



ARKANSAS STATE EPIDEMIOLOGICAL OUTCOMES WORKGROUP

2017

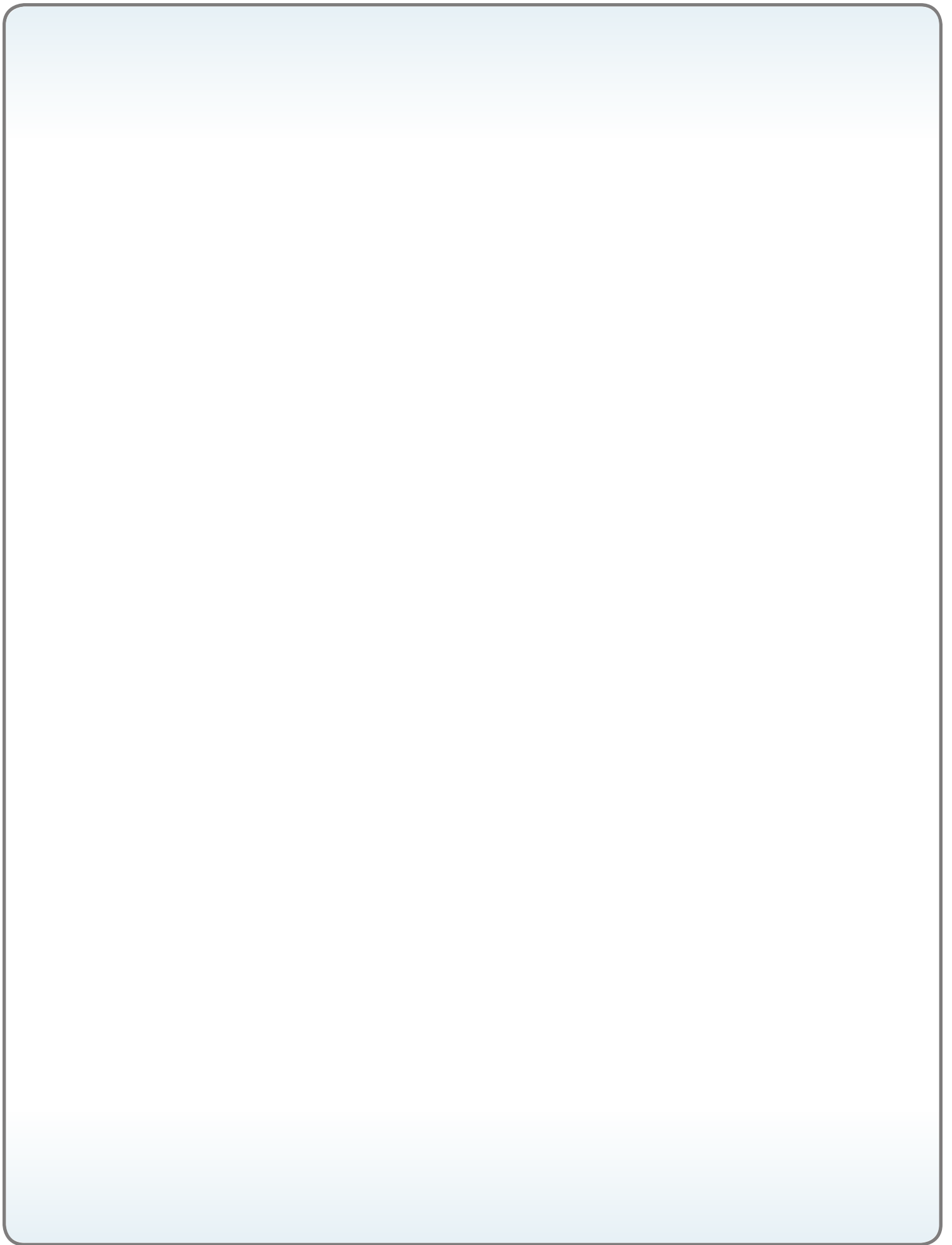
# Arkansas Epidemiological State Profile of Substance Use

DATA COLLECTION AND ANALYSIS BY AFMC

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 **DHS**  
Division of Behavioral Health Services

 **UA LITTLE ROCK**  
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PREVENTION AND TRAINING



# 2017 Arkansas Epidemiological State Profile of Substance Use

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# Arkansas State Epidemiological Outcomes Workgroup charter

**T**he 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 and Partnership for Success Grant. SEOW is housed in the University of Arkansas at Little Rock (UA Little Rock)/MidSOUTH Center for Prevention and Training and Arkansas Department of Human Services' (DHS) Division of Behavioral Health Services (DBHS). The current charter represents an extension of SEOW's important service to the Arkansas citizens and policymakers. 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 UA Little Rock/MidSOUTH and DBHS in the decision-making process regarding the delivery of prevention services. SEOW will facilitate interagency communication and collaboration of data. Epidemiological profiles and other 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 AFMC, UA Little Rock/MidSOUTH and DBHS. Advisory members are invited community members 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

**T**he 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 or behavioral health problems as they relate to substance abuse issues. This report is intended to analyze systematically disparate sources of data from across the nation and state and to 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' 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, were also studied to assess the changes in substance abuse and its relating factors over time.

Questions pertaining to this report should be directed to UA Little Rock/MidSOUTH Center for Prevention and Training at 501-569-8237 or DBHS' Prevention Service Section at 501-686-9030.

## PREPARED FOR:

UA Little Rock/MidSOUTH The Center for Prevention and Training

Arkansas Department of Human Services' (DHS) Division of Behavioral Health Services (DBHS)

## PREPARED BY:

This material was prepared by AFMC under contract with the UA Little Rock/MidSOUTH Center for Prevention and Training and DHS, DBHS. The contents presented do not necessarily reflect UA Little Rock/MidSOUTH or DHS policy. UA Little Rock/MidSOUTH and DHS are in compliance with Titles VI and VII of the Civil Rights Act. All data are verified and accurate as of publication date.

# KEY FINDINGS

## SUBSTANCE USE

- Arkansas continues to have a higher rate of youth and adults using tobacco products compared with the national rate
- 12th graders in Arkansas are more likely to have tried electronic vapor products in 2015 compared with other grades within the state and nationally
- 10th and 12th graders in Arkansas are more likely to use cigarettes and smokeless tobacco than those across the United States
- The rate of Arkansas mothers who smoke appears to be rising and is higher than the national rate
- In youth, the rate of current use and the rate of binge drinking has been declining since 2011
- All students except 11th graders surveyed in Arkansas are more likely than students across the nation to have had “10 or more drinks”
- Rates of current marijuana use have changed little over the last eight years
- The prevention efforts that have taken place over the last several years may have contributed to the rapid decrease in prescription drug use between 2008 and 2013
- Rates of prescription drug use among students have remained steady since 2013
- Arkansas has the highest estimated rate of nonmedical use of pain relievers by children ages 12–17 compared to rates across the United States
- Rates of current methamphetamine use among students are low but have remained steady over the last three years
- The rate of Arkansas adults both heavily and binge drinking has increased over the last three reporting periods
- Adults in Arkansas are using less marijuana than those across the nation
- The rate of marijuana use in adults has increased over the last several years
- The estimated rates of nonmedical use of pain relievers by adults in Arkansas is trending down but still remains higher than national rates

## CONSEQUENCES

- The use of tobacco in pregnant women increased between 2013 and 2014
- The use of alcohol in pregnant women decreased between 2008 and 2012 but increased in 2013
- The number of babies born in Arkansas with neonatal abstinence syndrome has increased five-and-a-half times between 2004 and 2013, with the largest increase occurring after 2010
- The rates of people in Arkansas who have been told that they have COPD or have had a stroke are increasing
- The death rate of lung cancer is decreasing in Arkansas
- The death rate of alcoholic liver disease in Arkansas is the highest since 2008
- More than one-fifth of students reporting that they made mostly D’s or F’s also reported using alcohol or other substances

- Suicide rates in Arkansas have risen over the last several years of reporting
- The rates of high school students in Arkansas attempting suicide or being injured in a suicide attempt have risen and remains higher than the national rate
- Arrests that include marijuana are still the primary reason for drug-related arrests in 2015
- Alcohol- or drug-related traffic crashes and injuries have decreased in recent years
- In 2013, crash injuries and deaths related to underage drinking drivers was the lowest it has been compared with the previous six years

## CONTRIBUTING FACTORS

- Compared with the United States, Arkansas students are less likely to perceive a “great risk” for smoking or drinking one or two drinks every day
- The perception of risk for smoking is the same for 8th, 10th and 12th graders in Arkansas
- The percent of adults perceiving risk in smoking, drinking and using marijuana has decreased over the last few measurement periods, particularly in regards to marijuana use
- The perception of risk of trying marijuana has changed little over the last several years in youth and has decreased in adults
- Overall, Arkansas has much lower rates of children and adults meeting the federal definitions of serious emotional disturbance (SED) and severe mental illness (SMI), respectively
- The rate of Arkansas children with a SED who are being served declined every year from 2011 to 2015
- Since 2011, students have reported a decrease in the rate of parents who have favorable attitudes towards drug use
- The rate of students with peers who have attitudes favorable to drug use has declined over the last four years
- Bullying in Arkansas is occurring at higher rates compared with U.S. rates
- The percent of students reporting either being bullied at school or electronically in 2015 is higher than in 2011
- The prevalence of transitions and mobility has changed little over the last few years
- The rate of homeless students has increased steadily between 2009 and 2013
- The rate of retailers violating the mandate against selling tobacco to minors is lower in Arkansas than across the United States
- While Arkansas continues to have a lower unemployment rate, the percent of the population below the poverty level remains higher compared with the U.S. rates

## TREATMENT ADMISSIONS FOR SUBSTANCE ABUSE

- From 2011 to 2015, the number of treatment admissions indicating alcohol as the primary drug for treatment has decreased, while the number for methamphetamine has increased
- The rate of juveniles and pregnant women in alcohol or drug treatment has increased slightly between 2010 and 2014, while the rate of adults has decreased slightly
- Arkansas has a lower percent of people needing but not receiving treatment compared with U.S. rates
- The percent of hospital discharges that included a substance use-related diagnosis steadily increased between 2009 and 2014
- The rate of pregnant women who quit smoking increased between 2009 and 2011



# 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 may 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, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration's Center for Substance Abuse Prevention (SAMHSA/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 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, according to the National Survey on Drug Use and Health estimates for 2013–2014, Arkansas has the highest rate in the nation of nonmedical prescription pain reliever abuse in ages 12–17,<sup>1</sup> which indicates that Arkansas should put more resources into educating parents and students 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 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 incidence and prevalence 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 are:

- ▶ **Relevant** – Based on input from SEOW members, analytics team members selected indicators that were relevant to the subject of substance use. The usefulness of each measure was also carefully considered so that indicators could be employed for planning or action toward improvement. Where possible, indicators were limited to those that were a direct measure of consumption and consequences of substance use or mental health. Meaningful determinants of health that 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. 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** – Analytics team 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 use that was previously too diffuse to adequately serve data needs. Data are 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.org](http://www.preventionworksar.org). **Exhibit 1** represents data readily available on the website for use by community members.

**EXHIBIT 1**

<b>DATA/INDICATOR</b>	<b>DATA SOURCE/SPONSOR</b>
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	Arkansas Collegiate Drug Education Committee (ACDEC)
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 Department of Human Services, Division of Children and Family Services (DCFS)
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	The National Institute on Drug Abuse



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



# Data limitations and gaps

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

Important limitations include:

- ▶ Lack of adequate data on minority populations, such as Asian and Hispanic, which make up approximately 11 percent of Arkansas' population.
- ▶ Lack of access to information on other populations, such as LGBTQ, military families and veterans.
- ▶ Small sample sizes that may not be representative of actual population and might restrict detailed analyses.
- ▶ Different methods of sampling and instrument use.
- ▶ Time period of data collection.
- ▶ Limited data at county or community levels.
- ▶ Some data used in this report are based on self-reported measures, such as number of cigarettes smoked in a week. Self-reported data may not be a true reflection of actual substance use.

**Exhibit 2** provides a list of identified data gaps.

## EXHIBIT 2

DATA DEFICIENCIES IDENTIFIED	WHY DATA ARE NEEDED
<b>Adult level data</b> 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
<b>Elderly population</b>	To determine the prevalence of prescription medications and alcohol abuse 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.
<b>Minority populations, such as Asian, African-American, American Indian and Hispanic</b>	To understand cultural, racial and ethnic differences pertaining to substance abuse
<b>Suicide data that is linked to substance abuse</b>	To determine if there is a causal relationship between substance use/abuse and suicide
<b>LGBTQ Youths</b>	To determine the incidence level of substance abuse in LGBTQ youths
<b>Military families and returning veterans</b>	To determine prevalence and effects of substance abuse on military families
<b>Over-the-counter (OTC) drug use</b>	To determine the prevalence of OTC substance abuse

DATA DEFICIENCIES IDENTIFIED	WHY DATA ARE NEEDED
<p><b>Private and home school enrollment</b></p>	<p>To determine the prevalence of substance use among children enrolled in private or home school. Children studying in private or home school will differ from public school children in many aspects, such as peer interaction.</p>
<p><b>Special need or underserved population</b> There is deficiency of substance abuse data on incarcerated, underinsured or uninsured population.</p>	<p>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.</p>
<p><b>Co-occurring mental health disorders and substance abuse rates or service utilization</b></p>	<p>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.</p>
<p><b>County-level data</b></p>	<p>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.</p>

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 publicly 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, contributing factors, consequences and treatment 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 [preventionworksar.org](http://preventionworksar.org).

The Arkansas 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, 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 analytics members' oral presentations, regional prevention providers (RPP) and other community stakeholders. Communication of the report and supporting materials include the website ([preventionworksar.org](http://preventionworksar.org)), and 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, bookmarks 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 and student focus groups, particularly for 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.

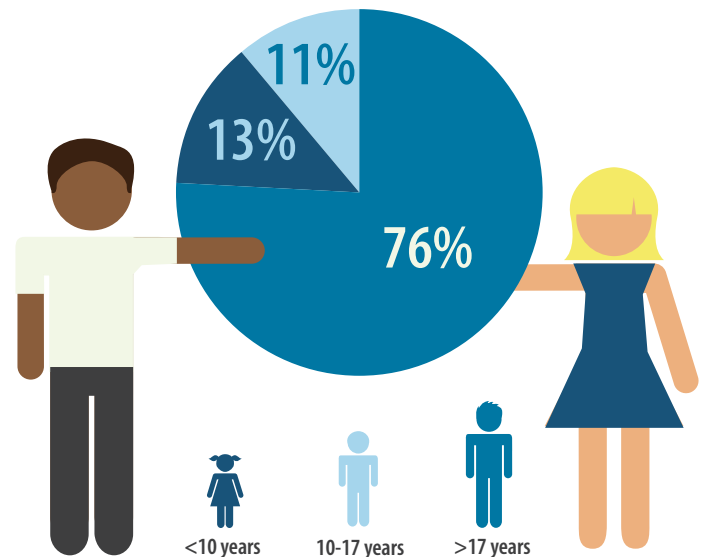
The dissemination plan is evaluated at each quarterly SEOW meeting. A summary of the distribution of materials since the last meeting is presented, and the discussion revolves around the effectiveness of dissemination activities. The AFMC communications department tracks website traffic to determine which 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; 39 of its 75 counties have a population of fewer than 20,000 in 2015.<sup>2</sup>
- ▶ In 2015, the total population of Arkansas was nearly 3 million, 50.9 percent of which were women. This is similar to the proportion of women in the United States (50.8%).<sup>3</sup>
- ▶ The state population is largely non-Hispanic, white (73.1%) with African-American as the largest minority group (15.7%).

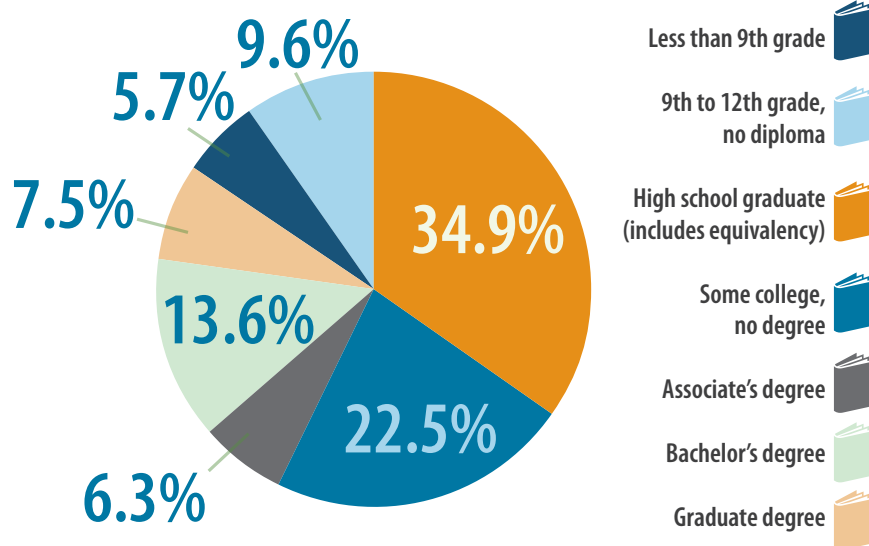


Source: CDC 2015

## EDUCATION

- ▶ Arkansas' public school system enrollment is approaching 500,000 students, with more than 250,000 in middle or high school in the 2016–2017 school year.<sup>4</sup>
- ▶ Approximately 2 percent of Arkansas students drop out or withdraw from school in grades 6–12 due to incarceration, failing grades, suspension or expulsion, lack of interest, conflict with school, economic hardship, pregnancy or marriage, peer conflict, enrolling in GED, alcohol or drugs, health problems, and other reasons.<sup>4</sup>

## Education level of Arkansas adults ages 25 years and older

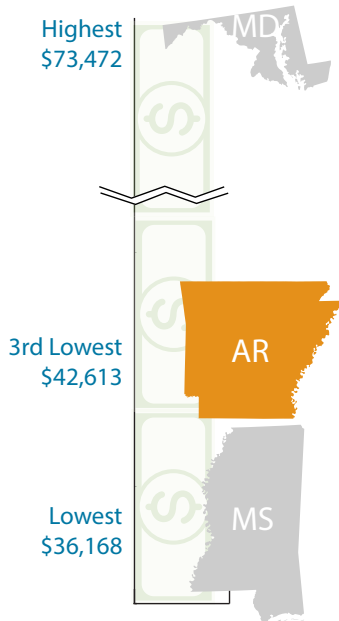


Source: U.S. Census Bureau 2016<sup>6</sup>

# ECONOMY

## INCOME

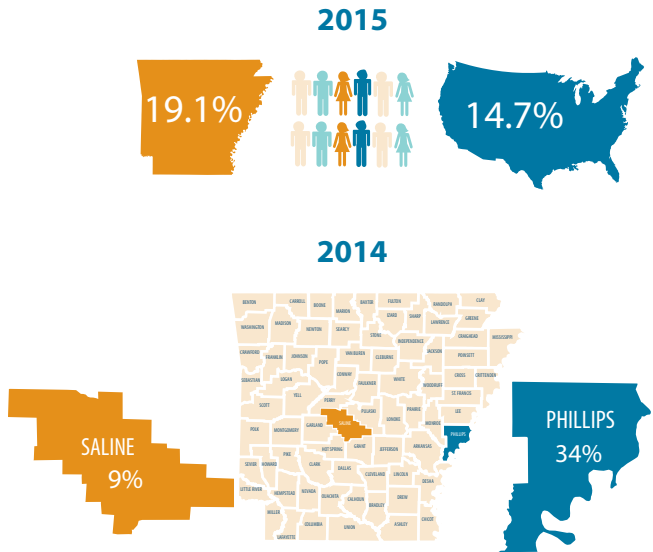
Arkansas was the third lowest in the nation for household income



Source: U.S. Census Bureau 2014<sup>7</sup>

## POVERTY

Population below poverty level

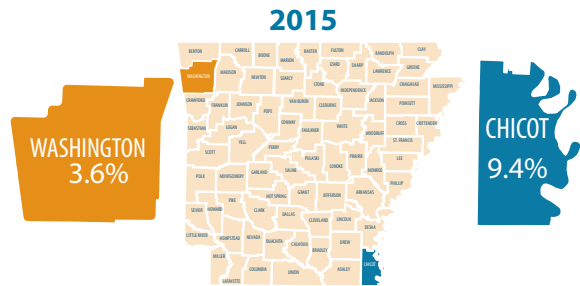


Sources: U.S. Census Bureau 2015<sup>9</sup>; UAMS/PHACS 2014<sup>10</sup>



Source: UAMS/PHACS 2014<sup>8</sup>

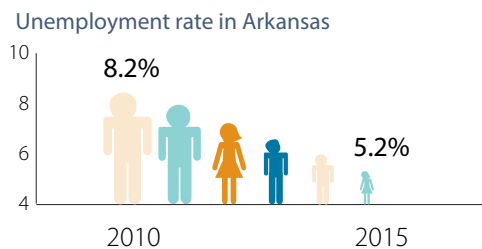
## UNEMPLOYMENT



Ranges of county-level unemployment rate in Arkansas

## UNINSURED

Arkansas had approximately 15.8 percent of its population uninsured at some time during 2014, which was greater than the national rate of 14.2 percent. In contrast, due to ARKids First, the percentage of uninsured children in Arkansas was 5.8 percent, comparatively less than the national estimate of 7.1 percent.<sup>12</sup>



Source: U.S. Dept. Labor 2015<sup>11</sup>



# HEALTH

- In 2014, Arkansans rated their health lower compared with other Americans.<sup>14</sup>
- Compared with the general U.S. population between 2013 and 2014, Arkansas had a higher prevalence of common chronic conditions, including hypertension, high cholesterol, arthritis and depression.<sup>13</sup>
- In 2013, Arkansans 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.<sup>14</sup>

The top five causes of death in Arkansas in 2014 can be caused or exacerbated by alcohol, tobacco or other substance abuse:<sup>15</sup>

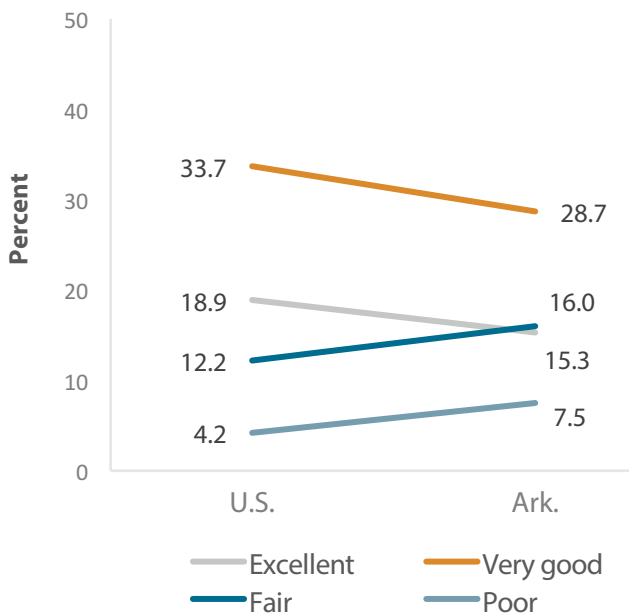
- Diseases of the heart
- Malignant neoplasms
- Chronic lower respiratory diseases
- Cerebrovascular diseases
- Accidents

## Ranking of overall health 2016

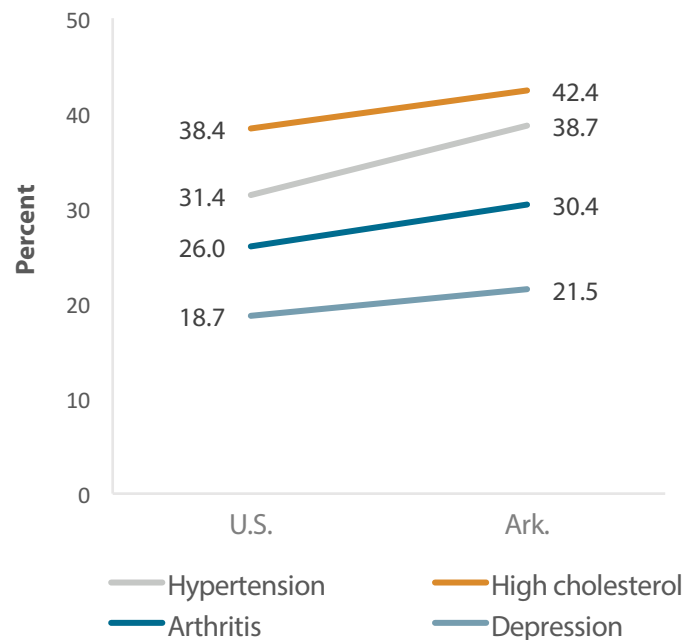


Source: America's Health Rankings 2016<sup>13</sup>

### Overall health: How is your general health?



### Chronic diseases



Source: CDC 2014<sup>14,15</sup>



# YOUTH SUBSTANCE USE

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- Substance abuse may lead to **substance dependence**
- In substance dependence, **tolerance** has developed and getting high becomes extremely difficult
- Not taking the substance of dependence may cause **withdrawal**
- Withdrawal can cause mild to severe symptoms and **possibly death**

Data related to youth substance use came from the Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment (APNA)<sup>16</sup>, Monitoring the Future (MTF)<sup>17</sup> and Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System (YRBSS) surveys<sup>18</sup>.

In reading the data:

- “Lifetime use” indicates the rate of children and adolescents who have tried a particular substance
- “Current use” gives a snapshot of youth actively using that particular substance (30-day)
- “Binge drinking” is when men consume five or more drinks and women consume four or more drinks in about two hours



# TOBACCO

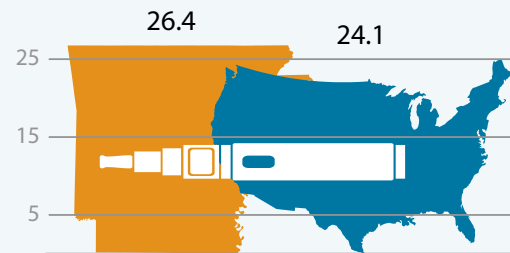
## Why this is important

- ▶ According to a new report by the U.S. Surgeon General, nicotine use primes the adolescent brain for other addictions and electronic vapor products are still strongly linked to the use of other tobacco products<sup>19</sup>
- ▶ Children and adolescents who have tried tobacco products have a higher risk for trying alcohol and marijuana
- ▶ Ideally, education and prevention measures should begin before the average age of initiation
- ▶ Regular tobacco use puts individuals at a greater risk of developing cancer, cardiovascular disease and chronic respiratory diseases



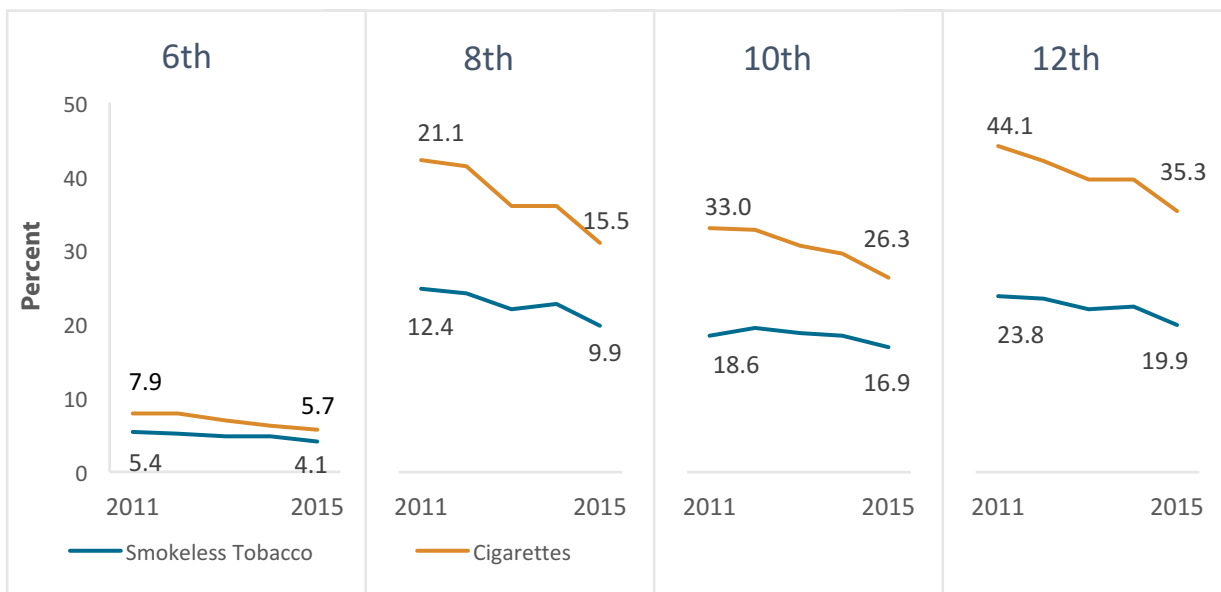
Age of first cigarette use:  
**12.5 years old**

### Electronic vapor products' current use



Source: YRBSS 2015

## Cigarette and smokeless tobacco lifetime use

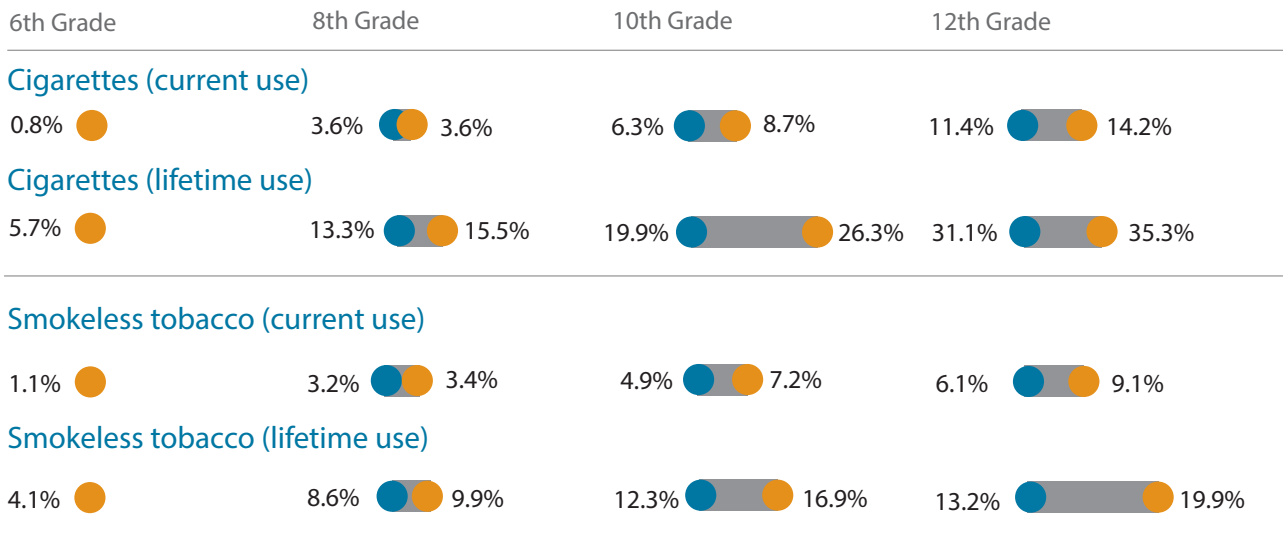


Source: APNA 2011–2015

## What to take away

- ▶ In 2015, a higher rate of students in Arkansas have tried cigarettes or smokeless tobacco compared with U.S. rates
- ▶ The rates of 10th and 12th graders trying cigarettes are declining at a faster pace than the rate of those trying smokeless tobacco products
- ▶ 12th graders in Arkansas are more likely to have tried electronic vapor products in 2015 compared with other grades across the state and nationally
- ▶ 10th and 12th graders in Arkansas are more likely to use cigarettes and smokeless tobacco than those across the United States
- ▶ Prevention efforts need to begin prior to seventh grade

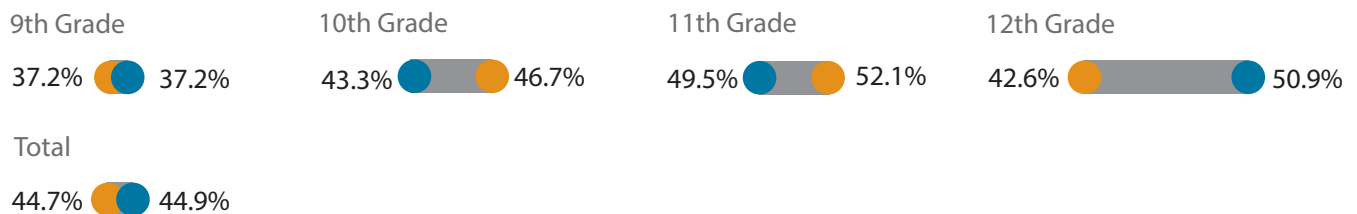
### Tobacco use 2015



● Ark. ● U.S.

Source: APNA 2015; MTF 2015

### Electronic vapor product lifetime use 2015



● Ark. ● U.S.

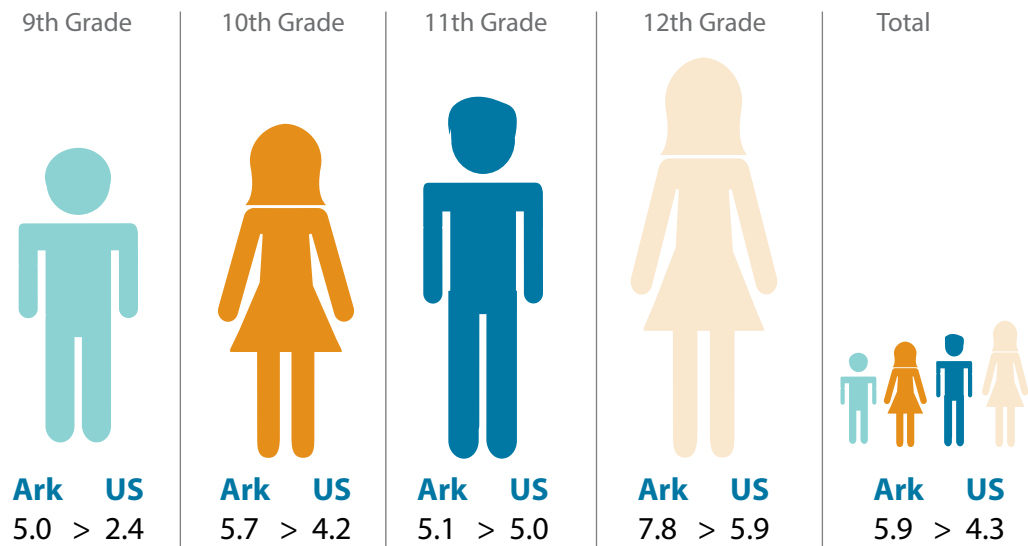
Source: YRBSS 2015

# ALCOHOL

## Why this is important

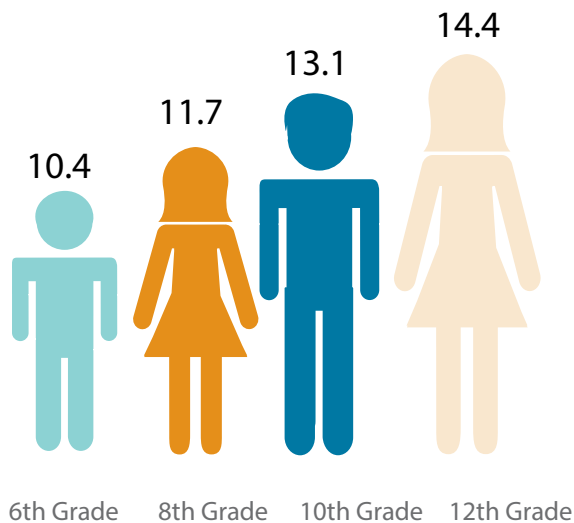
- ▶ Drinking before the age of 15 can cause a four-fold increase in the likelihood for a person to be alcohol dependent<sup>20</sup>
- ▶ The earlier in life a person starts drinking, the more likely he/she will be a heavy user and/or become alcohol-dependent later in life<sup>21</sup>

### Students drinking 10 or more drinks 2015



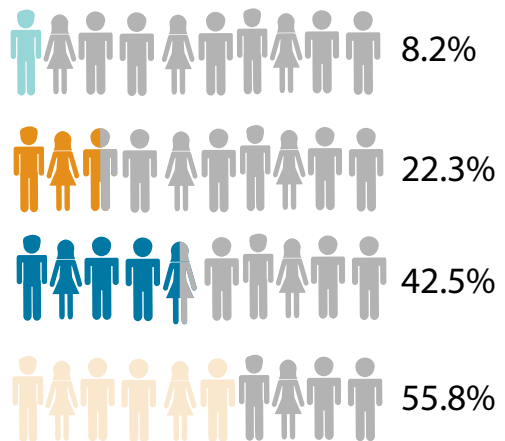
Source: YRBSS 2015

### Average age of first use by grade surveyed



Source: APNA 2015

### Lifetime alcohol use

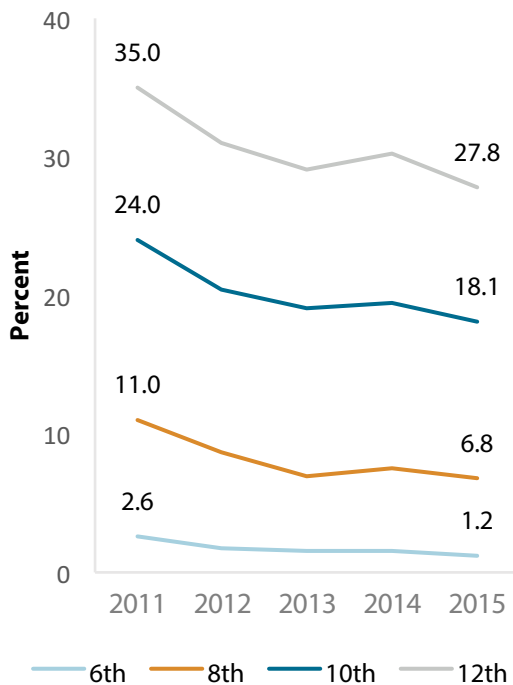


## What to take away

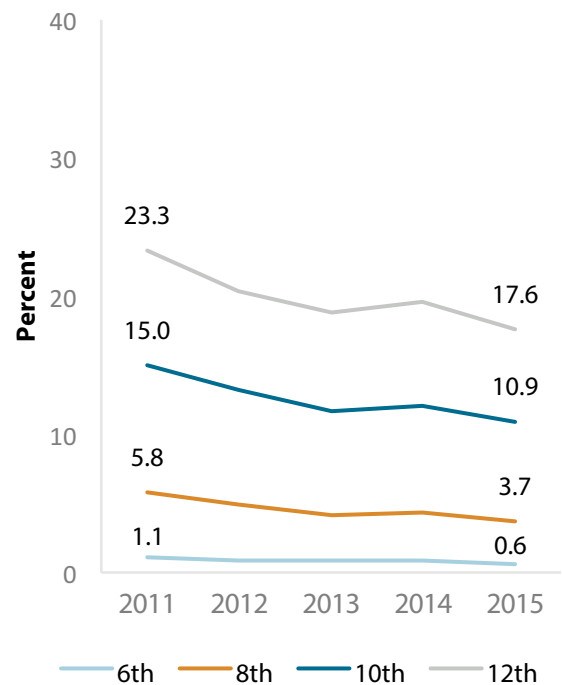
- ▶ Prevention efforts need to begin prior to the sixth grade
- ▶ In sixth, eighth, 10th and 12th graders, the rate of current use and the rate of binge drinking has declined since 2011
- ▶ All but 11th graders surveyed in Arkansas are more likely than students across the nation to have had “10 or more drinks”



Current alcohol use



Current binge drinking



Source: APNA 2011–2015

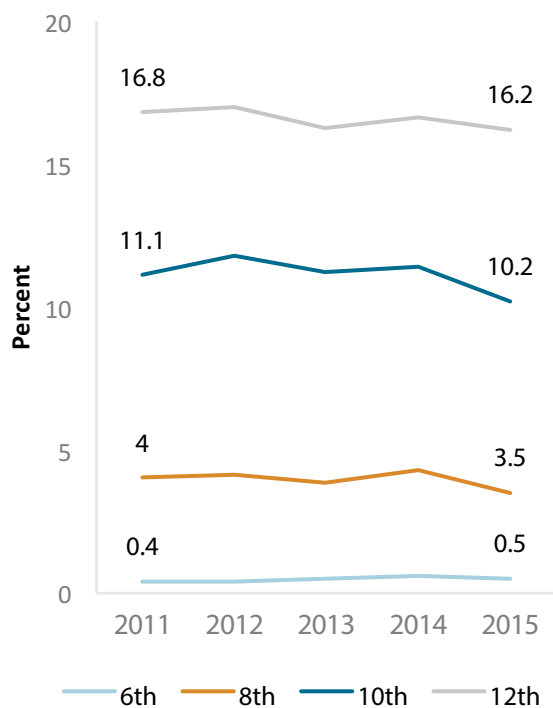
## OTHER SUBSTANCES

### Why this is important

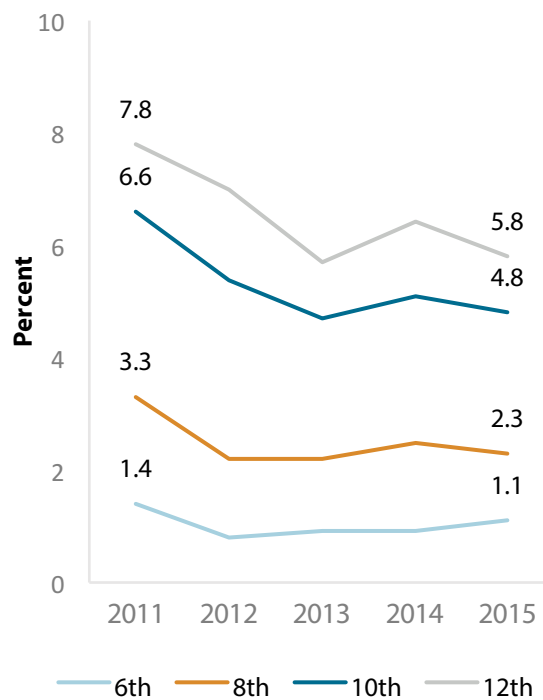
- ▶ Adults who started smoking marijuana as teenagers and persistently smoked over 20 years lost an average of six IQ points by the time they were 38<sup>22</sup>
- ▶ Several imaging studies have shown that marijuana use in adolescence alters brain structure, which persists even during marijuana abstinence<sup>23,24,25</sup>
- ▶ Prescription drugs are easy to abuse because they are easily accessible
- ▶ Many prescription drugs that are abused have a related, nonpharmaceutical grade street drug that can be substituted
- ▶ Once a person is dependent, they typically continue to seek drugs

Arkansas has the highest estimated rate of nonmedical use of pain relievers by children ages 12-17 (**6.15%**) compared to rates across the United States.<sup>1</sup>

Current marijuana use



Current prescription drug use



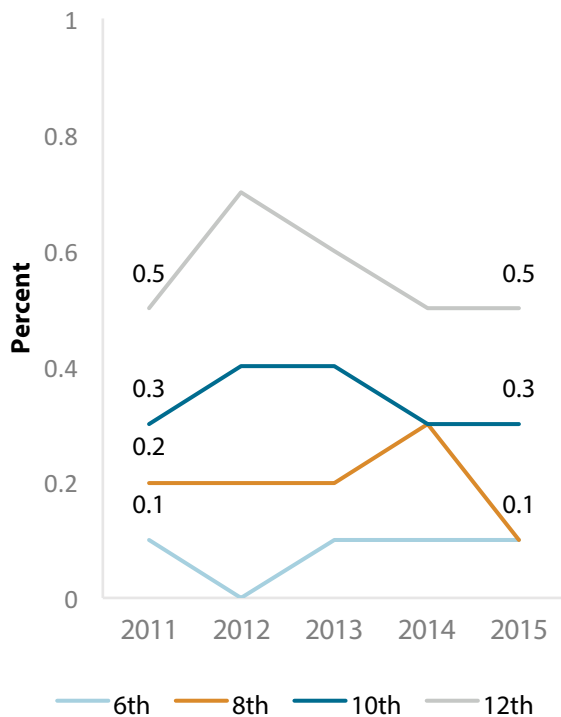
Source: APNA 2011–2015



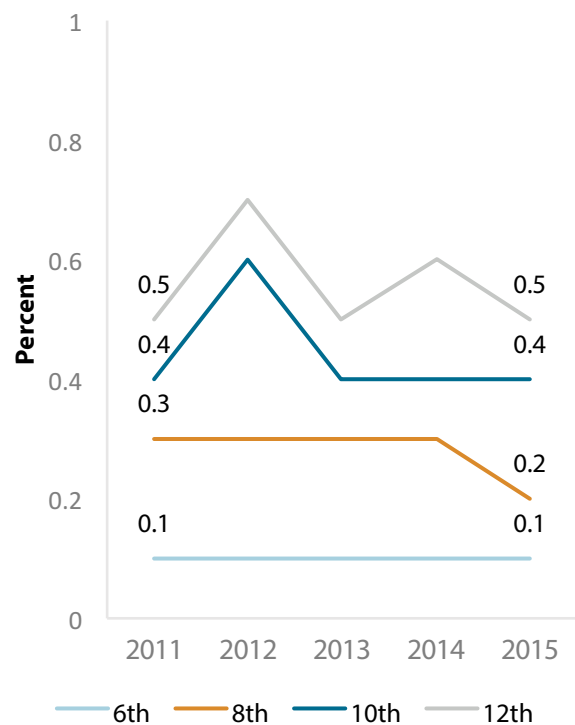
## What to take away

- Rates of current marijuana use have changed little between 2011 and 2015
- Lifetime and current prescription drug use have both decreased since 2008
- The prevention efforts that have been taking place over the last several years may have contributed to the rapid decrease in prescription drug use between 2008 and 2013
- Rates of prescription drug use among students have remained steady since 2013
- Rates of current methamphetamine use among students are low, but have remained steady over the last three years

Current heroin use



Current methamphetamine use



Source: APNA 2011–2015



# ADULT SUBSTANCE USE

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**D**ata related to adult use were compiled from the Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS),<sup>14</sup> Pregnancy Risk Assessment Monitoring System (PRAMS), Core Alcohol and Drug Survey – Short Form,<sup>27</sup> and National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Model-Based<sup>26</sup> Prevalence Estimates (NSDUH).<sup>1</sup>

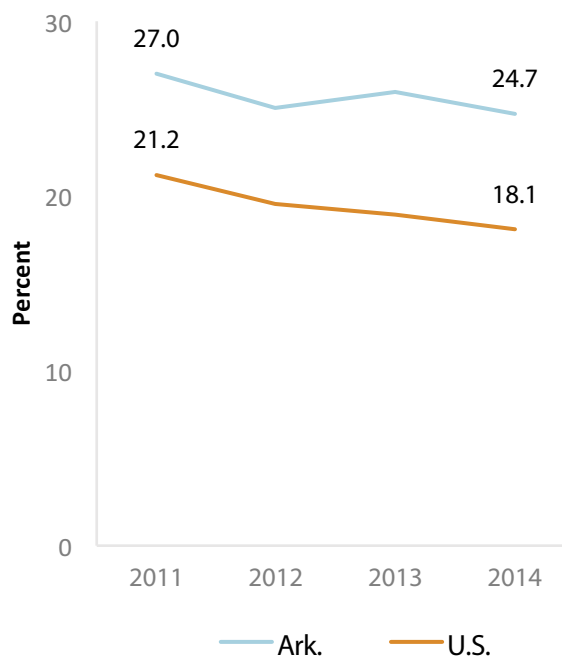
# TOBACCO

## Why this is important

- ▶ Measuring cigarette use among adults allows tobacco control programs to 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
- ▶ Mothers who smoke during pregnancy put their babies at risk for premature birth, birth defects and infant death



Adults who are current smokers



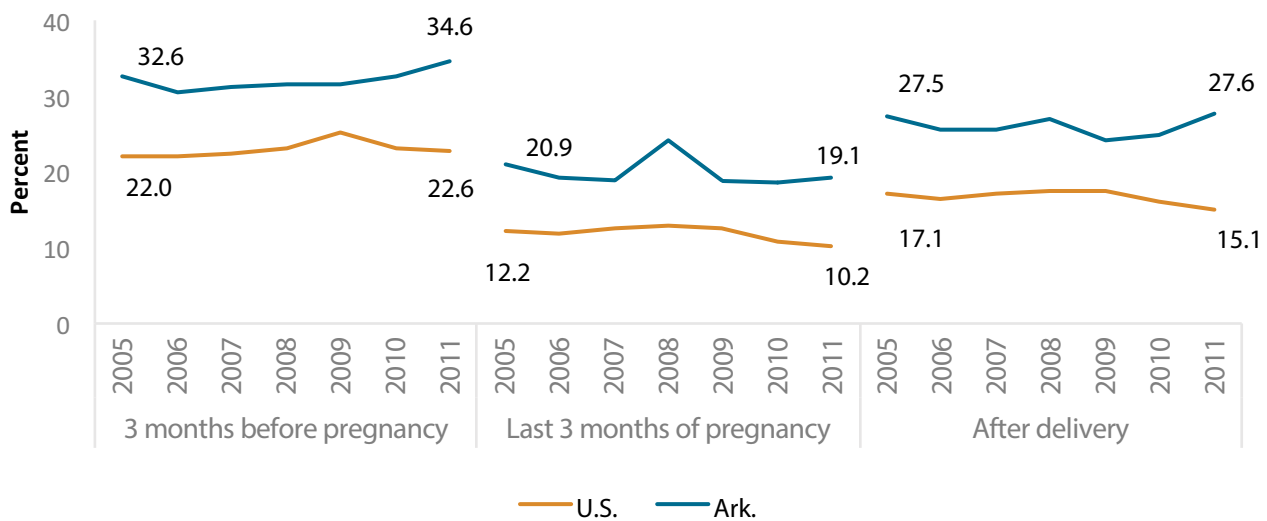
Source: BRFSS 2011-2014

## What to take away

- Arkansas continues to have a higher rate of adult smokers compared with adults across the nation
- The rate of Arkansas adults who smoke continues to decline at a minimal rate, while at a national level the decline is more rapid
- The rate of Arkansas mothers who smoke appears to be rising and is higher than the national rate
- Prevention efforts towards women related to smoking and pregnancy should be increased



### Mothers smoking in Arkansas



Source: PRAMStat 2005-2011

# ALCOHOL

## Why this is important

- ▶ Alcohol is the most commonly used substance in adults, with 56.7 percent of those 18 and older in the United States having consumed alcohol in the past month.<sup>1</sup>
- ▶ Alcoholism is the third leading lifestyle-related cause of death in the nation behind other causes<sup>28</sup>
- ▶ In Arkansas, from 2006–2010, alcohol was attributable to 921 deaths<sup>29</sup>
- ▶ 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.
- ▶ “At-risk” drinking<sup>30</sup> is:
  - More than four drinks per day or more than 14 drinks per week for men
  - More than three drinks per day or more than seven drinks per week for women
- ▶ Binge drinking typically happens when men consume five or more drinks and when women consume four or more drinks in about two hours<sup>31</sup>
- ▶ 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.<sup>32</sup>

### College student drinking rates

Consumed alcohol in the past:

#### 2014

Year  
30 days

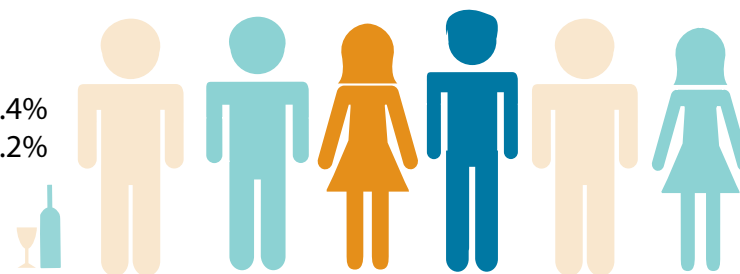
72.0%  
52.8%



#### 2016

Year  
30 days

73.4%  
55.2%



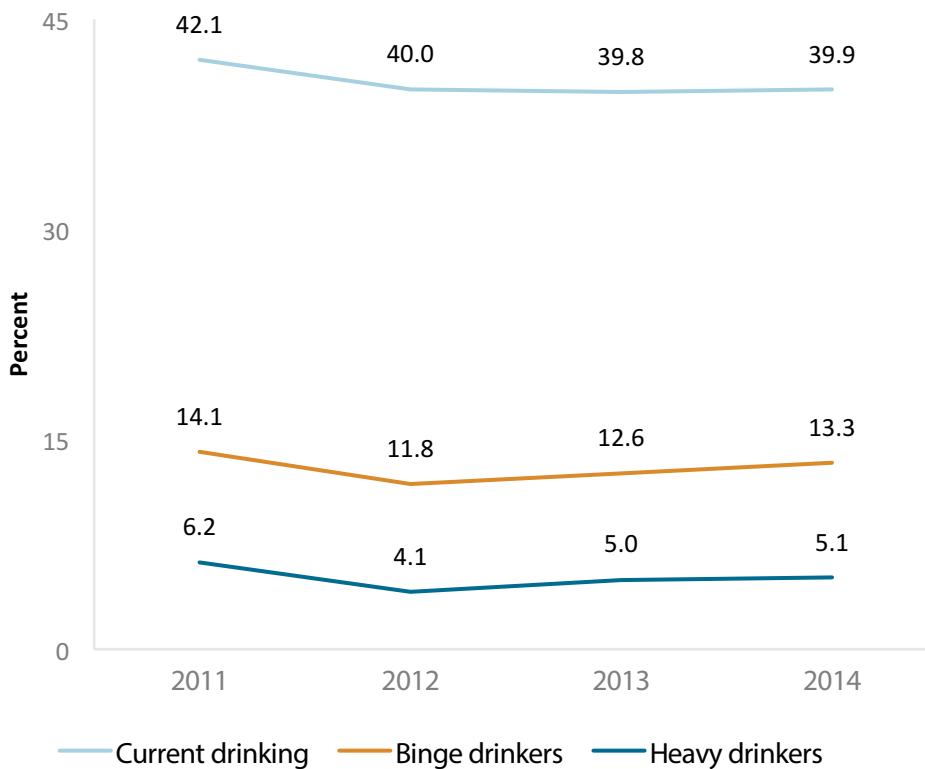
Source: Core Survey 2014, 2016<sup>27</sup>

## What to take away

- ▶ The rate of Arkansas adults both drinking heavily and binge drinking has increased slightly between 2012 and 2014



### Drinking behaviors in Arkansas



Source: BRFSS 2011-2014

# OTHER SUBSTANCES

## Why this is important

- Addiction to drugs can lead to a series of negative consequences and threats for individuals, families, communities and society
- Marijuana is the most commonly used and abused illicit substance
- Addiction to marijuana is associated with increased respiratory problems, more frequent acute chest illnesses, a heightened risk of lung infections and mental illness<sup>34</sup>
- After marijuana and alcohol, prescription and over-the-counter drugs are the most commonly abused substances by Americans ages 14 and older<sup>35</sup>
- More people die from drug overdoses than from falling, firearms or traffic accidents<sup>36</sup>

Marijuana-related arrests account for greater than 50 percent of drug-related arrests annually

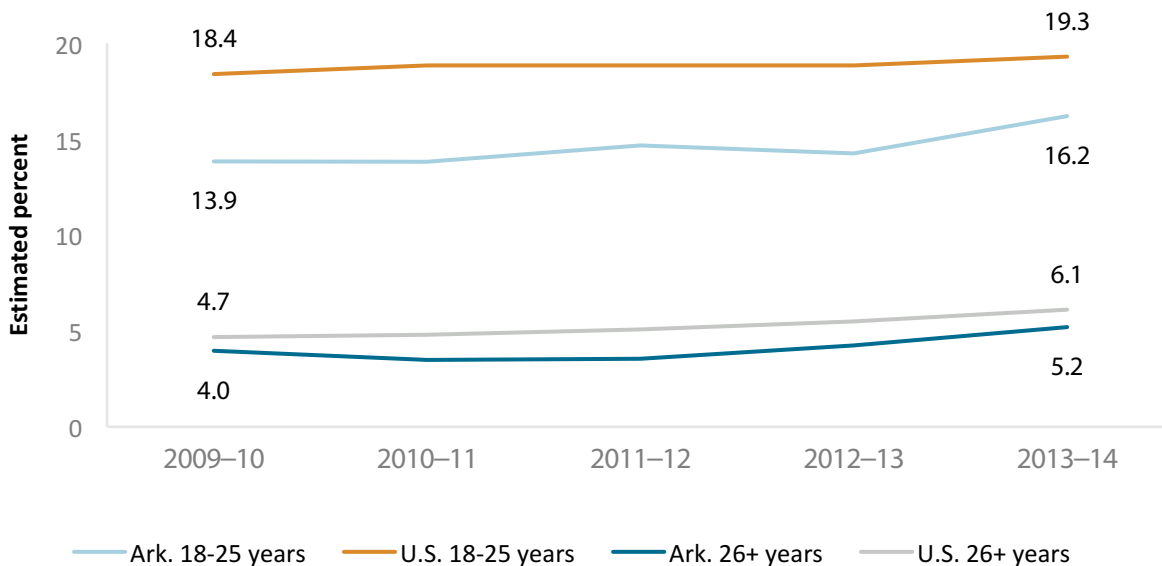


Source: ACIC 2015<sup>33</sup>

### Adult illicit drugs in the past month



### Current marijuana use



Source: NSDUH 2009-10 - 2013-14

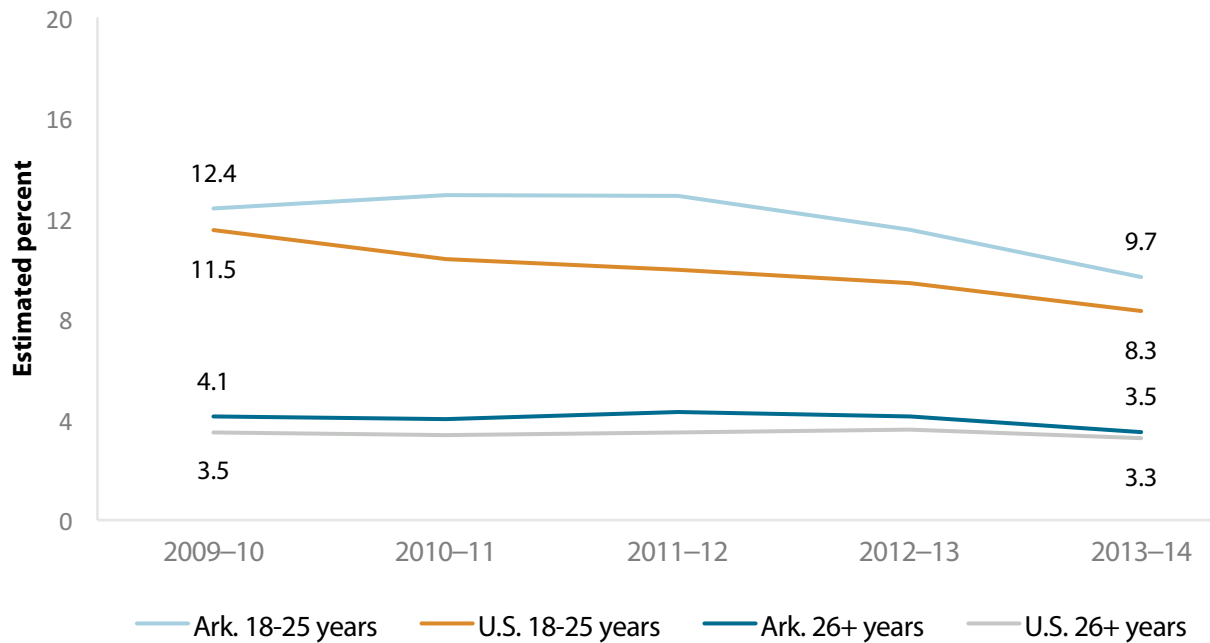


## What to take away

- ▶ Adults in Arkansas are using less marijuana than those across the nation
- ▶ The rate of marijuana use has been increasing over the last several years
- ▶ The estimated rates of nonmedical use of pain relievers by adults in Arkansas is going down but still remains high compared to national estimates



### Current nonmedical use of pain relievers



Source: NSDUH 2009-10 - 2013-14



# CONSEQUENCES

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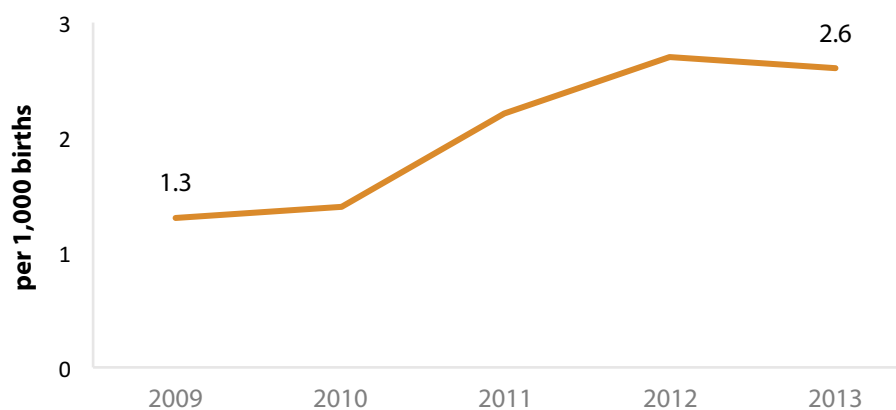
- ▶ Consequences of substance use can be related to:
  - Substance use in general (being arrested for driving under the influence)
  - Caused by specific substances (liver damage caused by alcohol consumption)
  - Related to the route of administration (damage to the lungs caused by smoking)
- ▶ For this report, developmental, physiological, psychological and community-related consequences will be shared

## DEVELOPMENTAL

### Why this is important

- ▶ Mothers who use tobacco during pregnancy put their babies at a higher or increased risk for premature birth, birth defects and infant death<sup>37</sup>
- ▶ 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)
- ▶ Alcohol use during pregnancy can lead to fetal alcohol spectrum disorder (FASD),<sup>38</sup> which can affect the following behaviors:
  - Learning and remembering
  - Understanding and following directions
  - Controlling emotions
  - Communicating and socializing
  - Daily life skills, such as feeding and bathing
- ▶ Neonatal abstinence syndrome (NAS) affects newborns of mothers who used opioids chronically during pregnancy<sup>39</sup>
  - This causes the newborn to undergo opioid withdrawal, which can even lead to seizures

#### Babies born in Arkansas with neonatal abstinence syndrome

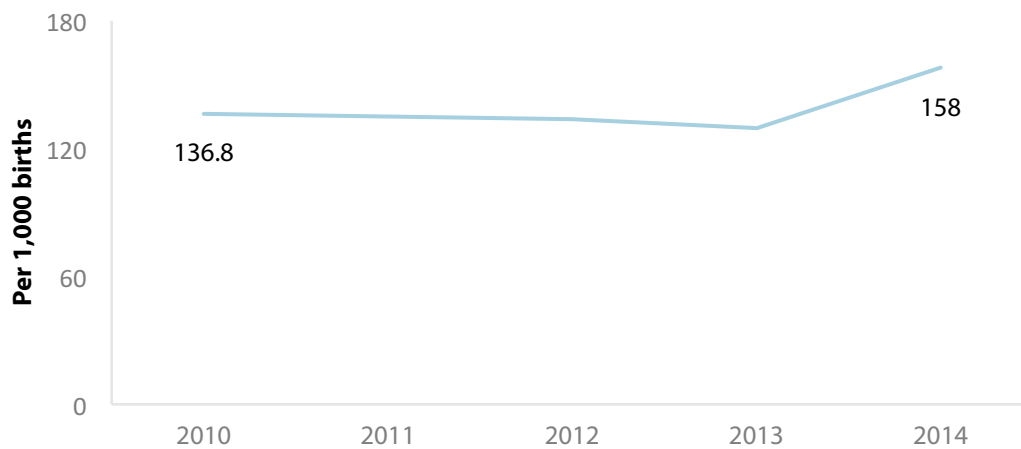


Source: CDC 2009–2013

## What to take away

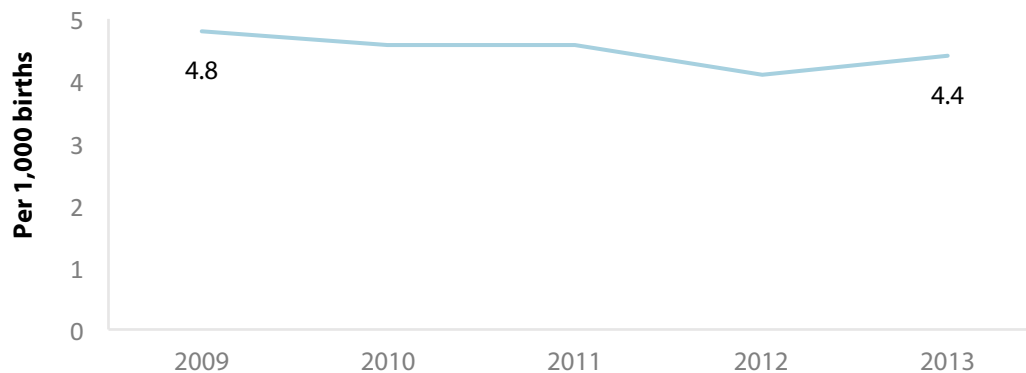
- ▶ The use of tobacco in pregnant women increased between 2013 and 2014
- ▶ The use of alcohol in pregnant women decreased between 2008 and 2012, but increased in 2013
- ▶ The number of babies born in Arkansas with NAS has increased five-and-a-half times between 2004 and 2013, with the largest increase occurring after 2010

### Tobacco use while pregnant



Source: ADH 2010–2014<sup>40</sup>

### Alcohol use while pregnant



Source: ADH 2009–2013

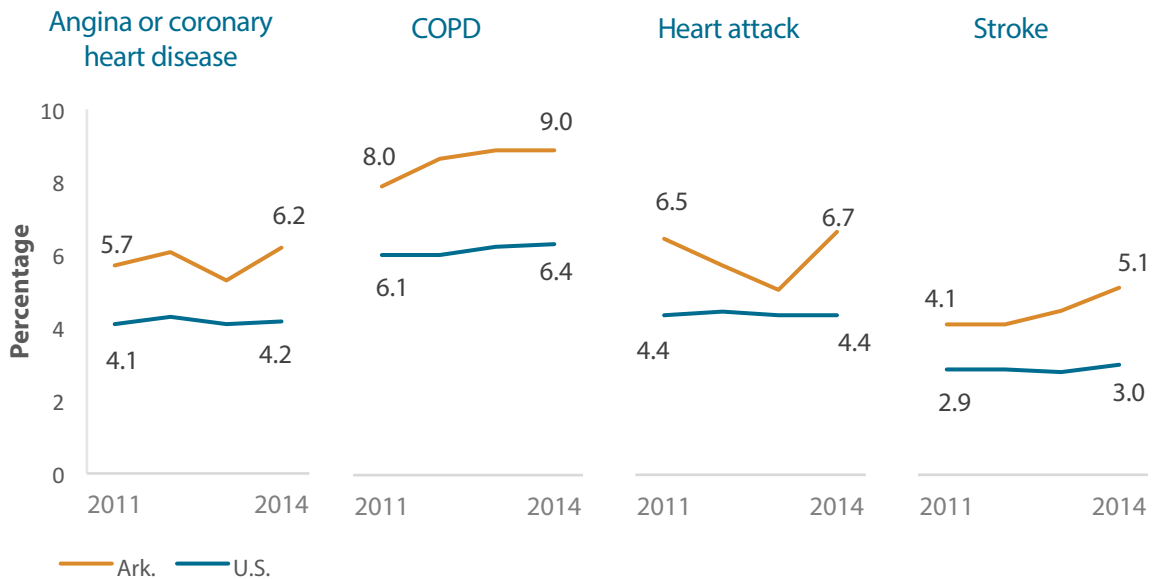
# PHYSIOLOGICAL

## Why this is important

- ▶ Although various factors contribute to heart and lung disease, monitoring the rates of these diseases in the Arkansas population gives some indication of the impact of substance use
- ▶ Smoking any drug contributes to lung and cardiovascular diseases<sup>41</sup>
- ▶ Individuals who participate in heavy drinking over a number of years may develop alcoholic liver disease<sup>42</sup>



Rates of Arkansans being told that they have COPD or had a stroke are going up

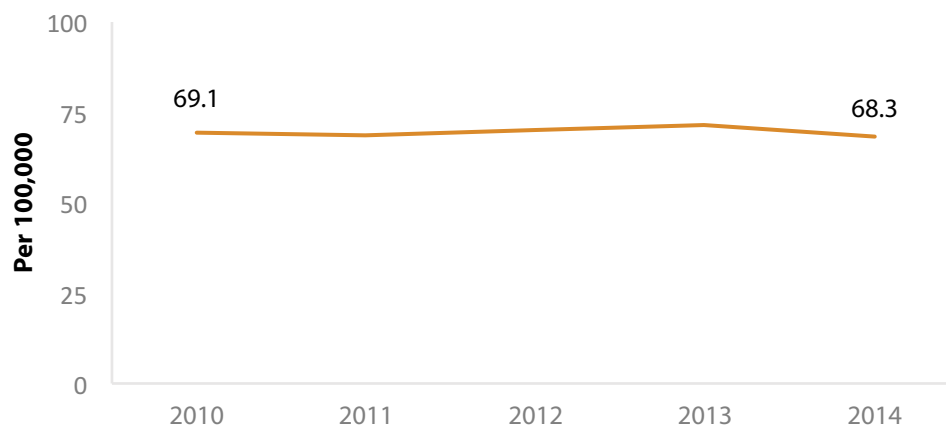


Source: BRFSS 2011–2014

## What to take away

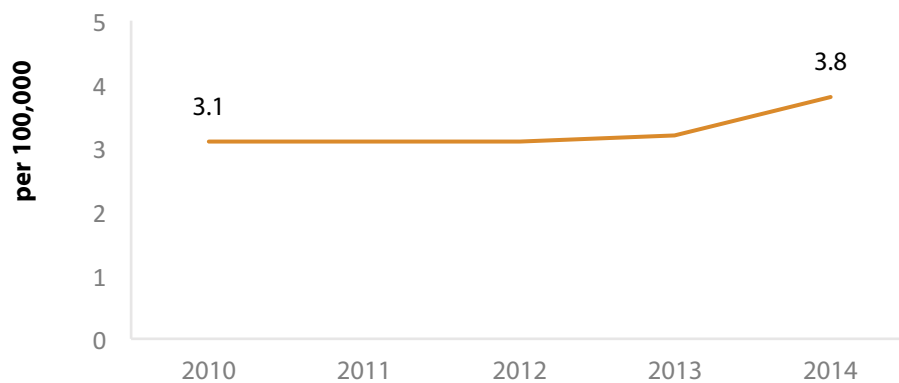
- ▶ The rates of people in Arkansas told that they have COPD or have had a stroke are increasing
- ▶ The death rate from lung cancer in Arkansas is decreasing
- ▶ The death rate from alcoholic liver disease in Arkansas is the highest it has been since 2008

### Prevalence of death from lung cancer in Arkansas



Source: ADH 2010–2014

### Prevalence of death from alcoholic liver disease in Arkansas



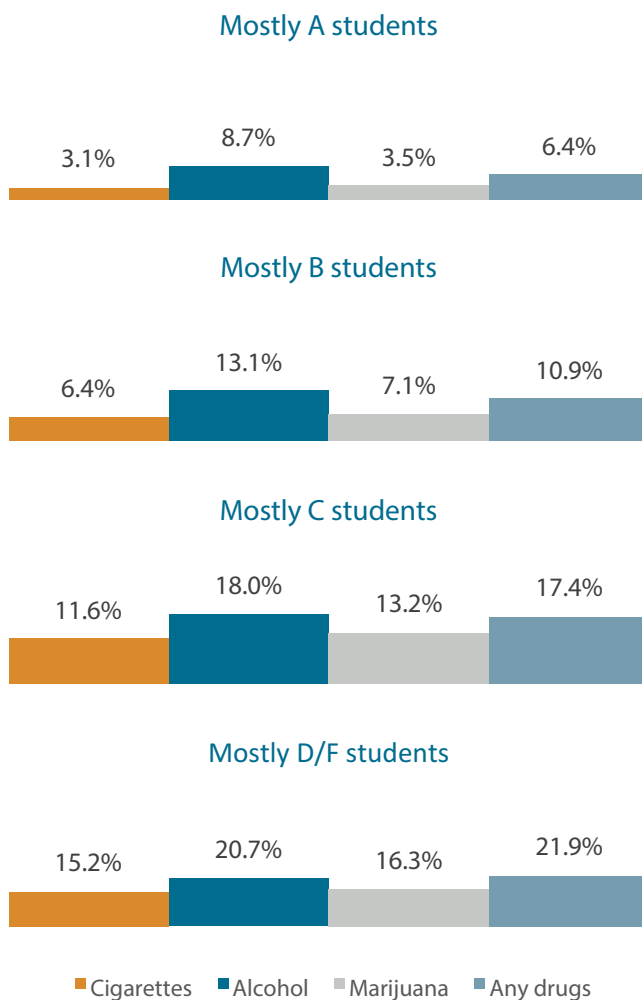
Source: ADH 2010–2014

# PSYCHOLOGICAL

## Why this is important

- ▶ A negative association between tobacco use and academic achievement exists – students who report higher grades are less likely to use tobacco products<sup>43</sup>
- ▶ 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.<sup>44</sup>
- ▶ Suicide is the 10th leading cause of death in the United States<sup>45</sup>

Percentage of each self-reported student type that also reported using substances



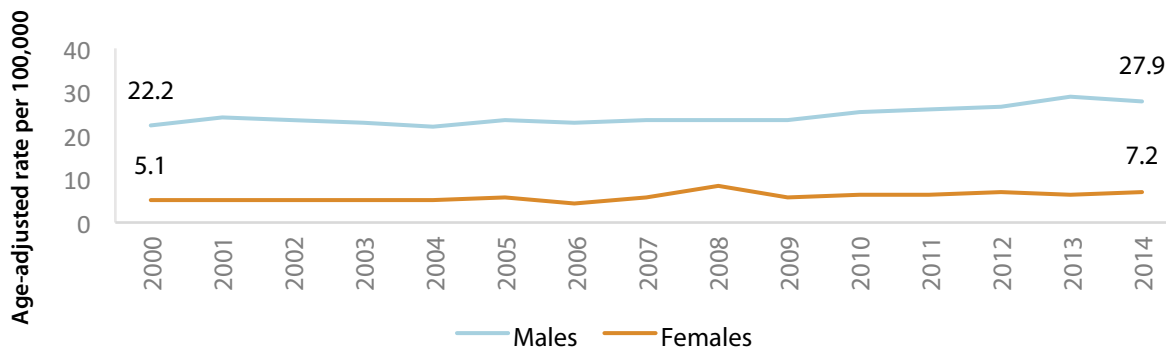
Source: APNA 2015



## What to take away

- ▶ More than one-fifth of students reporting that they made mostly D's or F's also reported using alcohol or other substances
- ▶ Suicide rates in Arkansas have been rising over the last several years of reporting
- ▶ The rates of high school students in Arkansas attempting suicide or being injured in a suicide attempt has risen and remains higher than the national average

### Suicide rates in Arkansas



Source: ADH 2010–2014

### Rates of high school students in Arkansas attempting suicide or being injured in a suicide attempt



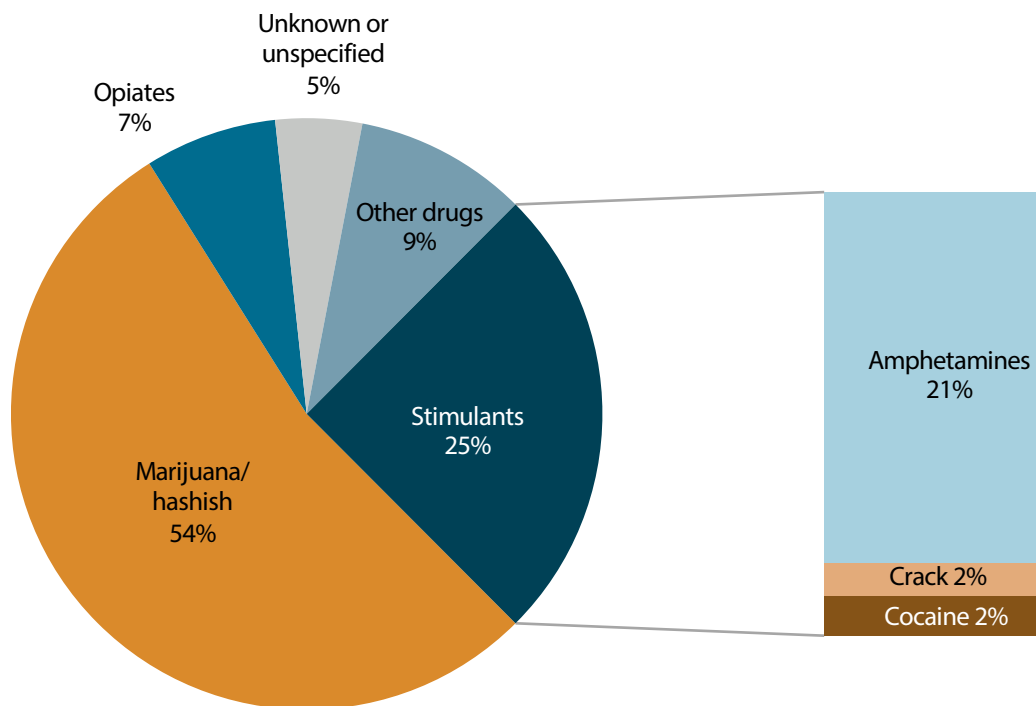
Source: YRBSS 2001–2015

# COMMUNITY

## Why this is important

- ▶ In the community setting, the rate of arrests for drugs/narcotics, DUI, drunkenness and liquor law violations can be an indication of criminal behavior related to substance use or a measure of the level of law enforcement
- ▶ There is an association between mental illness and substance use and any adult arrest<sup>46</sup>
- ▶ The most common substance among substance-related traffic fatalities is alcohol, followed by marijuana, stimulants, narcotics and depressants<sup>47</sup>

### 2015 drug-related arrests in Arkansas



Source: ACIC 2015

### Drug- and alcohol-related arrests in 2014

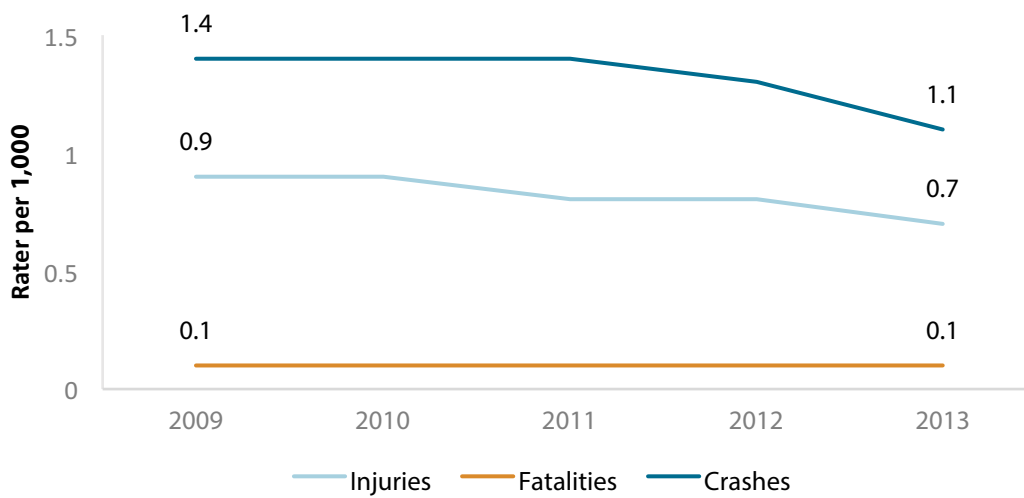
Per 1,000 population	Juvenile arrests	Adult arrests
Drugs/narcotics	2.2	4.8
DUI	0.2	3.1
Drunkenness	0.3	2.6
Liquor law violations	0.9	0.7

Source: ACIC 2014

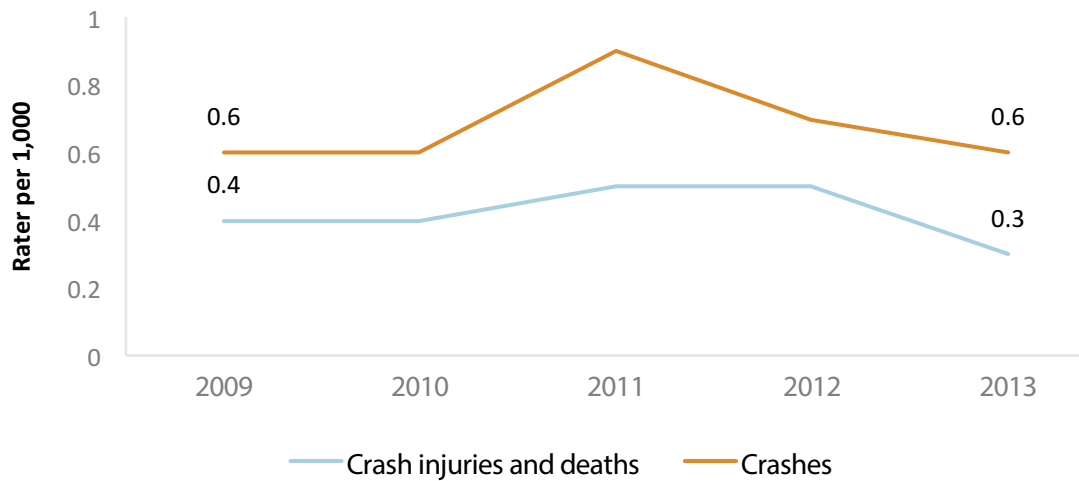
## What to take away

- ▶ Arrests that include marijuana are still the primary reason for drug-related arrests in 2015
- ▶ Alcohol- or drug-related traffic crashes and injuries have decreased in recent years
- ▶ In 2013, the rate of crash injuries and deaths related to underage drinking drivers was the lowest it has been compared with the previous six years

### Alcohol- or drug-related traffic crashes and injuries



### Crash injuries and deaths related to underage drinking



Source: Arkansas State Police 2009–2013<sup>48</sup>



# CONTRIBUTING FACTORS

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- ▶ 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
- ▶ Protective and risk factors are divided into five domains: individual, family, peer, school and community

# DIRECTLY RELATED TO THE INDIVIDUAL

## Why this is important

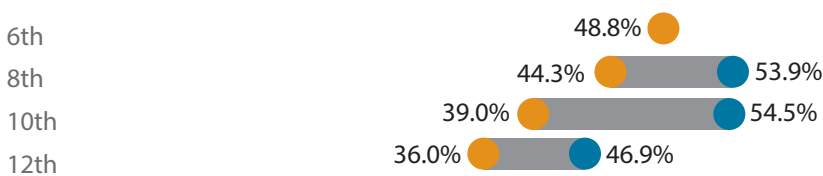
- ▶ Perception of risk is a protective factor, and the higher the percentage of Arkansans who perceive risk in using substances, the less substance abuse there will be
  - For both youth and adults, as perception of risk increases, the likelihood of substance use decreases
- ▶ Monitoring perceptions of risk to using substances can help inform prevention programs on what type of and where education is needed most
- ▶ 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<sup>49</sup>
- ▶ Religiosity has been found to be a protective factor against alcohol or drug use for both adolescents and adults<sup>50</sup>

### Perception of "great risk" for 2015 by grade

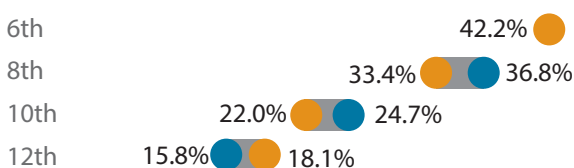
#### Smoking one or more packs/day



#### Drinking one or two alcoholic beverages every day



#### Trying marijuana once or twice



● Ark. ● U.S.

Source: APNA 2015; MTF 2015

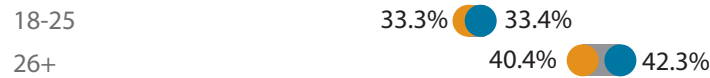
NOTE: These are protective factors. The lower the rate of the factor, the less protected the group of students is.

## Estimates of percent of adults by age, perceiving a "great risk" for 2013–2014

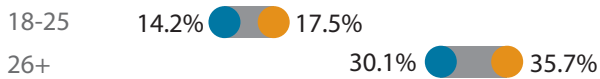
### Smoking one or more packs/day



### Drinking five or more alcoholic beverages once or twice a week



### Smoking marijuana once a month

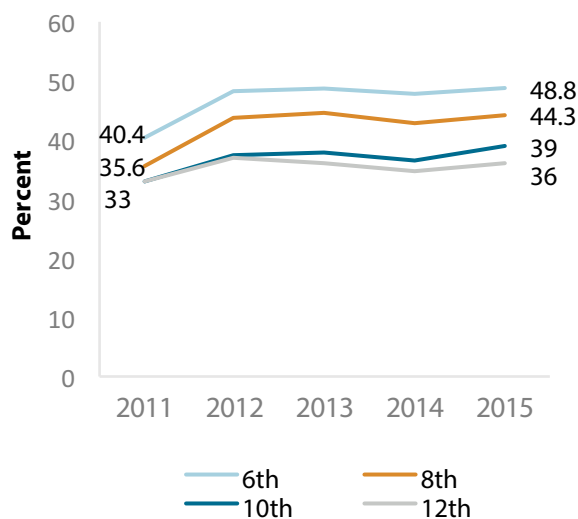


Ark. U.S.

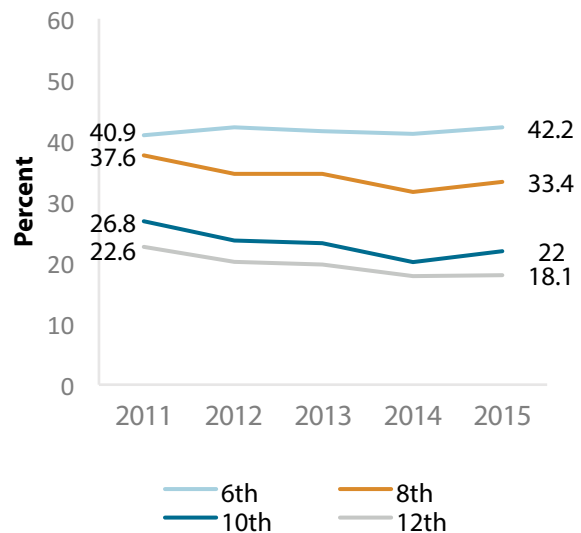
Source: NSDUH 2007–08 to 2013–14

NOTE: These are protective factors. The lower the rate of the factor, the less protected the group of students is.

### Percentage of students who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages every day as a "great risk"



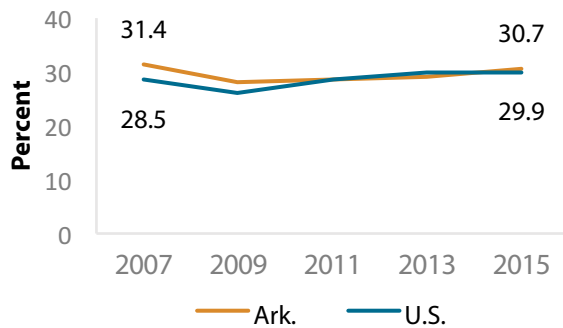
### Percentage of students who perceive trying marijuana once or twice puts a person at "great risk"



Source: APNA 2011–2015; MTF 2015

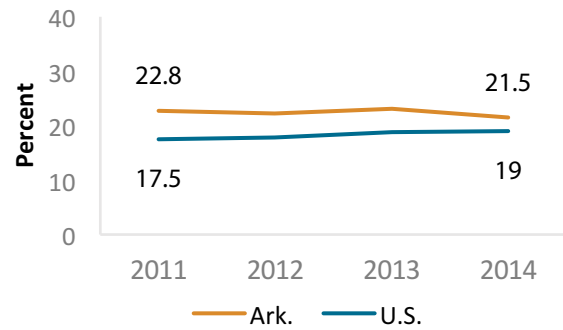
## DIRECTLY RELATED TO THE INDIVIDUAL (CONT.)

### Ninth through 12th graders feeling sad or hopeless



Source: YRBSS 2007-2015

### Depression in adults



Source: BRFSS 2011-2014

### Mental health in adults

#### Poor mental health

2012



2015



Source: BRFSS 2012-2015

### Percentage of people served by Statewide Mental Health Agencies (SMHA) in 2015

Children served who meet the federal definition for having a serious emotional disturbance (SED)



With co-occurring substance abuse disorders



Adults served who meet the federal definition of severe mental illness (SMI)



With co-occurring substance abuse disorders



Ark. U.S.

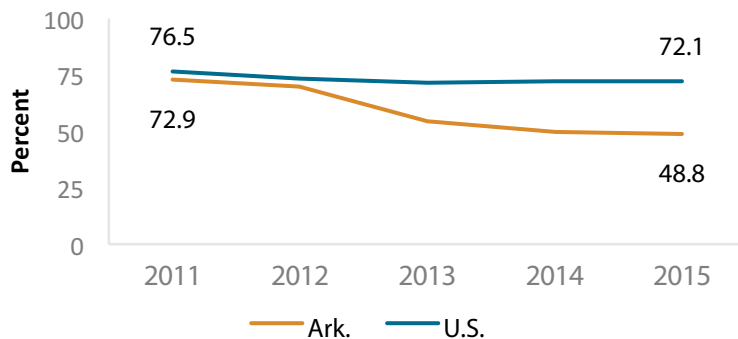
Source: SAMHSA 2015<sup>51</sup>



## What to take away

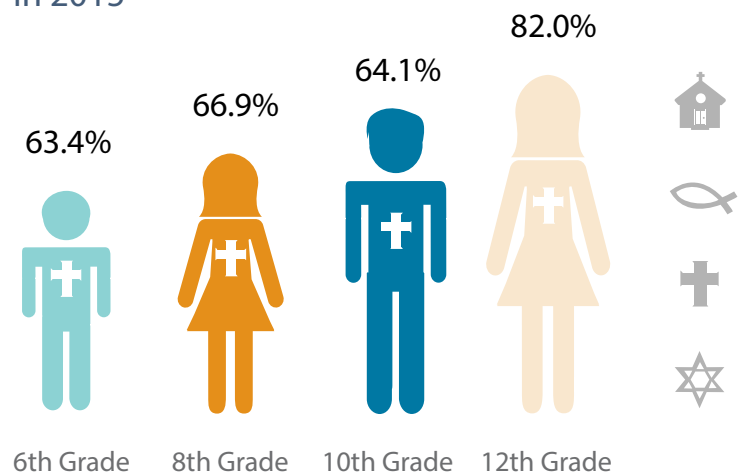
- ▶ Compared with the United States, Arkansas students are less likely to perceive a “great risk” for smoking or for drinking one or two drinks every day
- ▶ The perception of risk for smoking is the same for eighth, 10th and 12th graders in Arkansas, suggesting there is a need for continuous prevention efforts through middle and high school
- ▶ The percentage of adults perceiving risk in smoking, drinking and using marijuana has decreased over the last few measurement periods, particularly in regards to marijuana use
- ▶ The perception of risk of trying marijuana has changed little over the last several years in youth and has decreased in adults
- ▶ Overall, Arkansas has much lower rates of children and adults who meet the federal definitions of SED and SMI, respectively
  - The rate of Arkansas children with an SED who are being served has declined over the last several years
- ▶ Compared with sixth, eighth and 10th grade students in Arkansas, there is a much larger percentage of 12th grade students who are protected by religiosity

### Percentage of children who meet federal definition for serious emotional disorder



Source: BRFSS 2011–2014

### Percentage of students protected by religiosity in 2015



Source: APNA 2015

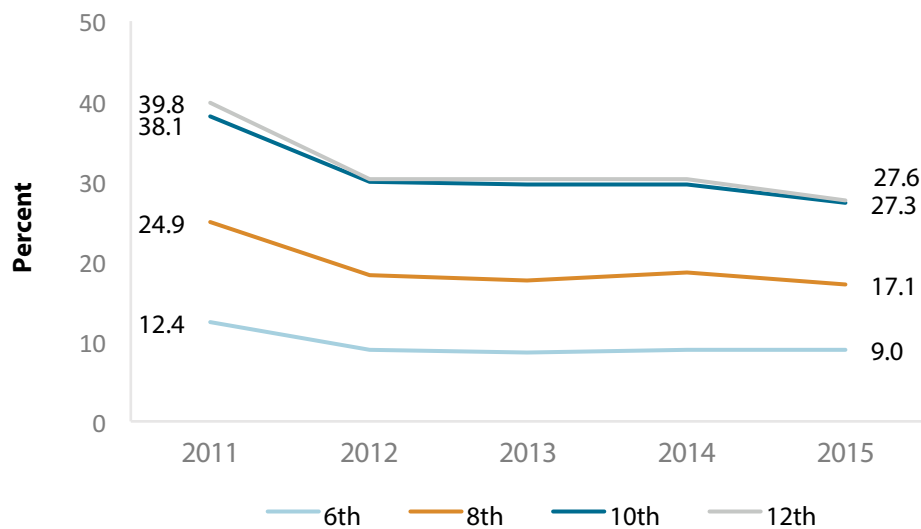


## IN THE FAMILY

### Why this is important

- ▶ Children are more likely to abuse drugs if they live in homes where parents<sup>52</sup>:
  - Approve or turn a blind eye to moderate drinking and drug use
  - Involve children in the parent's drug or alcohol behavior, such as lighting a parent's cigarette

Parents with attitudes favorable to drug use



Source: APNA 2011–2015

### What to take away

- ▶ Since 2011, students have reported a decrease in the rate of parents who have favorable attitudes towards drug use

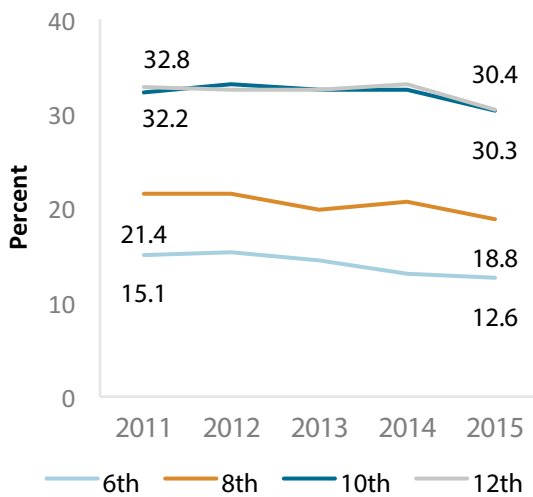


## RELATED TO PEERS

### Why this is important

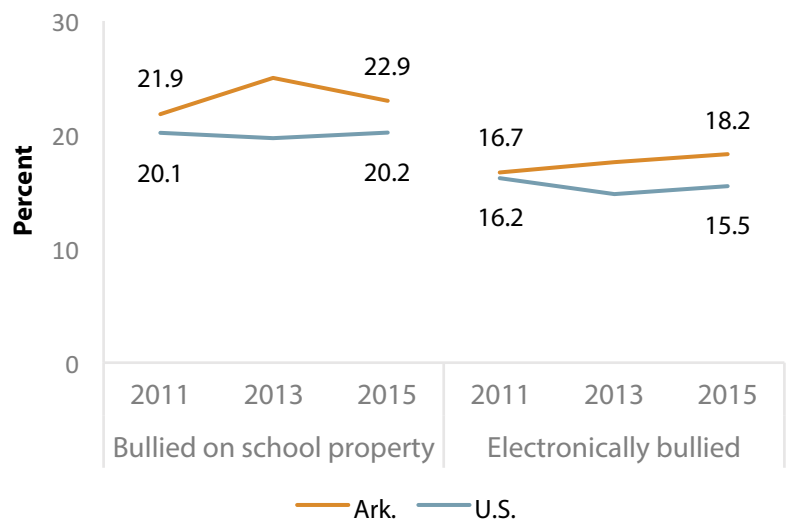
- ▶ It is well established that adolescents are more likely to make risky decisions based on peer influence<sup>53</sup>
  - If an adolescent has peers with favorable attitudes towards drug use, then that adolescent has a higher risk of substance use
- ▶ Victims of bullying are at an increased risk for mental health issues, suicide and substance use
- ▶ Students who are involved in bullying classmates are also more likely to use substances like tobacco, alcohol and marijuana compared with peers who do not engage in bullying other students

Peers with attitudes favorable to drug use



Source: APNA 2011–2015

Students reporting being bullied on school property or electronically



Source: YRBSS 2001–2015

### What to take away

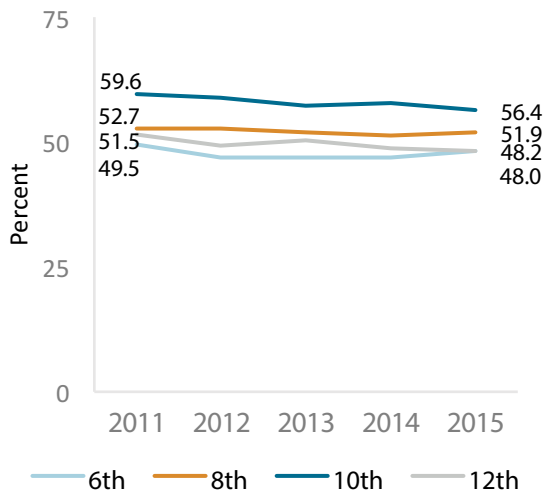
- ▶ The rate of students with peers who have attitudes favorable to drug use has declined over the last four years
- ▶ Bullying in Arkansas is occurring at higher rates compared with U.S. rates
- ▶ The percent of students reporting either being bullied at school or electronically in 2015 is higher than in 2011

## IN THE SCHOOL SETTING

### Why this is important

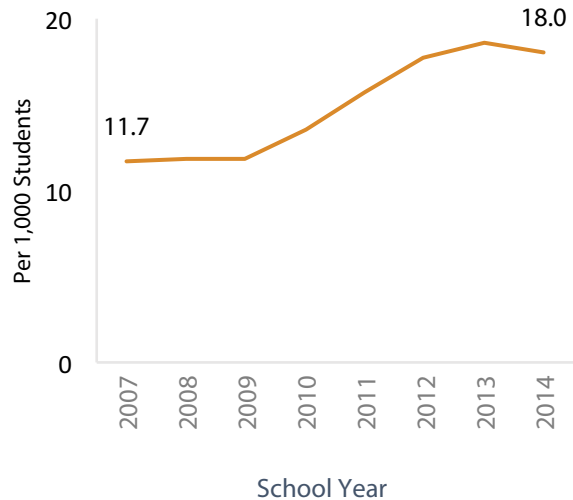
- ▶ Transitions and mobility involves movement from school to school through any of the following<sup>54</sup>:
  - Transitioning between elementary to junior high and junior high to high school
  - A family changing residence, resulting in a lateral transition to a new school
  - Homelessness
- ▶ The more transitions that students experience, the more at risk those students are for negative outcomes, such as substance use

Transitions and mobility



Source: APNA 2011–2015

Rate of homeless children per 1,000 students enrolled in public school in Arkansas



Source: ADE 2007–2014

### What to take away

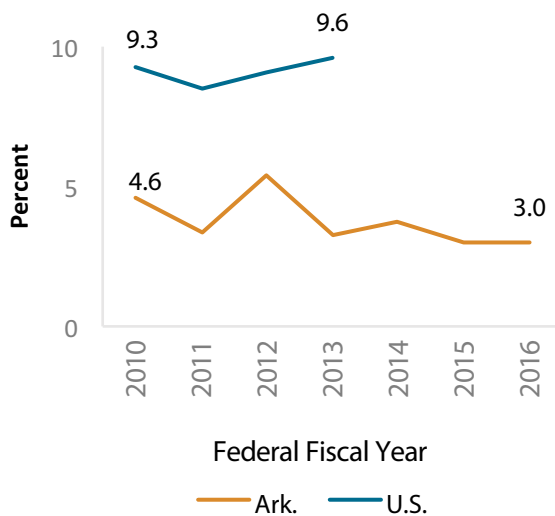
- ▶ The prevalence of transitions and mobility has changed little over the last few years
- ▶ The rate of homeless students has increased steadily

## IN THE COMMUNITY

### Why this is important

- ▶ A Centers for Disease Control and Prevention best practice for tobacco control programs is the enforcement of limiting minors' access to tobacco products<sup>55</sup>
- ▶ Arkansas, like many other states, regularly enforces and documents retailer violations for selling cigarettes to minors<sup>56</sup>
- ▶ Extreme economic deprivation has been shown to contribute to both substance use and mental health disorders
- ▶ Two indicators for extreme economic deprivation are:
  - Unemployment rate
  - Number of people below poverty level

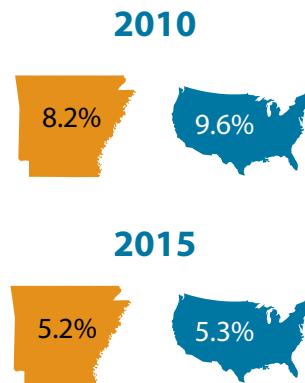
#### Retailer violation rates



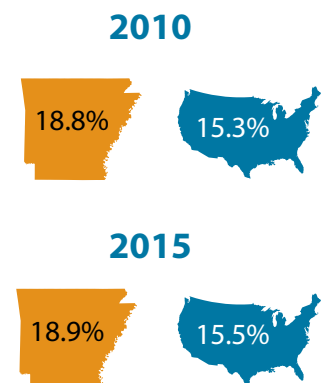
Source: Ark. Synar Report 2006-2016<sup>57</sup>; U.S. Synar Report 2006-2013<sup>58</sup>

#### Extreme economic deprivation

##### Unemployment rate



##### Percent below poverty



Source: U.S. Department of Labor 2010-2015;  
U.S. Census Bureau 2010-2015

### What to take away

- ▶ The rate of retailers violating the mandate to not sell tobacco to minors is lower in Arkansas than across the United States
- ▶ The rate of violators has decreased since 2012 when there was a spike in violations
- ▶ While Arkansas continues to have lower unemployment, the percent of the population below the poverty level remains higher compared with the U.S. rates





# TREATMENT ADMISSIONS

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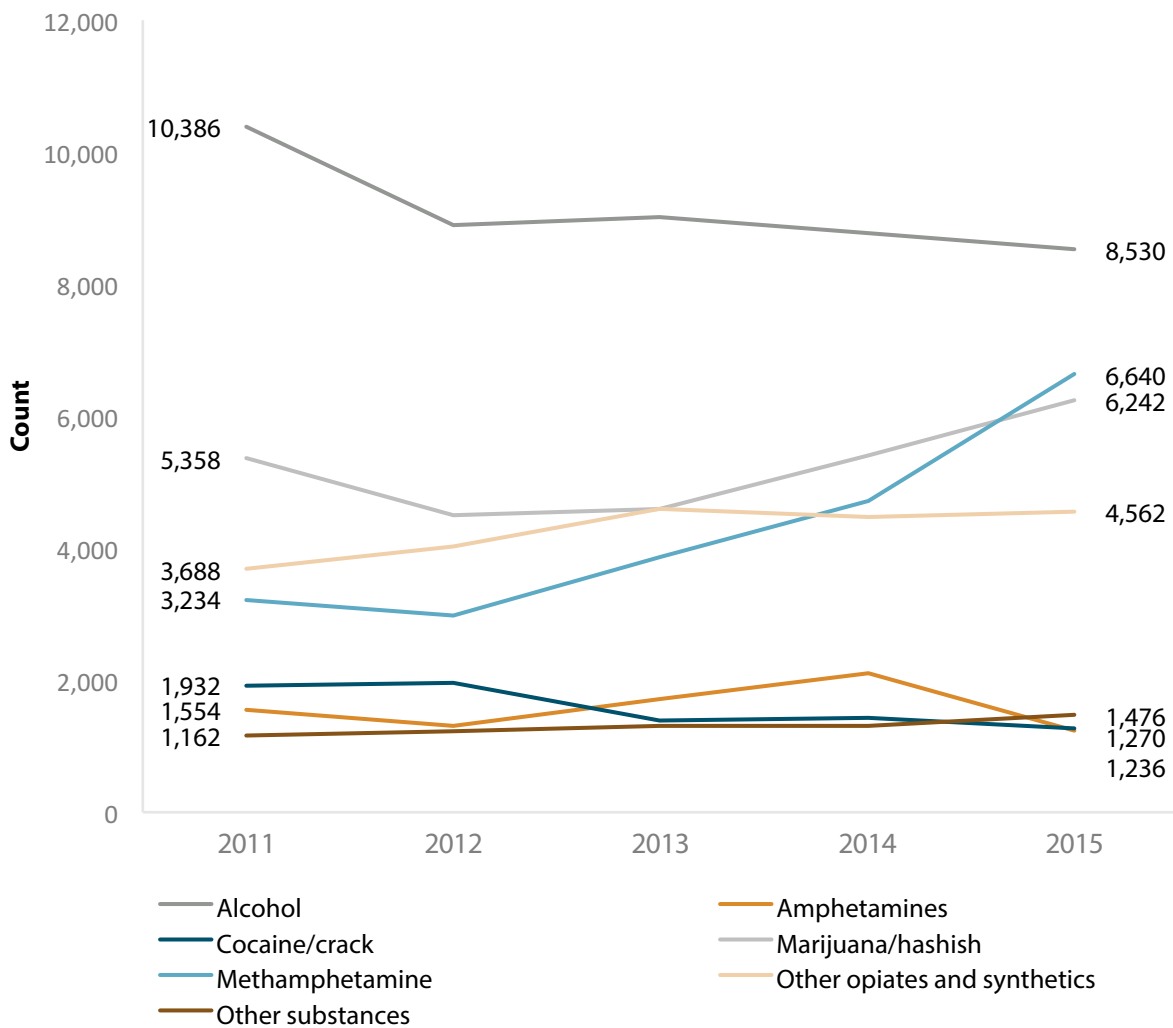
- ▶ Substance abuse treatment admissions indicate how many people are seeking help for an abuse problem
- ▶ It is important that these indicators are not used on their own to indicate drug use prevalence, as there are many variables involved in whether or not a person seeks treatment for a given substance
- ▶ 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

# TREATMENT ADMISSIONS

## Why this is important

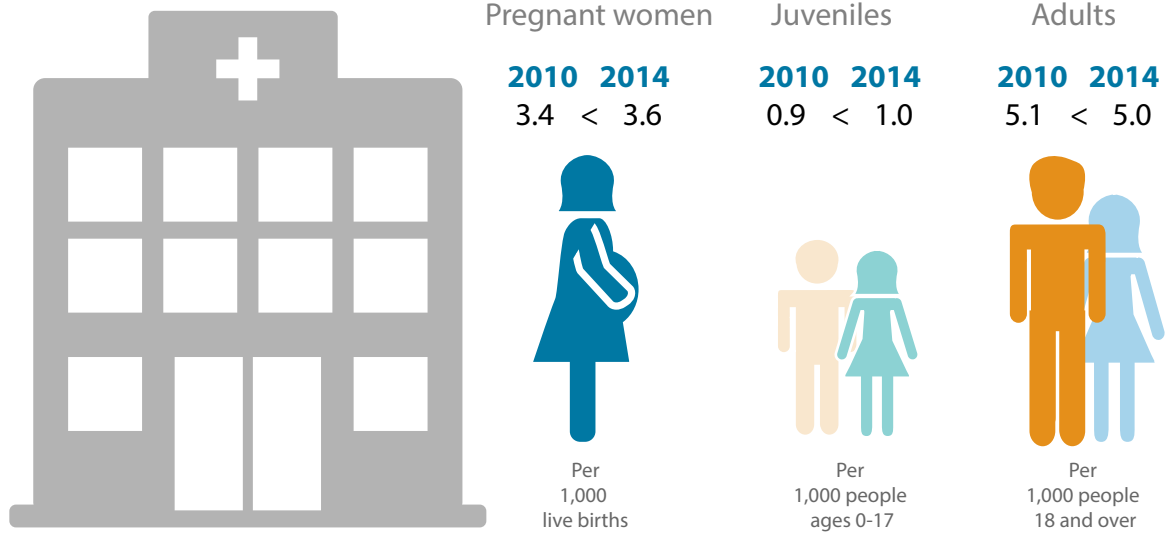
- ▶ Assessing the rates of people being admitted to substance abuse treatment assists in the organization and evaluation of programs
- ▶ Hospital discharges are monitored to determine the prevalence of substance abuse in the inpatient setting
- ▶ Without treatment, individuals may not have the tools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

### Primary drug of admission



Source: ADMIS 2011–2015<sup>59</sup>

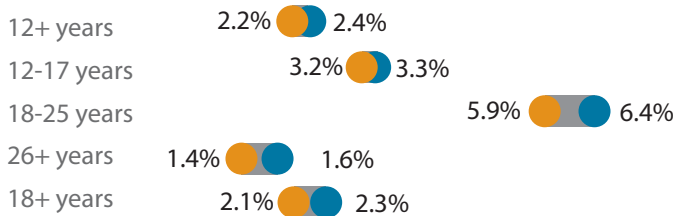
## People in alcohol or drug treatment



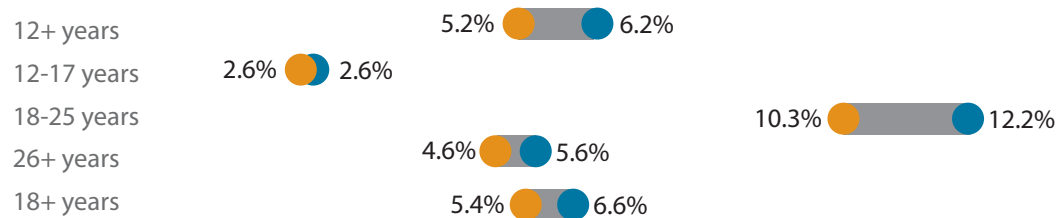
Source: ADMIS 2010-2014

## Adults needing, but not receiving, treatment

### Illicit drug



### Alcohol

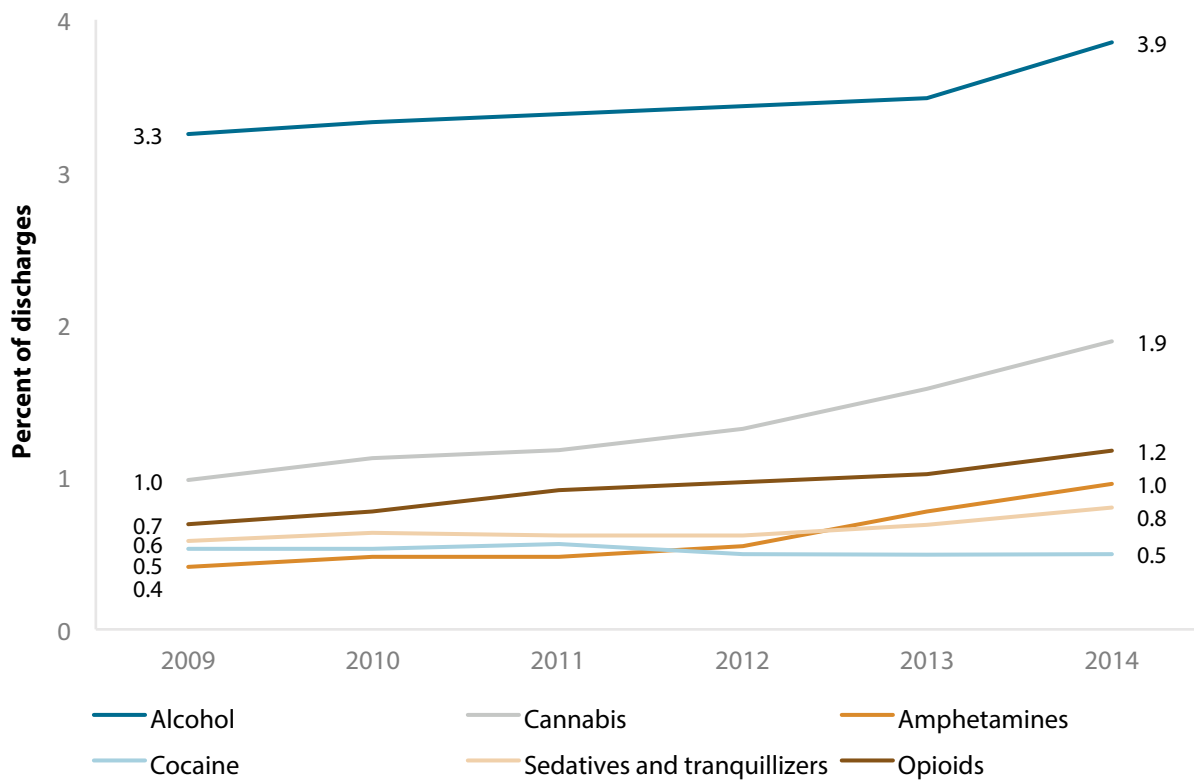


● Ark. ● U.S.

Source: NSDUH 2013-14



### Substance diagnosis present at discharge

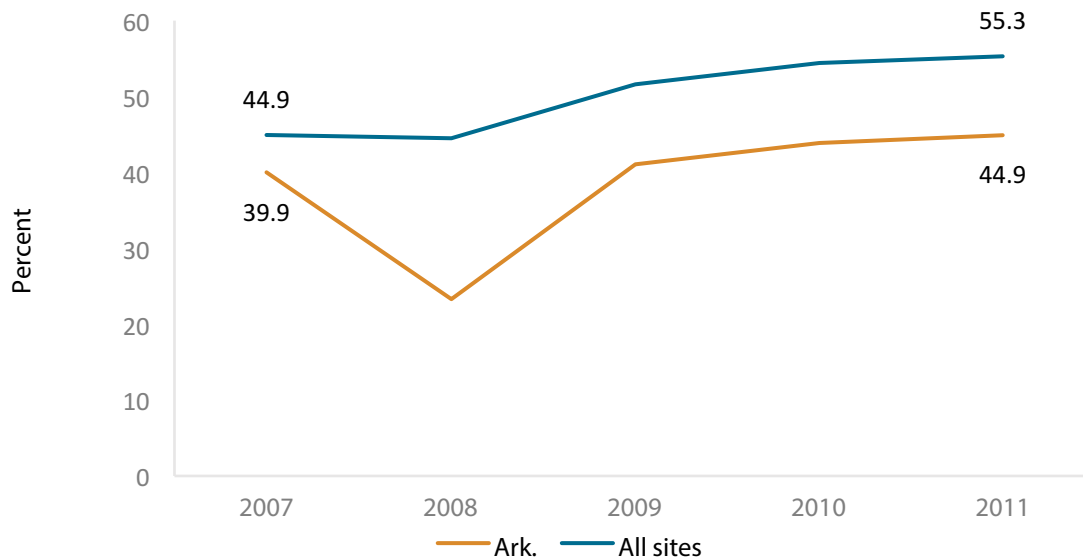


Source: ADH 2009–2014

## What to take away

- ▶ Over the last several years, the number of treatment admissions indicating alcohol as the primary drug for treatment has decreased while the number for methamphetamine has increased
- ▶ The rate of juveniles and pregnant women in alcohol or drug treatment has increased slightly between 2010 and 2014, while the rate of adults has decreased slightly
- ▶ Arkansas has a lower percent of people needing, but not receiving, treatment compared with the U.S. rates
- ▶ The percent of hospital discharges that included a substance use-related diagnosis has steadily increased between 2009 and 2014
- ▶ The rate of pregnant women who quit smoking increased between 2009 and 2011

Proportion of smokers who quit smoking during pregnancy



Source: PRAMStat 2007–2011



# CONCLUSIONS

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**A**rkansas 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 lowering prescription drug use among teens. However, there are still areas of concern that require attention. Multiple indicators within this report showed that Arkansas adult and youth substance usage was higher than national averages, including adult and youth smoking levels, as well as those before, during and after pregnancy. In addition, several indicators showed minimal improvement, such as marijuana use rates among youth. These observations should all be considered as programs move forward in prevention planning.

The contributing factors documented within this report are 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.





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ARKANSAS STATE EPIDEMIOLOGICAL OUTCOMES WORKGROUP

# Arkansas Epidemiological State Profile of Substance Use

2017

# COUNTY PROFILE

DATA COLLECTION AND ANALYSIS BY AFMC

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 **DHS**  
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PREVENTION AND TRAINING

# Overview of county report

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**T**he 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. Each individual county profile provides county and state rates or numbers on each of the selected indicators associated with substance abuse. 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.

## INDICATORS DESCRIPTION

### Demographics

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

### Substance abuse, health and consequences

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

### Risk and protective factors

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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. Contributing factors for substance abuse under the following domains are identified:

- ▶ **Community:** Presence or absence of high community organization, as well as public safety and attitudes toward drug use and crime can influence the prevalence of substance 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 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.

## Risk and protective factors

Substance use	
Youth cigarette use	Youth illicit drug use
Youth chewing tobacco use	Adult smokers (smoked $\geq$ 100 cigarettes and are currently smoking)
Youth alcohol use	Adult excessive drinking
Consequences	
Substance abuse arrests (per 1,000 population)	Number of mental health clients served through Arkansas State Hospital and the Community Mental Health Centers
Alcohol- or other drug-related crashes (per 1,000 population)	Number of substance abuse treatment services provided
Mental health	
Suicide (per 100k population, 2009-2013)	Adolescent depressive symptoms
Availability and access	
Beer permits (per 1,000 population)	Laws and norms favorable to drug use
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks)	Perceived availability of drugs
Crime	
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 populations)	High community disorganization
Economic hardship	
Unemployment rates	Persons below poverty level
Family	
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age)	Family history of anti-social behavior
Poor family management	Parental attitudes favorable towards drug use
Individual/peers	
Early initiation of drug use	Youth who perceive smoking as a "moderate" or "great risk"
Peer favorable attitudes to drug use	Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages every day as a "moderate" or "great risk"
Peer perceived risk of drug use	Students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk"
Interaction with anti-social peers	Religiosity
Friends using drugs	
Academic achievement/commitment	
High school dropouts	Low commitment to school
Academic failure	
School environment	
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students)	School opportunities for pro-social involvement
Transitions and mobility	School rewards for pro-social involvement

The prevalence of each of these factors is reported individually for each county. However, caution should be taken when interpreting these factors in isolation.

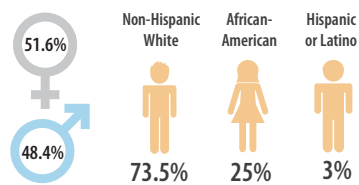
# HOW TO INTERPRET COUNTY PROFILES

## Arkansas County



Key findings highlight top strengths and weaknesses of each county

### Demographics



Population over 65 16.5%  
 Population under 18 23.1%  
 Total population 18,433  
 Births 238

### Key findings

#### Weaknesses

- 7th highest rate of beer permits (per 1,000 population)
- 7th highest rate of friends using drugs
- 7th highest rate of interaction with anti-social peers
- 7th highest rate of total crime index offenses (per 1,000 populations)

#### Strengths

- 1st highest rate of religiosity
- 1st highest rate of academic achievement
- 1st highest rate of unemployment

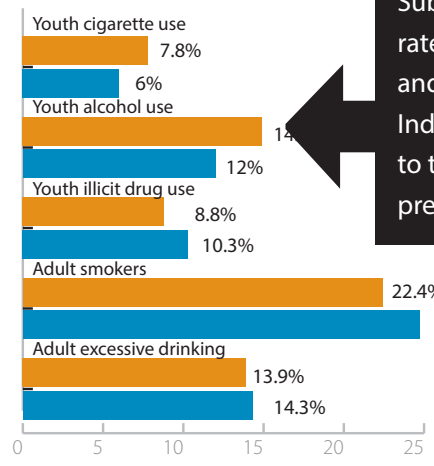
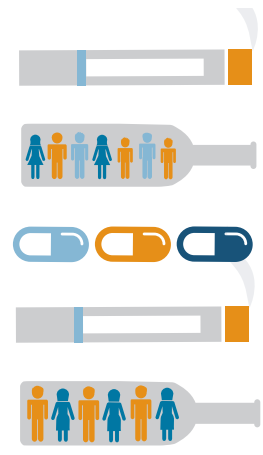
Consequences of substance use. Indicate outcomes of use we need to prevent

Demographics section describes the population in the county

### County vs. State



### Substance Use



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

### Consequences

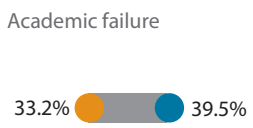
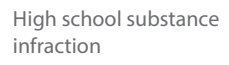
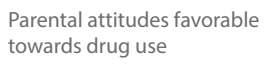
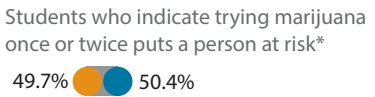
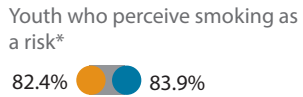
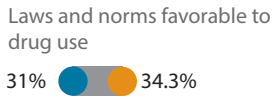


Alcohol- or other drug-related crashes<sup>†</sup>



<sup>†</sup>per 1,000 population

### Risk and protective factors



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

Communities will develop substance use or mental disorders. "great" risk.



Indicator titles organized by topic

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

State rates and counts for comparison to county-level data

Indicator	Arkansas County			Trend	Arkansas 2015	Greater than State Rate**
	2013	2014	2015			
<b>Substance use</b>						
Youth cigarette use <sup>1</sup>	10.6%	14.4%	7.8%		6.0%	●
Youth chewing tobacco use <sup>1</sup>	5.5%	11.0%	6.0%		4.8%	●
Youth alcohol use <sup>1</sup>	14.3%	25.0%	14.9%		12.0%	●
Youth illicit drug use <sup>1</sup>	11.2%	14.4%	8.8%		10.3%	○
Adult smokers (smoked ≥ 100 cigarettes and are currently smoking) <sup>2</sup>	NA	22.4%	NA		NA	
Adult excessive drinking <sup>2</sup>	NA	13.9%	NA		NA	
<b>Consequences</b>						
Substance abuse arrests (per 1,000 population) <sup>3</sup>			6.9		9.6	○
Alcohol- or other drug-related crashes (per 1,000 population) <sup>4</sup>			NA		NA	
Number of mental health clients served through Arkansas State Hospital and the Community Mental Health Centers <sup>5</sup>			27		69,398	
Number of substance abuse treatment service provided <sup>5</sup>			27		18,029	
<b>Mental Health</b>						
Suicide (per 100k population, 2009-2013) <sup>6</sup>			16.7		17.0	○
Adolescent depressive symptoms <sup>1</sup>			39.8%		41.7%	○
<b>Availability and access</b>						
Beer permits (per 1,000 population) <sup>7</sup>			2.0		0.9	●
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) <sup>8</sup>	3.0%	15.5%	6.8%		9.1%	○
Laws and norms favorable to drug use <sup>1</sup>	34.9%	44.1%	34.3%		31.0%	●
Perceived availability of drugs <sup>1</sup>	28.5%	24.9%	22.3%		23.6%	○
<b>Crime</b>						
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 populations) <sup>3</sup>	54.8	44.0	50.9		35.2	●
High community disorganization <sup>1</sup>	38.8%	40.1%	35.1%		35.5%	○
<b>Economic Hardship</b>						
Unemployment rates <sup>9</sup>	6.7%	5.4%	4.4%		5.2%	○
Persons below poverty level <sup>10</sup>	19.8%	20.4%			NA	
<b>Family</b>						
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) <sup>5</sup>	11.0	12.9			2	○
Poor family management <sup>1</sup>	35.3%	25.0%	2			○
Family history of anti-social behavior <sup>1</sup>	33.1%	41.8%	3			●
Parental attitudes favorable towards drug use <sup>1</sup>	22.9%	26.4%	1		35.5%	○
<b>Individual/peers</b>						
Early initiation of drug use <sup>1</sup>	25.9%	30.2%	1		18.4%	●
Peer favorable attitudes to drug use <sup>1</sup>	25.4%	31.3%	2		22.1%	●
Peer perceived risk of drug use <sup>1</sup>	53.1%	48.6%	4		45.3%	●
Interaction with anti-social peers <sup>1</sup>	46.4%	48.1%	4		38.6%	●
Friends using drugs <sup>1</sup>	29.6%	29.4%	2		20.2%	●
Religiosity* <sup>1</sup>	71.6%	75.1%	8		68.0%	●
Youth who perceive smoking as a "moderate" or "great risk"* <sup>1</sup>	74.9%	80.3%	8		83.9%	○
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages every day as a "moderate" or "great risk"* <sup>1</sup>	62.9%	61.5%	66.1%		69.5%	○
Students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk"* <sup>1</sup>	43.3%	48.7%	49.7%		50.4%	○
<b>Academic achievement/commitment</b>						
High school dropouts <sup>11</sup>	1.9%	2.4%	3.2%		2.3%	●
Academic failure <sup>1</sup>	31.1%	37.7%	33.2%		39.5%	○
Low commitment to school <sup>1</sup>	40.1%	47.7%	44.6%		39.9%	●
<b>School environment</b>						
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) <sup>11</sup>			22.5		17.8	○
Transitions and mobility <sup>1</sup>			43.7%		42.7%	○
School opportunities for pro-social involvement* <sup>1</sup>	56.9%	54.6%	55.4%		64.3%	○
School rewards for pro-social involvement* <sup>1</sup>	56.9%	54.6%	50.0%		47.7%	○

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

Black circle indicates higher county rates than the state while an empty circle indicates lower county rates than the state

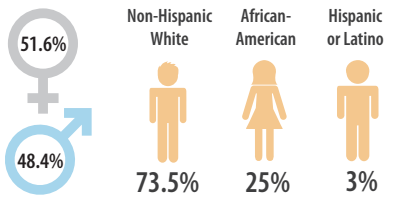
Data sources

\* - Represents protective factors; \*\* - ● = Yes, Greater than state rate/○ = No, Lower than state rate;  
 Source: 1. International Survey Associates, Inc., Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment Student Survey; 2. County Health Rankings and Roadmaps, Robert Wood Johnson Foundation; 3. Arkansas Crime Information Center, Crime in Arkansas; 4. Arkansas State Police, Highway Safety office; 5. Arkansas Department of Human Services, Annual Statistical Report; 6. Arkansas Department of Health, Center for Health Statistics; 7. Arkansas Department of Finance and Administration, Alcoholic Beverage Control; 8. Arkansas Tobacco Control Board, Annual Compliance Reports; 9. U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics; 10. U.S. Census Bureau, State & County QuickFacts; 11. Arkansas Department of Education, Statewide Information System as reported through the Arkansas Public School Computer Network

# Arkansas County



## Demographics



Population over 65 16.5%  
Population under 18 23.1%  
Total population 18,433  
Births 238

## Key findings

### Weaknesses

- 7th highest rate of beer permits (per 1,000 population)
- 7th highest rate of friends using drugs
- 7th highest rate of interaction with anti-social peers
- 7th highest rate of total crime index offenses (per 1,000 populations)

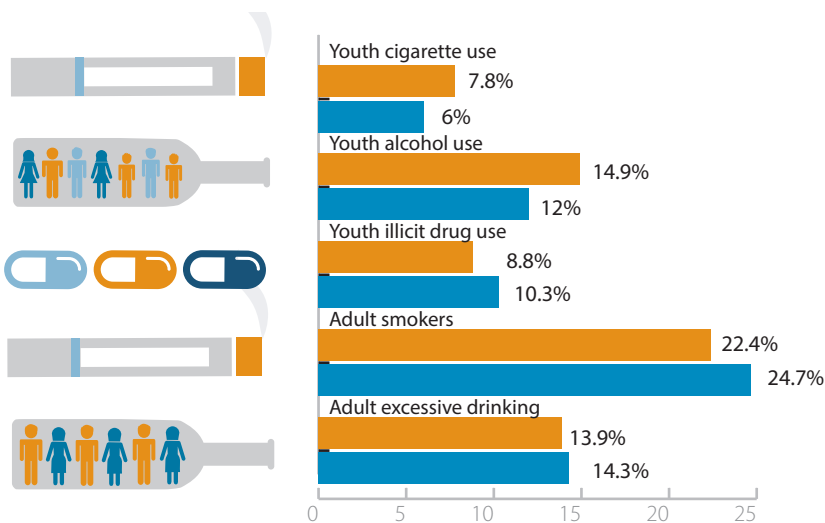
### Strengths

- 5th highest rate of religiosity\*
- 5th lowest rate of academic failure
- 6th lowest rate of unemployment

## County vs. State

## Substance Use

County State



## Consequences



## Risk and protective factors

Laws and norms favorable to drug use

31% (County) 34.3% (State)

Youth who perceive smoking as a risk\*

82.4% (County) 83.9% (State)

Students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a person at risk\*

49.7% (County) 50.4% (State)

Friends using drugs

20.2% (County) 26.8% (State)

Parental attitudes favorable towards drug use

18.2% (County) 19.5% (State)

Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages every day as a risk\*

66.1% (County) 69.5% (State)

High school substance infraction

17.8% (County) 28.9% (State)

Academic failure

33.2% (County) 39.5% (State)

\* Indicates protective factors that decrease the likelihood that individuals or communities will develop substance use or mental disorders. Risk includes the perception of "moderate" to "great" risk.

Indicator	Arkansas County			Trend	Arkansas	Greater than
	2013	2014	2015		2015	State Rate**
<b>Substance use</b>						
Youth cigarette use <sup>1</sup>	10.6%	14.4%	7.8%		6.0%	●
Youth chewing tobacco use <sup>1</sup>	5.5%	11.0%	6.0%		4.8%	●
Youth alcohol use <sup>1</sup>	14.3%	25.0%	14.9%		12.0%	●
Youth illicit drug use <sup>1</sup>	11.2%	14.4%	8.8%		10.3%	○
Adult smokers (smoked ≥ 100 cigarettes and are currently smoking) <sup>2</sup>	NA	22.4%	NA		NA	
Adult excessive drinking <sup>2</sup>	NA	13.9%	NA		NA	
<b>Consequences</b>						
Substance abuse arrests (per 1,000 population) <sup>3</sup>	10.0	3.9	6.9		9.6	○
Alcohol- or other drug-related crashes (per 1,000 population) <sup>4</sup>	0.7	0.5	NA		NA	
Number of mental health clients served through Arkansas State Hospital and the Community Mental Health Centers <sup>5</sup>	603	575	649		69,398	
Number of substance abuse treatment service provided <sup>5</sup>	98	143	127		18,029	
<b>Mental Health</b>						
Suicide (per 100k population, 2009-2013) <sup>6</sup>	16.2	17.4	16.7		17.0	○
Adolescent depressive symptoms <sup>1</sup>	41.0%	42.9%	39.8%		41.7%	○
<b>Availability and access</b>						
Beer permits (per 1,000 population) <sup>7</sup>	2.1	2.2	2.0		0.9	●
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) <sup>8</sup>	3.0%	15.5%	6.8%		9.1%	○
Laws and norms favorable to drug use <sup>1</sup>	34.9%	44.1%	34.3%		31.0%	●
Perceived availability of drugs <sup>1</sup>	28.5%	24.9%	22.3%		23.6%	○
<b>Crime</b>						
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 populations) <sup>3</sup>	54.8	44.0	50.9		35.2	●
High community disorganization <sup>1</sup>	38.8%	40.1%	35.1%		35.5%	○
<b>Economic Hardship</b>						
Unemployment rates <sup>9</sup>	6.7%	5.4%	4.4%		5.2%	○
Persons below poverty level <sup>10</sup>	19.8%	20.4%	NA		NA	
<b>Family</b>						
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) <sup>5</sup>	11.0	12.9	10.8		11.2	○
Poor family management <sup>1</sup>	35.3%	25.0%	23.7%		25.7%	○
Family history of anti-social behavior <sup>1</sup>	33.1%	41.8%	35.0%		31.0%	●
Parental attitudes favorable towards drug use <sup>1</sup>	22.9%	26.4%	18.2%		19.5%	○
<b>Individual/peers</b>						
Early initiation of drug use <sup>1</sup>	25.9%	30.2%	19.9%		18.4%	●
Peer favorable attitudes to drug use <sup>1</sup>	25.4%	31.3%	24.0%		22.1%	●
Peer perceived risk of drug use <sup>1</sup>	53.1%	48.6%	47.8%		45.3%	●
Interaction with anti-social peers <sup>1</sup>	46.4%	48.1%	49.8%		38.6%	●
Friends using drugs <sup>1</sup>	29.6%	29.4%	26.8%		20.2%	●
Religiosity* <sup>1</sup>	71.6%	75.1%	80.2%		68.0%	●
Youth who perceive smoking as a "moderate" or "great risk"* <sup>1</sup>	74.9%	80.3%	82.4%		83.9%	○
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages every day as a "moderate" or "great risk"* <sup>1</sup>	62.9%	61.5%	66.1%		69.5%	○
Students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk"* <sup>1</sup>	43.3%	48.7%	49.7%		50.4%	○
<b>Academic achievement/commitment</b>						
High school dropouts <sup>11</sup>	1.9%	2.4%	3.2%		2.3%	●
Academic failure <sup>1</sup>	31.1%	37.7%	33.2%		39.5%	○
Low commitment to school <sup>1</sup>	40.1%	47.7%	44.6%		39.9%	●
<b>School environment</b>						
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) <sup>11</sup>	37.6	22.5	17.8		28.9	○
Transitions and mobility <sup>1</sup>	43.9%	43.7%	42.7%		51.3%	○
School opportunities for pro-social involvement* <sup>1</sup>	56.9%	54.6%	55.4%		64.3%	○
School rewards for pro-social involvement* <sup>1</sup>	50.7%	50.0%	47.7%		54.5%	○

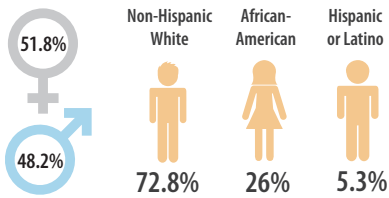
\*- Represents protective factors; \*\*- ● = Yes, Greater than state rate/○ = No, Lower than state rate;

Source: 1. International Survey Associates, Inc., Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment Student Survey; 2. County Health Rankings and Roadmaps, Robert Wood Johnson Foundation; 3. Arkansas Crime Information Center, Crime in Arkansas; 4. Arkansas State Police, Highway Safety office; 5. Arkansas Department of Human Services, Annual Statistical Report; 6. Arkansas Department of Health, Center for Health Statistics; 7. Arkansas Department of Finance and Administration, Alcoholic Beverage Control; 8. Arkansas Tobacco Control Board, Annual Compliance Reports; 9. U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics; 10. U.S. Census Bureau, State & County QuickFacts; 11. Arkansas Department of Education, Statewide Information System as reported through the Arkansas Public School Computer Network

# Ashley County



## Demographics



Population over 65 17.6%  
 Population under 18 23.5%  
 Total population 20,838  
 Births 229

## Key findings

### Weaknesses

- ▶ Highest rate of early initiation of drug use
- ▶ Highest rate of friends using drugs
- ▶ Highest rate of peer favorable attitudes to drug use
- ▶ Highest rate of youth alcohol use

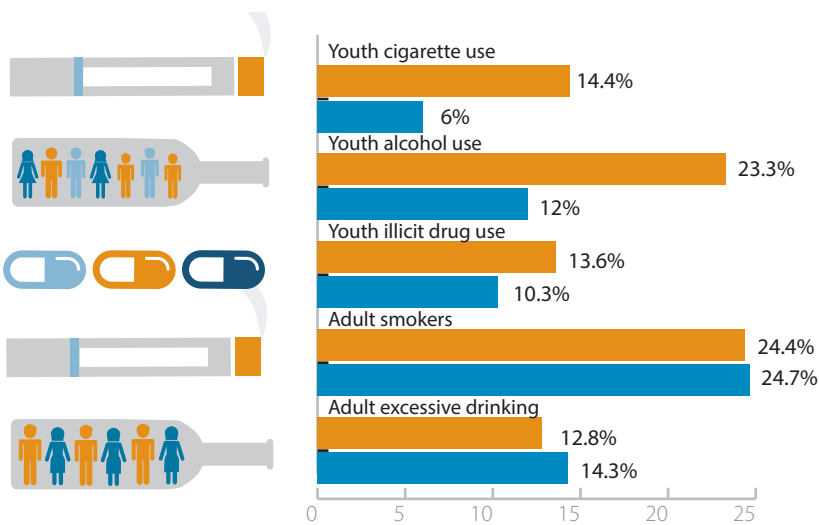
### Strengths

- ▶ 10th lowest rate of children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age)
- ▶ 12th lowest rate of adult excessive drinking
- ▶ 12th lowest rate of transitions and mobility

## County vs. State

## Substance Use

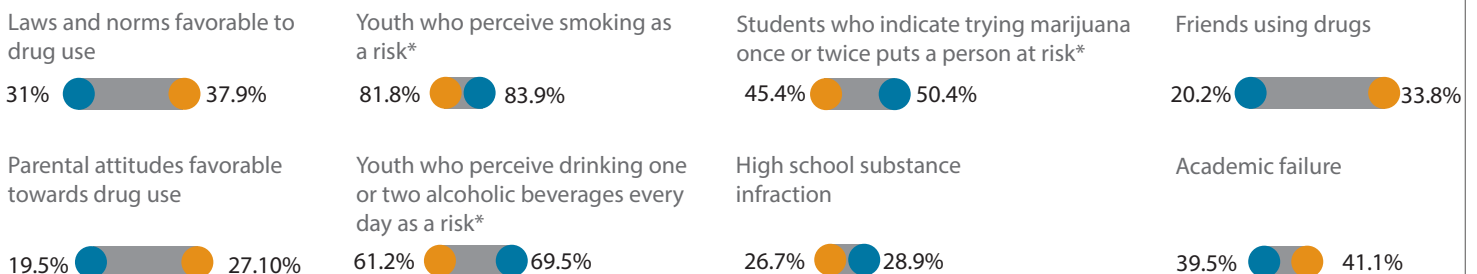
County (orange) State (blue)



## Consequences



## Risk and protective factors



\* Indicates protective factors that decrease the likelihood that individuals or communities will develop substance use or mental disorders. Risk includes the perception of "moderate" to "great" risk.

Indicator	Ashley County			Trend	Arkansas	Greater than
	2013	2014	2015		2015	State Rate**
<b>Substance use</b>						
Youth cigarette use <sup>1</sup>	9.4%	11.8%	14.4%		6.0%	●
Youth chewing tobacco use <sup>1</sup>	7.1%	8.0%	9.8%		4.8%	●
Youth alcohol use <sup>1</sup>	17.0%	18.9%	23.3%		12.0%	●
Youth illicit drug use <sup>1</sup>	8.5%	10.8%	13.6%		10.3%	●
Adult smokers (smoked ≥ 100 cigarettes and are currently smoking) <sup>2</sup>	NA	24.4%	NA		NA	
Adult excessive drinking <sup>2</sup>	NA	12.8%	NA		NA	
<b>Consequences</b>						
Substance abuse arrests (per 1,000 population) <sup>3</sup>	7.2	3.7	6.0		9.6	○
Alcohol- or other drug-related crashes (per 1,000 population) <sup>4</sup>	1.6	1.3	NA		NA	
Number of mental health clients served through Arkansas State Hospital and the Community Mental Health Centers <sup>5</sup>	838	934	821		69,398	
Number of substance abuse treatment service provided <sup>5</sup>	135	133	147		18,029	
<b>Mental Health</b>						
Suicide (per 100k population, 2009-2013) <sup>6</sup>	16.5	19.6	20.5		17.0	●
Adolescent depressive symptoms <sup>1</sup>	42.6%	40.3%	40.5%		41.7%	○
<b>Availability and access</b>						
Beer permits (per 1,000 population) <sup>7</sup>	NA	NA	NA		0.9	
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) <sup>8</sup>	4.8%	8.7%	9.2%		9.1%	●
Laws and norms favorable to drug use <sup>1</sup>	40.3%	37.4%	37.9%		31.0%	●
Perceived availability of drugs <sup>1</sup>	24.6%	24.6%	26.7%		23.6%	●
<b>Crime</b>						
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 populations) <sup>3</sup>	36.4	44.1	30.0		35.2	○
High community disorganization <sup>1</sup>	40.2%	37.9%	41.4%		35.5%	●
<b>Economic Hardship</b>						
Unemployment rates <sup>9</sup>	11.8%	9.4%	8.0%		5.2%	●
Persons below poverty level <sup>10</sup>	21.9%	22.7%	NA		NA	
<b>Family</b>						
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) <sup>5</sup>	8.0	6.7	6.5		11.2	○
Poor family management <sup>1</sup>	34.4%	26.0%	31.6%		25.7%	●
Family history of anti-social behavior <sup>1</sup>	36.9%	37.3%	38.1%		31.0%	●
Parental attitudes favorable towards drug use <sup>1</sup>	19.4%	20.7%	27.1%		19.5%	●
<b>Individual/peers</b>						
Early initiation of drug use <sup>1</sup>	27.1%	24.9%	32.5%		18.4%	●
Peer favorable attitudes to drug use <sup>1</sup>	29.5%	27.4%	34.3%		22.1%	●
Peer perceived risk of drug use <sup>1</sup>	48.1%	49.7%	48.5%		45.3%	●
Interaction with anti-social peers <sup>1</sup>	46.7%	41.3%	46.1%		38.6%	●
Friends using drugs <sup>1</sup>	30.2%	27.9%	33.8%		20.2%	●
Religiosity* <sup>1</sup>	72.9%	74.4%	69.4%		68.0%	●
Youth who perceive smoking as a "moderate" or "great risk"* <sup>1</sup>	79.1%	80.3%	81.8%		83.9%	○
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages every day as a "moderate" or "great risk"* <sup>1</sup>	64.4%	63.7%	61.2%		69.5%	○
Students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk"* <sup>1</sup>	48.4%	47.4%	45.4%		50.4%	○
<b>Academic achievement/commitment</b>						
High school dropouts <sup>11</sup>	1.4%	1.8%	1.5%		2.3%	○
Academic failure <sup>1</sup>	38.9%	39.4%	41.1%		39.5%	●
Low commitment to school <sup>1</sup>	46.3%	41.5%	39.6%		39.9%	○
<b>School environment</b>						
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) <sup>11</sup>	38.7	20.4	26.7		28.9	○
Transitions and mobility <sup>1</sup>	42.2%	39.4%	37.8%		51.3%	○
School opportunities for pro-social involvement* <sup>1</sup>	57.4%	61.1%	60.7%		64.3%	○
School rewards for pro-social involvement* <sup>1</sup>	50.5%	54.9%	47.5%		54.5%	○

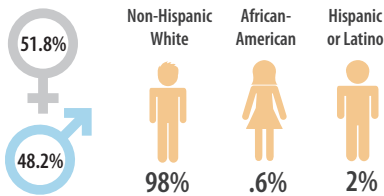
\*- Represents protective factors; \*\*- ● = Yes, Greater than state rate/○ = No, Lower than state rate;

Source: 1. International Survey Associates, Inc., Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment Student Survey; 2. County Health Rankings and Roadmaps, Robert Wood Johnson Foundation; 3. Arkansas Crime Information Center, Crime in Arkansas; 4. Arkansas State Police, Highway Safety office; 5. Arkansas Department of Human Services, Annual Statistical Report; 6. Arkansas Department of Health, Center for Health Statistics; 7. Arkansas Department of Finance and Administration, Alcoholic Beverage Control; 8. Arkansas Tobacco Control Board, Annual Compliance Reports; 9. U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics; 10. U.S. Census Bureau, State & County QuickFacts; 11. Arkansas Department of Education, Statewide Information System as reported through the Arkansas Public School Computer Network

# Baxter County



## Demographics



Population over 65 **28.7%**  
 Population under 18 **17.8%**  
 Total population **41,053**  
 Births **386**

## Key findings

### Weaknesses

- 2nd highest rate of perceived availability of drugs
- 7th highest rate of suicide (per 100k population)
- Highest rate of transitions and mobility

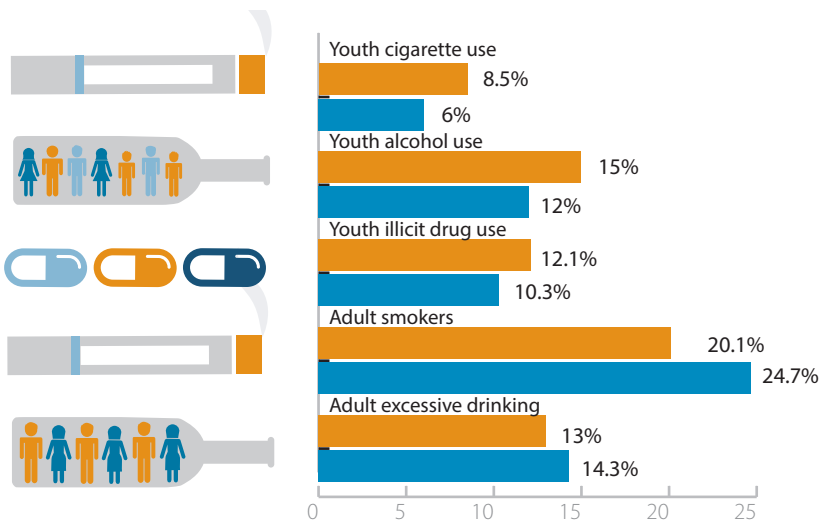
### Strengths

- 5th lowest rate of adult smokers (smoked at least 100 cigarettes and are currently smoking)
- 6th lowest rate of high community disorganization
- 6th lowest rate of persons below poverty level
- Highest rate of youth who perceive smoking as a "moderate" or "great risk"\*

## County vs. State

## Substance Use

County State



## Consequences



## Risk and protective factors

Laws and norms favorable to drug use

31% 34.2%

Youth who perceive smoking as a risk\*

83.9% 90.1%

Students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a person at risk\*

47.5% 50.4%

Friends using drugs

20.2% 20.4%

Parental attitudes favorable towards drug use

19.5% 25.1%

Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages every day as a risk\*

69.5% 72.3%

High school substance infraction

28.9% 50.9%

Academic failure

39.5% 40%

\* Indicates protective factors that decrease the likelihood that individuals or communities will develop substance use or mental disorders. Risk includes the perception of "moderate" to "great" risk.

Symbolizes a large difference between state and county rates that cannot be shown to scale.

Indicator	Baxter County			Trend	Arkansas	Greater than
	2013	2014	2015		2015	State Rate**
<b>Substance use</b>						
Youth cigarette use <sup>1</sup>	9.3%	12.0%	8.5%		6.0%	●
Youth chewing tobacco use <sup>1</sup>	6.2%	7.0%	5.6%		4.8%	●
Youth alcohol use <sup>1</sup>	13.5%	14.8%	15.0%		12.0%	●
Youth illicit drug use <sup>1</sup>	9.6%	13.5%	12.1%		10.3%	●
Adult smokers (smoked ≥ 100 cigarettes and are currently smoking) <sup>2</sup>	NA	20.1%	NA		NA	
Adult excessive drinking <sup>2</sup>	NA	13.0%	NA		NA	
<b>Consequences</b>						
Substance abuse arrests (per 1,000 population) <sup>3</sup>	3.0	3.6	4.0		9.6	○
Alcohol- or other drug-related crashes (per 1,000 population) <sup>4</sup>	1.2	1.0	NA		NA	
Number of mental health clients served through Arkansas State Hospital and the Community Mental Health Centers <sup>5</sup>	500	478	469		69,398	
Number of substance abuse treatment service provided <sup>5</sup>	184	190	204		18,029	
<b>Mental Health</b>						
Suicide (per 100k population, 2009-2013) <sup>6</sup>	29.9	28.9	28.8		17.0	●
Adolescent depressive symptoms <sup>1</sup>	37.6%	41.4%	40.1%		41.7%	○
<b>Availability and access</b>						
Beer permits (per 1,000 population) <sup>7</sup>	2.1	2.0	1.9		0.9	●
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) <sup>8</sup>	5.3%	10.0%	7.0%		9.1%	○
Laws and norms favorable to drug use <sup>1</sup>	31.5%	35.2%	34.2%		31.0%	●
Perceived availability of drugs <sup>1</sup>	29.4%	29.6%	31.1%		23.6%	●
<b>Crime</b>						
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 populations) <sup>3</sup>	35.0	31.3	35.4		35.2	●
High community disorganization <sup>1</sup>	28.1%	29.1%	28.6%		35.5%	○
<b>Economic Hardship</b>						
Unemployment rates <sup>9</sup>	8.1%	6.8%	5.7%		5.2%	●
Persons below poverty level <sup>10</sup>	15.6%	14.9%	NA		NA	
<b>Family</b>						
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) <sup>5</sup>	6.8	11.0	10.8		11.2	○
Poor family management <sup>1</sup>	31.8%	24.9%	25.5%		25.7%	○
Family history of anti-social behavior <sup>1</sup>	36.4%	34.4%	36.9%		31.0%	●
Parental attitudes favorable towards drug use <sup>1</sup>	25.1%	24.4%	25.1%		19.5%	●
<b>Individual/peers</b>						
Early initiation of drug use <sup>1</sup>	23.1%	22.2%	20.3%		18.4%	●
Peer favorable attitudes to drug use <sup>1</sup>	26.4%	29.5%	25.0%		22.1%	●
Peer perceived risk of drug use <sup>1</sup>	42.6%	48.1%	46.9%		45.3%	●
Interaction with anti-social peers <sup>1</sup>	41.2%	40.5%	40.0%		38.6%	●
Friends using drugs <sup>1</sup>	22.4%	26.4%	20.4%		20.2%	●
Religiosity* <sup>1</sup>	65.1%	65.2%	62.6%		68.0%	○
Youth who perceive smoking as a "moderate" or "great risk"* <sup>1</sup>	87.8%	88.3%	90.1%		83.9%	●
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages every day as a "moderate" or "great risk"* <sup>1</sup>	70.2%	67.3%	72.3%		69.5%	●
Students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk"* <sup>1</sup>	52.6%	49.0%	47.5%		50.4%	○
<b>Academic achievement/commitment</b>						
High school dropouts <sup>11</sup>	1.5%	1.7%	1.9%		2.3%	○
Academic failure <sup>1</sup>	40.9%	44.1%	40.0%		39.5%	●
Low commitment to school <sup>1</sup>	43.8%	41.4%	43.6%		39.9%	●
<b>School environment</b>						
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) <sup>11</sup>	26.4	51.0	50.9		28.9	●
Transitions and mobility <sup>1</sup>	60.1%	60.8%	64.7%		51.3%	●
School opportunities for pro-social involvement* <sup>1</sup>	68.4%	73.9%	69.4%		64.3%	●
School rewards for pro-social involvement* <sup>1</sup>	52.4%	58.2%	51.3%		54.5%	○

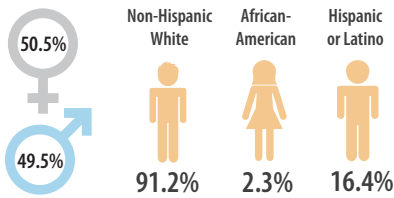
\*- Represents protective factors; \*\*- ● = Yes, Greater than state rate/○ = No, Lower than state rate;

Source: 1. International Survey Associates, Inc., Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment Student Survey; 2. County Health Rankings and Roadmaps, Robert Wood Johnson Foundation; 3. Arkansas Crime Information Center, Crime in Arkansas; 4. Arkansas State Police, Highway Safety office; 5. Arkansas Department of Human Services, Annual Statistical Report; 6. Arkansas Department of Health, Center for Health Statistics; 7. Arkansas Department of Finance and Administration, Alcoholic Beverage Control; 8. Arkansas Tobacco Control Board, Annual Compliance Reports; 9. U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics; 10. U.S. Census Bureau, State & County QuickFacts; 11. Arkansas Department of Education, Statewide Information System as reported through the Arkansas Public School Computer Network

# Benton County



## Demographics



Population over 65 **12.1%**  
 Population under 18 **26.8%**  
 Total population **249,672**  
 Births **3,602**

## Key findings

### Weaknesses

- ▶ 4th highest rate of number of substance abuse treatment service provided
- ▶ 6th highest rate of number of mental health clients served through Arkansas state hospital and the community mental health centers
- ▶ 9th highest rates of adult excessive drinking and transitions and mobility

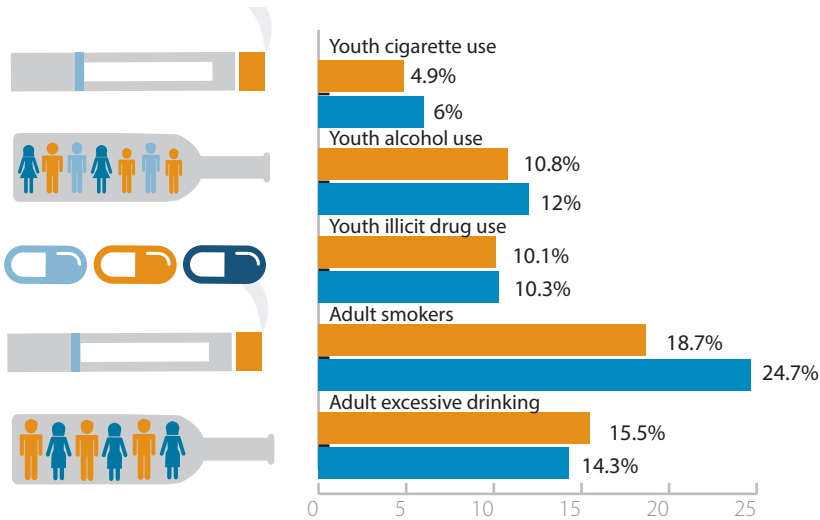
### Strengths

- ▶ Lowest rate of adult smokers (smoked at least 100 cigarettes and are currently smoking)
- ▶ 2nd lowest rates of early initiation of drug use, high community disorganization, laws and norms favorable to drug use, persons below poverty level, and unemployment

## County vs. State

## Substance Use

County State



## Consequences



## Risk and protective factors

Laws and norms favorable to drug use

23.9% 31%

Youth who perceive smoking as a risk\*

83.9% 87.1%

Students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a person at risk\*

50.4% 53.6%

Friends using drugs

18.3% 20.2%

Parental attitudes favorable towards drug use

17.9% 19.5%

Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages every day as a risk\*

69.5% 74%

High school substance infraction

28.9% 34.7%

Academic failure

37.7% 39.5%

\* Indicates protective factors that decrease the likelihood that individuals or communities will develop substance use or mental disorders. Risk includes the perception of "moderate" to "great" risk.



Indicator	Benton County			Trend	Arkansas	Greater than State Rate**
	2013	2014	2015		2015	
<b>Substance use</b>						
Youth cigarette use <sup>1</sup>	5.3%	5.6%	4.9%		6.0%	○
Youth chewing tobacco use <sup>1</sup>	3.8%	3.5%	2.8%		4.8%	○
Youth alcohol use <sup>1</sup>	11.8%	12.0%	10.8%		12.0%	○
Youth illicit drug use <sup>1</sup>	10.7%	10.0%	10.1%		10.3%	○
Adult smokers (smoked ≥ 100 cigarettes and are currently smoking) <sup>2</sup>	NA	18.7%	NA		NA	
Adult excessive drinking <sup>2</sup>	NA	15.5%	NA		NA	
<b>Consequences</b>						
Substance abuse arrests (per 1,000 population) <sup>3</sup>	12.9	12.6	12.6		9.6	●
Alcohol- or other drug-related crashes (per 1,000 population) <sup>4</sup>	0.8	0.8	NA		NA	
Number of mental health clients served through Arkansas State Hospital and the Community Mental Health Centers <sup>5</sup>	3227	2989	3015		69,398	
Number of substance abuse treatment service provided <sup>5</sup>	708	976	1156		18,029	
<b>Mental Health</b>						
Suicide (per 100k population, 2009-2013) <sup>6</sup>	14.0	14.3	15.6		17.0	○
Adolescent depressive symptoms <sup>1</sup>	40.6%	41.4%	41.8%		41.7%	●
<b>Availability and access</b>						
Beer permits (per 1,000 population) <sup>7</sup>	0.7	0.8	0.7		0.9	○
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) <sup>8</sup>	9.5%	11.1%	11.2%		9.1%	●
Laws and norms favorable to drug use <sup>1</sup>	23.8%	27.0%	23.9%		31.0%	○
Perceived availability of drugs <sup>1</sup>	22.6%	22.5%	22.4%		23.6%	○
<b>Crime</b>						
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 populations) <sup>3</sup>	20.5	20.8	23.0		35.2	○
High community disorganization <sup>1</sup>	29.2%	30.6%	27.0%		35.5%	○
<b>Economic Hardship</b>						
Unemployment rates <sup>9</sup>	5.7%	4.6%	3.9%		5.2%	○
Persons below poverty level <sup>10</sup>	11.7%	11.9%	NA		NA	
<b>Family</b>						
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) <sup>5</sup>	4.9	5.9	5.5		11.2	○
Poor family management <sup>1</sup>	29.2%	24.8%	23.2%		25.7%	○
Family history of anti-social behavior <sup>1</sup>	25.6%	26.2%	24.1%		31.0%	○
Parental attitudes favorable towards drug use <sup>1</sup>	18.8%	18.3%	17.9%		19.5%	○
<b>Individual/peers</b>						
Early initiation of drug use <sup>1</sup>	16.4%	17.1%	13.8%		18.4%	○
Peer favorable attitudes to drug use <sup>1</sup>	22.0%	21.2%	19.6%		22.1%	○
Peer perceived risk of drug use <sup>1</sup>	41.6%	42.5%	41.2%		45.3%	○
Interaction with anti-social peers <sup>1</sup>	35.0%	33.1%	30.8%		38.6%	○
Friends using drugs <sup>1</sup>	19.7%	19.2%	18.3%		20.2%	○
Religiosity* <sup>1</sup>	65.7%	64.0%	64.5%		68.0%	○
Youth who perceive smoking as a "moderate" or "great risk"* <sup>1</sup>	87.2%	87.0%	87.1%		83.9%	●
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages every day as a "moderate" or "great risk"* <sup>1</sup>	73.3%	73.6%	74.0%		69.5%	●
Students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk"* <sup>1</sup>	54.3%	53.8%	53.6%		50.4%	●
<b>Academic achievement/commitment</b>						
High school dropouts <sup>11</sup>	1.0%	1.1%	1.3%		2.3%	○
Academic failure <sup>1</sup>	37.7%	38.5%	37.7%		39.5%	○
Low commitment to school <sup>1</sup>	38.5%	36.6%	38.5%		39.9%	○
<b>School environment</b>						
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) <sup>11</sup>	25.9	32.8	34.7		28.9	●
Transitions and mobility <sup>1</sup>	57.6%	52.0%	53.8%		51.3%	●
School opportunities for pro-social involvement* <sup>1</sup>	66.6%	66.7%	69.6%		64.3%	●
School rewards for pro-social involvement* <sup>1</sup>	58.9%	57.7%	57.6%		54.5%	●

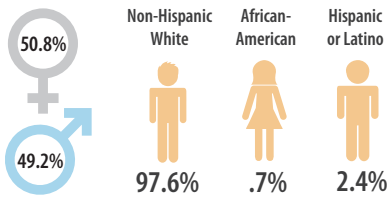
\*- Represents protective factors; \*\*- ● = Yes, Greater than state rate/○ = No, Lower than state rate;

Source: 1. International Survey Associates, Inc., Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment Student Survey; 2. County Health Rankings and Roadmaps, Robert Wood Johnson Foundation; 3. Arkansas Crime Information Center, Crime in Arkansas; 4. Arkansas State Police, Highway Safety office; 5. Arkansas Department of Human Services, Annual Statistical Report; 6. Arkansas Department of Health, Center for Health Statistics; 7. Arkansas Department of Finance and Administration, Alcoholic Beverage Control; 8. Arkansas Tobacco Control Board, Annual Compliance Reports; 9. U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics; 10. U.S. Census Bureau, State & County QuickFacts; 11. Arkansas Department of Education, Statewide Information System as reported through the Arkansas Public School Computer Network

# Boone County



## Demographics



Population over 65 **19%**  
 Population under 18 **22.4%**  
 Total population **37,222**  
 Births **451**

## Key findings

### Weaknesses

- 7th highest rate of high school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students)
- 13th highest rate of substance abuse arrests (per 1,000 population)
- 15th highest rate of total crime index offenses (per 1,000 populations)

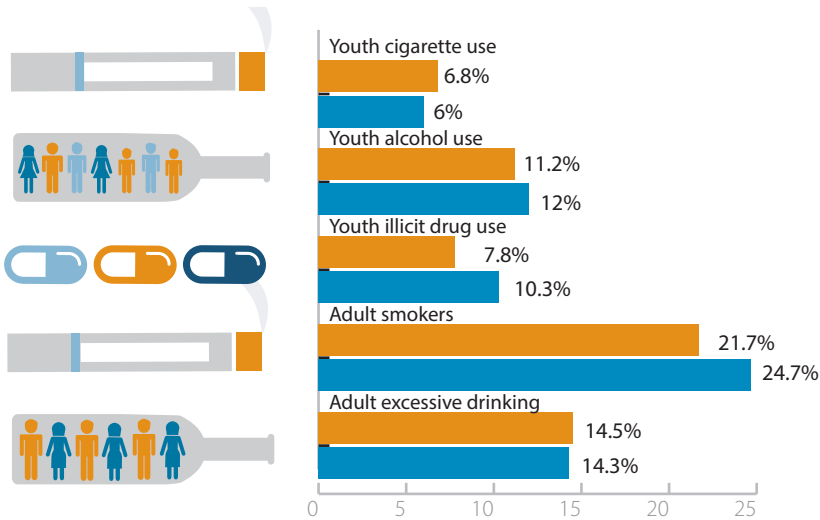
### Strengths

- 3rd highest rate of youth who perceive smoking as a “moderate” or “great risk”\*
- 10th lowest rate of beer permits (per 1,000 population)
- 10th lowest rate of poor family management

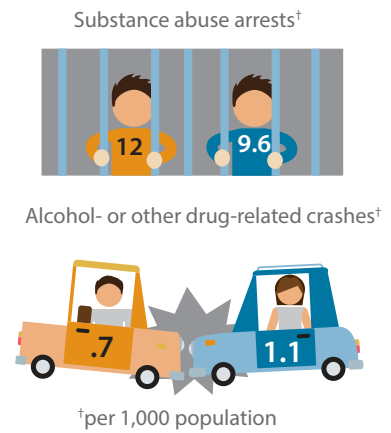
## County vs. State

## Substance Use

County State



## Consequences



## Risk and protective factors

Laws and norms favorable to drug use



Youth who perceive smoking as a risk\*



Students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a person at risk\*



Friends using drugs



Parental attitudes favorable towards drug use



Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages every day as a risk\*



High school substance infraction



Academic failure



\*Indicates protective factors that decrease the likelihood that individuals or communities will develop substance use or mental disorders. Risk includes the perception of “moderate” to “great” risk.

⚡ Symbolizes a large difference between state and county rates that cannot be shown to scale.

Indicator	Boone County			Trend	Arkansas	Greater than
	2013	2014	2015		2015	State Rate**
<b>Substance use</b>						
Youth cigarette use <sup>1</sup>	9.0%	7.9%	6.8%		6.0%	●
Youth chewing tobacco use <sup>1</sup>	6.3%	6.5%	6.6%		4.8%	●
Youth alcohol use <sup>1</sup>	10.9%	12.6%	11.2%		12.0%	○
Youth illicit drug use <sup>1</sup>	8.2%	8.2%	7.8%		10.3%	○
Adult smokers (smoked ≥ 100 cigarettes and are currently smoking) <sup>2</sup>	NA	21.7%	NA		NA	
Adult excessive drinking <sup>2</sup>	NA	14.5%	NA		NA	
<b>Consequences</b>						
Substance abuse arrests (per 1,000 population) <sup>3</sup>	14.3	11.0	12.0		9.6	●
Alcohol- or other drug-related crashes (per 1,000 population) <sup>4</sup>	1.0	0.7	NA		NA	
Number of mental health clients served through Arkansas State Hospital and the Community Mental Health Centers <sup>5</sup>	557	469	248		69,398	
Number of substance abuse treatment service provided <sup>5</sup>	144	160	186		18,029	
<b>Mental Health</b>						
Suicide (per 100k population, 2009-2013) <sup>6</sup>	19.1	20.4	22.4		17.0	●
Adolescent depressive symptoms <sup>1</sup>	36.2%	40.3%	39.0%		41.7%	○
<b>Availability and access</b>						
Beer permits (per 1,000 population) <sup>7</sup>	1.1	1.1	1.2		0.9	●
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) <sup>8</sup>	3.2%	9.2%	8.9%		9.1%	○
Laws and norms favorable to drug use <sup>1</sup>	33.0%	34.0%	34.9%		31.0%	●
Perceived availability of drugs <sup>1</sup>	25.1%	26.0%	23.6%		23.6%	○
<b>Crime</b>						
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 populations) <sup>3</sup>	36.6	35.5	37.1		35.2	●
High community disorganization <sup>1</sup>	32.2%	31.8%	31.6%		35.5%	○
<b>Economic Hardship</b>						
Unemployment rates <sup>9</sup>	7.4%	6.1%	5.1%		5.2%	○
Persons below poverty level <sup>10</sup>	17.2%	16.9%	NA		NA	
<b>Family</b>						
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) <sup>5</sup>	12.8	14.8	14.3		11.2	●
Poor family management <sup>1</sup>	30.1%	24.2%	23.1%		25.7%	○
Family history of anti-social behavior <sup>1</sup>	30.6%	33.8%	32.8%		31.0%	●
Parental attitudes favorable towards drug use <sup>1</sup>	21.6%	23.9%	21.6%		19.5%	●
<b>Individual/peers</b>						
Early initiation of drug use <sup>1</sup>	20.5%	19.8%	18.7%		18.4%	●
Peer favorable attitudes to drug use <sup>1</sup>	21.0%	23.5%	22.4%		22.1%	●
Peer perceived risk of drug use <sup>1</sup>	37.1%	41.7%	44.1%		45.3%	○
Interaction with anti-social peers <sup>1</sup>	34.8%	34.3%	32.0%		38.6%	○
Friends using drugs <sup>1</sup>	19.6%	20.1%	18.9%		20.2%	○
Religiosity* <sup>1</sup>	72.3%	72.7%	71.4%		68.0%	●
Youth who perceive smoking as a "moderate" or "great risk"* <sup>1</sup>	89.0%	89.2%	88.3%		83.9%	●
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages every day as a "moderate" or "great risk"* <sup>1</sup>	71.4%	71.0%	70.3%		69.5%	●
Students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk"* <sup>1</sup>	60.2%	52.2%	53.4%		50.4%	●
<b>Academic achievement/commitment</b>						
High school dropouts <sup>11</sup>	1.9%	1.9%	2.1%		2.3%	○
Academic failure <sup>1</sup>	40.0%	41.9%	40.8%		39.5%	●
Low commitment to school <sup>1</sup>	42.3%	39.6%	42.0%		39.9%	●
<b>School environment</b>						
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) <sup>11</sup>	31.1	40.1	54.0		28.9	●
Transitions and mobility <sup>1</sup>	47.4%	47.0%	48.5%		51.3%	○
School opportunities for pro-social involvement* <sup>1</sup>	64.8%	60.4%	65.7%		64.3%	●
School rewards for pro-social involvement* <sup>1</sup>	58.8%	58.5%	56.6%		54.5%	●

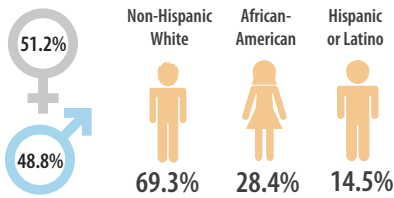
\*- Represents protective factors; \*\*- ● = Yes, Greater than state rate/○ = No, Lower than state rate;

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# Bradley County



## Demographics



Population over 65 **17.4%**  
 Population under 18 **23.5%**  
 Total population **11,094**  
 Births **134**

## Key findings

### Weaknesses

- ▶ 4th lowest rate of youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages every day as a “moderate” or “great risk”\*
- ▶ 6th lowest rate of youth who perceive smoking as a “moderate” or “great risk”\*
- ▶ 8th highest rate of persons below poverty level

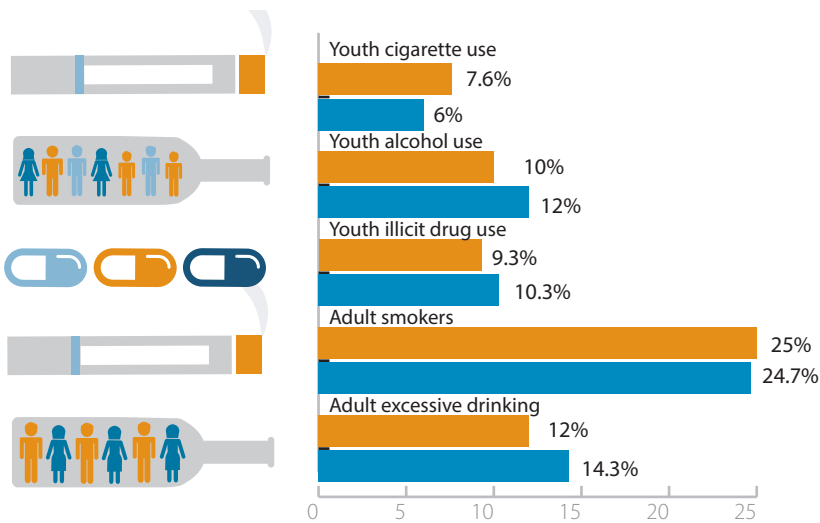
### Strengths

- ▶ Lowest rate of high school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students)
- ▶ 2nd lowest rate of adolescent depressive symptoms
- ▶ 4th lowest rate of alcohol- or other drug-related crashes (per 1,000 population)

## County vs. State

## Substance Use

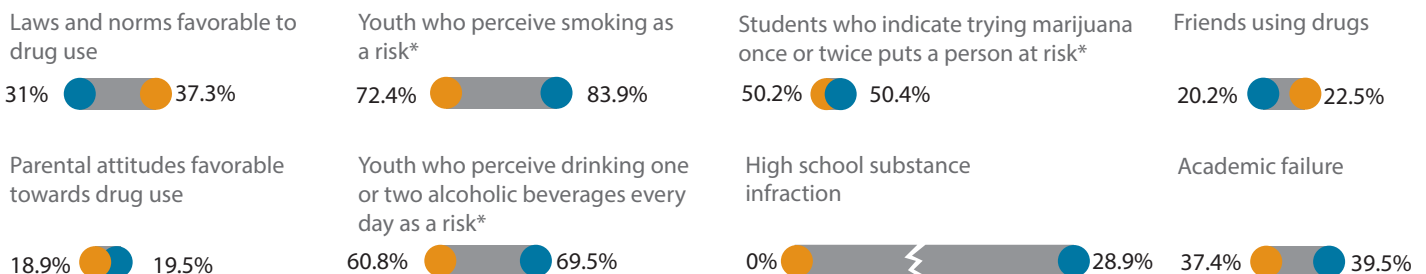
County State



## Consequences



## Risk and protective factors



\*Indicates protective factors that decrease the likelihood that individuals or communities will develop substance use or mental disorders. Risk includes the perception of “moderate” to “great” risk.

⚡ Symbolizes a large difference between state and county rates that cannot be shown to scale.

Indicator	Bradley County			Trend	Arkansas	Greater than
	2013	2014	2015		2015	State Rate**
<b>Substance use</b>						
Youth cigarette use <sup>1</sup>	8.4%	6.5%	7.6%		6.0%	●
Youth chewing tobacco use <sup>1</sup>	7.0%	7.5%	4.1%		4.8%	○
Youth alcohol use <sup>1</sup>	12.8%	18.1%	10.0%		12.0%	○
Youth illicit drug use <sup>1</sup>	10.7%	7.5%	9.3%		10.3%	○
Adult smokers (smoked ≥ 100 cigarettes and are currently smoking) <sup>2</sup>	NA	25.0%	NA		NA	
Adult excessive drinking <sup>2</sup>	NA	12.0%	NA		NA	
<b>Consequences</b>						
Substance abuse arrests (per 1,000 population) <sup>3</sup>	1.7	1.3	1.6		9.6	○
Alcohol- or other drug-related crashes (per 1,000 population) <sup>4</sup>	0.4	0.4	NA		NA	
Number of mental health clients served through Arkansas State Hospital and the Community Mental Health Centers <sup>5</sup>	312	312	280		69,398	
Number of substance abuse treatment service provided <sup>5</sup>	53	63	56		18,029	
<b>Mental Health</b>						
Suicide (per 100k population, 2009-2013) <sup>6</sup>	11.5	11.4	12.7		17.0	○
Adolescent depressive symptoms <sup>1</sup>	38.6%	32.1%	32.8%		41.7%	○
<b>Availability and access</b>						
Beer permits (per 1,000 population) <sup>7</sup>	NA	NA	NA		0.9	
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) <sup>8</sup>	7.1%	6.7%	6.9%		9.1%	○
Laws and norms favorable to drug use <sup>1</sup>	38.6%	45.5%	37.3%		31.0%	●
Perceived availability of drugs <sup>1</sup>	27.2%	19.4%	25.5%		23.6%	●
<b>Crime</b>						
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 populations) <sup>3</sup>	17.1	15.6	15.3		35.2	○
High community disorganization <sup>1</sup>	39.1%	41.2%	40.0%		35.5%	●
<b>Economic Hardship</b>						
Unemployment rates <sup>9</sup>	9.1%	8.5%	6.2%		5.2%	●
Persons below poverty level <sup>10</sup>	27.0%	27.4%	NA		NA	
<b>Family</b>						
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) <sup>5</sup>	8.8	10.8	7.7		11.2	○
Poor family management <sup>1</sup>	39.3%	38.0%	30.4%		25.7%	●
Family history of anti-social behavior <sup>1</sup>	29.9%	19.2%	28.2%		31.0%	○
Parental attitudes favorable towards drug use <sup>1</sup>	22.5%	24.3%	18.9%		19.5%	○
<b>Individual/peers</b>						
Early initiation of drug use <sup>1</sup>	21.6%	19.3%	16.1%		18.4%	○
Peer favorable attitudes to drug use <sup>1</sup>	23.1%	22.0%	16.8%		22.1%	○
Peer perceived risk of drug use <sup>1</sup>	48.6%	48.1%	48.9%		45.3%	●
Interaction with anti-social peers <sup>1</sup>	50.8%	45.0%	40.7%		38.6%	●
Friends using drugs <sup>1</sup>	27.6%	24.8%	22.5%		20.2%	●
Religiosity* <sup>1</sup>	70.7%	70.4%	67.9%		68.0%	○
Youth who perceive smoking as a "moderate" or "great risk"* <sup>1</sup>	76.9%	67.9%	72.4%		83.9%	○
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages every day as a "moderate" or "great risk"* <sup>1</sup>	64.4%	60.8%	60.8%		69.5%	○
Students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk"* <sup>1</sup>	53.6%	50.9%	50.2%		50.4%	○
<b>Academic achievement/commitment</b>						
High school dropouts <sup>11</sup>	1.9%	2.3%	2.3%		2.3%	○
Academic failure <sup>1</sup>	42.7%	40.4%	37.4%		39.5%	○
Low commitment to school <sup>1</sup>	31.7%	38.7%	40.6%		39.9%	●
<b>School environment</b>						
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) <sup>11</sup>	16.0	0.0	0.0		28.9	○
Transitions and mobility <sup>1</sup>	38.3%	19.4%	39.5%		51.3%	○
School opportunities for pro-social involvement* <sup>1</sup>	56.5%	61.1%	59.8%		64.3%	○
School rewards for pro-social involvement* <sup>1</sup>	52.6%	59.3%	53.5%		54.5%	○

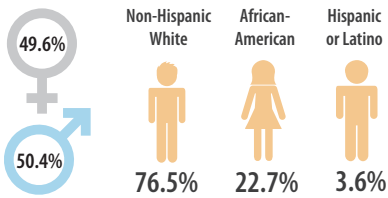
\*- Represents protective factors; \*\*- ● = Yes, Greater than state rate/○ = No, Lower than state rate;

Source: 1. International Survey Associates, Inc., Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment Student Survey; 2. County Health Rankings and Roadmaps, Robert Wood Johnson Foundation; 3. Arkansas Crime Information Center, Crime in Arkansas; 4. Arkansas State Police, Highway Safety office; 5. Arkansas Department of Human Services, Annual Statistical Report; 6. Arkansas Department of Health, Center for Health Statistics; 7. Arkansas Department of Finance and Administration, Alcoholic Beverage Control; 8. Arkansas Tobacco Control Board, Annual Compliance Reports; 9. U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics; 10. U.S. Census Bureau, State & County QuickFacts; 11. Arkansas Department of Education, Statewide Information System as reported through the Arkansas Public School Computer Network

# Calhoun County



## Demographics



Population over 65 **18.7%**  
 Population under 18 **18.4%**  
 Total population **5,229**  
 Births **48**

## Key findings

### Weaknesses

- ▶ Highest rate of early initiation of drug use
- ▶ Highest rate of high school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students)
- ▶ 3rd lowest rate of youth who perceive smoking as a "moderate" or "great risk"\*

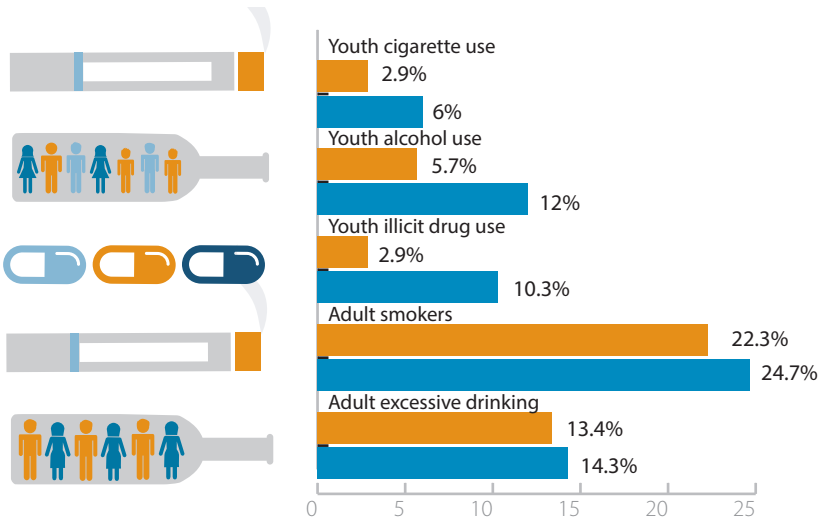
### Strengths

- ▶ Lowest rate of youth illicit drug use
- ▶ 2nd highest rate of school opportunities for pro-social involvement\*
- ▶ 2nd lowest rate of academic failure
- ▶ 2nd lowest rate of youth alcohol use

## County vs. State

## Substance Use

County State



## Consequences



## Risk and protective factors

Laws and norms favorable to drug use

31% 37.9%

Youth who perceive smoking as a risk\*

66.7% 83.9%

Students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a person at risk\*

50.4% 58.3%

Friends using drugs

20.2% 26.3%

Parental attitudes favorable towards drug use

16.7% 19.5%

Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages every day as a risk\*

61.5% 69.5%

High school substance infraction

28.9% 237.5%

Academic failure

29.6% 39.5%

\*Indicates protective factors that decrease the likelihood that individuals or communities will develop substance use or mental disorders. Risk includes the perception of "moderate" to "great" risk.

Symbolizes a large difference between state and county rates that cannot be shown to scale.

Indicator	Calhoun County			Trend	Arkansas	Greater than
	2013	2014	2015		2015	State Rate**
<b>Substance use</b>						
Youth cigarette use <sup>1</sup>	12.1%	6.3%	2.9%		6.0%	○
Youth chewing tobacco use <sup>1</sup>	14.2%	9.9%	5.6%		4.8%	●
Youth alcohol use <sup>1</sup>	23.8%	18.7%	5.7%		12.0%	○
Youth illicit drug use <sup>1</sup>	8.8%	13.0%	2.9%		10.3%	○
Adult smokers (smoked ≥ 100 cigarettes and are currently smoking) <sup>2</sup>	NA	22.3%	NA		NA	
Adult excessive drinking <sup>2</sup>	NA	13.4%	NA		NA	
<b>Consequences</b>						
Substance abuse arrests (per 1,000 population) <sup>3</sup>	7.1	8.1	6.3		9.6	○
Alcohol- or other drug-related crashes (per 1,000 population) <sup>4</sup>	0.8	0.6	NA		NA	
Number of mental health clients served through Arkansas State Hospital and the Community Mental Health Centers <sup>5</sup>	102	99	128		69,398	
Number of substance abuse treatment service provided <sup>5</sup>	20	17	17		18,029	
<b>Mental Health</b>						
Suicide (per 100k population, 2009-2013) <sup>6</sup>	17.3	17.0	17.8		17.0	●
Adolescent depressive symptoms <sup>1</sup>	47.3%	37.8%	35.1%		41.7%	○
<b>Availability and access</b>						
Beer permits (per 1,000 population) <sup>7</sup>	0.8	0.8	0.8		0.9	○
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) <sup>8</sup>	9.5%	14.3%	9.4%		9.1%	●
Laws and norms favorable to drug use <sup>1</sup>	43.6%	46.5%	37.9%		31.0%	●
Perceived availability of drugs <sup>1</sup>	36.0%	30.0%	23.9%		23.6%	●
<b>Crime</b>						
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 populations) <sup>3</sup>	13.0	11.9	17.8		35.2	○
High community disorganization <sup>1</sup>	45.2%	49.0%	34.3%		35.5%	○
<b>Economic Hardship</b>						
Unemployment rates <sup>9</sup>	9.1%	6.8%	5.8%		5.2%	●
Persons below poverty level <sup>10</sup>	18.9%	18.0%	NA		NA	
<b>Family</b>						
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) <sup>5</sup>	2.1	4.2	15.6		11.2	●
Poor family management <sup>1</sup>	42.0%	44.4%	22.2%		25.7%	○
Family history of anti-social behavior <sup>1</sup>	48.9%	34.0%	35.8%		31.0%	●
Parental attitudes favorable towards drug use <sup>1</sup>	27.5%	23.5%	16.7%		19.5%	○
<b>Individual/peers</b>						
Early initiation of drug use <sup>1</sup>	44.7%	39.1%	32.5%		18.4%	●
Peer favorable attitudes to drug use <sup>1</sup>	36.3%	30.1%	17.1%		22.1%	○
Peer perceived risk of drug use <sup>1</sup>	55.7%	52.7%	47.2%		45.3%	●
Interaction with anti-social peers <sup>1</sup>	53.6%	48.7%	51.9%		38.6%	●
Friends using drugs <sup>1</sup>	42.5%	43.9%	26.3%		20.2%	●
Religiosity* <sup>1</sup>	74.6%	77.9%	68.0%		68.0%	○
Youth who perceive smoking as a "moderate" or "great risk"* <sup>1</sup>	79.2%	72.5%	66.7%		83.9%	○
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages every day as a "moderate" or "great risk"* <sup>1</sup>	56.7%	58.9%	61.5%		69.5%	○
Students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk"* <sup>1</sup>	44.4%	51.8%	58.3%		50.4%	●
<b>Academic achievement/commitment</b>						
High school dropouts <sup>11</sup>	0.4%	0.8%	2.8%		2.3%	●
Academic failure <sup>1</sup>	41.1%	33.3%	29.6%		39.5%	○
Low commitment to school <sup>1</sup>	47.8%	44.8%	46.8%		39.9%	●
<b>School environment</b>						
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) <sup>11</sup>	12.0	0.0	237.5		28.9	●
Transitions and mobility <sup>1</sup>	39.3%	28.7%	30.3%		51.3%	○
School opportunities for pro-social involvement* <sup>1</sup>	56.0%	60.3%	78.2%		64.3%	●
School rewards for pro-social involvement* <sup>1</sup>	59.5%	47.0%	62.8%		54.5%	●

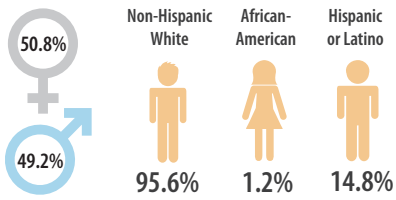
\*- Represents protective factors; \*\*- ● = Yes, Greater than state rate/○ = No, Lower than state rate;

Source: 1. International Survey Associates, Inc., Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment Student Survey; 2. County Health Rankings and Roadmaps, Robert Wood Johnson Foundation; 3. Arkansas Crime Information Center, Crime in Arkansas; 4. Arkansas State Police, Highway Safety office; 5. Arkansas Department of Human Services, Annual Statistical Report; 6. Arkansas Department of Health, Center for Health Statistics; 7. Arkansas Department of Finance and Administration, Alcoholic Beverage Control; 8. Arkansas Tobacco Control Board, Annual Compliance Reports; 9. U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics; 10. U.S. Census Bureau, State & County QuickFacts; 11. Arkansas Department of Education, Statewide Information System as reported through the Arkansas Public School Computer Network

# Carroll County



## Demographics



Population over 65 **19.9%**  
 Population under 18 **22.2%**  
 Total population **27,704**  
 Births **324**

## Key findings

### Weaknesses

- ▶ 6th highest rate of poor family management
- ▶ 7th highest rate of academic failure
- ▶ 10th highest rate of substance abuse arrests (per 1,000 population)
- ▶ 10th highest rate of tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks)

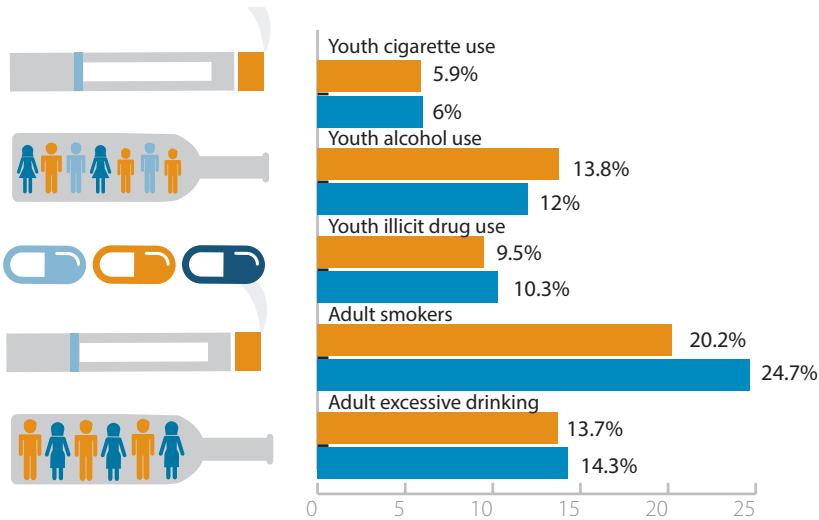
### Strengths

- ▶ 6th lowest rate of adult smokers (smoked at least 100 cigarettes and are currently smoking)
- ▶ 7th lowest rate of interaction with anti-social peers
- ▶ 11th lowest rate of unemployment

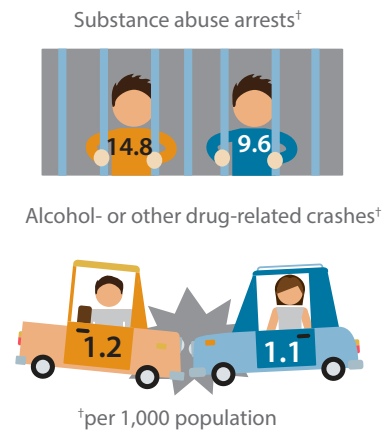
## County vs. State

## Substance Use

County State



## Consequences



## Risk and protective factors

Laws and norms favorable to drug use



Youth who perceive smoking as a risk\*



Students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a person at risk\*



Friends using drugs



Parental attitudes favorable towards drug use



Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages every day as a risk\*



High school substance infraction



Academic failure



\* Indicates protective factors that decrease the likelihood that individuals or communities will develop substance use or mental disorders. Risk includes the perception of "moderate" to "great" risk.



Indicator	Carroll County			Trend	Arkansas	Greater than
	2013	2014	2015		2015	State Rate**
<b>Substance use</b>						
Youth cigarette use <sup>1</sup>	7.6%	7.3%	5.9%		6.0%	○
Youth chewing tobacco use <sup>1</sup>	8.5%	6.9%	5.5%		4.8%	●
Youth alcohol use <sup>1</sup>	13.9%	18.6%	13.8%		12.0%	●
Youth illicit drug use <sup>1</sup>	11.0%	12.7%	9.5%		10.3%	○
Adult smokers (smoked ≥ 100 cigarettes and are currently smoking) <sup>2</sup>	NA	20.2%	NA		NA	
Adult excessive drinking <sup>2</sup>	NA	13.7%	NA		NA	
<b>Consequences</b>						
Substance abuse arrests (per 1,000 population) <sup>3</sup>	8.9	12.4	14.8		9.6	●
Alcohol- or other drug-related crashes (per 1,000 population) <sup>4</sup>	1.0	1.2	NA		NA	
Number of mental health clients served through Arkansas State Hospital and the Community Mental Health Centers <sup>5</sup>	527	444	403		69,398	
Number of substance abuse treatment service provided <sup>5</sup>	55	71	83		18,029	
<b>Mental Health</b>						
Suicide (per 100k population, 2009-2013) <sup>6</sup>	22.2	23.3	21.3		17.0	●
Adolescent depressive symptoms <sup>1</sup>	41.0%	45.2%	41.9%		41.7%	●
<b>Availability and access</b>						
Beer permits (per 1,000 population) <sup>7</sup>	1.8	1.7	1.8		0.9	●
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) <sup>8</sup>	5.1%	8.7%	11.5%		9.1%	●
Laws and norms favorable to drug use <sup>1</sup>	35.7%	36.8%	35.1%		31.0%	●
Perceived availability of drugs <sup>1</sup>	29.3%	30.2%	25.7%		23.6%	●
<b>Crime</b>						
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 populations) <sup>3</sup>	29.0	26.2	28.5		35.2	○
High community disorganization <sup>1</sup>	38.8%	38.3%	37.8%		35.5%	●
<b>Economic Hardship</b>						
Unemployment rates <sup>9</sup>	5.7%	5.3%	4.8%		5.2%	○
Persons below poverty level <sup>10</sup>	22.2%	17.9%	NA		NA	
<b>Family</b>						
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) <sup>5</sup>	7.1	8.8	12.7		11.2	●
Poor family management <sup>1</sup>	37.0%	25.8%	32.0%		25.7%	●
Family history of anti-social behavior <sup>1</sup>	31.6%	33.7%	31.9%		31.0%	●
Parental attitudes favorable towards drug use <sup>1</sup>	23.9%	26.3%	22.3%		19.5%	●
<b>Individual/peers</b>						
Early initiation of drug use <sup>1</sup>	21.8%	22.5%	17.9%		18.4%	○
Peer favorable attitudes to drug use <sup>1</sup>	25.1%	24.9%	23.1%		22.1%	●
Peer perceived risk of drug use <sup>1</sup>	44.9%	49.2%	45.2%		45.3%	○
Interaction with anti-social peers <sup>1</sup>	31.2%	32.6%	29.4%		38.6%	○
Friends using drugs <sup>1</sup>	21.6%	24.3%	20.9%		20.2%	●
Religiosity* <sup>1</sup>	67.0%	66.2%	66.9%		68.0%	○
Youth who perceive smoking as a "moderate" or "great risk"* <sup>1</sup>	86.5%	87.7%	85.2%		83.9%	●
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages every day as a "moderate" or "great risk"* <sup>1</sup>	67.2%	67.7%	70.0%		69.5%	●
Students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk"* <sup>1</sup>	53.0%	46.4%	51.6%		50.4%	●
<b>Academic achievement/commitment</b>						
High school dropouts <sup>11</sup>	2.6%	2.2%	3.0%		2.3%	●
Academic failure <sup>1</sup>	46.5%	46.3%	45.8%		39.5%	●
Low commitment to school <sup>1</sup>	38.4%	43.2%	42.3%		39.9%	●
<b>School environment</b>						
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) <sup>11</sup>	34.2	24.0	25.2		28.9	○
Transitions and mobility <sup>1</sup>	46.4%	44.8%	45.4%		51.3%	○
School opportunities for pro-social involvement* <sup>1</sup>	61.2%	54.0%	63.4%		64.3%	○
School rewards for pro-social involvement* <sup>1</sup>	53.7%	52.3%	51.9%		54.5%	○

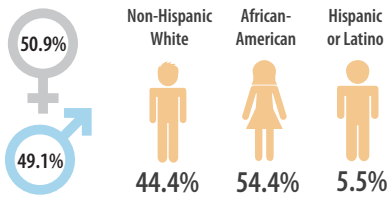
\*- Represents protective factors; \*\*- ● = Yes, Greater than state rate/○ = No, Lower than state rate;

Source: 1. International Survey Associates, Inc., Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment Student Survey; 2. County Health Rankings and Roadmaps, Robert Wood Johnson Foundation; 3. Arkansas Crime Information Center, Crime in Arkansas; 4. Arkansas State Police, Highway Safety office; 5. Arkansas Department of Human Services, Annual Statistical Report; 6. Arkansas Department of Health, Center for Health Statistics; 7. Arkansas Department of Finance and Administration, Alcoholic Beverage Control; 8. Arkansas Tobacco Control Board, Annual Compliance Reports; 9. U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics; 10. U.S. Census Bureau, State & County QuickFacts; 11. Arkansas Department of Education, Statewide Information System as reported through the Arkansas Public School Computer Network

# Chicot County



## Demographics



Population over 65 **18.2%**  
 Population under 18 **23%**  
 Total population **11,027**  
 Births **127**

## Key findings

### Weaknesses

- ▶ Highest rate of unemployment
- ▶ 3rd highest rate of beer permits (per 1,000 population)
- ▶ 4th highest rate of family history of anti-social behavior and persons below poverty level

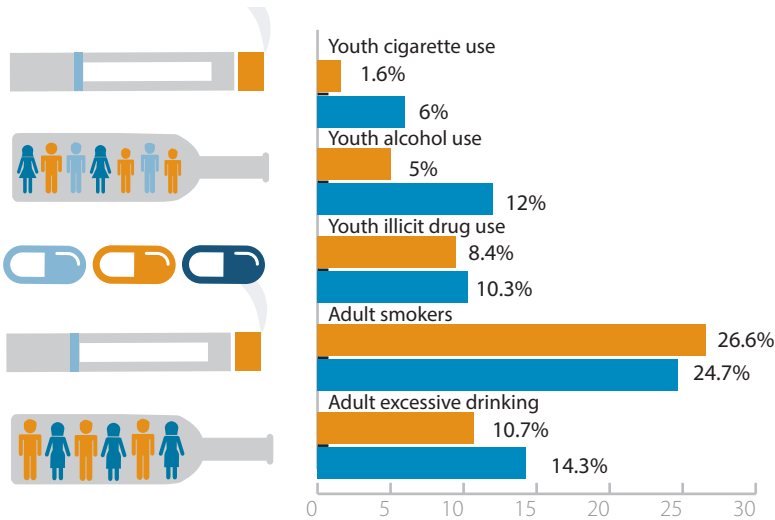
### Strengths

- ▶ Lowest rate of high school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) and youth alcohol use
- ▶ 2nd lowest rate of adult excessive drinking
- ▶ 2nd lowest rate of youth chewing tobacco use

## County vs. State

## Substance Use

County State



## Consequences



## Risk and protective factors

Laws and norms favorable to drug use



Youth who perceive smoking as a risk\*



Students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a person at risk\*



Friends using drugs



Parental attitudes favorable towards drug use



Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages every day as a risk\*



High school substance infraction



Academic failure



\*Indicates protective factors that decrease the likelihood that individuals or communities will develop substance use or mental disorders. Risk includes the perception of "moderate" to "great" risk.

⚡ Symbolizes a large difference between state and county rates that cannot be shown to scale.

Indicator	Chicot County			Trend	Arkansas	Greater than
	2013	2014	2015		2015	State Rate**
<b>Substance use</b>						
Youth cigarette use <sup>1</sup>	6.0%	1.7%	1.6%		6.0%	○
Youth chewing tobacco use <sup>1</sup>	3.8%	3.4%	1.3%		4.8%	○
Youth alcohol use <sup>1</sup>	14.7%	8.3%	5.0%		12.0%	○
Youth illicit drug use <sup>1</sup>	17.3%	9.2%	8.4%		10.3%	○
Adult smokers (smoked ≥ 100 cigarettes and are currently smoking) <sup>2</sup>	NA	26.6%	NA		NA	
Adult excessive drinking <sup>2</sup>	NA	10.7%	NA		NA	
<b>Consequences</b>						
Substance abuse arrests (per 1,000 population) <sup>3</sup>	3.3	2.4	2.2		9.6	○
Alcohol- or other drug-related crashes (per 1,000 population) <sup>4</sup>	1.0	0.9	NA		NA	
Number of mental health clients served through Arkansas State Hospital and the Community Mental Health Centers <sup>5</sup>	356	312	292		69,398	
Number of substance abuse treatment service provided <sup>5</sup>	41	41	40		18,029	
<b>Mental Health</b>						
Suicide (per 100k population, 2009-2013) <sup>6</sup>	11.5	16.9	14.0		17.0	○
Adolescent depressive symptoms <sup>1</sup>	36.5%	29.9%	38.9%		41.7%	○
<b>Availability and access</b>						
Beer permits (per 1,000 population) <sup>7</sup>	2.4	2.6	2.4		0.9	●
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) <sup>8</sup>	2.0%	2.8%	6.1%		9.1%	○
Laws and norms favorable to drug use <sup>1</sup>	49.5%	40.8%	35.4%		31.0%	●
Perceived availability of drugs <sup>1</sup>	29.3%	21.4%	18.2%		23.6%	○
<b>Crime</b>						
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 populations) <sup>3</sup>	39.8	43.3	26.8		35.2	○
High community disorganization <sup>1</sup>	64.5%	52.6%	43.9%		35.5%	●
<b>Economic Hardship</b>						
Unemployment rates <sup>9</sup>	10.9%	10.6%	9.4%		5.2%	●
Persons below poverty level <sup>10</sup>	32.4%	32.1%	NA		NA	
<b>Family</b>						
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) <sup>5</sup>	10.2	10.3	14.6		11.2	●
Poor family management <sup>1</sup>	41.0%	33.3%	24.6%		25.7%	○
Family history of anti-social behavior <sup>1</sup>	54.3%	30.1%	40.9%		31.0%	●
Parental attitudes favorable towards drug use <sup>1</sup>	19.5%	17.0%	14.1%		19.5%	○
<b>Individual/peers</b>						
Early initiation of drug use <sup>1</sup>	27.7%	18.8%	15.2%		18.4%	○
Peer favorable attitudes to drug use <sup>1</sup>	26.9%	23.7%	15.9%		22.1%	○
Peer perceived risk of drug use <sup>1</sup>	55.4%	62.3%	42.1%		45.3%	○
Interaction with anti-social peers <sup>1</sup>	69.7%	69.6%	49.5%		38.6%	●
Friends using drugs <sup>1</sup>	27.4%	25.2%	17.3%		20.2%	○
Religiosity* <sup>1</sup>	66.2%	57.6%	62.3%		68.0%	○
Youth who perceive smoking as a "moderate" or "great risk"* <sup>1</sup>	74.4%	62.1%	79.7%		83.9%	○
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages every day as a "moderate" or "great risk"* <sup>1</sup>	63.0%	54.3%	69.3%		69.5%	○
Students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk"* <sup>1</sup>	39.6%	31.6%	53.5%		50.4%	●
<b>Academic achievement/commitment</b>						
High school dropouts <sup>11</sup>	0.3%	0.3%	0.5%		2.3%	○
Academic failure <sup>1</sup>	38.1%	46.2%	34.7%		39.5%	○
Low commitment to school <sup>1</sup>	29.1%	28.8%	33.8%		39.9%	○
<b>School environment</b>						
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) <sup>11</sup>	4.3	0.0	0.0		28.9	○
Transitions and mobility <sup>1</sup>	47.6%	42.4%	48.9%		51.3%	○
School opportunities for pro-social involvement* <sup>1</sup>	60.5%	57.6%	58.3%		64.3%	○
School rewards for pro-social involvement* <sup>1</sup>	67.8%	68.1%	58.0%		54.5%	●

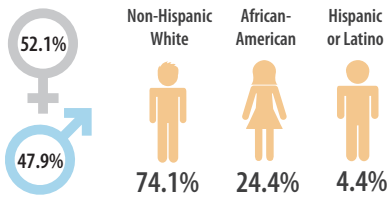
\*- Represents protective factors; \*\*- ● = Yes, Greater than state rate/○ = No, Lower than state rate;

Source: 1. International Survey Associates, Inc., Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment Student Survey; 2. County Health Rankings and Roadmaps, Robert Wood Johnson Foundation; 3. Arkansas Crime Information Center, Crime in Arkansas; 4. Arkansas State Police, Highway Safety office; 5. Arkansas Department of Human Services, Annual Statistical Report; 6. Arkansas Department of Health, Center for Health Statistics; 7. Arkansas Department of Finance and Administration, Alcoholic Beverage Control; 8. Arkansas Tobacco Control Board, Annual Compliance Reports; 9. U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics; 10. U.S. Census Bureau, State & County QuickFacts; 11. Arkansas Department of Education, Statewide Information System as reported through the Arkansas Public School Computer Network

# Clark County



## Demographics



Population over 65 15.1%  
 Population under 18 19.1%  
 Total population 22,633  
 Births 223

## Key findings

### Weaknesses

- ▶ 3rd highest rate of youth alcohol use
- ▶ 8th highest rate of high school dropouts
- ▶ 8th highest rate of youth chewing tobacco use

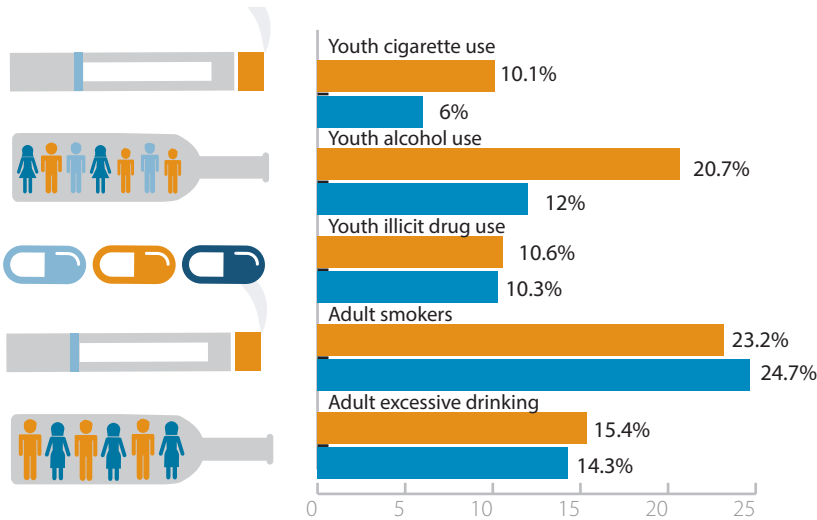
### Strengths

- ▶ Lowest rate of high school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students)
- ▶ 2nd highest rate of religiosity\*
- ▶ 11th lowest rate of early initiation of drug use

## County vs. State

## Substance Use

County State



## Consequences



## Risk and protective factors

Laws and norms favorable to drug use

31% 32.1%

Youth who perceive smoking as a risk\*

83.9% 83.9%

Students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a person at risk\*

48.2% 50.4%

Friends using drugs

18.9% 20.2%

Parental attitudes favorable towards drug use

19.5% 20.7%

Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages every day as a risk\*

66.6% 69.5%

High school substance infraction

0% 28.9%

Academic failure

39.5% 39.6%

\*Indicates protective factors that decrease the likelihood that individuals or communities will develop substance use or mental disorders. Risk includes the perception of "moderate" to "great" risk.

Symbolizes a large difference between state and county rates that cannot be shown to scale.

Indicator	Clark County			Trend	Arkansas	Greater than State Rate**
	2013	2014	2015		2015	
<b>Substance use</b>						
Youth cigarette use <sup>1</sup>	6.7%	6.2%	10.1%		6.0%	●
Youth chewing tobacco use <sup>1</sup>	4.8%	3.6%	8.4%		4.8%	●
Youth alcohol use <sup>1</sup>	13.9%	11.0%	20.7%		12.0%	●
Youth illicit drug use <sup>1</sup>	5.1%	9.8%	10.6%		10.3%	●
Adult smokers (smoked ≥ 100 cigarettes and are currently smoking) <sup>2</sup>	NA	23.2%	NA		NA	
Adult excessive drinking <sup>2</sup>	NA	15.4%	NA		NA	
<b>Consequences</b>						
Substance abuse arrests (per 1,000 population) <sup>3</sup>	6.2	8.9	9.2		9.6	○
Alcohol- or other drug-related crashes (per 1,000 population) <sup>4</sup>	0.8	0.9	NA		NA	
Number of mental health clients served through Arkansas State Hospital and the Community Mental Health Centers <sup>5</sup>	326	355	477		69,398	
Number of substance abuse treatment service provided <sup>5</sup>	54	62	68		18,029	
<b>Mental Health</b>						
Suicide (per 100k population, 2009-2013) <sup>6</sup>	17.6	14.5	16.0		17.0	○
Adolescent depressive symptoms <sup>1</sup>	37.3%	40.4%	40.9%		41.7%	○
<b>Availability and access</b>						
Beer permits (per 1,000 population) <sup>7</sup>	1.4	1.4	1.3		0.9	●
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) <sup>8</sup>	3.3%	8.5%	11.2%		9.1%	●
Laws and norms favorable to drug use <sup>1</sup>	34.1%	31.2%	32.1%		31.0%	●
Perceived availability of drugs <sup>1</sup>	19.9%	21.3%	26.1%		23.6%	●
<b>Crime</b>						
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 populations) <sup>3</sup>	33.2	26.4	27.4		35.2	○
High community disorganization <sup>1</sup>	36.2%	32.8%	41.8%		35.5%	●
<b>Economic Hardship</b>						
Unemployment rates <sup>9</sup>	9.0%	7.0%	5.7%		5.2%	●
Persons below poverty level <sup>10</sup>	22.7%	21.5%	NA		NA	
<b>Family</b>						
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) <sup>5</sup>	8.0	12.9	10.8		11.2	○
Poor family management <sup>1</sup>	30.0%	26.2%	24.7%		25.7%	○
Family history of anti-social behavior <sup>1</sup>	28.1%	31.0%	33.2%		31.0%	●
Parental attitudes favorable towards drug use <sup>1</sup>	19.7%	20.5%	20.7%		19.5%	●
<b>Individual/peers</b>						
Early initiation of drug use <sup>1</sup>	15.8%	14.8%	17.1%		18.4%	○
Peer favorable attitudes to drug use <sup>1</sup>	16.8%	20.6%	26.0%		22.1%	●
Peer perceived risk of drug use <sup>1</sup>	37.7%	40.8%	47.0%		45.3%	●
Interaction with anti-social peers <sup>1</sup>	43.9%	36.3%	41.3%		38.6%	●
Friends using drugs <sup>1</sup>	17.2%	17.3%	18.9%		20.2%	○
Religiosity* <sup>1</sup>	74.7%	73.7%	82.8%		68.0%	●
Youth who perceive smoking as a "moderate" or "great risk"* <sup>1</sup>	85.1%	82.7%	83.9%		83.9%	○
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages every day as a "moderate" or "great risk"* <sup>1</sup>	69.3%	68.4%	66.6%		69.5%	○
Students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk"* <sup>1</sup>	59.1%	51.2%	48.2%		50.4%	○
<b>Academic achievement/commitment</b>						
High school dropouts <sup>11</sup>	3.4%	2.0%	3.8%		2.3%	●
Academic failure <sup>1</sup>	38.8%	36.3%	39.6%		39.5%	●
Low commitment to school <sup>1</sup>	42.6%	39.0%	45.1%		39.9%	●
<b>School environment</b>						
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) <sup>11</sup>	9.4	0.0	0.0		28.9	○
Transitions and mobility <sup>1</sup>	48.7%	50.0%	44.8%		51.3%	○
School opportunities for pro-social involvement* <sup>1</sup>	60.3%	59.7%	63.0%		64.3%	○
School rewards for pro-social involvement* <sup>1</sup>	56.7%	52.8%	55.8%		54.5%	●

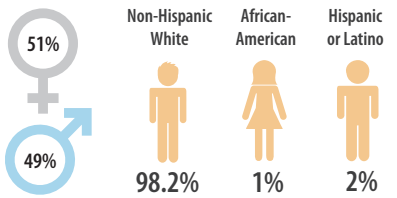
\*- Represents protective factors; \*\*- ● = Yes, Greater than state rate/○ = No, Lower than state rate;

Source: 1. International Survey Associates, Inc., Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment Student Survey; 2. County Health Rankings and Roadmaps, Robert Wood Johnson Foundation; 3. Arkansas Crime Information Center, Crime in Arkansas; 4. Arkansas State Police, Highway Safety office; 5. Arkansas Department of Human Services, Annual Statistical Report; 6. Arkansas Department of Health, Center for Health Statistics; 7. Arkansas Department of Finance and Administration, Alcoholic Beverage Control; 8. Arkansas Tobacco Control Board, Annual Compliance Reports; 9. U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics; 10. U.S. Census Bureau, State & County QuickFacts; 11. Arkansas Department of Education, Statewide Information System as reported through the Arkansas Public School Computer Network

# Clay County



## Demographics



Population over 65 **20.1%**  
Population under 18 **20.9%**  
Total population **15,109**  
Births **167**

## Key findings

### Weaknesses

- 2nd highest rate of tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks)
- 4th highest rate of family history of anti-social behavior
- 5th highest rate of early initiation of drug use
- 5th highest rate of youth chewing tobacco use

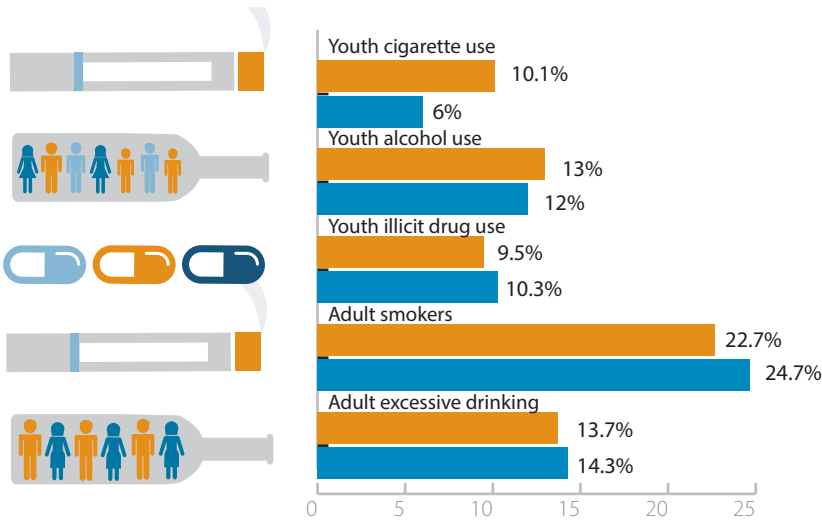
### Strengths

- 6th lowest rate of high school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students)
- 7th lowest rate of alcohol- or other drug-related crashes (per 1,000 population)
- 7th lowest rate of total crime index offenses (per 1,000 populations)

## County vs. State

## Substance Use

County State



## Consequences



## Risk and protective factors

Laws and norms favorable to drug use

31% (County) vs 34.1% (State)

Youth who perceive smoking as a risk\*

83.9% (County) vs 85.8% (State)

Students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a person at risk\*

50.4% (County) vs 54.6% (State)

Friends using drugs

20.2% (County) vs 23.2% (State)

Parental attitudes favorable towards drug use

19.5% (County) vs 26.7% (State)

Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages every day as a risk\*

68.4% (County) vs 69.5% (State)

High school substance infraction

14.7% (County) vs 28.9% (State)

Academic failure

38.6% (County) vs 39.5% (State)

\* Indicates protective factors that decrease the likelihood that individuals or communities will develop substance use or mental disorders. Risk includes the perception of "moderate" to "great" risk.

Indicator	Clay County			Trend	Arkansas	Greater than
	2013	2014	2015		2015	State Rate**
<b>Substance use</b>						
Youth cigarette use <sup>1</sup>	12.7%	11.6%	10.1%		6.0%	●
Youth chewing tobacco use <sup>1</sup>	8.6%	7.9%	9.2%		4.8%	●
Youth alcohol use <sup>1</sup>	16.4%	17.4%	13.0%		12.0%	●
Youth illicit drug use <sup>1</sup>	10.8%	11.8%	9.5%		10.3%	○
Adult smokers (smoked ≥ 100 cigarettes and are currently smoking) <sup>2</sup>	NA	22.7%	NA		NA	
Adult excessive drinking <sup>2</sup>	NA	13.7%	NA		NA	
<b>Consequences</b>						
Substance abuse arrests (per 1,000 population) <sup>3</sup>	10.2	4.6	7.0		9.6	○
Alcohol- or other drug-related crashes (per 1,000 population) <sup>4</sup>	0.6	0.4	NA		NA	
Number of mental health clients served through Arkansas State Hospital and the Community Mental Health Centers <sup>5</sup>	575	583	601		69,398	
Number of substance abuse treatment service provided <sup>5</sup>	32	57	93		18,029	
<b>Mental Health</b>						
Suicide (per 100k population, 2009-2013) <sup>6</sup>	20.3	19.6	21.5		17.0	●
Adolescent depressive symptoms <sup>1</sup>	41.3%	43.5%	42.1%		41.7%	●
<b>Availability and access</b>						
Beer permits (per 1,000 population) <sup>7</sup>	NA	NA	NA		0.9	
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) <sup>8</sup>	0.0%	10.7%	12.7%		9.1%	●
Laws and norms favorable to drug use <sup>1</sup>	31.0%	38.0%	34.1%		31.0%	●
Perceived availability of drugs <sup>1</sup>	28.8%	29.9%	27.1%		23.6%	●
<b>Crime</b>						
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 populations) <sup>3</sup>	25.1	13.2	10.2		35.2	○
High community disorganization <sup>1</sup>	42.0%	40.1%	40.2%		35.5%	●
<b>Economic Hardship</b>						
Unemployment rates <sup>9</sup>	11.4%	8.1%	6.9%		5.2%	●
Persons below poverty level <sup>10</sup>	20.0%	19.9%	NA		NA	
<b>Family</b>						
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) <sup>5</sup>	17.3	14.3	11.1		11.2	○
Poor family management <sup>1</sup>	36.5%	32.2%	30.0%		25.7%	●
Family history of anti-social behavior <sup>1</sup>	38.1%	37.0%	40.9%		31.0%	●
Parental attitudes favorable towards drug use <sup>1</sup>	27.8%	29.2%	26.7%		19.5%	●
<b>Individual/peers</b>						
Early initiation of drug use <sup>1</sup>	26.7%	26.3%	24.6%		18.4%	●
Peer favorable attitudes to drug use <sup>1</sup>	26.1%	27.6%	25.7%		22.1%	●
Peer perceived risk of drug use <sup>1</sup>	47.4%	46.3%	43.4%		45.3%	○
Interaction with anti-social peers <sup>1</sup>	42.2%	40.5%	36.4%		38.6%	○
Friends using drugs <sup>1</sup>	25.6%	28.5%	23.2%		20.2%	●
Religiosity* <sup>1</sup>	68.3%	66.8%	67.7%		68.0%	○
Youth who perceive smoking as a "moderate" or "great risk"* <sup>1</sup>	84.8%	84.6%	85.8%		83.9%	●
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages every day as a "moderate" or "great risk"* <sup>1</sup>	65.4%	62.8%	68.4%		69.5%	○
Students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk"* <sup>1</sup>	53.8%	53.5%	54.6%		50.4%	●
<b>Academic achievement/commitment</b>						
High school dropouts <sup>11</sup>	1.1%	0.4%	1.5%		2.3%	○
Academic failure <sup>1</sup>	45.3%	42.4%	38.6%		39.5%	○
Low commitment to school <sup>1</sup>	46.3%	47.0%	44.5%		39.9%	●
<b>School environment</b>						
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) <sup>11</sup>	27.9	0.0	14.7		28.9	○
Transitions and mobility <sup>1</sup>	40.4%	36.7%	43.5%		51.3%	○
School opportunities for pro-social involvement* <sup>1</sup>	63.8%	59.5%	64.3%		64.3%	○
School rewards for pro-social involvement* <sup>1</sup>	57.0%	50.4%	54.2%		54.5%	○

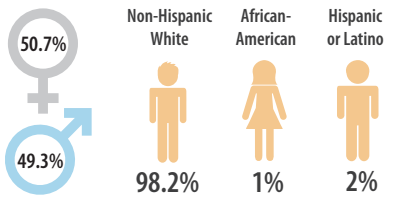
\*- Represents protective factors; \*\*- ● = Yes, Greater than state rate/○ = No, Lower than state rate;

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# Cleburne County



## Demographics



Population over 65 **24.5%**  
 Population under 18 **19.6%**  
 Total population **25,467**  
 Births **232**

## Key findings

### Weaknesses

- ▶ 7th highest rate of children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age)
- ▶ 9th highest rate of youth chewing tobacco use
- ▶ 12th highest rate of unemployment

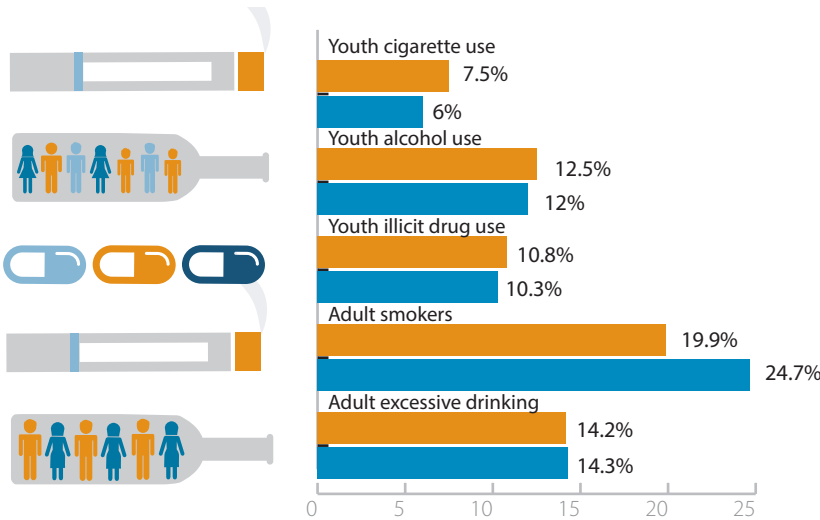
### Strengths

- ▶ 4th lowest rate of adult smokers (smoked at least 100 cigarettes and are currently smoking)
- ▶ 7th lowest rate of high community disorganization
- ▶ 7th lowest rate of persons below poverty level

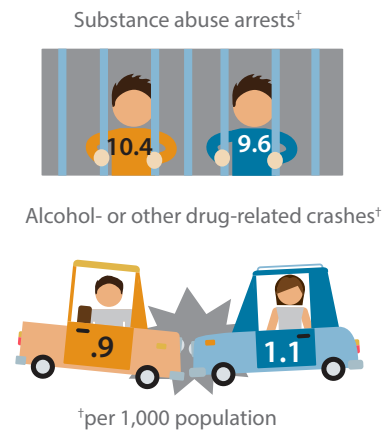
## County vs. State

## Substance Use

County State



## Consequences



## Risk and protective factors

Laws and norms favorable to drug use

31% 32.9%

Youth who perceive smoking as a risk\*

83.9% 87.1%

Students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a person at risk\*

50.4% 55.8%

Friends using drugs

20.2% 22.2%

Parental attitudes favorable towards drug use

19.5% 23.7%

Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages every day as a risk\*

67.1% 69.5%

High school substance infraction

21.5% 28.9%

Academic failure

39.5% 41.4%

\* Indicates protective factors that decrease the likelihood that individuals or communities will develop substance use or mental disorders. Risk includes the perception of "moderate" to "great" risk.



Indicator	Cleburne County			Trend	Arkansas	Greater than
	2013	2014	2015		2015	State Rate**
<b>Substance use</b>						
Youth cigarette use <sup>1</sup>	9.1%	11.9%	7.5%		6.0%	●
Youth chewing tobacco use <sup>1</sup>	11.2%	9.7%	7.8%		4.8%	●
Youth alcohol use <sup>1</sup>	11.6%	16.7%	12.5%		12.0%	●
Youth illicit drug use <sup>1</sup>	9.3%	10.4%	10.8%		10.3%	●
Adult smokers (smoked ≥ 100 cigarettes and are currently smoking) <sup>2</sup>	NA	19.9%	NA		NA	
Adult excessive drinking <sup>2</sup>	NA	14.2%	NA		NA	
<b>Consequences</b>						
Substance abuse arrests (per 1,000 population) <sup>3</sup>	10.7	9.1	10.4		9.6	●
Alcohol- or other drug-related crashes (per 1,000 population) <sup>4</sup>	1.0	0.9	NA		NA	
Number of mental health clients served through Arkansas State Hospital and the Community Mental Health Centers <sup>5</sup>	726	498	587		69,398	
Number of substance abuse treatment service provided <sup>5</sup>	204	204	194		18,029	
<b>Mental Health</b>						
Suicide (per 100k population, 2009-2013) <sup>6</sup>	19.2	17.3	20.8		17.0	●
Adolescent depressive symptoms <sup>1</sup>	38.7%	44.6%	43.9%		41.7%	●
<b>Availability and access</b>						
Beer permits (per 1,000 population) <sup>7</sup>	NA	NA	NA		0.9	
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) <sup>8</sup>	18.9%	15.3%	9.8%		9.1%	●
Laws and norms favorable to drug use <sup>1</sup>	29.0%	34.5%	32.9%		31.0%	●
Perceived availability of drugs <sup>1</sup>	26.3%	28.3%	26.1%		23.6%	●
<b>Crime</b>						
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 populations) <sup>3</sup>	45.8	35.9	27.3		35.2	○
High community disorganization <sup>1</sup>	30.6%	36.6%	29.1%		35.5%	○
<b>Economic Hardship</b>						
Unemployment rates <sup>9</sup>	7.7%	8.3%	7.2%		5.2%	●
Persons below poverty level <sup>10</sup>	16.3%	15.2%	NA		NA	
<b>Family</b>						
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) <sup>5</sup>	19.7	19.0	21.2		11.2	●
Poor family management <sup>1</sup>	31.0%	28.8%	24.2%		25.7%	○
Family history of anti-social behavior <sup>1</sup>	34.5%	33.0%	35.1%		31.0%	●
Parental attitudes favorable towards drug use <sup>1</sup>	21.5%	24.8%	23.7%		19.5%	●
<b>Individual/peers</b>						
Early initiation of drug use <sup>1</sup>	21.4%	27.3%	20.5%		18.4%	●
Peer favorable attitudes to drug use <sup>1</sup>	21.4%	26.1%	21.8%		22.1%	○
Peer perceived risk of drug use <sup>1</sup>	39.2%	45.1%	44.1%		45.3%	○
Interaction with anti-social peers <sup>1</sup>	36.5%	36.6%	31.5%		38.6%	○
Friends using drugs <sup>1</sup>	20.8%	24.9%	22.2%		20.2%	●
Religiosity* <sup>1</sup>	78.0%	77.3%	77.4%		68.0%	●
Youth who perceive smoking as a "moderate" or "great risk"* <sup>1</sup>	87.8%	86.2%	87.1%		83.9%	●
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages every day as a "moderate" or "great risk"* <sup>1</sup>	70.5%	65.7%	67.1%		69.5%	○
Students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk"* <sup>1</sup>	59.9%	54.9%	55.8%		50.4%	●
<b>Academic achievement/commitment</b>						
High school dropouts <sup>11</sup>	1.3%	1.3%	1.7%		2.3%	○
Academic failure <sup>1</sup>	41.3%	44.4%	41.4%		39.5%	●
Low commitment to school <sup>1</sup>	44.0%	41.0%	42.9%		39.9%	●
<b>School environment</b>						
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) <sup>11</sup>	48.3	25.5	21.5		28.9	○
Transitions and mobility <sup>1</sup>	44.1%	44.1%	48.8%		51.3%	○
School opportunities for pro-social involvement* <sup>1</sup>	68.2%	67.1%	67.7%		64.3%	●
School rewards for pro-social involvement* <sup>1</sup>	59.3%	58.3%	56.5%		54.5%	●

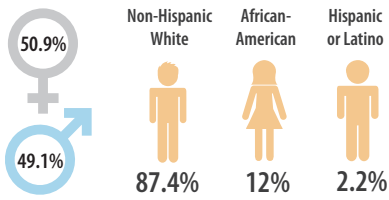
\*- Represents protective factors; \*\*- ● = Yes, Greater than state rate/○ = No, Lower than state rate;

Source: 1. International Survey Associates, Inc., Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment Student Survey; 2. County Health Rankings and Roadmaps, Robert Wood Johnson Foundation; 3. Arkansas Crime Information Center, Crime in Arkansas; 4. Arkansas State Police, Highway Safety office; 5. Arkansas Department of Human Services, Annual Statistical Report; 6. Arkansas Department of Health, Center for Health Statistics; 7. Arkansas Department of Finance and Administration, Alcoholic Beverage Control; 8. Arkansas Tobacco Control Board, Annual Compliance Reports; 9. U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics; 10. U.S. Census Bureau, State & County QuickFacts; 11. Arkansas Department of Education, Statewide Information System as reported through the Arkansas Public School Computer Network

# Cleveland County



## Demographics



Population over 65 18.4%  
Population under 18 22.5%  
Total population 8,311  
Births 72

## Key findings

### Weaknesses

- ▶ 2nd highest rate of poor family management
- ▶ 3rd highest rate of suicide (per 100k population)
- ▶ 3rd lowest rate of school opportunities for pro-social involvement\*

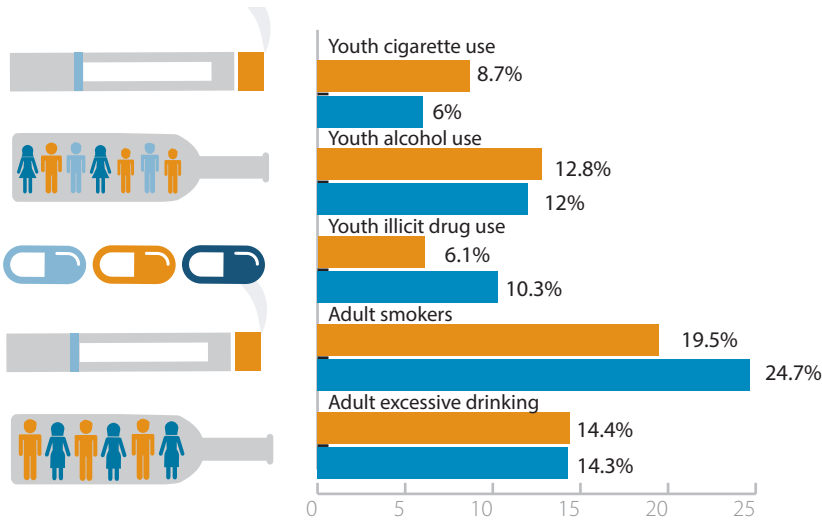
### Strengths

- ▶ 2nd lowest rate of adult smokers (smoked at least 100 cigarettes and are currently smoking)
- ▶ 2nd lowest rate of beer permits (per 1,000 population)
- ▶ 2nd lowest rate of transitions and mobility

## County vs. State

## Substance Use

County State



## Consequences



## Risk and protective factors

Laws and norms favorable to drug use

31% 40%

Youth who perceive smoking as a risk\*

76.9% 83.9%

Students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a person at risk\*

50.4% 54.1%

Friends using drugs

20.2% 23.9%

Parental attitudes favorable towards drug use

17.2% 19.5%

Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages every day as a risk\*

67.7% 69.5%

High school substance infraction

28.9% 36.3%

Academic failure

36.5% 39.5%

\* Indicates protective factors that decrease the likelihood that individuals or communities will develop substance use or mental disorders. Risk includes the perception of "moderate" to "great" risk.

Indicator	Cleveland County			Trend	Arkansas	Greater than
	2013	2014	2015		2015	State Rate**
<b>Substance use</b>						
Youth cigarette use <sup>1</sup>	7.7%	6.8%	8.7%		6.0%	●
Youth chewing tobacco use <sup>1</sup>	5.1%	6.8%	5.7%		4.8%	●
Youth alcohol use <sup>1</sup>	11.4%	13.0%	12.8%		12.0%	●
Youth illicit drug use <sup>1</sup>	4.4%	5.6%	6.1%		10.3%	○
Adult smokers (smoked ≥ 100 cigarettes and are currently smoking) <sup>2</sup>	NA	19.5%	NA		NA	
Adult excessive drinking <sup>2</sup>	NA	14.4%	NA		NA	
<b>Consequences</b>						
Substance abuse arrests (per 1,000 population) <sup>3</sup>	0.1	0.1	0.4		9.6	○
Alcohol- or other drug-related crashes (per 1,000 population) <sup>4</sup>	1.0	0.7	NA		NA	
Number of mental health clients served through Arkansas State Hospital and the Community Mental Health Centers <sup>5</sup>	206	217	190		69,398	
Number of substance abuse treatment service provided <sup>5</sup>	21	34	34		18,029	
<b>Mental Health</b>						
Suicide (per 100k population, 2009-2013) <sup>6</sup>	31.2	31.2	33.8		17.0	●
Adolescent depressive symptoms <sup>1</sup>	38.5%	34.8%	35.6%		41.7%	○
<b>Availability and access</b>						
Beer permits (per 1,000 population) <sup>7</sup>	0.3	0.4	0.4		0.9	○
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) <sup>8</sup>	4.0%	8.3%	8.0%		9.1%	○
Laws and norms favorable to drug use <sup>1</sup>	36.4%	30.2%	40.0%		31.0%	●
Perceived availability of drugs <sup>1</sup>	30.2%	20.8%	25.5%		23.6%	●
<b>Crime</b>						
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 populations) <sup>3</sup>	24.7	15.4	9.7		35.2	○
High community disorganization <sup>1</sup>	31.5%	30.8%	37.0%		35.5%	●
<b>Economic Hardship</b>						
Unemployment rates <sup>9</sup>	7.9%	7.0%	5.8%		5.2%	●
Persons below poverty level <sup>10</sup>	17.0%	16.6%	NA		NA	
<b>Family</b>						
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) <sup>5</sup>	5.4	12.7	19.8		11.2	●
Poor family management <sup>1</sup>	20.6%	17.0%	35.3%		25.7%	●
Family history of anti-social behavior <sup>1</sup>	27.3%	34.4%	31.6%		31.0%	●
Parental attitudes favorable towards drug use <sup>1</sup>	17.3%	16.0%	17.2%		19.5%	○
<b>Individual/peers</b>						
Early initiation of drug use <sup>1</sup>	20.5%	13.9%	20.7%		18.4%	●
Peer favorable attitudes to drug use <sup>1</sup>	19.8%	19.1%	22.5%		22.1%	●
Peer perceived risk of drug use <sup>1</sup>	39.3%	37.7%	45.4%		45.3%	●
Interaction with anti-social peers <sup>1</sup>	31.6%	22.5%	42.9%		38.6%	●
Friends using drugs <sup>1</sup>	19.7%	9.6%	23.9%		20.2%	●
Religiosity* <sup>1</sup>	86.3%	92.0%	80.9%		68.0%	●
Youth who perceive smoking as a "moderate" or "great risk"* <sup>1</sup>	82.1%	89.3%	76.9%		83.9%	○
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages every day as a "moderate" or "great risk"* <sup>1</sup>	66.4%	71.1%	67.7%		69.5%	○
Students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk"* <sup>1</sup>	53.4%	58.7%	54.1%		50.4%	●
<b>Academic achievement/commitment</b>						
High school dropouts <sup>11</sup>	1.4%	0.3%	0.6%		2.3%	○
Academic failure <sup>1</sup>	31.8%	30.1%	36.5%		39.5%	○
Low commitment to school <sup>1</sup>	42.2%	39.1%	42.9%		39.9%	●
<b>School environment</b>						
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) <sup>11</sup>	59.7	0.0	36.3		28.9	●
Transitions and mobility <sup>1</sup>	21.0%	27.1%	28.0%		51.3%	○
School opportunities for pro-social involvement* <sup>1</sup>	65.2%	67.9%	52.6%		64.3%	○
School rewards for pro-social involvement* <sup>1</sup>	68.1%	61.9%	51.3%		54.5%	○

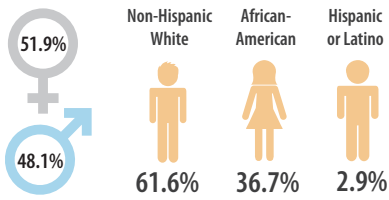
\*- Represents protective factors; \*\*- ● = Yes, Greater than state rate/○ = No, Lower than state rate;

Source: 1. International Survey Associates, Inc., Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment Student Survey; 2. County Health Rankings and Roadmaps, Robert Wood Johnson Foundation; 3. Arkansas Crime Information Center, Crime in Arkansas; 4. Arkansas State Police, Highway Safety office; 5. Arkansas Department of Human Services, Annual Statistical Report; 6. Arkansas Department of Health, Center for Health Statistics; 7. Arkansas Department of Finance and Administration, Alcoholic Beverage Control; 8. Arkansas Tobacco Control Board, Annual Compliance Reports; 9. U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics; 10. U.S. Census Bureau, State & County QuickFacts; 11. Arkansas Department of Education, Statewide Information System as reported through the Arkansas Public School Computer Network

# Columbia County



## Demographics



Population over 65 15.7%  
 Population under 18 21.3%  
 Total population 24,114  
 Births 295

## Key findings

### Weaknesses

- ▶ Highest rate of academic failure
- ▶ 8th highest rate of low commitment to school
- ▶ 14th highest rate of persons below poverty level

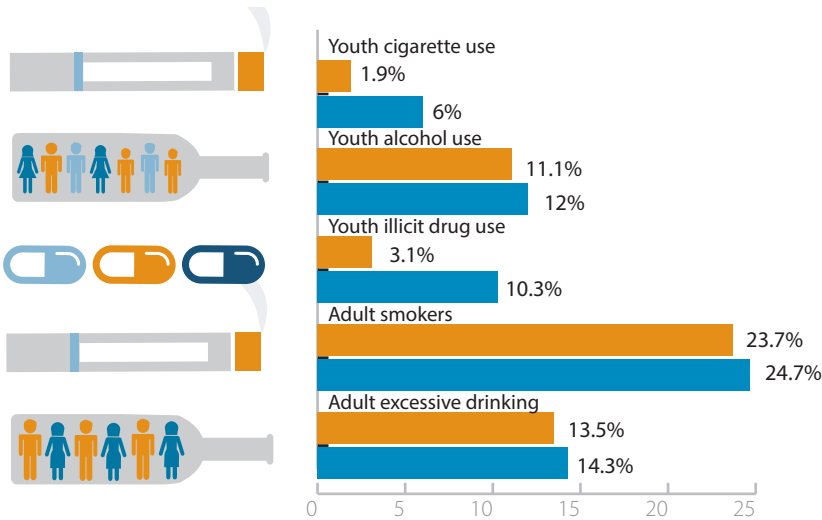
### Strengths

- ▶ Highest rate of school opportunities for pro-social involvement\*
- ▶ Highest rate of students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk"\*
- ▶ 2nd highest rate of school rewards for pro-social involvement\*
- ▶ 2nd lowest rate of low peer perceived risk of drug use

## County vs. State

## Substance Use

County State



## Consequences



## Risk and protective factors

Laws and norms favorable to drug use



Youth who perceive smoking as a risk\*



Students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a person at risk\*



Friends using drugs



Parental attitudes favorable towards drug use



Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages every day as a risk\*



High school substance infraction



\* Indicates protective factors that decrease the likelihood that individuals or communities will develop substance use or mental disorders. Risk includes the perception of "moderate" to "great" risk.

Indicator	Columbia County			Trend	Arkansas	Greater than
	2013	2014	2015		2015	State Rate**
<b>Substance use</b>						
Youth cigarette use <sup>1</sup>	14.0%	9.0%	1.9%		6.0%	○
Youth chewing tobacco use <sup>1</sup>	8.6%	4.1%	3.9%		4.8%	○
Youth alcohol use <sup>1</sup>	15.9%	15.3%	11.1%		12.0%	○
Youth illicit drug use <sup>1</sup>	9.6%	7.6%	3.1%		10.3%	○
Adult smokers (smoked ≥ 100 cigarettes and are currently smoking) <sup>2</sup>	NA	23.7%	NA		NA	
Adult excessive drinking <sup>2</sup>	NA	13.5%	NA		NA	
<b>Consequences</b>						
Substance abuse arrests (per 1,000 population) <sup>3</sup>	3.9	4.9	5.5		9.6	○
Alcohol- or other drug-related crashes (per 1,000 population) <sup>4</sup>	1.0	0.8	NA		NA	
Number of mental health clients served through Arkansas State Hospital and the Community Mental Health Centers <sup>5</sup>	683	677	688		69,398	
Number of substance abuse treatment service provided <sup>5</sup>	70	94	89		18,029	
<b>Mental Health</b>						
Suicide (per 100k population, 2009-2013) <sup>6</sup>	19.3	21.7	24.2		17.0	●
Adolescent depressive symptoms <sup>1</sup>	41.7%	37.2%	38.7%		41.7%	○
<b>Availability and access</b>						
Beer permits (per 1,000 population) <sup>7</sup>	NA	NA	1.1		0.9	●
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) <sup>8</sup>	8.6%	15.0%	10.2%		9.1%	●
Laws and norms favorable to drug use <sup>1</sup>	41.0%	40.7%	27.2%		31.0%	○
Perceived availability of drugs <sup>1</sup>	21.1%	27.8%	23.3%		23.6%	○
<b>Crime</b>						
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 populations) <sup>3</sup>	29.7	26.2	24.5		35.2	○
High community disorganization <sup>1</sup>	42.0%	36.1%	27.8%		35.5%	○
<b>Economic Hardship</b>						
Unemployment rates <sup>9</sup>	9.1%	7.3%	6.8%		5.2%	●
Persons below poverty level <sup>10</sup>	23.2%	24.1%	NA		NA	
<b>Family</b>						
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) <sup>5</sup>	6.2	3.1	5.1		11.2	○
Poor family management <sup>1</sup>	32.3%	28.6%	22.1%		25.7%	○
Family history of anti-social behavior <sup>1</sup>	42.2%	41.3%	30.7%		31.0%	○
Parental attitudes favorable towards drug use <sup>1</sup>	22.7%	28.6%	17.6%		19.5%	○
<b>Individual/peers</b>						
Early initiation of drug use <sup>1</sup>	26.9%	28.5%	21.6%		18.4%	●
Peer favorable attitudes to drug use <sup>1</sup>	22.8%	26.5%	17.3%		22.1%	○
Peer perceived risk of drug use <sup>1</sup>	39.0%	44.5%	30.2%		45.3%	○
Interaction with anti-social peers <sup>1</sup>	45.8%	44.6%	40.2%		38.6%	●
Friends using drugs <sup>1</sup>	23.9%	32.0%	16.2%		20.2%	○
Religiosity* <sup>1</sup>	74.4%	87.3%	78.2%		68.0%	●
Youth who perceive smoking as a "moderate" or "great risk"* <sup>1</sup>	82.9%	87.7%	85.8%		83.9%	●
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages every day as a "moderate" or "great risk"* <sup>1</sup>	65.0%	69.4%	73.5%		69.5%	●
Students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk"* <sup>1</sup>	58.8%	54.1%	68.3%		50.4%	●
<b>Academic achievement/commitment</b>						
High school dropouts <sup>11</sup>	1.4%	2.2%	1.5%		2.3%	○
Academic failure <sup>1</sup>	51.2%	45.1%	52.4%		39.5%	●
Low commitment to school <sup>1</sup>	43.4%	41.6%	45.5%		39.9%	●
<b>School environment</b>						
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) <sup>11</sup>	12.3	15.6	13.7		28.9	○
Transitions and mobility <sup>1</sup>	38.1%	42.1%	36.0%		51.3%	○
School opportunities for pro-social involvement* <sup>1</sup>	60.1%	62.8%	79.6%		64.3%	●
School rewards for pro-social involvement* <sup>1</sup>	66.8%	65.8%	74.1%		54.5%	●

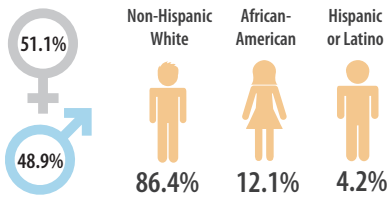
\*- Represents protective factors; \*\*- ● = Yes, Greater than state rate/○ = No, Lower than state rate;

Source: 1. International Survey Associates, Inc., Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment Student Survey; 2. County Health Rankings and Roadmaps, Robert Wood Johnson Foundation; 3. Arkansas Crime Information Center, Crime in Arkansas; 4. Arkansas State Police, Highway Safety office; 5. Arkansas Department of Human Services, Annual Statistical Report; 6. Arkansas Department of Health, Center for Health Statistics; 7. Arkansas Department of Finance and Administration, Alcoholic Beverage Control; 8. Arkansas Tobacco Control Board, Annual Compliance Reports; 9. U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics; 10. U.S. Census Bureau, State & County QuickFacts; 11. Arkansas Department of Education, Statewide Information System as reported through the Arkansas Public School Computer Network

# Conway County



## Demographics



Population over 65 17.4%  
 Population under 18 22.9%  
 Total population 21,019  
 Births 245

## Key findings

### Weaknesses

- ▶ Highest rate of children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age)
- ▶ Highest rate of substance abuse arrests (per 1,000 population)
- ▶ 2nd highest rate of alcohol- or other drug-related crashes (per 1,000 population)

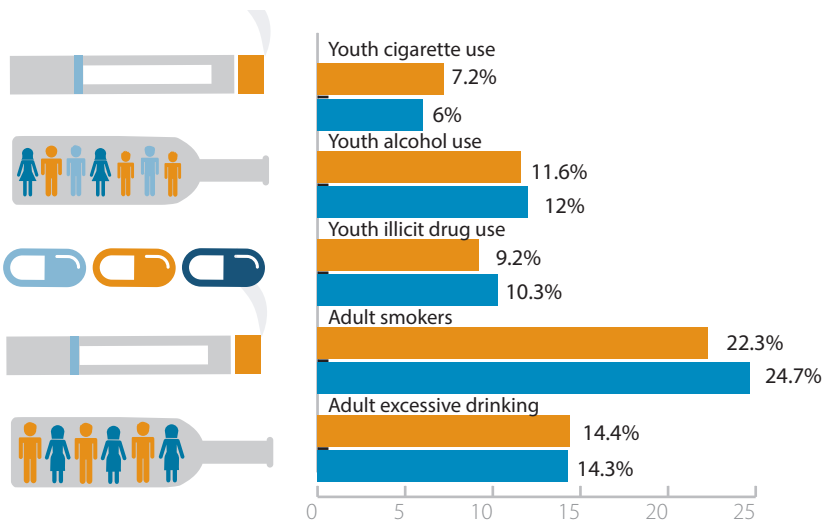
### Strengths

- ▶ 5th lowest rate of academic failure
- ▶ 8th lowest rate of friends using drugs
- ▶ 11th lowest rate of interaction with anti-social peers
- ▶ 11th lowest rate of perceived availability of drugs

## County vs. State

## Substance Use

County State



## Consequences



## Risk and protective factors

Laws and norms favorable to drug use

31% County 34.8% State

Youth who perceive smoking as a risk\*

83.9% County 85.5% State

Students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a person at risk\*

50.4% County 52.8% State

Friends using drugs

17.2% County 20.2% State

Parental attitudes favorable towards drug use

19.5% County 19.6% State

Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages every day as a risk\*

69.2% County 69.5% State

High school substance infraction

28.9% County 33.1% State

Academic failure

33.2% County 39.5% State

\* Indicates protective factors that decrease the likelihood that individuals or communities will develop substance use or mental disorders. Risk includes the perception of "moderate" to "great" risk.

Indicator	Conway County			Trend	Arkansas	Greater than
	2013	2014	2015		2015	State Rate**
<b>Substance use</b>						
Youth cigarette use <sup>1</sup>	9.8%	8.1%	7.2%		6.0%	●
Youth chewing tobacco use <sup>1</sup>	6.0%	7.5%	7.0%		4.8%	●
Youth alcohol use <sup>1</sup>	12.9%	13.7%	11.6%		12.0%	○
Youth illicit drug use <sup>1</sup>	9.5%	10.6%	9.2%		10.3%	○
Adult smokers (smoked ≥ 100 cigarettes and are currently smoking) <sup>2</sup>	NA	22.3%	NA		NA	
Adult excessive drinking <sup>2</sup>	NA	14.4%	NA		NA	
<b>Consequences</b>						
Substance abuse arrests (per 1,000 population) <sup>3</sup>	16.2	20.5	21.6		9.6	●
Alcohol- or other drug-related crashes (per 1,000 population) <sup>4</sup>	1.1	1.8	NA		NA	
Number of mental health clients served through Arkansas State Hospital and the Community Mental Health Centers <sup>5</sup>	789	676	623		69,398	
Number of substance abuse treatment service provided <sup>5</sup>	85	100	105		18,029	
<b>Mental Health</b>						
Suicide (per 100k population, 2009-2013) <sup>6</sup>	16.2	18.4	24.5		17.0	●
Adolescent depressive symptoms <sup>1</sup>	41.3%	40.3%	38.9%		41.7%	○
<b>Availability and access</b>						
Beer permits (per 1,000 population) <sup>7</sup>	1.4	1.6	1.5		0.9	●
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) <sup>8</sup>	3.7%	10.1%	7.0%		9.1%	○
Laws and norms favorable to drug use <sup>1</sup>	34.2%	36.8%	34.8%		31.0%	●
Perceived availability of drugs <sup>1</sup>	24.8%	23.2%	21.0%		23.6%	○
<b>Crime</b>						
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 populations) <sup>3</sup>	41.4	35.4	38.1		35.2	●
High community disorganization <sup>1</sup>	35.1%	37.4%	33.9%		35.5%	○
<b>Economic Hardship</b>						
Unemployment rates <sup>9</sup>	8.1%	7.1%	6.3%		5.2%	●
Persons below poverty level <sup>10</sup>	21.1%	18.3%	NA		NA	
<b>Family</b>						
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) <sup>5</sup>	22.0	23.1	29.3		11.2	●
Poor family management <sup>1</sup>	29.3%	27.4%	25.3%		25.7%	○
Family history of anti-social behavior <sup>1</sup>	34.0%	31.8%	32.9%		31.0%	●
Parental attitudes favorable towards drug use <sup>1</sup>	21.9%	22.0%	19.6%		19.5%	●
<b>Individual/peers</b>						
Early initiation of drug use <sup>1</sup>	23.5%	20.3%	18.6%		18.4%	●
Peer favorable attitudes to drug use <sup>1</sup>	24.7%	24.1%	23.3%		22.1%	●
Peer perceived risk of drug use <sup>1</sup>	44.3%	44.5%	42.7%		45.3%	○
Interaction with anti-social peers <sup>1</sup>	37.4%	36.6%	31.0%		38.6%	○
Friends using drugs <sup>1</sup>	24.3%	22.7%	17.2%		20.2%	○
Religiosity* <sup>1</sup>	76.2%	73.0%	73.9%		68.0%	●
Youth who perceive smoking as a "moderate" or "great risk"* <sup>1</sup>	85.8%	83.6%	85.5%		83.9%	●
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages every day as a "moderate" or "great risk"* <sup>1</sup>	70.5%	68.1%	69.2%		69.5%	○
Students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk"* <sup>1</sup>	52.9%	51.6%	52.8%		50.4%	●
<b>Academic achievement/commitment</b>						
High school dropouts <sup>11</sup>	0.9%	2.1%	1.8%		2.3%	○
Academic failure <sup>1</sup>	35.0%	37.9%	33.2%		39.5%	○
Low commitment to school <sup>1</sup>	37.0%	36.1%	38.2%		39.9%	○
<b>School environment</b>						
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) <sup>11</sup>	27.2	30.7	33.1		28.9	●
Transitions and mobility <sup>1</sup>	44.8%	45.9%	43.7%		51.3%	○
School opportunities for pro-social involvement* <sup>1</sup>	64.9%	64.1%	60.8%		64.3%	○
School rewards for pro-social involvement* <sup>1</sup>	59.8%	55.7%	55.6%		54.5%	●

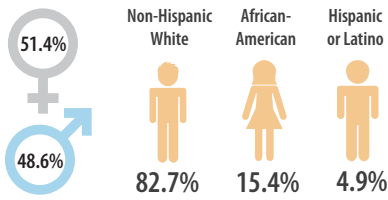
\*- Represents protective factors; \*\*- ● = Yes, Greater than state rate/○ = No, Lower than state rate;

Source: 1. International Survey Associates, Inc., Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment Student Survey; 2. County Health Rankings and Roadmaps, Robert Wood Johnson Foundation; 3. Arkansas Crime Information Center, Crime in Arkansas; 4. Arkansas State Police, Highway Safety office; 5. Arkansas Department of Human Services, Annual Statistical Report; 6. Arkansas Department of Health, Center for Health Statistics; 7. Arkansas Department of Finance and Administration, Alcoholic Beverage Control; 8. Arkansas Tobacco Control Board, Annual Compliance Reports; 9. U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics; 10. U.S. Census Bureau, State & County QuickFacts; 11. Arkansas Department of Education, Statewide Information System as reported through the Arkansas Public School Computer Network

# Craighead County



## Demographics



Population over 65 **12.2%**  
 Population under 18 **24.8%**  
 Total population **104,354**  
 Births **1,580**

## Key findings

### Weaknesses

- ▶ 4th highest rate of adult excessive drinking
- ▶ 5th highest rate of number of substance abuse treatment service provided
- ▶ 8th highest rate of number of mental health clients served through Arkansas state hospital and the community mental health centers
- ▶ 8th highest rate of substance abuse arrests (per 1,000 population)

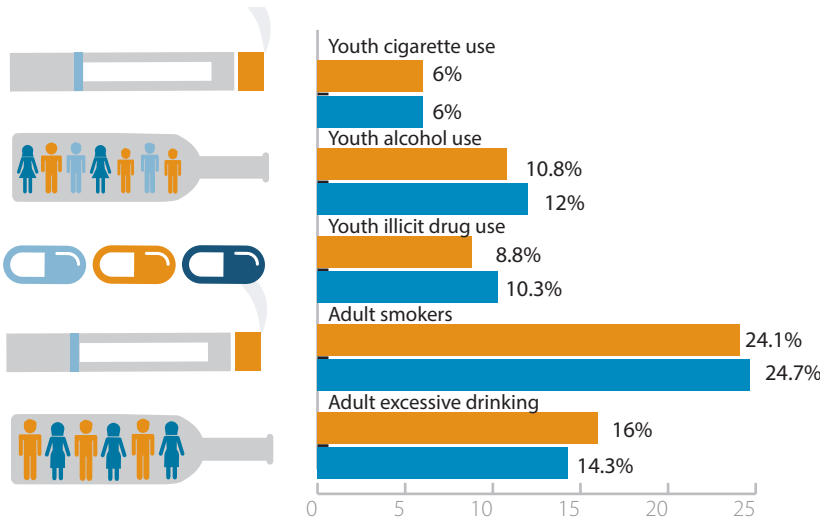
### Strengths

- ▶ 4th lowest rate of laws and norms favorable to drug use
- ▶ 5th lowest rate of parental attitudes favorable towards drug use
- ▶ 6th lowest rate of early initiation of drug use

## County vs. State

## Substance Use

County State



## Consequences



## Risk and protective factors

Laws and norms favorable to drug use



Youth who perceive smoking as a risk\*



Students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a person at risk\*



Friends using drugs



Parental attitudes favorable towards drug use



Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages every day as a risk\*



High school substance infraction



Academic failure



\* Indicates protective factors that decrease the likelihood that individuals or communities will develop substance use or mental disorders. Risk includes the perception of "moderate" to "great" risk.



Indicator	Craighead County			Trend	Arkansas	Greater than State Rate**
	2013	2014	2015		2015	
<b>Substance use</b>						
Youth cigarette use <sup>1</sup>	6.8%	6.3%	6.0%		6.0%	○
Youth chewing tobacco use <sup>1</sup>	4.8%	4.2%	4.1%		4.8%	○
Youth alcohol use <sup>1</sup>	9.6%	10.3%	10.8%		12.0%	○
Youth illicit drug use <sup>1</sup>	8.1%	8.1%	8.8%		10.3%	○
Adult smokers (smoked ≥ 100 cigarettes and are currently smoking) <sup>2</sup>	NA	24.1%	NA		NA	
Adult excessive drinking <sup>2</sup>	NA	16.0%	NA		NA	
<b>Consequences</b>						
Substance abuse arrests (per 1,000 population) <sup>3</sup>	17.9	15.0	15.3		9.6	●
Alcohol- or other drug-related crashes (per 1,000 population) <sup>4</sup>	1.0	1.1	NA		NA	
Number of mental health clients served through Arkansas State Hospital and the Community Mental Health Centers <sup>5</sup>	2415	2354	2639		69,398	
Number of substance abuse treatment service provided <sup>5</sup>	368	501	717		18,029	
<b>Mental Health</b>						
Suicide (per 100k population, 2009-2013) <sup>6</sup>	13.3	14.3	15.4		17.0	○
Adolescent depressive symptoms <sup>1</sup>	36.9%	40.6%	40.5%		41.7%	○
<b>Availability and access</b>						
Beer permits (per 1,000 population) <sup>7</sup>	NA	NA	NA		0.9	
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) <sup>8</sup>	9.2%	9.9%	9.5%		9.1%	●
Laws and norms favorable to drug use <sup>1</sup>	24.3%	25.8%	26.0%		31.0%	○
Perceived availability of drugs <sup>1</sup>	20.6%	20.5%	22.0%		23.6%	○
<b>Crime</b>						
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 populations) <sup>3</sup>	48.7	47.3	38.4		35.2	●
High community disorganization <sup>1</sup>	32.3%	31.5%	33.2%		35.5%	○
<b>Economic Hardship</b>						
Unemployment rates <sup>9</sup>	6.9%	5.5%	4.6%		5.2%	○
Persons below poverty level <sup>10</sup>	20.0%	22.3%	NA		NA	
<b>Family</b>						
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) <sup>5</sup>	10.2	9.8	10.0		11.2	○
Poor family management <sup>1</sup>	28.3%	25.4%	24.9%		25.7%	○
Family history of anti-social behavior <sup>1</sup>	29.8%	29.5%	27.5%		31.0%	○
Parental attitudes favorable towards drug use <sup>1</sup>	16.3%	17.0%	16.1%		19.5%	○
<b>Individual/peers</b>						
Early initiation of drug use <sup>1</sup>	16.5%	17.5%	15.5%		18.4%	○
Peer favorable attitudes to drug use <sup>1</sup>	20.2%	20.4%	20.4%		22.1%	○
Peer perceived risk of drug use <sup>1</sup>	37.5%	42.8%	43.8%		45.3%	○
Interaction with anti-social peers <sup>1</sup>	39.4%	37.2%	38.0%		38.6%	○
Friends using drugs <sup>1</sup>	18.4%	20.2%	17.3%		20.2%	○
Religiosity* <sup>1</sup>	71.5%	69.9%	69.0%		68.0%	●
Youth who perceive smoking as a "moderate" or "great risk"* <sup>1</sup>	85.9%	83.7%	83.0%		83.9%	○
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages every day as a "moderate" or "great risk"* <sup>1</sup>	73.3%	69.1%	70.0%		69.5%	●
Students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk"* <sup>1</sup>	58.7%	54.4%	51.6%		50.4%	●
<b>Academic achievement/commitment</b>						
High school dropouts <sup>11</sup>	1.7%	1.3%	1.2%		2.3%	○
Academic failure <sup>1</sup>	38.3%	38.3%	37.1%		39.5%	○
Low commitment to school <sup>1</sup>	37.9%	38.3%	39.1%		39.9%	○
<b>School environment</b>						
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) <sup>11</sup>	13.1	14.5	17.7		28.9	○
Transitions and mobility <sup>1</sup>	51.8%	51.9%	49.6%		51.3%	○
School opportunities for pro-social involvement* <sup>1</sup>	65.9%	64.6%	65.9%		64.3%	●
School rewards for pro-social involvement* <sup>1</sup>	60.8%	57.5%	57.7%		54.5%	●

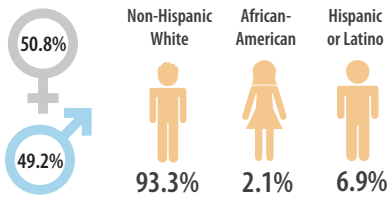
\*- Represents protective factors; \*\*- ● = Yes, Greater than state rate/○ = No, Lower than state rate;

Source: 1. International Survey Associates, Inc., Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment Student Survey; 2. County Health Rankings and Roadmaps, Robert Wood Johnson Foundation; 3. Arkansas Crime Information Center, Crime in Arkansas; 4. Arkansas State Police, Highway Safety office; 5. Arkansas Department of Human Services, Annual Statistical Report; 6. Arkansas Department of Health, Center for Health Statistics; 7. Arkansas Department of Finance and Administration, Alcoholic Beverage Control; 8. Arkansas Tobacco Control Board, Annual Compliance Reports; 9. U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics; 10. U.S. Census Bureau, State & County QuickFacts; 11. Arkansas Department of Education, Statewide Information System as reported through the Arkansas Public School Computer Network

# Crawford County



## Demographics



Population over 65 **14.6%**  
 Population under 18 **24.8%**  
 Total population **61,703**  
 Births **789**

## Key findings

### Weaknesses

- 7th lowest rate of religiosity\*
- 8th highest rate of family history of antisocial behavior
- 8th lowest rate of students that indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk"\*

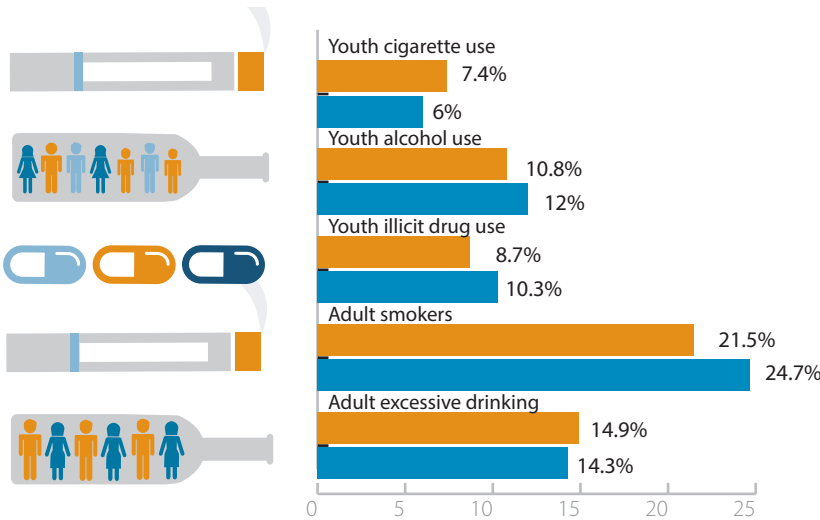
### Strengths

- 10th lowest rate of persons below poverty level
- 12th lowest rate of adult smokers (smoked at least 100 cigarettes and are currently smoking)
- 15th lowest rate of friends use of drugs

## County vs. State

## Substance Use

County State



## Consequences



## Risk and protective factors

Laws and norms favorable to drug use

31% 39.5%

Youth who perceive smoking as a "risk"

82.9% 83.9%

Students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a person at risk\*

45.7% 50.4%

Friends using drugs

18.6% 20.2%

Parental attitudes favorable towards drug use

19.5% 24.9%

Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages every day as a risk\*

62.8% 69.5%

High school substance infraction

28.9% 41.8%

Academic failure

39.5% 39.9%

\* Indicates protective factors that decrease the likelihood that individuals or communities will develop substance use or mental disorders. Risk includes the perception of "moderate" to "great" risk.

Indicator	Crawford County			Trend	Arkansas	Greater than
	2013	2014	2015		2015	State Rate**
<b>Substance use</b>						
Youth cigarette use <sup>1</sup>	7.3%	5.6%	7.4%		6.0%	●
Youth chewing tobacco use <sup>1</sup>	4.9%	4.3%	6.9%		4.8%	●
Youth alcohol use <sup>1</sup>	9.2%	7.9%	10.8%		12.0%	○
Youth illicit drug use <sup>1</sup>	9.8%	8.7%	8.7%		10.3%	○
Adult smokers (smoked ≥ 100 cigarettes and are currently smoking) <sup>2</sup>	NA	21.5%	NA		NA	
Adult excessive drinking <sup>2</sup>	NA	14.9%	NA		NA	
<b>Consequences</b>						
Substance abuse arrests (per 1,000 population) <sup>3</sup>	10.1	8.2	9.0		9.6	○
Alcohol- or other drug-related crashes (per 1,000 population) <sup>4</sup>	1.2	1.0	NA		NA	
Number of mental health clients served through Arkansas State Hospital and the Community Mental Health Centers <sup>5</sup>	1343	1304	1327		69,398	
Number of substance abuse treatment service provided <sup>5</sup>	237	277	359		18,029	
<b>Mental Health</b>						
Suicide (per 100k population, 2009-2013) <sup>6</sup>	17.4	18.2	21.1		17.0	●
Adolescent depressive symptoms <sup>1</sup>	35.6%	39.0%	42.8%		41.7%	●
<b>Availability and access</b>						
Beer permits (per 1,000 population) <sup>7</sup>	NA	NA	NA		0.9	
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) <sup>8</sup>	11.1%	8.4%	9.8%		9.1%	●
Laws and norms favorable to drug use <sup>1</sup>	30.5%	29.6%	39.5%		31.0%	●
Perceived availability of drugs <sup>1</sup>	23.0%	21.4%	22.9%		23.6%	○
<b>Crime</b>						
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 populations) <sup>3</sup>	31.8	28.8	28.6		35.2	○
High community disorganization <sup>1</sup>	33.8%	31.8%	42.4%		35.5%	●
<b>Economic Hardship</b>						
Unemployment rates <sup>9</sup>	7.8%	6.1%	5.4%		5.2%	●
Persons below poverty level <sup>10</sup>	19.2%	16.6%	NA		NA	
<b>Family</b>						
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) <sup>5</sup>	10.5	10.1	12.3		11.2	●
Poor family management <sup>1</sup>	30.4%	23.1%	27.5%		25.7%	●
Family history of anti-social behavior <sup>1</sup>	28.6%	32.4%	38.8%		31.0%	●
Parental attitudes favorable towards drug use <sup>1</sup>	18.4%	20.4%	24.9%		19.5%	●
<b>Individual/peers</b>						
Early initiation of drug use <sup>1</sup>	18.1%	16.4%	20.5%		18.4%	●
Peer favorable attitudes to drug use <sup>1</sup>	21.2%	20.8%	24.3%		22.1%	●
Peer perceived risk of drug use <sup>1</sup>	41.0%	42.9%	51.0%		45.3%	●
Interaction with anti-social peers <sup>1</sup>	36.6%	35.1%	40.2%		38.6%	●
Friends using drugs <sup>1</sup>	19.3%	21.2%	18.6%		20.2%	○
Religiosity* <sup>1</sup>	66.1%	66.9%	62.0%		68.0%	○
Youth who perceive smoking as a "moderate" or "great risk"* <sup>1</sup>	85.9%	86.6%	82.9%		83.9%	○
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages every day as a "moderate" or "great risk"* <sup>1</sup>	73.6%	71.7%	62.8%		69.5%	○
Students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk"* <sup>1</sup>	54.9%	55.3%	45.7%		50.4%	○
<b>Academic achievement/commitment</b>						
High school dropouts <sup>11</sup>	1.8%	2.2%	2.0%		2.3%	○
Academic failure <sup>1</sup>	36.8%	37.1%	39.9%		39.5%	●
Low commitment to school <sup>1</sup>	38.3%	34.6%	39.6%		39.9%	○
<b>School environment</b>						
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) <sup>11</sup>	41.1	43.5	41.8		28.9	●
Transitions and mobility <sup>1</sup>	53.3%	57.7%	43.1%		51.3%	○
School opportunities for pro-social involvement* <sup>1</sup>	68.0%	70.5%	63.5%		64.3%	○
School rewards for pro-social involvement* <sup>1</sup>	63.2%	63.7%	58.4%		54.5%	●

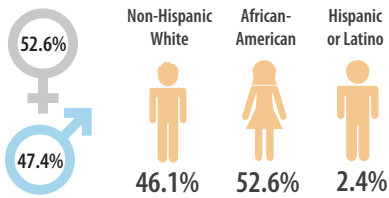
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# Crittenden County



## Demographics



Population over 65 **11.6%**  
 Population under 18 **27.7%**  
 Total population **48,963**  
 Births **845**

## Key findings

### Weaknesses

- ▶ Highest rate of alcohol- or other drug-related crashes (per 1,000 population)
- ▶ Highest rate of family history of anti-social behavior
- ▶ Highest rate of interaction with anti-social peers

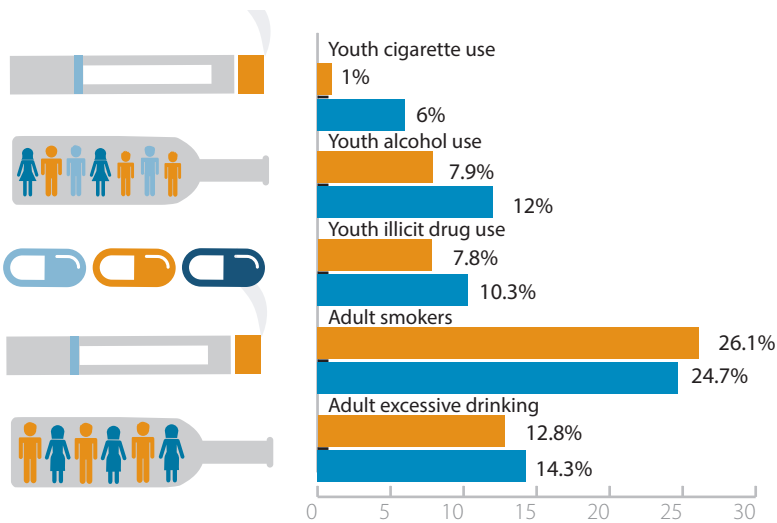
### Strengths

- ▶ 2nd lowest rate of youth cigarette use
- ▶ 3rd lowest rate of academic failure, high school substance infractions (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students), parental attitudes favorable towards drug use, rate of suicide (per 100k population), and youth chewing tobacco use

## County vs. State

## Substance Use

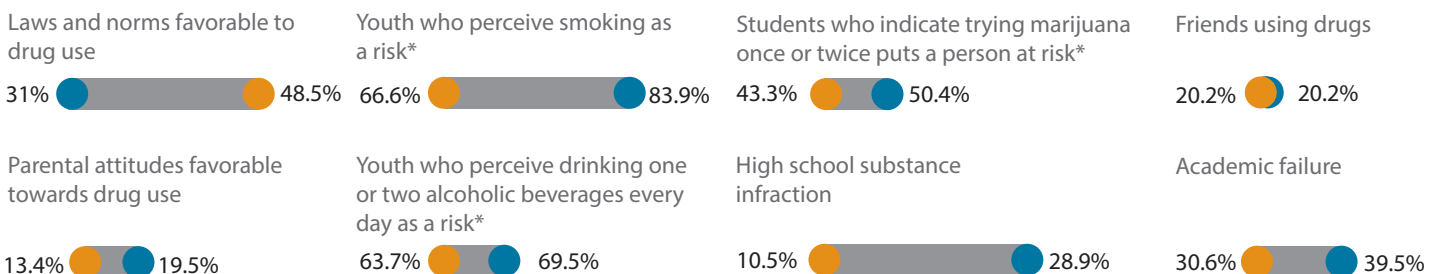
County State



## Consequences



## Risk and protective factors



\* Indicates protective factors that decrease the likelihood that individuals or communities will develop substance use or mental disorders. Risk includes the perception of "moderate" to "great" risk.

Indicator	Crittenden County			Trend	Arkansas	Greater than
	2013	2014	2015		2015	State Rate**
<b>Substance use</b>						
Youth cigarette use <sup>1</sup>	NA	2.3%	1.0%		6.0%	○
Youth chewing tobacco use <sup>1</sup>	NA	0.0%	1.9%		4.8%	○
Youth alcohol use <sup>1</sup>	NA	11.0%	7.9%		12.0%	○
Youth illicit drug use <sup>1</sup>	NA	12.5%	7.8%		10.3%	○
Adult smokers (smoked ≥ 100 cigarettes and are currently smoking) <sup>2</sup>	NA	26.1%	NA		NA	
Adult excessive drinking <sup>2</sup>	NA	12.8%	NA		NA	
<b>Consequences</b>						
Substance abuse arrests (per 1,000 population) <sup>3</sup>	17.4	24.4	18.6		9.6	●
Alcohol- or other drug-related crashes (per 1,000 population) <sup>4</sup>	1.5	2.0	NA		NA	
Number of mental health clients served through Arkansas State Hospital and the Community Mental Health Centers <sup>5</sup>	1356	1310	1569		69,398	
Number of substance abuse treatment service provided <sup>5</sup>	139	177	189		18,029	
<b>Mental Health</b>						
Suicide (per 100k population, 2009-2013) <sup>6</sup>	11.2	11.9	10.5		17.0	○
Adolescent depressive symptoms <sup>1</sup>	NA	33.3%	41.1%		41.7%	○
<b>Availability and access</b>						
Beer permits (per 1,000 population) <sup>7</sup>	1.7	1.7	1.7		0.9	●
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) <sup>8</sup>	4.5%	4.5%	7.0%		9.1%	○
Laws and norms favorable to drug use <sup>1</sup>	NA	43.7%	48.5%		31.0%	●
Perceived availability of drugs <sup>1</sup>	NA	30.3%	24.0%		23.6%	●
<b>Crime</b>						
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 populations) <sup>3</sup>	77.7	64.9	58.2		35.2	●
High community disorganization <sup>1</sup>	NA	69.9%	64.3%		35.5%	●
<b>Economic Hardship</b>						
Unemployment rates <sup>9</sup>	10.8%	7.3%	6.4%		5.2%	●
Persons below poverty level <sup>10</sup>	23.6%	27.3%	NA		NA	
<b>Family</b>						
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) <sup>5</sup>	7.7	10.0	12.8		11.2	●
Poor family management <sup>1</sup>	NA	26.5%	32.6%		25.7%	●
Family history of anti-social behavior <sup>1</sup>	NA	47.5%	45.7%		31.0%	●
Parental attitudes favorable towards drug use <sup>1</sup>	NA	12.2%	13.4%		19.5%	○
<b>Individual/peers</b>						
Early initiation of drug use <sup>1</sup>	NA	20.4%	17.8%		18.4%	○
Peer favorable attitudes to drug use <sup>1</sup>	NA	19.1%	16.4%		22.1%	○
Peer perceived risk of drug use <sup>1</sup>	NA	57.9%	50.5%		45.3%	●
Interaction with anti-social peers <sup>1</sup>	NA	57.7%	67.2%		38.6%	●
Friends using drugs <sup>1</sup>	NA	12.7%	20.2%		20.2%	○
Religiosity* <sup>1</sup>	NA	72.5%	58.5%		68.0%	○
Youth who perceive smoking as a "moderate" or "great risk"* <sup>1</sup>	NA	74.1%	66.0%		83.9%	○
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages every day as a "moderate" or "great risk"* <sup>1</sup>	NA	64.7%	63.7%		69.5%	○
Students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk"* <sup>1</sup>	NA	36.4%	43.3%		50.4%	○
<b>Academic achievement/commitment</b>						
High school dropouts <sup>11</sup>	2.4%	1.6%	2.7%		2.3%	●
Academic failure <sup>1</sup>	NA	32.6%	30.6%		39.5%	○
Low commitment to school <sup>1</sup>	NA	18.4%	36.1%		39.9%	○
<b>School environment</b>						
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) <sup>11</sup>	5.6	12.6	10.5		28.9	○
Transitions and mobility <sup>1</sup>	NA	46.2%	38.9%		51.3%	○
School opportunities for pro-social involvement* <sup>1</sup>	NA	67.4%	69.2%		64.3%	●
School rewards for pro-social involvement* <sup>1</sup>	NA	68.8%	66.7%		54.5%	●

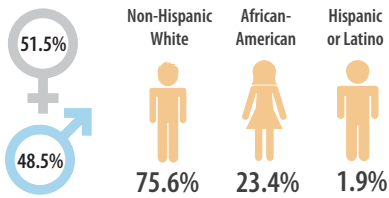
\*- Represents protective factors; \*\*- ● = Yes, Greater than state rate/○ = No, Lower than state rate;

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# Cross County



## Demographics



Population over 65 16.4%

Population under 18 24.2%

Total population 17,284

Births 226

## Key findings

### Weaknesses

- 2nd lowest rate of school rewards for pro-social involvement\*
- 9th highest rate of total crime index offenses (per 1,000 populations)
- 10th highest rate of youth illicit drug use
- 10th lowest rate of school opportunities for pro-social involvement\*

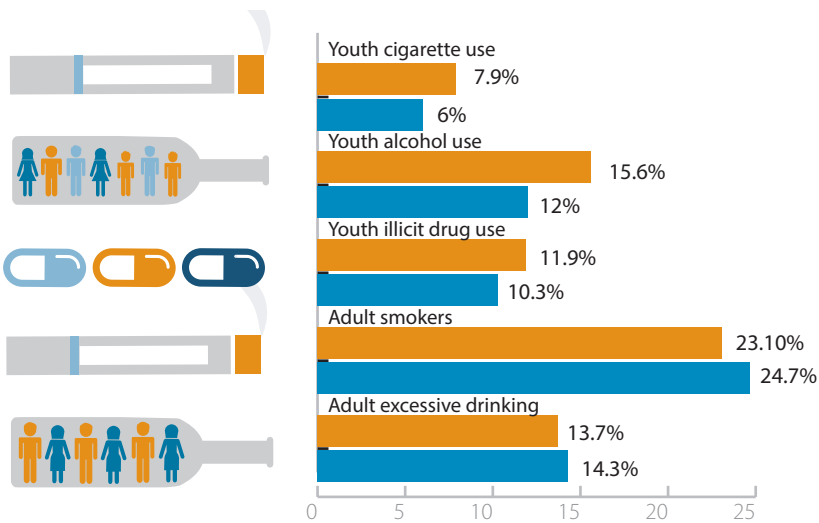
### Strengths

- 11th lowest rate of high school dropouts
- 12th lowest rate of high school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students)
- 13th lowest rate of academic failure and number of substance abuse treatment service provided

## County vs. State

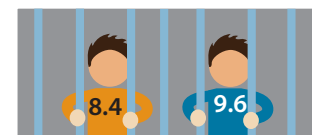
## Substance Use

County State



## Consequences

Substance abuse arrests<sup>†</sup>



Alcohol- or other drug-related crashes<sup>†</sup>



<sup>†</sup>per 1,000 population

## Risk and protective factors

Laws and norms favorable to drug use

31% 37.6%

Youth who perceive smoking as a risk\*

82.9% 83.9%

Students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a person at risk\*

50.4% 50.5%

Friends using drugs

20.2% 23.6%

Parental attitudes favorable towards drug use

18.5% 19.5%

Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages every day as a risk\*

65.8% 69.5%

High school substance infraction

18.1% 28.9%

Academic failure

36.3% 39.5%

\* Indicates protective factors that decrease the likelihood that individuals or communities will develop substance use or mental disorders. Risk includes the perception of "moderate" to "great" risk.

Indicator	Cross County			Trend	Arkansas	Greater than
	2013	2014	2015		2015	State Rate**
<b>Substance use</b>						
Youth cigarette use <sup>1</sup>	10.0%	7.9%	7.9%		6.0%	●
Youth chewing tobacco use <sup>1</sup>	6.9%	5.2%	6.8%		4.8%	●
Youth alcohol use <sup>1</sup>	14.7%	12.4%	15.6%		12.0%	●
Youth illicit drug use <sup>1</sup>	12.6%	10.9%	11.9%		10.3%	●
Adult smokers (smoked ≥ 100 cigarettes and are currently smoking) <sup>2</sup>	NA	23.1%	NA		NA	
Adult excessive drinking <sup>2</sup>	NA	13.7%	NA		NA	
<b>Consequences</b>						
Substance abuse arrests (per 1,000 population) <sup>3</sup>	6.2	4.8	8.4		9.6	○
Alcohol- or other drug-related crashes (per 1,000 population) <sup>4</sup>	0.7	1.2	NA		NA	
Number of mental health clients served through Arkansas State Hospital and the Community Mental Health Centers <sup>5</sup>	518	557	620		69,398	
Number of substance abuse treatment service provided <sup>5</sup>	67	60	42		18,029	
<b>Mental Health</b>						
Suicide (per 100k population, 2009-2013) <sup>6</sup>	17.3	14.6	19.4		17.0	●
Adolescent depressive symptoms <sup>1</sup>	45.9%	46.7%	42.0%		41.7%	●
<b>Availability and access</b>						
Beer permits (per 1,000 population) <sup>7</sup>	1.7	1.7	1.4		0.9	●
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) <sup>8</sup>	11.8%	11.9%	8.4%		9.1%	○
Laws and norms favorable to drug use <sup>1</sup>	38.1%	39.2%	37.6%		31.0%	●
Perceived availability of drugs <sup>1</sup>	26.4%	26.4%	24.8%		23.6%	●
<b>Crime</b>						
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 populations) <sup>3</sup>	45.4	51.4	44.0		35.2	●
High community disorganization <sup>1</sup>	37.4%	36.3%	34.9%		35.5%	○
<b>Economic Hardship</b>						
Unemployment rates <sup>9</sup>	8.3%	6.6%	5.6%		5.2%	●
Persons below poverty level <sup>10</sup>	20.6%	22.3%	NA		NA	
<b>Family</b>						
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) <sup>5</sup>	19.4	16.3	12.9		11.2	●
Poor family management <sup>1</sup>	36.3%	27.5%	24.4%		25.7%	○
Family history of anti-social behavior <sup>1</sup>	37.3%	38.0%	35.8%		31.0%	●
Parental attitudes favorable towards drug use <sup>1</sup>	23.2%	22.8%	18.5%		19.5%	○
<b>Individual/peers</b>						
Early initiation of drug use <sup>1</sup>	28.5%	23.5%	21.8%		18.4%	●
Peer favorable attitudes to drug use <sup>1</sup>	29.1%	26.9%	24.3%		22.1%	●
Peer perceived risk of drug use <sup>1</sup>	48.0%	47.4%	48.6%		45.3%	●
Interaction with anti-social peers <sup>1</sup>	40.1%	35.7%	39.0%		38.6%	●
Friends using drugs <sup>1</sup>	29.6%	21.3%	23.6%		20.2%	●
Religiosity* <sup>1</sup>	71.1%	68.5%	68.7%		68.0%	●
Youth who perceive smoking as a "moderate" or "great risk"* <sup>1</sup>	80.1%	81.6%	82.9%		83.9%	○
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages every day as a "moderate" or "great risk"* <sup>1</sup>	68.6%	63.8%	65.8%		69.5%	○
Students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk"* <sup>1</sup>	50.2%	48.8%	50.5%		50.4%	●
<b>Academic achievement/commitment</b>						
High school dropouts <sup>11</sup>	2.1%	1.5%	1.2%		2.3%	○
Academic failure <sup>1</sup>	40.3%	37.2%	36.3%		39.5%	○
Low commitment to school <sup>1</sup>	47.5%	45.3%	44.2%		39.9%	●
<b>School environment</b>						
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) <sup>11</sup>	19.6	38.7	18.1		28.9	○
Transitions and mobility <sup>1</sup>	51.8%	48.9%	48.4%		51.3%	○
School opportunities for pro-social involvement* <sup>1</sup>	55.8%	55.8%	55.7%		64.3%	○
School rewards for pro-social involvement* <sup>1</sup>	47.1%	44.7%	43.2%		54.5%	○

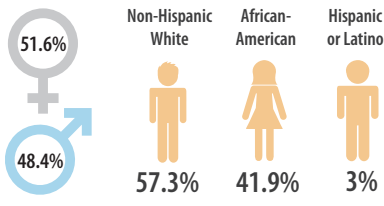
\*- Represents protective factors; \*\*- ● = Yes, Greater than state rate/○ = No, Lower than state rate;

Source: 1. International Survey Associates, Inc., Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment Student Survey; 2. County Health Rankings and Roadmaps, Robert Wood Johnson Foundation; 3. Arkansas Crime Information Center, Crime in Arkansas; 4. Arkansas State Police, Highway Safety office; 5. Arkansas Department of Human Services, Annual Statistical Report; 6. Arkansas Department of Health, Center for Health Statistics; 7. Arkansas Department of Finance and Administration, Alcoholic Beverage Control; 8. Arkansas Tobacco Control Board, Annual Compliance Reports; 9. U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics; 10. U.S. Census Bureau, State & County QuickFacts; 11. Arkansas Department of Education, Statewide Information System as reported through the Arkansas Public School Computer Network

# Dallas County



## Demographics



Population over 65 19.5%  
Population under 18 22%  
Total population 7,604  
Births 73

## Key findings

### Weaknesses

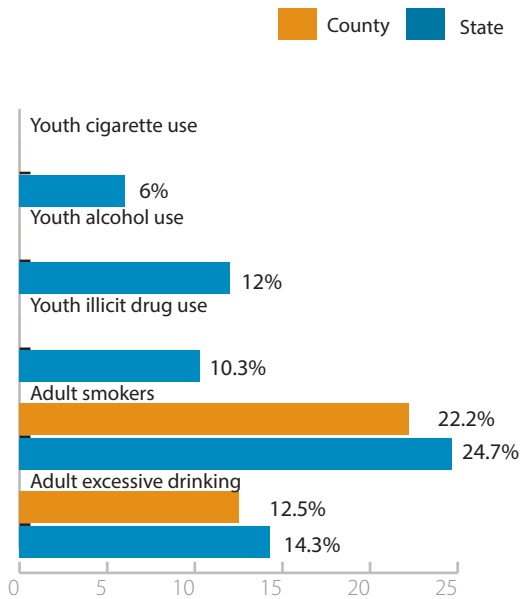
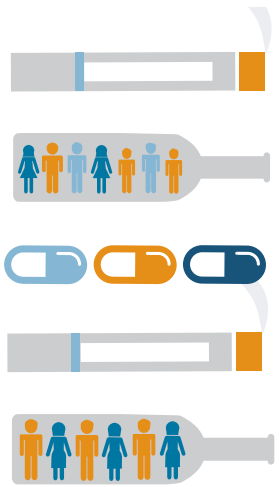
- 9th highest rate of high school dropouts
- 9th highest rate of unemployment
- 16th highest rate of beer permits (per 1,000 population)

### Strengths

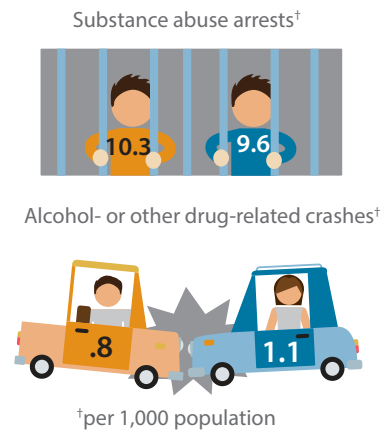
- Lowest rate of high school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students)
- Lowest rate of number of substance abuse treatment service provided
- 3rd lowest rate of number of mental health clients served through Arkansas state hospital and the community mental health centers

## County vs. State

## Substance Use



## Consequences



## Risk and protective factors

Laws and norms favorable to drug use

31%

Youth who perceive smoking as a risk\*

83.9%

Students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a person at risk\*

50.4%

Friends using drugs

20.2%

Parental attitudes favorable towards drug use

19.5%

Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages every day as a risk\*

69.5%

High school substance infraction

0% (County), 28.9% (State)

Academic failure

39.5%

\* Indicates protective factors that decrease the likelihood that individuals or communities will develop substance use or mental disorders. Risk includes the perception of "moderate" to "great" risk.

NOTE: Dallas county school districts did not participate in the 2015 APNA student survey.



Indicator	Dallas County			Trend	Arkansas	Greater than
	2013	2014	2015		2015	State Rate**
<b>Substance use</b>						
Youth cigarette use <sup>1</sup>	11.9%	7.9%	NA		6.0%	
Youth chewing tobacco use <sup>1</sup>	7.3%	5.5%	NA		4.8%	
Youth alcohol use <sup>1</sup>	21.5%	13.0%	NA		12.0%	
Youth illicit drug use <sup>1</sup>	14.0%	13.6%	NA		10.3%	
Adult smokers (smoked ≥ 100 cigarettes and are currently smoking) <sup>2</sup>	NA	22.2%	NA		NA	
Adult excessive drinking <sup>2</sup>	NA	12.5%	NA		NA	
<b>Consequences</b>						
Substance abuse arrests (per 1,000 population) <sup>3</sup>	4.3	7.4	10.3		9.6	●
Alcohol- or other drug-related crashes (per 1,000 population) <sup>4</sup>	0.8	0.8	NA		NA	
Number of mental health clients served through Arkansas State Hospital and the Community Mental Health Centers <sup>5</sup>	123	124	111		69,398	
Number of substance abuse treatment service provided <sup>5</sup>	12	21	14		18,029	
<b>Mental Health</b>						
Suicide (per 100k population, 2009-2013) <sup>6</sup>	7.9	8.0	13.5		17.0	○
Adolescent depressive symptoms <sup>1</sup>	36.7%	43.3%	NA		41.7%	
<b>Availability and access</b>						
Beer permits (per 1,000 population) <sup>7</sup>	1.5	1.7	1.7		0.9	●
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) <sup>8</sup>	4.7%	8.3%	9.3%		9.1%	●
Laws and norms favorable to drug use <sup>1</sup>	43.2%	38.2%	NA		31.0%	
Perceived availability of drugs <sup>1</sup>	24.7%	28.3%	NA		23.6%	
<b>Crime</b>						
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 populations) <sup>3</sup>	35.8	34.0	34.2		35.2	○
High community disorganization <sup>1</sup>	49.4%	48.1%	NA		35.5%	
<b>Economic Hardship</b>						
Unemployment rates <sup>9</sup>	10.2%	9.5%	7.4%		5.2%	●
Persons below poverty level <sup>10</sup>	21.4%	21.0%	NA		NA	
<b>Family</b>						
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) <sup>5</sup>	7.7	15.5	10.2		11.2	○
Poor family management <sup>1</sup>	34.1%	30.9%	NA		25.7%	
Family history of anti-social behavior <sup>1</sup>	38.9%	41.6%	NA		31.0%	
Parental attitudes favorable towards drug use <sup>1</sup>	22.9%	15.6%	NA		19.5%	
<b>Individual/peers</b>						
Early initiation of drug use <sup>1</sup>	25.4%	25.6%	NA		18.4%	
Peer favorable attitudes to drug use <sup>1</sup>	32.2%	27.3%	NA		22.1%	
Peer perceived risk of drug use <sup>1</sup>	49.7%	52.4%	NA		45.3%	
Interaction with anti-social peers <sup>1</sup>	46.9%	59.8%	NA		38.6%	
Friends using drugs <sup>1</sup>	31.5%	22.6%	NA		20.2%	
Religiosity* <sup>1</sup>	80.7%	80.1%	NA		68.0%	
Youth who perceive smoking as a "moderate" or "great risk"* <sup>1</sup>	76.1%	78.0%	NA		83.9%	
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages every day as a "moderate" or "great risk"* <sup>1</sup>	66.3%	63.4%	NA		69.5%	
Students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk"* <sup>1</sup>	50.3%	45.1%	NA		50.4%	
<b>Academic achievement/commitment</b>						
High school dropouts <sup>11</sup>	0.9%	0.7%	3.6%		2.3%	●
Academic failure <sup>1</sup>	34.5%	42.5%	NA		39.5%	
Low commitment to school <sup>1</sup>	39.9%	39.5%	NA		39.9%	
<b>School environment</b>						
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) <sup>11</sup>	10.6	0.0	0.0		28.9	○
Transitions and mobility <sup>1</sup>	37.8%	40.3%	NA		51.3%	
School opportunities for pro-social involvement* <sup>1</sup>	50.3%	37.8%	NA		64.3%	
School rewards for pro-social involvement* <sup>1</sup>	46.2%	37.8%	NA		54.5%	

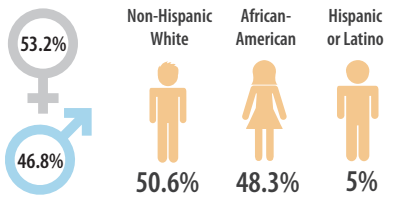
\*- Represents protective factors; \*\*- ● = Yes, Greater than state rate/○ = No, Lower than state rate;

Source: 1. International Survey Associates, Inc., Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment Student Survey; 2. County Health Rankings and Roadmaps, Robert Wood Johnson Foundation; 3. Arkansas Crime Information Center, Crime in Arkansas; 4. Arkansas State Police, Highway Safety office; 5. Arkansas Department of Human Services, Annual Statistical Report; 6. Arkansas Department of Health, Center for Health Statistics; 7. Arkansas Department of Finance and Administration, Alcoholic Beverage Control; 8. Arkansas Tobacco Control Board, Annual Compliance Reports; 9. U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics; 10. U.S. Census Bureau, State & County QuickFacts; 11. Arkansas Department of Education, Statewide Information System as reported through the Arkansas Public School Computer Network

# Desha County



## Demographics



Population over 65 **16.5%**  
 Population under 18 **25.6%**  
 Total population **11,965**  
 Births **164**

## Key findings

### Weaknesses

- ▶ Lowest rate of school rewards for pro-social involvement\*
- ▶ 2nd highest rate of beer permits (per 1,000 population)
- ▶ 2nd highest rate of high school dropouts

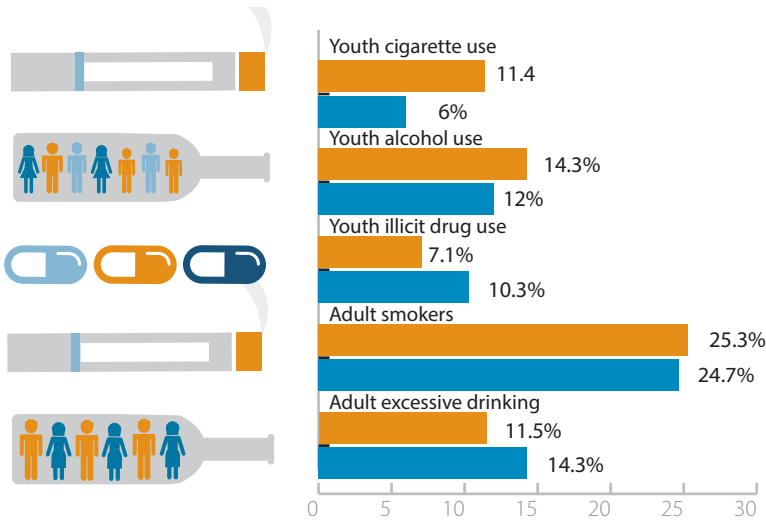
### Strengths

- ▶ 3rd lowest rate of tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks)
- ▶ 4th lowest rate of adult excessive drinking
- ▶ 10th lowest rate of youth illicit drug use

## County vs. State

## Substance Use

County State



## Consequences



## Risk and protective factors

Laws and norms favorable to drug use



Youth who perceive smoking as a risk\*



Students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a person at risk\*



Friends using drugs



Parental attitudes favorable towards drug use



Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages every day as a risk\*



High school substance infraction



Academic failure



\* Indicates protective factors that decrease the likelihood that individuals or communities will develop substance use or mental disorder. Risk includes the perception of "moderate" to "great" risk.

Indicator	Desha County			Trend	Arkansas	Greater than
	2013	2014	2015		2015	State Rate**
<b>Substance use</b>						
Youth cigarette use <sup>1</sup>	16.1%	10.6%	11.4%		6.0%	●
Youth chewing tobacco use <sup>1</sup>	9.8%	6.1%	6.4%		4.8%	●
Youth alcohol use <sup>1</sup>	19.8%	14.3%	14.3%		12.0%	●
Youth illicit drug use <sup>1</sup>	13.3%	12.5%	7.1%		10.3%	○
Adult smokers (smoked ≥ 100 cigarettes and are currently smoking) <sup>2</sup>	NA	25.3%	NA		NA	
Adult excessive drinking <sup>2</sup>	NA	11.5%	NA		NA	
<b>Consequences</b>						
Substance abuse arrests (per 1,000 population) <sup>3</sup>	7.0	6.4	5.9		9.6	○
Alcohol- or other drug-related crashes (per 1,000 population) <sup>4</sup>	0.6	0.6	NA		NA	
Number of mental health clients served through Arkansas State Hospital and the Community Mental Health Centers <sup>5</sup>	449	422	402		69,398	
Number of substance abuse treatment service provided <sup>5</sup>	46	59	64		18,029	
<b>Mental Health</b>						
Suicide (per 100k population, 2009-2013) <sup>6</sup>	8.0	9.7	13.7		17.0	○
Adolescent depressive symptoms <sup>1</sup>	43.3%	42.8%	45.9%		41.7%	●
<b>Availability and access</b>						
Beer permits (per 1,000 population) <sup>7</sup>	2.9	2.9	2.8		0.9	●
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) <sup>8</sup>	3.9%	9.1%	5.2%		9.1%	○
Laws and norms favorable to drug use <sup>1</sup>	48.5%	41.9%	42.2%		31.0%	●
Perceived availability of drugs <sup>1</sup>	32.7%	25.3%	27.7%		23.6%	●
<b>Crime</b>						
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 populations) <sup>3</sup>	26.8	27.1	22.3		35.2	○
High community disorganization <sup>1</sup>	49.5%	46.9%	53.3%		35.5%	●
<b>Economic Hardship</b>						
Unemployment rates <sup>9</sup>	10.5%	8.3%	7.6%		5.2%	●
Persons below poverty level <sup>10</sup>	34.0%	27.3%	NA		NA	
<b>Family</b>						
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) <sup>5</sup>	6.2	8.3	11.8		11.2	●
Poor family management <sup>1</sup>	41.3%	28.6%	28.8%		25.7%	●
Family history of anti-social behavior <sup>1</sup>	42.6%	36.5%	35.2%		31.0%	●
Parental attitudes favorable towards drug use <sup>1</sup>	25.5%	17.9%	23.8%		19.5%	●
<b>Individual/peers</b>						
Early initiation of drug use <sup>1</sup>	30.1%	27.6%	23.6%		18.4%	●
Peer favorable attitudes to drug use <sup>1</sup>	35.1%	29.5%	22.2%		22.1%	●
Peer perceived risk of drug use <sup>1</sup>	58.2%	50.2%	51.1%		45.3%	●
Interaction with anti-social peers <sup>1</sup>	55.8%	52.9%	50.6%		38.6%	●
Friends using drugs <sup>1</sup>	36.4%	26.8%	27.8%		20.2%	●
Religiosity* <sup>1</sup>	63.9%	67.0%	70.8%		68.0%	●
Youth who perceive smoking as a "moderate" or "great risk"* <sup>1</sup>	68.3%	78.7%	75.2%		83.9%	○
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages every day as a "moderate" or "great risk"* <sup>1</sup>	49.5%	65.5%	62.2%		69.5%	○
Students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk"* <sup>1</sup>	44.2%	45.7%	45.1%		50.4%	○
<b>Academic achievement/commitment</b>						
High school dropouts <sup>11</sup>	1.8%	2.7%	4.6%		2.3%	●
Academic failure <sup>1</sup>	41.1%	42.7%	38.6%		39.5%	○
Low commitment to school <sup>1</sup>	43.3%	39.2%	43.3%		39.9%	●
<b>School environment</b>						
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) <sup>11</sup>	6.9	NA	19.1		28.9	○
Transitions and mobility <sup>1</sup>	38.7%	43.4%	37.0%		51.3%	○
School opportunities for pro-social involvement* <sup>1</sup>	56.5%	58.4%	61.1%		64.3%	○
School rewards for pro-social involvement* <sup>1</sup>	50.0%	53.5%	35.8%		54.5%	○

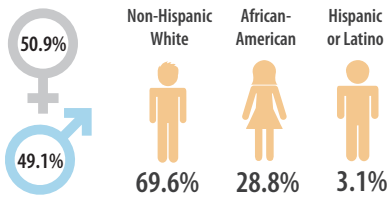
\*- Represents protective factors; \*\*- ● = Yes, Greater than state rate/○ = No, Lower than state rate;

Source: 1. International Survey Associates, Inc., Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment Student Survey; 2. County Health Rankings and Roadmaps, Robert Wood Johnson Foundation; 3. Arkansas Crime Information Center, Crime in Arkansas; 4. Arkansas State Police, Highway Safety office; 5. Arkansas Department of Human Services, Annual Statistical Report; 6. Arkansas Department of Health, Center for Health Statistics; 7. Arkansas Department of Finance and Administration, Alcoholic Beverage Control; 8. Arkansas Tobacco Control Board, Annual Compliance Reports; 9. U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics; 10. U.S. Census Bureau, State & County QuickFacts; 11. Arkansas Department of Education, Statewide Information System as reported through the Arkansas Public School Computer Network

# Drew County



## Demographics



Population over 65 **15.2%**  
 Population under 18 **22.1%**  
 Total population **18,778**  
 Births **246**

## Key findings

### Weaknesses

- 9th highest rate of substance abuse arrests (per 1,000 population)
- 13th highest rate of adult smokers (smoked at least 100 cigarettes and are currently smoking)
- 13th lowest rate of school opportunities for pro-social involvement\*

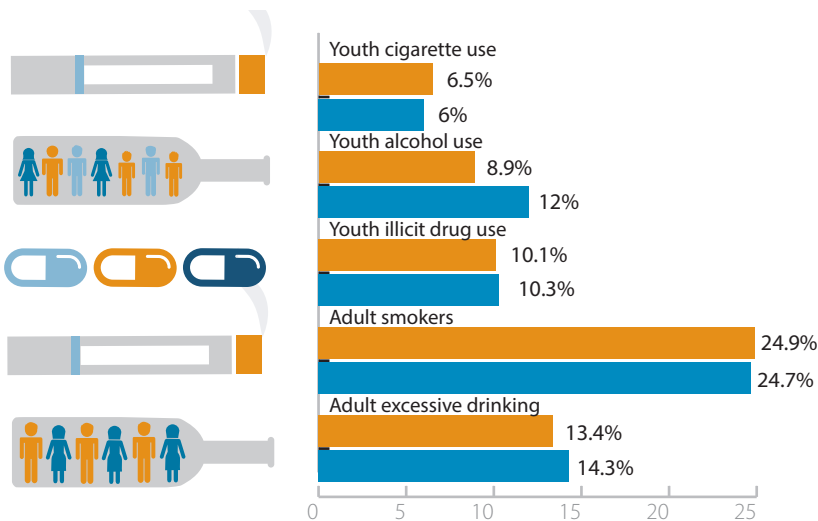
### Strengths

- Lowest rate of beer permits (per 1,000 population)
- 6th lowest rate of parental attitudes favorable towards drug use
- 7th lowest rate of youth alcohol use

## County vs. State

## Substance Use

County State



## Consequences



## Risk and protective factors

Laws and norms favorable to drug use

31% 31.9%

Youth who perceive smoking as a risk\*

83.9% 85.4%

Students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a person at risk\*

50.4% 53.7%

Friends using drugs

20.2% 22.1%

Parental attitudes favorable towards drug use

16.4% 19.5%

Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages every day as a risk\*

69.5% 72%

High school substance infraction

28.9% 34.1%

Academic failure

36.7% 39.5%

\* Indicates protective factors that decrease the likelihood that individuals or communities will develop substance use or mental disorders. Risk includes the perception of "moderate" to "great" risk.

Indicator	Drew County			Trend	Arkansas	Greater than
	2013	2014	2015		2015	State Rate**
<b>Substance use</b>						
Youth cigarette use <sup>1</sup>	8.5%	7.6%	6.5%		6.0%	●
Youth chewing tobacco use <sup>1</sup>	5.9%	6.0%	5.7%		4.8%	●
Youth alcohol use <sup>1</sup>	10.8%	13.3%	8.9%		12.0%	○
Youth illicit drug use <sup>1</sup>	11.0%	11.0%	10.1%		10.3%	○
Adult smokers (smoked ≥ 100 cigarettes and are currently smoking) <sup>2</sup>	NA	24.9%	NA		NA	
Adult excessive drinking <sup>2</sup>	NA	13.4%	NA		NA	
<b>Consequences</b>						
Substance abuse arrests (per 1,000 population) <sup>3</sup>	8.6	13.5	14.9		9.6	●
Alcohol- or other drug-related crashes (per 1,000 population) <sup>4</sup>	0.8	0.9	NA		NA	
Number of mental health clients served through Arkansas State Hospital and the Community Mental Health Centers <sup>5</sup>	594	601	592		69,398	
Number of substance abuse treatment service provided <sup>5</sup>	80	88	94		18,029	
<b>Mental Health</b>						
Suicide (per 100k population, 2009-2013) <sup>6</sup>	9.5	8.6	12.9		17.0	○
Adolescent depressive symptoms <sup>1</sup>	36.4%	45.8%	36.8%		41.7%	○
<b>Availability and access</b>						
Beer permits (per 1,000 population) <sup>7</sup>	0.2	0.2	0.2		0.9	○
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) <sup>8</sup>	6.7%	10.3%	9.6%		9.1%	●
Laws and norms favorable to drug use <sup>1</sup>	38.3%	38.4%	31.9%		31.0%	●
Perceived availability of drugs <sup>1</sup>	25.6%	21.8%	24.1%		23.6%	●
<b>Crime</b>						
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 populations) <sup>3</sup>	44.9	34.7	27.4		35.2	○
High community disorganization <sup>1</sup>	34.9%	33.6%	29.3%		35.5%	○
<b>Economic Hardship</b>						
Unemployment rates <sup>9</sup>	10.6%	8.6%	7.1%		5.2%	●
Persons below poverty level <sup>10</sup>	24.8%	24.0%	NA		NA	
<b>Family</b>						
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) <sup>5</sup>	13.1	12.0	13.5		11.2	●
Poor family management <sup>1</sup>	34.2%	26.9%	26.8%		25.7%	●
Family history of anti-social behavior <sup>1</sup>	32.7%	31.7%	29.5%		31.0%	○
Parental attitudes favorable towards drug use <sup>1</sup>	19.7%	21.5%	16.4%		19.5%	○
<b>Individual/peers</b>						
Early initiation of drug use <sup>1</sup>	25.2%	23.3%	18.6%		18.4%	●
Peer favorable attitudes to drug use <sup>1</sup>	26.8%	23.4%	24.6%		22.1%	●
Peer perceived risk of drug use <sup>1</sup>	48.9%	48.9%	42.1%		45.3%	○
Interaction with anti-social peers <sup>1</sup>	41.9%	41.1%	35.9%		38.6%	○
Friends using drugs <sup>1</sup>	27.5%	23.4%	22.1%		20.2%	●
Religiosity* <sup>1</sup>	73.0%	70.8%	78.2%		68.0%	●
Youth who perceive smoking as a "moderate" or "great risk"* <sup>1</sup>	78.9%	81.5%	85.4%		83.9%	●
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages every day as a "moderate" or "great risk"* <sup>1</sup>	66.9%	67.4%	72.0%		69.5%	●
Students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk"* <sup>1</sup>	47.6%	49.1%	53.7%		50.4%	●
<b>Academic achievement/commitment</b>						
High school dropouts <sup>11</sup>	2.5%	1.9%	3.0%		2.3%	●
Academic failure <sup>1</sup>	36.6%	39.1%	36.7%		39.5%	○
Low commitment to school <sup>1</sup>	46.7%	41.8%	39.0%		39.9%	○
<b>School environment</b>						
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) <sup>11</sup>	17.4	13.6	34.1		28.9	●
Transitions and mobility <sup>1</sup>	39.8%	44.2%	44.4%		51.3%	○
School opportunities for pro-social involvement* <sup>1</sup>	53.5%	59.1%	57.8%		64.3%	○
School rewards for pro-social involvement* <sup>1</sup>	53.8%	58.7%	52.8%		54.5%	○

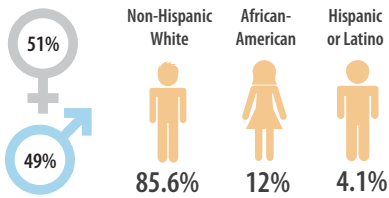
\*- Represents protective factors; \*\*- ● = Yes, Greater than state rate/○ = No, Lower than state rate;

Source: 1. International Survey Associates, Inc., Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment Student Survey; 2. County Health Rankings and Roadmaps, Robert Wood Johnson Foundation; 3. Arkansas Crime Information Center, Crime in Arkansas; 4. Arkansas State Police, Highway Safety office; 5. Arkansas Department of Human Services, Annual Statistical Report; 6. Arkansas Department of Health, Center for Health Statistics; 7. Arkansas Department of Finance and Administration, Alcoholic Beverage Control; 8. Arkansas Tobacco Control Board, Annual Compliance Reports; 9. U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics; 10. U.S. Census Bureau, State & County QuickFacts; 11. Arkansas Department of Education, Statewide Information System as reported through the Arkansas Public School Computer Network

# Faulkner County



## Demographics



Population over 65 **10.7%**  
 Population under 18 **23.6%**  
 Total population **121,552**  
 Births **1,536**

## Key findings

### Weaknesses

- ▶ 9th highest rate of substance abuse arrests (per 1,000 population)
- ▶ 13th highest rate of adult smokers (smoked at least 100 cigarettes and are currently smoking)
- ▶ 13th lowest rate of school opportunities for pro-social involvement\*

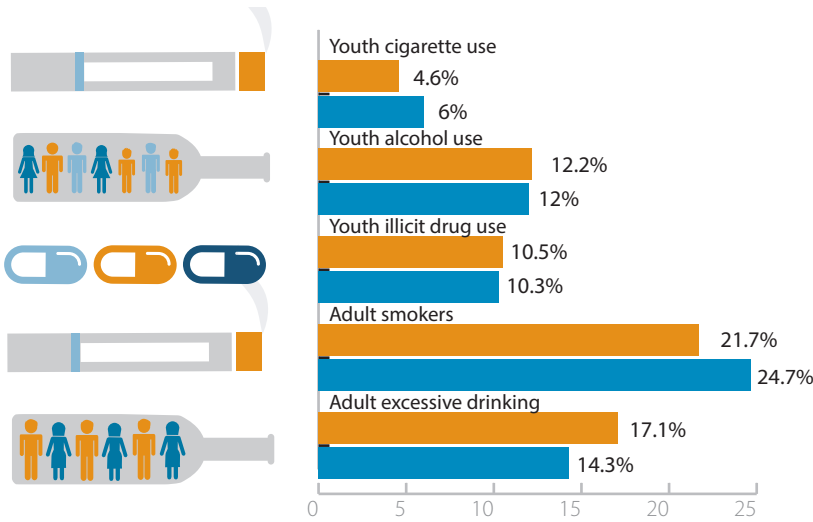
### Strengths

- ▶ Lowest rate of beer permits (per 1,000 population)
- ▶ 6th lowest rate of parental attitudes favorable towards drug use
- ▶ 7th lowest rate of youth alcohol use

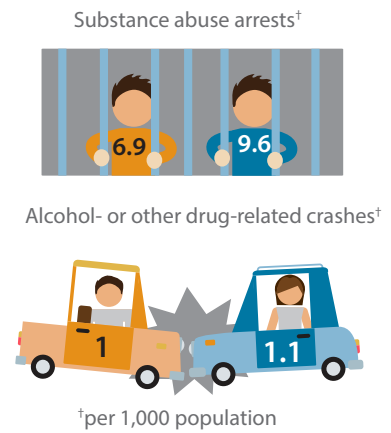
## County vs. State

## Substance Use

County State



## Consequences



## Risk and protective factors

Laws and norms favorable to drug use

28.1% County 31% State

Youth who perceive smoking as a risk\*

83.9% County 87.3% State

Students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a person at risk\*

50.4% County 51.9% State

Friends using drugs

17.4% County 20.2% State

Parental attitudes favorable towards drug use

18.1% County 19.5% State

Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages every day as a risk\*

69.5% County 72.3% State

High school substance infraction

28.9% County 30.9% State

Academic failure

33.5% County 39.5% State

\* Indicates protective factors that decrease the likelihood that individuals or communities will develop substance use or mental disorders. Risk includes the perception of "moderate" to "great" risk.

Indicator	Faulkner County			Trend	Arkansas	Greater than
	2013	2014	2015		2015	State Rate**
<b>Substance use</b>						
Youth cigarette use <sup>1</sup>	7.4%	6.6%	4.6%		6.0%	○
Youth chewing tobacco use <sup>1</sup>	5.5%	5.5%	4.4%		4.8%	○
Youth alcohol use <sup>1</sup>	13.4%	11.5%	12.2%		12.0%	●
Youth illicit drug use <sup>1</sup>	11.8%	10.7%	10.5%		10.3%	●
Adult smokers (smoked ≥ 100 cigarettes and are currently smoking) <sup>2</sup>	NA	21.7%	NA		NA	
Adult excessive drinking <sup>2</sup>	NA	17.1%	NA		NA	
<b>Consequences</b>						
Substance abuse arrests (per 1,000 population) <sup>3</sup>	9.3	10.1	6.9		9.6	○
Alcohol- or other drug-related crashes (per 1,000 population) <sup>4</sup>	1.3	1.0	NA		NA	
Number of mental health clients served through Arkansas State Hospital and the Community Mental Health Centers <sup>5</sup>	3333	3446	3593		69,398	
Number of substance abuse treatment service provided <sup>5</sup>	281	330	325		18,029	
<b>Mental Health</b>						
Suicide (per 100k population, 2009-2013) <sup>6</sup>	12.4	13.0	13.6		17.0	○
Adolescent depressive symptoms <sup>1</sup>	39.0%	39.6%	39.3%		41.7%	○
<b>Availability and access</b>						
Beer permits (per 1,000 population) <sup>7</sup>	NA	NA	NA		0.9	
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) <sup>8</sup>	13.6%	16.6%	12.4%		9.1%	●
Laws and norms favorable to drug use <sup>1</sup>	27.8%	29.7%	28.1%		31.0%	○
Perceived availability of drugs <sup>1</sup>	25.0%	24.7%	23.2%		23.6%	○
<b>Crime</b>						
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 populations) <sup>3</sup>	42.1	42.7	43.1		35.2	●
High community disorganization <sup>1</sup>	28.2%	28.6%	28.0%		35.5%	○
<b>Economic Hardship</b>						
Unemployment rates <sup>9</sup>	7.0%	5.7%	4.8%		5.2%	○
Persons below poverty level <sup>10</sup>	14.9%	14.7%	NA		NA	
<b>Family</b>						
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) <sup>5</sup>	6.2	6.7	7.7		11.2	○
Poor family management <sup>1</sup>	29.8%	25.0%	22.9%		25.7%	○
Family history of anti-social behavior <sup>1</sup>	29.4%	29.3%	28.7%		31.0%	○
Parental attitudes favorable towards drug use <sup>1</sup>	19.2%	20.2%	18.1%		19.5%	○
<b>Individual/peers</b>						
Early initiation of drug use <sup>1</sup>	18.6%	17.9%	17.4%		18.4%	○
Peer favorable attitudes to drug use <sup>1</sup>	24.4%	22.9%	21.3%		22.1%	○
Peer perceived risk of drug use <sup>1</sup>	42.0%	42.3%	42.2%		45.3%	○
Interaction with anti-social peers <sup>1</sup>	36.3%	36.6%	32.2%		38.6%	○
Friends using drugs <sup>1</sup>	21.7%	18.7%	17.4%		20.2%	○
Religiosity* <sup>1</sup>	73.6%	74.2%	72.9%		68.0%	●
Youth who perceive smoking as a "moderate" or "great risk"* <sup>1</sup>	88.5%	88.6%	87.3%		83.9%	●
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages every day as a "moderate" or "great risk"* <sup>1</sup>	72.5%	72.8%	72.3%		69.5%	●
Students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk"* <sup>1</sup>	52.0%	50.9%	51.9%		50.4%	●
<b>Academic achievement/commitment</b>						
High school dropouts <sup>11</sup>	2.1%	1.8%	1.8%		2.3%	○
Academic failure <sup>1</sup>	37.5%	35.4%	33.5%		39.5%	○
Low commitment to school <sup>1</sup>	41.7%	40.8%	39.8%		39.9%	○
<b>School environment</b>						
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) <sup>11</sup>	21.3	26.9	30.9		28.9	●
Transitions and mobility <sup>1</sup>	63.7%	64.8%	63.6%		51.3%	●
School opportunities for pro-social involvement* <sup>1</sup>	64.8%	65.9%	70.3%		64.3%	●
School rewards for pro-social involvement* <sup>1</sup>	55.0%	53.7%	53.3%		54.5%	○

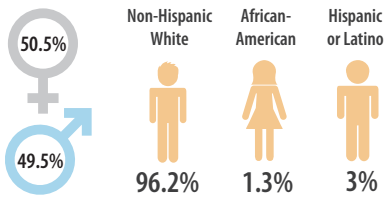
\*- Represents protective factors; \*\*- ● = Yes, Greater than state rate/○ = No, Lower than state rate;

Source: 1. International Survey Associates, Inc., Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment Student Survey; 2. County Health Rankings and Roadmaps, Robert Wood Johnson Foundation; 3. Arkansas Crime Information Center, Crime in Arkansas; 4. Arkansas State Police, Highway Safety office; 5. Arkansas Department of Human Services, Annual Statistical Report; 6. Arkansas Department of Health, Center for Health Statistics; 7. Arkansas Department of Finance and Administration, Alcoholic Beverage Control; 8. Arkansas Tobacco Control Board, Annual Compliance Reports; 9. U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics; 10. U.S. Census Bureau, State & County QuickFacts; 11. Arkansas Department of Education, Statewide Information System as reported through the Arkansas Public School Computer Network

# Franklin County



## Demographics



Population over 65 **17%**  
 Population under 18 **23.3%**  
 Total population **17,702**  
 Births **192**

## Key findings

### Weaknesses

- ▶ 8th highest rate of suicide (per 100k population)
- ▶ 12th highest rate of beer permits (per 1,000 population)
- ▶ 15th highest rate of children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) and substance abuse arrests (per 1,000 population)

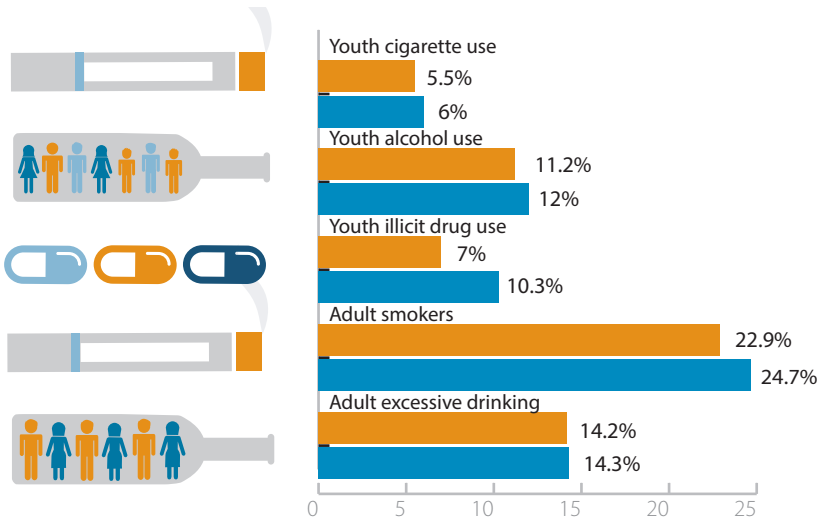
### Strengths

- ▶ 4th lowest rate of high school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students)
- ▶ 6th highest rate of students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk"
- ▶ 7th lowest rate of interaction with anti-social peers and perceived availability of drugs

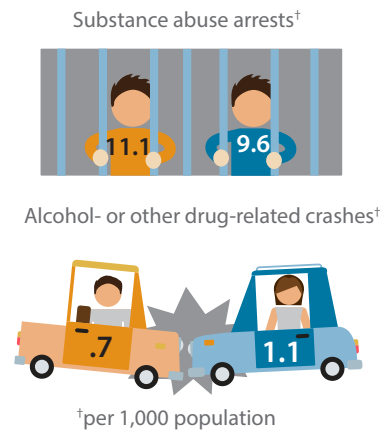
## County vs. State

## Substance Use

County State



## Consequences



## Risk and protective factors

Laws and norms favorable to drug use

28.9% County 31% State

Youth who perceive smoking as a risk\*

83.9% County 85.3% State

Students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a person at risk\*

50.4% County 56.2% State

Friends using drugs

17.3% County 20.2% State

Parental attitudes favorable towards drug use

19.5% County 20.9% State

Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages every day as a risk\*

68.2% County 69.5% State

High school substance infraction

12.5% County 28.9% State

Academic failure

39.5% County 42.2% State

\* Indicates protective factors that decrease the likelihood that individuals or communities will develop substance use or mental disorders. Risk includes the perception of "moderate" to "great" risk.



Indicator	Franklin County			Trend	Arkansas	Greater than
	2013	2014	2015		2015	State Rate**
<b>Substance use</b>						
Youth cigarette use <sup>1</sup>	8.8%	13.2%	5.5%		6.0%	○
Youth chewing tobacco use <sup>1</sup>	10.1%	15.3%	6.4%		4.8%	●
Youth alcohol use <sup>1</sup>	13.1%	15.0%	11.2%		12.0%	○
Youth illicit drug use <sup>1</sup>	6.8%	8.3%	7.0%		10.3%	○
Adult smokers (smoked ≥ 100 cigarettes and are currently smoking) <sup>2</sup>	NA	22.9%	NA		NA	
Adult excessive drinking <sup>2</sup>	NA	14.2%	NA		NA	
<b>Consequences</b>						
Substance abuse arrests (per 1,000 population) <sup>3</sup>	12.7	10.8	11.1		9.6	●
Alcohol- or other drug-related crashes (per 1,000 population) <sup>4</sup>	1.4	0.7	NA		NA	
Number of mental health clients served through Arkansas State Hospital and the Community Mental Health Centers <sup>5</sup>	337	318	398		69,398	
Number of substance abuse treatment service provided <sup>5</sup>	53	64	83		18,029	
<b>Mental Health</b>						
Suicide (per 100k population, 2009-2013) <sup>6</sup>	25.0	24.9	27.6		17.0	●
Adolescent depressive symptoms <sup>1</sup>	36.0%	42.8%	42.9%		41.7%	●
<b>Availability and access</b>						
Beer permits (per 1,000 population) <sup>7</sup>	1.8	1.9	1.8		0.9	●
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) <sup>8</sup>	9.1%	6.3%	9.5%		9.1%	●
Laws and norms favorable to drug use <sup>1</sup>	35.3%	39.5%	28.9%		31.0%	○
Perceived availability of drugs <sup>1</sup>	24.6%	28.1%	18.8%		23.6%	○
<b>Crime</b>						
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 populations) <sup>3</sup>	30.0	24.3	18.4		35.2	○
High community disorganization <sup>1</sup>	35.3%	39.1%	30.3%		35.5%	○
<b>Economic Hardship</b>						
Unemployment rates <sup>9</sup>	7.0%	5.8%	5.2%		5.2%	○
Persons below poverty level <sup>10</sup>	20.7%	17.5%	NA		NA	
<b>Family</b>						
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) <sup>5</sup>	17.0	16.7	16.7		11.2	●
Poor family management <sup>1</sup>	31.3%	29.4%	23.5%		25.7%	○
Family history of anti-social behavior <sup>1</sup>	31.1%	40.2%	27.8%		31.0%	○
Parental attitudes favorable towards drug use <sup>1</sup>	29.4%	30.5%	20.9%		19.5%	●
<b>Individual/peers</b>						
Early initiation of drug use <sup>1</sup>	23.1%	27.9%	17.9%		18.4%	○
Peer favorable attitudes to drug use <sup>1</sup>	20.9%	31.7%	20.1%		22.1%	○
Peer perceived risk of drug use <sup>1</sup>	42.7%	48.2%	41.3%		45.3%	○
Interaction with anti-social peers <sup>1</sup>	34.3%	42.1%	29.4%		38.6%	○
Friends using drugs <sup>1</sup>	22.6%	31.4%	17.3%		20.2%	○
Religiosity* <sup>1</sup>	73.2%	68.1%	71.8%		68.0%	●
Youth who perceive smoking as a "moderate" or "great risk"* <sup>1</sup>	86.7%	83.2%	85.3%		83.9%	●
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages every day as a "moderate" or "great risk"* <sup>1</sup>	65.1%	69.1%	68.2%		69.5%	○
Students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk"* <sup>1</sup>	56.1%	54.7%	56.2%		50.4%	●
<b>Academic achievement/commitment</b>						
High school dropouts <sup>11</sup>	2.5%	2.4%	1.6%		2.3%	○
Academic failure <sup>1</sup>	39.6%	50.4%	42.2%		39.5%	●
Low commitment to school <sup>1</sup>	40.3%	41.0%	36.5%		39.9%	○
<b>School environment</b>						
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) <sup>11</sup>	6.0	11.1	12.5		28.9	○
Transitions and mobility <sup>1</sup>	46.6%	50.0%	46.6%		51.3%	○
School opportunities for pro-social involvement* <sup>1</sup>	59.7%	54.7%	65.1%		64.3%	●
School rewards for pro-social involvement* <sup>1</sup>	55.7%	59.0%	54.0%		54.5%	○

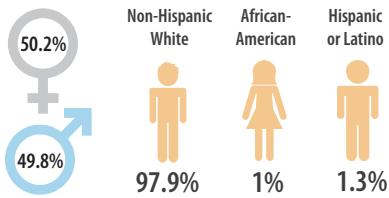
\*- Represents protective factors; \*\*- ● = Yes, Greater than state rate/○ = No, Lower than state rate;

Source: 1. International Survey Associates, Inc., Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment Student Survey; 2. County Health Rankings and Roadmaps, Robert Wood Johnson Foundation; 3. Arkansas Crime Information Center, Crime in Arkansas; 4. Arkansas State Police, Highway Safety office; 5. Arkansas Department of Human Services, Annual Statistical Report; 6. Arkansas Department of Health, Center for Health Statistics; 7. Arkansas Department of Finance and Administration, Alcoholic Beverage Control; 8. Arkansas Tobacco Control Board, Annual Compliance Reports; 9. U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics; 10. U.S. Census Bureau, State & County QuickFacts; 11. Arkansas Department of Education, Statewide Information System as reported through the Arkansas Public School Computer Network

# Fulton County



## Demographics



Population over 65 **24.1%**  
Population under 18 **20.5%**  
Total population **12,204**  
Births **118**

## Key findings

### Weaknesses

- ▶ 9th highest rate of tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks)
- ▶ 9th highest rate of youth cigarette use
- ▶ 11th highest rate of academic failure, children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age), suicide (per 100k population) and religiosity

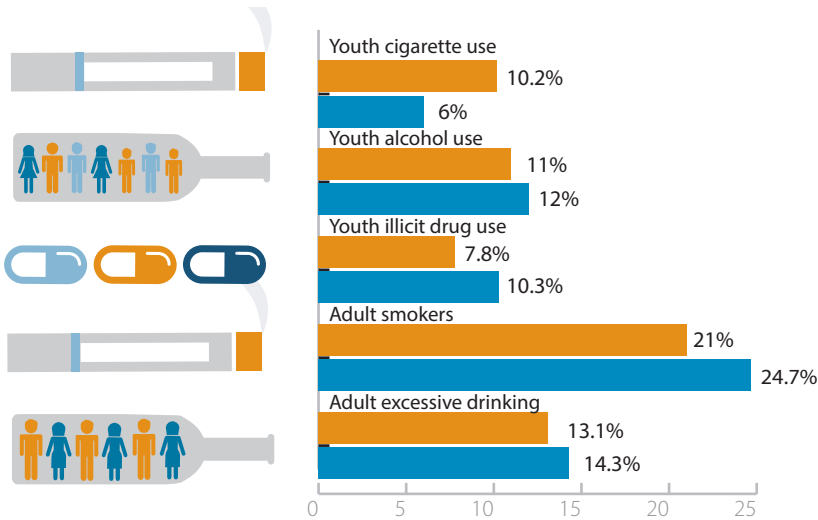
### Strengths

- ▶ Lowest rate of early initiation of drug use, friends using drugs, high school dropouts, high school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) and interaction with anti-social peers

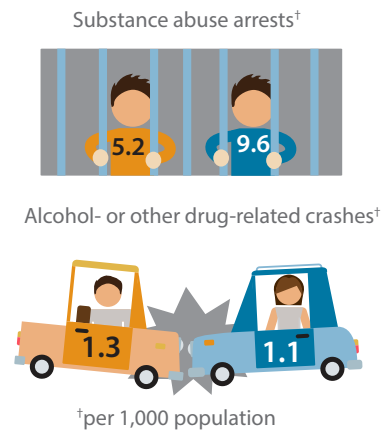
## County vs. State

### Substance Use

County State



### Consequences



## Risk and protective factors

Laws and norms favorable to drug use

25.3% 31%

Youth who perceive smoking as a risk\*

82.3% 83.9%

Students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a person at risk\*

50.4% 62.5%

Friends using drugs

6.1% 20.2%

Parental attitudes favorable towards drug use

19.5% 22.7%

Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages every day as a risk\*

69.5% 75.8%

High school substance infraction

0% 28.9%

Academic failure

39.5% 43.7%

\*Indicates protective factors that decrease the likelihood that individuals or communities will develop substance use or mental disorders. Risk includes the perception of "moderate" to "great" risk.

⚡ Symbolizes a large difference between state and county rates that cannot be shown to scale.

Indicator	Fulton County			Trend	Arkansas	Greater than
	2013	2014	2015		2015	State Rate**
<b>Substance use</b>						
Youth cigarette use <sup>1</sup>	6.0%	9.2%	10.2%		6.0%	●
Youth chewing tobacco use <sup>1</sup>	9.7%	6.4%	5.1%		4.8%	●
Youth alcohol use <sup>1</sup>	8.9%	13.5%	11.0%		12.0%	○
Youth illicit drug use <sup>1</sup>	5.9%	6.6%	7.8%		10.3%	○
Adult smokers (smoked ≥ 100 cigarettes and are currently smoking) <sup>2</sup>	NA	21.0%	NA		NA	
Adult excessive drinking <sup>2</sup>	NA	13.1%	NA		NA	
<b>Consequences</b>						
Substance abuse arrests (per 1,000 population) <sup>3</sup>	5.8	7.7	5.2		9.6	○
Alcohol- or other drug-related crashes (per 1,000 population) <sup>4</sup>	1.3	1.3	NA		NA	
Number of mental health clients served through Arkansas State Hospital and the Community Mental Health Centers <sup>5</sup>	150	126	194		69,398	
Number of substance abuse treatment service provided <sup>5</sup>	28	43	37		18,029	
<b>Mental Health</b>						
Suicide (per 100k population, 2009-2013) <sup>6</sup>	18.3	24.1	26.3		17.0	●
Adolescent depressive symptoms <sup>1</sup>	39.6%	43.1%	43.9%		41.7%	●
<b>Availability and access</b>						
Beer permits (per 1,000 population) <sup>7</sup>	NA	NA	NA		0.9	
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) <sup>8</sup>	15.4%	11.8%	11.6%		9.1%	●
Laws and norms favorable to drug use <sup>1</sup>	34.7%	35.0%	25.3%		31.0%	○
Perceived availability of drugs <sup>1</sup>	19.8%	21.6%	13.8%		23.6%	○
<b>Crime</b>						
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 populations) <sup>3</sup>	12.8	12.8	9.8		35.2	○
High community disorganization <sup>1</sup>	43.1%	43.6%	45.5%		35.5%	●
<b>Economic Hardship</b>						
Unemployment rates <sup>9</sup>	7.3%	6.0%	5.4%		5.2%	●
Persons below poverty level <sup>10</sup>	22.9%	22.6%	NA		NA	
<b>Family</b>						
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) <sup>5</sup>	24.0	18.9	19.2		11.2	●
Poor family management <sup>1</sup>	31.6%	26.1%	24.1%		25.7%	○
Family history of anti-social behavior <sup>1</sup>	32.9%	32.0%	30.2%		31.0%	○
Parental attitudes favorable towards drug use <sup>1</sup>	23.0%	23.3%	22.7%		19.5%	●
<b>Individual/peers</b>						
Early initiation of drug use <sup>1</sup>	17.3%	20.6%	9.8%		18.4%	○
Peer favorable attitudes to drug use <sup>1</sup>	19.2%	22.0%	16.4%		22.1%	○
Peer perceived risk of drug use <sup>1</sup>	37.7%	42.2%	40.6%		45.3%	○
Interaction with anti-social peers <sup>1</sup>	34.8%	28.7%	23.0%		38.6%	○
Friends using drugs <sup>1</sup>	14.1%	16.7%	6.1%		20.2%	○
Religiosity* <sup>1</sup>	66.8%	70.5%	63.0%		68.0%	○
Youth who perceive smoking as a "moderate" or "great risk"* <sup>1</sup>	86.8%	87.2%	82.3%		83.9%	○
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages every day as a "moderate" or "great risk"* <sup>1</sup>	71.5%	69.4%	75.8%		69.5%	●
Students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk"* <sup>1</sup>	63.3%	58.3%	62.5%		50.4%	●
<b>Academic achievement/commitment</b>						
High school dropouts <sup>11</sup>	0.0%	0.3%	0.0%		2.3%	○
Academic failure <sup>1</sup>	41.5%	44.2%	43.7%		39.5%	●
Low commitment to school <sup>1</sup>	38.5%	42.7%	34.5%		39.9%	○
<b>School environment</b>						
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) <sup>11</sup>	5.7	0.0	0.0		28.9	○
Transitions and mobility <sup>1</sup>	40.2%	39.4%	44.8%		51.3%	○
School opportunities for pro-social involvement* <sup>1</sup>	70.4%	68.6%	64.0%		64.3%	○
School rewards for pro-social involvement* <sup>1</sup>	66.8%	67.4%	62.6%		54.5%	●

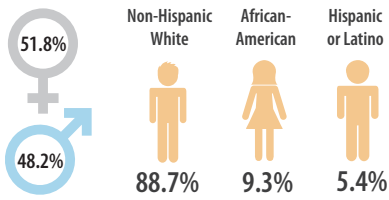
\*- Represents protective factors; \*\*- ● = Yes, Greater than state rate/○ = No, Lower than state rate;

Source: 1. International Survey Associates, Inc., Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment Student Survey; 2. County Health Rankings and Roadmaps, Robert Wood Johnson Foundation; 3. Arkansas Crime Information Center, Crime in Arkansas; 4. Arkansas State Police, Highway Safety office; 5. Arkansas Department of Human Services, Annual Statistical Report; 6. Arkansas Department of Health, Center for Health Statistics; 7. Arkansas Department of Finance and Administration, Alcoholic Beverage Control; 8. Arkansas Tobacco Control Board, Annual Compliance Reports; 9. U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics; 10. U.S. Census Bureau, State & County QuickFacts; 11. Arkansas Department of Education, Statewide Information System as reported through the Arkansas Public School Computer Network

# Garland County



## Demographics



Population over 65 **20.6%**  
 Population under 18 **20.7%**  
 Total population **97,177**  
 Births **1,125**

## Key findings

### Weaknesses

- 4th highest rate of transitions and mobility
- 5th highest rate of number of mental health clients served through Arkansas state hospital and the community mental health centers
- 6th highest rate of suicide (per 100k population)

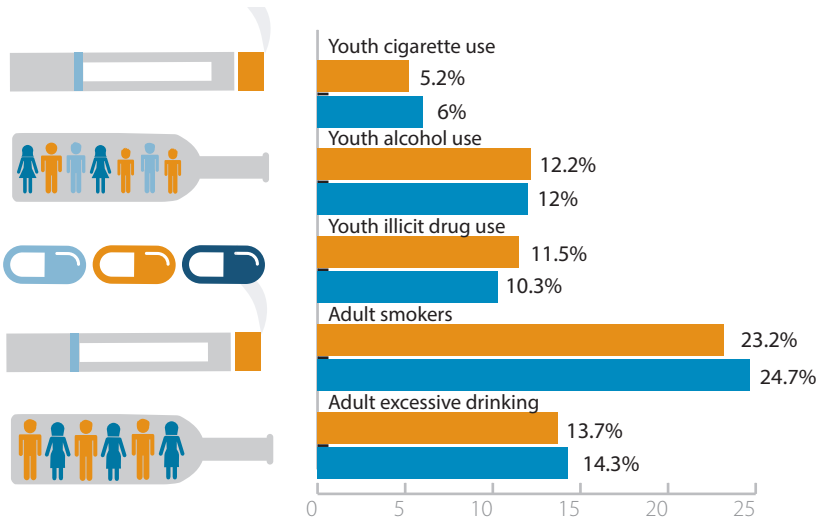
### Strengths

- 12th lowest rate of youth cigarette use
- 14th lowest rate of youth chewing tobacco use
- 15th lowest rate of substance abuse arrests (per 1,000 population)

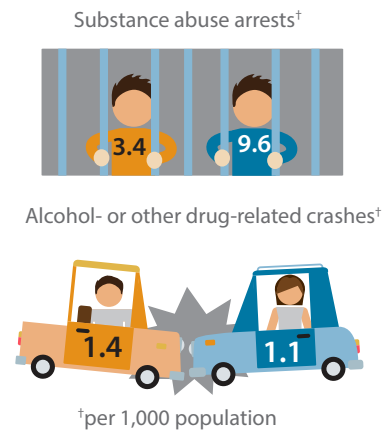
## County vs. State

### Substance Use

County (orange) State (blue)



### Consequences



## Risk and protective factors

Laws and norms favorable to drug use



Youth who perceive smoking as a risk\*



Students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a person at risk\*



Friends using drugs



Parental attitudes favorable towards drug use



Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages every day as a risk\*



High school substance infraction



Academic failure



\* Indicates protective factors that decrease the likelihood that individuals or communities will develop substance use or mental disorders. Risk includes the perception of "moderate" to "great" risk.

Indicator	Garland County			Trend	Arkansas	Greater than
	2013	2014	2015		2015	State Rate**
<b>Substance use</b>						
Youth cigarette use <sup>1</sup>	7.2%	6.8%	5.2%		6.0%	○
Youth chewing tobacco use <sup>1</sup>	6.5%	5.3%	4.7%		4.8%	○
Youth alcohol use <sup>1</sup>	13.9%	14.7%	12.2%		12.0%	●
Youth illicit drug use <sup>1</sup>	12.6%	11.7%	11.5%		10.3%	●
Adult smokers (smoked ≥ 100 cigarettes and are currently smoking) <sup>2</sup>	NA	23.2%	NA		NA	
Adult excessive drinking <sup>2</sup>	NA	13.7%	NA		NA	
<b>Consequences</b>						
Substance abuse arrests (per 1,000 population) <sup>3</sup>	13.7	3.2	3.4		9.6	○
Alcohol- or other drug-related crashes (per 1,000 population) <sup>4</sup>	1.8	1.4	NA		NA	
Number of mental health clients served through Arkansas State Hospital and the Community Mental Health Centers <sup>5</sup>	3074	3032	3091		69,398	
Number of substance abuse treatment service provided <sup>5</sup>	578	584	563		18,029	
<b>Mental Health</b>						
Suicide (per 100k population, 2009-2013) <sup>6</sup>	24.6	27.0	29.3		17.0	●
Adolescent depressive symptoms <sup>1</sup>	42.0%	44.2%	43.5%		41.7%	●
<b>Availability and access</b>						
Beer permits (per 1,000 population) <sup>7</sup>	1.7	1.7	1.7		0.9	●
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) <sup>8</sup>	8.3%	10.5%	8.3%		9.1%	○
Laws and norms favorable to drug use <sup>1</sup>	34.1%	33.1%	34.2%		31.0%	●
Perceived availability of drugs <sup>1</sup>	28.6%	25.7%	26.5%		23.6%	●
<b>Crime</b>						
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 populations) <sup>3</sup>	57.8	24.8	22.6		35.2	○
High community disorganization <sup>1</sup>	38.1%	34.2%	35.0%		35.5%	○
<b>Economic Hardship</b>						
Unemployment rates <sup>9</sup>	7.8%	6.4%	5.7%		5.2%	●
Persons below poverty level <sup>10</sup>	22.1%	18.7%	NA		NA	
<b>Family</b>						
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) <sup>5</sup>	12.2	11.2	10.6		11.2	○
Poor family management <sup>1</sup>	36.2%	25.9%	26.9%		25.7%	●
Family history of anti-social behavior <sup>1</sup>	37.3%	35.1%	34.0%		31.0%	●
Parental attitudes favorable towards drug use <sup>1</sup>	23.8%	21.3%	19.0%		19.5%	○
<b>Individual/peers</b>						
Early initiation of drug use <sup>1</sup>	23.2%	20.4%	21.0%		18.4%	●
Peer favorable attitudes to drug use <sup>1</sup>	26.3%	25.9%	22.7%		22.1%	●
Peer perceived risk of drug use <sup>1</sup>	48.4%	50.3%	47.8%		45.3%	●
Interaction with anti-social peers <sup>1</sup>	46.6%	43.3%	40.5%		38.6%	●
Friends using drugs <sup>1</sup>	26.2%	24.0%	24.3%		20.2%	●
Religiosity* <sup>1</sup>	62.8%	65.5%	64.4%		68.0%	○
Youth who perceive smoking as a "moderate" or "great risk"* <sup>1</sup>	84.9%	83.1%	85.6%		83.9%	●
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages every day as a "moderate" or "great risk"* <sup>1</sup>	68.6%	66.0%	67.9%		69.5%	○
Students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk"* <sup>1</sup>	47.6%	45.7%	48.9%		50.4%	○
<b>Academic achievement/commitment</b>						
High school dropouts <sup>11</sup>	2.5%	2.5%	2.9%		2.3%	●
Academic failure <sup>1</sup>	39.5%	40.6%	38.7%		39.5%	○
Low commitment to school <sup>1</sup>	41.6%	40.3%	40.7%		39.9%	●
<b>School environment</b>						
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) <sup>11</sup>	21.3	36.8	37.4		28.9	●
Transitions and mobility <sup>1</sup>	54.3%	55.5%	57.0%		51.3%	●
School opportunities for pro-social involvement* <sup>1</sup>	63.8%	63.8%	67.2%		64.3%	●
School rewards for pro-social involvement* <sup>1</sup>	53.2%	51.8%	52.5%		54.5%	○

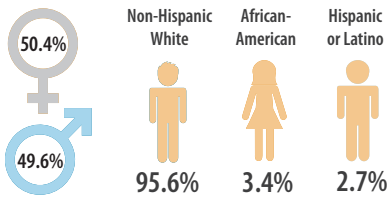
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Source: 1. International Survey Associates, Inc., Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment Student Survey; 2. County Health Rankings and Roadmaps, Robert Wood Johnson Foundation; 3. Arkansas Crime Information Center, Crime in Arkansas; 4. Arkansas State Police, Highway Safety office; 5. Arkansas Department of Human Services, Annual Statistical Report; 6. Arkansas Department of Health, Center for Health Statistics; 7. Arkansas Department of Finance and Administration, Alcoholic Beverage Control; 8. Arkansas Tobacco Control Board, Annual Compliance Reports; 9. U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics; 10. U.S. Census Bureau, State & County QuickFacts; 11. Arkansas Department of Education, Statewide Information System as reported through the Arkansas Public School Computer Network

# Grant County



## Demographics



Population over 65 **15.5%**  
 Population under 18 **23.4%**  
 Total population **18,102**  
 Births **186**

## Key findings

### Weaknesses

- ▶ 3rd highest rate of adult excessive drinking
- ▶ 4th highest rate of tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks)
- ▶ 6th highest rate of high school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students)

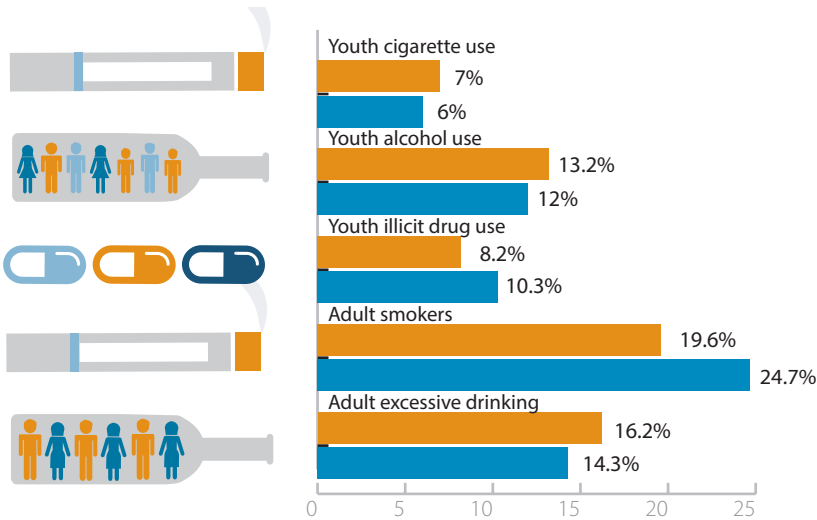
### Strengths

- ▶ 3rd lowest rate of adult smokers (smoked at least 100 cigarettes and are currently smoking)
- ▶ 4th lowest rate of persons below poverty level
- ▶ 5th lowest rate of alcohol- or other drug-related crashes (per 1,000 population)

## County vs. State

### Substance Use

County (orange) State (blue)



### Consequences



## Risk and protective factors

Laws and norms favorable to drug use



Youth who perceive smoking as a risk\*



Students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a person at risk\*



Friends using drugs



Parental attitudes favorable towards drug use



Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages every day as a risk\*



High school substance infraction



Academic failure



\*Indicates protective factors that decrease the likelihood that individuals or communities will develop substance use or mental disorders. Risk includes the perception of "moderate" to "great" risk.

⚡ Symbolizes a large difference between state and county rates that cannot be shown to scale.

Indicator	Grant County			Trend	Arkansas	Greater than
	2013	2014	2015		2015	State Rate**
<b>Substance use</b>						
Youth cigarette use <sup>1</sup>	10.4%	9.2%	7.0%		6.0%	●
Youth chewing tobacco use <sup>1</sup>	9.2%	10.0%	6.8%		4.8%	●
Youth alcohol use <sup>1</sup>	14.1%	15.2%	13.2%		12.0%	●
Youth illicit drug use <sup>1</sup>	9.7%	11.8%	8.2%		10.3%	○
Adult smokers (smoked ≥ 100 cigarettes and are currently smoking) <sup>2</sup>	NA	19.6%	NA		NA	
Adult excessive drinking <sup>2</sup>	NA	16.2%	NA		NA	
<b>Consequences</b>						
Substance abuse arrests (per 1,000 population) <sup>3</sup>	5.0	5.1	5.7		9.6	○
Alcohol- or other drug-related crashes (per 1,000 population) <sup>4</sup>	1.1	0.4	NA		NA	
Number of mental health clients served through Arkansas State Hospital and the Community Mental Health Centers <sup>5</sup>	360	402	394		69,398	
Number of substance abuse treatment service provided <sup>5</sup>	102	127	74		18,029	
<b>Mental Health</b>						
Suicide (per 100k population, 2009-2013) <sup>6</sup>	13.2	15.5	16.4		17.0	○
Adolescent depressive symptoms <sup>1</sup>	41.4%	41.6%	39.5%		41.7%	○
<b>Availability and access</b>						
Beer permits (per 1,000 population) <sup>7</sup>	NA	NA	NA		0.9	
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) <sup>8</sup>	7.4%	15.4%	12.5%		9.1%	●
Laws and norms favorable to drug use <sup>1</sup>	35.8%	37.5%	34.0%		31.0%	●
Perceived availability of drugs <sup>1</sup>	25.8%	26.5%	23.4%		23.6%	○
<b>Crime</b>						
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 populations) <sup>3</sup>	26.9	22.3	23.8		35.2	○
High community disorganization <sup>1</sup>	31.2%	31.0%	31.5%		35.5%	○
<b>Economic Hardship</b>						
Unemployment rates <sup>9</sup>	6.8%	5.6%	4.7%		5.2%	○
Persons below poverty level <sup>10</sup>	14.2%	13.3%	NA		NA	
<b>Family</b>						
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) <sup>5</sup>	7.0	6.6	6.1		11.2	○
Poor family management <sup>1</sup>	31.6%	23.0%	23.4%		25.7%	○
Family history of anti-social behavior <sup>1</sup>	32.1%	31.2%	30.8%		31.0%	○
Parental attitudes favorable towards drug use <sup>1</sup>	22.4%	21.9%	21.1%		19.5%	●
<b>Individual/peers</b>						
Early initiation of drug use <sup>1</sup>	21.3%	20.9%	18.4%		18.4%	○
Peer favorable attitudes to drug use <sup>1</sup>	23.5%	26.0%	22.3%		22.1%	●
Peer perceived risk of drug use <sup>1</sup>	43.8%	46.7%	40.0%		45.3%	○
Interaction with anti-social peers <sup>1</sup>	40.5%	37.1%	36.3%		38.6%	○
Friends using drugs <sup>1</sup>	25.2%	21.0%	17.6%		20.2%	○
Religiosity* <sup>1</sup>	77.1%	78.5%	74.6%		68.0%	●
Youth who perceive smoking as a "moderate" or "great risk"* <sup>1</sup>	82.8%	84.4%	85.3%		83.9%	●
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages every day as a "moderate" or "great risk"* <sup>1</sup>	68.6%	66.3%	71.3%		69.5%	●
Students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk"* <sup>1</sup>	54.0%	50.3%	56.0%		50.4%	●
<b>Academic achievement/commitment</b>						
High school dropouts <sup>11</sup>	2.0%	2.0%	1.4%		2.3%	○
Academic failure <sup>1</sup>	40.2%	42.2%	38.0%		39.5%	○
Low commitment to school <sup>1</sup>	46.9%	40.7%	41.0%		39.9%	●
<b>School environment</b>						
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) <sup>11</sup>	42.1	28.2	56.2		28.9	●
Transitions and mobility <sup>1</sup>	48.7%	51.1%	47.4%		51.3%	○
School opportunities for pro-social involvement* <sup>1</sup>	54.2%	58.5%	60.1%		64.3%	○
School rewards for pro-social involvement* <sup>1</sup>	48.5%	50.3%	53.0%		54.5%	○

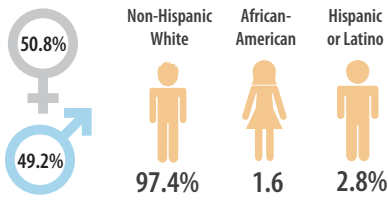
\*- Represents protective factors; \*\*- ● = Yes, Greater than state rate/○ = No, Lower than state rate;

Source: 1. International Survey Associates, Inc., Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment Student Survey; 2. County Health Rankings and Roadmaps, Robert Wood Johnson Foundation; 3. Arkansas Crime Information Center, Crime in Arkansas; 4. Arkansas State Police, Highway Safety office; 5. Arkansas Department of Human Services, Annual Statistical Report; 6. Arkansas Department of Health, Center for Health Statistics; 7. Arkansas Department of Finance and Administration, Alcoholic Beverage Control; 8. Arkansas Tobacco Control Board, Annual Compliance Reports; 9. U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics; 10. U.S. Census Bureau, State & County QuickFacts; 11. Arkansas Department of Education, Statewide Information System as reported through the Arkansas Public School Computer Network

# Greene County



## Demographics



Population over 65 14.1%  
 Population under 18 24.7%  
 Total population 44,196  
 Births 594

## Key findings

### Weaknesses

- ▶ 3rd highest rate of children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age)
- ▶ 5th highest rate of substance abuse arrests (per 1,000 population)
- ▶ 7th highest rate of adult excessive drinking

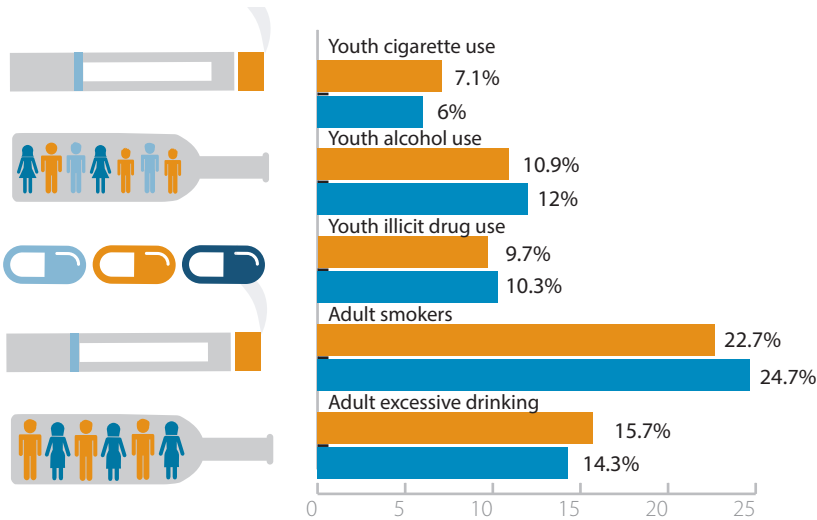
### Strengths

- ▶ 8th highest rate of students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk"
- ▶ 9th lowest rate of persons below poverty level
- ▶ 10th lowest rate of early initiation of drug use
- ▶ 10th lowest rate of laws and norms favorable to drug use

## County vs. State

### Substance Use

County State



### Consequences



## Risk and protective factors

Laws and norms favorable to drug use

29.4% County 31% State

Youth who perceive smoking as a risk\*

83.9% County 84% State

Students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a person at risk\*

50.4% County 55.9% State

Friends using drugs

20.2% County 20.4% State

Parental attitudes favorable towards drug use

18.7% County 19.5% State

Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages every day as a risk\*

69.2% County 69.5% State

High school substance infraction

28.9% County 53.4% State 39.5% County 40% State

Academic failure

\*Indicates protective factors that decrease the likelihood that individuals or communities will develop substance use or mental disorders. Risk includes the perception of "moderate" to "great" risk.

⚡ Symbolizes a large difference between state and county rates that cannot be shown to scale.



Indicator	Greene County			Trend	Arkansas	Greater than
	2013	2014	2015		2015	State Rate**
<b>Substance use</b>						
Youth cigarette use <sup>1</sup>	7.8%	7.6%	7.1%		6.0%	●
Youth chewing tobacco use <sup>1</sup>	6.2%	6.7%	6.2%		4.8%	●
Youth alcohol use <sup>1</sup>	9.7%	13.1%	10.9%		12.0%	○
Youth illicit drug use <sup>1</sup>	7.7%	8.0%	9.7%		10.3%	○
Adult smokers (smoked ≥ 100 cigarettes and are currently smoking) <sup>2</sup>	NA	22.7%	NA		NA	
Adult excessive drinking <sup>2</sup>	NA	15.7%	NA		NA	
<b>Consequences</b>						
Substance abuse arrests (per 1,000 population) <sup>3</sup>	7.3	7.7	16.9		9.6	●
Alcohol- or other drug-related crashes (per 1,000 population) <sup>4</sup>	1.0	0.7	NA		NA	
Number of mental health clients served through Arkansas State Hospital and the Community Mental Health Centers <sup>5</sup>	1126	988	1211		69,398	
Number of substance abuse treatment service provided <sup>5</sup>	199	199	293		18,029	
<b>Mental Health</b>						
Suicide (per 100k population, 2009-2013) <sup>6</sup>	22.2	22.5	24.3		17.0	●
Adolescent depressive symptoms <sup>1</sup>	42.0%	44.1%	44.6%		41.7%	●
<b>Availability and access</b>						
Beer permits (per 1,000 population) <sup>7</sup>	1.1	1.1	1.2		0.9	●
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) <sup>8</sup>	7.7%	4.8%	8.2%		9.1%	○
Laws and norms favorable to drug use <sup>1</sup>	29.8%	31.1%	29.4%		31.0%	○
Perceived availability of drugs <sup>1</sup>	21.4%	20.2%	21.3%		23.6%	○
<b>Crime</b>						
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 populations) <sup>3</sup>	76.2	64.2	35.3		35.2	●
High community disorganization <sup>1</sup>	32.3%	34.1%	32.6%		35.5%	○
<b>Economic Hardship</b>						
Unemployment rates <sup>9</sup>	8.9%	6.5%	5.3%		5.2%	●
Persons below poverty level <sup>10</sup>	17.7%	16.3%	NA		NA	
<b>Family</b>						
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) <sup>5</sup>	16.8	20.7	25.8		11.2	●
Poor family management <sup>1</sup>	32.7%	27.7%	26.1%		25.7%	●
Family history of anti-social behavior <sup>1</sup>	31.2%	29.8%	31.9%		31.0%	●
Parental attitudes favorable towards drug use <sup>1</sup>	20.0%	20.0%	18.7%		19.5%	○
<b>Individual/peers</b>						
Early initiation of drug use <sup>1</sup>	15.7%	18.7%	16.7%		18.4%	○
Peer favorable attitudes to drug use <sup>1</sup>	21.2%	21.1%	20.7%		22.1%	○
Peer perceived risk of drug use <sup>1</sup>	38.9%	42.8%	42.2%		45.3%	○
Interaction with anti-social peers <sup>1</sup>	36.7%	36.7%	38.5%		38.6%	○
Friends using drugs <sup>1</sup>	16.6%	20.0%	20.4%		20.2%	●
Religiosity* <sup>1</sup>	67.0%	64.0%	67.6%		68.0%	○
Youth who perceive smoking as a "moderate" or "great risk"* <sup>1</sup>	85.3%	84.4%	84.0%		83.9%	●
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages every day as a "moderate" or "great risk"* <sup>1</sup>	69.7%	66.7%	69.2%		69.5%	○
Students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk"* <sup>1</sup>	60.9%	55.5%	55.9%		50.4%	●
<b>Academic achievement/commitment</b>						
High school dropouts <sup>11</sup>	1.3%	1.9%	1.3%		2.3%	○
Academic failure <sup>1</sup>	42.7%	40.7%	40.0%		39.5%	●
Low commitment to school <sup>1</sup>	43.2%	40.6%	43.3%		39.9%	●
<b>School environment</b>						
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) <sup>11</sup>	34.0	20.5	53.4		28.9	●
Transitions and mobility <sup>1</sup>	54.4%	54.2%	54.9%		51.3%	●
School opportunities for pro-social involvement* <sup>1</sup>	60.4%	63.2%	58.8%		64.3%	○
School rewards for pro-social involvement* <sup>1</sup>	52.2%	52.6%	50.6%		54.5%	○

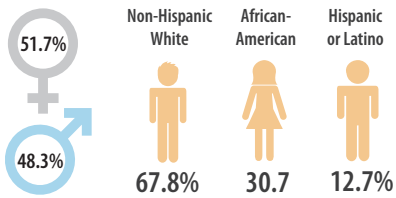
\*- Represents protective factors; \*\*- ● = Yes, Greater than state rate/○ = No, Lower than state rate;

Source: 1. International Survey Associates, Inc., Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment Student Survey; 2. County Health Rankings and Roadmaps, Robert Wood Johnson Foundation; 3. Arkansas Crime Information Center, Crime in Arkansas; 4. Arkansas State Police, Highway Safety office; 5. Arkansas Department of Human Services, Annual Statistical Report; 6. Arkansas Department of Health, Center for Health Statistics; 7. Arkansas Department of Finance and Administration, Alcoholic Beverage Control; 8. Arkansas Tobacco Control Board, Annual Compliance Reports; 9. U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics; 10. U.S. Census Bureau, State & County QuickFacts; 11. Arkansas Department of Education, Statewide Information System as reported through the Arkansas Public School Computer Network

# Hempstead County



## Demographics



Population over 65 15.6%  
 Population under 18 26.10%  
 Total population 22,084  
 Births 306

## Key findings

### Weaknesses

- Highest rate of perceived availability of drugs
- 2nd highest rate of academic failure
- 3rd highest rate of interaction with anti-social peers and tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks)

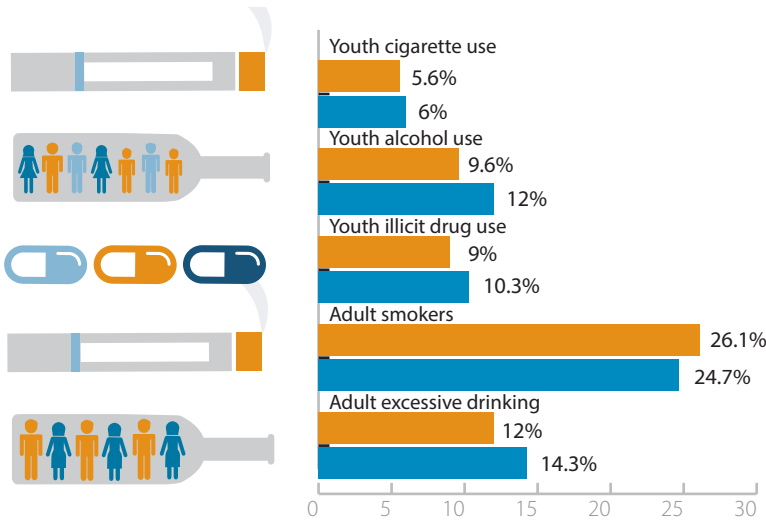
### Strengths

- 6th lowest rate of suicide (per 100k population)
- 7th lowest rate of adult excessive drinking
- 7th lowest rate of children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age)
- 7th lowest rate of high school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students)

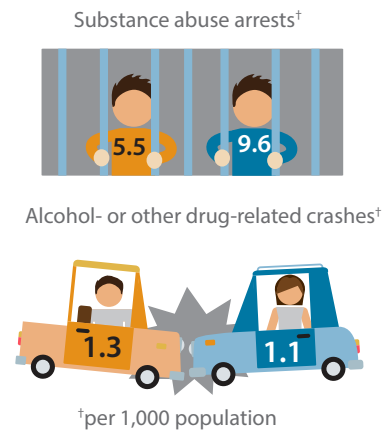
## County vs. State

## Substance Use

County State



## Consequences



## Risk and protective factors

Laws and norms favorable to drug use

31% County 38% State

Youth who perceive smoking as a risk\*

79.7% County 83.9% State

Students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a person at risk\*

50.4% County 52.5% State

Friends using drugs

20.2% County 21.5% State

Parental attitudes favorable towards drug use

19.5% County 22.6% State

Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages every day as a risk\*

65% County 69.5% State

High school substance infraction

16.8% County 28.9% State

Academic failure

39.5% County 48.7% State

\* Indicates protective factors that decrease the likelihood that individuals or communities will develop substance use or mental disorders. Risk includes the perception of "moderate" to "great" risk.

Indicator	Hempstead County			Trend	Arkansas	Greater than
	2013	2014	2015		2015	State Rate**
<b>Substance use</b>						
Youth cigarette use <sup>1</sup>	7.8%	11.0%	5.6%		6.0%	○
Youth chewing tobacco use <sup>1</sup>	3.5%	7.2%	3.4%		4.8%	○
Youth alcohol use <sup>1</sup>	17.1%	18.5%	9.6%		12.0%	○
Youth illicit drug use <sup>1</sup>	10.5%	13.3%	9.0%		10.3%	○
Adult smokers (smoked ≥ 100 cigarettes and are currently smoking) <sup>2</sup>	NA	26.1%	NA		NA	
Adult excessive drinking <sup>2</sup>	NA	12.0%	NA		NA	
<b>Consequences</b>						
Substance abuse arrests (per 1,000 population) <sup>3</sup>	6.1	7.5	5.5		9.6	○
Alcohol- or other drug-related crashes (per 1,000 population) <sup>4</sup>	1.1	1.3	NA		NA	
Number of mental health clients served through Arkansas State Hospital and the Community Mental Health Centers <sup>5</sup>	747	726	768		69,398	
Number of substance abuse treatment service provided <sup>5</sup>	108	155	142		18,029	
<b>Mental Health</b>						
Suicide (per 100k population, 2009-2013) <sup>6</sup>	10.1	12.7	11.9		17.0	○
Adolescent depressive symptoms <sup>1</sup>	44.2%	49.8%	47.6%		41.7%	●
<b>Availability and access</b>						
Beer permits (per 1,000 population) <sup>7</sup>	NA	NA	NA		0.9	
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) <sup>8</sup>	15.2%	15.0%	12.6%		9.1%	●
Laws and norms favorable to drug use <sup>1</sup>	34.2%	41.9%	38.0%		31.0%	●
Perceived availability of drugs <sup>1</sup>	27.8%	29.4%	31.2%		23.6%	●
<b>Crime</b>						
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 populations) <sup>3</sup>	44.8	40.8	40.1		35.2	●
High community disorganization <sup>1</sup>	47.2%	50.5%	48.6%		35.5%	●
<b>Economic Hardship</b>						
Unemployment rates <sup>9</sup>	7.5%	6.1%	5.2%		5.2%	○
Persons below poverty level <sup>10</sup>	22.9%	24.4%	NA		NA	
<b>Family</b>						
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) <sup>5</sup>	4.9	6.4	5.9		11.2	○
Poor family management <sup>1</sup>	41.1%	34.0%	34.6%		25.7%	●
Family history of anti-social behavior <sup>1</sup>	38.4%	40.2%	37.2%		31.0%	●
Parental attitudes favorable towards drug use <sup>1</sup>	21.2%	25.2%	22.6%		19.5%	●
<b>Individual/peers</b>						
Early initiation of drug use <sup>1</sup>	22.0%	26.8%	25.3%		18.4%	●
Peer favorable attitudes to drug use <sup>1</sup>	25.2%	27.5%	25.6%		22.1%	●
Peer perceived risk of drug use <sup>1</sup>	49.7%	51.3%	44.8%		45.3%	○
Interaction with anti-social peers <sup>1</sup>	59.6%	54.5%	55.5%		38.6%	●
Friends using drugs <sup>1</sup>	24.0%	31.3%	21.5%		20.2%	●
Religiosity* <sup>1</sup>	64.4%	68.6%	67.9%		68.0%	○
Youth who perceive smoking as a "moderate" or "great risk"* <sup>1</sup>	80.8%	80.9%	79.7%		83.9%	○
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages every day as a "moderate" or "great risk"* <sup>1</sup>	63.1%	63.4%	65.0%		69.5%	○
Students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk"* <sup>1</sup>	47.7%	46.4%	52.5%		50.4%	●
<b>Academic achievement/commitment</b>						
High school dropouts <sup>11</sup>	1.9%	3.8%	4.0%		2.3%	●
Academic failure <sup>1</sup>	48.6%	53.9%	48.7%		39.5%	●
Low commitment to school <sup>1</sup>	43.3%	42.2%	44.0%		39.9%	●
<b>School environment</b>						
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) <sup>11</sup>	8.6	0.0	16.8		28.9	○
Transitions and mobility <sup>1</sup>	44.1%	44.6%	39.5%		51.3%	○
School opportunities for pro-social involvement* <sup>1</sup>	52.1%	52.6%	53.6%		64.3%	○
School rewards for pro-social involvement* <sup>1</sup>	49.0%	49.0%	45.1%		54.5%	○

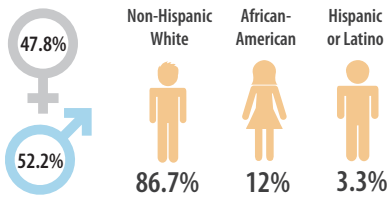
\*- Represents protective factors; \*\*- ● = Yes, Greater than state rate/○ = No, Lower than state rate;

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# Hot Spring County



## Demographics



Population over 65 16.3%  
Population under 18 21.2%  
Total population 33,426  
Births 339

## Key findings

### Weaknesses

- 5th highest rate of low commitment to school
- 6th highest rate of youth illicit drug use
- 8th highest rate of peer favorable attitudes to drug use

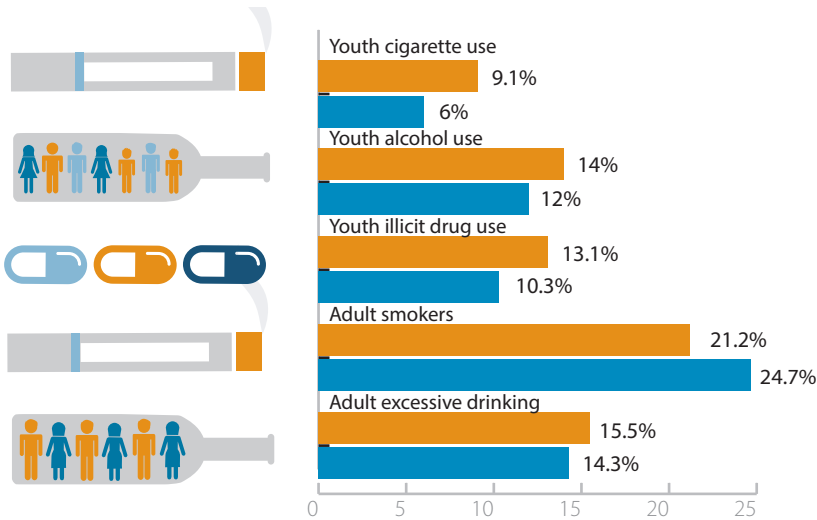
### Strengths

- 9th lowest rate of high school dropouts
- 10th lowest rate of adult smokers (smoked at least 100 cigarettes and are currently smoking)
- 12th lowest rate of academic failure

## County vs. State

### Substance Use

County State



### Consequences



## Risk and protective factors

Laws and norms favorable to drug use

31% County 40.6% State

Youth who perceive smoking as a risk\*

83.9% County 86% State

Students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a person at risk\*

48.8% County 50.4% State

Friends using drugs

20.2% County 24.5% State

Parental attitudes favorable towards drug use

19.5% County 20.9% State

Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages every day as a risk\*

66.4% County 69.5% State

High school substance infraction

28.9% County 34.6% State

Academic failure

35.8% County 39.5% State

\* Indicates protective factors that decrease the likelihood that individuals or communities will develop substance use or mental disorders. Risk includes the perception of "moderate" to "great" risk.

Indicator	Hot Spring County			Trend	Arkansas	Greater than
	2013	2014	2015		2015	State Rate**
<b>Substance use</b>						
Youth cigarette use <sup>1</sup>	7.0%	7.2%	9.1%		6.0%	●
Youth chewing tobacco use <sup>1</sup>	7.6%	6.7%	7.2%		4.8%	●
Youth alcohol use <sup>1</sup>	14.5%	11.8%	14.0%		12.0%	●
Youth illicit drug use <sup>1</sup>	9.5%	9.6%	13.1%		10.3%	●
Adult smokers (smoked ≥ 100 cigarettes and are currently smoking) <sup>2</sup>	NA	21.2%	NA		NA	
Adult excessive drinking <sup>2</sup>	NA	15.5%	NA		NA	
<b>Consequences</b>						
Substance abuse arrests (per 1,000 population) <sup>3</sup>	0.2	NA	NA		9.6	
Alcohol- or other drug-related crashes (per 1,000 population) <sup>4</sup>	0.6	0.9	NA		NA	
Number of mental health clients served through Arkansas State Hospital and the Community Mental Health Centers <sup>5</sup>	972	1042	1096		69,398	
Number of substance abuse treatment service provided <sup>5</sup>	107	160	140		18,029	
<b>Mental Health</b>						
Suicide (per 100k population, 2009-2013) <sup>6</sup>	20.3	17.5	20.5		17.0	●
Adolescent depressive symptoms <sup>1</sup>	38.8%	43.1%	45.4%		41.7%	●
<b>Availability and access</b>						
Beer permits (per 1,000 population) <sup>7</sup>	NA	NA	NA		0.9	
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) <sup>8</sup>	18.2%	18.8%	10.6%		9.1%	●
Laws and norms favorable to drug use <sup>1</sup>	36.4%	37.9%	40.6%		31.0%	●
Perceived availability of drugs <sup>1</sup>	27.9%	24.8%	26.5%		23.6%	●
<b>Crime</b>						
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 populations) <sup>3</sup>	2.3	NA	NA		35.2	
High community disorganization <sup>1</sup>	43.0%	40.0%	44.5%		35.5%	●
<b>Economic Hardship</b>						
Unemployment rates <sup>9</sup>	7.3%	5.9%	5.2%		5.2%	○
Persons below poverty level <sup>10</sup>	18.5%	18.7%	NA		NA	
<b>Family</b>						
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) <sup>5</sup>	7.3	9.2	11.7		11.2	●
Poor family management <sup>1</sup>	33.8%	28.9%	29.2%		25.7%	●
Family history of anti-social behavior <sup>1</sup>	36.5%	37.2%	36.3%		31.0%	●
Parental attitudes favorable towards drug use <sup>1</sup>	23.1%	21.0%	20.9%		19.5%	●
<b>Individual/peers</b>						
Early initiation of drug use <sup>1</sup>	25.0%	22.9%	22.1%		18.4%	●
Peer favorable attitudes to drug use <sup>1</sup>	25.8%	24.0%	26.7%		22.1%	●
Peer perceived risk of drug use <sup>1</sup>	46.6%	47.6%	46.5%		45.3%	●
Interaction with anti-social peers <sup>1</sup>	42.0%	39.5%	38.9%		38.6%	●
Friends using drugs <sup>1</sup>	23.8%	22.1%	24.5%		20.2%	●
Religiosity* <sup>1</sup>	68.4%	71.5%	69.7%		68.0%	●
Youth who perceive smoking as a "moderate" or "great risk"* <sup>1</sup>	84.9%	84.7%	86.0%		83.9%	●
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages every day as a "moderate" or "great risk"* <sup>1</sup>	64.2%	67.5%	66.4%		69.5%	○
Students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk"* <sup>1</sup>	50.7%	50.2%	48.8%		50.4%	○
<b>Academic achievement/commitment</b>						
High school dropouts <sup>11</sup>	0.8%	1.8%	1.1%		2.3%	○
Academic failure <sup>1</sup>	34.7%	39.2%	35.8%		39.5%	○
Low commitment to school <sup>1</sup>	40.5%	43.8%	45.9%		39.9%	●
<b>School environment</b>						
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) <sup>11</sup>	21.6	26.2	34.6		28.9	●
Transitions and mobility <sup>1</sup>	43.4%	45.8%	44.6%		51.3%	○
School opportunities for pro-social involvement* <sup>1</sup>	63.6%	57.9%	62.1%		64.3%	○
School rewards for pro-social involvement* <sup>1</sup>	59.9%	53.6%	53.3%		54.5%	○

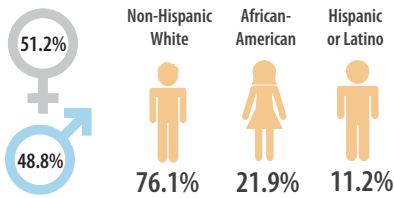
\*- Represents protective factors; \*\*- ● = Yes, Greater than state rate/○ = No, Lower than state rate;

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# Howard County



## Demographics



Population over 65 **16.2%**  
 Population under 18 **25.8%**  
 Total population **13,300**  
 Births **202**

## Key findings

### Weaknesses

- 15th highest rate of adult smokers (smoked at least 100 cigarettes and are currently smoking)
- 19th highest rate of youth chewing tobacco use
- 21st highest rate of substance abuse arrests (per 1,000 population)

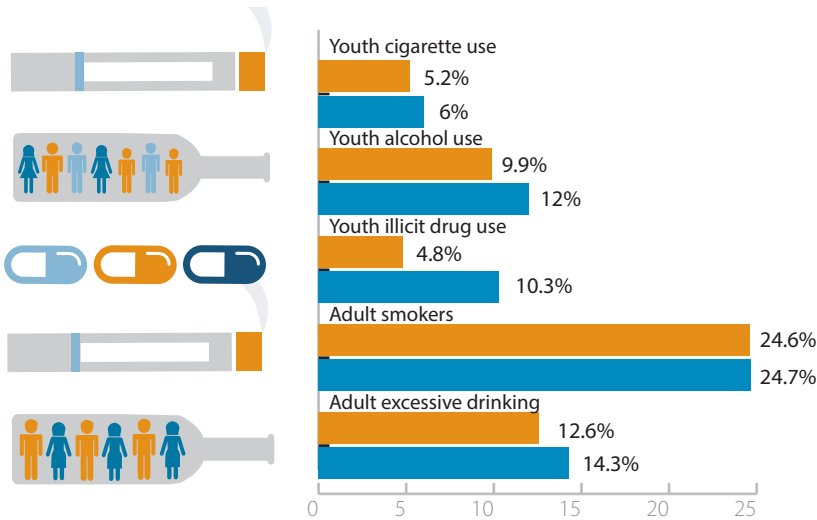
### Strengths

- Highest rate of school rewards for pro-social involvement\* and youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages every day as a "moderate" or "great risk"\*
- Lowest rate of high school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students), laws and norms favorable to drug use, low peer perceived risk of drug use and peer favorable attitudes to drug use

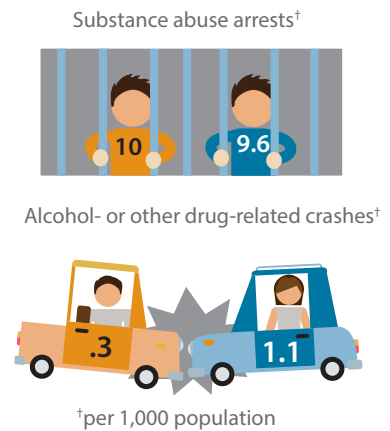
## County vs. State

### Substance Use

County (orange) State (blue)



### Consequences



## Risk and protective factors

Laws and norms favorable to drug use



Youth who perceive smoking as a risk\*



Students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a person at risk\*



Friends using drugs



Parental attitudes favorable towards drug use



Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages every day as a risk\*



High school substance infraction



Academic failure



\*Indicates protective factors that decrease the likelihood that individuals or communities will develop substance use or mental disorders. Risk includes the perception of "moderate" to "great" risk.

⚡ Symbolizes a large difference between state and county rates that cannot be shown to scale.

Indicator	Howard County			Trend	Arkansas	Greater than
	2013	2014	2015		2015	State Rate**
<b>Substance use</b>						
Youth cigarette use <sup>1</sup>	10.7%	9.2%	5.2%		6.0%	○
Youth chewing tobacco use <sup>1</sup>	10.6%	8.2%	6.3%		4.8%	●
Youth alcohol use <sup>1</sup>	17.0%	11.5%	9.9%		12.0%	○
Youth illicit drug use <sup>1</sup>	7.6%	8.4%	4.8%		10.3%	○
Adult smokers (smoked ≥ 100 cigarettes and are currently smoking) <sup>2</sup>	NA	24.6%	NA		NA	
Adult excessive drinking <sup>2</sup>	NA	12.6%	NA		NA	
<b>Consequences</b>						
Substance abuse arrests (per 1,000 population) <sup>3</sup>	16.6	12.9	10.0		9.6	●
Alcohol- or other drug-related crashes (per 1,000 population) <sup>4</sup>	0.4	0.3	NA		NA	
Number of mental health clients served through Arkansas State Hospital and the Community Mental Health Centers <sup>5</sup>	481	422	404		69,398	
Number of substance abuse treatment service provided <sup>5</sup>	70	59	85		18,029	
<b>Mental Health</b>						
Suicide (per 100k population, 2009-2013) <sup>6</sup>	13.5	13.2	14.9		17.0	○
Adolescent depressive symptoms <sup>1</sup>	37.7%	40.3%	36.0%		41.7%	○
<b>Availability and access</b>						
Beer permits (per 1,000 population) <sup>7</sup>	NA	NA	NA		0.9	
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) <sup>8</sup>	9.4%	4.3%	7.6%		9.1%	○
Laws and norms favorable to drug use <sup>1</sup>	29.5%	34.0%	22.8%		31.0%	○
Perceived availability of drugs <sup>1</sup>	20.3%	21.1%	17.7%		23.6%	○
<b>Crime</b>						
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 populations) <sup>3</sup>	38.4	25.1	21.1		35.2	○
High community disorganization <sup>1</sup>	37.5%	33.6%	28.4%		35.5%	○
<b>Economic Hardship</b>						
Unemployment rates <sup>9</sup>	7.3%	5.9%	4.4%		5.2%	○
Persons below poverty level <sup>10</sup>	21.5%	18.8%	NA		NA	
<b>Family</b>						
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) <sup>5</sup>	3.7	6.0	7.0		11.2	○
Poor family management <sup>1</sup>	33.4%	25.4%	21.8%		25.7%	○
Family history of anti-social behavior <sup>1</sup>	32.8%	29.8%	27.2%		31.0%	○
Parental attitudes favorable towards drug use <sup>1</sup>	22.2%	19.9%	13.3%		19.5%	○
<b>Individual/peers</b>						
Early initiation of drug use <sup>1</sup>	23.6%	20.9%	15.3%		18.4%	○
Peer favorable attitudes to drug use <sup>1</sup>	22.8%	20.6%	15.4%		22.1%	○
Peer perceived risk of drug use <sup>1</sup>	41.3%	41.9%	29.4%		45.3%	○
Interaction with anti-social peers <sup>1</sup>	41.7%	40.4%	36.4%		38.6%	○
Friends using drugs <sup>1</sup>	26.1%	23.6%	15.1%		20.2%	○
Religiosity* <sup>1</sup>	78.2%	79.7%	80.6%		68.0%	●
Youth who perceive smoking as a "moderate" or "great risk"* <sup>1</sup>	83.8%	83.8%	87.2%		83.9%	●
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages every day as a "moderate" or "great risk"* <sup>1</sup>	67.8%	69.6%	77.3%		69.5%	●
Students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk"* <sup>1</sup>	54.6%	55.8%	67.8%		50.4%	●
<b>Academic achievement/commitment</b>						
High school dropouts <sup>11</sup>	1.1%	1.4%	1.5%		2.3%	○
Academic failure <sup>1</sup>	38.3%	34.4%	38.0%		39.5%	○
Low commitment to school <sup>1</sup>	39.4%	37.0%	33.1%		39.9%	○
<b>School environment</b>						
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) <sup>11</sup>	0.0	0.0	0.0		28.9	○
Transitions and mobility <sup>1</sup>	43.1%	36.4%	35.7%		51.3%	○
School opportunities for pro-social involvement* <sup>1</sup>	63.3%	65.6%	74.7%		64.3%	●
School rewards for pro-social involvement* <sup>1</sup>	66.1%	67.2%	75.2%		54.5%	●

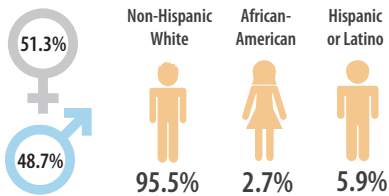
\*- Represents protective factors; \*\*- ● = Yes, Greater than state rate/○ = No, Lower than state rate;

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# Independence County



## Demographics



Population over 65 **16%**  
 Population under 18 **23.9%**  
 Total population **37,052**  
 Births **497**

## Key findings

### Weaknesses

- Highest rate of tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks)
- 12th highest rate of youth chewing tobacco use
- 14th highest rate of adult excessive drinking
- 14th highest rate of children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age)

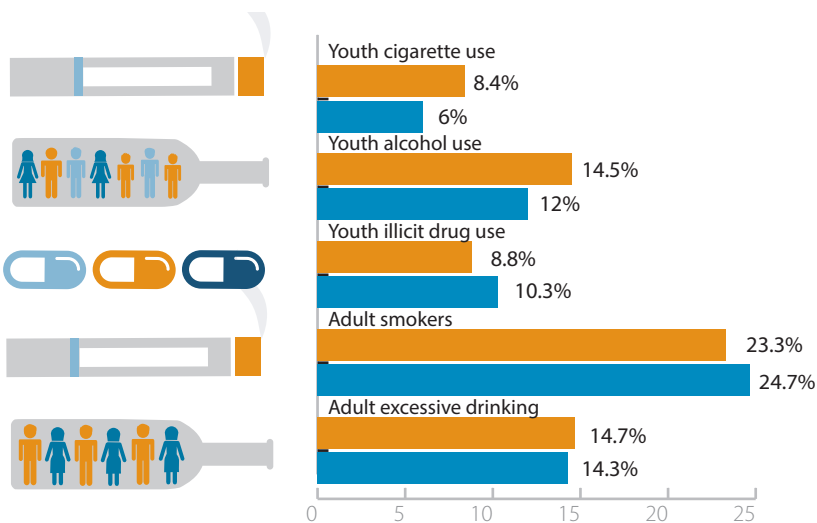
### Strengths

- 10th highest rate of school opportunities for pro-social involvement\*
- 12th highest rate of students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk"\*
- 12th lowest rate of low peer perceived risk of drug use

## County vs. State

## Substance Use

County State



## Consequences



## Risk and protective factors

Laws and norms favorable to drug use

31% 32.4%

Youth who perceive smoking as a risk\*

83.9% 85.2%

Students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a person at risk\*

50.4% 55.2%

Friends using drugs

18.9% 20.2%

Parental attitudes favorable towards drug use

19.5% 22.9%

Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages every day as a risk\*

69.4% 69.5%

High school substance infraction

28.9% 31%

Academic failure

38.6% 39.5%

\* Indicates protective factors that decrease the likelihood that individuals or communities will develop substance use or mental disorders. Risk includes the perception of "moderate" to "great" risk.



Indicator	Independence County			Trend	Arkansas	Greater than State Rate**
	2013	2014	2015		2015	
<b>Substance use</b>						
Youth cigarette use <sup>1</sup>	9.0%	10.8%	8.4%		6.0%	●
Youth chewing tobacco use <sup>1</sup>	9.3%	8.4%	7.2%		4.8%	●
Youth alcohol use <sup>1</sup>	14.9%	14.3%	14.5%		12.0%	●
Youth illicit drug use <sup>1</sup>	8.7%	9.4%	8.8%		10.3%	○
Adult smokers (smoked ≥ 100 cigarettes and are currently smoking) <sup>2</sup>	NA	23.3%	NA		NA	
Adult excessive drinking <sup>2</sup>	NA	14.7%	NA		NA	
<b>Consequences</b>						
Substance abuse arrests (per 1,000 population) <sup>3</sup>	5.3	5.2	6.9		9.6	○
Alcohol- or other drug-related crashes (per 1,000 population) <sup>4</sup>	1.4	1.0	NA		NA	
Number of mental health clients served through Arkansas State Hospital and the Community Mental Health Centers <sup>5</sup>	802	621	445		69,398	
Number of substance abuse treatment service provided <sup>5</sup>	292	295	268		18,029	
<b>Mental Health</b>						
Suicide (per 100k population, 2009-2013) <sup>6</sup>	16.0	14.9	17.1		17.0	●
Adolescent depressive symptoms <sup>1</sup>	39.0%	37.1%	39.2%		41.7%	○
<b>Availability and access</b>						
Beer permits (per 1,000 population) <sup>7</sup>	NA	NA	NA		0.9	
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) <sup>8</sup>	13.7%	6.1%	13.4%		9.1%	●
Laws and norms favorable to drug use <sup>1</sup>	33.9%	35.4%	32.4%		31.0%	●
Perceived availability of drugs <sup>1</sup>	25.0%	25.1%	22.0%		23.6%	○
<b>Crime</b>						
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 populations) <sup>3</sup>	57.7	48.4	28.9		35.2	○
High community disorganization <sup>1</sup>	35.9%	32.0%	35.9%		35.5%	●
<b>Economic Hardship</b>						
Unemployment rates <sup>9</sup>	9.2%	8.0%	6.7%		5.2%	●
Persons below poverty level <sup>10</sup>	18.4%	18.6%	NA		NA	
<b>Family</b>						
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) <sup>5</sup>	25.5	21.6	18.6		11.2	●
Poor family management <sup>1</sup>	29.1%	24.4%	23.5%		25.7%	○
Family history of anti-social behavior <sup>1</sup>	32.1%	28.4%	29.1%		31.0%	○
Parental attitudes favorable towards drug use <sup>1</sup>	21.8%	22.8%	22.9%		19.5%	●
<b>Individual/peers</b>						
Early initiation of drug use <sup>1</sup>	22.9%	19.7%	19.6%		18.4%	●
Peer favorable attitudes to drug use <sup>1</sup>	21.7%	24.0%	20.4%		22.1%	○
Peer perceived risk of drug use <sup>1</sup>	38.9%	47.0%	41.5%		45.3%	○
Interaction with anti-social peers <sup>1</sup>	33.0%	31.4%	31.8%		38.6%	○
Friends using drugs <sup>1</sup>	19.4%	22.0%	18.9%		20.2%	○
Religiosity* <sup>1</sup>	72.6%	73.7%	71.3%		68.0%	●
Youth who perceive smoking as a "moderate" or "great risk"* <sup>1</sup>	88.4%	85.0%	85.2%		83.9%	●
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages every day as a "moderate" or "great risk"* <sup>1</sup>	71.7%	65.9%	69.4%		69.5%	○
Students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk"* <sup>1</sup>	57.0%	51.1%	55.2%		50.4%	●
<b>Academic achievement/commitment</b>						
High school dropouts <sup>11</sup>	1.7%	1.9%	2.0%		2.3%	○
Academic failure <sup>1</sup>	38.2%	38.0%	38.6%		39.5%	○
Low commitment to school <sup>1</sup>	37.3%	38.8%	39.5%		39.9%	○
<b>School environment</b>						
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) <sup>11</sup>	16.4	27.0	31.0		28.9	●
Transitions and mobility <sup>1</sup>	49.7%	48.2%	44.5%		51.3%	○
School opportunities for pro-social involvement* <sup>1</sup>	72.5%	71.3%	69.2%		64.3%	●
School rewards for pro-social involvement* <sup>1</sup>	61.1%	58.8%	59.3%		54.5%	●

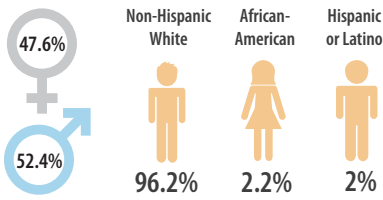
\*- Represents protective factors; \*\*- ● = Yes, Greater than state rate/○ = No, Lower than state rate;

Source: 1. International Survey Associates, Inc., Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment Student Survey; 2. County Health Rankings and Roadmaps, Robert Wood Johnson Foundation; 3. Arkansas Crime Information Center, Crime in Arkansas; 4. Arkansas State Police, Highway Safety office; 5. Arkansas Department of Human Services, Annual Statistical Report; 6. Arkansas Department of Health, Center for Health Statistics; 7. Arkansas Department of Finance and Administration, Alcoholic Beverage Control; 8. Arkansas Tobacco Control Board, Annual Compliance Reports; 9. U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics; 10. U.S. Census Bureau, State & County QuickFacts; 11. Arkansas Department of Education, Statewide Information System as reported through the Arkansas Public School Computer Network

# Izard County



## Demographics



Population over 65 **23.6%**  
Population under 18 **18.2%**  
Total population **13,445**  
Births **103**

## Key findings

### Weaknesses

- Highest rate of parental attitudes favorable towards drug use
- 8th highest rate of tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks)
- 8th highest rate of youth chewing tobacco use

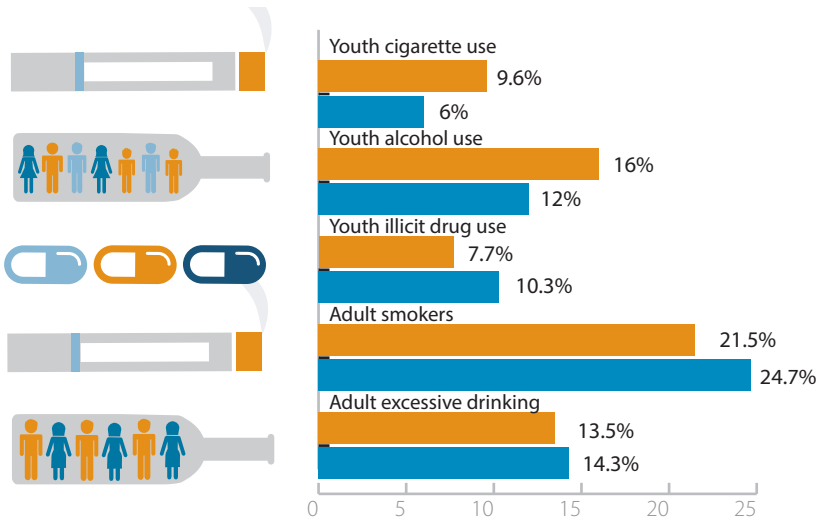
### Strengths

- 2nd lowest rate of high school dropouts
- 3rd lowest rate of interaction with anti-social peers
- 11th highest rate of religiosity, school opportunities for pro-social involvement, school rewards for pro-social involvement, and students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk"

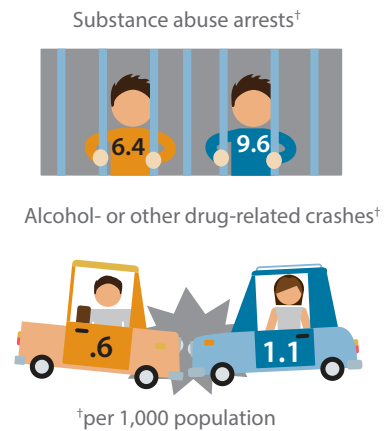
## County vs. State

### Substance Use

County State



### Consequences



## Risk and protective factors

Laws and norms favorable to drug use  
31% (County) 40.2% (State)

Youth who perceive smoking as a risk\*  
83.9% (County) 85.1% (State)

Students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a person at risk\*  
50.4% (County) 55.3% (State)

Friends using drugs  
20.2% (County) 22.9% (State)

Parental attitudes favorable towards drug use  
19.5% (County) 29.9% (State)

Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages every day as a risk\*  
65.5% (County) 69.5% (State)

High school substance infraction  
25.1% (County) 28.9% (State)

Academic failure  
39.5% (County) 40.2% (State)

\* Indicates protective factors that decrease the likelihood that individuals or communities will develop substance use or mental disorders. Risk includes the perception of "moderate" to "great" risk.

Indicator	Izard County			Trend	Arkansas	Greater than
	2013	2014	2015		2015	State Rate**
<b>Substance use</b>						
Youth cigarette use <sup>1</sup>	10.8%	12.6%	9.6%		6.0%	●
Youth chewing tobacco use <sup>1</sup>	10.8%	11.9%	8.4%		4.8%	●
Youth alcohol use <sup>1</sup>	13.7%	16.8%	16.0%		12.0%	●
Youth illicit drug use <sup>1</sup>	9.1%	8.4%	7.7%		10.3%	○
Adult smokers (smoked ≥ 100 cigarettes and are currently smoking) <sup>2</sup>	NA	21.5%	NA		NA	
Adult excessive drinking <sup>2</sup>	NA	13.5%	NA		NA	
<b>Consequences</b>						
Substance abuse arrests (per 1,000 population) <sup>3</sup>	2.9	4.2	6.4		9.6	○
Alcohol- or other drug-related crashes (per 1,000 population) <sup>4</sup>	0.4	0.6	NA		NA	
Number of mental health clients served through Arkansas State Hospital and the Community Mental Health Centers <sup>5</sup>	290	268	222		69,398	
Number of substance abuse treatment service provided <sup>5</sup>	48	46	53		18,029	
<b>Mental Health</b>						
Suicide (per 100k population, 2009-2013) <sup>6</sup>	19.7	22.4	27.5		17.0	●
Adolescent depressive symptoms <sup>1</sup>	39.1%	48.0%	40.3%		41.7%	○
<b>Availability and access</b>						
Beer permits (per 1,000 population) <sup>7</sup>	NA	NA	NA		0.9	
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) <sup>8</sup>	6.7%	3.7%	11.9%		9.1%	●
Laws and norms favorable to drug use <sup>1</sup>	36.5%	37.3%	40.2%		31.0%	●
Perceived availability of drugs <sup>1</sup>	26.6%	22.5%	25.4%		23.6%	●
<b>Crime</b>						
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 populations) <sup>3</sup>	26.2	27.6	20.7		35.2	○
High community disorganization <sup>1</sup>	39.5%	43.1%	43.3%		35.5%	●
<b>Economic Hardship</b>						
Unemployment rates <sup>9</sup>	8.9%	7.6%	6.9%		5.2%	●
Persons below poverty level <sup>10</sup>	20.8%	22.0%	NA		NA	
<b>Family</b>						
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) <sup>5</sup>	15.8	11.7	15.9		11.2	●
Poor family management <sup>1</sup>	33.5%	28.3%	28.4%		25.7%	●
Family history of anti-social behavior <sup>1</sup>	31.9%	38.4%	30.8%		31.0%	○
Parental attitudes favorable towards drug use <sup>1</sup>	23.8%	28.1%	29.9%		19.5%	●
<b>Individual/peers</b>						
Early initiation of drug use <sup>1</sup>	25.0%	24.9%	20.7%		18.4%	●
Peer favorable attitudes to drug use <sup>1</sup>	26.6%	22.9%	23.2%		22.1%	●
Peer perceived risk of drug use <sup>1</sup>	40.9%	43.8%	42.5%		45.3%	○
Interaction with anti-social peers <sup>1</sup>	35.8%	38.9%	28.1%		38.6%	○
Friends using drugs <sup>1</sup>	26.9%	23.9%	22.9%		20.2%	●
Religiosity* <sup>1</sup>	74.5%	69.7%	77.2%		68.0%	●
Youth who perceive smoking as a "moderate" or "great risk"* <sup>1</sup>	83.7%	82.9%	85.1%		83.9%	●
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages every day as a "moderate" or "great risk"* <sup>1</sup>	66.1%	63.7%	65.5%		69.5%	○
Students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk"* <sup>1</sup>	57.4%	53.5%	55.3%		50.4%	●
<b>Academic achievement/commitment</b>						
High school dropouts <sup>11</sup>	0.4%	0.5%	0.4%		2.3%	○
Academic failure <sup>1</sup>	40.4%	43.0%	40.2%		39.5%	●
Low commitment to school <sup>1</sup>	43.1%	47.6%	42.6%		39.9%	●
<b>School environment</b>						
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) <sup>11</sup>	19.5	NA	25.1		28.9	○
Transitions and mobility <sup>1</sup>	41.2%	44.1%	39.6%		51.3%	○
School opportunities for pro-social involvement* <sup>1</sup>	67.7%	54.2%	69.1%		64.3%	●
School rewards for pro-social involvement* <sup>1</sup>	69.3%	57.7%	61.5%		54.5%	●

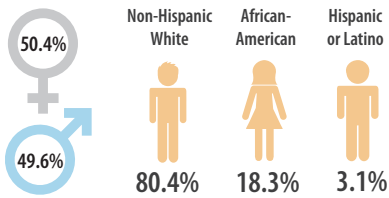
\*- Represents protective factors; \*\*- ● = Yes, Greater than state rate/○ = No, Lower than state rate;

Source: 1. International Survey Associates, Inc., Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment Student Survey; 2. County Health Rankings and Roadmaps, Robert Wood Johnson Foundation; 3. Arkansas Crime Information Center, Crime in Arkansas; 4. Arkansas State Police, Highway Safety office; 5. Arkansas Department of Human Services, Annual Statistical Report; 6. Arkansas Department of Health, Center for Health Statistics; 7. Arkansas Department of Finance and Administration, Alcoholic Beverage Control; 8. Arkansas Tobacco Control Board, Annual Compliance Reports; 9. U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics; 10. U.S. Census Bureau, State & County QuickFacts; 11. Arkansas Department of Education, Statewide Information System as reported through the Arkansas Public School Computer Network

# Jackson County



## Demographics



Population over 65 15.8%  
Population under 18 20.1%  
Total population 17,338  
Births 203

## Key findings

### Weaknesses

- ▶ 4th highest rate of academic failure
- ▶ 5th highest rate of beer permits (per 1,000 population)
- ▶ 6th highest rate of adolescent depressive symptoms, children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age), and unemployment

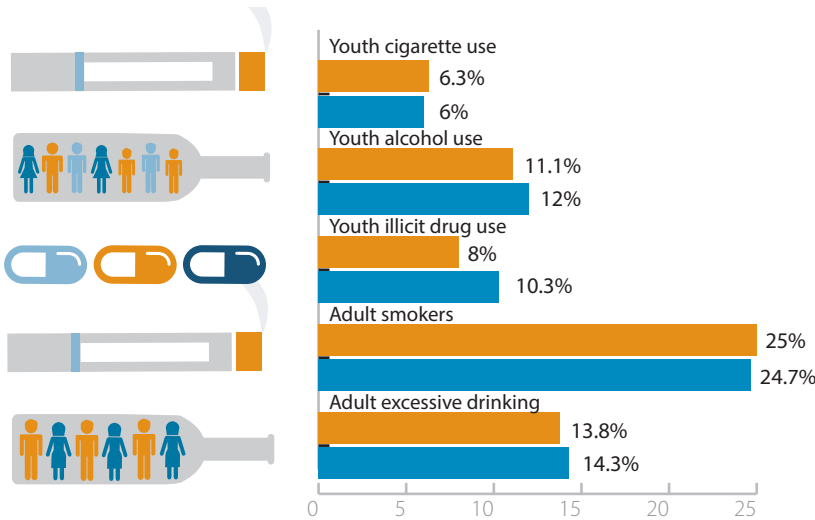
### Strengths

- ▶ 7th lowest rate of parental attitudes favorable towards drug use
- ▶ 8th lowest rate of alcohol- or other drug-related crashes (per 1,000 population)
- ▶ 11th lowest rate of high school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students)

## County vs. State

### Substance Use

County State



### Consequences



## Risk and protective factors

Laws and norms favorable to drug use

31% 34.3%

Youth who perceive smoking as a risk\*

77.5% 83.9%

Students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a person at risk\*

50.4% 52.3%

Friends using drugs

19.1% 20.2%

Parental attitudes favorable towards drug use

16.5% 19.5%

Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages every day as a risk\*

62.9% 69.5%

High school substance infraction

17.9% 28.9%

Academic failure

39.5% 47.2%

\* Indicates protective factors that decrease the likelihood that individuals or communities will develop substance use or mental disorders. Risk includes the perception of "moderate" to "great" risk.

Indicator	Jackson County			Trend	Arkansas	Greater than
	2013	2014	2015		2015	State Rate**
<b>Substance use</b>						
Youth cigarette use <sup>1</sup>	11.4%	9.8%	6.3%		6.0%	●
Youth chewing tobacco use <sup>1</sup>	6.4%	9.1%	7.5%		4.8%	●
Youth alcohol use <sup>1</sup>	13.8%	14.7%	11.1%		12.0%	○
Youth illicit drug use <sup>1</sup>	12.3%	10.5%	8.0%		10.3%	○
Adult smokers (smoked ≥ 100 cigarettes and are currently smoking) <sup>2</sup>	NA	25.0%	NA		NA	
Adult excessive drinking <sup>2</sup>	NA	13.8%	NA		NA	
<b>Consequences</b>						
Substance abuse arrests (per 1,000 population) <sup>3</sup>	9.8	9.9	11.0		9.6	●
Alcohol- or other drug-related crashes (per 1,000 population) <sup>4</sup>	0.8	0.4	NA		NA	
Number of mental health clients served through Arkansas State Hospital and the Community Mental Health Centers <sup>5</sup>	362	291	276		69,398	
Number of substance abuse treatment service provided <sup>5</sup>	97	145	151		18,029	
<b>Mental Health</b>						
Suicide (per 100k population, 2009-2013) <sup>6</sup>	14.6	16.9	15.0		17.0	○
Adolescent depressive symptoms <sup>1</sup>	46.4%	42.9%	46.8%		41.7%	●
<b>Availability and access</b>						
Beer permits (per 1,000 population) <sup>7</sup>	2.2	2.2	2.2		0.9	●
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) <sup>8</sup>	12.9%	2.4%	8.0%		9.1%	○
Laws and norms favorable to drug use <sup>1</sup>	41.0%	39.4%	34.3%		31.0%	●
Perceived availability of drugs <sup>1</sup>	25.5%	25.9%	22.3%		23.6%	○
<b>Crime</b>						
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 populations) <sup>3</sup>	58.6	54.5	48.5		35.2	●
High community disorganization <sup>1</sup>	50.1%	47.9%	47.9%		35.5%	●
<b>Economic Hardship</b>						
Unemployment rates <sup>9</sup>	10.2%	9.4%	7.8%		5.2%	●
Persons below poverty level <sup>10</sup>	27.5%	25.1%	NA		NA	
<b>Family</b>						
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) <sup>5</sup>	23.5	23.0	22.1		11.2	●
Poor family management <sup>1</sup>	35.1%	26.6%	27.8%		25.7%	●
Family history of anti-social behavior <sup>1</sup>	40.1%	41.7%	36.7%		31.0%	●
Parental attitudes favorable towards drug use <sup>1</sup>	21.7%	21.6%	16.5%		19.5%	○
<b>Individual/peers</b>						
Early initiation of drug use <sup>1</sup>	25.4%	21.2%	20.2%		18.4%	●
Peer favorable attitudes to drug use <sup>1</sup>	23.8%	29.8%	22.5%		22.1%	●
Peer perceived risk of drug use <sup>1</sup>	50.6%	53.5%	45.9%		45.3%	●
Interaction with anti-social peers <sup>1</sup>	47.5%	41.7%	39.9%		38.6%	●
Friends using drugs <sup>1</sup>	22.4%	26.6%	19.1%		20.2%	○
Religiosity* <sup>1</sup>	63.7%	65.0%	63.7%		68.0%	○
Youth who perceive smoking as a "moderate" or "great risk"* <sup>1</sup>	81.7%	79.7%	77.5%		83.9%	○
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages every day as a "moderate" or "great risk"* <sup>1</sup>	64.0%	61.2%	62.9%		69.5%	○
Students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk"* <sup>1</sup>	47.9%	46.2%	52.3%		50.4%	●
<b>Academic achievement/commitment</b>						
High school dropouts <sup>11</sup>	1.9%	1.7%	2.7%		2.3%	●
Academic failure <sup>1</sup>	41.7%	44.8%	47.2%		39.5%	●
Low commitment to school <sup>1</sup>	43.5%	45.0%	38.6%		39.9%	○
<b>School environment</b>						
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) <sup>11</sup>	3.2	0.0	17.9		28.9	○
Transitions and mobility <sup>1</sup>	43.1%	43.4%	42.5%		51.3%	○
School opportunities for pro-social involvement* <sup>1</sup>	56.4%	56.1%	60.2%		64.3%	○
School rewards for pro-social involvement* <sup>1</sup>	53.7%	54.0%	51.2%		54.5%	○

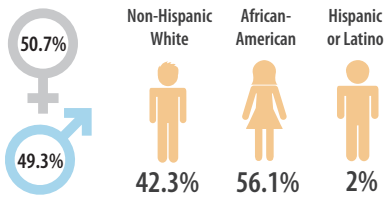
\*- Represents protective factors; \*\*- ● = Yes, Greater than state rate/○ = No, Lower than state rate;

Source: 1. International Survey Associates, Inc., Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment Student Survey; 2. County Health Rankings and Roadmaps, Robert Wood Johnson Foundation; 3. Arkansas Crime Information Center, Crime in Arkansas; 4. Arkansas State Police, Highway Safety office; 5. Arkansas Department of Human Services, Annual Statistical Report; 6. Arkansas Department of Health, Center for Health Statistics; 7. Arkansas Department of Finance and Administration, Alcoholic Beverage Control; 8. Arkansas Tobacco Control Board, Annual Compliance Reports; 9. U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics; 10. U.S. Census Bureau, State & County QuickFacts; 11. Arkansas Department of Education, Statewide Information System as reported through the Arkansas Public School Computer Network

# Jefferson County



## Demographics



Population over 65 **14.4%**  
 Population under 18 **23.1%**  
 Total population **71,565**  
 Births **898**

## Key findings

### Weaknesses

- 3rd highest rate of total crime index offenses (per 1,000 populations)
- 4th highest rate of perceived availability of drugs
- 5th highest rate of youth illicit drug use and alcohol or other drug related crashes (per 1,000 population)

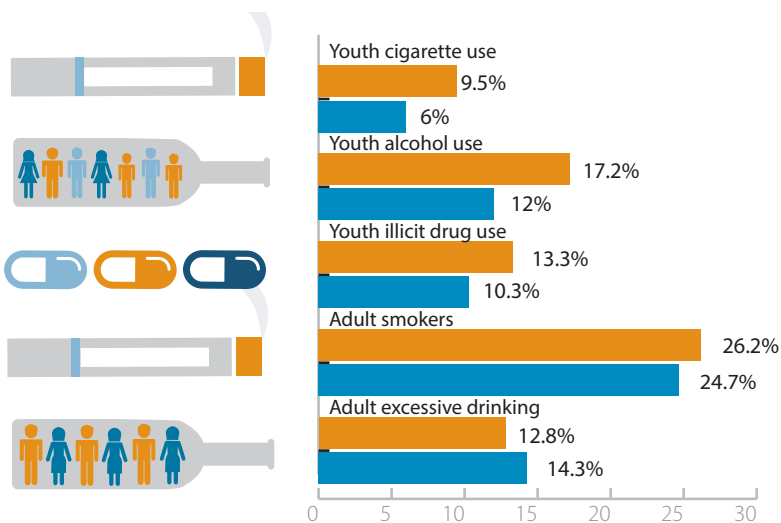
### Strengths

- 8th lowest rate of high school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students)
- 12th lowest rate of adult excessive drinking
- 16th highest rate of religiosity\*
- 16th lowest rate of academic failure

## County vs. State

## Substance Use

County State



## Consequences



## Risk and protective factors

Laws and norms favorable to drug use

31% 32.1%

Youth who perceive smoking as a risk\*

82.7% 83.9%

Students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a person at risk\*

46.8% 50.4%

Friends using drugs

20.2% 25.4%

Parental attitudes favorable towards drug use

19.5% 19.6%

Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages every day as a risk\*

63.3% 69.5%

High school substance infraction

16.8% 28.9%

Academic failure

37% 39.5%

\* Indicates protective factors that decrease the likelihood that individuals or communities will develop substance use or mental disorders. Risk includes the perception of "moderate" to "great" risk.

Indicator	Jefferson County			Trend	Arkansas	Greater than
	2013	2014	2015		2015	State Rate**
<b>Substance use</b>						
Youth cigarette use <sup>1</sup>	7.8%	7.3%	9.5%		6.0%	●
Youth chewing tobacco use <sup>1</sup>	4.3%	5.1%	6.4%		4.8%	●
Youth alcohol use <sup>1</sup>	12.2%	12.0%	17.2%		12.0%	●
Youth illicit drug use <sup>1</sup>	13.5%	11.1%	13.3%		10.3%	●
Adult smokers (smoked ≥ 100 cigarettes and are currently smoking) <sup>2</sup>	NA	26.2%	NA		NA	
Adult excessive drinking <sup>2</sup>	NA	12.8%	NA		NA	
<b>Consequences</b>						
Substance abuse arrests (per 1,000 population) <sup>3</sup>	9.5	6.7	6.6		9.6	○
Alcohol- or other drug-related crashes (per 1,000 population) <sup>4</sup>	1.4	1.5	NA		NA	
Number of mental health clients served through Arkansas State Hospital and the Community Mental Health Centers <sup>5</sup>	3068	3010	2944		69,398	
Number of substance abuse treatment service provided <sup>5</sup>	435	658	688		18,029	
<b>Mental Health</b>						
Suicide (per 100k population, 2009-2013) <sup>6</sup>	13.6	14.2	13.8		17.0	○
Adolescent depressive symptoms <sup>1</sup>	39.1%	40.1%	44.7%		41.7%	●
<b>Availability and access</b>						
Beer permits (per 1,000 population) <sup>7</sup>	1.7	1.7	1.6		0.9	●
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) <sup>8</sup>	14.4%	10.5%	8.6%		9.1%	○
Laws and norms favorable to drug use <sup>1</sup>	34.4%	35.2%	32.1%		31.0%	●
Perceived availability of drugs <sup>1</sup>	25.4%	24.3%	29.2%		23.6%	●
<b>Crime</b>						
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 populations) <sup>3</sup>	64.2	55.6	56.5		35.2	●
High community disorganization <sup>1</sup>	46.5%	41.0%	34.0%		35.5%	○
<b>Economic Hardship</b>						
Unemployment rates <sup>9</sup>	10.4%	8.9%	7.2%		5.2%	●
Persons below poverty level <sup>10</sup>	25.8%	26.8%	NA		NA	
<b>Family</b>						
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) <sup>5</sup>	17.3	16.2	14.1		11.2	●
Poor family management <sup>1</sup>	38.5%	31.6%	29.0%		25.7%	●
Family history of anti-social behavior <sup>1</sup>	39.1%	34.1%	37.2%		31.0%	●
Parental attitudes favorable towards drug use <sup>1</sup>	19.0%	16.5%	19.6%		19.5%	●
<b>Individual/peers</b>						
Early initiation of drug use <sup>1</sup>	23.6%	21.5%	22.1%		18.4%	●
Peer favorable attitudes to drug use <sup>1</sup>	25.3%	22.3%	26.5%		22.1%	●
Peer perceived risk of drug use <sup>1</sup>	53.8%	51.0%	49.6%		45.3%	●
Interaction with anti-social peers <sup>1</sup>	61.2%	54.6%	44.8%		38.6%	●
Friends using drugs <sup>1</sup>	26.4%	24.6%	25.4%		20.2%	●
Religiosity* <sup>1</sup>	65.4%	68.2%	74.2%		68.0%	●
Youth who perceive smoking as a "moderate" or "great risk"* <sup>1</sup>	74.0%	73.7%	82.7%		83.9%	○
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages every day as a "moderate" or "great risk"* <sup>1</sup>	63.7%	63.8%	63.3%		69.5%	○
Students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk"* <sup>1</sup>	44.1%	46.5%	46.8%		50.4%	○
<b>Academic achievement/commitment</b>						
High school dropouts <sup>11</sup>	3.6%	3.4%	3.5%		2.3%	●
Academic failure <sup>1</sup>	36.0%	32.1%	37.0%		39.5%	○
Low commitment to school <sup>1</sup>	31.6%	36.5%	44.7%		39.9%	●
<b>School environment</b>						
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) <sup>11</sup>	16.6	15.4	16.8		28.9	○
Transitions and mobility <sup>1</sup>	52.8%	52.7%	49.2%		51.3%	○
School opportunities for pro-social involvement* <sup>1</sup>	57.6%	56.3%	55.6%		64.3%	○
School rewards for pro-social involvement* <sup>1</sup>	50.4%	46.5%	45.6%		54.5%	○

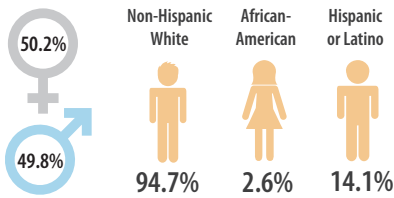
\*- Represents protective factors; \*\*- ● = Yes, Greater than state rate/○ = No, Lower than state rate;

Source: 1. International Survey Associates, Inc., Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment Student Survey; 2. County Health Rankings and Roadmaps, Robert Wood Johnson Foundation; 3. Arkansas Crime Information Center, Crime in Arkansas; 4. Arkansas State Police, Highway Safety office; 5. Arkansas Department of Human Services, Annual Statistical Report; 6. Arkansas Department of Health, Center for Health Statistics; 7. Arkansas Department of Finance and Administration, Alcoholic Beverage Control; 8. Arkansas Tobacco Control Board, Annual Compliance Reports; 9. U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics; 10. U.S. Census Bureau, State & County QuickFacts; 11. Arkansas Department of Education, Statewide Information System as reported through the Arkansas Public School Computer Network

# Johnson County



## Demographics



Population over 65 **15%**  
 Population under 18 **24.9%**  
 Total population **26,141**  
 Births **367**

## Key findings

### Weaknesses

- ▶ 6th highest rate of academic failure
- ▶ 8th highest rate of children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age)
- ▶ 12th highest rate of high school dropouts

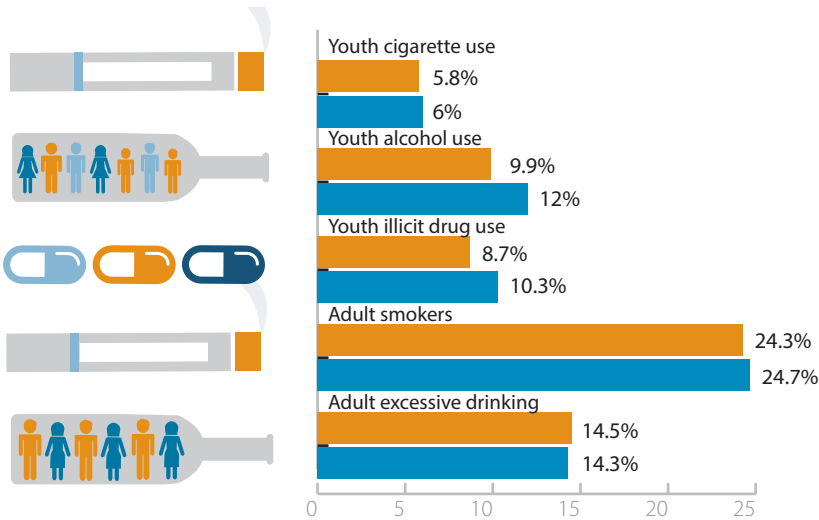
### Strengths

- ▶ 2nd lowest rate of interaction with anti-social peers
- ▶ 8th lowest rate of friends use of drugs
- ▶ 10th lowest rate of family history of antisocial behavior
- ▶ 10th lowest rate of perceived availability of drugs

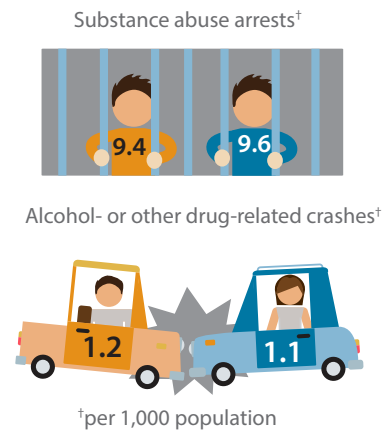
## County vs. State

### Substance Use

County State



### Consequences



## Risk and protective factors

Laws and norms favorable to drug use

31% 31.5%

Youth who perceive smoking as a risk\*

83.9% 84.9%

Students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a person at risk\*

50.4% 53.6%

Friends using drugs

17.2% 20.2%

Parental attitudes favorable towards drug use

19.5% 23.2%

Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages every day as a risk\*

69.5% 70.7%

High school substance infraction

28.9%

Academic failure

39.5% 46.4%

\* Indicates protective factors that decrease the likelihood that individuals or communities will develop substance use or mental disorders. Risk includes the perception of "moderate" to "great" risk.



Indicator	Johnson County			Trend	Arkansas	Greater than
	2013	2014	2015		2015	State Rate**
<b>Substance use</b>						
Youth cigarette use <sup>1</sup>	6.6%	13.7%	5.8%		6.0%	○
Youth chewing tobacco use <sup>1</sup>	5.2%	6.7%	3.9%		4.8%	○
Youth alcohol use <sup>1</sup>	10.6%	15.9%	9.9%		12.0%	○
Youth illicit drug use <sup>1</sup>	7.8%	15.4%	8.7%		10.3%	○
Adult smokers (smoked ≥ 100 cigarettes and are currently smoking) <sup>2</sup>	NA	24.3%	NA		NA	
Adult excessive drinking <sup>2</sup>	NA	14.5%	NA		NA	
<b>Consequences</b>						
Substance abuse arrests (per 1,000 population) <sup>3</sup>	7.8	8.7	9.4		9.6	○
Alcohol- or other drug-related crashes (per 1,000 population) <sup>4</sup>	1.1	1.2	NA		NA	
Number of mental health clients served through Arkansas State Hospital and the Community Mental Health Centers <sup>5</sup>	785	588	580		69,398	
Number of substance abuse treatment service provided <sup>5</sup>	88	106	126		18,029	
<b>Mental Health</b>						
Suicide (per 100k population, 2009-2013) <sup>6</sup>	13.1	12.5	16.4		17.0	○
Adolescent depressive symptoms <sup>1</sup>	44.4%	47.6%	43.3%		41.7%	●
<b>Availability and access</b>						
Beer permits (per 1,000 population) <sup>7</sup>	NA	NA	NA		0.9	
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) <sup>8</sup>	14.8%	13.7%	10.7%		9.1%	●
Laws and norms favorable to drug use <sup>1</sup>	34.2%	41.1%	31.5%		31.0%	●
Perceived availability of drugs <sup>1</sup>	23.5%	27.7%	20.7%		23.6%	○
<b>Crime</b>						
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 populations) <sup>3</sup>	29.4	26.0	29.7		35.2	○
High community disorganization <sup>1</sup>	33.8%	37.9%	36.1%		35.5%	●
<b>Economic Hardship</b>						
Unemployment rates <sup>9</sup>	7.6%	6.6%	6.0%		5.2%	●
Persons below poverty level <sup>10</sup>	23.4%	19.7%	NA		NA	
<b>Family</b>						
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) <sup>5</sup>	14.9	14.9	20.5		11.2	●
Poor family management <sup>1</sup>	34.1%	29.0%	27.4%		25.7%	●
Family history of anti-social behavior <sup>1</sup>	34.2%	34.4%	28.1%		31.0%	○
Parental attitudes favorable towards drug use <sup>1</sup>	25.4%	30.0%	23.2%		19.5%	●
<b>Individual/peers</b>						
Early initiation of drug use <sup>1</sup>	20.7%	26.0%	17.4%		18.4%	○
Peer favorable attitudes to drug use <sup>1</sup>	20.1%	28.1%	21.7%		22.1%	○
Peer perceived risk of drug use <sup>1</sup>	42.5%	53.8%	43.8%		45.3%	○
Interaction with anti-social peers <sup>1</sup>	32.5%	38.3%	27.4%		38.6%	○
Friends using drugs <sup>1</sup>	18.2%	25.1%	17.2%		20.2%	○
Religiosity* <sup>1</sup>	66.0%	59.6%	64.6%		68.0%	○
Youth who perceive smoking as a "moderate" or "great risk"* <sup>1</sup>	85.8%	87.1%	84.9%		83.9%	●
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages every day as a "moderate" or "great risk"* <sup>1</sup>	69.9%	65.3%	70.7%		69.5%	●
Students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk"* <sup>1</sup>	54.0%	43.8%	53.6%		50.4%	●
<b>Academic achievement/commitment</b>						
High school dropouts <sup>11</sup>	1.7%	1.5%	3.4%		2.3%	●
Academic failure <sup>1</sup>	46.1%	44.1%	46.4%		39.5%	●
Low commitment to school <sup>1</sup>	36.4%	43.8%	36.9%		39.9%	○
<b>School environment</b>						
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) <sup>11</sup>	8.4	0.0	NA		28.9	
Transitions and mobility <sup>1</sup>	46.9%	51.9%	47.5%		51.3%	○
School opportunities for pro-social involvement* <sup>1</sup>	64.6%	65.8%	65.2%		64.3%	●
School rewards for pro-social involvement* <sup>1</sup>	61.6%	57.5%	61.1%		54.5%	●

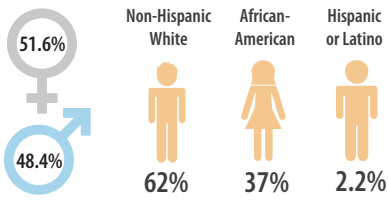
\*- Represents protective factors; \*\*- ● = Yes, Greater than state rate/○ = No, Lower than state rate;

Source: 1. International Survey Associates, Inc., Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment Student Survey; 2. County Health Rankings and Roadmaps, Robert Wood Johnson Foundation; 3. Arkansas Crime Information Center, Crime in Arkansas; 4. Arkansas State Police, Highway Safety office; 5. Arkansas Department of Human Services, Annual Statistical Report; 6. Arkansas Department of Health, Center for Health Statistics; 7. Arkansas Department of Finance and Administration, Alcoholic Beverage Control; 8. Arkansas Tobacco Control Board, Annual Compliance Reports; 9. U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics; 10. U.S. Census Bureau, State & County QuickFacts; 11. Arkansas Department of Education, Statewide Information System as reported through the Arkansas Public School Computer Network

# Lafayette County



## Demographics



Population over 65 **20.7%**  
 Population under 18 **19.6%**  
 Total population **6,966**  
 Births **75**

## Key findings

### Weaknesses

- ▶ Highest rate of youth chewing tobacco use
- ▶ Highest rate of youth cigarette use
- ▶ 2nd highest rate of peer favorable attitudes to drug use

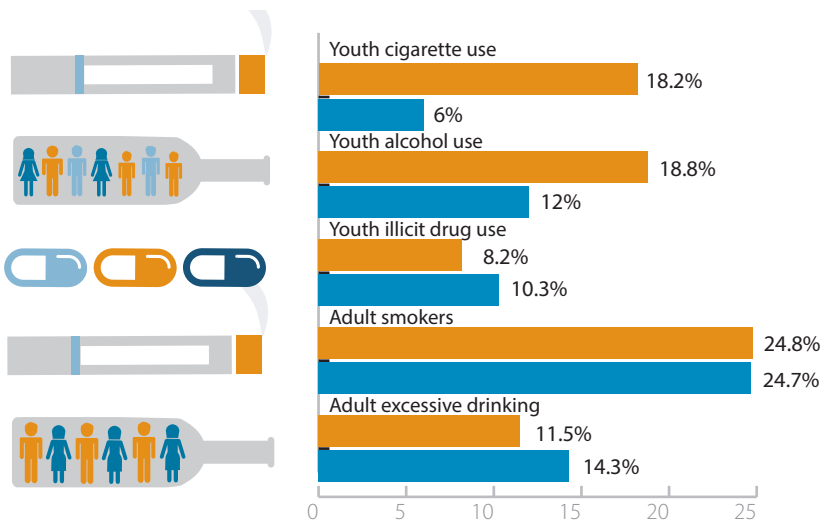
### Strengths

- ▶ Lowest rate of high school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students)
- ▶ 2nd lowest rate of perceived availability of drugs
- ▶ 3rd lowest rate of poor family management

## County vs. State

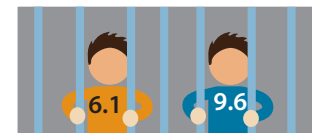
### Substance Use

County State



### Consequences

Substance abuse arrests<sup>†</sup>



Alcohol- or other drug-related crashes<sup>†</sup>



<sup>†</sup>per 1,000 population

## Risk and protective factors

Laws and norms favorable to drug use



Youth who perceive smoking as a risk\*



Students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a person at risk\*



Friends using drugs



Parental attitudes favorable towards drug use



Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages every day as a risk\*



High school substance infraction



Academic failure



\*Indicates protective factors that decrease the likelihood that individuals or communities will develop substance use or mental disorders. Risk includes the perception of "moderate" to "great" risk.

⚡ Symbolizes a large difference between state and county rates that cannot be shown to scale.

Indicator	Lafayette County				Trend	Arkansas	Greater than
	2013	2014	2015	2015		State Rate**	
<b>Substance use</b>							
Youth cigarette use <sup>1</sup>	NA	6.6%	18.2%		6.0%	●	
Youth chewing tobacco use <sup>1</sup>	NA	2.9%	12.7%		4.8%	●	
Youth alcohol use <sup>1</sup>	NA	5.4%	18.8%		12.0%	●	
Youth illicit drug use <sup>1</sup>	NA	8.3%	8.2%		10.3%	○	
Adult smokers (smoked ≥ 100 cigarettes and are currently smoking) <sup>2</sup>	NA	24.8%	NA		NA		
Adult excessive drinking <sup>2</sup>	NA	11.5%	NA		NA		
<b>Consequences</b>							
Substance abuse arrests (per 1,000 population) <sup>3</sup>	1.4	4.4	6.1		9.6	○	
Alcohol- or other drug-related crashes (per 1,000 population) <sup>4</sup>	0.3	0.6	NA		NA		
Number of mental health clients served through Arkansas State Hospital and the Community Mental Health Centers <sup>5</sup>	204	166	173		69,398		
Number of substance abuse treatment service provided <sup>5</sup>	19	21	24		18,029		
<b>Mental Health</b>							
Suicide (per 100k population, 2009-2013) <sup>6</sup>	24.4	26.3	24.6		17.0	●	
Adolescent depressive symptoms <sup>1</sup>	NA	40.4%	46.4%		41.7%	●	
<b>Availability and access</b>							
Beer permits (per 1,000 population) <sup>7</sup>	NA	NA	NA		0.9		
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) <sup>8</sup>	7.1%	0.0%	9.1%		9.1%	○	
Laws and norms favorable to drug use <sup>1</sup>	NA	40.7%	35.9%		31.0%	●	
Perceived availability of drugs <sup>1</sup>	NA	20.5%	13.2%		23.6%	○	
<b>Crime</b>							
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 populations) <sup>3</sup>	7.9	18.7	12.9		35.2	○	
High community disorganization <sup>1</sup>	NA	50.8%	48.8%		35.5%	●	
<b>Economic Hardship</b>							
Unemployment rates <sup>9</sup>	10.4%	8.0%	7.9%		5.2%	●	
Persons below poverty level <sup>10</sup>	26.0%	27.5%	NA		NA		
<b>Family</b>							
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) <sup>5</sup>	5.3	7.5	7.3		11.2	○	
Poor family management <sup>1</sup>	NA	39.1%	21.9%		25.7%	○	
Family history of anti-social behavior <sup>1</sup>	NA	29.6%	30.8%		31.0%	○	
Parental attitudes favorable towards drug use <sup>1</sup>	NA	16.9%	27.8%		19.5%	●	
<b>Individual/peers</b>							
Early initiation of drug use <sup>1</sup>	NA	19.1%	24.6%		18.4%	●	
Peer favorable attitudes to drug use <sup>1</sup>	NA	24.1%	31.6%		22.1%	●	
Peer perceived risk of drug use <sup>1</sup>	NA	49.3%	51.9%		45.3%	●	
Interaction with anti-social peers <sup>1</sup>	NA	50.7%	47.4%		38.6%	●	
Friends using drugs <sup>1</sup>	NA	23.0%	28.1%		20.2%	●	
Religiosity* <sup>1</sup>	NA	71.7%	70.9%		68.0%	●	
Youth who perceive smoking as a "moderate" or "great risk"* <sup>1</sup>	NA	67.9%	70.4%		83.9%	○	
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages every day as a "moderate" or "great risk"* <sup>1</sup>	NA	61.0%	63.0%		69.5%	○	
Students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk"* <sup>1</sup>	NA	49.6%	52.8%		50.4%	●	
<b>Academic achievement/commitment</b>							
High school dropouts <sup>11</sup>	1.2%	2.1%	3.4%		2.3%	●	
Academic failure <sup>1</sup>	NA	41.9%	44.4%		39.5%	●	
Low commitment to school <sup>1</sup>	NA	39.4%	40.4%		39.9%	●	
<b>School environment</b>							
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) <sup>11</sup>	44.1	0.0	0.0		28.9	○	
Transitions and mobility <sup>1</sup>	NA	38.8%	55.6%		51.3%	●	
School opportunities for pro-social involvement* <sup>1</sup>	NA	58.6%	67.8%		64.3%	●	
School rewards for pro-social involvement* <sup>1</sup>	NA	55.4%	57.6%		54.5%	●	

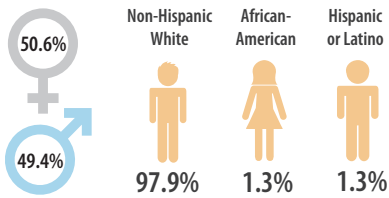
\*- Represents protective factors; \*\*- ● = Yes, Greater than state rate/○ = No, Lower than state rate;

Source: 1. International Survey Associates, Inc., Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment Student Survey; 2. County Health Rankings and Roadmaps, Robert Wood Johnson Foundation; 3. Arkansas Crime Information Center, Crime in Arkansas; 4. Arkansas State Police, Highway Safety office; 5. Arkansas Department of Human Services, Annual Statistical Report; 6. Arkansas Department of Health, Center for Health Statistics; 7. Arkansas Department of Finance and Administration, Alcoholic Beverage Control; 8. Arkansas Tobacco Control Board, Annual Compliance Reports; 9. U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics; 10. U.S. Census Bureau, State & County QuickFacts; 11. Arkansas Department of Education, Statewide Information System as reported through the Arkansas Public School Computer Network

# Lawrence County



## Demographics



Population over 65 **18.4%**  
Population under 18 **22.2%**  
Total population **16,779**  
Births **179**

## Key findings

### Weaknesses

- ▶ 10th highest rate of children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age)
- ▶ 18th highest rate of adult smokers (smoked at least 100 cigarettes and are currently smoking)
- ▶ 19th highest rate of academic failure and persons below poverty level

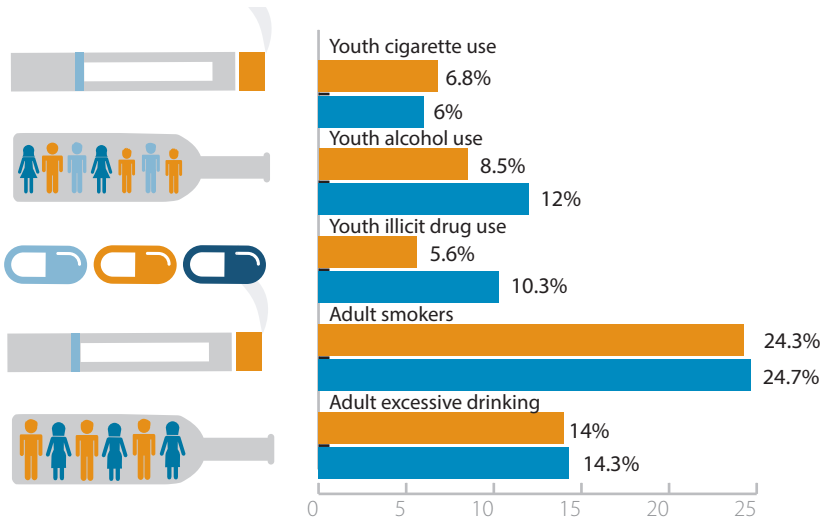
### Strengths

- ▶ 2nd lowest rate of family history of anti-social behavior
- ▶ 3rd lowest rate of friends use of drugs
- ▶ 4th lowest rate of adolescent depressive symptoms
- ▶ 4th lowest rate of perceived availability of drugs

## County vs. State

## Substance Use

County State



## Consequences



## Risk and protective factors

Laws and norms favorable to drug use

29.4% 31%

Youth who perceive smoking as a risk\*

83.5% 83.9%

Students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a person at risk\*

50.4% 56.3%

Friends using drugs

14% 20.2%

Parental attitudes favorable towards drug use

18.3% 19.5%

Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages every day as a risk\*

66.7% 69.5%

High school substance infraction

25.8% 28.9%

Academic failure

39.5% 42%

\* Indicates protective factors that decrease the likelihood that individuals or communities will develop substance use or mental disorders. Risk includes the perception of "moderate" to "great" risk.

Indicator	Lawrence County			Trend	Arkansas	Greater than
	2013	2014	2015		2015	State Rate**
<b>Substance use</b>						
Youth cigarette use <sup>1</sup>	9.0%	11.6%	6.8%		6.0%	●
Youth chewing tobacco use <sup>1</sup>	8.4%	7.7%	5.2%		4.8%	●
Youth alcohol use <sup>1</sup>	12.2%	14.3%	8.5%		12.0%	○
Youth illicit drug use <sup>1</sup>	7.4%	8.1%	5.6%		10.3%	○
Adult smokers (smoked ≥ 100 cigarettes and are currently smoking) <sup>2</sup>	NA	24.3%	NA		NA	
Adult excessive drinking <sup>2</sup>	NA	14.0%	NA		NA	
<b>Consequences</b>						
Substance abuse arrests (per 1,000 population) <sup>3</sup>	4.5	7.8	3.7		9.6	○
Alcohol- or other drug-related crashes (per 1,000 population) <sup>4</sup>	0.5	0.4	NA		NA	
Number of mental health clients served through Arkansas State Hospital and the Community Mental Health Centers <sup>5</sup>	573	555	705		69,398	
Number of substance abuse treatment service provided <sup>5</sup>	46	90	131		18,029	
<b>Mental Health</b>						
Suicide (per 100k population, 2009-2013) <sup>6</sup>	13.1	12.5	14.7		17.0	○
Adolescent depressive symptoms <sup>1</sup>	34.2%	39.0%	34.6%		41.7%	○
<b>Availability and access</b>						
Beer permits (per 1,000 population) <sup>7</sup>	NA	NA	NA		0.9	
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) <sup>8</sup>	22.7%	6.4%	10.1%		9.1%	●
Laws and norms favorable to drug use <sup>1</sup>	33.4%	34.9%	29.4%		31.0%	○
Perceived availability of drugs <sup>1</sup>	25.6%	22.5%	17.6%		23.6%	○
<b>Crime</b>						
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 populations) <sup>3</sup>	12.3	13.3	12.0		35.2	○
High community disorganization <sup>1</sup>	41.6%	36.5%	38.7%		35.5%	●
<b>Economic Hardship</b>						
Unemployment rates <sup>9</sup>	9.2%	7.4%	6.3%		5.2%	●
Persons below poverty level <sup>10</sup>	20.4%	23.0%	NA		NA	
<b>Family</b>						
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) <sup>5</sup>	19.5	16.5	19.6		11.2	●
Poor family management <sup>1</sup>	31.3%	29.9%	24.7%		25.7%	○
Family history of anti-social behavior <sup>1</sup>	29.7%	33.3%	24.0%		31.0%	○
Parental attitudes favorable towards drug use <sup>1</sup>	21.9%	25.0%	18.3%		19.5%	○
<b>Individual/peers</b>						
Early initiation of drug use <sup>1</sup>	23.0%	23.5%	15.6%		18.4%	○
Peer favorable attitudes to drug use <sup>1</sup>	22.5%	24.5%	18.1%		22.1%	○
Peer perceived risk of drug use <sup>1</sup>	41.4%	45.5%	41.5%		45.3%	○
Interaction with anti-social peers <sup>1</sup>	33.8%	35.6%	28.9%		38.6%	○
Friends using drugs <sup>1</sup>	21.1%	20.8%	14.0%		20.2%	○
Religiosity* <sup>1</sup>	75.2%	72.1%	73.1%		68.0%	●
Youth who perceive smoking as a "moderate" or "great risk"* <sup>1</sup>	84.6%	85.7%	83.5%		83.9%	○
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages every day as a "moderate" or "great risk"* <sup>1</sup>	66.4%	66.9%	66.7%		69.5%	○
Students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk"* <sup>1</sup>	57.7%	56.0%	56.3%		50.4%	●
<b>Academic achievement/commitment</b>						
High school dropouts <sup>11</sup>	1.3%	1.8%	1.4%		2.3%	○
Academic failure <sup>1</sup>	46.6%	45.3%	42.0%		39.5%	●
Low commitment to school <sup>1</sup>	43.6%	43.3%	41.7%		39.9%	●
<b>School environment</b>						
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) <sup>11</sup>	30.7	20.4	25.8		28.9	○
Transitions and mobility <sup>1</sup>	37.0%	41.2%	42.5%		51.3%	○
School opportunities for pro-social involvement* <sup>1</sup>	61.4%	62.6%	61.8%		64.3%	○
School rewards for pro-social involvement* <sup>1</sup>	58.5%	55.3%	57.8%		54.5%	●

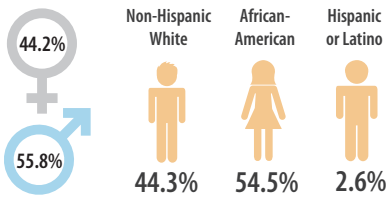
\*- Represents protective factors; \*\*- ● = Yes, Greater than state rate/○ = No, Lower than state rate;

Source: 1. International Survey Associates, Inc., Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment Student Survey; 2. County Health Rankings and Roadmaps, Robert Wood Johnson Foundation; 3. Arkansas Crime Information Center, Crime in Arkansas; 4. Arkansas State Police, Highway Safety office; 5. Arkansas Department of Human Services, Annual Statistical Report; 6. Arkansas Department of Health, Center for Health Statistics; 7. Arkansas Department of Finance and Administration, Alcoholic Beverage Control; 8. Arkansas Tobacco Control Board, Annual Compliance Reports; 9. U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics; 10. U.S. Census Bureau, State & County QuickFacts; 11. Arkansas Department of Education, Statewide Information System as reported through the Arkansas Public School Computer Network

# Lee County



## Demographics



Population over 65 **16%**  
 Population under 18 **19.4%**  
 Total population **9,650**  
 Births **109**

## Key findings

### Weaknesses

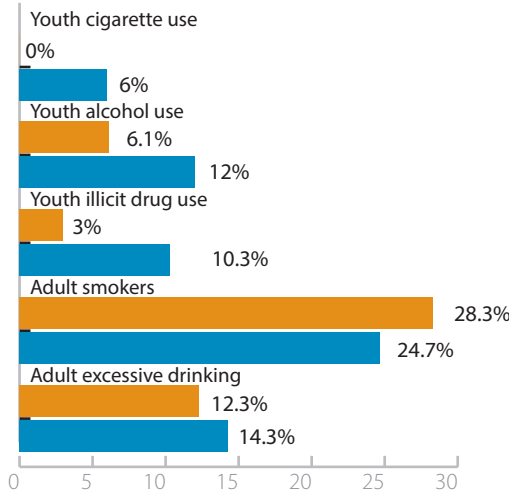
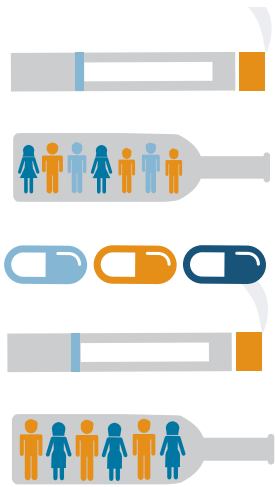
- ▶ Highest rate of adult smokers, high community disorganization, high school dropouts, laws and norms favorable to drug use, highest rate of low peer perceived risk of drug use, persons below poverty level, and poor family management
- ▶ Lowest rate of religiosity\* and students who perceive trying marijuana once or twice, drinking one or two alcoholic drinks daily, and smoking as "moderate" or "great risk"\*

### Strengths

- ▶ Lowest rate of academic failure, adolescent depressive symptoms, family history of antisocial behavior, high school substance infraction, parental attitudes favorable towards drug use, perceived availability of drugs, transitions and mobility, and youth cigarette use.

## County vs. State

### Substance Use



### Consequences



## Risk and protective factors

Laws and norms favorable to drug use



Youth who perceive smoking as a risk\*



Students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a person at risk\*



Friends using drugs



Parental attitudes favorable towards drug use



Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages every day as a risk\*



High school substance infraction



Academic failure



\*Indicates protective factors that decrease the likelihood that individuals or communities will develop substance use or mental disorders. Risk includes the perception of "moderate" to "great" risk.

⚡ Symbolizes a large difference between state and county rates that cannot be shown to scale.

Indicator	Lee County			Trend	Arkansas	Greater than
	2013	2014	2015		2015	State Rate**
<b>Substance use</b>						
Youth cigarette use <sup>1</sup>	1.7%	3.8%	0.0%		6.0%	○
Youth chewing tobacco use <sup>1</sup>	1.7%	2.3%	5.3%		4.8%	●
Youth alcohol use <sup>1</sup>	8.3%	7.8%	6.1%		12.0%	○
Youth illicit drug use <sup>1</sup>	8.3%	8.5%	3.0%		10.3%	○
Adult smokers (smoked ≥ 100 cigarettes and are currently smoking) <sup>2</sup>	NA	28.3%	NA		NA	
Adult excessive drinking <sup>2</sup>	NA	12.3%	NA		NA	
<b>Consequences</b>						
Substance abuse arrests (per 1,000 population) <sup>3</sup>	0.1	9.8	6.8		9.6	○
Alcohol- or other drug-related crashes (per 1,000 population) <sup>4</sup>	0.7	0.6	NA		NA	
Number of mental health clients served through Arkansas State Hospital and the Community Mental Health Centers <sup>5</sup>	337	336	341		69,398	
Number of substance abuse treatment service provided <sup>5</sup>	37	22	16		18,029	
<b>Mental Health</b>						
Suicide (per 100k population, 2009-2013) <sup>6</sup>	17.3	17.1	13.7		17.0	○
Adolescent depressive symptoms <sup>1</sup>	37.6%	39.7%	25.6%		41.7%	○
<b>Availability and access</b>						
Beer permits (per 1,000 population) <sup>7</sup>	1.5	1.7	1.2		0.9	●
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) <sup>8</sup>	3.6%	13.8%	5.0%		9.1%	○
Laws and norms favorable to drug use <sup>1</sup>	49.0%	43.5%	60.0%		31.0%	●
Perceived availability of drugs <sup>1</sup>	20.3%	20.0%	6.5%		23.6%	○
<b>Crime</b>						
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 populations) <sup>3</sup>	27.4	18.6	21.7		35.2	○
High community disorganization <sup>1</sup>	64.9%	54.0%	83.3%		35.5%	●
<b>Economic Hardship</b>						
Unemployment rates <sup>9</sup>	11.2%	7.9%	6.9%		5.2%	●
Persons below poverty level <sup>10</sup>	41.1%	39.3%	NA		NA	
<b>Family</b>						
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) <sup>5</sup>	7.0	9.9	6.4		11.2	○
Poor family management <sup>1</sup>	45.2%	41.8%	64.3%		25.7%	●
Family history of anti-social behavior <sup>1</sup>	33.1%	37.2%	13.3%		31.0%	○
Parental attitudes favorable towards drug use <sup>1</sup>	19.4%	18.5%	3.6%		19.5%	○
<b>Individual/peers</b>						
Early initiation of drug use <sup>1</sup>	16.7%	14.5%	21.1%		18.4%	●
Peer favorable attitudes to drug use <sup>1</sup>	20.6%	18.1%	15.8%		22.1%	○
Peer perceived risk of drug use <sup>1</sup>	63.9%	64.7%	83.8%		45.3%	●
Interaction with anti-social peers <sup>1</sup>	61.3%	70.5%	41.9%		38.6%	●
Friends using drugs <sup>1</sup>	22.0%	13.7%	6.5%		20.2%	○
Religiosity* <sup>1</sup>	48.6%	52.6%	45.7%		68.0%	○
Youth who perceive smoking as a "moderate" or "great risk"* <sup>1</sup>	58.6%	57.1%	29.7%		83.9%	○
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages every day as a "moderate" or "great risk"* <sup>1</sup>	52.7%	52.3%	29.7%		69.5%	○
Students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk"* <sup>1</sup>	35.1%	31.8%	19.5%		50.4%	○
<b>Academic achievement/commitment</b>						
High school dropouts <sup>11</sup>	7.2%	2.8%	9.3%		2.3%	●
Academic failure <sup>1</sup>	37.2%	38.9%	23.4%		39.5%	○
Low commitment to school <sup>1</sup>	35.2%	30.2%	30.9%		39.9%	○
<b>School environment</b>						
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) <sup>11</sup>	10.8	0.0	0.0		28.9	○
Transitions and mobility <sup>1</sup>	44.8%	42.1%	19.4%		51.3%	○
School opportunities for pro-social involvement* <sup>1</sup>	48.9%	47.1%	57.7%		64.3%	○
School rewards for pro-social involvement* <sup>1</sup>	48.1%	54.0%	49.3%		54.5%	○

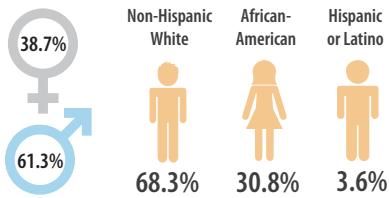
\*- Represents protective factors; \*\*- ● = Yes, Greater than state rate/○ = No, Lower than state rate;

Source: 1. International Survey Associates, Inc., Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment Student Survey; 2. County Health Rankings and Roadmaps, Robert Wood Johnson Foundation; 3. Arkansas Crime Information Center, Crime in Arkansas; 4. Arkansas State Police, Highway Safety office; 5. Arkansas Department of Human Services, Annual Statistical Report; 6. Arkansas Department of Health, Center for Health Statistics; 7. Arkansas Department of Finance and Administration, Alcoholic Beverage Control; 8. Arkansas Tobacco Control Board, Annual Compliance Reports; 9. U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics; 10. U.S. Census Bureau, State & County QuickFacts; 11. Arkansas Department of Education, Statewide Information System as reported through the Arkansas Public School Computer Network

# Lincoln County



## Demographics



Population over 65 **13%**  
 Population under 18 **17.6%**  
 Total population **13,820**  
 Births **168**

## Key findings

### Weaknesses

- 5th highest rate of persons below poverty level
- 9th highest rate of adult smokers (smoked at least 100 cigarettes and are currently smoking)
- 11th highest rate of adult excessive drinking

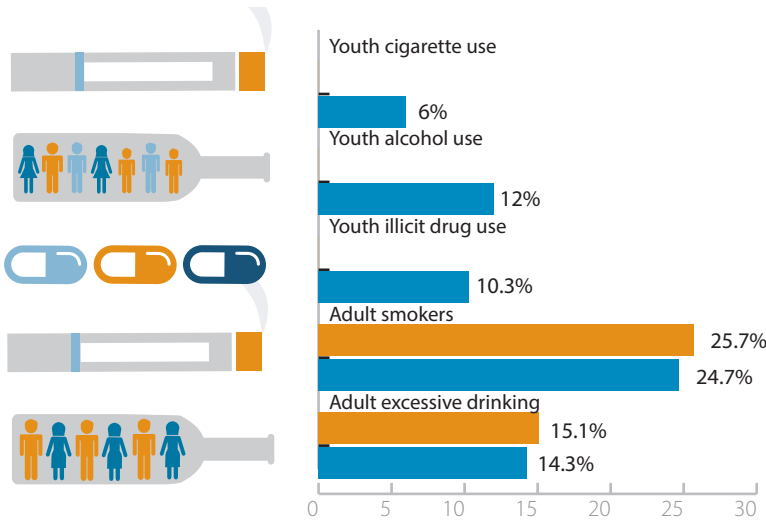
### Strengths

- 2nd lowest rate of suicide (per 100k population)
- 4th lowest rate of children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age)
- 5th lowest rate of high school dropouts

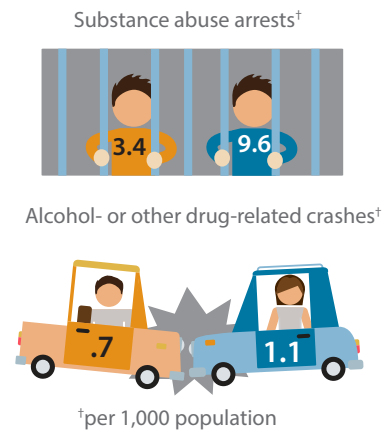
## County vs. State

### Substance Use

County State



### Consequences



## Risk and protective factors

Laws and norms favorable to drug use

31%

Youth who perceive smoking as a risk\*

83.9%

Students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a person at risk\*

50.4%

Friends using drugs

20.2%

Parental attitudes favorable towards drug use

19.5%

Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages every day as a risk\*

69.5%

High school substance infraction

28.9%

Academic failure

39.5%

\* Indicates protective factors that decrease the likelihood that individuals or communities will develop substance use or mental disorders. Risk includes the perception of "moderate" to "great" risk.

NOTE: Lincoln County school districts did not participate in the 2015 APNA student survey.



Indicator	Lincoln County			Trend	Arkansas	Greater than
	2013	2014	2015		2015	State Rate**
<b>Substance use</b>						
Youth cigarette use <sup>1</sup>	12.3%	NA	NA	•	6.0%	
Youth chewing tobacco use <sup>1</sup>	9.1%	NA	NA	•	4.8%	
Youth alcohol use <sup>1</sup>	19.9%	NA	NA	•	12.0%	
Youth illicit drug use <sup>1</sup>	12.5%	NA	NA	•	10.3%	
Adult smokers (smoked ≥ 100 cigarettes and are currently smoking) <sup>2</sup>	NA	25.7%	NA	•	NA	
Adult excessive drinking <sup>2</sup>	NA	15.1%	NA	•	NA	
<b>Consequences</b>						
Substance abuse arrests (per 1,000 population) <sup>3</sup>	3.1	3.2	3.4	↗	9.6	○
Alcohol- or other drug-related crashes (per 1,000 population) <sup>4</sup>	0.4	0.7	NA	↗	NA	
Number of mental health clients served through Arkansas State Hospital and the Community Mental Health Centers <sup>5</sup>	479	527	518	↗	69,398	
Number of substance abuse treatment service provided <sup>5</sup>	34	48	46	↗	18,029	
<b>Mental Health</b>						
Suicide (per 100k population, 2009-2013) <sup>6</sup>	9.8	12.4	10.0	↗	17.0	○
Adolescent depressive symptoms <sup>1</sup>	48.2%	NA	NA	•	41.7%	
<b>Availability and access</b>						
Beer permits (per 1,000 population) <sup>7</sup>	NA	NA	NA		0.9	
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) <sup>8</sup>	7.1%	8.3%	9.6%	↗	9.1%	●
Laws and norms favorable to drug use <sup>1</sup>	39.7%	NA	NA	•	31.0%	
Perceived availability of drugs <sup>1</sup>	27.2%	NA	NA	•	23.6%	
<b>Crime</b>						
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 populations) <sup>3</sup>	9.6	11.8	14.0	↗	35.2	○
High community disorganization <sup>1</sup>	38.2%	NA	NA	•	35.5%	
<b>Economic Hardship</b>						
Unemployment rates <sup>9</sup>	9.0%	7.3%	6.3%	↘	5.2%	●
Persons below poverty level <sup>10</sup>	27.6%	29.0%	NA	↗	NA	
<b>Family</b>						
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) <sup>5</sup>	9.9	8.4	4.9	↘	11.2	○
Poor family management <sup>1</sup>	34.6%	NA	NA	•	25.7%	
Family history of anti-social behavior <sup>1</sup>	35.3%	NA	NA	•	31.0%	
Parental attitudes favorable towards drug use <sup>1</sup>	22.4%	NA	NA	•	19.5%	
<b>Individual/peers</b>						
Early initiation of drug use <sup>1</sup>	26.1%	NA	NA	•	18.4%	
Peer favorable attitudes to drug use <sup>1</sup>	26.9%	NA	NA	•	22.1%	
Peer perceived risk of drug use <sup>1</sup>	43.0%	NA	NA	•	45.3%	
Interaction with anti-social peers <sup>1</sup>	49.3%	NA	NA	•	38.6%	
Friends using drugs <sup>1</sup>	25.9%	NA	NA	•	20.2%	
Religiosity* <sup>1</sup>	75.3%	NA	NA	•	68.0%	
Youth who perceive smoking as a "moderate" or "great risk"* <sup>1</sup>	82.6%	NA	NA	•	83.9%	
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages every day as a "moderate" or "great risk"* <sup>1</sup>	68.2%	NA	NA	•	69.5%	
Students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk"* <sup>1</sup>	55.6%	NA	NA	•	50.4%	
<b>Academic achievement/commitment</b>						
High school dropouts <sup>11</sup>	2.0%	1.6%	0.5%	↘	2.3%	○
Academic failure <sup>1</sup>	34.5%	NA	NA	•	39.5%	
Low commitment to school <sup>1</sup>	44.3%	NA	NA	•	39.9%	
<b>School environment</b>						
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) <sup>11</sup>	62.6	57.4	34.8	↘	28.9	●
Transitions and mobility <sup>1</sup>	37.3%	NA	NA	•	51.3%	
School opportunities for pro-social involvement* <sup>1</sup>	54.6%	NA	NA	•	64.3%	
School rewards for pro-social involvement* <sup>1</sup>	51.4%	NA	NA	•	54.5%	

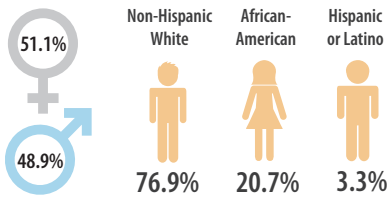
\*- Represents protective factors; \*\*- ● = Yes, Greater than state rate/○ = No, Lower than state rate;

Source: 1. International Survey Associates, Inc., Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment Student Survey; 2. County Health Rankings and Roadmaps, Robert Wood Johnson Foundation; 3. Arkansas Crime Information Center, Crime in Arkansas; 4. Arkansas State Police, Highway Safety office; 5. Arkansas Department of Human Services, Annual Statistical Report; 6. Arkansas Department of Health, Center for Health Statistics; 7. Arkansas Department of Finance and Administration, Alcoholic Beverage Control; 8. Arkansas Tobacco Control Board, Annual Compliance Reports; 9. U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics; 10. U.S. Census Bureau, State & County QuickFacts; 11. Arkansas Department of Education, Statewide Information System as reported through the Arkansas Public School Computer Network

# Little River County



## Demographics



Population over 65 **18.7%**  
 Population under 18 **22.1%**  
 Total population **12,472**  
 Births **123**

## Key findings

### Weaknesses

- 2nd highest rate of youth chewing tobacco use
- 3rd lowest rate of youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages every day as a “moderate” or “great risk”\*
- 4th highest rate of youth alcohol use

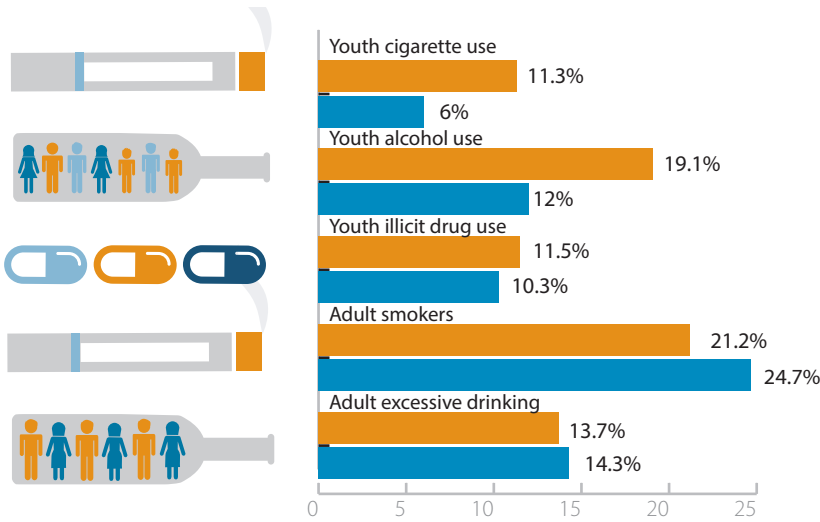
### Strengths

- 4th lowest rate of academic failure
- 5th lowest rate of adolescent depressive symptoms
- 7th lowest rate of suicide (per 100k population)

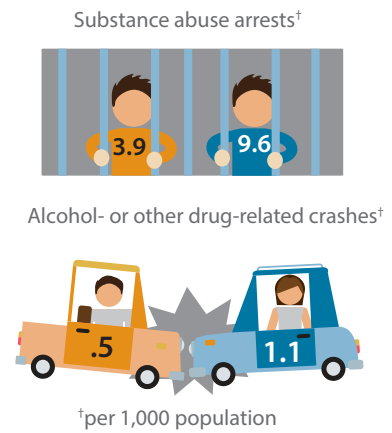
## County vs. State

### Substance Use

County State



### Consequences



## Risk and protective factors

Laws and norms favorable to drug use



Youth who perceive smoking as a risk\*



Students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a person at risk\*



Friends using drugs



Parental attitudes favorable towards drug use



Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages every day as a risk\*



High school substance infraction



Academic failure



\* Indicates protective factors that decrease the likelihood that individuals or communities will develop substance use or mental disorders. Risk includes the perception of “moderate” to “great” risk.

Indicator	Little River County			Trend	Arkansas	Greater than
	2013	2014	2015		2015	State Rate**
<b>Substance use</b>						
Youth cigarette use <sup>1</sup>	14.6%	12.9%	11.3%		6.0%	●
Youth chewing tobacco use <sup>1</sup>	9.9%	10.8%	10.6%		4.8%	●
Youth alcohol use <sup>1</sup>	21.8%	18.9%	19.1%		12.0%	●
Youth illicit drug use <sup>1</sup>	12.2%	10.5%	11.5%		10.3%	●
Adult smokers (smoked ≥ 100 cigarettes and are currently smoking) <sup>2</sup>	NA	21.2%	NA		NA	
Adult excessive drinking <sup>2</sup>	NA	13.7%	NA		NA	
<b>Consequences</b>						
Substance abuse arrests (per 1,000 population) <sup>3</sup>	1.6	1.3	3.9		9.6	○
Alcohol- or other drug-related crashes (per 1,000 population) <sup>4</sup>	0.4	0.5	NA		NA	
Number of mental health clients served through Arkansas State Hospital and the Community Mental Health Centers <sup>5</sup>	316	282	297		69,398	
Number of substance abuse treatment service provided <sup>5</sup>	63	75	69		18,029	
<b>Mental Health</b>						
Suicide (per 100k population, 2009-2013) <sup>6</sup>	12.9	12.4	11.9		17.0	○
Adolescent depressive symptoms <sup>1</sup>	42.1%	37.8%	34.9%		41.7%	○
<b>Availability and access</b>						
Beer permits (per 1,000 population) <sup>7</sup>	NA	NA	NA		0.9	
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) <sup>8</sup>	5.6%	16.7%	8.1%		9.1%	○
Laws and norms favorable to drug use <sup>1</sup>	44.4%	39.7%	45.4%		31.0%	●
Perceived availability of drugs <sup>1</sup>	30.7%	25.6%	28.9%		23.6%	●
<b>Crime</b>						
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 populations) <sup>3</sup>	29.3	27.5	17.7		35.2	○
High community disorganization <sup>1</sup>	41.6%	35.0%	35.6%		35.5%	●
<b>Economic Hardship</b>						
Unemployment rates <sup>9</sup>	8.0%	6.6%	5.7%		5.2%	●
Persons below poverty level <sup>10</sup>	19.3%	18.2%	NA		NA	
<b>Family</b>						
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) <sup>5</sup>	12.3	11.5	9.1		11.2	○
Poor family management <sup>1</sup>	38.0%	32.1%	23.1%		25.7%	○
Family history of anti-social behavior <sup>1</sup>	44.8%	29.4%	37.8%		31.0%	●
Parental attitudes favorable towards drug use <sup>1</sup>	28.8%	25.2%	25.8%		19.5%	●
<b>Individual/peers</b>						
Early initiation of drug use <sup>1</sup>	30.9%	22.6%	24.6%		18.4%	●
Peer favorable attitudes to drug use <sup>1</sup>	32.0%	24.6%	25.9%		22.1%	●
Peer perceived risk of drug use <sup>1</sup>	49.0%	46.8%	51.6%		45.3%	●
Interaction with anti-social peers <sup>1</sup>	48.9%	39.3%	45.9%		38.6%	●
Friends using drugs <sup>1</sup>	31.9%	25.7%	26.9%		20.2%	●
Religiosity* <sup>1</sup>	69.9%	71.0%	73.2%		68.0%	●
Youth who perceive smoking as a "moderate" or "great risk"* <sup>1</sup>	82.2%	79.5%	79.3%		83.9%	○
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages every day as a "moderate" or "great risk"* <sup>1</sup>	57.1%	64.7%	60.4%		69.5%	○
Students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk"* <sup>1</sup>	50.0%	49.5%	51.6%		50.4%	●
<b>Academic achievement/commitment</b>						
High school dropouts <sup>11</sup>	1.4%	2.3%	3.9%		2.3%	●
Academic failure <sup>1</sup>	35.6%	32.0%	30.7%		39.5%	○
Low commitment to school <sup>1</sup>	48.4%	37.4%	43.0%		39.9%	●
<b>School environment</b>						
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) <sup>11</sup>	12.6	NA	34.2		28.9	●
Transitions and mobility <sup>1</sup>	46.4%	44.0%	42.1%		51.3%	○
School opportunities for pro-social involvement* <sup>1</sup>	56.6%	59.6%	55.0%		64.3%	○
School rewards for pro-social involvement* <sup>1</sup>	51.2%	57.2%	55.3%		54.5%	●

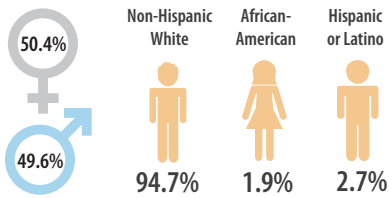
\*- Represents protective factors; \*\*- ● = Yes, Greater than state rate/○ = No, Lower than state rate;

Source: 1. International Survey Associates, Inc., Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment Student Survey; 2. County Health Rankings and Roadmaps, Robert Wood Johnson Foundation; 3. Arkansas Crime Information Center, Crime in Arkansas; 4. Arkansas State Police, Highway Safety office; 5. Arkansas Department of Human Services, Annual Statistical Report; 6. Arkansas Department of Health, Center for Health Statistics; 7. Arkansas Department of Finance and Administration, Alcoholic Beverage Control; 8. Arkansas Tobacco Control Board, Annual Compliance Reports; 9. U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics; 10. U.S. Census Bureau, State & County QuickFacts; 11. Arkansas Department of Education, Statewide Information System as reported through the Arkansas Public School Computer Network

# Logan County



## Demographics



Population over 65 **18.2%**  
 Population under 18 **22%**  
 Total population **21,714**  
 Births **283**

## Key findings

### Weaknesses

- ▶ 3rd highest rate of perceived availability of drugs
- ▶ 7th highest rate of youth chewing tobacco use
- ▶ 13th highest rate of adult excessive drinking

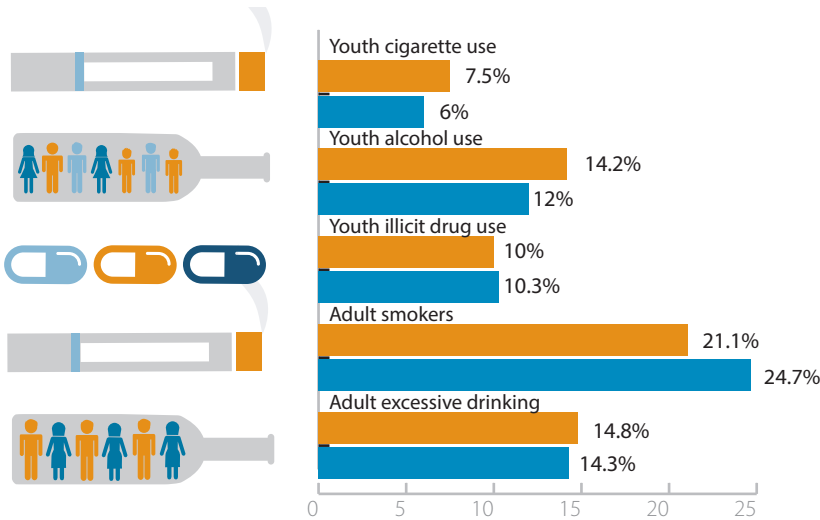
### Strengths

- ▶ 8th highest rate of school opportunities for pro-social involvement\*
- ▶ 8th highest rate of school rewards for pro-social involvement\*
- ▶ 9th lowest rate of adult smokers (smoked at least 100 cigarettes and are currently smoking)
- ▶ 9th lowest rate of beer permits (per 1,000 population)
- ▶ 9th lowest rate of low commitment to school

## County vs. State

## Substance Use

County State



## Consequences



## Risk and protective factors

Laws and norms favorable to drug use

31% 32.2%

Youth who perceive smoking as a risk\*

83.9% 87.1%

Students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a person at risk\*

50.4% 54.2%

Friends using drugs

20.2% 21.3%

Parental attitudes favorable towards drug use

19.4% 19.5%

Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages every day as a risk\*

68.6% 69.5%

High school substance infraction

28.9% 31.3%

Academic failure

39.5% 41.9%

\* Indicates protective factors that decrease the likelihood that individuals or communities will develop substance use or mental disorders. Risk includes the perception of "moderate" to "great" risk.

Indicator	Logan County			Trend	Arkansas	Greater than
	2013	2014	2015		2015	State Rate**
<b>Substance use</b>						
Youth cigarette use <sup>1</sup>	10.3%	7.9%	7.5%		6.0%	●
Youth chewing tobacco use <sup>1</sup>	6.9%	9.2%	8.9%		4.8%	●
Youth alcohol use <sup>1</sup>	19.3%	12.4%	14.2%		12.0%	●
Youth illicit drug use <sup>1</sup>	9.1%	9.7%	10.0%		10.3%	○
Adult smokers (smoked ≥ 100 cigarettes and are currently smoking) <sup>2</sup>	NA	21.1%	NA		NA	
Adult excessive drinking <sup>2</sup>	NA	14.8%	NA		NA	
<b>Consequences</b>						
Substance abuse arrests (per 1,000 population) <sup>3</sup>	3.1	3.9	7.1		9.6	○
Alcohol- or other drug-related crashes (per 1,000 population) <sup>4</sup>	0.8	0.5	NA		NA	
Number of mental health clients served through Arkansas State Hospital and the Community Mental Health Centers <sup>5</sup>	537	594	619		69,398	
Number of substance abuse treatment service provided <sup>5</sup>	58	99	125		18,029	
<b>Mental Health</b>						
Suicide (per 100k population, 2009-2013) <sup>6</sup>	20.3	20.8	24.4		17.0	●
Adolescent depressive symptoms <sup>1</sup>	44.5%	43.5%	37.0%		41.7%	○
<b>Availability and access</b>						
Beer permits (per 1,000 population) <sup>7</sup>	1.1	1.2	1.2		0.9	●
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) <sup>8</sup>	0.0%	14.6%	9.1%		9.1%	○
Laws and norms favorable to drug use <sup>1</sup>	39.7%	37.4%	32.2%		31.0%	●
Perceived availability of drugs <sup>1</sup>	30.0%	21.9%	30.0%		23.6%	●
<b>Crime</b>						
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 populations) <sup>3</sup>	43.1	16.9	31.2		35.2	○
High community disorganization <sup>1</sup>	51.5%	42.7%	40.4%		35.5%	●
<b>Economic Hardship</b>						
Unemployment rates <sup>9</sup>	7.9%	6.1%	5.9%		5.2%	●
Persons below poverty level <sup>10</sup>	18.7%	21.1%	NA		NA	
<b>Family</b>						
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) <sup>5</sup>	14.5	19.1	16.1		11.2	●
Poor family management <sup>1</sup>	33.8%	21.0%	24.6%		25.7%	○
Family history of anti-social behavior <sup>1</sup>	41.9%	38.9%	36.0%		31.0%	●
Parental attitudes favorable towards drug use <sup>1</sup>	28.7%	22.3%	19.4%		19.5%	○
<b>Individual/peers</b>						
Early initiation of drug use <sup>1</sup>	25.8%	19.9%	20.3%		18.4%	●
Peer favorable attitudes to drug use <sup>1</sup>	25.8%	19.2%	22.1%		22.1%	○
Peer perceived risk of drug use <sup>1</sup>	41.6%	42.9%	41.9%		45.3%	○
Interaction with anti-social peers <sup>1</sup>	38.3%	36.2%	34.0%		38.6%	○
Friends using drugs <sup>1</sup>	23.1%	19.2%	21.3%		20.2%	●
Religiosity* <sup>1</sup>	65.9%	68.1%	70.7%		68.0%	●
Youth who perceive smoking as a "moderate" or "great risk"* <sup>1</sup>	83.7%	86.5%	87.1%		83.9%	●
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages every day as a "moderate" or "great risk"* <sup>1</sup>	65.5%	65.1%	68.6%		69.5%	○
Students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk"* <sup>1</sup>	56.7%	55.8%	54.2%		50.4%	●
<b>Academic achievement/commitment</b>						
High school dropouts <sup>11</sup>	1.9%	1.3%	1.4%		2.3%	○
Academic failure <sup>1</sup>	41.5%	39.4%	41.9%		39.5%	●
Low commitment to school <sup>1</sup>	37.8%	42.4%	36.0%		39.9%	○
<b>School environment</b>						
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) <sup>11</sup>	11.6	33.7	31.3		28.9	●
Transitions and mobility <sup>1</sup>	41.3%	43.1%	39.4%		51.3%	○
School opportunities for pro-social involvement* <sup>1</sup>	72.4%	66.3%	69.6%		64.3%	●
School rewards for pro-social involvement* <sup>1</sup>	63.1%	60.3%	62.7%		54.5%	●

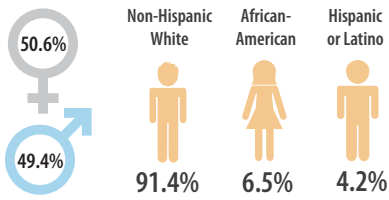
\*- Represents protective factors; \*\*- ● = Yes, Greater than state rate/○ = No, Lower than state rate;

Source: 1. International Survey Associates, Inc., Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment Student Survey; 2. County Health Rankings and Roadmaps, Robert Wood Johnson Foundation; 3. Arkansas Crime Information Center, Crime in Arkansas; 4. Arkansas State Police, Highway Safety office; 5. Arkansas Department of Human Services, Annual Statistical Report; 6. Arkansas Department of Health, Center for Health Statistics; 7. Arkansas Department of Finance and Administration, Alcoholic Beverage Control; 8. Arkansas Tobacco Control Board, Annual Compliance Reports; 9. U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics; 10. U.S. Census Bureau, State & County QuickFacts; 11. Arkansas Department of Education, Statewide Information System as reported through the Arkansas Public School Computer Network

# Lonoke County



## Demographics



Population over 65 **12.1%**  
 Population under 18 **26.1%**  
 Total population **71,645**  
 Births **971**

## Key findings

### Weaknesses

- ▶ 2nd highest rate of adolescent depressive symptoms and friends using drugs
- ▶ 3rd highest rate of low commitment to school
- ▶ 3rd highest rate of youth illicit drug use

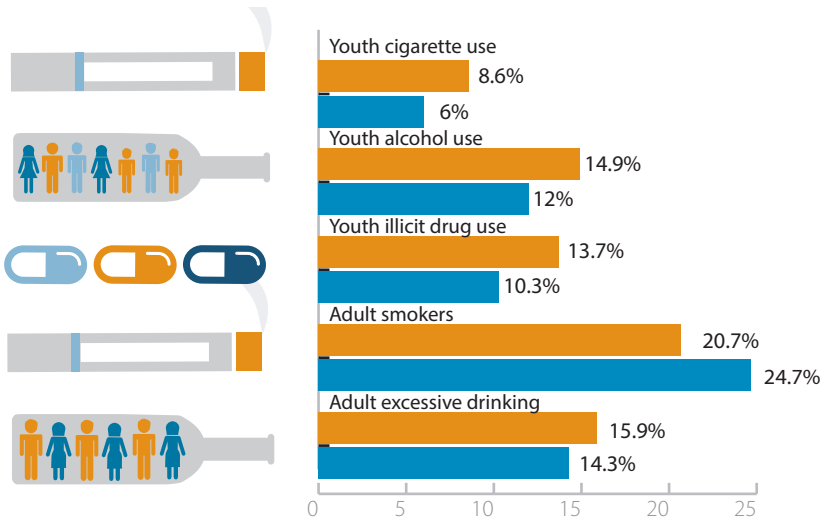
### Strengths

- ▶ 3rd lowest rate of persons below poverty level
- ▶ 5th lowest rate of unemployment
- ▶ 7th lowest rate of adult smokers (smoked at least 100 cigarettes and are currently smoking)

## County vs. State

### Substance Use

County State



### Consequences



## Risk and protective factors

Laws and norms favorable to drug use



Youth who perceive smoking as a risk\*



Students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a person at risk\*



Friends using drugs



Parental attitudes favorable towards drug use



Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages every day as a risk\*



High school substance infraction



Academic failure



\* Indicates protective factors that decrease the likelihood that individuals or communities will develop substance use or mental disorders. Risk includes the perception of "moderate" to "great" risk.

Indicator	Lonoke County			Trend	Arkansas	Greater than
	2013	2014	2015		2015	State Rate**
<b>Substance use</b>						
Youth cigarette use <sup>1</sup>	7.7%	7.2%	8.6%		6.0%	●
Youth chewing tobacco use <sup>1</sup>	6.3%	6.0%	5.8%		4.8%	●
Youth alcohol use <sup>1</sup>	12.3%	12.5%	14.9%		12.0%	●
Youth illicit drug use <sup>1</sup>	10.3%	9.7%	13.7%		10.3%	●
Adult smokers (smoked ≥ 100 cigarettes and are currently smoking) <sup>2</sup>	NA	20.7%	NA		NA	
Adult excessive drinking <sup>2</sup>	NA	15.9%	NA		NA	
<b>Consequences</b>						
Substance abuse arrests (per 1,000 population) <sup>3</sup>	6.3	7.8	8.6		9.6	○
Alcohol- or other drug-related crashes (per 1,000 population) <sup>4</sup>	0.9	0.8	NA		NA	
Number of mental health clients served through Arkansas State Hospital and the Community Mental Health Centers <sup>5</sup>	1057	940	698		69,398	
Number of substance abuse treatment service provided <sup>5</sup>	228	270	290		18,029	
<b>Mental Health</b>						
Suicide (per 100k population, 2009-2013) <sup>6</sup>	15.6	14.9	16.2		17.0	○
Adolescent depressive symptoms <sup>1</sup>	38.8%	41.6%	48.3%		41.7%	●
<b>Availability and access</b>						
Beer permits (per 1,000 population) <sup>7</sup>	NA	NA	NA		0.9	
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) <sup>8</sup>	14.6%	20.0%	12.2%		9.1%	●
Laws and norms favorable to drug use <sup>1</sup>	28.2%	29.7%	38.5%		31.0%	●
Perceived availability of drugs <sup>1</sup>	26.1%	24.4%	21.3%		23.6%	○
<b>Crime</b>						
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 populations) <sup>3</sup>	33.8	28.1	23.4		35.2	○
High community disorganization <sup>1</sup>	29.2%	27.6%	41.3%		35.5%	●
<b>Economic Hardship</b>						
Unemployment rates <sup>9</sup>	6.4%	5.2%	4.3%		5.2%	○
Persons below poverty level <sup>10</sup>	12.6%	12.3%	NA		NA	
<b>Family</b>						
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) <sup>5</sup>	10.4	8.7	8.0		11.2	○
Poor family management <sup>1</sup>	28.6%	24.7%	27.7%		25.7%	●
Family history of anti-social behavior <sup>1</sup>	30.5%	30.9%	40.0%		31.0%	●
Parental attitudes favorable towards drug use <sup>1</sup>	21.2%	21.0%	22.5%		19.5%	●
<b>Individual/peers</b>						
Early initiation of drug use <sup>1</sup>	19.8%	19.2%	21.1%		18.4%	●
Peer favorable attitudes to drug use <sup>1</sup>	22.8%	21.0%	28.2%		22.1%	●
Peer perceived risk of drug use <sup>1</sup>	40.2%	42.4%	51.4%		45.3%	●
Interaction with anti-social peers <sup>1</sup>	39.6%	36.6%	40.3%		38.6%	●
Friends using drugs <sup>1</sup>	20.6%	20.2%	31.1%		20.2%	●
Religiosity* <sup>1</sup>	69.0%	70.1%	67.5%		68.0%	○
Youth who perceive smoking as a "moderate" or "great risk"* <sup>1</sup>	88.1%	87.7%	77.9%		83.9%	○
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages every day as a "moderate" or "great risk"* <sup>1</sup>	71.4%	70.5%	65.0%		69.5%	○
Students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk"* <sup>1</sup>	55.6%	52.7%	50.4%		50.4%	○
<b>Academic achievement/commitment</b>						
High school dropouts <sup>11</sup>	1.9%	1.9%	2.3%		2.3%	○
Academic failure <sup>1</sup>	38.9%	43.4%	35.3%		39.5%	○
Low commitment to school <sup>1</sup>	41.7%	41.3%	47.0%		39.9%	●
<b>School environment</b>						
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) <sup>11</sup>	39.1	23.5	19.5		28.9	○
Transitions and mobility <sup>1</sup>	57.8%	57.6%	50.6%		51.3%	○
School opportunities for pro-social involvement* <sup>1</sup>	65.7%	67.2%	61.7%		64.3%	○
School rewards for pro-social involvement* <sup>1</sup>	58.0%	54.0%	44.7%		54.5%	○

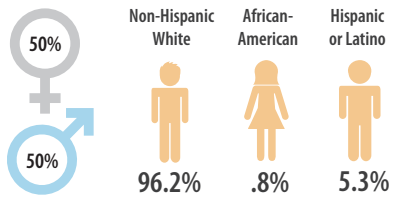
\*- Represents protective factors; \*\*- ● = Yes, Greater than state rate/○ = No, Lower than state rate;

Source: 1. International Survey Associates, Inc., Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment Student Survey; 2. County Health Rankings and Roadmaps, Robert Wood Johnson Foundation; 3. Arkansas Crime Information Center, Crime in Arkansas; 4. Arkansas State Police, Highway Safety office; 5. Arkansas Department of Human Services, Annual Statistical Report; 6. Arkansas Department of Health, Center for Health Statistics; 7. Arkansas Department of Finance and Administration, Alcoholic Beverage Control; 8. Arkansas Tobacco Control Board, Annual Compliance Reports; 9. U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics; 10. U.S. Census Bureau, State & County QuickFacts; 11. Arkansas Department of Education, Statewide Information System as reported through the Arkansas Public School Computer Network

# Madison County



## Demographics



Population over 65 **16.8%**  
 Population under 18 **23.6%**  
 Total population **15,767**  
 Births **196**

## Key findings

### Weaknesses

- 2nd highest rate of youth illicit drug use
- 3rd highest rate of early initiation of drug use
- 3rd lowest rate of religiosity\*

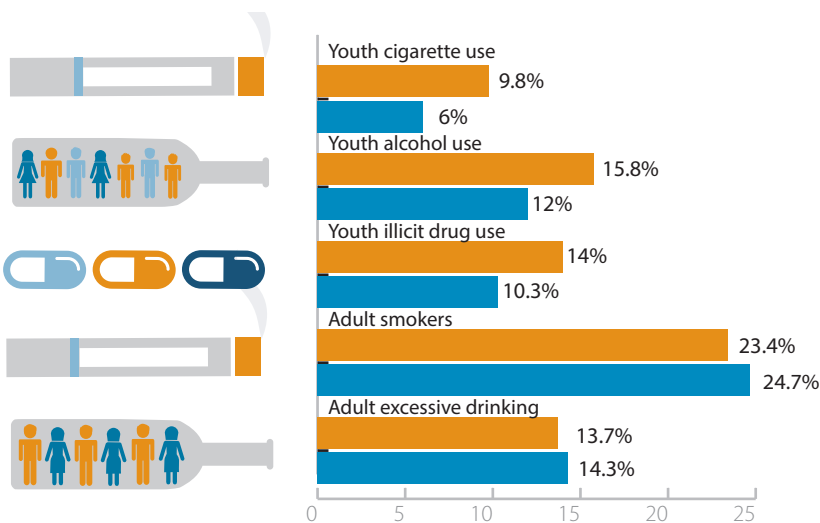
### Strengths

- 3rd lowest rate of total crime index offenses (per 1,000 populations)
- 3rd lowest rate of unemployment
- 6th lowest rate of beer permits (per 1,000 population)

## County vs. State

### Substance Use

County State



### Consequences



## Risk and protective factors

Laws and norms favorable to drug use



Youth who perceive smoking as a risk\*



Students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a person at risk\*



Friends using drugs



Parental attitudes favorable towards drug use



Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages every day as a risk\*



High school substance infraction



Academic failure



\* Indicates protective factors that decrease the likelihood that individuals or communities will develop substance use or mental disorders. Risk includes the perception of "moderate" to "great" risk.



Indicator	Madison County			Trend	Arkansas	Greater than
	2013	2014	2015		2015	State Rate**
<b>Substance use</b>						
Youth cigarette use <sup>1</sup>	8.4%	9.4%	9.8%		6.0%	●
Youth chewing tobacco use <sup>1</sup>	9.9%	9.2%	8.9%		4.8%	●
Youth alcohol use <sup>1</sup>	17.8%	14.7%	15.8%		12.0%	●
Youth illicit drug use <sup>1</sup>	14.7%	13.4%	14.0%		10.3%	●
Adult smokers (smoked ≥ 100 cigarettes and are currently smoking) <sup>2</sup>	NA	23.4%	NA		NA	
Adult excessive drinking <sup>2</sup>	NA	13.7%	NA		NA	
<b>Consequences</b>						
Substance abuse arrests (per 1,000 population) <sup>3</sup>	8.3	6.2	8.1		9.6	○
Alcohol- or other drug-related crashes (per 1,000 population) <sup>4</sup>	1.5	1.5	NA		NA	
Number of mental health clients served through Arkansas State Hospital and the Community Mental Health Centers <sup>5</sup>	470	450	456		69,398	
Number of substance abuse treatment service provided <sup>5</sup>	32	42	45		18,029	
<b>Mental Health</b>						
Suicide (per 100k population, 2009-2013) <sup>6</sup>	23.8	24.2	25.2		17.0	●
Adolescent depressive symptoms <sup>1</sup>	43.9%	39.4%	40.9%		41.7%	○
<b>Availability and access</b>						
Beer permits (per 1,000 population) <sup>7</sup>	1.0	1.0	1.0		0.9	●
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) <sup>8</sup>	16.0%	3.0%	12.1%		9.1%	●
Laws and norms favorable to drug use <sup>1</sup>	41.3%	41.2%	45.5%		31.0%	●
Perceived availability of drugs <sup>1</sup>	30.4%	32.7%	28.4%		23.6%	●
<b>Crime</b>						
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 populations) <sup>3</sup>	13.0	13.5	8.6		35.2	○
High community disorganization <sup>1</sup>	42.7%	39.5%	36.7%		35.5%	●
<b>Economic Hardship</b>						
Unemployment rates <sup>9</sup>	5.8%	4.9%	3.9%		5.2%	○
Persons below poverty level <sup>10</sup>	20.2%	18.0%	NA		NA	
<b>Family</b>						
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) <sup>5</sup>	10.8	7.8	9.9		11.2	○
Poor family management <sup>1</sup>	37.5%	24.1%	31.5%		25.7%	●
Family history of anti-social behavior <sup>1</sup>	36.4%	35.2%	37.2%		31.0%	●
Parental attitudes favorable towards drug use <sup>1</sup>	28.1%	29.2%	23.7%		19.5%	●
<b>Individual/peers</b>						
Early initiation of drug use <sup>1</sup>	25.3%	25.0%	25.9%		18.4%	●
Peer favorable attitudes to drug use <sup>1</sup>	27.4%	27.2%	24.9%		22.1%	●
Peer perceived risk of drug use <sup>1</sup>	46.1%	48.5%	44.1%		45.3%	○
Interaction with anti-social peers <sup>1</sup>	37.5%	29.7%	30.2%		38.6%	○
Friends using drugs <sup>1</sup>	24.1%	23.9%	24.7%		20.2%	●
Religiosity* <sup>1</sup>	61.7%	64.7%	60.7%		68.0%	○
Youth who perceive smoking as a "moderate" or "great risk"* <sup>1</sup>	84.2%	87.5%	87.2%		83.9%	●
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages every day as a "moderate" or "great risk"* <sup>1</sup>	66.6%	65.7%	66.7%		69.5%	○
Students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk"* <sup>1</sup>	54.8%	49.6%	53.3%		50.4%	●
<b>Academic achievement/commitment</b>						
High school dropouts <sup>11</sup>	2.5%	0.7%	1.8%		2.3%	○
Academic failure <sup>1</sup>	46.1%	43.3%	40.2%		39.5%	●
Low commitment to school <sup>1</sup>	44.9%	42.6%	45.3%		39.9%	●
<b>School environment</b>						
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) <sup>11</sup>	91.0	33.7	40.6		28.9	●
Transitions and mobility <sup>1</sup>	45.7%	47.9%	50.1%		51.3%	○
School opportunities for pro-social involvement* <sup>1</sup>	60.6%	58.9%	62.1%		64.3%	○
School rewards for pro-social involvement* <sup>1</sup>	56.4%	55.5%	51.9%		54.5%	○

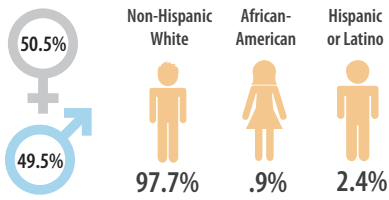
\*- Represents protective factors; \*\*- ● = Yes, Greater than state rate/○ = No, Lower than state rate;

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# Marion County



## Demographics



Population over 65 **25.5%**  
 Population under 18 **17.4%**  
 Total population **16,185**  
 Births **157**

## Key findings

### Weaknesses

- ▶ Highest rate of adolescent depressive symptoms
- ▶ Highest rate of suicide (per 100k population)
- ▶ 4th lowest rate of religiosity\*

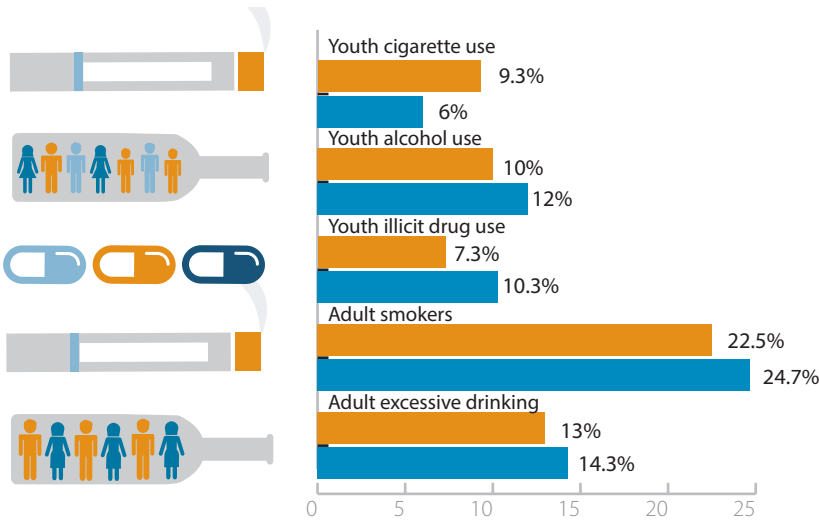
### Strengths

- ▶ Lowest rate of alcohol- or other drug-related crashes (per 1,000 population)
- ▶ Lowest rate of poor family management
- ▶ 5th highest rate of school opportunities for pro-social involvement\*
- ▶ 5th highest rate of school rewards for pro-social involvement\*
- ▶ 5th lowest rate of tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks)

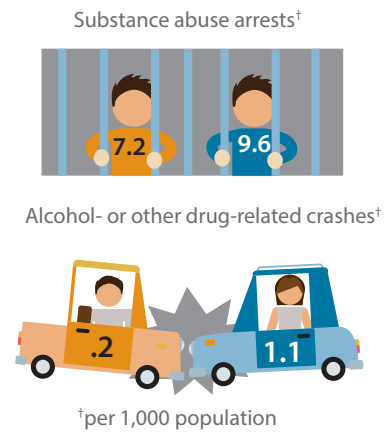
## County vs. State

### Substance Use

County State



### Consequences



## Risk and protective factors

Laws and norms favorable to drug use



Youth who perceive smoking as a risk\*



Students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a person at risk\*



Friends using drugs



Parental attitudes favorable towards drug use



Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages every day as a risk\*



High school substance infraction



Academic failure



\* Indicates protective factors that decrease the likelihood that individuals or communities will develop substance use or mental disorders. Risk includes the perception of "moderate" to "great" risk.

Indicator	Marion County			Trend	Arkansas	Greater than
	2013	2014	2015		2015	State Rate**
<b>Substance use</b>						
Youth cigarette use <sup>1</sup>	12.5%	11.8%	9.3%		6.0%	●
Youth chewing tobacco use <sup>1</sup>	5.4%	8.2%	7.0%		4.8%	●
Youth alcohol use <sup>1</sup>	14.0%	16.1%	10.0%		12.0%	○
Youth illicit drug use <sup>1</sup>	12.2%	12.2%	7.3%		10.3%	○
Adult smokers (smoked ≥ 100 cigarettes and are currently smoking) <sup>2</sup>	NA	22.5%	NA		NA	
Adult excessive drinking <sup>2</sup>	NA	13.0%	NA		NA	
<b>Consequences</b>						
Substance abuse arrests (per 1,000 population) <sup>3</sup>	9.2	8.3	7.2		9.6	○
Alcohol- or other drug-related crashes (per 1,000 population) <sup>4</sup>	0.6	0.2	NA		NA	
Number of mental health clients served through Arkansas State Hospital and the Community Mental Health Centers <sup>5</sup>	326	262	219		69,398	
Number of substance abuse treatment service provided <sup>5</sup>	49	45	37		18,029	
<b>Mental Health</b>						
Suicide (per 100k population, 2009-2013) <sup>6</sup>	24.9	32.0	34.4		17.0	●
Adolescent depressive symptoms <sup>1</sup>	43.2%	48.1%	49.0%		41.7%	●
<b>Availability and access</b>						
Beer permits (per 1,000 population) <sup>7</sup>	1.6	1.6	1.5		0.9	●
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) <sup>8</sup>	2.9%	5.3%	6.0%		9.1%	○
Laws and norms favorable to drug use <sup>1</sup>	34.6%	38.2%	35.6%		31.0%	●
Perceived availability of drugs <sup>1</sup>	27.2%	29.3%	24.1%		23.6%	●
<b>Crime</b>						
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 populations) <sup>3</sup>	26.4	26.9	21.5		35.2	○
High community disorganization <sup>1</sup>	34.9%	41.4%	41.0%		35.5%	●
<b>Economic Hardship</b>						
Unemployment rates <sup>9</sup>	8.4%	6.5%	5.4%		5.2%	●
Persons below poverty level <sup>10</sup>	19.0%	20.3%	NA		NA	
<b>Family</b>						
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) <sup>5</sup>	14.5	13.7	11.4		11.2	●
Poor family management <sup>1</sup>	31.0%	30.0%	21.1%		25.7%	○
Family history of anti-social behavior <sup>1</sup>	33.2%	36.2%	34.6%		31.0%	●
Parental attitudes favorable towards drug use <sup>1</sup>	25.5%	28.4%	21.7%		19.5%	●
<b>Individual/peers</b>						
Early initiation of drug use <sup>1</sup>	21.9%	25.9%	18.4%		18.4%	○
Peer favorable attitudes to drug use <sup>1</sup>	24.6%	30.4%	22.7%		22.1%	●
Peer perceived risk of drug use <sup>1</sup>	48.2%	51.9%	48.8%		45.3%	●
Interaction with anti-social peers <sup>1</sup>	31.9%	37.2%	32.1%		38.6%	○
Friends using drugs <sup>1</sup>	24.5%	26.8%	18.1%		20.2%	○
Religiosity* <sup>1</sup>	59.7%	62.6%	61.0%		68.0%	○
Youth who perceive smoking as a "moderate" or "great risk"* <sup>1</sup>	84.3%	83.8%	86.3%		83.9%	●
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages every day as a "moderate" or "great risk"* <sup>1</sup>	64.4%	64.7%	67.6%		69.5%	○
Students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk"* <sup>1</sup>	51.4%	45.4%	46.9%		50.4%	○
<b>Academic achievement/commitment</b>						
High school dropouts <sup>11</sup>	0.7%	1.3%	2.0%		2.3%	○
Academic failure <sup>1</sup>	45.1%	44.9%	42.1%		39.5%	●
Low commitment to school <sup>1</sup>	41.2%	41.3%	38.7%		39.9%	○
<b>School environment</b>						
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) <sup>11</sup>	14.9	0.0	25.9		28.9	○
Transitions and mobility <sup>1</sup>	46.7%	48.5%	50.8%		51.3%	○
School opportunities for pro-social involvement* <sup>1</sup>	70.3%	70.2%	71.6%		64.3%	●
School rewards for pro-social involvement* <sup>1</sup>	63.8%	61.7%	63.6%		54.5%	●

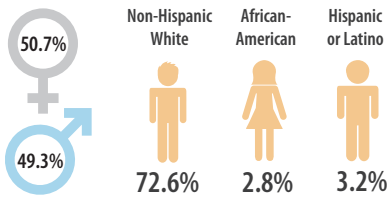
\*- Represents protective factors; \*\*- ● = Yes, Greater than state rate/○ = No, Lower than state rate;

Source: 1. International Survey Associates, Inc., Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment Student Survey; 2. County Health Rankings and Roadmaps, Robert Wood Johnson Foundation; 3. Arkansas Crime Information Center, Crime in Arkansas; 4. Arkansas State Police, Highway Safety office; 5. Arkansas Department of Human Services, Annual Statistical Report; 6. Arkansas Department of Health, Center for Health Statistics; 7. Arkansas Department of Finance and Administration, Alcoholic Beverage Control; 8. Arkansas Tobacco Control Board, Annual Compliance Reports; 9. U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics; 10. U.S. Census Bureau, State & County QuickFacts; 11. Arkansas Department of Education, Statewide Information System as reported through the Arkansas Public School Computer Network

# Miller County



## Demographics



Population over 65 14.4%  
Population under 18 24.2%  
Total population 43,908  
Births 605

## Key findings

### Weaknesses

- 3rd highest rate of low peer perceived risk of drug use
- 4th highest rate of beer permits (per 1,000 population)
- 5th highest rate of youth illicit drug use

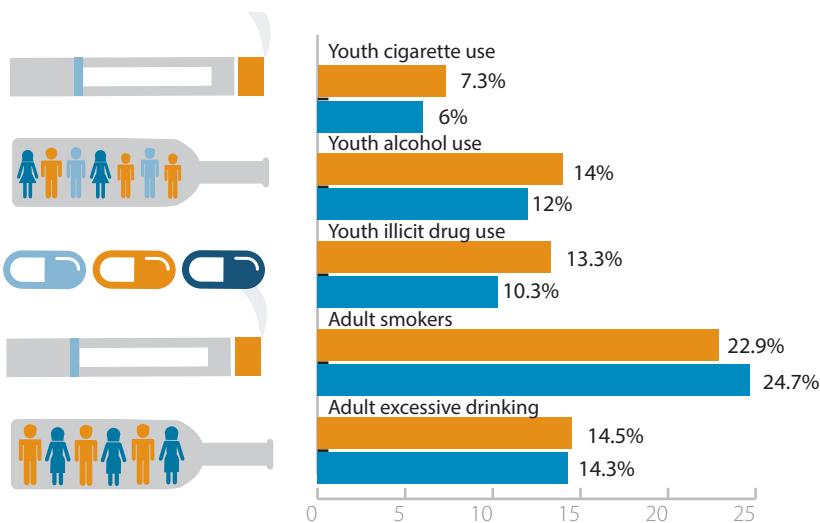
### Strengths

- 8th lowest rate of suicide (per 100k population)
- 22nd lowest rate of academic failure, adult smokers (smoked at least 100 cigarettes and are currently smoking), tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks), and unemployment

## County vs. State

### Substance Use

County State



### Consequences



## Risk and protective factors

Laws and norms favorable to drug use

31% 35.1%

Youth who perceive smoking as a risk\*

75.5% 83.9%

Students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a person at risk\*

47.3% 50.4%

Friends using drugs

20.2% 25.3%

Parental attitudes favorable towards drug use

19.5% 20.4%

Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages every day as a risk\*

63.1% 69.5%

High school substance infraction

28.9% 34.8%

Academic failure

38.6% 39.5%

\* Indicates protective factors that decrease the likelihood that individuals or communities will develop substance use or mental disorders. Risk includes the perception of "moderate" to "great" risk.

Indicator	Miller County			Trend	Arkansas	Greater than
	2013	2014	2015		2015	State Rate**
<b>Substance use</b>						
Youth cigarette use <sup>1</sup>	10.7%	8.9%	7.3%		6.0%	●
Youth chewing tobacco use <sup>1</sup>	7.6%	6.6%	6.7%		4.8%	●
Youth alcohol use <sup>1</sup>	17.0%	16.8%	14.0%		12.0%	●
Youth illicit drug use <sup>1</sup>	15.7%	15.5%	13.3%		10.3%	●
Adult smokers (smoked ≥ 100 cigarettes and are currently smoking) <sup>2</sup>	NA	22.9%	NA		NA	
Adult excessive drinking <sup>2</sup>	NA	14.5%	NA		NA	
<b>Consequences</b>						
Substance abuse arrests (per 1,000 population) <sup>3</sup>	13.5	9.2	11.5		9.6	●
Alcohol- or other drug-related crashes (per 1,000 population) <sup>4</sup>	1.2	1.1	NA		NA	
Number of mental health clients served through Arkansas State Hospital and the Community Mental Health Centers <sup>5</sup>	1031	995	1081		69,398	
Number of substance abuse treatment service provided <sup>5</sup>	352	427	411		18,029	
<b>Mental Health</b>						
Suicide (per 100k population, 2009-2013) <sup>6</sup>	14.4	14.1	12.1		17.0	○
Adolescent depressive symptoms <sup>1</sup>	43.0%	41.6%	40.1%		41.7%	○
<b>Availability and access</b>						
Beer permits (per 1,000 population) <sup>7</sup>	2.4	2.4	2.2		0.9	●
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) <sup>8</sup>	9.1%	12.7%	7.7%		9.1%	○
Laws and norms favorable to drug use <sup>1</sup>	37.9%	35.3%	35.1%		31.0%	●
Perceived availability of drugs <sup>1</sup>	26.1%	26.9%	23.0%		23.6%	○
<b>Crime</b>						
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 populations) <sup>3</sup>	54.1	53.4	53.0		35.2	●
High community disorganization <sup>1</sup>	40.7%	39.8%	40.0%		35.5%	●
<b>Economic Hardship</b>						
Unemployment rates <sup>9</sup>	7.4%	6.0%	5.2%		5.2%	○
Persons below poverty level <sup>10</sup>	21.4%	20.8%	NA		NA	
<b>Family</b>						
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) <sup>5</sup>	16.2	17.9	16.6		11.2	●
Poor family management <sup>1</sup>	36.7%	28.5%	29.1%		25.7%	●
Family history of anti-social behavior <sup>1</sup>	40.3%	33.9%	35.6%		31.0%	●
Parental attitudes favorable towards drug use <sup>1</sup>	24.0%	25.1%	20.4%		19.5%	●
<b>Individual/peers</b>						
Early initiation of drug use <sup>1</sup>	29.8%	23.0%	24.3%		18.4%	●
Peer favorable attitudes to drug use <sup>1</sup>	30.9%	29.0%	24.9%		22.1%	●
Peer perceived risk of drug use <sup>1</sup>	54.2%	53.9%	53.4%		45.3%	●
Interaction with anti-social peers <sup>1</sup>	46.0%	39.7%	40.6%		38.6%	●
Friends using drugs <sup>1</sup>	32.5%	26.4%	25.3%		20.2%	●
Religiosity* <sup>1</sup>	63.8%	62.3%	67.4%		68.0%	○
Youth who perceive smoking as a "moderate" or "great risk"* <sup>1</sup>	79.0%	81.3%	75.5%		83.9%	○
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages every day as a "moderate" or "great risk"* <sup>1</sup>	59.8%	61.1%	63.1%		69.5%	○
Students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk"* <sup>1</sup>	43.8%	40.8%	47.3%		50.4%	○
<b>Academic achievement/commitment</b>						
High school dropouts <sup>11</sup>	3.4%	3.3%	3.2%		2.3%	●
Academic failure <sup>1</sup>	40.0%	37.0%	38.6%		39.5%	○
Low commitment to school <sup>1</sup>	42.2%	41.4%	42.9%		39.9%	●
<b>School environment</b>						
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) <sup>11</sup>	34.3	43.5	34.8		28.9	●
Transitions and mobility <sup>1</sup>	54.7%	52.2%	52.3%		51.3%	●
School opportunities for pro-social involvement* <sup>1</sup>	49.4%	52.3%	54.4%		64.3%	○
School rewards for pro-social involvement* <sup>1</sup>	45.8%	44.3%	49.3%		54.5%	○

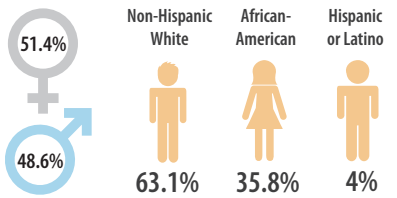
\*- Represents protective factors; \*\*- ● = Yes, Greater than state rate/○ = No, Lower than state rate;

Source: 1. International Survey Associates, Inc., Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment Student Survey; 2. County Health Rankings and Roadmaps, Robert Wood Johnson Foundation; 3. Arkansas Crime Information Center, Crime in Arkansas; 4. Arkansas State Police, Highway Safety office; 5. Arkansas Department of Human Services, Annual Statistical Report; 6. Arkansas Department of Health, Center for Health Statistics; 7. Arkansas Department of Finance and Administration, Alcoholic Beverage Control; 8. Arkansas Tobacco Control Board, Annual Compliance Reports; 9. U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics; 10. U.S. Census Bureau, State & County QuickFacts; 11. Arkansas Department of Education, Statewide Information System as reported through the Arkansas Public School Computer Network

# Mississippi County



## Demographics



Population over 65 12.6%  
 Population under 18 26.6%  
 Total population 43,738  
 Births 667

## Key findings

### Weaknesses

- ▶ 2nd highest rate of unemployment
- ▶ 4th highest rate of total crime index offenses (per 1,000 populations)
- ▶ 5th lowest rate of religiosity\*

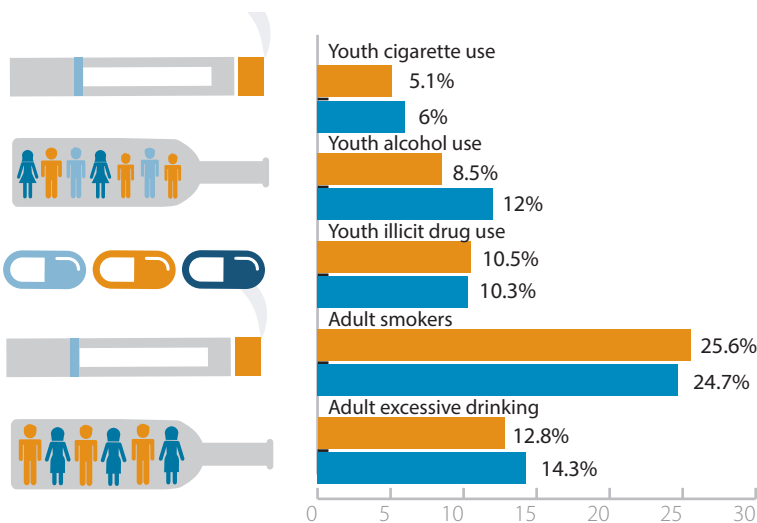
### Strengths

- ▶ 5th lowest rate of youth alcohol use
- ▶ 6th lowest rate of friends use of drugs
- ▶ 10th lowest rate of parental attitudes favorable towards drug use
- ▶ 10th lowest rate of peer favorable attitudes to drug use

## County vs. State

### Substance Use

County State



### Consequences



## Risk and protective factors

Laws and norms favorable to drug use



Youth who perceive smoking as a risk\*



Students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a person at risk\*



Friends using drugs



Parental attitudes favorable towards drug use



Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages every day as a risk\*



High school substance infraction



Academic failure



\* Indicates protective factors that decrease the likelihood that individuals or communities will develop substance use or mental disorders. Risk includes the perception of "moderate" to "great" risk.

Indicator	Mississippi County			Trend	Arkansas	Greater than
	2013	2014	2015		2015	State Rate**
<b>Substance use</b>						
Youth cigarette use <sup>1</sup>	7.3%	5.9%	5.1%		6.0%	○
Youth chewing tobacco use <sup>1</sup>	5.1%	5.8%	4.4%		4.8%	○
Youth alcohol use <sup>1</sup>	12.2%	10.0%	8.5%		12.0%	○
Youth illicit drug use <sup>1</sup>	12.2%	10.0%	10.5%		10.3%	●
Adult smokers (smoked ≥ 100 cigarettes and are currently smoking) <sup>2</sup>	NA	25.6%	NA		NA	
Adult excessive drinking <sup>2</sup>	NA	12.8%	NA		NA	
<b>Consequences</b>						
Substance abuse arrests (per 1,000 population) <sup>3</sup>	7.2	4.3	6.2		9.6	○
Alcohol- or other drug-related crashes (per 1,000 population) <sup>4</sup>	0.9	0.8	NA		NA	
Number of mental health clients served through Arkansas State Hospital and the Community Mental Health Centers <sup>5</sup>	1112	1260	1455		69,398	
Number of substance abuse treatment service provided <sup>5</sup>	96	117	135		18,029	
<b>Mental Health</b>						
Suicide (per 100k population, 2009-2013) <sup>6</sup>	12.8	15.0	15.8		17.0	○
Adolescent depressive symptoms <sup>1</sup>	42.7%	42.6%	43.4%		41.7%	●
<b>Availability and access</b>						
Beer permits (per 1,000 population) <sup>7</sup>	2.0	2.0	2.0		0.9	●
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) <sup>8</sup>	10.0%	2.9%	7.4%		9.1%	○
Laws and norms favorable to drug use <sup>1</sup>	36.6%	33.0%	35.0%		31.0%	●
Perceived availability of drugs <sup>1</sup>	28.3%	20.1%	21.7%		23.6%	○
<b>Crime</b>						
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 populations) <sup>3</sup>	63.6	59.9	54.6		35.2	●
High community disorganization <sup>1</sup>	51.1%	46.4%	51.1%		35.5%	●
<b>Economic Hardship</b>						
Unemployment rates <sup>9</sup>	11.0%	9.3%	9.3%		5.2%	●
Persons below poverty level <sup>10</sup>	25.6%	27.1%	NA		NA	
<b>Family</b>						
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) <sup>5</sup>	4.6	4.8	7.3		11.2	○
Poor family management <sup>1</sup>	37.7%	27.7%	28.7%		25.7%	●
Family history of anti-social behavior <sup>1</sup>	41.1%	34.9%	36.3%		31.0%	●
Parental attitudes favorable towards drug use <sup>1</sup>	19.2%	16.6%	17.4%		19.5%	○
<b>Individual/peers</b>						
Early initiation of drug use <sup>1</sup>	23.3%	18.9%	18.4%		18.4%	○
Peer favorable attitudes to drug use <sup>1</sup>	23.3%	19.8%	19.2%		22.1%	○
Peer perceived risk of drug use <sup>1</sup>	48.9%	48.1%	50.0%		45.3%	●
Interaction with anti-social peers <sup>1</sup>	55.1%	45.8%	47.2%		38.6%	●
Friends using drugs <sup>1</sup>	24.1%	19.2%	16.8%		20.2%	○
Religiosity* <sup>1</sup>	62.8%	61.2%	61.1%		68.0%	○
Youth who perceive smoking as a "moderate" or "great risk"* <sup>1</sup>	77.1%	79.2%	76.2%		83.9%	○
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages every day as a "moderate" or "great risk"* <sup>1</sup>	66.1%	68.2%	64.8%		69.5%	○
Students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk"* <sup>1</sup>	49.0%	50.7%	49.2%		50.4%	○
<b>Academic achievement/commitment</b>						
High school dropouts <sup>11</sup>	3.2%	2.6%	2.5%		2.3%	●
Academic failure <sup>1</sup>	39.3%	36.8%	39.9%		39.5%	●
Low commitment to school <sup>1</sup>	38.1%	37.8%	38.9%		39.9%	○
<b>School environment</b>						
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) <sup>11</sup>	14.1	23.0	19.1		28.9	○
Transitions and mobility <sup>1</sup>	49.0%	45.0%	48.4%		51.3%	○
School opportunities for pro-social involvement* <sup>1</sup>	60.4%	59.0%	65.3%		64.3%	●
School rewards for pro-social involvement* <sup>1</sup>	55.9%	54.4%	56.1%		54.5%	●

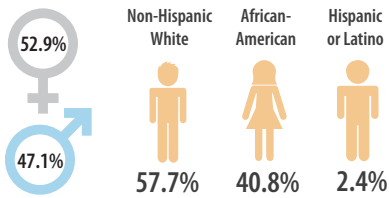
\*- Represents protective factors; \*\*- ● = Yes, Greater than state rate/○ = No, Lower than state rate;

Source: 1. International Survey Associates, Inc., Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment Student Survey; 2. County Health Rankings and Roadmaps, Robert Wood Johnson Foundation; 3. Arkansas Crime Information Center, Crime in Arkansas; 4. Arkansas State Police, Highway Safety office; 5. Arkansas Department of Human Services, Annual Statistical Report; 6. Arkansas Department of Health, Center for Health Statistics; 7. Arkansas Department of Finance and Administration, Alcoholic Beverage Control; 8. Arkansas Tobacco Control Board, Annual Compliance Reports; 9. U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics; 10. U.S. Census Bureau, State & County QuickFacts; 11. Arkansas Department of Education, Statewide Information System as reported through the Arkansas Public School Computer Network

# Monroe County



## Demographics



Population over 65 19.2%  
Population under 18 21.5%  
Total population 7,399  
Births 100

## Key findings

### Weaknesses

- ▶ Highest rate of beer permits (per 1,000 population)
- ▶ Highest rate of youth illicit drug use
- ▶ Lowest rate of school opportunities for pro-social involvement\*

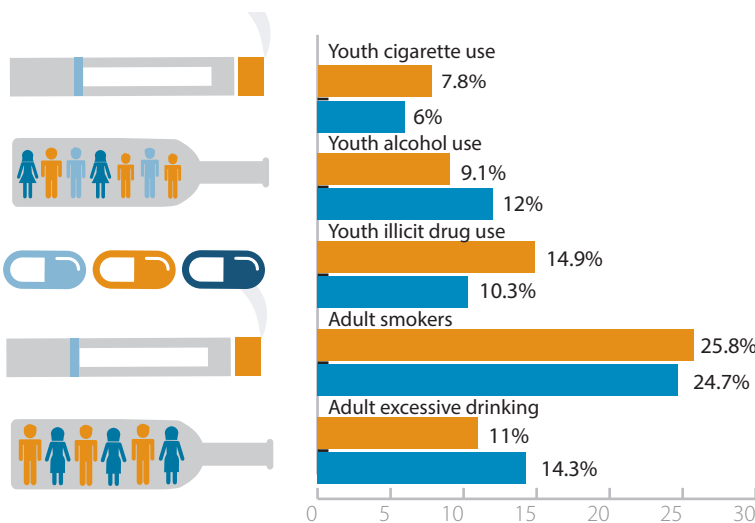
### Strengths

- ▶ Lowest rate of high school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students)
- ▶ Lowest rate of youth chewing tobacco use
- ▶ 3rd lowest rate of adult excessive drinking

## County vs. State

### Substance Use

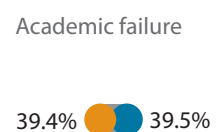
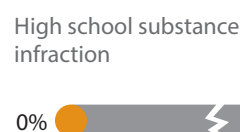
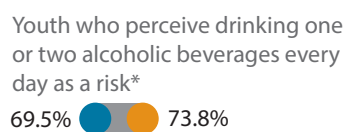
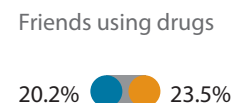
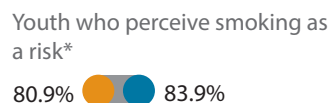
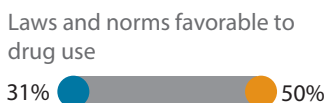
County State



### Consequences



## Risk and protective factors



\*Indicates protective factors that decrease the likelihood that individuals or communities will develop substance use or mental disorders. Risk includes the perception of "moderate" to "great" risk.

⚡ Symbolizes a large difference between state and county rates that cannot be shown to scale.



Indicator	Monroe County			Trend	Arkansas	Greater than
	2013	2014	2015		2015	State Rate**
<b>Substance use</b>						
Youth cigarette use <sup>1</sup>	11.6%	7.4%	7.8%		6.0%	●
Youth chewing tobacco use <sup>1</sup>	3.3%	1.2%	1.1%		4.8%	○
Youth alcohol use <sup>1</sup>	23.4%	6.9%	9.1%		12.0%	○
Youth illicit drug use <sup>1</sup>	14.4%	12.5%	14.9%		10.3%	●
Adult smokers (smoked ≥ 100 cigarettes and are currently smoking) <sup>2</sup>	NA	25.8%	NA		NA	
Adult excessive drinking <sup>2</sup>	NA	11.0%	NA		NA	
<b>Consequences</b>						
Substance abuse arrests (per 1,000 population) <sup>3</sup>	1.3	2.2	2.4		9.6	○
Alcohol- or other drug-related crashes (per 1,000 population) <sup>4</sup>	0.8	0.7	NA		NA	
Number of mental health clients served through Arkansas State Hospital and the Community Mental Health Centers <sup>5</sup>	349	371	389		69,398	
Number of substance abuse treatment service provided <sup>5</sup>	16	17	23		18,029	
<b>Mental Health</b>						
Suicide (per 100k population, 2009-2013) <sup>6</sup>	13.1	14.7	15.8		17.0	○
Adolescent depressive symptoms <sup>1</sup>	54.1%	51.2%	40.0%		41.7%	○
<b>Availability and access</b>						
Beer permits (per 1,000 population) <sup>7</sup>	3.8	3.8	3.5		0.9	●
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) <sup>8</sup>	5.7%	12.5%	7.0%		9.1%	○
Laws and norms favorable to drug use <sup>1</sup>	45.4%	54.8%	50.0%		31.0%	●
Perceived availability of drugs <sup>1</sup>	44.4%	19.7%	27.6%		23.6%	●
<b>Crime</b>						
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 populations) <sup>3</sup>	24.1	19.1	31.0		35.2	○
High community disorganization <sup>1</sup>	57.0%	56.5%	65.8%		35.5%	●
<b>Economic Hardship</b>						
Unemployment rates <sup>9</sup>	8.3%	6.8%	6.3%		5.2%	●
Persons below poverty level <sup>10</sup>	28.7%	28.1%	NA		NA	
<b>Family</b>						
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) <sup>5</sup>	9.0	4.9	6.9		11.2	○
Poor family management <sup>1</sup>	46.7%	34.9%	25.4%		25.7%	○
Family history of anti-social behavior <sup>1</sup>	47.8%	45.0%	45.3%		31.0%	●
Parental attitudes favorable towards drug use <sup>1</sup>	33.3%	17.5%	25.0%		19.5%	●
<b>Individual/peers</b>						
Early initiation of drug use <sup>1</sup>	35.5%	24.2%	19.4%		18.4%	●
Peer favorable attitudes to drug use <sup>1</sup>	40.0%	29.7%	25.5%		22.1%	●
Peer perceived risk of drug use <sup>1</sup>	60.3%	53.7%	53.3%		45.3%	●
Interaction with anti-social peers <sup>1</sup>	61.3%	42.9%	49.0%		38.6%	●
Friends using drugs <sup>1</sup>	40.0%	23.9%	23.5%		20.2%	●
Religiosity* <sup>1</sup>	63.7%	55.2%	69.8%		68.0%	●
Youth who perceive smoking as a "moderate" or "great risk"* <sup>1</sup>	67.7%	69.5%	80.9%		83.9%	○
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages every day as a "moderate" or "great risk"* <sup>1</sup>	59.2%	66.6%	73.8%		69.5%	●
Students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk"* <sup>1</sup>	38.0%	41.5%	42.2%		50.4%	○
<b>Academic achievement/commitment</b>						
High school dropouts <sup>11</sup>	2.0%	2.7%	2.5%		2.3%	●
Academic failure <sup>1</sup>	38.5%	35.3%	39.4%		39.5%	○
Low commitment to school <sup>1</sup>	45.7%	25.5%	41.8%		39.9%	●
<b>School environment</b>						
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) <sup>11</sup>	21.7	NA	0.0		28.9	○
Transitions and mobility <sup>1</sup>	52.2%	29.0%	29.7%		51.3%	○
School opportunities for pro-social involvement* <sup>1</sup>	54.8%	66.0%	50.5%		64.3%	○
School rewards for pro-social involvement* <sup>1</sup>	45.7%	72.2%	54.5%		54.5%	○

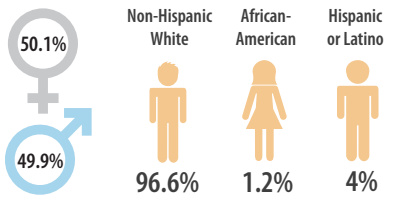
\*- Represents protective factors; \*\*- ● = Yes, Greater than state rate/○ = No, Lower than state rate;

Source: 1. International Survey Associates, Inc., Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment Student Survey; 2. County Health Rankings and Roadmaps, Robert Wood Johnson Foundation; 3. Arkansas Crime Information Center, Crime in Arkansas; 4. Arkansas State Police, Highway Safety office; 5. Arkansas Department of Human Services, Annual Statistical Report; 6. Arkansas Department of Health, Center for Health Statistics; 7. Arkansas Department of Finance and Administration, Alcoholic Beverage Control; 8. Arkansas Tobacco Control Board, Annual Compliance Reports; 9. U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics; 10. U.S. Census Bureau, State & County QuickFacts; 11. Arkansas Department of Education, Statewide Information System as reported through the Arkansas Public School Computer Network

# Montgomery County



## Demographics



Population over 65 24.2%  
Population under 18 19.2%  
Total population 8,970  
Births 87

## Key findings

### Weaknesses

- 7th highest rate of high community disorganization
- 11th highest rate of alcohol- or other drug-related crashes (per 1,000 population)
- 13th highest rate of academic failure

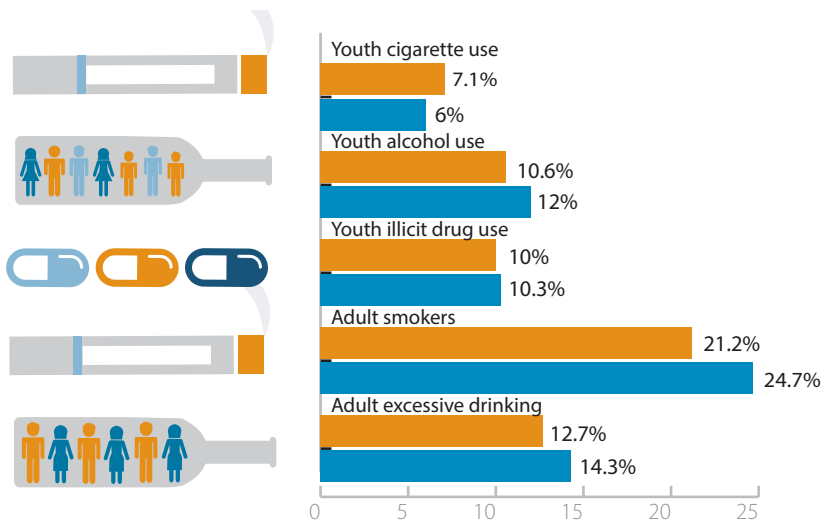
### Strengths

- Lowest rate of substance abuse arrests (per 1,000 population)
- 5th lowest rate of youth chewing tobacco use
- 8th highest rate of youth who perceive smoking as a "moderate" or "great risk"\*
- 8th lowest rate of adolescent depressive symptoms
- 8th lowest rate of number of mental health clients served through Arkansas state hospital and the community mental health centers

## County vs. State

### Substance Use

County State



### Consequences



## Risk and protective factors

Laws and norms favorable to drug use

31%

Youth who perceive smoking as a risk\*

83.9%

Students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a person at risk\*

50.4%

Friends using drugs

18.8%

Parental attitudes favorable towards drug use

19.5%

Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages every day as a risk\*

69.5%

High school substance infraction

28.9%

Academic failure

39.5%

\* Indicates protective factors that decrease the likelihood that individuals or communities will develop substance use or mental disorders. Risk includes the perception of "moderate" to "great" risk.

Indicator	Montgomery County			Trend	Arkansas	Greater than
	2013	2014	2015		2015	State Rate**
<b>Substance use</b>						
Youth cigarette use <sup>1</sup>	15.0%	15.2%	7.1%		6.0%	●
Youth chewing tobacco use <sup>1</sup>	17.0%	8.6%	2.7%		4.8%	○
Youth alcohol use <sup>1</sup>	20.2%	13.2%	10.6%		12.0%	○
Youth illicit drug use <sup>1</sup>	6.7%	12.9%	10.0%		10.3%	○
Adult smokers (smoked ≥ 100 cigarettes and are currently smoking) <sup>2</sup>	NA	21.2%	NA		NA	
Adult excessive drinking <sup>2</sup>	NA	12.7%	NA		NA	
<b>Consequences</b>						
Substance abuse arrests (per 1,000 population) <sup>3</sup>	0.0	0.0	0.0		9.6	○
Alcohol- or other drug-related crashes (per 1,000 population) <sup>4</sup>	0.9	1.3	NA		NA	
Number of mental health clients served through Arkansas State Hospital and the Community Mental Health Centers <sup>5</sup>	188	173	177		69,398	
Number of substance abuse treatment service provided <sup>5</sup>	19	30	42		18,029	
<b>Mental Health</b>						
Suicide (per 100k population, 2009-2013) <sup>6</sup>	22.6	24.7	22.1		17.0	●
Adolescent depressive symptoms <sup>1</sup>	41.1%	42.5%	35.6%		41.7%	○
<b>Availability and access</b>						
Beer permits (per 1,000 population) <sup>7</sup>	NA	NA	NA		0.9	
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) <sup>8</sup>	0.0%	16.7%	7.3%		9.1%	○
Laws and norms favorable to drug use <sup>1</sup>	36.5%	36.1%	33.0%		31.0%	●
Perceived availability of drugs <sup>1</sup>	26.8%	24.1%	23.8%		23.6%	●
<b>Crime</b>						
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 populations) <sup>3</sup>	13.0	16.6	14.9		35.2	○
High community disorganization <sup>1</sup>	46.5%	39.1%	50.0%		35.5%	●
<b>Economic Hardship</b>						
Unemployment rates <sup>9</sup>	8.0%	8.1%	7.0%		5.2%	●
Persons below poverty level <sup>10</sup>	22.4%	20.1%	NA		NA	
<b>Family</b>						
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) <sup>5</sup>	13.7	13.1	7.0		11.2	○
Poor family management <sup>1</sup>	34.0%	25.3%	28.2%		25.7%	●
Family history of anti-social behavior <sup>1</sup>	40.4%	35.1%	28.8%		31.0%	○
Parental attitudes favorable towards drug use <sup>1</sup>	24.2%	22.6%	19.5%		19.5%	○
<b>Individual/peers</b>						
Early initiation of drug use <sup>1</sup>	30.3%	26.3%	19.7%		18.4%	●
Peer favorable attitudes to drug use <sup>1</sup>	30.8%	26.8%	24.6%		22.1%	●
Peer perceived risk of drug use <sup>1</sup>	50.5%	46.0%	43.0%		45.3%	○
Interaction with anti-social peers <sup>1</sup>	38.7%	44.3%	36.4%		38.6%	○
Friends using drugs <sup>1</sup>	21.7%	28.4%	18.8%		20.2%	○
Religiosity* <sup>1</sup>	71.3%	76.3%	74.3%		68.0%	●
Youth who perceive smoking as a "moderate" or "great risk"* <sup>1</sup>	84.1%	86.7%	87.4%		83.9%	●
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages every day as a "moderate" or "great risk"* <sup>1</sup>	63.8%	70.1%	70.0%		69.5%	●
Students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk"* <sup>1</sup>	46.3%	52.2%	55.1%		50.4%	●
<b>Academic achievement/commitment</b>						
High school dropouts <sup>11</sup>	1.9%	1.5%	1.1%		2.3%	○
Academic failure <sup>1</sup>	40.7%	46.9%	43.5%		39.5%	●
Low commitment to school <sup>1</sup>	56.0%	44.4%	44.1%		39.9%	●
<b>School environment</b>						
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) <sup>11</sup>	45.7	59.3	31.1		28.9	●
Transitions and mobility <sup>1</sup>	39.2%	39.3%	39.2%		51.3%	○
School opportunities for pro-social involvement* <sup>1</sup>	54.1%	58.6%	59.4%		64.3%	○
School rewards for pro-social involvement* <sup>1</sup>	63.1%	57.7%	59.2%		54.5%	●

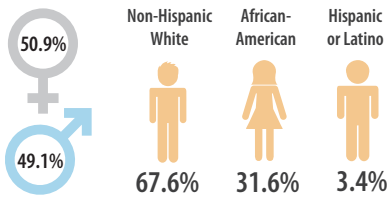
\*- Represents protective factors; \*\*- ● = Yes, Greater than state rate/○ = No, Lower than state rate;

Source: 1. International Survey Associates, Inc., Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment Student Survey; 2. County Health Rankings and Roadmaps, Robert Wood Johnson Foundation; 3. Arkansas Crime Information Center, Crime in Arkansas; 4. Arkansas State Police, Highway Safety office; 5. Arkansas Department of Human Services, Annual Statistical Report; 6. Arkansas Department of Health, Center for Health Statistics; 7. Arkansas Department of Finance and Administration, Alcoholic Beverage Control; 8. Arkansas Tobacco Control Board, Annual Compliance Reports; 9. U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics; 10. U.S. Census Bureau, State & County QuickFacts; 11. Arkansas Department of Education, Statewide Information System as reported through the Arkansas Public School Computer Network

# Nevada County



## Demographics



Population over 65 **18.7%**  
 Population under 18 **22.2%**  
 Total population **8,558**  
 Births **97**

## Key findings

### Weaknesses

- 4th highest rate of adult smokers (smoked at least 100 cigarettes and are currently smoking)
- 4th highest rate of suicide (per 100k population)
- 5th highest rate of family history of anti-social behavior

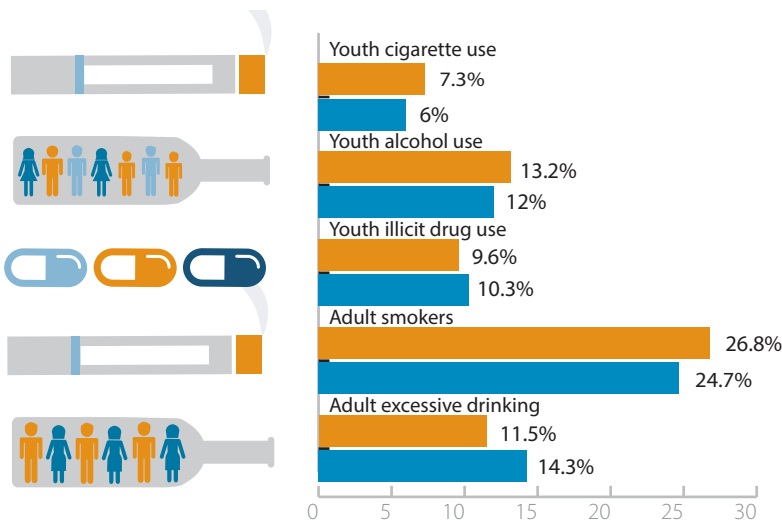
### Strengths

- Lowest rate of high school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students)
- Lowest rate of low commitment to school
- Lowest rate of substance abuse arrests (per 1,000 population)

## County vs. State

### Substance Use

County State



### Consequences



## Risk and protective factors

Laws and norms favorable to drug use

31% 36.1%

Youth who perceive smoking as a risk\*

80.8% 83.9%

Students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a person at risk\*

49.2% 50.4%

Friends using drugs

18.7% 20.2%

Parental attitudes favorable towards drug use

19.5% 20.5%

Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages every day as a risk\*

66.9% 69.5%

High school substance infraction

0% 28.9% 34.6% 39.5%

Academic failure

\*Indicates protective factors that decrease the likelihood that individuals or communities will develop substance use or mental disorders. Risk includes the perception of "moderate" to "great" risk.

⚡ Symbolizes a large difference between state and county rates that cannot be shown to scale.

Indicator	Nevada County			Trend	Arkansas	Greater than
	2013	2014	2015		2015	State Rate**
<b>Substance use</b>						
Youth cigarette use <sup>1</sup>	9.8%	9.9%	7.3%		6.0%	●
Youth chewing tobacco use <sup>1</sup>	5.8%	6.4%	8.9%		4.8%	●
Youth alcohol use <sup>1</sup>	14.5%	15.9%	13.2%		12.0%	●
Youth illicit drug use <sup>1</sup>	10.5%	9.0%	9.6%		10.3%	○
Adult smokers (smoked ≥ 100 cigarettes and are currently smoking) <sup>2</sup>	NA	26.8%	NA		NA	
Adult excessive drinking <sup>2</sup>	NA	11.5%	NA		NA	
<b>Consequences</b>						
Substance abuse arrests (per 1,000 population) <sup>3</sup>	0.0	0.0	0.0		9.6	○
Alcohol- or other drug-related crashes (per 1,000 population) <sup>4</sup>	0.7	0.9	NA		NA	
Number of mental health clients served through Arkansas State Hospital and the Community Mental Health Centers <sup>5</sup>	276	274	265		69,398	
Number of substance abuse treatment service provided <sup>5</sup>	36	54	39		18,029	
<b>Mental Health</b>						
Suicide (per 100k population, 2009-2013) <sup>6</sup>	29.2	29.6	33.6		17.0	●
Adolescent depressive symptoms <sup>1</sup>	37.3%	47.4%	43.7%		41.7%	●
<b>Availability and access</b>						
Beer permits (per 1,000 population) <sup>7</sup>	NA	NA	NA		0.9	
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) <sup>8</sup>	20.7%	15.6%	9.1%		9.1%	○
Laws and norms favorable to drug use <sup>1</sup>	39.2%	44.2%	36.1%		31.0%	●
Perceived availability of drugs <sup>1</sup>	26.0%	27.2%	22.2%		23.6%	○
<b>Crime</b>						
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 populations) <sup>3</sup>	24.2	18.2	8.2		35.2	○
High community disorganization <sup>1</sup>	37.2%	40.6%	42.8%		35.5%	●
<b>Economic Hardship</b>						
Unemployment rates <sup>9</sup>	7.7%	6.1%	5.2%		5.2%	○
Persons below poverty level <sup>10</sup>	21.1%	25.1%	NA		NA	
<b>Family</b>						
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) <sup>5</sup>	8.4	4.5	3.2		11.2	○
Poor family management <sup>1</sup>	38.3%	36.0%	28.6%		25.7%	●
Family history of anti-social behavior <sup>1</sup>	40.6%	45.1%	40.5%		31.0%	●
Parental attitudes favorable towards drug use <sup>1</sup>	26.0%	28.4%	20.5%		19.5%	●
<b>Individual/peers</b>						
Early initiation of drug use <sup>1</sup>	25.9%	28.1%	24.1%		18.4%	●
Peer favorable attitudes to drug use <sup>1</sup>	26.6%	28.6%	22.9%		22.1%	●
Peer perceived risk of drug use <sup>1</sup>	48.6%	55.0%	46.8%		45.3%	●
Interaction with anti-social peers <sup>1</sup>	46.7%	56.9%	46.3%		38.6%	●
Friends using drugs <sup>1</sup>	26.3%	27.9%	18.7%		20.2%	○
Religiosity* <sup>1</sup>	74.0%	67.4%	78.8%		68.0%	●
Youth who perceive smoking as a "moderate" or "great risk"* <sup>1</sup>	81.5%	76.2%	80.8%		83.9%	○
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages every day as a "moderate" or "great risk"* <sup>1</sup>	65.6%	59.7%	66.9%		69.5%	○
Students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk"* <sup>1</sup>	52.4%	38.6%	49.2%		50.4%	○
<b>Academic achievement/commitment</b>						
High school dropouts <sup>11</sup>	1.2%	1.4%	2.1%		2.3%	○
Academic failure <sup>1</sup>	38.9%	42.9%	34.6%		39.5%	○
Low commitment to school <sup>1</sup>	36.0%	39.0%	29.4%		39.9%	○
<b>School environment</b>						
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) <sup>11</sup>	11.9	0.0	0.0		28.9	○
Transitions and mobility <sup>1</sup>	41.5%	41.8%	48.6%		51.3%	○
School opportunities for pro-social involvement* <sup>1</sup>	57.6%	64.3%	65.7%		64.3%	●
School rewards for pro-social involvement* <sup>1</sup>	63.5%	61.9%	67.3%		54.5%	●

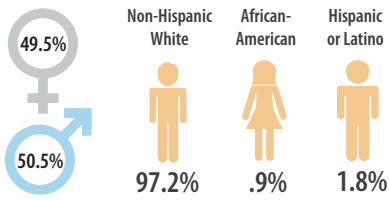
\*- Represents protective factors; \*\*- ● = Yes, Greater than state rate/○ = No, Lower than state rate;

Source: 1. International Survey Associates, Inc., Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment Student Survey; 2. County Health Rankings and Roadmaps, Robert Wood Johnson Foundation; 3. Arkansas Crime Information Center, Crime in Arkansas; 4. Arkansas State Police, Highway Safety office; 5. Arkansas Department of Human Services, Annual Statistical Report; 6. Arkansas Department of Health, Center for Health Statistics; 7. Arkansas Department of Finance and Administration, Alcoholic Beverage Control; 8. Arkansas Tobacco Control Board, Annual Compliance Reports; 9. U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics; 10. U.S. Census Bureau, State & County QuickFacts; 11. Arkansas Department of Education, Statewide Information System as reported through the Arkansas Public School Computer Network

# Newton County



## Demographics



Population over 65 **23.3%**  
 Population under 18 **19.8%**  
 Total population **7,913**  
 Births **86**

## Key findings

### Weaknesses

- ▶ 3rd highest rate of early initiation of drug use
- ▶ 5th highest rate of laws and norms favorable to drug use
- ▶ 5th highest rate of parental attitudes favorable towards drug use
- ▶ 5th highest rate of suicide (per 100k population)

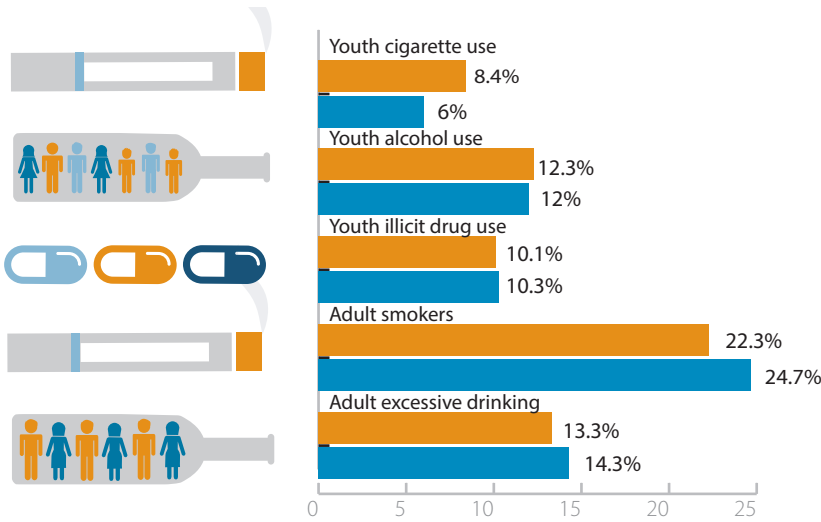
### Strengths

- ▶ Lowest rate of number of mental health clients served through Arkansas state hospital and the community mental health centers
- ▶ 3rd lowest rate of adolescent depressive symptoms
- ▶ 4th lowest rate of number of substance abuse treatment service provided
- ▶ 4th lowest rate of tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks)

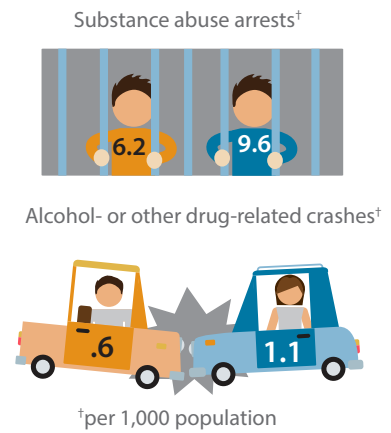
## County vs. State

## Substance Use

County State



## Consequences



## Risk and protective factors

Laws and norms favorable to drug use  
 31% County 46.3% State

Youth who perceive smoking as a risk\*  
 81.4% County 83.9% State

Students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a person at risk\*  
 50.4% County 50.4% State

Friends using drugs  
 20.1% County 20.2% State

Parental attitudes favorable towards drug use  
 19.5% County 27.1% State

Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages every day as a risk\*  
 66.2% County 69.5% State

High school substance infraction  
 25.6% County 28.9% State

Academic failure  
 39.5% County 41.7% State

\* Indicates protective factors that decrease the likelihood that individuals or communities will develop substance use or mental disorders. Risk includes the perception of "moderate" to "great" risk.

Indicator	Newton County			Trend	Arkansas	Greater than
	2013	2014	2015		2015	State Rate**
<b>Substance use</b>						
Youth cigarette use <sup>1</sup>	11.2%	5.2%	8.4%		6.0%	●
Youth chewing tobacco use <sup>1</sup>	10.8%	4.7%	5.4%		4.8%	●
Youth alcohol use <sup>1</sup>	12.2%	7.7%	12.3%		12.0%	●
Youth illicit drug use <sup>1</sup>	5.9%	7.1%	10.1%		10.3%	○
Adult smokers (smoked ≥ 100 cigarettes and are currently smoking) <sup>2</sup>	NA	22.3%	NA		NA	
Adult excessive drinking <sup>2</sup>	NA	13.3%	NA		NA	
<b>Consequences</b>						
Substance abuse arrests (per 1,000 population) <sup>3</sup>	2.6	3.0	6.2		9.6	○
Alcohol- or other drug-related crashes (per 1,000 population) <sup>4</sup>	1.0	0.6	NA		NA	
Number of mental health clients served through Arkansas State Hospital and the Community Mental Health Centers <sup>5</sup>	98	75	32		69,398	
Number of substance abuse treatment service provided <sup>5</sup>	16	18	19		18,029	
<b>Mental Health</b>						
Suicide (per 100k population, 2009-2013) <sup>6</sup>	29.6	33.6	29.8		17.0	●
Adolescent depressive symptoms <sup>1</sup>	35.8%	26.9%	33.9%		41.7%	○
<b>Availability and access</b>						
Beer permits (per 1,000 population) <sup>7</sup>	NA	NA	NA		0.9	
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) <sup>8</sup>	0.0%	5.9%	5.5%		9.1%	○
Laws and norms favorable to drug use <sup>1</sup>	45.5%	50.6%	46.3%		31.0%	●
Perceived availability of drugs <sup>1</sup>	24.9%	25.6%	27.2%		23.6%	●
<b>Crime</b>						
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 populations) <sup>3</sup>	18.1	13.3	14.3		35.2	○
High community disorganization <sup>1</sup>	41.2%	43.6%	46.9%		35.5%	●
<b>Economic Hardship</b>						
Unemployment rates <sup>9</sup>	7.6%	6.0%	5.1%		5.2%	○
Persons below poverty level <sup>10</sup>	23.5%	20.1%	NA		NA	
<b>Family</b>						
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) <sup>5</sup>	6.8	5.2	7.0		11.2	○
Poor family management <sup>1</sup>	33.6%	28.9%	29.3%		25.7%	●
Family history of anti-social behavior <sup>1</sup>	37.4%	29.7%	37.9%		31.0%	●
Parental attitudes favorable towards drug use <sup>1</sup>	27.4%	25.0%	27.1%		19.5%	●
<b>Individual/peers</b>						
Early initiation of drug use <sup>1</sup>	21.8%	18.6%	25.9%		18.4%	●
Peer favorable attitudes to drug use <sup>1</sup>	23.9%	19.9%	25.8%		22.1%	●
Peer perceived risk of drug use <sup>1</sup>	42.1%	42.7%	49.8%		45.3%	●
Interaction with anti-social peers <sup>1</sup>	39.6%	32.5%	31.8%		38.6%	○
Friends using drugs <sup>1</sup>	24.0%	18.9%	20.1%		20.2%	○
Religiosity* <sup>1</sup>	73.3%	68.6%	67.5%		68.0%	○
Youth who perceive smoking as a "moderate" or "great risk"* <sup>1</sup>	88.9%	83.2%	81.4%		83.9%	○
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages every day as a "moderate" or "great risk"* <sup>1</sup>	70.4%	75.3%	66.2%		69.5%	○
Students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk"* <sup>1</sup>	56.4%	57.4%	50.4%		50.4%	○
<b>Academic achievement/commitment</b>						
High school dropouts <sup>11</sup>	1.8%	0.7%	1.2%		2.3%	○
Academic failure <sup>1</sup>	41.6%	46.0%	41.7%		39.5%	●
Low commitment to school <sup>1</sup>	40.5%	48.0%	45.4%		39.9%	●
<b>School environment</b>						
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) <sup>11</sup>	15.2	0.0	25.6		28.9	○
Transitions and mobility <sup>1</sup>	31.2%	28.2%	36.1%		51.3%	○
School opportunities for pro-social involvement* <sup>1</sup>	66.7%	58.6%	58.2%		64.3%	○
School rewards for pro-social involvement* <sup>1</sup>	69.6%	61.8%	58.9%		54.5%	●

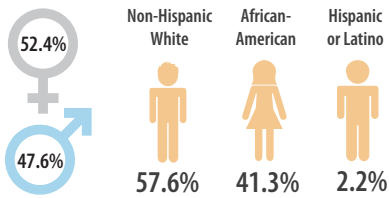
\*- Represents protective factors; \*\*- ● = Yes, Greater than state rate/○ = No, Lower than state rate;

Source: 1. International Survey Associates, Inc., Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment Student Survey; 2. County Health Rankings and Roadmaps, Robert Wood Johnson Foundation; 3. Arkansas Crime Information Center, Crime in Arkansas; 4. Arkansas State Police, Highway Safety office; 5. Arkansas Department of Human Services, Annual Statistical Report; 6. Arkansas Department of Health, Center for Health Statistics; 7. Arkansas Department of Finance and Administration, Alcoholic Beverage Control; 8. Arkansas Tobacco Control Board, Annual Compliance Reports; 9. U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics; 10. U.S. Census Bureau, State & County QuickFacts; 11. Arkansas Department of Education, Statewide Information System as reported through the Arkansas Public School Computer Network

# Ouachita County



## Demographics



Population over 65 17.5%  
 Population under 18 22.6%  
 Total population 24,358  
 Births 281

## Key findings

### Weaknesses

- ▶ 9th highest rate of beer permits (per 1,000 population)
- ▶ 13th lowest rate of students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk"\*
- ▶ 14th highest rate of high community disorganization
- ▶ 14th highest rate of poor family management
- ▶ 14th lowest rate of youth who perceive smoking as a "moderate" or "great risk"\*

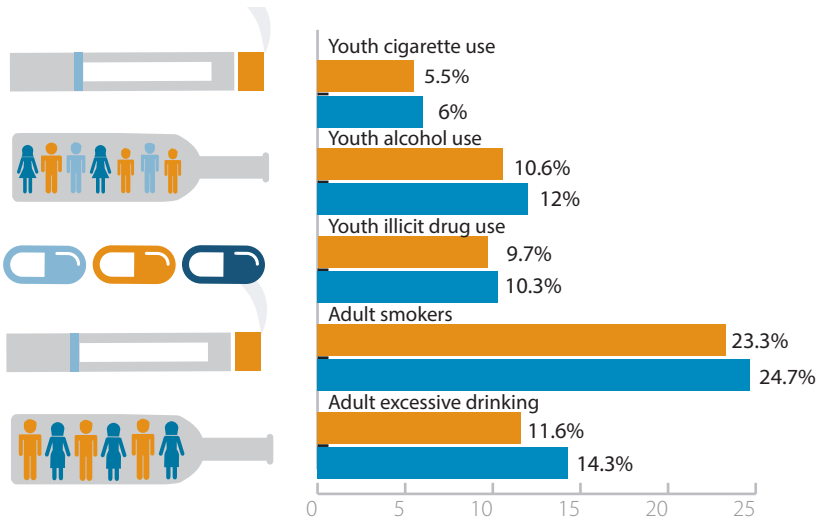
### Strengths

- ▶ 5th lowest rate of adult excessive drinking
- ▶ 5th lowest rate of substance abuse arrests (per 1,000 population)
- ▶ 7th lowest rate of friends use of drugs

## County vs. State

## Substance Use

County State



## Consequences



## Risk and protective factors

Laws and norms favorable to drug use



Youth who perceive smoking as a risk\*



Students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a person at risk\*



Friends using drugs



Parental attitudes favorable towards drug use



Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages every day as a risk\*



High school substance infraction



Academic failure



\* Indicates protective factors that decrease the likelihood that individuals or communities will develop substance use or mental disorders. Risk includes the perception of "moderate" to "great" risk.



Indicator	Ouachita County			Trend	Arkansas	Greater than State Rate**
	2013	2014	2015		2015	
<b>Substance use</b>						
Youth cigarette use <sup>1</sup>	7.6%	7.6%	5.5%		6.0%	○
Youth chewing tobacco use <sup>1</sup>	6.1%	6.2%	4.7%		4.8%	○
Youth alcohol use <sup>1</sup>	11.5%	14.5%	10.6%		12.0%	○
Youth illicit drug use <sup>1</sup>	11.1%	12.8%	9.7%		10.3%	○
Adult smokers (smoked ≥ 100 cigarettes and are currently smoking) <sup>2</sup>	NA	23.3%	NA		NA	
Adult excessive drinking <sup>2</sup>	NA	11.6%	NA		NA	
<b>Consequences</b>						
Substance abuse arrests (per 1,000 population) <sup>3</sup>	3.7	1.2	1.6		9.6	○
Alcohol- or other drug-related crashes (per 1,000 population) <sup>4</sup>	0.6	0.8	NA		NA	
Number of mental health clients served through Arkansas State Hospital and the Community Mental Health Centers <sup>5</sup>	734	708	663		69,398	
Number of substance abuse treatment service provided <sup>5</sup>	60	85	82		18,029	
<b>Mental Health</b>						
Suicide (per 100k population, 2009-2013) <sup>6</sup>	14.4	15.1	17.9		17.0	●
Adolescent depressive symptoms <sup>1</sup>	37.3%	43.5%	38.8%		41.7%	○
<b>Availability and access</b>						
Beer permits (per 1,000 population) <sup>7</sup>	2.0	2.0	2.0		0.9	●
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) <sup>8</sup>	5.7%	13.1%	10.1%		9.1%	●
Laws and norms favorable to drug use <sup>1</sup>	36.3%	38.0%	37.3%		31.0%	●
Perceived availability of drugs <sup>1</sup>	23.9%	20.7%	19.8%		23.6%	○
<b>Crime</b>						
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 populations) <sup>3</sup>	30.6	24.2	27.7		35.2	○
High community disorganization <sup>1</sup>	40.1%	42.3%	43.9%		35.5%	●
<b>Economic Hardship</b>						
Unemployment rates <sup>9</sup>	9.4%	8.1%	6.6%		5.2%	●
Persons below poverty level <sup>10</sup>	27.5%	23.0%	NA		NA	
<b>Family</b>						
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) <sup>5</sup>	9.6	7.1	6.7		11.2	○
Poor family management <sup>1</sup>	35.8%	28.5%	29.3%		25.7%	●
Family history of anti-social behavior <sup>1</sup>	36.7%	34.8%	33.0%		31.0%	●
Parental attitudes favorable towards drug use <sup>1</sup>	21.0%	23.1%	18.6%		19.5%	○
<b>Individual/peers</b>						
Early initiation of drug use <sup>1</sup>	22.7%	25.5%	17.4%		18.4%	○
Peer favorable attitudes to drug use <sup>1</sup>	22.4%	25.2%	21.1%		22.1%	○
Peer perceived risk of drug use <sup>1</sup>	49.2%	51.7%	48.8%		45.3%	●
Interaction with anti-social peers <sup>1</sup>	48.5%	47.1%	41.2%		38.6%	●
Friends using drugs <sup>1</sup>	21.5%	26.0%	16.9%		20.2%	○
Religiosity* <sup>1</sup>	74.4%	73.4%	74.9%		68.0%	●
Youth who perceive smoking as a "moderate" or "great risk"* <sup>1</sup>	74.5%	78.2%	79.0%		83.9%	○
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages every day as a "moderate" or "great risk"* <sup>1</sup>	65.8%	65.0%	64.0%		69.5%	○
Students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk"* <sup>1</sup>	48.3%	46.0%	47.0%		50.4%	○
<b>Academic achievement/commitment</b>						
High school dropouts <sup>11</sup>	1.9%	2.0%	1.9%		2.3%	○
Academic failure <sup>1</sup>	38.0%	40.9%	39.8%		39.5%	●
Low commitment to school <sup>1</sup>	35.3%	36.0%	36.4%		39.9%	○
<b>School environment</b>						
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) <sup>11</sup>	11.5	10.3	NA		28.9	
Transitions and mobility <sup>1</sup>	45.1%	42.4%	45.2%		51.3%	○
School opportunities for pro-social involvement* <sup>1</sup>	60.2%	56.7%	62.7%		64.3%	○
School rewards for pro-social involvement* <sup>1</sup>	57.5%	51.3%	56.9%		54.5%	●

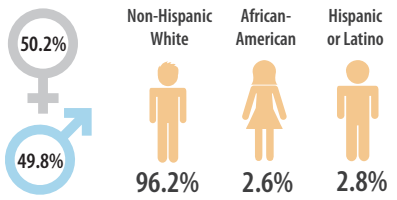
\*- Represents protective factors; \*\*- ● = Yes, Greater than state rate/○ = No, Lower than state rate;

Source: 1. International Survey Associates, Inc., Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment Student Survey; 2. County Health Rankings and Roadmaps, Robert Wood Johnson Foundation; 3. Arkansas Crime Information Center, Crime in Arkansas; 4. Arkansas State Police, Highway Safety office; 5. Arkansas Department of Human Services, Annual Statistical Report; 6. Arkansas Department of Health, Center for Health Statistics; 7. Arkansas Department of Finance and Administration, Alcoholic Beverage Control; 8. Arkansas Tobacco Control Board, Annual Compliance Reports; 9. U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics; 10. U.S. Census Bureau, State & County QuickFacts; 11. Arkansas Department of Education, Statewide Information System as reported through the Arkansas Public School Computer Network

# Perry County



## Demographics



Population over 65 **16.9%**  
 Population under 18 **22%**  
 Total population **10,189**  
 Births **123**

## Key findings

### Weaknesses

- 8th highest rate of adult excessive drinking
- 10th highest rate of suicide (per 100k population)
- 11th highest rate of tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks)

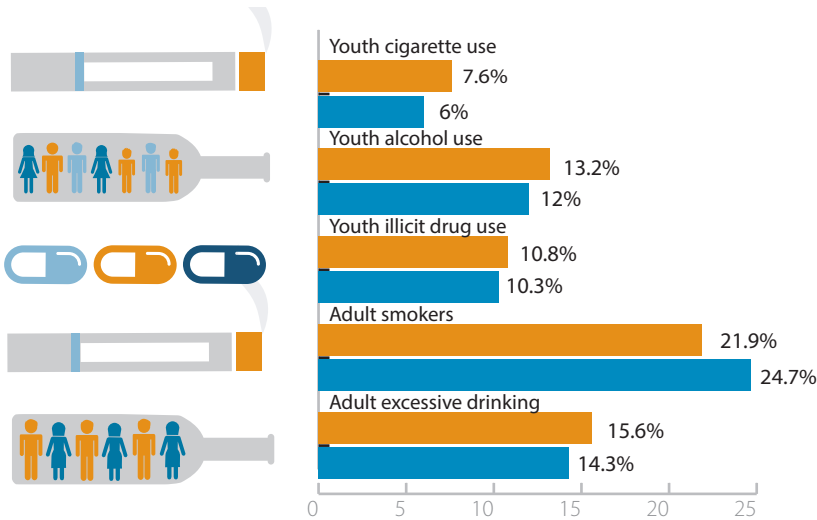
### Strengths

- 2nd highest rate of youth who perceive smoking as a "moderate" or "great risk"\*
- 4th lowest rate of substance abuse arrests (per 1,000 population)
- 5th lowest rate of number of substance abuse treatment service provided

## County vs. State

### Substance Use

County State



### Consequences



## Risk and protective factors

Laws and norms favorable to drug use



Youth who perceive smoking as a risk\*



Students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a person at risk\*



Friends using drugs



Parental attitudes favorable towards drug use



Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages every day as a risk\*



High school substance infraction



Academic failure



\* Indicates protective factors that decrease the likelihood that individuals or communities will develop substance use or mental disorders. Risk includes the perception of "moderate" to "great" risk.

Indicator	Perry County			Trend	Arkansas	Greater than
	2013	2014	2015		2015	State Rate**
<b>Substance use</b>						
Youth cigarette use <sup>1</sup>	6.6%	6.0%	7.6%		6.0%	●
Youth chewing tobacco use <sup>1</sup>	4.2%	5.4%	6.3%		4.8%	●
Youth alcohol use <sup>1</sup>	9.2%	11.9%	13.2%		12.0%	●
Youth illicit drug use <sup>1</sup>	3.4%	7.5%	10.8%		10.3%	●
Adult smokers (smoked ≥ 100 cigarettes and are currently smoking) <sup>2</sup>	NA	21.9%	NA		NA	
Adult excessive drinking <sup>2</sup>	NA	15.6%	NA		NA	
<b>Consequences</b>						
Substance abuse arrests (per 1,000 population) <sup>3</sup>	0.6	1.3	0.6		9.6	○
Alcohol- or other drug-related crashes (per 1,000 population) <sup>4</sup>	1.4	0.4	NA		NA	
Number of mental health clients served through Arkansas State Hospital and the Community Mental Health Centers <sup>5</sup>	285	268	249		69,398	
Number of substance abuse treatment service provided <sup>5</sup>	34	25	22		18,029	
<b>Mental Health</b>						
Suicide (per 100k population, 2009-2013) <sup>6</sup>	22.3	24.6	27.3		17.0	●
Adolescent depressive symptoms <sup>1</sup>	37.9%	38.4%	43.8%		41.7%	●
<b>Availability and access</b>						
Beer permits (per 1,000 population) <sup>7</sup>	NA	NA	NA		0.9	
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) <sup>8</sup>	9.1%	31.8%	11.4%		9.1%	●
Laws and norms favorable to drug use <sup>1</sup>	39.2%	39.3%	39.0%		31.0%	●
Perceived availability of drugs <sup>1</sup>	22.8%	22.0%	26.4%		23.6%	●
<b>Crime</b>						
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 populations) <sup>3</sup>	30.0	29.6	27.4		35.2	○
High community disorganization <sup>1</sup>	35.9%	41.8%	43.6%		35.5%	●
<b>Economic Hardship</b>						
Unemployment rates <sup>9</sup>	8.9%	7.7%	6.3%		5.2%	●
Persons below poverty level <sup>10</sup>	17.5%	17.3%	NA		NA	
<b>Family</b>						
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) <sup>5</sup>	12.8	15.4	19.2		11.2	●
Poor family management <sup>1</sup>	33.7%	27.2%	25.7%		25.7%	○
Family history of anti-social behavior <sup>1</sup>	34.6%	33.6%	36.3%		31.0%	●
Parental attitudes favorable towards drug use <sup>1</sup>	19.0%	25.1%	23.9%		19.5%	●
<b>Individual/peers</b>						
Early initiation of drug use <sup>1</sup>	19.5%	16.7%	21.2%		18.4%	●
Peer favorable attitudes to drug use <sup>1</sup>	18.6%	23.7%	21.9%		22.1%	○
Peer perceived risk of drug use <sup>1</sup>	39.6%	41.8%	47.7%		45.3%	●
Interaction with anti-social peers <sup>1</sup>	34.8%	27.0%	34.8%		38.6%	○
Friends using drugs <sup>1</sup>	19.8%	19.9%	19.8%		20.2%	○
Religiosity* <sup>1</sup>	72.7%	73.2%	78.5%		68.0%	●
Youth who perceive smoking as a "moderate" or "great risk"* <sup>1</sup>	87.1%	87.4%	89.6%		83.9%	●
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages every day as a "moderate" or "great risk"* <sup>1</sup>	68.8%	66.6%	64.0%		69.5%	○
Students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk"* <sup>1</sup>	62.3%	57.9%	52.6%		50.4%	●
<b>Academic achievement/commitment</b>						
High school dropouts <sup>11</sup>	1.9%	1.4%	1.5%		2.3%	○
Academic failure <sup>1</sup>	40.8%	39.2%	43.6%		39.5%	●
Low commitment to school <sup>1</sup>	39.3%	45.9%	39.1%		39.9%	○
<b>School environment</b>						
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) <sup>11</sup>	56.0	25.0	NA		28.9	
Transitions and mobility <sup>1</sup>	34.9%	36.4%	39.0%		51.3%	○
School opportunities for pro-social involvement* <sup>1</sup>	63.1%	59.9%	59.6%		64.3%	○
School rewards for pro-social involvement* <sup>1</sup>	57.5%	49.2%	56.5%		54.5%	●

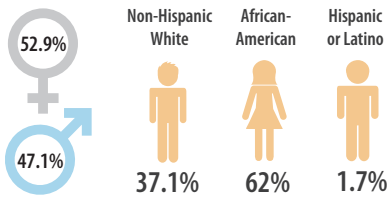
\*- Represents protective factors; \*\*- ● = Yes, Greater than state rate/○ = No, Lower than state rate;

Source: 1. International Survey Associates, Inc., Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment Student Survey; 2. County Health Rankings and Roadmaps, Robert Wood Johnson Foundation; 3. Arkansas Crime Information Center, Crime in Arkansas; 4. Arkansas State Police, Highway Safety office; 5. Arkansas Department of Human Services, Annual Statistical Report; 6. Arkansas Department of Health, Center for Health Statistics; 7. Arkansas Department of Finance and Administration, Alcoholic Beverage Control; 8. Arkansas Tobacco Control Board, Annual Compliance Reports; 9. U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics; 10. U.S. Census Bureau, State & County QuickFacts; 11. Arkansas Department of Education, Statewide Information System as reported through the Arkansas Public School Computer Network

# Phillips County



## Demographics



Population over 65 15.6%  
 Population under 18 26.6%  
 Total population 19,513  
 Births 314

## Key findings

### Weaknesses

- 2nd highest rate of interaction with anti-social peers
- 2nd highest rate of low peer perceived risk of drug use
- 2nd highest rate of persons below poverty level
- 2nd lowest rate of students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk"\*
- 2nd lowest rate of youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages every day as a "moderate" or "great risk"\*

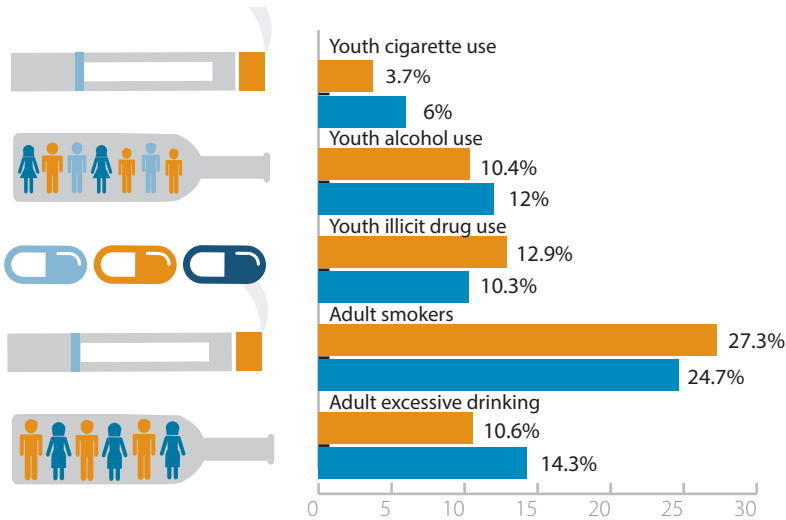
### Strengths

- Lowest rate of adult excessive drinking and high school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students)
- 3rd lowest rate of low commitment to school

## County vs. State

## Substance Use

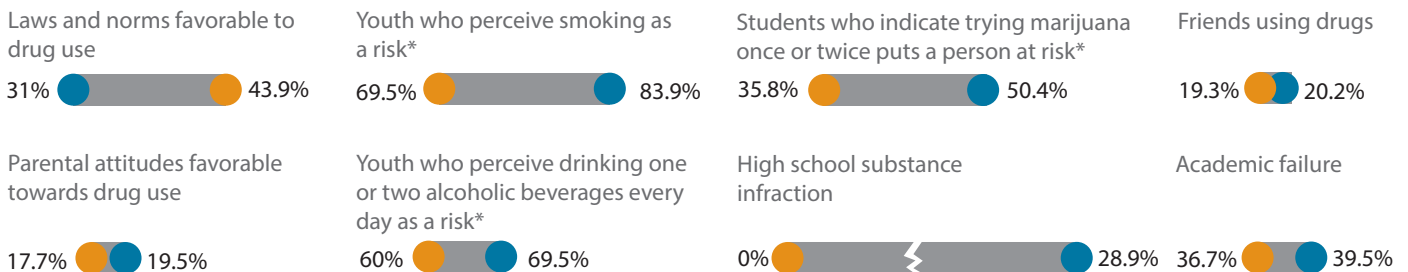
County State



## Consequences



## Risk and protective factors



\*Indicates protective factors that decrease the likelihood that individuals or communities will develop substance use or mental disorders. Risk includes the perception of "moderate" to "great" risk.

⚡ Symbolizes a large difference between state and county rates that cannot be shown to scale.

Indicator	Phillips County			Trend	Arkansas	Greater than
	2013	2014	2015		2015	State Rate**
<b>Substance use</b>						
Youth cigarette use <sup>1</sup>	6.3%	6.6%	3.7%		6.0%	○
Youth chewing tobacco use <sup>1</sup>	3.2%	3.8%	3.0%		4.8%	○
Youth alcohol use <sup>1</sup>	12.1%	12.3%	10.4%		12.0%	○
Youth illicit drug use <sup>1</sup>	12.2%	14.4%	12.9%		10.3%	●
Adult smokers (smoked ≥ 100 cigarettes and are currently smoking) <sup>2</sup>	NA	27.3%	NA		NA	
Adult excessive drinking <sup>2</sup>	NA	10.6%	NA		NA	
<b>Consequences</b>						
Substance abuse arrests (per 1,000 population) <sup>3</sup>	12.0	7.8	3.0		9.6	○
Alcohol- or other drug-related crashes (per 1,000 population) <sup>4</sup>	0.7	0.6	NA		NA	
Number of mental health clients served through Arkansas State Hospital and the Community Mental Health Centers <sup>5</sup>	698	684	793		69,398	
Number of substance abuse treatment service provided <sup>5</sup>	83	66	47		18,029	
<b>Mental Health</b>						
Suicide (per 100k population, 2009-2013) <sup>6</sup>	11.3	11.7	12.7		17.0	○
Adolescent depressive symptoms <sup>1</sup>	35.4%	38.3%	40.5%		41.7%	○
<b>Availability and access</b>						
Beer permits (per 1,000 population) <sup>7</sup>	2.1	2.2	1.9		0.9	●
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) <sup>8</sup>	3.3%	17.6%	6.6%		9.1%	○
Laws and norms favorable to drug use <sup>1</sup>	41.0%	51.1%	43.9%		31.0%	●
Perceived availability of drugs <sup>1</sup>	23.7%	19.2%	20.2%		23.6%	○
<b>Crime</b>						
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 populations) <sup>3</sup>	55.2	48.3	36.8		35.2	●
High community disorganization <sup>1</sup>	55.7%	64.4%	59.7%		35.5%	●
<b>Economic Hardship</b>						
Unemployment rates <sup>9</sup>	11.2%	9.6%	7.9%		5.2%	●
Persons below poverty level <sup>10</sup>	36.6%	35.3%	NA		NA	
<b>Family</b>						
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) <sup>5</sup>	11.9	9.7	12.1		11.2	●
Poor family management <sup>1</sup>	46.5%	36.2%	35.2%		25.7%	●
Family history of anti-social behavior <sup>1</sup>	37.8%	40.9%	37.6%		31.0%	●
Parental attitudes favorable towards drug use <sup>1</sup>	19.2%	17.2%	17.7%		19.5%	○
<b>Individual/peers</b>						
Early initiation of drug use <sup>1</sup>	24.1%	25.9%	17.1%		18.4%	○
Peer favorable attitudes to drug use <sup>1</sup>	22.4%	23.4%	20.5%		22.1%	○
Peer perceived risk of drug use <sup>1</sup>	55.8%	58.7%	59.0%		45.3%	●
Interaction with anti-social peers <sup>1</sup>	64.5%	68.0%	63.0%		38.6%	●
Friends using drugs <sup>1</sup>	23.6%	28.4%	19.3%		20.2%	○
Religiosity* <sup>1</sup>	64.9%	60.5%	61.5%		68.0%	○
Youth who perceive smoking as a "moderate" or "great risk"* <sup>1</sup>	68.7%	66.0%	69.5%		83.9%	○
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages every day as a "moderate" or "great risk"* <sup>1</sup>	57.5%	54.5%	60.0%		69.5%	○
Students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk"* <sup>1</sup>	42.7%	38.7%	35.8%		50.4%	○
<b>Academic achievement/commitment</b>						
High school dropouts <sup>11</sup>	5.8%	4.3%	3.9%		2.3%	●
Academic failure <sup>1</sup>	37.0%	37.1%	36.7%		39.5%	○
Low commitment to school <sup>1</sup>	30.6%	35.1%	31.2%		39.9%	○
<b>School environment</b>						
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) <sup>11</sup>	11.6	24.6	0.0		28.9	○
Transitions and mobility <sup>1</sup>	48.4%	47.3%	49.5%		51.3%	○
School opportunities for pro-social involvement* <sup>1</sup>	56.8%	51.6%	57.3%		64.3%	○
School rewards for pro-social involvement* <sup>1</sup>	58.0%	54.1%	57.4%		54.5%	●

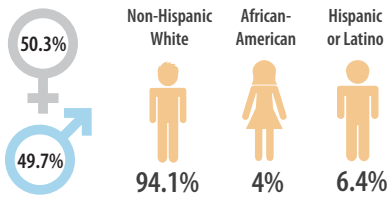
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# Pike County



## Demographics



Population over 65 **17.7%**  
 Population under 18 **22.2%**  
 Total population **10,824**  
 Births **121**

## Key findings

### Weaknesses

- 5th highest rate of high school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students)
- 7th highest rate of low commitment to school
- 9th highest rate of poor family management

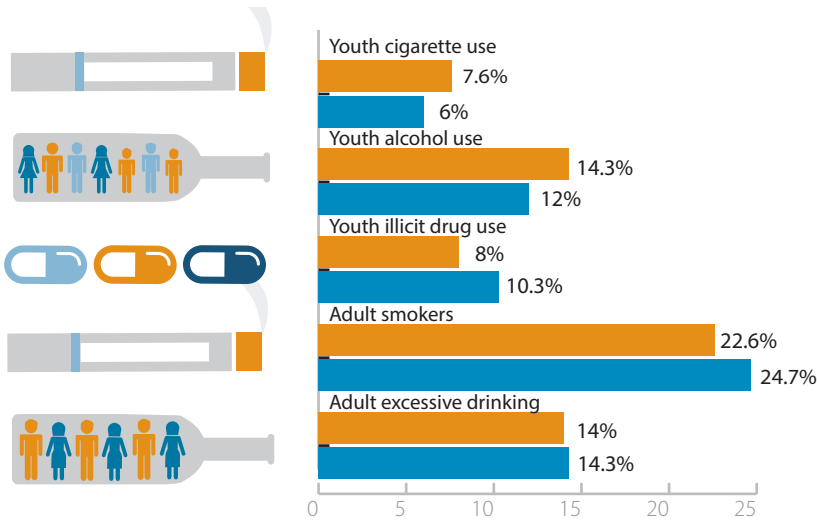
### Strengths

- Lowest rate of tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks)
- 6th highest rate of religiosity\*
- 6th lowest rate of number of mental health clients served through Arkansas state hospital and the community mental health centers

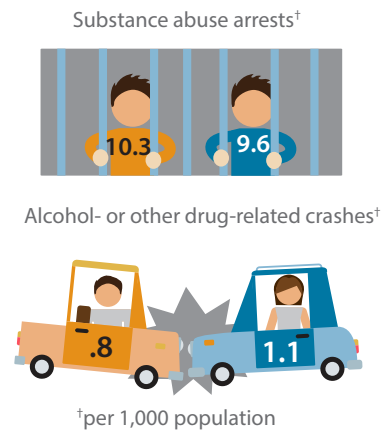
## County vs. State

### Substance Use

County State



### Consequences



## Risk and protective factors

Laws and norms favorable to drug use

31% 31.1%

Youth who perceive smoking as a risk\*

83.9% 86.5%

Students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a person at risk\*

50.4% 55.4%

Friends using drugs

20.2% 20.6%

Parental attitudes favorable towards drug use

19.5% 24%

Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages every day as a risk\*

67.8% 69.5%

High school substance infraction

28.9% 66.6%

Academic failure

38.5% 39.5%

\*Indicates protective factors that decrease the likelihood that individuals or communities will develop substance use or mental disorders. Risk includes the perception of "moderate" to "great" risk.

Symbolizes a large difference between state and county rates that cannot be shown to scale.

Indicator	Pike County			Trend	Arkansas	Greater than
	2013	2014	2015		2015	State Rate**
<b>Substance use</b>						
Youth cigarette use <sup>1</sup>	9.2%	7.4%	7.6%		6.0%	●
Youth chewing tobacco use <sup>1</sup>	11.7%	7.0%	7.2%		4.8%	●
Youth alcohol use <sup>1</sup>	11.2%	13.3%	14.3%		12.0%	●
Youth illicit drug use <sup>1</sup>	6.9%	9.4%	8.0%		10.3%	○
Adult smokers (smoked ≥ 100 cigarettes and are currently smoking) <sup>2</sup>	NA	22.6%	NA		NA	
Adult excessive drinking <sup>2</sup>	NA	14.0%	NA		NA	
<b>Consequences</b>						
Substance abuse arrests (per 1,000 population) <sup>3</sup>	19.6	10.9	10.3		9.6	●
Alcohol- or other drug-related crashes (per 1,000 population) <sup>4</sup>	0.6	0.8	NA		NA	
Number of mental health clients served through Arkansas State Hospital and the Community Mental Health Centers <sup>5</sup>	156	151	147		69,398	
Number of substance abuse treatment service provided <sup>5</sup>	41	38	54		18,029	
<b>Mental Health</b>						
Suicide (per 100k population, 2009-2013) <sup>6</sup>	17.3	20.0	21.4		17.0	●
Adolescent depressive symptoms <sup>1</sup>	38.5%	40.4%	39.3%		41.7%	○
<b>Availability and access</b>						
Beer permits (per 1,000 population) <sup>7</sup>	NA	NA	NA		0.9	
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) <sup>8</sup>	2.3%	8.9%	5.0%		9.1%	○
Laws and norms favorable to drug use <sup>1</sup>	31.6%	35.7%	31.1%		31.0%	●
Perceived availability of drugs <sup>1</sup>	26.9%	23.4%	23.6%		23.6%	○
<b>Crime</b>						
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 populations) <sup>3</sup>	16.4	16.6	17.6		35.2	○
High community disorganization <sup>1</sup>	45.3%	38.5%	42.4%		35.5%	●
<b>Economic Hardship</b>						
Unemployment rates <sup>9</sup>	8.8%	7.5%	6.2%		5.2%	●
Persons below poverty level <sup>10</sup>	21.9%	20.0%	NA		NA	
<b>Family</b>						
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) <sup>5</sup>	11.8	12.3	6.7		11.2	○
Poor family management <sup>1</sup>	31.9%	24.5%	30.7%		25.7%	●
Family history of anti-social behavior <sup>1</sup>	34.9%	30.3%	30.5%		31.0%	○
Parental attitudes favorable towards drug use <sup>1</sup>	22.8%	22.2%	24.0%		19.5%	●
<b>Individual/peers</b>						
Early initiation of drug use <sup>1</sup>	25.1%	22.0%	20.8%		18.4%	●
Peer favorable attitudes to drug use <sup>1</sup>	27.6%	22.7%	20.7%		22.1%	○
Peer perceived risk of drug use <sup>1</sup>	43.3%	38.6%	41.4%		45.3%	○
Interaction with anti-social peers <sup>1</sup>	39.1%	37.7%	39.4%		38.6%	●
Friends using drugs <sup>1</sup>	21.7%	25.1%	20.6%		20.2%	●
Religiosity* <sup>1</sup>	77.2%	73.4%	80.1%		68.0%	●
Youth who perceive smoking as a "moderate" or "great risk"* <sup>1</sup>	86.3%	89.4%	86.5%		83.9%	●
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages every day as a "moderate" or "great risk"* <sup>1</sup>	67.4%	66.9%	67.8%		69.5%	○
Students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk"* <sup>1</sup>	54.0%	51.9%	55.4%		50.4%	●
<b>Academic achievement/commitment</b>						
High school dropouts <sup>11</sup>	1.3%	1.1%	2.0%		2.3%	○
Academic failure <sup>1</sup>	43.5%	39.8%	38.5%		39.5%	○
Low commitment to school <sup>1</sup>	51.4%	44.8%	45.7%		39.9%	●
<b>School environment</b>						
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) <sup>11</sup>	28.4	21.5	66.6		28.9	●
Transitions and mobility <sup>1</sup>	44.9%	36.0%	40.9%		51.3%	○
School opportunities for pro-social involvement* <sup>1</sup>	57.0%	54.9%	65.5%		64.3%	●
School rewards for pro-social involvement* <sup>1</sup>	54.4%	55.8%	61.9%		54.5%	●

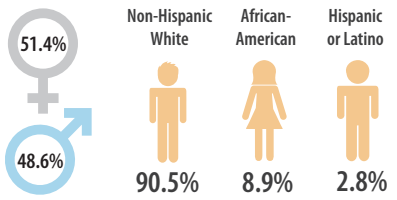
\*- Represents protective factors; \*\*- ● = Yes, Greater than state rate/○ = No, Lower than state rate;

Source: 1. International Survey Associates, Inc., Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment Student Survey; 2. County Health Rankings and Roadmaps, Robert Wood Johnson Foundation; 3. Arkansas Crime Information Center, Crime in Arkansas; 4. Arkansas State Police, Highway Safety office; 5. Arkansas Department of Human Services, Annual Statistical Report; 6. Arkansas Department of Health, Center for Health Statistics; 7. Arkansas Department of Finance and Administration, Alcoholic Beverage Control; 8. Arkansas Tobacco Control Board, Annual Compliance Reports; 9. U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics; 10. U.S. Census Bureau, State & County QuickFacts; 11. Arkansas Department of Education, Statewide Information System as reported through the Arkansas Public School Computer Network

# Poinsett County



## Demographics



Population over 65 16.3%  
 Population under 18 23.6%  
 Total population 24,040  
 Births 340

## Key findings

### Weaknesses

- 4th highest rate of children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age)
- 6th highest rate of substance abuse arrests (per 1,000 population)
- 8th highest rate of academic failure

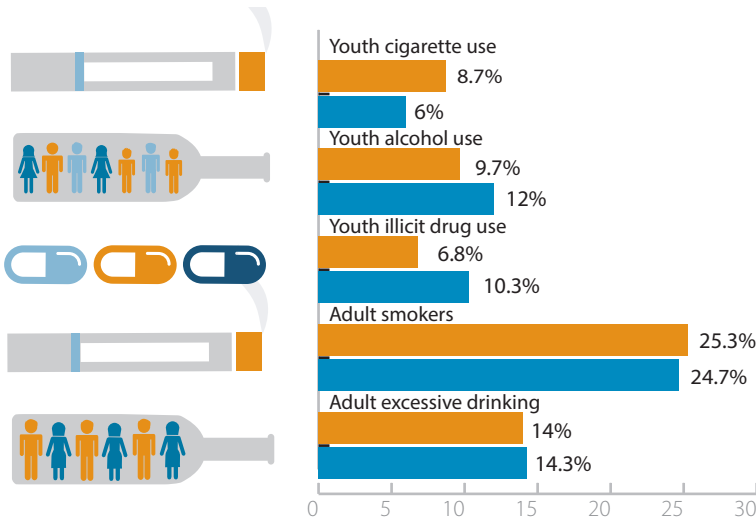
### Strengths

- 8th lowest rate of youth illicit drug use
- 10th lowest rate of youth alcohol use
- 11th lowest rate of parental attitudes favorable towards drug use

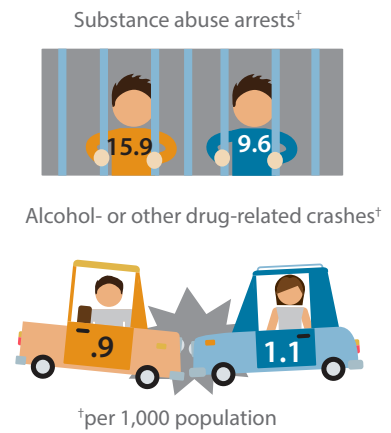
## County vs. State

### Substance Use

County State



### Consequences



## Risk and protective factors

Laws and norms favorable to drug use

31% 32%

Youth who perceive smoking as a risk\*

82.5% 83.9%

Students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a person at risk\*

50.3% 50.4%

Friends using drugs

20.2% 20.7%

Parental attitudes favorable towards drug use

17.5% 19.5%

Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages every day as a risk\*

67.2% 69.5%

High school substance infraction

28.9% 29.8%

Academic failure

39.5% 44.7%

\* Indicates protective factors that decrease the likelihood that individuals or communities will develop substance use or mental disorders. Risk includes the perception of "moderate" to "great" risk.



Indicator	Poinsett County			Trend	Arkansas	Greater than
	2013	2014	2015		2015	State Rate**
<b>Substance use</b>						
Youth cigarette use <sup>1</sup>	10.3%	9.3%	8.7%		6.0%	●
Youth chewing tobacco use <sup>1</sup>	5.7%	4.7%	5.6%		4.8%	●
Youth alcohol use <sup>1</sup>	10.3%	12.1%	9.7%		12.0%	○
Youth illicit drug use <sup>1</sup>	9.5%	9.6%	6.8%		10.3%	○
Adult smokers (smoked ≥ 100 cigarettes and are currently smoking) <sup>2</sup>	NA	25.3%	NA		NA	
Adult excessive drinking <sup>2</sup>	NA	14.0%	NA		NA	
<b>Consequences</b>						
Substance abuse arrests (per 1,000 population) <sup>3</sup>	16.8	18.3	15.9		9.6	●
Alcohol- or other drug-related crashes (per 1,000 population) <sup>4</sup>	0.6	0.9	NA		NA	
Number of mental health clients served through Arkansas State Hospital and the Community Mental Health Centers <sup>5</sup>	338	299	362		69,398	
Number of substance abuse treatment service provided <sup>5</sup>	73	91	142		18,029	
<b>Mental Health</b>						
Suicide (per 100k population, 2009-2013) <sup>6</sup>	18.9	22.2	21.0		17.0	●
Adolescent depressive symptoms <sup>1</sup>	38.6%	37.9%	42.8%		41.7%	●
<b>Availability and access</b>						
Beer permits (per 1,000 population) <sup>7</sup>	1.4	1.5	1.4		0.9	●
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) <sup>8</sup>	4.3%	5.4%	7.5%		9.1%	○
Laws and norms favorable to drug use <sup>1</sup>	31.4%	33.8%	32.0%		31.0%	●
Perceived availability of drugs <sup>1</sup>	23.7%	21.7%	25.4%		23.6%	●
<b>Crime</b>						
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 populations) <sup>3</sup>	45.8	38.3	30.5		35.2	○
High community disorganization <sup>1</sup>	48.6%	40.6%	45.5%		35.5%	●
<b>Economic Hardship</b>						
Unemployment rates <sup>9</sup>	8.3%	6.9%	5.7%		5.2%	●
Persons below poverty level <sup>10</sup>	24.7%	21.9%	NA		NA	
<b>Family</b>						
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) <sup>5</sup>	18.5	20.6	23.8		11.2	●
Poor family management <sup>1</sup>	34.0%	30.2%	26.3%		25.7%	●
Family history of anti-social behavior <sup>1</sup>	35.0%	40.0%	35.6%		31.0%	●
Parental attitudes favorable towards drug use <sup>1</sup>	19.0%	18.6%	17.5%		19.5%	○
<b>Individual/peers</b>						
Early initiation of drug use <sup>1</sup>	19.7%	19.9%	22.3%		18.4%	●
Peer favorable attitudes to drug use <sup>1</sup>	23.4%	24.0%	22.7%		22.1%	●
Peer perceived risk of drug use <sup>1</sup>	48.6%	53.4%	47.8%		45.3%	●
Interaction with anti-social peers <sup>1</sup>	49.2%	42.6%	41.0%		38.6%	●
Friends using drugs <sup>1</sup>	22.4%	22.5%	20.7%		20.2%	●
Religiosity* <sup>1</sup>	66.5%	62.0%	68.4%		68.0%	●
Youth who perceive smoking as a "moderate" or "great risk"* <sup>1</sup>	79.1%	78.8%	82.5%		83.9%	○
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages every day as a "moderate" or "great risk"* <sup>1</sup>	66.1%	63.0%	67.2%		69.5%	○
Students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk"* <sup>1</sup>	50.8%	45.5%	50.3%		50.4%	○
<b>Academic achievement/commitment</b>						
High school dropouts <sup>11</sup>	2.8%	3.3%	3.3%		2.3%	●
Academic failure <sup>1</sup>	39.9%	41.2%	44.7%		39.5%	●
Low commitment to school <sup>1</sup>	43.0%	47.7%	45.3%		39.9%	●
<b>School environment</b>						
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) <sup>11</sup>	23.3	17.4	29.8		28.9	●
Transitions and mobility <sup>1</sup>	41.1%	38.9%	48.7%		51.3%	○
School opportunities for pro-social involvement* <sup>1</sup>	59.9%	61.5%	61.5%		64.3%	○
School rewards for pro-social involvement* <sup>1</sup>	56.2%	52.0%	53.0%		54.5%	○

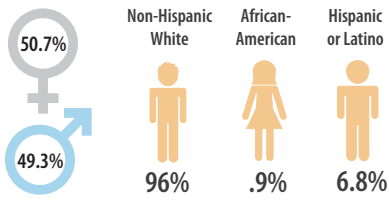
\*- Represents protective factors; \*\*- ● = Yes, Greater than state rate/○ = No, Lower than state rate;

Source: 1. International Survey Associates, Inc., Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment Student Survey; 2. County Health Rankings and Roadmaps, Robert Wood Johnson Foundation; 3. Arkansas Crime Information Center, Crime in Arkansas; 4. Arkansas State Police, Highway Safety office; 5. Arkansas Department of Human Services, Annual Statistical Report; 6. Arkansas Department of Health, Center for Health Statistics; 7. Arkansas Department of Finance and Administration, Alcoholic Beverage Control; 8. Arkansas Tobacco Control Board, Annual Compliance Reports; 9. U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics; 10. U.S. Census Bureau, State & County QuickFacts; 11. Arkansas Department of Education, Statewide Information System as reported through the Arkansas Public School Computer Network

# Polk County



## Demographics



Population over 65 **20.6%**  
 Population under 18 **23.6%**  
 Total population **20,216**  
 Births **222**

## Key findings

### Weaknesses

- ▶ 11th highest rate of youth chewing tobacco use
- ▶ 13th highest rate of adolescent depressive symptoms
- ▶ 15th highest rate of parental attitudes favorable towards drug use

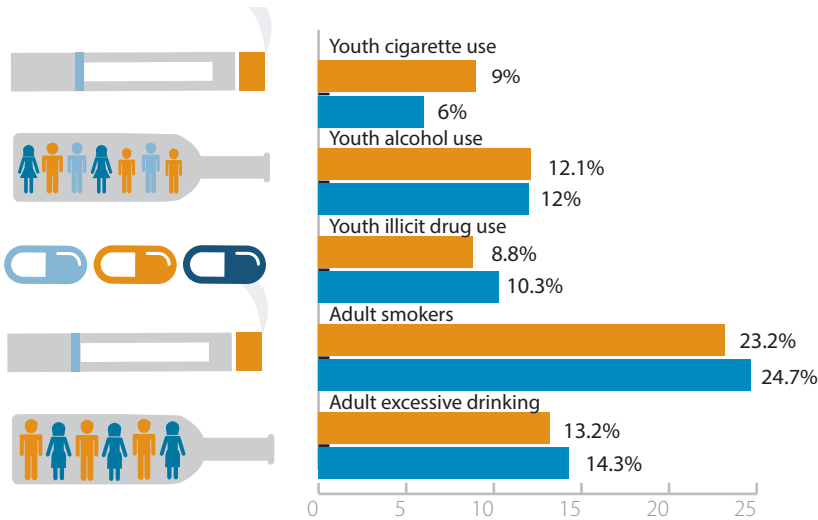
### Strengths

- ▶ 5th highest rate of youth who perceive smoking as a "moderate" or "great risk"\*
- ▶ 5th lowest rate of family history of anti-social behavior
- ▶ 8th lowest rate of interaction with anti-social peers

## County vs. State

### Substance Use

County State



### Consequences



## Risk and protective factors

Laws and norms favorable to drug use



Youth who perceive smoking as a risk\*



Students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a person at risk\*



Friends using drugs



Parental attitudes favorable towards drug use



Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages every day as a risk\*



High school substance infraction



Academic failure



\* Indicates protective factors that decrease the likelihood that individuals or communities will develop substance use or mental disorders. Risk includes the perception of "moderate" to "great" risk.

Indicator	Polk County			Trend	Arkansas	Greater than State Rate**
	2013	2014	2015		2015	
<b>Substance use</b>						
Youth cigarette use <sup>1</sup>	14.1%	6.4%	9.0%		6.0%	●
Youth chewing tobacco use <sup>1</sup>	10.4%	7.0%	7.3%		4.8%	●
Youth alcohol use <sup>1</sup>	17.1%	12.6%	12.1%		12.0%	●
Youth illicit drug use <sup>1</sup>	10.9%	9.5%	8.8%		10.3%	○
Adult smokers (smoked ≥ 100 cigarettes and are currently smoking) <sup>2</sup>	NA	23.2%	NA		NA	
Adult excessive drinking <sup>2</sup>	NA	13.2%	NA		NA	
<b>Consequences</b>						
Substance abuse arrests (per 1,000 population) <sup>3</sup>	7.9	9.3	8.4		9.6	○
Alcohol- or other drug-related crashes (per 1,000 population) <sup>4</sup>	0.9	1.1	NA		NA	
Number of mental health clients served through Arkansas State Hospital and the Community Mental Health Centers <sup>5</sup>	370	403	459		69,398	
Number of substance abuse treatment service provided <sup>5</sup>	51	69	97		18,029	
<b>Mental Health</b>						
Suicide (per 100k population, 2009-2013) <sup>6</sup>	23.7	22.0	21.7		17.0	●
Adolescent depressive symptoms <sup>1</sup>	41.8%	43.6%	44.3%		41.7%	●
<b>Availability and access</b>						
Beer permits (per 1,000 population) <sup>7</sup>	NA	NA	NA		0.9	
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) <sup>8</sup>	4.4%	13.5%	8.6%		9.1%	○
Laws and norms favorable to drug use <sup>1</sup>	36.6%	33.2%	33.4%		31.0%	●
Perceived availability of drugs <sup>1</sup>	27.1%	21.8%	21.2%		23.6%	○
<b>Crime</b>						
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 populations) <sup>3</sup>	32.8	27.9	20.9		35.2	○
High community disorganization <sup>1</sup>	33.6%	34.2%	33.5%		35.5%	○
<b>Economic Hardship</b>						
Unemployment rates <sup>9</sup>	7.9%	6.4%	6.0%		5.2%	●
Persons below poverty level <sup>10</sup>	24.4%	22.0%	NA		NA	
<b>Family</b>						
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) <sup>5</sup>	8.4	9.0	8.4		11.2	○
Poor family management <sup>1</sup>	36.8%	23.7%	27.3%		25.7%	●
Family history of anti-social behavior <sup>1</sup>	31.5%	31.8%	26.2%		31.0%	○
Parental attitudes favorable towards drug use <sup>1</sup>	26.1%	23.1%	23.9%		19.5%	●
<b>Individual/peers</b>						
Early initiation of drug use <sup>1</sup>	25.8%	18.1%	19.6%		18.4%	●
Peer favorable attitudes to drug use <sup>1</sup>	28.0%	22.9%	22.9%		22.1%	●
Peer perceived risk of drug use <sup>1</sup>	46.6%	43.9%	42.5%		45.3%	○
Interaction with anti-social peers <sup>1</sup>	34.7%	31.0%	29.5%		38.6%	○
Friends using drugs <sup>1</sup>	27.1%	18.2%	19.8%		20.2%	○
Religiosity* <sup>1</sup>	69.7%	68.0%	68.4%		68.0%	●
Youth who perceive smoking as a "moderate" or "great risk"* <sup>1</sup>	83.0%	88.2%	88.2%		83.9%	●
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages every day as a "moderate" or "great risk"* <sup>1</sup>	66.0%	68.1%	69.8%		69.5%	●
Students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk"* <sup>1</sup>	52.8%	51.5%	53.5%		50.4%	●
<b>Academic achievement/commitment</b>						
High school dropouts <sup>11</sup>	1.7%	1.8%	1.4%		2.3%	○
Academic failure <sup>1</sup>	42.6%	41.7%	38.7%		39.5%	○
Low commitment to school <sup>1</sup>	45.5%	43.4%	43.9%		39.9%	●
<b>School environment</b>						
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) <sup>11</sup>	42.9	53.6	32.3		28.9	●
Transitions and mobility <sup>1</sup>	46.9%	41.3%	42.7%		51.3%	○
School opportunities for pro-social involvement* <sup>1</sup>	61.8%	64.7%	62.2%		64.3%	○
School rewards for pro-social involvement* <sup>1</sup>	58.3%	55.1%	57.3%		54.5%	●

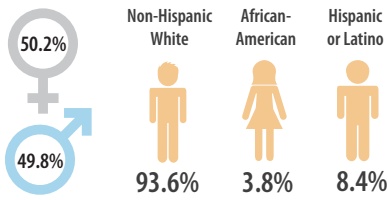
\*- Represents protective factors; \*\*- ● = Yes, Greater than state rate/○ = No, Lower than state rate;

Source: 1. International Survey Associates, Inc., Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment Student Survey; 2. County Health Rankings and Roadmaps, Robert Wood Johnson Foundation; 3. Arkansas Crime Information Center, Crime in Arkansas; 4. Arkansas State Police, Highway Safety office; 5. Arkansas Department of Human Services, Annual Statistical Report; 6. Arkansas Department of Health, Center for Health Statistics; 7. Arkansas Department of Finance and Administration, Alcoholic Beverage Control; 8. Arkansas Tobacco Control Board, Annual Compliance Reports; 9. U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics; 10. U.S. Census Bureau, State & County QuickFacts; 11. Arkansas Department of Education, Statewide Information System as reported through the Arkansas Public School Computer Network

# Pope County



## Demographics



Population over 65 **13.6%**  
 Population under 18 **22.9%**  
 Total population **63,390**  
 Births **828**

## Key findings

### Weaknesses

- ▶ 6th highest rate of adult excessive drinking
- ▶ 11th highest rate of number of mental health clients served through Arkansas state hospital and the community mental health centers
- ▶ 11th highest rate of transitions and mobility

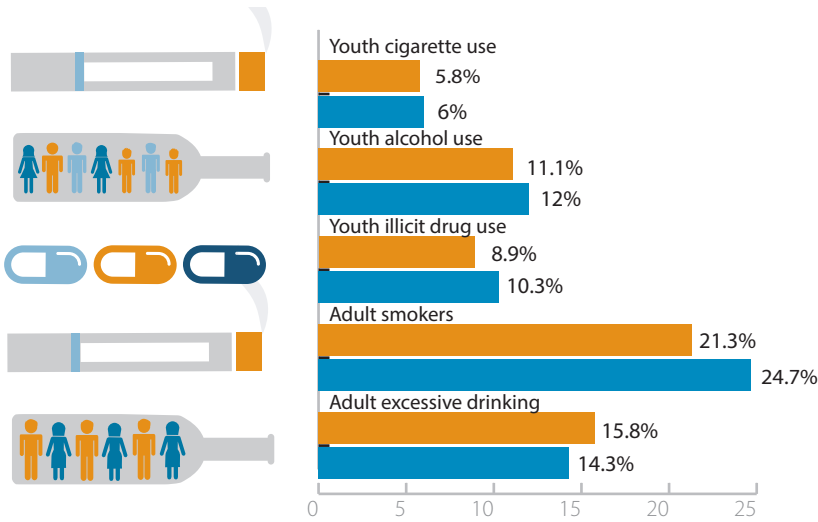
### Strengths

- ▶ 4th lowest rate of poor family management
- ▶ 6th lowest rate of family history of anti-social behavior
- ▶ 7th highest rate of youth who perceive smoking as a "moderate" or "great risk"\*
- ▶ 7th lowest rate of low peer perceived risk of drug use

## County vs. State

## Substance Use

County (orange) State (blue)



## Consequences



## Risk and protective factors

Laws and norms favorable to drug use

29.3% County 31% State

Youth who perceive smoking as a risk\*

83.9% County 87.7% State

Students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a person at risk\*

50.4% County 55% State

Friends using drugs

18% County 20.2% State

Parental attitudes favorable towards drug use

19.5% County 20.1% State

Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages every day as a risk\*

69.5% County 71.7% State

High school substance infraction

28.9% County 41% State

Academic failure

38.5% County 39.5% State

\* Indicates protective factors that decrease the likelihood that individuals or communities will develop substance use or mental disorders. Risk includes the perception of "moderate" to "great" risk.

Indicator	Pope County			Trend	Arkansas	Greater than
	2013	2014	2015		2015	State Rate**
<b>Substance use</b>						
Youth cigarette use <sup>1</sup>	6.0%	6.7%	5.8%		6.0%	○
Youth chewing tobacco use <sup>1</sup>	5.6%	6.5%	5.0%		4.8%	●
Youth alcohol use <sup>1</sup>	12.1%	13.1%	11.1%		12.0%	○
Youth illicit drug use <sup>1</sup>	8.9%	9.5%	8.9%		10.3%	○
Adult smokers (smoked ≥ 100 cigarettes and are currently smoking) <sup>2</sup>	NA	21.3%	NA		NA	
Adult excessive drinking <sup>2</sup>	NA	15.8%	NA		NA	
<b>Consequences</b>						
Substance abuse arrests (per 1,000 population) <sup>3</sup>	6.4	6.4	9.2		9.6	○
Alcohol- or other drug-related crashes (per 1,000 population) <sup>4</sup>	1.4	1.0	NA		NA	
Number of mental health clients served through Arkansas State Hospital and the Community Mental Health Centers <sup>5</sup>	1763	1603	1806		69,398	
Number of substance abuse treatment service provided <sup>5</sup>	269	304	290		18,029	
<b>Mental Health</b>						
Suicide (per 100k population, 2009-2013) <sup>6</sup>	13.1	15.9	16.7		17.0	○
Adolescent depressive symptoms <sup>1</sup>	39.4%	39.4%	36.9%		41.7%	○
<b>Availability and access</b>						
Beer permits (per 1,000 population) <sup>7</sup>	NA	NA	NA		0.9	
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) <sup>8</sup>	10.7%	14.5%	10.2%		9.1%	●
Laws and norms favorable to drug use <sup>1</sup>	29.9%	31.7%	29.3%		31.0%	○
Perceived availability of drugs <sup>1</sup>	23.3%	22.5%	22.8%		23.6%	○
<b>Crime</b>						
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 populations) <sup>3</sup>	37.6	37.7	33.5		35.2	○
High community disorganization <sup>1</sup>	30.3%	32.1%	29.2%		35.5%	○
<b>Economic Hardship</b>						
Unemployment rates <sup>9</sup>	7.8%	6.4%	5.5%		5.2%	●
Persons below poverty level <sup>10</sup>	20.0%	18.3%	NA		NA	
<b>Family</b>						
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) <sup>5</sup>	8.5	9.0	10.1		11.2	○
Poor family management <sup>1</sup>	28.8%	24.8%	22.0%		25.7%	○
Family history of anti-social behavior <sup>1</sup>	28.4%	28.1%	26.5%		31.0%	○
Parental attitudes favorable towards drug use <sup>1</sup>	19.5%	20.3%	20.1%		19.5%	●
<b>Individual/peers</b>						
Early initiation of drug use <sup>1</sup>	16.5%	17.6%	16.0%		18.4%	○
Peer favorable attitudes to drug use <sup>1</sup>	21.0%	23.7%	20.8%		22.1%	○
Peer perceived risk of drug use <sup>1</sup>	39.2%	41.6%	40.2%		45.3%	○
Interaction with anti-social peers <sup>1</sup>	35.0%	34.0%	32.6%		38.6%	○
Friends using drugs <sup>1</sup>	18.5%	20.6%	18.0%		20.2%	○
Religiosity* <sup>1</sup>	73.8%	73.3%	73.3%		68.0%	●
Youth who perceive smoking as a "moderate" or "great risk"* <sup>1</sup>	88.1%	88.9%	87.7%		83.9%	●
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages every day as a "moderate" or "great risk"* <sup>1</sup>	73.0%	72.8%	71.7%		69.5%	●
Students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk"* <sup>1</sup>	55.7%	53.2%	55.0%		50.4%	●
<b>Academic achievement/commitment</b>						
High school dropouts <sup>11</sup>	1.5%	1.8%	1.9%		2.3%	○
Academic failure <sup>1</sup>	37.0%	38.7%	38.5%		39.5%	○
Low commitment to school <sup>1</sup>	41.6%	40.8%	41.2%		39.9%	●
<b>School environment</b>						
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) <sup>11</sup>	40.6	33.4	41.0		28.9	●
Transitions and mobility <sup>1</sup>	54.1%	52.1%	52.3%		51.3%	●
School opportunities for pro-social involvement* <sup>1</sup>	64.0%	63.6%	63.6%		64.3%	○
School rewards for pro-social involvement* <sup>1</sup>	57.4%	56.2%	56.4%		54.5%	●

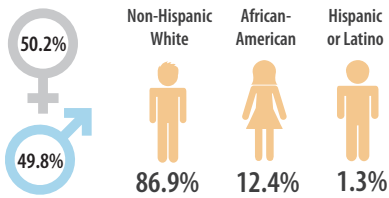
\*- Represents protective factors; \*\*- ● = Yes, Greater than state rate/○ = No, Lower than state rate;

Source: 1. International Survey Associates, Inc., Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment Student Survey; 2. County Health Rankings and Roadmaps, Robert Wood Johnson Foundation; 3. Arkansas Crime Information Center, Crime in Arkansas; 4. Arkansas State Police, Highway Safety office; 5. Arkansas Department of Human Services, Annual Statistical Report; 6. Arkansas Department of Health, Center for Health Statistics; 7. Arkansas Department of Finance and Administration, Alcoholic Beverage Control; 8. Arkansas Tobacco Control Board, Annual Compliance Reports; 9. U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics; 10. U.S. Census Bureau, State & County QuickFacts; 11. Arkansas Department of Education, Statewide Information System as reported through the Arkansas Public School Computer Network

# Prairie County



## Demographics



Population over 65 **21.2%**  
 Population under 18 **20.2%**  
 Total population **8,291**  
 Births **85**

## Key findings

### Weaknesses

- ▶ 2nd highest rate of youth chewing tobacco use
- ▶ 3rd highest rate of family history of anti-social behavior
- ▶ 4th highest rate of parental attitudes favorable towards drug use and youth cigarette use

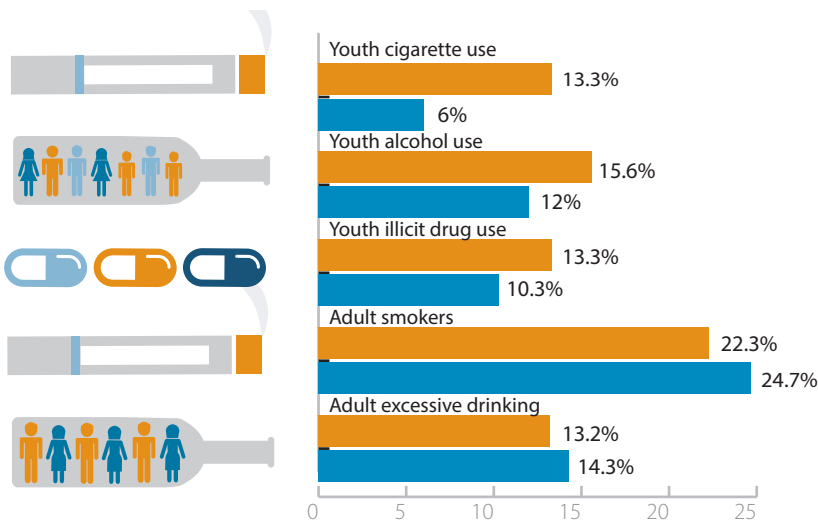
### Strengths

- ▶ Lowest rate of children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) and of high school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students)
- ▶ 4th lowest rate of number of mental health clients served through Arkansas state hospital and the community mental health centers and of suicide (per 100k population)

## County vs. State

### Substance Use

County State



### Consequences



## Risk and protective factors

Laws and norms favorable to drug use

31% 35.1%

Youth who perceive smoking as a risk\*

81.6% 83.9%

Students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a person at risk\*

45.9% 50.4%

Friends using drugs

20.2% 23.6%

Parental attitudes favorable towards drug use

19.5% 27.4%

Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages every day as a risk\*

66% 69.5%

High school substance infraction

0% 28.9%

Academic failure

39.5% 46.7%

\*Indicates protective factors that decrease the likelihood that individuals or communities will develop substance use or mental disorders. Risk includes the perception of "moderate" to "great" risk.

Symbolizes a large difference between state and county rates that cannot be shown to scale.

Indicator	Prairie County			Trend	Arkansas	Greater than State Rate**
	2013	2014	2015		2015	
<b>Substance use</b>						
Youth cigarette use <sup>1</sup>	12.4%	10.2%	13.3%		6.0%	●
Youth chewing tobacco use <sup>1</sup>	2.6%	8.9%	10.6%		4.8%	●
Youth alcohol use <sup>1</sup>	13.0%	22.3%	15.6%		12.0%	●
Youth illicit drug use <sup>1</sup>	7.8%	15.9%	13.3%		10.3%	●
Adult smokers (smoked ≥ 100 cigarettes and are currently smoking) <sup>2</sup>	NA	22.3%	NA		NA	
Adult excessive drinking <sup>2</sup>	NA	13.2%	NA		NA	
<b>Consequences</b>						
Substance abuse arrests (per 1,000 population) <sup>3</sup>	1.3	1.3	2.4		9.6	○
Alcohol- or other drug-related crashes (per 1,000 population) <sup>4</sup>	2.0	0.5	NA		NA	
Number of mental health clients served through Arkansas State Hospital and the Community Mental Health Centers <sup>5</sup>	130	115	121		69,398	
Number of substance abuse treatment service provided <sup>5</sup>	33	28	37		18,029	
<b>Mental Health</b>						
Suicide (per 100k population, 2009-2013) <sup>6</sup>	10.9	12.4	10.9		17.0	○
Adolescent depressive symptoms <sup>1</sup>	39.9%	45.2%	43.9%		41.7%	●
<b>Availability and access</b>						
Beer permits (per 1,000 population) <sup>7</sup>	1.9	2.0	2.1		0.9	●
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) <sup>8</sup>	0.0%	18.5%	6.9%		9.1%	○
Laws and norms favorable to drug use <sup>1</sup>	27.8%	44.2%	35.1%		31.0%	●
Perceived availability of drugs <sup>1</sup>	21.7%	28.8%	23.9%		23.6%	●
<b>Crime</b>						
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 populations) <sup>3</sup>	5.6	13.2	11.8		35.2	○
High community disorganization <sup>1</sup>	45.7%	51.9%	43.4%		35.5%	●
<b>Economic Hardship</b>						
Unemployment rates <sup>9</sup>	6.8%	5.9%	4.8%		5.2%	○
Persons below poverty level <sup>10</sup>	19.6%	18.7%	NA		NA	
<b>Family</b>						
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) <sup>5</sup>	6.9	2.4	3.0		11.2	○
Poor family management <sup>1</sup>	27.5%	22.8%	26.0%		25.7%	●
Family history of anti-social behavior <sup>1</sup>	38.3%	50.3%	42.1%		31.0%	●
Parental attitudes favorable towards drug use <sup>1</sup>	18.8%	27.9%	27.4%		19.5%	●
<b>Individual/peers</b>						
Early initiation of drug use <sup>1</sup>	18.3%	30.6%	23.6%		18.4%	●
Peer favorable attitudes to drug use <sup>1</sup>	19.9%	31.4%	27.3%		22.1%	●
Peer perceived risk of drug use <sup>1</sup>	41.2%	47.1%	52.7%		45.3%	●
Interaction with anti-social peers <sup>1</sup>	42.0%	43.3%	46.4%		38.6%	●
Friends using drugs <sup>1</sup>	23.8%	33.1%	23.6%		20.2%	●
Religiosity* <sup>1</sup>	75.8%	82.1%	77.0%		68.0%	●
Youth who perceive smoking as a "moderate" or "great risk"* <sup>1</sup>	84.4%	89.2%	81.6%		83.9%	○
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages every day as a "moderate" or "great risk"* <sup>1</sup>	76.5%	68.1%	66.0%		69.5%	○
Students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk"* <sup>1</sup>	52.6%	51.3%	45.9%		50.4%	○
<b>Academic achievement/commitment</b>						
High school dropouts <sup>11</sup>	2.3%	2.3%	1.4%		2.3%	○
Academic failure <sup>1</sup>	40.4%	40.5%	46.7%		39.5%	●
Low commitment to school <sup>1</sup>	34.9%	37.2%	44.9%		39.9%	●
<b>School environment</b>						
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) <sup>11</sup>	31.9	0.0	0.0		28.9	○
Transitions and mobility <sup>1</sup>	34.2%	39.2%	42.7%		51.3%	○
School opportunities for pro-social involvement* <sup>1</sup>	64.3%	61.1%	64.1%		64.3%	○
School rewards for pro-social involvement* <sup>1</sup>	68.4%	58.6%	56.4%		54.5%	●

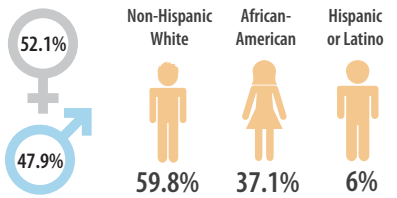
\*- Represents protective factors; \*\*- ● = Yes, Greater than state rate/○ = No, Lower than state rate;

Source: 1. International Survey Associates, Inc., Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment Student Survey; 2. County Health Rankings and Roadmaps, Robert Wood Johnson Foundation; 3. Arkansas Crime Information Center, Crime in Arkansas; 4. Arkansas State Police, Highway Safety office; 5. Arkansas Department of Human Services, Annual Statistical Report; 6. Arkansas Department of Health, Center for Health Statistics; 7. Arkansas Department of Finance and Administration, Alcoholic Beverage Control; 8. Arkansas Tobacco Control Board, Annual Compliance Reports; 9. U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics; 10. U.S. Census Bureau, State & County QuickFacts; 11. Arkansas Department of Education, Statewide Information System as reported through the Arkansas Public School Computer Network

# Pulaski County



## Demographics



Population over 65 12.9%  
Population under 18 23.6%  
Total population 392,664  
Births 5,530

## Key findings

### Weaknesses

- ▶ Highest rate of number of mental health clients served through Arkansas state hospital and the community mental health centers
- ▶ Highest rate of number of substance abuse treatment service provided
- ▶ Highest rate of total crime index offenses (per 1,000 populations)

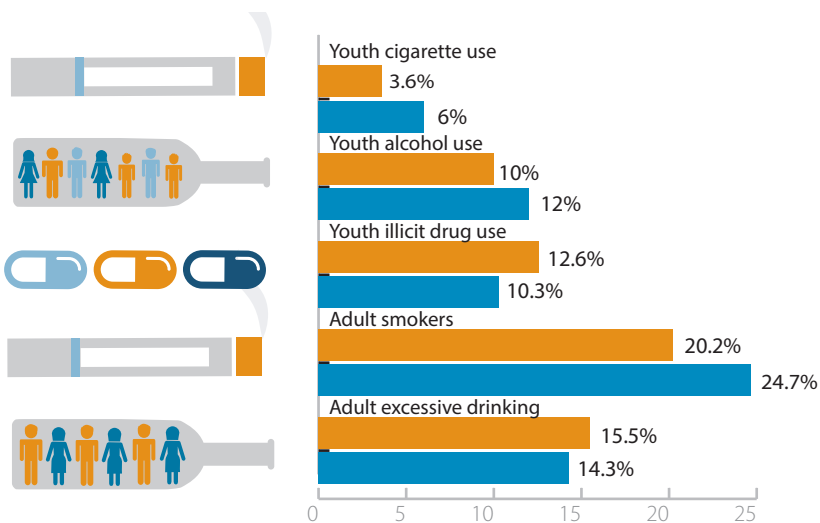
### Strengths

- ▶ 4th lowest rate of youth chewing tobacco use
- ▶ 6th lowest rate of adult smokers (smoked at least 100 cigarettes and are currently smoking)
- ▶ 7th lowest rate of youth cigarette use

## County vs. State

### Substance Use

County State



### Consequences



## Risk and protective factors

Laws and norms favorable to drug use

31% 32.5%

Youth who perceive smoking as a risk\*

77.7% 83.9%

Students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a person at risk\*

41.5% 50.4%

Friends using drugs

20.2% 21.5%

Parental attitudes favorable towards drug use

18.3% 19.5%

Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages every day as a risk\*

67.3% 69.5%

High school substance infraction

26.9% 28.9%

Academic failure

39.5% 42.7%

\*Indicates protective factors that decrease the likelihood that individuals or communities will develop substance use or mental disorders. Risk includes the perception of "moderate" to "great" risk.



Indicator	Pulaski County			Trend	Arkansas	Greater than
	2013	2014	2015		2015	State Rate**
<b>Substance use</b>						
Youth cigarette use <sup>1</sup>	5.8%	4.3%	3.6%		6.0%	○
Youth chewing tobacco use <sup>1</sup>	2.7%	2.4%	2.3%		4.8%	○
Youth alcohol use <sup>1</sup>	12.4%	12.2%	10.0%		12.0%	○
Youth illicit drug use <sup>1</sup>	14.7%	14.9%	12.6%		10.3%	●
Adult smokers (smoked ≥ 100 cigarettes and are currently smoking) <sup>2</sup>	NA	20.2%	NA		NA	
Adult excessive drinking <sup>2</sup>	NA	15.5%	NA		NA	
<b>Consequences</b>						
Substance abuse arrests (per 1,000 population) <sup>3</sup>	13.0	9.7	10.5		9.6	●
Alcohol- or other drug-related crashes (per 1,000 population) <sup>4</sup>	1.5	1.5	NA		NA	
Number of mental health clients served through Arkansas State Hospital and the Community Mental Health Centers <sup>5</sup>	5236	5610	5438		69,398	
Number of substance abuse treatment service provided <sup>5</sup>	2514	3340	3589		18,029	
<b>Mental Health</b>						
Suicide (per 100k population, 2009-2013) <sup>6</sup>	14.7	15.8	14.9		17.0	○
Adolescent depressive symptoms <sup>1</sup>	41.8%	42.5%	43.4%		41.7%	●
<b>Availability and access</b>						
Beer permits (per 1,000 population) <sup>7</sup>	1.3	1.4	1.3		0.9	●
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) <sup>8</sup>	8.6%	12.6%	8.6%		9.1%	○
Laws and norms favorable to drug use <sup>1</sup>	35.1%	34.1%	32.5%		31.0%	●
Perceived availability of drugs <sup>1</sup>	27.1%	25.1%	22.0%		23.6%	○
<b>Crime</b>						
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 populations) <sup>3</sup>	76.2	69.3	66.7		35.2	●
High community disorganization <sup>1</sup>	42.2%	42.3%	41.7%		35.5%	●
<b>Economic Hardship</b>						
Unemployment rates <sup>9</sup>	6.9%	5.6%	4.7%		5.2%	○
Persons below poverty level <sup>10</sup>	17.3%	16.1%	NA		NA	
<b>Family</b>						
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) <sup>5</sup>	9.4	8.3	9.6		11.2	○
Poor family management <sup>1</sup>	37.8%	32.1%	29.7%		25.7%	●
Family history of anti-social behavior <sup>1</sup>	37.9%	35.9%	33.8%		31.0%	●
Parental attitudes favorable towards drug use <sup>1</sup>	21.4%	21.0%	18.3%		19.5%	○
<b>Individual/peers</b>						
Early initiation of drug use <sup>1</sup>	23.3%	21.8%	19.5%		18.4%	●
Peer favorable attitudes to drug use <sup>1</sup>	27.5%	26.8%	24.2%		22.1%	●
Peer perceived risk of drug use <sup>1</sup>	54.7%	56.0%	53.4%		45.3%	●
Interaction with anti-social peers <sup>1</sup>	57.7%	55.1%	53.4%		38.6%	●
Friends using drugs <sup>1</sup>	25.8%	24.9%	21.5%		20.2%	●
Religiosity* <sup>1</sup>	62.2%	62.2%	62.6%		68.0%	○
Youth who perceive smoking as a "moderate" or "great risk"* <sup>1</sup>	78.7%	78.8%	77.7%		83.9%	○
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages every day as a "moderate" or "great risk"* <sup>1</sup>	67.6%	67.0%	67.3%		69.5%	○
Students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk"* <sup>1</sup>	40.9%	39.2%	41.5%		50.4%	○
<b>Academic achievement/commitment</b>						
High school dropouts <sup>11</sup>	3.5%	4.2%	4.0%		2.3%	●
Academic failure <sup>1</sup>	42.9%	43.9%	42.7%		39.5%	●
Low commitment to school <sup>1</sup>	40.6%	38.1%	40.0%		39.9%	●
<b>School environment</b>						
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) <sup>11</sup>	23.8	27.8	26.9		28.9	○
Transitions and mobility <sup>1</sup>	58.1%	56.2%	55.3%		51.3%	●
School opportunities for pro-social involvement* <sup>1</sup>	53.3%	53.5%	54.3%		64.3%	○
School rewards for pro-social involvement* <sup>1</sup>	44.6%	44.5%	44.6%		54.5%	○

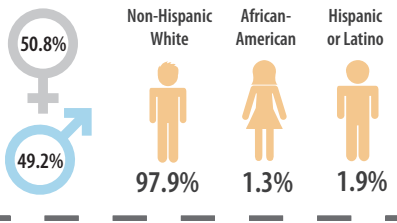
\*- Represents protective factors; \*\*- ● = Yes, Greater than state rate/○ = No, Lower than state rate;

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# Randolph County



## Demographics



Population over 65 **19%**  
 Population under 18 **22.2%**  
 Total population **17,469**  
 Births **202**

## Key findings

### Weaknesses

- ▶ 6th highest rate of youth alcohol use
- ▶ 6th highest rate of youth cigarette use
- ▶ 7th highest rate of youth chewing tobacco use

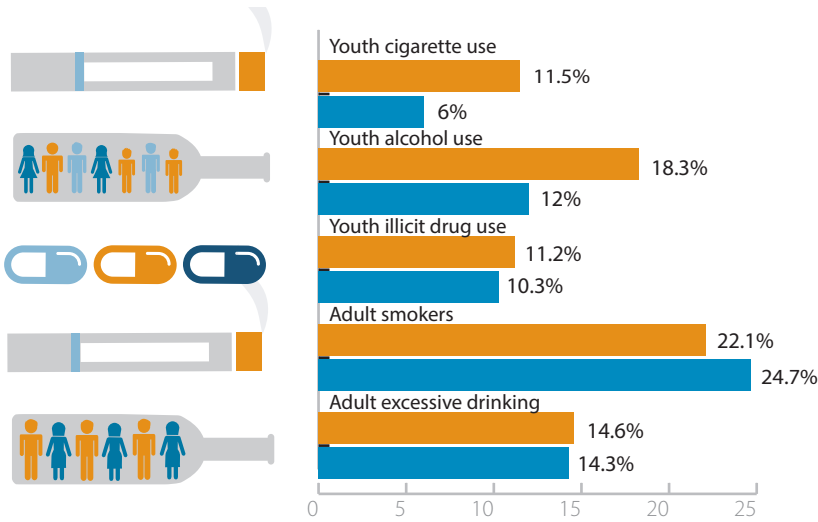
### Strengths

- ▶ 4th highest rate of school opportunities for pro-social involvement\*
- ▶ 6th highest rate of school rewards for pro-social involvement\*
- ▶ 13th lowest rate of suicide (per 100k population)

## County vs. State

### Substance Use

County State



### Consequences



## Risk and protective factors

Laws and norms favorable to drug use



Youth who perceive smoking as a risk\*



Students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a person at risk\*



Friends using drugs



Parental attitudes favorable towards drug use



Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages every day as a risk\*



High school substance infraction



Academic failure



\* Indicates protective factors that decrease the likelihood that individuals or communities will develop substance use or mental disorders. Risk includes the perception of "moderate" to "great" risk.

Indicator	Randolph County			Trend	Arkansas	Greater than
	2013	2014	2015		2015	State Rate**
<b>Substance use</b>						
Youth cigarette use <sup>1</sup>	12.4%	11.0%	11.5%		6.0%	●
Youth chewing tobacco use <sup>1</sup>	11.2%	11.0%	8.9%		4.8%	●
Youth alcohol use <sup>1</sup>	14.0%	15.8%	18.3%		12.0%	●
Youth illicit drug use <sup>1</sup>	10.3%	9.0%	11.2%		10.3%	●
Adult smokers (smoked ≥ 100 cigarettes and are currently smoking) <sup>2</sup>	NA	22.1%	NA		NA	
Adult excessive drinking <sup>2</sup>	NA	14.6%	NA		NA	
<b>Consequences</b>						
Substance abuse arrests (per 1,000 population) <sup>3</sup>	7.9	7.1	7.2		9.6	○
Alcohol- or other drug-related crashes (per 1,000 population) <sup>4</sup>	0.6	0.7	NA		NA	
Number of mental health clients served through Arkansas State Hospital and the Community Mental Health Centers <sup>5</sup>	625	651	750		69,398	
Number of substance abuse treatment service provided <sup>5</sup>	47	90	130		18,029	
<b>Mental Health</b>						
Suicide (per 100k population, 2009-2013) <sup>6</sup>	13.9	13.7	12.9		17.0	○
Adolescent depressive symptoms <sup>1</sup>	42.9%	41.8%	39.2%		41.7%	○
<b>Availability and access</b>						
Beer permits (per 1,000 population) <sup>7</sup>	NA	NA	NA		0.9	
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) <sup>8</sup>	21.4%	3.8%	10.0%		9.1%	●
Laws and norms favorable to drug use <sup>1</sup>	35.4%	34.7%	35.5%		31.0%	●
Perceived availability of drugs <sup>1</sup>	21.6%	23.5%	22.0%		23.6%	○
<b>Crime</b>						
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 populations) <sup>3</sup>	31.9	32.2	30.7		35.2	○
High community disorganization <sup>1</sup>	35.5%	37.6%	36.1%		35.5%	●
<b>Economic Hardship</b>						
Unemployment rates <sup>9</sup>	9.4%	8.1%	7.4%		5.2%	●
Persons below poverty level <sup>10</sup>	22.6%	18.3%	NA		NA	
<b>Family</b>						
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) <sup>5</sup>	12.4	10.1	10.3		11.2	○
Poor family management <sup>1</sup>	30.2%	28.5%	27.4%		25.7%	●
Family history of anti-social behavior <sup>1</sup>	34.9%	36.3%	31.6%		31.0%	●
Parental attitudes favorable towards drug use <sup>1</sup>	19.6%	26.8%	25.6%		19.5%	●
<b>Individual/peers</b>						
Early initiation of drug use <sup>1</sup>	23.5%	26.4%	19.5%		18.4%	●
Peer favorable attitudes to drug use <sup>1</sup>	23.2%	25.9%	22.9%		22.1%	●
Peer perceived risk of drug use <sup>1</sup>	42.3%	45.1%	44.1%		45.3%	○
Interaction with anti-social peers <sup>1</sup>	43.7%	45.2%	38.8%		38.6%	●
Friends using drugs <sup>1</sup>	25.6%	21.7%	20.3%		20.2%	●
Religiosity* <sup>1</sup>	62.9%	69.4%	69.2%		68.0%	●
Youth who perceive smoking as a "moderate" or "great risk"* <sup>1</sup>	83.7%	86.1%	86.2%		83.9%	●
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages every day as a "moderate" or "great risk"* <sup>1</sup>	65.1%	63.1%	64.3%		69.5%	○
Students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk"* <sup>1</sup>	56.5%	51.2%	54.4%		50.4%	●
<b>Academic achievement/commitment</b>						
High school dropouts <sup>11</sup>	1.5%	1.7%	1.5%		2.3%	○
Academic failure <sup>1</sup>	44.3%	40.0%	39.5%		39.5%	○
Low commitment to school <sup>1</sup>	46.4%	40.2%	40.9%		39.9%	●
<b>School environment</b>						
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) <sup>11</sup>	2.8	28.5	22.3		28.9	○
Transitions and mobility <sup>1</sup>	42.3%	51.4%	47.3%		51.3%	○
School opportunities for pro-social involvement* <sup>1</sup>	59.8%	61.3%	71.8%		64.3%	●
School rewards for pro-social involvement* <sup>1</sup>	57.1%	52.5%	63.3%		54.5%	●

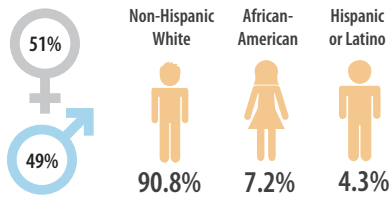
\*- Represents protective factors; \*\*- ● = Yes, Greater than state rate/○ = No, Lower than state rate;

Source: 1. International Survey Associates, Inc., Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment Student Survey; 2. County Health Rankings and Roadmaps, Robert Wood Johnson Foundation; 3. Arkansas Crime Information Center, Crime in Arkansas; 4. Arkansas State Police, Highway Safety office; 5. Arkansas Department of Human Services, Annual Statistical Report; 6. Arkansas Department of Health, Center for Health Statistics; 7. Arkansas Department of Finance and Administration, Alcoholic Beverage Control; 8. Arkansas Tobacco Control Board, Annual Compliance Reports; 9. U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics; 10. U.S. Census Bureau, State & County QuickFacts; 11. Arkansas Department of Education, Statewide Information System as reported through the Arkansas Public School Computer Network

# Saline County



## Demographics



Population over 65 **16.3%**  
 Population under 18 **23.7%**  
 Total population **117,460**  
 Births **1,352**

## Key findings

### Weaknesses

- 7th highest rate of transitions and mobility
- 8th highest rate of adult excessive drinking
- 9th highest rate of number of mental health clients served through Arkansas state hospital and the community mental health centers
- 9th highest rate of number of substance abuse treatment service provided

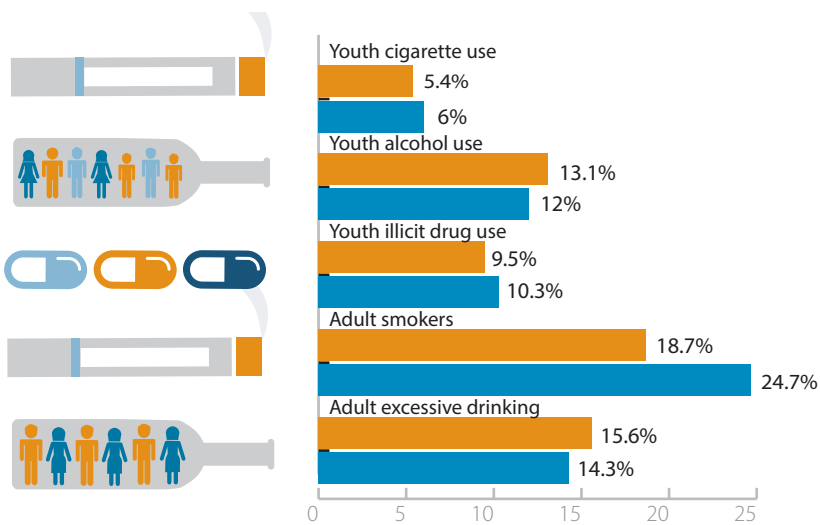
### Strengths

- Lowest rate of adult smokers (smoked at least 100 cigarettes and are currently smoking)
- Lowest rate of high community disorganization
- Lowest rate of persons below poverty level

## County vs. State

## Substance Use

County State



## Consequences



## Risk and protective factors

Laws and norms favorable to drug use



Youth who perceive smoking as a risk\*



Students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a person at risk\*



Friends using drugs



Parental attitudes favorable towards drug use



Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages every day as a risk\*



High school substance infraction



Academic failure



\* Indicates protective factors that decrease the likelihood that individuals or communities will develop substance use or mental disorders. Risk includes the perception of "moderate" to "great" risk.

Indicator	Saline County			Trend	Arkansas	Greater than
	2013	2014	2015		2015	State Rate**
<b>Substance use</b>						
Youth cigarette use <sup>1</sup>	6.3%	7.3%	5.4%		6.0%	○
Youth chewing tobacco use <sup>1</sup>	5.3%	5.0%	3.9%		4.8%	○
Youth alcohol use <sup>1</sup>	8.8%	13.7%	13.1%		12.0%	●
Youth illicit drug use <sup>1</sup>	6.6%	10.6%	9.5%		10.3%	○
Adult smokers (smoked ≥ 100 cigarettes and are currently smoking) <sup>2</sup>	NA	18.7%	NA		NA	
Adult excessive drinking <sup>2</sup>	NA	15.6%	NA		NA	
<b>Consequences</b>						
Substance abuse arrests (per 1,000 population) <sup>3</sup>	6.0	3.1	5.7		9.6	○
Alcohol- or other drug-related crashes (per 1,000 population) <sup>4</sup>	0.9	0.8	NA		NA	
Number of mental health clients served through Arkansas State Hospital and the Community Mental Health Centers <sup>5</sup>	2322	2400	2407		69,398	
Number of substance abuse treatment service provided <sup>5</sup>	426	434	434		18,029	
<b>Mental Health</b>						
Suicide (per 100k population, 2009-2013) <sup>6</sup>	13.1	12.8	13.9		17.0	○
Adolescent depressive symptoms <sup>1</sup>	36.1%	38.3%	39.3%		41.7%	○
<b>Availability and access</b>						
Beer permits (per 1,000 population) <sup>7</sup>	NA	NA	0.7		0.9	○
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) <sup>8</sup>	7.3%	17.1%	10.2%		9.1%	●
Laws and norms favorable to drug use <sup>1</sup>	22.2%	28.4%	26.1%		31.0%	○
Perceived availability of drugs <sup>1</sup>	22.4%	25.9%	24.8%		23.6%	●
<b>Crime</b>						
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 populations) <sup>3</sup>	21.7	20.9	27.6		35.2	○
High community disorganization <sup>1</sup>	28.5%	28.5%	26.9%		35.5%	○
<b>Economic Hardship</b>						
Unemployment rates <sup>9</sup>	6.2%	4.9%	4.2%		5.2%	○
Persons below poverty level <sup>10</sup>	10.3%	8.7%	NA		NA	
<b>Family</b>						
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) <sup>5</sup>	3.4	3.7	3.9		11.2	○
Poor family management <sup>1</sup>	29.3%	23.2%	22.5%		25.7%	○
Family history of anti-social behavior <sup>1</sup>	27.8%	31.4%	29.2%		31.0%	○
Parental attitudes favorable towards drug use <sup>1</sup>	15.4%	20.6%	18.0%		19.5%	○
<b>Individual/peers</b>						
Early initiation of drug use <sup>1</sup>	14.5%	18.2%	16.7%		18.4%	○
Peer favorable attitudes to drug use <sup>1</sup>	17.2%	21.7%	21.0%		22.1%	○
Peer perceived risk of drug use <sup>1</sup>	36.6%	41.4%	39.6%		45.3%	○
Interaction with anti-social peers <sup>1</sup>	43.5%	38.9%	39.7%		38.6%	●
Friends using drugs <sup>1</sup>	19.8%	20.7%	20.1%		20.2%	○
Religiosity* <sup>1</sup>	75.4%	73.9%	71.4%		68.0%	●
Youth who perceive smoking as a "moderate" or "great risk"* <sup>1</sup>	88.5%	88.0%	88.2%		83.9%	●
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages every day as a "moderate" or "great risk"* <sup>1</sup>	74.8%	72.5%	73.8%		69.5%	●
Students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk"* <sup>1</sup>	61.7%	50.4%	53.1%		50.4%	●
<b>Academic achievement/commitment</b>						
High school dropouts <sup>11</sup>	1.0%	1.2%	1.3%		2.3%	○
Academic failure <sup>1</sup>	38.5%	38.6%	34.9%		39.5%	○
Low commitment to school <sup>1</sup>	33.3%	37.3%	40.9%		39.9%	●
<b>School environment</b>						
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) <sup>11</sup>	32.2	39.8	40.5		28.9	●
Transitions and mobility <sup>1</sup>	45.4%	53.8%	55.2%		51.3%	●
School opportunities for pro-social involvement* <sup>1</sup>	71.4%	69.1%	65.9%		64.3%	●
School rewards for pro-social involvement* <sup>1</sup>	60.4%	55.0%	50.3%		54.5%	○

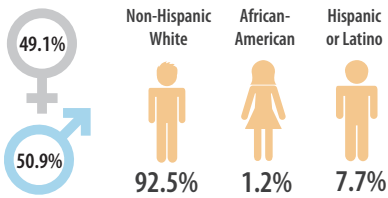
\*- Represents protective factors; \*\*- ● = Yes, Greater than state rate/○ = No, Lower than state rate;

Source: 1. International Survey Associates, Inc., Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment Student Survey; 2. County Health Rankings and Roadmaps, Robert Wood Johnson Foundation; 3. Arkansas Crime Information Center, Crime in Arkansas; 4. Arkansas State Police, Highway Safety office; 5. Arkansas Department of Human Services, Annual Statistical Report; 6. Arkansas Department of Health, Center for Health Statistics; 7. Arkansas Department of Finance and Administration, Alcoholic Beverage Control; 8. Arkansas Tobacco Control Board, Annual Compliance Reports; 9. U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics; 10. U.S. Census Bureau, State & County QuickFacts; 11. Arkansas Department of Education, Statewide Information System as reported through the Arkansas Public School Computer Network

# Scott County



## Demographics



Population over 65 **17.8%**  
 Population under 18 **23.9%**  
 Total population **10,513**  
 Births **128**

## Key findings

### Weaknesses

- ▶ 3rd highest rate of high school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students)
- ▶ 4th highest rate of substance abuse arrests (per 1,000 population)
- ▶ 5th highest rate of children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age)

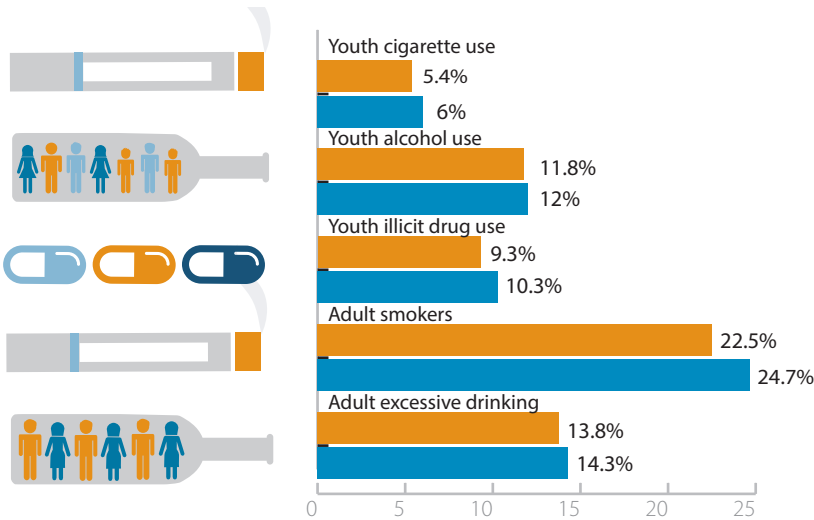
### Strengths

- ▶ 5th lowest rate of low peer perceived risk of drug use
- ▶ 5th lowest rate of suicide (per 100k population)
- ▶ 7th lowest rate of transitions and mobility

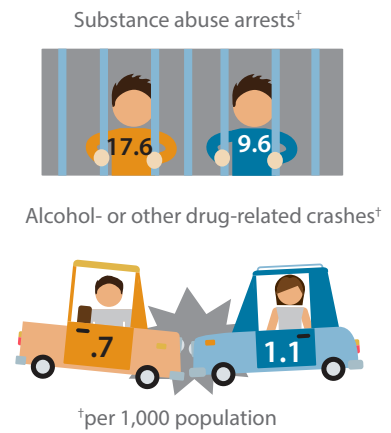
## County vs. State

## Substance Use

County State



## Consequences



## Risk and protective factors

Laws and norms favorable to drug use



Youth who perceive smoking as a risk\*



Students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a person at risk\*



Friends using drugs



Parental attitudes favorable towards drug use



Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages every day as a risk\*



High school substance infraction



Academic failure



\*Indicates protective factors that decrease the likelihood that individuals or communities will develop substance use or mental disorders. Risk includes the perception of "moderate" to "great" risk.

⚡ Symbolizes a large difference between state and county rates that cannot be shown to scale.

Indicator	Scott County			Trend	Arkansas	Greater than
	2013	2014	2015		2015	State Rate**
<b>Substance use</b>						
Youth cigarette use <sup>1</sup>	10.9%	NA	5.4%		6.0%	○
Youth chewing tobacco use <sup>1</sup>	9.4%	NA	7.2%		4.8%	●
Youth alcohol use <sup>1</sup>	13.3%	NA	11.8%		12.0%	○
Youth illicit drug use <sup>1</sup>	12.0%	NA	9.3%		10.3%	○
Adult smokers (smoked ≥ 100 cigarettes and are currently smoking) <sup>2</sup>	NA	22.5%	NA		NA	
Adult excessive drinking <sup>2</sup>	NA	13.8%	NA		NA	
<b>Consequences</b>						
Substance abuse arrests (per 1,000 population) <sup>3</sup>	10.6	10.8	17.6		9.6	●
Alcohol- or other drug-related crashes (per 1,000 population) <sup>4</sup>	0.5	0.7	NA		NA	
Number of mental health clients served through Arkansas State Hospital and the Community Mental Health Centers <sup>5</sup>	311	319	306		69,398	
Number of substance abuse treatment service provided <sup>5</sup>	39	50	76		18,029	
<b>Mental Health</b>						
Suicide (per 100k population, 2009-2013) <sup>6</sup>	14.0	13.6	11.2		17.0	○
Adolescent depressive symptoms <sup>1</sup>	36.5%	NA	36.6%		41.7%	○
<b>Availability and access</b>						
Beer permits (per 1,000 population) <sup>7</sup>	NA	NA	NA		0.9	
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) <sup>8</sup>	6.3%	17.4%	7.2%		9.1%	○
Laws and norms favorable to drug use <sup>1</sup>	37.0%	NA	35.4%		31.0%	●
Perceived availability of drugs <sup>1</sup>	27.4%	NA	21.6%		23.6%	○
<b>Crime</b>						
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 populations) <sup>3</sup>	39.8	27.4	27.0		35.2	○
High community disorganization <sup>1</sup>	44.6%	NA	42.1%		35.5%	●
<b>Economic Hardship</b>						
Unemployment rates <sup>9</sup>	6.4%	5.2%	5.0%		5.2%	○
Persons below poverty level <sup>10</sup>	21.2%	23.7%	NA		NA	
<b>Family</b>						
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) <sup>5</sup>	19.7	25.7	22.3		11.2	●
Poor family management <sup>1</sup>	33.7%	NA	25.0%		25.7%	○
Family history of anti-social behavior <sup>1</sup>	36.7%	NA	32.5%		31.0%	●
Parental attitudes favorable towards drug use <sup>1</sup>	23.0%	NA	18.7%		19.5%	○
<b>Individual/peers</b>						
Early initiation of drug use <sup>1</sup>	29.5%	NA	19.2%		18.4%	●
Peer favorable attitudes to drug use <sup>1</sup>	26.3%	NA	18.2%		22.1%	○
Peer perceived risk of drug use <sup>1</sup>	44.8%	NA	39.7%		45.3%	○
Interaction with anti-social peers <sup>1</sup>	45.5%	NA	41.0%		38.6%	●
Friends using drugs <sup>1</sup>	25.4%	NA	19.2%		20.2%	○
Religiosity* <sup>1</sup>	64.7%	NA	64.5%		68.0%	○
Youth who perceive smoking as a "moderate" or "great risk"* <sup>1</sup>	80.9%	NA	85.8%		83.9%	●
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages every day as a "moderate" or "great risk"* <sup>1</sup>	63.5%	NA	72.2%		69.5%	●
Students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk"* <sup>1</sup>	54.6%	NA	55.1%		50.4%	●
<b>Academic achievement/commitment</b>						
High school dropouts <sup>11</sup>	2.8%	2.0%	3.0%		2.3%	●
Academic failure <sup>1</sup>	37.4%	NA	35.5%		39.5%	○
Low commitment to school <sup>1</sup>	45.8%	NA	38.6%		39.9%	○
<b>School environment</b>						
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) <sup>11</sup>	105.4	109.9	77.3		28.9	●
Transitions and mobility <sup>1</sup>	38.1%	NA	34.3%		51.3%	○
School opportunities for pro-social involvement* <sup>1</sup>	51.5%	NA	63.0%		64.3%	○
School rewards for pro-social involvement* <sup>1</sup>	55.9%	NA	53.3%		54.5%	○

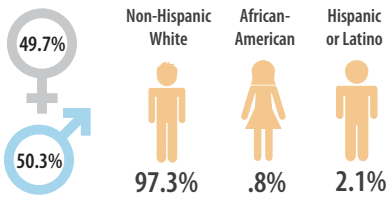
\*- Represents protective factors; \*\*- ● = Yes, Greater than state rate/○ = No, Lower than state rate;

Source: 1. International Survey Associates, Inc., Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment Student Survey; 2. County Health Rankings and Roadmaps, Robert Wood Johnson Foundation; 3. Arkansas Crime Information Center, Crime in Arkansas; 4. Arkansas State Police, Highway Safety office; 5. Arkansas Department of Human Services, Annual Statistical Report; 6. Arkansas Department of Health, Center for Health Statistics; 7. Arkansas Department of Finance and Administration, Alcoholic Beverage Control; 8. Arkansas Tobacco Control Board, Annual Compliance Reports; 9. U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics; 10. U.S. Census Bureau, State & County QuickFacts; 11. Arkansas Department of Education, Statewide Information System as reported through the Arkansas Public School Computer Network

# Searcy County



## Demographics



Population over 65 **22.8%**  
 Population under 18 **20.3%**  
 Total population **7,869**  
 Births **76**

## Key findings

### Weaknesses

- ▶ Highest rate of low commitment to school
- ▶ 2nd highest rate of suicide (per 100k population)
- ▶ 2nd lowest rate of school opportunities for pro-social involvement\*

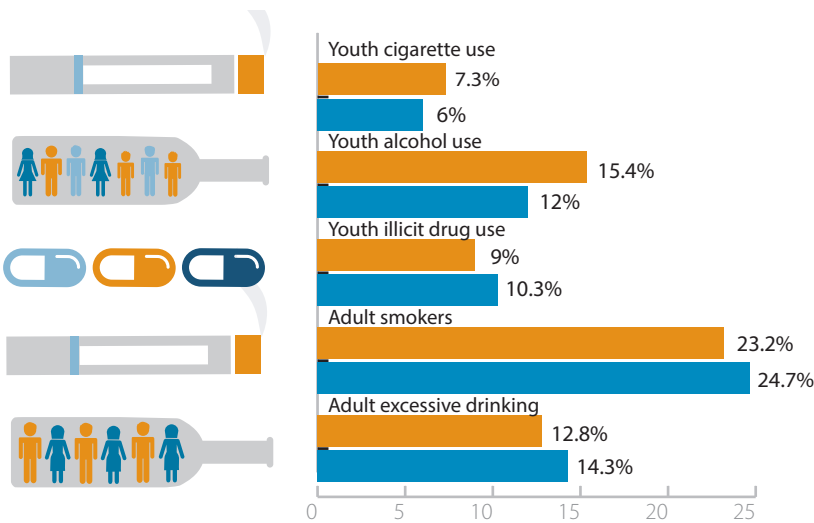
### Strengths

- ▶ Lowest rate of total crime index offenses (per 1,000 populations)
- ▶ 2nd lowest rate of number of mental health clients served through Arkansas state hospital and the community mental health centers
- ▶ 3rd lowest rate of high school dropouts

## County vs. State

### Substance Use

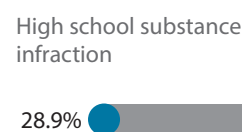
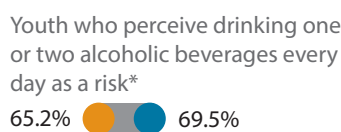
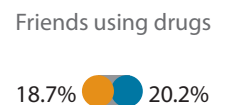
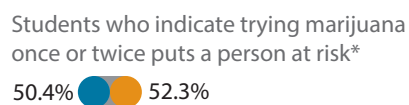
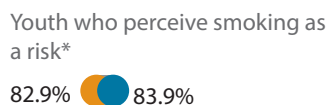
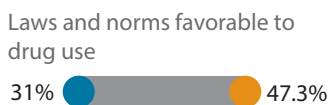
County State



### Consequences



## Risk and protective factors



\* Indicates protective factors that decrease the likelihood that individuals or communities will develop substance use or mental disorders. Risk includes the perception of "moderate" to "great" risk.



Indicator	Searcy County			Trend	Arkansas	Greater than
	2013	2014	2015		2015	State Rate**
<b>Substance use</b>						
Youth cigarette use <sup>1</sup>	9.9%	8.7%	7.3%		6.0%	●
Youth chewing tobacco use <sup>1</sup>	8.6%	8.9%	8.4%		4.8%	●
Youth alcohol use <sup>1</sup>	10.4%	10.6%	15.4%		12.0%	●
Youth illicit drug use <sup>1</sup>	6.7%	7.1%	9.0%		10.3%	○
Adult smokers (smoked ≥ 100 cigarettes and are currently smoking) <sup>2</sup>	NA	23.2%	NA		NA	
Adult excessive drinking <sup>2</sup>	NA	12.8%	NA		NA	
<b>Consequences</b>						
Substance abuse arrests (per 1,000 population) <sup>3</sup>	1.7	4.2	3.2		9.6	○
Alcohol- or other drug-related crashes (per 1,000 population) <sup>4</sup>	0.6	1.0	NA		NA	
Number of mental health clients served through Arkansas State Hospital and the Community Mental Health Centers <sup>5</sup>	179	129	108		69,398	
Number of substance abuse treatment service provided <sup>5</sup>	16	19	22		18,029	
<b>Mental Health</b>						
Suicide (per 100k population, 2009-2013) <sup>6</sup>	28.7	32.0	34.0		17.0	●
Adolescent depressive symptoms <sup>1</sup>	36.4%	39.7%	40.1%		41.7%	○
<b>Availability and access</b>						
Beer permits (per 1,000 population) <sup>7</sup>	NA	NA	NA		0.9	
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) <sup>8</sup>	6.3%	5.0%	6.5%		9.1%	○
Laws and norms favorable to drug use <sup>1</sup>	42.3%	45.2%	47.3%		31.0%	●
Perceived availability of drugs <sup>1</sup>	24.6%	24.7%	26.1%		23.6%	●
<b>Crime</b>						
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 populations) <sup>3</sup>	6.6	4.5	4.2		35.2	○
High community disorganization <sup>1</sup>	44.9%	42.0%	48.6%		35.5%	●
<b>Economic Hardship</b>						
Unemployment rates <sup>9</sup>	7.7%	6.5%	5.8%		5.2%	●
Persons below poverty level <sup>10</sup>	25.9%	23.3%	NA		NA	
<b>Family</b>						
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) <sup>5</sup>	19.8	15.5	14.4		11.2	●
Poor family management <sup>1</sup>	33.0%	23.3%	23.8%		25.7%	○
Family history of anti-social behavior <sup>1</sup>	29.7%	39.9%	34.1%		31.0%	●
Parental attitudes favorable towards drug use <sup>1</sup>	23.6%	30.9%	27.0%		19.5%	●
<b>Individual/peers</b>						
Early initiation of drug use <sup>1</sup>	18.5%	23.6%	20.8%		18.4%	●
Peer favorable attitudes to drug use <sup>1</sup>	23.3%	25.3%	28.6%		22.1%	●
Peer perceived risk of drug use <sup>1</sup>	45.7%	47.1%	46.8%		45.3%	●
Interaction with anti-social peers <sup>1</sup>	29.6%	31.4%	35.5%		38.6%	○
Friends using drugs <sup>1</sup>	20.4%	18.2%	18.7%		20.2%	○
Religiosity* <sup>1</sup>	66.9%	70.5%	71.3%		68.0%	●
Youth who perceive smoking as a "moderate" or "great risk"* <sup>1</sup>	86.3%	84.8%	82.9%		83.9%	○
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages every day as a "moderate" or "great risk"* <sup>1</sup>	62.3%	61.6%	65.2%		69.5%	○
Students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk"* <sup>1</sup>	55.2%	52.2%	52.3%		50.4%	●
<b>Academic achievement/commitment</b>						
High school dropouts <sup>11</sup>	0.3%	0.5%	0.4%		2.3%	○
Academic failure <sup>1</sup>	47.5%	43.3%	47.2%		39.5%	●
Low commitment to school <sup>1</sup>	49.4%	43.7%	51.1%		39.9%	●
<b>School environment</b>						
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) <sup>11</sup>	25.2	NA	53.7		28.9	●
Transitions and mobility <sup>1</sup>	41.2%	35.6%	40.9%		51.3%	○
School opportunities for pro-social involvement* <sup>1</sup>	59.6%	64.7%	51.8%		64.3%	○
School rewards for pro-social involvement* <sup>1</sup>	54.9%	56.6%	50.0%		54.5%	○

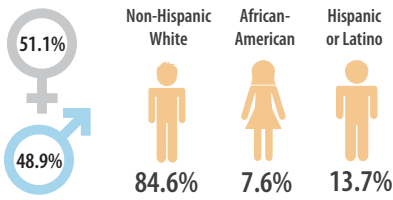
\*- Represents protective factors; \*\*- ● = Yes, Greater than state rate/○ = No, Lower than state rate;

Source: 1. International Survey Associates, Inc., Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment Student Survey; 2. County Health Rankings and Roadmaps, Robert Wood Johnson Foundation; 3. Arkansas Crime Information Center, Crime in Arkansas; 4. Arkansas State Police, Highway Safety office; 5. Arkansas Department of Human Services, Annual Statistical Report; 6. Arkansas Department of Health, Center for Health Statistics; 7. Arkansas Department of Finance and Administration, Alcoholic Beverage Control; 8. Arkansas Tobacco Control Board, Annual Compliance Reports; 9. U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics; 10. U.S. Census Bureau, State & County QuickFacts; 11. Arkansas Department of Education, Statewide Information System as reported through the Arkansas Public School Computer Network

# Sebastian County



## Demographics



Population over 65 13.7%  
Population under 18 24.3%  
Total population 127,780  
Births 1,704

## Key findings

### Weaknesses

- ▶ 2nd highest rate of children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age)
- ▶ 2nd highest rate of substance abuse arrests (per 1,000 population)
- ▶ 3rd highest rate of alcohol- or other drug-related crashes (per 1,000 population)
- ▶ 3rd highest rate of number of substance abuse treatment service provided

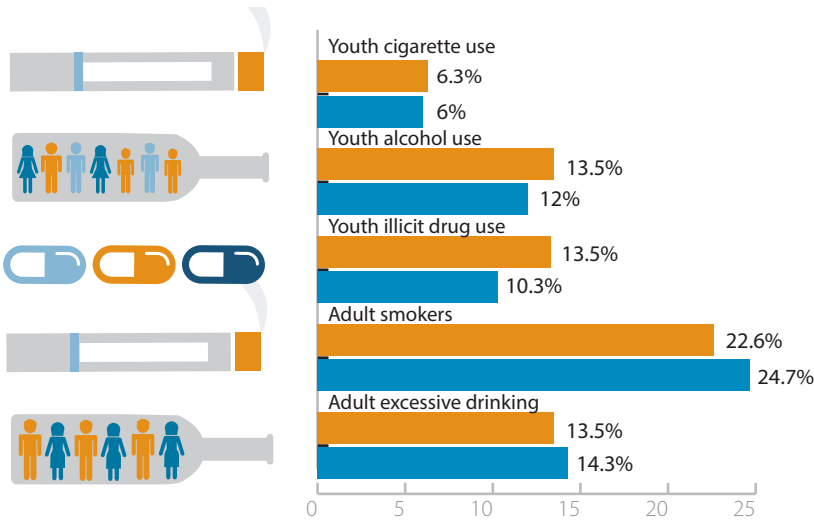
### Strengths

- ▶ 4th lowest rate of laws and norms favorable to drug use
- ▶ 8th lowest rate of low commitment to school
- ▶ 10th highest rate of youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages every day as a "moderate" or "great risk"
- ▶ 10th lowest rate of youth chewing tobacco use

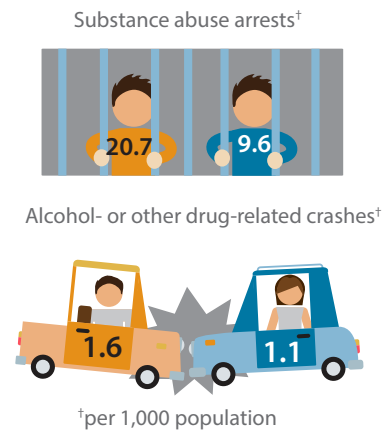
## County vs. State

## Substance Use

County State



## Consequences



## Risk and protective factors

Laws and norms favorable to drug use

26% (County) vs 31% (State)

Youth who perceive smoking as a risk\*

83.9% (County) vs 84.9% (State)

Students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a person at risk\*

45.9% (County) vs 50.4% (State)

Friends using drugs

20.2% (County) vs 22.6% (State)

Parental attitudes favorable towards drug use

18.6% (County) vs 19.5% (State)

Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages every day as a risk\*

69.5% (County) vs 72% (State)

High school substance infraction

28.9% (County) vs 49.2% (State)

Academic failure

39.5% (County) vs 40.8% (State)

\* Indicates protective factors that decrease the likelihood that individuals or communities will develop substance use or mental disorders. Risk includes the perception of "moderate" to "great" risk.

Indicator	Sebastian County			Trend	Arkansas	Greater than
	2013	2014	2015		2015	State Rate**
<b>Substance use</b>						
Youth cigarette use <sup>1</sup>	6.6%	6.1%	6.3%		6.0%	●
Youth chewing tobacco use <sup>1</sup>	4.2%	4.3%	3.7%		4.8%	○
Youth alcohol use <sup>1</sup>	12.3%	12.8%	13.5%		12.0%	●
Youth illicit drug use <sup>1</sup>	12.5%	13.3%	13.3%		10.3%	●
Adult smokers (smoked ≥ 100 cigarettes and are currently smoking) <sup>2</sup>	NA	22.6%	NA		NA	
Adult excessive drinking <sup>2</sup>	NA	13.5%	NA		NA	
<b>Consequences</b>						
Substance abuse arrests (per 1,000 population) <sup>3</sup>	20.5	17.8	20.7		9.6	●
Alcohol- or other drug-related crashes (per 1,000 population) <sup>4</sup>	1.9	1.6	NA		NA	
Number of mental health clients served through Arkansas State Hospital and the Community Mental Health Centers <sup>5</sup>	2805	2755	3158		69,398	
Number of substance abuse treatment service provided <sup>5</sup>	545	888	1188		18,029	
<b>Mental Health</b>						
Suicide (per 100k population, 2009-2013) <sup>6</sup>	13.8	14.3	15.5		17.0	○
Adolescent depressive symptoms <sup>1</sup>	43.2%	45.7%	46.9%		41.7%	●
<b>Availability and access</b>						
Beer permits (per 1,000 population) <sup>7</sup>	1.4	1.4	1.4		0.9	●
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) <sup>8</sup>	7.3%	13.9%	9.2%		9.1%	●
Laws and norms favorable to drug use <sup>1</sup>	25.1%	28.5%	26.0%		31.0%	○
Perceived availability of drugs <sup>1</sup>	25.2%	25.5%	26.8%		23.6%	●
<b>Crime</b>						
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 populations) <sup>3</sup>	48.0	48.1	53.1		35.2	●
High community disorganization <sup>1</sup>	37.8%	38.5%	37.1%		35.5%	●
<b>Economic Hardship</b>						
Unemployment rates <sup>9</sup>	7.6%	5.8%	5.0%		5.2%	○
Persons below poverty level <sup>10</sup>	22.1%	22.1%	NA		NA	
<b>Family</b>						
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) <sup>5</sup>	27.2	26.0	27.3		11.2	●
Poor family management <sup>1</sup>	31.0%	30.5%	23.9%		25.7%	○
Family history of anti-social behavior <sup>1</sup>	31.0%	29.7%	31.4%		31.0%	●
Parental attitudes favorable towards drug use <sup>1</sup>	18.2%	19.7%	18.6%		19.5%	○
<b>Individual/peers</b>						
Early initiation of drug use <sup>1</sup>	19.2%	19.9%	18.3%		18.4%	○
Peer favorable attitudes to drug use <sup>1</sup>	24.2%	26.4%	24.6%		22.1%	●
Peer perceived risk of drug use <sup>1</sup>	45.8%	48.6%	47.6%		45.3%	●
Interaction with anti-social peers <sup>1</sup>	41.8%	44.6%	39.8%		38.6%	●
Friends using drugs <sup>1</sup>	22.3%	24.7%	22.6%		20.2%	●
Religiosity* <sup>1</sup>	65.9%	63.1%	67.1%		68.0%	○
Youth who perceive smoking as a "moderate" or "great risk"* <sup>1</sup>	85.0%	82.8%	84.9%		83.9%	●
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages every day as a "moderate" or "great risk"* <sup>1</sup>	71.9%	70.0%	72.0%		69.5%	●
Students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk"* <sup>1</sup>	49.7%	46.0%	45.9%		50.4%	○
<b>Academic achievement/commitment</b>						
High school dropouts <sup>11</sup>	2.2%	2.2%	2.3%		2.3%	○
Academic failure <sup>1</sup>	40.2%	40.2%	40.8%		39.5%	●
Low commitment to school <sup>1</sup>	32.0%	34.8%	35.6%		39.9%	○
<b>School environment</b>						
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) <sup>11</sup>	26.4	44.3	49.2		28.9	●
Transitions and mobility <sup>1</sup>	50.3%	50.8%	52.6%		51.3%	●
School opportunities for pro-social involvement* <sup>1</sup>	66.9%	62.4%	66.4%		64.3%	●
School rewards for pro-social involvement* <sup>1</sup>	62.5%	56.8%	59.0%		54.5%	●

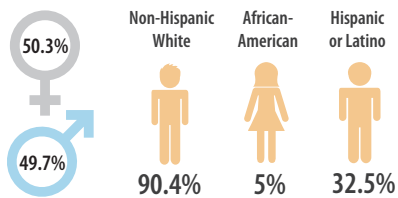
\*- Represents protective factors; \*\*- ● = Yes, Greater than state rate/○ = No, Lower than state rate;

Source: 1. International Survey Associates, Inc., Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment Student Survey; 2. County Health Rankings and Roadmaps, Robert Wood Johnson Foundation; 3. Arkansas Crime Information Center, Crime in Arkansas; 4. Arkansas State Police, Highway Safety office; 5. Arkansas Department of Human Services, Annual Statistical Report; 6. Arkansas Department of Health, Center for Health Statistics; 7. Arkansas Department of Finance and Administration, Alcoholic Beverage Control; 8. Arkansas Tobacco Control Board, Annual Compliance Reports; 9. U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics; 10. U.S. Census Bureau, State & County QuickFacts; 11. Arkansas Department of Education, Statewide Information System as reported through the Arkansas Public School Computer Network

# Sevier County



## Demographics



Population over 65 **12.9%**  
 Population under 18 **28.8%**  
 Total population **17,290**  
 Births **241**

## Key findings

### Weaknesses

- ▶ 6th highest rate of adolescent depressive symptoms
- ▶ 7th highest rate of substance abuse arrests (per 1,000 population)
- ▶ 8th highest rate of youth alcohol use

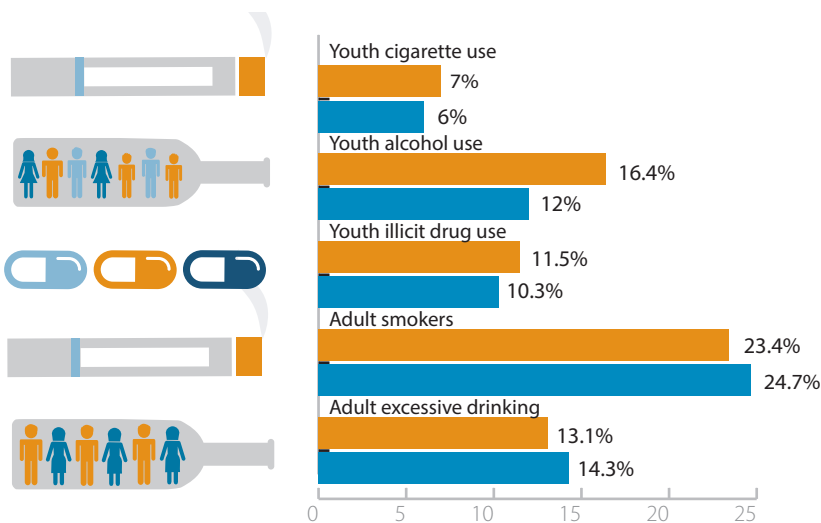
### Strengths

- ▶ 5th lowest rate of low commitment to school
- ▶ 12th highest rate of school opportunities for pro-social involvement\*
- ▶ 13th lowest rate of early initiation of drug use
- ▶ 13th lowest rate of high school dropouts

## County vs. State

### Substance Use

County State



### Consequences



## Risk and protective factors

Laws and norms favorable to drug use  
 31% 32.8%

Youth who perceive smoking as a risk\*  
 82.6% 83.9%

Students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a person at risk\*  
 49.1% 50.4%

Friends using drugs  
 20.2% 20.5%

Parental attitudes favorable towards drug use  
 18.8% 19.5%

Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages every day as a risk\*  
 67.1% 69.5%

High school substance infraction  
 28.9%

Academic failure  
 39.5% 42.4%

\* Indicates protective factors that decrease the likelihood that individuals or communities will develop substance use or mental disorders. Risk includes the perception of "moderate" to "great" risk.

Indicator	Sevier County			Trend	Arkansas	Greater than
	2013	2014	2015		2015	State Rate**
<b>Substance use</b>						
Youth cigarette use <sup>1</sup>	7.6%	8.0%	7.0%		6.0%	●
Youth chewing tobacco use <sup>1</sup>	5.4%	7.2%	5.5%		4.8%	●
Youth alcohol use <sup>1</sup>	16.2%	15.4%	16.4%		12.0%	●
Youth illicit drug use <sup>1</sup>	10.1%	7.9%	11.5%		10.3%	●
Adult smokers (smoked ≥ 100 cigarettes and are currently smoking) <sup>2</sup>	NA	23.4%	NA		NA	
Adult excessive drinking <sup>2</sup>	NA	13.1%	NA		NA	
<b>Consequences</b>						
Substance abuse arrests (per 1,000 population) <sup>3</sup>	9.9	6.9	15.7		9.6	●
Alcohol- or other drug-related crashes (per 1,000 population) <sup>4</sup>	0.2	0.6	NA		NA	
Number of mental health clients served through Arkansas State Hospital and the Community Mental Health Centers <sup>5</sup>	484	497	454		69,398	
Number of substance abuse treatment service provided <sup>5</sup>	59	74	67		18,029	
<b>Mental Health</b>						
Suicide (per 100k population, 2009-2013) <sup>6</sup>	18.3	14.8	14.5		17.0	○
Adolescent depressive symptoms <sup>1</sup>	46.4%	48.4%	46.8%		41.7%	●
<b>Availability and access</b>						
Beer permits (per 1,000 population) <sup>7</sup>	NA	NA	NA		0.9	
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) <sup>8</sup>	20.7%	7.0%	9.8%		9.1%	●
Laws and norms favorable to drug use <sup>1</sup>	38.3%	30.4%	32.8%		31.0%	●
Perceived availability of drugs <sup>1</sup>	29.4%	23.2%	26.3%		23.6%	●
<b>Crime</b>						
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 populations) <sup>3</sup>	27.3	26.7	17.5		35.2	○
High community disorganization <sup>1</sup>	36.0%	34.3%	34.3%		35.5%	○
<b>Economic Hardship</b>						
Unemployment rates <sup>9</sup>	7.8%	7.0%	6.4%		5.2%	●
Persons below poverty level <sup>10</sup>	22.2%	20.4%	NA		NA	
<b>Family</b>						
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) <sup>5</sup>	15.7	13.6	10.5		11.2	○
Poor family management <sup>1</sup>	36.8%	33.0%	29.1%		25.7%	●
Family history of anti-social behavior <sup>1</sup>	30.8%	28.4%	30.4%		31.0%	○
Parental attitudes favorable towards drug use <sup>1</sup>	22.5%	18.7%	18.8%		19.5%	○
<b>Individual/peers</b>						
Early initiation of drug use <sup>1</sup>	22.7%	20.9%	17.8%		18.4%	○
Peer favorable attitudes to drug use <sup>1</sup>	23.1%	20.1%	22.0%		22.1%	○
Peer perceived risk of drug use <sup>1</sup>	46.4%	42.1%	45.6%		45.3%	●
Interaction with anti-social peers <sup>1</sup>	44.0%	35.8%	36.5%		38.6%	○
Friends using drugs <sup>1</sup>	24.7%	21.9%	20.5%		20.2%	●
Religiosity* <sup>1</sup>	70.2%	69.0%	70.1%		68.0%	●
Youth who perceive smoking as a "moderate" or "great risk"* <sup>1</sup>	84.3%	88.1%	82.6%		83.9%	○
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages every day as a "moderate" or "great risk"* <sup>1</sup>	65.9%	70.9%	67.1%		69.5%	○
Students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk"* <sup>1</sup>	51.9%	55.6%	49.1%		50.4%	○
<b>Academic achievement/commitment</b>						
High school dropouts <sup>11</sup>	0.8%	1.0%	1.2%		2.3%	○
Academic failure <sup>1</sup>	41.7%	39.7%	42.4%		39.5%	●
Low commitment to school <sup>1</sup>	31.5%	33.1%	33.4%		39.9%	○
<b>School environment</b>						
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) <sup>11</sup>	20.5	14.0	NA		28.9	
Transitions and mobility <sup>1</sup>	40.7%	43.5%	44.1%		51.3%	○
School opportunities for pro-social involvement* <sup>1</sup>	58.8%	64.0%	68.8%		64.3%	●
School rewards for pro-social involvement* <sup>1</sup>	60.8%	66.8%	59.0%		54.5%	●

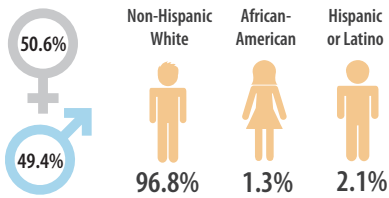
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# Sharp County



## Demographics



Population over 65 **24.1%**  
 Population under 18 **20.6%**  
 Total population **16,912**  
 Births **247**

## Key findings

### Weaknesses

- 2nd highest rate of parental attitudes favorable towards drug use
- 4th highest rate of high school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students)
- 5th highest rate of peer favorable attitudes to drug use
- 5th highest rate of youth cigarette use

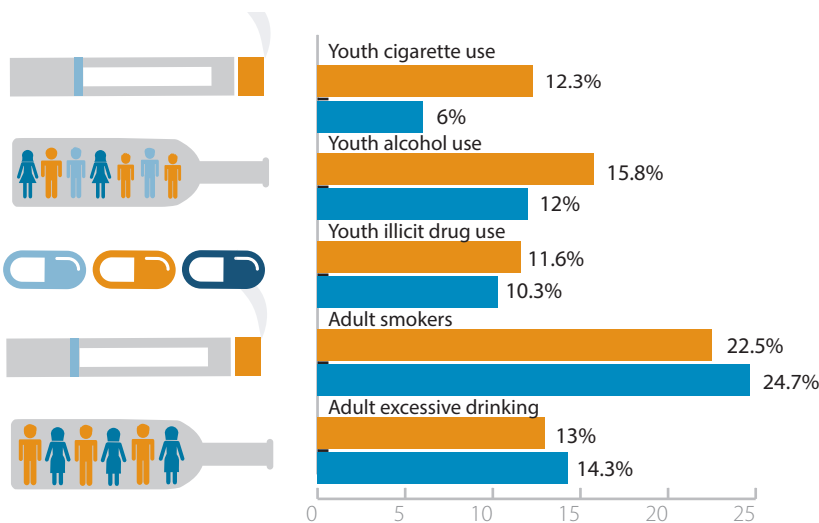
### Strengths

- 3rd lowest rate of alcohol- or other drug-related crashes (per 1,000 population)
- 6th lowest rate of total crime index offenses (per 1,000 populations)
- 8th lowest rate of high school dropouts

## County vs. State

### Substance Use

County State



### Consequences



## Risk and protective factors

Laws and norms favorable to drug use



Youth who perceive smoking as a risk\*



Students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a person at risk\*



Friends using drugs



Parental attitudes favorable towards drug use



Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages every day as a risk\*



High school substance infraction



Academic failure



\*Indicates protective factors that decrease the likelihood that individuals or communities will develop substance use or mental disorders. Risk includes the perception of "moderate" to "great" risk.

⚡ Symbolizes a large difference between state and county rates that cannot be shown to scale.

Indicator	Sharp County			Trend	Arkansas	Greater than
	2013	2014	2015		2015	State Rate**
<b>Substance use</b>						
Youth cigarette use <sup>1</sup>	11.0%	9.5%	12.3%		6.0%	●
Youth chewing tobacco use <sup>1</sup>	10.7%	9.7%	9.0%		4.8%	●
Youth alcohol use <sup>1</sup>	14.0%	17.1%	15.8%		12.0%	●
Youth illicit drug use <sup>1</sup>	10.6%	9.3%	11.6%		10.3%	●
Adult smokers (smoked ≥ 100 cigarettes and are currently smoking) <sup>2</sup>	NA	22.5%	NA		NA	
Adult excessive drinking <sup>2</sup>	NA	13.0%	NA		NA	
<b>Consequences</b>						
Substance abuse arrests (per 1,000 population) <sup>3</sup>	5.3	7.0	9.7		9.6	●
Alcohol- or other drug-related crashes (per 1,000 population) <sup>4</sup>	0.4	0.4	NA		NA	
Number of mental health clients served through Arkansas State Hospital and the Community Mental Health Centers <sup>5</sup>	456	404	303		69,398	
Number of substance abuse treatment service provided <sup>5</sup>	83	98	73		18,029	
<b>Mental Health</b>						
Suicide (per 100k population, 2009-2013) <sup>6</sup>	20.8	17.9	22.1		17.0	●
Adolescent depressive symptoms <sup>1</sup>	42.0%	42.0%	46.6%		41.7%	●
<b>Availability and access</b>						
Beer permits (per 1,000 population) <sup>7</sup>	1.3	1.4	1.5		0.9	●
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) <sup>8</sup>	11.1%	6.5%	9.1%		9.1%	○
Laws and norms favorable to drug use <sup>1</sup>	35.8%	39.1%	34.2%		31.0%	●
Perceived availability of drugs <sup>1</sup>	28.3%	24.7%	26.1%		23.6%	●
<b>Crime</b>						
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 populations) <sup>3</sup>	17.6	12.0	10.2		35.2	○
High community disorganization <sup>1</sup>	37.3%	38.6%	38.0%		35.5%	●
<b>Economic Hardship</b>						
Unemployment rates <sup>9</sup>	10.3%	8.7%	7.1%		5.2%	●
Persons below poverty level <sup>10</sup>	22.8%	21.6%	NA		NA	
<b>Family</b>						
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) <sup>5</sup>	24.8	12.8	12.6		11.2	●
Poor family management <sup>1</sup>	34.5%	25.3%	25.2%		25.7%	○
Family history of anti-social behavior <sup>1</sup>	36.2%	34.7%	34.8%		31.0%	●
Parental attitudes favorable towards drug use <sup>1</sup>	26.8%	25.0%	29.1%		19.5%	●
<b>Individual/peers</b>						
Early initiation of drug use <sup>1</sup>	26.1%	24.3%	24.4%		18.4%	●
Peer favorable attitudes to drug use <sup>1</sup>	27.5%	25.4%	28.4%		22.1%	●
Peer perceived risk of drug use <sup>1</sup>	42.1%	44.7%	51.4%		45.3%	●
Interaction with anti-social peers <sup>1</sup>	39.6%	39.1%	37.7%		38.6%	○
Friends using drugs <sup>1</sup>	26.2%	22.8%	24.3%		20.2%	●
Religiosity* <sup>1</sup>	69.5%	69.2%	72.4%		68.0%	●
Youth who perceive smoking as a "moderate" or "great risk"* <sup>1</sup>	83.6%	85.5%	86.0%		83.9%	●
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages every day as a "moderate" or "great risk"* <sup>1</sup>	65.0%	65.3%	62.6%		69.5%	○
Students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk"* <sup>1</sup>	56.2%	52.2%	45.7%		50.4%	○
<b>Academic achievement/commitment</b>						
High school dropouts <sup>11</sup>	0.4%	1.4%	0.8%		2.3%	○
Academic failure <sup>1</sup>	41.5%	43.1%	40.9%		39.5%	●
Low commitment to school <sup>1</sup>	43.3%	43.9%	45.5%		39.9%	●
<b>School environment</b>						
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) <sup>11</sup>	25.7	20.6	75.5		28.9	●
Transitions and mobility <sup>1</sup>	48.1%	47.0%	46.8%		51.3%	○
School opportunities for pro-social involvement* <sup>1</sup>	66.2%	64.2%	67.4%		64.3%	●
School rewards for pro-social involvement* <sup>1</sup>	56.1%	53.2%	50.8%		54.5%	○

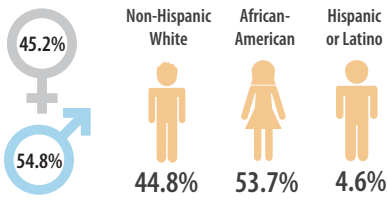
\*- Represents protective factors; \*\*- ● = Yes, Greater than state rate/○ = No, Lower than state rate;

Source: 1. International Survey Associates, Inc., Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment Student Survey; 2. County Health Rankings and Roadmaps, Robert Wood Johnson Foundation; 3. Arkansas Crime Information Center, Crime in Arkansas; 4. Arkansas State Police, Highway Safety office; 5. Arkansas Department of Human Services, Annual Statistical Report; 6. Arkansas Department of Health, Center for Health Statistics; 7. Arkansas Department of Finance and Administration, Alcoholic Beverage Control; 8. Arkansas Tobacco Control Board, Annual Compliance Reports; 9. U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics; 10. U.S. Census Bureau, State & County QuickFacts; 11. Arkansas Department of Education, Statewide Information System as reported through the Arkansas Public School Computer Network

# St. Francis County



## Demographics



Population over 65 13.2%  
 Population under 18 22.6%  
 Total population 26,589  
 Births 353

## Key findings

### Weaknesses

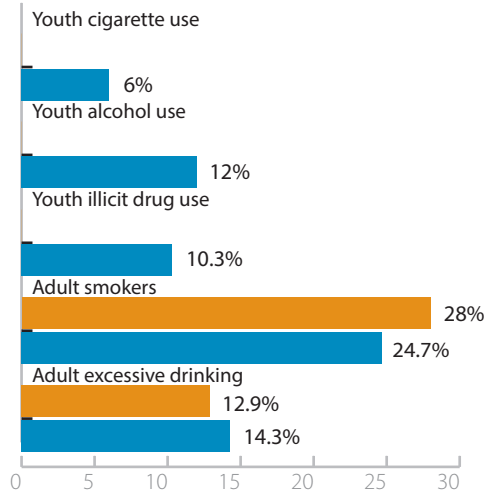
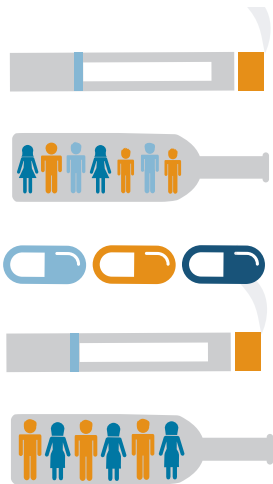
- 2nd highest rate of adult smokers (smoked at least 100 cigarettes and are currently smoking)
- 3rd highest rate of high school dropouts
- 3rd highest rate of persons below poverty level

### Strengths

- Lowest rate of high school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students)
- Lowest rate of suicide (per 100k population)
- 2nd lowest rate of substance abuse arrests (per 1,000 population)

## County vs. State

## Substance Use



## Consequences



## Risk and protective factors

Laws and norms favorable to drug use

31%

Youth who perceive smoking as a risk\*

83.9%

Students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a person at risk\*

50.4%

Friends using drugs

20.2%

Parental attitudes favorable towards drug use

19.5%

Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages every day as a risk\*

69.5%

High school substance infraction

0%

Academic failure

28.9% 39.5%

\* Indicates protective factors that decrease the likelihood that individuals or communities will develop substance use or mental disorders. Risk includes the perception of "moderate" to "great" risk.

NOTE: St. Francis county school districts did not participate in the 2015 APNA student survey.



Indicator	St. Francis County			Trend	Arkansas	Greater than State Rate**
	2013	2014	2015		2015	
<b>Substance use</b>						
Youth cigarette use <sup>1</sup>	4.3%	2.0%	NA		6.0%	
Youth chewing tobacco use <sup>1</sup>	2.6%	0.0%	NA		4.8%	
Youth alcohol use <sup>1</sup>	8.9%	6.0%	NA		12.0%	
Youth illicit drug use <sup>1</sup>	7.9%	6.0%	NA		10.3%	
Adult smokers (smoked ≥ 100 cigarettes and are currently smoking) <sup>2</sup>	NA	28.0%	NA		NA	
Adult excessive drinking <sup>2</sup>	NA	12.9%	NA		NA	
<b>Consequences</b>						
Substance abuse arrests (per 1,000 population) <sup>3</sup>	8.1	0.0	0.3		9.6	○
Alcohol- or other drug-related crashes (per 1,000 population) <sup>4</sup>	0.6	0.6	NA		NA	
Number of mental health clients served through Arkansas State Hospital and the Community Mental Health Centers <sup>5</sup>	781	695	730		69,398	
Number of substance abuse treatment service provided <sup>5</sup>	131	116	102		18,029	
<b>Mental Health</b>						
Suicide (per 100k population, 2009-2013) <sup>6</sup>	9.0	9.9	8.0		17.0	○
Adolescent depressive symptoms <sup>1</sup>	40.5%	50.0%	NA		41.7%	
<b>Availability and access</b>						
Beer permits (per 1,000 population) <sup>7</sup>	1.7	1.7	1.5		0.9	●
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) <sup>8</sup>	11.6%	4.1%	7.4%		9.1%	○
Laws and norms favorable to drug use <sup>1</sup>	37.1%	34.0%	NA		31.0%	
Perceived availability of drugs <sup>1</sup>	19.9%	28.0%	NA		23.6%	
<b>Crime</b>						
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 populations) <sup>3</sup>	60.6	12.8	11.0		35.2	○
High community disorganization <sup>1</sup>	51.1%	71.4%	NA		35.5%	
<b>Economic Hardship</b>						
Unemployment rates <sup>9</sup>	11.0%	8.9%	7.5%		5.2%	●
Persons below poverty level <sup>10</sup>	37.3%	33.4%	NA		NA	
<b>Family</b>						
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) <sup>5</sup>	8.5	9.5	11.6		11.2	●
Poor family management <sup>1</sup>	40.8%	29.2%	NA		25.7%	
Family history of anti-social behavior <sup>1</sup>	40.6%	42.9%	NA		31.0%	
Parental attitudes favorable towards drug use <sup>1</sup>	14.8%	24.0%	NA		19.5%	
<b>Individual/peers</b>						
Early initiation of drug use <sup>1</sup>	21.4%	20.4%	NA		18.4%	
Peer favorable attitudes to drug use <sup>1</sup>	21.3%	21.6%	NA		22.1%	
Peer perceived risk of drug use <sup>1</sup>	57.7%	63.3%	NA		45.3%	
Interaction with anti-social peers <sup>1</sup>	62.3%	68.6%	NA		38.6%	
Friends using drugs <sup>1</sup>	22.8%	9.6%	NA		20.2%	
Religiosity* <sup>1</sup>	59.7%	44.2%	NA		68.0%	
Youth who perceive smoking as a "moderate" or "great risk"* <sup>1</sup>	67.2%	57.1%	NA		83.9%	
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages every day as a "moderate" or "great risk"* <sup>1</sup>	57.7%	53.0%	NA		69.5%	
Students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk"* <sup>1</sup>	41.5%	34.6%	NA		50.4%	
<b>Academic achievement/commitment</b>						
High school dropouts <sup>11</sup>	4.8%	4.4%	4.2%		2.3%	●
Academic failure <sup>1</sup>	37.0%	23.3%	NA		39.5%	
Low commitment to school <sup>1</sup>	29.8%	32.7%	NA		39.9%	
<b>School environment</b>						
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) <sup>11</sup>	27.2	11.6	0.0		28.9	○
Transitions and mobility <sup>1</sup>	54.8%	49.0%	NA		51.3%	
School opportunities for pro-social involvement* <sup>1</sup>	51.9%	52.8%	NA		64.3%	
School rewards for pro-social involvement* <sup>1</sup>	42.6%	66.0%	NA		54.5%	

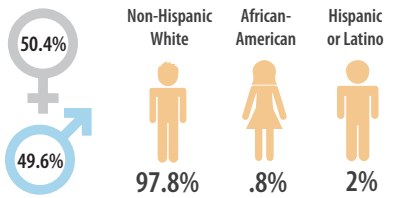
\*- Represents protective factors; \*\*- ● = Yes, Greater than state rate/○ = No, Lower than state rate;

Source: 1. International Survey Associates, Inc., Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment Student Survey; 2. County Health Rankings and Roadmaps, Robert Wood Johnson Foundation; 3. Arkansas Crime Information Center, Crime in Arkansas; 4. Arkansas State Police, Highway Safety office; 5. Arkansas Department of Human Services, Annual Statistical Report; 6. Arkansas Department of Health, Center for Health Statistics; 7. Arkansas Department of Finance and Administration, Alcoholic Beverage Control; 8. Arkansas Tobacco Control Board, Annual Compliance Reports; 9. U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics; 10. U.S. Census Bureau, State & County QuickFacts; 11. Arkansas Department of Education, Statewide Information System as reported through the Arkansas Public School Computer Network

# Stone County



## Demographics



Population over 65 24.6%  
Population under 18 19.7%  
Total population 12,456  
Births 119

## Key findings

### Weaknesses

- 2nd highest rate of high school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students)
- 3rd highest rate of peer favorable attitudes to drug use
- 9th highest rate of low commitment to school

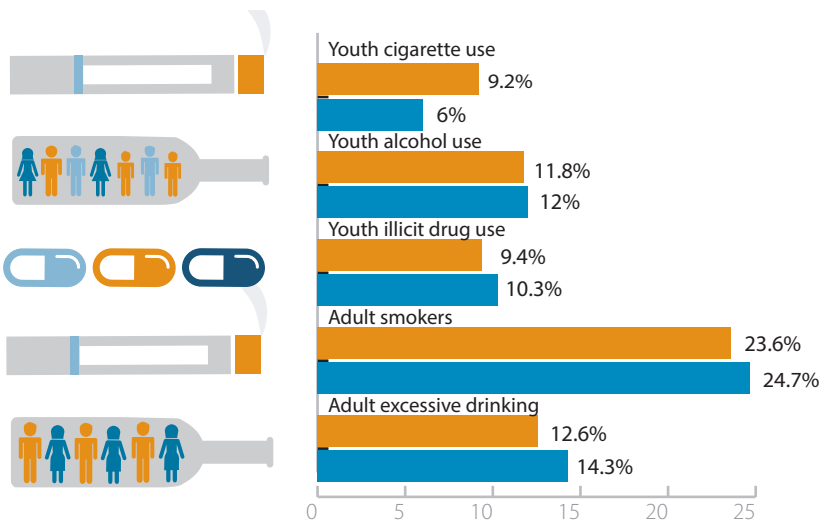
### Strengths

- 6th lowest rate of high school dropouts
- 9th lowest rate of alcohol- or other drug-related crashes (per 1,000 population)
- 10th lowest rate of adult excessive drinking

## County vs. State

### Substance Use

County State



### Consequences



## Risk and protective factors

Laws and norms favorable to drug use

31% 37.2%

Youth who perceive smoking as a risk\*

83.9% 84.4%

Students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a person at risk\*

50.4% 50.4%

Friends using drugs

20.2% 22.7%

Parental attitudes favorable towards drug use

19.5% 24.7%

Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages every day as a risk\*

65.9% 69.5%

High school substance infraction

28.9% 83.5% 39.5% 44.1%

Academic failure

\*Indicates protective factors that decrease the likelihood that individuals or communities will develop substance use or mental disorders. Risk includes the perception of "moderate" to "great" risk.

⚡ Symbolizes a large difference between state and county rates that cannot be shown to scale.

Indicator	Stone County			Trend	Arkansas	Greater than
	2013	2014	2015		2015	State Rate**
<b>Substance use</b>						
Youth cigarette use <sup>1</sup>	14.9%	12.4%	9.2%		6.0%	●
Youth chewing tobacco use <sup>1</sup>	10.1%	8.4%	6.9%		4.8%	●
Youth alcohol use <sup>1</sup>	14.5%	16.6%	11.8%		12.0%	○
Youth illicit drug use <sup>1</sup>	9.9%	12.2%	9.4%		10.3%	○
Adult smokers (smoked ≥ 100 cigarettes and are currently smoking) <sup>2</sup>	NA	23.6%	NA		NA	
Adult excessive drinking <sup>2</sup>	NA	12.6%	NA		NA	
<b>Consequences</b>						
Substance abuse arrests (per 1,000 population) <sup>3</sup>	12.6	10.7	9.6		9.6	○
Alcohol- or other drug-related crashes (per 1,000 population) <sup>4</sup>	0.4	0.4	NA		NA	
Number of mental health clients served through Arkansas State Hospital and the Community Mental Health Centers <sup>5</sup>	554	382	310		69,398	
Number of substance abuse treatment service provided <sup>5</sup>	64	63	51		18,029	
<b>Mental Health</b>						
Suicide (per 100k population, 2009-2013) <sup>6</sup>	27.5	28.8	25.0		17.0	●
Adolescent depressive symptoms <sup>1</sup>	40.1%	43.0%	43.8%		41.7%	●
<b>Availability and access</b>						
Beer permits (per 1,000 population) <sup>7</sup>	NA	NA	NA		0.9	
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) <sup>8</sup>	10.0%	14.3%	9.1%		9.1%	○
Laws and norms favorable to drug use <sup>1</sup>	45.6%	36.7%	37.2%		31.0%	●
Perceived availability of drugs <sup>1</sup>	33.5%	27.4%	24.5%		23.6%	●
<b>Crime</b>						
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 populations) <sup>3</sup>	35.2	26.9	20.9		35.2	○
High community disorganization <sup>1</sup>	36.9%	35.2%	34.5%		35.5%	○
<b>Economic Hardship</b>						
Unemployment rates <sup>9</sup>	10.8%	8.0%	6.5%		5.2%	●
Persons below poverty level <sup>10</sup>	26.2%	24.4%	NA		NA	
<b>Family</b>						
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) <sup>5</sup>	12.2	10.8	13.8		11.2	●
Poor family management <sup>1</sup>	37.6%	34.6%	28.2%		25.7%	●
Family history of anti-social behavior <sup>1</sup>	39.7%	32.1%	37.3%		31.0%	●
Parental attitudes favorable towards drug use <sup>1</sup>	30.4%	25.0%	24.7%		19.5%	●
<b>Individual/peers</b>						
Early initiation of drug use <sup>1</sup>	27.9%	23.0%	21.9%		18.4%	●
Peer favorable attitudes to drug use <sup>1</sup>	32.7%	27.8%	28.7%		22.1%	●
Peer perceived risk of drug use <sup>1</sup>	49.1%	44.4%	46.5%		45.3%	●
Interaction with anti-social peers <sup>1</sup>	37.9%	29.4%	31.1%		38.6%	○
Friends using drugs <sup>1</sup>	32.0%	22.8%	22.7%		20.2%	●
Religiosity* <sup>1</sup>	70.2%	70.7%	73.1%		68.0%	●
Youth who perceive smoking as a "moderate" or "great risk"* <sup>1</sup>	82.8%	85.3%	84.4%		83.9%	●
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages every day as a "moderate" or "great risk"* <sup>1</sup>	63.5%	69.6%	65.9%		69.5%	○
Students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk"* <sup>1</sup>	48.5%	50.0%	50.4%		50.4%	○
<b>Academic achievement/commitment</b>						
High school dropouts <sup>11</sup>	0.3%	0.8%	0.5%		2.3%	○
Academic failure <sup>1</sup>	41.6%	49.0%	44.1%		39.5%	●
Low commitment to school <sup>1</sup>	46.5%	45.7%	45.4%		39.9%	●
<b>School environment</b>						
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) <sup>11</sup>	29.0	0.0	83.5		28.9	●
Transitions and mobility <sup>1</sup>	43.6%	37.4%	46.3%		51.3%	○
School opportunities for pro-social involvement* <sup>1</sup>	54.3%	50.4%	59.6%		64.3%	○
School rewards for pro-social involvement* <sup>1</sup>	58.7%	52.5%	56.9%		54.5%	●

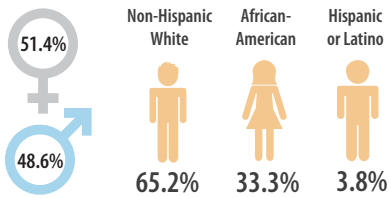
\*- Represents protective factors; \*\*- ● = Yes, Greater than state rate/○ = No, Lower than state rate;

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# Union County



## Demographics



Population over 65 **15.8%**  
 Population under 18 **23.9%**  
 Total population **40,144**  
 Births **580**

## Key findings

### Weaknesses

- 8th highest rate of friends use of drugs
- 9th highest rate of youth alcohol use
- 10th highest rate of early initiation of drug use
- 10th highest rate of number of mental health clients served through Arkansas state hospital and the community mental health centers

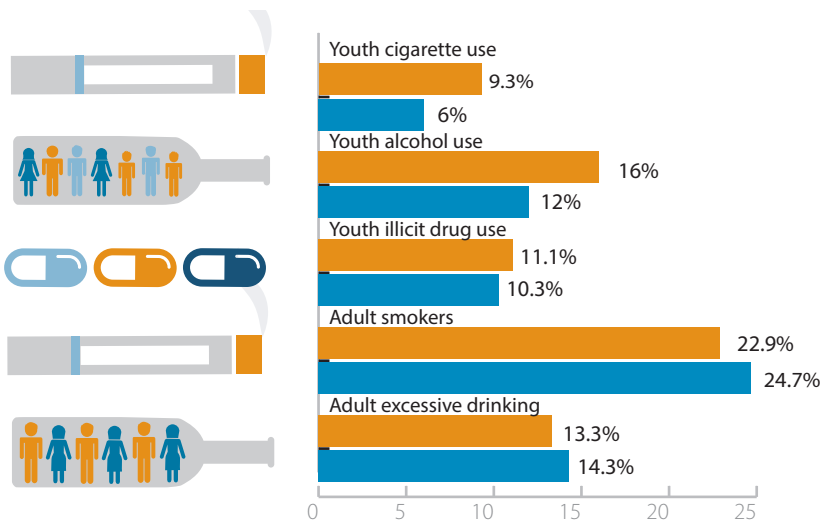
### Strengths

- 2nd lowest rate of high school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students)
- 17th lowest rate of adult excessive drinking
- 22nd lowest rate of adult smokers (smoked at least 100 cigarettes and are currently smoking)

## County vs. State

## Substance Use

County State



## Consequences



## Risk and protective factors

Laws and norms favorable to drug use



Youth who perceive smoking as a risk\*



Students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a person at risk\*



Friends using drugs



Parental attitudes favorable towards drug use



Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages every day as a risk\*



High school substance infraction



Academic failure



\* Indicates protective factors that decrease the likelihood that individuals or communities will develop substance use or mental disorders. Risk includes the perception of "moderate" to "great" risk.

Indicator	Union County			Trend	Arkansas	Greater than
	2013	2014	2015		2015	State Rate**
<b>Substance use</b>						
Youth cigarette use <sup>1</sup>	9.3%	9.5%	9.3%		6.0%	●
Youth chewing tobacco use <sup>1</sup>	4.8%	5.8%	5.9%		4.8%	●
Youth alcohol use <sup>1</sup>	15.1%	16.8%	16.0%		12.0%	●
Youth illicit drug use <sup>1</sup>	12.0%	11.5%	11.1%		10.3%	●
Adult smokers (smoked ≥ 100 cigarettes and are currently smoking) <sup>2</sup>	NA	22.9%	NA		NA	
Adult excessive drinking <sup>2</sup>	NA	13.3%	NA		NA	
<b>Consequences</b>						
Substance abuse arrests (per 1,000 population) <sup>3</sup>	6.4	5.4	6.9		9.6	○
Alcohol- or other drug-related crashes (per 1,000 population) <sup>4</sup>	0.7	0.9	NA		NA	
Number of mental health clients served through Arkansas State Hospital and the Community Mental Health Centers <sup>5</sup>	2356	2145	2109		69,398	
Number of substance abuse treatment service provided <sup>5</sup>	296	236	201		18,029	
<b>Mental Health</b>						
Suicide (per 100k population, 2009-2013) <sup>6</sup>	16.5	16.5	16.1		17.0	○
Adolescent depressive symptoms <sup>1</sup>	40.5%	45.4%	42.4%		41.7%	●
<b>Availability and access</b>						
Beer permits (per 1,000 population) <sup>7</sup>	2.0	1.9	1.8		0.9	●
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) <sup>8</sup>	7.0%	13.3%	9.4%		9.1%	●
Laws and norms favorable to drug use <sup>1</sup>	36.3%	38.4%	37.9%		31.0%	●
Perceived availability of drugs <sup>1</sup>	28.4%	27.8%	25.8%		23.6%	●
<b>Crime</b>						
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 populations) <sup>3</sup>	44.6	41.8	40.8		35.2	●
High community disorganization <sup>1</sup>	41.2%	39.4%	42.6%		35.5%	●
<b>Economic Hardship</b>						
Unemployment rates <sup>9</sup>	8.5%	7.6%	6.4%		5.2%	●
Persons below poverty level <sup>10</sup>	21.0%	23.1%	NA		NA	
<b>Family</b>						
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) <sup>5</sup>	14.5	10.8	11.3		11.2	●
Poor family management <sup>1</sup>	37.7%	28.5%	26.7%		25.7%	●
Family history of anti-social behavior <sup>1</sup>	37.7%	40.1%	37.6%		31.0%	●
Parental attitudes favorable towards drug use <sup>1</sup>	20.1%	20.2%	20.8%		19.5%	●
<b>Individual/peers</b>						
Early initiation of drug use <sup>1</sup>	22.8%	25.9%	23.5%		18.4%	●
Peer favorable attitudes to drug use <sup>1</sup>	25.4%	25.8%	25.3%		22.1%	●
Peer perceived risk of drug use <sup>1</sup>	47.6%	48.5%	48.4%		45.3%	●
Interaction with anti-social peers <sup>1</sup>	53.7%	48.5%	47.0%		38.6%	●
Friends using drugs <sup>1</sup>	25.2%	28.6%	26.4%		20.2%	●
Religiosity* <sup>1</sup>	75.8%	75.1%	72.7%		68.0%	●
Youth who perceive smoking as a "moderate" or "great risk"* <sup>1</sup>	82.5%	82.6%	81.0%		83.9%	○
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages every day as a "moderate" or "great risk"* <sup>1</sup>	65.5%	66.7%	66.3%		69.5%	○
Students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk"* <sup>1</sup>	48.3%	48.0%	46.9%		50.4%	○
<b>Academic achievement/commitment</b>						
High school dropouts <sup>11</sup>	1.3%	1.8%	2.4%		2.3%	●
Academic failure <sup>1</sup>	38.9%	38.9%	40.5%		39.5%	●
Low commitment to school <sup>1</sup>	44.5%	42.3%	42.5%		39.9%	●
<b>School environment</b>						
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) <sup>11</sup>	8.2	10.8	7.1		28.9	○
Transitions and mobility <sup>1</sup>	41.8%	42.7%	43.6%		51.3%	○
School opportunities for pro-social involvement* <sup>1</sup>	60.8%	60.6%	61.1%		64.3%	○
School rewards for pro-social involvement* <sup>1</sup>	56.4%	55.9%	55.3%		54.5%	●

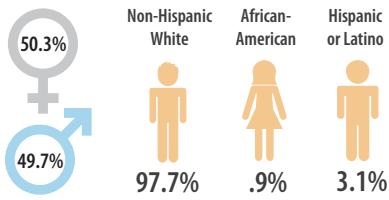
\*- Represents protective factors; \*\*- ● = Yes, Greater than state rate/○ = No, Lower than state rate;

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# Van Buren County



## Demographics



Population over 65 **23.4%**  
 Population under 18 **20.1%**  
 Total population **16,771**  
 Births **157**

## Key findings

### Weaknesses

- ▶ 6th highest rate of low commitment to school
- ▶ 9th highest rate of laws and norms favorable to drug use
- ▶ 14th highest rate of academic failure

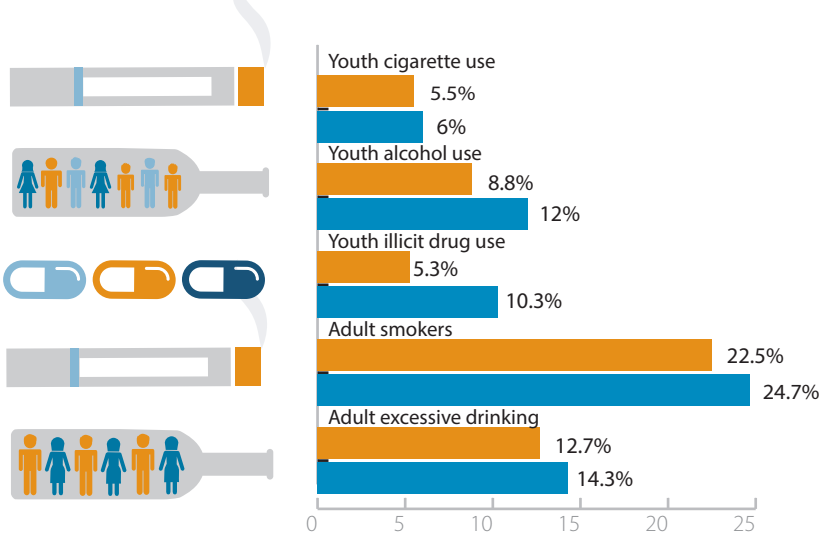
### Strengths

- ▶ 5th lowest rate of youth illicit drug use
- ▶ 6th lowest rate of interaction with anti-social peers
- ▶ 6th lowest rate of youth alcohol use

## County vs. State

### Substance Use

County State



### Consequences



## Risk and protective factors

Laws and norms favorable to drug use



Youth who perceive smoking as a risk\*



Students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a person at risk\*



Friends using drugs



Parental attitudes favorable towards drug use



Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages every day as a risk\*



High school substance infraction



Academic failure



\* Indicates protective factors that decrease the likelihood that individuals or communities will develop substance use or mental disorders. Risk includes the perception of "moderate" to "great" risk.

Indicator	Van Buren County			Trend	Arkansas	Greater than State Rate**
	2013	2014	2015		2015	
<b>Substance use</b>						
Youth cigarette use <sup>1</sup>	8.1%	8.5%	5.5%		6.0%	○
Youth chewing tobacco use <sup>1</sup>	8.4%	9.6%	5.5%		4.8%	●
Youth alcohol use <sup>1</sup>	12.5%	12.9%	8.8%		12.0%	○
Youth illicit drug use <sup>1</sup>	10.3%	9.8%	5.3%		10.3%	○
Adult smokers (smoked ≥ 100 cigarettes and are currently smoking) <sup>2</sup>	NA	22.5%	NA		NA	
Adult excessive drinking <sup>2</sup>	NA	12.7%	NA		NA	
<b>Consequences</b>						
Substance abuse arrests (per 1,000 population) <sup>3</sup>	0.8	1.4	2.0		9.6	○
Alcohol- or other drug-related crashes (per 1,000 population) <sup>4</sup>	1.0	0.9	NA		NA	
Number of mental health clients served through Arkansas State Hospital and the Community Mental Health Centers <sup>5</sup>	505	359	265		69,398	
Number of substance abuse treatment service provided <sup>5</sup>	44	33	26		18,029	
<b>Mental Health</b>						
Suicide (per 100k population, 2009-2013) <sup>6</sup>	26.8	21.2	19.1		17.0	●
Adolescent depressive symptoms <sup>1</sup>	37.1%	48.1%	42.7%		41.7%	●
<b>Availability and access</b>						
Beer permits (per 1,000 population) <sup>7</sup>	NA	NA	NA		0.9	
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) <sup>8</sup>	4.2%	6.9%	9.4%		9.1%	●
Laws and norms favorable to drug use <sup>1</sup>	41.9%	37.3%	42.9%		31.0%	●
Perceived availability of drugs <sup>1</sup>	30.3%	24.4%	25.2%		23.6%	●
<b>Crime</b>						
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 populations) <sup>3</sup>	30.2	28.7	20.6		35.2	○
High community disorganization <sup>1</sup>	41.4%	42.5%	40.7%		35.5%	●
<b>Economic Hardship</b>						
Unemployment rates <sup>9</sup>	9.1%	8.2%	7.0%		5.2%	●
Persons below poverty level <sup>10</sup>	18.9%	22.0%	NA		NA	
<b>Family</b>						
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) <sup>5</sup>	12.7	9.2	10.1		11.2	○
Poor family management <sup>1</sup>	31.4%	25.9%	27.3%		25.7%	●
Family history of anti-social behavior <sup>1</sup>	33.2%	36.6%	28.5%		31.0%	○
Parental attitudes favorable towards drug use <sup>1</sup>	22.0%	24.6%	20.4%		19.5%	●
<b>Individual/peers</b>						
Early initiation of drug use <sup>1</sup>	20.2%	22.4%	18.1%		18.4%	○
Peer favorable attitudes to drug use <sup>1</sup>	22.8%	22.6%	22.4%		22.1%	●
Peer perceived risk of drug use <sup>1</sup>	40.6%	40.8%	44.3%		45.3%	○
Interaction with anti-social peers <sup>1</sup>	36.6%	32.3%	29.3%		38.6%	○
Friends using drugs <sup>1</sup>	23.5%	19.7%	18.0%		20.2%	○
Religiosity* <sup>1</sup>	72.6%	69.8%	73.7%		68.0%	●
Youth who perceive smoking as a "moderate" or "great risk"* <sup>1</sup>	85.8%	83.8%	83.6%		83.9%	○
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages every day as a "moderate" or "great risk"* <sup>1</sup>	70.8%	70.9%	68.7%		69.5%	○
Students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk"* <sup>1</sup>	61.0%	56.8%	54.5%		50.4%	●
<b>Academic achievement/commitment</b>						
High school dropouts <sup>11</sup>	1.2%	1.8%	1.3%		2.3%	○
Academic failure <sup>1</sup>	39.8%	46.8%	43.0%		39.5%	●
Low commitment to school <sup>1</sup>	45.2%	51.3%	45.8%		39.9%	●
<b>School environment</b>						
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) <sup>11</sup>	43.9	25.3	27.3		28.9	○
Transitions and mobility <sup>1</sup>	39.2%	46.9%	42.1%		51.3%	○
School opportunities for pro-social involvement* <sup>1</sup>	63.4%	60.9%	65.2%		64.3%	●
School rewards for pro-social involvement* <sup>1</sup>	57.6%	54.7%	60.5%		54.5%	●

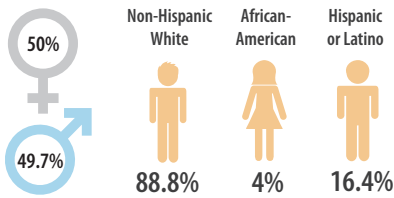
\*- Represents protective factors; \*\*- ● = Yes, Greater than state rate/○ = No, Lower than state rate;

Source: 1. International Survey Associates, Inc., Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment Student Survey; 2. County Health Rankings and Roadmaps, Robert Wood Johnson Foundation; 3. Arkansas Crime Information Center, Crime in Arkansas; 4. Arkansas State Police, Highway Safety office; 5. Arkansas Department of Human Services, Annual Statistical Report; 6. Arkansas Department of Health, Center for Health Statistics; 7. Arkansas Department of Finance and Administration, Alcoholic Beverage Control; 8. Arkansas Tobacco Control Board, Annual Compliance Reports; 9. U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics; 10. U.S. Census Bureau, State & County QuickFacts; 11. Arkansas Department of Education, Statewide Information System as reported through the Arkansas Public School Computer Network

# Washington County



## Demographics



Population over 65 **10.2%**  
 Population under 18 **25%**  
 Total population **225,477**  
 Births **3,197**

## Key findings

### Weaknesses

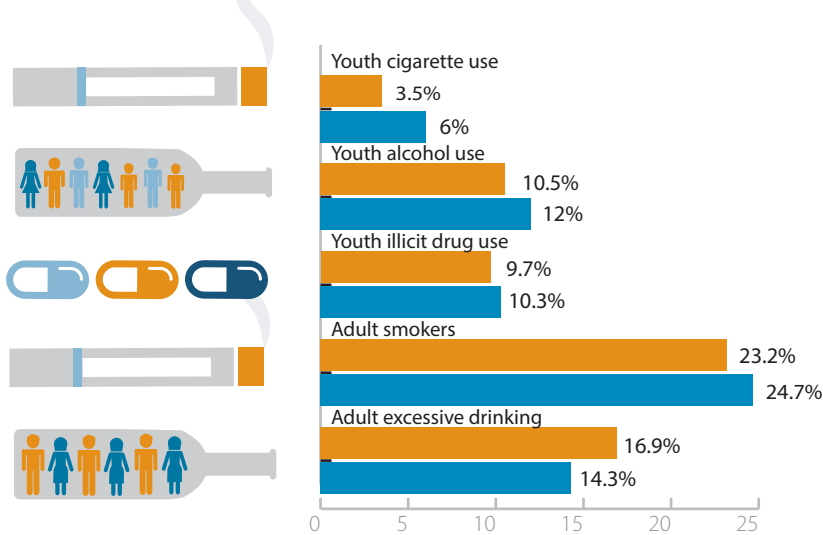
- 2nd highest rate of adult excessive drinking
- 2nd highest rate of number of mental health clients served through Arkansas state hospital and the community mental health centers
- 2nd highest rate of number of substance abuse treatment service provided

### Strengths

- Lowest rate of unemployment
- 3rd lowest rate of early initiation of drug use
- 3rd lowest rate of laws and norms favorable to drug use

## County vs. State

### Substance Use



### Consequences



## Risk and protective factors

Laws and norms favorable to drug use



Youth who perceive smoking as a risk\*



Students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a person at risk\*



Friends using drugs



Parental attitudes favorable towards drug use



Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages every day as a risk\*



High school substance infraction



Academic failure



\* Indicates protective factors that decrease the likelihood that individuals or communities will develop substance use or mental disorders. Risk includes the perception of "moderate" to "great" risk.



Indicator	Washington County			Trend	Arkansas	Greater than
	2013	2014	2015		2015	State Rate**
<b>Substance use</b>						
Youth cigarette use <sup>1</sup>	5.5%	4.6%	3.5%		6.0%	○
Youth chewing tobacco use <sup>1</sup>	3.8%	3.3%	3.2%		4.8%	○
Youth alcohol use <sup>1</sup>	11.1%	10.2%	10.5%		12.0%	○
Youth illicit drug use <sup>1</sup>	11.1%	10.2%	9.7%		10.3%	○
Adult smokers (smoked ≥ 100 cigarettes and are currently smoking) <sup>2</sup>	NA	23.2%	NA		NA	
Adult excessive drinking <sup>2</sup>	NA	16.9%	NA		NA	
<b>Consequences</b>						
Substance abuse arrests (per 1,000 population) <sup>3</sup>	18.8	13.3	13.3		9.6	●
Alcohol- or other drug-related crashes (per 1,000 population) <sup>4</sup>	1.5	1.5	NA		NA	
Number of mental health clients served through Arkansas State Hospital and the Community Mental Health Centers <sup>5</sup>	4703	4412	4205		69,398	
Number of substance abuse treatment service provided <sup>5</sup>	1473	1772	1775		18,029	
<b>Mental Health</b>						
Suicide (per 100k population, 2009-2013) <sup>6</sup>	13.7	13.6	14.2		17.0	○
Adolescent depressive symptoms <sup>1</sup>	40.1%	41.8%	41.2%		41.7%	○
<b>Availability and access</b>						
Beer permits (per 1,000 population) <sup>7</sup>	1.1	1.1	1.1		0.9	●
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) <sup>8</sup>	10.3%	8.2%	10.8%		9.1%	●
Laws and norms favorable to drug use <sup>1</sup>	25.8%	26.1%	25.3%		31.0%	○
Perceived availability of drugs <sup>1</sup>	23.6%	22.7%	22.1%		23.6%	○
<b>Crime</b>						
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 populations) <sup>3</sup>	36.7	24.0	25.2		35.2	○
High community disorganization <sup>1</sup>	32.4%	31.4%	31.7%		35.5%	○
<b>Economic Hardship</b>						
Unemployment rates <sup>9</sup>	5.6%	4.4%	3.6%		5.2%	○
Persons below poverty level <sup>10</sup>	20.9%	19.3%	NA		NA	
<b>Family</b>						
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) <sup>5</sup>	7.6	7.2	7.7		11.2	○
Poor family management <sup>1</sup>	29.6%	25.2%	25.0%		25.7%	○
Family history of anti-social behavior <sup>1</sup>	26.3%	26.0%	25.0%		31.0%	○
Parental attitudes favorable towards drug use <sup>1</sup>	18.1%	17.5%	17.5%		19.5%	○
<b>Individual/peers</b>						
Early initiation of drug use <sup>1</sup>	16.8%	15.3%	14.8%		18.4%	○
Peer favorable attitudes to drug use <sup>1</sup>	21.5%	20.6%	19.7%		22.1%	○
Peer perceived risk of drug use <sup>1</sup>	43.6%	46.2%	44.6%		45.3%	○
Interaction with anti-social peers <sup>1</sup>	40.0%	35.8%	34.4%		38.6%	○
Friends using drugs <sup>1</sup>	21.2%	18.9%	17.6%		20.2%	○
Religiosity* <sup>1</sup>	62.6%	62.1%	62.8%		68.0%	○
Youth who perceive smoking as a "moderate" or "great risk"* <sup>1</sup>	84.8%	84.6%	85.1%		83.9%	●
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages every day as a "moderate" or "great risk"* <sup>1</sup>	72.0%	71.4%	71.6%		69.5%	●
Students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk"* <sup>1</sup>	51.9%	50.0%	50.3%		50.4%	○
<b>Academic achievement/commitment</b>						
High school dropouts <sup>11</sup>	1.6%	1.4%	2.0%		2.3%	○
Academic failure <sup>1</sup>	39.5%	40.0%	40.4%		39.5%	●
Low commitment to school <sup>1</sup>	36.5%	35.7%	36.4%		39.9%	○
<b>School environment</b>						
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) <sup>11</sup>	20.6	24.7	21.9		28.9	○
Transitions and mobility <sup>1</sup>	61.8%	62.8%	62.3%		51.3%	●
School opportunities for pro-social involvement* <sup>1</sup>	69.5%	68.5%	71.4%		64.3%	●
School rewards for pro-social involvement* <sup>1</sup>	59.9%	58.8%	59.1%		54.5%	●

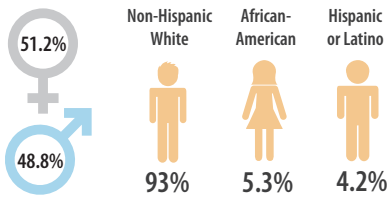
\*- Represents protective factors; \*\*- ● = Yes, Greater than state rate/○ = No, Lower than state rate;

Source: 1. International Survey Associates, Inc., Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment Student Survey; 2. County Health Rankings and Roadmaps, Robert Wood Johnson Foundation; 3. Arkansas Crime Information Center, Crime in Arkansas; 4. Arkansas State Police, Highway Safety office; 5. Arkansas Department of Human Services, Annual Statistical Report; 6. Arkansas Department of Health, Center for Health Statistics; 7. Arkansas Department of Finance and Administration, Alcoholic Beverage Control; 8. Arkansas Tobacco Control Board, Annual Compliance Reports; 9. U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics; 10. U.S. Census Bureau, State & County QuickFacts; 11. Arkansas Department of Education, Statewide Information System as reported through the Arkansas Public School Computer Network

# White County



## Demographics



Population over 65 **14.4%**  
 Population under 18 **23.8%**  
 Total population **79,161**  
 Births **926**

## Key findings

### Weaknesses

- 7th highest rate of adult excessive drinking
- 8th highest rate of number of substance abuse treatment service provided
- 12th highest rate of high school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students)

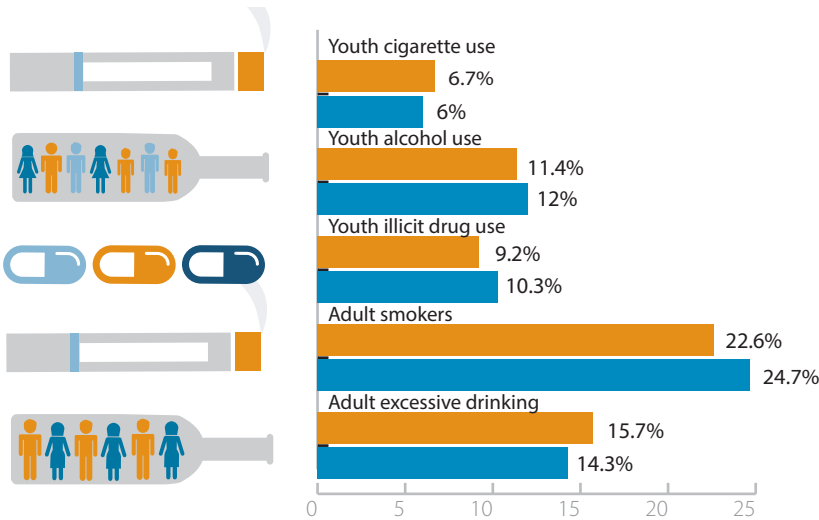
### Strengths

- 3rd lowest rate of low peer perceived risk of drug use
- 6th highest rate of youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages every day as a "moderate" or "great risk"\*
- 6th highest rate of youth who perceive smoking as a "moderate" or "great risk"\*

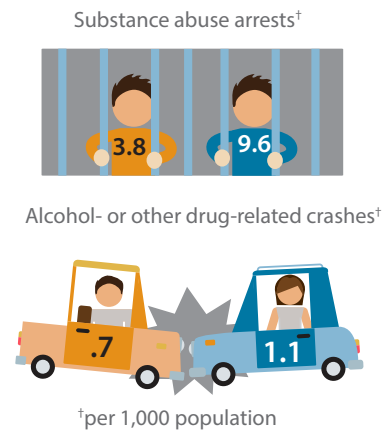
## County vs. State

### Substance Use

County State



### Consequences



## Risk and protective factors

Laws and norms favorable to drug use

31% 31%

Youth who perceive smoking as a risk\*

83.9% 87.9%

Students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a person at risk\*

50.4% 55.1%

Friends using drugs

20.2% 20.7%

Parental attitudes favorable towards drug use

19.5% 20.4%

Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages every day as a risk\*

69.5% 73%

High school substance infraction

28.9% 44%

Academic failure

39.5% 40.8%

\* Indicates protective factors that decrease the likelihood that individuals or communities will develop substance use or mental disorders. Risk includes the perception of "moderate" to "great" risk.

Indicator	White County			Trend	Arkansas	Greater than
	2013	2014	2015		2015	State Rate**
<b>Substance use</b>						
Youth cigarette use <sup>1</sup>	8.5%	7.8%	6.7%		6.0%	●
Youth chewing tobacco use <sup>1</sup>	7.1%	7.3%	6.2%		4.8%	●
Youth alcohol use <sup>1</sup>	12.8%	13.4%	11.4%		12.0%	○
Youth illicit drug use <sup>1</sup>	10.1%	11.2%	9.2%		10.3%	○
Adult smokers (smoked ≥ 100 cigarettes and are currently smoking) <sup>2</sup>	NA	22.6%	NA		NA	
Adult excessive drinking <sup>2</sup>	NA	15.7%	NA		NA	
<b>Consequences</b>						
Substance abuse arrests (per 1,000 population) <sup>3</sup>	3.4	3.5	3.8		9.6	○
Alcohol- or other drug-related crashes (per 1,000 population) <sup>4</sup>	0.7	0.7	NA		NA	
Number of mental health clients served through Arkansas State Hospital and the Community Mental Health Centers <sup>5</sup>	1469	1127	1041		69,398	
Number of substance abuse treatment service provided <sup>5</sup>	471	558	554		18,029	
<b>Mental Health</b>						
Suicide (per 100k population, 2009-2013) <sup>6</sup>	15.8	14.5	15.4		17.0	○
Adolescent depressive symptoms <sup>1</sup>	43.5%	43.6%	42.5%		41.7%	●
<b>Availability and access</b>						
Beer permits (per 1,000 population) <sup>7</sup>	NA	NA	NA		0.9	
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) <sup>8</sup>	12.8%	11.2%	9.9%		9.1%	●
Laws and norms favorable to drug use <sup>1</sup>	32.4%	32.2%	31.0%		31.0%	○
Perceived availability of drugs <sup>1</sup>	27.9%	26.8%	24.5%		23.6%	●
<b>Crime</b>						
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 populations) <sup>3</sup>	28.2	21.6	17.6		35.2	○
High community disorganization <sup>1</sup>	39.2%	34.9%	37.3%		35.5%	●
<b>Economic Hardship</b>						
Unemployment rates <sup>9</sup>	8.7%	7.2%	6.5%		5.2%	●
Persons below poverty level <sup>10</sup>	17.2%	19.4%	NA		NA	
<b>Family</b>						
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) <sup>5</sup>	12.7	11.9	11.8		11.2	●
Poor family management <sup>1</sup>	29.7%	25.6%	22.4%		25.7%	○
Family history of anti-social behavior <sup>1</sup>	34.3%	34.3%	34.1%		31.0%	●
Parental attitudes favorable towards drug use <sup>1</sup>	21.5%	21.5%	20.4%		19.5%	●
<b>Individual/peers</b>						
Early initiation of drug use <sup>1</sup>	21.9%	21.0%	19.7%		18.4%	●
Peer favorable attitudes to drug use <sup>1</sup>	23.9%	22.6%	20.3%		22.1%	○
Peer perceived risk of drug use <sup>1</sup>	40.7%	42.7%	39.5%		45.3%	○
Interaction with anti-social peers <sup>1</sup>	39.8%	38.6%	36.3%		38.6%	○
Friends using drugs <sup>1</sup>	23.4%	21.2%	20.7%		20.2%	●
Religiosity* <sup>1</sup>	71.9%	72.2%	72.9%		68.0%	●
Youth who perceive smoking as a "moderate" or "great risk"* <sup>1</sup>	86.4%	86.9%	87.9%		83.9%	●
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages every day as a "moderate" or "great risk"* <sup>1</sup>	69.5%	70.8%	73.0%		69.5%	●
Students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk"* <sup>1</sup>	56.0%	52.7%	55.1%		50.4%	●
<b>Academic achievement/commitment</b>						
High school dropouts <sup>11</sup>	2.1%	2.3%	2.2%		2.3%	○
Academic failure <sup>1</sup>	42.4%	40.5%	40.8%		39.5%	●
Low commitment to school <sup>1</sup>	42.0%	40.5%	39.4%		39.9%	○
<b>School environment</b>						
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) <sup>11</sup>	24.4	42.3	44.0		28.9	●
Transitions and mobility <sup>1</sup>	46.6%	46.3%	45.8%		51.3%	○
School opportunities for pro-social involvement* <sup>1</sup>	63.7%	62.0%	64.8%		64.3%	●
School rewards for pro-social involvement* <sup>1</sup>	55.8%	54.3%	56.0%		54.5%	●

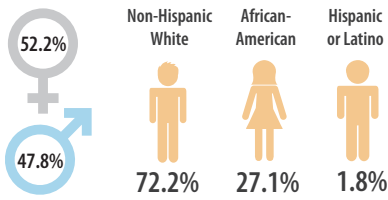
\*- Represents protective factors; \*\*- ● = Yes, Greater than state rate/○ = No, Lower than state rate;

Source: 1. International Survey Associates, Inc., Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment Student Survey; 2. County Health Rankings and Roadmaps, Robert Wood Johnson Foundation; 3. Arkansas Crime Information Center, Crime in Arkansas; 4. Arkansas State Police, Highway Safety office; 5. Arkansas Department of Human Services, Annual Statistical Report; 6. Arkansas Department of Health, Center for Health Statistics; 7. Arkansas Department of Finance and Administration, Alcoholic Beverage Control; 8. Arkansas Tobacco Control Board, Annual Compliance Reports; 9. U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics; 10. U.S. Census Bureau, State & County QuickFacts; 11. Arkansas Department of Education, Statewide Information System as reported through the Arkansas Public School Computer Network

# Woodruff County



## Demographics



Population over 65 **20.2%**  
 Population under 18 **21.2%**  
 Total population **6,741**  
 Births **61**

## Key findings

### Weaknesses

- ▶ 2nd highest rate of early initiation of drug use
- ▶ 2nd highest rate of low commitment to school
- ▶ 2nd highest rate of youth alcohol use
- ▶ 2nd highest rate of youth cigarette use

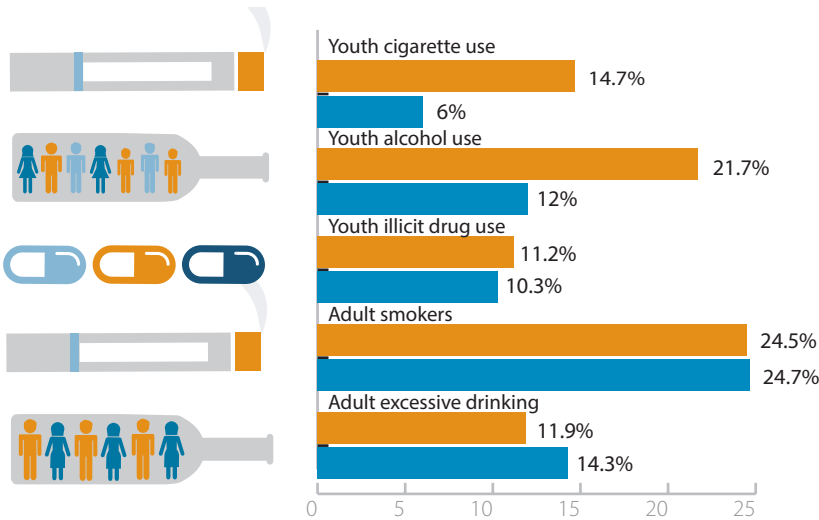
### Strengths

- ▶ Highest rate of religiosity\*
- ▶ Lowest rate of high school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students)
- ▶ 3rd lowest rate of transitions and mobility

## County vs. State

### Substance Use

County State



### Consequences



## Risk and protective factors

Laws and norms favorable to drug use



Youth who perceive smoking as a risk\*



Students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a person at risk\*



Friends using drugs



Parental attitudes favorable towards drug use



Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages every day as a risk\*



High school substance infraction



Academic failure



\*Indicates protective factors that decrease the likelihood that individuals or communities will develop substance use or mental disorders. Risk includes the perception of "moderate" to "great" risk.

⚡ Symbolizes a large difference between state and county rates that cannot be shown to scale.

Indicator	Woodruff County			Trend	Arkansas	Greater than State Rate**
	2013	2014	2015		2015	
<b>Substance use</b>						
Youth cigarette use <sup>1</sup>	14.4%	13.9%	14.7%		6.0%	●
Youth chewing tobacco use <sup>1</sup>	10.5%	8.9%	10.4%		4.8%	●
Youth alcohol use <sup>1</sup>	9.2%	19.8%	21.7%		12.0%	●
Youth illicit drug use <sup>1</sup>	7.2%	12.8%	11.2%		10.3%	●
Adult smokers (smoked ≥ 100 cigarettes and are currently smoking) <sup>2</sup>	NA	24.5%	NA		NA	
Adult excessive drinking <sup>2</sup>	NA	11.9%	NA		NA	
<b>Consequences</b>						
Substance abuse arrests (per 1,000 population) <sup>3</sup>	0.0	1.9	1.8		9.6	○
Alcohol- or other drug-related crashes (per 1,000 population) <sup>4</sup>	0.1	0.6	NA		NA	
Number of mental health clients served through Arkansas State Hospital and the Community Mental Health Centers <sup>5</sup>	235	184	188		69,398	
Number of substance abuse treatment service provided <sup>5</sup>	50	61	52		18,029	
<b>Mental Health</b>						
Suicide (per 100k population, 2009-2013) <sup>6</sup>	12.8	7.6	12.2		17.0	○
Adolescent depressive symptoms <sup>1</sup>	40.9%	48.8%	35.2%		41.7%	○
<b>Availability and access</b>						
Beer permits (per 1,000 population) <sup>7</sup>	1.8	2.0	1.3		0.9	●
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) <sup>8</sup>	23.1%	9.1%	9.4%		9.1%	●
Laws and norms favorable to drug use <sup>1</sup>	26.4%	37.7%	29.9%		31.0%	○
Perceived availability of drugs <sup>1</sup>	33.6%	29.5%	28.5%		23.6%	●
<b>Crime</b>						
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 populations) <sup>3</sup>	5.4	21.6	16.5		35.2	○
High community disorganization <sup>1</sup>	44.0%	44.0%	40.9%		35.5%	●
<b>Economic Hardship</b>						
Unemployment rates <sup>9</sup>	10.3%	7.8%	6.7%		5.2%	●
Persons below poverty level <sup>10</sup>	28.0%	25.1%	NA		NA	
<b>Family</b>						
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) <sup>5</sup>	21.8	23.3	18.9		11.2	●
Poor family management <sup>1</sup>	35.9%	25.7%	22.0%		25.7%	○
Family history of anti-social behavior <sup>1</sup>	43.7%	37.5%	39.7%		31.0%	●
Parental attitudes favorable towards drug use <sup>1</sup>	20.8%	20.4%	22.8%		19.5%	●
<b>Individual/peers</b>						
Early initiation of drug use <sup>1</sup>	23.1%	24.6%	29.8%		18.4%	●
Peer favorable attitudes to drug use <sup>1</sup>	23.9%	29.2%	27.3%		22.1%	●
Peer perceived risk of drug use <sup>1</sup>	41.7%	50.3%	48.6%		45.3%	●
Interaction with anti-social peers <sup>1</sup>	35.9%	39.9%	28.6%		38.6%	○
Friends using drugs <sup>1</sup>	27.6%	33.9%	28.6%		20.2%	●
Religiosity* <sup>1</sup>	86.3%	71.0%	86.1%		68.0%	●
Youth who perceive smoking as a "moderate" or "great risk"* <sup>1</sup>	90.0%	74.6%	85.9%		83.9%	●
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages every day as a "moderate" or "great risk"* <sup>1</sup>	66.2%	56.8%	66.0%		69.5%	○
Students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk"* <sup>1</sup>	58.8%	47.0%	43.3%		50.4%	○
<b>Academic achievement/commitment</b>						
High school dropouts <sup>11</sup>	1.7%	2.2%	2.4%		2.3%	●
Academic failure <sup>1</sup>	43.8%	46.3%	40.3%		39.5%	●
Low commitment to school <sup>1</sup>	48.4%	45.2%	48.2%		39.9%	●
<b>School environment</b>						
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) <sup>11</sup>	8.7	0.0	0.0		28.9	○
Transitions and mobility <sup>1</sup>	32.6%	35.0%	28.5%		51.3%	○
School opportunities for pro-social involvement* <sup>1</sup>	58.7%	49.7%	61.7%		64.3%	○
School rewards for pro-social involvement* <sup>1</sup>	54.5%	56.7%	54.6%		54.5%	●

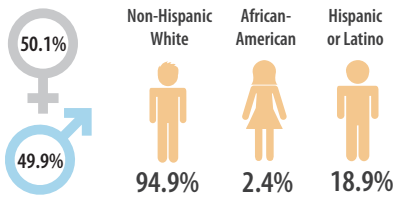
\*- Represents protective factors; \*\*- ● = Yes, Greater than state rate/○ = No, Lower than state rate;

Source: 1. International Survey Associates, Inc., Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment Student Survey; 2. County Health Rankings and Roadmaps, Robert Wood Johnson Foundation; 3. Arkansas Crime Information Center, Crime in Arkansas; 4. Arkansas State Police, Highway Safety office; 5. Arkansas Department of Human Services, Annual Statistical Report; 6. Arkansas Department of Health, Center for Health Statistics; 7. Arkansas Department of Finance and Administration, Alcoholic Beverage Control; 8. Arkansas Tobacco Control Board, Annual Compliance Reports; 9. U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics; 10. U.S. Census Bureau, State & County QuickFacts; 11. Arkansas Department of Education, Statewide Information System as reported through the Arkansas Public School Computer Network

# Yell County



## Demographics



Population over 65 **16.3%**  
 Population under 18 **24.6%**  
 Total population **21,713**  
 Births **267**

## Key findings

### Weaknesses

- ▶ 3rd highest rate of academic failure
- ▶ 3rd highest rate of adolescent depressive symptoms
- ▶ 9th lowest rate of school rewards for pro-social involvement\*

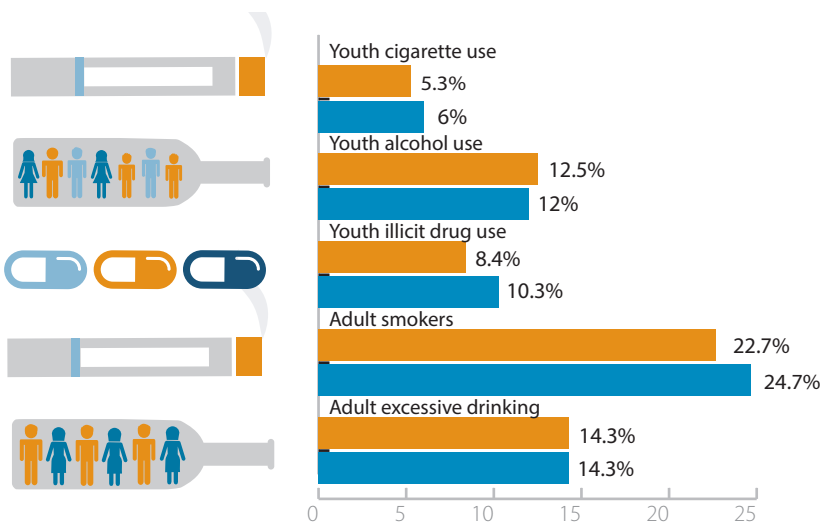
### Strengths

- ▶ 6th lowest rate of transitions and mobility
- ▶ 13th lowest rate of persons below poverty level
- ▶ 13th lowest rate of youth cigarette use

## County vs. State

### Substance Use

County State



### Consequences



## Risk and protective factors

Laws and norms favorable to drug use



Youth who perceive smoking as a risk\*



Students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a person at risk\*



Friends using drugs



Parental attitudes favorable towards drug use



Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages every day as a risk\*



High school substance infraction



Academic failure



\* Indicates protective factors that decrease the likelihood that individuals or communities will develop substance use or mental disorders. Risk includes the perception of "moderate" to "great" risk.

Indicator	Yell County			Trend	Arkansas	Greater than State Rate**
	2013	2014	2015		2015	
<b>Substance use</b>						
Youth cigarette use <sup>1</sup>	7.4%	9.4%	5.3%		6.0%	○
Youth chewing tobacco use <sup>1</sup>	8.0%	9.4%	4.7%		4.8%	○
Youth alcohol use <sup>1</sup>	11.0%	14.5%	12.5%		12.0%	●
Youth illicit drug use <sup>1</sup>	6.3%	7.6%	8.4%		10.3%	○
Adult smokers (smoked ≥ 100 cigarettes and are currently smoking) <sup>2</sup>	NA	22.7%	NA		NA	
Adult excessive drinking <sup>2</sup>	NA	14.3%	NA		NA	
<b>Consequences</b>						
Substance abuse arrests (per 1,000 population) <sup>3</sup>	8.9	6.0	5.7		9.6	○
Alcohol- or other drug-related crashes (per 1,000 population) <sup>4</sup>	0.8	0.8	NA		NA	
Number of mental health clients served through Arkansas State Hospital and the Community Mental Health Centers <sup>5</sup>	452	434	427		69,398	
Number of substance abuse treatment service provided <sup>5</sup>	63	67	57		18,029	
<b>Mental Health</b>						
Suicide (per 100k population, 2009-2013) <sup>6</sup>	13.5	14.3	16.5		17.0	○
Adolescent depressive symptoms <sup>1</sup>	42.1%	43.7%	47.7%		41.7%	●
<b>Availability and access</b>						
Beer permits (per 1,000 population) <sup>7</sup>	NA	NA	NA		0.9	
Tobacco sales to minors (percent of failed tobacco checks) <sup>8</sup>	0.0%	9.3%	8.5%		9.1%	○
Laws and norms favorable to drug use <sup>1</sup>	38.0%	46.7%	37.4%		31.0%	●
Perceived availability of drugs <sup>1</sup>	27.2%	17.2%	23.4%		23.6%	○
<b>Crime</b>						
Total crime index offenses (per 1,000 populations) <sup>3</sup>	30.8	25.8	15.5		35.2	○
High community disorganization <sup>1</sup>	52.8%	47.2%	43.3%		35.5%	●
<b>Economic Hardship</b>						
Unemployment rates <sup>9</sup>	6.3%	5.6%	5.3%		5.2%	●
Persons below poverty level <sup>10</sup>	19.7%	17.4%	NA		NA	
<b>Family</b>						
Children living in foster care (per 1,000 population under 18 years of age) <sup>5</sup>	9.1	10.1	9.9		11.2	○
Poor family management <sup>1</sup>	39.4%	31.1%	29.6%		25.7%	●
Family history of anti-social behavior <sup>1</sup>	34.6%	31.7%	31.6%		31.0%	●
Parental attitudes favorable towards drug use <sup>1</sup>	23.2%	26.8%	23.3%		19.5%	●
<b>Individual/peers</b>						
Early initiation of drug use <sup>1</sup>	23.6%	20.8%	23.5%		18.4%	●
Peer favorable attitudes to drug use <sup>1</sup>	23.5%	25.7%	20.9%		22.1%	○
Peer perceived risk of drug use <sup>1</sup>	41.0%	44.2%	46.3%		45.3%	●
Interaction with anti-social peers <sup>1</sup>	47.9%	39.2%	38.9%		38.6%	●
Friends using drugs <sup>1</sup>	23.3%	21.1%	21.5%		20.2%	●
Religiosity* <sup>1</sup>	70.6%	80.7%	68.1%		68.0%	●
Youth who perceive smoking as a "moderate" or "great risk"* <sup>1</sup>	84.2%	83.2%	84.0%		83.9%	●
Youth who perceive drinking one or two alcoholic beverages every day as a "moderate" or "great risk"* <sup>1</sup>	66.5%	72.8%	67.1%		69.5%	○
Students who indicate trying marijuana once or twice puts a person at "moderate" or "great risk"* <sup>1</sup>	59.0%	50.0%	48.0%		50.4%	○
<b>Academic achievement/commitment</b>						
High school dropouts <sup>11</sup>	1.4%	1.4%	1.7%		2.3%	○
Academic failure <sup>1</sup>	46.6%	47.8%	47.8%		39.5%	●
Low commitment to school <sup>1</sup>	43.3%	40.6%	45.3%		39.9%	●
<b>School environment</b>						
High school substance infraction (per 1,000 population of enrolled high school students) <sup>11</sup>	14.6	33.0	27.0		28.9	○
Transitions and mobility <sup>1</sup>	39.9%	49.2%	32.6%		51.3%	○
School opportunities for pro-social involvement* <sup>1</sup>	58.1%	67.8%	60.7%		64.3%	○
School rewards for pro-social involvement* <sup>1</sup>	53.8%	57.3%	49.3%		54.5%	○

\*- Represents protective factors; \*\*- ● = Yes, Greater than state rate/○ = No, Lower than state rate;

Source: 1. International Survey Associates, Inc., Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment Student Survey; 2. County Health Rankings and Roadmaps, Robert Wood Johnson Foundation; 3. Arkansas Crime Information Center, Crime in Arkansas; 4. Arkansas State Police, Highway Safety office; 5. Arkansas Department of Human Services, Annual Statistical Report; 6. Arkansas Department of Health, Center for Health Statistics; 7. Arkansas Department of Finance and Administration, Alcoholic Beverage Control; 8. Arkansas Tobacco Control Board, Annual Compliance Reports; 9. U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics; 10. U.S. Census Bureau, State & County QuickFacts; 11. Arkansas Department of Education, Statewide Information System as reported through the Arkansas Public School Computer Network

# APPENDIX - TECHNICAL NOTES

## TRANSFORMING RAW NUMBERS TO RATES

**E**ach 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. Comparing these absolute numbers may cause one to 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, raw data must be converted 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).



# ARKANSAS REGIONAL MAP

Arkansas is divided into 13 regions as listed below:

## Region 01

Benton  
Carroll  
Madison  
Washington

## Region 02

Baxter  
Boone  
Marion  
Newton  
Searcy

## Region 03

Cleburne  
Fulton  
Independence  
Izard  
Jackson  
Sharp  
Stone  
Van Buren

White

Woodruff

## Region 04

Clay  
Craighead  
Greene  
Lawrence  
Mississippi  
Poinsett  
Randolph

## Region 05

Crawford  
Franklin  
Logan  
Polk  
Scott  
Sebastian

## Region 06

Conway  
Faulkner  
Johnson  
Perry  
Pope  
Yell

## Region 07

Crittenden  
Cross  
Lee  
Monroe  
Phillips  
St. Francis

## Region 08

Clark  
Garland  
Hot Spring  
Montgomery

Pike

## Region 09

Lonoke  
Prairie  
Pulaski  
Saline

## Region 10

Hempstead  
Howard  
Lafayette  
Little River  
Miller  
Sevier

## Region 11

Calhoun  
Columbia  
Dallas  
Nevada  
Ouachita

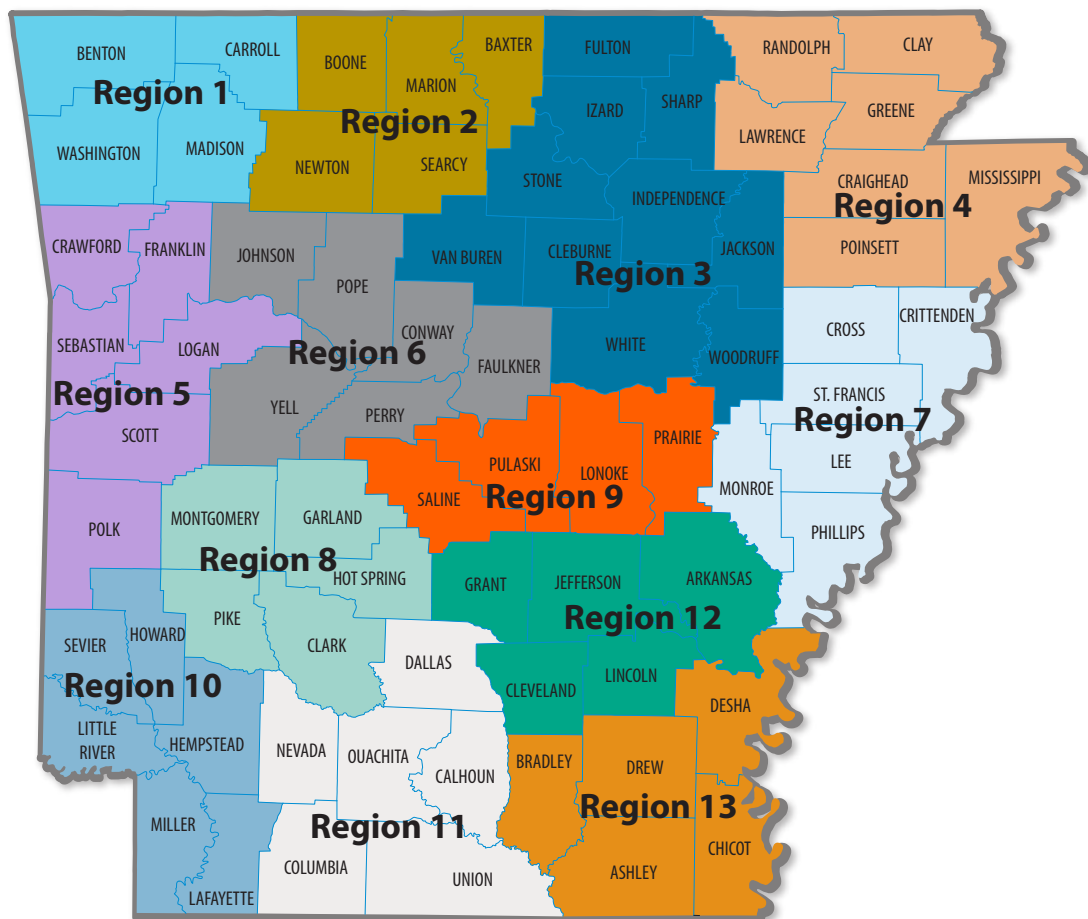
Union

## REGION 12

Arkansas  
Cleveland  
Grant  
Jefferson  
Lincoln

## REGION 13

Ashley  
Bradley  
Chicot  
Desha  
Drew





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