%		
Race (% white) ¹	97.0%	79.9%		
Race (% black) ¹	0.5%	15.6%		
Race (% Hispanic or Latino origin) ¹	1.1%	6.9%		
Total births ²	110	37,117		
Net migration ³	7.4%	0.3%		
PROBLEM OUTCOMES				
Substance use				
Youth cigarette use ⁴	6.0%	7.6%	-0.5	Low
Youth chewing tobacco use ⁴	9.7%	5.6%	1.3	Medium
Youth alcohol use ⁴	8.9%	12.6%	-1.0	Low
Youth illicit drug use ⁴	5.9%	10.8%	-1.7	Low
Adult smokers (smoked >100 cigarettes and are currently smoking) ⁵	29.2%	22.4%	1.1	Medium
Adult excessive drinking ⁵	NA	12.6%	NA	NA
Consequences				
Substance abuse arrests (per 1,000 population) ⁶	5.8	10.6	-0.8	Low
Alcohol- or other drug-related crashes (per 1,000 population) ⁷	1.1	1.3	-0.4	Low

INDICATORS	COUNTY	STATE	STANDARDIZED SCORE	INDICATOR RISK CATEGORIZATION
Number of mental health clients served through Arkansas State Hospital and the Community Mental Health Centers ⁸	150	69,963		
Number of substance abuse treatment service provided ⁸	28	13,666		
Births to women using tobacco during pregnancy (per 1,000 total births) ²	281.8	129.6	1.9	High
Births to women using alcohol during pregnancy (per 1,000 total births) ²	0.0	4.4	-1.0	Low
Lung cancer rates (per 10,000 population) ⁹	7.3	7.2	0.7	Medium
Health				
Poor or fair health ⁵	23.5%	19.4%	0.7	Medium
Mental Health				
Mentally unhealthy days (in past 30 days) ⁵	3.3	3.9	-0.5	Low
Suicide (per 100k population, 2009-2013) ²	18.3	14.8	0.6	Medium
Adolescent depressive symptoms ⁴	39.6%	40.3%	-0.2	Low
CONTRIBUTING FACTORS				
Community				
Availability and access				
Beer permits (per 1,000 population) ¹⁰	NA	0.9	NA	NA
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) ¹¹	15.4%	8.8%	1.2	Medium
Laws and norms favorable to drug use ⁴	34.7%	31.6%	0.4	Low
Perceived availability of drugs ⁴	19.8%	25.3%	-1.3	Low
Crime				
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 population) ⁶	12.8	42.8	-1.6	Low
Percent of true child abuse reports ⁸	23.3%	20.4%	0.5	Low
Violent crime (per 1,000 population) ⁶	2.0	4.5	-0.9	Low
High community disorganization ⁴	43.1%	36.6%	0.7	Medium
Economic Hardship				
Median household income ^{*1}	\$35,059	\$40,531	-0.7	Medium
Unemployment rates ¹²	7.3%	7.5%	-0.1	Low
Persons below poverty level ¹	19.6%	18.7%	0.2	Low
Family				
Divorce (per 1,000 population) ²	4.4	5.0	-0.6	Low
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) ⁸	23.8	10.8	2.2	High
Children living with single parent-headed families (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) ¹³	227.1	284.5	-0.9	Low
Poor family management ⁴	31.6%	32.7%	-0.2	Low
Family conflict ⁴	35.2%	36.2%	-0.3	Low
Family history of anti-social behavior ⁴	32.9%	32.6%	0.0	Low
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use ⁴	23.0%	20.7%	0.6	Medium
Parental attitudes favorable to anti-social behavior ⁴	39.7%	36.9%	0.7	Medium
Individual/Peers				
Adolescent pregnancy (per 1,000 females ages 10-17) ²	5.2	8.1	-0.7	Low

INDICATORS	COUNTY	STATE	STANDARDIZED SCORE	INDICATOR RISK CATEGORIZATION
Early initiation of drug use ⁴	17.3%	20.8%	-0.7	Low
Peer favorable attitudes to anti-social behavior ⁴	31.9%	32.9%	-0.2	Low
Peer favorable attitudes to drug use ⁴	19.2%	23.8%	-1.1	Low
Peer perceived risk of drug use ⁴	37.7%	44.8%	-1.2	Low
Interaction with anti-social peers ⁴	34.8%	42.8%	-0.9	Low
Friends' use of drugs ⁴	14.1%	22.8%	-1.7	Low
Gang involvement ⁴	15.7%	18.0%	-0.4	Low
Religiosity ^{*4}	66.8%	68.0%	-0.2	Low
Interaction with pro-social peers ^{*4}	62.3%	61.9%	0.1	Low
Youth who perceive smoking as a "great risk" ^{**4}	66.0%	64.5%	0.3	Low
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages every day as a "great risk" ^{**4}	46.4%	42.4%	1.0	Low
Students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a person at "great risk" ^{**4}	41.4%	30.9%	2.2	Low
Inadequate social support ⁵	24.3%	21.2%	0.6	Medium
School/education				
Academic achievement/commitment				
High school graduate or higher ¹	83.0%	83.3%		
High school dropouts ¹⁴	0.0%	2.0%	-1.7	Low
Academic failure ⁴	41.5%	39.9%	0.4	Low
Homeless children enrolled in public school (per 1,000 population of children enrolled in public school) ¹⁴	11.5	18.6	-0.3	Low
Home-schooled children (per 1,000 population of children enrolled in public school) ¹⁴	56.5	36.4		
Low commitment to school ⁴	38.5%	39.8%	-0.2	Low
School environment				
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) ¹⁴	5.7	24.4	-1.0	Low
Transitions and mobility ⁴	40.2%	51.7%	-1.2	Low
School opportunities for pro-social involvement ^{*4}	70.4%	62.5%	1.3	Low
School rewards for pro-social involvement ^{*4}	66.8%	56.0%	1.7	Low

*- Represents protective factors, so the risk categorization is reversed

Note: For details on standardized score calculation, county ranking and risk categorization, please refer to the appendix.

SOURCES

1. U.S. Census Bureau, State & County QuickFacts, (2013)
2. Arkansas Department of Health, Center for Health Statistics (2013)
3. U.S. Census Bureau, Population Estimates Program, Population Division (2013)
4. International Survey Associates, Inc., Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment Student Survey, (2013)
5. County Health Rankings and Roadmaps, Robert Wood Johnson Foundation, (2014)
6. Arkansas Crime Information Center, Crime in Arkansas (2013)
7. Arkansas State Police, Highway Safety office (2012)
8. Arkansas Department of Human Services, Annual Statistical Report (2013)
9. American Lung Association, Estimated Prevalence and Incidence of Lung Disease report (2014)
10. Arkansas Department of Finance and Administration, Alcoholic Beverage Control (2013)
11. Arkansas Tobacco Control Board, Annual Compliance Reports (2013)
12. U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics, (2013)
13. U.S. Bureau of the Census, Decennial Census of Population and Housing (2010).
14. Arkansas Department of Education, Statewide Information System as reported through the Arkansas Public School Computer Network (2013)

Garland County



Key findings:

Weaknesses

- 3rd highest rate of adults reporting excessive drinking habits
- 4th highest rate for alcohol- or other drug-related crashes
- 7th highest rate of students reporting parental attitude favorable toward anti-social behavior
- 7th lowest rate of students' religiosity
- 8th highest rate of births to women using alcohol during pregnancy
- 8th highest rate of total crime index offenses
- 9th highest suicide rate

- 10th highest rate of youth illicit drug use
- 10th highest rate of substance abuse arrests
- 10th highest rate of students reporting transitions and mobility

Strengths

- 6th lowest rate of true child abuse reported

INDICATORS	COUNTY	STATE	STANDARDIZED SCORE	INDICATOR RISK CATEGORIZATION
DEMOGRAPHICS MEASURES				
Total population ¹	97,173	2,960,000		
Population under 18 ¹	20.8%	24.0%		
Population over 65 ¹	21.3%	15.4%		
Gender (% female) ¹	51.7%	50.9%		
Race (% white) ¹	87.7%	79.9%		
Race (% black) ¹	8.5%	15.6%		
Race (% Hispanic or Latino origin) ¹	5.2%	6.9%		
Total births ²	1,069	37,117		
Net migration ³	7.6%	0.3%		
PROBLEM OUTCOMES				
Substance use				
Youth cigarette use ⁴	7.2%	7.6%	-0.1	Low
Youth chewing tobacco use ⁴	6.5%	5.6%	0.2	Low
Youth alcohol use ⁴	13.9%	12.6%	0.3	Low
Youth illicit drug use ⁴	12.6%	10.8%	0.7	Medium
Adult smokers ⁵	27.7%	22.4%	0.8	Medium
Adult excessive drinking ⁵	17.4%	12.6%	1.5	High
Consequences				
Substance abuse arrests (per 1,000 population) ⁶	13.7	10.6	0.5	Low
Alcohol- or other drug-related crashes (per 1,000 population) ⁷	1.9	1.3	1.1	Medium
Number of mental health clients served ⁸	3,074	69,963		
Number of substance abuse treatment service provided ⁸	578	13,666		
Births to women smoking during pregnancy ²	201.1	129.6	0.9	Medium
Births to women using alcohol during pregnancy ²	9.4	4.4	1.1	Medium
Lung cancer rates ⁹	7.1	7.2	-0.2	Low

INDICATORS	COUNTY	STATE	STANDARDIZED SCORE	INDICATOR RISK CATEGORIZATION
Health				
Poor or fair health ⁵	18.7%	19.4%	-0.1	Low
Mental Health				
Mentally unhealthy days ⁵	5.3	3.9	1.1	Medium
Suicide (per 100k population) ²	23.1	14.8	1.5	High
Adolescent depressive symptoms ⁴	42.0%	40.3%	0.5	Low
CONTRIBUTING FACTORS				
Community				
Availability and access				
Beer permits (per 1,000 population) ¹⁰	1.7	0.9	0.8	Medium
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) ¹¹	8.3%	8.8%	-0.1	Low
Laws and norms favorable to drug use ⁴	34.1%	31.6%	0.3	Low
Perceived availability of drugs ⁴	28.6%	25.3%	0.8	Medium
Crime				
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 population) ⁶	57.8	42.8	0.8	Medium
Percent of true child abuse reports ⁸	13.5%	20.4%	-1.1	Low
Violent crime (per 1,000 population) ⁶	4.6	4.5	0.0	Low
High community disorganization ⁴	38.1%	36.6%	0.2	Low
Economic Hardship				
Median household income* ¹	\$38,680	\$40,531	-0.2	Low
Unemployment rates ¹²	7.8%	7.5%	0.2	Low
Persons below poverty level ¹	19.0%	18.7%	0.1	Low
Family				
Divorce (per 1,000 population) ²	5.2	5.0	0.1	Low
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) ⁸	12.2	10.8	0.2	Low
Children living with single parent-headed families (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) ¹³	295.5	284.5	0.2	Low
Poor family management ⁴	36.2%	32.7%	0.7	Medium
Family conflict ⁴	38.2%	36.2%	0.6	Medium
Family history of anti-social behavior ⁴	37.3%	32.6%	0.8	Medium
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use ⁴	23.8%	20.7%	0.8	Medium
Parental attitudes favorable to anti-social behavior ⁴	41.5%	36.9%	1.2	Medium
Individual/Peers				
Adolescent pregnancy (per 1,000 females ages 10-17) ²	7.5	8.1	-0.1	Low
Early initiation of drug use ⁴	23.2%	20.8%	0.4	Low
Peer favorable attitudes to anti-social behavior ⁴	36.8%	32.9%	0.9	Medium
Peer favorable attitudes to drug use ⁴	26.3%	23.8%	0.6	Medium
Peer perceived risk of drug use ⁴	48.4%	44.8%	0.6	Medium
Interaction with anti-social peers ⁴	46.6%	42.8%	0.4	Low
Friends' use of drugs ⁴	26.2%	22.8%	0.7	Medium
Gang involvement ⁴	20.0%	18.0%	0.3	Low
Religiosity* ⁴	62.8%	68.0%	-0.8	Medium
Interaction with pro-social peers* ⁴	59.0%	61.9%	-0.6	Medium
Youth who perceive smoking as a "great risk"* ⁴	63.6%	64.5%	-0.1	Low

INDICATORS	COUNTY	STATE	STANDARDIZED SCORE	INDICATOR RISK CATEGORIZATION
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages every day as a "great risk"* ⁴	41.5%	42.4%	-0.2	Low
Students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a person at "great risk"* ⁴	27.6%	30.9%	-0.7	Medium
Inadequate social support ⁵	20.9%	21.2%	-0.1	Low
School/education				
Academic achievement/commitment				
High school graduate or higher ¹	86.0%	83.3%		
High school dropouts ¹⁴	2.5%	2.0%	0.4	Low
Academic failure ⁴	39.5%	39.9%	-0.1	Low
Homeless children enrolled in public school (per 1,000 population of children enrolled in public school) ¹⁴	19.2	18.6	0.0	Low
Home-schooled children (per 1,000 population of children enrolled in public school) ¹⁴	37.0	36.4		
Low commitment to school ⁴	41.6%	39.8%	0.3	Low
School environment				
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) ¹⁴	21.3	24.4	-0.2	Low
Transitions and mobility ⁴	54.3%	51.7%	0.3	Low
School opportunities for pro-social involvement* ⁴	63.8%	62.5%	0.2	Low
School rewards for pro-social involvement* ⁴	53.2%	56.0%	-0.5	Low

*- Represents protective factors, so the risk categorization is reversed

Note: For details on standardized score calculation, county ranking and risk categorization, please refer to the appendix.

SOURCES

1. U.S. Census Bureau, State & County QuickFacts, (2013)
2. Arkansas Department of Health, Center for Health Statistics (2013)
3. U.S. Census Bureau, Population Estimates Program, Population Division (2013)
4. International Survey Associates, Inc., Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment Student Survey, (2013)
5. County Health Rankings and Roadmaps, Robert Wood Johnson Foundation, (2014)
6. Arkansas Crime Information Center, Crime in Arkansas (2013)
7. Arkansas State Police, Highway Safety office (2012)
8. Arkansas Department of Human Services, Annual Statistical Report (2013)
9. American Lung Association, Estimated Prevalence and Incidence of Lung Disease report (2014)
10. Arkansas Department of Finance and Administration, Alcoholic Beverage Control (2013)
11. Arkansas Tobacco Control Board, Annual Compliance Reports (2013)
12. U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics, (2013)
13. U.S. Bureau of the Census, Decennial Census of Population and Housing (2010).
14. Arkansas Department of Education, Statewide Information System as reported through the Arkansas Public School Computer Network (2013)

Grant County



Key findings:

Weaknesses

- Highest rate of adults reporting excessive drinking habits
- 2nd highest rate of adult smoking
- 8th highest rate of students reporting low commitment to school
- 8th lowest rate of students reporting school rewards for pro-social involvement
- 10th lowest rate of students reporting school opportunities for pro-social involvement

Strengths

- Lowest rate of births to women using alcohol during pregnancy
- Lowest rate of persons below poverty level
- 4th highest median household income
- 6th lowest rate for alcohol- or other drug-related crashes
- 6th lowest rate of children living with single parent-headed families
- 7th highest rate of students' religiosity
- 8th lowest rate of students reporting high community disorganization
- 10th lowest rate of true child abuse reported

INDICATORS	COUNTY	STATE	STANDARDIZED SCORE	INDICATOR RISK CATEGORIZATION
DEMOGRAPHICS MEASURES				
Total population ¹	18,019	2,960,000		
Population under 18 ¹	23.8%	24.0%		
Population over 65 ¹	15.8%	15.4%		
Gender (% female) ¹	50.4%	50.9%		
Race (% white) ¹	94.9%	79.9%		
Race (% black) ¹	2.7%	15.6%		
Race (% Hispanic or Latino origin) ¹	2.3%	6.9%		
Total births ²	191	37,117		
Net migration ³	-2.8%	0.3%		
PROBLEM OUTCOMES				
Substance use				
Youth cigarette use ⁴	10.4%	7.6%	0.9	Medium
Youth chewing tobacco use ⁴	9.2%	5.6%	1.1	Medium
Youth alcohol use ⁴	14.1%	12.6%	0.4	Low
Youth illicit drug use ⁴	9.7%	10.8%	-0.4	Low
Adult smokers (smoked >100 cigarettes and are currently smoking) ⁵	39.0%	22.4%	2.6	High
Adult excessive drinking ⁵	19.2%	12.6%	2.1	High
Consequences				
Substance abuse arrests (per 1,000 population) ⁶	5.0	10.6	-0.9	Low
Alcohol- or other drug-related crashes (per 1,000 population) ⁷	0.4	1.3	-1.7	Low

INDICATORS	COUNTY	STATE	STANDARDIZED SCORE	INDICATOR RISK CATEGORIZATION
Number of mental health clients served through Arkansas State Hospital and the Community Mental Health Centers ⁸	360	69,963		
Number of substance abuse treatment service provided ⁸	102	13,666		
Births to women using tobacco during pregnancy (per 1,000 total births) ²	99.5	129.6	-0.4	Low
Births to women using alcohol during pregnancy (per 1,000 total births) ²	0.0	4.4	-1.0	Low
Lung cancer rates (per 10,000 population) ⁹	7.2	7.2	0.3	Low
Health				
Poor or fair health ⁵	24.2%	19.4%	0.9	Medium
Mental Health				
Mentally unhealthy days (in past 30 days) ⁵	5.0	3.9	0.9	Medium
Suicide (per 100k population, 2009-2013) ²	13.2	14.8	-0.3	Low
Adolescent depressive symptoms ⁴	41.4%	40.3%	0.3	Low
CONTRIBUTING FACTORS				
Community				
Availability and access				
Beer permits (per 1,000 population) ¹⁰	NA	0.9	NA	NA
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) ¹¹	7.4%	8.8%	-0.2	Low
Laws and norms favorable to drug use ⁴	35.8%	31.6%	0.6	Medium
Perceived availability of drugs ⁴	25.8%	25.3%	0.1	Low
Crime				
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 population) ⁶	26.9	42.8	-0.8	Low
Percent of true child abuse reports ⁸	14.9%	20.4%	-0.9	Low
Violent crime (per 1,000 population) ⁶	1.9	4.5	-1.0	Low
High community disorganization ⁴	31.2%	36.6%	-0.6	Low
Economic Hardship				
Median household income ^{*1}	\$49,063	\$40,531	1.1	Low
Unemployment rates ¹²	6.8%	7.5%	-0.4	Low
Persons below poverty level ¹	8.4%	18.7%	-1.9	Low
Family				
Divorce (per 1,000 population) ²	6.3	5.0	1.3	Medium
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) ⁸	7.0	10.8	-0.7	Low
Children living with single parent-headed families (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) ¹³	215.1	284.5	-1.1	Low
Poor family management ⁴	31.6%	32.7%	-0.2	Low
Family conflict ⁴	36.3%	36.2%	0.0	Low
Family history of anti-social behavior ⁴	32.1%	32.6%	-0.1	Low
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use ⁴	22.4%	20.7%	0.4	Low
Parental attitudes favorable to anti-social behavior ⁴	36.7%	36.9%	-0.1	Low
Individual/Peers				
Adolescent pregnancy (per 1,000 females ages 10-17) ²	7.7	8.1	-0.1	Low

INDICATORS	COUNTY	STATE	STANDARDIZED SCORE	INDICATOR RISK CATEGORIZATION
Early initiation of drug use ⁴	21.3%	20.8%	0.1	Low
Peer favorable attitudes to anti-social behavior ⁴	35.3%	32.9%	0.6	Medium
Peer favorable attitudes to drug use ⁴	23.5%	23.8%	-0.1	Low
Peer perceived risk of drug use ⁴	43.8%	44.8%	-0.2	Low
Interaction with anti-social peers ⁴	40.5%	42.8%	-0.3	Low
Friends' use of drugs ⁴	25.2%	22.8%	0.5	Low
Gang involvement ⁴	16.1%	18.0%	-0.3	Low
Religiosity ^{*4}	77.1%	68.0%	1.4	Low
Interaction with pro-social peers ^{*4}	62.8%	61.9%	0.2	Low
Youth who perceive smoking as a "great risk" ^{**4}	61.4%	64.5%	-0.5	Medium
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages every day as a "great risk" ^{**4}	42.0%	42.4%	-0.1	Low
Students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a person at "great risk" ^{**4}	34.0%	30.9%	0.7	Low
Inadequate social support ⁵	21.1%	21.2%	0.0	Low
School/education				
Academic achievement/commitment				
High school graduate or higher ¹	84.2%	83.3%		
High school dropouts ¹⁴	2.0%	2.0%	0.0	Low
Academic failure ⁴	40.2%	39.9%	0.1	Low
Homeless children enrolled in public school (per 1,000 population of children enrolled in public school) ¹⁴	5.8	18.6	-0.6	Low
Home-schooled children (per 1,000 population of children enrolled in public school) ¹⁴	39.3	36.4		
Low commitment to school ⁴	46.9%	39.8%	1.3	Medium
School environment				
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) ¹⁴	42.1	24.4	1.0	Medium
Transitions and mobility ⁴	48.7%	51.7%	-0.3	Low
School opportunities for pro-social involvement ^{*4}	54.2%	62.5%	-1.4	Medium
School rewards for pro-social involvement ^{+*4}	48.5%	56.0%	-1.2	Medium

*- Represents protective factors, so the risk categorization is reversed

Note: For details on standardized score calculation, county ranking and risk categorization, please refer to the appendix.

SOURCES

1. U.S. Census Bureau, State & County QuickFacts, (2013)
2. Arkansas Department of Health, Center for Health Statistics (2013)
3. U.S. Census Bureau, Population Estimates Program, Population Division (2013)
4. International Survey Associates, Inc., Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment Student Survey, (2013)
5. County Health Rankings and Roadmaps, Robert Wood Johnson Foundation, (2014)
6. Arkansas Crime Information Center, Crime in Arkansas (2013)
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8. Arkansas Department of Human Services, Annual Statistical Report (2013)
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10. Arkansas Department of Finance and Administration, Alcoholic Beverage Control (2013)
11. Arkansas Tobacco Control Board, Annual Compliance Reports (2013)
12. U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics, (2013)
13. U.S. Bureau of the Census, Decennial Census of Population and Housing (2010).
14. Arkansas Department of Education, Statewide Information System as reported through the Arkansas Public School Computer Network (2013)

Greene County



Key findings:

Weaknesses

- Highest divorce rate
- 3rd highest rate of total crime index offenses
- 9th highest rate of students reporting transitions and mobility

- 7th lowest rate of students reporting lower peer perceived risk of drug use
- 8th lowest rate of adult smoking
- 8th lowest rate of students' perceived availability of drugs
- 9th lowest rate of youth alcohol use

Strengths

- 2nd lowest rate of youth reporting early initiation of drug use
- 2nd lowest rate of students reporting friends' use of drugs
- 4th lowest rate of adults reporting poor or fair health
- 7th lowest rate of beer permits

INDICATORS	COUNTY	STATE	STANDARDIZED SCORE	INDICATOR RISK CATEGORIZATION
DEMOGRAPHICS MEASURES				
Total population ¹	43,097	2,960,000		
Population under 18 ¹	24.9%	24.0%		
Population over 65 ¹	14.8%	15.4%		
Gender (% female) ¹	50.8%	50.9%		
Race (% white) ¹	97.1%	79.9%		
Race (% black) ¹	0.7%	15.6%		
Race (% Hispanic or Latino origin) ¹	2.6%	6.9%		
Total births ²	544	37,117		
Net migration ³	-4.0%	0.3%		
PROBLEM OUTCOMES				
Substance use				
Youth cigarette use ⁴	7.8%	7.6%	0.0	Low
Youth chewing tobacco use ⁴	6.2%	5.6%	0.2	Low
Youth alcohol use ⁴	9.7%	12.6%	-0.8	Low
Youth illicit drug use ⁴	7.7%	10.8%	-1.1	Low
Adult smokers (smoked >100 cigarettes and are currently smoking) ⁵	17.7%	22.4%	-0.7	Low
Adult excessive drinking ⁵	10.8%	12.6%	-0.6	Low
Consequences				
Substance abuse arrests (per 1,000 population) ⁶	7.3	10.6	-0.5	Low
Alcohol- or other drug-related crashes (per 1,000 population) ⁷	0.8	1.3	-1.1	Low
Number of mental health clients served through Arkansas State Hospital and the Community Mental Health Centers ⁸	1,126	69,963		
Number of substance abuse treatment service provided ⁸	199	13,666		

INDICATORS	COUNTY	STATE	STANDARDIZED SCORE	INDICATOR RISK CATEGORIZATION
Births to women using tobacco during pregnancy (per 1,000 total births) ²	209.6	129.6	1.0	Medium
Births to women using alcohol during pregnancy (per 1,000 total births) ²	5.5	4.4	0.2	Low
Lung cancer rates (per 10,000 population) ⁹	7.2	7.2	0.1	Low
Health				
Poor or fair health ⁵	14.3%	19.4%	-0.9	Low
Mental Health				
Mentally unhealthy days (in past 30 days) ⁵	3.3	3.9	-0.5	Low
Suicide (per 100k population, 2009-2013) ²	21.2	14.8	1.2	Medium
Adolescent depressive symptoms ⁴	42.0%	40.3%	0.5	Low
CONTRIBUTING FACTORS				
Community				
Availability and access				
Beer permits (per 1,000 population) ¹⁰	1.1	0.9	0.2	Low
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) ¹¹	7.7%	8.8%	-0.2	Low
Laws and norms favorable to drug use ⁴	29.8%	31.6%	-0.2	Low
Perceived availability of drugs ⁴	21.4%	25.3%	-0.9	Low
Crime				
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 population) ⁶	76.2	42.8	1.7	High
Percent of true child abuse reports ⁸	17.1%	20.4%	-0.5	Low
Violent crime (per 1,000 population) ⁶	3.2	4.5	-0.5	Low
High community disorganization ⁴	32.3%	36.6%	-0.5	Low
Economic Hardship				
Median household income ^{*1}	\$38,481	\$40,531	-0.3	Low
Unemployment rates ¹²	8.9%	7.5%	0.7	Medium
Persons below poverty level ¹	17.3%	18.7%	-0.3	Low
Family				
Divorce (per 1,000 population) ²	7.1	5.0	2.1	High
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) ⁸	16.7	10.8	1.0	Medium
Children living with single parent-headed families (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) ¹³	263.0	284.5	-0.3	Low
Poor family management ⁴	32.7%	32.7%	0.0	Low
Family conflict ⁴	36.2%	36.2%	0.0	Low
Family history of anti-social behavior ⁴	31.2%	32.6%	-0.2	Low
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use ⁴	20.0%	20.7%	-0.2	Low
Parental attitudes favorable to anti-social behavior ⁴	36.5%	36.9%	-0.1	Low
Individual/Peers				
Adolescent pregnancy (per 1,000 females ages 10-17) ²	6.7	8.1	-0.3	Low
Early initiation of drug use ⁴	15.7%	20.8%	-1.0	Low
Peer favorable attitudes to anti-social behavior ⁴	32.4%	32.9%	-0.1	Low
Peer favorable attitudes to drug use ⁴	21.2%	23.8%	-0.6	Low
Peer perceived risk of drug use ⁴	38.9%	44.8%	-1.0	Low
Interaction with anti-social peers ⁴	36.7%	42.8%	-0.7	Low

INDICATORS	COUNTY	STATE	STANDARDIZED SCORE	INDICATOR RISK CATEGORIZATION
Friends' use of drugs ⁴	16.6%	22.8%	-1.2	Low
Gang involvement ⁴	13.2%	18.0%	-0.8	Low
Religiosity ^{*4}	67.0%	68.0%	-0.2	Low
Interaction with pro-social peers ^{*4}	62.3%	61.9%	0.1	Low
Youth who perceive smoking as a "great risk" ^{*4}	63.6%	64.5%	-0.2	Low
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages every day as a "great risk" ^{*4}	41.3%	42.4%	-0.3	Low
Students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a person at "great risk" ^{*4}	36.2%	30.9%	1.1	Low
Inadequate social support ⁵	19.0%	21.2%	-0.5	Low
School/education				
Academic achievement/commitment				
High school graduate or higher ¹	82.2%	83.3%		
High school dropouts ¹⁴	1.3%	2.0%	-0.6	Low
Academic failure ⁴	42.7%	39.9%	0.8	Medium
Homeless children enrolled in public school (per 1,000 population of children enrolled in public school) ¹⁴	10.7	18.6	-0.4	Low
Home-schooled children (per 1,000 population of children enrolled in public school) ¹⁴	30.1	36.4		
Low commitment to school ⁴	43.2%	39.8%	0.6	Medium
School environment				
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) ¹⁴	34.0	24.4	0.5	Medium
Transitions and mobility ⁴	54.4%	51.7%	0.3	Low
School opportunities for pro-social involvement ^{*4}	60.4%	62.5%	-0.4	Low
School rewards for pro-social involvement ^{*4}	52.2%	56.0%	-0.6	Medium

*- Represents protective factors, so the risk categorization is reversed

Note: For details on standardized score calculation, county ranking and risk categorization, please refer to the appendix.

SOURCES

1. U.S. Census Bureau, State & County QuickFacts, (2013)
2. Arkansas Department of Health, Center for Health Statistics (2013)
3. U.S. Census Bureau, Population Estimates Program, Population Division (2013)
4. International Survey Associates, Inc., Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment Student Survey, (2013)
5. County Health Rankings and Roadmaps, Robert Wood Johnson Foundation, (2014)
6. Arkansas Crime Information Center, Crime in Arkansas (2013)
7. Arkansas State Police, Highway Safety office (2012)
8. Arkansas Department of Human Services, Annual Statistical Report (2013)
9. American Lung Association, Estimated Prevalence and Incidence of Lung Disease report (2014)
10. Arkansas Department of Finance and Administration, Alcoholic Beverage Control (2013)
11. Arkansas Tobacco Control Board, Annual Compliance Reports (2013)
12. U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics, (2013)
13. U.S. Bureau of the Census, Decennial Census of Population and Housing (2010).
14. Arkansas Department of Education, Statewide Information System as reported through the Arkansas Public School Computer Network (2013)

Hempstead County



Key findings:

Weaknesses

- 2nd highest rate of students reporting academic failure
- 4th lowest rate of students reporting interaction with pro-social peers
- 5th highest rate of adults reporting poor or fair health
- 6th highest rate of students reporting poor family management
- 6th lowest rate of students reporting school opportunities for pro-social involvement
- 7th highest rate of persons below poverty level
- 7th highest rate of students reporting interaction with anti-social peers
- 8th highest rate of violent crime
- 8th lowest rate of students who perceive drinking alcohol as a great risk

- 9th highest rate of adolescents reporting depressive symptoms
- 9th highest rate of tobacco sales to minors
- 9th lowest rate of students who perceive marijuana use as a great risk
- 9th lowest rate of students reporting school rewards for pro-social involvement

Strengths

- 4th lowest suicide rate
- 6th lowest rate of adults reporting excessive drinking habits
- 6th lowest rate of children living in foster care
- 7th lowest rate of youth chewing tobacco use

INDICATORS	COUNTY	STATE	STANDARDIZED SCORE	INDICATOR RISK CATEGORIZATION
DEMOGRAPHICS MEASURES				
Total population ¹	22,474	2,960,000		
Population under 18 ¹	26.3%	24.0%		
Population over 65 ¹	15.8%	15.4%		
Gender (% female) ¹	51.6%	50.9%		
Race (% white) ¹	67.2%	79.9%		
Race (% black) ¹	29.7%	15.6%		
Race (% Hispanic or Latino origin) ¹	12.5%	6.9%		
Total births ²	263	37,117		
Net migration ³	-0.9%	0.3%		
PROBLEM OUTCOMES				
Substance use				
Youth cigarette use ⁴	7.8%	7.6%	0.1	Low
Youth chewing tobacco use ⁴	3.5%	5.6%	-0.7	Low
Youth alcohol use ⁴	17.1%	12.6%	1.2	Medium
Youth illicit drug use ⁴	10.5%	10.8%	-0.1	Low
Adult smokers (smoked >100 cigarettes and are currently smoking) ⁵	18.7%	22.4%	-0.6	Low
Adult excessive drinking ⁵	9.5%	12.6%	-1.0	Low
Consequences				
Substance abuse arrests (per 1,000 population) ⁶	6.1	10.6	-0.7	Low
Alcohol- or other drug-related crashes (per 1,000 population) ⁷	1.3	1.3	-0.2	Low

INDICATORS	COUNTY	STATE	STANDARDIZED SCORE	INDICATOR RISK CATEGORIZATION
Number of mental health clients served through Arkansas State Hospital and the Community Mental Health Centers ⁸	747	69,963		
Number of substance abuse treatment service provided ⁸	108	13,666		
Births to women using tobacco during pregnancy (per 1,000 total births) ²	117.9	129.6	-0.1	Low
Births to women using alcohol during pregnancy (per 1,000 total births) ²	3.8	4.4	-0.1	Low
Lung cancer rates (per 10,000 population) ⁹	7.2	7.2	0.0	Low
Health				
Poor or fair health ⁵	30.0%	19.4%	1.9	High
Mental Health				
Mentally unhealthy days (in past 30 days) ⁵	3.9	3.9	0.0	Low
Suicide (per 100k population, 2009-2013) ²	9.2	14.8	-1.0	Low
Adolescent depressive symptoms ⁴	44.2%	40.3%	1.1	Medium
CONTRIBUTING FACTORS				
Community				
Availability and access				
Beer permits (per 1,000 population) ¹⁰	NA	0.9	NA	NA
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) ¹¹	15.2%	8.8%	1.1	Medium
Laws and norms favorable to drug use ⁴	34.2%	31.6%	0.4	Low
Perceived availability of drugs ⁴	27.8%	25.3%	0.6	Medium
Crime				
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 population) ⁶	44.8	42.8	0.1	Low
Percent of true child abuse reports ⁸	19.3%	20.4%	-0.2	Low
Violent crime (per 1,000 population) ⁶	6.4	4.5	0.7	Medium
High community disorganization ⁴	47.2%	36.6%	1.2	Medium
Economic Hardship				
Median household income ^{*1}	\$31,193	\$40,531	-1.2	Medium
Unemployment rates ¹²	7.5%	7.5%	0.0	Low
Persons below poverty level ¹	26.8%	18.7%	1.5	Medium
Family				
Divorce (per 1,000 population) ²	4.9	5.0	-0.1	Low
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) ⁸	4.9	10.8	-1.0	Low
Children living with single parent-headed families (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) ¹³	329.0	284.5	0.7	Medium
Poor family management ⁴	41.1%	32.7%	1.7	High
Family conflict ⁴	36.1%	36.2%	0.0	Low
Family history of anti-social behavior ⁴	38.4%	32.6%	0.9	Medium
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use ⁴	21.2%	20.7%	0.1	Low
Parental attitudes favorable to anti-social behavior ⁴	38.3%	36.9%	0.4	Low
Individual/Peers				
Adolescent pregnancy (per 1,000 females ages 10-17) ²	12.1	8.1	0.9	Medium

INDICATORS	COUNTY	STATE	STANDARDIZED SCORE	INDICATOR RISK CATEGORIZATION
Early initiation of drug use ⁴	22.0%	20.8%	0.2	Low
Peer favorable attitudes to anti-social behavior ⁴	33.9%	32.9%	0.2	Low
Peer favorable attitudes to drug use ⁴	25.2%	23.8%	0.3	Low
Peer perceived risk of drug use ⁴	49.7%	44.8%	0.8	Medium
Interaction with anti-social peers ⁴	59.6%	42.8%	1.9	High
Friends' use of drugs ⁴	24.0%	22.8%	0.2	Low
Gang involvement ⁴	24.5%	18.0%	1.1	Medium
Religiosity ^{*4}	64.4%	68.0%	-0.6	Medium
Interaction with pro-social peers ^{*4}	52.6%	61.9%	-1.9	High
Youth who perceive smoking as a "great risk" ^{**4}	60.9%	64.5%	-0.6	Medium
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages every day as a "great risk" ^{**4}	36.5%	42.4%	-1.4	Medium
Students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a person at "great risk" ^{**4}	25.3%	30.9%	-1.2	Medium
Inadequate social support ⁵	NA	21.2%	NA	NA
School/education				
Academic achievement/commitment				
High school graduate or higher ¹	79.2%	83.3%		
High school dropouts ¹⁴	1.9%	2.0%	-0.1	Low
Academic failure ⁴	48.6%	39.9%	2.3	High
Homeless children enrolled in public school (per 1,000 population of children enrolled in public school) ¹⁴	50.8	18.6	1.5	High
Home-schooled children (per 1,000 population of children enrolled in public school) ¹⁴	22.1	36.4		
Low commitment to school ⁴	43.3%	39.8%	0.6	Medium
School environment				
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) ¹⁴	8.6	24.4	-0.9	Low
Transitions and mobility ⁴	44.1%	51.7%	-0.8	Low
School opportunities for pro-social involvement ^{*4}	52.1%	62.5%	-1.8	High
School rewards for pro-social involvement ^{+*4}	49.0%	56.0%	-1.1	Medium

*- Represents protective factors, so the risk categorization is reversed

Note: For details on standardized score calculation, county ranking and risk categorization, please refer to the appendix.

SOURCES

1. U.S. Census Bureau, State & County QuickFacts, (2013)
2. Arkansas Department of Health, Center for Health Statistics (2013)
3. U.S. Census Bureau, Population Estimates Program, Population Division (2013)
4. International Survey Associates, Inc., Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment Student Survey, (2013)
5. County Health Rankings and Roadmaps, Robert Wood Johnson Foundation, (2014)
6. Arkansas Crime Information Center, Crime in Arkansas (2013)
7. Arkansas State Police, Highway Safety office (2012)
8. Arkansas Department of Human Services, Annual Statistical Report (2013)
9. American Lung Association, Estimated Prevalence and Incidence of Lung Disease report (2014)
10. Arkansas Department of Finance and Administration, Alcoholic Beverage Control (2013)
11. Arkansas Tobacco Control Board, Annual Compliance Reports (2013)
12. U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics, (2013)
13. U.S. Bureau of the Census, Decennial Census of Population and Housing (2010).
14. Arkansas Department of Education, Statewide Information System as reported through the Arkansas Public School Computer Network (2013)

Hot Spring County



Key findings:

Weaknesses

- 6th highest rate of tobacco sales to minors
- 10th highest rate of adults reporting poor or fair health

Strengths

- Lowest rate of total crime index offenses
- 2nd lowest rate of violent crime
- 4th lowest rate of substance abuse arrests

- 5th lowest rate of students reporting academic failure
- 7th lowest rate of persons below poverty level
- 8th lowest rate of adults reporting excessive drinking habits
- 9th lowest rate of high school dropouts

INDICATORS	COUNTY	STATE	STANDARDIZED SCORE	INDICATOR RISK CATEGORIZATION
DEMOGRAPHICS MEASURES				
Total population ¹	33,500	2,960,000		
Population under 18 ¹	22.0%	24.0%		
Population over 65 ¹	16.7%	15.4%		
Gender (% female) ¹	48.0%	50.9%		
Race (% white) ¹	85.8%	79.9%		
Race (% black) ¹	11.5%	15.6%		
Race (% Hispanic or Latino origin) ¹	3.2%	6.9%		
Total births ²	359	37,117		
Net migration ³	2.5%	0.3%		
PROBLEM OUTCOMES				
Substance use				
Youth cigarette use ⁴	7.0%	7.6%	-0.2	Low
Youth chewing tobacco use ⁴	7.6%	5.6%	0.6	Medium
Youth alcohol use ⁴	14.5%	12.6%	0.5	Medium
Youth illicit drug use ⁴	9.5%	10.8%	-0.4	Low
Adult smokers (smoked >100 cigarettes and are currently smoking) ⁵	27.8%	22.4%	0.9	Medium
Adult excessive drinking ⁵	9.7%	12.6%	-0.9	Low
Consequences				
Substance abuse arrests (per 1,000 population) ⁶	0.2	10.6	-1.7	Low
Alcohol- or other drug-related crashes (per 1,000 population) ⁷	0.9	1.3	-0.8	Low
Number of mental health clients served through Arkansas State Hospital and the Community Mental Health Centers ⁸	972	69,963		
Number of substance abuse treatment service provided ⁸	107	13,666		

INDICATORS	COUNTY	STATE	STANDARDIZED SCORE	INDICATOR RISK CATEGORIZATION
Births to women using tobacco during pregnancy (per 1,000 total births) ²	189.4	129.6	0.7	Medium
Births to women using alcohol during pregnancy (per 1,000 total births) ²	5.6	4.4	0.2	Low
Lung cancer rates (per 10,000 population) ⁹	7.2	7.2	0.1	Low
Health				
Poor or fair health ⁵	28.0%	19.4%	1.5	High
Mental Health				
Mentally unhealthy days (in past 30 days) ⁵	5.8	3.9	1.5	High
Suicide (per 100k population, 2009-2013) ²	18.9	14.8	0.8	Medium
Adolescent depressive symptoms ⁴	38.8%	40.3%	-0.4	Low
CONTRIBUTING FACTORS				
Community				
Availability and access				
Beer permits (per 1,000 population) ¹⁰	NA	0.9	NA	NA
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) ¹¹	18.2%	8.8%	1.7	High
Laws and norms favorable to drug use ⁴	36.4%	31.6%	0.7	Medium
Perceived availability of drugs ⁴	27.9%	25.3%	0.6	Medium
Crime				
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 population) ⁶	2.3	42.8	-2.1	Low
Percent of true child abuse reports ⁸	22.5%	20.4%	0.3	Low
Violent crime (per 1,000 population) ⁶	0.3	4.5	-1.6	Low
High community disorganization ⁴	43.0%	36.6%	0.7	Medium
Economic Hardship				
Median household income ^{*1}	\$39,652	\$40,531	-0.1	Low
Unemployment rates ¹²	7.3%	7.5%	-0.2	Low
Persons below poverty level ¹	14.2%	18.7%	-0.8	Low
Family				
Divorce (per 1,000 population) ²	4.9	5.0	-0.1	Low
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) ⁸	7.3	10.8	-0.6	Low
Children living with single parent-headed families (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) ¹³	245.0	284.5	-0.6	Low
Poor family management ⁴	33.8%	32.7%	0.2	Low
Family conflict ⁴	37.1%	36.2%	0.2	Low
Family history of anti-social behavior ⁴	36.5%	32.6%	0.6	Medium
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use ⁴	23.1%	20.7%	0.6	Medium
Parental attitudes favorable to anti-social behavior ⁴	37.3%	36.9%	0.1	Low
Individual/Peers				
Adolescent pregnancy (per 1,000 females ages 10-17) ²	8.2	8.1	0.0	Low
Early initiation of drug use ⁴	25.0%	20.8%	0.8	Medium
Peer favorable attitudes to anti-social behavior ⁴	34.7%	32.9%	0.4	Low
Peer favorable attitudes to drug use ⁴	25.8%	23.8%	0.5	Low
Peer perceived risk of drug use ⁴	46.6%	44.8%	0.3	Low
Interaction with anti-social peers ⁴	42.0%	42.8%	-0.1	Low

INDICATORS	COUNTY	STATE	STANDARDIZED SCORE	INDICATOR RISK CATEGORIZATION
Friends' use of drugs ⁴	23.8%	22.8%	0.2	Low
Gang involvement ⁴	17.9%	18.0%	0.0	Low
Religiosity ^{*4}	68.4%	68.0%	0.1	Low
Interaction with pro-social peers ^{*4}	63.5%	61.9%	0.3	Low
Youth who perceive smoking as a "great risk" ^{*4}	64.7%	64.5%	0.0	Low
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages every day as a "great risk" ^{*4}	37.8%	42.4%	-1.1	Medium
Students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a person at "great risk" ^{*4}	29.2%	30.9%	-0.3	Low
Inadequate social support ⁵	22.5%	21.2%	0.3	Low
School/education				
Academic achievement/commitment				
High school graduate or higher ¹	82.9%	83.3%		
High school dropouts ¹⁴	0.8%	2.0%	-1.1	Low
Academic failure ⁴	34.7%	39.9%	-1.4	Low
Homeless children enrolled in public school (per 1,000 population of children enrolled in public school) ¹⁴	14.8	18.6	-0.2	Low
Home-schooled children (per 1,000 population of children enrolled in public school) ¹⁴	37.7	36.4		
Low commitment to school ⁴	40.5%	39.8%	0.1	Low
School environment				
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) ¹⁴	21.6	24.4	-0.2	Low
Transitions and mobility ⁴	43.4%	51.7%	-0.8	Low
School opportunities for pro-social involvement ^{*4}	63.6%	62.5%	0.2	Low
School rewards for pro-social involvement ^{*4}	59.9%	56.0%	0.6	Low

*- Represents protective factors, so the risk categorization is reversed

Note: For details on standardized score calculation, county ranking and risk categorization, please refer to the appendix.

SOURCES

1. U.S. Census Bureau, State & County QuickFacts, (2013)
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3. U.S. Census Bureau, Population Estimates Program, Population Division (2013)
4. International Survey Associates, Inc., Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment Student Survey, (2013)
5. County Health Rankings and Roadmaps, Robert Wood Johnson Foundation, (2014)
6. Arkansas Crime Information Center, Crime in Arkansas (2013)
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8. Arkansas Department of Human Services, Annual Statistical Report (2013)
9. American Lung Association, Estimated Prevalence and Incidence of Lung Disease report (2014)
10. Arkansas Department of Finance and Administration, Alcoholic Beverage Control (2013)
11. Arkansas Tobacco Control Board, Annual Compliance Reports (2013)
12. U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics, (2013)
13. U.S. Bureau of the Census, Decennial Census of Population and Housing (2010).
14. Arkansas Department of Education, Statewide Information System as reported through the Arkansas Public School Computer Network (2013)

Howard County



Key findings:

Weaknesses

- 7th highest rate of substance abuse arrests
- 9th highest rate of youth chewing tobacco use

Strengths

- Lowest rate of births to women using alcohol during pregnancy
- Lowest rate of true child abuse reported
- Lowest rate of high school substance infractions
- 3rd lowest rate of children living in foster care
- 4th highest rate of students' religiosity

- 4th highest rate of students who perceive drinking alcohol as a great risk
- 4th highest rate of students who perceive marijuana use as a great risk
- 5th lowest rate of students' perceived availability of drugs
- 6th lowest rate of adults reporting inadequate social support
- 8th highest rate of students reporting school rewards for pro-social involvement
- 9th lowest rate of adolescent pregnancy
- 10th lowest rate of violent crime

INDICATORS	COUNTY	STATE	STANDARDIZED SCORE	INDICATOR RISK CATEGORIZATION
DEMOGRAPHICS MEASURES				
Total population ¹	13,581	2,960,000		
Population under 18 ¹	26.3%	24.0%		
Population over 65 ¹	16.3%	15.4%		
Gender (% female) ¹	51.1%	50.9%		
Race (% white) ¹	75.6%	79.9%		
Race (% black) ¹	21.2%	15.6%		
Race (% Hispanic or Latino origin) ¹	10.6%	6.9%		
Total births ²	146	37,117		
Net migration ³	-13.0%	0.3%		
PROBLEM OUTCOMES				
Substance use				
Youth cigarette use ⁴	10.7%	7.6%	1.0	Medium
Youth chewing tobacco use ⁴	10.6%	5.6%	1.5	High
Youth alcohol use ⁴	17.0%	12.6%	1.2	Medium
Youth illicit drug use ⁴	7.6%	10.8%	-1.1	Low
Adult smokers (smoked >100 cigarettes and are currently smoking) ⁵	20.3%	22.4%	-0.3	Low
Adult excessive drinking ⁵	NA	12.6%	NA	NA
Consequences				
Substance abuse arrests (per 1,000 population) ⁶	16.6	10.6	1.0	Medium
Alcohol- or other drug-related crashes (per 1,000 population) ⁷	0.6	1.3	-1.4	Low
Number of mental health clients served through Arkansas State Hospital and the Community Mental Health Centers ⁸	481	69,963		

INDICATORS	COUNTY	STATE	STANDARDIZED SCORE	INDICATOR RISK CATEGORIZATION
Number of substance abuse treatment service provided ⁸	70	13,666		
Births to women using tobacco during pregnancy (per 1,000 total births) ²	116.4	129.6	-0.2	Low
Births to women using alcohol during pregnancy (per 1,000 total births) ²	0.0	4.4	-1.0	Low
Lung cancer rates (per 10,000 population) ⁹	7.3	7.2	0.6	Medium
Health				
Poor or fair health ⁵	18.9%	19.4%	-0.1	Low
Mental Health				
Mentally unhealthy days (in past 30 days) ⁵	3.1	3.9	-0.6	Low
Suicide (per 100k population, 2009-2013) ²	13.5	14.8	-0.3	Low
Adolescent depressive symptoms ⁴	37.7%	40.3%	-0.8	Low
CONTRIBUTING FACTORS				
Community				
Availability and access				
Beer permits (per 1,000 population) ¹⁰	NA	0.9	NA	NA
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) ¹¹	9.4%	8.8%	0.1	Low
Laws and norms favorable to drug use ⁴	29.5%	31.6%	-0.3	Low
Perceived availability of drugs ⁴	20.3%	25.3%	-1.2	Low
Crime				
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 population) ⁶	38.4	42.8	-0.2	Low
Percent of true child abuse reports ⁸	10.4%	20.4%	-1.7	Low
Violent crime (per 1,000 population) ⁶	1.0	4.5	-1.3	Low
High community disorganization ⁴	37.5%	36.6%	0.1	Low
Economic Hardship				
Median household income ^{*1}	\$35,236	\$40,531	-0.7	Medium
Unemployment rates ¹²	7.3%	7.5%	-0.1	Low
Persons below poverty level ¹	23.7%	18.7%	0.9	Medium
Family				
Divorce (per 1,000 population) ²	5.9	5.0	0.9	Medium
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) ⁸	3.6	10.8	-1.2	Low
Children living with single parent-headed families (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) ¹³	288.2	284.5	0.1	Low
Poor family management ⁴	33.4%	32.7%	0.1	Low
Family conflict ⁴	32.9%	36.2%	-0.9	Low
Family history of anti-social behavior ⁴	32.8%	32.6%	0.0	Low
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use ⁴	22.2%	20.7%	0.4	Low
Parental attitudes favorable to anti-social behavior ⁴	34.8%	36.9%	-0.6	Low
Individual/Peers				
Adolescent pregnancy (per 1,000 females ages 10-17) ²	5.1	8.1	-0.7	Low
Early initiation of drug use ⁴	23.6%	20.8%	0.5	Medium
Peer favorable attitudes to anti-social behavior ⁴	29.7%	32.9%	-0.8	Low
Peer favorable attitudes to drug use ⁴	22.8%	23.8%	-0.2	Low

INDICATORS	COUNTY	STATE	STANDARDIZED SCORE	INDICATOR RISK CATEGORIZATION
Peer perceived risk of drug use ⁴	41.3%	44.8%	-0.6	Low
Interaction with anti-social peers ⁴	41.7%	42.8%	-0.1	Low
Friends' use of drugs ⁴	26.1%	22.8%	0.6	Medium
Gang involvement ⁴	19.5%	18.0%	0.3	Low
Religiosity* ⁴	78.2%	68.0%	1.6	Low
Interaction with pro-social peers* ⁴	63.5%	61.9%	0.3	Low
Youth who perceive smoking as a "great risk"* ⁴	66.1%	64.5%	0.3	Low
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages every day as a "great risk"* ⁴	46.0%	42.4%	0.9	Low
Students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a person at "great risk"* ⁴	39.2%	30.9%	1.7	Low
Inadequate social support ⁵	16.3%	21.2%	-1.0	Low
School/education				
Academic achievement/commitment				
High school graduate or higher ¹	76.0%	83.3%		
High school dropouts ¹⁴	1.1%	2.0%	-0.8	Low
Academic failure ⁴	38.3%	39.9%	-0.4	Low
Homeless children enrolled in public school (per 1,000 population of children enrolled in public school) ¹⁴	13.9	18.6	-0.2	Low
Home-schooled children (per 1,000 population of children enrolled in public school) ¹⁴	25.7	36.4		
Low commitment to school ⁴	39.4%	39.8%	-0.1	Low
School environment				
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) ¹⁴	0.0	24.4	-1.3	Low
Transitions and mobility ⁴	43.1%	51.7%	-0.9	Low
School opportunities for pro-social involvement* ⁴	63.3%	62.5%	0.1	Low
School rewards for pro-social involvement* ⁴	66.1%	56.0%	1.6	Low

*- Represents protective factors, so the risk categorization is reversed

Note: For details on standardized score calculation, county ranking and risk categorization, please refer to the appendix.

SOURCES

1. U.S. Census Bureau, State & County QuickFacts, (2013)
2. Arkansas Department of Health, Center for Health Statistics (2013)
3. U.S. Census Bureau, Population Estimates Program, Population Division (2013)
4. International Survey Associates, Inc., Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment Student Survey, (2013)
5. County Health Rankings and Roadmaps, Robert Wood Johnson Foundation, (2014)
6. Arkansas Crime Information Center, Crime in Arkansas (2013)
7. Arkansas State Police, Highway Safety office (2012)
8. Arkansas Department of Human Services, Annual Statistical Report (2013)
9. American Lung Association, Estimated Prevalence and Incidence of Lung Disease report (2014)
10. Arkansas Department of Finance and Administration, Alcoholic Beverage Control (2013)
11. Arkansas Tobacco Control Board, Annual Compliance Reports (2013)
12. U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics, (2013)
13. U.S. Bureau of the Census, Decennial Census of Population and Housing (2010).
14. Arkansas Department of Education, Statewide Information System as reported through the Arkansas Public School Computer Network (2013)

Independence County



Key findings:

Weaknesses

- 2nd highest rate of children living in foster care
- 9th highest rate of total crime index offenses

Strengths

- Highest rate of students reporting school opportunities for pro-social involvement
- 6th lowest rate of students reporting poor family management
- 6th lowest rate of students reporting lower peer perceived risk of drug use

- 6th lowest rate of students reporting interaction with anti-social peers
- 8th lowest rate of students reporting friends' use of drugs
- 9th lowest rate of adults reporting excessive drinking habits
- 10th lowest rate of adolescent pregnancy

INDICATORS	COUNTY	STATE	STANDARDIZED SCORE	INDICATOR RISK CATEGORIZATION
DEMOGRAPHICS MEASURES				
Total population ¹	36,997	2,960,000		
Population under 18 ¹	23.9%	24.0%		
Population over 65 ¹	16.6%	15.4%		
Gender (% female) ¹	51.2%	50.9%		
Race (% white) ¹	94.4%	79.9%		
Race (% black) ¹	2.2%	15.6%		
Race (% Hispanic or Latino origin) ¹	6.1%	6.9%		
Total births ²	457	37,117		
Net migration ³	-1.6%	0.3%		
PROBLEM OUTCOMES				
Substance use				
Youth cigarette use ⁴	9.0%	7.6%	0.4	Low
Youth chewing tobacco use ⁴	9.3%	5.6%	1.1	Medium
Youth alcohol use ⁴	14.9%	12.6%	0.6	Medium
Youth illicit drug use ⁴	8.7%	10.8%	-0.8	Low
Adult smokers (smoked >100 cigarettes and are currently smoking) ⁵	23.2%	22.4%	0.1	Low
Adult excessive drinking ⁵	9.9%	12.6%	-0.8	Low
Consequences				
Substance abuse arrests (per 1,000 population) ⁶	5.3	10.6	-0.9	Low
Alcohol- or other drug-related crashes (per 1,000 population) ⁷	1.4	1.3	0.0	Low
Number of mental health clients served through Arkansas State Hospital and the Community Mental Health Centers ⁸	802	69,963		
Number of substance abuse treatment service provided ⁸	292	13,666		

INDICATORS	COUNTY	STATE	STANDARDIZED SCORE	INDICATOR RISK CATEGORIZATION
Births to women using tobacco during pregnancy (per 1,000 total births) ²	186.0	129.6	0.7	Medium
Births to women using alcohol during pregnancy (per 1,000 total births) ²	4.4	4.4	0.0	Low
Lung cancer rates (per 10,000 population) ⁹	7.0	7.2	-0.7	Low
Health				
Poor or fair health ⁵	21.9%	19.4%	0.4	Low
Mental Health				
Mentally unhealthy days (in past 30 days) ⁵	4.4	3.9	0.4	Low
Suicide (per 100k population, 2009-2013) ²	14.9	14.8	0.0	Low
Adolescent depressive symptoms ⁴	39.0%	40.3%	-0.4	Low
CONTRIBUTING FACTORS				
Community				
Availability and access				
Beer permits (per 1,000 population) ¹⁰	NA	0.9	NA	NA
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) ¹¹	13.7%	8.8%	0.9	Medium
Laws and norms favorable to drug use ⁴	33.9%	31.6%	0.3	Low
Perceived availability of drugs ⁴	25.0%	25.3%	-0.1	Low
Crime				
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 population) ⁶	57.7	42.8	0.8	Medium
Percent of true child abuse reports ⁸	28.5%	20.4%	1.3	Medium
Violent crime (per 1,000 population) ⁶	5.1	4.5	0.2	Low
High community disorganization ⁴	35.9%	36.6%	-0.1	Low
Economic Hardship				
Median household income ^{*1}	\$34,374	\$40,531	-0.8	Medium
Unemployment rates ¹²	9.2%	7.5%	0.9	Medium
Persons below poverty level ¹	23.6%	18.7%	0.9	Medium
Family				
Divorce (per 1,000 population) ²	5.5	5.0	0.5	Low
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) ⁸	25.3	10.8	2.4	High
Children living with single parent-headed families (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) ¹³	238.5	284.5	-0.7	Low
Poor family management ⁴	29.1%	32.7%	-0.7	Low
Family conflict ⁴	34.5%	36.2%	-0.5	Low
Family history of anti-social behavior ⁴	32.1%	32.6%	-0.1	Low
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use ⁴	21.8%	20.7%	0.3	Low
Parental attitudes favorable to anti-social behavior ⁴	38.4%	36.9%	0.4	Low
Individual/Peers				
Adolescent pregnancy (per 1,000 females ages 10-17) ²	5.1	8.1	-0.7	Low
Early initiation of drug use ⁴	22.9%	20.8%	0.4	Low
Peer favorable attitudes to anti-social behavior ⁴	28.9%	32.9%	-1.0	Low
Peer favorable attitudes to drug use ⁴	21.7%	23.8%	-0.5	Low
Peer perceived risk of drug use ⁴	38.9%	44.8%	-1.0	Low
Interaction with anti-social peers ⁴	33.0%	42.8%	-1.1	Low

INDICATORS	COUNTY	STATE	STANDARDIZED SCORE	INDICATOR RISK CATEGORIZATION
Friends' use of drugs ⁴	19.4%	22.8%	-0.7	Low
Gang involvement ⁴	13.5%	18.0%	-0.7	Low
Religiosity ^{*4}	72.6%	68.0%	0.7	Low
Interaction with pro-social peers ^{*4}	63.9%	61.9%	0.4	Low
Youth who perceive smoking as a "great risk" ^{*4}	65.6%	64.5%	0.2	Low
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages every day as a "great risk" ^{*4}	41.3%	42.4%	-0.3	Low
Students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a person at "great risk" ^{*4}	33.9%	30.9%	0.6	Low
Inadequate social support ⁵	22.7%	21.2%	0.3	Low
School/education				
Academic achievement/commitment				
High school graduate or higher ¹	81.6%	83.3%		
High school dropouts ¹⁴	1.7%	2.0%	-0.3	Low
Academic failure ⁴	38.2%	39.9%	-0.4	Low
Homeless children enrolled in public school (per 1,000 population of children enrolled in public school) ¹⁴	35.3	18.6	0.8	Medium
Home-schooled children (per 1,000 population of children enrolled in public school) ¹⁴	36.3	36.4		
Low commitment to school ⁴	37.3%	39.8%	-0.5	Low
School environment				
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) ¹⁴	16.4	24.4	-0.4	Low
Transitions and mobility ⁴	49.7%	51.7%	-0.2	Low
School opportunities for pro-social involvement ^{*4}	72.5%	62.5%	1.7	Low
School rewards for pro-social involvement ^{*4}	61.1%	56.0%	0.8	Low

*- Represents protective factors, so the risk categorization is reversed

Note: For details on standardized score calculation, county ranking and risk categorization, please refer to the appendix.

SOURCES

1. U.S. Census Bureau, State & County QuickFacts, (2013)
2. Arkansas Department of Health, Center for Health Statistics (2013)
3. U.S. Census Bureau, Population Estimates Program, Population Division (2013)
4. International Survey Associates, Inc., Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment Student Survey, (2013)
5. County Health Rankings and Roadmaps, Robert Wood Johnson Foundation, (2014)
6. Arkansas Crime Information Center, Crime in Arkansas (2013)
7. Arkansas State Police, Highway Safety office (2012)
8. Arkansas Department of Human Services, Annual Statistical Report (2013)
9. American Lung Association, Estimated Prevalence and Incidence of Lung Disease report (2014)
10. Arkansas Department of Finance and Administration, Alcoholic Beverage Control (2013)
11. Arkansas Tobacco Control Board, Annual Compliance Reports (2013)
12. U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics, (2013)
13. U.S. Bureau of the Census, Decennial Census of Population and Housing (2010).
14. Arkansas Department of Education, Statewide Information System as reported through the Arkansas Public School Computer Network (2013)

Izard County



Key findings:

Weaknesses

- 6th highest rate of true child abuse reported
- 7th highest rate of youth chewing tobacco use
- 8th highest rate of adults reporting poor or fair health
- 9th highest rate of births to women using tobacco during pregnancy
- 9th highest divorce rate
- 9th highest lung cancer rate

Strengths

- Lowest rate of births to women using alcohol during pregnancy

- 2nd highest rate of students reporting school rewards for pro-social involvement
- 3rd lowest rate of students reporting family conflict
- 6th lowest rate of high school dropouts
- 7th highest rate of students reporting interaction with pro-social peers
- 7th highest rate of students who perceive marijuana use as a great risk
- 9th lowest rate of children living with single parent-headed families
- 10th highest rate of students reporting school opportunities for pro-social involvement

INDICATORS	COUNTY	STATE	STANDARDIZED SCORE	INDICATOR RISK CATEGORIZATION
DEMOGRAPHICS MEASURES				
Total population ¹	13,368	2,960,000		
Population under 18 ¹	18.4%	24.0%		
Population over 65 ¹	24.9%	15.4%		
Gender (% female) ¹	48.4%	50.9%		
Race (% white) ¹	95.8%	79.9%		
Race (% black) ¹	1.5%	15.6%		
Race (% Hispanic or Latino origin) ¹	1.7%	6.9%		
Total births ²	113	37,117		
Net migration ³	-2.4%	0.3%		
PROBLEM OUTCOMES				
Substance use				
Youth cigarette use ⁴	10.8%	7.6%	1.0	Medium
Youth chewing tobacco use ⁴	10.8%	5.6%	1.6	High
Youth alcohol use ⁴	13.7%	12.6%	0.3	Low
Youth illicit drug use ⁴	9.1%	10.8%	-0.6	Low
Adult smokers (smoked >100 cigarettes and are currently smoking) ⁵	25.7%	22.4%	0.5	Medium
Adult excessive drinking ⁵	NA	12.6%	NA	NA
Consequences				
Substance abuse arrests (per 1,000 population) ⁶	2.9	10.6	-1.3	Low
Alcohol- or other drug-related crashes (per 1,000 population) ⁷	1.0	1.3	-0.7	Low
Number of mental health clients served through Arkansas State Hospital and the Community Mental Health Centers ⁸	290	69,963		
Number of substance abuse treatment service provided ⁸	48	13,666		

INDICATORS	COUNTY	STATE	STANDARDIZED SCORE	INDICATOR RISK CATEGORIZATION
Births to women using tobacco during pregnancy (per 1,000 total births) ²	274.3	129.6	1.8	High
Births to women using alcohol during pregnancy (per 1,000 total births) ²	0.0	4.4	-1.0	Low
Lung cancer rates (per 10,000 population) ⁹	7.4	7.2	1.2	Medium
Health				
Poor or fair health ⁵	28.5%	19.4%	1.6	High
Mental Health				
Mentally unhealthy days (in past 30 days) ⁵	6.0	3.9	1.7	High
Suicide (per 100k population, 2009-2013) ²	19.7	14.8	0.9	Medium
Adolescent depressive symptoms ⁴	39.1%	40.3%	-0.3	Low
CONTRIBUTING FACTORS				
Community				
Availability and access				
Beer permits (per 1,000 population) ¹⁰	NA	0.9	NA	NA
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) ¹¹	6.7%	8.8%	-0.4	Low
Laws and norms favorable to drug use ⁴	36.5%	31.6%	0.7	Medium
Perceived availability of drugs ⁴	26.6%	25.3%	0.3	Low
Crime				
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 population) ⁶	26.2	42.8	-0.9	Low
Percent of true child abuse reports ⁸	31.7%	20.4%	1.9	High
Violent crime (per 1,000 population) ⁶	1.8	4.5	-1.0	Low
High community disorganization ⁴	39.5%	36.6%	0.3	Low
Economic Hardship				
Median household income ^{*1}	\$31,011	\$40,531	-1.3	Medium
Unemployment rates ¹²	8.9%	7.5%	0.7	Medium
Persons below poverty level ¹	18.8%	18.7%	0.0	Low
Family				
Divorce (per 1,000 population) ²	6.4	5.0	1.4	Medium
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) ⁸	15.9	10.8	0.9	Medium
Children living with single parent-headed families (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) ¹³	224.8	284.5	-0.9	Low
Poor family management ⁴	33.5%	32.7%	0.2	Low
Family conflict ⁴	29.4%	36.2%	-1.9	Low
Family history of anti-social behavior ⁴	31.9%	32.6%	-0.1	Low
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use ⁴	23.8%	20.7%	0.8	Medium
Parental attitudes favorable to anti-social behavior ⁴	40.1%	36.9%	0.8	Medium
Individual/Peers				
Adolescent pregnancy (per 1,000 females ages 10-17) ²	10.6	8.1	0.6	Medium
Early initiation of drug use ⁴	25.0%	20.8%	0.8	Medium
Peer favorable attitudes to anti-social behavior ⁴	31.0%	32.9%	-0.5	Low
Peer favorable attitudes to drug use ⁴	26.6%	23.8%	0.6	Medium
Peer perceived risk of drug use ⁴	40.9%	44.8%	-0.6	Low
Interaction with anti-social peers ⁴	35.8%	42.8%	-0.8	Low

INDICATORS	COUNTY	STATE	STANDARDIZED SCORE	INDICATOR RISK CATEGORIZATION
Friends' use of drugs ⁴	26.9%	22.8%	0.8	Medium
Gang involvement ⁴	16.0%	18.0%	-0.3	Low
Religiosity ^{*4}	74.5%	68.0%	1.0	Low
Interaction with pro-social peers ^{*4}	66.8%	61.9%	1.0	Low
Youth who perceive smoking as a "great risk" ^{*4}	62.5%	64.5%	-0.3	Low
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages every day as a "great risk" ^{*4}	37.2%	42.4%	-1.3	Medium
Students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a person at "great risk" ^{*4}	38.6%	30.9%	1.6	Low
Inadequate social support ⁵	19.7%	21.2%	-0.3	Low
School/education				
Academic achievement/commitment				
High school graduate or higher ¹	80.4%	83.3%		
High school dropouts ¹⁴	0.4%	2.0%	-1.4	Low
Academic failure ⁴	40.4%	39.9%	0.1	Low
Homeless children enrolled in public school (per 1,000 population of children enrolled in public school) ¹⁴	35.9	18.6	0.8	Medium
Home-schooled children (per 1,000 population of children enrolled in public school) ¹⁴	44.6	36.4		
Low commitment to school ⁴	43.1%	39.8%	0.6	Medium
School environment				
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) ¹⁴	19.5	24.4	-0.3	Low
Transitions and mobility ⁴	41.2%	51.7%	-1.1	Low
School opportunities for pro-social involvement ^{*4}	67.7%	62.5%	0.9	Low
School rewards for pro-social involvement ^{*4}	69.3%	56.0%	2.1	Low

*- Represents protective factors, so the risk categorization is reversed

Note: For details on standardized score calculation, county ranking and risk categorization, please refer to the appendix.

SOURCES

1. U.S. Census Bureau, State & County QuickFacts, (2013)
2. Arkansas Department of Health, Center for Health Statistics (2013)
3. U.S. Census Bureau, Population Estimates Program, Population Division (2013)
4. International Survey Associates, Inc., Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment Student Survey, (2013)
5. County Health Rankings and Roadmaps, Robert Wood Johnson Foundation, (2014)
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8. Arkansas Department of Human Services, Annual Statistical Report (2013)
9. American Lung Association, Estimated Prevalence and Incidence of Lung Disease report (2014)
10. Arkansas Department of Finance and Administration, Alcoholic Beverage Control (2013)
11. Arkansas Tobacco Control Board, Annual Compliance Reports (2013)
12. U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics, (2013)
13. U.S. Bureau of the Census, Decennial Census of Population and Housing (2010).
14. Arkansas Department of Education, Statewide Information System as reported through the Arkansas Public School Computer Network (2013)

Jackson County



Key findings:

Weaknesses

- 5th highest rate of adolescents reporting depressive symptoms
- 5th highest rate of beer permits
- 5th highest rate of children living in foster care
- 6th highest rate of births to women using tobacco during pregnancy
- 6th highest rate of adults reporting poor or fair health
- 7th highest rate of total crime index offenses
- 7th highest rate of violent crime

- 8th highest rate for alcohol- or other drug-related crashes
- 9th highest rate of students reporting high community disorganization
- 10th highest rate of adolescent pregnancy
- 10th lowest rate of students' religiosity

Strengths

- Lowest rate of births to women using alcohol during pregnancy
- 3rd lowest rate of high school substance infractions

INDICATORS	COUNTY	STATE	STANDARDIZED SCORE	INDICATOR RISK CATEGORIZATION
DEMOGRAPHICS MEASURES				
Total population ¹	17,615	2,960,000		
Population under 18 ¹	20.5%	24.0%		
Population over 65 ¹	16.4%	15.4%		
Gender (% female) ¹	50.4%	50.9%		
Race (% white) ¹	79.9%	79.9%		
Race (% black) ¹	17.4%	15.6%		
Race (% Hispanic or Latino origin) ¹	2.7%	6.9%		
Total births ²	214	37,117		
Net migration ³	1.5%	0.3%		
PROBLEM OUTCOMES				
Substance use				
Youth cigarette use ⁴	11.4%	7.6%	1.2	Medium
Youth chewing tobacco use ⁴	6.4%	5.6%	0.2	Low
Youth alcohol use ⁴	13.8%	12.6%	0.3	Low
Youth illicit drug use ⁴	12.3%	10.8%	0.6	Medium
Adult smokers (smoked >100 cigarettes and are currently smoking) ⁵	27.0%	22.4%	0.7	Medium
Adult excessive drinking ⁵	NA	12.6%	NA	NA
Consequences				
Substance abuse arrests (per 1,000 population) ⁶	9.8	10.6	-0.1	Low
Alcohol- or other drug-related crashes (per 1,000 population) ⁷	1.6	1.3	0.5	Low
Number of mental health clients served through Arkansas State Hospital and the Community Mental Health Centers ⁸	362	69,963		
Number of substance abuse treatment service provided ⁸	97	13,666		

INDICATORS	COUNTY	STATE	STANDARDIZED SCORE	INDICATOR RISK CATEGORIZATION
Births to women using tobacco during pregnancy (per 1,000 total births) ²	285.0	129.6	1.9	High
Births to women using alcohol during pregnancy (per 1,000 total births) ²	0.0	4.4	-1.0	Low
Lung cancer rates (per 10,000 population) ⁹	7.4	7.2	1.1	Medium
Health				
Poor or fair health ⁵	29.2%	19.4%	1.8	High
Mental Health				
Mentally unhealthy days (in past 30 days) ⁵	4.7	3.9	0.6	Medium
Suicide (per 100k population, 2009-2013) ²	13.9	14.8	-0.2	Low
Adolescent depressive symptoms ⁴	46.4%	40.3%	1.7	High
CONTRIBUTING FACTORS				
Community				
Availability and access				
Beer permits (per 1,000 population) ¹⁰	2.2	0.9	1.3	Medium
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) ¹¹	12.9%	8.8%	0.7	Medium
Laws and norms favorable to drug use ⁴	41.0%	31.6%	1.3	Medium
Perceived availability of drugs ⁴	25.5%	25.3%	0.1	Low
Crime				
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 population) ⁶	58.6	42.8	0.8	Medium
Percent of true child abuse reports ⁸	27.3%	20.4%	1.1	Medium
Violent crime (per 1,000 population) ⁶	6.5	4.5	0.8	Medium
High community disorganization ⁴	50.1%	36.6%	1.5	High
Economic Hardship				
Median household income ^{*1}	\$31,692	\$40,531	-1.2	Medium
Unemployment rates ¹²	10.2%	7.5%	1.4	Medium
Persons below poverty level ¹	25.6%	18.7%	1.3	Medium
Family				
Divorce (per 1,000 population) ²	5.3	5.0	0.3	Low
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) ⁸	23.6	10.8	2.2	High
Children living with single parent-headed families (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) ¹³	309.1	284.5	0.4	Low
Poor family management ⁴	35.1%	32.7%	0.5	Low
Family conflict ⁴	38.3%	36.2%	0.6	Medium
Family history of anti-social behavior ⁴	40.1%	32.6%	1.2	Medium
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use ⁴	21.7%	20.7%	0.3	Low
Parental attitudes favorable to anti-social behavior ⁴	36.8%	36.9%	0.0	Low
Individual/Peers				
Adolescent pregnancy (per 1,000 females ages 10-17) ²	12.4	8.1	1.0	Medium
Early initiation of drug use ⁴	25.4%	20.8%	0.8	Medium
Peer favorable attitudes to anti-social behavior ⁴	29.4%	32.9%	-0.9	Low
Peer favorable attitudes to drug use ⁴	23.8%	23.8%	0.0	Low
Peer perceived risk of drug use ⁴	50.6%	44.8%	0.9	Medium
Interaction with anti-social peers ⁴	47.5%	42.8%	0.5	Medium

INDICATORS	COUNTY	STATE	STANDARDIZED SCORE	INDICATOR RISK CATEGORIZATION
Friends' use of drugs ⁴	22.4%	22.8%	-0.1	Low
Gang involvement ⁴	19.8%	18.0%	0.3	Low
Religiosity ^{*4}	63.7%	68.0%	-0.7	Medium
Interaction with pro-social peers ^{*4}	59.1%	61.9%	-0.6	Medium
Youth who perceive smoking as a "great risk" ^{*4}	57.7%	64.5%	-1.1	Medium
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages every day as a "great risk" ^{*4}	41.7%	42.4%	-0.2	Low
Students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a person at "great risk" ^{*4}	26.5%	30.9%	-0.9	Medium
Inadequate social support ⁵	22.6%	21.2%	0.3	Low
School/education				
Academic achievement/commitment				
High school graduate or higher ¹	75.3%	83.3%		
High school dropouts ¹⁴	1.9%	2.0%	-0.1	Low
Academic failure ⁴	41.7%	39.9%	0.5	Low
Homeless children enrolled in public school (per 1,000 population of children enrolled in public school) ¹⁴	48.1	18.6	1.4	Medium
Home-schooled children (per 1,000 population of children enrolled in public school) ¹⁴	13.6	36.4		
Low commitment to school ⁴	43.5%	39.8%	0.7	Medium
School environment				
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) ¹⁴	3.2	24.4	-1.1	Low
Transitions and mobility ⁴	43.1%	51.7%	-0.9	Low
School opportunities for pro-social involvement ^{*4}	56.4%	62.5%	-1.0	Medium
School rewards for pro-social involvement ^{*4}	53.7%	56.0%	-0.4	Low

*- Represents protective factors, so the risk categorization is reversed

Note: For details on standardized score calculation, county ranking and risk categorization, please refer to the appendix.

SOURCES

1. U.S. Census Bureau, State & County QuickFacts, (2013)
2. Arkansas Department of Health, Center for Health Statistics (2013)
3. U.S. Census Bureau, Population Estimates Program, Population Division (2013)
4. International Survey Associates, Inc., Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment Student Survey, (2013)
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9. American Lung Association, Estimated Prevalence and Incidence of Lung Disease report (2014)
10. Arkansas Department of Finance and Administration, Alcoholic Beverage Control (2013)
11. Arkansas Tobacco Control Board, Annual Compliance Reports (2013)
12. U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics, (2013)
13. U.S. Bureau of the Census, Decennial Census of Population and Housing (2010).
14. Arkansas Department of Education, Statewide Information System as reported through the Arkansas Public School Computer Network (2013)

Jefferson County



Key findings:

Weaknesses

- 4th highest rate of total crime index offenses
- 4th highest rate of violent crime
- 4th highest rate of high school dropouts
- 5th highest rate of children living with single parent-headed families
- 6th highest rate of students reporting interaction with anti-social peers
- 7th highest rate of youth illicit drug use
- 7th highest rate of students reporting gang involvement
- 7th highest rate of adults reporting inadequate social support
- 8th highest rate of adolescent pregnancy
- 9th highest rate of adults reporting excessive drinking habits

- 9th lowest rate of students who perceive smoking as a great risk
- 10th highest rate of students reporting lower peer perceived risk of drug use

Strengths

- 5th lowest rate of students reporting low commitment to school
- 6th lowest rate of students reporting parental attitude favorable toward anti-social behavior
- 8th lowest rate of students reporting academic failure
- 10th lowest rate of students reporting parental attitude favorable toward drug use

INDICATORS	COUNTY	STATE	STANDARDIZED SCORE	INDICATOR RISK CATEGORIZATION
DEMOGRAPHICS MEASURES				
Total population ¹	73,191	2,960,000		
Population under 18 ¹	23.5%	24.0%		
Population over 65 ¹	14.7%	15.4%		
Gender (% female) ¹	51.0%	50.9%		
Race (% white) ¹	41.8%	79.9%		
Race (% black) ¹	55.6%	15.6%		
Race (% Hispanic or Latino origin) ¹	1.8%	6.9%		
Total births ²	952	37,117		
Net migration ³	-18.5%	0.3%		
PROBLEM OUTCOMES				
Substance use				
Youth cigarette use ⁴	7.8%	7.6%	0.1	Low
Youth chewing tobacco use ⁴	4.3%	5.6%	-0.4	Low
Youth alcohol use ⁴	12.2%	12.6%	-0.1	Low
Youth illicit drug use ⁴	13.5%	10.8%	1.0	Medium
Adult smokers (smoked >100 cigarettes and are currently smoking) ⁵	24.9%	22.4%	0.4	Low
Adult excessive drinking ⁵	14.8%	12.6%	0.7	Medium
Consequences				
Substance abuse arrests (per 1,000 population) ⁶	9.5	10.6	-0.2	Low
Alcohol- or other drug-related crashes (per 1,000 population) ⁷	1.3	1.3	-0.1	Low

INDICATORS	COUNTY	STATE	STANDARDIZED SCORE	INDICATOR RISK CATEGORIZATION
Number of mental health clients served through Arkansas State Hospital and the Community Mental Health Centers ⁸	3,068	69,963		
Number of substance abuse treatment service provided ⁸	435	13,666		
Births to women using tobacco during pregnancy (per 1,000 total births) ²	97.7	129.6	-0.4	Low
Births to women using alcohol during pregnancy (per 1,000 total births) ²	5.3	4.4	0.2	Low
Lung cancer rates (per 10,000 population) ⁹	7.1	7.2	-0.3	Low
Health				
Poor or fair health ⁵	17.7%	19.4%	-0.3	Low
Mental Health				
Mentally unhealthy days (in past 30 days) ⁵	4.1	3.9	0.2	Low
Suicide (per 100k population, 2009-2013) ²	13.6	14.8	-0.2	Low
Adolescent depressive symptoms ⁴	39.1%	40.3%	-0.4	Low
CONTRIBUTING FACTORS				
Community				
Availability and access				
Beer permits (per 1,000 population) ¹⁰	1.7	0.9	0.9	Medium
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) ¹¹	14.4%	8.8%	1.0	Medium
Laws and norms favorable to drug use ⁴	34.4%	31.6%	0.4	Low
Perceived availability of drugs ⁴	25.4%	25.3%	0.0	Low
Crime				
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 population) ⁶	64.2	42.8	1.1	Medium
Percent of true child abuse reports ⁸	21.1%	20.4%	0.1	Low
Violent crime (per 1,000 population) ⁶	8.8	4.5	1.6	High
High community disorganization ⁴	46.5%	36.6%	1.1	Medium
Economic Hardship				
Median household income ^{*1}	\$37,561	\$40,531	-0.4	Low
Unemployment rates ¹²	10.4%	7.5%	1.6	High
Persons below poverty level ¹	23.3%	18.7%	0.8	Medium
Family				
Divorce (per 1,000 population) ²	4.8	5.0	-0.2	Low
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) ⁸	17.3	10.8	1.1	Medium
Children living with single parent-headed families (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) ¹³	411.8	284.5	2.0	High
Poor family management ⁴	38.5%	32.7%	1.2	Medium
Family conflict ⁴	37.8%	36.2%	0.4	Low
Family history of anti-social behavior ⁴	39.1%	32.6%	1.1	Medium
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use ⁴	19.0%	20.7%	-0.4	Low
Parental attitudes favorable to anti-social behavior ⁴	32.3%	36.9%	-1.2	Low
Individual/Peers				
Adolescent pregnancy (per 1,000 females ages 10-17) ²	13.5	8.1	1.3	Medium
Early initiation of drug use ⁴	23.6%	20.8%	0.5	Medium

INDICATORS	COUNTY	STATE	STANDARDIZED SCORE	INDICATOR RISK CATEGORIZATION
Peer favorable attitudes to anti-social behavior ⁴	31.9%	32.9%	-0.3	Low
Peer favorable attitudes to drug use ⁴	25.3%	23.8%	0.3	Low
Peer perceived risk of drug use ⁴	53.8%	44.8%	1.5	Medium
Interaction with anti-social peers ⁴	61.2%	42.8%	2.1	High
Friends' use of drugs ⁴	26.4%	22.8%	0.7	Medium
Gang involvement ⁴	28.2%	18.0%	1.7	High
Religiosity ^{*4}	65.4%	68.0%	-0.4	Low
Interaction with pro-social peers ^{*4}	60.2%	61.9%	-0.3	Low
Youth who perceive smoking as a "great risk" ^{**4}	56.9%	64.5%	-1.3	Medium
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages every day as a "great risk" ^{**4}	38.6%	42.4%	-0.9	Medium
Students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a person at "great risk" ^{**4}	25.5%	30.9%	-1.1	Medium
Inadequate social support ⁵	27.6%	21.2%	1.3	Medium
School/education				
Academic achievement/commitment				
High school graduate or higher ¹	82.8%	83.3%		
High school dropouts ¹⁴	3.6%	2.0%	1.3	Medium
Academic failure ⁴	36.0%	39.9%	-1.0	Low
Homeless children enrolled in public school (per 1,000 population of children enrolled in public school) ¹⁴	4.4	18.6	-0.7	Low
Home-schooled children (per 1,000 population of children enrolled in public school) ¹⁴	23.6	36.4		
Low commitment to school ⁴	31.6%	39.8%	-1.5	Low
School environment				
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) ¹⁴	16.6	24.4	-0.4	Low
Transitions and mobility ⁴	52.8%	51.7%	0.1	Low
School opportunities for pro-social involvement ^{*4}	57.6%	62.5%	-0.8	Medium
School rewards for pro-social involvement ^{*4}	50.4%	56.0%	-0.9	Medium

*- Represents protective factors, so the risk categorization is reversed

Note: For details on standardized score calculation, county ranking and risk categorization, please refer to the appendix.

SOURCES

1. U.S. Census Bureau, State & County QuickFacts, (2013)
2. Arkansas Department of Health, Center for Health Statistics (2013)
3. U.S. Census Bureau, Population Estimates Program, Population Division (2013)
4. International Survey Associates, Inc., Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment Student Survey, (2013)
5. County Health Rankings and Roadmaps, Robert Wood Johnson Foundation, (2014)
6. Arkansas Crime Information Center, Crime in Arkansas (2013)
7. Arkansas State Police, Highway Safety office (2012)
8. Arkansas Department of Human Services, Annual Statistical Report (2013)
9. American Lung Association, Estimated Prevalence and Incidence of Lung Disease report (2014)
10. Arkansas Department of Finance and Administration, Alcoholic Beverage Control (2013)
11. Arkansas Tobacco Control Board, Annual Compliance Reports (2013)
12. U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics, (2013)
13. U.S. Bureau of the Census, Decennial Census of Population and Housing (2010).
14. Arkansas Department of Education, Statewide Information System as reported through the Arkansas Public School Computer Network (2013)

Johnson County



Key findings:

Weaknesses

- 8th highest rate of adolescents reporting depressive symptoms
- 8th highest rate of students reporting academic failure
- 10th highest rate of tobacco sales to minors

Strengths

- 4th lowest rate of students reporting friends' use of drugs
- 5th lowest rate of students reporting interaction with anti-social peers

- 6th highest rate of students who perceive smoking as a great risk
- 7th lowest rate of students reporting favorable peer attitude toward drug use
- 8th lowest rate of births to women using alcohol during pregnancy
- 10th lowest rate of high school substance infractions

INDICATORS	COUNTY	STATE	STANDARDIZED SCORE	INDICATOR RISK CATEGORIZATION
DEMOGRAPHICS MEASURES				
Total population ¹	25,846	2,960,000		
Population under 18 ¹	24.7%	24.0%		
Population over 65 ¹	15.3%	15.4%		
Gender (% female) ¹	50.4%	50.9%		
Race (% white) ¹	93.7%	79.9%		
Race (% black) ¹	2.1%	15.6%		
Race (% Hispanic or Latino origin) ¹	13.3%	6.9%		
Total births ²	337	37,117		
Net migration ³	-4.0%	0.3%		
PROBLEM OUTCOMES				
Substance use				
Youth cigarette use ⁴	6.6%	7.6%	-0.3	Low
Youth chewing tobacco use ⁴	5.2%	5.6%	-0.1	Low
Youth alcohol use ⁴	10.6%	12.6%	-0.6	Low
Youth illicit drug use ⁴	7.8%	10.8%	-1.1	Low
Adult smokers (smoked >100 cigarettes and are currently smoking) ⁵	24.4%	22.4%	0.3	Low
Adult excessive drinking ⁵	11.2%	12.6%	-0.4	Low
Consequences				
Substance abuse arrests (per 1,000 population) ⁶	7.8	10.6	-0.5	Low
Alcohol- or other drug-related crashes (per 1,000 population) ⁷	1.1	1.3	-0.5	Low
Number of mental health clients served through Arkansas State Hospital and the Community Mental Health Centers ⁸	785	69,963		
Number of substance abuse treatment service provided ⁸	88	13,666		

INDICATORS	COUNTY	STATE	STANDARDIZED SCORE	INDICATOR RISK CATEGORIZATION
Births to women using tobacco during pregnancy (per 1,000 total births) ²	195.8	129.6	0.8	Medium
Births to women using alcohol during pregnancy (per 1,000 total births) ²	3.0	4.4	-0.3	Low
Lung cancer rates (per 10,000 population) ⁹	7.3	7.2	0.8	Medium
Health				
Poor or fair health ⁵	25.3%	19.4%	1.1	Medium
Mental Health				
Mentally unhealthy days (in past 30 days) ⁵	3.4	3.9	-0.4	Low
Suicide (per 100k population, 2009-2013) ²	12.5	14.8	-0.4	Low
Adolescent depressive symptoms ⁴	44.4%	40.3%	1.2	Medium
CONTRIBUTING FACTORS				
Community				
Availability and access				
Beer permits (per 1,000 population) ¹⁰	NA	0.9	NA	NA
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) ¹¹	14.8%	8.8%	1.0	Medium
Laws and norms favorable to drug use ⁴	34.2%	31.6%	0.4	Low
Perceived availability of drugs ⁴	23.5%	25.3%	-0.4	Low
Crime				
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 population) ⁶	29.4	42.8	-0.7	Low
Percent of true child abuse reports ⁸	25.6%	20.4%	0.9	Medium
Violent crime (per 1,000 population) ⁶	1.4	4.5	-1.2	Low
High community disorganization ⁴	33.8%	36.6%	-0.3	Low
Economic Hardship				
Median household income ^{*1}	\$32,198	\$40,531	-1.1	Medium
Unemployment rates ¹²	7.6%	7.5%	0.0	Low
Persons below poverty level ¹	19.1%	18.7%	0.1	Low
Family				
Divorce (per 1,000 population) ²	6.2	5.0	1.2	Medium
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) ⁸	14.9	10.8	0.7	Medium
Children living with single parent-headed families (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) ¹³	246.8	284.5	-0.6	Low
Poor family management ⁴	34.1%	32.7%	0.3	Low
Family conflict ⁴	37.2%	36.2%	0.3	Low
Family history of anti-social behavior ⁴	34.2%	32.6%	0.3	Low
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use ⁴	25.4%	20.7%	1.2	Medium
Parental attitudes favorable to anti-social behavior ⁴	36.5%	36.9%	-0.1	Low
Individual/Peers				
Adolescent pregnancy (per 1,000 females ages 10-17) ²	8.4	8.1	0.1	Low
Early initiation of drug use ⁴	20.7%	20.8%	0.0	Low
Peer favorable attitudes to anti-social behavior ⁴	31.7%	32.9%	-0.3	Low
Peer favorable attitudes to drug use ⁴	20.1%	23.8%	-0.9	Low
Peer perceived risk of drug use ⁴	42.5%	44.8%	-0.4	Low
Interaction with anti-social peers ⁴	32.5%	42.8%	-1.2	Low

INDICATORS	COUNTY	STATE	STANDARDIZED SCORE	INDICATOR RISK CATEGORIZATION
Friends' use of drugs ⁴	18.2%	22.8%	-0.9	Low
Gang involvement ⁴	14.0%	18.0%	-0.7	Low
Religiosity ^{*4}	66.0%	68.0%	-0.3	Low
Interaction with pro-social peers ^{*4}	62.3%	61.9%	0.1	Low
Youth who perceive smoking as a "great risk" ^{*4}	68.0%	64.5%	0.6	Low
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages every day as a "great risk" ^{*4}	40.5%	42.4%	-0.5	Low
Students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a person at "great risk" ^{*4}	32.1%	30.9%	0.2	Low
Inadequate social support ⁵	20.3%	21.2%	-0.2	Low
School/education				
Academic achievement/commitment				
High school graduate or higher ¹	77.4%	83.3%		
High school dropouts ¹⁴	1.7%	2.0%	-0.3	Low
Academic failure ⁴	46.1%	39.9%	1.6	High
Homeless children enrolled in public school (per 1,000 population of children enrolled in public school) ¹⁴	71.9	18.6	2.5	High
Home-schooled children (per 1,000 population of children enrolled in public school) ¹⁴	41.7	36.4		
Low commitment to school ⁴	36.4%	39.8%	-0.6	Low
School environment				
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) ¹⁴	8.4	24.4	-0.9	Low
Transitions and mobility ⁴	46.9%	51.7%	-0.5	Low
School opportunities for pro-social involvement ^{*4}	64.6%	62.5%	0.3	Low
School rewards for pro-social involvement ^{*4}	61.6%	56.0%	0.9	Low

*- Represents protective factors, so the risk categorization is reversed

Note: For details on standardized score calculation, county ranking and risk categorization, please refer to the appendix.

SOURCES

1. U.S. Census Bureau, State & County QuickFacts, (2013)
2. Arkansas Department of Health, Center for Health Statistics (2013)
3. U.S. Census Bureau, Population Estimates Program, Population Division (2013)
4. International Survey Associates, Inc., Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment Student Survey, (2013)
5. County Health Rankings and Roadmaps, Robert Wood Johnson Foundation, (2014)
6. Arkansas Crime Information Center, Crime in Arkansas (2013)
7. Arkansas State Police, Highway Safety office (2012)
8. Arkansas Department of Human Services, Annual Statistical Report (2013)
9. American Lung Association, Estimated Prevalence and Incidence of Lung Disease report (2014)
10. Arkansas Department of Finance and Administration, Alcoholic Beverage Control (2013)
11. Arkansas Tobacco Control Board, Annual Compliance Reports (2013)
12. U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics, (2013)
13. U.S. Bureau of the Census, Decennial Census of Population and Housing (2010).
14. Arkansas Department of Education, Statewide Information System as reported through the Arkansas Public School Computer Network (2013)

Lafayette County



Key findings:

Weaknesses

- 2nd highest rate of true child abuse reported
- 3rd highest rate of adolescent pregnancy
- 4th highest divorce rate
- 7th lowest median household income
- 8th highest rate of high school substance infractions
- 2nd highest rate of tobacco sales to minors
- 4th highest rate of students reporting academic failure
- 6th highest rate of adolescent pregnancy
- 10th highest rate of births to women using tobacco during pregnancy

Strengths

- Lowest rate of births to women using alcohol during pregnancy
- Lowest rate of adults reporting poor or fair health
- Lowest lung cancer rate
- 4th lowest rate of violent crime
- 5th lowest rate of total crime index offenses
- 7th lowest rate of children living in foster care
- 9th lowest rate of substance abuse arrests

INDICATORS	COUNTY	STATE	STANDARDIZED SCORE	INDICATOR RISK CATEGORIZATION
DEMOGRAPHICS MEASURES				
Total population ¹	7,252	2,960,000		
Population under 18 ¹	20.9%	24.0%		
Population over 65 ¹	20.9%	15.4%		
Gender (% female) ¹	51.5%	50.9%		
Race (% white) ¹	61.2%	79.9%		
Race (% black) ¹	37.1%	15.6%		
Race (% Hispanic or Latino origin) ¹	2.0%	6.9%		
Total births ²	61	37,117		
Net migration ³	-15.3%	0.3%		
PROBLEM OUTCOMES				
Substance use				
Youth cigarette use ⁴	NA	NA	NA	NA
Youth chewing tobacco use ⁴	NA	NA	NA	NA
Youth alcohol use ⁴	NA	NA	NA	NA
Youth illicit drug use ⁴	NA	NA	NA	NA
Adult smokers (smoked >100 cigarettes and are currently smoking) ⁵	NA	22.4%	NA	NA
Adult excessive drinking ⁵	NA	12.6%	NA	NA
Consequences				
Substance abuse arrests (per 1,000 population) ⁶	1.4	10.6	-1.5	Low
Alcohol- or other drug-related crashes (per 1,000 population) ⁷	0.7	1.3	-1.3	Low
Number of mental health clients served through Arkansas State Hospital and the Community Mental Health Centers ⁸	204	69,963		

INDICATORS	COUNTY	STATE	STANDARDIZED SCORE	INDICATOR RISK CATEGORIZATION
Number of substance abuse treatment service provided ⁸	19	13,666		
Births to women using tobacco during pregnancy (per 1,000 total births) ²	163.9	129.6	0.4	Low
Births to women using alcohol during pregnancy (per 1,000 total births) ²	0.0	4.4	-1.0	Low
Lung cancer rates (per 10,000 population) ⁹	6.7	7.2	-2.1	Low
Health				
Poor or fair health ⁵	12.2%	19.4%	-1.3	Low
Mental Health				
Mentally unhealthy days (in past 30 days) ⁵	5.2	3.9	1.0	Medium
Suicide (per 100k population, 2009-2013) ²	18.7	14.8	0.7	Medium
Adolescent depressive symptoms ⁴	NA	NA	NA	NA
CONTRIBUTING FACTORS				
Community				
Availability and access				
Beer permits (per 1,000 population) ¹⁰	NA	0.9	NA	NA
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) ¹¹	7.1%	8.8%	-0.3	Low
Laws and norms favorable to drug use ⁴	NA	NA	NA	NA
Perceived availability of drugs ⁴	NA	NA	NA	NA
Crime				
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 population) ⁶	7.9	42.8	-1.8	Low
Percent of true child abuse reports ⁸	34.9%	20.4%	2.4	High
Violent crime (per 1,000 population) ⁶	0.6	4.5	-1.5	Low
High community disorganization ⁴	NA	NA	NA	NA
Economic Hardship				
Median household income ^{*1}	\$28,633	\$40,531	-1.6	High
Unemployment rates ¹²	10.4%	7.5%	1.6	High
Persons below poverty level ¹	22.9%	18.7%	0.8	Medium
Family				
Divorce (per 1,000 population) ²	6.9	5.0	1.9	High
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) ⁸	5.3	10.8	-0.9	Low
Children living with single parent-headed families (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) ¹³	325.5	284.5	0.6	Medium
Poor family management ⁴	NA	NA	NA	NA
Family conflict ⁴	NA	NA	NA	NA
Family history of anti-social behavior ⁴	NA	NA	NA	NA
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use ⁴	NA	NA	NA	NA
Parental attitudes favorable to anti-social behavior ⁴	NA	NA	NA	NA
Individual/Peers				
Adolescent pregnancy (per 1,000 females ages 10-17) ²	20.5	8.1	2.9	High
Early initiation of drug use ⁴	NA	NA	NA	NA
Peer favorable attitudes to anti-social behavior ⁴	NA	NA	NA	NA
Peer favorable attitudes to drug use ⁴	NA	NA	NA	NA
Peer perceived risk of drug use ⁴	NA	NA	NA	NA

INDICATORS	COUNTY	STATE	STANDARDIZED SCORE	INDICATOR RISK CATEGORIZATION
Interaction with anti-social peers ⁴	NA	NA	NA	NA
Friends' use of drugs ⁴	NA	NA	NA	NA
Gang involvement ⁴	NA	NA	NA	NA
Religiosity ^{*4}	NA	NA	NA	NA
Interaction with pro-social peers ^{*4}	NA	NA	NA	NA
Youth who perceive smoking as a "great risk" ^{**4}	NA	NA	NA	NA
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages every day as a "great risk" ^{**4}	NA	NA	NA	NA
Students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a person at "great risk" ^{**4}	NA	NA	NA	NA
Inadequate social support ⁵	NA	21.2%	NA	NA
School/education				
Academic achievement/commitment				
High school graduate or higher ¹	76.0%	83.3%		
High school dropouts ¹⁴	1.2%	2.0%	-0.8	Low
Academic failure ⁴	NA	NA	NA	NA
Homeless children enrolled in public school (per 1,000 population of children enrolled in public school) ¹⁴	1.8	18.6	-0.8	Low
Home-schooled children (per 1,000 population of children enrolled in public school) ¹⁴	26.1	36.4		
Low commitment to school ⁴	NA	NA	NA	NA
School environment				
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) ¹⁴	44.1	24.4	1.1	Medium
Transitions and mobility ⁴	NA	NA	NA	NA
School opportunities for pro-social involvement ^{*4}	NA	NA	NA	NA
School rewards for pro-social involvement ^{+*4}	NA	NA	NA	NA

*- Represents protective factors, so the risk categorization is reversed

Note: For details on standardized score calculation, county ranking and risk categorization, please refer to the appendix.

SOURCES

1. U.S. Census Bureau, State & County QuickFacts, (2013)
2. Arkansas Department of Health, Center for Health Statistics (2013)
3. U.S. Census Bureau, Population Estimates Program, Population Division (2013)
4. International Survey Associates, Inc., Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment Student Survey, (2013)
5. County Health Rankings and Roadmaps, Robert Wood Johnson Foundation, (2014)
6. Arkansas Crime Information Center, Crime in Arkansas (2013)
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9. American Lung Association, Estimated Prevalence and Incidence of Lung Disease report (2014)
10. Arkansas Department of Finance and Administration, Alcoholic Beverage Control (2013)
11. Arkansas Tobacco Control Board, Annual Compliance Reports (2013)
12. U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics, (2013)
13. U.S. Bureau of the Census, Decennial Census of Population and Housing (2010).
14. Arkansas Department of Education, Statewide Information System as reported through the Arkansas Public School Computer Network (2013)

Lawrence County



Key findings:

Weaknesses

- 2nd highest rate of tobacco sales to minors
- 4th highest rate of students reporting academic failure
- 6th highest rate of adolescent pregnancy
- 10th highest rate of births to women using tobacco during pregnancy

Strengths

- Lowest rate of births to women using alcohol during pregnancy
- Lowest rate of adolescents reporting depressive symptoms

- 4th lowest rate for alcohol- or other drug-related crashes
- 5th lowest rate of adult smoking
- 6th lowest rate of violent crime
- 6th lowest rate of students reporting transitions and mobility
- 7th lowest rate of total crime index offenses
- 7th lowest rate of students reporting interaction with anti-social peers
- 9th lowest rate of students reporting family conflict
- 9th lowest rate of students reporting family history of anti-social behavior

INDICATORS	COUNTY	STATE	STANDARDIZED SCORE	INDICATOR RISK CATEGORIZATION
DEMOGRAPHICS MEASURES				
Total population ¹	17,011	2,960,000		
Population under 18 ¹	22.5%	24.0%		
Population over 65 ¹	19.3%	15.4%		
Gender (% female) ¹	50.9%	50.9%		
Race (% white) ¹	97.3%	79.9%		
Race (% black) ¹	0.9%	15.6%		
Race (% Hispanic or Latino origin) ¹	1.2%	6.9%		
Total births ²	204	37,117		
Net migration ³	2.5%	0.3%		
PROBLEM OUTCOMES				
Substance use				
Youth cigarette use ⁴	9.0%	7.6%	0.4	Low
Youth chewing tobacco use ⁴	8.4%	5.6%	0.8	Medium
Youth alcohol use ⁴	12.2%	12.6%	-0.1	Low
Youth illicit drug use ⁴	7.4%	10.8%	-1.2	Low
Adult smokers (smoked >100 cigarettes and are currently smoking) ⁵	16.3%	22.4%	-1.0	Low
Adult excessive drinking ⁵	NA	12.6%	NA	NA
Consequences				
Substance abuse arrests (per 1,000 population) ⁶	4.5	10.6	-1.0	Low
Alcohol- or other drug-related crashes (per 1,000 population) ⁷	0.4	1.3	-1.9	Low
Number of mental health clients served through Arkansas State Hospital and the Community Mental Health Centers ⁸	573	69,963		
Number of substance abuse treatment service provided ⁸	46	13,666		

INDICATORS	COUNTY	STATE	STANDARDIZED SCORE	INDICATOR RISK CATEGORIZATION
Births to women using tobacco during pregnancy (per 1,000 total births) ²	245.1	129.6	1.4	Medium
Births to women using alcohol during pregnancy (per 1,000 total births) ²	0.0	4.4	-1.0	Low
Lung cancer rates (per 10,000 population) ⁹	7.1	7.2	-0.5	Low
Health				
Poor or fair health ⁵	24.9%	19.4%	1.0	Medium
Mental Health				
Mentally unhealthy days (in past 30 days) ⁵	NA	3.9	NA	NA
Suicide (per 100k population, 2009-2013) ²	11.5	14.8	-0.6	Low
Adolescent depressive symptoms ⁴	34.2%	40.3%	-1.7	Low
CONTRIBUTING FACTORS				
Community				
Availability and access				
Beer permits (per 1,000 population) ¹⁰	NA	0.9	NA	NA
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) ¹¹	22.7%	8.8%	2.5	High
Laws and norms favorable to drug use ⁴	33.4%	31.6%	0.2	Low
Perceived availability of drugs ⁴	25.6%	25.3%	0.1	Low
Crime				
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 population) ⁶	12.3	42.8	-1.6	Low
Percent of true child abuse reports ⁸	19.2%	20.4%	-0.2	Low
Violent crime (per 1,000 population) ⁶	0.8	4.5	-1.4	Low
High community disorganization ⁴	41.6%	36.6%	0.6	Medium
Economic Hardship				
Median household income ^{*1}	\$32,205	\$40,531	-1.1	Medium
Unemployment rates ¹²	9.2%	7.5%	0.9	Medium
Persons below poverty level ¹	25.4%	18.7%	1.2	Medium
Family				
Divorce (per 1,000 population) ²	5.3	5.0	0.3	Low
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) ⁸	19.6	10.8	1.5	Medium
Children living with single parent-headed families (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) ¹³	238.0	284.5	-0.7	Low
Poor family management ⁴	31.3%	32.7%	-0.3	Low
Family conflict ⁴	31.5%	36.2%	-1.3	Low
Family history of anti-social behavior ⁴	29.7%	32.6%	-0.5	Low
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use ⁴	21.9%	20.7%	0.3	Low
Parental attitudes favorable to anti-social behavior ⁴	37.4%	36.9%	0.1	Low
Individual/Peers				
Adolescent pregnancy (per 1,000 females ages 10-17) ²	15.3	8.1	1.7	High
Early initiation of drug use ⁴	23.0%	20.8%	0.4	Low
Peer favorable attitudes to anti-social behavior ⁴	34.0%	32.9%	0.3	Low
Peer favorable attitudes to drug use ⁴	22.5%	23.8%	-0.3	Low
Peer perceived risk of drug use ⁴	41.4%	44.8%	-0.6	Low
Interaction with anti-social peers ⁴	33.8%	42.8%	-1.0	Low
Friends' use of drugs ⁴	21.1%	22.8%	-0.3	Low

INDICATORS	COUNTY	STATE	STANDARDIZED SCORE	INDICATOR RISK CATEGORIZATION
Gang involvement ⁴	13.7%	18.0%	-0.7	Low
Religiosity ^{*4}	75.2%	68.0%	1.1	Low
Interaction with pro-social peers ^{*4}	64.0%	61.9%	0.4	Low
Youth who perceive smoking as a "great risk" ^{**4}	60.1%	64.5%	-0.7	Medium
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages every day as a "great risk" ^{**4}	40.3%	42.4%	-0.5	Low
Students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a person at "great risk" ^{**4}	35.0%	30.9%	0.9	Low
Inadequate social support ⁵	NA	21.2%	NA	NA
School/education				
Academic achievement/commitment				
High school graduate or higher ¹	76.4%	83.3%		
High school dropouts ¹⁴	1.3%	2.0%	-0.6	Low
Academic failure ⁴	46.6%	39.9%	1.8	High
Homeless children enrolled in public school (per 1,000 population of children enrolled in public school) ¹⁴	17.7	18.6	0.0	Low
Home-schooled children (per 1,000 population of children enrolled in public school) ¹⁴	39.8	36.4		
Low commitment to school ⁴	43.6%	39.8%	0.7	Medium
School environment				
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) ¹⁴	30.7	24.4	0.3	Low
Transitions and mobility ⁴	37.0%	51.7%	-1.5	Low
School opportunities for pro-social involvement ^{*4}	61.4%	62.5%	-0.2	Low
School rewards for pro-social involvement ^{*4}	58.5%	56.0%	0.4	Low

*- Represents protective factors, so the risk categorization is reversed

Note: For details on standardized score calculation, county ranking and risk categorization, please refer to the appendix.

SOURCES

1. U.S. Census Bureau, State & County QuickFacts, (2013)
2. Arkansas Department of Health, Center for Health Statistics (2013)
3. U.S. Census Bureau, Population Estimates Program, Population Division (2013)
4. International Survey Associates, Inc., Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment Student Survey, (2013)
5. County Health Rankings and Roadmaps, Robert Wood Johnson Foundation, (2014)
6. Arkansas Crime Information Center, Crime in Arkansas (2013)
7. Arkansas State Police, Highway Safety office (2012)
8. Arkansas Department of Human Services, Annual Statistical Report (2013)
9. American Lung Association, Estimated Prevalence and Incidence of Lung Disease report (2014)
10. Arkansas Department of Finance and Administration, Alcoholic Beverage Control (2013)
11. Arkansas Tobacco Control Board, Annual Compliance Reports (2013)
12. U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics, (2013)
13. U.S. Bureau of the Census, Decennial Census of Population and Housing (2010).
14. Arkansas Department of Education, Statewide Information System as reported through the Arkansas Public School Computer Network (2013)

Lee County



Key findings:

Weaknesses

- Highest rate of births to women using alcohol during pregnancy
- Highest lung cancer rate
- Highest rate of students reporting high community disorganization
- Highest rate of students reporting lower peer perceived risk of drug use
- Lowest rate of students' religiosity
- Lowest rate of students reporting interaction with pro-social peers
- Lowest rate of students who perceive smoking as a great risk
- Lowest rate of students who perceive marijuana use as a great risk
- Highest rate of high school dropouts
- Lowest rate of students reporting school opportunities for pro-social involvement
- 2nd highest rate of students reporting laws and norms favorable toward drug use
- 2nd lowest median household income
- 2nd highest rate of persons below poverty level
- 2nd highest rate of students reporting gang involvement
- 3rd highest unemployment rate
- 3rd highest rate of students reporting poor family management
- 4th highest rate of adults reporting poor or fair health
- 4th highest rate of students reporting family conflict
- 4th lowest rate of students who perceive drinking alcohol as a great risk

- 5th highest rate of students reporting interaction with anti-social peers
- 6th highest rate of children living with single parent-headed families
- 7th lowest rate of students reporting school rewards for pro-social involvement

Strengths

- Lowest rate of youth cigarette use
- Lowest rate of youth chewing tobacco use
- Lowest rate of youth alcohol use
- 2nd lowest rate of substance abuse arrests
- 2nd lowest rate of students reporting favorable peer attitude toward anti-social behavior
- 3rd lowest rate of students reporting parental attitude favorable toward anti-social behavior
- 4th lowest rate of students' perceived availability of drugs
- 5th lowest rate of adults reporting excessive drinking habits
- 5th lowest rate of true child abuse reported
- 6th lowest divorce rate
- 7th lowest rate of youth reporting early initiation of drug use
- 8th lowest rate of tobacco sales to minors
- 9th lowest rate of violent crime
- 9th lowest rate of students reporting favorable peer attitude toward drug use
- 10th lowest rate of students reporting low commitment to school

INDICATORS	COUNTY	STATE	STANDARDIZED SCORE	INDICATOR RISK CATEGORIZATION
DEMOGRAPHICS MEASURES				
Total population ¹	10,015	2,960,000		
Population under 18 ¹	20.2%	24.0%		
Population over 65 ¹	16.4%	15.4%		
Gender (% female) ¹	44.3%	50.9%		
Race (% white) ¹	43.1%	79.9%		
Race (% black) ¹	54.4%	15.6%		
Race (% Hispanic or Latino origin) ¹	2.5%	6.9%		
Total births ²	103	37,117		
Net migration ³	-14.2%	0.3%		

INDICATORS	COUNTY	STATE	STANDARDIZED SCORE	INDICATOR RISK CATEGORIZATION
PROBLEM OUTCOMES				
Substance use				
Youth cigarette use ⁴	1.7%	7.6%	-1.8	Low
Youth chewing tobacco use ⁴	1.7%	5.6%	-1.2	Low
Youth alcohol use ⁴	8.3%	12.6%	-1.2	Low
Youth illicit drug use ⁴	8.3%	10.8%	-0.9	Low
Adult smokers (smoked >100 cigarettes and are currently smoking) ⁵	18.4%	22.4%	-0.6	Low
Adult excessive drinking ⁵	9.3%	12.6%	-1.0	Low
Consequences				
Substance abuse arrests (per 1,000 population) ⁶	0.1	10.6	-1.7	Low
Alcohol- or other drug-related crashes (per 1,000 population) ⁷	0.9	1.3	-0.9	Low
Number of mental health clients served through Arkansas State Hospital and the Community Mental Health Centers ⁸	337	69,963		
Number of substance abuse treatment service provided ⁸	37	13,666		
Births to women using tobacco during pregnancy (per 1,000 total births) ²	116.5	129.6	-0.2	Low
Births to women using alcohol during pregnancy (per 1,000 total births) ²	19.4	4.4	3.3	High
Lung cancer rates (per 10,000 population) ⁹	7.8	7.2	3.2	High
Health				
Poor or fair health ⁵	30.4%	19.4%	2.0	High
Mental Health				
Mentally unhealthy days (in past 30 days) ⁵	4.0	3.9	0.1	Low
Suicide (per 100k population, 2009-2013) ²	17.3	14.8	0.4	Low
Adolescent depressive symptoms ⁴	37.6%	40.3%	-0.8	Low
CONTRIBUTING FACTORS				
Community				
Availability and access				
Beer permits (per 1,000 population) ¹⁰	1.5	0.9	0.6	Medium
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) ¹¹	3.6%	8.8%	-0.9	Low
Laws and norms favorable to drug use ⁴	49.0%	31.6%	2.4	High
Perceived availability of drugs ⁴	20.3%	25.3%	-1.2	Low
Crime				
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 population) ⁶	27.4	42.8	-0.8	Low
Percent of true child abuse reports ⁸	12.7%	20.4%	-1.3	Low
Violent crime (per 1,000 population) ⁶	1.0	4.5	-1.3	Low
High community disorganization ⁴	64.9%	36.6%	3.2	High
Economic Hardship				
Median household income ^{*1}	\$26,098	\$40,531	-1.9	High
Unemployment rates ¹²	11.2%	7.5%	2.0	High
Persons below poverty level ¹	30.9%	18.7%	2.2	High

INDICATORS	COUNTY	STATE	STANDARDIZED SCORE	INDICATOR RISK CATEGORIZATION
Family				
Divorce (per 1,000 population) ²	3.6	5.0	-1.4	Low
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) ⁸	6.9	10.8	-0.7	Low
Children living with single parent-headed families (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) ¹³	402.8	284.5	1.8	High
Poor family management ⁴	45.2%	32.7%	2.6	High
Family conflict ⁴	42.9%	36.2%	1.9	High
Family history of anti-social behavior ⁴	33.1%	32.6%	0.1	Low
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use ⁴	19.4%	20.7%	-0.3	Low
Parental attitudes favorable to anti-social behavior ⁴	29.4%	36.9%	-2.0	Low
Individual/Peers				
Adolescent pregnancy (per 1,000 females ages 10-17) ²	10.5	8.1	0.6	Medium
Early initiation of drug use ⁴	16.7%	20.8%	-0.8	Low
Peer favorable attitudes to anti-social behavior ⁴	26.9%	32.9%	-1.5	Low
Peer favorable attitudes to drug use ⁴	20.6%	23.8%	-0.8	Low
Peer perceived risk of drug use ⁴	63.9%	44.8%	3.1	High
Interaction with anti-social peers ⁴	61.3%	42.8%	2.1	High
Friends' use of drugs ⁴	22.0%	22.8%	-0.1	Low
Gang involvement ⁴	35.1%	18.0%	2.8	High
Religiosity ^{*4}	48.6%	68.0%	-3.0	High
Interaction with pro-social peers ^{*4}	46.2%	61.9%	-3.1	High
Youth who perceive smoking as a "great risk" ^{**4}	42.6%	64.5%	-3.6	High
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages every day as a "great risk" ^{**4}	34.7%	42.4%	-1.9	High
Students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a person at "great risk" ^{**4}	21.2%	30.9%	-2.0	High
Inadequate social support ⁵	NA	21.2%	NA	NA
School/education				
Academic achievement/commitment				
High school graduate or higher ¹	70.8%	83.3%		
High school dropouts ¹⁴	7.2%	2.0%	4.4	High
Academic failure ⁴	37.2%	39.9%	-0.7	Low
Homeless children enrolled in public school (per 1,000 population of children enrolled in public school) ¹⁴	45.7	18.6	1.3	Medium
Home-schooled children (per 1,000 population of children enrolled in public school) ¹⁴	25.0	36.4		
Low commitment to school ⁴	35.2%	39.8%	-0.9	Low
School environment				
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) ¹⁴	10.8	24.4	-0.7	Low
Transitions and mobility ⁴	44.8%	51.7%	-0.7	Low
School opportunities for pro-social involvement ^{*4}	48.9%	62.5%	-2.3	High
School rewards for pro-social involvement ^{t*4}	48.1%	56.0%	-1.3	Medium

*- Represents protective factors, so the risk categorization is reversed

Note: For details on standardized score calculation, county ranking and risk categorization, please refer to the appendix.

SOURCES

1. U.S. Census Bureau, State & County QuickFacts, (2013)
2. Arkansas Department of Health, Center for Health Statistics (2013)
3. U.S. Census Bureau, Population Estimates Program, Population Division (2013)
4. International Survey Associates, Inc., Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment Student Survey, (2013)
5. County Health Rankings and Roadmaps, Robert Wood Johnson Foundation, (2014)
6. Arkansas Crime Information Center, Crime in Arkansas (2013)
7. Arkansas State Police, Highway Safety office (2012)
8. Arkansas Department of Human Services, Annual Statistical Report (2013)
9. American Lung Association, Estimated Prevalence and Incidence of Lung Disease report (2014)
10. Arkansas Department of Finance and Administration, Alcoholic Beverage Control (2013)
11. Arkansas Tobacco Control Board, Annual Compliance Reports (2013)
12. U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics, (2013)
13. U.S. Bureau of the Census, Decennial Census of Population and Housing (2010).
14. Arkansas Department of Education, Statewide Information System as reported through the Arkansas Public School Computer Network (2013)

Lincoln County



Key findings:

Weaknesses

- 2nd highest lung cancer rate
- 2nd highest rate of adolescents reporting depressive symptoms
- 3rd highest rate of persons below poverty level
- 3rd highest rate of high school substance infractions
- 6th highest rate of youth alcohol use

Strengths

- Lowest rate of births to women using alcohol during pregnancy
- 3rd lowest rate of true child abuse reported
- 3rd lowest rate of students reporting academic failure
- 6th lowest suicide rate
- 6th lowest rate of total crime index offenses
- 7th lowest rate of students reporting transitions and mobility
- 9th lowest divorce rate

INDICATORS	COUNTY	STATE	STANDARDIZED SCORE	INDICATOR RISK CATEGORIZATION
DEMOGRAPHICS MEASURES				
Total population ¹	14,031	2,960,000		
Population under 18 ¹	18.1%	24.0%		
Population over 65 ¹	13.1%	15.4%		
Gender (% female) ¹	39.0%	50.9%		
Race (% white) ¹	67.9%	79.9%		
Race (% black) ¹	30.1%	15.6%		
Race (% Hispanic or Latino origin) ¹	3.6%	6.9%		
Total births ²	127	37,117		
Net migration ³	-5.1%	0.3%		
PROBLEM OUTCOMES				
Substance use				
Youth cigarette use ⁴	12.3%	7.6%	1.5	Medium
Youth chewing tobacco use ⁴	9.1%	5.6%	1.1	Medium
Youth alcohol use ⁴	19.9%	12.6%	2.0	High
Youth illicit drug use ⁴	12.5%	10.8%	0.6	Medium
Adult smokers (smoked >100 cigarettes and are currently smoking) ⁵	24.6%	22.4%	0.3	Low
Adult excessive drinking ⁵	NA	12.6%	NA	NA
Consequences				
Substance abuse arrests (per 1,000 population) ⁶	3.1	10.6	-1.2	Low
Alcohol- or other drug-related crashes (per 1,000 population) ⁷	0.6	1.3	-1.5	Low
Number of mental health clients served through Arkansas State Hospital and the Community Mental Health Centers ⁸	479	69,963		
Number of substance abuse treatment service provided ⁸	34	13,666		

INDICATORS	COUNTY	STATE	STANDARDIZED SCORE	INDICATOR RISK CATEGORIZATION
Births to women using tobacco during pregnancy (per 1,000 total births) ²	181.1	129.6	0.6	Medium
Births to women using alcohol during pregnancy (per 1,000 total births) ²	0.0	4.4	-1.0	Low
Lung cancer rates (per 10,000 population) ⁹	7.8	7.2	3.0	High
Health				
Poor or fair health ⁵	27.5%	19.4%	1.5	Medium
Mental Health				
Mentally unhealthy days (in past 30 days) ⁵	3.0	3.9	-0.7	Low
Suicide (per 100k population, 2009-2013) ²	9.8	14.8	-0.9	Low
Adolescent depressive symptoms ⁴	48.2%	40.3%	2.3	High
CONTRIBUTING FACTORS				
Community				
Availability and access				
Beer permits (per 1,000 population) ¹⁰	NA	0.9	NA	NA
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) ¹¹	7.1%	8.8%	-0.3	Low
Laws and norms favorable to drug use ⁴	39.7%	31.6%	1.1	Medium
Perceived availability of drugs ⁴	27.2%	25.3%	0.5	Low
Crime				
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 population) ⁶	9.6	42.8	-1.7	Low
Percent of true child abuse reports ⁸	11.6%	20.4%	-1.5	Low
Violent crime (per 1,000 population) ⁶	1.3	4.5	-1.2	Low
High community disorganization ⁴	38.2%	36.6%	0.2	Low
Economic Hardship				
Median household income ^{*1}	\$34,107	\$40,531	-0.8	Medium
Unemployment rates ¹²	9.0%	7.5%	0.8	Medium
Persons below poverty level ¹	28.7%	18.7%	1.8	High
Family				
Divorce (per 1,000 population) ²	4.0	5.0	-1.0	Low
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) ⁸	9.8	10.8	-0.2	Low
Children living with single parent-headed families (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) ¹³	294.6	284.5	0.2	Low
Poor family management ⁴	34.6%	32.7%	0.4	Low
Family conflict ⁴	35.1%	36.2%	-0.3	Low
Family history of antisocial behavior ⁴	35.3%	32.6%	0.4	Low
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use ⁴	22.4%	20.7%	0.4	Low
Parental attitudes favorable to anti-social behavior ⁴	38.0%	36.9%	0.3	Low
Individual/Peers				
Adolescent pregnancy (per 1,000 females ages 10-17) ²	8.3	8.1	0.1	Low
Early initiation of drug use ⁴	26.1%	20.8%	1.0	Medium
Peer favorable attitudes to anti-social behavior ⁴	33.3%	32.9%	0.1	Low
Peer favorable attitudes to drug use ⁴	26.9%	23.8%	0.7	Medium
Peer perceived risk of drug use ⁴	43.0%	44.8%	-0.3	Low
Interaction with anti-social peers ⁴	49.3%	42.8%	0.7	Medium

INDICATORS	COUNTY	STATE	STANDARDIZED SCORE	INDICATOR RISK CATEGORIZATION
Friends' use of drugs ⁴	25.9%	22.8%	0.6	Medium
Gang involvement ⁴	22.1%	18.0%	0.7	Medium
Religiosity ^{*4}	75.3%	68.0%	1.1	Low
Interaction with pro-social peers ^{*4}	62.5%	61.9%	0.1	Low
Youth who perceive smoking as a "great risk" ^{*4}	59.1%	64.5%	-0.9	Medium
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages every day as a "great risk" ^{*4}	38.3%	42.4%	-1.0	Medium
Students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a person at "great risk" ^{*4}	33.8%	30.9%	0.6	Low
Inadequate social support ⁵	23.9%	21.2%	0.6	Medium
School/education				
Academic achievement/commitment				
High school graduate or higher ¹	71.8%	83.3%		
High school dropouts ¹⁴	2.0%	2.0%	-0.1	Low
Academic failure ⁴	34.5%	39.9%	-1.4	Low
Homeless children enrolled in public school (per 1,000 population of children enrolled in public school) ¹⁴	0.0	18.6	-0.9	Low
Home-schooled children (per 1,000 population of children enrolled in public school) ¹⁴	45.2	36.4		
Low commitment to school ⁴	44.3%	39.8%	0.8	Medium
School environment				
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) ¹⁴	62.6	24.4	2.1	High
Transitions and mobility ⁴	37.3%	51.7%	-1.5	Low
School opportunities for pro-social involvement ^{*4}	54.6%	62.5%	-1.3	Medium
School rewards for pro-social involvement ^{*4}	51.4%	56.0%	-0.8	Medium

*- Represents protective factors, so the risk categorization is reversed

Note: For details on standardized score calculation, county ranking and risk categorization, please refer to the appendix.

SOURCES

1. U.S. Census Bureau, State & County QuickFacts, (2013)
2. Arkansas Department of Health, Center for Health Statistics (2013)
3. U.S. Census Bureau, Population Estimates Program, Population Division (2013)
4. International Survey Associates, Inc., Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment Student Survey, (2013)
5. County Health Rankings and Roadmaps, Robert Wood Johnson Foundation, (2014)
6. Arkansas Crime Information Center, Crime in Arkansas (2013)
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8. Arkansas Department of Human Services, Annual Statistical Report (2013)
9. American Lung Association, Estimated Prevalence and Incidence of Lung Disease report (2014)
10. Arkansas Department of Finance and Administration, Alcoholic Beverage Control (2013)
11. Arkansas Tobacco Control Board, Annual Compliance Reports (2013)
12. U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics, (2013)
13. U.S. Bureau of the Census, Decennial Census of Population and Housing (2010).
14. Arkansas Department of Education, Statewide Information System as reported through the Arkansas Public School Computer Network (2013)

Little River County



Key findings:

Weaknesses

- 2nd lowest rate of students who perceive drinking alcohol as a great risk
- 3rd highest rate of youth alcohol use
- 3rd highest rate of students reporting family conflict
- 3rd highest rate of youth reporting early initiation of drug use
- 4th highest rate of youth cigarette use
- 4th highest rate of students reporting family history of anti-social behavior
- 4th highest rate of students reporting parental attitude favorable toward drug use
- 5th highest rate of students reporting favorable peer attitude toward anti-social behavior
- 5th highest rate of students reporting low commitment to school
- 6th highest rate of students' perceived availability of drugs

- 6th highest rate of students reporting favorable peer attitude toward drug use
- 6th highest rate of students reporting friends' use of drugs
- 7th highest rate of students reporting laws and norms favorable toward drug use

Strengths

- Lowest rate of births to women using alcohol during pregnancy
- 7th lowest rate of students reporting academic failure
- 8th lowest rate of adults reporting poor or fair health
- 8th lowest lung cancer rate
- 9th lowest rate of persons below poverty level
- 10th lowest rate of substance abuse arrests

INDICATORS	COUNTY	STATE	STANDARDIZED SCORE	INDICATOR RISK CATEGORIZATION
DEMOGRAPHICS MEASURES				
Total population ¹	12,730	2,960,000		
Population under 18 ¹	22.8%	24.0%		
Population over 65 ¹	18.6%	15.4%		
Gender (% female) ¹	51.0%	50.9%		
Race (% white) ¹	76.0%	79.9%		
Race (% black) ¹	19.8%	15.6%		
Race (% Hispanic or Latino origin) ¹	3.1%	6.9%		
Total births ²	118	37,117		
Net migration ³	-13.3%	0.3%		
PROBLEM OUTCOMES				
Substance use				
Youth cigarette use ⁴	14.6%	7.6%	2.2	High
Youth chewing tobacco use ⁴	9.9%	5.6%	1.3	Medium
Youth alcohol use ⁴	21.8%	12.6%	2.5	High
Youth illicit drug use ⁴	12.2%	10.8%	0.5	Medium
Adult smokers (smoked >100 cigarettes and are currently smoking) ⁵	22.2%	22.4%	0.0	Low
Adult excessive drinking ⁵	NA	12.6%	NA	NA
Consequences				
Substance abuse arrests (per 1,000 population) ⁶	1.6	10.6	-1.5	Low
Alcohol- or other drug-related crashes (per 1,000 population) ⁷	0.9	1.3	-0.9	Low

INDICATORS	COUNTY	STATE	STANDARDIZED SCORE	INDICATOR RISK CATEGORIZATION
Number of mental health clients served through Arkansas State Hospital and the Community Mental Health Centers ⁸	316	69,963		
Number of substance abuse treatment service provided ⁸	63	13,666		
Births to women using tobacco during pregnancy (per 1,000 total births) ²	169.5	129.6	0.5	Low
Births to women using alcohol during pregnancy (per 1,000 total births) ²	0.0	4.4	-1.0	Low
Lung cancer rates (per 10,000 population) ⁹	7.0	7.2	-0.9	Low
Health				
Poor or fair health ⁵	17.1%	19.4%	-0.4	Low
Mental Health				
Mentally unhealthy days (in past 30 days) ⁵	4.0	3.9	0.1	Low
Suicide (per 100k population, 2009-2013) ²	12.9	14.8	-0.4	Low
Adolescent depressive symptoms ⁴	42.1%	40.3%	0.5	Low
CONTRIBUTING FACTORS				
Community				
Availability and access				
Beer permits (per 1,000 population) ¹⁰	NA	0.9	NA	NA
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) ¹¹	5.6%	8.8%	-0.6	Low
Laws and norms favorable to drug use ⁴	44.4%	31.6%	1.8	High
Perceived availability of drugs ⁴	30.7%	25.3%	1.3	Medium
Crime				
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 population) ⁶	29.3	42.8	-0.7	Low
Percent of true child abuse reports ⁸	22.1%	20.4%	0.3	Low
Violent crime (per 1,000 population) ⁶	2.7	4.5	-0.7	Low
High community disorganization ⁴	41.6%	36.6%	0.6	Medium
Economic Hardship				
Median household income ^{*1}	\$39,042	\$40,531	-0.2	Low
Unemployment rates ¹²	8.0%	7.5%	0.3	Low
Persons below poverty level ¹	14.9%	18.7%	-0.7	Low
Family				
Divorce (per 1,000 population) ²	5.6	5.0	0.6	Medium
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) ⁸	12.4	10.8	0.3	Low
Children living with single parent-headed families (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) ¹³	288.2	284.5	0.1	Low
Poor family management ⁴	38.0%	32.7%	1.1	Medium
Family conflict ⁴	43.1%	36.2%	2.0	High
Family history of anti-social behavior ⁴	44.8%	32.6%	2.0	High
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use ⁴	28.8%	20.7%	2.1	High
Parental attitudes favorable to anti-social behavior ⁴	40.8%	36.9%	1.0	Medium
Individual/Peers				
Adolescent pregnancy (per 1,000 females ages 10-17) ²	10.3	8.1	0.5	Medium
Early initiation of drug use ⁴	30.9%	20.8%	1.9	High

INDICATORS	COUNTY	STATE	STANDARDIZED SCORE	INDICATOR RISK CATEGORIZATION
Peer favorable attitudes to anti-social behavior ⁴	39.4%	32.9%	1.5	High
Peer favorable attitudes to drug use ⁴	32.0%	23.8%	1.9	High
Peer perceived risk of drug use ⁴	49.0%	44.8%	0.7	Medium
Interaction with anti-social peers ⁴	48.9%	42.8%	0.7	Medium
Friends' use of drugs ⁴	31.9%	22.8%	1.8	High
Gang involvement ⁴	21.4%	18.0%	0.6	Medium
Religiosity ^{*4}	69.9%	68.0%	0.3	Low
Interaction with pro-social peers ^{*4}	56.2%	61.9%	-1.1	Medium
Youth who perceive smoking as a "great risk" ^{**4}	60.2%	64.5%	-0.7	Medium
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages every day as a "great risk" ^{**4}	31.6%	42.4%	-2.6	High
Students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a person at "great risk" ^{**4}	28.9%	30.9%	-0.4	Low
Inadequate social support ⁵	NA	21.2%	NA	NA
School/education				
Academic achievement/commitment				
High school graduate or higher ¹	84.1%	83.3%		
High school dropouts ¹⁴	1.4%	2.0%	-0.5	Low
Academic failure ⁴	35.6%	39.9%	-1.1	Low
Homeless children enrolled in public school (per 1,000 population of children enrolled in public school) ¹⁴	11.5	18.6	-0.3	Low
Home-schooled children (per 1,000 population of children enrolled in public school) ¹⁴	21.6	36.4		
Low commitment to school ⁴	48.4%	39.8%	1.6	High
School environment				
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) ¹⁴	12.6	24.4	-0.6	Low
Transitions and mobility ⁴	46.4%	51.7%	-0.5	Low
School opportunities for pro-social involvement ^{*4}	56.6%	62.5%	-1.0	Medium
School rewards for pro-social involvement ^{*4}	51.2%	56.0%	-0.8	Medium

*- Represents protective factors, so the risk categorization is reversed

Note: For details on standardized score calculation, county ranking and risk categorization, please refer to the appendix.

SOURCES

1. U.S. Census Bureau, State & County QuickFacts, (2013)
2. Arkansas Department of Health, Center for Health Statistics (2013)
3. U.S. Census Bureau, Population Estimates Program, Population Division (2013)
4. International Survey Associates, Inc., Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment Student Survey, (2013)
5. County Health Rankings and Roadmaps, Robert Wood Johnson Foundation, (2014)
6. Arkansas Crime Information Center, Crime in Arkansas (2013)
7. Arkansas State Police, Highway Safety office (2012)
8. Arkansas Department of Human Services, Annual Statistical Report (2013)
9. American Lung Association, Estimated Prevalence and Incidence of Lung Disease report (2014)
10. Arkansas Department of Finance and Administration, Alcoholic Beverage Control (2013)
11. Arkansas Tobacco Control Board, Annual Compliance Reports (2013)
12. U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics, (2013)
13. U.S. Bureau of the Census, Decennial Census of Population and Housing (2010).
14. Arkansas Department of Education, Statewide Information System as reported through the Arkansas Public School Computer Network (2013)

Logan County



Key findings:

Weaknesses

- 2nd highest rate of births to women using tobacco during pregnancy
- 2nd highest rate of students reporting family conflict
- 3rd highest rate of students reporting parental attitude favorable toward anti-social behavior
- 5th highest rate of students reporting parental attitude favorable toward drug use
- 6th highest rate of students reporting high community disorganization
- 6th highest divorce rate
- 7th highest rate of adolescents reporting depressive symptoms

- 8th highest rate of youth alcohol use
- 8th highest rate of students reporting family history of anti-social behavior
- 10th highest rate of students' perceived availability of drugs

Strengths

- Lowest rate of births to women using alcohol during pregnancy
- Lowest rate of tobacco sales to minors
- 2nd highest rate of students reporting school opportunities for pro-social involvement
- 9th lowest rate of beer permits
- 10th lowest rate of persons below poverty level

INDICATORS	COUNTY	STATE	STANDARDIZED SCORE	INDICATOR RISK CATEGORIZATION
DEMOGRAPHICS MEASURES				
Total population ¹	22,082	2,960,000		
Population under 18 ¹	23.0%	24.0%		
Population over 65 ¹	18.8%	15.4%		
Gender (% female) ¹	50.4%	50.9%		
Race (% white) ¹	93.7%	79.9%		
Race (% black) ¹	1.6%	15.6%		
Race (% Hispanic or Latino origin) ¹	2.6%	6.9%		
Total births ²	231	37,117		
Net migration ³	4.4%	0.3%		
PROBLEM OUTCOMES				
Substance use				
Youth cigarette use ⁴	10.3%	7.6%	0.8	Medium
Youth chewing tobacco use ⁴	6.9%	5.6%	0.4	Low
Youth alcohol use ⁴	19.3%	12.6%	1.8	High
Youth illicit drug use ⁴	9.1%	10.8%	-0.6	Low
Adult smokers (smoked >100 cigarettes and are currently smoking) ⁵	25.1%	22.4%	0.4	Low
Adult excessive drinking ⁵	11.1%	12.6%	-0.5	Low
Consequences				
Substance abuse arrests (per 1,000 population) ⁶	3.1	10.6	-1.2	Low
Alcohol- or other drug-related crashes (per 1,000 population) ⁷	0.8	1.3	-1.1	Low
Number of mental health clients served through Arkansas State Hospital and the Community Mental Health Centers ⁸	537	69,963		

INDICATORS	COUNTY	STATE	STANDARDIZED SCORE	INDICATOR RISK CATEGORIZATION
Number of substance abuse treatment service provided ⁸	58	13,666		
Births to women using tobacco during pregnancy (per 1,000 total births) ²	303.0	129.6	2.2	High
Births to women using alcohol during pregnancy (per 1,000 total births) ²	0.0	4.4	-1.0	Low
Lung cancer rates (per 10,000 population) ⁹	7.3	7.2	0.6	Medium
Health				
Poor or fair health ⁵	20.2%	19.4%	0.1	Low
Mental Health				
Mentally unhealthy days (in past 30 days) ⁵	2.9	3.9	-0.8	Low
Suicide (per 100k population, 2009-2013) ²	20.3	14.8	1.0	Medium
Adolescent depressive symptoms ⁴	44.5%	40.3%	1.2	Medium
CONTRIBUTING FACTORS				
Community				
Availability and access				
Beer permits (per 1,000 population) ¹⁰	1.1	0.9	0.3	Low
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) ¹¹	0.0%	8.8%	-1.6	Low
Laws and norms favorable to drug use ⁴	39.7%	31.6%	1.1	Medium
Perceived availability of drugs ⁴	30.0%	25.3%	1.2	Medium
Crime				
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 population) ⁶	43.1	42.8	0.0	Low
Percent of true child abuse reports ⁸	23.5%	20.4%	0.5	Medium
Violent crime (per 1,000 population) ⁶	3.1	4.5	-0.5	Low
High community disorganization ⁴	51.5%	36.6%	1.7	High
Economic Hardship				
Median household income ^{*1}	\$37,237	\$40,531	-0.4	Low
Unemployment rates ¹²	7.9%	7.5%	0.2	Low
Persons below poverty level ¹	15.8%	18.7%	-0.5	Low
Family				
Divorce (per 1,000 population) ²	6.7	5.0	1.7	High
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) ⁸	14.5	10.8	0.6	Medium
Children living with single parent-headed families (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) ¹³	234.6	284.5	-0.8	Low
Poor family management ⁴	33.8%	32.7%	0.2	Low
Family conflict ⁴	43.9%	36.2%	2.2	High
Family history of anti-social behavior ⁴	41.9%	32.6%	1.5	High
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use ⁴	28.7%	20.7%	2.1	High
Parental attitudes favorable to anti-social behavior ⁴	45.2%	36.9%	2.2	High
Individual/Peers				
Adolescent pregnancy (per 1,000 females ages 10-17) ²	10.3	8.1	0.5	Medium
Early initiation of drug use ⁴	25.8%	20.8%	0.9	Medium
Peer favorable attitudes to anti-social behavior ⁴	37.1%	32.9%	1.0	Medium
Peer favorable attitudes to drug use ⁴	25.8%	23.8%	0.5	Low
Peer perceived risk of drug use ⁴	41.6%	44.8%	-0.5	Low

INDICATORS	COUNTY	STATE	STANDARDIZED SCORE	INDICATOR RISK CATEGORIZATION
Interaction with anti-social peers ⁴	38.3%	42.8%	-0.5	Low
Friends' use of drugs ⁴	23.1%	22.8%	0.1	Low
Gang involvement ⁴	16.0%	18.0%	-0.3	Low
Religiosity ^{*4}	65.9%	68.0%	-0.3	Low
Interaction with pro-social peers ^{*4}	64.9%	61.9%	0.6	Low
Youth who perceive smoking as a "great risk" ^{**4}	60.2%	64.5%	-0.7	Medium
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages every day as a "great risk" ^{**4}	39.8%	42.4%	-0.6	Medium
Students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a person at "great risk" ^{**4}	32.9%	30.9%	0.4	Low
Inadequate social support ⁵	21.0%	21.2%	0.0	Low
School/education				
Academic achievement/commitment				
High school graduate or higher ¹	80.1%	83.3%		
High school dropouts ¹⁴	1.9%	2.0%	-0.1	Low
Academic failure ⁴	41.5%	39.9%	0.4	Low
Homeless children enrolled in public school (per 1,000 population of children enrolled in public school) ¹⁴	47.7	18.6	1.4	Medium
Home-schooled children (per 1,000 population of children enrolled in public school) ¹⁴	29	36.4		
Low commitment to school ⁴	37.8%	39.8%	-0.4	Low
School environment				
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) ¹⁴	11.6	24.4	-0.7	Low
Transitions and mobility ⁴	41.3%	51.7%	-1.1	Low
School opportunities for pro-social involvement ^{*4}	72.4%	62.5%	1.7	Low
School rewards for pro-social involvement ^{+*4}	63.1%	56.0%	1.1	Low

*- Represents protective factors, so the risk categorization is reversed

Note: For details on standardized score calculation, county ranking and risk categorization, please refer to the appendix.

SOURCES

1. U.S. Census Bureau, State & County QuickFacts, (2013)
2. Arkansas Department of Health, Center for Health Statistics (2013)
3. U.S. Census Bureau, Population Estimates Program, Population Division (2013)
4. International Survey Associates, Inc., Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment Student Survey, (2013)
5. County Health Rankings and Roadmaps, Robert Wood Johnson Foundation, (2014)
6. Arkansas Crime Information Center, Crime in Arkansas (2013)
7. Arkansas State Police, Highway Safety office (2012)
8. Arkansas Department of Human Services, Annual Statistical Report (2013)
9. American Lung Association, Estimated Prevalence and Incidence of Lung Disease report (2014)
10. Arkansas Department of Finance and Administration, Alcoholic Beverage Control (2013)
11. Arkansas Tobacco Control Board, Annual Compliance Reports (2013)
12. U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics, (2013)
13. U.S. Bureau of the Census, Decennial Census of Population and Housing (2010).
14. Arkansas Department of Education, Statewide Information System as reported through the Arkansas Public School Computer Network (2013)

Lonoke County



Key findings:

Weaknesses

- 5th highest rate of students reporting transitions and mobility
- 10th highest rate of adults reporting excessive drinking habits

Strengths

- 3rd lowest rate of births to women using alcohol during pregnancy
- 3rd highest median household income
- 4th lowest rate of students reporting high community disorganization
- 4th lowest rate of students reporting poor family management

- 4th highest rate of students who perceive smoking as a great risk
- 5th lowest rate of persons below poverty level
- 7th lowest rate of adults reporting poor or fair health
- 7th lowest unemployment rate
- 9th lowest rate of students reporting laws and norms favorable toward drug use
- 9th highest rate of students who perceive drinking alcohol as a great risk
- 9th lowest rate of adults reporting inadequate social support

INDICATORS	COUNTY	STATE	STANDARDIZED SCORE	INDICATOR RISK CATEGORIZATION
DEMOGRAPHICS MEASURES				
Total population ¹	70,753	2,960,000		
Population under 18 ¹	26.8%	24.0%		
Population over 65 ¹	12.1%	15.4%		
Gender (% female) ¹	50.7%	50.9%		
Race (% white) ¹	90.6%	79.9%		
Race (% black) ¹	6.1%	15.6%		
Race (% Hispanic or Latino origin) ¹	3.9%	6.9%		
Total births ²	968	37,117		
Net migration ³	4.8%	0.3%		
PROBLEM OUTCOMES				
Substance use				
Youth cigarette use ⁴	7.7%	7.6%	0.0	Low
Youth chewing tobacco use ⁴	6.3%	5.6%	0.2	Low
Youth alcohol use ⁴	12.3%	12.6%	-0.1	Low
Youth illicit drug use ⁴	10.3%	10.8%	-0.2	Low
Adult smokers (smoked >100 cigarettes and are currently smoking) ⁵	20.6%	22.4%	-0.3	Low
Adult excessive drinking ⁵	14.7%	12.6%	0.7	Medium
Consequences				
Substance abuse arrests (per 1,000 population) ⁶	6.3	10.6	-0.7	Low
Alcohol- or other drug-related crashes (per 1,000 population) ⁷	1.3	1.3	0.0	Low
Number of mental health clients served through Arkansas State Hospital and the Community Mental Health Centers ⁸	1,057	69,963		
Number of substance abuse treatment service provided ⁸	228	13,666		

INDICATORS	COUNTY	STATE	STANDARDIZED SCORE	INDICATOR RISK CATEGORIZATION
Births to women using tobacco during pregnancy (per 1,000 total births) ²	138.4	129.6	0.1	Low
Births to women using alcohol during pregnancy (per 1,000 total births) ²	1.0	4.4	-0.7	Low
Lung cancer rates (per 10,000 population) ⁹	7.2	7.2	0.0	Low
Health				
Poor or fair health ⁵	16.9%	19.4%	-0.4	Low
Mental Health				
Mentally unhealthy days (in past 30 days) ⁵	3.9	3.9	0.0	Low
Suicide (per 100k population, 2009-2013) ²	15.3	14.8	0.1	Low
Adolescent depressive symptoms ⁴	38.8%	40.3%	-0.4	Low
CONTRIBUTING FACTORS				
Community				
Availability and access				
Beer permits (per 1,000 population) ¹⁰	NA	0.9	NA	NA
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) ¹¹	14.6%	8.8%	1.0	Medium
Laws and norms favorable to drug use ⁴	28.2%	31.6%	-0.5	Low
Perceived availability of drugs ⁴	26.1%	25.3%	0.2	Low
Crime				
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 population) ⁶	33.8	42.8	-0.5	Low
Percent of true child abuse reports ⁸	21.7%	20.4%	0.2	Low
Violent crime (per 1,000 population) ⁶	2.9	4.5	-0.6	Low
High community disorganization ⁴	29.2%	36.6%	-0.9	Low
Economic Hardship				
Median household income ^{*1}	\$51,499	\$40,531	1.5	Low
Unemployment rates ¹²	6.4%	7.5%	-0.7	Low
Persons below poverty level ¹	13.1%	18.7%	-1.0	Low
Family				
Divorce (per 1,000 population) ²	5.0	5.0	0.0	Low
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) ⁸	10.3	10.8	-0.1	Low
Children living with single parent-headed families (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) ¹³	234.9	284.5	-0.8	Low
Poor family management ⁴	28.6%	32.7%	-0.9	Low
Family conflict ⁴	38.5%	36.2%	0.6	Medium
Family history of anti-social behavior ⁴	30.5%	32.6%	-0.4	Low
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use ⁴	21.2%	20.7%	0.1	Low
Parental attitudes favorable to anti-social behavior ⁴	36.5%	36.9%	-0.1	Low
Individual/Peers				
Adolescent pregnancy (per 1,000 females ages 10-17) ²	6.2	8.1	-0.4	Low
Early initiation of drug use ⁴	19.8%	20.8%	-0.2	Low
Peer favorable attitudes to anti-social behavior ⁴	32.3%	32.9%	-0.2	Low
Peer favorable attitudes to drug use ⁴	22.8%	23.8%	-0.2	Low
Peer perceived risk of drug use ⁴	40.2%	44.8%	-0.8	Low
Interaction with anti-social peers ⁴	39.6%	42.8%	-0.4	Low

INDICATORS	COUNTY	STATE	STANDARDIZED SCORE	INDICATOR RISK CATEGORIZATION
Friends' use of drugs ⁴	20.6%	22.8%	-0.4	Low
Gang involvement ⁴	13.2%	18.0%	-0.8	Low
Religiosity ^{*4}	69.0%	68.0%	0.1	Low
Interaction with pro-social peers ^{*4}	65.9%	61.9%	0.8	Low
Youth who perceive smoking as a "great risk" ^{*4}	68.7%	64.5%	0.7	Low
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages every day as a "great risk" ^{*4}	44.7%	42.4%	0.6	Low
Students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a person at "great risk" ^{*4}	34.0%	30.9%	0.7	Low
Inadequate social support ⁵	16.8%	21.2%	-0.9	Low
School/education				
Academic achievement/commitment				
High school graduate or higher ¹	86.2%	83.3%		
High school dropouts ¹⁴	1.9%	2.0%	-0.1	Low
Academic failure ⁴	38.9%	39.9%	-0.3	Low
Homeless children enrolled in public school (per 1,000 population of children enrolled in public school) ¹⁴	7.2	18.6	-0.5	Low
Home-schooled children (per 1,000 population of children enrolled in public school) ¹⁴	36.8	36.4		
Low commitment to school ⁴	41.7%	39.8%	0.4	Low
School environment				
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) ¹⁴	39.1	24.4	0.8	Medium
Transitions and mobility ⁴	57.8%	51.7%	0.6	Medium
School opportunities for pro-social involvement ^{*4}	65.7%	62.5%	0.5	Low
School rewards for pro-social involvement ^{*4}	58.0%	56.0%	0.3	Low

*- Represents protective factors, so the risk categorization is reversed

Note: For details on standardized score calculation, county ranking and risk categorization, please refer to the appendix.

SOURCES

1. U.S. Census Bureau, State & County QuickFacts, (2013)
2. Arkansas Department of Health, Center for Health Statistics (2013)
3. U.S. Census Bureau, Population Estimates Program, Population Division (2013)
4. International Survey Associates, Inc., Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment Student Survey, (2013)
5. County Health Rankings and Roadmaps, Robert Wood Johnson Foundation, (2014)
6. Arkansas Crime Information Center, Crime in Arkansas (2013)
7. Arkansas State Police, Highway Safety office (2012)
8. Arkansas Department of Human Services, Annual Statistical Report (2013)
9. American Lung Association, Estimated Prevalence and Incidence of Lung Disease report (2014)
10. Arkansas Department of Finance and Administration, Alcoholic Beverage Control (2013)
11. Arkansas Tobacco Control Board, Annual Compliance Reports (2013)
12. U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics, (2013)
13. U.S. Bureau of the Census, Decennial Census of Population and Housing (2010).
14. Arkansas Department of Education, Statewide Information System as reported through the Arkansas Public School Computer Network (2013)

Madison County



Key findings:

Weaknesses

- 2nd highest rate of high school substance infractions
- 3rd highest rate of youth illicit drug use
- 4th highest rate of adults reporting excessive drinking habits
- 4th lowest rate of students' religiosity
- 5th lowest rate of students reporting interaction with pro-social peers
- 6th highest rate of students reporting parental attitude favorable toward drug use
- 7th highest rate of births to women using alcohol during pregnancy
- 7th highest rate of tobacco sales to minors
- 7th highest rate of students' perceived availability of drugs
- 7th highest rate of students reporting academic failure

- 9th highest rate of youth alcohol use
- 9th highest rate of adolescent pregnancy
- 10th highest rate of adolescents reporting depressive symptoms
- 10th highest rate of students reporting parental attitude favorable toward anti-social behavior

Strengths

- 4th lowest unemployment rate
- 5th lowest rate of beer permits
- 5th lowest rate of children living with single parent-headed families
- 10th lowest rate of total crime index offenses

INDICATORS	COUNTY	STATE	STANDARDIZED SCORE	INDICATOR RISK CATEGORIZATION
DEMOGRAPHICS MEASURES				
Total population ¹	15,701	2,960,000		
Population under 18 ¹	23.6%	24.0%		
Population over 65 ¹	16.9%	15.4%		
Gender (% female) ¹	49.9%	50.9%		
Race (% white) ¹	95.5%	79.9%		
Race (% black) ¹	0.4%	15.6%		
Race (% Hispanic or Latino origin) ¹	5.3%	6.9%		
Total births ²	212	37,117		
Net migration ³	2.4%	0.3%		
PROBLEM OUTCOMES				
Substance use				
Youth cigarette use ⁴	8.4%	7.6%	0.3	Low
Youth chewing tobacco use ⁴	9.9%	5.6%	1.3	Medium
Youth alcohol use ⁴	17.8%	12.6%	1.4	Medium
Youth illicit drug use ⁴	14.7%	10.8%	1.4	Medium
Adult smokers (smoked >100 cigarettes and are currently smoking) ⁵	30.4%	22.4%	1.3	Medium
Adult excessive drinking ⁵	17.3%	12.6%	1.5	Medium
Consequences				
Substance abuse arrests (per 1,000 population) ⁶	8.3	10.6	-0.4	Low
Alcohol- or other drug-related crashes (per 1,000 population) ⁷	1.5	1.3	0.3	Low

INDICATORS	COUNTY	STATE	STANDARDIZED SCORE	INDICATOR RISK CATEGORIZATION
Number of mental health clients served through Arkansas State Hospital and the Community Mental Health Centers ⁸	470	69,963		
Number of substance abuse treatment service provided ⁸	32	13,666		
Births to women using tobacco during pregnancy (per 1,000 total births) ²	184.0	129.6	0.7	Medium
Births to women using alcohol during pregnancy (per 1,000 total births) ²	9.4	4.4	1.1	Medium
Lung cancer rates (per 10,000 population) ⁹	7.0	7.2	-0.6	Low
Health				
Poor or fair health ⁵	21.6%	19.4%	0.4	Low
Mental Health				
Mentally unhealthy days (in past 30 days) ⁵	2.1	3.9	-1.4	Low
Suicide (per 100k population, 2009-2013) ²	20.3	14.8	1.0	Medium
Adolescent depressive symptoms ⁴	43.9%	40.3%	1.0	Medium
CONTRIBUTING FACTORS				
Community				
Availability and access				
Beer permits (per 1,000 population) ¹⁰	1.0	0.9	0.1	Low
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) ¹¹	16.0%	8.8%	1.3	Medium
Laws and norms favorable to drug use ⁴	41.3%	31.6%	1.3	Medium
Perceived availability of drugs ⁴	30.4%	25.3%	1.2	Medium
Crime				
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 population) ⁶	13.0	42.8	-1.6	Low
Percent of true child abuse reports ⁸	22.2%	20.4%	0.3	Low
Violent crime (per 1,000 population) ⁶	2.2	4.5	-0.9	Low
High community disorganization ⁴	42.7%	36.6%	0.7	Medium
Economic Hardship				
Median household income ^{*1}	\$33,481	\$40,531	-0.9	Medium
Unemployment rates ¹²	5.8%	7.5%	-1.0	Low
Persons below poverty level ¹	23.9%	18.7%	0.9	Medium
Family				
Divorce (per 1,000 population) ²	6.3	5.0	1.3	Medium
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) ⁸	10.8	10.8	0.0	Low
Children living with single parent-headed families (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) ¹³	210.2	284.5	-1.2	Low
Poor family management ⁴	37.5%	32.7%	1.0	Medium
Family conflict ⁴	39.2%	36.2%	0.8	Medium
Family history of anti-social behavior ⁴	36.4%	32.6%	0.6	Medium
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use ⁴	28.1%	20.7%	1.9	High
Parental attitudes favorable to anti-social behavior ⁴	40.9%	36.9%	1.0	Medium
Individual/Peers				
Adolescent pregnancy (per 1,000 females ages 10-17) ²	12.8	8.1	1.1	Medium

INDICATORS	COUNTY	STATE	STANDARDIZED SCORE	INDICATOR RISK CATEGORIZATION
Early initiation of drug use ⁴	25.3%	20.8%	0.8	Medium
Peer favorable attitudes to anti-social behavior ⁴	36.4%	32.9%	0.8	Medium
Peer favorable attitudes to drug use ⁴	27.4%	23.8%	0.8	Medium
Peer perceived risk of drug use ⁴	46.1%	44.8%	0.2	Low
Interaction with anti-social peers ⁴	37.5%	42.8%	-0.6	Low
Friends' use of drugs ⁴	24.1%	22.8%	0.3	Low
Gang involvement ⁴	13.5%	18.0%	-0.7	Low
Religiosity ^{*4}	61.7%	68.0%	-1.0	Medium
Interaction with pro-social peers ^{*4}	52.8%	61.9%	-1.8	High
Youth who perceive smoking as a "great risk" ^{**4}	63.9%	64.5%	-0.1	Low
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages every day as a "great risk" ^{**4}	37.0%	42.4%	-1.3	Medium
Students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a person at "great risk" ^{**4}	31.9%	30.9%	0.2	Low
Inadequate social support ⁵	21.2%	21.2%	0.0	Low
School/education				
Academic achievement/commitment				
High school graduate or higher ¹	74.8%	83.3%		
High school dropouts ¹⁴	2.5%	2.0%	0.4	Low
Academic failure ⁴	46.1%	39.9%	1.7	High
Homeless children enrolled in public school (per 1,000 population of children enrolled in public school) ¹⁴	52.9	18.6	1.6	High
Home-schooled children (per 1,000 population of children enrolled in public school) ¹⁴	80.2	36.4		
Low commitment to school ⁴	44.9%	39.8%	0.9	Medium
School environment				
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) ¹⁴	91.0	24.4	3.6	High
Transitions and mobility ⁴	45.7%	51.7%	-0.6	Low
School opportunities for pro-social involvement ^{*4}	60.6%	62.5%	-0.3	Low
School rewards for pro-social involvement ^{+*4}	56.4%	56.0%	0.1	Low

*- Represents protective factors, so the risk categorization is reversed

Note: For details on standardized score calculation, county ranking and risk categorization, please refer to the appendix.

SOURCES

1. U.S. Census Bureau, State & County QuickFacts, (2013)
2. Arkansas Department of Health, Center for Health Statistics (2013)
3. U.S. Census Bureau, Population Estimates Program, Population Division (2013)
4. International Survey Associates, Inc., Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment Student Survey, (2013)
5. County Health Rankings and Roadmaps, Robert Wood Johnson Foundation, (2014)
6. Arkansas Crime Information Center, Crime in Arkansas (2013)
7. Arkansas State Police, Highway Safety office (2012)
8. Arkansas Department of Human Services, Annual Statistical Report (2013)
9. American Lung Association, Estimated Prevalence and Incidence of Lung Disease report (2014)
10. Arkansas Department of Finance and Administration, Alcoholic Beverage Control (2013)
11. Arkansas Tobacco Control Board, Annual Compliance Reports (2013)
12. U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics, (2013)
13. U.S. Bureau of the Census, Decennial Census of Population and Housing (2010).
14. Arkansas Department of Education, Statewide Information System as reported through the Arkansas Public School Computer Network (2013)

Marion County



Key findings:

Weaknesses

- 2nd lowest rate of students' religiosity
- 8th highest rate of births to women using tobacco during pregnancy
- 8th highest suicide rate
- 9th highest rate of youth cigarette use
- 10th highest rate of students reporting academic failure

Strengths

- Lowest rate of births to women using alcohol during pregnancy

- 2nd lowest rate for alcohol- or other drug-related crashes
- 3rd lowest rate of adults reporting poor or fair health
- 3rd lowest rate of adults reporting inadequate social support
- 4th lowest rate of tobacco sales to minors
- 4th lowest rate of students reporting interaction with anti-social peers
- 5th highest rate of students reporting school opportunities for pro-social involvement
- 8th lowest rate of high school dropouts
- 9th highest rate of students reporting school rewards for pro-social involvement

INDICATORS	COUNTY	STATE	STANDARDIZED SCORE	INDICATOR RISK CATEGORIZATION
DEMOGRAPHICS MEASURES				
Total population ¹	16,430	2,960,000		
Population under 18 ¹	17.0%	24.0%		
Population over 65 ¹	26.4%	15.4%		
Gender (% female) ¹	50.1%	50.9%		
Race (% white) ¹	96.7%	79.9%		
Race (% black) ¹	0.4%	15.6%		
Race (% Hispanic or Latino origin) ¹	2.2%	6.9%		
Total births ²	143	37,117		
Net migration ³	-2.6%	0.3%		
PROBLEM OUTCOMES				
Substance use				
Youth cigarette use ⁴	12.5%	7.6%	1.5	High
Youth chewing tobacco use ⁴	5.4%	5.6%	-0.1	Low
Youth alcohol use ⁴	14.0%	12.6%	0.4	Low
Youth illicit drug use ⁴	12.2%	10.8%	0.5	Medium
Adult smokers (smoked >100 cigarettes and are currently smoking) ⁵	24.2%	22.4%	0.3	Low
Adult excessive drinking ⁵	12.1%	12.6%	-0.2	Low
Consequences				
Substance abuse arrests (per 1,000 population) ⁶	9.2	10.6	-0.2	Low
Alcohol- or other drug-related crashes (per 1,000 population) ⁷	0.2	1.3	-2.1	Low
Number of mental health clients served through Arkansas State Hospital and the Community Mental Health Centers ⁸	326	69,963		
Number of substance abuse treatment service provided ⁸	49	13,666		

INDICATORS	COUNTY	STATE	STANDARDIZED SCORE	INDICATOR RISK CATEGORIZATION
Births to women using tobacco during pregnancy (per 1,000 total births) ²	279.7	129.6	1.9	High
Births to women using alcohol during pregnancy (per 1,000 total births) ²	0.0	4.4	-1.0	Low
Lung cancer rates (per 10,000 population) ⁹	7.2	7.2	0.4	Low
Health				
Poor or fair health ⁵	14.2%	19.4%	-0.9	Low
Mental Health				
Mentally unhealthy days (in past 30 days) ⁵	4.2	3.9	0.2	Low
Suicide (per 100k population, 2009-2013) ²	24.9	14.8	1.9	High
Adolescent depressive symptoms ⁴	43.2%	40.3%	0.8	Medium
CONTRIBUTING FACTORS				
Community				
Availability and access				
Beer permits (per 1,000 population) ¹⁰	1.6	0.9	0.7	Medium
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) ¹¹	2.9%	8.8%	-1.0	Low
Laws and norms favorable to drug use ⁴	34.6%	31.6%	0.4	Low
Perceived availability of drugs ⁴	27.2%	25.3%	0.5	Low
Crime				
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 population) ⁶	26.4	42.8	-0.9	Low
Percent of true child abuse reports ⁸	25.4%	20.4%	0.8	Medium
Violent crime (per 1,000 population) ⁶	3.3	4.5	-0.4	Low
High community disorganization ⁴	34.9%	36.6%	-0.2	Low
Economic Hardship				
Median household income ^{*1}	\$33,497	\$40,531	-0.9	Medium
Unemployment rates ¹²	8.4%	7.5%	0.4	Low
Persons below poverty level ¹	18.2%	18.7%	-0.1	Low
Family				
Divorce (per 1,000 population) ²	4.3	5.0	-0.7	Low
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) ⁸	14.7	10.8	0.6	Medium
Children living with single parent-headed families (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) ¹³	249.7	284.5	-0.5	Low
Poor family management ⁴	31.0%	32.7%	-0.4	Low
Family conflict ⁴	36.1%	36.2%	0.0	Low
Family history of anti-social behavior ⁴	33.2%	32.6%	0.1	Low
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use ⁴	25.5%	20.7%	1.2	Medium
Parental attitudes favorable to anti-social behavior ⁴	40.4%	36.9%	0.9	Medium
Individual/Peers				
Adolescent pregnancy (per 1,000 females ages 10-17) ²	9.3	8.1	0.3	Low
Early initiation of drug use ⁴	21.9%	20.8%	0.2	Low
Peer favorable attitudes to anti-social behavior ⁴	33.8%	32.9%	0.2	Low
Peer favorable attitudes to drug use ⁴	24.6%	23.8%	0.2	Low
Peer perceived risk of drug use ⁴	48.2%	44.8%	0.6	Medium
Interaction with anti-social peers ⁴	31.9%	42.8%	-1.2	Low

INDICATORS	COUNTY	STATE	STANDARDIZED SCORE	INDICATOR RISK CATEGORIZATION
Friends' use of drugs ⁴	24.5%	22.8%	0.3	Low
Gang involvement ⁴	13.5%	18.0%	-0.7	Low
Religiosity ^{*4}	59.7%	68.0%	-1.3	Medium
Interaction with pro-social peers ^{*4}	59.1%	61.9%	-0.6	Medium
Youth who perceive smoking as a "great risk" ^{*4}	64.7%	64.5%	0.0	Low
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages every day as a "great risk" ^{*4}	42.0%	42.4%	-0.1	Low
Students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a person at "great risk" ^{*4}	35.8%	30.9%	1.0	Low
Inadequate social support ⁵	13.7%	21.2%	-1.5	Low
School/education				
Academic achievement/commitment				
High school graduate or higher ¹	83.8%	83.3%		
High school dropouts ¹⁴	0.7%	2.0%	-1.1	Low
Academic failure ⁴	45.1%	39.9%	1.4	Medium
Homeless children enrolled in public school (per 1,000 population of children enrolled in public school) ¹⁴	65.0	18.6	2.2	High
Home-schooled children (per 1,000 population of children enrolled in public school) ¹⁴	86.3	36.4		
Low commitment to school ⁴	41.2%	39.8%	0.3	Low
School environment				
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) ¹⁴	14.9	24.4	-0.5	Low
Transitions and mobility ⁴	46.7%	51.7%	-0.5	Low
School opportunities for pro-social involvement ^{*4}	70.3%	62.5%	1.3	Low
School rewards for pro-social involvement ^{*4}	63.8%	56.0%	1.3	Low

*- Represents protective factors, so the risk categorization is reversed

Note: For details on standardized score calculation, county ranking and risk categorization, please refer to the appendix.

SOURCES

1. U.S. Census Bureau, State & County QuickFacts, (2013)
2. Arkansas Department of Health, Center for Health Statistics (2013)
3. U.S. Census Bureau, Population Estimates Program, Population Division (2013)
4. International Survey Associates, Inc., Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment Student Survey, (2013)
5. County Health Rankings and Roadmaps, Robert Wood Johnson Foundation, (2014)
6. Arkansas Crime Information Center, Crime in Arkansas (2013)
7. Arkansas State Police, Highway Safety office (2012)
8. Arkansas Department of Human Services, Annual Statistical Report (2013)
9. American Lung Association, Estimated Prevalence and Incidence of Lung Disease report (2014)
10. Arkansas Department of Finance and Administration, Alcoholic Beverage Control (2013)
11. Arkansas Tobacco Control Board, Annual Compliance Reports (2013)
12. U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics, (2013)
13. U.S. Bureau of the Census, Decennial Census of Population and Housing (2010).
14. Arkansas Department of Education, Statewide Information System as reported through the Arkansas Public School Computer Network (2013)

Miller County



Key findings:

Weaknesses

- 2nd highest rate of youth illicit drug use
- 2nd lowest rate of students reporting school opportunities for pro-social involvement
- 4th highest rate of beer permits
- 4th highest rate of students reporting friends' use of drugs
- 4th lowest rate of students reporting school rewards for pro-social involvement
- 6th highest rate of violent crime
- 6th highest rate of youth reporting early initiation of drug use
- 7th highest rate of students reporting favorable peer attitude toward drug use

- 7th highest rate of high school dropouts
- 8th highest rate of adult smoking
- 8th highest rate of students reporting transitions and mobility
- 9th highest rate of students reporting lower peer perceived risk of drug use
- 9th lowest rate of students reporting interaction with pro-social peers
- 10th highest rate of students reporting family conflict
- 10th highest rate of students reporting favorable peer attitude toward anti-social behavior

Strengths

- 4th lowest rate of births to women using alcohol during pregnancy

INDICATORS	COUNTY	STATE	STANDARDIZED SCORE	INDICATOR RISK CATEGORIZATION
DEMOGRAPHICS MEASURES				
Total population ¹	43,402	2,960,000		
Population under 18 ¹	24.2%	24.0%		
Population over 65 ¹	14.7%	15.4%		
Gender (% female) ¹	50.8%	50.9%		
Race (% white) ¹	72.2%	79.9%		
Race (% black) ¹	24.6%	15.6%		
Race (% Hispanic or Latino origin) ¹	3.0%	6.9%		
Total births ²	527	37,117		
Net migration ³	-7.6%	0.3%		
PROBLEM OUTCOMES				
Substance use				
Youth cigarette use ⁴	10.7%	7.6%	1.0	Medium
Youth chewing tobacco use ⁴	7.6%	5.6%	0.6	Medium
Youth alcohol use ⁴	17.0%	12.6%	1.2	Medium
Youth illicit drug use ⁴	15.7%	10.8%	1.8	High
Adult smokers (smoked >100 cigarettes and are currently smoking) ⁵	32.8%	22.4%	1.6	High
Adult excessive drinking ⁵	12.9%	12.6%	0.1	Low
Consequences				
Substance abuse arrests (per 1,000 population) ⁶	13.5	10.6	0.5	Low
Alcohol- or other drug-related crashes (per 1,000 population) ⁷	1.3	1.3	-0.1	Low
Number of mental health clients served through Arkansas State Hospital and the Community Mental Health Centers ⁸	1,031	69,963		

INDICATORS	COUNTY	STATE	STANDARDIZED SCORE	INDICATOR RISK CATEGORIZATION
Number of substance abuse treatment service provided ⁸	352	13,666		
Births to women using tobacco during pregnancy (per 1,000 total births) ²	176.5	129.6	0.6	Medium
Births to women using alcohol during pregnancy (per 1,000 total births) ²	1.9	4.4	-0.6	Low
Lung cancer rates (per 10,000 population) ⁹	7.1	7.2	-0.3	Low
Health				
Poor or fair health ⁵	24.8%	19.4%	1.0	Medium
Mental Health				
Mentally unhealthy days (in past 30 days) ⁵	4.2	3.9	0.2	Low
Suicide (per 100k population, 2009-2013) ²	12.5	14.8	-0.4	Low
Adolescent depressive symptoms ⁴	43.0%	40.3%	0.8	Medium
CONTRIBUTING FACTORS				
Community				
Availability and access				
Beer permits (per 1,000 population) ¹⁰	2.4	0.9	1.5	High
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) ¹¹	9.1%	8.8%	0.0	Low
Laws and norms favorable to drug use ⁴	37.9%	31.6%	0.9	Medium
Perceived availability of drugs ⁴	26.1%	25.3%	0.2	Low
Crime				
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 population) ⁶	54.1	42.8	0.6	Medium
Percent of true child abuse reports ⁸	15.3%	20.4%	-0.8	Low
Violent crime (per 1,000 population) ⁶	7.7	4.5	1.2	Medium
High community disorganization ⁴	40.7%	36.6%	0.5	Low
Economic Hardship				
Median household income ^{*1}	\$40,314	\$40,531	0.0	Low
Unemployment rates ¹²	7.4%	7.5%	-0.1	Low
Persons below poverty level ¹	20.1%	18.7%	0.3	Low
Family				
Divorce (per 1,000 population) ²	5.7	5.0	0.7	Medium
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) ⁸	16.2	10.8	0.9	Medium
Children living with single parent-headed families (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) ¹³	349.5	284.5	1.0	Medium
Poor family management ⁴	36.7%	32.7%	0.8	Medium
Family conflict ⁴	39.6%	36.2%	1.0	Medium
Family history of anti-social behavior ⁴	40.3%	32.6%	1.3	Medium
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use ⁴	24.0%	20.7%	0.8	Medium
Parental attitudes favorable to anti-social behavior ⁴	39.5%	36.9%	0.7	Medium
Individual/Peers				
Adolescent pregnancy (per 1,000 females ages 10-17) ²	10.5	8.1	0.6	Medium
Early initiation of drug use ⁴	29.8%	20.8%	1.7	High
Peer favorable attitudes to anti-social behavior ⁴	37.5%	32.9%	1.1	Medium
Peer favorable attitudes to drug use ⁴	30.9%	23.8%	1.6	High
Peer perceived risk of drug use ⁴	54.2%	44.8%	1.5	High

INDICATORS	COUNTY	STATE	STANDARDIZED SCORE	INDICATOR RISK CATEGORIZATION
Interaction with anti-social peers ⁴	46.0%	42.8%	0.4	Low
Friends' use of drugs ⁴	32.5%	22.8%	1.9	High
Gang involvement ⁴	23.7%	18.0%	1.0	Medium
Religiosity ^{*4}	63.8%	68.0%	-0.7	Medium
Interaction with pro-social peers ^{*4}	55.4%	61.9%	-1.3	Medium
Youth who perceive smoking as a "great risk" ^{**4}	60.0%	64.5%	-0.7	Medium
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages every day as a "great risk" ^{**4}	37.3%	42.4%	-1.2	Medium
Students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a person at "great risk" ^{**4}	25.5%	30.9%	-1.1	Medium
Inadequate social support ⁵	24.7%	21.2%	0.7	Medium
School/education				
Academic achievement/commitment				
High school graduate or higher ¹	84.0%	83.3%		
High school dropouts ¹⁴	3.4%	2.0%	1.2	Medium
Academic failure ⁴	40.0%	39.9%	0.0	Low
Homeless children enrolled in public school (per 1,000 population of children enrolled in public school) ¹⁴	7.9	18.6	-0.5	Low
Home-schooled children (per 1,000 population of children enrolled in public school) ¹⁴	23.9	36.4		
Low commitment to school ⁴	42.2%	39.8%	0.4	Low
School environment				
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) ¹⁴	34.3	24.4	0.5	Medium
Transitions and mobility ⁴	54.7%	51.7%	0.3	Low
School opportunities for pro-social involvement ^{*4}	49.4%	62.5%	-2.2	High
School rewards for pro-social involvement ^{+*4}	45.8%	56.0%	-1.7	High

*- Represents protective factors, so the risk categorization is reversed

Note: For details on standardized score calculation, county ranking and risk categorization, please refer to the appendix.

SOURCES

1. U.S. Census Bureau, State & County QuickFacts, (2013)
2. Arkansas Department of Health, Center for Health Statistics (2013)
3. U.S. Census Bureau, Population Estimates Program, Population Division (2013)
4. International Survey Associates, Inc., Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment Student Survey, (2013)
5. County Health Rankings and Roadmaps, Robert Wood Johnson Foundation, (2014)
6. Arkansas Crime Information Center, Crime in Arkansas (2013)
7. Arkansas State Police, Highway Safety office (2012)
8. Arkansas Department of Human Services, Annual Statistical Report (2013)
9. American Lung Association, Estimated Prevalence and Incidence of Lung Disease report (2014)
10. Arkansas Department of Finance and Administration, Alcoholic Beverage Control (2013)
11. Arkansas Tobacco Control Board, Annual Compliance Reports (2013)
12. U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics, (2013)
13. U.S. Bureau of the Census, Decennial Census of Population and Housing (2010).
14. Arkansas Department of Education, Statewide Information System as reported through the Arkansas Public School Computer Network (2013)

Mississippi County



Key findings:

Weaknesses

- 3rd highest rate of violent crime
- 5th highest rate of total crime index offenses
- 5th highest unemployment rate
- 5th highest rate of students reporting family conflict
- 6th highest rate of adults reporting inadequate social support
- 7th highest rate of children living with single parent-headed families
- 7th highest rate of adolescent pregnancy
- 8th highest rate of students reporting high community disorganization
- 8th lowest rate of students' religiosity
- 8th highest rate of high school dropouts

- 9th highest rate of students reporting family history of anti-social behavior
- 9th highest rate of students reporting gang involvement
- 10th highest rate of beer permits
- 10th highest rate of students reporting interaction with anti-social peers

Strengths

- Lowest rate of adults reporting excessive drinking habits
- 4th lowest rate of children living in foster care
- 10th lowest rate of students reporting favorable peer attitude toward antisocial behavior

INDICATORS	COUNTY	STATE	STANDARDIZED SCORE	INDICATOR RISK CATEGORIZATION
DEMOGRAPHICS MEASURES				
Total population ¹	44,765	2,960,000		
Population under 18 ¹	27.1%	24.0%		
Population over 65 ¹	13.1%	15.4%		
Gender (% female) ¹	51.3%	50.9%		
Race (% white) ¹	63.1%	79.9%		
Race (% black) ¹	34.5%	15.6%		
Race (% Hispanic or Latino origin) ¹	3.9%	6.9%		
Total births ²	600	37,117		
Net migration ³	-19.8%	0.3%		
PROBLEM OUTCOMES				
Substance use				
Youth cigarette use ⁴	7.3%	7.6%	-0.1	Low
Youth chewing tobacco use ⁴	5.1%	5.6%	-0.2	Low
Youth alcohol use ⁴	12.2%	12.6%	-0.1	Low
Youth illicit drug use ⁴	12.2%	10.8%	0.5	Medium
Adult smokers (smoked >100 cigarettes and are currently smoking) ⁵	29.5%	22.4%	1.1	Medium
Adult excessive drinking ⁵	5.4%	12.6%	-2.3	Low
Consequences				
Substance abuse arrests (per 1,000 population) ⁶	7.2	10.6	-0.6	Low
Alcohol- or other drug-related crashes (per 1,000 population) ⁷	1.0	1.3	-0.6	Low
Number of mental health clients served through Arkansas State Hospital and the Community Mental Health Centers ⁸	1,112	69,963		

INDICATORS	COUNTY	STATE	STANDARDIZED SCORE	INDICATOR RISK CATEGORIZATION
Number of substance abuse treatment service provided ⁸	96	13,666		
Births to women using tobacco during pregnancy (per 1,000 total births) ²	170.0	129.6	0.5	Medium
Births to women using alcohol during pregnancy (per 1,000 total births) ²	5.0	4.4	0.1	Low
Lung cancer rates (per 10,000 population) ⁹	7.2	7.2	0.4	Low
Health				
Poor or fair health ⁵	25.7%	19.4%	1.1	Medium
Mental Health				
Mentally unhealthy days (in past 30 days) ⁵	4.8	3.9	0.7	Medium
Suicide (per 100k population, 2009-2013) ²	11.2	14.8	-0.7	Low
Adolescent depressive symptoms ⁴	42.7%	40.3%	0.7	Medium
CONTRIBUTING FACTORS				
Community				
Availability and access				
Beer permits (per 1,000 population) ¹⁰	2.0	0.9	1.1	Medium
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) ¹¹	10.0%	8.8%	0.2	Low
Laws and norms favorable to drug use ⁴	36.6%	31.6%	0.7	Medium
Perceived availability of drugs ⁴	28.3%	25.3%	0.7	Medium
Crime				
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 population) ⁶	63.6	42.8	1.1	Medium
Percent of true child abuse reports ⁸	15.6%	20.4%	-0.8	Low
Violent crime (per 1,000 population) ⁶	9.4	4.5	1.8	High
High community disorganization ⁴	51.1%	36.6%	1.7	High
Economic Hardship				
Median household income ^{*1}	\$35,651	\$40,531	-0.6	Medium
Unemployment rates ¹²	11.0%	7.5%	1.9	High
Persons below poverty level ¹	24.2%	18.7%	1.0	Medium
Family				
Divorce (per 1,000 population) ²	5.2	5.0	0.2	Low
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) ⁸	4.6	10.8	-1.1	Low
Children living with single parent-headed families (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) ¹³	387.6	284.5	1.6	High
Poor family management ⁴	37.7%	32.7%	1.0	Medium
Family conflict ⁴	42.3%	36.2%	1.7	High
Family history of anti-social behavior ⁴	41.1%	32.6%	1.4	Medium
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use ⁴	19.2%	20.7%	-0.4	Low
Parental attitudes favorable to anti-social behavior ⁴	34.8%	36.9%	-0.6	Low
Individual/Peers				
Adolescent pregnancy (per 1,000 females ages 10-17) ²	14.7	8.1	1.5	High
Early initiation of drug use ⁴	23.3%	20.8%	0.5	Low
Peer favorable attitudes to anti-social behavior ⁴	28.9%	32.9%	-1.0	Low
Peer favorable attitudes to drug use ⁴	23.3%	23.8%	-0.1	Low
Peer perceived risk of drug use ⁴	48.9%	44.8%	0.7	Medium

INDICATORS	COUNTY	STATE	STANDARDIZED SCORE	INDICATOR RISK CATEGORIZATION
Interaction with anti-social peers ⁴	55.1%	42.8%	1.4	Medium
Friends' use of drugs ⁴	24.1%	22.8%	0.3	Low
Gang involvement ⁴	26.5%	18.0%	1.4	Medium
Religiosity ^{*4}	62.8%	68.0%	-0.8	Medium
Interaction with pro-social peers ^{*4}	60.9%	61.9%	-0.2	Low
Youth who perceive smoking as a "great risk" ^{**4}	59.0%	64.5%	-0.9	Medium
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages every day as a "great risk" ^{**4}	40.7%	42.4%	-0.4	Low
Students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a person at "great risk" ^{**4}	28.3%	30.9%	-0.5	Medium
Inadequate social support ⁵	27.9%	21.2%	1.4	Medium
School/education				
Academic achievement/commitment				
High school graduate or higher ¹	76.6%	83.3%		
High school dropouts ¹⁴	3.2%	2.0%	1.0	Medium
Academic failure ⁴	39.3%	39.9%	-0.2	Low
Homeless children enrolled in public school (per 1,000 population of children enrolled in public school) ¹⁴	49.1	18.6	1.4	Medium
Home-schooled children (per 1,000 population of children enrolled in public school) ¹⁴	18.6	36.4		
Low commitment to school ⁴	38.1%	39.8%	-0.3	Low
School environment				
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) ¹⁴	14.1	24.4	-0.6	Low
Transitions and mobility ⁴	49.0%	51.7%	-0.3	Low
School opportunities for pro-social involvement ^{*4}	60.4%	62.5%	-0.4	Low
School rewards for pro-social involvement ^{+*4}	55.9%	56.0%	0.0	Low

*- Represents protective factors, so the risk categorization is reversed

Note: For details on standardized score calculation, county ranking and risk categorization, please refer to the appendix.

SOURCES

1. U.S. Census Bureau, State & County QuickFacts, (2013)
2. Arkansas Department of Health, Center for Health Statistics (2013)
3. U.S. Census Bureau, Population Estimates Program, Population Division (2013)
4. International Survey Associates, Inc., Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment Student Survey, (2013)
5. County Health Rankings and Roadmaps, Robert Wood Johnson Foundation, (2014)
6. Arkansas Crime Information Center, Crime in Arkansas (2013)
7. Arkansas State Police, Highway Safety office (2012)
8. Arkansas Department of Human Services, Annual Statistical Report (2013)
9. American Lung Association, Estimated Prevalence and Incidence of Lung Disease report (2014)
10. Arkansas Department of Finance and Administration, Alcoholic Beverage Control (2013)
11. Arkansas Tobacco Control Board, Annual Compliance Reports (2013)
12. U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics, (2013)
13. U.S. Bureau of the Census, Decennial Census of Population and Housing (2010).
14. Arkansas Department of Education, Statewide Information System as reported through the Arkansas Public School Computer Network (2013)

Monroe County



Key findings:

Weaknesses

- Highest rate of adolescents reporting depressive symptoms
- Highest rate of beer permits
- Highest rate of students' perceived availability of drugs
- Highest rate of students reporting poor family management
- Highest rate of students reporting family conflict
- Highest rate of students reporting parental attitude favorable toward drug use
- Highest rate of students reporting favorable peer attitude toward anti-social behavior
- Highest rate of students reporting favorable peer attitude toward drug use
- 2nd highest rate of youth alcohol use
- 2nd highest rate of students reporting parental attitude favorable toward anti-social behavior
- 2nd highest rate of youth reporting early initiation of drug use
- 2nd highest rate of students reporting lower peer perceived risk of drug use
- 2nd highest rate of students reporting friends' use of drugs
- 2nd lowest rate of students who perceive smoking as a great risk
- 2nd lowest rate of students who perceive marijuana use as a great risk
- 3rd highest rate of adult smoking

- 3rd highest lung cancer rate
- 3rd highest rate of students reporting high community disorganization
- 3rd highest rate of students reporting family history of anti-social behavior
- 3rd lowest rate of students reporting school rewards for pro-social involvement
- 4th highest rate of students reporting interaction with anti-social peers
- 4th highest rate of students reporting gang involvement
- 5th highest rate of youth illicit drug use
- 6th highest rate of students reporting laws and norms favorable toward drug use
- 6th lowest median household income
- 8th highest rate of persons below poverty level
- 10th lowest rate of students who perceive drinking alcohol as a great risk

Strengths

- Lowest rate of births to women using alcohol during pregnancy
- 2nd lowest rate of adults reporting inadequate social support
- 6th lowest rate of youth chewing tobacco use
- 7th lowest rate of substance abuse arrests

INDICATORS	COUNTY	STATE	STANDARDIZED SCORE	INDICATOR RISK CATEGORIZATION
DEMOGRAPHICS MEASURES				
Total population ¹	7,682	2,960,000		
Population under 18 ¹	21.6%	24.0%		
Population over 65 ¹	19.9%	15.4%		
Gender (% female) ¹	52.5%	50.9%		
Race (% white) ¹	57.1%	79.9%		
Race (% black) ¹	40.1%	15.6%		
Race (% Hispanic or Latino origin) ¹	2.0%	6.9%		
Total births ²	95	37,117		
Net migration ³	-13.9%	0.3%		
PROBLEM OUTCOMES				
Substance use				
Youth cigarette use ⁴	11.6%	7.6%	1.2	Medium
Youth chewing tobacco use ⁴	3.3%	5.6%	-0.7	Low
Youth alcohol use ⁴	23.4%	12.6%	3.0	High
Youth illicit drug use ⁴	14.4%	10.8%	1.3	Medium

INDICATORS	COUNTY	STATE	STANDARDIZED SCORE	INDICATOR RISK CATEGORIZATION
Adult smokers (smoked >100 cigarettes and are currently smoking) ⁵	36.8%	22.4%	2.3	High
Adult excessive drinking ⁵	NA	12.6%	NA	NA
Consequences				
Substance abuse arrests (per 1,000 population) ⁶	1.3	10.6	-1.5	Low
Alcohol or other drug related crashes (per 1,000 population) ⁷	1.3	1.3	-0.1	Low
Number of mental health clients served through Arkansas State Hospital and the Community Mental Health Centers ⁸	349	69,963		
Number of substance abuse treatment service provided ⁸	16	13,666		
Births to women using tobacco during pregnancy (per 1,000 total births) ²	168.4	129.6	0.5	Low
Births to women using alcohol during pregnancy (per 1,000 total births) ²	0.0	4.4	-1.0	Low
Lung cancer rates (per 10,000 population) ⁹	7.7	7.2	2.4	High
Health				
Poor or fair health ⁵	27.5%	19.4%	1.5	Medium
Mental Health				
Mentally unhealthy days (in past 30 days) ⁵	NA	3.9	NA	NA
Suicide (per 100k population, 2009-2013) ²	13.1	14.8	-0.3	Low
Adolescent depressive symptoms ⁴	54.1%	40.3%	3.9	High
CONTRIBUTING FACTORS				
Community				
Availability and access				
Beer permits (per 1,000 population) ¹⁰	3.8	0.9	2.9	High
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) ¹¹	5.7%	8.8%	-0.5	Low
Laws and norms favorable to drug use ⁴	45.4%	31.6%	1.9	High
Perceived availability of drugs ⁴	44.4%	25.3%	4.6	High
Crime				
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 population) ⁶	24.1	42.8	-1.0	Low
Percent of true child abuse reports ⁸	22.4%	20.4%	0.3	Low
Violent crime (per 1,000 population) ⁶	2.0	4.5	-1.0	Low
High community disorganization ⁴	57.0%	36.6%	2.3	High
Economic Hardship				
Median household income ^{*1}	\$28,075	\$40,531	-1.6	High
Unemployment rates ¹²	8.3%	7.5%	0.4	Low
Persons below poverty level ¹	26.6%	18.7%	1.4	Medium
Family				
Divorce (per 1,000 population) ²	4.6	5.0	-0.5	Low
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) ⁸	9.0	10.8	-0.3	Low
Children living with single parent-headed families (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) ¹³	346.7	284.5	1.0	Medium

INDICATORS	COUNTY	STATE	STANDARDIZED SCORE	INDICATOR RISK CATEGORIZATION
Poor family management ^{†4}	46.7%	32.7%	2.9	High
Family conflict ^{†4}	44.3%	36.2%	2.3	High
Family history of anti-social behavior ^{†4}	47.8%	32.6%	2.5	High
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use ^{†4}	33.3%	20.7%	3.2	High
Parental attitudes favorable to anti-social behavior ^{†4}	45.5%	36.9%	2.2	High
Individual/Peers				
Adolescent pregnancy (per 1,000 females ages 10-17) ²	10.2	8.1	0.5	Low
Early initiation of drug use ^{†4}	35.5%	20.8%	2.7	High
Peer favorable attitudes to anti-social behavior ^{†4}	44.8%	32.9%	2.8	High
Peer favorable attitudes to drug use ^{†4}	40.0%	23.8%	3.7	High
Peer perceived risk of drug use ^{†4}	60.3%	44.8%	2.6	High
Interaction with anti-social peers ^{†4}	61.3%	42.8%	2.1	High
Friends' use of drugs ^{†4}	40.0%	22.8%	3.4	High
Gang involvement ^{†4}	33.6%	18.0%	2.6	High
Religiosity ^{‡*4}	63.7%	68.0%	-0.7	Medium
Interaction with pro-social peers ^{‡*4}	56.8%	61.9%	-1.0	Medium
Youth who perceive smoking as a "great risk" ^{‡*4}	44.6%	64.5%	-3.3	High
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages every day as a "great risk" ^{‡*4}	36.7%	42.4%	-1.4	Medium
Students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a person at "great risk" ^{‡*4}	22.3%	30.9%	-1.8	High
Inadequate social support ⁵	12.2%	21.2%	-1.8	Low
School/education				
Academic achievement/commitment				
High school graduate or higher ¹	73.4%	83.3%		
High school dropouts ¹⁴	2.0%	2.0%	0.0	Low
Academic failure ^{†4}	38.5%	39.9%	-0.4	Low
Homeless children enrolled in public school (per 1,000 population of children enrolled in public school) ¹⁴	80.5	18.6	2.9	High
Home-schooled children (per 1,000 population of children enrolled in public school) ¹⁴	32.2	36.4		
Low commitment to school ^{†4}	45.7%	39.8%	1.1	Medium
School environment				
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) ¹⁴	21.7	24.4	-0.1	Low
Transitions and mobility ^{†4}	52.2%	51.7%	0.1	Low
School opportunities for pro-social involvement ^{‡*4}	54.8%	62.5%	-1.3	Medium
School rewards for pro-social involvement ^{‡*4}	45.7%	56.0%	-1.7	High

*- Represents protective factors, so the risk categorization is reversed

‡ -use caution while interpreting as some grades may be under represented

Note: For details on standardized score calculation, county ranking and risk categorization, please refer to the appendix.

SOURCES

1. U.S. Census Bureau, State & County QuickFacts, (2013)
2. Arkansas Department of Health, Center for Health Statistics (2013)
3. U.S. Census Bureau, Population Estimates Program, Population Division (2013)
4. International Survey Associates, Inc., Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment Student Survey, (2013)
5. County Health Rankings and Roadmaps, Robert Wood Johnson Foundation, (2014)
6. Arkansas Crime Information Center, Crime in Arkansas (2013)
7. Arkansas State Police, Highway Safety office (2012)
8. Arkansas Department of Human Services, Annual Statistical Report (2013)
9. American Lung Association, Estimated Prevalence and Incidence of Lung Disease report (2014)
10. Arkansas Department of Finance and Administration, Alcoholic Beverage Control (2013)
11. Arkansas Tobacco Control Board, Annual Compliance Reports (2013)
12. U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics, (2013)
13. U.S. Bureau of the Census, Decennial Census of Population and Housing (2010).
14. Arkansas Department of Education, Statewide Information System as reported through the Arkansas Public School Computer Network (2013)

Montgomery County



Key findings:

Weaknesses

- Highest rate of youth chewing tobacco use
- Highest rate of students reporting low commitment to school
- 2nd highest rate of youth cigarette use
- 3rd highest rate of students reporting favorable peer attitude toward anti-social behavior
- 4th highest rate of youth reporting early initiation of drug use
- 5th highest rate of youth alcohol use
- 7th highest lung cancer rate
- 7th highest rate of high school substance infractions
- 8th highest rate of students reporting favorable peer attitude toward drug use
- 9th highest rate of students reporting family conflict

- 9th lowest rate of students reporting school opportunities for pro-social involvement
- 10th lowest rate of students who perceive smoking as a great risk

Strengths

- Lowest rate of substance abuse arrests
- Lowest rate of births to women using alcohol during pregnancy
- Lowest rate of tobacco sales to minors
- 8th lowest rate of youth illicit drug use
- 8th lowest rate of children living with single parent-headed families
- 10th lowest rate for alcohol- or other drug-related crashes

INDICATORS	COUNTY	STATE	STANDARDIZED SCORE	INDICATOR RISK CATEGORIZATION
DEMOGRAPHICS MEASURES				
Total population ¹	9,226	2,960,000		
Population under 18 ¹	19.7%	24.0%		
Population over 65 ¹	24.8%	15.4%		
Gender (% female) ¹	50.0%	50.9%		
Race (% white) ¹	95.3%	79.9%		
Race (% black) ¹	0.6%	15.6%		
Race (% Hispanic or Latino origin) ¹	3.7%	6.9%		
Total births ²	83	37,117		
Net migration ³	-8.8%	0.3%		
PROBLEM OUTCOMES				
Substance use				
Youth cigarette use ⁴	15.0%	7.6%	2.3	High
Youth chewing tobacco use ⁴	17.0%	5.6%	3.5	High
Youth alcohol use ⁴	20.2%	12.6%	2.1	High
Youth illicit drug use ⁴	6.7%	10.8%	-1.5	Low
Adult smokers (smoked >100 cigarettes and are currently smoking) ⁵	20.1%	22.4%	-0.4	Low
Adult excessive drinking ⁵	NA	12.6%	NA	NA
Consequences				
Substance abuse arrests (per 1,000 population) ⁶	0.0	10.6	-1.7	Low
Alcohol- or other drug-related crashes (per 1,000 population) ⁷	0.5	1.3	-1.5	Low
Number of mental health clients served through Arkansas State Hospital and the Community Mental Health Centers ⁸	188	69,963		

INDICATORS	COUNTY	STATE	STANDARDIZED SCORE	INDICATOR RISK CATEGORIZATION
Number of substance abuse treatment service provided ⁸	19	13,666		
Births to women using tobacco during pregnancy (per 1,000 total births) ²	144.6	129.6	0.2	Low
Births to women using alcohol during pregnancy (per 1,000 total births) ²	0.0	4.4	-1.0	Low
Lung cancer rates (per 10,000 population) ⁹	7.5	7.2	1.6	High
Health				
Poor or fair health ⁵	20.0%	19.4%	0.1	Low
Mental Health				
Mentally unhealthy days (in past 30 days) ⁵	4.6	3.9	0.6	Medium
Suicide (per 100k population, 2009-2013) ²	22.6	14.8	1.4	Medium
Adolescent depressive symptoms ⁴	41.1%	40.3%	0.2	Low
CONTRIBUTING FACTORS				
Community				
Availability and access				
Beer permits (per 1,000 population) ¹⁰	NA	0.9	NA	NA
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) ¹¹	0.0%	8.8%	-1.6	Low
Laws and norms favorable to drug use ⁴	36.5%	31.6%	0.7	Medium
Perceived availability of drugs ⁴	26.8%	25.3%	0.4	Low
Crime				
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 population) ⁶	13.0	42.8	-1.6	Low
Percent of true child abuse reports ⁸	22.1%	20.4%	0.3	Low
Violent crime (per 1,000 population) ⁶	1.3	4.5	-1.2	Low
High community disorganization ⁴	46.5%	36.6%	1.1	Medium
Economic Hardship				
Median household income ^{*1}	\$33,240	\$40,531	-1.0	Medium
Unemployment rates ¹²	8.0%	7.5%	0.3	Low
Persons below poverty level ¹	22.7%	18.7%	0.7	Medium
Family				
Divorce (per 1,000 population) ²	4.3	5.0	-0.7	Low
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) ⁸	13.7	10.8	0.5	Low
Children living with single parent-headed families (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) ¹³	221.7	284.5	-1.0	Low
Poor family management ⁴	34.0%	32.7%	0.3	Low
Family conflict ⁴	39.6%	36.2%	1.0	Medium
Family history of anti-social behavior ⁴	40.4%	32.6%	1.3	Medium
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use ⁴	24.2%	20.7%	0.9	Medium
Parental attitudes favorable to anti-social behavior ⁴	40.4%	36.9%	0.9	Medium
Individual/Peers				
Adolescent pregnancy (per 1,000 females ages 10-17) ²	9.5	8.1	0.3	Low
Early initiation of drug use ⁴	30.3%	20.8%	1.8	High
Peer favorable attitudes to anti-social behavior ⁴	42.1%	32.9%	2.2	High

INDICATORS	COUNTY	STATE	STANDARDIZED SCORE	INDICATOR RISK CATEGORIZATION
Peer favorable attitudes to drug use ^{‡4}	30.8%	23.8%	1.6	High
Peer perceived risk of drug use ^{‡4}	50.5%	44.8%	0.9	Medium
Interaction with anti-social peers ^{‡4}	38.7%	42.8%	-0.5	Low
Friends' use of drugs ^{‡4}	21.7%	22.8%	-0.2	Low
Gang involvement ^{‡4}	14.8%	18.0%	-0.5	Low
Religiosity ^{‡*4}	71.3%	68.0%	0.5	Low
Interaction with pro-social peers ^{‡*4}	62.3%	61.9%	0.1	Low
Youth who perceive smoking as a "great risk" ^{‡*4}	57.0%	64.5%	-1.2	Medium
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages every day as a "great risk" ^{‡*4}	39.0%	42.4%	-0.8	Medium
Students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a person at "great risk" ^{‡*4}	27.4%	30.9%	-0.7	Medium
Inadequate social support ⁵	22.8%	21.2%	0.3	Low
School/education				
Academic achievement/commitment				
High school graduate or higher ¹	81.1%	83.3%		
High school dropouts ¹⁴	1.9%	2.0%	-0.1	Low
Academic failure ^{‡4}	40.7%	39.9%	0.2	Low
Homeless children enrolled in public school (per 1,000 population of children enrolled in public school) ¹⁴	16.9	18.6	-0.1	Low
Home-schooled children (per 1,000 population of children enrolled in public school) ¹⁴	63.4	36.4		
Low commitment to school ^{‡4}	56.0%	39.8%	3.0	High
School environment				
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) ¹⁴	45.7	24.4	1.2	Medium
Transitions and mobility ^{‡4}	39.2%	51.7%	-1.3	Low
School opportunities for pro-social involvement ^{‡*4}	54.1%	62.5%	-1.4	Medium
School rewards for pro-social involvement ^{‡*4}	63.1%	56.0%	1.1	Low

*- Represents protective factors, so the risk categorization is reversed

‡ -use caution while interpreting as some grades may be under represented

Note: For details on standardized score calculation, county ranking and risk categorization, please refer to the appendix.

SOURCES

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11. Arkansas Tobacco Control Board, Annual Compliance Reports (2013)
12. U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics, (2013)
13. U.S. Bureau of the Census, Decennial Census of Population and Housing (2010).
14. Arkansas Department of Education, Statewide Information System as reported through the Arkansas Public School Computer Network (2013)

Nevada County



Key findings:

Weaknesses

- Highest rate of adults reporting poor or fair health
- 4th highest rate of tobacco sales to minors
- 5th highest suicide rate
- 6th highest rate of adult smoking
- 6th highest rate of persons below poverty level
- 7th highest rate for alcohol- or other drug-related crashes

Strengths

- Lowest rate of substance abuse arrests
- Lowest rate of births to women using alcohol during pregnancy
- 2nd lowest lung cancer rate
- 3rd lowest rate of adolescent pregnancy
- 5th lowest rate of students reporting parental attitude favorable toward anti-social behavior
- 10th highest rate of students reporting school rewards for pro-social involvement

INDICATORS	COUNTY	STATE	STANDARDIZED SCORE	INDICATOR RISK CATEGORIZATION
DEMOGRAPHICS MEASURES				
Total population ¹	8,799	2,960,000		
Population under 18 ¹	22.9%	24.0%		
Population over 65 ¹	18.9%	15.4%		
Gender (% female) ¹	50.8%	50.9%		
Race (% white) ¹	67.1%	79.9%		
Race (% black) ¹	30.7%	15.6%		
Race (% Hispanic or Latino origin) ¹	3.2%	6.9%		
Total births ²	108	37,117		
Net migration ³	-13.5%	0.3%		
PROBLEM OUTCOMES				
Substance use				
Youth cigarette use ⁴	9.8%	7.6%	0.7	Medium
Youth chewing tobacco use ⁴	5.8%	5.6%	0.0	Low
Youth alcohol use ⁴	14.5%	12.6%	0.5	Medium
Youth illicit drug use ⁴	10.5%	10.8%	-0.1	Low
Adult smokers (smoked >100 cigarettes and are currently smoking) ⁵	34.9%	22.4%	2.0	High
Adult excessive drinking ⁵	NA	12.6%	NA	NA
Consequences				
Substance abuse arrests (per 1,000 population) ⁶	0.0	10.6	-1.7	Low
Alcohol- or other drug-related crashes (per 1,000 population) ⁷	1.7	1.3	0.7	Medium
Number of mental health clients served through Arkansas State Hospital and the Community Mental Health Centers ⁸	276	69,963		
Number of substance abuse treatment service provided ⁸	36	13,666		

INDICATORS	COUNTY	STATE	STANDARDIZED SCORE	INDICATOR RISK CATEGORIZATION
Births to women using tobacco during pregnancy (per 1,000 total births) ²	157.4	129.6	0.3	Low
Births to women using alcohol during pregnancy (per 1,000 total births) ²	0.0	4.4	-1.0	Low
Lung cancer rates (per 10,000 population) ⁹	6.7	7.2	-2.1	Low
Health				
Poor or fair health ⁵	36.0%	19.4%	3.0	High
Mental Health				
Mentally unhealthy days (in past 30 days) ⁵	10.1	3.9	5.0	High
Suicide (per 100k population, 2009-2013) ²	26.0	14.8	2.1	High
Adolescent depressive symptoms ⁴	37.3%	40.3%	-0.9	Low
CONTRIBUTING FACTORS				
Community				
Availability and access				
Beer permits (per 1,000 population) ¹⁰	NA	0.9	NA	NA
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) ¹¹	20.7%	8.8%	2.1	High
Laws and norms favorable to drug use ⁴	39.2%	31.6%	1.0	Medium
Perceived availability of drugs ⁴	26.0%	25.3%	0.2	Low
Crime				
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 population) ⁶	24.2	42.8	-1.0	Low
Percent of true child abuse reports ⁸	22.6%	20.4%	0.4	Low
Violent crime (per 1,000 population) ⁶	2.3	4.5	-0.8	Low
High community disorganization ⁴	37.2%	36.6%	0.1	Low
Economic Hardship				
Median household income ^{*1}	\$35,578	\$40,531	-0.7	Medium
Unemployment rates ¹²	7.7%	7.5%	0.1	Low
Persons below poverty level ¹	27.2%	18.7%	1.5	High
Family				
Divorce (per 1,000 population) ²	6.3	5.0	1.3	Medium
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) ⁸	8.5	10.8	-0.4	Low
Children living with single parent-headed families (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) ¹³	338.8	284.5	0.8	Medium
Poor family management ⁴	38.3%	32.7%	1.2	Medium
Family conflict ⁴	34.5%	36.2%	-0.5	Low
Family history of anti-social behavior ⁴	40.6%	32.6%	1.3	Medium
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use ⁴	26.0%	20.7%	1.3	Medium
Parental attitudes favorable to anti-social behavior ⁴	31.8%	36.9%	-1.3	Low
Individual/Peers				
Adolescent pregnancy (per 1,000 females ages 10-17) ²	2.5	8.1	-1.3	Low
Early initiation of drug use ⁴	25.9%	20.8%	0.9	Medium
Peer favorable attitudes to anti-social behavior ⁴	29.1%	32.9%	-0.9	Low
Peer favorable attitudes to drug use ⁴	26.6%	23.8%	0.6	Medium
Peer perceived risk of drug use ⁴	48.6%	44.8%	0.6	Medium
Interaction with anti-social peers ⁴	46.7%	42.8%	0.4	Low

INDICATORS	COUNTY	STATE	STANDARDIZED SCORE	INDICATOR RISK CATEGORIZATION
Friends' use of drugs ⁴	26.3%	22.8%	0.7	Medium
Gang involvement ⁴	21.5%	18.0%	0.6	Medium
Religiosity ^{*4}	74.0%	68.0%	0.9	Low
Interaction with pro-social peers ^{*4}	62.2%	61.9%	0.1	Low
Youth who perceive smoking as a "great risk" ^{*4}	62.0%	64.5%	-0.4	Low
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages every day as a "great risk" ^{*4}	40.5%	42.4%	-0.4	Low
Students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a person at "great risk" ^{*4}	31.6%	30.9%	0.1	Low
Inadequate social support ⁵	NA	21.2%	NA	NA
School/education				
Academic achievement/commitment				
High school graduate or higher ¹	81.2%	83.3%		
High school dropouts ¹⁴	1.2%	2.0%	-0.7	Low
Academic failure ⁴	38.9%	39.9%	-0.3	Low
Homeless children enrolled in public school (per 1,000 population of children enrolled in public school) ¹⁴	0.0	18.6	-0.9	Low
Home-schooled children (per 1,000 population of children enrolled in public school) ¹⁴	31.4	36.4		
Low commitment to school ⁴	36.0%	39.8%	-0.7	Low
School environment				
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) ¹⁴	11.9	24.4	-0.7	Low
Transitions and mobility ⁴	41.5%	51.7%	-1.0	Low
School opportunities for pro-social involvement ^{*4}	57.6%	62.5%	-0.8	Medium
School rewards for pro-social involvement ^{*4}	63.5%	56.0%	1.2	Low

*- Represents protective factors, so the risk categorization is reversed

Note: For details on standardized score calculation, county ranking and risk categorization, please refer to the appendix.

SOURCES

1. U.S. Census Bureau, State & County QuickFacts, (2013)
2. Arkansas Department of Health, Center for Health Statistics (2013)
3. U.S. Census Bureau, Population Estimates Program, Population Division (2013)
4. International Survey Associates, Inc., Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment Student Survey, (2013)
5. County Health Rankings and Roadmaps, Robert Wood Johnson Foundation, (2014)
6. Arkansas Crime Information Center, Crime in Arkansas (2013)
7. Arkansas State Police, Highway Safety office (2012)
8. Arkansas Department of Human Services, Annual Statistical Report (2013)
9. American Lung Association, Estimated Prevalence and Incidence of Lung Disease report (2014)
10. Arkansas Department of Finance and Administration, Alcoholic Beverage Control (2013)
11. Arkansas Tobacco Control Board, Annual Compliance Reports (2013)
12. U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics, (2013)
13. U.S. Bureau of the Census, Decennial Census of Population and Housing (2010).
14. Arkansas Department of Education, Statewide Information System as reported through the Arkansas Public School Computer Network (2013)

Newton County



Key findings:

Weaknesses

- Highest rate of adult smoking
- 2nd highest rate of adults reporting excessive drinking habits
- 4th lowest median household income
- 5th highest rate of students reporting laws and norms favorable toward drug use
- 6th highest rate of youth chewing tobacco use
- 6th highest suicide rate
- 9th highest rate of students reporting parental attitude favorable toward drug use
- 10th highest lung cancer rate
- 10th highest rate of persons below poverty level

Strengths

- Lowest rate of births to women using tobacco during pregnancy

- Lowest rate of births to women using alcohol during pregnancy
- Lowest rate of tobacco sales to minors
- Lowest rate of children living with single parent-headed families
- Highest rate of students reporting school rewards for pro-social involvement
- 2nd lowest rate of students reporting transitions and mobility
- 3rd highest rate of students reporting interaction with pro-social peers
- 4th lowest rate of youth illicit drug use
- 4th lowest rate of adolescents reporting depressive symptoms
- 5th lowest rate of students reporting favorable peer attitude toward anti-social behavior

INDICATORS	COUNTY	STATE	STANDARDIZED SCORE	INDICATOR RISK CATEGORIZATION
DEMOGRAPHICS MEASURES				
Total population ¹	8,064	2,960,000		
Population under 18 ¹	20.0%	24.0%		
Population over 65 ¹	23.1%	15.4%		
Gender (% female) ¹	49.6%	50.9%		
Race (% white) ¹	95.8%	79.9%		
Race (% black) ¹	0.2%	15.6%		
Race (% Hispanic or Latino origin) ¹	1.5%	6.9%		
Total births ²	69	37,117		
Net migration ³	2.4%	0.3%		
PROBLEM OUTCOMES				
Substance use				
Youth cigarette use ⁴	11.2%	7.6%	1.1	Medium
Youth chewing tobacco use ⁴	10.8%	5.6%	1.6	High
Youth alcohol use ⁴	12.2%	12.6%	-0.1	Low
Youth illicit drug use ⁴	5.9%	10.8%	-1.7	Low
Adult smokers (smoked >100 cigarettes and are currently smoking) ⁵	39.2%	22.4%	2.7	High
Adult excessive drinking ⁵	19.1%	12.6%	2.0	High
Consequences				
Substance abuse arrests (per 1,000 population) ⁶	2.6	10.6	-1.3	Low
Alcohol- or other drug-related crashes (per 1,000 population) ⁷	1.0	1.3	-0.7	Low

INDICATORS	COUNTY	STATE	STANDARDIZED SCORE	INDICATOR RISK CATEGORIZATION
Number of mental health clients served through Arkansas State Hospital and the Community Mental Health Centers ⁸	98	69,963		
Number of substance abuse treatment service provided ⁸	16	13,666		
Births to women using tobacco during pregnancy (per 1,000 total births) ²	0.0	129.6	-1.6	Low
Births to women using alcohol during pregnancy (per 1,000 total births) ²	0.0	4.4	-1.0	Low
Lung cancer rates (per 10,000 population) ⁹	7.4	7.2	1.2	Medium
Health				
Poor or fair health ⁵	18.8%	19.4%	-0.1	Low
Mental Health				
Mentally unhealthy days (in past 30 days) ⁵	3.7	3.9	-0.2	Low
Suicide (per 100k population, 2009-2013) ²	25.8	14.8	2.0	High
Adolescent depressive symptoms ⁴	35.8%	40.3%	-1.3	Low
CONTRIBUTING FACTORS				
Community				
Availability and access				
Beer permits (per 1,000 population) ¹⁰	NA	0.9	NA	NA
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) ¹¹	0.0%	8.8%	-1.6	Low
Laws and norms favorable to drug use ⁴	45.5%	31.6%	1.9	High
Perceived availability of drugs ⁴	24.9%	25.3%	-0.1	Low
Crime				
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 population) ⁶	18.1	42.8	-1.3	Low
Percent of true child abuse reports ⁸	16.5%	20.4%	-0.6	Low
Violent crime (per 1,000 population) ⁶	3.0	4.5	-0.6	Low
High community disorganization ⁴	41.2%	36.6%	0.5	Medium
Economic Hardship				
Median household income ^{*1}	\$27,790	\$40,531	-1.7	High
Unemployment rates ¹²	7.6%	7.5%	0.1	Low
Persons below poverty level ¹	26.1%	18.7%	1.3	Medium
Family				
Divorce (per 1,000 population) ²	5.0	5.0	-0.1	Low
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) ⁸	6.8	10.8	-0.7	Low
Children living with single parent-headed families (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) ¹³	184.9	284.5	-1.6	Low
Poor family management ⁴	33.6%	32.7%	0.2	Low
Family conflict ⁴	32.9%	36.2%	-0.9	Low
Family history of anti-social behavior ⁴	37.4%	32.6%	0.8	Medium
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use ⁴	27.4%	20.7%	1.7	High
Parental attitudes favorable to anti-social behavior ⁴	37.0%	36.9%	0.0	Low
Individual/Peers				
Adolescent pregnancy (per 1,000 females ages 10-17) ²	5.5	8.1	-0.6	Low
Early initiation of drug use ⁴	21.8%	20.8%	0.2	Low

INDICATORS	COUNTY	STATE	STANDARDIZED SCORE	INDICATOR RISK CATEGORIZATION
Peer favorable attitudes to anti-social behavior ⁴	27.6%	32.9%	-1.3	Low
Peer favorable attitudes to drug use ⁴	23.9%	23.8%	0.0	Low
Peer perceived risk of drug use ⁴	42.1%	44.8%	-0.4	Low
Interaction with anti-social peers ⁴	39.6%	42.8%	-0.4	Low
Friends' use of drugs ⁴	24.0%	22.8%	0.2	Low
Gang involvement ⁴	15.7%	18.0%	-0.4	Low
Religiosity ^{*4}	73.3%	68.0%	0.8	Low
Interaction with pro-social peers ^{*4}	69.0%	61.9%	1.4	Low
Youth who perceive smoking as a "great risk" ^{**4}	66.7%	64.5%	0.4	Low
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages every day as a "great risk" ^{**4}	40.8%	42.4%	-0.4	Low
Students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a person at "great risk" ^{**4}	34.2%	30.9%	0.7	Low
Inadequate social support ⁵	22.4%	21.2%	0.2	Low
School/education				
Academic achievement/commitment				
High school graduate or higher ¹	80.6%	83.3%		
High school dropouts ¹⁴	1.8%	2.0%	-0.2	Low
Academic failure ⁴	41.6%	39.9%	0.5	Low
Homeless children enrolled in public school (per 1,000 population of children enrolled in public school) ¹⁴	3.0	18.6	-0.7	Low
Home-schooled children (per 1,000 population of children enrolled in public school) ¹⁴	75.6	36.4		
Low commitment to school ⁴	40.5%	39.8%	0.1	Low
School environment				
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) ¹⁴	15.2	24.4	-0.5	Low
Transitions and mobility ⁴	31.2%	51.7%	-2.1	Low
School opportunities for pro-social involvement ^{*4}	66.7%	62.5%	0.7	Low
School rewards for pro-social involvement ^{*4}	69.6%	56.0%	2.2	Low

*- Represents protective factors, so the risk categorization is reversed

Note: For details on standardized score calculation, county ranking and risk categorization, please refer to the appendix.

SOURCES

1. U.S. Census Bureau, State & County QuickFacts, (2013)
2. Arkansas Department of Health, Center for Health Statistics (2013)
3. U.S. Census Bureau, Population Estimates Program, Population Division (2013)
4. International Survey Associates, Inc., Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment Student Survey, (2013)
5. County Health Rankings and Roadmaps, Robert Wood Johnson Foundation, (2014)
6. Arkansas Crime Information Center, Crime in Arkansas (2013)
7. Arkansas State Police, Highway Safety office (2012)
8. Arkansas Department of Human Services, Annual Statistical Report (2013)
9. American Lung Association, Estimated Prevalence and Incidence of Lung Disease report (2014)
10. Arkansas Department of Finance and Administration, Alcoholic Beverage Control (2013)
11. Arkansas Tobacco Control Board, Annual Compliance Reports (2013)
12. U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics, (2013)
13. U.S. Bureau of the Census, Decennial Census of Population and Housing (2010).
14. Arkansas Department of Education, Statewide Information System as reported through the Arkansas Public School Computer Network (2013)

Ouachita County



Key findings:

Weaknesses

- 7th highest rate of true child abuse reported
- 8th lowest rate of students who perceive smoking as a great risk
- 10th highest rate of children living with single parent-headed families

Strengths

- 8th lowest rate of births to women using tobacco during pregnancy
- 8th highest rate of students reporting interaction with pro-social peers
- 10th lowest rate of births to women using alcohol during pregnancy

INDICATORS	COUNTY	STATE	STANDARDIZED SCORE	INDICATOR RISK CATEGORIZATION
DEMOGRAPHICS MEASURES				
Total population ¹	25,002	2,960,000		
Population under 18 ¹	22.9%	24.0%		
Population over 65 ¹	17.8%	15.4%		
Gender (% female) ¹	52.8%	50.9%		
Race (% white) ¹	57.3%	79.9%		
Race (% black) ¹	40.1%	15.6%		
Race (% Hispanic or Latino origin) ¹	1.9%	6.9%		
Total births ²	284	37,117		
Net migration ³	-13.7%	0.3%		
PROBLEM OUTCOMES				
Substance use				
Youth cigarette use ⁴	7.6%	7.6%	0.0	Low
Youth chewing tobacco use ⁴	6.1%	5.6%	0.1	Low
Youth alcohol use ⁴	11.5%	12.6%	-0.3	Low
Youth illicit drug use ⁴	11.1%	10.8%	0.1	Low
Adult smokers (smoked >100 cigarettes and are currently smoking) ⁵	23.3%	22.4%	0.1	Low
Adult excessive drinking ⁵	12.5%	12.6%	0.0	Low
Consequences				
Substance abuse arrests (per 1,000 population) ⁶	3.7	10.6	-1.1	Low
Alcohol- or other drug-related crashes (per 1,000 population) ⁷	1.2	1.3	-0.2	Low
Number of mental health clients served through Arkansas State Hospital and the Community Mental Health Centers ⁸	734	69,963		
Number of substance abuse treatment service provided ⁸	60	13,666		
Births to women using tobacco during pregnancy (per 1,000 total births) ²	84.5	129.6	-0.6	Low

INDICATORS	COUNTY	STATE	STANDARDIZED SCORE	INDICATOR RISK CATEGORIZATION
Births to women using alcohol during pregnancy (per 1,000 total births) ²	3.5	4.4	-0.2	Low
Lung cancer rates (per 10,000 population) ⁹	7.1	7.2	-0.3	Low
Health				
Poor or fair health ⁵	23.1%	19.4%	0.7	Medium
Mental Health				
Mentally unhealthy days (in past 30 days) ⁵	6.1	3.9	1.8	High
Suicide (per 100k population, 2009-2013) ²	13.7	14.8	-0.2	Low
Adolescent depressive symptoms ⁴	37.3%	40.3%	-0.9	Low
CONTRIBUTING FACTORS				
Community				
Availability and access				
Beer permits (per 1,000 population) ¹⁰	2.0	0.9	1.1	Medium
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) ¹¹	5.7%	8.8%	-0.5	Low
Laws and norms favorable to drug use ⁴	36.3%	31.6%	0.6	Medium
Perceived availability of drugs ⁴	23.9%	25.3%	-0.3	Low
Crime				
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 population) ⁶	30.6	42.8	-0.6	Low
Percent of true child abuse reports ⁸	31.6%	20.4%	1.8	High
Violent crime (per 1,000 population) ⁶	3.5	4.5	-0.4	Low
High community disorganization ⁴	40.1%	36.6%	0.4	Low
Economic Hardship				
Median household income ^{*1}	\$32,032	\$40,531	-1.1	Medium
Unemployment rates ¹²	9.4%	7.5%	1.0	Medium
Persons below poverty level ¹	20.3%	18.7%	0.3	Low
Family				
Divorce (per 1,000 population) ²	6.0	5.0	1.0	Medium
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) ⁸	9.6	10.8	-0.2	Low
Children living with single parent-headed families (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) ¹³	355.1	284.5	1.1	Medium
Poor family management ⁴	35.8%	32.7%	0.6	Medium
Family conflict ⁴	36.4%	36.2%	0.1	Low
Family history of anti-social behavior ⁴	36.7%	32.6%	0.7	Medium
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use ⁴	21.0%	20.7%	0.1	Low
Parental attitudes favorable to anti-social behavior ⁴	34.3%	36.9%	-0.7	Low
Individual/Peers				
Adolescent pregnancy (per 1,000 females ages 10-17) ²	8.9	8.1	0.2	Low
Early initiation of drug use ⁴	22.7%	20.8%	0.3	Low
Peer favorable attitudes to anti-social behavior ⁴	30.0%	32.9%	-0.7	Low
Peer favorable attitudes to drug use ⁴	22.4%	23.8%	-0.3	Low
Peer perceived risk of drug use ⁴	49.2%	44.8%	0.7	Medium
Interaction with anti-social peers ⁴	48.5%	42.8%	0.6	Medium
Friends' use of drugs ⁴	21.5%	22.8%	-0.3	Low
Gang involvement ⁴	23.5%	18.0%	0.9	Medium

INDICATORS	COUNTY	STATE	STANDARDIZED SCORE	INDICATOR RISK CATEGORIZATION
Religiosity* ⁴	74.4%	68.0%	1.0	Low
Interaction with pro-social peers* ⁴	66.6%	61.9%	0.9	Low
Youth who perceive smoking as a "great risk"* ⁴	56.8%	64.5%	-1.3	Medium
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages every day as a "great risk"* ⁴	42.1%	42.4%	-0.1	Low
Students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a person at "great risk"* ⁴	28.6%	30.9%	-0.5	Low
Inadequate social support ⁵	NA	21.2%	NA	NA
School/education				
Academic achievement/commitment				
High school graduate or higher ¹	85.1%	83.3%		
High school dropouts ¹⁴	1.9%	2.0%	-0.1	Low
Academic failure ⁴	38.0%	39.9%	-0.5	Low
Homeless children enrolled in public school (per 1,000 population of children enrolled in public school) ¹⁴	2.9	18.6	-0.7	Low
Home-schooled children (per 1,000 population of children enrolled in public school) ¹⁴	17.0	36.4		
Low commitment to school ⁴	35.3%	39.8%	-0.8	Low
School environment				
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) ¹⁴	11.5	24.4	-0.7	Low
Transitions and mobility ⁴	45.1%	51.7%	-0.7	Low
School opportunities for pro-social involvement* ⁴	60.2%	62.5%	-0.4	Low
School rewards for pro-social involvement* ⁴	57.5%	56.0%	0.2	Low

*- Represents protective factors, so the risk categorization is reversed

Note: For details on standardized score calculation, county ranking and risk categorization, please refer to the appendix.

SOURCES

1. U.S. Census Bureau, State & County QuickFacts, (2013)
2. Arkansas Department of Health, Center for Health Statistics (2013)
3. U.S. Census Bureau, Population Estimates Program, Population Division (2013)
4. International Survey Associates, Inc., Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment Student Survey, (2013)
5. County Health Rankings and Roadmaps, Robert Wood Johnson Foundation, (2014)
6. Arkansas Crime Information Center, Crime in Arkansas (2013)
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8. Arkansas Department of Human Services, Annual Statistical Report (2013)
9. American Lung Association, Estimated Prevalence and Incidence of Lung Disease report (2014)
10. Arkansas Department of Finance and Administration, Alcoholic Beverage Control (2013)
11. Arkansas Tobacco Control Board, Annual Compliance Reports (2013)
12. U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics, (2013)
13. U.S. Bureau of the Census, Decennial Census of Population and Housing (2010).
14. Arkansas Department of Education, Statewide Information System as reported through the Arkansas Public School Computer Network (2013)

Perry County



Key findings:

Weaknesses

- 3rd highest rate of adults reporting poor or fair health
- 5th highest rate of high school substance infractions
- 9th highest rate of adult smoking
- 10th highest rate of true child abuse reported

Strengths

- Lowest rate of youth illicit drug use
- Lowest rate of births to women using alcohol during pregnancy
- 3rd lowest rate of students reporting favorable peer attitude toward drug use
- 3rd lowest lung cancer rate
- 4th lowest rate of students reporting family conflict

- 5th lowest rate of substance abuse arrests
- 5th highest rate of students who perceive marijuana use as a great risk
- 5th lowest rate of students reporting transitions and mobility
- 6th lowest rate of youth alcohol use
- 6th lowest rate of persons below poverty level
- 6th lowest rate of students reporting favorable peer attitude toward anti-social behavior
- 6th highest rate of students reporting interaction with pro-social peers
- 7th highest median household income
- 10th lowest rate of students reporting interaction with anti-social peers

INDICATORS	COUNTY	STATE	STANDARDIZED SCORE	INDICATOR RISK CATEGORIZATION
DEMOGRAPHICS MEASURES				
Total population ¹	10,345	2,960,000		
Population under 18 ¹	21.9%	24.0%		
Population over 65 ¹	18.4%	15.4%		
Gender (% female) ¹	50.2%	50.9%		
Race (% white) ¹	94.9%	79.9%		
Race (% black) ¹	2.3%	15.6%		
Race (% Hispanic or Latino origin) ¹	2.9%	6.9%		
Total births ²	107	37,117		
Net migration ³	4.4%	0.3%		
PROBLEM OUTCOMES				
Substance use				
Youth cigarette use ⁴	6.6%	7.6%	-0.3	Low
Youth chewing tobacco use ⁴	4.2%	5.6%	-0.4	Low
Youth alcohol use ⁴	9.2%	12.6%	-0.9	Low
Youth illicit drug use ⁴	3.4%	10.8%	-2.7	Low
Adult smokers (smoked >100 cigarettes and are currently smoking) ⁵	32.4%	22.4%	1.6	High
Adult excessive drinking ⁵	NA	12.6%	NA	NA
Consequences				
Substance abuse arrests (per 1,000 population) ⁶	0.6	10.6	-1.6	Low
Alcohol- or other drug-related crashes (per 1,000 population) ⁷	1.0	1.3	-0.7	Low

INDICATORS	COUNTY	STATE	STANDARDIZED SCORE	INDICATOR RISK CATEGORIZATION
Number of mental health clients served through Arkansas State Hospital and the Community Mental Health Centers ⁸	285	69,963		
Number of substance abuse treatment service provided ⁸	34	13,666		
Births to women using tobacco during pregnancy (per 1,000 total births) ²	130.8	129.6	0.0	Low
Births to women using alcohol during pregnancy (per 1,000 total births) ²	0.0	4.4	-1.0	Low
Lung cancer rates (per 10,000 population) ⁹	6.8	7.2	-1.8	Low
Health				
Poor or fair health ⁵	31.5%	19.4%	2.2	High
Mental Health				
Mentally unhealthy days (in past 30 days) ⁵	4.1	3.9	0.2	Low
Suicide (per 100k population, 2009-2013) ²	22.3	14.8	1.4	Medium
Adolescent depressive symptoms ⁴	37.9%	40.3%	-0.7	Low
CONTRIBUTING FACTORS				
Community				
Availability and access				
Beer permits (per 1,000 population) ¹⁰	NA	0.9	NA	NA
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) ¹¹	9.1%	8.8%	0.0	Low
Laws and norms favorable to drug use ⁴	39.2%	31.6%	1.0	Medium
Perceived availability of drugs ⁴	22.8%	25.3%	-0.6	Low
Crime				
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 population) ⁶	30.0	42.8	-0.7	Low
Percent of true child abuse reports ⁸	29.7%	20.4%	1.5	High
Violent crime (per 1,000 population) ⁶	4.1	4.5	-0.2	Low
High community disorganization ⁴	35.9%	36.6%	-0.1	Low
Economic Hardship				
Median household income ^{*1}	\$42,738	\$40,531	0.3	Low
Unemployment rates ¹²	8.9%	7.5%	0.8	Medium
Persons below poverty level ¹	13.9%	18.7%	-0.9	Low
Family				
Divorce (per 1,000 population) ²	5.5	5.0	0.5	Medium
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) ⁸	12.8	10.8	0.3	Low
Children living with single parent-headed families (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) ¹³	244.4	284.5	-0.6	Low
Poor family management ⁴	33.7%	32.7%	0.2	Low
Family conflict ⁴	29.4%	36.2%	-1.9	Low
Family history of anti-social behavior ⁴	34.6%	32.6%	0.3	Low
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use ⁴	19.0%	20.7%	-0.4	Low
Parental attitudes favorable to anti-social behavior ⁴	36.5%	36.9%	-0.1	Low
Individual/Peers				
Adolescent pregnancy (per 1,000 females ages 10-17) ²	5.8	8.1	-0.5	Low

INDICATORS	COUNTY	STATE	STANDARDIZED SCORE	INDICATOR RISK CATEGORIZATION
Early initiation of drug use ⁴	19.5%	20.8%	-0.3	Low
Peer favorable attitudes to anti-social behavior ⁴	27.7%	32.9%	-1.2	Low
Peer favorable attitudes to drug use ⁴	18.6%	23.8%	-1.2	Low
Peer perceived risk of drug use ⁴	39.6%	44.8%	-0.9	Low
Interaction with anti-social peers ⁴	34.8%	42.8%	-0.9	Low
Friends' use of drugs ⁴	19.8%	22.8%	-0.6	Low
Gang involvement ⁴	15.3%	18.0%	-0.4	Low
Religiosity ^{*4}	72.7%	68.0%	0.7	Low
Interaction with pro-social peers ^{*4}	67.0%	61.9%	1.0	Low
Youth who perceive smoking as a "great risk" ^{**4}	65.5%	64.5%	0.2	Low
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages every day as a "great risk" ^{**4}	39.0%	42.4%	-0.8	Medium
Students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a person at "great risk" ^{**4}	39.0%	30.9%	1.7	Low
Inadequate social support ⁵	22.6%	21.2%	0.3	Low
School/education				
Academic achievement/commitment				
High school graduate or higher ¹	82.0%	83.3%		
High school dropouts ¹⁴	1.9%	2.0%	-0.1	Low
Academic failure ⁴	40.8%	39.9%	0.3	Low
Homeless children enrolled in public school (per 1,000 population of children enrolled in public school) ¹⁴	0.6	18.6	-0.8	Low
Home-schooled children (per 1,000 population of children enrolled in public school) ¹⁴	58.8	36.4		
Low commitment to school ⁴	39.3%	39.8%	-0.1	Low
School environment				
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) ¹⁴	56.0	24.4	1.7	High
Transitions and mobility ⁴	34.9%	51.7%	-1.7	Low
School opportunities for pro-social involvement ^{*4}	63.1%	62.5%	0.1	Low
School rewards for pro-social involvement ^{+*4}	57.5%	56.0%	0.2	Low

*- Represents protective factors, so the risk categorization is reversed

Note: For details on standardized score calculation, county ranking and risk categorization, please refer to the appendix.

SOURCES

1. U.S. Census Bureau, State & County QuickFacts, (2013)
2. Arkansas Department of Health, Center for Health Statistics (2013)
3. U.S. Census Bureau, Population Estimates Program, Population Division (2013)
4. International Survey Associates, Inc., Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment Student Survey, (2013)
5. County Health Rankings and Roadmaps, Robert Wood Johnson Foundation, (2014)
6. Arkansas Crime Information Center, Crime in Arkansas (2013)
7. Arkansas State Police, Highway Safety office (2012)
8. Arkansas Department of Human Services, Annual Statistical Report (2013)
9. American Lung Association, Estimated Prevalence and Incidence of Lung Disease report (2014)
10. Arkansas Department of Finance and Administration, Alcoholic Beverage Control (2013)
11. Arkansas Tobacco Control Board, Annual Compliance Reports (2013)
12. U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics, (2013)
13. U.S. Bureau of the Census, Decennial Census of Population and Housing (2010).
14. Arkansas Department of Education, Statewide Information System as reported through the Arkansas Public School Computer Network (2013)

Phillips County



Key findings:

Weaknesses

- Highest rate of persons below poverty level
- Highest rate of children living with single parent-headed families
- 2nd highest rate of students reporting poor family management
- 2nd highest rate of adolescent pregnancy
- 2nd highest rate of students reporting interaction with anti-social peers
- 2nd highest rate of high school dropouts
- 3rd lowest median household income
- 3rd highest rate of students reporting gang involvement
- 4th highest rate of births to women using alcohol during pregnancy
- 4th highest rate of students reporting high community disorganization
- 4th highest unemployment rate
- 5th highest rate of violent crime
- 5th highest rate of students reporting lower peer perceived risk of drug use

- 6th lowest rate of students who perceive smoking as a great risk
- 7th highest rate of beer permits
- 7th lowest rate of students reporting interaction with pro-social peers
- 7th highest rate of adults reporting inadequate social support
- 8th lowest rate of students who perceive marijuana use as a great risk
- 10th highest rate of total crime index offenses

Strengths

- Lowest rate for alcohol- or other drug-related crashes
- 2nd lowest rate of adolescents reporting depressive symptoms
- 3rd lowest rate of students reporting low commitment to school
- 4th lowest rate of students reporting parental attitude favorable toward anti-social behavior
- 5th lowest rate of youth chewing tobacco use
- 7th lowest rate of tobacco sales to minors
- 8th lowest suicide rate
- 9th lowest rate of youth cigarette use

INDICATORS	COUNTY	STATE	STANDARDIZED SCORE	INDICATOR RISK CATEGORIZATION
DEMOGRAPHICS MEASURES				
Total population ¹	20,399	2,960,000		
Population under 18 ¹	27.2%	24.0%		
Population over 65 ¹	15.8%	15.4%		
Gender (% female) ¹	53.0%	50.9%		
Race (% white) ¹	36.2%	79.9%		
Race (% black) ¹	62.0%	15.6%		
Race (% Hispanic or Latino origin) ¹	1.6%	6.9%		
Total births ²	302	37,117		
Net migration ³	-17.0%	0.3%		
PROBLEM OUTCOMES				
Substance use				
Youth cigarette use ⁴	6.3%	7.6%	-0.4	Low
Youth chewing tobacco use ⁴	3.2%	5.6%	-0.7	Low
Youth alcohol use ⁴	12.1%	12.6%	-0.1	Low
Youth illicit drug use ⁴	12.2%	10.8%	0.5	Medium
Adult smokers (smoked >100 cigarettes and are currently smoking) ⁵	24.2%	22.4%	0.3	Low
Adult excessive drinking ⁵	14.0%	12.6%	0.4	Low

INDICATORS	COUNTY	STATE	STANDARDIZED SCORE	INDICATOR RISK CATEGORIZATION
Consequences				
Substance abuse arrests (per 1,000 population) ⁶	12.0	10.6	0.2	Low
Alcohol- or other drug-related crashes (per 1,000 population) ⁷	0.2	1.3	-2.1	Low
Number of mental health clients served through Arkansas State Hospital and the Community Mental Health Centers ⁸	698	69,963		
Number of substance abuse treatment service provided ⁸	83	13,666		
Births to women using tobacco during pregnancy (per 1,000 total births) ²	142.4	129.6	0.2	Low
Births to women using alcohol during pregnancy (per 1,000 total births) ²	13.2	4.4	1.9	High
Lung cancer rates (per 10,000 population) ⁹	7.2	7.2	0.3	Low
Health				
Poor or fair health ⁵	22.8%	19.4%	0.6	Medium
Mental Health				
Mentally unhealthy days (in past 30 days) ⁵	5.0	3.9	0.9	Medium
Suicide (per 100k population, 2009-2013) ²	10.3	14.8	-0.8	Low
Adolescent depressive symptoms ⁴	35.4%	40.3%	-1.4	Low
CONTRIBUTING FACTORS				
Community				
Availability and access				
Beer permits (per 1,000 population) ¹⁰	2.1	0.9	1.2	Medium
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) ¹¹	3.3%	8.8%	-1.0	Low
Laws and norms favorable to drug use ⁴	41.0%	31.6%	1.3	Medium
Perceived availability of drugs ⁴	23.7%	25.3%	-0.4	Low
Crime				
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 population) ⁶	55.2	42.8	0.6	Medium
Percent of true child abuse reports ⁸	18.5%	20.4%	-0.3	Low
Violent crime (per 1,000 population) ⁶	7.8	4.5	1.2	Medium
High community disorganization ⁴	55.7%	36.6%	2.2	High
Economic Hardship				
Median household income ¹	\$27,219	\$40,531	-1.8	High
Unemployment rates ¹²	11.2%	7.5%	2.0	High
Persons below poverty level ¹	32.3%	18.7%	2.5	High
Family				
Divorce (per 1,000 population) ²	4.4	5.0	-0.6	Low
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) ⁸	11.9	10.8	0.2	Low
Children living with single parent-headed families (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) ¹³	487.5	284.5	3.2	High
Poor family management ⁴	46.5%	32.7%	2.8	High
Family conflict ⁴	33.4%	36.2%	-0.8	Low
Family history of anti-social behavior ⁴	37.8%	32.6%	0.9	Medium
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use ⁴	19.2%	20.7%	-0.4	Low
Parental attitudes favorable to anti-social behavior ⁴	29.7%	36.9%	-1.9	Low

INDICATORS	COUNTY	STATE	STANDARDIZED SCORE	INDICATOR RISK CATEGORIZATION
Individual/Peers				
Adolescent pregnancy (per 1,000 females ages 10-17) ²	20.9	8.1	3.0	High
Early initiation of drug use ⁴	24.1%	20.8%	0.6	Medium
Peer favorable attitudes to anti-social behavior ⁴	33.4%	32.9%	0.1	Low
Peer favorable attitudes to drug use ⁴	22.4%	23.8%	-0.3	Low
Peer perceived risk of drug use ⁴	55.8%	44.8%	1.8	High
Interaction with anti-social peers ⁴	64.5%	42.8%	2.4	High
Friends' use of drugs ⁴	23.6%	22.8%	0.2	Low
Gang involvement ⁴	34.0%	18.0%	2.7	High
Religiosity ^{*4}	64.9%	68.0%	-0.5	Low
Interaction with pro-social peers ^{*4}	54.2%	61.9%	-1.5	High
Youth who perceive smoking as a "great risk" ^{**4}	54.0%	64.5%	-1.7	High
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages every day as a "great risk" ^{**4}	36.8%	42.4%	-1.4	Medium
Students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a person at "great risk" ^{**4}	23.9%	30.9%	-1.5	Medium
Inadequate social support ⁵	27.6%	21.2%	1.3	Medium
School/education				
Academic achievement/commitment				
High school graduate or higher ¹	73.0%	83.3%		
High school dropouts ¹⁴	5.8%	2.0%	3.3	High
Academic failure ⁴	37.0%	39.9%	-0.8	Low
Homeless children enrolled in public school (per 1,000 population of children enrolled in public school) ¹⁴	1.7	18.6	-0.8	Low
Home-schooled children (per 1,000 population of children enrolled in public school) ¹⁴	8.6	36.4		
Low commitment to school ⁴	30.6%	39.8%	-1.7	Low
School environment				
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) ¹⁴	11.6	24.4	-0.7	Low
Transitions and mobility ⁴	48.4%	51.7%	-0.3	Low
School opportunities for pro-social involvement ^{*4}	56.8%	62.5%	-1.0	Medium
School rewards for pro-social involvement ^{*4}	58.0%	56.0%	0.3	Low

*- Represents protective factors, so the risk categorization is reversed

Note: For details on standardized score calculation, county ranking and risk categorization, please refer to the appendix.

SOURCES

1. U.S. Census Bureau, State & County QuickFacts, (2013)
2. Arkansas Department of Health, Center for Health Statistics (2013)
3. U.S. Census Bureau, Population Estimates Program, Population Division (2013)
4. International Survey Associates, Inc., Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment Student Survey, (2013)
5. County Health Rankings and Roadmaps, Robert Wood Johnson Foundation, (2014)
6. Arkansas Crime Information Center, Crime in Arkansas (2013)
7. Arkansas State Police, Highway Safety office (2012)
8. Arkansas Department of Human Services, Annual Statistical Report (2013)
9. American Lung Association, Estimated Prevalence and Incidence of Lung Disease report (2014)
10. Arkansas Department of Finance and Administration, Alcoholic Beverage Control (2013)
11. Arkansas Tobacco Control Board, Annual Compliance Reports (2013)
12. U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics, (2013)
13. U.S. Bureau of the Census, Decennial Census of Population and Housing (2010).
14. Arkansas Department of Education, Statewide Information System as reported through the Arkansas Public School Computer Network (2013)

Pike County



Key findings:

Weaknesses

- 2nd highest rate of substance abuse arrests
- 2nd highest rate of students reporting low commitment to school
- 3rd highest rate of youth chewing tobacco use
- 6th lowest rate of students who perceive drinking alcohol as a great risk
- 8th highest rate of students reporting family conflict

Strengths

- Lowest rate of births to women using alcohol during pregnancy
- Lowest rate of adults reporting inadequate social support
- 2nd lowest rate of adolescent pregnancy
- 3rd lowest rate of tobacco sales to minors
- 5th lowest rate for alcohol- or other drug-related crashes
- 6th highest rate of students' religiosity

INDICATORS	COUNTY	STATE	STANDARDIZED SCORE	INDICATOR RISK CATEGORIZATION
DEMOGRAPHICS MEASURES				
Total population ¹	11,177	2,960,000		
Population under 18 ¹	23.6%	24.0%		
Population over 65 ¹	17.8%	15.4%		
Gender (% female) ¹	50.1%	50.9%		
Race (% white) ¹	93.5%	79.9%		
Race (% black) ¹	3.3%	15.6%		
Race (% Hispanic or Latino origin) ¹	6.6%	6.9%		
Total births ²	96	37,117		
Net migration ³	-7.3%	0.3%		
PROBLEM OUTCOMES				
Substance use				
Youth cigarette use ⁴	9.2%	7.6%	0.5	Low
Youth chewing tobacco use ⁴	11.7%	5.6%	1.9	High
Youth alcohol use ⁴	11.2%	12.6%	-0.4	Low
Youth illicit drug use ⁴	6.9%	10.8%	-1.4	Low
Adult smokers (smoked >100 cigarettes and are currently smoking) ⁵	20.3%	22.4%	-0.3	Low
Adult excessive drinking ⁵	NA	12.6%	NA	NA
Consequences				
Substance abuse arrests (per 1,000 population) ⁶	19.6	10.6	1.5	Medium
Alcohol- or other drug-related crashes (per 1,000 population) ⁷	0.4	1.3	-1.9	Low
Number of mental health clients served through Arkansas State Hospital and the Community Mental Health Centers ⁸	156	69,963		
Number of substance abuse treatment service provided ⁸	41	13,666		

INDICATORS	COUNTY	STATE	STANDARDIZED SCORE	INDICATOR RISK CATEGORIZATION
Births to women using tobacco during pregnancy (per 1,000 total births) ²	156.3	129.6	0.3	Low
Births to women using alcohol during pregnancy (per 1,000 total births) ²	0.0	4.4	-1.0	Low
Lung cancer rates (per 10,000 population) ⁹	7.1	7.2	-0.2	Low
Health				
Poor or fair health ⁵	22.0%	19.4%	0.5	Low
Mental Health				
Mentally unhealthy days (in past 30 days) ⁵	3.1	3.9	-0.6	Low
Suicide (per 100k population, 2009-2013) ²	15.0	14.8	0.0	Low
Adolescent depressive symptoms ⁴	38.5%	40.3%	-0.5	Low
CONTRIBUTING FACTORS				
Community				
Availability and access				
Beer permits (per 1,000 population) ¹⁰	NA	0.9	NA	NA
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) ¹¹	2.3%	8.8%	-1.2	Low
Laws and norms favorable to drug use ⁴	31.6%	31.6%	0.0	Low
Perceived availability of drugs ⁴	26.9%	25.3%	0.4	Low
Crime				
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 population) ⁶	16.4	42.8	-1.4	Low
Percent of true child abuse reports ⁸	18.5%	20.4%	-0.3	Low
Violent crime (per 1,000 population) ⁶	1.5	4.5	-1.1	Low
High community disorganization ⁴	45.3%	36.6%	1.0	Medium
Economic Hardship				
Median household income ^{*1}	\$32,087	\$40,531	-1.1	Medium
Unemployment rates ¹²	8.8%	7.5%	0.7	Medium
Persons below poverty level ¹	20.8%	18.7%	0.4	Low
Family				
Divorce (per 1,000 population) ²	4.9	5.0	-0.1	Low
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) ⁸	11.7	10.8	0.2	Low
Children living with single parent-headed families (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) ¹³	227.5	284.5	-0.9	Low
Poor family management ⁴	31.9%	32.7%	-0.2	Low
Family conflict ⁴	39.7%	36.2%	1.0	Medium
Family history of anti-social behavior ⁴	34.9%	32.6%	0.4	Low
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use ⁴	22.8%	20.7%	0.5	Medium
Parental attitudes favorable to anti-social behavior ⁴	39.1%	36.9%	0.6	Medium
Individual/Peers				
Adolescent pregnancy (per 1,000 females ages 10-17) ²	1.7	8.1	-1.5	Low
Early initiation of drug use ⁴	25.1%	20.8%	0.8	Medium
Peer favorable attitudes to anti-social behavior ⁴	37.1%	32.9%	1.0	Medium
Peer favorable attitudes to drug use ⁴	27.6%	23.8%	0.9	Medium
Peer perceived risk of drug use ⁴	43.3%	44.8%	-0.3	Low
Interaction with anti-social peers ⁴	39.1%	42.8%	-0.4	Low

INDICATORS	COUNTY	STATE	STANDARDIZED SCORE	INDICATOR RISK CATEGORIZATION
Friends' use of drugs ⁴	21.7%	22.8%	-0.2	Low
Gang involvement ⁴	15.5%	18.0%	-0.4	Low
Religiosity ^{*4}	77.2%	68.0%	1.4	Low
Interaction with pro-social peers ^{*4}	60.3%	61.9%	-0.3	Low
Youth who perceive smoking as a "great risk" ^{*4}	63.4%	64.5%	-0.2	Low
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages every day as a "great risk" ^{*4}	35.8%	42.4%	-1.6	High
Students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a person at "great risk" ^{*4}	34.0%	30.9%	0.7	Low
Inadequate social support ⁵	10.5%	21.2%	-2.2	Low
School/education				
Academic achievement/commitment				
High school graduate or higher ¹	78.3%	83.3%		
High school dropouts ¹⁴	1.3%	2.0%	-0.7	Low
Academic failure ⁴	43.5%	39.9%	1.0	Medium
Homeless children enrolled in public school (per 1,000 population of children enrolled in public school) ¹⁴	36.4	18.6	0.8	Medium
Home-schooled children (per 1,000 population of children enrolled in public school) ¹⁴	47.2	36.4		
Low commitment to school ⁴	51.4%	39.8%	2.1	High
School environment				
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) ¹⁴	28.4	24.4	0.2	Low
Transitions and mobility ⁴	44.9%	51.7%	-0.7	Low
School opportunities for pro-social involvement ^{*4}	57.0%	62.5%	-0.9	Medium
School rewards for pro-social involvement ^{*4}	54.4%	56.0%	-0.3	Low

*- Represents protective factors, so the risk categorization is reversed

Note: For details on standardized score calculation, county ranking and risk categorization, please refer to the appendix.

SOURCES

1. U.S. Census Bureau, State & County QuickFacts, (2013)
2. Arkansas Department of Health, Center for Health Statistics (2013)
3. U.S. Census Bureau, Population Estimates Program, Population Division (2013)
4. International Survey Associates, Inc., Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment Student Survey, (2013)
5. County Health Rankings and Roadmaps, Robert Wood Johnson Foundation, (2014)
6. Arkansas Crime Information Center, Crime in Arkansas (2013)
7. Arkansas State Police, Highway Safety office (2012)
8. Arkansas Department of Human Services, Annual Statistical Report (2013)
9. American Lung Association, Estimated Prevalence and Incidence of Lung Disease report (2014)
10. Arkansas Department of Finance and Administration, Alcoholic Beverage Control (2013)
11. Arkansas Tobacco Control Board, Annual Compliance Reports (2013)
12. U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics, (2013)
13. U.S. Bureau of the Census, Decennial Census of Population and Housing (2010).
14. Arkansas Department of Education, Statewide Information System as reported through the Arkansas Public School Computer Network (2013)

Poinsett County



Key findings:

Weaknesses

- 2nd highest divorce rate
- 3rd highest rate of births to women using tobacco during pregnancy
- 5th highest rate of adolescent pregnancy
- 6th highest rate of substance abuse arrests
- 7th highest rate of persons below poverty level
- 9th highest rate of high school dropouts
- 10th highest rate for alcohol- or other drug-related crashes

Strengths

- 10th lowest rate of youth alcohol use
- 10th lowest rate of students reporting parental attitude favorable toward anti-social behavior

INDICATORS	COUNTY	STATE	STANDARDIZED SCORE	INDICATOR RISK CATEGORIZATION
DEMOGRAPHICS MEASURES				
Total population ¹	24,145	2,960,000		
Population under 18 ¹	23.9%	24.0%		
Population over 65 ¹	16.7%	15.4%		
Gender (% female) ¹	51.7%	50.9%		
Race (% white) ¹	90.1%	79.9%		
Race (% black) ¹	7.8%	15.6%		
Race (% Hispanic or Latino origin) ¹	2.7%	6.9%		
Total births ²	280	37,117		
Net migration ³	-3.3%	0.3%		
PROBLEM OUTCOMES				
Substance use				
Youth cigarette use ⁴	10.3%	7.6%	0.8	Medium
Youth chewing tobacco use ⁴	5.7%	5.6%	0.0	Low
Youth alcohol use ⁴	10.3%	12.6%	-0.6	Low
Youth illicit drug use ⁴	9.5%	10.8%	-0.5	Low
Adult smokers (smoked >100 cigarettes and are currently smoking) ⁵	19.4%	22.4%	-0.5	Low
Adult excessive drinking ⁵	NA	12.6%	NA	NA
Consequences				
Substance abuse arrests (per 1,000 population) ⁶	16.8	10.6	1.0	Medium
Alcohol- or other drug-related crashes (per 1,000 population) ⁷	1.5	1.3	0.4	Low
Number of mental health clients served through Arkansas State Hospital and the Community Mental Health Centers ⁸	338	69,963		
Number of substance abuse treatment service provided ⁸	73	13,666		

INDICATORS	COUNTY	STATE	STANDARDIZED SCORE	INDICATOR RISK CATEGORIZATION
Births to women using tobacco during pregnancy (per 1,000 total births) ²	296.4	129.6	2.1	High
Births to women using alcohol during pregnancy (per 1,000 total births) ²	3.6	4.4	-0.2	Low
Lung cancer rates (per 10,000 population) ⁹	7.0	7.2	-0.8	Low
Health				
Poor or fair health ⁵	25.0%	19.4%	1.0	Medium
Mental Health				
Mentally unhealthy days (in past 30 days) ⁵	6.6	3.9	2.2	High
Suicide (per 100k population, 2009-2013) ²	18.1	14.8	0.6	Medium
Adolescent depressive symptoms ⁴	38.6%	40.3%	-0.5	Low
CONTRIBUTING FACTORS				
Community				
Availability and access				
Beer permits (per 1,000 population) ¹⁰	1.4	0.9	0.6	Medium
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) ¹¹	4.3%	8.8%	-0.8	Low
Laws and norms favorable to drug use ⁴	31.4%	31.6%	0.0	Low
Perceived availability of drugs ⁴	23.7%	25.3%	-0.4	Low
Crime				
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 population) ⁶	45.8	42.8	0.2	Low
Percent of true child abuse reports ⁸	18.4%	20.4%	-0.3	Low
Violent crime (per 1,000 population) ⁶	3.6	4.5	-0.4	Low
High community disorganization ⁴	48.6%	36.6%	1.4	Medium
Economic Hardship				
Median household income ^{*1}	\$31,743	\$40,531	-1.2	Medium
Unemployment rates ¹²	8.3%	7.5%	0.4	Low
Persons below poverty level ¹	26.8%	18.7%	1.5	Medium
Family				
Divorce (per 1,000 population) ²	7.0	5.0	2.0	High
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) ⁸	18.4	10.8	1.3	Medium
Children living with single parent-headed families (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) ¹³	302.6	284.5	0.3	Low
Poor family management ⁴	34.0%	32.7%	0.3	Low
Family conflict ⁴	35.8%	36.2%	-0.1	Low
Family history of anti-social behavior ⁴	35.0%	32.6%	0.4	Low
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use ⁴	19.0%	20.7%	-0.4	Low
Parental attitudes favorable to anti-social behavior ⁴	34.2%	36.9%	-0.7	Low
Individual/Peers				
Adolescent pregnancy (per 1,000 females ages 10-17) ²	15.4	8.1	1.7	High
Early initiation of drug use ⁴	19.7%	20.8%	-0.2	Low
Peer favorable attitudes to anti-social behavior ⁴	29.8%	32.9%	-0.8	Low
Peer favorable attitudes to drug use ⁴	23.4%	23.8%	-0.1	Low
Peer perceived risk of drug use ⁴	48.6%	44.8%	0.6	Medium
Interaction with anti-social peers ⁴	49.2%	42.8%	0.7	Medium

INDICATORS	COUNTY	STATE	STANDARDIZED SCORE	INDICATOR RISK CATEGORIZATION
Friends' use of drugs ⁴	22.4%	22.8%	-0.1	Low
Gang involvement ⁴	18.4%	18.0%	0.1	Low
Religiosity ^{*4}	66.5%	68.0%	-0.2	Low
Interaction with pro-social peers ^{*4}	60.4%	61.9%	-0.3	Low
Youth who perceive smoking as a "great risk" ^{*4}	58.9%	64.5%	-0.9	Medium
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages every day as a "great risk" ^{*4}	38.9%	42.4%	-0.8	Medium
Students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a person at "great risk" ^{*4}	32.9%	30.9%	0.4	Low
Inadequate social support ⁵	NA	21.2%	NA	NA
School/education				
Academic achievement/commitment				
High school graduate or higher ¹	72.9%	83.3%		
High school dropouts ¹⁴	2.8%	2.0%	0.7	Medium
Academic failure ⁴	39.9%	39.9%	0.0	Low
Homeless children enrolled in public school (per 1,000 population of children enrolled in public school) ¹⁴	49.1	18.6	1.4	Medium
Home-schooled children (per 1,000 population of children enrolled in public school) ¹⁴	29.8	36.4		
Low commitment to school ⁴	43.0%	39.8%	0.6	Medium
School environment				
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) ¹⁴	23.3	24.4	-0.1	Low
Transitions and mobility ⁴	41.1%	51.7%	-1.1	Low
School opportunities for pro-social involvement ^{*4}	59.9%	62.5%	-0.5	Low
School rewards for pro-social involvement ^{*4}	56.2%	56.0%	0.0	Low

*- Represents protective factors, so the risk categorization is reversed

Note: For details on standardized score calculation, county ranking and risk categorization, please refer to the appendix.

SOURCES

1. U.S. Census Bureau, State & County QuickFacts, (2013)
2. Arkansas Department of Health, Center for Health Statistics (2013)
3. U.S. Census Bureau, Population Estimates Program, Population Division (2013)
4. International Survey Associates, Inc., Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment Student Survey, (2013)
5. County Health Rankings and Roadmaps, Robert Wood Johnson Foundation, (2014)
6. Arkansas Crime Information Center, Crime in Arkansas (2013)
7. Arkansas State Police, Highway Safety office (2012)
8. Arkansas Department of Human Services, Annual Statistical Report (2013)
9. American Lung Association, Estimated Prevalence and Incidence of Lung Disease report (2014)
10. Arkansas Department of Finance and Administration, Alcoholic Beverage Control (2013)
11. Arkansas Tobacco Control Board, Annual Compliance Reports (2013)
12. U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics, (2013)
13. U.S. Bureau of the Census, Decennial Census of Population and Housing (2010).
14. Arkansas Department of Education, Statewide Information System as reported through the Arkansas Public School Computer Network (2013)

Polk County



Key findings:

Weaknesses

- 3rd highest divorce rate
- 6th highest rate of youth cigarette use
- 6th highest rate of adults reporting inadequate social support
- 10th highest rate of youth alcohol use
- 10th highest suicide rate
- 10th highest rate of high school substance infractions

Strengths

- 7th lowest rate of true child abuse reported
- 8th lowest rate of students reporting gang involvement
- 9th lowest rate of students reporting interaction with anti-social peers
- 10th lowest rate of children living with single parent-headed families

INDICATORS	COUNTY	STATE	STANDARDIZED SCORE	INDICATOR RISK CATEGORIZATION
DEMOGRAPHICS MEASURES				
Total population ¹	20,406	2,960,000		
Population under 18 ¹	23.4%	24.0%		
Population over 65 ¹	21.0%	15.4%		
Gender (% female) ¹	50.9%	50.9%		
Race (% white) ¹	94.7%	79.9%		
Race (% black) ¹	0.5%	15.6%		
Race (% Hispanic or Latino origin) ¹	6.2%	6.9%		
Total births ²	228	37,117		
Net migration ³	-1.4%	0.3%		
PROBLEM OUTCOMES				
Substance use				
Youth cigarette use ⁴	14.1%	7.6%	2.0	High
Youth chewing tobacco use ⁴	10.4%	5.6%	1.5	Medium
Youth alcohol use ⁴	17.1%	12.6%	1.2	Medium
Youth illicit drug use ⁴	10.9%	10.8%	0.1	Low
Adult smokers (smoked >100 cigarettes and are currently smoking) ⁵	28.4%	22.4%	0.9	Medium
Adult excessive drinking ⁵	10.8%	12.6%	-0.6	Low
Consequences				
Substance abuse arrests (per 1,000 population) ⁶	7.9	10.6	-0.4	Low
Alcohol- or other drug-related crashes (per 1,000 population) ⁷	1.4	1.3	0.1	Low
Number of mental health clients served through Arkansas State Hospital and the Community Mental Health Centers ⁸	370	69,963		
Number of substance abuse treatment service provided ⁸	51	13,666		
Births to women using tobacco during pregnancy (per 1,000 total births) ²	214.9	129.6	1.1	Medium

INDICATORS	COUNTY	STATE	STANDARDIZED SCORE	INDICATOR RISK CATEGORIZATION
Births to women using alcohol during pregnancy (per 1,000 total births) ²	4.4	4.4	0.0	Low
Lung cancer rates (per 10,000 population) ⁹	7.3	7.2	0.8	Medium
Health				
Poor or fair health ⁵	23.5%	19.4%	0.7	Medium
Mental Health				
Mentally unhealthy days (in past 30 days) ⁵	4.0	3.9	0.1	Low
Suicide (per 100k population, 2009-2013) ²	22.7	14.8	1.5	Medium
Adolescent depressive symptoms ⁴	41.8%	40.3%	0.4	Low
CONTRIBUTING FACTORS				
Community				
Availability and access				
Beer permits (per 1,000 population) ¹⁰	NA	0.9	NA	NA
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) ¹¹	4.4%	8.8%	-0.8	Low
Laws and norms favorable to drug use ⁴	36.6%	31.6%	0.7	Medium
Perceived availability of drugs ⁴	27.1%	25.3%	0.5	Low
Crime				
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 population) ⁶	32.8	42.8	-0.5	Low
Percent of true child abuse reports ⁸	14.3%	20.4%	-1.0	Low
Violent crime (per 1,000 population) ⁶	1.9	4.5	-1.0	Low
High community disorganization ⁴	33.6%	36.6%	-0.3	Low
Economic Hardship				
Median household income ^{*1}	\$33,479	\$40,531	-0.9	Medium
Unemployment rates ¹²	7.9%	7.5%	0.2	Low
Persons below poverty level ¹	21.5%	18.7%	0.5	Medium
Family				
Divorce (per 1,000 population) ²	6.9	5.0	1.9	High
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) ⁸	8.4	10.8	-0.4	Low
Children living with single parent-headed families (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) ¹³	227.0	284.5	-0.9	Low
Poor family management ⁴	36.8%	32.7%	0.8	Medium
Family conflict ⁴	34.3%	36.2%	-0.6	Low
Family history of anti-social behavior ⁴	31.5%	32.6%	-0.2	Low
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use ⁴	26.1%	20.7%	1.4	Medium
Parental attitudes favorable to anti-social behavior ⁴	39.4%	36.9%	0.7	Medium
Individual/Peers				
Adolescent pregnancy (per 1,000 females ages 10-17) ²	6.6	8.1	-0.4	Low
Early initiation of drug use ⁴	25.8%	20.8%	0.9	Medium
Peer favorable attitudes to anti-social behavior ⁴	36.6%	32.9%	0.9	Medium
Peer favorable attitudes to drug use ⁴	28.0%	23.8%	1.0	Medium
Peer perceived risk of drug use ⁴	46.6%	44.8%	0.3	Low
Interaction with anti-social peers ⁴	34.7%	42.8%	-0.9	Low
Friends' use of drugs ⁴	27.1%	22.8%	0.8	Medium

INDICATORS	COUNTY	STATE	STANDARDIZED SCORE	INDICATOR RISK CATEGORIZATION
Gang involvement ⁴	12.8%	18.0%	-0.9	Low
Religiosity ^{*4}	69.7%	68.0%	0.3	Low
Interaction with pro-social peers ^{*4}	57.1%	61.9%	-1.0	Medium
Youth who perceive smoking as a "great risk" ^{*4}	61.8%	64.5%	-0.4	Low
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages every day as a "great risk" ^{*4}	38.4%	42.4%	-1.0	Medium
Students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a person at "great risk" ^{*4}	30.3%	30.9%	-0.1	Low
Inadequate social support ⁵	27.9%	21.2%	1.4	Medium
School/education				
Academic achievement/commitment				
High school graduate or higher ¹	82.7%	83.3%		
High school dropouts ¹⁴	1.7%	2.0%	-0.3	Low
Academic failure ⁴	42.6%	39.9%	0.7	Medium
Homeless children enrolled in public school (per 1,000 population of children enrolled in public school) ¹⁴	4.8	18.6	-0.7	Low
Home-schooled children (per 1,000 population of children enrolled in public school) ¹⁴	67.7	36.4		
Low commitment to school ⁴	45.5%	39.8%	1.0	Medium
School environment				
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) ¹⁴	42.9	24.4	1.0	Medium
Transitions and mobility ⁴	46.9%	51.7%	-0.5	Low
School opportunities for pro-social involvement ^{*4}	61.8%	62.5%	-0.1	Low
School rewards for pro-social involvement ^{*4}	58.3%	56.0%	0.4	Low

*- Represents protective factors, so the risk categorization is reversed

Note: For details on standardized score calculation, county ranking and risk categorization, please refer to the appendix.

SOURCES

1. U.S. Census Bureau, State & County QuickFacts, (2013)
2. Arkansas Department of Health, Center for Health Statistics (2013)
3. U.S. Census Bureau, Population Estimates Program, Population Division (2013)
4. International Survey Associates, Inc., Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment Student Survey, (2013)
5. County Health Rankings and Roadmaps, Robert Wood Johnson Foundation, (2014)
6. Arkansas Crime Information Center, Crime in Arkansas (2013)
7. Arkansas State Police, Highway Safety office (2012)
8. Arkansas Department of Human Services, Annual Statistical Report (2013)
9. American Lung Association, Estimated Prevalence and Incidence of Lung Disease report (2014)
10. Arkansas Department of Finance and Administration, Alcoholic Beverage Control (2013)
11. Arkansas Tobacco Control Board, Annual Compliance Reports (2013)
12. U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics, (2013)
13. U.S. Bureau of the Census, Decennial Census of Population and Housing (2010).
14. Arkansas Department of Education, Statewide Information System as reported through the Arkansas Public School Computer Network (2013)

Pope County



Key findings:

Weaknesses

- 3rd highest rate of true child abuse reported
- 6th highest rate for alcohol- or other drug-related crashes

Strengths

- 2nd highest rate of students who perceive smoking as a great risk
- 3rd lowest rate of students reporting favorable peer attitude toward anti-social behavior
- 3rd highest rate of students who perceive drinking alcohol as a great risk
- 5th lowest rate of births to women using alcohol during pregnancy
- 5th lowest rate of students reporting poor family management

- 6th lowest rate of students reporting high community disorganization
- 6th lowest rate of students reporting family history of anti-social behavior
- 6th lowest rate of youth reporting early initiation of drug use
- 6th lowest rate of students reporting friends' use of drugs
- 6th lowest rate of students reporting gang involvement
- 8th lowest rate of youth cigarette use
- 8th lowest rate of students reporting parental attitude favorable toward anti-social behavior
- 10th lowest rate of students reporting lower peer perceived risk of drug use

INDICATORS	COUNTY	STATE	STANDARDIZED SCORE	INDICATOR RISK CATEGORIZATION
DEMOGRAPHICS MEASURES				
Total population ¹	62,547	2,960,000		
Population under 18 ¹	22.8%	24.0%		
Population over 65 ¹	14.0%	15.4%		
Gender (% female) ¹	50.2%	50.9%		
Race (% white) ¹	92.5%	79.9%		
Race (% black) ¹	3.2%	15.6%		
Race (% Hispanic or Latino origin) ¹	8.0%	6.9%		
Total births ²	753	37,117		
Net migration ³	-4.6%	0.3%		
PROBLEM OUTCOMES				
Substance use				
Youth cigarette use ⁴	6.0%	7.6%	-0.5	Low
Youth chewing tobacco use ⁴	5.6%	5.6%	0.0	Low
Youth alcohol use ⁴	12.1%	12.6%	-0.2	Low
Youth illicit drug use ⁴	8.9%	10.8%	-0.7	Low
Adult smokers (smoked >100 cigarettes and are currently smoking) ⁵	22.8%	22.4%	0.1	Low
Adult excessive drinking ⁵	12.2%	12.6%	-0.1	Low
Consequences				
Substance abuse arrests (per 1,000 population) ⁶	6.4	10.6	-0.7	Low
Alcohol- or other drug-related crashes (per 1,000 population) ⁷	1.7	1.3	0.7	Medium
Number of mental health clients served through Arkansas State Hospital and the Community Mental Health Centers ⁸	1,763	69,963		

INDICATORS	COUNTY	STATE	STANDARDIZED SCORE	INDICATOR RISK CATEGORIZATION
Number of substance abuse treatment service provided ⁸	269	13,666		
Births to women using tobacco during pregnancy (per 1,000 total births) ²	136.8	129.6	0.1	Low
Births to women using alcohol during pregnancy (per 1,000 total births) ²	2.7	4.4	-0.4	Low
Lung cancer rates (per 10,000 population) ⁹	7.2	7.2	0.0	Low
Health				
Poor or fair health ⁵	18.2%	19.4%	-0.2	Low
Mental Health				
Mentally unhealthy days (in past 30 days) ⁵	3.2	3.9	-0.6	Low
Suicide (per 100k population, 2009-2013) ²	12.5	14.8	-0.4	Low
Adolescent depressive symptoms ⁴	39.4%	40.3%	-0.3	Low
CONTRIBUTING FACTORS				
Community				
Availability and access				
Beer permits (per 1,000 population) ¹⁰	NA	0.9	NA	NA
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) ¹¹	10.7%	8.8%	0.3	Low
Laws and norms favorable to drug use ⁴	29.9%	31.6%	-0.2	Low
Perceived availability of drugs ⁴	23.3%	25.3%	-0.5	Low
Crime				
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 population) ⁶	37.6	42.8	-0.3	Low
Percent of true child abuse reports ⁸	32.9%	20.4%	2.1	High
Violent crime (per 1,000 population) ⁶	2.8	4.5	-0.6	Low
High community disorganization ⁴	30.3%	36.6%	-0.7	Low
Economic Hardship				
Median household income ^{*1}	\$40,948	\$40,531	0.1	Low
Unemployment rates ¹²	7.8%	7.5%	0.1	Low
Persons below poverty level ¹	18.5%	18.7%	0.0	Low
Family				
Divorce (per 1,000 population) ²	5.5	5.0	0.5	Medium
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) ⁸	8.4	10.8	-0.4	Low
Children living with single parent-headed families (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) ¹³	255.1	284.5	-0.5	Low
Poor family management ⁴	28.8%	32.7%	-0.8	Low
Family conflict ⁴	35.5%	36.2%	-0.2	Low
Family history of anti-social behavior ⁴	28.4%	32.6%	-0.7	Low
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use ⁴	19.5%	20.7%	-0.3	Low
Parental attitudes favorable to anti-social behavior ⁴	33.4%	36.9%	-0.9	Low
Individual/Peers				
Adolescent pregnancy (per 1,000 females ages 10-17) ²	5.8	8.1	-0.5	Low
Early initiation of drug use ⁴	16.5%	20.8%	-0.8	Low
Peer favorable attitudes to anti-social behavior ⁴	26.9%	32.9%	-1.4	Low
Peer favorable attitudes to drug use ⁴	21.0%	23.8%	-0.6	Low
Peer perceived risk of drug use ⁴	39.2%	44.8%	-0.9	Low

INDICATORS	COUNTY	STATE	STANDARDIZED SCORE	INDICATOR RISK CATEGORIZATION
Interaction with anti-social peers ⁴	35.0%	42.8%	-0.9	Low
Friends' use of drugs ⁴	18.5%	22.8%	-0.8	Low
Gang involvement ⁴	12.7%	18.0%	-0.9	Low
Religiosity ^{*4}	73.8%	68.0%	0.9	Low
Interaction with pro-social peers ^{*4}	64.2%	61.9%	0.5	Low
Youth who perceive smoking as a "great risk" ^{**4}	69.5%	64.5%	0.8	Low
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages every day as a "great risk" ^{**4}	46.2%	42.4%	0.9	Low
Students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a person at "great risk" ^{**4}	34.5%	30.9%	0.8	Low
Inadequate social support ⁵	22.3%	21.2%	0.2	Low
School/education				
Academic achievement/commitment				
High school graduate or higher ¹	82.0%	83.3%		
High school dropouts ¹⁴	1.5%	2.0%	-0.5	Low
Academic failure ⁴	37.0%	39.9%	-0.8	Low
Homeless children enrolled in public school (per 1,000 population of children enrolled in public school) ¹⁴	26.5	18.6	0.4	Low
Home-schooled children (per 1,000 population of children enrolled in public school) ¹⁴	33.6	36.4		
Low commitment to school ⁴	41.6%	39.8%	0.3	Low
School environment				
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) ¹⁴	40.6	24.4	0.9	Medium
Transitions and mobility ⁴	54.1%	51.7%	0.2	Low
School opportunities for pro-social involvement ^{*4}	64.0%	62.5%	0.2	Low
School rewards for pro-social involvement ^{+*4}	57.4%	56.0%	0.2	Low

*- Represents protective factors, so the risk categorization is reversed

Note: For details on standardized score calculation, county ranking and risk categorization, please refer to the appendix.

SOURCES

1. U.S. Census Bureau, State & County QuickFacts, (2013)
2. Arkansas Department of Health, Center for Health Statistics (2013)
3. U.S. Census Bureau, Population Estimates Program, Population Division (2013)
4. International Survey Associates, Inc., Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment Student Survey, (2013)
5. County Health Rankings and Roadmaps, Robert Wood Johnson Foundation, (2014)
6. Arkansas Crime Information Center, Crime in Arkansas (2013)
7. Arkansas State Police, Highway Safety office (2012)
8. Arkansas Department of Human Services, Annual Statistical Report (2013)
9. American Lung Association, Estimated Prevalence and Incidence of Lung Disease report (2014)
10. Arkansas Department of Finance and Administration, Alcoholic Beverage Control (2013)
11. Arkansas Tobacco Control Board, Annual Compliance Reports (2013)
12. U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics, (2013)
13. U.S. Bureau of the Census, Decennial Census of Population and Housing (2010).
14. Arkansas Department of Education, Statewide Information System as reported through the Arkansas Public School Computer Network (2013)

Prairie County



Key findings:

Weaknesses

- 11th highest rate of youth cigarette use
- 12th highest rate of beer permits
- 16th highest rate of students reporting high community disorganization
- 17th highest divorce rate
- 17th highest rate of high school dropouts

Strengths

- Lowest rate of births to women using alcohol during pregnancy
- Lowest rate of tobacco sales to minors
- Lowest rate of students reporting favorable peer attitude toward anti-social behavior
- 2nd lowest rate of youth chewing tobacco use
- 2nd lowest rate of students reporting poor family management
- 2nd lowest rate of students reporting parental attitude favorable toward anti-social behavior
- 3rd lowest rate of total crime index offenses
- 3rd highest rate of students reporting school rewards for pro-social involvement

- 4th lowest rate of students reporting transitions and mobility
- 5th highest rate of students reporting interaction with pro-social peers
- 6th lowest rate of students reporting favorable peer attitude toward drug use
- 7th lowest rate of adults reporting poor or fair health
- 7th lowest rate of violent crime
- 8th lowest rate of substance abuse arrests
- 8th lowest rate of students reporting laws and norms favorable toward drug use
- 9th lowest rate of students reporting parental attitude favorable toward drug use
- 9th lowest rate of students reporting low commitment to school
- 10th lowest suicide rate
- 10th lowest rate of students' perceived availability of drugs
- 10th lowest unemployment rate
- 10th lowest rate of students reporting family conflict
- 10th highest rate of students' religiosity

INDICATORS	COUNTY	STATE	STANDARDIZED SCORE	INDICATOR RISK CATEGORIZATION
DEMOGRAPHICS MEASURES				
Total population ¹	8,374	2,960,000		
Population under 18 ¹	20.8%	24.0%		
Population over 65 ¹	21.8%	15.4%		
Gender (% female) ¹	50.8%	50.9%		
Race (% white) ¹	86.2%	79.9%		
Race (% black) ¹	12.2%	15.6%		
Race (% Hispanic or Latino origin) ¹	1.0%	6.9%		
Total births ²	87	37,117		
Net migration ³	-7.7%	0.3%		
PROBLEM OUTCOMES				
Substance use				
Youth cigarette use ⁴	12.4%	7.6%	1.5	Medium
Youth chewing tobacco use ⁴	2.6%	5.6%	-0.9	Low
Youth alcohol use ⁴	13.0%	12.6%	0.1	Low
Youth illicit drug use ⁴	7.8%	10.8%	-1.1	Low
Adult smokers (smoked >100 cigarettes and are currently smoking) ⁵	26.8%	22.4%	0.7	Medium

INDICATORS	COUNTY	STATE	STANDARDIZED SCORE	INDICATOR RISK CATEGORIZATION
Adult excessive drinking ⁵	NA	12.6%	NA	NA
Consequences				
Substance abuse arrests (per 1,000 population) ⁶	1.3	10.6	-1.5	Low
Alcohol- or other drug-related crashes (per 1,000 population) ⁷	0.8	1.3	-1.0	Low
Number of mental health clients served through Arkansas State Hospital and the Community Mental Health Centers ⁸	130	69,963		
Number of substance abuse treatment service provided ⁸	33	13,666		
Births to women using tobacco during pregnancy (per 1,000 total births) ²	183.9	129.6	0.7	Medium
Births to women using alcohol during pregnancy (per 1,000 total births) ²	0.0	4.4	-1.0	Low
Lung cancer rates (per 10,000 population) ⁹	7.1	7.2	-0.3	Low
Health				
Poor or fair health ⁵	16.9%	19.4%	-0.4	Low
Mental Health				
Mentally unhealthy days (in past 30 days) ⁵	3.1	3.9	-0.6	Low
Suicide (per 100k population, 2009-2013) ²	10.9	14.8	-0.7	Low
Adolescent depressive symptoms ⁴	39.9%	40.3%	-0.1	Low
CONTRIBUTING FACTORS				
Community				
Availability and access				
Beer permits (per 1,000 population) ¹⁰	1.9	0.9	1.0	Medium
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) ¹¹	0.0%	8.8%	-1.6	Low
Laws and norms favorable to drug use ⁴	27.8%	31.6%	-0.5	Low
Perceived availability of drugs ⁴	21.7%	25.3%	-0.9	Low
Crime				
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 population) ⁶	5.6	42.8	-1.9	Low
Percent of true child abuse reports ⁸	20.6%	20.4%	0.0	Low
Violent crime (per 1,000 population) ⁶	0.8	4.5	-1.4	Low
High community disorganization ⁴	45.7%	36.6%	1.0	Medium
Economic Hardship				
Median household income ^{*1}	\$35,806	\$40,531	-0.6	Medium
Unemployment rates ¹²	6.8%	7.5%	-0.4	Low
Persons below poverty level ¹	18.8%	18.7%	0.0	Low
Family				
Divorce (per 1,000 population) ²	6.0	5.0	1.0	Medium
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) ⁸	6.9	10.8	-0.7	Low
Children living with single parent-headed families (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) ¹³	266.2	284.5	-0.3	Low
Poor family management ⁴	27.5%	32.7%	-1.1	Low
Family conflict ⁴	32.0%	36.2%	-1.2	Low
Family history of anti-social behavior ⁴	38.3%	32.6%	0.9	Medium

INDICATORS	COUNTY	STATE	STANDARDIZED SCORE	INDICATOR RISK CATEGORIZATION
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use ⁴	18.8%	20.7%	-0.5	Low
Parental attitudes favorable to anti-social behavior ⁴	28.6%	36.9%	-2.2	Low
Individual/Peers				
Adolescent pregnancy (per 1,000 females ages 10-17) ²	7.6	8.1	-0.1	Low
Early initiation of drug use ⁴	18.3%	20.8%	-0.5	Low
Peer favorable attitudes to anti-social behavior ⁴	21.2%	32.9%	-2.8	Low
Peer favorable attitudes to drug use ⁴	19.9%	23.8%	-0.9	Low
Peer perceived risk of drug use ⁴	41.2%	44.8%	-0.6	Low
Interaction with anti-social peers ⁴	42.0%	42.8%	-0.1	Low
Friends' use of drugs ⁴	23.8%	22.8%	0.2	Low
Gang involvement ⁴	21.6%	18.0%	0.6	Medium
Religiosity ^{*4}	75.8%	68.0%	1.2	Low
Interaction with pro-social peers ^{*4}	68.5%	61.9%	1.3	Low
Youth who perceive smoking as a "great risk" ^{**4}	61.7%	64.5%	-0.5	Low
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages every day as a "great risk" ^{**4}	43.8%	42.4%	0.3	Low
Students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a person at "great risk" ^{**4}	34.2%	30.9%	0.7	Low
Inadequate social support ⁵	NA	21.2%	NA	NA
School/education				
Academic achievement/commitment				
High school graduate or higher ¹	76.6%	83.3%		
High school dropouts ¹⁴	2.3%	2.0%	0.2	Low
Academic failure ⁴	40.4%	39.9%	0.1	Low
Homeless children enrolled in public school (per 1,000 population of children enrolled in public school) ¹⁴	9.4	18.6	-0.4	Low
Home-schooled children (per 1,000 population of children enrolled in public school) ¹⁴	42.5	36.4		
Low commitment to school ⁴	34.9%	39.8%	-0.9	Low
School environment				
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) ¹⁴	31.9	24.4	0.4	Low
Transitions and mobility ⁴	34.2%	51.7%	-1.8	Low
School opportunities for pro-social involvement ^{*4}	64.3%	62.5%	0.3	Low
School rewards for pro-social involvement ^{*4}	68.4%	56.0%	2.0	Low

*- Represents protective factors, so the risk categorization is reversed

Note: For details on standardized score calculation, county ranking and risk categorization, please refer to the appendix.

SOURCES

1. U.S. Census Bureau, State & County QuickFacts, (2013)
2. Arkansas Department of Health, Center for Health Statistics (2013)
3. U.S. Census Bureau, Population Estimates Program, Population Division (2013)
4. International Survey Associates, Inc., Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment Student Survey, (2013)
5. County Health Rankings and Roadmaps, Robert Wood Johnson Foundation, (2014)
6. Arkansas Crime Information Center, Crime in Arkansas (2013)
7. Arkansas State Police, Highway Safety office (2012)
8. Arkansas Department of Human Services, Annual Statistical Report (2013)
9. American Lung Association, Estimated Prevalence and Incidence of Lung Disease report (2014)
10. Arkansas Department of Finance and Administration, Alcoholic Beverage Control (2013)
11. Arkansas Tobacco Control Board, Annual Compliance Reports (2013)
12. U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics, (2013)
13. U.S. Bureau of the Census, Decennial Census of Population and Housing (2010).
14. Arkansas Department of Education, Statewide Information System as reported through the Arkansas Public School Computer Network (2013)

Pulaski County



Key findings:

Weaknesses

- 2nd highest rate of total crime index offenses
- 2nd highest rate of violent crime
- 2nd lowest rate of students reporting school rewards for pro-social involvement
- 3rd lowest rate of students who perceive marijuana use as a great risk
- 4th highest rate of youth illicit drug use
- 4th highest rate of students reporting transitions and mobility
- 5th highest rate of adults reporting excessive drinking habits
- 5th highest rate for alcohol- or other drug-related crashes
- 5th highest rate of students reporting gang involvement
- 5th lowest rate of students' religiosity
- 5th highest rate of high school dropouts
- 7th lowest rate of students reporting school opportunities for pro-social involvement

- 8th highest rate of students reporting lower peer perceived risk of drug use
- 8th highest rate of students reporting interaction with anti-social peers
- 9th highest rate of children living with single parent-headed families

Strengths

- 2nd lowest rate of births to women using tobacco during pregnancy
- 4th lowest rate of youth chewing tobacco use
- 5th lowest rate of youth cigarette use
- 5th lowest rate of adults reporting poor or fair health
- 5th lowest divorce rate
- 6th highest median household income
- 10th lowest rate of beer permits

INDICATORS	COUNTY	STATE	STANDARDIZED SCORE	INDICATOR RISK CATEGORIZATION
DEMOGRAPHICS MEASURES				
Total population ¹	391,284	2,960,000		
Population under 18 ¹	23.9%	24.0%		
Population over 65 ¹	13.0%	15.4%		
Gender (% female) ¹	52.0%	50.9%		
Race (% white) ¹	59.5%	79.9%		
Race (% black) ¹	35.7%	15.6%		
Race (% Hispanic or Latino origin) ¹	5.9%	6.9%		
Total births ²	5,506	37,117		
Net migration ³	0.3%	0.3%		
PROBLEM OUTCOMES				
Substance use				
Youth cigarette use ⁴	5.8%	7.6%	-0.6	Low
Youth chewing tobacco use ⁴	2.7%	5.6%	-0.9	Low
Youth alcohol use ⁴	12.4%	12.6%	-0.1	Low
Youth illicit drug use ⁴	14.7%	10.8%	1.4	Medium
Adult smokers (smoked >100 cigarettes and are currently smoking) ⁵	19.2%	22.4%	-0.5	Low
Adult excessive drinking ⁵	15.9%	12.6%	1.0	Medium
Consequences				
Substance abuse arrests (per 1,000 population) ⁶	13.0	10.6	0.4	Low
Alcohol- or other drug-related crashes (per 1,000 population) ⁷	1.8	1.3	1.0	Medium

INDICATORS	COUNTY	STATE	STANDARDIZED SCORE	INDICATOR RISK CATEGORIZATION
Number of mental health clients served through Arkansas State Hospital and the Community Mental Health Centers ⁸	5,236	69,963		
Number of substance abuse treatment service provided ⁸	2,514	13,666		
Births to women using tobacco during pregnancy (per 1,000 total births) ²	60.1	129.6	-0.9	Low
Births to women using alcohol during pregnancy (per 1,000 total births) ²	5.8	4.4	0.3	Low
Lung cancer rates (per 10,000 population) ⁹	7.1	7.2	-0.2	Low
Health				
Poor or fair health ⁵	15.2%	19.4%	-0.8	Low
Mental Health				
Mentally unhealthy days (in past 30 days) ⁵	3.3	3.9	-0.5	Low
Suicide (per 100k population, 2009-2013) ²	13.8	14.8	-0.2	Low
Adolescent depressive symptoms ⁴	41.8%	40.3%	0.4	Low
CONTRIBUTING FACTORS				
Community				
Availability and access				
Beer permits (per 1,000 population) ¹⁰	1.3	0.9	0.5	Low
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) ¹¹	8.6%	8.8%	0.0	Low
Laws and norms favorable to drug use ⁴	35.1%	31.6%	0.5	Low
Perceived availability of drugs ⁴	27.1%	25.3%	0.4	Low
Crime				
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 population) ⁶	76.2	42.8	1.7	High
Percent of true child abuse reports ⁸	16.5%	20.4%	-0.6	Low
Violent crime (per 1,000 population) ⁶	10.4	4.5	2.2	High
High community disorganization ⁴	42.2%	36.6%	0.6	Medium
Economic Hardship				
Median household income ^{*1}	\$46,102	\$40,531	0.7	Low
Unemployment rates ¹²	6.9%	7.5%	-0.4	Low
Persons below poverty level ¹	17.2%	18.7%	-0.3	Low
Family				
Divorce (per 1,000 population) ²	3.5	5.0	-1.5	Low
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) ⁸	9.3	10.8	-0.3	Low
Children living with single parent-headed families (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) ¹³	358.2	284.5	1.1	Medium
Poor family management ⁴	37.8%	32.7%	1.1	Medium
Family conflict ⁴	38.7%	36.2%	0.7	Medium
Family history of anti-social behavior ⁴	37.9%	32.6%	0.9	Medium
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use ⁴	21.4%	20.7%	0.2	Low
Parental attitudes favorable to anti-social behavior ⁴	36.7%	36.9%	-0.1	Low
Individual/Peers				
Adolescent pregnancy (per 1,000 females ages 10-17) ²	7.5	8.1	-0.1	Low

INDICATORS	COUNTY	STATE	STANDARDIZED SCORE	INDICATOR RISK CATEGORIZATION
Early initiation of drug use ⁴	23.3%	20.8%	0.5	Low
Peer favorable attitudes to anti-social behavior ⁴	37.4%	32.9%	1.1	Medium
Peer favorable attitudes to drug use ⁴	27.5%	23.8%	0.8	Medium
Peer perceived risk of drug use ⁴	54.7%	44.8%	1.6	High
Interaction with anti-social peers ⁴	57.7%	42.8%	1.7	High
Friends' use of drugs ⁴	25.8%	22.8%	0.6	Medium
Gang involvement ⁴	29.6%	18.0%	1.9	High
Religiosity ^{*4}	62.2%	68.0%	-0.9	Medium
Interaction with pro-social peers ^{*4}	56.5%	61.9%	-1.1	Medium
Youth who perceive smoking as a "great risk" ^{**4}	61.1%	64.5%	-0.6	Medium
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages every day as a "great risk" ^{**4}	41.2%	42.4%	-0.3	Low
Students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a person at "great risk" ^{**4}	22.8%	30.9%	-1.7	High
Inadequate social support ⁵	19.1%	21.2%	-0.4	Low
School/education				
Academic achievement/commitment				
High school graduate or higher ¹	89.1%	83.3%		
High school dropouts ¹⁴	3.5%	2.0%	1.3	Medium
Academic failure ⁴	42.9%	39.9%	0.8	Medium
Homeless children enrolled in public school (per 1,000 population of children enrolled in public school) ¹⁴	19.5	18.6	0.0	Low
Home-schooled children (per 1,000 population of children enrolled in public school) ¹⁴	34.2	36.4		
Low commitment to school ⁴	40.6%	39.8%	0.1	Low
School environment				
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) ¹⁴	23.8	24.4	0.0	Low
Transitions and mobility ⁴	58.1%	51.7%	0.7	Medium
School opportunities for pro-social involvement ^{*4}	53.3%	62.5%	-1.6	High
School rewards for pro-social involvement ^{+*4}	44.6%	56.0%	-1.9	High

*- Represents protective factors, so the risk categorization is reversed

Note: For details on standardized score calculation, county ranking and risk categorization, please refer to the appendix.

SOURCES

1. U.S. Census Bureau, State & County QuickFacts, (2013)
2. Arkansas Department of Health, Center for Health Statistics (2013)
3. U.S. Census Bureau, Population Estimates Program, Population Division (2013)
4. International Survey Associates, Inc., Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment Student Survey, (2013)
5. County Health Rankings and Roadmaps, Robert Wood Johnson Foundation, (2014)
6. Arkansas Crime Information Center, Crime in Arkansas (2013)
7. Arkansas State Police, Highway Safety office (2012)
8. Arkansas Department of Human Services, Annual Statistical Report (2013)
9. American Lung Association, Estimated Prevalence and Incidence of Lung Disease report (2014)
10. Arkansas Department of Finance and Administration, Alcoholic Beverage Control (2013)
11. Arkansas Tobacco Control Board, Annual Compliance Reports (2013)
12. U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics, (2013)
13. U.S. Bureau of the Census, Decennial Census of Population and Housing (2010).
14. Arkansas Department of Education, Statewide Information System as reported through the Arkansas Public School Computer Network (2013)

Randolph County



Key findings:

Weaknesses

- 3rd highest rate of tobacco sales to minors
- 4th highest rate of youth chewing tobacco use
- 5th highest divorce rate
- 6th highest rate of births to women using alcohol during pregnancy
- 8th highest rate of adults reporting inadequate social support
- 9th lowest rate of students' religiosity
- 10th highest rate of youth cigarette use

Strengths

- 2nd lowest rate of high school substance infractions
- 7th lowest rate of students reporting parental attitude favorable toward anti-social behavior
- 9th lowest rate of students' perceived availability of drugs

INDICATORS	COUNTY	STATE	STANDARDIZED SCORE	INDICATOR RISK CATEGORIZATION
DEMOGRAPHICS MEASURES				
Total population ¹	17,692	2,960,000		
Population under 18 ¹	22.4%	24.0%		
Population over 65 ¹	19.6%	15.4%		
Gender (% female) ¹	50.8%	50.9%		
Race (% white) ¹	96.9%	79.9%		
Race (% black) ¹	1.0%	15.6%		
Race (% Hispanic or Latino origin) ¹	1.8%	6.9%		
Total births ²	169	37,117		
Net migration ³	-7.1%	0.3%		
PROBLEM OUTCOMES				
Substance use				
Youth cigarette use ⁴	12.4%	7.6%	1.5	Medium
Youth chewing tobacco use ⁴	11.2%	5.6%	1.7	High
Youth alcohol use ⁴	14.0%	12.6%	0.4	Low
Youth illicit drug use ⁴	10.3%	10.8%	-0.2	Low
Adult smokers (smoked >100 cigarettes and are currently smoking) ⁵	19.2%	22.4%	-0.5	Low
Adult excessive drinking ⁵	NA	12.6%	NA	NA
Consequences				
Substance abuse arrests (per 1,000 population) ⁶	7.9	10.6	-0.5	Low
Alcohol- or other drug-related crashes (per 1,000 population) ⁷	0.7	1.3	-1.2	Low
Number of mental health clients served through Arkansas State Hospital and the Community Mental Health Centers ⁸	625	69,963		
Number of substance abuse treatment service provided ⁸	47	13,666		

INDICATORS	COUNTY	STATE	STANDARDIZED SCORE	INDICATOR RISK CATEGORIZATION
Births to women using tobacco during pregnancy (per 1,000 total births) ²	242.6	129.6	1.4	Medium
Births to women using alcohol during pregnancy (per 1,000 total births) ²	11.8	4.4	1.6	High
Lung cancer rates (per 10,000 population) ⁹	7.3	7.2	0.4	Low
Health				
Poor or fair health ⁵	24.7%	19.4%	0.9	Medium
Mental Health				
Mentally unhealthy days (in past 30 days) ⁵	5.2	3.9	1.0	Medium
Suicide (per 100k population, 2009-2013) ²	13.9	14.8	-0.2	Low
Adolescent depressive symptoms ⁴	42.9%	40.3%	0.7	Medium
CONTRIBUTING FACTORS				
Community				
Availability and access				
Beer permits (per 1,000 population) ¹⁰	NA	0.9	NA	NA
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) ¹¹	21.4%	8.8%	2.2	High
Laws and norms favorable to drug use ⁴	35.4%	31.6%	0.5	Medium
Perceived availability of drugs ⁴	21.6%	25.3%	-0.9	Low
Crime				
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 population) ⁶	31.9	42.8	-0.6	Low
Percent of true child abuse reports ⁸	21.1%	20.4%	0.1	Low
Violent crime (per 1,000 population) ⁶	2.0	4.5	-0.9	Low
High community disorganization ⁴	35.5%	36.6%	-0.1	Low
Economic Hardship				
Median household income ^{*1}	\$32,539	\$40,531	-1.1	Medium
Unemployment rates ¹²	9.4%	7.5%	1.0	Medium
Persons below poverty level ¹	20.6%	18.7%	0.3	Low
Family				
Divorce (per 1,000 population) ²	6.8	5.0	1.9	High
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) ⁸	12.4	10.8	0.3	Low
Children living with single parent-headed families (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) ¹³	236.6	284.5	-0.7	Low
Poor family management ⁴	30.2%	32.7%	-0.5	Low
Family conflict ⁴	32.5%	36.2%	-1.0	Low
Family history of anti-social behavior ⁴	34.9%	32.6%	0.4	Low
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use ⁴	19.6%	20.7%	-0.3	Low
Parental attitudes favorable to anti-social behavior ⁴	32.5%	36.9%	-1.2	Low
Individual/Peers				
Adolescent pregnancy (per 1,000 females ages 10-17) ²	9.0	8.1	0.2	Low
Early initiation of drug use ⁴	23.5%	20.8%	0.5	Low
Peer favorable attitudes to anti-social behavior ⁴	28.9%	32.9%	-1.0	Low
Peer favorable attitudes to drug use ⁴	23.2%	23.8%	-0.2	Low
Peer perceived risk of drug use ⁴	42.3%	44.8%	-0.4	Low
Interaction with anti-social peers ⁴	43.7%	42.8%	0.1	Low

INDICATORS	COUNTY	STATE	STANDARDIZED SCORE	INDICATOR RISK CATEGORIZATION
Friends' use of drugs ⁴	25.6%	22.8%	0.6	Medium
Gang involvement ⁴	15.7%	18.0%	-0.4	Low
Religiosity ^{*4}	62.9%	68.0%	-0.8	Medium
Interaction with pro-social peers ^{*4}	60.2%	61.9%	-0.3	Low
Youth who perceive smoking as a "great risk" ^{**4}	62.3%	64.5%	-0.4	Low
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages every day as a "great risk" ^{**4}	41.3%	42.4%	-0.3	Low
Students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a person at "great risk" ^{**4}	36.0%	30.9%	1.1	Low
Inadequate social support ⁵	27.3%	21.2%	1.3	Medium
School/education				
Academic achievement/commitment				
High school graduate or higher ¹	80.1%	83.3%		
High school dropouts ¹⁴	1.5%	2.0%	-0.5	Low
Academic failure ⁴	44.3%	39.9%	1.2	Medium
Homeless children enrolled in public school (per 1,000 population of children enrolled in public school) ¹⁴	45.5	18.6	1.3	Medium
Home-schooled children (per 1,000 population of children enrolled in public school) ¹⁴	37.9	36.4		
Low commitment to school ⁴	46.4%	39.8%	1.2	Medium
School environment				
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) ¹⁴	2.8	24.4	-1.2	Low
Transitions and mobility ⁴	42.3%	51.7%	-1.0	Low
School opportunities for pro-social involvement ^{*4}	59.8%	62.5%	-0.5	Low
School rewards for pro-social involvement ^{*4}	57.1%	56.0%	0.2	Low

*- Represents protective factors, so the risk categorization is reversed

Note: For details on standardized score calculation, county ranking and risk categorization, please refer to the appendix.

SOURCES

1. U.S. Census Bureau, State & County QuickFacts, (2013)
2. Arkansas Department of Health, Center for Health Statistics (2013)
3. U.S. Census Bureau, Population Estimates Program, Population Division (2013)
4. International Survey Associates, Inc., Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment Student Survey, (2013)
5. County Health Rankings and Roadmaps, Robert Wood Johnson Foundation, (2014)
6. Arkansas Crime Information Center, Crime in Arkansas (2013)
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8. Arkansas Department of Human Services, Annual Statistical Report (2013)
9. American Lung Association, Estimated Prevalence and Incidence of Lung Disease report (2014)
10. Arkansas Department of Finance and Administration, Alcoholic Beverage Control (2013)
11. Arkansas Tobacco Control Board, Annual Compliance Reports (2013)
12. U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics, (2013)
13. U.S. Bureau of the Census, Decennial Census of Population and Housing (2010).
14. Arkansas Department of Education, Statewide Information System as reported through the Arkansas Public School Computer Network (2013)

St. Francis County



Key findings:

Weaknesses

- Highest rate of adolescent pregnancy
- Highest rate of adults reporting inadequate social support
- Lowest rate of students reporting school rewards for pro-social involvement
- 2nd highest rate of children living with single parent-headed families
- 3rd highest rate of students reporting interaction with anti-social peers
- 3rd lowest rate of students' religiosity
- 3rd highest rate of high school dropouts
- 4th highest lung cancer rate
- 4th highest rate of students reporting lower peer perceived risk of drug use
- 4th lowest rate of students who perceive marijuana use as a great risk
- 5th highest rate of persons below poverty level
- 5th lowest rate of students who perceive smoking as a great risk
- 5th lowest rate of students reporting school opportunities for pro-social involvement
- 6th highest rate of total crime index offenses
- 6th highest unemployment rate
- 6th highest rate of students reporting family conflict
- 7th highest rate of students reporting high community disorganization
- 7th highest rate of students reporting transitions and mobility

- 8th highest rate of students reporting poor family management
- 9th lowest median household income
- 10th highest rate of violent crime
- 10th highest rate of students reporting family history of anti-social behavior
- 10th highest rate of students reporting gang involvement

Strengths

- Lowest rate of students reporting parental attitude favorable toward drug use
- Lowest rate of students reporting parental attitude favorable toward antisocial behavior
- 2nd lowest rate of youth cigarette use
- 2nd lowest rate of students' perceived availability of drugs
- 2nd lowest rate of students reporting low commitment to school
- 3rd lowest rate of youth chewing tobacco use
- 3rd lowest rate of youth alcohol use
- 3rd lowest suicide rate
- 3rd lowest divorce rate
- 4th lowest rate of adults reporting excessive drinking habits
- 6th lowest rate of births to women using alcohol during pregnancy
- 7th lowest rate of students reporting favorable peer attitude toward anti-social behavior
- 9th lowest rate for alcohol- or other drug-related crashes

INDICATORS	COUNTY	STATE	STANDARDIZED SCORE	INDICATOR RISK CATEGORIZATION
DEMOGRAPHICS MEASURES				
Total population ¹	27,260	2,960,000		
Population under 18 ¹	22.9%	24.0%		
Population over 65 ¹	13.4%	15.4%		
Gender (% female) ¹	45.2%	50.9%		
Race (% white) ¹	44.6%	79.9%		
Race (% black) ¹	52.6%	15.6%		
Race (% Hispanic or Latino origin) ¹	4.4%	6.9%		
Total births ²	361	37,117		
Net migration ³	-22.6%	0.3%		

INDICATORS	COUNTY	STATE	STANDARDIZED SCORE	INDICATOR RISK CATEGORIZATION
PROBLEM OUTCOMES				
Substance use				
Youth cigarette use ⁴	4.3%	7.6%	-1.0	Low
Youth chewing tobacco use ⁴	2.6%	5.6%	-0.9	Low
Youth alcohol use ⁴	8.9%	12.6%	-1.0	Low
Youth illicit drug use ⁴	7.9%	10.8%	-1.0	Low
Adult smokers (smoked >100 cigarettes and are currently smoking) ⁵	21.8%	22.4%	-0.1	Low
Adult excessive drinking ⁵	8.2%	12.6%	-1.4	Low
Consequences				
Substance abuse arrests (per 1,000 population) ⁶	8.1	10.6	-0.4	Low
Alcohol- or other drug-related crashes (per 1,000 population) ⁷	0.5	1.3	-1.6	Low
Number of mental health clients served through Arkansas State Hospital and the Community Mental Health Centers ⁸	781	69,963		
Number of substance abuse treatment service provided ⁸	131	13,666		
Births to women using tobacco during pregnancy (per 1,000 total births) ²	135.7	129.6	0.1	Low
Births to women using alcohol during pregnancy (per 1,000 total births) ²	2.8	4.4	-0.4	Low
Lung cancer rates (per 10,000 population) ⁹	7.5	7.2	1.8	High
Health				
Poor or fair health ⁵	18.3%	19.4%	-0.2	Low
Mental Health				
Mentally unhealthy days (in past 30 days) ⁵	5.9	3.9	1.6	High
Suicide (per 100k population, 2009-2013) ²	8.4	14.8	-1.2	Low
Adolescent depressive symptoms ⁴	40.5%	40.3%	0.0	Low
CONTRIBUTING FACTORS				
Community				
Availability and access				
Beer permits (per 1,000 population) ¹⁰	1.7	0.9	0.8	Medium
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) ¹¹	11.6%	8.8%	0.5	Low
Laws and norms favorable to drug use ⁴	37.1%	31.6%	0.8	Medium
Perceived availability of drugs ⁴	19.9%	25.3%	-1.3	Low
Crime				
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 population) ⁶	60.6	42.8	0.9	Medium
Percent of true child abuse reports ⁸	17.7%	20.4%	-0.4	Low
Violent crime (per 1,000 population) ⁶	5.6	4.5	0.4	Low
High community disorganization ⁴	51.1%	36.6%	1.7	High
Economic Hardship				
Median household income ^{*1}	\$30,104	\$40,531	-1.4	Medium
Unemployment rates ¹²	11.0%	7.5%	1.9	High
Persons below poverty level ¹	27.8%	18.7%	1.7	High
Family				
Divorce (per 1,000 population) ²	3.4	5.0	-1.6	Low

INDICATORS	COUNTY	STATE	STANDARDIZED SCORE	INDICATOR RISK CATEGORIZATION
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) ⁸	8.5	10.8	-0.4	Low
Children living with single parent-headed families (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) ¹³	450.1	284.5	2.6	High
Poor family management ⁴	40.8%	32.7%	1.7	High
Family conflict ⁴	40.0%	36.2%	1.1	Medium
Family history of anti-social behavior ⁴	40.6%	32.6%	1.3	Medium
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use ⁴	14.8%	20.7%	-1.5	Low
Parental attitudes favorable to anti-social behavior ⁴	26.1%	36.9%	-2.8	Low
Individual/Peers				
Adolescent pregnancy (per 1,000 females ages 10-17) ²	24.7	8.1	3.9	High
Early initiation of drug use ⁴	21.4%	20.8%	0.1	Low
Peer favorable attitudes to anti-social behavior ⁴	28.1%	32.9%	-1.2	Low
Peer favorable attitudes to drug use ⁴	21.3%	23.8%	-0.6	Low
Peer perceived risk of drug use ⁴	57.7%	44.8%	2.1	High
Interaction with anti-social peers ⁴	62.3%	42.8%	2.2	High
Friends' use of drugs ⁴	22.8%	22.8%	0.0	Low
Gang involvement ⁴	25.9%	18.0%	1.3	Medium
Religiosity ^{*4}	59.7%	68.0%	-1.3	Medium
Interaction with pro-social peers ^{*4}	60.8%	61.9%	-0.2	Low
Youth who perceive smoking as a "great risk" ^{**4}	51.3%	64.5%	-2.2	High
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages every day as a "great risk" ^{**4}	37.4%	42.4%	-1.2	Medium
Students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a person at "great risk" ^{**4}	23.4%	30.9%	-1.6	High
Inadequate social support ⁵	38.7%	21.2%	3.6	High
School/education				
Academic achievement/commitment				
High school graduate or higher ¹	76.4%	83.3%		
High school dropouts ¹⁴	4.8%	2.0%	2.4	High
Academic failure ⁴	37.0%	39.9%	-0.8	Low
Homeless children enrolled in public school (per 1,000 population of children enrolled in public school) ¹⁴	10.8	18.6	-0.4	Low
Home-schooled children (per 1,000 population of children enrolled in public school) ¹⁴	21.5	36.4		
Low commitment to school ⁴	29.8%	39.8%	-1.8	Low
School environment				
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) ¹⁴	27.2	24.4	0.2	Low
Transitions and mobility ⁴	54.8%	51.7%	0.3	Low
School opportunities for pro-social involvement ^{*4}	51.9%	62.5%	-1.8	High
School rewards for pro-social involvement ^{*4}	42.6%	56.0%	-2.2	High

*- Represents protective factors, so the risk categorization is reversed

Note: For details on standardized score calculation, county ranking and risk categorization, please refer to the appendix.

SOURCES

1. U.S. Census Bureau, State & County QuickFacts, (2013)
2. Arkansas Department of Health, Center for Health Statistics (2013)
3. U.S. Census Bureau, Population Estimates Program, Population Division (2013)
4. International Survey Associates, Inc., Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment Student Survey, (2013)
5. County Health Rankings and Roadmaps, Robert Wood Johnson Foundation, (2014)
6. Arkansas Crime Information Center, Crime in Arkansas (2013)
7. Arkansas State Police, Highway Safety office (2012)
8. Arkansas Department of Human Services, Annual Statistical Report (2013)
9. American Lung Association, Estimated Prevalence and Incidence of Lung Disease report (2014)
10. Arkansas Department of Finance and Administration, Alcoholic Beverage Control (2013)
11. Arkansas Tobacco Control Board, Annual Compliance Reports (2013)
12. U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics, (2013)
13. U.S. Bureau of the Census, Decennial Census of Population and Housing (2010).
14. Arkansas Department of Education, Statewide Information System as reported through the Arkansas Public School Computer Network (2013)

Saline County



Key findings:

Weaknesses

- 8th highest divorce rate

Strengths

- Lowest rate of students reporting laws and norms favorable toward drug use
- Highest median household income
- Lowest rate of youth reporting early initiation of drug use
- Lowest rate of students reporting lower peer perceived risk of drug use
- Highest rate of students reporting interaction with pro-social peers
- 2nd lowest rate of youth alcohol use
- 2nd lowest rate of persons below poverty level
- 2nd lowest rate of children living in foster care
- 2nd lowest rate of students reporting parental attitude favorable toward drug use
- 2nd lowest rate of students reporting favorable peer attitude toward drug use
- 3rd lowest rate of students reporting high community disorganization
- 3rd lowest rate of students reporting gang involvement
- 3rd highest rate of students reporting school opportunities for pro-social involvement
- 4th lowest rate of students reporting family history of anti-social behavior
- 5th lowest unemployment rate
- 5th highest rate of students who perceive drinking alcohol as a great risk
- 6th lowest rate of adolescents reporting depressive symptoms
- 7th lowest rate of youth illicit drug use
- 7th lowest rate of births to women using alcohol during pregnancy
- 7th lowest rate of children living with single parent-headed families
- 8th lowest rate of adolescent pregnancy
- 8th highest rate of students who perceive marijuana use as a great risk
- 8th lowest rate of students reporting low commitment to school
- 9th lowest rate of births to women using tobacco during pregnancy
- 9th lowest rate of true child abuse reported
- 9th lowest rate of students reporting poor family management
- 9th lowest rate of students reporting favorable peer attitude toward anti-social behavior
- 10th lowest rate of youth cigarette use
- 10th lowest rate of adults reporting excessive drinking habits
- 10th lowest rate of adults reporting poor or fair health

INDICATORS	COUNTY	STATE	STANDARDIZED SCORE	INDICATOR RISK CATEGORIZATION
DEMOGRAPHICS MEASURES				
Total population ¹	114,404	2,960,000		
Population under 18 ¹	24.0%	24.0%		
Population over 65 ¹	16.7%	15.4%		
Gender (% female) ¹	50.9%	50.9%		
Race (% white) ¹	90.9%	79.9%		
Race (% black) ¹	6.1%	15.6%		
Race (% Hispanic or Latino origin) ¹	4.2%	6.9%		
Total births ²	1,358	37,117		
Net migration ³	21.0%	0.3%		
PROBLEM OUTCOMES				
Substance use				
Youth cigarette use ⁴	6.3%	7.6%	-0.4	Low
Youth chewing tobacco use ⁴	5.3%	5.6%	-0.1	Low

INDICATORS	COUNTY	STATE	STANDARDIZED SCORE	INDICATOR RISK CATEGORIZATION
Youth alcohol use ⁴	8.8%	12.6%	-1.1	Low
Youth illicit drug use ⁴	6.6%	10.8%	-1.5	Low
Adult smokers (smoked >100 cigarettes and are currently smoking) ⁵	23.0%	22.4%	0.1	Low
Adult excessive drinking ⁵	10.5%	12.6%	-0.7	Low
Consequences				
Substance abuse arrests (per 1,000 population) ⁶	6.0	10.6	-0.8	Low
Alcohol- or other drug-related crashes (per 1,000 population) ⁷	1.1	1.3	-0.5	Low
Number of mental health clients served through Arkansas State Hospital and the Community Mental Health Centers ⁸	2,322	69,963		
Number of substance abuse treatment service provided ⁸	426	13,666		
Births to women using tobacco during pregnancy (per 1,000 total births) ²	84.7	129.6	-0.6	Low
Births to women using alcohol during pregnancy (per 1,000 total births) ²	2.9	4.4	-0.3	Low
Lung cancer rates (per 10,000 population) ⁹	7.2	7.2	0.0	Low
Health				
Poor or fair health ⁵	17.4%	19.4%	-0.4	Low
Mental Health				
Mentally unhealthy days (in past 30 days) ⁵	4.2	3.9	0.2	Low
Suicide (per 100k population, 2009-2013) ²	12.7	14.8	-0.4	Low
Adolescent depressive symptoms ⁴	36.1%	40.3%	-1.2	Low
CONTRIBUTING FACTORS				
Community				
Availability and access				
Beer permits (per 1,000 population) ¹⁰	NA	0.9	NA	NA
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) ¹¹	7.3%	8.8%	-0.3	Low
Laws and norms favorable to drug use ⁴	22.2%	31.6%	-1.3	Low
Perceived availability of drugs ⁴	22.4%	25.3%	-0.7	Low
Crime				
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 population) ⁶	21.7	42.8	-1.1	Low
Percent of true child abuse reports ⁸	14.4%	20.4%	-1.0	Low
Violent crime (per 1,000 population) ⁶	1.2	4.5	-1.2	Low
High community disorganization ⁴	28.5%	36.6%	-0.9	Low
Economic Hardship				
Median household income ^{*1}	\$53,817	\$40,531	1.8	Low
Unemployment rates ¹²	6.2%	7.5%	-0.8	Low
Persons below poverty level ¹	8.6%	18.7%	-1.8	Low
Family				
Divorce (per 1,000 population) ²	6.4	5.0	1.4	Medium
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) ⁸	3.4	10.8	-1.3	Low
Children living with single parent-headed families (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) ¹³	219.3	284.5	-1.0	Low

INDICATORS	COUNTY	STATE	STANDARDIZED SCORE	INDICATOR RISK CATEGORIZATION
Poor family management ⁴	29.3%	32.7%	-0.7	Low
Family conflict ⁴	39.1%	36.2%	0.8	Medium
Family history of anti-social behavior ⁴	27.8%	32.6%	-0.8	Low
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use ⁴	15.4%	20.7%	-1.4	Low
Parental attitudes favorable to anti-social behavior ⁴	38.8%	36.9%	0.5	Low
Individual/Peers				
Adolescent pregnancy (per 1,000 females ages 10-17) ²	4.7	8.1	-0.8	Low
Early initiation of drug use ⁴	14.5%	20.8%	-1.2	Low
Peer favorable attitudes to anti-social behavior ⁴	28.4%	32.9%	-1.1	Low
Peer favorable attitudes to drug use ⁴	17.2%	23.8%	-1.5	Low
Peer perceived risk of drug use ⁴	36.6%	44.8%	-1.4	Low
Interaction with anti-social peers ⁴	43.5%	42.8%	0.1	Low
Friends' use of drugs ⁴	19.8%	22.8%	-0.6	Low
Gang involvement ⁴	11.6%	18.0%	-1.0	Low
Religiosity ^{*4}	75.4%	68.0%	1.2	Low
Interaction with pro-social peers ^{*4}	72.9%	61.9%	2.2	Low
Youth who perceive smoking as a "great risk" ^{*4}	66.8%	64.5%	0.4	Low
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages every day as a "great risk" ^{*4}	46.0%	42.4%	0.9	Low
Students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a person at "great risk" ^{*4}	38.0%	30.9%	1.5	Low
Inadequate social support ⁵	18.5%	21.2%	-0.6	Low
School/education				
Academic achievement/commitment				
High school graduate or higher ¹	88.9%	83.3%		
High school dropouts ¹⁴	1.0%	2.0%	-0.9	Low
Academic failure ⁴	38.5%	39.9%	-0.4	Low
Homeless children enrolled in public school (per 1,000 population of children enrolled in public school) ¹⁴	5.5	18.6	-0.6	Low
Home-schooled children (per 1,000 population of children enrolled in public school) ¹⁴	28.0	36.4		
Low commitment to school ⁴	33.3%	39.8%	-1.2	Low
School environment				
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) ¹⁴	32.2	24.4	0.4	Low
Transitions and mobility ⁴	45.4%	51.7%	-0.6	Low
School opportunities for pro-social involvement ^{*4}	71.4%	62.5%	1.5	Low
School rewards for pro-social involvement ^{*4}	60.4%	56.0%	0.7	Low

*- Represents protective factors, so the risk categorization is reversed

Note: For details on standardized score calculation, county ranking and risk categorization, please refer to the appendix.

SOURCES

1. U.S. Census Bureau, State & County QuickFacts, (2013)
2. Arkansas Department of Health, Center for Health Statistics (2013)
3. U.S. Census Bureau, Population Estimates Program, Population Division (2013)
4. International Survey Associates, Inc., Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment Student Survey, (2013)
5. County Health Rankings and Roadmaps, Robert Wood Johnson Foundation, (2014)
6. Arkansas Crime Information Center, Crime in Arkansas (2013)
7. Arkansas State Police, Highway Safety office (2012)
8. Arkansas Department of Human Services, Annual Statistical Report (2013)
9. American Lung Association, Estimated Prevalence and Incidence of Lung Disease report (2014)
10. Arkansas Department of Finance and Administration, Alcoholic Beverage Control (2013)
11. Arkansas Tobacco Control Board, Annual Compliance Reports (2013)
12. U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics, (2013)
13. U.S. Bureau of the Census, Decennial Census of Population and Housing (2010).
14. Arkansas Department of Education, Statewide Information System as reported through the Arkansas Public School Computer Network (2013)

Scott County



Key findings:

Weaknesses

- Highest rate of births to women using tobacco during pregnancy
- Highest rate of true child abuse reported
- Highest rate of high school substance infractions
- 3rd lowest rate of students reporting interaction with pro-social peers
- 4th lowest rate of students reporting school opportunities for pro-social involvement
- 7th highest rate of youth reporting early initiation of drug use
- 9th highest rate of children living in foster care
- 10th highest rate of adult smoking
- 10th highest rate of high school dropouts

Strengths

- Lowest rate of births to women using alcohol during pregnancy
- 2nd lowest divorce rate
- 8th lowest unemployment rate
- 9th highest rate of students who perceive marijuana use as a great risk
- 9th lowest rate of students reporting transitions and mobility
- 10th lowest rate of adolescents reporting depressive symptoms

INDICATORS	COUNTY	STATE	STANDARDIZED SCORE	INDICATOR RISK CATEGORIZATION
DEMOGRAPHICS MEASURES				
Total population ¹	10,950	2,960,000		
Population under 18 ¹	24.5%	24.0%		
Population over 65 ¹	18.1%	15.4%		
Gender (% female) ¹	49.4%	50.9%		
Race (% white) ¹	90.7%	79.9%		
Race (% black) ¹	0.8%	15.6%		
Race (% Hispanic or Latino origin) ¹	7.4%	6.9%		
Total births ²	97	37,117		
Net migration ³	-5.2%	0.3%		
PROBLEM OUTCOMES				
Substance use				
Youth cigarette use ⁴	10.9%	7.6%	1.0	Medium
Youth chewing tobacco use ⁴	9.4%	5.6%	1.2	Medium
Youth alcohol use ⁴	13.3%	12.6%	0.2	Low
Youth illicit drug use ⁴	12.0%	10.8%	0.5	Low
Adult smokers (smoked >100 cigarettes and are currently smoking) ⁵	31.7%	22.4%	1.5	Medium
Adult excessive drinking ⁵	NA	12.6%	NA	NA
Consequences				
Substance abuse arrests (per 1,000 population) ⁶	10.6	10.6	0.0	Low
Alcohol- or other drug-related crashes (per 1,000 population) ⁷	0.7	1.3	-1.2	Low

INDICATORS	COUNTY	STATE	STANDARDIZED SCORE	INDICATOR RISK CATEGORIZATION
Number of mental health clients served through Arkansas State Hospital and the Community Mental Health Centers ⁸	311	69,963		
Number of substance abuse treatment service provided ⁸	39	13,666		
Births to women using tobacco during pregnancy (per 1,000 total births) ²	360.8	129.6	2.9	High
Births to women using alcohol during pregnancy (per 1,000 total births) ²	0.0	4.4	-1.0	Low
Lung cancer rates (per 10,000 population) ⁹	7.3	7.2	0.5	Low
Health				
Poor or fair health ⁵	18.3%	19.4%	-0.2	Low
Mental Health				
Mentally unhealthy days (in past 30 days) ⁵	4.2	3.9	0.2	Low
Suicide (per 100k population, 2009-2013) ²	12.7	14.8	-0.4	Low
Adolescent depressive symptoms ⁴	36.5%	40.3%	-1.1	Low
CONTRIBUTING FACTORS				
Community				
Availability and access				
Beer permits (per 1,000 population) ¹⁰	NA	0.9	NA	NA
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) ¹¹	6.3%	8.8%	-0.5	Low
Laws and norms favorable to drug use ⁴	37.0%	31.6%	0.7	Medium
Perceived availability of drugs ⁴	27.4%	25.3%	0.5	Medium
Crime				
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 population) ⁶	39.8	42.8	-0.2	Low
Percent of true child abuse reports ⁸	36.3%	20.4%	2.6	High
Violent crime (per 1,000 population) ⁶	2.8	4.5	-0.6	Low
High community disorganization ⁴	44.6%	36.6%	0.9	Medium
Economic Hardship				
Median household income ^{*1}	\$38,130	\$40,531	-0.3	Low
Unemployment rates ¹²	6.4%	7.5%	-0.6	Low
Persons below poverty level ¹	20.0%	18.7%	0.2	Low
Family				
Divorce (per 1,000 population) ²	3.4	5.0	-1.7	Low
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) ⁸	19.7	10.8	1.5	High
Children living with single parent-headed families (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) ¹³	239.7	284.5	-0.7	Low
Poor family management ⁴	33.7%	32.7%	0.2	Low
Family conflict ⁴	37.2%	36.2%	0.3	Low
Family history of anti-social behavior ⁴	36.7%	32.6%	0.7	Medium
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use ⁴	23.0%	20.7%	0.6	Medium
Parental attitudes favorable to anti-social behavior ⁴	38.6%	36.9%	0.5	Low
Individual/Peers				
Adolescent pregnancy (per 1,000 females ages 10-17) ²	6.7	8.1	-0.3	Low
Early initiation of drug use ⁴	29.5%	20.8%	1.6	High

INDICATORS	COUNTY	STATE	STANDARDIZED SCORE	INDICATOR RISK CATEGORIZATION
Peer favorable attitudes to anti-social behavior ⁴	33.4%	32.9%	0.1	Low
Peer favorable attitudes to drug use ⁴	26.3%	23.8%	0.6	Medium
Peer perceived risk of drug use ⁴	44.8%	44.8%	0.0	Low
Interaction with anti-social peers ⁴	45.5%	42.8%	0.3	Low
Friends' use of drugs ⁴	25.4%	22.8%	0.5	Medium
Gang involvement ⁴	14.3%	18.0%	-0.6	Low
Religiosity ^{*4}	64.7%	68.0%	-0.5	Medium
Interaction with pro-social peers ^{*4}	51.0%	61.9%	-2.2	High
Youth who perceive smoking as a "great risk" ^{**4}	61.1%	64.5%	-0.6	Medium
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages every day as a "great risk" ^{**4}	38.3%	42.4%	-1.0	Medium
Students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a person at "great risk" ^{**4}	37.0%	30.9%	1.3	Low
Inadequate social support ⁵	NA	21.2%	NA	NA
School/education				
Academic achievement/commitment				
High school graduate or higher ¹	75.0%	83.3%		
High school dropouts ¹⁴	2.8%	2.0%	0.6	Medium
Academic failure ⁴	37.4%	39.9%	-0.7	Low
Homeless children enrolled in public school (per 1,000 population of children enrolled in public school) ¹⁴	11.7	18.6	-0.3	Low
Home-schooled children (per 1,000 population of children enrolled in public school) ¹⁴	35.5	36.4		
Low commitment to school ⁴	45.8%	39.8%	1.1	Medium
School environment				
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) ¹⁴	105.4	24.4	4.4	High
Transitions and mobility ⁴	38.1%	51.7%	-1.4	Low
School opportunities for pro-social involvement ^{*4}	51.5%	62.5%	-1.9	High
School rewards for pro-social involvement ^{*4}	55.9%	56.0%	0.0	Low

*- Represents protective factors, so the risk categorization is reversed

Note: For details on standardized score calculation, county ranking and risk categorization, please refer to the appendix.

SOURCES

1. U.S. Census Bureau, State & County QuickFacts, (2013)
2. Arkansas Department of Health, Center for Health Statistics (2013)
3. U.S. Census Bureau, Population Estimates Program, Population Division (2013)
4. International Survey Associates, Inc., Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment Student Survey, (2013)
5. County Health Rankings and Roadmaps, Robert Wood Johnson Foundation, (2014)
6. Arkansas Crime Information Center, Crime in Arkansas (2013)
7. Arkansas State Police, Highway Safety office (2012)
8. Arkansas Department of Human Services, Annual Statistical Report (2013)
9. American Lung Association, Estimated Prevalence and Incidence of Lung Disease report (2014)
10. Arkansas Department of Finance and Administration, Alcoholic Beverage Control (2013)
11. Arkansas Tobacco Control Board, Annual Compliance Reports (2013)
12. U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics, (2013)
13. U.S. Bureau of the Census, Decennial Census of Population and Housing (2010).
14. Arkansas Department of Education, Statewide Information System as reported through the Arkansas Public School Computer Network (2013)

Searcy County



Key findings:

Weaknesses

- 3rd highest rate of students reporting academic failure
- 3rd highest rate of students reporting low commitment to school
- 7th lowest rate of students who perceive drinking alcohol as a great risk
- 8th highest suicide rate
- 8th highest lung cancer rate
- 10th highest rate of students reporting laws and norms favorable toward drug use
- 10th highest rate of children living in foster care
- 10th lowest rate of students reporting interaction with pro-social peers

Strengths

- Lowest rate of births to women using alcohol during pregnancy

- Lowest rate of students reporting interaction with anti-social peers
- 2nd lowest rate of children living with single parent-headed families
- 2nd lowest rate of students reporting gang involvement
- 3rd lowest rate of high school dropouts
- 4th lowest rate of total crime index offenses
- 4th lowest rate of adolescent pregnancy
- 5th lowest rate of students reporting family conflict
- 8th lowest rate of adolescents reporting depressive symptoms
- 8th lowest divorce rate
- 9th lowest rate of youth illicit drug use
- 10th lowest rate of students reporting family history of anti-social behavior

INDICATORS	COUNTY	STATE	STANDARDIZED SCORE	INDICATOR RISK CATEGORIZATION
DEMOGRAPHICS MEASURES				
Total population ¹	8,023	2,960,000		
Population under 18 ¹	20.2%	24.0%		
Population over 65 ¹	23.1%	15.4%		
Gender (% female) ¹	49.9%	50.9%		
Race (% white) ¹	95.5%	79.9%		
Race (% black) ¹	0.3%	15.6%		
Race (% Hispanic or Latino origin) ¹	2.0%	6.9%		
Total births ²	94	37,117		
Net migration ³	3.1%	0.3%		
PROBLEM OUTCOMES				
Substance use				
Youth cigarette use ⁴	9.9%	7.6%	0.7	Medium
Youth chewing tobacco use ⁴	8.6%	5.6%	0.9	Medium
Youth alcohol use ⁴	10.4%	12.6%	-0.6	Low
Youth illicit drug use ⁴	6.7%	10.8%	-1.4	Low
Adult smokers (smoked >100 cigarettes and are currently smoking) ⁵	20.1%	22.4%	-0.4	Low
Adult excessive drinking ⁵	NA	12.6%	NA	NA
Consequences				
Substance abuse arrests (per 1,000 population) ⁶	1.7	10.6	-1.5	Low
Alcohol- or other drug-related crashes (per 1,000 population) ⁷	1.4	1.3	0.1	Low

INDICATORS	COUNTY	STATE	STANDARDIZED SCORE	INDICATOR RISK CATEGORIZATION
Number of mental health clients served through Arkansas State Hospital and the Community Mental Health Centers ⁸	179	69,963		
Number of substance abuse treatment service provided ⁸	16	13,666		
Births to women using tobacco during pregnancy (per 1,000 total births) ²	212.8	129.6	1.0	Medium
Births to women using alcohol during pregnancy (per 1,000 total births) ²	0.0	4.4	-1.0	Low
Lung cancer rates (per 10,000 population) ⁹	7.5	7.2	1.6	High
Health				
Poor or fair health ⁵	20.5%	19.4%	0.2	Low
Mental Health				
Mentally unhealthy days (in past 30 days) ⁵	5.0	3.9	0.9	Medium
Suicide (per 100k population, 2009-2013) ²	24.9	14.8	1.9	High
Adolescent depressive symptoms ⁴	36.4%	40.3%	-1.1	Low
CONTRIBUTING FACTORS				
Community				
Availability and access				
Beer permits (per 1,000 population) ¹⁰	NA	0.9	NA	NA
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) ¹¹	6.3%	8.8%	-0.5	Low
Laws and norms favorable to drug use ⁴	42.3%	31.6%	1.5	Medium
Perceived availability of drugs ⁴	24.6%	25.3%	-0.2	Low
Crime				
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 population) ⁶	6.6	42.8	-1.9	Low
Percent of true child abuse reports ⁸	24.7%	20.4%	0.7	Medium
Violent crime (per 1,000 population) ⁶	2.2	4.5	-0.8	Low
High community disorganization ⁴	44.9%	36.6%	0.9	Medium
Economic Hardship				
Median household income ^{*1}	\$30,301	\$40,531	-1.4	Medium
Unemployment rates ¹²	7.7%	7.5%	0.1	Low
Persons below poverty level ¹	25.0%	18.7%	1.1	Medium
Family				
Divorce (per 1,000 population) ²	3.9	5.0	-1.2	Low
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) ⁸	19.7	10.8	1.5	High
Children living with single parent-headed families (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) ¹³	200.0	284.5	-1.3	Low
Poor family management ⁴	33.0%	32.7%	0.1	Low
Family conflict ⁴	29.7%	36.2%	-1.8	Low
Family history of anti-social behavior ⁴	29.7%	32.6%	-0.5	Low
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use ⁴	23.6%	20.7%	0.8	Medium
Parental attitudes favorable to anti-social behavior ⁴	38.3%	36.9%	0.4	Low
Individual/Peers				
Adolescent pregnancy (per 1,000 females ages 10-17) ²	2.6	8.1	-1.3	Low

INDICATORS	COUNTY	STATE	STANDARDIZED SCORE	INDICATOR RISK CATEGORIZATION
Early initiation of drug use ⁴	18.5%	20.8%	-0.4	Low
Peer favorable attitudes to anti-social behavior ⁴	32.3%	32.9%	-0.1	Low
Peer favorable attitudes to drug use ⁴	23.3%	23.8%	-0.1	Low
Peer perceived risk of drug use ⁴	45.7%	44.8%	0.1	Low
Interaction with anti-social peers ⁴	29.6%	42.8%	-1.5	Low
Friends' use of drugs ⁴	20.4%	22.8%	-0.5	Low
Gang involvement ⁴	9.1%	18.0%	-1.5	Low
Religiosity ^{*4}	66.9%	68.0%	-0.2	Low
Interaction with pro-social peers ^{*4}	56.0%	61.9%	-1.2	Medium
Youth who perceive smoking as a "great risk" ^{**4}	62.8%	64.5%	-0.3	Low
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages every day as a "great risk" ^{**4}	36.2%	42.4%	-1.5	High
Students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a person at "great risk" ^{**4}	30.4%	30.9%	-0.1	Low
Inadequate social support ⁵	17.9%	21.2%	-0.7	Low
School/education				
Academic achievement/commitment				
High school graduate or higher ¹	74.4%	83.3%		
High school dropouts ¹⁴	0.3%	2.0%	-1.5	Low
Academic failure ⁴	47.5%	39.9%	2.0	High
Homeless children enrolled in public school (per 1,000 population of children enrolled in public school) ¹⁴	35.3	18.6	0.8	Medium
Home-schooled children (per 1,000 population of children enrolled in public school) ¹⁴	96.0	36.4		
Low commitment to school ⁴	49.4%	39.8%	1.8	High
School environment				
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) ¹⁴	25.2	24.4	0.0	Low
Transitions and mobility ⁴	41.2%	51.7%	-1.1	Low
School opportunities for pro-social involvement ^{*4}	59.6%	62.5%	-0.5	Low
School rewards for pro-social involvement ^{*4}	54.9%	56.0%	-0.2	Low

*- Represents protective factors, so the risk categorization is reversed

Note: For details on standardized score calculation, county ranking and risk categorization, please refer to the appendix.

SOURCES

1. U.S. Census Bureau, State & County QuickFacts, (2013)
2. Arkansas Department of Health, Center for Health Statistics (2013)
3. U.S. Census Bureau, Population Estimates Program, Population Division (2013)
4. International Survey Associates, Inc., Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment Student Survey, (2013)
5. County Health Rankings and Roadmaps, Robert Wood Johnson Foundation, (2014)
6. Arkansas Crime Information Center, Crime in Arkansas (2013)
7. Arkansas State Police, Highway Safety office (2012)
8. Arkansas Department of Human Services, Annual Statistical Report (2013)
9. American Lung Association, Estimated Prevalence and Incidence of Lung Disease report (2014)
10. Arkansas Department of Finance and Administration, Alcoholic Beverage Control (2013)
11. Arkansas Tobacco Control Board, Annual Compliance Reports (2013)
12. U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics, (2013)
13. U.S. Bureau of the Census, Decennial Census of Population and Housing (2010).
14. Arkansas Department of Education, Statewide Information System as reported through the Arkansas Public School Computer Network (2013)

Sebastian County



Key findings:

Weaknesses

- Highest rate of substance abuse arrests
- Highest rate of children living in foster care
- 2nd highest rate for alcohol- or other drug-related crashes

Strengths

- 4th lowest rate of students reporting laws and norms favorable toward drug use

- 6th lowest rate of students reporting parental attitude favorable toward drug use
- 7th lowest rate of students reporting low commitment to school
- 10th highest rate of students who perceive drinking alcohol as a great risk

INDICATORS	COUNTY	STATE	STANDARDIZED SCORE	INDICATOR RISK CATEGORIZATION
DEMOGRAPHICS MEASURES				
Total population ¹	127,342	2,960,000		
Population under 18 ¹	24.7%	24.0%		
Population over 65 ¹	14.1%	15.4%		
Gender (% female) ¹	51.0%	50.9%		
Race (% white) ¹	83.0%	79.9%		
Race (% black) ¹	6.7%	15.6%		
Race (% Hispanic or Latino origin) ¹	13.1%	6.9%		
Total births ²	1,600	37,117		
Net migration ³	-5.5%	0.3%		
PROBLEM OUTCOMES				
Substance use				
Youth cigarette use ⁴	6.6%	7.6%	-0.3	Low
Youth chewing tobacco use ⁴	4.2%	5.6%	-0.4	Low
Youth alcohol use ⁴	12.3%	12.6%	-0.1	Low
Youth illicit drug use ⁴	12.5%	10.8%	0.6	Medium
Adult smokers (smoked >100 cigarettes and are currently smoking) ⁵	21.4%	22.4%	-0.2	Low
Adult excessive drinking ⁵	10.9%	12.6%	-0.5	Low
Consequences				
Substance abuse arrests (per 1,000 population) ⁶	20.5	10.6	1.6	High
Alcohol- or other drug-related crashes (per 1,000 population) ⁷	2.1	1.3	1.4	Medium
Number of mental health clients served through Arkansas State Hospital and the Community Mental Health Centers ⁸	2,805	69,963		
Number of substance abuse treatment service provided ⁸	545	13,666		
Births to women using tobacco during pregnancy (per 1,000 total births) ²	144.4	129.6	0.2	Low

INDICATORS	COUNTY	STATE	STANDARDIZED SCORE	INDICATOR RISK CATEGORIZATION
Births to women using alcohol during pregnancy (per 1,000 total births) ²	5.0	4.4	0.1	Low
Lung cancer rates (per 10,000 population) ⁹	7.1	7.2	-0.1	Low
Health				
Poor or fair health ⁵	18.7%	19.4%	-0.1	Low
Mental Health				
Mentally unhealthy days (in past 30 days) ⁵	3.6	3.9	-0.2	Low
Suicide (per 100k population, 2009-2013) ²	13.5	14.8	-0.3	Low
Adolescent depressive symptoms ⁴	43.2%	40.3%	0.8	Medium
CONTRIBUTING FACTORS				
Community				
Availability and access				
Beer permits (per 1,000 population) ¹⁰	1.4	0.9	0.5	Low
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) ¹¹	7.3%	8.8%	-0.3	Low
Laws and norms favorable to drug use ⁴	25.1%	31.6%	-0.9	Low
Perceived availability of drugs ⁴	25.2%	25.3%	0.0	Low
Crime				
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 population) ⁶	48.0	42.8	0.3	Low
Percent of true child abuse reports ⁸	20.3%	20.4%	0.0	Low
Violent crime (per 1,000 population) ⁶	5.5	4.5	0.4	Low
High community disorganization ⁴	37.8%	36.6%	0.1	Low
Economic Hardship				
Median household income ^{*1}	\$40,247	\$40,531	0.0	Low
Unemployment rates ¹²	7.6%	7.5%	0.0	Low
Persons below poverty level ¹	20.5%	18.7%	0.3	Low
Family				
Divorce (per 1,000 population) ²	5.5	5.0	0.5	Low
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) ⁸	27.1	10.8	2.8	High
Children living with single parent-headed families (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) ¹³	289.3	284.5	0.1	Low
Poor family management ⁴	31.0%	32.7%	-0.4	Low
Family conflict ⁴	36.6%	36.2%	0.1	Low
Family history of anti-social behavior ⁴	31.0%	32.6%	-0.3	Low
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use ⁴	18.2%	20.7%	-0.6	Low
Parental attitudes favorable to anti-social behavior ⁴	37.7%	36.9%	0.2	Low
Individual/Peers				
Adolescent pregnancy (per 1,000 females ages 10-17) ²	7.6	8.1	-0.1	Low
Early initiation of drug use ⁴	19.2%	20.8%	-0.3	Low
Peer favorable attitudes to anti-social behavior ⁴	33.2%	32.9%	0.1	Low
Peer favorable attitudes to drug use ⁴	24.2%	23.8%	0.1	Low
Peer perceived risk of drug use ⁴	45.8%	44.8%	0.2	Low
Interaction with anti-social peers ⁴	41.8%	42.8%	-0.1	Low
Friends' use of drugs ⁴	22.3%	22.8%	-0.1	Low
Gang involvement ⁴	16.6%	18.0%	-0.2	Low

INDICATORS	COUNTY	STATE	STANDARDIZED SCORE	INDICATOR RISK CATEGORIZATION
Religiosity* ⁴	65.9%	68.0%	-0.3	Low
Interaction with pro-social peers* ⁴	61.0%	61.9%	-0.2	Low
Youth who perceive smoking as a "great risk"* ⁴	65.2%	64.5%	0.1	Low
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages every day as a "great risk"* ⁴	44.6%	42.4%	0.6	Low
Students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a person at "great risk"* ⁴	28.5%	30.9%	-0.5	Medium
Inadequate social support ⁵	19.9%	21.2%	-0.3	Low
School/education				
Academic achievement/commitment				
High school graduate or higher ¹	82.4%	83.3%		
High school dropouts ¹⁴	2.2%	2.0%	0.2	Low
Academic failure ⁴	40.2%	39.9%	0.1	Low
Homeless children enrolled in public school (per 1,000 population of children enrolled in public school) ¹⁴	12.5	18.6	-0.3	Low
Home-schooled children (per 1,000 population of children enrolled in public school) ¹⁴	30.0	36.4		
Low commitment to school ⁴	32.0%	39.8%	-1.4	Low
School environment				
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) ¹⁴	26.4	24.4	0.1	Low
Transitions and mobility ⁴	50.3%	51.7%	-0.1	Low
School opportunities for pro-social involvement* ⁴	66.9%	62.5%	0.7	Low
School rewards for pro-social involvement* ⁴	62.5%	56.0%	1.0	Low

*- Represents protective factors, so the risk categorization is reversed

Note: For details on standardized score calculation, county ranking and risk categorization, please refer to the appendix.

SOURCES

1. U.S. Census Bureau, State & County QuickFacts, (2013)
2. Arkansas Department of Health, Center for Health Statistics (2013)
3. U.S. Census Bureau, Population Estimates Program, Population Division (2013)
4. International Survey Associates, Inc., Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment Student Survey, (2013)
5. County Health Rankings and Roadmaps, Robert Wood Johnson Foundation, (2014)
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7. Arkansas State Police, Highway Safety office (2012)
8. Arkansas Department of Human Services, Annual Statistical Report (2013)
9. American Lung Association, Estimated Prevalence and Incidence of Lung Disease report (2014)
10. Arkansas Department of Finance and Administration, Alcoholic Beverage Control (2013)
11. Arkansas Tobacco Control Board, Annual Compliance Reports (2013)
12. U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics, (2013)
13. U.S. Bureau of the Census, Decennial Census of Population and Housing (2010).
14. Arkansas Department of Education, Statewide Information System as reported through the Arkansas Public School Computer Network (2013)

Sevier County



Key findings:

Weaknesses

- 4th highest rate of adolescents reporting depressive symptoms
- 4th highest rate of tobacco sales to minors
- 6th highest rate of adults reporting excessive drinking habits
- 8th highest rate of true child abuse reported
- 8th highest rate of students reporting favorable peer attitude toward anti-social behavior
- 8th lowest rate of students reporting interaction with pro-social peers
- 9th highest rate of persons below poverty level

Strengths

- 4th lowest rate of students reporting low commitment to school
- 7th lowest rate for alcohol- or other drug-related crashes
- 10th lowest rate of high school dropouts

INDICATORS	COUNTY	STATE	STANDARDIZED SCORE	INDICATOR RISK CATEGORIZATION
DEMOGRAPHICS MEASURES				
Total population ¹	17,366	2,960,000		
Population under 18 ¹	29.1%	24.0%		
Population over 65 ¹	13.1%	15.4%		
Gender (% female) ¹	50.1%	50.9%		
Race (% white) ¹	89.2%	79.9%		
Race (% black) ¹	4.5%	15.6%		
Race (% Hispanic or Latino origin) ¹	32.6%	6.9%		
Total births ²	248	37,117		
Net migration ³	3.9%	0.3%		
PROBLEM OUTCOMES				
Substance use				
Youth cigarette use ⁴	7.6%	7.6%	0.0	Low
Youth chewing tobacco use ⁴	5.4%	5.6%	-0.1	Low
Youth alcohol use ⁴	16.2%	12.6%	1.0	Medium
Youth illicit drug use ⁴	10.1%	10.8%	-0.2	Low
Adult smokers (smoked >100 cigarettes and are currently smoking) ⁵	22.4%	22.4%	0.0	Low
Adult excessive drinking ⁵	15.6%	12.6%	0.9	Medium
Consequences				
Substance abuse arrests (per 1,000 population) ⁶	9.9	10.6	-0.1	Low
Alcohol- or other drug-related crashes (per 1,000 population) ⁷	0.5	1.3	-1.7	Low
Number of mental health clients served through Arkansas State Hospital and the Community Mental Health Centers ⁸	484	69,963		
Number of substance abuse treatment service provided ⁸	59	13,666		

INDICATORS	COUNTY	STATE	STANDARDIZED SCORE	INDICATOR RISK CATEGORIZATION
Births to women using tobacco during pregnancy (per 1,000 total births) ²	153.2	129.6	0.3	Low
Births to women using alcohol during pregnancy (per 1,000 total births) ²	8.1	4.4	0.8	Medium
Lung cancer rates (per 10,000 population) ⁹	7.0	7.2	-0.8	Low
Health				
Poor or fair health ⁵	26.6%	19.4%	1.3	Medium
Mental Health				
Mentally unhealthy days (in past 30 days) ⁵	3.7	3.9	-0.2	Low
Suicide (per 100k population, 2009-2013) ²	15.7	14.8	0.2	Low
Adolescent depressive symptoms ⁴	46.4%	40.3%	1.7	High
CONTRIBUTING FACTORS				
Community				
Availability and access				
Beer permits (per 1,000 population) ¹⁰	NA	0.9	NA	NA
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) ¹¹	20.7%	8.8%	2.1	High
Laws and norms favorable to drug use ⁴	38.3%	31.6%	0.9	Medium
Perceived availability of drugs ⁴	29.4%	25.3%	1.0	Medium
Crime				
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 population) ⁶	27.3	42.8	-0.8	Low
Percent of true child abuse reports ⁸	31.6%	20.4%	1.8	High
Violent crime (per 1,000 population) ⁶	1.6	4.5	-1.1	Low
High community disorganization ⁴	36.0%	36.6%	-0.1	Low
Economic Hardship				
Median household income ^{*1}	\$32,081	\$40,531	-1.1	Medium
Unemployment rates ¹²	7.8%	7.5%	0.1	Low
Persons below poverty level ¹	26.3%	18.7%	1.4	Medium
Family				
Divorce (per 1,000 population) ²	4.7	5.0	-0.3	Low
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) ⁸	15.6	10.8	0.8	Medium
Children living with single parent-headed families (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) ¹³	228.2	284.5	-0.9	Low
Poor family management ⁴	36.8%	32.7%	0.8	Medium
Family conflict ⁴	34.2%	36.2%	-0.6	Low
Family history of anti-social behavior ⁴	30.8%	32.6%	-0.3	Low
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use ⁴	22.5%	20.7%	0.5	Low
Parental attitudes favorable to anti-social behavior ⁴	39.2%	36.9%	0.6	Medium
Individual/Peers				
Adolescent pregnancy (per 1,000 females ages 10-17) ²	11.5	8.1	0.8	Medium
Early initiation of drug use ⁴	22.7%	20.8%	0.3	Low
Peer favorable attitudes to anti-social behavior ⁴	37.7%	32.9%	1.1	Medium
Peer favorable attitudes to drug use ⁴	23.1%	23.8%	-0.2	Low
Peer perceived risk of drug use ⁴	46.4%	44.8%	0.3	Low
Interaction with anti-social peers ⁴	44.0%	42.8%	0.1	Low

INDICATORS	COUNTY	STATE	STANDARDIZED SCORE	INDICATOR RISK CATEGORIZATION
Friends' use of drugs ⁴	24.7%	22.8%	0.4	Low
Gang involvement ⁴	19.5%	18.0%	0.3	Low
Religiosity ^{*4}	70.2%	68.0%	0.3	Low
Interaction with pro-social peers ^{*4}	55.3%	61.9%	-1.3	Medium
Youth who perceive smoking as a "great risk" ^{**4}	66.5%	64.5%	0.3	Low
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages every day as a "great risk" ^{**4}	37.8%	42.4%	-1.1	Medium
Students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a person at "great risk" ^{**4}	28.9%	30.9%	-0.4	Low
Inadequate social support ⁵	22.7%	21.2%	0.3	Low
School/education				
Academic achievement/commitment				
High school graduate or higher ¹	66.3%	83.3%		
High school dropouts ¹⁴	0.8%	2.0%	-1.0	Low
Academic failure ⁴	41.7%	39.9%	0.5	Low
Homeless children enrolled in public school (per 1,000 population of children enrolled in public school) ¹⁴	53.0	18.6	1.6	High
Home-schooled children (per 1,000 population of children enrolled in public school) ¹⁴	13.1	36.4		
Low commitment to school ⁴	31.5%	39.8%	-1.5	Low
School environment				
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) ¹⁴	20.5	24.4	-0.2	Low
Transitions and mobility ⁴	40.7%	51.7%	-1.1	Low
School opportunities for pro-social involvement ^{*4}	58.8%	62.5%	-0.6	Medium
School rewards for pro-social involvement ^{*4}	60.8%	56.0%	0.8	Low

*- Represents protective factors, so the risk categorization is reversed

Note: For details on standardized score calculation, county ranking and risk categorization, please refer to the appendix.

SOURCES

1. U.S. Census Bureau, State & County QuickFacts, (2013)
2. Arkansas Department of Health, Center for Health Statistics (2013)
3. U.S. Census Bureau, Population Estimates Program, Population Division (2013)
4. International Survey Associates, Inc., Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment Student Survey, (2013)
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7. Arkansas State Police, Highway Safety office (2012)
8. Arkansas Department of Human Services, Annual Statistical Report (2013)
9. American Lung Association, Estimated Prevalence and Incidence of Lung Disease report (2014)
10. Arkansas Department of Finance and Administration, Alcoholic Beverage Control (2013)
11. Arkansas Tobacco Control Board, Annual Compliance Reports (2013)
12. U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics, (2013)
13. U.S. Bureau of the Census, Decennial Census of Population and Housing (2010).
14. Arkansas Department of Education, Statewide Information System as reported through the Arkansas Public School Computer Network (2013)

Sharp County



Key findings:

Weaknesses

- 2nd highest rate of adults reporting poor or fair health
- 3rd highest rate of children living in foster care
- 4th highest rate of births to women using tobacco during pregnancy
- 8th highest rate of youth chewing tobacco use
- 9th highest rate of students reporting parental attitude favorable toward anti-social behavior
- 10th lowest median household income
- 10th highest rate of students reporting parental attitude favorable toward drug use

Strengths

- 3rd lowest rate of adults reporting excessive drinking habits
- 5th lowest rate of high school dropouts
- 8th lowest rate of violent crime

INDICATORS	COUNTY	STATE	STANDARDIZED SCORE	INDICATOR RISK CATEGORIZATION
DEMOGRAPHICS MEASURES				
Total population ¹	17,049	2,960,000		
Population under 18 ¹	21.0%	24.0%		
Population over 65 ¹	25.2%	15.4%		
Gender (% female) ¹	50.8%	50.9%		
Race (% white) ¹	95.9%	79.9%		
Race (% black) ¹	0.8%	15.6%		
Race (% Hispanic or Latino origin) ¹	2.0%	6.9%		
Total births ²	159	37,117		
Net migration ³	4.9%	0.3%		
PROBLEM OUTCOMES				
Substance use				
Youth cigarette use ⁴	11.0%	7.6%	1.1	Medium
Youth chewing tobacco use ⁴	10.7%	5.6%	1.6	High
Youth alcohol use ⁴	14.0%	12.6%	0.4	Low
Youth illicit drug use ⁴	10.6%	10.8%	0.0	Low
Adult smokers (smoked >100 cigarettes and are currently smoking) ⁵	31.1%	22.4%	1.4	Medium
Adult excessive drinking ⁵	7.1%	12.6%	-1.7	Low
Consequences				
Substance abuse arrests (per 1,000 population) ⁶	5.3	10.6	-0.9	Low
Alcohol- or other drug-related crashes (per 1,000 population) ⁷	0.8	1.3	-1.0	Low
Number of mental health clients served through Arkansas State Hospital and the Community Mental Health Centers ⁸	456	69,963		
Number of substance abuse treatment service provided ⁸	83	13,666		

INDICATORS	COUNTY	STATE	STANDARDIZED SCORE	INDICATOR RISK CATEGORIZATION
Births to women using tobacco during pregnancy (per 1,000 total births) ²	295.6	129.6	2.1	High
Births to women using alcohol during pregnancy (per 1,000 total births) ²	6.3	4.4	0.4	Low
Lung cancer rates (per 10,000 population) ⁹	7.0	7.2	-0.6	Low
Health				
Poor or fair health ⁵	34.3%	19.4%	2.7	High
Mental Health				
Mentally unhealthy days (in past 30 days) ⁵	6.6	3.9	2.2	High
Suicide (per 100k population, 2009-2013) ²	20.8	14.8	1.1	Medium
Adolescent depressive symptoms ⁴	42.0%	40.3%	0.5	Low
CONTRIBUTING FACTORS				
Community				
Availability and access				
Beer permits (per 1,000 population) ¹⁰	1.3	0.9	0.5	Low
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) ¹¹	11.1%	8.8%	0.4	Low
Laws and norms favorable to drug use ⁴	35.8%	31.6%	0.6	Medium
Perceived availability of drugs ⁴	28.3%	25.3%	0.7	Medium
Crime				
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 population) ⁶	17.6	42.8	-1.3	Low
Percent of true child abuse reports ⁸	25.8%	20.4%	0.9	Medium
Violent crime (per 1,000 population) ⁶	1.0	4.5	-1.3	Low
High community disorganization ⁴	37.3%	36.6%	0.1	Low
Economic Hardship				
Median household income ^{*1}	\$30,240	\$40,531	-1.4	Medium
Unemployment rates ¹²	10.3%	7.5%	1.5	High
Persons below poverty level ¹	23.2%	18.7%	0.8	Medium
Family				
Divorce (per 1,000 population) ²	5.5	5.0	0.5	Medium
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) ⁸	24.8	10.8	2.4	High
Children living with single parent-headed families (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) ¹³	249.1	284.5	-0.6	Low
Poor family management ⁴	34.5%	32.7%	0.4	Low
Family conflict ⁴	36.6%	36.2%	0.1	Low
Family history of anti-social behavior ⁴	36.2%	32.6%	0.6	Medium
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use ⁴	26.8%	20.7%	1.6	High
Parental attitudes favorable to anti-social behavior ⁴	41.1%	36.9%	1.1	Medium
Individual/Peers				
Adolescent pregnancy (per 1,000 females ages 10-17) ²	10.0	8.1	0.4	Low
Early initiation of drug use ⁴	26.1%	20.8%	1.0	Medium
Peer favorable attitudes to anti-social behavior ⁴	34.8%	32.9%	0.5	Low
Peer favorable attitudes to drug use ⁴	27.5%	23.8%	0.8	Medium
Peer perceived risk of drug use ⁴	42.1%	44.8%	-0.5	Low
Interaction with anti-social peers ⁴	39.6%	42.8%	-0.4	Low

INDICATORS	COUNTY	STATE	STANDARDIZED SCORE	INDICATOR RISK CATEGORIZATION
Friends' use of drugs ⁴	26.2%	22.8%	0.7	Medium
Gang involvement ⁴	15.2%	18.0%	-0.5	Low
Religiosity ^{*4}	69.5%	68.0%	0.2	Low
Interaction with pro-social peers ^{*4}	61.4%	61.9%	-0.1	Low
Youth who perceive smoking as a "great risk" ^{**4}	62.5%	64.5%	-0.3	Low
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages every day as a "great risk" ^{**4}	39.6%	42.4%	-0.7	Medium
Students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a person at "great risk" ^{**4}	35.1%	30.9%	0.9	Low
Inadequate social support ⁵	18.2%	21.2%	-0.6	Low
School/education				
Academic achievement/commitment				
High school graduate or higher ¹	84.4%	83.3%		
High school dropouts ¹⁴	0.4%	2.0%	-1.4	Low
Academic failure ⁴	41.5%	39.9%	0.4	Low
Homeless children enrolled in public school (per 1,000 population of children enrolled in public school) ¹⁴	14.6	18.6	-0.2	Low
Home-schooled children (per 1,000 population of children enrolled in public school) ¹⁴	40.4	36.4		
Low commitment to school ⁴	43.3%	39.8%	0.6	Medium
School environment				
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) ¹⁴	25.7	24.4	0.1	Low
Transitions and mobility ⁴	48.1%	51.7%	-0.4	Low
School opportunities for pro-social involvement ^{*4}	66.2%	62.5%	0.6	Low
School rewards for pro-social involvement ^{*4}	56.1%	56.0%	0.0	Low

*- Represents protective factors, so the risk categorization is reversed

Note: For details on standardized score calculation, county ranking and risk categorization, please refer to the appendix.

SOURCES

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11. Arkansas Tobacco Control Board, Annual Compliance Reports (2013)
12. U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics, (2013)
13. U.S. Bureau of the Census, Decennial Census of Population and Housing (2010).
14. Arkansas Department of Education, Statewide Information System as reported through the Arkansas Public School Computer Network (2013)

Stone County



Key findings:

Weaknesses

- Highest rate of students reporting parental attitude favorable toward anti-social behavior
- 2nd highest rate of students reporting parental attitude favorable toward drug use
- 3rd highest rate of youth cigarette use
- 3rd highest suicide rate
- 4th highest rate of students reporting laws and norms favorable toward drug use
- 4th highest rate of students' perceived availability of drugs
- 4th highest rate of students reporting favorable peer attitude toward drug use
- 5th highest rate of students reporting friends' use of drugs

- 7th highest rate of students reporting favorable peer attitude toward anti-social behavior
- 8th highest unemployment rate
- 9th highest rate of youth reporting early initiation of drug use
- 10th highest rate of births to women using alcohol during pregnancy
- 10th highest rate of students reporting low commitment to school

Strengths

- 2nd lowest rate of high school dropouts
- 3rd lowest rate of children living with single parent-headed families

INDICATORS	COUNTY	STATE	STANDARDIZED SCORE	INDICATOR RISK CATEGORIZATION
DEMOGRAPHICS MEASURES				
Total population ¹	12,581	2,960,000		
Population under 18 ¹	20.5%	24.0%		
Population over 65 ¹	24.7%	15.4%		
Gender (% female) ¹	50.5%	50.9%		
Race (% white) ¹	96.8%	79.9%		
Race (% black) ¹	0.3%	15.6%		
Race (% Hispanic or Latino origin) ¹	1.6%	6.9%		
Total births ²	119	37,117		
Net migration ³	-5.8%	0.3%		
PROBLEM OUTCOMES				
Substance use				
Youth cigarette use ⁴	14.9%	7.6%	2.2	High
Youth chewing tobacco use ⁴	10.1%	5.6%	1.4	Medium
Youth alcohol use ⁴	14.5%	12.6%	0.5	Medium
Youth illicit drug use ⁴	9.9%	10.8%	-0.3	Low
Adult smokers (smoked >100 cigarettes and are currently smoking) ⁵	26.5%	22.4%	0.6	Medium
Adult excessive drinking ⁵	NA	12.6%	NA	NA
Consequences				
Substance abuse arrests (per 1,000 population) ⁶	12.6	10.6	0.3	Low
Alcohol- or other drug-related crashes (per 1,000 population) ⁷	0.9	1.3	-0.9	Low

INDICATORS	COUNTY	STATE	STANDARDIZED SCORE	INDICATOR RISK CATEGORIZATION
Number of mental health clients served through Arkansas State Hospital and the Community Mental Health Centers ⁸	554	69,963		
Number of substance abuse treatment service provided ⁸	64	13,666		
Births to women using tobacco during pregnancy (per 1,000 total births) ²	243.7	129.6	1.4	Medium
Births to women using alcohol during pregnancy (per 1,000 total births) ²	8.4	4.4	0.9	Medium
Lung cancer rates (per 10,000 population) ⁹	7.1	7.2	-0.3	Low
Health				
Poor or fair health ⁵	25.4%	19.4%	1.1	Medium
Mental Health				
Mentally unhealthy days (in past 30 days) ⁵	5.6	3.9	1.4	Medium
Suicide (per 100k population, 2009-2013) ²	26.4	14.8	2.1	High
Adolescent depressive symptoms ⁴	40.1%	40.3%	-0.1	Low
CONTRIBUTING FACTORS				
Community				
Availability and access				
Beer permits (per 1,000 population) ¹⁰	NA	0.9	NA	NA
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) ¹¹	10.0%	8.8%	0.2	Low
Laws and norms favorable to drug use ⁴	45.6%	31.6%	1.9	High
Perceived availability of drugs ⁴	33.5%	25.3%	2.0	High
Crime				
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 population) ⁶	35.2	42.8	-0.4	Low
Percent of true child abuse reports ⁸	22.6%	20.4%	0.4	Low
Violent crime (per 1,000 population) ⁶	3.0	4.5	-0.6	Low
High community disorganization ⁴	36.9%	36.6%	0.0	Low
Economic Hardship				
Median household income ^{*1}	\$32,834	\$40,531	-1.0	Medium
Unemployment rates ¹²	10.8%	7.5%	1.8	High
Persons below poverty level ¹	20.4%	18.7%	0.3	Low
Family				
Divorce (per 1,000 population) ²	5.8	5.0	0.8	Medium
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) ⁸	12.0	10.8	0.2	Low
Children living with single parent-headed families (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) ¹³	203.9	284.5	-1.3	Low
Poor family management ⁴	37.6%	32.7%	1.0	Medium
Family conflict ⁴	38.4%	36.2%	0.6	Medium
Family history of anti-social behavior ⁴	39.7%	32.6%	1.2	Medium
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use ⁴	30.4%	20.7%	2.5	High
Parental attitudes favorable to anti-social behavior ⁴	48.0%	36.9%	2.9	High
Individual/Peers				
Adolescent pregnancy (per 1,000 females ages 10-17) ²	6.6	8.1	-0.3	Low

INDICATORS	COUNTY	STATE	STANDARDIZED SCORE	INDICATOR RISK CATEGORIZATION
Early initiation of drug use ⁴	27.9%	20.8%	1.3	Medium
Peer favorable attitudes to anti-social behavior ⁴	38.2%	32.9%	1.3	Medium
Peer favorable attitudes to drug use ⁴	32.7%	23.8%	2.0	High
Peer perceived risk of drug use ⁴	49.1%	44.8%	0.7	Medium
Interaction with anti-social peers ⁴	37.9%	42.8%	-0.6	Low
Friends' use of drugs ⁴	32.0%	22.8%	1.8	High
Gang involvement ⁴	14.2%	18.0%	-0.6	Low
Religiosity ^{*4}	70.2%	68.0%	0.3	Low
Interaction with pro-social peers ^{*4}	59.7%	61.9%	-0.4	Low
Youth who perceive smoking as a "great risk" ^{**4}	59.9%	64.5%	-0.8	Medium
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages every day as a "great risk" ^{**4}	38.8%	42.4%	-0.9	Medium
Students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a person at "great risk" ^{**4}	31.8%	30.9%	0.2	Low
Inadequate social support ⁵	NA	21.2%	NA	NA
School/education				
Academic achievement/commitment				
High school graduate or higher ¹	80.4%	83.3%		
High school dropouts ¹⁴	0.3%	2.0%	-1.5	Low
Academic failure ⁴	41.6%	39.9%	0.5	Low
Homeless children enrolled in public school (per 1,000 population of children enrolled in public school) ¹⁴	2.9	18.6	-0.7	Low
Home-schooled children (per 1,000 population of children enrolled in public school) ¹⁴	96.7	36.4		
Low commitment to school ⁴	46.5%	39.8%	1.2	Medium
School environment				
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) ¹⁴	29.0	24.4	0.3	Low
Transitions and mobility ⁴	43.6%	51.7%	-0.8	Low
School opportunities for pro-social involvement ^{*4}	54.3%	62.5%	-1.4	Medium
School rewards for pro-social involvement ^{+*4}	58.7%	56.0%	0.4	Low

*- Represents protective factors, so the risk categorization is reversed

Note: For details on standardized score calculation, county ranking and risk categorization, please refer to the appendix.

SOURCES

1. U.S. Census Bureau, State & County QuickFacts, (2013)
2. Arkansas Department of Health, Center for Health Statistics (2013)
3. U.S. Census Bureau, Population Estimates Program, Population Division (2013)
4. International Survey Associates, Inc., Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment Student Survey, (2013)
5. County Health Rankings and Roadmaps, Robert Wood Johnson Foundation, (2014)
6. Arkansas Crime Information Center, Crime in Arkansas (2013)
7. Arkansas State Police, Highway Safety office (2012)
8. Arkansas Department of Human Services, Annual Statistical Report (2013)
9. American Lung Association, Estimated Prevalence and Incidence of Lung Disease report (2014)
10. Arkansas Department of Finance and Administration, Alcoholic Beverage Control (2013)
11. Arkansas Tobacco Control Board, Annual Compliance Reports (2013)
12. U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics, (2013)
13. U.S. Bureau of the Census, Decennial Census of Population and Housing (2010).
14. Arkansas Department of Education, Statewide Information System as reported through the Arkansas Public School Computer Network (2013)

Union County



Key findings:

Weaknesses

- 9th highest rate of beer permits
- 9th highest rate of true child abuse reported

Strengths

- Lowest rate of births to women using alcohol during pregnancy
- 9th highest rate of students' religiosity
- 9th lowest rate of high school substance infractions

INDICATORS	COUNTY	STATE	STANDARDIZED SCORE	INDICATOR RISK CATEGORIZATION
DEMOGRAPHICS MEASURES				
Total population ¹	40,694	2,960,000		
Population under 18 ¹	23.7%	24.0%		
Population over 65 ¹	16.3%	15.4%		
Gender (% female) ¹	51.3%	50.9%		
Race (% white) ¹	64.6%	79.9%		
Race (% black) ¹	32.6%	15.6%		
Race (% Hispanic or Latino origin) ¹	3.6%	6.9%		
Total births ²	486	37,117		
Net migration ³	-4.4%	0.3%		
PROBLEM OUTCOMES				
Substance use				
Youth cigarette use ⁴	9.3%	7.6%	0.5	Medium
Youth chewing tobacco use ⁴	4.8%	5.6%	-0.3	Low
Youth alcohol use ⁴	15.1%	12.6%	0.7	Medium
Youth illicit drug use ⁴	12.0%	10.8%	0.5	Low
Adult smokers (smoked >100 cigarettes and are currently smoking) ⁵	26.3%	22.4%	0.6	Medium
Adult excessive drinking ⁵	11.9%	12.6%	-0.2	Low
Consequences				
Substance abuse arrests (per 1,000 population) ⁶	6.4	10.6	-0.7	Low
Alcohol- or other drug-related crashes (per 1,000 population) ⁷	1.2	1.3	-0.3	Low
Number of mental health clients served through Arkansas State Hospital and the Community Mental Health Centers ⁸	2,356	69,963		
Number of substance abuse treatment service provided ⁸	296	13,666		
Births to women using tobacco during pregnancy (per 1,000 total births) ²	137.9	129.6	0.1	Low
Births to women using alcohol during pregnancy (per 1,000 total births) ²	0.0	4.4	-1.0	Low
Lung cancer rates (per 10,000 population) ⁹	7.1	7.2	-0.3	Low

INDICATORS	COUNTY	STATE	STANDARDIZED SCORE	INDICATOR RISK CATEGORIZATION
Health				
Poor or fair health ⁵	23.0%	19.4%	0.6	Medium
Mental Health				
Mentally unhealthy days (in past 30 days) ⁵	4.2	3.9	0.2	Low
Suicide (per 100k population, 2009-2013) ²	15.0	14.8	0.0	Low
Adolescent depressive symptoms ⁴	40.5%	40.3%	0.0	Low
CONTRIBUTING FACTORS				
Community				
Availability and access				
Beer permits (per 1,000 population) ¹⁰	2.0	0.9	1.1	Medium
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) ¹¹	7.0%	8.8%	-0.3	Low
Laws and norms favorable to drug use ⁴	36.3%	31.6%	0.6	Medium
Perceived availability of drugs ⁴	28.4%	25.3%	0.8	Medium
Crime				
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 population) ⁶	44.6	42.8	0.1	Low
Percent of true child abuse reports ⁸	30.5%	20.4%	1.7	High
Violent crime (per 1,000 population) ⁶	5.0	4.5	0.2	Low
High community disorganization ⁴	41.2%	36.6%	0.5	Medium
Economic Hardship				
Median household income ^{*1}	\$39,349	\$40,531	-0.2	Low
Unemployment rates ¹²	8.5%	7.5%	0.5	Medium
Persons below poverty level ¹	20.9%	18.7%	0.4	Low
Family				
Divorce (per 1,000 population) ²	5.7	5.0	0.7	Medium
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) ⁸	14.5	10.8	0.6	Medium
Children living with single parent-headed families (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) ¹³	322.4	284.5	0.6	Medium
Poor family management ⁴	37.7%	32.7%	1.0	Medium
Family conflict ⁴	35.5%	36.2%	-0.2	Low
Family history of anti-social behavior ⁴	37.7%	32.6%	0.8	Medium
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use ⁴	20.1%	20.7%	-0.2	Low
Parental attitudes favorable to anti-social behavior ⁴	35.7%	36.9%	-0.3	Low
Individual/Peers				
Adolescent pregnancy (per 1,000 females ages 10-17) ²	7.8	8.1	-0.1	Low
Early initiation of drug use ⁴	22.8%	20.8%	0.4	Low
Peer favorable attitudes to anti-social behavior ⁴	35.6%	32.9%	0.6	Medium
Peer favorable attitudes to drug use ⁴	25.4%	23.8%	0.4	Low
Peer perceived risk of drug use ⁴	47.6%	44.8%	0.5	Low
Interaction with anti-social peers ⁴	53.7%	42.8%	1.2	Medium
Friends' use of drugs ⁴	25.2%	22.8%	0.5	Low
Gang involvement ⁴	21.8%	18.0%	0.6	Medium
Religiosity ^{*4}	75.8%	68.0%	1.2	Low
Interaction with pro-social peers ^{*4}	60.6%	61.9%	-0.2	Low
Youth who perceive smoking as a "great risk" ^{**4}	64.3%	64.5%	0.0	Low

INDICATORS	COUNTY	STATE	STANDARDIZED SCORE	INDICATOR RISK CATEGORIZATION
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages every day as a "great risk"* ⁴	40.9%	42.4%	-0.3	Low
Students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a person at "great risk"* ⁴	26.9%	30.9%	-0.8	Medium
Inadequate social support ⁵	21.1%	21.2%	0.0	Low
School/education				
Academic achievement/commitment				
High school graduate or higher ¹	82.0%	83.3%		
High school dropouts ¹⁴	1.3%	2.0%	-0.7	Low
Academic failure ⁴	38.9%	39.9%	-0.3	Low
Homeless children enrolled in public school (per 1,000 population of children enrolled in public school) ¹⁴	2.7	18.6	-0.8	Low
Home-schooled children (per 1,000 population of children enrolled in public school) ¹⁴	19.4	36.4		
Low commitment to school ⁴	44.5%	39.8%	0.9	Medium
School environment				
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) ¹⁴	8.2	24.4	-0.9	Low
Transitions and mobility ⁴	41.8%	51.7%	-1.0	Low
School opportunities for pro-social involvement* ⁴	60.8%	62.5%	-0.3	Low
School rewards for pro-social involvement* ⁴	56.4%	56.0%	0.1	Low

*- Represents protective factors, so the risk categorization is reversed

Note: For details on standardized score calculation, county ranking and risk categorization, please refer to the appendix.

SOURCES

1. U.S. Census Bureau, State & County QuickFacts, (2013)
2. Arkansas Department of Health, Center for Health Statistics (2013)
3. U.S. Census Bureau, Population Estimates Program, Population Division (2013)
4. International Survey Associates, Inc., Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment Student Survey, (2013)
5. County Health Rankings and Roadmaps, Robert Wood Johnson Foundation, (2014)
6. Arkansas Crime Information Center, Crime in Arkansas (2013)
7. Arkansas State Police, Highway Safety office (2012)
8. Arkansas Department of Human Services, Annual Statistical Report (2013)
9. American Lung Association, Estimated Prevalence and Incidence of Lung Disease report (2014)
10. Arkansas Department of Finance and Administration, Alcoholic Beverage Control (2013)
11. Arkansas Tobacco Control Board, Annual Compliance Reports (2013)
12. U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics, (2013)
13. U.S. Bureau of the Census, Decennial Census of Population and Housing (2010).
14. Arkansas Department of Education, Statewide Information System as reported through the Arkansas Public School Computer Network (2013)

Van Buren County



Key findings:

Weaknesses

- 4th highest suicide rate
- 5th highest rate of adults reporting inadequate social support
- 7th highest rate of adults reporting excessive drinking habits
- 8th highest rate of students' perceived availability of drugs
- 9th highest rate of high school substance infractions

Strengths

- Lowest rate of births to women using alcohol during pregnancy
- 6th lowest rate of substance abuse arrests

INDICATORS	COUNTY	STATE	STANDARDIZED SCORE	INDICATOR RISK CATEGORIZATION
DEMOGRAPHICS MEASURES				
Total population ¹	16,932	2,960,000		
Population under 18 ¹	19.9%	24.0%		
Population over 65 ¹	24.2%	15.4%		
Gender (% female) ¹	50.0%	50.9%		
Race (% white) ¹	96.1%	79.9%		
Race (% black) ¹	0.7%	15.6%		
Race (% Hispanic or Latino origin) ¹	2.8%	6.9%		
Total births ²	166	37,117		
Net migration ³	-3.3%	0.3%		
PROBLEM OUTCOMES				
Substance use				
Youth cigarette use ⁴	8.1%	7.6%	0.2	Low
Youth chewing tobacco use ⁴	8.4%	5.6%	0.8	Medium
Youth alcohol use ⁴	12.5%	12.6%	0.0	Low
Youth illicit drug use ⁴	10.3%	10.8%	-0.2	Low
Adult smokers (smoked >100 cigarettes and are currently smoking) ⁵	31.2%	22.4%	1.4	Medium
Adult excessive drinking ⁵	15.5%	12.6%	0.9	Medium
Consequences				
Substance abuse arrests (per 1,000 population) ⁶	0.8	10.6	-1.6	Low
Alcohol- or other drug-related crashes (per 1,000 population) ⁷	1.1	1.3	-0.5	Low
Number of mental health clients served through Arkansas State Hospital and the Community Mental Health Centers ⁸	505	69,963		
Number of substance abuse treatment service provided ⁸	44	13,666		

INDICATORS	COUNTY	STATE	STANDARDIZED SCORE	INDICATOR RISK CATEGORIZATION
Births to women using tobacco during pregnancy (per 1,000 total births) ²	162.7	129.6	0.4	Low
Births to women using alcohol during pregnancy (per 1,000 total births) ²	0.0	4.4	-1.0	Low
Lung cancer rates (per 10,000 population) ⁹	7.0	7.2	-0.5	Low
Health				
Poor or fair health ⁵	23.1%	19.4%	0.7	Medium
Mental Health				
Mentally unhealthy days (in past 30 days) ⁵	4.1	3.9	0.2	Low
Suicide (per 100k population, 2009-2013) ²	26.2	14.8	2.1	High
Adolescent depressive symptoms ⁴	37.1%	40.3%	-0.9	Low
CONTRIBUTING FACTORS				
Community				
Availability and access				
Beer permits (per 1,000 population) ¹⁰	NA	0.9	NA	NA
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) ¹¹	4.2%	8.8%	-0.8	Low
Laws and norms favorable to drug use ⁴	41.9%	31.6%	1.4	Medium
Perceived availability of drugs ⁴	30.3%	25.3%	1.2	Medium
Crime				
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 population) ⁶	30.2	42.8	-0.7	Low
Percent of true child abuse reports ⁸	24.5%	20.4%	0.7	Medium
Violent crime (per 1,000 population) ⁶	3.0	4.5	-0.6	Low
High community disorganization ⁴	41.4%	36.6%	0.5	Medium
Economic Hardship				
Median household income ^{*1}	\$33,900	\$40,531	-0.9	Medium
Unemployment rates ¹²	9.1%	7.5%	0.9	Medium
Persons below poverty level ¹	24.4%	18.7%	1.0	Medium
Family				
Divorce (per 1,000 population) ²	6.3	5.0	1.3	Medium
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) ⁸	12.7	10.8	0.3	Low
Children living with single parent-headed families (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) ¹³	236.4	284.5	-0.7	Low
Poor family management ⁴	31.4%	32.7%	-0.3	Low
Family conflict ⁴	38.0%	36.2%	0.5	Medium
Family history of anti-social behavior ⁴	33.2%	32.6%	0.1	Low
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use ⁴	22.0%	20.7%	0.3	Low
Parental attitudes favorable to anti-social behavior ⁴	36.9%	36.9%	0.0	Low
Individual/Peers				
Adolescent pregnancy (per 1,000 females ages 10-17) ²	6.5	8.1	-0.4	Low
Early initiation of drug use ⁴	20.2%	20.8%	-0.1	Low
Peer favorable attitudes to anti-social behavior ⁴	34.1%	32.9%	0.3	Low
Peer favorable attitudes to drug use ⁴	22.8%	23.8%	-0.2	Low
Peer perceived risk of drug use ⁴	40.6%	44.8%	-0.7	Low
Interaction with anti-social peers ⁴	36.6%	42.8%	-0.7	Low

INDICATORS	COUNTY	STATE	STANDARDIZED SCORE	INDICATOR RISK CATEGORIZATION
Friends' use of drugs ⁴	23.5%	22.8%	0.1	Low
Gang involvement ⁴	13.1%	18.0%	-0.8	Low
Religiosity ^{*4}	72.6%	68.0%	0.7	Low
Interaction with pro-social peers ^{*4}	63.6%	61.9%	0.3	Low
Youth who perceive smoking as a "great risk" ^{*4}	64.1%	64.5%	-0.1	Low
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages every day as a "great risk" ^{*4}	43.4%	42.4%	0.3	Low
Students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a person at "great risk" ^{*4}	36.4%	30.9%	1.2	Low
Inadequate social support ⁵	28.5%	21.2%	1.5	Medium
School/education				
Academic achievement/commitment				
High school graduate or higher ¹	82.0%	83.3%		
High school dropouts ¹⁴	1.2%	2.0%	-0.8	Low
Academic failure ⁴	39.8%	39.9%	0.0	Low
Homeless children enrolled in public school (per 1,000 population of children enrolled in public school) ¹⁴	71.9	18.6	2.5	High
Home-schooled children (per 1,000 population of children enrolled in public school) ¹⁴	62.1	36.4		
Low commitment to school ⁴	45.2%	39.8%	1.0	Medium
School environment				
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) ¹⁴	43.9	24.4	1.1	Medium
Transitions and mobility ⁴	39.2%	51.7%	-1.3	Low
School opportunities for pro-social involvement ^{*4}	63.4%	62.5%	0.1	Low
School rewards for pro-social involvement ^{*4}	57.6%	56.0%	0.2	Low

*- Represents protective factors, so the risk categorization is reversed

Note: For details on standardized score calculation, county ranking and risk categorization, please refer to the appendix.

SOURCES

1. U.S. Census Bureau, State & County QuickFacts, (2013)
2. Arkansas Department of Health, Center for Health Statistics (2013)
3. U.S. Census Bureau, Population Estimates Program, Population Division (2013)
4. International Survey Associates, Inc., Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment Student Survey, (2013)
5. County Health Rankings and Roadmaps, Robert Wood Johnson Foundation, (2014)
6. Arkansas Crime Information Center, Crime in Arkansas (2013)
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9. American Lung Association, Estimated Prevalence and Incidence of Lung Disease report (2014)
10. Arkansas Department of Finance and Administration, Alcoholic Beverage Control (2013)
11. Arkansas Tobacco Control Board, Annual Compliance Reports (2013)
12. U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics, (2013)
13. U.S. Bureau of the Census, Decennial Census of Population and Housing (2010).
14. Arkansas Department of Education, Statewide Information System as reported through the Arkansas Public School Computer Network (2013)

Washington County



Key findings:

Weaknesses

- 2nd highest rate of students reporting transitions and mobility
- 3rd highest rate of substance abuse arrests
- 3rd highest rate for alcohol- or other drug-related crashes
- 6th lowest rate of students' religiosity
- 8th highest rate of adults reporting excessive drinking habits

Strengths

- Lowest unemployment rate
- 2nd lowest rate of students reporting family history of anti-social behavior
- 4th lowest rate of youth cigarette use
- 5th lowest rate of births to women using tobacco during pregnancy
- 5th lowest rate of students reporting laws and norms favorable toward drug use

- 5th lowest rate of students reporting parental attitude favorable toward drug use
- 6th lowest rate of beer permits
- 6th highest rate of students reporting school opportunities for pro-social involvement
- 8th lowest rate of adults reporting poor or fair health
- 8th highest median household income
- 8th lowest rate of youth reporting early initiation of drug use
- 8th highest rate of students who perceive smoking as a great risk
- 9th lowest rate of youth chewing tobacco use
- 9th lowest rate of births to women using alcohol during pregnancy
- 10th lowest rate of students reporting poor family management

INDICATORS	COUNTY	STATE	STANDARDIZED SCORE	INDICATOR RISK CATEGORIZATION
DEMOGRAPHICS MEASURES				
Total population ¹	216,410	2,960,000		
Population under 18 ¹	25.4%	24.0%		
Population over 65 ¹	10.5%	15.4%		
Gender (% female) ¹	49.9%	50.9%		
Race (% white) ¹	87.6%	79.9%		
Race (% black) ¹	3.4%	15.6%		
Race (% Hispanic or Latino origin) ¹	16.1%	6.9%		
Total births ²	3,232	37,117		
Net migration ³	13.1%	0.3%		
PROBLEM OUTCOMES				
Substance use				
Youth cigarette use ⁴	5.5%	7.6%	-0.6	Low
Youth chewing tobacco use ⁴	3.8%	5.6%	-0.6	Low
Youth alcohol use ⁴	11.1%	12.6%	-0.4	Low
Youth illicit drug use ⁴	11.1%	10.8%	0.1	Low
Adult smokers (smoked >100 cigarettes and are currently smoking) ⁵	20.0%	22.4%	-0.4	Low
Adult excessive drinking ⁵	15.0%	12.6%	0.8	Medium
Consequences				
Substance abuse arrests (per 1,000 population) ⁶	18.8	10.6	1.3	Medium
Alcohol- or other drug-related crashes (per 1,000 population) ⁷	1.9	1.3	1.1	Medium

INDICATORS	COUNTY	STATE	STANDARDIZED SCORE	INDICATOR RISK CATEGORIZATION
Number of mental health clients served through Arkansas State Hospital and the Community Mental Health Centers ⁸	4,703	69,963		
Number of substance abuse treatment service provided ⁸	1,473	13,666		
Births to women using tobacco during pregnancy (per 1,000 total births) ²	78.3	129.6	-0.6	Low
Births to women using alcohol during pregnancy (per 1,000 total births) ²	3.1	4.4	-0.3	Low
Lung cancer rates (per 10,000 population) ⁹	7.2	7.2	0.1	Low
Health				
Poor or fair health ⁵	17.1%	19.4%	-0.4	Low
Mental Health				
Mentally unhealthy days (in past 30 days) ⁵	3.2	3.9	-0.6	Low
Suicide (per 100k population, 2009-2013) ²	13.6	14.8	-0.2	Low
Adolescent depressive symptoms ⁴	40.1%	40.3%	-0.1	Low
CONTRIBUTING FACTORS				
Community				
Availability and access				
Beer permits (per 1,000 population) ¹⁰	1.1	0.9	0.2	Low
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) ¹¹	10.3%	8.8%	0.3	Low
Laws and norms favorable to drug use ⁴	25.8%	31.6%	-0.8	Low
Perceived availability of drugs ⁴	23.6%	25.3%	-0.4	Low
Crime				
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 population) ⁶	36.7	42.8	-0.3	Low
Percent of true child abuse reports ⁸	25.3%	20.4%	0.8	Medium
Violent crime (per 1,000 population) ⁶	4.2	4.5	-0.1	Low
High community disorganization ⁴	32.4%	36.6%	-0.5	Low
Economic Hardship				
Median household income ^{*1}	\$41,429	\$40,531	0.1	Low
Unemployment rates ¹²	5.6%	7.5%	-1.1	Low
Persons below poverty level ¹	19.5%	18.7%	0.1	Low
Family				
Divorce (per 1,000 population) ²	4.7	5.0	-0.4	Low
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) ⁸	7.6	10.8	-0.6	Low
Children living with single parent-headed families (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) ¹³	239.7	284.5	-0.7	Low
Poor family management ⁴	29.6%	32.7%	-0.6	Low
Family conflict ⁴	34.2%	36.2%	-0.6	Low
Family history of anti-social behavior ⁴	26.3%	32.6%	-1.0	Low
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use ⁴	18.1%	20.7%	-0.7	Low
Parental attitudes favorable to anti-social behavior ⁴	35.9%	36.9%	-0.3	Low
Individual/Peers				
Adolescent pregnancy (per 1,000 females ages 10-17) ²	8.5	8.1	0.1	Low

INDICATORS	COUNTY	STATE	STANDARDIZED SCORE	INDICATOR RISK CATEGORIZATION
Early initiation of drug use ⁴	16.8%	20.8%	-0.8	Low
Peer favorable attitudes to anti-social behavior ⁴	31.9%	32.9%	-0.2	Low
Peer favorable attitudes to drug use ⁴	21.5%	23.8%	-0.5	Low
Peer perceived risk of drug use ⁴	43.6%	44.8%	-0.2	Low
Interaction with anti-social peers ⁴	40.0%	42.8%	-0.3	Low
Friends' use of drugs ⁴	21.2%	22.8%	-0.3	Low
Gang involvement ⁴	16.5%	18.0%	-0.2	Low
Religiosity ^{*4}	62.6%	68.0%	-0.9	Medium
Interaction with pro-social peers ^{*4}	63.0%	61.9%	0.2	Low
Youth who perceive smoking as a "great risk" ^{**4}	67.5%	64.5%	0.5	Low
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages every day as a "great risk" ^{**4}	44.1%	42.4%	0.4	Low
Students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a person at "great risk" ^{**4}	29.4%	30.9%	-0.3	Low
Inadequate social support ⁵	17.7%	21.2%	-0.7	Low
School/education				
Academic achievement/commitment				
High school graduate or higher ¹	82.4%	83.3%		
High school dropouts ¹⁴	1.6%	2.0%	-0.3	Low
Academic failure ⁴	39.5%	39.9%	-0.1	Low
Homeless children enrolled in public school (per 1,000 population of children enrolled in public school) ¹⁴	6.7	18.6	-0.6	Low
Home-schooled children (per 1,000 population of children enrolled in public school) ¹⁴	31.0	36.4		
Low commitment to school ⁴	36.5%	39.8%	-0.6	Low
School environment				
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) ¹⁴	20.6	24.4	-0.2	Low
Transitions and mobility ⁴	61.8%	51.7%	1.0	Medium
School opportunities for pro-social involvement ^{*4}	69.5%	62.5%	1.2	Low
School rewards for pro-social involvement ^{+*4}	59.9%	56.0%	0.6	Low

*- Represents protective factors, so the risk categorization is reversed

Note: For details on standardized score calculation, county ranking and risk categorization, please refer to the appendix.

SOURCES

1. U.S. Census Bureau, State & County QuickFacts, (2013)
2. Arkansas Department of Health, Center for Health Statistics (2013)
3. U.S. Census Bureau, Population Estimates Program, Population Division (2013)
4. International Survey Associates, Inc., Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment Student Survey, (2013)
5. County Health Rankings and Roadmaps, Robert Wood Johnson Foundation, (2014)
6. Arkansas Crime Information Center, Crime in Arkansas (2013)
7. Arkansas State Police, Highway Safety office (2012)
8. Arkansas Department of Human Services, Annual Statistical Report (2013)
9. American Lung Association, Estimated Prevalence and Incidence of Lung Disease report (2014)
10. Arkansas Department of Finance and Administration, Alcoholic Beverage Control (2013)
11. Arkansas Tobacco Control Board, Annual Compliance Reports (2013)
12. U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics, (2013)
13. U.S. Bureau of the Census, Decennial Census of Population and Housing (2010).
14. Arkansas Department of Education, Statewide Information System as reported through the Arkansas Public School Computer Network (2013)

White County



Key findings:

Weaknesses

- 7th highest rate of students reporting family conflict

Strengths

- 2nd lowest rate of births to women using alcohol during pregnancy
- 5th lowest rate of adults reporting inadequate social support
- 7th lowest rate of adult smoking

- 7th lowest rate of adults reporting excessive drinking habits
- 8th lowest rate of adults reporting poor or fair health
- 9th highest median household income

INDICATORS	COUNTY	STATE	STANDARDIZED SCORE	INDICATOR RISK CATEGORIZATION
DEMOGRAPHICS MEASURES				
Total population ¹	78,483	2,960,000		
Population under 18 ¹	23.8%	24.0%		
Population over 65 ¹	14.8%	15.4%		
Gender (% female) ¹	51.0%	50.9%		
Race (% white) ¹	92.4%	79.9%		
Race (% black) ¹	4.4%	15.6%		
Race (% Hispanic or Latino origin) ¹	4.1%	6.9%		
Total births ²	980	37,117		
Net migration ³	-5.2%	0.3%		
PROBLEM OUTCOMES				
Substance use				
Youth cigarette use ⁴	8.5%	7.6%	0.3	Low
Youth chewing tobacco use ⁴	7.1%	5.6%	0.5	Low
Youth alcohol use ⁴	12.8%	12.6%	0.0	Low
Youth illicit drug use ⁴	10.1%	10.8%	-0.2	Low
Adult smokers (smoked >100 cigarettes and are currently smoking) ⁵	17.5%	22.4%	-0.8	Low
Adult excessive drinking ⁵	9.6%	12.6%	-0.9	Low
Consequences				
Substance abuse arrests (per 1,000 population) ⁶	3.4	10.6	-1.2	Low
Alcohol- or other drug-related crashes (per 1,000 population) ⁷	1.1	1.3	-0.5	Low
Number of mental health clients served through Arkansas State Hospital and the Community Mental Health Centers ⁸	1,469	69,963		
Number of substance abuse treatment service provided ⁸	471	13,666		
Births to women using tobacco during pregnancy (per 1,000 total births) ²	167.3	129.6	0.5	Low

INDICATORS	COUNTY	STATE	STANDARDIZED SCORE	INDICATOR RISK CATEGORIZATION
Births to women using alcohol during pregnancy (per 1,000 total births) ²	1.0	4.4	-0.7	Low
Lung cancer rates (per 10,000 population) ⁹	7.1	7.2	-0.1	Low
Health				
Poor or fair health ⁵	17.1%	19.4%	-0.4	Low
Mental Health				
Mentally unhealthy days (in past 30 days) ⁵	3.1	3.9	-0.6	Low
Suicide (per 100k population, 2009-2013) ²	14.9	14.8	0.0	Low
Adolescent depressive symptoms ⁴	43.5%	40.3%	0.9	Medium
CONTRIBUTING FACTORS				
Community				
Availability and access				
Beer permits (per 1,000 population) ¹⁰	NA	0.9	NA	NA
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) ¹¹	12.8%	8.8%	0.7	Medium
Laws and norms favorable to drug use ⁴	32.4%	31.6%	0.1	Low
Perceived availability of drugs ⁴	27.9%	25.3%	0.6	Medium
Crime				
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 population) ⁶	28.2	42.8	-0.8	Low
Percent of true child abuse reports ⁸	20.0%	20.4%	-0.1	Low
Violent crime (per 1,000 population) ⁶	1.2	4.5	-1.2	Low
High community disorganization ⁴	39.2%	36.6%	0.3	Low
Economic Hardship				
Median household income ^{*1}	\$41,410	\$40,531	0.1	Low
Unemployment rates ¹²	8.7%	7.5%	0.7	Medium
Persons below poverty level ¹	17.7%	18.7%	-0.2	Low
Family				
Divorce (per 1,000 population) ²	5.5	5.0	0.4	Low
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) ⁸	12.8	10.8	0.3	Low
Children living with single parent-headed families (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) ¹³	230.2	284.5	-0.8	Low
Poor family management ⁴	29.7%	32.7%	-0.6	Low
Family conflict ⁴	39.9%	36.2%	1.0	Medium
Family history of anti-social behavior ⁴	34.3%	32.6%	0.3	Low
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use ⁴	21.5%	20.7%	0.2	Low
Parental attitudes favorable to anti-social behavior ⁴	37.5%	36.9%	0.2	Low
Individual/Peers				
Adolescent pregnancy (per 1,000 females ages 10-17) ²	9.0	8.1	0.2	Low
Early initiation of drug use ⁴	21.9%	20.8%	0.2	Low
Peer favorable attitudes to anti-social behavior ⁴	33.6%	32.9%	0.2	Low
Peer favorable attitudes to drug use ⁴	23.9%	23.8%	0.0	Low
Peer perceived risk of drug use ⁴	40.7%	44.8%	-0.7	Low
Interaction with anti-social peers ⁴	39.8%	42.8%	-0.3	Low
Friends' use of drugs ⁴	23.4%	22.8%	0.1	Low

INDICATORS	COUNTY	STATE	STANDARDIZED SCORE	INDICATOR RISK CATEGORIZATION
Gang involvement ⁴	15.2%	18.0%	-0.5	Low
Religiosity ^{*4}	71.9%	68.0%	0.6	Low
Interaction with pro-social peers ^{*4}	64.5%	61.9%	0.5	Low
Youth who perceive smoking as a "great risk" ^{*4}	66.2%	64.5%	0.3	Low
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages every day as a "great risk" ^{*4}	43.7%	42.4%	0.3	Low
Students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a person at "great risk" ^{*4}	33.5%	30.9%	0.5	Low
Inadequate social support ⁵	16.2%	21.2%	-1.0	Low
School/education				
Academic achievement/commitment				
High school graduate or higher ¹	82.6%	83.3%		
High school dropouts ¹⁴	2.1%	2.0%	0.0	Low
Academic failure ⁴	42.4%	39.9%	0.7	Medium
Homeless children enrolled in public school (per 1,000 population of children enrolled in public school) ¹⁴	19.4	18.6	0.0	Low
Home-schooled children (per 1,000 population of children enrolled in public school) ¹⁴	59.7	36.4		
Low commitment to school ⁴	42.0%	39.8%	0.4	Low
School environment				
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) ¹⁴	24.4	24.4	0.0	Low
Transitions and mobility ⁴	46.6%	51.7%	-0.5	Low
School opportunities for pro-social involvement ^{*4}	63.7%	62.5%	0.2	Low
School rewards for pro-social involvement ^{*4}	55.8%	56.0%	0.0	Low

*- Represents protective factors, so the risk categorization is reversed

Note: For details on standardized score calculation, county ranking and risk categorization, please refer to the appendix.

SOURCES

1. U.S. Census Bureau, State & County QuickFacts, (2013)
2. Arkansas Department of Health, Center for Health Statistics (2013)
3. U.S. Census Bureau, Population Estimates Program, Population Division (2013)
4. International Survey Associates, Inc., Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment Student Survey, (2013)
5. County Health Rankings and Roadmaps, Robert Wood Johnson Foundation, (2014)
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9. American Lung Association, Estimated Prevalence and Incidence of Lung Disease report (2014)
10. Arkansas Department of Finance and Administration, Alcoholic Beverage Control (2013)
11. Arkansas Tobacco Control Board, Annual Compliance Reports (2013)
12. U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics, (2013)
13. U.S. Bureau of the Census, Decennial Census of Population and Housing (2010).
14. Arkansas Department of Education, Statewide Information System as reported through the Arkansas Public School Computer Network (2013)

Woodruff County



Key findings:

Weaknesses

- Highest rate of tobacco sales to minors
- 3rd highest rate of students' perceived availability of drugs
- 4th highest rate of students reporting low commitment to school
- 5th highest rate of youth cigarette use
- 5th lowest median household income
- 5th highest rate of students reporting family history of anti-social behavior
- 5th highest rate of students reporting parental attitude favorable toward anti-social behavior
- 7th highest rate of children living in foster care
- 10th highest rate of youth chewing tobacco use

Strengths

- Lowest rate of substance abuse arrests
- Lowest rate of births to women using alcohol during pregnancy
- Lowest rate of violent crime
- 2nd lowest rate of total crime index offenses
- 2nd highest rate of students' religiosity
- 3rd lowest rate of students reporting transitions and mobility
- 5th lowest rate of youth alcohol use
- 6th lowest rate of students reporting laws and norms favorable toward drug use

INDICATORS	COUNTY	STATE	STANDARDIZED SCORE	INDICATOR RISK CATEGORIZATION
DEMOGRAPHICS MEASURES				
Total population ¹	7,072	2,960,000		
Population under 18 ¹	22.1%	24.0%		
Population over 65 ¹	20.1%	15.4%		
Gender (% female) ¹	52.4%	50.9%		
Race (% white) ¹	70.7%	79.9%		
Race (% black) ¹	27.1%	15.6%		
Race (% Hispanic or Latino origin) ¹	1.6%	6.9%		
Total births ²	74	37,117		
Net migration ³	1.0%	0.3%		
PROBLEM OUTCOMES				
Substance use				
Youth cigarette use ⁴	14.4%	7.6%	2.1	High
Youth chewing tobacco use ⁴	10.5%	5.6%	1.5	Medium
Youth alcohol use ⁴	9.2%	12.6%	-1.0	Low
Youth illicit drug use ⁴	7.2%	10.8%	-1.3	Low
Adult smokers (smoked >100 cigarettes and are currently smoking) ⁵	22.1%	22.4%	0.0	Low
Adult excessive drinking ⁵	NA	12.6%	NA	NA
Consequences				
Substance abuse arrests (per 1,000 population) ⁶	0.0	10.6	-1.7	Low
Alcohol- or other drug-related crashes (per 1,000 population) ⁷	1.0	1.3	-0.7	Low

INDICATORS	COUNTY	STATE	STANDARDIZED SCORE	INDICATOR RISK CATEGORIZATION
Number of mental health clients served through Arkansas State Hospital and the Community Mental Health Centers ⁸	235	69,963		
Number of substance abuse treatment service provided ⁸	50	13,666		
Births to women using tobacco during pregnancy (per 1,000 total births) ²	189.2	129.6	0.7	Medium
Births to women using alcohol during pregnancy (per 1,000 total births) ²	0.0	4.4	-1.0	Low
Lung cancer rates (per 10,000 population) ⁹	7.0	7.2	-0.6	Low
Health				
Poor or fair health ⁵	27.4%	19.4%	1.4	Medium
Mental Health				
Mentally unhealthy days (in past 30 days) ⁵	NA	3.9	NA	NA
Suicide (per 100k population, 2009-2013) ²	12.7	14.8	-0.4	Low
Adolescent depressive symptoms ⁴	40.9%	40.3%	0.2	Low
CONTRIBUTING FACTORS				
Community				
Availability and access				
Beer permits (per 1,000 population) ¹⁰	1.8	0.9	1.0	Medium
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) ¹¹	23.1%	8.8%	2.5	High
Laws and norms favorable to drug use ⁴	26.4%	31.6%	-0.7	Low
Perceived availability of drugs ⁴	33.6%	25.3%	2.0	High
Crime				
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 population) ⁶	5.4	42.8	-2.0	Low
Percent of true child abuse reports ⁸	28.4%	20.4%	1.3	Medium
Violent crime (per 1,000 population) ⁶	0.0	4.5	-1.7	Low
High community disorganization ⁴	44.0%	36.6%	0.8	Medium
Economic Hardship				
Median household income ^{*1}	\$28,061	\$40,531	-1.6	High
Unemployment rates ¹²	10.3%	7.5%	1.5	High
Persons below poverty level ¹	24.6%	18.7%	1.1	Medium
Family				
Divorce (per 1,000 population) ²	4.4	5.0	-0.6	Low
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) ⁸	21.7	10.8	1.8	High
Children living with single parent-headed families (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) ¹³	348.7	284.5	1.0	Medium
Poor family management ⁴	35.9%	32.7%	0.7	Medium
Family conflict ⁴	39.0%	36.2%	0.8	Medium
Family history of anti-social behavior ⁴	43.7%	32.6%	1.8	High
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use ⁴	20.8%	20.7%	0.0	Low
Parental attitudes favorable to anti-social behavior ⁴	42.3%	36.9%	1.4	Medium
Individual/Peers				
Adolescent pregnancy (per 1,000 females ages 10-17) ²	9.8	8.1	0.4	Low
Early initiation of drug use ⁴	23.1%	20.8%	0.4	Low

INDICATORS	COUNTY	STATE	STANDARDIZED SCORE	INDICATOR RISK CATEGORIZATION
Peer favorable attitudes to anti-social behavior ⁴	30.3%	32.9%	-0.6	Low
Peer favorable attitudes to drug use ⁴	23.9%	23.8%	0.0	Low
Peer perceived risk of drug use ⁴	41.7%	44.8%	-0.5	Low
Interaction with anti-social peers ⁴	35.9%	42.8%	-0.8	Low
Friends' use of drugs ⁴	27.6%	22.8%	0.9	Medium
Gang involvement ⁴	13.5%	18.0%	-0.7	Low
Religiosity ^{*4}	86.3%	68.0%	2.9	Low
Interaction with pro-social peers ^{*4}	66.0%	61.9%	0.8	Low
Youth who perceive smoking as a "great risk" ^{**4}	66.0%	64.5%	0.2	Low
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages every day as a "great risk" ^{**4}	37.7%	42.4%	-1.1	Medium
Students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a person at "great risk" ^{**4}	33.8%	30.9%	0.6	Low
Inadequate social support ⁵	NA	21.2%	NA	NA
School/education				
Academic achievement/commitment				
High school graduate or higher ¹	74.5%	83.3%		
High school dropouts ¹⁴	1.7%	2.0%	-0.3	Low
Academic failure ⁴	43.8%	39.9%	1.0	Medium
Homeless children enrolled in public school (per 1,000 population of children enrolled in public school) ¹⁴	16.1	18.6	-0.1	Low
Home-schooled children (per 1,000 population of children enrolled in public school) ¹⁴	46.1	36.4		
Low commitment to school ⁴	48.4%	39.8%	1.6	High
School environment				
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) ¹⁴	8.7	24.4	-0.8	Low
Transitions and mobility ⁴	32.6%	51.7%	-1.9	Low
School opportunities for pro-social involvement ^{*4}	58.7%	62.5%	-0.6	Medium
School rewards for pro-social involvement ^{*4}	54.5%	56.0%	-0.3	Low

*- Represents protective factors, so the risk categorization is reversed

Note: For details on standardized score calculation, county ranking and risk categorization, please refer to the appendix.

SOURCES

1. U.S. Census Bureau, State & County QuickFacts, (2013)
2. Arkansas Department of Health, Center for Health Statistics (2013)
3. U.S. Census Bureau, Population Estimates Program, Population Division (2013)
4. International Survey Associates, Inc., Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment Student Survey, (2013)
5. County Health Rankings and Roadmaps, Robert Wood Johnson Foundation, (2014)
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9. American Lung Association, Estimated Prevalence and Incidence of Lung Disease report (2014)
10. Arkansas Department of Finance and Administration, Alcoholic Beverage Control (2013)
11. Arkansas Tobacco Control Board, Annual Compliance Reports (2013)
12. U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics, (2013)
13. U.S. Bureau of the Census, Decennial Census of Population and Housing (2010).
14. Arkansas Department of Education, Statewide Information System as reported through the Arkansas Public School Computer Network (2013)

Yell County



Key findings:

Weaknesses

- 5th highest rate of students reporting high community disorganization
- 5th highest rate of students reporting academic failure
- 6th highest rate of adults reporting excessive drinking habits
- 6th highest rate of students reporting favorable peer attitude toward anti-social behavior
- 8th highest rate of students reporting gang involvement
- 9th highest rate of students reporting poor family management

Strengths

- Lowest rate of births to women using alcohol during pregnancy
- Lowest rate of tobacco sales to minors
- 4th lowest divorce rate
- 6th lowest rate of youth illicit drug use
- 6th lowest unemployment rate
- 6th highest rate of students who perceive marijuana use as a great risk
- 8th lowest rate of true child abuse reported

INDICATORS	COUNTY	STATE	STANDARDIZED SCORE	INDICATOR RISK CATEGORIZATION
DEMOGRAPHICS MEASURES				
Total population ¹	21,893	2,960,000		
Population under 18 ¹	25.3%	24.0%		
Population over 65 ¹	16.2%	15.4%		
Gender (% female) ¹	50.2%	50.9%		
Race (% white) ¹	94.1%	79.9%		
Race (% black) ¹	1.9%	15.6%		
Race (% Hispanic or Latino origin) ¹	19.4%	6.9%		
Total births ²	284	37,117		
Net migration ³	-1.8%	0.3%		
PROBLEM OUTCOMES				
Substance use				
Youth cigarette use ⁴	7.4%	7.6%	-0.1	Low
Youth chewing tobacco use ⁴	8.0%	5.6%	0.7	Medium
Youth alcohol use ⁴	11.0%	12.6%	-0.4	Low
Youth illicit drug use ⁴	6.3%	10.8%	-1.6	Low
Adult smokers (smoked >100 cigarettes and are currently smoking) ⁵	23.1%	22.4%	0.1	Low
Adult excessive drinking ⁵	15.6%	12.6%	0.9	Medium
Consequences				
Substance abuse arrests (per 1,000 population) ⁶	8.9	10.6	-0.3	Low
Alcohol- or other drug-related crashes (per 1,000 population) ⁷	1.0	1.3	-0.7	Low
Number of mental health clients served through Arkansas State Hospital and the Community Mental Health Centers ⁸	452	69,963		
Number of substance abuse treatment service provided ⁸	63	13,666		

INDICATORS	COUNTY	STATE	STANDARDIZED SCORE	INDICATOR RISK CATEGORIZATION
Births to women using tobacco during pregnancy (per 1,000 total births) ²	147.9	129.6	0.2	Low
Births to women using alcohol during pregnancy (per 1,000 total births) ²	0.0	4.4	-1.0	Low
Lung cancer rates (per 10,000 population) ⁹	7.3	7.2	0.6	Medium
Health				
Poor or fair health ⁵	22.5%	19.4%	0.6	Medium
Mental Health				
Mentally unhealthy days (in past 30 days) ⁵	3.6	3.9	-0.2	Low
Suicide (per 100k population, 2009-2013) ²	12.6	14.8	-0.4	Low
Adolescent depressive symptoms ⁴	42.1%	40.3%	0.5	Low
CONTRIBUTING FACTORS				
Community				
Availability and access				
Beer permits (per 1,000 population) ¹⁰	NA	0.9	NA	NA
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) ¹¹	0.0%	8.8%	-1.6	Low
Laws and norms favorable to drug use ⁴	38.0%	31.6%	0.9	Medium
Perceived availability of drugs ⁴	27.2%	25.3%	0.5	Low
Crime				
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 population) ⁶	30.8	42.8	-0.6	Low
Percent of true child abuse reports ⁸	14.3%	20.4%	-1.0	Low
Violent crime (per 1,000 population) ⁶	2.8	4.5	-0.6	Low
High community disorganization ⁴	52.8%	36.6%	1.8	High
Economic Hardship				
Median household income ^{*1}	\$38,245	\$40,531	-0.3	Low
Unemployment rates ¹²	6.3%	7.5%	-0.7	Low
Persons below poverty level ¹	20.9%	18.7%	0.4	Low
Family				
Divorce (per 1,000 population) ²	3.4	5.0	-1.6	Low
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) ⁸	9.0	10.8	-0.3	Low
Children living with single parent-headed families (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) ¹³	254.7	284.5	-0.5	Low
Poor family management ⁴	39.4%	32.7%	1.4	Medium
Family conflict ⁴	39.3%	36.2%	0.9	Medium
Family history of anti-social behavior ⁴	34.6%	32.6%	0.3	Low
Parental attitudes favorable toward drug use ⁴	23.2%	20.7%	0.6	Medium
Parental attitudes favorable to anti-social behavior ⁴	35.4%	36.9%	-0.4	Low
Individual/Peers				
Adolescent pregnancy (per 1,000 females ages 10-17) ²	11.0	8.1	0.7	Medium
Early initiation of drug use ⁴	23.6%	20.8%	0.5	Medium
Peer favorable attitudes to anti-social behavior ⁴	38.4%	32.9%	1.3	Medium
Peer favorable attitudes to drug use ⁴	23.5%	23.8%	-0.1	Low
Peer perceived risk of drug use ⁴	41.0%	44.8%	-0.6	Low
Interaction with anti-social peers ⁴	47.9%	42.8%	0.6	Medium

INDICATORS	COUNTY	STATE	STANDARDIZED SCORE	INDICATOR RISK CATEGORIZATION
Friends' use of drugs ⁴	23.3%	22.8%	0.1	Low
Gang involvement ⁴	26.8%	18.0%	1.5	Medium
Religiosity ^{*4}	70.6%	68.0%	0.4	Low
Interaction with pro-social peers ^{*4}	58.0%	61.9%	-0.8	Medium
Youth who perceive smoking as a "great risk" ^{*4}	62.2%	64.5%	-0.4	Low
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages every day as a "great risk" ^{*4}	43.4%	42.4%	0.2	Low
Students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a person at "great risk" ^{*4}	38.8%	30.9%	1.7	Low
Inadequate social support ⁵	21.4%	21.2%	0.0	Low
School/education				
Academic achievement/commitment				
High school graduate or higher ¹	72.2%	83.3%		
High school dropouts ¹⁴	1.4%	2.0%	-0.6	Low
Academic failure ⁴	46.6%	39.9%	1.8	High
Homeless children enrolled in public school (per 1,000 population of children enrolled in public school) ¹⁴	28.2	18.6	0.5	Low
Home-schooled children (per 1,000 population of children enrolled in public school) ¹⁴	19.9	36.4		
Low commitment to school ⁴	43.3%	39.8%	0.6	Medium
School environment				
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) ¹⁴	14.6	24.4	-0.5	Low
Transitions and mobility ⁴	39.9%	51.7%	-1.2	Low
School opportunities for pro-social involvement ^{*4}	58.1%	62.5%	-0.8	Medium
School rewards for pro-social involvement ^{*4}	53.8%	56.0%	-0.4	Low

*- Represents protective factors, so the risk categorization is reversed

Note: For details on standardized score calculation, county ranking and risk categorization, please refer to the appendix.

SOURCES

1. U.S. Census Bureau, State & County QuickFacts, (2013)
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5. County Health Rankings and Roadmaps, Robert Wood Johnson Foundation, (2014)
6. Arkansas Crime Information Center, Crime in Arkansas (2013)
7. Arkansas State Police, Highway Safety office (2012)
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9. American Lung Association, Estimated Prevalence and Incidence of Lung Disease report (2014)
10. Arkansas Department of Finance and Administration, Alcoholic Beverage Control (2013)
11. Arkansas Tobacco Control Board, Annual Compliance Reports (2013)
12. U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics, (2013)
13. U.S. Bureau of the Census, Decennial Census of Population and Housing (2010).
14. Arkansas Department of Education, Statewide Information System as reported through the Arkansas Public School Computer Network (2013)

Summary findings

REGIONAL CONCERN:

It is informative to look at which risk and protective factors are causes of concern among different geographical areas. Additionally, it is useful to study the spread of different risk and protective factors across geographical areas, in other words, identifying which regions are more affected by a particular factor. The following exhibit shows the regions that are at high or medium risk on a selected group of risk or protective factor indicators (for list of regions and the counties that belong to it, refer to the regional map of Arkansas in the appendix). It can be seen that Region 7 is at high or medium risk on more than half of the selected group of 30 indicators. It is at high risk on five indicators and at medium risk on 13 indicators. Region 6 follows next by performing poorer on 14 indicators, four in high risk and 10 in medium risk categories. This is closely followed by Region 2 with 13 indicators in high or medium risk categories.

INDICATOR	REGION 1	REGION 2	REGION 3	REGION 4	REGION 5	REGION 6	REGION 7	REGION 8
Beer permits (per 1000 population)			Medium			Medium	Medium	
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks)	Medium	Medium					Medium	
Laws and Norms Favorable Toward Drug Use		Medium				High	Medium	
High Community Disorganization			Medium			Medium	Medium	
Family conflict			Medium					High
Poor Family Management		High					Medium	
Parental Attitudes Favorable Towards Drug Use		High					Medium	
Youth who perceive Smoking as a "Great Risk"			Medium			High	Medium	
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages every day as a "Great Risk"						High	High	
Students that indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a person at "Great Risk"						Medium	Medium	High
Friend's use of drugs						High	High	Medium
Youth Cigarette use		Medium				Medium	Medium	
Youth chewing tobacco use		High				Medium	Medium	
Youth alcohol use						Medium	High	
Youth illicit drug use						Medium	Medium	High
Adult smokers		Medium		Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	
Adult excessive drinking	Medium				Medium	Medium		Medium
Substance abuse arrests (per 1000 population)	Medium			Medium				
Alcohol or other drug related crashes (per 1000 population)	Medium			Medium				Medium

INDICATOR	REGION 1	REGION 2	REGION 3	REGION 4	REGION 5	REGION 6	REGION 7	REGION 8
Births to women using tobacco during pregnancy		High	Medium	Medium				
Births to women using alcohol during pregnancy	Medium		Medium					
Lung Cancer rates	Medium	Medium						
Mentally unhealthy days		Medium	Medium		Medium		High	
Suicide (per 100,000 population)		High		Medium	Medium			
Adolescent depressive symptoms							High	Medium
High school dropouts			Medium			Medium		Medium
Academic failure		Medium						Medium
Low Commitment to School		Medium			Medium		Medium	
High school substance infraction (per 1000 population of enrolled high school students)				Medium				Medium
Transitions and Mobility	Medium							Medium

Appendix - Technical notes

TRANSFORMING RAW NUMBERS TO RATES

Each indicator is based on counts or raw numbers of events. For example, to determine the number of substance abuse arrests, Arkansas law enforcement agencies count the number of arrests by county. However, these counts may be misleading if we compared raw numbers from one county directly with another county. Let's say county A has 50 substance abuse arrests and county B has 250 substance abuse arrests. If we compare these absolute numbers we may think this consequence of substance use is greater in county B than in county A. This may not be true, especially if county B has a larger population than county A. In that case, the rate of substance abuse arrests per population may be same or even lower for county B than county A. To compare these counties, we need to convert raw data into rates based on a common factor, such as total population. For instance, if the total population of the counties A and B are 20,000 and 150,000 then the rate of substance abuse arrests per 1,000 persons would be:

County A: $50/20,000 \times 1,000 = 2.50$

County B: $250/150,000 \times 1,000 = 1.67$

Thus, the rate of substance abuse arrests is less in county B (1.67 per 1,000 persons) compared with county A (2.50 per 1,000 persons)

STANDARDIZATION OF INDICATORS

Individual indicators

Monitoring individual indicators benefits prevention planners in several different ways. An individual indicator provides useful information about a county and how that county compares with other counties and the state on that particular indicator. Changes in an individual indicator over time also inform prevention planners of overall trends – whether a particular risk or protective factor in the community is improving or getting worse.

To see the full picture, we must evaluate whether a county rate is significantly different than the state rate. Also, if we want to assess which indicator is a problem, it is difficult to compare individual indicators directly. To compare different indicators to one another, their rates need to be converted to a common scale. One such technique is to standardize the rates.

Standardized score methodology

Looking at county rates and their differences from the state rate will provide information on whether the county is doing better than the state. But how do we know whether a difference is significant? For example, let's say an indicator has a state rate of 100 units, and county A rates 110 on the same indicator. This would mean that the county A scores 10 units above the state rate. But is this significantly higher? The answer would depend on the variation of rates of other counties on this indicator. If most counties rate less than 110, then it could mean that county A rates significantly higher than the state rate, but if most counties rate more than 110, then county A may be insignificantly different from the state. A standardized score accounts for such variations in the rates of other counties and presents a clear picture that reflects accurately where a county falls on an indicator compared with the state rate. Thus, standardized scores are also used for ranking counties on selected indicators in this report.

Additionally, using standardized scores instead of rates allows for a meaningful comparison across different measures. For example, we cannot compare the rate or number of traffic crashes to the rate or number of unemployed workers. The indicators are not similar, and it is not practical to make a comparison. By standardizing the rates to a common scale, a meaningful comparison between different indicators can be drawn.

Standardized score calculation

Standardization can be accomplished by estimating how much each indicator varies from a common reference point. In this report, we utilized the indicator's value for the state as the reference point. We then calculated the standard deviation for each indicator for a county about the state rate and used that to compute the standardized score using the following formula*:

$$\text{Standardized score} = \frac{\text{County}_{\text{rate}} - \text{State}_{\text{rate}}}{\sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^N (\text{County}_{\text{rate},i} - \text{State}_{\text{rate}})^2 / N}}$$

The above standardized score is calculated in a similar manner to another statistical value, the z-score. There is one particular difference noted between the usual method for calculating the z-score compared with the standardized score used in this report: the z-score measures the difference between an observation and the mean or average of all observations, while the standardized score uses the state rate instead of the means of all observations. This allows us to avoid the problem of using an unweighted mean of all counties that would otherwise give equal weight to counties with varying sizes. Thus, it will provide a more meaningful comparison.

Interpretation of standardized score

So how do you interpret the standardized score? First, you need to understand some of the terminology and what a high or low score means. The term “standard deviation” is commonly used when interpreting a standardized score. The standard deviation describes the variation or the difference a standardized score has from the mean, or in this case, the state rate. For a particular indicator, the county with the lowest absolute rate will have the lowest standardized score and vice versa. A standardized score of 1.5 means that the county's rate is 1.5 standard deviations above the state rate (a common reference point in this case). A score of -0.5 would mean the county's rate is 0.5 standard deviations below the state rate. A standardized score of 0.0 (zero) means that the county's rate is equal to the state rate for that indicator.

Caution should be taken when interpreting standardized scores. Whether a standardized score for a particular indicator is “good” or “bad” depends on whether it is a protective factor or a risk factor. A standardized score above the state standard would mean that the population in the community is at greater risk for that particular risk factor compared with the state norm. Risk factors with standardized scores below the state rate are “good” and place less risk on the population compared with the state average. However, the opposite is true for protective factors; standardized scores above the state rate are protective, and scores below the state rate are considered “bad” and place the community at greater risk. So it is important to know whether a particular indicator is a protective factor or risk factor before interpreting standardized scores. Also, these standardized scores should be viewed in relation to the state rate. Ideally, the aim of prevention efforts is to decrease risk factor rates to zero and increase protective factor rates to 100 percent. A standardized score for a risk factor below the state rate may only mean that the county is doing relatively better than the state on that particular indicator. However, the actual rates may still be high and may warrant further prevention actions. Thus, standardized scores and actual rates should be viewed in conjunction to plan prevention efforts.

* <http://www.dshs.wa.gov/rda/research/4/47/updated/default.shtm> (Accessed June 2014)

Comparing different indicators

Once the individual rates are converted to the standardized scores, different indicators can be studied together. For example, if the standardized score for family conflict is 1.5, and the standardized score for laws and norms favorable towards drug use is 2.5, then we can conclude that the county under consideration has a higher risk for laws and norms favorable towards drug use than for family conflict. As mentioned previously, some of the indicators are considered protective factors and are interpreted accordingly. For example, a standardized score of 2.1 on the protective factor indicator “religiosity” represents a smaller risk than a standardized score of 1.1 on the risk factor indicator “family conflict.” We believe the standardized score provides substance use prevention planners a reliable method for identifying the top factors to consider in any county of interest.

Indicator risk categorization

Each indicator is categorized into one of the three risk categories: high, medium and low, based on the standardized scores. Depending on whether an indicator is considered as risk or protective factor, following criteria was used:

Risk factors

1. High: standardized score ≥ 1.5
2. Medium: standardized score between 0.5 and 1.5
3. Low: standardized score ≤ 0.5

Protective factors

1. High: standardized score ≤ -1.5
2. Medium: standardized score between -1.5 and -0.5
3. Low: standardized score ≥ -0.5

Caution should be observed while interpreting this risk categorization in isolation. This measure is only intended to highlight whether an indicator is a cause of concern for a county compared with the state norm for that indicator.

Arkansas regional map

Arkansas is divided into eight regions as listed below. All regional data reported in this report is based on these eight regions.

Region 01

Benton
Carroll
Madison
Washington

White

Woodruff

Region 03

Clay
Craighead
Crittenden
Cross
Greene
Lawrence
Lee
Mississippi
Monroe
Phillips
Poinsett
Randolph
Saint Francis

Region 04

Crawford
Franklin
Logan
Polk
Scott
Sebastian

Region 05

Clark
Conway
Faulkner
Garland
Hot Spring
Johnson
Montgomery
Perry
Pike
Pope
Yell

Region 06

Arkansas
Ashley
Bradley
Chicot
Cleveland
Desha
Drew
Grant
Jefferson
Lincoln

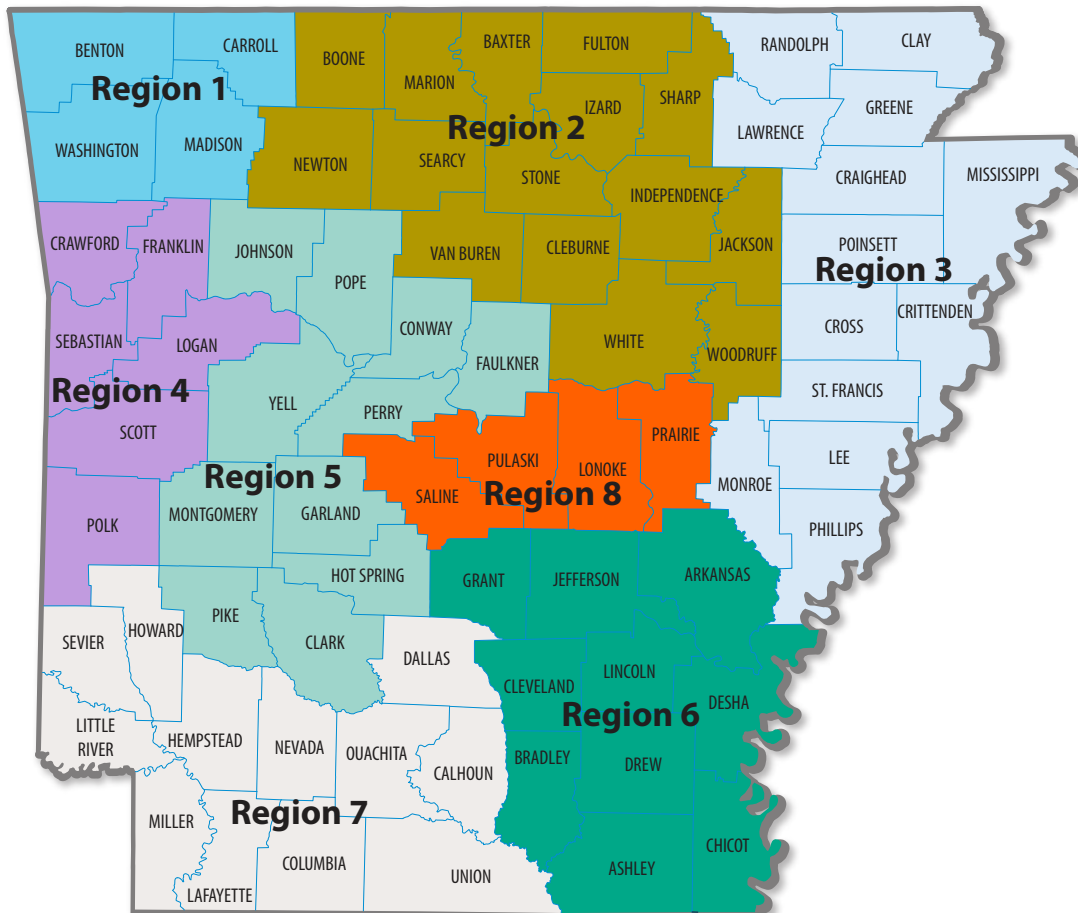
Region 07

Calhoun
Columbia
Dallas
Hempstead
Howard
Lafayette
Little River

Miller
Nevada
Ouachita
Sevier
Union

Region 08

Lonoke
Prairie
Pulaski
Saline





Division of Behavioral Health Services
Prevention Services

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